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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

BEING THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS

State Officers, Departments and Institutions

For the Fiscal Term ending June 30, 1902.

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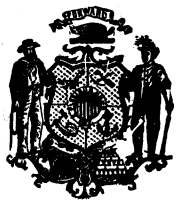
VOLUME III



MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER.
1903.

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FOR 1901-1902.

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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1902.

Emmett R. Hicks,

Attorney General.

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1902

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

EMMETT R. HICKS	*Attorney General*
CHARLES E. BUELL	*Assistant*
RICHARD F. HAMILTON	*Second Assistant*
ERNEST N. WARNER	*Law Examiner*
ARTHUR A. TEMKE	*Clerk*
FANNY G. CLEMONS	*Stenographer*
WILLIAM J. FOULKES	*Messenger*

ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF WISCONSIN.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

James S. Brown, Milwaukee.....from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850

S. Park Coon, Milwaukee.....from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852

Experience Estabrook, Geneva.....from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854

George B. Smith, Madison.....from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856

William R. Smith, Mineral Point.....from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858

Gabriel Bouck, Oshkosh.....from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860

James H. Howe, Green Bay.....from Jan. 2, 1860, to Oct. 7, 1862

Winfield Smith, Milwaukee.....from Oct. 7, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866

Charles R. Gill, Watertown.....from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870

Stephen S. Barlow, Dellona.....from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5,1874

A. Scott Sloan, Beaver Dam.....from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878

Alexander Wilson, Mineral Point.....from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882

Leander F. Frisby, West Bend.....from Jan. 2, 1882, to Jan. 3, 1887

Charles E. Estabrook, Manitowoc.....from Jan. 3, 1887, to Jan. 5, 1891

James L. O'Connor, Madison.....from Jan. 5, 1891, to Jan. 7, 1895

William H. Mylrea, Wausau.....from Jan. 7, 1895, to Jan. 2, 1899

Emmett R. Hicks, Oshkosh.....from Jan. 2, 1899, to Jan. 5, 1902

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Honorable ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,

Governor of Wisconsin.

GOVERNOR:—In compliance with chapter 94, Laws of 1901, I herewith submit a report of all matters pertaining to the office of Attorney General for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1902.

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, December 10th, 1902.

CIVIL CASES DISPOSED OF.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

State ex rel. Durner, Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Albert Huegen, Defendant in Error.

State ex rel. Durner, Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Andrew J. Aikens, Defendant in Error.

State ex rel. Durner, Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Melvin A. Hoyt.

Known as the "Milwaukee Newspaper Conspiracy Cases." Error to the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County. Reversed and defendants remanded to the custody of the sheriff of Milwaukee County, April 30, 1901. 85 N. W., 1046; 110 Wis., 189.

In re Linden. Application of George Linden for a writ of habeas corpus and discharge from custody.

Petitioner was sentenced to the Green Bay Reformatory on an intermediate sentence of from one to five years, on Dec. 5, 1899. On Jan. 15, 1900, he was, by order of the State Board of Control, with the approval of the Governor, transferred to the State Prison at Waupun. This writ was sought on the ground that the transfer and imprisonment in the state prison was illegal. Denied, and the petitioner remanded to the warden of the state prison to be held as before the writ issued, Jan. 7, 1902. 88 N. W., 645; 112 Wis., 523.

State of Wisconsin vs. Frank Lewis.

The defendant in error was arrested and bound over for trial on a charge of attempt to commit the crime of larceny from the person. He was discharged on habeas corpus proceedings.

Civil Cases Disposed of.

Error to the Circuit Court of Eau Claire county. Reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings according to law, Feb. 18, 1902. 89 N. W., 143; 113 Wis., 391.

State ex rel. Zillmer, Sheriff, vs. Kreutzberg.

Petition for habeas corpus by Louis J. Kreutzberg against Theodore Zillmer as Sheriff of Milwaukee County. The defendant in error, having been arrested upon a complaint charging him with having violated section 4466b as amended by chapter 332, Laws of 1899, by unlawfully discharging an employe because said employe was a member of a labor union and upon being committed for trial, sued out a writ of habeas corpus. From an order granting the writ The State on the relation of the sheriff sued out a writ of error. Affirmed May 19, 1902. 90 N. W., 1098.

U. S. District Court Western District of Wisconsin.

In re Blackbird.

Application of John Blackbird for a writ of habeas corpus. Petitioner, a tribal Indian, was arrested and convicted by the state authorities of Ashland County for illegal fishing on the Bad River Indian Reservation, and this application was made in behalf of said Blackbird by the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin on the ground that the state authorities had exceeded their jurisdiction in punishing said petitioner for the act complained of. Prisoner ordered discharged June 5, 1901. 109 Fed. Rep., 139.

Civil Cases Disposed of.

INJUNCTION CASES.

Supreme Court.

State of Wisconsin vs. A. C. Frost, Receiver.

Original information by the State in its sovereign capacity against A. C. Frost, receiver of the Washburn, Bayfield and Iron River Railway Company, to enjoin the threatened destruction of one of the highways of the state, to-wit: the Washburn, Bayfield and Iron River Railway. Injunctional order granted Jan. 25, 1902. Motion to remove cause to the U. S. Circuit Court granted April 1, 1902. (89 N. W., 915; 113 Wis., 623.) Injunction continued in force until road was sold.

MANDAMUS CASES.

Superior Court for Milwaukee County.

State ex rel. Charles L. Loeffler vs. The Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.

Mandamus to compel the board to issue to relator a license to practice medicine. Dismissed Feb. 16, 1901.

In Circuit Court Dane County.

State ex rel. W. M. Caswell vs. Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.

Mandamus to compel the board to issue to relator a license to practice medicine. Judgment for respondents April 8, 1901.

Civil Cases Disposed of.

Supreme Court.

State ex rel. Court of Honor of Illinois vs. Emil Giljohann, Commissioner of Insurance.

Action begun in Circuit Court, after leave to commence in Supreme Court had been denied, to compel the Commissioner of Insurance to issue a certificate to said company authorizing it to do business in this state. From an order granting the writ the defendant appealed. Reversed with direction to quash the writ and dismiss the relation, Sept. 24, 1901. 87 N. W., 245; 111 Wis., 377.

State ex rel. James Rossiter Kellogg vs. J. R. Currens et al., The Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.

Mandamus by The State on relation of James Rossiter Kellogg against J. R. Currens and others composing the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners. From an order quashing the relation and the writ, relator appeals. Affirmed Oct. 15, 1901. 87 N. W., 561; 111 Wis., 431.

State ex rel. City of New Richmond vs. Davidson, State Treasurer.

Application for mandamus by The State on the relation of the City of New Richmond to compel J. O. Davidson, State Treasurer, to transfer from the moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, $21,500 to the trust funds out of which the moneys were borrowed by the city in order that the Commissioners of Public Lands may cancel the indebtedness of the relator to The State. Motion to quash the writ overruled May 19, 1902. 90 N. W., 1066.

State ex rel. Jones et al. vs. Wm. H. Froehlich, Secretary of State.

Mandamus on the relation of J. E. Jones and others as commissioners to compel William H. Froehlich, Secretary of State, to issue warrants for certain expenses incurred by relators for

Civil Cases Disposed of.

the purpose of strengthening and constructing the levee system of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in the vicinity of Portage in Sauk and Columbia counties. From a judgment in favor of relators defendant appeals. Reversed and cause remanded with direction to dismiss the proceedings, May 19th, 1902. 91 N. W., 115.

U. S. Supreme Court.

James L. Gates vs. the Commissioners of Public Lands and James O. Davidson, State Treasurer.

Writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin from an order quashing alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioners of Public Lands to convey to said relator certain lands known as State Park Lands, May 19, 1900. 106 Wis., 584. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction Nov. 4, 1901. 183 U. S., 693.

PROHIBITION, WRIT OF.

Supreme Court.

State ex rel. Tewalt vs. Pollard, Justice of the Peace.

Application by The State on the relation of William Tewalt against L. R. Pollard, Justice of the Peace, for a writ of prohibition preventing the respondent as justice of the peace from the commission of further acts in a certain prosecution pending before him, on the ground that such acts are in excess of his jurisdiction. Writ quashed Nov. 29, 1901. 87 N. W., 1107; 112 Wis., 232.

Civil Cases Disposed of.

QUO WARRANTO.

Supreme Court.

State ex rel. Hicks, Attorney General, vs. Stevens et al.

Quo warranto by The State to oust Frank P. Stevens and others as county supervisors of Gates County on the ground of the invalidity of the law creating the county. From an order sustaining a demurrer to the complaint, the relator appealed. Affirmed Nov. 29, 1901. 88 N. W., 48; 112 Wis., 170.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

County Court of Winnebago County.

Theodore Korn vs. M. F. Carpenter.

Unlawful seizure of fish. Appeal from Justice Court. Dismissed May 26, 1902.

Superior Court Milwaukee County.

L. Malchow and John Muza vs. M. F. Carpenter.

Unlawful seizure of fish. Discontinued by stipulation without costs to either party May 23, 1902.

In Supreme Court.

American Express Co. vs. State.

Action to recover costs against The State. Dismissed by stipulation Jan. 7, 1902.

Civil Cases Disposed of.

In re Estate of John Black, Deceased. The Heirs of John Black, Deceased, vs. The State of Wisconsin.

Action to resist the payment of inheritance tax as required by chapter 355, Laws of 1899. This action was begun by the heirs in the County Court of Milwaukee County and upon an agreed statement of facts the County Judge held that said heirs were liable, June 10, 1901. An appeal was thereupon taken by the heirs to the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County. Judgment of the County Court affirmed July 8, 1901. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the judgment of the lower court was reversed and chapter 355, Laws of 1901, declared unconstitutional and void, Feb. 18, 1902. 89 N. W., 522; 113 Wis., 205.

Henry Rosmiller vs. State of Wisconsin.

Forfeiture. Action to test constitutionality of the Ice Tax law. Error to the Municipal Court of Racine County. Reversed, chapter 470, Laws of 1901, declared unconstitutional and void, with directions to discharge the plaintiff in error, April 1, 1902. 89 N. W., 839; 114 Ws., —.

In re German Exchange Bank of Chilton.

Action commenced by Attorney General in the Circuit Court of Calumet County pursuant to chap. 317, Laws of 1901, to wind up the business of the banking partnership conducted in the name of the German Exchange Bank and composed of Theodore and Henry Kersten. Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Calumet County, R. F. Connell was appointed Receiver July 23, 1901. Subsequently said Theodore and Henry Kersten were duly adjudged bankrupts in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin and John C. Kleist elected trustee. Upon due notice in the state court said trustee applied for an order requiring the receiver to turn over to him, to be administered in bankruptcy, all of the assets in his hands as such receiver. From an order directing the receiver to deliver the property in his hands to the trustee in bank-

Civil Cases Disposed of.

ruptcy, the receiver appealed. Dismissed May 13, 1902. 90 N. W., 570.

In re H. S. Miller Bank, of Prescott.

After a careful examination of the H. S. Miller Bank, concluded Aug. 13, 1901, the late Edward I. Kidd, as Bank Examiner of the State of Wisconsin, became satisfied that said bank was insolvent, took charge of said bank and all the property and effects thereof for the benefit of and for the protection of its creditors and thereafter, upon due notice in writing by said Bank Examiner, an action was begun by the Attorney General in the Circuit Court of Pierce County for the appointment of a receiver for said insolvent bank. Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Pierce County, D. J. Dill was appointed receiver to take charge of the H. S. Miller Bank and all the property and effects thereof and to wind up the affairs and the business thereof, Aug. 17, 1901.

In Circuit Court Juneau County.

In re Wisconsin Military Reservation—Condemnation Proceedings.

Application of the Governor of Wisconsin for the condemnation of certain lands in Juneau County for addition to the Wisconsin Military Reservation at Camp Douglas. Application withdrawn Dec. 23, 1901.

Circuit Court Brown County.

Insane Persons.—Actions to Determine the Residence of.

In re Support of Gertrude Sterling, Insane.

Appeal from the decision of the State Board of Control, denying the petition of Brown County to be relieved from said

Civil Cases Disposed of.

support, to the Circuit Court of Brown County March 28, 1901. Judgment of Circuit Court sustaining the Board of Control and said patient continued as a charge against Brown County.

Before Board of Control.

In re Support of George Lampeter, Insane.

Charged to Sheboygan County. Dismissed Oct. 21, 1901.

In re support of Con Smith, Insane.

Charged to Sheboygan County. Board made said Smith a state charge Oct. 24, 1900.

In re Support of Miles and Zepka, Insane.

Petition by the District Attorney of Chippewa County to the State Board of Control to be relieved from the support of said insane patients and that they be made a state charge. Denied Sept. 29, 1900.

In re Support of Runnah J. Armstrong, Insane.

Petition by the District Attorney of Wood County to the State Board of Control to be relieved from the support of said insane patient and that he be made a state charge. Denied Sept. 29, 1900.

In re Support of Martha Thompson, Insane.

Petition by the District Attorney of Trempealeau County to the State Board of Control to be relieved from the support of said insane patient and that she be made a state charge. Denied Sept. 29, 1900.

Civil Cases Disposed of.

County Court Price County.

Appointment of Guardian.

In re H. P. Hansen, Insane.

Oct. 26, 1899. Report from Superintendent of Northern Hospital for the Insane, that H. P. Hansen, insane, had a considerable sum of money on his person when he was committed to said hospital. Hansen was transferred to the Washington County Asylum as an incurable patient Nov. 6th, 1899. Pursuant to the provisions of sec. 3979a, stats. 1898, I caused the Superintendent of the Washington County Asylum to petition the County Court of Price County, from which county said patient was committed, for the appointment of a guardian for said person. Pursuant to said petition George M. Chamberlain was appointed guardian and collected $485.00 from the steward of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. The costs of administration as allowed by the court was $26.70 and the balance, $458.63, was on the 18th day of January, 1901, turned over to the State Treasurer.

Civil Cases Pending.

CIVIL CASES PENDING.

IN FEDERAL COURTS.

U. S. District Court Eastern District of Wisconsin.

Douglas Dryenforth vs. Edw. L. Tracy.
Unlawful seizure of fish.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Albert Huengin, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error (No. 298), and
Andrew J. Aikens, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error (No. 297).
Milwaukee Newspaper Conspiracy Cases. Error to Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.

STATE COURTS.

County Court of Dane County.

In re Hannah and Rhoda Taylor, Alleged Dependent Children. Petition and order to show cause why said children, who are now inmates of the State School at Sparta, should not be restored to their parents. Demurred to. Demurrer overruled and proceedings stayed pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sather case.

Civil Cases Pending.

In re Alma and George Rothloff, Alleged Dependent Children.

Petition and order to show cause why said children, who are now inmates of the State School at Sparta, should not be restored to their parents. Demurred to. Demurrer overruled and proceedings stayed pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sather case.

Circuit Court of Kenosha County.

State ex rel. Paul Malstrom vs. J. R. Currens et al., constituting the Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.

Mandamus to compel said board to issue a license to relator. Motions for judgment continued subject to call by the court March 30, 1900.

Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

In re Mary E. and Grace C. Sather, Alleged Dependent Children.

Certiorari to the County Court of Dane County.

State ex rel. Nels Chartier and Lawrence Parnell vs. L. D. Harvey, Supt. of Public Instruction.

Certiorari.

CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF.

Supreme Court.

State vs. Wm. McDonald.

Violation of the fish and game laws. Six questions certified to the Supreme Court. All questions answered were in favor of defendant. March 19, 1901. 85 N. W., 502; 109 Wis., 506.

P. C. Murphey, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Rape. Error to Circuit Court of Fond du Lac County. Affirmed Oct. 30, 1900. 83 N. W., 1112; 108 Wis., 111.

Wm. Hughes, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Murder. Error to Circuit Court of Douglas County. Affirmed Feb. 26, 1901. 85 N. W., 333; 109 Wis., 397.

M. J. Fitzgerald, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Larceny. Error to Circuit Court of Douglas County. Affirmed March 19, 1901. 85 N. W., 510; 109 Wis., 677.

John Rooney, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Assault with intent to kill. Error to Municipal Court of Milwaukee Co. Affirmed June 20, 1901. 86 N. W., 547; 111 Wis., 125.

Criminal Cases Disposed of.

James L. Hempton, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Murder. Error to Circuit Court of Manitowoc Co. Reversed June 20, 1901. 86 N. W., 596; 111 Wis., 127.

John Campbell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Manslaughter. Error to Circuit Court of Lafayette Co. Reversed June 20, 1901. 86 N. W., 855; 111 Wis., 152.

Thos. Nelson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Unlawful selling and giving away of liquors to a minor. Error to Circuit Court of Jackson Co. Affirmed Sept. 24, 1901. 87 N. W., 235; 111 Wis., 394.

James Lonergan, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Murder. Error to Circuit Court of Fond du Lac Co. Reversed Oct. 15, 1901. 87 N. W., 455; 111 Wis., 453.

Herman Seiler, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Fornication. Error to Circuit Court of Dunn Co. Affirmed Nov. 29, 1901. 87 N. W., 1072; 112 Wis., 293.

Henry Hayes, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Manslaughter. Error to Circuit Court of Columbia Co. Affirmed Nov. 29, 1901. 87 N. W., 1076; 112 Wis., 304.

H. W. McAllister, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Assault with intent to commit rape. Error to the Superior Court of Douglas Co. Reversed Dec. 17, 1901. 88 N. W., 212; 112 Wis., 496.

Criminal Cases Disposed of.

Wm. Fethenhauer, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Larceny. Error to the Municipal Court of Western District Waukesha Co. Reversed Dec. 17, 1901. 88 N. W., 294; 112 Wis., 491.

Dell Lamphere, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Rape. Error to the Circuit Court of Eau Claire Co. Affirmed Feb. 18, 1902. 89 N. W., 128; 114 Wis., —.

George Eckert, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Murder. Error to Circuit Court of Waukesha Co. Affirmed April 1, 1902. 89 N. W., 826; 114 Wis., —.

Robert Monteith, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Adultery. Error to Superior Court of Douglas Co. Affirmed April 1, 1902. 89 N. W., 828; 114 Wis., —.

George Lawless, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Forgery. Error to Circuit Court of Sauk Co. Affirmed April 1, 1902. 89 N. W., 891; 114 Wis., —.

Frank X. Shaffer, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Practicing medicine without a license. Error to Circuit Court of Milwaukee Co. Reversed March 15, 1902. 89 N. W., 481; 113 Wis., 595.

Thos. Goodwin, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Assault with intent to commit murder. Error to Circuit Court of Dodge Co. Reversed April 22, 1902. 90 N. W., 170.

Criminal Cases Disposed of.

Frank Starry, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Selling liquor without a license. Error to Circuit Court of Iowa Co. Reversed June 19, 1902. 90 N. W., 1014.

Henry Michels, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Manufacturer of beer, selling without a license. Error to Circuit Court of Eau Claire Co. Affirmed May 19, 1902. 90 N. W., 1096.

*Richard Bannen, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Rape. Error to Circuit Court of Crawford Co. Affirmed June 19, 1902. 91 N. W., 107.

*On motion for re-hearing, reversed Oct. 21, 1902. 91 N. W., 965.

CRIMINAL CASES PENDING.

Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

John O'Donnell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Murder. Error to Circuit Court of Eau Claire Co.

Melvin Howard, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Assault with intent to kill. Error to Circuit Court of Portage Co. Motion to appoint counsel to prosecute writ, denied Feb. 18, 1902. 89 N. W., 110. Cause pending.

*Stephen Collins, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Larceny. Error to Municipal Court of Milwaukee Co.

*Phillip Ryan, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Manslaughter. Error to Circuit Court of Shawano Co.

Leroy W. Secor, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Embezzlement. Error to Municipal Court of Milwaukee Co.

Charles Bliss, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Manslaughter. Error to Circuit Court of Columbia Co.

Henry Dunn, Plaintiff in Error, vs. State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

Murder in first degree. Error to the Municipal Court of Milwaukee County.

* Reversed Nov. 11, 1902. 91 N. W., 266.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

PETITIONS AND APPLICATIONS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BRING SUIT.

In re Germania Land Co.

Petition of John G. Bartell to the Attorney General to bring action of *Quo Warranto* against the Germania Land Co. Petition denied Sept. 7, 1900.

In re Kenosha Electric Ry. Co.

Petition of Henry S. Van Ingen to the Attorney General to bring action of *Quo Warranto* to have franchise declared invalid. Petition denied Sept. 8, 1900.

In re Boat-house on Lake Monona.

Petition of Samantha B. Askew to the Attorney General to bring suit against Dent Smith et al to abate a nuisance. Petition denied Aug. 24, 1900.

In re Duluth, etc., Rapid Transit Co.

Petition of Archibald McKay to the Attorney General to bring suit to annul the franchise of the Duluth-Superior Transit Co. and the Superior Rapid Transit Co. filed Oct. 31st, 1900. Dismissed per stipulation Sept. 6, 1901.

In re Appleton Electric Light & Power Co.

Petition of David Hammel to the Attorney General to bring suit to annul the franchise of the Appleton Electric Ry. & Power Co. filed Nov. 2, 1900. Upon receipt of letter from petitioner's attorney to the effect that company had complied with all the requirements of law, petition was dismissed Dec. 8, 1900.

Petitions.

In re Ashland Water Co.

Petition of E. F. Gleason to the Attorney General to bring suit to annul franchise against the Ashland Water Co. denied Feb. 18, 1901.

In re Abel vs. Bach.

Petition of Katherine A. Abel to the Attorney General to bring action of quo warranto against A. A. Bach and to have him enjoined from acting as president of a private corporation.

In re Pederson vs. Supervisors.

Petition of O. E. Pederson to the Attorney General to bring action of quo warranto againsdt C. P. Coon et al., officers of the town of Flambeau, Gates County, to test the constitutionality of chapter 441, Laws of 1901. Permission granted to relator to bring suit in name of Attorney General upon furnishing a sufficient bond to save state harmless, July 6, 1901.

In re Sturgeon Bay Water Company.

Petitions of Y. V. Dreutzer and Parker, of Greene, Fairchild, North and Parker, attorneys, to the Attorney General to begin an action to annul the franchise of the Sturgeon Bay Water Company. Both petitions heard Oct. 21, 1901. Permission granted to Dreutzer to bring suit in name of Attorney General upon furnishing a sufficient bond to save the state harmless.

In re Milwaukee, Burlington & Lake Geneva Ry. Co.

Petition of the Vilter Mfg. Co. to the Attorney General to begin action of quo warranto against the Milwaukee, Burlington & Lake Geneva Ry. Co. Hearing had Dec. 20, 1901, and request granted to petitioner to bring suit in the name of the Attorney General upon furnishing a sufficient bond, etc.

Escheats.

In re Van Hauten vs. School District Officers.

Petition of J. B. Van Hauten to the Attorney General to to bring action of quo warranto against the alleged school officers of Joint School District No. 4 of the towns of Red River, Luxenburg, Casco and Lincoln, in Kewaunee County. Application denied June 27, 1902.

In re Weinsheim vs. Village Officers.

Petition of J. N. Weinsheim to the Attorney General to bring quo warranto proceedings against the officers of the village of Neosho, Dodge Co. Application denied July 3, 1902.

ESCHEATED ESTATES RECOVERED.

In re Estate of John Brown, Deceased.

Dec. 11, 1900. Reported by County Judge of St. Croix County April 17, 1902. Residue of estate $86.93 turned over to State Treasurer.

In re Estate of Hester Grant, Deceased.

Jan. 22, 1901. Reported by County Judge of Douglas County Feb. 1, 1901. Advised by Public Administrator of Douglas County that deceased left no property.

In re Estate of Maggie Jordan, Deceased.

Jan. 29, 1901. Reported by County Judge of Dane County Feb. 2, 1901. Residue of estate $18.00 turned over to State Treasurer.

In re Estate of Peder Bergerstrom, Deceased.

Feb. 28, 1901. Reported from Trempealeau County. March 9, 1901, residue of estate $44.14 turned over to State Treasurer.

Escheats.

ESCHEAT MONEYS REFUNDED.

In re Estate of Laura Augusta Armitage, Deceased.

Reported from Jefferson County July 1, 1899. Residue $3,375.62 and jewelry turned over to the State Treasurer January 25, 1900. Petition of Erick Sandberg, of Sweden, to have said moneys and property refunded to him as the only surviving heir of said deceased filed in county court of Jefferson County June 18, 1900. Judgment in favor of claimant Dec. 3, 1900. Notice of appeal from the judgment of the county court served on claimant's attorney Jan. 29, 1901. Judgment of county court affirmed by circuit court Oct. 16, 1901. Appeal to the Supreme Court Dec. 3, 1901. Judgment of circuit court affirmed March 11, 1902.

ESCHEATED ESTATES PENDING.

In re Estate of Margaret Carpenter, Deceased.

Jan. 31, 1901, reported from Dodge County.

In re Estate of Henry McLean, Deceased.

May 22, 1900, reported from Marathon County. June 10, 1901, notice of appeal from disallowance of creditor's claim served.

In re Estate of Alexander Smith.

Oct. 31, 1900, reported from Waukesha County.

In re Estate of Charles Latour, Deceased.

May 8, 1901, reported from Barron County.

In re Estate of Jennie Barndon, Deceased.

July 18, 1901, reported from Clark County.

Indenture Moneys Collected.

In re Estate of Delos Selby, Deceased.
Aug. 20, 1901, reported from Bayfield County.

In re Estate of John Nicholas, Deceased.
Dec. 26, 1901, reported from Racine County.

In re Estate of W. H. Watson, Deceased.
March 20, 1902, reported from Eau Claire County.

In re Etate of Lars Larson, Deceased.
March 26, 1902, reported from Lincoln County.

In re Estate of Jennie Bigelow, Deceased.
April 24, 1902, reported from Milwaukee County.

In re estate of John A. Smith, Deceased.
May 26, 1902, reported from Barron County.

INDENTURE MONEYS COLLECTED AND TURNED OVER TO M. T. PARK, SUPERINTENDENT STATE SCHOOL AT SPARTA.

Nov. 27, 1900, From George Laeser, on account of Charles Edwards	$3.52
Nov. 27, 1900, From Wm. Standenmeyer on account of Ole Oleson	31.46
Nov. 28, 1900, From Sam Wruck on account of Herman Roetter	38.16
Dec. 7, 1900, From Christ Hartman on account of Oscar E. Oleson	18.73
Dec. 7, 1900, From E. Emma Eaton on account of August E. Poansja	14.04
Dec. 11, 1900, From Hattie C. Jeffery on account of Charlotte Sargent	39.29

Indenture Moneys Collected.

Dec. 19, 1900, From C. L. Hudson on account of Benjamin Forbel	34.35
Dec. 22, 1900, From Charles Paulson on account of Blanche Clement	17.52
Dec. 31, 1900, From E. C. Cobb on account of Eugene Sherter	5.70
Feb. 5, 1901, From Frank Hewitt on account of Natalia Pauluss	20.46
Mar. 8, 1901, From Lucy Hiestand on account of Emily Barker	22.00

INDENTURE MONEYS COLLECTED THROUGH THIS DEPARTMENT BUT PAID M. T. PARK DIRECT.

Claim against Mrs. R. H. Rogers on account of Daisy Schney	$42.34
Claim against J. W. Bradley on account of Clarence Heath	43.14
Claim against C. C. Warnke on account of Henry Falsnser	50.12
Claim against Grant McDonald on account of Charles Packingham	50.00
Claims against Dennis Busch on account of Theodore Birge	50 00
Claim against E. C. Gerry on account of Lily B. Schney	50.00
Claim against Nicholas Peters on account of Ellen Starkweather	50.00
Claim against Elizabeth Ellis on account of Lucy Platz	44.59
Claim against James T. Spear on account of Alice Spear	32.85

Building and Loan Associations.

BUILDINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Articles and By-Laws of, Examined at the Request of the Bank Examiner.

Articles of the Rhinelander Building and Loan Association of Rhinelander approved Oct. 23, 1900.

Amendments to articles of Citizens Mutual Loan and Building Association of Milwaukee approved Nov. 1, 1900.

Articles and proposed constitution of Bohemian Mutual Loan and Building Association of Milwaukee disapproved Jan. 28, 1901. Corrected articles and by-laws approved Feb. 14, 1901.

Articles and by-laws of South Side Mutual Loan and Building Association of Milwaukee disapproved March 14, 1901. Corrected articles and by-laws approved March 27, 1901.

Amendments to articles and by-laws of Washburn Building and Loan Association of Washburn approved April 30, 1901. Amendments to articles and by-laws approved Dec. 13, 1901.

Amendments to by-laws of Home Building and Loan Association of Milwaukee approved Oct. 1, 1901. Amendments to by-laws approved April 23, 1902.

Articles and by-laws of Marathon County Building Loan and Investment Association of Wausau approved Jan. 29, 1902.

Amendments to by-laws of Mutual Loan and Building Association of La Crosse approved Jan. 29, 1902.

Amendments to by-laws of Twin City Building and Loan Association of Neenah approved Jan. 31, 1902.

Articles and by-laws of Ashland County Building and Loan and Investment Association of Ashland approved April 5, 1902.

Requisitions.

Articles and by-laws of Douglas County Building and Loan Association of West Superior approved May 5, 1902.

Articles and by-laws of Kenosha County Building, Loan and Investment Association of Kenosha approved May 8, 1902.

REQUISITIONS.

Applications to the Governor of Wisconsin for Requisitions Upon the Governors of Other States for the Arrest and Surrender of Alleged Fugitives from Justice, Examined at the Request of the Governor.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of Edward Schneider, approved July 5, 1900.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Maryland for the arrest and surrender of Otto Krueger and Louisa Krueger, disapproved Aug. 14, 1900.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of F. M. Bracken, *alias* Fred Frazier, approved Oct. 8, 1900.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of Eugene Dixby, approved Jan. 21, 1901.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of Robert Bergman, approved Jan. 25, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of John Dolezal, approved Jan. 30, 1901.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of Myrtle Edwards, *alias* Myrtle Stewart, *alias* Myrtle Colan, approved March 5, 1901.

Requisitions.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of George Milne, approved March 9, 1901.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of William M. Delap, disapproved March 9, 1901.

Application for a requisition for the arrest and surrender of William M. Delap, approved March 12, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of Harry Adams, charged with the crime of embezzlement, approved March 21, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Michigan for the arrest and surrender of Herman W. Erdman, approved March 29, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of Thomas Crotty, approved April 2, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Washington for the arrest and surrender of Peter N. Ide, aprpoved April 9, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Frank Wallard, *alias* Frank Woller, approved April 15, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Montana for the arrest and surrender of Clarence Haggerty, approved April 29, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Charles Fuller, approved April 29, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of John Brown, approved May 1, 1901.

Requisitions.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of William Davis, *alias* Bloomington Red, charged with burglary and grand larceny, approved May 3, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for the arrest and surrender of Robert A. Nitz, approved May 22, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Montana for the arrest and surrender of J. D. Dousette, approved June 7, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Ohio for the arrest and surrender of Charles E. Williams, charged with the crime of larceny, approved June 17, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Michigan for the arrest and surrender of James Durawa, charged with the crime of burglary, approved June 27, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of William Muhlenberg, approved July 1, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of James Lewis, charged with the crime of forgery, approved July 1, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of J. W. Reynolds, George E. Boren, E. Wilson and J. W. Gray, and George E. Watson, charged with the crime of cheating and defrauding, approved July 5, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of George Barr, approved July 15, 1901.

Requisitions.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of William Delaney and James Williams, charged with the crime of burglary, approved Aug. 12, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of South Dakota for the arrest and surrender of Laurence Pierce, charged with the crime of seduction, approved Sept. 3, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota, for the arrest and surrender of Emil Braun and Georgia Parsons, charged with the crime of enticing female, approved Sept. 3, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Norman Litchfield, charged with the crime of larceny, approved Sept. 3, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Washington for the arrest and surrender of Clarence Boynton, charged with embezzlement, disapproved Sept. 17, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Gustav L. Clausen, charged with the crime of bribery, approved Sept. 26, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Washington for the arrest and surrender of Clarence N. Boynton, charged with the crime of abandonment, approved Sept. 26, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Colorado for the arrest and surender of Homer Hobson, charged with the crime of embezzlement, approved Oct. 5, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of Frank W. Freeborn, charged with the crime of embezzlement, approved Dec. 2, 1901.

Requisitions.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Colorado for the arrest and surrender of Leroy W. Secor, charged with the crime of embezzlement, approved Dec. 4, 1901.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Michigan for the arrest and surrender of Frank T. Uhrie, charged with the crime of grand larceny, approved Jan. 2, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Michigan for the arrest and surrender of Thomas Morrison, charged with the crime of adultery, approved Jan. 4, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of Nelson Martell, charged with the crime of abandonment, approved Jan. 6, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for the arrest and surrender of John Rogginger, charged with the crime of seduction, approved Feb. 1, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Washington for the arrest and surrender of Frank W. Freeborn, charged with the crime of embezzlement, approved Feb. 6, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Frank Smith, charged with the crime of larceny, approved Feb. 19, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of William Williams, charged with the crime of larceny, approved Feb. 25, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Charles McCauley, charged with the crime of burglary, approved Feb. 26, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Ohio for the arrest and surrender of Elmer Redman, charged with the

crime of obtaining money under false pretenses, approved April 28, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of John Doren, *alias* John Davidson, charged with the crime of embezzlement, approved May 7, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Indiana for the arrest and surrender of Edward O'Brien, an escaped criminal from the house of correction for Milwaukee County, approved May 9, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of John G. Pohler, charged with the crime of embezzlement, approved May 13, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for the arrest and surrender of James Chapman, charged with the crime of incest, approved May 13, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Neil Murphy, charged with the crime of larceny, approved May 26, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of John Lau, charged with the crime of forgery, approved June 19, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of Elias Matson, *alias* Elias Laukkannen, charged with the crime of murder, approved June 30, 1902.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of William Smith, charged with the crime of assault, with intent to rob, approved June 30, 1902.

Requisitions.

Application for a requisition upon the Governor of North Dakota for the arrest and surrender of Willie Martinek, charged with assault and battery, disapproved June 26, 1902.

Requisitions from Governors of other States upon the Governor of Wisconsin for the arrest and surrender of alleged fugitives from justice, examined at the request of the Governor.

Requisition from the Acting Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of John Peters, disapproved Aug. 22, 1900.

Requisition from the Governor of Michigan for the arrest and surrender of William F. Switzer, approved Jan. 4, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Wm. A. Fiebrantz, approved Feb. 9, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Michigan for the arrest and surrender of Minnie Brown, approved Feb. 9, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Michigan for the arrest and surrender of Harry Brandt, approved Feb. 19, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of Gabriel Wegener, approved Feb. 20, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of one Carlson, approved April 9, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of Guy Roberts and Ben Wood, approved June 3, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of Allen Young, Jr., charged with the crime of larceny, approved June 3, 1901.

Requisitions.

Requisition from the Governor of Tennessee for the arrest and surrender of Frank A. Averback, charged with the crime of larceny, approved June 8, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of Cato Stephens, charged with the crime of larceny, approved July 5, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of Guy Walker, charged with the crime of rape, approved Sept. 14, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of Allen Young, Jr., charged with the crime of larceny, approved Oct. 5, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Ohio for the arrest and surrender of Orley Tall and Rosa Tall, charged with horse stealing, approved Oct. 7, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of Frank Armstrong, charged with the crime of larceny, approved Oct. 26, 1901.

Requisition from the Governor of Indiana for the arrest and surrender of Pero Arnold, charged with the crime of grand larceny, approved Feb. 25, 1902.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of William Landfare, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, approved March 14, 1902.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender of William Mulder, charged with the crime of grand larceny, approved March 24, 1902.

Loans from the Trust Funds.

Requisition from the Governor of Ohio for the arrest and surrender of Harlow Thorpe, charged with abandonment, approved April 5, 1902.

Requisition from the Governor of Minnesota for the arrest and surrender of Henry Nelson, charged with the crime of grand larceny, approved April 18, 1902.

Requisition from the Governor of Ohio for the arrest and surrender of Wesley Legg, charged with the crime of assault with intent to kill, approved April 22, 1902.

Requisition from the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and surrender of John Long, charged with the crime of rape, approved April 25, 1902.

Requisition from the Governor of Iowa for the arrest and surrender or I. Schatz, charged with cheating and obtaining money under false pretenses, approved May 17, 1902.

LOANS FROM THE TRUST FUNDS.

Applications for loans from the trust funds examined at the request of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

Number of applications examined and approved during the biennial term, 275; amount	$1,316,932 00
Number of applications examined and rejected, 29; amount	165,600 00
Total number of applications examined, 304; aggregate amount	$1,482,532 00

Loans from the Trust Funds.

School District Loans.—Where there is no proof of posting notice of a special school district meeting or of serving same on three-fourths of all the voters, where the notice itself is defective, where there is no proof of a request to call a special meeting filed with the clerk and where there is no proof that a proper tax levy was made, application for a loan must be rejected.

July 12, 1900.

Hon. C. E. MORLEY,
Chief Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIRS—I have carefully examined the application of Joint School District No. 1, Towns of Summit, Wonowoc, Village of Wonowoc, Juneau County, and town ow Woodland, Sauk County, Wisconsin, for a loan of $9,000.

For various reasons I cannot approve this loan. In the first place, less than three-fourths of the voters were served with notice of the special meeting. There is no evidence as to when the notice of the meeting was posted, nor whether a notice was posted upon the front door of the school building at all. The notice is insufficient for the reason that the objects of the special meeting were not clearly stated in the notice. Nor is there any evidence that any resolution was adopted at the meeting providing for the levy of a tax to pay the loan as it falls due. Nor is there any evidence that a request was filed with the clerk of the school district to call this meeting. Your attention is specially called to Sec. 427. If the requisite number of voters had been notified of the meeting, and if the notice of the meeting was deemed sufficient, it is possible that upon investigation we would find that the district could supply proper proof of the other facts which are lacking in this application, but, as these two matters go to the groundwork of the loan, I am compelled to return the application to you without my approval.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Loans from the Trust Funds.

Town Loans.—Board not authorized to borrow money to refund indebtedness unless authorized by vote of the electors.

July 17, 1900.

HON. C. E. MORLEY,
Chief Clerk Land Office,
Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I have examined and return herewith the application and accompanying proofs relating to the loan of $10,000 to the town of West Kewaunee for the purpose of refunding existing railroad bonds. It is not my understanding that a town board has the authority to borrow money from the trust funds in this manner and for this purpose without authority to do so conferred by a vote of the electors of the town. There is no proof accompanying this application that the loan was authorized by the voters of the town, for which reason I am compelled to return it without my approval.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

School District Loans.—Cannot be authorized at special meeting unless amount to be voted for is specified in the notice.

Aug. 31, 1900.

Hon. C. E. MORLEY,
Chief Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIRS—Replying to the letter of P. C. Babbitt, Colburn P. O., Wis., would say that Sec. 427 of the Wisconsin Statutes 1898, provides, among other things—

"No tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified, either personally or by a written notice left at their places of residence, stating the time, place and objects of the meeting, and *specifying the amount* proposed to be voted, at least six days

Loans from the Trust Funds.

before the time appointed therefor, exclusive of the day on which the meeting is to be held."

I see no escape from the conclusion that a loan voted at a special meeting where the amount proposed to be voted had not been specified in the notice of the special meeting would be invalid. I therefore recommend that you send to Mr. Babbitt or to Chas. Giawque, the Clerk, a new set of papers, with instructions for the proper call and conduct of a special school meeting.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Special School District Meeting.—Must be called on *written request,* not *oral.*

Oct. 12, 1900.

Col. C. E. MORLEY,

Chief Clerk Land Office,

Madison, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I return to you herewith application of new school district No. 9, town of Ludington, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, for a loan of One Thousand Dollars from the trust funds without my approval. The total assessed valuation of real estate is $9,075.00, as shown by the application. The application asks for a loan of more than $500.00 in excess of the five per cent. limit in which a district may become indebted. See section 261, Stats. 1898.

Section 427, Stats. 1898, provides that: "Special meetings shall be called by the clerk * * * * on the *written* request of five legal voters of the district, etc." The proof shows that the special meeting was called upon an *oral request.*

Section 427 further provides that: "Notices thereof specifying particularly the business to be transacted shall be posted in the manner prescribed for alling the annual meeting." It ap-

Loans from the Trust Funds.

pears from the proofs that no such notices were posted, and that merely a verbal notice was given.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Bonds Issued by a City.—Ordinance to authorize, which is materially amended, must be passed with all the formality of original ordinance.

Oct. 16, 1900.

Hon. JAMES M. CLANCY,
Stoughton, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—We are in receipt of yours relating to the city hall bonds, which your city contemplates issuing. We have gone over the records very carefully and as the result of our deliberation, we have concluded that there is very grave doubt as to whether the bonds would be valid in the hands of the state.

We have examined the authorities you cite, especially the Wisconsin case. In that case everything appeared to be regular on the face of the proceedings, while in this case we have distinct notice that the proposed ordinance as amended was never published previous to the time of the passage of the ordinance. The change made in the ordinance was a very material one, although it inures to the benefit of the city.

The fact is that the bonds are not to be issued under the first ordinance, but are to be issued under the new ordinance, and this was never published as the statute provides.

Simonton in his work on Municipal Bonds, paragraph 92 lays down the rule as follows:

"An ordinance cannot be amended in a material part or changed to embrace a different or enlarged subject. When any such change is contemplated, or necessary, the ordinance must be introduced as a new ordinance."

Loans from the Trust Funds.

Again at paragraph 94, he says:

"Usually the municipal charter or some general law requires, that before an ordinance takes effect it shall be published for a certain number of times and in certain papers.

In all such cases the publication is necessary and until it is done in the manner pointed out the ordinance is inoperative; and bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of such an ordinance are void in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, unless the bonds contain recitals made by officers whose duty it was to have the ordinance published, which estopped the corporation."

I very much wish we might see our way clear to advise the commissioners to accept these bonds at the present time. I appreciate what you say in reference to the days of repudiation being past, but nevertheless, I feel that I ought not to advise the commissioners to take bonds over which there might possibly be litigation in the future.

I think the only safe way is to have the new ordinance passed in accordance with the provisions of the statute. This will necessitate a little delay, but I believe will be better for all parties concerned.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Loan to City.—Application must be approved at regular meeting of council.

Nov. 26, 1900.

SEWALL A. PETERSON,
Rice Lake, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—The application for a loan of $3,000 to the city of Rice Lake from the trust funds of the state has been handed me for examination.

I shouldr be glad to pass this loan speedily and have it granted as per your request, if everything were regular respecting the same.

Loans from the Trust Funds.

Sec. 258b of the Wis. Stats. of 1898 provides that such application shall be approved and authorized by the common council "at a regular meeting thereof." Your proof does not disclose whether this was authorized at a regular meeting. I therefore return that page of the proof to you for correction.

You have attached to the papers a paper purporting to be a copy of notice of election. It is not certified to be such by the clerk. There is no paper accompanying your application showing on what authority the clerk gave this ontice if it were given. The authority for giving this notice of election should accompany the papers, likewise a certified copy of the proceedings of your city council, wherever these proceedings relate to this application; also a certified statement as to the manner of giving notice of this special election pursuant to section 258h.

So far as the papers go they disclose no defect but they are inadequate, and until the additional proof herein called for is furnished, I cannot pass upon your application. It will be attended to promptly when this additional proof is furnished.

In answering please address your letter to this department.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Loan to City.—Authorized by vote of electors upon a *three weeks* notice.

Dec. 4, 1900.

Hon. SEWALL A. PETERSON,
Rice Lake, Wisconsin.

Dear sir:—Your corrected certificates have been this day received by me. The certificate of your clerk as to the posting of notices does not indicate how long before the day of election they were posted. The notice itself bears date 23rd day of October, and calls for the election the 6th day of November. This at most would be but a two weeks notice, whereas section 258h

Loans from the Trust Funds.

is very explicit in requiring, "at least three weeks notice of the submission of said proposition." Under the circumstances I do not see how I can grant this loan, as this goes to the very ground work of your authority to borrow from the trust funds and the authority of the land commissioners to grant you this loan. I am sorry to have to refuse this application, but under the circumstances I see no way around it. I shall not write the land commissioners to this effect until I hear from you again.

Can you suggest any way out of this difficulty?

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Levy of Tax.—To repay loan, must be a present levy. (Kyes vs. St. Croix Co., 83 N. W. Rep., 637.)

Feb. 27, 1901.

Hon. C. E. MORLEY,

Chief Clerk Land Office.

Dear Sir:—I have this morning received additional proofs in the matter of the application of Waupaca County, Wis., for a loan of $10,000 for the purpose of building a county insane asylum.

The ordinance adopted by the county board provided as follows:

Sec. 5. "A tax upon all the taxable property in Waupaca County shall be and is hereby ordered to be levied each and every year sufficient in amount to pay the interest on the bonds heretofore sold and said certificates as it falls due and also to paying the principal thereof within the time limited therefor."

This attempt to levy a tax pursuant to the constitutional requirement is clearly insufficient. A very recent case before our Supreme Court involved the construction of the constitutional requirement. I refer to the case of Kyes vs. St. Croix County

Loans from the Trust Funds.

et al. reported in vol. 83 N. W. Rep., p. 637. The wording of the resolution in that case was:

"There shall be annually levied by the county board."

In the present case the wording is:

"A tax shall be and is hereby ordered to be levied each and every year."

The constitutional requirement is explicit, that the tax shall be levied before or at the time the bonds are issued, and the court has held that it is insufficient that a tax is ordered to be levied at some time in the future.

I must therefore return this application for loan without my approval.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Bonds.—Proceedings and papers leading up to issue of by a town, what to contain.

Feb. 27, 1901.

J. E. WILBERG,
Ettrick, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Your letter to the Commissioners of Public Lands has been handed to me for reply.

Under the notice, a copy of which you have inclosed with your letter, I would say that in my opinion the only power which the town board has is to issue bonds of the town; to obtain the money from the State on certificates of indebtedness, then you must proceed pursuant to Secs. 258*a* to 258*h* inclusive. This you cannot do under your notice, but the Land Commissioners are authorized to purchase the bonds of towns under subdivision 4 of Sec. 258 of the statutes of 1898. If your proceedings are in all respects regular for the issuance of the bonds, the Land Commissioners will undoubtedly take your bonds upon your application, to sell them the same. If you wish us to consider

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taking your bonds, then we must have certified copies of all the papers and proceedings had relating to the loan: The proceedings of the town board relative to calling the special meeting, the notice of special meeting, proof of posting and publcation of same pursuant to statute, proceedings of the special meeting, with full proofs respecting the same. Among other things these proofs must show that at the time of this special meeting the town voted upon the question of levying a tax to pay this indebtedness as it should fall due. The wording of that resolution will be very important.

Now, if you wish to send us proofs of all these matters, you can do so. I will investigate the same and submit to the Land Commissioners the results of my investigation and will advise you of their action in the matter.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Loans.—To town on certificates of indebtedness, how obtained.

March 8, 1901.

J. E. WILBERG,
Town Clerk,
Ettrick, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 7th inst., inclosing papers concerning the issue of bonds for your town, was duly received and contents carefully noted.

There are several reasons why the State cannot take your bonds as such, nor loan you the amount which you ask on certificates of indebtedness upon the proofs which you have forwarded to me. However, if you act promptly and follow my suggestions contained in this letter explicitly, there is time for you to give the proper notice and vote at your annual town meeting to borrow your money from the State at 3½ per cent. interest on certificates of indebtedness. I inclose herewith re-

Loans from the Trust Funds.

quest on the Town Clerk to give notice that this proposition will be voted upon at your annual town meeting. Have this request signed by twelve qualified electors and filed with you at once, and not later than Monday the 11th, inst., post notices in three public places in your town that this proposition will be voted upon at your annual meeting. I have inclosed five copies of such notice. This must be three weeks' notice, under section 258*h* of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898.

At your annual meeting your polls must be open from between nine and ten in the morning until five in the afternoon, to receive votes upon the question of borrowing the money from The State, and it is also necessary that during that meeting (and I have in the notice provided that it shall be done at twelve o'clock noon) the resolution shall be adopted providing for the levy of an annual tax to pay this indebtedness as it falls due. If the vote is in favor of borrowing the money in this manner, you can then fill out and return to me the papers which I inclose herewith. The application for the loan, the certificates of assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Town of Ettrick for three years, the certificate of the result of the vote, the certificate that the resolution was adopted, preamble and resolutions to be adopted by the town board, with your certificate attached. One copy of the preamble and resolutions should be returned to me with the other papers and the other copy forwarded direct to Hon. William H. Froehlich, Secretary of State; also certificate of indebtedness to be duly executed by the chairman and clerk of the town and receipt to be signed by the treasurer of the town.

If you take all the steps in the manner directed in this letter and properly return to me the accompanying papers, there will be no question of your getting the money from The State at the low rate of interest of 3½ per cent.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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School District Bonds.—Commissioners of Public Lands not authorized to invest trust funds in.

Apr. 26., 1901.

Hon. C. E. MORLEY,
Chief Clerk of the Land Office.

Dear Sir:—I have examined the bonds offered the state by Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., of Chicago; being $10,000. of the bonds of Joint School District No. 1 of the City of New Lisbon and the Towns of Lisbon and Clearfield, Juneau County, Wisconsin.

The authority of the Commissioners of Public Lands to invest the trust funds of the state is found in section 258. This section provides that the commissioners shall invest such funds in the following named stocks and loans, but in no other manner.

"2. In loans to school districts in the state or to the school directors of any towns therein, in which the township system of schools exist, as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of erecting school buildings but for no other purpose."

This section was amended in 1899 to include loans to school districts to re-fund their indebtedness, but you will notice that such loans must be made, "as hereinafter provided." The manner provided hereinafter is particularly set out in sections 261, 262, and 262a. Section 261 provides:

"Every loan to a school district may be made for such time not exceeding ten years, and of such amount which together with all other indebtedness of said district shall not exceed *five per centum of the last preceding assessed valuation of the real property* in such district and not exceeding in any other case ten thousand dollars."

In this case the indebtedness exceeds the above 5 per cent. limitation.

This section was amended in 1899 to permit loans to be made to school districts for a term of fifteen years, and it has been amended again during the present session of the legislature to permit the loaning of $25,000. But the law as it stands at the

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present time still requires that not more than 5 per cent. of the last preceding assessed valuation of real property in the district may be loaned on certificates of indebtedness.

Under subdivision 2 quoted above you will thus see, it is impossible for the commissioners of public lands to invest the trust funds in these bonds.

Subdivision 4, of section 258, authorizes the commissioners of public lands to invest the trust funds,

"In the bonds of the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa: and in the bonds of cities, villiages towns and counties of this state, issued pursuant to law since the adoption of the amendment to section 3 article 11 of the constitution of this state."

A school district is authorized by section 476a, to issue bonds for the purpose of re-funding its indebtedness, and the bonds examined by me seem to duly comply with the provisions of said section. But subdivision 4 of section 258 quoted above in enumerating bonds in which the trust funds of the state may be invested does not include bonds of school districts. I am therefore constrained to hold that while these bonds seem to be duly issued by the school district, there is no authority on the part of the land commissioners to invest the trust funds in such bonds.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

School District Bonds.—Commissioners of Public Lands not authorized to invest funds in.

May 1, 1901.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & Co.,

Chicago.

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt, through the courtesy of Mr. J. O. Davidson, State Treasurer, of your letter of the 30th ult., inclosing letter to you of Charles B. Wood of the same date,

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Replying to Mr. Wood's suggestion that the indebtedness of this school district was legalized by an act of the Wisconsin Legislature known as chapter 4 of the laws of 1901, I would say that I was not called upon to pass on the constitutionality of that act before it became a law, and I do not wish now to attack the constitutionality of that act. I would, however, respectfully call the attention of Mr. Wood to section 31 of Article IV of our constitution, in which certain special legislation is forbidden. Our court has several times passed upon various acts of the Legislature which have seemed to come within the prohibitions of that section. In the case of Neville vs. Clifford, 63 Wis., 435, our Supreme Court passed upon the constitutionality of chapter 106 of the laws of 1883 and held that that law, which was very similar to the one in question, was unconstitutional, as violating, as the court said, "either subdivision 6 or 7, or both, of section 31, article IV."

In my opinion to the State Treasurer, however, I did not urge this point, as I did not wish to attack the validity of these bonds.

The Commissioners of Public Lands are authorized to invest the trust funds only in certain bonds enumerated in subdivision 4 of section 258, Wisconsin statutes of 1898. This subdivision reads as follows: "In the bonds of the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Ohio Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, and in the bonds of cities, villages, towns and counties of this state issued pursuant to law since the adoption of the amendment of section 3 of article XI of the constitution of this state."

From the above you will see that the bonds of school districts are not included, and I therefore held that there was no authority on the part of the Land Commissioners to invest the trust funds in these bonds. Loans to school districts may

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be made by the Commissioners of Public Lands, only on certificates of indebtedness, in the manner provided by our statutes.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS.
Attorney General.

P. S.—At the request of State Treas. Davidson I return herewith the papers relative to the above mentioned Bonds.

Yours Etc.,

E. R. HICKS.
Attorney General.

Special School District Meeting.—Can vote loan only upon six days' notice of meeting given pursuant to statute.

June 3, 1901.

Hon. C. E. MORLEY,
Clerk Land Office.

Dear Sir:—I have examined and herewith return to you application of School District No. 6 of the Town of Morris, Shawano Co., Wis., for a loan of $450 from the trust funds of The State.

The application shows that it purports to have been authorized at a special school district meeting held on the 27th day of April, 1901. An important part of the notice, viz., "to raise by tax a sum sufficient to pay the principal and interest of such loan as it becomes due," has been stricken out of the notice. The notice bears date the 22nd day of April, and the special school district meeting was to be held on April 27, only four days after the date of the notice, exclusive of the day of posting, assuming that the day of posting was the 22nd day of April. The statute, section 427, expressly provides that no tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified either personally or by a written notice left at their place of residence, stating the time, place and object of the meeting, and specifying the amount

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proposed to be voted, at least six days before the time appointed therefor *exclusive of the day on which the meeting is to be held.*

I must decline to approve this loan under the circumstances, as, without a validly called and lawfully held meeting, the school district has no authority to borrow the money.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS.

Attorney General.

Municipal Bonds.—Commissioners of Public Lands can purchase only bonds issued pursuant to law since adoption of amendment to sec. 3, art. XI, of constitution.

June 6, 1901.

C. E. MORLEY,

Chief Clerk of the Land Office.

Dear Sir—

I have examined and herewith return to you, certified copies of the legal papers relating to $26,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds of the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin, dated July 1, 1899. The bonds on their face recite, "that said re-adjustment bonds in lieu and in place of which this series of bonds is issued, were issued, sold and negotiated to settle and re-adjust a debt contracted and owed by the city of Kenosha prior to the adoption of the amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin prohibiting cities and other municipal corporations from contracting a debt in excess of five per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property therein."

The authority of the land commissioners to invest the trust funds of this state is found in section 258 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898. Subdivision 4 of which reads as follows:

"In the bonds of * * * * * cities, villages, towns and counties of this state issued pursuant to law since the adoption of the amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of this state,"

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It is under said subdivision the land commissioners are authorized to invest in these bonds if at all. And while the particular bonds offered to the state have in fact been issued since the adoption of the amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution, yet they are in fact and in law only a continuation of the indebtedness which was created prior to the adoption of such amendment, and in my opinion, upon a careful consideration of the matter I am satisfied that their is no authority on the part of the land commissioners to invest in these bonds. I raise no question as to the validity of the bonds. In investments of the trust funds by the land commissioners it is necessary that said commissioners satisfy themselves not only of the authority of the particular municipality to incur the indebtedness and borrow the money on the one hand, but that on the other hand the commissioners themselves have the authority to invest the trust funds in the particular security offered.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

School District.—Operating under school district law may borrow money up to its 5 per cent limit, regardless of indebtedness of city with co-terminous boundaries.

June 29, 1901.

WILLIAM B. NAYLOR, JR.,
Tomah, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 27inst., would say that while your letter is not perfectly clear upon these points, I assume, first, that Tomah is incorporated under the general charter law; second, that the territory of the city is organized as a school district and operating under the school district system of this state, and that the electors of the city have never voted to change from the school district system to the system pro- contains an enumeration of such powers. In this section are

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vided for cities operating under the general charter law, as provided by section 925-113, as amended by chapter 287 of the laws of 1899.

If I am correct in these premises, then the school district system is in force and the school district is entirely unhampered by any provisions of the charter. The school district has all the powers given to school districts by the law. Section 430 found several limitations on the power of levying taxes, and in Section 430*a* we find the provision that

"The total amount of school district tax hereafter levied in any school district in this state in any one year for building and for the maintenance of schools, including teachers' wages and incidental expenses shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the total assessed valuation of the taxable property in such school district for the current year."

The school district as such may also borrow money as authorized in section 258 and the following sections. Section 261 of the statutes of 1898 was amended during the last session of the Legislature, increasing the maximum limit which any school district could borrow, to $25,000; so that, if your school district is governed only by the general laws of the state relating to school districts, you are authorized to borrow from the Commissioners of Public Lands, of the trust funds of The State, for the purpose of building a school house, such a sum of money, for not exceeding fifteen years, as, together with all other indebtedness of such district, shall not exceed 5 per centum of the last preceding assessed valuation of real property in such district, and not exceeding in any case, $25,000, as may be agreed upon with the Commissioners of Public Lands.

The provision of the general charter, being section 925–142*a*, that "The common council shall have power to levy annually such sum or sums of money as may be sufficient for the several purposes for which taxes are authorized to be levied and to apportion the same into such funds for city or ward purposes as they may provide by ordinance or resolution, provided a tax levied

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for any one year for municipal purposes, together with the tax required to be levied for state, county, county school and school district purposes and for delinquent taxes for the preceding year shall not exceed 3½ per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property in the city in that year," in my opinion has no reference to the school district taxes where they are not levied by the common council, but are levied by the people at a school district meeting acting under the school district system, and this provision only operates as to the school district taxes when the city no longer operates under the school district system, but has voted to abandon that as provided in section 925–113.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Town Board of School Directors.—Limited in capacity to borrow to such an amount as, together with all other indebtedness of town, will not exceed 5 per cent. of average assessed valuation for preceding three years.

July 12, 1901.

GEORGE SCHMIDT, President Board of School Directors,
Town of Jacobs, Ashland Co., Wis.,
Glidden, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of the 9th inst., would say that I have had occasion to pass upon the application for loan of $6,000 to the Town of Jacobs, Ashland Co., Wis. I found on the examination that the average assessed valuation of your town for the past three years is $149,921.66; that your indebtedness is $3,680. You are limited by the constitution in the amount for which you may become indebted, to 5 per cent. of your assessed valuation and, in borrowing from the trust funds of the State, to 5 per cent. of the average assessed valuation of real estate for the last three years.. This limit is about the same

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in either case, so that the whole amount that you can borrow from the trust funds at this time would be $3,816, the amount that you could borrow elsewhere, a trifle more.

I have advised the Chief Clerk of the Land Office to write you saying that, if you care to take the necessary steps, the Commissioners of Public Lands would entertain an application for a loan to your town of $3,800. This is all that the Commissioners of Public Lands can do, and I think you will find that nowhere else would you be able to get the amount of the loan which was authorized at your annual meeting and for which your town is an applicant; but, for a loan of $3,800, if that would help you out, The State has plenty of money and would be glad to loan it, in case your preliminary steps are taken in accordance with the statutes and the constitution.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Commissioners of Public Lands.—May loan money to school districts only pursuant to section 258 *et seq.* W. S. 1898.

HON. C. E. MORLEY, July 26, 1901.
Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIR:—I have examined and herewith return to you the communication and accompanying resolution from W. H. Weed, clerk of the Weyauwega School District. In order to borrow this money from the Commissioners of Public Lands, the school district must comply with the provisions of the statute, being sections 258, 261 *et seq.* Section 261 was amended this last winter, so that the Commissioners may now loan for fifteen years and up to the amount of $25,000, at 3½ per cent., but it must be repaid in equal annual installments. The power of the Commissioners to invest the trust funds of the state is limited by said section 258, and subdivision 2 provides for loans to school districts of the state in the manner hereinafter provided. Un-

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der section 475, 476 and 476*a*, school districts are authorized to issue bonds for certain purposes, but the Legislature has never given the Land Commissioners power to purchase those bonds. It is quite possible that they can make the loan desired, from some other source, but it cannot be procured from The State, except by calling a new special meeting, giving the proper notice and authorizing the loan in the manner prescribed by the statutes, Secs. 261 *et seq.*

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

School District Loans.—Must not exceed 5 per cent. of last preceding assessed valuation of real estate in the district.

FRED KLAUS, Jr., Aug. 2, 1901.
Winneconne, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 1st inst., would say that section 261 statutes of 1898 limits the amount which the commissioners of public lands can loan to a school district to, "five per cent. of the last preceding assessed valuation of the real property in such district." The memorandum which I have is, that the assessed valuation of real estate in your district as shown in your application was $122,036. Five per cent. of this would be about $6,100, nearly a thousand dollars less than the amount which you requested.

Of course if my figures are a mistake or if the application was in error in stating this to be the amount of the last assessed valuation of your real estate I should be glad to review my decision. Otherwise it must stand.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

P. S.—Since dictating the above I find on my desk a new application for a loan of $6,000, which I have approved.

E. R. H.

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Certificate of Indebtedness.—Must be paid in equal annual installments. First payment of principal may be deferred.

A. E. COE, Aug. 16, 1901.
Barron, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of the 16th inst., will say, that the state will be glad to loan $15,000 to the city of Barron in case all the statutory requirements are complied with, and this amount does not exceed the debt limit for your city.

I suggest that the state would prefer to loan you this amount of money on certificates of indebtedness rather than on your bonds. While certificates of indebtedness must be payable in equal annual installments, the first installment need not be paid for five years say, and interest on the whole amount can be paid annually. I shall be glad to assist you in any way possible in this loan and will forward to you blanks to be used in making application for this loan on certificates of indebtedness, or will counsel with you with respect to issuing bonds, if the city insists upon borrowing money in that manner.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Specal School Meeting.—Notice of must state specifically, business to be transacted.

HON. C. E. MORLEY, Aug. 23, 1901.
Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIR:—I return to you herewith, without my approval, application of School District No. 5, Town of Minong, Washburn Co., for a loan of $1,000 from the trust funds of The State.

This application purports to have been authorized at a special meeting. The notice of holding the special meeting is deficient in that it does not contain a statement of the business to be trans-

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acted and in that it does not state specifically the amount which it was sought to authorize the borrowing of. I must therefore decline to approve the same.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Certificates of Indebtedness.—Cannot be acepted where authority is to borrow money by issuance of bonds.

HON. C. E. MORLEY, Oct. 1, 1901.
Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIR:—I return to you herewith, without my approval, application of the village of Cadott, Chippewa County, Wisconsin, for a loan of $11,000 from the trust funds, for the purpose of building water works.

The question that was submitted to the voters of the village of Cadott was, Whether the council should be authorized to issue the bonds of said village to raise the sum of $11,000. On that question the vote was in favor of issuing bonds. Such an authorization would not give the village board authority to borrow money from The State on certificates of indebtedness. In order to get money from The State in such a manner the question must be submitted to the voters of the village under section 258*b*. The statement of the assessed valuation for the last three years seems to certify that the assessed valuation for the year 1899 was $219,306; but, as a matter of fact, according to a head note on said certificate, the assessed valuation for the year was only $73,102. The head note states that such assessed valuation was only ine-third of the real valuation, making the real valuation the amount stated in the body of the certificate. This cannot be taken into consideration inascertaining the average assessed valuation for the last three years; and, taking the true assessed valuation for 1899, the average assessed valuation for the last three years would only be $172,007. Five per cent. of this

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amount, the limit to which the village of Cadott may become indebted, is $8,500. We cannot loan the Village of Cadott, on any theory, either on bonds or certificates of indebtedness, more than $8,500. If the village wishes to borrow that amount, I should advise sending them complete set of blanks and instructions as to how to proceed to borrow the money on certificates of indebtedness.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

County Borrowing Money.—To refund indebtedness, must be authorized by popular vote.

Oct. 30, 1901.

E. E. TENNANT,
Ashland, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 18th inst. to Hon. J. O. Davidson, State Treasurer, has been referred to me for reply.

I would first state that The State has money which it could loan to your county at 3½ per cent., in case all the requirements of the statute have been complied with and the loan would not exceed the constitutional limit:

Second, the point you make, that the application could be made by your county board and the loan granted upon that application alone, is probably not good. I have had occasion to examine into that question very carefully, upon the application of Sawyer County and Washburn County for like loans from The State, and, if my recollection serves me, Bayfield County also. Upon such investigation I came to the conclusion that such a loan must be authorized by voters of the county, as well as by the county board. So long as I have already had this matter before me several times and have given it careful consideration, you perhaps will not require me to give all the reasons for my conclusion. Your application should be made under section

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258, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, and the sections following. Section 258*h* provides the method of giving the notice when the matter has to be submitted to a popular vote.

I believe the matter to be of sufficient importance to warrant you in asking the assistance of your district attorney or some other attorney, to counsel and advise you, that no mistake be made. I will gladly give you such assistance as I can by correspondence.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Assessment as Basis for Loan.—Must be the local assessment.

FRED KLAUS, JR., Dec. 4, 1901.
Winneconne, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of Dec. 1st, would say that the equalized assessed valuation of your school district as fixed by the county board cannot be considered as the basis for an application for loan from the trust funds. The assessed valuation referred to in the statute is the valuation as fixed by your local board of review. The Commissioners of Public Lands cannot loan you any sum of money that, together with your other indebtedness, would make a total of more than five per cent. of you assessed valuation as defined above.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Assessment as Basis for Loan.—Must be the Local Assessment.

FRED KLAUS, JR., Dec. 16, 1901.
Winneconne, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Since receiving your letter of the 12 inst., I have carefully considered your request with respect to loaning your

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school district an additional one thousand dollars on the proceedings already had. I have arrived at this conclusion, that the assessment which must control in determining the amount which your school district can borrow is the local assessment, and The State cannot take into consideration the equalized valuation as fixed by the county board.

This being my view of the matter, your present loan of $6,000 could not be increased to $7,000, either on its original papers or pursuant to a new meeting called and held for that purpose, as the proofs forwarded to his office would show the same assessment which was shown by these proofs when forwarded last summer. It would be your last local assessment, which, according to the proofs, is only $122,036.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Tax Levy.—Must be made to repay loan as it falls due.

Feb. 28, 1902.

HON. C. E. MORLEY,
Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIR:—I have carefully examined the application of School District No. 9 of the Town of Lake, Milwaukee Co., Wis., for a loan of $4,100 from the trust funds of The State. This application purports to have been authorized at an adjourned first meeting of the school board. The proceedings, including the resolution authorizing the loan, seem to be regular up to that point; but no resolution providing for the levy of a tax to repay the principal and interest as it falls due seems to have been adopted. The only resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, that a sum sufficient to pay the interest of the loan as it becomes due be and the same is hereby levied upon the taxable property of the district."

Without a resolution providing for the repayment of the loan

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as it falls due, pursuant to the statutes and the constitution, the Commissioners of Public Lands are without authority to make this loan, and I am therefore constrained, reluctantly, to withhold my approval from the same.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Tax Levy.—Must be made to repay loan as it falls due.

June 24, 1902.

G. W. HANLEY,
Marinette, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your application for a loan of $15,000 to the city of Marinette for the purpose of building an armory has been handed to me by Mr. Morley for examination.

I find that your resolution providing for the levy of a tax is insufficient in that it provides that a tax "be annually levied and collected etc." The resolution providing for the levy of this tax must conform substantially to the form which I send you herewith. It must be a present levy-not an annual levy. The collection may be made annually, but the levy must be made at or prior to the time of borrowing the money from The State.

In other respects the papers accompanying the application for loan are all right and, if you will have your council at some regular meeting thereof adopt a resolution making a present levy of a tax sufficient to cover the amount of the loan and forward to me proofs of the adoption by the council of such resolution, the loan will be approved.

I return herewith all the papers, that they may be accompanied by the proper resolution when returned to me.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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The following opinions on Loans were written since the close of the biennial term, but before this report goes to press:

Commissioners of Public Lands.—Will consent to the detachment of territory indebted to State only when remaining portion has a valuation large enough so that the indebtedness to State, together with all other indebtedness, does not exceed 5 per cent. of valuation.

Aug. 14, 1902.

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

DEAR SIR.—Replying to your favor of recent date, would say that the law makes it obligatory for the remaining portion of and district indebted to The State, after any territory has been detacked from such district, to stand responsible to The State for such indebtedness. There is no way that The State can divide up the indebtedness between two parts of a district now indebted to The State.

In the matter of equalizing debits and credits between an original district and the detached territory, the statutes declare how that shall be done. But the original territory must stand indebted to The Statae on the loan, and the Commissioners of Public Lands will not consent to the detaching of any territory unless the remaining portion shall have an assessed valuation large enough so that the indebtedness to The State, together with all other indebtedness of such district, will not exceed five per cent. of that valuation.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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Loan to Town on Certificates of Indebtedness.—Must be authorized by vote at meeting held pursuant to full three weeks notice.

Dec. 2, 1902.

COL. C. E. MORLEY,
Chief Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIR:—I have carefully examined and herewith return to you, application of the Town of Florence for a loan of $5,000 from the trust funds, "For the purpose of purchasing a new Electric Dynamo and Engine and apparatus belonging to the same, etc."

In my examination of this loan, I do not find it necessary to decide whether the town has the authority to borrow money for the purpose expressed in this application. The request for the calling of the special meeting to vote upon this application bears date Oct. 27th A. D. 1902. The notice of the special election issued by the Town Clerk is dated November 1st, 1902, and in the proof of publication and posting of the notice it appears that the first publication as well as the posting of the notice was upon the first day of November, 1902. The meeting was called in the notice for the 18th day of November 1902, being the 17th day after the first day of posting or publication. This application is made pursuant to sections 258 *et seq.* Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, and the notice of meeting is given particularly under section 258*h*, which requires "at least three weeks notice of the submission of said proposition shall be given in the manner that notice of special elections to fill vacancies in elective offices are required to be given, before such vote which shall be by ballot shall be taken."

This in my opinion is jurisdictional and without the full notice of the meeting as required by this section, neither the town has the power to borrow nor the commissioners to loan the money applied for in this application. There should have been at least 21 days notice of this meeting. It was not given and in

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my opinion there is no authority for the allowance of this application.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Levy of Tax in Loan to Town.—Should be made by electors.

Dec. 3, 1902.

HON. C. E. MORLEY,
Clerk Land Office.

DEAR SIR:—I return herewith without my approval, application of the Town of Kennan, Price Co., Wis., for a loan of $3,000 from the trust funds of the state. The petition to the town clerk to have the meeting called for the purpose of authorizing this loan is not included among the papers. The notice of the meeting is given, but it contains no notice that at any time during the day a vote will be had upon a resolution levying the tax, and the proofs show that the tax levy was made by the town board, whereas in township matters it is my understanding that the only power authorized to levy a tax are the electors themselves. There being no notice that they would vote upon such a resolution and no evidence that such a resolution levying such a tax was adopted by the electors of the town, I am of the opinion that the town has not bound itself in the matter provided by the statutes of this state for the repayment of this loan.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

GENERAL OPINIONS.

Cities—Elections.—Cities under special charter are separate election districts.

July 7, 1900.

R. A. WATKINS,
City Attorney,
Lancaster, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In your letter of June 29th you state that Lancaster is a city of the fourth class and is not by its charter made a separate election precinct; has never at general or other elections voted separately from the Town of Lancaster, in which it is situated, except at its city elections, that its charter recognizes it to be a part of the town, so far at least as taxation is concerned, by express provision, and submit the following questions:

1. Should the City of Lancaster vote separately from the Town of Lancaster at all general elections, especially at the coming election?

2. Must the Mayor and Common Council appoint for the city, Inspectors of Election in accordance with sub-div.I, Sec. 47, Wis. Stat. and determine the place or places of election as provided by Sec. 15, Wis. Stat.?

3. Does Chap. 341, Laws of 1899, require that the Caucus of said City be held separately from the caucus of the Town of Lancaster?

Or, to put it otherwise, do the above provisions, or anything else known to you in the present law, make it necessary for the City of Lancaster to proceed as a separate and distinct municipality, so far as elections are concerned?

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In reply will say that aftee a careful examination of the questions submitted, we feel that there is good ground for a difference of opinion as to the exact status of your city. We think, however, that the better view is that the City of Lancaster should vote separately from the Town, at all general elections, and that under Subdivision 1, of Sec. 47, Stats. 1898, the Mayor and Common Council should appoint inspectors of election. As you suggest in your letter, we find no specific provision of the statute declaring cities organized under special acts of the Legislature, separate election districts; still, Sec. 15, Stats. 1898, together with sub-division 1, Sec. 47, in which the words "except such cities as are joined to towns for state and county elections" are omitted from Sec. 26, Annotated Statutes, seem to indicate an intention on the part of the Legislature to provide that cities are separate election districts. True, by your charter the Town Assessor assesses the property in the city. This alone does not prevent the City and Town from being independent municipalities. See Jones vs. Kolb, 56 Wis., 263, where it was held that villages organized under Chap. 40, R. S., are separate and independent municipal corporations, although the Town Assessor was required to assess the property of such village.

You are of course aware that an opinion from this office on questions of the kind submitted is advisory only, and we trust that this will be so regarded.

It of course follows that, if the City of Lancaster is a separate and distinct municipality so far as elections are concerned, Chap. 341, Laws 1899, requires that the caucus of said city sould be held separate from the caucus of the Town of Lancaster.

We have attempted to state frankly our views, hoping that they will be of some assistance, although we are well aware that there is considerable difference of opinion among attorneys as to the application of the election laws to cities organized under special charter. You state that the City of Lancaster would like to be in harmony with all other cities of the state in this re-

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spect. While it is true that there are quite a number of cities organized under charters similar to yours and which are still acting together with the towns, we think we can fairly say that most of the cities in the state do not hold their elections jointly with the towns.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Insurance.—Members of a mutual benefit society are presumed to know and to contract with reference to existing by-laws; but, where a contract of insurance is issued conditioned that it shall be subject to such laws as may be enacted by the society, by-laws subsequently passed become a part of the contract.

July 11, 1900.

HON. EMIL GILJOHANN,
Commissioner of Insurance,
Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of today, in which you state that The Equitable Fraternal Union of Neenah, Wis., at its last annual meeting adopted an amendment to section 9 of its general laws providing that on and after the first day of July, 1900, any member of said society or any person who should thereafter become a member, who shall then be engaged in, or who shall thereafter engage in any of the occupations in said section above mentioned, should thereby become suspended from membership and his benefit contract should become null and void, and asking whether in my opinion the association could lawfully pass an amendment invalidating contracts already in force.

In reply I would say that I have given the matter careful consideration and I am of the opinion that this amendment is inoperative and of no effect as to contracts that were written previous to that time, unless the contract of insurance reserved

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the right of the company to change the by-laws in the manner suggested. If, however, the contract did reserve the right on the part of the company to change the by-law I think the members would be bound by the change.

The matter is fully discussed in Niblack on Benefit Societies, and the rule as deduced from the authorities is stated as follows: "While members are presumed to know, and to contract with reference to existing by-laws only; while a sicety has no power, by laws of its own enactment, to disturb or divest rights which it has created, or to impair the obligations of its contracts, or to change its responsibilities to its members, or to draw them into new or distinct relations, still, members may contract with societies with reference to laws of future enactment, and may agree to be bound and affected by future laws, as they are bound and affected by those then in existence; and they may consent that laws of future enactment shall enter into, and form a part of their contracts, modifying or varying them. Where a contract of insurance is issued, conditioned that it shall be subject to such by-laws as may be enacted by the society, by-laws subsequently passed become a part of the contract. Where, for instance, the contract provided no forfeiture, if the member should die by his own hand, but provided that any violation of the 'requirements of the law now in force, or hereafter enacted, governing the order, or this class, shall render this certificate null and void,' and that the obligation of the society shall depend upon the member's 'full compliance with all the laws of the order now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted;' where the certificate was accepted by the member in writing, 'subject to the laws of the order now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted by the supreme commandery,' it was held that, by force of these stipulations and provisions, a by-law, enacted by the society after the certificate was issued and accepted, providing that a certificate of this class should be forfeited if the member whether sane or insane, should take his own life, entered into

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and formed a part of the certificate, avoiding it in the event that the member, whether sane or insane, should take his own life."

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS.

Attorney General.

Schools.—Chap. 272, laws of 1899, does not repeal sec. 486d, R. S. 1898.

Hon. L. D. HARVEY, August 22, 1900.

State Superintendent.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of August 15th, in which you ask whether Chap. 272, Laws 1899, overrules Sec. 486*d*, Revised Statutes, so that, instead of the purchase of books in towns under the township system being made by the secretary of the town board of school directors, it must be made by the town clerk.

In reply I would say that Sec. 486*a* is a general statute, while 486*d* is a special statute and, by familiar rules of statutory construction, the amendment of the general statute, unless by special enactment or necessary implication repealing the special statute, does in no way affect the latter. In Chap. 272, Laws 1899, there is no section or cleause repealing any other statutes in any way inconsistent with the provisions of Sec. 486*a*. It seems evident to me from the wording and the intent of Chap. 272, Laws 1899, that the intention of the Legislature was simply to amend that section so that, in the case of villages or cities with or without boards of education, the village clerk or city clerk or board of education, as the case may be, should be authorized to act in place of the town clerk in the purchase of books for the library. I see nothing in this amendment that could be construed to change the procedure laid down in Sec. 486*d* for towns having the township system of school government.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS.

Attorney General.

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Elections.—Towns may hold election within the limits of a village. The general election is to be held where the last town meeting was held unless such place is changed.

Oct. 8, 1900.

E. E. BOOTHBY, M. D.,
Hammond, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 5th inst., stating that at the present time the township of Hammond and the village of Hammond are separate and independent municipalities; that since the separation of the town and village some time ago, the town has continued to hold its town meetings and election within the limits of the village, and requesting an opinion as to whether they can lawfully do so at the coming election is received and noted.

In reply would say, that under the facts stated, the town may lawfully hold its election within the limits of the village. Section 15, Stats. 1898, relating to general elections provides, that such elections shall be held in each town, "at the place where the last town meeting was held, or at such other place as shall have been ordered," etc. Section 783, Stats. 1898, which provides for the place of holding town meetings, provides, that the town meeting shall be held at the place where the last town meeting was held, or at such other place therein, or in a city or incorporated village, "within or adjoining the town as shall have been ordered at a previous meeting."

It will be observed that under these provisions of the statute towns are specifically authorized to hold town meetings within the limits of incorporated villages within the town, and also that the general election is to be held at the place where the last town meeting was held, unless such place is changed in accordance with the provisions of law.

If, as we understand from your letter, the town has always held its town meetings and elections within the limits of the village, it should continue to hold its town meetings and election

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there until the place of holding the town meeting is changed in accordance with the provisions of section 783, Stats. 1898.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Elections. Publication of Notice Under Sec. 36, R. S. 1898. Sec. 36, R. S. 1898, requires publication in daily newspapers where there are such, even though it may be impossible to comply with the requirement that they should be newspapers representing the different political parties.

E. S. SCHMITZ, Oct. 10, 1900.
District Attorney,
Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 9th, inst., requesting our opinion as to the construction of Section 36, Stats. 1898 is received and noted.

In reply will say that we think that the section provides for the publication in daily newspapers, if there are daily newspapers in the county. It will be observed that this language is used:

"In counties where no daily paper is published, he may cause the same to be published," etc. Also "The County Clerk may make such publication daily in counties where daily newspapers are published; but if there be no daily newspapers published within the county, one publication in each newspaper shall be sufficient." True the section does provide that one of the publications shall be made in the newspaper which advocates the principles of the political party which at the last election cast the largest number of votes and the other publication shall be made in the newspaper which advocates the principles of the political party which cast the next largest number of votes.

It is of course impossible to comply with this provision of the statute where there are not two dailies advocating the princi-

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ples of the two parties which cast the highest number of votes. However we think the law clearly contemplates publication in daily newspapers where there are such, even though it may be impossible to comply with the requirement, that they shall be newspapers representing the different political parties.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Veterinary Surgery.—De-horning cattle is a surgical operation within the meaning of chap. 82, Laws of 1899 .

W. E. HOWE, Oct. 15, 1900.
District Attorney,
Boscobel, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of recent date requesting an opinion as to whether the de-horning of cattle is a surgical act within the meaning of chapter 82, laws of 1899, will say that I think that it is, and if a person who is not registered as a veterinary surgeon dehorns cattle for compensation he violates chapter 82.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Railroad Aid by Counties. Withdrawal of Signatures to Petition to County Board.—The signer of a petition to the county board authorizing the board to subscribe to the stock of a railroad company may withdraw his signature before the petition is acted upon by the county board.

GRAHAM L. RICE, Oct. 18, 1900.
Railroad Commissioner,
Madison, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted and requested an opinion on the following question:

"Can the signer of a petition to the County Board, authorizing the Board to subscribe to the Capital Stock of a railroad

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company, paying for such stock in bonds of the County, withdraw his signature, before the same is presented, if so, how should he proceed?"

In reply will say that I believe the signer of the petition can revoke it, but that such revocation should be made in writing.

Simonton on Municipal Bonds in section 65 states the rule as follows:

"It is frequently made necessary by the statute authorizing the issue of bonds * * * that before the officers of the corporation * * * can issue the bonds * * * that the consent of a certain number of the tax payers of the locality petition, or their consent be obtained or that the bonds * * * * be issued upon a petition of a acertain number of the tax payers, and until such petition is presented the officers authorized to act cannot do so."

"When a tax payer has given his consent he may revoke it by writing before it has been acted upon, and where he has signed a petition he may revoke it if he does so before the judge or other officer to whom it is intended to be presented acquires the right to act upon it, but the withdrawal must be made before and not after the hearing of the petition."

Applying the rule stated by Simonton you will observe that a person who has signed the petition as provided in section 945, Stats. 1898, can withdraw his name if he does so before it is acted upon by the county board. Section 948, Stats. 1898, provides that:

"If any such proposition shall be accepted in the first of the modes hereinafter provided * * * then such obligation shall be deemed obligatory as a mutual agreement on the company making the same and such municipality and the respective board or council of such municipality shall, after such proposition has been on file with the clerk of such county, town, village or city at least ten days cause subscriptions to be made on the books of such company for such stock and bonds thereof as were proposed to be issued, etc."

It would seem that if the revocation is made in writing and filed with the county board before they have acted upon the pe-

tition as provided by section 948, that the revocation is valid. It would perhaps be safer to serve notice of the revocation upon the officers of the company, that no question could be raised as to its validity.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Elections. Indians, Right to Vote.—Under sec. 13, R. S. 1898, Indians qualified to exercise the right of suffrage are entitled to vote at the polls held nearest their residence, although unable to take the oath prescribed by sec. 71 R. S.

SAMUEL H. CADY, Oct. 24, 1900.
District Attorney,
Green Bay, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 22nd, inst., is received. In reply will say that we fully agree with your construction of Sec. 13 and Sec. 71, Stats. 1898; that is, that under the provisions of Sec. 13 Indians qualified to exercise the right of suffrage are entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence. It is true that Indians cannot take the oath provided by Sec. 71, but we are clearly of the opinion that the votes cannot be rejected for this reason and that, if an Indian who offers to vote takes an oath showing that under the Constitution, Art. 3, Sec. 1, and Sec. 12, Stats. 1898, he is entitled to vote, such vote must be received.

The Constitution, Art. 3, Sec. 1, and Sec. 12, Stats. 1898, prescribe the qualifications of electors and any person possessing the qualifications therein prescribed is entitled, under reasonable regulations, to vote. It is held in the case of Dells vs. Kennedy et al, 49 Wis., p. 558, that

"If the mode or method or regulations prescribed by law for such purpose and to such end, (referring to the registry law) deprive a fully qualified elector of his right to vote at an elec-

tion, without his fault and against his will, and require of him what is impracticable or impossible, and make his right to vote depend upon a condition which he is unable to perform, they are as destructive of his constitutional right, and make the law itself as void, as if it directly and arbitrarily disfranchised him without any pretended cause or reason, or required of an elector qualifications additional to those named in the constitution. It would be attempting to do indirectly what no one would claim could be done directly."

You will observe that if Sec. 71 is given a strict construction and construed so as to deprive Indians who are qualified to vote, of the right to vote, it is, under the decision in the case referred to, void. We think, however, that the reasonable construction is that this section was not intended to apply to Indians and that Indians who are qualified to vote can vote at the polling place nearest their residence, although unable to take the oath prescribed in Sec. 71.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Elections. Ballots, How Marked. A ballot marked within the space at the head of the column designated "Individual Nominations" and containing no other marks should be counted for all of the persons whose names appear in that column.

Hon. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH, Oct. 25, 1900.
Secretary of State,
Madison, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested an opinion as to whether a cross mark at the head of the column of individual nominations upon the form of election ballot, as prescribed by sections 38, 39 and 40 of the statutes of 1898 would be a vote for all of the candidates whose names appear in such column.

In reply, will say, that we think the ballot marked within the space at the head of the column, designated, "individual nomi-

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nations," and containing no other marks, should be counted for all of the persons whose names appear in that column.

Section 57, statutes of 1898 provides, among other things, that all ballots cast at any election shall be counted for the persons for whom they were intended, so far as such intent can be ascertained therefrom. We think that there is very little question as to the intention of the voter who puts a cross mark at the head of the column, designated, "individual nominations." It seems clear the intention is to vote for all of the names which appear in the column under such mark. Any other construction would defeat the intention of the voter. The ballot if it were not to be counted for these candidates could be counted for no one.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Elections. Ballots, How Counted. A cross put in the square at the head of a particular ticket on the official ballot should be counted for every candidate in such column, unless otherwise indicated on the ballot.

H. H. HAYDEN, Nov. 1, 1900.
Attorney at Law,
Eau Claire, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 31st, ult., relative to the marking of ballots, is received and noted.

In reply will say that I fully agree with your construction, that is, that a cross put in the square at the head of a particular ticket on the official ballot should be counted for every candidate in such column, unless it is otherwise indicated on the ballot. This may be done by crossing out the name of any candidates on such ticket and in such case only those not erased should be counted. It can also be done by writing the name of another candidate under the name of the person in such column,

also by placing a cross in the space occupied by a name in another column.

The rules for ascertaining the voters' intent in marking ballot as given in Sec. 57, Stats. 1898, as amended by Secs. 6 and 7, Chap. 341, Laws 1899, are, we think, reasonably clear, and a careful examintion of them should satisfy anyone as to the rules for marking ballot. The case of State vs. Luy (Wis.), 79 N. W. Rep., 776, which I presume you have examined, supports the construction whihch you have given to the statute.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Deputy Game Wardens. Compensation of.—Special deputy game wardens working under the order of the state warden in the enforcement of the fish and game laws are entitled to the compensation fixed by sec. 4, chap. 313, laws of 1899, which compensation is in full for all services so performed by them.

Nov. 28, 1900.

S. M. MARSH,
Neillsville, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of recent date, asking my opinion as to whether special deputy game wardens are entitled to fees for serving warrants, subpoenas, etc., and for mileage in connection with such service, would say, that section 4, chapter 312 of the laws of 1899, purport to provide for the compensation for special deputy game wardens. "The thirty special deputy game wardens shall each receive a per diem to be fixed by the state warden, by and with the approval of the governor, which per diem shall include pay for such days as each such deputy shall be under the direct order of the state warden to perform services in the enforcement of the fish and game laws. * * * * In addition to the per diem provided for, such deputies shall receive their actual necessary expenses incurred while working under the direction of the state warden."

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It seems to me that the point is not well taken by the special deputy warden who claims to have paid railroad fare for a prisoner and claims he has no way of re-imbursing himself for that railroad fare. From my interpretation of the section quoted above it would seem perfectly clear that that is "an actual necessary expense incurred while working under the direction of the state warden." In my opinion there is no authority for the payment of a special deputy game warden of fees for serving warrants and subpoenas and mileage when they are working "under the direct order of the state warden in the enforcement of the fish and game laws."

That the compensation fixed by section 4, chapter 312, laws of 1899, is intended to be in full for their services and other expenses.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Insurance. Town Insurance Companies.—The Wisconsin statutes of 1898 do not fix a time limit during which town insurance companies may do business.

HON. EMIL GILJOHANN, Dec. 21, 1900.
Insurance Commissioner.

DEAR SIR:—You have referred to me the letter from J. P. Galloway, Secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Towns of Koshkonong and Cold Spring, Jefferson Co., and requested an opinion upon the matters therein referred to.

I find, upon examination of the articles of incorporation of this insurance company, that it was incorporated in 1873 under Chap. 103 of the laws of 1872. Sec. 16 of said act was as follows:

"No company under this act shall continue for a longer term than thirty years."

Mr. Galloway's question is in reference to this section and he

asks whether the company which by the terms of the act mentioned would expire in 1903, can continue to do business and lawfully issue policies extending beyond 1903.

In reply will say, said act, Chap. 103 of the laws of 1872, was repealed by the revision of the statutes in 1878. This chapter is given in the list of statutes repealed by the revision. The provisions of the statutes of 1878 relative to town insurance companies are to be found in Chap. 89, Secs. 1927–1941 inclusive. The provision of Sec. 16 of Chap. 103 of the laws of 1872, fixing a time limit during which the town insurance company may continue, is not contained in the revision of 1876. Sec. 1941 R. S., 1878, contains, however, among other things, this provision:

"All town insurance corporations heretofore organized under any law shall be deemed to be organized under and governed by the provisions of this chapter." (Referring to Chap. 89, R. S., 1878.)

This provision now appears as a part of section 1941, statutes 1898, which is as follows:

"All town insurance corporations heretofore organized under any law shall be declared to be organized under and governed by the provisions of the laws of this state."

From a careful examination of the provisions above referred to, you will observe that the statutes do not at the present time fix a time limit during which town insurance companies may do business. I am therefore of the opinion that the insurance company referred to can, after the expiration of the 30 year limit, without reorganization, continue to do business as heretofore, under the provisions of Chap. 89 of the statutes.

I return herewith Mr. Galloway's letter.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

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Elections. Ballots, how Counted. Residence.—If a ballot is marked in the square under the name of the candidate for president and has no other mark under the party designation, it should not be counted for the entire ticket, nor could a ballot marked only under the name of "president" and "vice-president" be counted for the entire ticket.

Residence for election purposes is defined by Rule 2, section 69, R. S., 1898.

January 28, 1901.

To the Honorable, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Wisconsin Assembly,

City.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of January 25th, containing five several questions submitted to me relative to the law on marking ballots, residence of electors, certificate of election inspectors and evidence to change returns, with the request that I submit an answer to you at the earliest possible moment.

I am pleased, in compliance therewith, to submit to you my rulings upon the several questions as follows:

First. "If a ballot is marked in the square under the name of 'President' and 'Vice President'?"

In answer: The Wisconsin statutes of 1898, section 40, prescribes the form of an official ballot, and section 57 gives the rules for determining the intent of the voter in marking the ballot. Chapter 349 of the laws of 1899 amends said section 40 prescribing the form of the ballot, and also amends said section 57 giving the rules for determining the intent of the voter in marking the ballot. The official sample ballot as prescribed, with the directions for marking at the top thereof, states:

"If you desire to vote an entire party ticket, make a cross mark in the square under the party designated at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for particular persons without regard to party, mark in the square under the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote, if it be there, or write any name that you wish to vote for in the proper place."

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Rule 6 of section 57 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898 states that ". . . a ballot *not* marked at the top shall be counted only for the persons to whom the marks therein are applicable."

Your question states that the mark is under the name of the candidate for President—not that the mark is at the top of the ballot.

Being guided, then, by the instructions on the ballot and this rule of the statute, I conclude that the ballot should not be counted for electors of President and Vice President.

Second. "What constitutes a residence for men without families, engaged in an occupation such as in the construction of telephone lines, etc. ?"

In answer: Section 1 of Article III of the State Constitution in prescribing who are electors, says:

"Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have *resided* in the state for one year next preceding an election and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the Legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election," etc.

The Legislature has prescribed by law in section 12 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898 following almost exactly the wording of the constitution, that an elector is ". . . one who shall have *resided* in the state for one year next preceding an election and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days," etc.

The Legislature has further prescribed by rule 2 in section 69 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898 that "that place shall be considered and held to be the *residence* of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning."

The question is, what is the scope and significance of the word "residence"? The Supreme Court, in the Kempster case, in the 97th Wis., p. 343–47, have construed the word "residence" as

used in a city charter provision referring to the eligibility to hold office, and say:

"The word 'residence' as used in the charter does not mean physical location continuously. It is used in the broad sense of domicile requisite to citizenship. For the purposes of such residence there must be an actual location in the place in question with the intention of making it a permanent home. That is sufficient to meet all the requisites of legal residence at the outset. In one sence a person may have more than one place of residence, but he can only have one which has the element of permanency essential in a legal sense to his domicile. He can have only one domicile at one time. To constitute that, there must be an actual location with the intent to make such place his home indefinitely. To establish the domicile does not require any considerable length of time. Residence at a place for any length of time, however short, with the concurring intention of permanently residing at such place, renders such place in a legal sense the person's domicile, and, being once fixed, it will continue till abandoned, without reference to any mere absence for a temporary purpose, with the fixed intention of returning when such purpose shall be accomplished."

Basing my conclusion upon these provisions of our State Constitution, our State Statutes and the decision of our Supreme Court, I hold that "residence" is used in the broad sense of domicile.

The particular facts surrounding each case must be investigated to find out what the intention of the party is, irrespective of his employment.

This ruling is in accord with the decisions of courts of last resort in states having constitutional provisions identical with our own. For example,

Ohio, in the 34th Ohio State Rep. p. 525.
Pennsyvlania, in the 41st Pa. State, 404.
See also McCrary on Elections, section 98.

Third. "Where the certificate provided for by the last sentence of section 80 W. S. has not been made and signed by two inspectors, and the ballots other than the defective ballots have

been preserved, can these ballots which are not defective, be introduced in evidence to impeach the official count?"

In answer: The statute in question states that no ballot shall be destroyed until the canvass shall have been completed and that no canvass shall be deemed to have been completed until after at least two of the inspectors shall have separately canvassed the ballots, severally verified the canvass and certified the same over their respective signatures.

Under this wording of the statute I hold that these ballots which are not defective, being the best evidence of the number of votes cast and for whom cast, can be introduced in evidence to impeach the official count.

Fourth. "Where voters not qualified as electors have cast their ballots, but have not been challenged, under what circumstances can hearsay or parol evidence be introduced to show the manner in which they vote; and, further, under what circumstances can the return of the inspectors be challenged under such evidence?"

In answer: The question of whether hearsay evidence can be introduced to show how one not an elector has voted was raised in the House of Commons, and Mr. Thessiger, since Lord Chancellor, said in reply:

"In the Southampton case it was held evidence may be given of the declaration of a person, even after voting, though it may tend to affect him with penal consequences. In the Ripon case the voter had stated to two persons in the Month of June and July, 1832, that he had no vote and that his aunt was tenant of the house. The election took place in the beginning of 1833 and the declarations were held admissible. A voter who has voted for the sitting member is always considered as a party and it is on this ground that his declarations are admissible. The question is always considered to be between the voter and the party questioning his vote and not merely between the sitting member and the petitioner."

The same question arose in election case of Vallandingham and Campbell, Congressional Globe, vol. 41, p. 2317, and the rule declared in the House of Commons was adopted.

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The same question arose in the case of the People vs. Pease, 27 N. Y., p. 45, and the court held such evidence admissible.

Our own court has passed upon this question in the case of State ex rel Hopkins vs. Olin, 23 Wis. 309 (319), and also in the case of State ex rel Doerflinger vs. Hilmantel, 23 Wis., 422.

Not only is hearsay evidence admissible under these authorities, but the courts have frequently held that one who has voted illegally may be compelled to testify for whom he voted. This identical question was passed upon in State ex rel Doerflinger vs. Hilmantel supra, and also in

People vs. Cicott, 16 Mich., 283.
State vs. Kraft, 18 Ore., 550.
In re McDaniels, 2 Clark, 82.
Thompson vs. Ewing, 1 Brewster, 67.
Fowler vs. Felthoff, 1 Leg. Rec. Rep., 105.
McCrary on Elections, section 297.

In all of these cases the courts declare that the secrecy of the ballot is for the lawful voter only and not for the spurious; the public policy involved does not extend to the voter who has voted illegally; he can be required to disclose for whom he voted; and that where a person has voted illegally, he is bound to disclose on oath for whom he voted, or the fact may be established *aliunde*, and when it is ascertained for whom he voted, the vote must be taken from the candidate for whom it was polled.

I therefore conclude that where voters not qualified as electors have cast their ballots, but have not been challenged, hearsay or parol evidence can be introduced to show the manner in which they voted, and when that manner has been determined, that the vote must be taken from the candidate for whom it was polled.

Fifth. "Where a ballot is marked in the square under the party designation of a Republican or Democratic party, and also under the Prohibition party designation, would such mark count for an assemblyman under the party ticket having such nomination, the Prohibition party having no nominee for the assembly.

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In answer: The Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, section 57, in Rule No. 2, states that

"When the voter shall place a mark against two or more names for the same office, he shall be deemed to have voted for none of them and the ballot shall not be counted for either candidate thereof."

Under this rule of the statute I conclude that marking a ballot by a cross in the square at the head of two of the tickets printed on said ballot will not prevent the vote being counted for a candidate named on one ticket for an office for which no candidate is named on the other, although such ballot cannot be counted for a candidate for an office for which both tickets present candidates. Under the column marked Republican or Democratic party there was but one candidate for the assembly, there being no candiate for the assembly in the column marked "Prohibition party," and, as there was no candidate in the column marked "Prohibition party," for the assembly and there was one in the column marked Republican or Democratic party for the assembly, the vote was not a double vote as to that office. It is only a double vote so far as the balance of the two tickets is concerned, or so far as there were two nominees for the same place on the two several tickets marked.

I therefore conclude that where the ballot is marked as indicated in your question, such mark would count for an assemblyman under the party ticket having such nomination. This conclusion is not only based on the statute in our own state, as above referred to, but also on decisions in courts where they have similar statutes, viz.:

Parker vs. Orr, 158 Ill., p. 609, and
Middendorf's case, 4th Pa. District Reports, p. 78.

Respectfully,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Building and Loan Associations—Reasons given for refusing to approve the proposed articles of association of the Bohemian Mutual Loan & Building Association.

HON. EDWARD I. KIDD, Jan. 28, 1901.
State Bank Examiner,
Madison, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have handed me the proposed articles of incroporation and the constitution of the "Bohemian Mutual Loan and Building Association" for approval as Attorney General, pursuant to section 2010 Statutes of 1898.

Returned herewith find said articles and the proposed constition.

The articles provide that the business and purpose of said corporation "shall be to create a mutual savings fund from the payments to it by its members, and the making of loans therefrom upon real estate securities." Section 2009 Statutes 1898 provides, in effect, that mutual building and loan associations may be created for the purpose of raising money to be *loaned among its members* and I believe that the business of such association should be limited to loaning money to members and not upon other securities. It is quite likely that the articles might be construed so as to prevent the loaning of money to others than its members, but as the articles stand it is somewhat questionable.

The constitution is of considerable length and contains many provisions as to the method of doing the business of the corporation. Some of these provisions are novel and I have some hesitancy in approving the constitution as it now stands. I will call attention to some of the features of the articles which seem objectionable. Article 21 provides, that officers' bonds "shall remain in force until the successors have offered theirs." This provision might lead to considerable trouble and annoyance. It is apparent that the successors might offer bonds which for one reason or another are not approved, and that the officers would remain in office. It is obvious that the liability of the bonds-

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men should not be made to depend upon the fact that the successors offer bonds.

Under the constitution several boards and committees are provided for, and article 10 provides that the committees together with other officers shall constitute the board of directors. While I do not mean to say that this is in direct violation of the law, I think it is very objectionable and might lead to considerable difficulty, since it makes the board of directors depend upon the committees, which may be constantly changing.

Subdivision 6 of article 13 provides, that if a member is sued, he must pay all expenses incurred in the suit—this provision is certainly novel. In some cases it might be proper that the expenses of litigation should be paid by the member and in other cases that it should be paid by the association. For instance, if the association should bring suit against one of the members of the building and loan association and the member should prevail in the action the costs of the suit and judgment therefor would be determined by the court before whom the action was pending, and is not a proper matter to be provided for in the articles or by-laws.

Subdivision 2 of article 22 provides that "Article 12, of the general rules can never be changed." Article 12 therein referred to contains many provisions, most of which there probably never would be any reason to change, however, it is quite possible that it would be desirable at some time in the future to change or amend some of the provisions of article 12, and it is hardly a wise provision to provide that article 12 can never be changed. The business of the association may become such, and experience may demonstrate, that some of the provisions in this article are unwise, and if so, there is no good reason why they should not be changed.

For the reasons stated, I feel constrained to withhold approval of the proposed articles of association and constitution.

Yours truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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COURT REPORTER.—Fees of Court Reporter from State do not include fees of another reporter acting in his circuit.

Jan. 31, 1901.

HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH,
Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your request for an opinion upon the certificate of George Clementson, Circuit Judge, as to the claim of Charles Orton for compensation as court reporter from the state, would say that, in my opinion, a regularly appointed court reporter need not include, in making up the amount that he as official court reporter receives from the counties of his circuit, time or compensation paid to another reporter acting in his circuit; that the regularly appointed court reporter should include in his statement only the total amount of compensation received by him from the counties for the total number of days which he himself has actually been employed under order of the court.

I would say that the law is not perfectly clear upon this question, but that I have been called upon to consider it before, and the above is the conclusion which I reached.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Mutual Building and Loan Associations.—Building and Loan Associations organized prior to June 1, 1897, not exempted from subsequent legislation.

Feb. 7, 1901.

HON. EDWARD I. KIDD,
State Bank Examiner.

DEAR SIR:—You have called attention to section 21 chapter 366 of the laws of 1897, which provides that,

"Every mutual building and loan corporation now existing or heretofore incorporated under the laws of this state relating

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thereto, shall file in the office of the Bank Examiner a copy of its articles of incorporation and of its by-laws in force at the time of the passage and publication of this act, the force and effect of which said articles and by-laws shall not be affected nor invalidated by this act."

And to the further fact that the Wisconsin statutes of 1898 enacted by the legislature in special session in that year repeals all of said chapter 368, except said section 21, and submit the following question: "Are building and loan associations which complied with section 21 of the laws of 1897 exempt from the provisions of subsequent legislative enactments relating to building and loan associations?"

In reply will say, that section 21 above referred to, also provided in effect, that after June 1st, 1897 no amendment to the articles nor to the by-laws shall be valid unless the same shall be filed and approved as in section 2 of chapter 368. Section 2 referred to provides, for the organization of building and loan associations, and also that the articles of incorporation and amendments thereof shall be filed with the bank examiner who shall have power to issue the charter or certificate of incorporation, but that such certificate shall not issue until a verified copy of the by-laws shall be filed with the bank examiner and not until the articles and by-laws shall have been examined by the attorney general and approved by him as conforming to the requirements of said chapter 368. After a careful consideration of these sections we think that section 21 was intended simply to allow building and loan associations in existence at the time of the adoption of the act, to continue to do business by filing their articles and by-laws with the bank examiner, that is, such building and loan associations were not required by the law to secure the approval of the attorney general to their by-laws. But said section 21 does not in terms or by implication exempt building and loan associations organized prior to June 1st, 1897, from the provisions of subsequent legislative enactments.

You have also called attention to section 2014-10 of the Wis-

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consin statutes of 1898, as amended by section 3 chapter 156 of the laws of 1899, which provides,

"Quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as may be specified in the by-laws, the gross earnings of the association shall be ascertained from which shall first be deducted the expenses of the association, and from the balance shall be set aside at least five per centum as a fund for the payment of contingent losses."

And the further provision which is as follows:

"At the close of such fiscal year and at such other times as the Bank Examiner may direct or the board of directors may determine, it shall be the duty of the president to appoint a committee of five, three of whom shall be members of the board of directors, and two shall be stockholders, not directors, the duty of which committee shall be to schedule the assets of the association, fix their value and make a report of all their findings to the board of directors. It shall thereupon be the duty of the board of directors to charge off all losses so reported, and if there be not a sufficient amount in the contingent fund and the net profits for the period for the payment of such losses, then such losses or the balance unpaid shall be apportioned according to the number of all shares outstanding and the proportionate amount shall be charged to each member."

And submitted the following question: "In the absence of any provision in the articles of incorporation or by-laws of associations which existed before the passage and publication of chapter 368 of the laws of 1897, are the provisions of section 3 of chapter 156 binding upon such associations?"

In reply to this question will say, that it follows from what we have already stated, that this question should be answered in the affirmative.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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Governor.—Appointment made by Governor during recess of legislature holds good until twenty days after meeting of legislature where appointment under the statute is made "with the advice and consent of the senate."

February 8, 1901.

HON. R. M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 7th inst., asking for my opinion upon the following question:

In case a State Veterinarian is appointed when the Senate is not in session, does a vacancy in the office occur after twenty days from the commencement of the next legislative session?"

In reply, beg to say the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, Section 1492, provides that the Governor shall appoint the veterinarian "with the advice and consent of the senate," and that, when such appointment is made, it shall be for the term of two years and until the qualification of his successor.

This is one of the statutory offices an appointment to which is subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 137*a* provides that whenever the Governor shall be authorized to make any appointment to office by and with the "advice and consent of the Senate," and the "Legislature shall not be in session at the time such office should be filled, the Governor may fill such office and make the appointment subject to the approval of the Senate at the next succeeding session of the Legislature,

"and all such appointments shall be as valid and effectual from the time when the same may be so made until twenty days after such meeting of the legislature as if he possessed the absolute power of appointment."

In other words, the last quoted section declares in spirit that such an appointment made during the recess of the Legislature shall hold good "until twenty days after" such meeting of the Legislature. At the expiration of the twenty days the validity of the appointment absolutely ceases. This would not be the

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case with a veterinarian who had been appointed and confirmed by the Senate at the expiration of his term, because,, in that case under Section 1492, he would continue to be State Veterinarian "ntil the qualification of his successor," for the simple reason that his appointment had been confirmed; but an appointment made during the recess of the Legislature lacks the confirmation and has no further validity than that given it by the statute, which is to make it valid only "until twenty days after such meeting of the Legislature."

In my opinion, therefore, your question should be answered in the affirmative, and a vacancy does occur in such office after twenty days from the meeting of the next legislative session held after the appointment is made.

Very respectfully yours,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

District Attorney.—Right of District Attorney to enter *nolle* in criminal cases.

February 8, 1901.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—In the matter of the investigation into the facts in connection with the shooting of Joseph Mitchell, a British subject, by a policeman at Marinette, Wis., on July 23d, 1900, and which inquiry, together with the communication from the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, and the communication thereto attached from the Hon. Pauncefote, British Ambassador, both of which accompanied your letter and request, and which are now before me, I beg to say:

That, pursuant to such request, I have made inquiry of W. B. Quinlan, the District Attorney of Marinette County, who was then and now is the prosecuting officer in that county, and have received from him his reasons duly submitted to the Hon-

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orable Circuit Court for Marinette County, asking that an order be entered discharging the defendant from custody and his bondsmen released. Accompanying such communication is a copy of all the testimony taken at the inquest. A fully detailed statement of all the facts connected with the shooting and of the conclusions of the District Attorney based thereon will be found in such communication herewith transmitted to you.

Your communication to me requests not only that I make an investigation and report the findings, but that I also submit to you my opinion of the legality of the proceedings.

In reply to the latter part of your inquiry I beg to say, the statute of Wisconsin, as stated by the District Attorney in this proceeding, vests in the district attorney or the prosecuting officer a quasi-judicial power in such matters, subject always to the approval of the presiding judge in the jurisdiction where the offence was committed. The District Attorney, acting upon all the information before him in the matter, and in the due exercise of his quasi-judicial judgment, decided that the defendant should not be prosecuted for the offence charged. The presiding judge, after having had submitted to him by the District Attorney, a full statement of all the facts and the conclusions of the District Attorney, thereupon and on the same day "approved of the said finding and conclusion and duly entered an order discharging the prisoner.

I find nowhere an error committed in the proceedings, nor any violation of law by any of the persons interested, and I believe that the District Attorney and the presiding judge used that judgment and discretion which the law vests them with, and, having exercised it carefully and wisely, I therefore advise you that in my opinion the proceedings were duly authorized, sufficient and legal and the actions of the parties therein should be commended and confirmed.

Very respectfully yours,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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Agricultural Societies.—Only one to be organized in each county, but those in existence at the time Statutes of 1898 went into effect may receive state aid.

HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH, February 9th, 1901.
Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of this date, inclosing list of counties in this state wherein are organized more than one agricultural society, together with the date of such organizations, and note your request for my opinion as to whether, under the law, the Secretary of State is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury in favor of such associations or not, and in favor of any which may hereafter be organized.

In reply: Section 1460 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1896 provides that county agricultural societies may be organized (but not more than one in each county), and the latter part of the section provides that all county agricultural societies *now in existence* are continued with all the powers and *privileges* conferred by that chapter (being Chapter 60).

Section 1463 in the same chapter provides for state aid. The language of Section 1460 clearly saves equal powers and privileges to all county agricultural societies organized at the time of the passage of that statute. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1898 as declared in Section 4978 take effect and go into operation on the first day of September in the year 1898, except as otherwise specifically declared.

Taking these provisions together, I conclude and advise you that all county agricultural societies in existence at the date on which the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898 took effect are to receive the privileges conferred by Chapter 60, whether there were one or more societies in a county; but that after the date when such statutes took effect, no new county agricultural society could be organized in any county and receive aid, where another county agricultural society already existed.

Yours truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Telephone Service in State Capitol.—Obligations for telephone service in State Sapitol are incurred under Sec. 288, R. S., pursuant to which the contract is made with the telephone company.

February 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable, the Joint Special Telephone Investigating Committee of Senate and Assembly,

City.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your written request asking for an opinion from me setting forth under what authority of law contracts are entered into, vouchers audited and payments made for telegraphic, telephone and toll service to the various state departments.

Your question has three parts, viz.:

First, under what authority of law such obligations are incurred;

Second, under what authority of law the accounts are audited;

Third, under what authority of law payments are made.

In reply to the first part of the question: Under what authority of law contracts are made, I beg to say, telephone service, covering both the use of the instruments and the tolls, is authorized by section 286 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, in which section the Superintendent of Public Property is authorized to contract for and purchase such articles or things as are required for use in and about the Capitol for state purposes. Under this authority the contract is made with the telephone company for the use of instruments and the same contract secures to the user the privilege of using the instruments and the lines for toll service at the rate of tariff prescribed by the company.

The other matter inquired about, viz., the authority in law to incur obligations for telegraphic service, is not so specific. The only specific authority authorizing such obligations will be found in chapter 12 of the statutes of 1898, where certain officers, boards, etc., therein named, to wit, such as Dairy and Food

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Commissioner, State Veterinarian, State Board of Control, State Game Warden, etc., are allowed the actual and necessary disbursements paid out in the discharge of their duties. Other state officers and departments, without specific written authority of law, have been allowed to contract such telegraphic obligations for many years, upon the theory that they were actual and necessary disbursements paid out by them in the discharge of their official duties; while such last named custom has the sanction of long continued usage based upon the seeming necessities of the case, it still is unauthorized by explicit legislation.

On the second part of your question, viz., under what authority of law the obligations are audited, beg to say, the Secretary of State, as State Auditor, is authorized by sections 145 and 293 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898 to audit such claims for disbursements.

In answer to the third part of your question, viz., under what authority of law payments are made, I beg to say that all such payments are made upon warrants of the Secretary of State issued under section 146 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, by the State Treasurer under section 157, Wisconsin statutes 1898, from such funds as the warrant may specifically designate or from the general fund as authorized by section 172 of the statutes of 1898.

You will thus see that specific statutory authority is given for all matters inquired about by you, save and except only a portion of the telegraphic service.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Excise Laws.—Common council cannot, after granting a license to sell liquor in a certain place, permit the licensee to remove his saloon to another building and there sell under such license.

Feb. 12, 1901.

O. B. THOMAS,
District Attorney,
Prairie du Chien, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I have your recent inquiry, in which you ask for my opinion as to whether the Common Council of the City of Prairie du Chien have a right by ordinance to permit or allow a person holding a license, to sell intoxicating liquors at a certain specified place in the city, to remove his bar and liquors across the street to another building on the occasion of entertainments in the other building in the evening, and during said time to keep his regular saloon closed.

In reply I beg to say, the City of Prairie du Chien is acting under a special charter, being Chapter 491 of the Laws of 1889. That chapter provides that the Common Council have full power by ordinance to grant such license and to alter, modify, amend and repeal all such ordinances, etc. At the time that special charter was passed, the general law on the subject, Section 1548 of the present Wisconsin statutes of 1898, was in force and effect. While specific authority is given to the Common Council under your special charter to alter, modify and amend its ordinances, that grant of power is given to them to be exercised subject to the general laws then in existence in the State of Wisconsin, and the Supreme Court of this state has held that all general excise laws of the state are in force in the cities of the state unless it is plainly manifest that it is the intention of the Legislature to have those general laws modified or repealed by the provisions of a city charter. Under that rule of construction the court has decided in the 33d Wisconsin, p. 154, that a city under a special charter cannot waive or modify the general conditions or requirements that the general statute

places round the applicant for a license; for instance, such as requiring a bond.

Applying this rule to your case, we find in the general statutes, Sec. 1548, that the application for license must be in writing and must state the kind of license applied for and must designate the premises where such liquors shall be sold. These are prerequisite to a granting of any license; but, when the license is granted, it may be granted subject to such requirements and, if subsequently modified, altered or changed, it must still continue to be subjected to such requirements. Under that rule the courts in other states, having similar statutes, have held that a license once granted to any individual to sell liquor at a place therein specified cannot thereafter be changed and granted to him to sell in another place; as, for instance, when a party holding a license to sell liquor at a certain place suffers the loss of his place of business by fire during the lifetime of his license, he cannot then ask to have his license transferred to a new building or to any other locality than that covered by the terms of the license when issued. So decided in the case found in the 163d Penn. State Reports, p. 481, where the court there held that the authority granting the license had no power to transfer the license from one place to another, even though the building had burned. We also find the same rule laid down and controlling in the 11th Ky. Law Reports, p. 675. We also find that to be the rule of law as substantially laid down by Black on Intoxicating liquors, Secs. 145 and 150.

I therefore conclude and advise you that the Common Council of the City of Prairie du Chien cannot, after having granted a license to sell liquor at a certain place, thereafter, by an ordinance, permit or allow the licensee to remove his bar and liquors across the street to another building, on the occasion of entertainments in this other building in the evening, and sell liquors in such building, under protection of such license.

Yours truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Constitutional Amendments. When and how to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Feb. 21, 1901.

Hon. W. A. NOWELL,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your inquiry of this date, in which you ask for my suggestions as to the preferable method of determining the manner and time of submitting to the vote of the people certain amendments to the constitution which have been agreed to by two legislatures.

In reply I beg to say:

First, the constitution, in Sec. 1, Art. XIII, in considering the method of making amendments to the constitution, contemplates that after two successive legislatures have agreed upon the proposed amendments, it shall then be the duty of the legislature to submit such amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe. Frequently the legislature has taken no further action in the matter after the second legislature has agreed to the proposed amendment, but leave it entirely to the Secretary of State to proceed as the law prescribes. A better, however, and more preferable method is for the legislature to take formal action, either by bill or joint resolution. A bill is not necessary, but a joint resolution is sufficient and probably would be regarded with greater favor. The legislature has already prescribed by statute the method in which the question shall be submitted to the people, the information that shall be given to the voter, the form which the question shall take upon the official ballot and the canvass of the vote thereon and its final determination.

Second. All of the proposed amendments that have been agreed to by two successive legislatures may be and should be included in a single joint resolution.

Third. Such joint resolution should recite the various amendments in full and not refer to them merely by number

and title. This precaution is a wise one when attempting so important a step as an amendment to the constitution, because it insures more certainty in the result and leaves less probability of error and misunderstanding.

Fourth. In my judgment a general election is the better time to submit such questions, for the reason that it insures consideration by a greater number of people.

Fifth. Such final joint resolution for the purpose of submitting the proposed amendments to the people should not be introduced nor passed until after the proposed amendments to the constitution have been formally passed and the last step has been taken in reference to them.

You will appreciate, of course, that these recommendations of mine, based upon your inquiry, are suggestive merely and any other method that may be decided upon by the legislative body will be just as effectual, if, of course, it complies with the constitutional requirement.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Caucuses and Conventions.—Joint convention composed of delegates elected from two political parties cannot make nomination and have nominee placed upon official ballot.

Feb. 23, 1901.

C. A. MCINTYRE,
County Clerk,
Wautoma, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 21st, inst., requesting an opinion as to whether the republican and democratic county committees could join in issuing a call for a convention to nominate a county judge, and if so, whether the convention so called could properly certify the nominations made by said convention is received. In other words, you ask whether a joint convention

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composed of delegates to be elected from both parties can make a nomination and get the nominee placed upon the official ticket.

In reply will say, that section 30, Statutes 1898 provides the manner of nominating candidates. Subdivision 1, provides, that nominations may be made by convention, consisting of an assemblage of electors and delegates representing a political party, which at the last preceding general election cast the prescribed vote. Subdivision 2, of said section simply provides the method of nominating city officers which is not material in the present inquiry. Subdivision 3 of section 30 provides, for the nomination of candidates by individual or nomination papers.

You will observe that candidates for the office of county judge must be nominated in the manner prescribed in the 1st, or 3rd, subdivisions of section 30. There is no provision made for nominating candidates by a joint convention, such as you suggest, and I think it very clear, that a candidate so nominated would not be entitled to have his name placed upon the official ticket as the nominee of such convention; for the simple reason that it is not such a convention as is prescribed by subdivision 1 of section 30.

However if such a convention were called and should endorse some particular candidate, such candidate could of course secure a nomination by individual nomination papers as prescribed in subdivision 3 of section 30, and then his name should be placed upon the official ballot; not as the nominee of the convention, but because he is entitled to go upon the official ballot by reason of his individual nomination papers.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Passes.—Anti-pass Law prohibits free transportation or discrimination in favor of any officer.

JAMES G. KESTOL, Esq., Feb. 27, 1901.
Whitewater, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, stating that you are acting as local attorney for the Milwaukee road; that, in consideration thereof, you are furnished with transportation on their lines, and asking whether this prevents you from acting as notary public or court commissioner under the anti-pass law.

In reply I would say that of course you are aware that it is not made my official duty to advise you in reference to this matter, and any opinion I may express is unofficial and advisory only. The authoritative interpretation of this law is for the courts.

I would say to you unofficially that two things are prohibited by the anti-pass law: First, free transportation; second, a discrimination in favor of any public officer.

You do not say whether your transportation is in the form of a pass or mileage. If you have a contract with them by which this company is to pay you a certain sum each year for representing it at your station, I do not see anything which would prevent their making the payment in mileage to the value of your services. If, however, they give you a pass, the services you render might be worth $50 and you might ride 10,000 miles on the pass. While this would not be free transportation, I think it would be a discrimination in your favor and a privilege withheld from the general public. I should have very serious doubts as to whether this would not come within the prohibition of the anti-pass law. Possibly the courts might put a different construction upon it; but, in view of the fact that the courts have not yet passed upon the law, I feel disposed to put rather a strict construction upon this law.

Yours truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

State Fish And Game Warden.—The only authority for the appointment of deputy game wardens, by the State Fish and Game Warden, is that conferred by sec. 1498a et seq. R. S., as amended by chap. 312, Laws of 1899.

Hon. JAMES T. ELLARSON, Feb. 28, 1901.
State Warden,
Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I have your inquiry of the 27th, in which you ask if you can make an appointment of a deputy warden to serve without pay and if The State will be in any way liable for services, expenses or acts of such game warden.

In reply I beg to say, the only authority you have for the appointment of deputy wardens is found in the statutes of 1898, Secs. 1498*a* at seq. as amended by Chap. 312, Laws of 1899. You can make no other appointments than the ones therein authorized, and all the appointments that you do make are subject to all of the conditions as specified in the statutes above referred to. The compensation of such wardens is fixed by that statute and their duties and liabilities are also specifically determined. It is impossible for you to authorize a deputy warden to act on behalf of and in the name of The State and at the same time absolve The State from liability for his acts. He and The State are both liable as the law prescribes they shall be, and he is entitled to the compensation which the law fixes.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

County Judge.—County Judge, when entitled to fees under sec. 151, R. S. 1898. Not entitled to fees under sec. 166a, R. S.

Hon. LEVI J. BILLINGS, March 12, 1901.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your recent inquiry, in which you ask for my opinion upon two several questions, I beg to say as follows:

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First: Your question is, *Where estate is pending* in the probate court and the court makes an order under chapter 151, R. S., is the judge entitled to fees from county, provided for by last clause of section 2454, R. S.?

In reply to that question: It is difficult for me to see how application could be made under chapter 151 to the probate court to sell part of real estate in which minor heirs are interested, while the estate is pending. The purpose of chapter 151 is to enable the interest of the minor heir in real estate to be sold.

The purpose of the probate court making a sale of part of real estate while the estate is pending is for the purpose of paying debts or expenses of administration during the settlement of the estate and that proceeding is under an entirely different chapter of the statutes.

Of course it is possible for an application to be made to the county court while an estate is pending therein, to sell the interest in that estate or some part of such interest of minor heirs under chapter 151.

If the county court is acting under chapter 151, but not for the purpose of the settlement of an estate, and not in a matter pertaining to probate business, the judge is entitled to his fee. If, however, he is attempting to exercise his jurisdiction under chapter 151 for the purpose of selling some part of the estate, pending the settlement of the estate and for the purpose of settling the estate, then he is acting in business "appertaining to probate business" and is not entitled to a fee.

The whole decision of this question depends upon whether the judge in this proceeding is acting in matters pertaining to probate business or not. Within that field he is entitled to no fee. Outside of that field he is entitled to the additional fee.

Second.—Your second question is, Are proceedings under the provisions of chapter 166*a* such proceedings as come under the head of "administration of the estates of deceased persons,"

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or is the county judge entitled to extra fees from county for same?

In reply to this question I beg to say, the application made under chapter 166*a* to determine the descent of lands, etc., comes under that class of proceedings in which the county judge has to take proof and act within the general jurisdiction conferred upon probate judges, and in that capacity he is acting within the general line of probate business contemplated by section 2454, and therefore not entitled to charge a fee for it.

Yours truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Fish and Game.—Under sec. 4561, R. S. 1898, a merchant may have in his possession any quantity of fish, but they must, if undersized, and of more than 25 lbs., have been purchased from different fishermen, and from no one fisherman more than 25 lbs. of the undersized fish taken at one lift.

W. B. QUINLAN, March 14, 1901.
District Attorney,
Marinette, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry of the 13th, inst., I beg to say, I think, when you read the entire section 4561 of the statutes of 1898 and take into consideration the purpose for which that section was enacted, you will readily see that it permits merchants to have in possession and offer for sale fish under the sizes mentioned in said section, *provided* the merchants have not purchased from any one or more fishermen fish taken in one lift not to exceed 25 pounds of the sizes mentioned. That is to say, the merchant may have in his possession any quantity of fish, but they must, if under size, and of more than 25 pounds, have been purchased from different fishermen, and from no one fisherman more than 25 pounds of the under sizes at any one lift.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Mutual Building and Loan Associations.—Directors of Building and Loan Associations not authorized to loan money to others than members, but may retire stock where there is a surplus of funds in excess of the requirement for loans.

HON. EDWARD I. KIDD, March 14, 1901.
Bank Examiner,
City.

DEAR SIR:—I have examined and return herewith the proposed articles of incorporation and by-laws of the South Side Mutual Loan and Building Association of Milwaukee.

Art. I of the articles of incorporation and Sec. 2 of the by-laws provide in effect for the making of loans to its members and others. Under section 2009 W. S., a mutual building and loan association is required to loan its money among its members, and I do not think that this section authorizes loaning to persons other than members. The first article also provides that the business is to be carried on "within the state of Wisconsin and especially in the county of Milwaukee in said state." Sec. 2014–5 stats. 1898 provides in effect, among other things, that "for every loan made, a non-negotiable note or bond secured by mortgage upon real estate situated in the county where such association is located . . . . . shall be given." This provision in effect limits the business of the association to the county in which it is located, and for this reason it seems clear that the articles of association should provide for doing business in Milwaukee county, and should not provide for doing business throughout the state.

Sec. 70 of the by-laws provides in effect that the board of directors shall have the power and authority to invest accumulated funds in excess of its requirements for loans as they deem to the best interests of the society. Sec. 2012 of the statutes of 1898 provides, among other things, that "when such association shall accumulate funds in excess of its requirements for loans, then such paid up stock shall be retired in such man-

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ner as the by-laws provide or as the board of directors may determine."

It will be observed that there is nothing in the statutes which warrants the investment of surplus funds by the directors, but that the statutes do provide for retiring stock to cover the case of a surplus of funds in excess of the requirement for loans.

For the reasons stated, I feel bound to withhold approval of the proposed articles and by-laws.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Caucuses and Conventions.—City Committee should call caucus to nominate aldermen.

March 15, 1901.

E. F. MCCAUSLAND,
West Superior, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your letters of the 13th and 14th inst. are received. In reply, will say that I am not authorized to give you an official opinion on the questions submitted or one which would be authoritative in any way. Anything that I may say is suggestive merely.

Repling to your first question as to whether the publication of the ten days' notice according to section 4, chapter 341, laws of 1899, is mandatory, will say, that while I am inclined to believe that this provision is mandatory, still, as you are aware, there has been no adjudication on this point by our courts, hence it may well be considered an open question—so far as caucuses are concerned. The only safe course is to give the ten days' notice. But it does not follow from this that a court would hold that the failure to give this notice renders all the proceedings invalid.

Replying to your second question, as to whether the county committee can call the caucus for the nomination of aldermen

in that city, will say, that I think this caucus should be called by the city committee. See section2, chapter 341. This section provides that the respective county or city committees shall determine the time and place, etc., of holding the caucus and convention. Clearly under this provision the city committee should call the caucuses to nominate aldermen.

Replying to your question as to whether the city committee can call the caucus for the nomination of supervisors, would say that I believe that this question should be answered in the affirmative. I note what you say in your letter of the 14th inst., in which you call attention to the case of State ex rel. Gill vs. Supervisors, 21 Wis., 449, and which holds that supervisors are county officers; also your suggestion as to whether the legislature in enacting the charter of your city could constitutionally make a supervisor a city officer. You will note that in the case referred to, Judge Cole concurred in the opinion, but says that he is inclined to the opinion that the person to be elected supervisor must be a resident of the district in order to be elected, and that Downer, the other justice, dissents.

An examination of the following sections of the statutes will I think convince you that, at least for the purpose of election, supervisors of a city are deemed to be officers of the city, although their duties of course relate to county business. See section 662, statutes of 1898, which provides in effect, that every ward, every incorporated village, shall be represented in the county board by a supervisor, and that all such supervisors shall be elected annually by the electors. Also that when any vacancy shall occur in the office of such supervisor, the proper common council or board of trustees shall fill such vacancy by appointment. Section 875 statutes 1898 also provides for the election of a supervisor by each village incorporated under general law. Section 925–23 provides that in cities of the second, third and fourth classes there shall be elected one supervisor from each ward.

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In view of the provisions above referred to and which are similar to the charter provisions of your city, it seems clear that supervisors may properly be nominated and elected as city officers and that the city committee should call the caucuses or conventions to nominate them.

Replying to your question as to whether it is necessary to file fifteen days before election the nomination papers of candidates for supervisor nominated at the caucuses, will say that it follows from the views already stated that the certificate of nomination should be filed with the city clerk pursuant to the provisions of section 32 statutes 1898, not more than fifteen nor less than seven days before election. This we believe is the almost uniform construction which has been placed upon this section; that is, it has been the uniform practice to nominate supervisors at the time when city officers are nominated. You will note further in considering this, that the certificate of nomination is filed with the county clerk in order that he may prepare the official ballot to be used at the election. Were the supervisor as suggested held to be a county officer, and the certificate of nomination filed with the county clerk, the city clerk would have no means of knowing who was nominated or who to place upon the official ballot for supervisor.

You submit several questions as to whether or not in certain cases an injunction would lie to prevent the name of a person nominated from being placed upon the official ballot and to prevent the canvass and return of the vote, etc., which I feel hardly warranted in attempting to answer further than to suggest that if the caucuses and conventions are held in substantial compliance with the law and a ticket has been fairly nominated, that it would be best for all parties concerned to acquiesce in the action of the convention and caucus rather than to litigate the matter. If, as I apprehend from your letter, there are irregularities in the notice of both the republican and demo-

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cratic caucuses, it would seem that some arrangement could be made by which any litigation could be avoided.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Legislature.—The legislature has power to regulate or prohibit the running of "double-header" trains.

March 18, 1901.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have asked my official opinion as to the constitutionality of Bill No. 446 S, a bill relating to the running of double-header trains.

In reply I would say that I have given this bill careful examination and I am of the opinion that it is within the province of the legislature to enact such a bill. The constitutionality of this law can only be sustained as an exercise of the police power. The test of the constitutionality of such laws is in every case whether they are designed, and do tend, to protect some public or private right from the injurious acts of the railroad company.

The courts have held that everyone, whether corporation or natural person, must so enjoy and make use of his rights as not to injure another; and that The State may institute whatever reasonable regulations may be necessary to prevent injury to the public or to private persons. The courts hold that here as elsewhere the exercise of the police power must be confined to those regulations which may be needed and which do actually tend to prevent the infliction of injury to others; that the public necessity of the exercise of the police power in any case is a matter addressed to the discretion of the legislature; but, whether a given regulation is a reasonable restriction upon personal rights, is a judicial question.

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I have no doubt but that, under the great weight of judicial authority, the legislature may rightfully enact this law. Whether or not the courts will enforce it in a given case must depend upon the facts of that case and upon the reasonableness of the law as applied to those facts. I hve no doubt but the courts would enforce it in all cases where it is necessary for the protection of the life, or person, or rights, of individuals or the rights of the public, but would refuse to enforce it where public or private rights were not interfered with. In other words, I think this law would stand exactly upon the same basis as regulations affecting the speed of railway trains in cities and those requiring railways to keep flagmen at street crossings. Such regulations are enforcible when reasonable, but are unenforcible when unreasonable as applied to the individual case under consideration.

I would further say that the courts not only enforce such regulations in all cases where the necessity therefor is apparent, but also in all cases where the reasonableness of the regulation is in doubt.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,

Villages.—Although a village is by sec. 865 R. S. deemed a body corporate from the time of the recording of the order, it does not become a separate municipality so as to constitute such village a separate election district within the meaning of the statute relating to general elections until it is organized by the election of officers.

March 21, 1901.

A. L. SANBORN,
City.

DEAR SIR:—In your letter of the 20th inst. you state that, upon petition for the incorporation of the Village of Walworth, the circuit court of Walworth county ordered an elec-

tion to be held the 22d inst., just eleven days before the coming election. You also call attention to the provisions of sections 865 and 866 of the statutes, requiring that the order of the court and the certificate of the result of the election shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds within ten days after election, and also providing that thereupon the village shall be a body corporate. You also call attention to section 867 of the statutes, which provides that three weeks' notice of the call for a village election must be given and that it follows from this that no village officers can be elected before the coming judicial election, and that there is no one expressly authorized to give notice in the proposed village, of a judcial election.

With this statement of facts you submit the following questions and request an opinion thereon:

"1. When the village becomes a body corporate by recording the necessary papers, will the electors residing in the village have any right to vote at the town meeting?

"2. If public notice is given of the judicial election in the village, and all, or substantially all of the electors therein actually vote at such election, will such an election be a valid one?

"3. Can the three weeks' notice required by sections 863 and 867 be safely shortened so that the village officers can be elected on April 2d, 1901?

"4. Under the provisions of section 784, can the town meeting on election day be adjourned to the nearest convenient place in the same village, and will such adjourned meeting be a valid one?

"5. Although the village becomes a body corporate under section 865 and 866, does it become a separate municipality until fully organized as provided in section 925*h*? In other words, is organization necessary to constitute such a village a separate election district under said section 925*h*?"

In reply will say that, as you are aware, I am not authorized to give you an official opinion upon the questions submitted. Anything that I may say is purely unofficial and advisory only.

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In answer to the 1st and 5th questions submitted, which I shall consider together, I will say that in my opinion, although the village is by section 865 deemed a body corporate from the time of the recording of the order, still I do not believe it becomes a separate and independent municipality until fully organized, that is, until it is organized by the election of officers as provided in section 867. There can be no question that such organization is necessary to constitute such a village a separate election district within the meaning of the statute relating to general elections. I am confirmed in this view by reason of the fact that, if this construction were not given, the electors in the village would be practically disfranchised from voting at the coming judicial election, for the reason that there are no village officers to give notice of the election or to conduct such election. This construction could not be tolerated. For this reason I am clearly of the opinion that the electors in the village are entitled to vote the judicial ticket at the spring election held for the town. It is somewhat more doubtful whether the electors residing in the village are entitled to vote for town officers at the town election. I would suggest that, while such electors may have the legal right to vote on all questions at the town election, since the village is not organized as a separate, independent municipality, still they really have no interest in the town election and since their right to vote is somewhat doubtful if they were not allowed to vote for town officers, no injustice would be done.

In answer to your 2nd question, will say that, if public notice of an election is given and all, or substantially all, of the electors actually vote at such election, it would be valid.

I believe the 3rd question submitted should be answered, No, and the 4th question, Yes.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

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Elections.—Candidate, regular nominee, and also nominated by nomination papers, how may be placed on official ballot.

Mar. 23, 1901.

W. M. SIMPSON,
Barron, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested my opinion as to whether a candidate who has filed a certificate of nomination can also file individual nomination papers, and in case the clerk is restrained from putting his name on the ticket as the nominee of a party, go on the ticket by nomination papers.

In reply will say that this is not a question upon which I am authorized to give you an official opinion. Unofficially I would say that in the case you suggest there is no reason why the person cannot have his name placed on the official ballot under the head of individual nominations.

Section 38, statutes of 1898, as amended by chapters 349 and 351, laws of 1899, provide, that persons nominated by paper nominations shall be placed under the designation of individual nominations, provided that the name of the same individual shall not be placed on the ticket under the head of individual nominations if his name already appears under a party designation. From this provision it is apparent, that if a person's name is not already on the ticket as the nominee of a party and he has filed the requisite individual nomination papers he is entitled to go on the official ballot.

Provision is made under section 38 for placing the name of a person on the ticket who has been nominated by more than one party, and it is provided that his name shall be placed under the designation of the party who first nominated him, except that in case he is nominated by more than one party at the same time he is given a right to elect. But in all cases he is allowed to have his name on the ticket but once for the same office. I simply call attention to these provisions to show that

there is no objection to ones filing a certificate of nomination and also individual nomination papers, but under the section referred to the name can be placed on the ticket but once.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Notary Public.—Is a state officer and cannot use a free pass for any purpose other than in the discharge of his duties as agent for the railroad giving same.

March 23, 1901.

JEROME K. JONES,

Barneveld, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Governor La Follette has handed me your communication to him of the 19th, inst., and has asked me to advise you in reference to the matters therein contained.

You say that you hold a commission to act as notary public and have accepted the agency to sell lands for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in northern Wisconsin; that they offer you a pass to be used in going with customers to show these lands, and asking whether you come within the provisions of the anti-pass law.

In reply I would say that of course you are aware that it is not made my official duty to advise you in reference to this matter, and you will please consider this letter as unofficial and as advisory only. The law prohibits any person holding a state office or public position from accepting any free pass from a railroad company. The courts hold that you as notary public are a state officer and so would come literally within the terms of the law, if you use the pass for any other purpose than in the discharge of your duties as agent of the railway.

I think it is competent for you to enter into the employ of the railway and for them to furnish you transportation in the

discharge of your duties as such employe. I do not think that the use of a pass in the performance of such duties would be a violation of the anti-pass law. I do think, however, that if you use the pass for any other purpose than in the discharge of your duties you cannot do so and still continue to hold the office of notary public.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Elections.—Publication of election notice in case of city elections, not optional, but failure to give notice does not necessarily invalidate election.

Mar. 28, 1901.

A. A. WASHBURN,
Horicon, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 26th, inst., requesting an opinion as to whether the publication of the information to voters as required by paragraph 44 of the election laws (section 36, statutes 1898) is optional in the case of a city election, is received and noted.

In reply would say that the publication of the notice required by section 36, statutes 1898, is not optional with the clerk. It is the duty of the clerk to publish the notice as required by this section. Section 32, statutes 1898, appearing as paragraph 40 of the election law, provides that nomination papers for city officers shall be filed with the clerk not more than fifteen nor less than seven days before the election. You will observe that these nomination papers are by the law required to be filed in time to enable the publication as required by section 36 of the statutes.

While I am clearly of the opinion that it is the duty of the clerk to publish this information to voters as stated, it by no means follows that if the election is held without this notice

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of the nomination, that the election would be invalid. It is uniformly held by the courts that the failure of the election officers to give the proper notice of general and regularly recurring elections, does not affect the right of electors to vote at such election. In other words even though this information to voters is not published in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, if all or the greater portion of the electors vote at the regular election, the election will be valid. See cases cited on page 38 of the election law pamphlet, to which you refer.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Criminal Law, Evidence.—Admission of judgment committing insane female to asylum in a criminal prosecution for fornication with said female.

Apr. 1, 1901.

W. T. KENNEDY,
District Attorney,
Amery, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 29th, inst., in which you state that at the present term of circuit court you convicted a man of fornication with an insane female under section 4580, Wisconsin statutes; that the crime was committed on May 20th, 1900, and the court allowed you to introduce and read in evidence at the trial the judgment and all proceedings in county court had June 2nd, 1900, examining and judging the female insane and committing her to the asylum; that the judgment recites that the application upon which it is based was made by three residents of the county, that the female is a resident, etc.; that at the trial you offered evidence tending to show the peculiar conduct of the female for some time prior to the date of the offense and after the offense up to the time

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of her commitment to the asylum; that all of this testimony was received under objection, and that defendant showed by one witness at the trial in circuit court, that one of the parties who signed the application in the county court had left the county about two years ago and made a trip to Europe returning to the county but a few days before the proceedings in county court; that defendant has moved for a new trial on the ground of error of court in admitting judgment and commitment of county court, is received and noted. With this statement of facts you ask me to give you an opinion on the questions involved and for citations and authorities for use upon the motion for a new trial.

In reply will say that I do not think that the validity of the proceedings before the county court can be attacked collaterally. In other words it is immaterial whether or not the father of the female who signed the application for her commitment is a resident of the county. It is held in Am. Eng. Ency. of Law (Second Edition), Vol. 16, p. 607, that:

"When the record of an inquisition (in lunacy) is offered in evidence in another proceeding its validity is not open to collateral attack." Citing:

Gates vs. Carpenter, 43 Ia., 152.
Gillespie vs. Hauenstein, 72 Miss., 838.
Crow vs. Meyerseick, 80 Mo., 411.
Cook vs. Cook, 53 Bar. (N. Y.), 180.
Warner vs. Wilson, 4 Cal., 310.
Dutcher vs. Hill, 29 Mo., 271.
Rodgers vs. Walker, 6 Pa. St., 371. Same case reported in 47 Am. Dec., 470.
Willis vs. Willis, 12 Pa. St., 159.

Very likely you will have access to some of the authorities above cited and you will, I think, be satisfied that the proceedings cannot be attacked collaterally.

It seems to me that it is a serious question whether or not

the commitment having been made after the offense, it is admissible at all. It is held in People vs. Ward, 105 Cal., 335, that the record in an examination on a plea of insanity in a trial for murder being evidence of defendant's mental condition at the time of the examination is not admissible to prove his mental condition on the date of the killing. It would seem that if this rule were followed, the record of the proceedings in county court would be held inadmissible. However, in Greenleaf on Evidence, 15th Edition, Vol. 2, section 371, we find the following:

"The state and condition of the mind of the party is proved, like other facts, to the jury; and evidence of the state of his mind both before and after the act done is admissible. An inquisition taken under a commission of lunacy is admissible evidence but not conclusive in the party's own favor."

This rule is approved in French vs. State, 93 Wis., p. 338, where it is held, that the acts, conduct and statements of an accused after as well as before the homicide are admissible to show the mental condition of the accused and as bearing upon the question of his sanity. Since under the rule, evidence of the actions of an accused after the commission of the offense is admissible as tendng to show his mental condition at the time of the offense, it might properly be held that the judgment of the county court upon this question very soon after the time of the alleged offense is admissible as tending to show that the female was insane when the offense was committed.

See also Gardner vs. State, 96 Ala., 12, where it is held that evidence as to the condition of the mind of the accused both before and after the commission of a crime is admissible on a question of sanity.

Also Moore vs. Commonwealth, 92 Ky., 630, where it is held, that where the question of the sanity of the accused is submitted to the jury, it is error to reject evidence offered by him as to the condition of his mind subsequent to the commission of the crime.

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In Commonwealth vs. Pomroy, 117 Mass., 193, it was held, that when the insanity is relied on as a defense evidence of subsequent conduct is not admissible to prove the condition of defendant at the time of committing the offense unless so connected with evidence of a previous state of insanity as to warrant an inference of a continuance at the time of the crime.

As to the effect of inquisition of lunacy as evidence, see

Denn vs. Clark, 18 Am. Dec., 421.
LAmoreux vs. Crosby, 22 Am. Dec., 625.
Hutchinson vs. Sandt, 26 Am. Dec., 127.

You have doubtless examined the case of Knox vs. Haug (Minn.), 50 N. W., 943, where it is held that proceedings under a statute somewhat similar to section 585, statutes 1898, are not evidence of mental incapacity to contract on the part of the person who is examined, committed to a state hospital. While it might be urged that under the rule laid down in this case that the record of the proceedings which you introduced in evidence was inadmissible, I think the answer to this is that the court placed the decision on the ground that the only matter to be investigated under the statutory proceeding for committing to an asylum is the alleged insanity and need of care and treatment. The court says,

"The degree of the insanity except so far as necessary to ascertain if care and treatment be needed and its effect on the capacity of the person to do business or manage his property need not be investigated. A person may be insane on some one subject and still be as able as the sanest to manage his own property and affairs."

I simply call attention to this case as it is quite likely that it may be used on the argument of your motion, but it can easily be distinguished, for it is immaterial in a prosecution under 4580 whether the female is insane on one subject or on all.

In Pflunger vs. State, 46 Neb., 493, it is held, that the fact that one charged with a crime had previous to the act, been com-

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mitted to a lunatic asylum is admissible in evidence as tending to prove his insanity at the time of the act.

I trust that you will find some of the authorities cited of assistance, and if you would care to have anything further or a more complete statement of what is held in any of the particular cases cited than is given, I shall be pleased to render you any further assistance that I can.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Peddlers' Licenses.—Peddlers holding a state license cannot be required to obtain a city or village license, but transient merchants may be required to obtain such license.

April 23, 1901.

R. L. GOVE,
Mayor,
Waukesha, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 20th, inst., requesting an opinion as to the right of peddlers or transient merchants holding a state license to canvass from house to house in cities or to sell upon the public streets, is received.

In reply will say that I am not authorized to give you an official opinion nor one which is authoritative. Unofficially I would say that section 1572, W. S., provides that if one intends to travel by bicycle or on foot, but carrying his goods, he shall receive a state license upon the payment of $30; that, if he intends to travel and carry his goods with a single horse, he shall receive such license upon the payment of $45; that, if he intends to travel with two or more horses, $75; *and, if intending to deal as a transient merchant, trader or dealer,* $50.

This section also provides that any such person taking license as such *transient merchant, trader or dealer* shall, in ad-

dition to such amount, also pay to the treasurer of the town, city or village where he may sell or offer for sale any goods, not exceeding $50 for each day, to be determined by ordinance or resolution of such town, city or village.

You will observe that there is a distinction made between transient merchants, traders or dealers and peddlers, and a different license fee is provided, and, while section 1572 provides that the transient merchant, trader or dealer may be required to procure a local license in addition to the state license, no such provision is made with reference to peddlers. Section 1583 of chapter 67, W. S., provides that any person having a license from the Secretary of State under the provisions of this chapter (67) as a peddler or transient merchant, trader or dealer or as a patent right dealer shall be exempt from any further license from towns, villages or cities in the state during the continuance thereof, except as otherwise provided in this chapter (67). Sections 1584*a* and 1584*b* also contained in chapter 67 provide for license of peddlers by local town or village authorities in certain cases and provide that the local town or village authorities may designate certain days, not to exceed twenty days in any year, upon which peddlers endeavoring to procure the sale of goods by putting up booths or stalls or stopping their vehicles in any of the streets may be required to take out a local license in addition to the state license. The provisions referred to in section 1572 and sections 1584*a* and 1584*b* are the only provisions contained in chapter 67 of the statutes which authorize the local authorities to require a local license.

I am therefore of the opinion that peddlers holding a state license cannot be required to obtain a license from the city authorities, although transient merchants may be required to obtain such license.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

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Notary Public.—Seal of notary public should contain the name, office and county, but the date of the expiration of commission should not be included as a part of the seal.

April 24, 1901.

Hon. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH,
Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested my opinion as to whether notaries public should be allowed to file in your office a seal containing the date of the expiration of the commission, in addition to what is required by section 174, stats. 1898, and, if so, whether this seal would comply with the provisions of chap. 38, laws of 1901.

In reply would say that section 174, stats. 1898, provides, that a notary public shall "provide an engraved official seal which shall make a distinct and legible impression upon paper, giving his *name, office and county,* and shall deposit an impression of the same," etc.

This section is not amended by chap. 38 of the laws of 1901, which provides that *in addition* to the offical seal of a notary public "there shall be *written or stamped* the day, month and year when the commission of said notary public shall expire."

I am therefore of the opinion that the seal of a notary public should comply with section 174, by giving the name, office and county, and that the date of the commission required to be written or stamped pursuant to said chapter 38, laws of 1901, should not be included as a part of the seal, but should be written or stamped in addition to the same.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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Insurance.—Surety and casualty companies are required to do business through local agents.

June 1, 1901.

Hon. EMIL GILJOHANN,
Commissioner of Insurance,
Madison, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested my opinion as to whether surety and casualty companies are required to do business in this state through resident agents.

In reply will say that section 1945*e* R. S. 1898 provides that:

"No fire insurance company not incorporated under the laws of this state shall write or cause to be written any policy on property herein, except through its resident agent duly authorized by the Commissioner of Insurance."

This provision of 1945*e* is amended by Chap. 227 laws of 1901, by adding after the word "fire" the words "casualty or surety." I think it clear that while strictly speaking a surety company may not write policies *on property,* that nevertheless, by this amendment, the legislature intended to require surety and casualty companies to do business through resident agents, that is, that the provision of the law requiring fire insurance companies to do business through resident agents is extended to include casualty and surety companies. Any other construction of Chap. 227 would render the same meaningless.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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Criminal Law.—Attempt to pass unstamped check or time order may be forgery.

June 4, 1901.

S. T. WALKER,
District Attorney,
Rhinelander, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 3d inst., stating that you have a case coming on soon where defendant forged several checks on a local bank, and one time order, and attempted to get the same cashed, but did not succeed in getting money on them; that neither the checks nor time order were properly stamped or stamped at all, and asking whether defendant can be convicted of forgery for forging an unstamped check or time order, is received and noted.

In reply will say that I think one can be convicted for forging an unstamped check. In case of John vs. The State, 23 Wis., 504, it was held that where indictment for forging an instrument upon a draft purported to set out the draft in full and it did not appear to be stamped, that the indictment was bad. This case, however, is modified by the case of Grant vs. the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., 29 Wis., 126, where it is held that the burden is on the party who disputes the validity of an instrument on the ground that it was not stamped at the time of its delivery, to show that the stamp was omitted with intent to evade the revenue laws. The case of John vs. The State is considered in the case of State vs. Hill, 30 Wis., 416, page 419 of the opinion, where we find the following language:

"But we have had occasion to review that decision in three cases which have since been before us and following and adopting the doctrine of many adjudged cases in the state and federal courts we have reached the conclusion that an unstamped draft, note or other instrument which the act of Congress requires to be stamped is not void for want of a stamp, but is a valid instrument, unless it should be made to appear by evi-

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dence that the stamp was fraudulently omitted, and that therefore the case of John vs. The State was erroneously decided."

Quite a collection of cases on this subject in other states is to be found in Volume 23 Century Digest, section 43, under title "Forgery."

"The fact that an instrument does not bear a stamp as required by the internal revenue laws of the United States does not render it void in such a sense that a prosecution for forging and uttering it cannot be sustained in a state court."

The following cases there cited as sustaining the proposition:

Cross vs. People, 47 Ill., 152; 95 Am. Decision, 474.
Laird vs. State, 1 Md., 309.
State vs. Young, 47 N. H., 402.
State vs. Haines, 46 Tenn., 550.
Horton vs. State, 32 Texas, 79.

In Minnesota it is also held that the uttering and publishing of a promissory note, though the forger did not place the revenue stamp required by act of Congress July 13, 1866, is indictable, as under that act any person having an interest in the note might affix the proper stamp thereto and thereby render the note invalid.

State vs. Mott, 16 Minn., 472; 10 Am. Rep., 152.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Revenue Law.—Unstamped check may be received in evidence in the state courts.

S. T. WALKER, June 8, 1901.
District Attorney,
Rhinelander, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 6th inst., referring to our former correspondence in relation to stamps on notes, bonds,

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etc., offered in evidence, and calling attention to the provisions of sections 7 and 14 of the war revenue law, is received and noted.

In reply will say that I believe you will find some of the provisions in the former revenue act referred to and discussed in our court in the following cases:

Rheinstrom vs. Cone, 26 Wis., 163.
Grant vs. Mutual Ins. Co., 29 Wis., 125.
Fenelon vs. Hogoboom, 31 Wis., 172.
Trip vs. Hogoboom, 31 Wis., 172.

The act of Congress of June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and other purposes" provided by section 152 that it shall not be lawful to record any instrument, document or paper required by law to be stamped unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed and cancelled in the manner required by law and the record of such instrument upon which the proper stamp or stamps shall not have been affixed and cancelled shall be utterly void *and shall not be used in evidence.* By section 158 of that act it was provided that any person who shall make, sign or issue any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being stamped or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the stamp chargeable thereon and cancelled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall for every offense forfeit the sum of fifty dollars and such instrument, document or paper not being stamped according to law shall be deemed invalid and of no effect. Section 163 declared that no deed, instrument, document, writing or paper required by law to be stamped which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy shall be recorded or admitted or used in evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps denoting the amount of tax shall be af-

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fixed thereto as prescribed by law. The provision in the U. S. St. of 1866, C. 184, sec. 9, was as follows:

"That hereafter no deed, instrument, document, writing or paper required by law to be stamped which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy thereof, shall be recorded or admitted *or used as* evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps denoting the amount of tax shall have been affixed thereon as prescribed by law."

You will observe that this is the provision of section 14 of the present revenue act, and that some of the other provisions referred to are substantially like section 7 of the present act, and therefore the decisions of our court which have been referred to are equally applicable at the present time. The cases referred to in our court consider the matter at some length and will, I think, satisfy you that you can offer the forged papers in evidence. It may be that the court would require you to affix the stamps before they are received.

While I do not find that our court has expressly held that Congress has no power, even if they should assume to do so, to prescribe rules of evidence for the state courts, it is strongly intimated in one of the cases that Congress has no such power. In the case of Carpenter vs. Snelling and another, 97 Mass., 452, these provisions of the U. S. revenue law were considered and the court says:

"The provisions of the statute of the United States already cited does not in terms apply to the courts of the several states. The language of the enactment is only that no instruments or documents not duly stamped shall be 'admitted or used as evidence in any court' until the requisite stamps shall have been affixed."

"This provision can have full operation and effect if considered as intended to apply to those courts only which shall have been established under the constitution of the United States and by acts of Congress over which the Federal Legislature can legitimately exercise control and to which they can properly prescribe rules regulating the course of justice and the

mode of administering justice. We are not disposed to give a broader interpretation to the statute. We entertain grave doubts whether it is within the constitutional authority of Congress to enact rules regulating the competency of evidence on the trial of cases in the courts of the several states which shall be obligatory upon them. We are not aware that the existence of such a power has ever been judicially sanctioned. There are numerous and weighty arguments against its existence. We cannot hold that there is any intention to exercise it where, as in the provision now under consideration, the language is fairly susceptible of a meaning which will give it full operation and effect within the recognized scope of the constitutional authority of Congress."

See also Craig vs. Dimmick, 47 Ill., 308, where it is held, after careful consideration, that Congress has power to prescribe rules of evidence and specify what shall be instruments of evidence in Federal courts, but it belongs to the states exclusively to declare what shall be received in evidence in their own courts. Many other cases of this same kind decided under the former revenue act can be found, and there can be no question that, should the point be squarely raised, our Supreme Court would hold to the rule above referred to. In the Illinois case the courts says:

"Can Congress declare what instruments shall be or shall not be evidence in a state court in a case pending therein growing entirely out of a domestic transaction and which the laws of the state declare shall be evidence? We do not think it requires any argument to prove that Congress under the constitution has no such power and under the pretence of levying taxes cannot so direct that power as to enter into our state courts and take from them the powers with which the state laws have vested them. . . . To hold that Congress in the exercise of the taxing power can enter into these courts and prescribe what shall be evidence therein is so revolting to all our notions of Federal and state power as to compel us to refuse to yield any acquiesence in such a doctrine. By admitting it the power and sovereignty of the states over legitimate subjects of state power and sovereignty are at once annihilated. . .

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It is not questioned that the Congress has power to prescribe rules of evidence and specify what shall be instruments of evidence in the Federal courts, but it is powerless to prescribe them for the state tribunals. Since that act, then, does not in terms prescribe such rules to state courts, we must conclude that the provisions of the act were intended to apply to the Federal tribunals. We will not by implication hold that the intention of Congress was to invade the jurisdiction of the states in the administration of justice between their citizens."

I think you will observe that the provisions of the revenue act under which the foregoing cases were decided were substantially like those of the present act.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Municipal Ownership of Waterworks and Electric Light Plants.—Cities may put in waterworks under chap. 343, Laws of 1901.

June 13, 1901.

R. M. RICHMOND,
City Attorney,
Evansville, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 12th inst., stating that your city is considering the advisability of putting in water works and purchasing the electric light plant at present in existence, so that both plants will be owned and controlled and managed by the city, and calling attention to the apparent conflict between chap. 143, laws of 1901 and chap. 95 of the laws of 1901, and requesting my opinion as to the proper construction of the same, is received.

In reply will say that this is not a matter upon which I am authorized or required to give you an official opinion, or one which is authoritative.

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Unofficially, I would say that the matter seems fully covered by chap. 143, which was published April 10, 1901. The fact that chap. 143, amending chap. 348 of the laws of 1899, was passed and published subsequent to the passage and publication of chapter 95, plainly shows that the Legislature did not construe chap. 95 as repealing chap. 348 of the laws of 1899.

For this reason I am clearly of the opinion that you may properly proceed under and pursuant to the provisions of chap. 143, regardless of chap. 95. It is perhaps, as you suggest, impossible to know just what the intention of the Legislature was in passing these two chapters. Chapter 95 of the laws of 1901 was originally 45 S., and the nature of the bill introduced is disclosed by the title of the original bill 45 S., which is as follows:

"To enable cities of the third and fourth classes in the state of Wisconsin to raise bonus, donate power and remit taxes to manufacturers to locate within their limits."

The original bill was amended in the form of a substitute, so as to read as it now appears in chap. 95, and was evidently passed without considering the provisions of chap. 348 of the laws of 1899, which fully covered the subject. However, as before stated, when we consider that chap. 143 was afterwards passed by the same legislature and fully covers the subject, it will be safe to act under this chapter.

Yours truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Bonds.—Statutes authorizing cities to issue, discussed.

ROLLO E. NOYES, June 22, 1901.
Baraboo, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., I beg leave to say that, as per your request, I have carefully examined the statutes to which you have particularly called my attention.

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First, as to the effect of the re-enactment of section 943, by chapter 74 of the laws of 1901: I find that this re-enactment makes very little change in this chapter and that change of a very minor nature. It simply provides the form of ballot when the question of bonding a municipality is referred to the voters. In all substantial particulars the law stood the same before its re-enactment that it now stands. This being the case, it is simply a continuation of the old act which is found in the statutes of 1898, and was adopted contemporaneously with section 926–11, also referred to in your letter. Section 943 is found in chapter 41 of the statutes of 1898 and follows section 942. The subject of the chapter is *"General Provisions* relating to municipalities, including cities of both classes." Section 942 provides:

"Any county, town, village or city may in accordance with the provisions of this chapter issue its negotiable bonds," etc.

Section 943 follows:

"No bonds shall in any case be issued by any town, village or city until the proposition for their issue for the special purpose thereof shall be submitted to the people," etc.

Section 943 only proceeds to declare how bonds may be issued "in accordance with the provisions of this chapter."

Keep in mind that this is a chapter containing general provisions relating to towns, villages and cities.

Section 926–11 is found in chapter 40*b*, which chapter relates specifically to "cities under special charters." This section then proceeds to provide a way in which such city may issue bonds. Now, cities under special charters are not limited to the manner provided in this chapter, because section 942 of chapter 41 authorizes any city to issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of that chapter. If a city existing under a special charter proposes to issue bonds under chapter 41, then every provision of that chapter must be complied with, in order to make the bonds valid subsisting obligations of such municipality. However, the bonds of a city organized under a special

charter are, in my opinion, just as valid and just as binding obligations upon such municipality, if authorized under the provisions of chapter 40*b*, "relating to cities under special charters."

Various rules of construction help me in this conclusion. One is the rule found in subdivision 14 of section 4972 of the statutes of 1898. Others are cited in the notes of said section 4972, statutes 1898.

Indeed, I am able to say further that the State of Wisconsin now holds bonds which have been issued under section 926–11, without reference to popular vote, and it is my personal knowledge that bond attorneys and bond brokers do not insist upon the construction which you have placed upon section 943.

I do not know what provision you expect to make to negotiate your bonds, but the State is loaning a great deal of money, and at the uniform rate of 3½ per cent. It is quite possible that the Commissioners of Public Lands would be glad to take your bonds direct. I suggest that you address the Hon. James O. Davidson, State Treasurer, on this subject, if your plans for selling your bonds are not already matured.

Yours very truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Appropriation.—From general fund for improvement of Portage Levee held void.

Note.—Ch. 282, Laws of 1901, held unconstitutional as contravening Const., Art. 8, Sec, 10, in case of State ex rel. Jones et al., Levee Com'rs., vs. Wm. H. Froehlich, Secretary of State, decided June 19, 1902.

June 29, 1901.

Hon. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH, *Secretary of State,*
And J. O. DAVIDSON, *State Treasurer.*
City.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication in which you ask for my official opinion as to the

validity of chapter 282 of the laws of 1901, and whether or not you should audit the accounts and disburse the moneys as therein provided.

In reply beg to say, chapter 282 of the laws of 1901 makes an appropriation of $20,000 from the general fund, for the purpose of constructing and strengthening the levee system already existing in the vicinity of Portage, on the Wisconsin river, in Columbia and Sauk Counties. It then authorizes the Governor to appoint three commissioners to have charge of the work of constructing and strengthening the said levee system now in existence, in such manner as in their judgment will best protect said city and vicinity from the overflow of the Wisconsin River, and further provides that they shall certify the bills which may be contracted for such work, and that such bills shall be approved by the Governor and, when so approved, they shall be audited by the Secretary of State and warrants drawn therefor, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of the general fund.

The title of the act declares that it relates to the levee of the city of Portage and vicinity, and makes an appropriation therefor, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the citizens of the State of Wisconsin. Such declaration found in the title must be clearly sustained by the text of the law, in order to evade the constitutional provision found in section 10 of Article VIII of the State Constitution, which provides that the State shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement or be a party in carrying on such works. This language of the constitution is positive, simple and distinct and must not be nullified by subterfuge nor evasion. A simple declaration of the purpose of the law in its title cannot be regarded as controlling, if the text of the statute clearly and palpably violates the constitutional provision. The legislature may not, by indirection, do that which it is positively prohibited from directly accomplishing. However praiseworthy may be its object and however great the benefits to the locality, the

legislature cannot rest upon such considerations, if it is clearly in violation of a constitutional provision. This constitutional provision was adopted at a time when the internal development of the state was being encouraged, not only by Federal, but much attempted state aid, and it was placed in the constitution for the purpose of preventing any favored locality in the state from receiving large state aid and thereby prospering at the expense of the balance of the state. There is no question but that the low lands along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers would be greatly benefited and their value greatly enhanced by the expenditure of this appropriation, but the appropriation is from the general funds of the state and not from any grant or special fund that is given or set apart in any way for the purpose of benefiting specific localities. The effect of this act, the locality for the expenditure of the money, the result of the improvement thereby created, must all be considered in the light of the known facts, and the conclusion is irresistible that this is a flagrant violation of the constitutional provision.

The question of the validity of this act is now raised for the first time. An intelligent suspicion has followed it from its inception and accompanied it through its entire legislative career down to the last official act. The appropriation is sufficiently large and the principle involved is sufficiently important to entitle the act to be submitted for the purpose of judicial determination, provided the parties benefited have sufficient interest in sustaining it.

I therefore conclude and advise you that the act is unconstitutional and void and forms no warrant for the official expenditure of funds thereunder, and that you should decline to audit the accounts and disburse the money.

If you decide to be guided by this opinion, I consider it very desirable that you immediately notify the Governor, the Commissioners, if they have been appointed, and any other parties who may be interested, of your decision, in order that no expense may be incurred nor obligations contracted until such

time as persons who are beneficially affected by this legislation may have an opportunity to present the matter, if they choose, to the court for judicial determination.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Fire Companies.—The 2 per cent. premiums received from insurance companies under sec. 1926, R. S. 1898, must be paid to village treasurer and used for the support and maintenance of the fire department.

SEWELL PETERSON, July 8, 1901.
Bloomer, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of July 6th, stating that the question has arisen in your vllage as to the proper disposition to be made of money received from insurance agents under Section 1926, statutes of 1898; that your village has a fire department which is composed of volunteer members duly organized; that you receive from the village, payment for services at fires and, in addition, each member receives a small amount for attending the regular meetings for practice; and that it is proposed to divide the money received from insurance agents and underwriters among the members belonging to the fire department to do with as they please.

With this statement of facts you request my opinion as to whether this money can be used as a relief or sick benefit fund for needy members of the department or their families, and also whether the disposition of the money is under the control of the village board or of the fire department.

In reply will say that the money must first in all cases be paid to your village treasurer, under the first provision found in Section 1926. This section further provides that:

"No person shall in any such city, village or town, as underwriter, agent or otherwise, effect or agree to effect or procure

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to be effected, any insurance upon which the above duty is required to be paid, until he shall have executed and delivered to such treasurer a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with such sureties as such treasurer shall approve, conditioned that he will render to such treasurer on the first day of February, a just and true account," etc.

The provisions referred to clearly show that the money must in the first instance be paid to the village treasurer. However, the same section further provides as follows:

"In case the fire department of any such city, village or town be a voluntary department or part paid, or either, having a treasurer or treasurers, all moneys received or collected by reason of this section shall be paid to the treasurer of such department for the support and maintenance thereof exclusively."

There can be little question that, under this provision of the statute, the money received or collected by the village treasurer by virtue of Section 1926 should be paid to the treasurer of the fire department, in case there is such treasurer. The money can only be lawfully used for the support and maintenance of the fire department and, in my opinion, it could not be properly be divided equally among the members thereof, nor could it be used for the payment of sick benefits. It could, however, be properly used for any legitimate expenditure for the maintenance of the fire department. Since, under the provisions of Section 1926, the money is to be paid to the treasurer of the fire department, in case you have one, I am of the opinion that this money is under the control of the fire department. However, I would suggest that an amicable arrangement be made with the village board, so that no controversy can arise.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Bonds.—Bond executed on legal holiday not therefore invalid.

S. L. PICKETT, M. D., July 12, 1901.
Wilson, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 9th inst., requesting my opinion as to whether a bond executed before a notary on the fourth day of July, which is a legal holiday, is valid, if received.

In reply will say that this is not a matter upon which I am authorized to give you an official opinion, nor one which is authoritative. Unofficially I would say that a bond executed on a holiday is not for that reason invalid. In the case of Spalding Bros. vs. Bernhard, 76 Wis., 368, our court held that the bond of an assignee which was executed and approved May 30th, a legal holiday, was valid. In the opinion in this case it is stated that there are numerous cases holding in effect that no act shall be held illegal merely by reason of being performed on a legal holiday, unless forbidden by statute. The following language in the opinion well states the rules applicable:

"The statutory declaration that these days shall be legal holidays does not indicate an intent to assimilate their *status* to that of Sunday. 'Holiday,' in its present conventional meaning, is scarcely applicable to Sunday. Phillips vs. Innes, 4 Clark & F., 234. It is applicable to all and has long been applied to some of the days named. When the statute declares them to be legal holidays, it does not permit a reference to the legal *status* of Sunday to discover its meaning; for it proceeds to interpret the phrase, so far as it is prohibitory, by an express enactment declaring what shall not be done thereon. What it thus expresses is prohibited; what it fails to prohibit remains lawful to be done. The plain intent of the statute, therefore, is to free all persons, upon the days named, from compulsory labor and from compulsory attendance upon courts as officers, suitors, or witnesses. Its true interpretation will limit the prohibition, with respect to the courts, to such actual sessions thereof as would require such attendance."

Yours truly, E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Corporations.—Foreign corporations must comply with provisions of statute before they can do business in this state.

July 17, 1901.

E. V. WERNER,
District Attorney,
Shawano, Wis..

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 15th inst., in which you state that the Champion Iron Co. of Kenton, Ohio, a foreign corporation, has made a contract with Shawano county to build a jail and sheriff's residence, and, investigating the matter, the question is raised as to whether sections 1770*a* and 1770*b* of the statutes do not apply to this company before they can do business, and asking whether it would be necessary to appoint the secretary of state an attorney for the purpose of receiving service of summons, etc., is received.

In reply I would say that I find, upon examination of the records in the office of the secretary of state, that the Champion Iron Co. has complied with the sections of the statutes to which you refer; that is, this corporation filed its articles with the secretary of state on March 4th, 1901, and is therefore lawfully entitled to do business in this state as a foreign corporation.

I believe this is a complete answer to the questions raised in your letter.

I assume, from what you state in your letter, that the surety company has complied with the statutes relating to foreign suretyship companies. Otherwise, of course, it could not act, nor would the insurance commissioner give a certificate certifying that the company has complied with the laws relating to surety companies.

Trusting that this fully covers the questions submitted, I am

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Justice of the Peace.—Police justice cannot also hold office of justice of the peace. The official acts of a *de facto* justice of the peace cannot be attacked in collateral proceedings, but in such proceedings will be held valid until officer is ousted in a proceeding to try his title to the office.

WILLIAM GRAY, July 19, 1901.
Rio, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 17th inst., stating that Rio is an incorporated village and that since incorporation you have had a police justice and two justices of the peace, but that this spring the police justice was elected as one of the justices of the peace, and now assumes to hold the office of police justice and also justice of the peace; that you commenced an action before the other justice, but that the same was removed on affidavit of prejudice to the police justice who holds both offices, as stated; and that the case was adjourned until next Monday.

With this statement of facts you ask whether, under the decision in State vs. Hadley, 7 Wis., 699, the same person can lawfully hold the office of justice of the peace and police justice, and also as to the proper course for you to pursue in this matter when the case is called next Monday.

In reply will say that this is not a matter upon which I am authorized or required to give an official opinion, or one which is authoritative. Unofficially I would say that the decision in the case of State vs. Hadley, which you cite, is conclusive upon the proposition that a justice of the peace cannot hold the office of police justice. That is, the offices are incompatible and, in case a proper action is brought to test the right of a person to hold both offices, there can be little question that the court would follow the Hadley case. However, it does not follow from this that you can raise the question of the jurisdiction of the justice in the case which has been taken before him upon an affidavit of prejudice. Under the facts stated in your letter, Mr. Collins is at least a *de facto* police justice and also justice of the peace, he having attempted to qualify and assumed to act in

both capacities. This question has been passed upon repeatedly by our Supreme Court. The last time that the question was raised was in the case of Trogman vs. Grover, decided Feb. 26, 1901, reported in 85 N. W., p. 358. In the opinion in this case we find the following:

"Appellant does not seriously contend but that, if Miles and Smith had been ostensibly elected and qualified as justices of the peace as that term is used in the constitution and general statutes, and were so acting at the time the suit in question was brought, they would be de facto officers, so that their jurisdiction and judgment would not be void. Indeed this opinion is so overwhelmingly supported by authority of this court and many others as to make assault upon it futile.

"In re Boyle, 9 Wis., 264.
In re Burke, 76 Wis., 357.
In re Radl, 86 Wis., 645.
McCormick vs. Cleveland, 98 Wis., 522.

"The conclusion is irresistible that both Miles and Smith had been elected and had qualified and were acting as justices of the peace and were such *de facto,* whatever may be true as to their *de jure* character—a question to be raised by *quo warranto* or some other direct procedure, and not by attack on the validity of their judicial acts."

I think, upon examination of the cases referred to above, you will be satisfied that the question as to the validity of the acts of the justice cannot properly be raised in your case; that is, you cannot collaterally attack the validity of the judicial acts of the justice. In the case of in re Burke supra it was held that, if an office has been lawfully established and a person exercises the functions thereof by color of right, but whose election or appointment thereto is illegal, his official acts cannot be successfully attacked in collateral proceedings, but in all such proceedings will be held valid and binding until the officer is ousted by the judgment of the court in a direct proceeding to try his title to the office.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Public Health.—The contingent fund provided by chap. 200, Laws of 1901, cannot properly be used to compensate municipalities for moneys expended where the danger of the introduction or spread of contagious diseases no longer exists; but said fund may be drawn upon by the State Board of Health, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, and used in such manner as may seem to be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious diseases in the state. A large discretion is necessarily confided to the State Board of Health in the expenditure of the contingent fund.

July 20, 1901.

Hon. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin,
City.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of a communication from your Private Secretary, stating that the State Board of Health will hold a special meeting in the Executive office today, to consider its powers and duties under the law respecting the danger of an epidemic of smallpox in the state and the proper use of the special contingent fund appropriated by chapter 200, laws of 1901, to meet such emergencies, and that he is directed by you to request this office to prepare for the information of the members of the State Board of Health, my interpretation of the law regarding the power of the board to make use of this special contingent fund in the work of suppressing smallpox as it is now reported to exist within the state; concerning the legality of the payment of expenses of members of the board in this work, from such fund; concerning the power of the board to provide for and take charge of the treatment of patients suffering from smallpox in any community, when such patients are not proper charges upon the community in which they are found ill, or where municipalities are without means necessary to provide proper treatment and care; and also as to whether the board may in the prosecution of this work, employ special agents or representatives to assist them in the work and compensate them from the special contingent fund.

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In reply will say that, under the terms of chapter 200, the fund therein provided may, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, be drawn upon by the State Board of Health and used by it in such manner as may seem to be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of Asiatic cholera, smallpox or other dangerous contagious diseases in the state. A large discretion is necessarily confided to the board in the expenditure of this contingent fund for the purposes named; that is, to prevent the introduction and spread of the diseases mentioned; and I believe that, if the emergency is such as to demand it in the judgment of the board, with your advice and consent the fund may properly be used in the work of suppressing smallpox, as it is now said to exist in certain portions of the state; that the expenses of members of the board in this work may properly be paid out of the contingent fund.

In reply to the question as to the power of the board to provide for and take charge of the treatment of patients when such patients are not properly charges upon the community in which they are found ill, or where municipalities are without the means to provide treatment, will say that, primarily it is the duty of the local board of health to proceed under section 1416, Wisconsin statutes, to provide for the care and attendance of such patients. This section provides that when any person coming from abroad or residing in any town shall be affected with smallpox or other contagious disease, the proper board of health may immediately cause such person to be removed to a separate house or, if this cannot be done without danger, such board shall make provision for him in the house where he may be and, in either case, provide for him nurses and necessaries, which shall be a charge to the person so taken care of, or against any other person who may be liable for his support. Under the provisions of this statute, it is in all ordinary cases plainly the duty of the local board of health to furnish the necessary medical treatment, etc. If the patients are financially responsible, this is a proper charge against them and should be

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collected from them. If such patients are in need of relief as poor persons, the local authorities may, under the provisions of section 1512 for the relief of transient poor, provide such assistance as is necessary and, by complying with the provisions of this section in regard to notice, etc., make a charge against the county for such relief. In all ordinary cases the relief should be furnished as indicated, and it is the duty of the local authorities to act under these sections.

As stated to you in my letter of June 22d, 1901, I am of the opinion that the contingent fund cannot properly be expended to compensate municipalities for moneys already expended, where the danger of the introduction or spread of contagious diseases no longer exists. However, Section 1408, statutes of 1898, relating to the power of the State Board of Health, provides that said board may in emergency

"provide those sick with any such disease, with necessary medical aid and with temporary hospitals for their accommodation and also for their nurses and attendants."

Under the provision above quoted, there can be little question that the state board may pay for the expenses incurred thereunder, out of the contingent fund provided by chapter 200, and, in case the circumstances are such in the opinion of the board as to justify incurring expenses thereunder, it is not only the power, but the duty, of the board to act, taking such measures as in its judgment are deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease, although, as before stated, it is in all ordinary cases the duty of the local authorities to act under section 1416.

I am also of the opinion that the board may, if in its judgment it deems it necessary, employ special agents or representatives to assist them in stamping out the present epidemic of smallpox, for the purpose of looking after the interests of the state and public, and compensate such special agents from the contingent fund.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Appropriation.—Chap. 286, Laws of 1901, appropriating money to New Richmond, held void.

Note.—Ch. 286, Laws of 1901, held constitutional and valid in the case of State ex rel. City of New Richmond vs. Davidson, State Treasurer, 90 N. W. Rep., 1067, decided May 19, 1902.

July 23, 1901.

To the Hon. J. O. DAVIDSON, *State Treasurer,*
And the Commissioners of the Trust Funds,
City.

GENTLEMEN:—I have your communication in which you ask for my official opinion as to the validity of chapter 286 of the laws of 1901 and your duties thereunder.

In reply I beg to say, chapter 286 of the laws of 1901 declares in its title that it is an act to relieve the city of New Richmond of its indebtedness to the trust funds, and making an appropriation therefor. The text of the act declares that there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury, the sum of $21,500 for the purpose of relieving the city of New Richmond of its indebtedness to the state trust funds incurred after the tornado of June 12th, 1899, which destroyed a large part of said city. Section 2 provides that the State Treasurer shall transfer to the trust fund account the amount appropriated by this act and that the trust fund commissioners shall thereupon cancel a like amount of the indebtedness of said city of New Richmond.

The facts, which are so well known, are that, by a tornado June 12th, 1899, great destruction of property and loss of life were sustained in the city of New Richmond; that thereupon the city of New Richmond made application to the State for a loan from its trust funds, which was authorized by law and granted by the Commissioners, and bonds of the city were duly given and are now held by the State. The Legislature, by chapter 286 of the laws of 1901, now proposes to appropriate from the general fund the sum of $21,500, being the amoun

of these bonds, and to transfer it to the trust fund of the State and, when so transferred, to direct the Commissioners of the trust funds to cancel these bonds now outstanding.

Section 3, Article VIII of the constitution provides that the credit of The State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation. This language is too plain and specific to admit of very much difference of opinion as to its purpose. The credit of The State may be loaned or given in various ways, but in no way more effectively than by a donation of money from the public funds. Such donation is strictly prohibited when it is in the interest or aid of an individual, association or corporation. Great good may be accomplished by such a loan, great interests may be built up and thereby communities may be positively benefited and individuals prospered; but the essential character of the gift or donation is evidently for the benefit of the individual or the corporation, and not for the benefit of the entire commonwealth. It is of little concern, then, how much the indirect and incidental benefit to The State may be, if the essential purpose of the appropriation is to benefit the private individual or corporation. Of course the active sympathy of the entire state is aroused when such a terrible calamity befalls a community as that from which New Richmond suffered, but it did not reduce the inhabitants to pauperism, nor did they make application to The State for aid on account of their extreme poverty, and therefore The State's aid could not be invoked on the ground of its being purely an exercise of police power for the purpose of taking care of its poor. On the other hand, the city of New Richmond had abundant assets and wealth to enable it to make the loan from The State and give sufficient security as provided for in the statute; and now, nearly two years after the happening of this calamity and when the corporation has had an opportunity to recover itself from the effects, and while it is yet abundantly able to meet its obligations as they shall mature, the Legislature is called upon and does appropriate out of the gen-

General Opinions.

eral fund, $21,500 for the sole purpose of relieving the municipality of its obligations.

Section 10 of Article VIII also provides

"The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement or be a party in carrying on such works."

At least part, if not all, of the indebtedness incurred by the city of New Richmond to The State was for buildings or plants constructed, purchased or erected for the improvement of said city—purposes for which the The State is prohibited from making direct appropriations under the constitutional prohibition quoted above. For The State first to loan a municipality money to be expended in such improvements, and afterwards to forgive such debt, would be an indirect way of avoiding the above constitutional prohibition, which, in my opinion, the courts of this state would not sanction.

For the reasons given above and for others which it is not necessary to elaborate upon in this opinion, I am satisfied that this appropriation exceeds the constitutional power of the Legislature and is, hence, invalid.

You should immediately advise the bond holders or the authorities of the city of New Richmond that you decline to carry provisions of the act, and then, if the parties interested in this legislation feel themselves aggrieved by your action, they have an opportunity to submit this very important question to the courts for judicial determination.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Appropriation.—Keeley Cure appropriation, Chap. 468, Laws of 1901, held void.

July 23, 1901.

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH, *Secretary of State,*
J. O. DAVIDSON, *State Treasurer,* and
E. R. HICKS, *Attorney General,*
Auditing Committee authorized by chapter 468 of the Laws of 1901.

GENTLEMEN:—I have your communication in which you call my attention to chapter 468 of the laws of 1901, and ask for my official opinion as to the validity of said act and your duties thereunder.

In reply I beg to say, chapter 468 of the said laws of 1901 appropriates $30,000 from the general fund for the purpose of paying innocent purchasers of county orders issued under an invalid law known as chapter 203 of the laws of 1895. The said act provides that all persons holding such orders shall file the same with the Secretary of State within sixty days after the passage and publication of this act, and constitutes yourselves an auditing committee for the purpose of auditing all such claims so filed. The time limited in the act for filing such claims expires sixty days after May 24th, 1901.

I believe this law to be in excess of legislative power, and in strict violation of constitutional provisions. It is an attempt to make good certain void obligations as determined by the supreme court of this state in the 95th Wisconsin, p. 153. The law under which these obligations were contracted was held to be unconstitutional and to be a statute merely in form and not having any force nor effect as a law, and therefore the obligations contracted thereunder were absolutely void. The State is asked to make them good on the grounds of moral obligation. I realize that the Legislature has great latitude in determining the equity and justice of claims and, when its authority is exercised within the grant of constitutional power, its conclusions

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are not subject of judicial review or determination; but, when such exercise of power exceeds the constitutional grant, it then becomes subject to review by the judicial branch of government.

The Legislature may not do by indirection what it is directly prohibited from doing. Public moneys which have been taken by taxation from private individuals cannot be appropriated for private use or benefit.

I believe that this attempted appropriation is a violation of the constitution and in excess of legislative power and, if it were submitted to the judiciary, it would be held to be invalid.

Much doubt has been attached to the validity of this statute and the amount involved is very considerable to The State and to the taxpayers, and the precedent thereby established, if without constitutional warrant, might be subject to great legislative abuse in the future, and I feel that you should not give effect to this statute unless the uncertainties as to its validity have been taken away by judicial determination.

I therefore advise you that chapter 468 of the laws of 1901 is unconstitutional and void and forms no warrant for your attempting to carry out its provisions.

Appreciating the fact that this ruling might be challenged by the interested parties and that it is possible that it might be reversed or modified if submitted to the judiciary, I concluded to withhold this opinion and direct you to take no adverse action in the matter, until after the time had expired for parties to file their claims with the Secretary of State; and then, if the matter shall be submitted to court and the court shall determine that the appropriation is valid and that you are authorized to make the disbursement, you can then examine and pay the claims as provided by statute.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Banks.—Bank Examiner may examine private banks.

Sept. 12, 1901.

J. C. KERWIN,
Neenah, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor the the 9th inst., addressed to Attorney General Hicks, is at hand. Attorney General Hicks is not in the city at the present time, and will not be here for a few days. Of course I am entirely unaware of the substance of the conversation you had with the Attorney General. I have examined some of the questions, however, you ask, and find,

That the German Exchange Bank of Chilton, was not an incorporated bank, and under the laws of Wisconsin was not required to have a charter in order to carry on the business of banking.

The authority for the examination of private banks, is found in the bank examiner law, which was enacted in 1898. Chapter 291 of that law, which is now embodied in the Wisconsin statutes of 1898 as section 2023h to 2023s, inclusive.

Section 2023i provides that the word "bank" whenever used in the act, shall include every banking, savings or trust institution, concern and place of business in the state receiving money on deposit, etc.

Section 2023q provides in substance, that when the bank examiner shall find upon examination, that the capital of a bank is impaired, he shall give 30 days notice to such bank to make good the impairment of its capital, and at the expiration of such time, if its capital has not been made good, he is required to publish a notice in a local paper showing the exact condition of such bank. This section was amended by chapter 317 of the laws of 1901, the provisions of which give power to the bank examiner, upon finding any bank with its capital impaired to give 90 days notice to make such impairment good, and if at the expiration of said time its capital is not made good and the bank shall refuse to go into liquidation, it becomes the duty of

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the bank examiner to notify the Attorney General, who shall thereupon institute proceedings for the appointment of a receiver to close out the business of such bank. And whenever the bank examiner becomes satisfied that a bank is insolvent, it is made his duty to immediately take charge of such bank and notify the Attorney General of his action therein, when it becomes the duty of the Attorney General to immediately institute proceedings for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of such bank to wind up its affairs. It was under the provisions of this last named act that a receiver was appointed in the case of the German Exchange Bank of Chilton. This bank had made reports as required by law to the bank examiner under the provisions of section 2023q and also as required by section 2023 d of the Wisconsin statutes, which section provides that private banks shall make reports to the state treasurer upon the first Monday of January and July in each year. And Section 2023e provides a penalty for failing so to do.

I believe the above covers all of the questions asked.

Yours truly,

C. E. Buell,

Assistant Attorney General.

Inspectors of Illuminating Oils.—Under sec. 2 of chap. 466, Laws of 1901, salary and expenses of deputy oil inspector shall not exceed eight cents per barrel for the number of barrels inspected during the month.

Sept. 12, 1901.

Hon. J. O. DAVIDSON,

State Treasurer.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., asking for an interpretation of chapter 466, laws of 1901, relating to the amount of salary and expenses of deputy inspectors of illuminating oils. You say the deputy inspector of Mil-

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waukee County receives fees to the amount of $100 but has inspected oils to the amount of $354.50 for the month; that he has sent in a claim for expenses amounting to $8.10 on account of car fare for the month of August, 1901; that he has also sent in another claim for $14.88 on account of supplies and apparatus used by him in performing his work. You ask whether these are proper charges against the state under the law.

You also state that the other inspectors receive $ .08 for each barrel of oil inspected, but the total amount received per month does not amount to $100. You also ask whether these deputy inspectors are entitled to receive their traveling expenses.

In reply I will say that section 2 of chapter 466 of the laws of 1901 provides among other things,

"said supervisor shall receive an annual salary of $1,500 and each deputy inspector a salary of not to exceed $100 per month; said salaries to be fixed by the Governor. But in no case shall the salary of a deputy inspector, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses in the discharge of his official duty exceed together with the said salary the sum total of $ .08 per barrel for the number of barrels of oil inspected during the month within his inspection district. The supervisor and his deputies shall have their actual and necessary expenses paid out of said special fund, upon being approved by the governor and audited by the secretary of state, subject to the provisions of this act."

I am of opinion and so advise you that this act contemplates that each deputy inspector shall receive the salary fixed by the governor, together with his necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, in the discharge of his official duty, but his salary and traveling expenses shall not together exceed the sum of $ .08 per barrel for the number of barrels of oil inspected by said deputy inspector during the month. If the salary and traveling expenses together exceed the sum of $ .08 per barrel

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for the number of barrels of oil inspected, I think he cannot have the excess.

Whether or not either of the bills you have handed me can be allowed under chapter 466, would depend upon the question of fact as to whether they are for necessary expenses. That is something which another department of the state government should pass upon. I would say in conclusion that section 4 of said act contemplates that the necessary instruments and apparatus for examining and testing illuminating oils, shall be furnished by the superintendent of public property.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Insurance.—Assessments under Sec. 1955*a* R .S. 1898, must be high enough to clear $1,000 over and above expenses.

Oct. 3, 1901.

R. T. HAZELWOOD,

Deputy Commissioner of Insurance,

City.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, requesting a construction of section 1955*a*, and asking whether the rates of an insurance company organized under said section must be high enough so that one assessment will produce one thousand dollars over and above all necessary expenses, or whether the rates can be so based that one assessment will produce five hundred dollars over and above all necessary expenses.

In reply I would say that this section provides that no such company shall be incorporated until after declaration signed by each of the incorparators, residents and citizens of this state, not less than nine in number, shall have made in writing and sworn to by them and filed in the office of the commissioner of insurance, setting forth at least five hundred persons have

made application in writing for membership in such proposed corporation, etc.

It also provides that the table rate of assessments or liabilities of each person so pledged for membership shall be such that one assessment shall realize at least one thousand dollars for a single death loss over and above all sums required for expenses, reserves, emergencies or other purposes.

I think that under this section at least five hundred persons must have made application for membership, but that the rate must be high enough so that one assessment will realize at least one thousand dollars for a single death loss over and above all sums required for expenses, reserves, emergencies or other purposes. In other words, if there are only five hundred applicants, the rate of assessment must be at least two dollars and such additional sum as will provide for expenses, reserves, emergencies or other purposes.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Peddler's License.—The fact that a medicine is manufactured by a company in another state does not exempt parties selling such medicines from the operation of the peddler's law; but, if a person in this state is sellng, by samples, medicines manufactured in another state, which are afterwards sent to the purchaser, this is interstate commerce, and the person so taking orders does not violate the peddler's law.

Oct. 3, 1901.

HON. ELI PEDERSON,
State Treasury Agent.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 30th ult., enclosing letter from D. N. Blish of Wonewoc, Wisconsin, in relation to the license laws regarding the sale of patent medicine, is received and noted.

It appears that Mr. Blish is selling patent medicines manu-

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factured by the Alonzo O. Bliss Co., of Washington, D. C., and you ask whether this is interstate commerce, and for this reason the peddler's law inapplicable. In reply will say, that it is impossible from the statement given in your letter together with the facts stated in the letter from Mr. Blish to determine whether or not the business is conducted in such a way that it is interstate commerce. The mere fact that a medicine is manufactured by a company in another state does not exempt the parties engaged in selling such medicines somanufactured from the operation of the peddler's law. In other words, if a resident of this state purchases patent medicines manufactured in another state and brings them into this state and peddles them from house without a license, he violates section 1570 of the Wisconsin Statutes as amended by chapter 341, laws of 1901. If, on the other hand, a person in this state is engaged in selling, by samples, patent medicines manufactured in another state, which are afterwards sent to the purchaser, this is interstate commerce, and the person so taking orders does not violate the peddler's law.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Oct. 9, 1901.

J. K. DAVIS,
Chairman County Board,
Clear Lake, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry of Oct. 7th: You ask me if, under chapter 217 of the laws of 1901, the county board fixes a lump sum as compensation for the sheriff and his deputies, or a separate salary for the sheriff and his deputies; and

You also ask me if, under chapter 445 of the laws of 1901, a member of the county board can be elected by the board as supervisor of assessments.

General Opinions.

In reply beg to say, these are matters which you should refer to the district attorney of your county, who is by law made your legal advisor. Any opinion I may give you would be of no force or effect, but could be used by you only by way of counsel. With this understanding, I might say to you that chapter 217 of the laws of 1901 clearly contemplates that the county board shall fix the salaries of the sheriff and under sheriff and the salaries and number of deputies "to be appointed by the sheriff and paid by the county."

Chapter 445 of the laws of 1901 makes many provisions as to the duties of the supervisor of assessments and the duties of the county board in connection with him. It would be an inconsistent position for him to occupy a seat on the county board and pass upon his own acts as supervisor of assessment. I should therefore expect the court would say that it was a violation of the spirit of the statute for a person retaining his seat on the county board, to be appointed by the board as supervisor of assessments.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Marriage.—The penalty for performing marriage ceremony where parties are not in possession of a license is collected as a forfeiture.

Oct. 15, 1901.

J. HENRY BENNETT,
District Attorney,
Viroqua, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. You ask for my opinion as to whether section 6. chapter 301, laws of 1899, provides for a forfeiture which should be sued for in a civil action, or whether the defendant may or should be prosecuted criminally.

General Opinions.

In reply will say that there can be little question that the section referred to provides a forfeiture which may be sued for and recovered in a civil action as provided by chapter 142, statutes 1898. The words of the statute: "He shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars" clearly provide a forfeiture and could not reasonably be construed to impose a fine. The following words in the statute: "or may be imprisoned not exceeding one year" appear to provide a penalty for a criminal offense. However, it is at least very questionable whether the same act can be construed a forfeiture under the laws of the state and also a criminal offense under the same laws.

I believe that this question is discussed somewhat in the case of State vs. Ogden, the opinion in which has just been handed down by our supreme court, but is not yet reported.

While, from the examination I have been able to make of the question, I am not prepared to advise you thta a criminal prosecution could not be maintained, I think the only safe course would be to bring the action to collect the forfeiture, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 142 of the statutes.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Peddler's License.—One who holds a peddler's license cannot peddle on trains in violation of reasonable rules and regulations of the railroad company.

Oct. 16, 1901.

HON. WM. H. FROEHLICH,
Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th inst., enclosing letter received from Mr. Hibbard, and requesting my opinion upon the matter therein referred to, is received and noted. It appears that a client of Mr. Hibbard holds a license by the terms

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of which he "is authorized to travel and prosecute business within the state as peddler on foot and public conveyance or with one horse and vehicle." He asks whether the person holding such license can peddle on railroad trains; also, whether the railroad companies have the power to compel him to desist.

Inreplywill say, that this is a question this department has already written an unofficial letter about to Mr. Hibbard. Upon further examination I find no reason to change the views then stated. Section 1570, revised statutes 1898, as amended, provides among other things that,

"No person shall be allowed to travel from town to town, from house to house or from place to place in any town . . for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, barter or exchange at retail or to customers, any goods, wares . . . unless he shall have obtained a license as herein provided."

Section 15571 R. S. 1898 provides that every person desiring to be so licensed shall make application to the secretary of state wherein he shall state in what manner he intends to travel or trade, whether on foot or with one or more horses or beasts of burden, and whether he intends to sell by sample, taking orders for future delivery, or to trade as transient merchant or dealer.

Section 15572 provides that every such applicant before he shall be entitled to such licence shall pay into the treasury the following fees: If intending to travel on a bicycle or on foot, including railroads or other conveyances, carrying his goods with him, $30. If intending to travel and carry his goods with a single horse, $45. If intending to travel with a vehicle drawn with two horses, $75. It will be observed from the provisions of the statutes above referred to, that the law provides a penalty for peddling without a license and also provides among other things for a license to a person who intends to travel on foot including railroad trains, and fixes a different fee for such a peddler than one who carries goods with one

horse or with two horses. I do not think that the mere fact that by the terms of the license one "is authorized to travel and prosecute business within the state as peddler on foot or with public conveyance or with one horse and vehicle" enables such person to peddle upon railroad trains, providing such peddling thereon is contrary to the rules and regulations of the railroad company. One who holds a peddler's license can of course engage in the business ofpedd ling without violating the state law. But the license confers no right so far as other individuals and corporations are concerned. In other words, one who holds a license and peddles on a train does not violate a state law, but he may, nevertheless, infringe upon the rules of the company. One is required to have a license to travel from house to house for the purpose of selling his goods, but this license does not authorize him to go into the house of an individual should such individual object to his being therein. Many owners of office buildings, and particularly in the larger cities, refuse to allow peddlers and canvassers to enter their buildings. Such peddlers and canvassers may go into buildings of this kind without violating any state law, but they cannot carry on their vocation theren without the consent of the owners.

As to the power of the ralroads to prohibit peddling upon their trains, it is well settled that such companies may make such needful and reasonable regulations in regard to the transportation of passengers upon their trains as they may in the experience and management of their business find to be proper and just. See Rorer on Railroads, Vol. 2, page 980.

There can be little doubt that under the rule above stated, a railroad may lawfully prohibit peddling upon their trains.

While I have endeavored to answer the question submitted by Mr. Hibbard, no opinion from this office upon this question is binding upon Mr. Hibbard or his client. If he has any cause for complaint against any railroad company he can obtain redress by bringing an action in the proper court regardless

of any opinion which may be rendered by this or your department.

I return herewith Mr. Hibbard's letter received with your communication.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Fire Department.—Village board has power to organize, establish and maintain a fire department under subd. 10 of sec. 983 R. S.

F. W. GRIESBACH, Oct. 17, 1901.
Glenbeulah, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 16th inst. to the secretary of state has been referred to this department. You state that the citizens of the village of Glenbeulah desire to form a fire company and ask how it should be organized; also whether it is better to organize as an association or a corporation.

In reply will say that subdivision 10 of section 893 R. S. of 1898 provides, among other things, that the village board of all villages organized under the general law shall have power by ordinance, resolution or vote: "To establish a fire department, to appoint the officers and members thereof and prescribe and regulate their duties; to provide protection from fire by the purchase of fire engines, and all the necessary apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, and by the erection and construction of pumps, water mains, reservoirs, or other water works; to erect engine houses; to compel the inhabitants of the village to aid in the extinguishment of fires."

Under the provisions of the section above quoted the village board has ample power to organize, establish and maintain a fire department. It is not necessary nor is it usual for such companies to become incorporated. The property and equipment is owned by the village and the department is maintained by the village. I believe that ordinarily the fire company in

villages is a voluntary one and the members of the company make such rules and regulations as are found necessary in the management of the company.

Section 1926 R. S. 1898 provides: That there shall be paid on the 1st day of February in each year, to the treasurer of any village having or maintaining a regularly organized fire department, for the support and maintenace of such fire department, a duty of two per cent. upon the amount of all premiums for insurance thereof. This section further provides, that in case the fire department of any such village be a voluntary department, or part paid, or either, having a treasurer, all moneys received or collected by virtue of the provisions of section 1926 shall be paid to the treasurer of such department for the support and maintenance thereof. This section further provides, that no city, village or town shall be entitled to such duty, unles it shall have, support or maintain a fire department consisting of a voluntary department of at least one fire engine company with not less than ten active members having at least one good engine and not less than five hundred feet of sound hose, kept in an engine house fit and ready at all times for actual service, and at least one hook and ladder company with not less than twelve active members having a good hook and ladder truck, and each such company shall hold a meeting at least once a month.

You will observe that in order to obtain the two per cent. premium received from insurance it is necessary to maintain the company in substantial compliance with the provisions of section 1926. It is mpossible for me to attempt to state in detail the method of the organization of the company, but in case you can secure the hearty co-operationof the village board and a sufficient number f active members who desire to organize the fire company, you should have but little difficulty in properly organizing.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Justice of the Peace.—County board cannot disturb or question discretion vested in justices entertaining criminal proceedings.

Oct. 24, 1901.

WILLIAM SWEET,
District Attorney,
Friendship, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry of Oct. 23d, as to the power of the county board to control justices of the peace in entertaining questionable criminal proceedings, I beg to say, a justice of the peace is a judical officer and the law charges him with exercising judicial discretion in determining, in the first instance, whether to entertain a criminal proceeding or not. This discretion cannot be disturbed nor controlled so long as it is properly exercised. If it is abused, or if a justice of the peace wantonly, viciously, or wilfully entertains or connives at commencing criminal proceedings, he can be proceeded against, as the law provides in case of all public officers for malfeasance in office. If his entertaining the suit is not grounded, however, in malfeasance, but in erroneous judgment, and no adequate remedy will come to the tax payers by appeals from his decision in the regularly constituted course of procedure, then he may be restrained from proceeding in the particular instance probably, by a writ of prohibition. The county board have no greater authority to regulate and control him than have the private tax payers or the individual citizens. They have, however, an opportunity to exercise a greater moral influence, which they can do by passing a resolution of the county board declaratory of their sentiment in this matter and containing a request to the justices of the county, which of course would be suggestive only and could have no legal, but only a moral, effect.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Wisconsin Live Stock and Sanitary Board.—Under chap. 440 laws 1901, board may allow owners of cattle that respond to the tuberculine test, to ship under regulations prescribed by the board. Owner may retain such animals under quarantine regulations. If animals are not sold and owner does not exercise option to retain, board may order slaughtered.

Nov. 8, 1901.

WISCONSIN LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD,
City.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. H. L. Russell, a member of your board, stating that in attempting to combat the disease of bovine tuberculosis in this state it has seemed feasible to your board to modify to some extent the regulations which have previously been enforced for the disposition of cattle affected with said disease; that it is a well-known fact that from 60 to 80 per cent. at least of animals that respond to the tuberculine test are in a condition where the meat of such animals is perfectly safe for human use; that the federal government always recognizes this in its inspections made at abattoirs at the slaughtering centers, and most foreign governments have taken cognizance of this fact; that it seems to your board that the unnecessary loss caused by the condemnation and slaughter of all animals that respond to the test is a loss which could in part be obviated, and asking whether it would be contrary to the spirit and letter of chapter 440 of the laws of 1901 to permit owners of stock that have been tested with the tuberculine test and found to react to the same, to ship such stock under regulations laid down by your board to abattoirs for immediate slaughter. You further state that all animals that are in the advanced stages of the disease would be appraised and slaughtered and compensation given for the same in accordance with the rules which have been previously enforced; that if such animals are sent to the slaughtering centers they are all examined by federal inspectors, and if affected in a way so as to endanger public health are thrown out.

General Opinions.

In reply I would say that I have carefully examined this question and I think under said chapter 440 that you would have full authority to allow the owners of diseased herds to ship animals that respond to the tuberculine test, but that are not in the judgment of your board in such an advanced stage of the disease as to be unfit for food, to abattoirs for immediate slaughter. Section 2 of said act, among other things, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the State Livestock Sanitary Board to protect the health of domestic animals of the state; to determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control or eradication of dangerous, contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals; and for that purpose it is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain, enforce and regulate such quarantine and other measures relating to the movement and care of animals and their products, the disinfection of suspected localities and articles, and the *disposition of animals* as it may deem necessary, and to adopt from time to time all such regulations as may be necessary and proped for carrying out the purposes of this act."

The act also gives the owner of diseased animals the option of retaining them and keeping them in quarantine under such restrictions as your board may prescribe, and that whenever the owner shall not exercise said option and it shall be deemed necessary by the board to slaughter diseased animals, that such animals may be slaughtered after being condemned as provided in said act and the owners paid two-thirds the value thereof.

I am very clear, under the authority given in said act, that whenever your board finds animals that respond to the tuberculine test, you may do one of three things:

First—Allow the owner to ship, under regulations prescribed by your board, such of the animals as in the judgment of your board are fit for food, to an abattoir for immediate slaughter, in which event the owner would receivethe full amount the cattle might bring, but would have no claim against the state on account of the slaughter of the cattle.

General Opinions.

Second—That if the owner of cattle responding to the tuberculine test should prefer to retain them, he may do so under such quarantine regulations as shall be prescribed by your board.

Third—That if the animals are not sold and the owner does not exercise his option to retain them as above stated, your board have the right to have such animals condemned as you may think should be slaughtered.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Commissioners of Deeds.—Sec. 182 Stats. 1898 authorizes governor to appoint in the Philippines, but not in Cuba.

Nov. 13, 1901.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your request for my opinion as to whether you are authorized to appoint commissioners of deeds ineither Cuba of the Philippine islands, will say that your authority in this matter is found in section 182 R. S. 1898, which, among other things, provides that

"The governor shall have power to appoint one or more commissioners in any other of the United States *or of the territory belonging to the United States,* who shall hold his office for the term of four years unless sooner removed."

Obviously the question to be determined is, whether Cuba and the Philippines, or either, are territory belonging to the United States within the meaning of section 182 R. S.

The Treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898, and proclaimed April 11, 1899, 30 Stat. 1754, contained, among other provisions, the following:

Article I. Spain reliquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

General Opinions.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

Article II. Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article III. Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines: . . . . . .

It will be observed that, under the terms of the treaty, Spain *relinquished* all claims of sovereignty and title to Cuba, but *ceded* Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States. In the recent case of Neely vs. Henkel, 180 U. S., 109, 119, the status of Cuba is considered, and Mr. Justice HARLAN, speaking for the court, says

"It cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal or international sense a part of the territory of the United States."

The status of Porto Rico was considered in the case of Downes vs. Bidwell, 181 U. S., 244, 287, and it is there held that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appertaining and belonging to the United States. Since, under the terms of the treaty of Paris, the United States sustains the same relation to the Philippines that it does to Porto Rico, it is clear that the Philippine islands are territory belonging to the United States.

I am therefore of the opinion that section 182 R. S. authorizes the appointment of commissioners of deeds in the Philippines, but does not authorize the appointment of such commissioners in Cuba.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Deer, When May be Shipped.—Deer may be lawfully shipped on November 15th.

GEORGE H. O'CONNOR, Nov. 14, 1901.
District Attorney,
Eagle River, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your telegram, requesting my opinion as to whether deer can be shipped on the 15th of November, was received this morning, and I immediately wired answer to the effect that shipment may lawfully be made on the 15th.

Section 14, chapter 356, laws of 1901 (page 85 of pamphlet, Fish and Game Laws), provides that it shall be unlawful to transport the carcass of any deer between the fifth day of December and the succeeding fifteenth day of November." I believe it reasonably clear that the word "between" as used excludes the fifth day of December and the fifteenth day of November, and that therefore deer may be lawfully shipped on these days. This is the construction which has been placed upon the language by the State Game Warden's department.

As you are aware, the word "between" in a statute is sometimes construed as being used inclusively and at other times, exclusively, as the sense may require. This is a penal statute, and I believe the word "between" is used exclusively.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Loans to Counties.—Letter stating policy of office on certificates of indebtedness.

E. E. TENANT, Nov. 15, 1901.
Treasurer,
Ashland, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 9th inst. would say that my opinion fixing the policy of this office under my

administration with respect to loans to counties on certificates of indebtedness where there is no provision of law general or special authorizing a county to borrow money was fully discussed in a letter from me to Otto Christianson, Esquire, County Clerk of Washburn county, written April 14, 1899; and that policy has, I believe, been consistently followed ever since. In part I said:

"Section 658 Wisconsin Statutes of 1898 authorizes a county to issue bonds: First, to provide county buildings; second, to exchange for or compromise any bonds previously issued and outstanding. A general law also authorizes counties to issue bonds to build county insane asylums. There are other purposes for which counties are authorized to issue bonds; special laws have also been passed authorizing different counties to issue bonds to pay the county indebtedness, as judgments, county oders, etc. (Such a law was passed during the session of 1899 relating to Ashland county, but it related only to judgments against said county theretofore rendered and outstanding, county orders and circuit court certificates theretofore issued.)

Whenever there is a provision of law, general or special, authorizing a county to borrow money for any certain purpose, then the county board has authority under subdivision 5 of section 669 and the numerous decisions of our supreme court, to issue the bonds and take all steps necessary or incident thereto.

There is no law, however, general or special, with which I am familiar, which authorizes the county of Ashland to borrow money to pay its outstanding indebtedness (since the act above mentioned), unless that indebtedness is a bonded indebtedness. Under section 258 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, and the sections following, the land commissioners are authorized to make loans from the trust funds of this state. Subdivision 5 of section 258 authorizes loans to be made to counties upon certain conditions "subject to the limitations, restrictions and conditions hereinafter set forth." One of the restrictions is found in section 258*h* following, and provides that "whenever any county board, town board, common council or village board is not specially authorized by law to pro-

cure loans and make appropriations for the purpose for which any such loan is required, such county, town, city or village shall, before applying for such loan, authorize such application by vote of a majority of the legal voters voting on said question at a general or special election."

Now unless the application for a loan which your county desires to make is for some purpose specially authorized by law, you have not the authority to borrow it, nor the land commissioners authority to loan it, except upon a vote of a majority of the legal voters of your county voting on such question at a general or special election.

Consistently with the rule adopted by this office I must therefore hold that the land commissioners can only loan money to Ashland County to take up its outstanding obligations, other than bonded indebtedness, upon a vote of the qualified electors of the county.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Town. Re-imbursement for Care of Smallpox Patient.—A town incurring expense in taking care of a non-resident smallpox patient is entitled to be reimbursed by the county; and the county has a claim against the proper municipality.

FRED W. GENRICH, Nov. 21, 1901.
District Attorney,
Wausau, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 19th inst., relative to the support of smallpox patients, is received and noted. In reply will say that where a town takes care of a non-resident patient, the town incurring the expense of taking care of such patient, such as doctor's bills, nursing and provision, is entitled to be reimbursed by the county, and that the county has a claim against the proper municipality.

General Opinions.

You have undoubtedly examined the case of Portage County vs. the Town of Neshkoro, 109 Wis., 520, 524. See also Plymouth vs. Sheboygan Co., 101 Wis., 200.

There is, as you will notice, some apparent conflict between Sec. 1421 and Sec. 1512. The precise question as to the support of non-resident patients while under quarantine has not been passed upon by our Supreme Court so far as I can ascertain. In a case recently tried before Judge Siebecker, of this circuit, where residents of this county were quarantined in Columbia County, relief was given under Sec. 1512 and the amount was charged to and paid by Columbia County, which afterwards brought the action to recover from this county. Judge Siebecker held that Sec. 1512 was applicable, even though the patients were under quarantine at the time the aid was furnished, and that Columbia County was entitled to recover for the amount expended in the care of patients.

Undoubtedly, if any expenses in maintaining quarantine are incurred in addition to those necessary for the care of the patients, the municipality should pay them, under 1412; that is, expenses incurred for disinfecting houses and the like, and which are not for the care of the patients, should be paid under section 1412.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Supervisor of Assessors.—County Judge cannot hold this office.

Dec. 5, 1901.

A. H. WILKINSON, *County Treasurer,*
Bayfield County,
Washburn, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I have your inquiry of Dec. 3d, asking whether a person holding the office of county judge can be elected by the

county board to the office of supervisor of assessments, and whether such person can hold both offices at the same time.

In reply beg to say, I think such offices are incompatible and cannot be held by the same person at the same time. Not only are they incompatible, but doubtless the court would hold that the election to the second office was absolutely void.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Special Charter. Fee of Tax Collector.—Where the provisions of a special charter of a city, and the general statute, as to the amount of fees allowed a tax collector, conflict, the city charter is to govern.

Dec. 7, 1901.

Hon. R. M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of the letter of James O. Fidler, city treasurer of the city of Monroe, which was referred to me by Mr. Rogers, Executive clerk, asking whether the charter provision of said city, or the general statute, is to govern in reference to the fee of the collector of taxes.

I take it that the city of Monroe is operating under special charter and that it has never adopted the general charter law, or the part thereof relating to the fees of the tax collector. If such is the case I am of opinion that the charter provision of the charter of the city of Monroe governs the amount of fee the collector is entitled to.

Very truly yours,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Women Voting.—Under chap. 285, Laws 1901, women may vote for county superintendent, superintendent of public instruction and upon proposed amendment to state constitution relating to superintendent of public instruction.

Dec. 19, 1901.

Hon. L. D. HARVEY,
State Supt.,
City.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge yours of this date, in which you ask for my construction of Chap. 285 of the laws of 1901, and particularly whether such Chap. now allows women to vote for superintendent of schools:

For state superintendent:

And on the proposed constitutional amendment relating to the office of state superintendent.

In reply thereto, beg to say, Chap. 285 of the laws of 1901, passed as an amendment to section 428a. of the statutes of 1898, evidently was intended by the state legislature to supply the deficiencies noted in the general statute in the opinions of the supreme court of this state in the 71st Wis., p. 238, and the 75th Wis., p. 543. That being the case, and reading the amendment with these two opinions of our supreme court, I easily hold, that Chap. 285 of the laws of 1901, now allows women to vote for county superintendent of schools and also allows them to vote for state superintendent.

The only difficulty on the third question is, whether voting for the constitutional amendment relating to the office of state superintendent, is voting on "school matters."

I believe the legislative intention and the language of the acts both justify me in holding that "school matters" means any matter pertaining to the administration of the schools of the state of Wisconsin. I believe that the election of a state superintendent and the fixing of his salary, even though that question is to be accomplished by virtue of a constitutional amendment, is as much a "school matter" as the election of a

member of a school board in a country locality. I think the law does not concern itself with the magnitude of the question submitted, but simply with its quality, as to whether it pertains to a "school matter" or not. Therefore, any question submitted to the people for their vote, which question has to do with school matters, is such a question as entitles the persons named in the act to exercise the voting power. I therefore advise you that Chap. 285 of the laws of 1901, is sufficiently broad and its intention is, to allow women to vote upon the proposed constitutional amendment relating to the office of state superintendent.

Yours very truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Bond Required by Chapter 292, *Laws of* 1899.—Was intended for benefit of laborers and material men performing labor upon or furnishing material for state buildings.

Dec. 20, 1901.

Hon. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I return herewith letter from Messrs. Ferry & Clas, dated Dec. 18th, also blank building-contract and bond with changes noted thereon, to comply with the provisions of chap. 292, laws of 1899.

I note what is said by the architects as to the interests of The State being protected by Article IX of the contract. This is true. However, chap. 292 was intended to protect the interests of laborers and material men performing labor and furnishing material for state buildings and to provide that the bondsmen of the contractor shall be liable to them as well as to The State.

Before the passage of chap. 292, in numerous cases it was found that contractors building state buildings were financially irresponsible and, while The State was protected by the bond,

General Opinions.

the laborers and material men were not protected. As a result the Legislature was often asked to appropriate money to pay claims of this character, which, although not enforceable against The State, were considered such as to support an appropriation by The State therefor.

I desire to call attention to chaps. 187 and 302, laws of 1899, as illustrations of appropriations of this character. Chap. 292 was enacted in order to prevent the recurrence of a like situation.

The architects seem to have misunderstood the last clause of our letter of the 11th inst. We simply called attention to the fact that the sureties had not justified. While this is not absolutely necessary, it is highly proper in order that you may be advised as to the responsibility of such sureties.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

License to Sell Liquor.—Can be granted at any time during the year, but full license fee for year must be paid.

Dec. 20, 1901.

O. D. CURTIS,
Village Clerk,
Browntown, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In your favor of the 19th inst., you state that the license fee in your village, as fixed by vote, is $200 per year; that you have an application for a saloon license to commence on Dec. 1st, 1901, and to expire July 1, 1901. With this statement of facts you ask whether the village board can grant this license and charge *pro rata* for the seven months remaining in this year, or whether the board must charge the full amount of the license, the same as if the license commenced July 1st, 1901.

This is not a question upon which we are required or author-

ized to give you an official opinion. Any opinion which this department might give would be advisory only. Unofficially we would say that the board can grant the license at the present time. See sec. 1548, stats. 1898. By this we do not mean that the board could *pro rata* the license fee and grant a license until July upon the payment of the proportionate part of the license fee. The amount of the license fee is determined by sec. 1548, which section, among other things, provides:

"All such licenses shall remain in force until the first Tuesday of July next after the said license shall become effective unless sooner revoked by the board or council granting the same."

From the provisions of the statute referred to, you will observe that, while the board can grant licenses at any time, the license fee is as prescribed by sec. 1548, regardless of the time when the license is issued. In my opinion a license granted upon the payment of less than the full fee is absolutely void and no protection to the holder of the same.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Taxation. When Tax Lien on Real Estate. When no agreement is made between grantor and grantee, taxes are not a specific lien upon real estate until tax roll is completed and the taxes extended thereon.

Dec. 24, 1901.

F. W. IDDINGS,
Springbrook, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In your favor of the 24th inst., you ask whether there is any definite law or decision as to when taxes become a lien against real estate. Also, when does liability on taxes on real estate cease with vendor and attach to vendee.

In reply will say, that this is not a question upon which I am

authorized or required to give you an official opinion. Uuofficially I would say that the information you desire is found in section 1153, R. S. 1898, which is as follows:

"As between the grantor and grantee of any land, when there is no express agreement as to which shall pay the taxes that may be assessed thereon before the conveyance, if such land is conveyed even with or prior to the date of the warrant authorizing the collection of such taxes then the grantee shall pay the same; but if conveyed after that date then the grantor shall pay them."

This you will observe is the statutory rule where there is no agreement between the parties as to who shall pay the taxes. If an agreement is made that would govern.

In the case of Spear vs. Door County, 65 Wis., 298, the court uses the following language:

"The rule fixed by statute as to who shall pay the taxes for the current year, as between grantor and grantee, when no agreement is made in respect to the same, goes upon the theory that the *taxes are not a specific lien upon real estate until the tax roll is completed and the taxes extended on such roll.* See section 1153, R. S. The grantor is not liable on his covenant against encumbrances for the taxes of the current year unless they have been extended on the tax roll at the date of his conveyance."

You will observe that this case clearly states the rule applicable.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Mutual Insurance Companies.—Territory in which they may do business. Under sec. 1941–3, stats. 1898, and chap. 69, Laws 1901, mutual insurance companies may do business in the county where located, in the adjoining counties and in the counties contiguous to such adjoining counties, not exceeding in all eight in number.

Hon. EMIL GILJOHANN, Jan. 9th, 1902.
Commissioner of Insurance.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of this date, asking for my construction of chap. 69 of the laws of 1901, and more particularly as to what limitation is placed upon the territory in which the mutual insurance companies can transact business.

In reply thereto I beg to say, section 1941–5 of the statutes of 1898 permits such companies to do business not only in the county in which their home office is located, but in all adjoining counties after having been authorized by proper resolutions, etc. The Legislature of 1901 evidently intended to enlarge that territory. They have attempted to do so by saying that such companies "may also, in addition thereto, insure property in contiguous counties, but in no case shall such counties exceed eight in number."

I think a fair construction of this language, in view of the nature of the business and of the companies transacting it, is to extend the business of such companies beyond the counties adjoining the county in which the home office is located, to such other counties as are contiguous to the counties adjoining the one in which the home office is located only, and even then that all of the counties in which the company may do business, including the one where the home office is located, shall in no case exceed eight in number.

I return herewith your inclosure.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.—May, in its discretion, admit to practice practitioners holding certificates from the state boards that impose requirements equal to those established by Wisconsin Board.

Jan. 14, 1902.

J. R. CURRENS, *Pres.*,
Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners,
Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of yesterday, inclosing letter from H. M. Ludwig, former Secretary of your board, and requesting an opinion as to whether your board can so construe chap. 306, laws 1901, as to entitle to exemption from examination, practitioners who have been licensed by other state boards, who present a certificate issued upon less than four terms of attendance at college and who have graduated prior to the enactment of our first law of 1897 and who have been reputable practitioners ever since, is received and noted.

In reply will say that chap. 306, laws 1901, provides, among other things, that

"Any practitioner of medicine holding a certificate from any other state board imposing requirements equal to those established by the board provided for herein, may on presentation of the same with a diploma, be admitted to practice within this state without an examination, at the discretion of the board on the payment of the fee."

After a careful examination of this provision, I am of the opinion that under it your board is authorized in its discretion to admit without examination, practitioners holding certificates from any other state board which imposes requirements equal to those established by your board. In determining whether another state imposes requirements equal to those of this state you should determine whether the requirements there are substantially equal to those in this state. In other words, it does not necessarily depend upon the number of terms which a graduate is required to attend before receiving his diploma, but whether,

under the law, he is required, before being entitled to a license, to possess substantially the same qualifications which are required by your board under our present law. Holders of diplomas from states making such requirements may, in the discretion of your board, be admitted without examination.

You will note that the statute provides that practitioners holding certificates from other state boards imposing requirements equal, etc., may be admitted without examination. Under this provision I am of the opinion that a practitioner, who holds a certificate from a state board which now imposes requirements equal to those imposed by our statute may be admitted without examination, even though at the time the person received a certificate the requirements were not the same. Any other construction would shut out most practitioners who have been in practice for some years and enable only very recent graduates to take advantage of the terms of the statute; for, as I understand it, many, if not most, of the states have been raising the standard of qualifications during recent years. You will also notice that it is left to the discretion of the board as to whether examination will be required. Under this provision, if the board should have reason to believe in any particular case that an applicant for admission does not possess the proper qualifications to practice, even though holding a certificate from another state board, your board could of course require the examination. Therefore there is very little danger of being imposed upon should the board adopt the construction which we have suggested in construing the statute.

I return herewith Dr. Ludwig's letter.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Special Charters. Amendment by General Law. Terms of Office of Mayor, City Treasurer, etc. A special charter may in effect be amended by a general law if such appears from the law to have been the intention of the legislature.

Chap. 443, Laws of 1901, increasing the term of office of mayor, city treasurer, etc., from one to two years, applies to cities operating under special charters.

Jan. 21, 1902.

JOHN C. ROOD,
Atty. at Law,
Beloit, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 18th inst., is received and noted. You state that Beloit is a city of the third class, operating under a special charter; that your mayor, city treasurer, supervisor for each ward and an alderman from each ward are elected annually, the term of office of each of said officers except alderman being for one year under your charter; that your charter provides that

"No general law of this state contravening the provisions of this act shall be construed as repealing, amending or modifying the same unless such purpose is expressly set forth in such law."

You ask for my opinion as to whether or not chapter 443 of the laws of 1901 increases the term of office of your mayor, city treasurer, etc., from one to two years.

In reply will say that, as you are aware, I am not authorized to advise you officially in this matter, nor is my opinion which I might give binding upon anyone. Unofficially I would say that, from such examination as I have been able to make, I believe that chapter 443 does apply to your city and is in effect an amendment to your special charter. By subdivision 9 of section 31, article IV of the constitution, the legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private law "for incorporating any city, town or village or to amend the charter thereof." Section 32, article IV of the constitution provides that the legislature shall provide general laws for the transac-

tion of any business that may be prohibited by section 31 of article IV of the constitution, and that all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. These provisions of the constitution have been considered in several cases by our Supreme Court, and it is held that special charters may be amended by general laws.

The only question, therefore, is as to whether the legislature in passing chapter 443 intended thereby to make it applicable to cities acting under special charters. I believe the intention of the legislature so to do is apparent from the language therein, excepting alderman in cities governed by special charters. In other words, it appears clear from this language that the legislature considered that chapter 443 applied to cities acting under special charters.

As bearing on this question of amending special charters by general law, see

Johnson vs. the City of Milwaukee, 88 Wis., 383.
Adams vs. the City of Beloit, 105 Wis., 363.
Boyd vs. the City of Milwaukee, 92 Wis., 456.

Will say further that I have carefully examined the case of Baines vs. the City of Janesville, 100 Wis., 369; and, while it might at first appear that the views stated above are contrary to the rule there adopted by the court, I believe a careful examination of the case will convince one that such is not the fact. I would call particular attention to what is said on page 373 in the opinion on the motion for a re-hearing, and particularly to the following language:

"The only question that remained was, whether that provision of the charter was repealed or modified by the two statutes subsequently enacted. Construing those acts in the light of the statutory rules of construction, we reached the conclusion that *there was nothing contained in either of those acts evincing any intention to repeal or modify the provisions of the charter mentioned.* Had there been such intent it would have been enforced."

General Opinions.

Obviously, the only question which you have to consider is, whether the legislature intended, when passing chapter 443, to amend charters of cities acting under special charter. So far as I am aware, chapter 443 is generally construed as applicable to cities whether under special or general charter.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners—Licensing Graduates of Wisconsin Medical Colleges.—Before a graduate of a Wisconsin medical college can compel Board of Medical Examiners to license him, he must present his diploma showing that he has taken prescribed number of courses, no two of which are taken within any twelve months.

Jan. 25, 1902.

DR. J. R. CURRENS,
President Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners,
Two Rivers, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., in which you say that one of the medical colleges of Milwaukee is holding out inducements to students of the other colleges, to graduate them in a shorter period of time than is laid down by the statute; or, in other words, offers are being made to the students to take them out of one college and let them finish the work by next August and hold their diplomas until the time of the general graduation in June; that it seems that the evasion is founded on chapter 306 of the laws of 1901, this college claiming that it is not specified in the clause that students matriculating in Wisconsin at the time of the passage of this act come under the first part of the clause, or, in other words, that students can be legally graduated in a shorter time by Wisconsin colleges than students from outside colleges.

I take it from your letter and your previous letter that you desire to knok whether, in case a person who had matriculated

in one of our Wisconsin colleges previous to the passage of chapter 306 should bring you a diploma from such college, you would be required to license said person if he had taken the required number of courses, but two of the courses had been taken within twelve months.

I think it was the intention of the legislature not to let down the standard of Wisconsin colleges, and that, before any graduate of a Wisconsin medical college can compel your board to license him to practice in this state, he must not only present his diploma from this college, showing that he has taken the prescribed number of courses, but I also think that no two of those courses can be taken within any twelve months.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Banks.—State bank cannot establish branches in municipalities other than that in which bank is located.

Jan. 30, 1902.

G. D. BARTZ,

Deputy Bank Examiner,

City.

joining town, which they propose to operate as a branch of their Medford bank; that you are in receipt of a letter from the Citizens State Bank of Stanley, asking whether they may operate one or more branches; and you ask my opinion as to whether or not a state bank organized under the banking law may establish branches in municipalities other than the one in which it originally located.

In reply I would say that section 18 of the banking law, providing for the formation of such banks, provides, among other things,

"and such bank shall be located in some particular city or village in a township containing not less than two hundred voters," etc.

General Opinions.

Section 19 of said banking law provides what the articles of association shall contain. One of the provisions is as follows:

"Second. The place where the business of discounting and depositing of such association is to be carried on, designating the particular city, town or village."

The question you ask has never, so far as I have been able to find, been passed upon by our courts, but I am of opinion, in view of the language quoted above, that it was not the intention of the legislature that a state bank might establish branches in different municipalities, but that it should be confined in its operation to some particular city, town or village.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

County Superintendent of Schools. Vacancy in Office.—A county superintendent of schools after filing his resignation continues to hold the office until his successor is appointed.

Feb. 3, 1902.

ALBERT E. BUCKMASTER,

District Attorney,

Kenosha, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 1st inst. received. You state that some time in December the county superintendent of schools of your county, by notice in writing, resigned his office, to take effect on the first day of January; that his resignation was duly accepted by the state superintendent, and he went to Milwaukee, with the evident intention of staying there indefinitely, but that his successor was not appointed until about the 13th of January; that he has now applied for his salary from the 1st of January to the date of qualification of the new appointee, claiming authority for the same by reason of a letter received from this department.

Under the above statement of facts you request my opinion

as to whether or not your county can be compelled to pay the salary of the officer from the first of January, when his successor qualified.

In reply will say that I have examined the question you submit and will call your attention to some of the provisions of our statute, which will possibly aid you in arriving at a correct conclusion.

Section 698, R. S., which provides for the election of county officers, also provides that

"The regular term of office of all such officers shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election and continue two years; but each officer, including those now in office, shall hold his office until his successor is qualified."

In the case of State ex rel. Wheeler vs. Nobles, 85 N. W., 367, our court passed upon a somewhat similar question and held that the office of school district treasurer under a statute which provides that

"He shall hold office until his successor be elected or appointed and qualified as herein provided,"

does not become vacant by resignation until a successor has been chosen and qualified.

It would seem that under the rule laid down in the Wheeler case, the office of county superintendent does not become vacant by resignation alone, but that he holds over until his successor is qualified. You will note that the court cites with approval the case of People vs. Supervisors, 100 Ill., 332. The head note in the Illinois case is as follows:

"Where the tenure of an office is fixed for a specified period of time, 'and until a successor shall be elected or appointed, and *qualified,*' the mere expiration of the specified period of time for the duration of the term of office will not operate to vacate the office, or to impair the powers of the officer to continue in the performance of the duties of the office, nor will the election or appointment alone of his successor have any such effect, for there must be superadded to the election or appointment of a successor, his *qualification,* in order to the complete divestiture of the prior incumbent of his official authority.

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"No distinction in this regard is to be taken between a resignation, and the expiration of the time fixed for the holding of the office. A resignation, and its acceptance, ends the term of office, the same as the expiration of the time of the tenure of the office does, *and no more effectually.* Whatever power there is in the latter case to act officially until the qualification of a successor, must exist equally in the case of a resignation."
See also

Badger et al. vs. U. S. ex rel. Bolles, 93 U. S., 576.
U. S. vs. Green, 53 Fed. Rep., 769.
Erastus Jones vs. City of Jefferson, 66 Tex., 576.

I simply direct your attention to these cases as bearing upon the question you submit, without assuming to decide the question, and believe that they will be of assistance to you. Under the circumstances it certainly seems inequitable that the superintendent should be entitled to draw his salary after he has left the county, and it is quite possible that his claim might be defeated on this ground. However, see the language of the court in the last part of the opinion in State vs. Nobles supra, where it is held that under the statute which provides that "when the clerk, director or treasurer shall be or remain absent from the district from which he was elected, for a period not exceeding sixty days, the office shall be deemed vacant," such absence is authority for the proper appointing power to fill the vacancy and such appointee, when he is duly qualified succeeds to the office; but that, as applied to the treasurer, he shall continue in office and is charged with its duties and responsibility until the event mentioned takes place. This seems equally applicable to the case of the county superintendent.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Lock-Ups.—County Boards have no authority to build or maintain local prisons or "lock-ups" in unincorporated villages.

Feb. 11, 1902.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
Madison, Wisconsin.

GENTS:—I have your inquiry of Feb. 5th, in which you state that there are thirty or more local prisons in this state, sometimes called "lock-ups," not authorized by or located in any incorporated city or village; that you suppose they were erected by county authority, and asking my opinion as to whether they are lawful prisons.

In reply, I beg to say, the powers of the county board of supervisors are found in the statutes, sections 650 to 694. Their general and special powers are more particularly set forth in sections 669 and 670. Section 656 declaes the duty of the county board as regards the erection of county buildings and jails. The county board has only such powers as are expressly granted by statute, or such as are necessarily implied therefrom. I find no specific or implied authority in the statutes for counties to establish or authorize the establishing of such "lock-ups" as you designate, in unincorporated cities or villages.

Chapter 302 of the laws of 1901, amending certain sections of the general statutes, provides for the government of certain unincorporated villages, but is not broad enough to authorize the boards of such towns to build o maintain, even under the direction of county authority, such local "lock-ups."

I therefore conclude and advise you, that the county boards have no authority to locate, build or maintain, nor authorize other municipalities to locate, build or maintain, local prisons or "lock-ups" in unincorporated villages, and that if such local prisons or "lock-ups" now exist, they are not lawful prisons.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

License to Sell Liquor.—Cannot be transferred from one person to another.

Feb. 15, 1902.

M. O'BRINE,
Steuben, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th is received. You ask the following questions:

"1st. Can a license for selling liquors be transferred from one person to another lagally?"

"2nd. If it cannot be transferred, please direct what steps should be taken to stop the party from selling, and what penalty is attached for the act of running a saloon in this way?"

In reply I will call your attention to the case of State. vs. Bayne, 100 Wis., p. 35. This case holds that a license issued by a town board of supervisors under the laws of this state for the sale of intoxicating liquors is not transferrable, even with the consent of the town board; also that one who files a bond which is approved by the town board, but pays no money to the town and proceeds to sell intoxicating liquors, acting in good faith upon a transfer to him of a license issued to a third person by authority and with the consent of the board, may, nevertheless, be convicted of selling liquors without a license.

Undoubtedly the same rule would be applicable to licenses granted by village boards; that is, a person to whom such a license is transferred cannot lawfully sell under such license, but may, nevertheless, be convicted of selling liquors without a license.

This is a proper matter to refer to your district attorney, whose duty it is to take such action as he deems proper, after examining into the facts of the case.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Villages. Liability for Building Bridges.—A village cannot under sec. 1319, stats. 1898, be taxed by a county to aid in the building of bridges.

Feb. 18, 1902.

ALEX. A. ARNOLD,
Whitehall, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 14th inst., was received in due time and should have been answered before but for the fact that there was pending in the Supreme Court a case involving the construction of section 1319. In that case (Battles, County Treasurer, respondent vs. John P. Doll, appellant—No. 5, January Calendar), the Supreme Court has today handed down a decision, in which it is held that villages are not liable to taxation in aid of building bridges under section 1319. The gist of the opinion is that it is, under the law, the duty of villages to maintain their own bridges, and therefore they cannot be taxed by a county to aid in the building of other bridges. After considering the question at considerable length, the court uses the following language:

"We therefore reach the conclusion that the village of Prairie du Sac is not not liable to taxation in aid of building bridges under section 1319."

I believe this sufficiently answers your question. The case above referred to is not yet reported, but a copy of the opinion could be procured for the use of your county, if you desire, by writing to the clerk of the supreme court.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Arson.—Governor may offer reward for apprehension of person charged with commission of.

Feb. 21, 1902.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor.

DEAR SIR:—I have your recent inquiry, in which you ask whether the governor may offer a reward for the apprehension of a person charged with the commission of the crime of arson.

In reply I beg to say, section 132 of the statutes of 1898, referring to rewards, says that, whenever any heinous crime has been committed, the governor may offer a reward.

The qualification "heinous" has not been the specific subject of judicial definition, but the Century Dictonary, which will be regarded as authority in court, calls "heinous" and "infamous" synonymous terms. An infamous crime is one which all civilized countries would regard as being grossly immoral or injurious, and such an estimate is universally placed upon the crime of murder, rape, arson, burglary, larceny, etc. These crimes are dignified with the title of "felonies" and are so universally regarded as infamous that they are alike punished by extreme penaltieh in the law in this state by confinement in the state prison.

I therefore conclude and advise you that arson is a heinous or infamous crime, being a felony, and one which is included within the terms of the statute and for which a reward by the executive may be offered.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Register of Deeds.—A woman cannot be elected or appointed to the officer of Register of Deeds.

Feb. 26, 1902.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor,
City.

DEAR SIR:—I have your request for my opinion as to whether a woman can be appointed to fill the vacancy as register of deeds in this state.

In reply beg to say, Meacham on Public Officers says that, as a general rule, though citizens in the broad sense, women are not possessed of any political power and cannot, in the absence of an enabling statute, be considered eligible to public office.

The court of Massachusetts says that doubtless the word "citizen," when used in its common and most comprehensive sense, includes women, but that a woman is not, by virtue of her citizenship, and independent of legislation, vested with any absolute right to take part in the government, either as a voter or as an officer.

The constitution of the state of Wisconsin, Article III, Section 1, declares that every *male* person, etc., shall be deemed a qualified elector. The court of Wisconsin says that a person who is an alien and therefore not a qualified elector of the county in which he resides, is not eligible to the office of sheriff in this state, because, as the court says, if he could hold such an office, it would lead to the enormous absurdity that a person who, by the organic laws of the state, has not one voice among thousands in designating by whom an office shall be filled, may himself be elected to such an office and enjoy its franchises and perform its duties.

On an application to the supreme court of this state for admission to practice law, the court said, in the Goodell case, that, as there was nothing in the statutes, no attempt on the

part of the legislature to exend to females the right to admission in such court, the application must be denied; that, without statutory authority, there was no authority, basing the court's position, of course, entirely upon the common law doctrine as stated by Meacham above. Thereafter the legislature declared that no person should be denied admission on account of sex, and, upon an application based thereon, Miss Goodell was admitted to practice.

The legislature has in other instances extended the ability to participate in government to women in various things, as, for nstance, by section 513, to be a school officer; by section 173, to be a notary public; by section 2433, to be a court commissioner; all of which go to show conclusively that, until the privilege is extended to woman by legislative enactment, she cannot participate in any branch of government or hold an office

Section 967 says that, whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of register of deeds, the governor may appoint a suitable person. The word "suitable" in this connection would be construed by the court to mean lawful or eligible.

I therefore conclude and advise you that, with the law as it now stands in this state, a woman cannot be appointed to, or fill the office of, register of deeds.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Corporal Punishment in Schools.—Teacher has a right to inflict if necessary to preserve discipline in school; but school board has not this right. School board may suspend pupil if necessary.

Feb. 26, 1902.

PROF. C. B. STANLEY,
Manawa, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th inst., in which you ask whether or not a teacher is liable under the

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law for inflicting corporal punishment, and also whether a school board is justified in offering the option of leaving the school or taking a thrashing, to boys who have persisted in the practice of hazing.

In reply, I would say that you of course are aware that it is not made a part of my official duty to advise you in reference to this matter. Unofficially I would say that a teacher has a legal right to inflict corporal punishment, if it becomes necessary, in order to preserve discipline in the school.

I remember very well a case which arose in Dane county about twenty years ago. A teacher was arrested, charged with assault and battery, for inflicting corporal punishment upon a boy. The late Judge Stewart, in his charge to the jury, said in substance that it was the duty of the teacher to preserve order in the school and to see that all reasonable rules were complied with; that, in order to do this, she might use corporal punishment; that punishment should begin in moderation; that, if the child then became perverse and obstinate and profane, the punishment might be rightfully increased and the teacher might use that degree of punishment which was necessary to secure obedience, provided that permanent injury was not inflicted upon the child, even though the child might be made to wear its stripes.

This case never went to the supreme court, but this question has been passed upon by the supreme court, and the court has held that the teacher may use corporal punsihment in cases where it is necessary.

In referense to your second question, I would say that I have no doubt of the power of the school board to suspend a boy who has persisted in the practice of hazing. I do not think that the school board would have the right to inflict corporal punishment. This I think is confined to the teacher.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Voter.—Person moving from one ward into another three days before election cannot vote in either ward.

March 3, 1902.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG,
City Clerk,
Sheboygan, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 1st inst. is received and noted. You ask whether, if a man is a resident of a certain ward and three days before election he moves into an adjoining ward, he can vote in either.

In reply will say that this is not a question upon which I am authorized to advise you officially. Unofficially I would say that the party, under the circumstances stated, could not vote in either ward. Section 12, Statutes 1898, provides that a person must reside ten days in the election district in which he offers to vote. Now, a person who moves out of one ward and into another, intending to make the latter ward his permanent home, loses his residence in the first ward, under the rule given in section 69, statutes 1898, for determining the qualifications of voters, and he has not, under section 12, R. S. 1898, resided in the latter ward the requisite ten days.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Indians, Right to Vote.—Indians who are qualified electors under Section 1, Article III of the constitution of this state, if living upon a reservation within a town, may vote at the annual town meetings.

March 4, 1902.

J. F. RIORDAN,
Care Parlor Drug Store, Hot Springs, Ark.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 28th ult. is received and noted. You state that there is an Indian reservation in Saw-

yer county, and for several years the Indians of this reservation have voted at the town meeting; that there is only one town in the county; that you have talked with Assemblyman Rossman and understood from him that he had discussed the matter with me and that it was my opinion that such Indians could not vote at town elections. You ask for my opinion as to the right of the Indians to vote at such town elections.

In reply, will say that I have at present no recollection of having considered the matter with Mr. Rossman, although it is quite probable that we have at some time discussed the question; but I am very sure that I have never given the matter very much consideration or expressed any definite opinion with reference thereto.

Since receiving your lettr I have made such examination as possible and, while there may be some question in regard to the matter, it seems reasonably clear to me that Indians living upon reservations, but who are civilized and not members of any tribe, having the requisite qualifications as to age and sex, may lawfully be allowed to vote at town meetings. I suppose that no one would claim that Indians who are not qualified electors under section 1 of article III of the constitution could vote at any election whatever. Section 792, R. S. 1898, provides, among other things, that every person who shall have resided in the state one year immediately previous to any town meeting and who shall be otherwise qualified to vote at a general election may vote at such town meeting in the town where he resides. The real question to be determined is, whether Indians livng upon the reservation in your county, which is comprised of but one town, are residents of the town. In the case of Schreiber vs. the Town of Langlade, our supreme court held that an Indian reservation may be included within the boundaries of a town. The court there says:

"And, as it is clear under the authority of all the cases that when not prohibited by treaty or by the act organizing the

state or by some surrender of such jurisdiction by the state after its organization, the state may exercise its jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the acts of its citizens within such reservations, it follows that the state not only may, but it is its duty to include such territory within the boundaries of its towns and counties, in order to assert and exercise such jurisdiction in an orderly and proper manner."

The above case considers at some length the question of the jurisdiction of the state over the Indian reservations and holds that for most purposes they are included within the various towns.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that any Indians except those who rae qualified electors under section 1 of article 111, can vote, but that Indians otherwise qualified who are living upon the reservation may vote at the town meetings in the town in which such reservation is located. See Hilgers vs. Quinney, 51 Wis., 62.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Taxation. Tax Not a Lien on Stock of Goods.—Where owner of stock of goods sells the same after the property is assessed for taxation, the tax levied is not a lien on said goods, but may be collected of owner at time of assessment under secs. 1098 to 1102, stats. 1898.

March 5, 1902.

W. A. DUECKER,
Kiel, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., saying that you have a case where a party whose stock was assessed in the spring has sold it again and has removed to another county, and asking how you are to collect the tax. In reply I would say, that of course you are aware that it is not made my duty to advise you in reference to this matter, but in

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view of the fact that it it a question of public importance and you are a public official, I have decided to advise you unofficially in reference to the matter.

I do not think this tax is a lien on the stock of goods. I am aware of no statute that would make it a lien. It is assessed against the former owner and he of course is liable therefor if you can reach him.

If he has any personal property still remaining in your village, or which you can reach in your county, or in any adjoining county, I think you can seize it summarily under section 1097, statutes of 1898, and sell enough of it to realize the tax, giving the notice prescribed in section 1098 of said statutes.

If you cannot reach any property in the manner above stated, then I think your only remedy is to commence an action under sections 1100 to1102, statutes 1898. If you should commence this action before you make the return to the county treasurer, the county treasurer would be authorized to continue the action under section 1114 of said stautes.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Caucuses in Cities of Third Class.—Must be held sufficient length of time before election, so that certificate of nomination may be filed with city clerk at least seven days before election.

March 6, 1902.

J. P. NOLAN, ESQ.,
Manitowoc, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of yesterday asking me to inform you what is the latest date on which caucuses can be held in cities of the third class. In reply I would say that of course you are aware that it is not made my official duty to advise you in reference to this matter, and any opinion I would give you would be simply advisory. Unofficially I would say that section 2 of chapter 341 of the laws of 1899 provides:

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"The respective county or city committee shall determine the day and place when and where the conventions of the political party it represents shall be held, and also the day upon which the caucuses of scuh political party shall be held for each town, village and ward, etc."

Section 32, statutes of 1898, relating to filing certificates of nomination, provides among other things: "If for city officers, including ward officers, with the city clerk not more than fifteen nor less than seven days before the election."

You will see from the above that it is left largely discretionary with the political committees when the caucuses and conventions shall be held, but under the provisions of the statutes above quoted I think the caucuses and conventions must be held a sufficient length of time so that the certificates of nomination referred to in said section 32 can be filed with the city clerk not less than sevn days before the time of election; and you will also see from this section that the said certificates must be filed not more than fifteen days before the time of holding the election.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Supervisors City Officers and Elected for Two Years.—Under sec. 925–23, stats. 1898, supervisor is a city officer, and under chap. 443, laws 1901, holds his office for two years.

March 15, 1902.

PHILIP BASTEYUS,
Green Bay, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of recent date in which you ask me to give you an opinion as to whether under chapter 443, laws 1901, supervisors are elected for one or two years. In reply would say, that you are of course aware that it is not made my official duty to advise you in reference to this matter, but in view of the fact that it is a

matter of general importance, I have decided to give you unofficially my advice in reference to the matter.

Section 925–23, statutes 1898, provides:

"The officers of cities of the second, third, and fourth class, shall be a mayor, treasurer, clerk, comptroller, attorney, assessor, or one or more assessors, two or more justices of the peace, as the common council may determine by ordinance, a physician, street commissioner, chief of the fire department, a board of public works, a board of school commissioners, one or more policemen, two aldermen, *and one supervisor for each ward.*"

It will be seen from the above, that the legislature has made a supervisor a city officer. Section 1 of chapter 443, laws of 1901, provides:

"In cities of the second, third and fourth class, the terms of office of all city officers hereafter chosen by the electors, except aldermen in cities governed by special charter shall be two years," etc.

I think under the above provisions the supervisors are elected for two years.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Bank Examiner.—Should not furnish district attorney with correspondence, statements and data obtained in official capacity, upon prosecution of cashier of bank for illegal banking.

March 18, 1902.

HON. G. D. BARTZ,
Deputy Bank Examiner,
City.

DEAR SIR:—I have your recent inquiry in which you ask me whether the bank examiner should furnish to the district attorney of this county from the department of the bank examiner the correspondence, statements and data obtained by the

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department, on an investigation of the Dane County Bank at Stoughton, Wis., in order that such information may be used by the district attorney in prosecuting the cashier of said bank for illegal banking.

In reply beg to say, such information obtained by the bank examiner was obtained pursuant to the discharge of his duties as such public official, in examining the bank to determine whether the bank was insolvent or not, or whether it was engaged in illegal methods of banking.

Section 2023*s* of the statutes of 1898 directs that the bank examiner and his deputy and evry clerk and employe in his office shall be sworn to keep secret all facts disclosed and information obtained in any examination made, except so far as otherwise officially required. One of the exceptions made in said section is in case of a proceeding in court for the liquidation of such institution.

The proceeding in question in court is not a proceeding looking toward the liquidation of the bank. It is a criminal prosecution for the punishment of a cashier for illegal banking. In my opinion you are not permitted, for such purpose, to disclose these private records.

My advice to you is to submit this conclusion to the district attorney and request him, if he desires this information, to have a subpœna issued in his proceeding *duces tecum,* and then, when you are before the court, pursuant to such subpœna, claim the privilege which the statute makes and leave it for the court otpass upon. This is your only protection.

All papers returned herewith.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Pardons.—Executive may pardon or parole inmates of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

March 18, 1902.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor,
City.

DEAR SIR:—I have yours of March 13th, requesting my opinion as to whether there is any authority in law for the executive to pardon or parole inmates of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

The constitution provides (Art. V, Sec. 6) that the governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law *relative to the manner of applying for pardons.*

Chapter 199 of the revised statutes of 1898 attempts to regulate the manner of applying for pardons only and not to determine in what cases the governor shall exercise the pardoning power.

Section 4962 of the revised statutes recognizes the power of the governor to grant pardons in cases of boys or children committed to the Industrial School for Boys. Boys so committed are only committed after a conviction, such a conviction as the statutes contemplate shall be had in order to justify their commitment.

Section 4969 relates to commitments to industrial schools generally, being intended to include any industrial school over which the state has supervision, whether it pertains to male or female children. The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is a quasi-state institution, subject to visitation, investigation and supervision by the state board of control, and receives state aid, and the state holds the title to its property, or it is held in trust for the state.

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Section 49, of hapter 351, of the laws of 1899, clearly includes any child, either male or female, committed as the law prescribes to any one of the industrial schools of the state. Such commitment is made to an industrial school instead of to the state prison. Such commitment under section 4969 is made of the hild until it shall attain the age of twenty-one years, *or unless sooner discharged according to law.* One of the methods by which an inmate of a penal or reformatory institution may be discharged according to law is by the exercise of executive pardon. Not only the letter of the constitution and the statutes, but the spirit, clearly contemplate that the commitment of a girl to the Wisconsin Industrial School under judicial commitment is pursuant to a conviction and such restraint is imposed until she shall be discharged according to law or the terms of the commitment, and that one of the ways for such dischareg is by executive pardon.

I therefore conclude and advise you that the executive has authority under the constitution and the statutes to pardon or parole inmates of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Introductory Communications.—An introductory letter, such as has been used by the executive of this state, is not a passport, but in view of the fact that it is issued under the privy seal and is of a dignified form and appearance and might be mistaken for a passport, the discontinuance of its use is recommended.

March 18, 1902.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin,
City.

DEAR SIR:—I have your request of March 13th, with inclosure accompanying same, desiring to know whether the is-

suance of introductory communications by the executive is in conflict with the feedral statutes.

Upon examination I find the federal statute forbids the issuing of passports or any documents in the nature thereof by state authorities. I think that the introductory communication could not fairly be called a passport or a document in the nature thereof. It is, however, a document of a very dignified appearance, bearing the privy seal of the executive, and might easily be regarded by the holder thereof as a document serving the purpose of a passport.

For this reason and the further reason that the discontinuance of its use is respectfully requested by the federal department, I believe it would be wise to comply with the federal request and decline to issue any more. Doubtless a form of introductory communication might be devised that would not only be acceptable and unobjectionable to the federal department, but would be in harmony with similar documents issued by other state executives.

I return herewith letters to your honor by the acting secretary of State at Washington, dated February 19th and February 28th.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Proxies in Conventions.—Convention may determine whether or not it will recognize them. Proxies in convention should be in writing.

March 24, 1902.

JOHN A. AYLWARD,
City.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested my opinion as to whether under the law governing nominating conventions, a regularly elected delegate may appoint another person, otherwise fully

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qualified, his proxy at such convention. Also as to whether this delegation or appointment must be in writing. In reply will say, that as you are aware, this is not a matter upon which I am authorized or required to advise you officially. Any opinion which I may give is purely unofficial and advisory only. Unofficially I would say that there is no law in this state prohibiting the use of proxies in political conventions. Whether or not proxies shall be allowed is, in my opinion, a question for the convention itself to determine. If the convention allows the use of proxies, I believe no question can be raised as to its right to do so. It would seem reasonably clear that the delegation or appointment should be in writing.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Caucus Law.—Does not apply to the nomination of village officers. *Ballot.*—Containing names of two persons for the same office could be counted for neither.

March 26, 1902.

H. E. BERRES,

Marathon City, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—Your favor of the 25th inst. is received and noted.

In reply will say that I am not authorized to give you an official opinion upon the matters submitted. Any opinion I may give is advisory only. I send you, under separate cover, a pamphlet of the caucus and election laws and call attention to the opinions given in the appendix of the same, and particularly the one on page 207.

In my opinion the caucus law does not apply to the nomination of village officers. Any person can make up a ticket to suit himself. There is no provision of the law requiring the village clerk to print the tickets used at the village elec-

tion, neither is there any provision that the village shall pay for printing such tickets.

In regard to the use of two names for the same office, would say that, while the law makes no provision for the names upon the tickets used at a village election, a ballot which contains the names of two persons for the same office could be counted for neither. The citizens' ticket inclosed with your letter contains two names for president, two for supervisor, two for clerk, two for treasurer, etc. Such a ballot could be counted for no person.

You inclose printed notice of caucus and ask whether such a notice is legal.

In reply will say that, as before stated, there is no provision in the law for the calling of caucuses for the nomination of village officers. Any number of persons or any individual may get up a ticket, and such ticket may be used at the election. The only advantage to be gained by holding caucus is to nominate a ticket which will have the united support of a larger body of the voters.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Vacancy. Register of Deeds.—Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of register of deeds, the deputy acts during the continuance of such vacancy.

April 3, 1902.

Honorable ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I have yours of April 1st, in which you ask for my opinion as to whether a deputy register of deeds can lawfully exercise the duties of the office of register of deeds after the decease of his principal.

In reply I beg to say that, as a general proposition of law

and in the absence of any statute to the contrary, he cannot do so; that his power to act ceases with the power of his principal. This, like other general propositions of law, however, is subject to statutory modification.

I find by section 756 of the Wisconsin statutes of 1898, that whenever there is a *vacancy* in the office of register of deeds, the duties of his office shall be performed by his deputy during the continuance of such vacancy. I also find by section 962 that the office of register of deeds becomes vacant upon the death of the incumbent.

The language of this statute leaves no opportunity for uncertainty or construction. It the register of deeds, at his death, had a lawfully constituted deputy, the statute then clothes that deputy with all the powers of his principal "during the continuance of such vacancy."

I therefore advise you that a deputy register of deeds can lawfully exercise the duties of the office of register of deeds after the decease of his principal and "during the continuance of such vacancy."

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Villages.—Trustee cannot contract with village board to do printing.

April 9, 1902.

OTTO ZANDER,
Brillion, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 7th inst., stating that you have been elected trustee for the village of Brillion, and asking whether there is any law to prevent your doing the printing for the village while holding the office of village trustee, is received and noted.

In reply would say that section 4549, R. S. 1898, prohibits any officer, agent or clerk of any county, town, city or village,

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etc., therein from entering into any contract whatever with the town or village, etc.

This statute is, in my opinion, broad enough to include the public printing, and I am therefore of the opinion that you could not lawfully hold the office of village trustee and at the same time publish notices, etc., or do other printing for the village.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Pardon, Effect on Civil Rights.—It is necessary that one convicted of a felony should be pardoned in order to restore his civil rights. Merely serving out sentence does not have that effect.

April 9, 1902.

C. A. BUDLONG,
Clerk of Circuit Court,
Marinette, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 2nd inst., asking what is necessary to restore one to civil rights who has been convicted of a felony and sentenced to the state prison, also whether it is a fact that the person convicted is restored to his civil rights by serving his term in prison, and if not how a man can be restored to his rights of citizenship, is received and noted.

In reply will say that one is not restored to his civil rights by serving the full time in the state prison. It is necessary that he be granted a pardon by the Governor.

I note what you say as to section 4864 of Sanborn & Berrymans's Annotated Statutes, also the note under section 4864, R. S. 1898, in which the revisors say that section 4864a, Annotated Statutes was thought by the revisors to be invalid, and it is therefore omitted in the revision. There can be little ques-

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tion that the section was invalid; certainly it is not contained in the revision and is for that reason, if no other, not in force at the present time.

It is the practice of the Governor to grant pardons to restore to rights of citizenship upon a petition endorsed by reputable citizens where the convict has resided since his release, that he has been of good behavior and is worthy. The petition should show that one year has elapsed after the expiration of the term of sentence. The pardon by the Executive is the only method by which a person may be restored to his civil rights after being sentenced to the state prison.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Western Trust & Guarantee Company.—Must comply with secs. 2014–17 to 2014–28, stats. 1898, before it can be licensed to do business as a building and loan association in this state.

Honorable M. C. BERGH, April 12, 1902.
Bank Examiner,
City.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted the proposed charter and by-laws of the Western Trust and Guaranty Co. of Chicago, Ill., together with a letter from William R. Everett, dated April 4th, to the Secretary of State, and requested my opinion upon the same.

In reply will say that it appears from the letter submitted that the Western Trust and Guaranty Co. is now organized in the state of Illinois as a mutual savings company; that it is proposed to reorganize under the proposed charter, and the parties interested ask whether such an institution as is proposed can be organized in this state.

This department cannot assume to decide in advance whether the proposed corporation could do business in this state, or what

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business, if any, it could do. That might of course be a question properly to be considered when application is made for a license to do business in this state. However, it appears that the principal business proposed is that of a building and loan association. If, therefore, such corporation is organized under the laws of the state of Illinois and desires to do business in this state as a *Foreign Building and Loan Association,* it will be necessary for it to comply with the provisions of section 2014–17 to section 2014–28, R. S. 1898. Sec. 2014–20, R. R., provides the conditions under which such foreign building and loan associations may do business here. If application for a license is made to your department, you are to determine whether the provisions of section 2014–20 are complied with before granting a license. It is unnecessary to say that, upon complying with the provisions of this section and receiving a license from your department, the corporation can do business in this state as a building and loan association. As already suggested, whether such corporation could do all of the business which it is proposed to do, is not a question which we can assume to decide.

We return herewith the papers received with your communication.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners.—Cannot require graduates of Wisconsin Medical Colleges who were matriculated at time of passage of chap. 306, Laws 1901, to pay fee for examination.

April 12, 1902.

FILIP A. FORSBECK,

Secy. Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 11th inst., requesting my opinion as to the authority of your board to require from grad-

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uates of Wisconsin Medical Colleges the fees specified by law, there being one fee for the examination and the other for the issuance of license, is received and noted. In reply will say, that I have given the matter careful consideration and am clearly of the opinion that your board is not authorized to exact from graduates of Wisconsin Colleges who were matriculated at the time of the passage of Chapter 506, laws of 1901, the fee for examination. Such graduates can only be required to pay for the certificate. It was held in the case of State ex rel. Kellogg vs. Currens and others, 111 Wis., that the fee for examination must be regarded as compensation for the service of holding that examination. It is on this ground that the examination fee was sustained in the Currens case. It seems too clear for argument, that in a case where you are not required or authorized to hold an examination, that you cannot in such case exact an examination fee, which the court says, must be regarded as compensation for the service of holding an examination.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Voters.—Naturalization not required to become a voter where person is born in United States.

April 16, 1902.

JOHN HUGHES, Esq.,

Iron River, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, asking whether a man born in this country of foreign parents, who have only declared their intention to become cititzens of the United States but have not taken out their full naturalization papers, is a citizen of this country and entitled to vote, or whether he must take ou his naturalization papers.

In reply would say that you are of course aware that it is not made my official duty to advise you in reference to this matter;

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but, in view of the fact that it is a matter of public interest and may be helpful to you in the future, I will state to you unofficially my views on the subject.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

Section 1 of Article III of our State Constitution provides:

"Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

"1. Citizens of the United States."

It would seem from the part of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution quoted above that any person here in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof is a citizen of the United States and of the state in which he resides. Under this amendment it is immaterial whether his parents are citizens or have ever declared their intention to become citizens. In construing this amendment, the Supreme Court of the United States in the recent case of U. S. vs. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S., p. 649, held that a child born in the United States of parents of Chinese descent, who at the time of his birth are subjects of the Emporer of China, but have a permanent domicile and residence in the United States and are there carrying on business, becomes at the time of his birth a citizen of the United States by virtue of the first clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States quoted above.

I think the foregoing fully answers your question.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

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Police Justice, Change of Venue.— In an action brought under sec. 4589, stats. 1898, Police Justice does not lose jurisdiction on filing affidavit of prejudice.

April 25, 1902.

E. V. WERNER,
District Attorney,
Shawano, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 24th inst., is received and noted. You call attention to the provisions of secs. 925–66 and 4809 and request my opinion as to whether, in an action brought under sec. 4589, where an affidavit of prejudice is filed, the police justice loses jurisdiction.

In reply will say that, from an examination of the statutes referred to, I am clearly of the opinion that the police justice has exclusive jurisdiction, and that he should refuse to grant the change of venue.

I do not find that the Supreme Court has passed directly upon this question, that is, in construing the statutes referred to. However, they seem very plain.

Will say further that sec. 887 (886), R. S., provides, among other things, that the police justice shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases whatever arising under the ordinances and by-laws of such village, etc. In a case brought before a police justice under this provision, Judge Burnell of the Third Judicial Circuit, held that, since the statute conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the police justice, of all cases arising under the ordinances and by-laws of the village, the police justice could not properly grant a change of venue in this class of cases.

I simply call attention to this as bearing upon the construction which should be placed upon the sections to which you refer.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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Incompatible Offices.—The offices of mayor and commissioner public health are incompatible offices and cannot both be held by the same person.

Dr. U. O. B. WINGATE, April 30, 1902.
Secretary State Board of Health,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your request for my opinion as to whether a person who is acting as Commissioner of Public Health and has so acted for one year under appointment by the mayor in a city of the furth class and who has subsequently been elected mayor of the city, may hold both positions. I have to say that I have given the matter my careful attention and have come to the conclusion that the offices of mayor and commissioner of public health in a city of the fourth class are incompatible. The position of commissioner of public health is clearly subordinate to the position of mayor. It is within the power of the mayor to remove such commissioner and appoint another in his place. This being so, under well established principles of law the two offices must be held to be incompatible, and a person who is acting as commissioner of public health, if elected and he qualify as mayor, vacates the office of commissioner of public health.

Yours very truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Special Assessment. Liability of State For.—Real estate belonging to or held in trust by the state, exempt from taxation, is not subject to special taxes or assessments for local improvements.

GEORGE E. BALLHORN, May 2, 1902.
Assistant City Attorney,
Milwaukee.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 1st inst. is received and noted. You state that you are advised that some time ago there

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was a contest between the State and the city authorities of Madison as to whether, under the law, the state was obliged to contribute its proportionate share to the expense of the permanent street improvement surrounding the capitol park, and request me to advise you as to what disposition was made of the matter.

In reply will say that in 1899 I gave an opinion to the effect that the state was liable for special assessments against the executive residence, owned by the state, in the city of Madison. This opinion was based upon chapter 326, laws of 1885, which provided, in effect, that all real estate in the city of Madison exempt from taxation by the laws of this state shall be subject to all special taxes for the building of sidewalks, sewers and gutters and improvements of streets in front of the same.

At the time of giving this opinion I made a careful investigation of the authorities, but have no complete memoranda of the same. However, the three leading cases considered were Hassan vs. Rochester, 57 N. Y., 526; Polk County Savings Bank vs. State of Iowa, 69 Iowa, 24; Yates vs. City of Milwaukee, 92 Wis., 352.

It seems reasonably clear under the authorities cited that, in view of the charter of the city of Madison, the special assessments were chargeable against the state. Since that time, however, chapter 250 of the laws of 1901 has been passed. This chapter declares that no real estate belonging to or held in trust for the state exempt from taxation shall be subject to special taxes or assessments for local improvements. Section 2 of chapter 250 provides that all acts and all provisions of city charters inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of chapter 250 are repealed. Chapter 250 was intended to amend the charter of the city of Madison and other charters containing similar provisions, and, in my opinion, does amend such charters.

By chapter 406 of the laws of 1901, the legislature appro-

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priated $15,000 and authorized the governor, in behalf of the state, to co-operate with the city of Madison in paving the streets surrounding the capitol park.

This department has given an opinion concerning the construction of chapter 406, but I presume that this would be of no assistance to you. The fact, however, that the legislature, after passing chapter 250, passed chapter 406, is significant as showing that the legislature believed that the state was not liable for special assessments.

I regret that I have not more complete memoranda of the authorities which have been examined in this matter, but possibly those referred to may be of some assistance to you.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

State Board of Medical Examiners.—May require examination of students who were matriculated in Wisconsin colleges at time of passage of chapter 306, laws 1901, but who afterward go to other institutions and take part of their course and then return to Wisconsin colleges to finish course, if such students return for express purpose of escaping examination, or if they have not taken equivalent courses at other institutions.

May 5, 1902.

J. R. CURRENS,
Pres. Wisconsin State Board of Medical Examiners,
Two Rivers, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, asking for my opinion as to whether, under the medical law, students who were at the time of the passage of this law matriculated in Wisconsin colleges, but who afterwards had gone to other institutions and taken part of their course, but now return to Wisconsin colleges to finish, can be required to take the examination under chapter 306, laws of 1901.

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In reply will say that the law provides as follows:

"Any student who is now matriculated in any medical college in this state which requires four courses of six months each as a prerequisite to graduation, no two courses to be taken within one twelve month, shall, upon presentation of his diploma from such medical college and on payment of the fees specified in this act, be admitted to practice without further examination by such state board of medical examiners."

This provision construed literally would, in my opinion, exempt graduates who were matriculated in Wisconsin medical colleges at the time of the passage of the act, although such graduates had taken a portion of their course at some other institution.

However, if it clearly appears that such students have returned to the Wisconsin college to graduate, for the simple purpose of escaping the examination, or if it should appear that such students have not taken equivalent courses at other institutions, I believe that your board would be justified in requiring an examination.

I understand from your letter and also from correspondence with Mr. Umbreit, that you have been examining the affairs of the medical college referred to and desire to take the question up in the near future.

I should be pleased to take the matter up with Mr. Umbreit and do not desire to give any definite opinion until the question has been fully considered, and after knowing the exact status of the college. As you are aware, there may well be some question as to just what interpretation should be placed on the provision of the law exempting from examination graduates from Wisconsin medical colleges.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

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Northwestern Farmers Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Company. Voting by Proxy. Time of Holding Annual Meeting.—No provision being made by statute or the charter or by-laws of this company for voting by proxy, such right does not exist. Annual meeting of company should be held in June.

HON. EMIL GILJOHANN, May 6, 1902.
Commissioner of Insurance.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted copy of the by-laws of the Northwestern Farmers' Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance company, and asked my opinion on the following questions:

"Can a member vote by proxy?"

"Do you find any fixed time in the by-laws for holding the annual meeting of the company? If not, may the annual meeting be called at any time by the board of directors?

In reply to the first question, will say that section 1966–9, R. S. (section 194, Insurance laws), provides that every holder of a policy shall be a member of the corporation and have the right to participate in the election of directors and be eligible to any office therein. We find no other provision in the law relative to the right to vote or to participate in the meetings of the company; neither is there anything in the by-laws which secures the right to vote by proxy. The general rule is, that members of a corporation have no right to vote by proxy unless such right is secured by statute or is conferred by the charter or by-laws. Under this rule I am of the opinion that members of the insurance company above referred to have no right to vote by proxy.

Replying to your second question, will say that we do not find any specific provisions in the by-laws fixing the time for holding the annual meeting of the company. However, it appears from the fifth by-law that the first annual meeting was on the first Monday in June, 1899. Section 1762, R. S. 1898, provides that, when not otherwise specially provided by law, or by the by-laws of any corporation, the directors or trustees thereof shall call and order the election of the officers of such corporation annually, etc. I am of the opinion that under

this provision the annual meeting of the company should be held in June until another time is fixed by the by-laws. Section 29 of the by-laws provides that all meetings of the board of directors or the company shall be called by the secretary, who shall give ten days' notice in writing by mail to each member. Under this by-law it would doubtless be the duty of the secretary to notify all members of the annual meeting.

We return to you herewith the letter from J. C. Sherman, dated April 29th, also copy of the by-laws.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Dam to Operate Grist Mill.—Can be built under chapter 146, statutes 1898, if stream not navigable; if stream navigable, must secure passage of special law authorizing building thereof.

May 10, 1902.

C. D. NELSON,
Game Warden,
Madison, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted a letter from J. W. Stone dated May 8th and in which he states that a party desires to put in a dam to operate a grist mill, and asks how he will have to proceed to get a charter for same. In reply, will say that this is not a matter upon which I am authorized to give you an official opinion. Unofficially I would say that under the provisions of chapter 146, R. S. 1898, dams for the purpose of running mills may be put in across any stream that is not navigable. This chapter provides the procedure in detail. I am unable to say whether the stream where it is desired to place the dam is navigable or not. Streams are navigable which are navigable in fact, or which have been meandered and returned as navigable by the surveyors employed

by the government of the United States, or are declared navigable by our statute. See sections 1596 and section 1607 and notes, R. S. 1898. If the stream where it is desired to build the dam is navigable it would be necessary for the party to secure the passage of a special law authorizing him to build the dam.

I return herewith Mr. Stone's letter.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Taxation. Shares of Stock of Bank, how Taxed. Shares of stock of a bank should be assessed to the stockholders. The capital of a bank cannot be taxed.

May 27, 1902.

ANDREW AMONDSON,
Cashier,
Rio, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 23d inst., relative to taxation of shares of stock and of the capital of a bank, is received and noted.

In reply will say, that this is not a question upon which I am authorized to give you an official opinion. Unofficially I would say that I believe you will find the information desired in the case of Second Ward Savings Bank vs. City of Milwaukee, 94 Wsi., p. 587, 594. The questions submitted in your letter are carefully considered in this case. The court, among other things, said, speaking of the legislation in this state:

"The result of this legislation is that thereafter, instead of taxation at an arbitrary percentage upon the amount of the capital stock, or the amount paid in thereon, the law has provided for a tax upon the shares of stock of state and national banks alike upon their valuation, and has exempted all banks from a tax upon their capital. The accumulated profits or

surplus of a bank, over and above the amount of its capital stock paid in, are earnings derived from the use of such capital under the powes and franchises of the bank, and are liable to taxation like the property of any private individual in so far as it consists of funds or property subject to, or not exempt from, taxation. The tax here complained of is in no proper legal sense a tax upon the capital of the bank, but upon its surplus."

Sec. 1051, stats. 1898, provides for the assessment of bank stock. See also p. 1527, R. S. 1898,, sec. 1, which provides that

"No tax shall hereafter be assessed upon the capital of any bank or banking association organized under the authority of this state; but the stockholders in such banks and banking associations shall be assessed and taxed upon the value of their stock therein at the place where the bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere."

You will observe that, while the capital as such cannot be taxed, the surplus of a bank should be assessed.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Delegates, How Elected, Where Town and Village Separated.—It is proper to elect delegates to county convention from village and town jointly where village and town separated since date of last general election.

May 28, 1902.

Hon. SAMUEL SCHOLES,
Dartford, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 27th inst., is received and noted. You ask for my opinion as to how to proceed in electing delegates to the county convention from the town of Brooklyn and village of Dartford, stating that the village was separated from the town since the last general election. You ask

whether they can vote as before, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention.

In reply will say that this is not a matter upon which I am authorized to advise you officially. No opinion which I might give would be binding upon anyone. Unofficially I would say that, since you have had no general election since the town and village were separated, upon which to base the call to elect delegates, it would seem proper to elect delegates from the town and village jointly, as you have done heretofore.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Justices of the Peace.—Duty to give copy of docket to bondsman of defendant in criminal case.

June 5, 1902.

THOMAS BUTLER, Esq.,
Justice of the Peace,
Wausaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, saying that in a criminal case of grand larceny, where the accused had a preliminary examination and was bound over for trial to the circuit court, a private person, not the defendant nor relative and having no interest except as bondsman for the defendant, asks for a copy of all docket entries, and asking whether he is entitled to such on payment of the fees allowed by law.

In reply I would say that this is a matter in reference to which I cannot advise you officially, but I certainly should give the party a copy of the docket entries if he desires them. Your docket is a public record, which anyone has a right to inspect, and he would have a right to make a copy of the entries if he wanted to himself. He also has a direct interest in this matter in that he is bondsman for the defendant and is responsible for his appearance. Not only the defendant but his bondsman

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has a right to see that steps are taken according to law. I see no objection whatever to giving him a copy of the entries and I should do so.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

License to Sell Liquor, Amount of.—A village board has no right to require the payment of a license fee greater than that fixed by statute.

Whether court would by mandamus compel village board to grant license to proper person, *quaere.*

AMBROSE COOK, June 10, 1902.
Atty. at Law,
Maiden Rock, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 7th inst., is received and noted. You state that your village voted to grant liquor licenses for the sum of $500; that the village board has granted one license and attempted to give the party to whom the same was granted the exclusive right to sell liquor, he having paid $750; that the board rejects all other applications for license. You ask whether an applicant whose applicaton has been rejected can file his bond, deposit his money sufficient to cover the license fee and sell without violating the law.

In reply will say that I am not authorized or required to give you an official opinion upon the question submitted. Any opinion which I might assume to give would be advisory only.

Unofficially I would say that the village board has no authority to fix any other or different license fee than that fixed by the electors pursuant to section 1584b, R. S. 1898. I assume that the license fee was fixed at $500 in accordance with the provisions of this section. Under section 1548, R. S. 1898, the village board may grant licenses to such persons as they deem proper to keep groceries, saloons or other places within the village for the sale of intoxicating liquors, the question to

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be determined by the board when application for a license is made being, whether or not applicants for license are

"such persons as they deem proper to keep groceries, saloons or other places within their respective towns, cities or villages for the sale of strong, spirituous, ardent, malt, or intoxicating liquors." Section 1548.

I am clearly of the opinion that it is no defense to any action for selling liquor without a license, that the person had made an application to the village board, which has been refused. This matter was fully considered by our Supreme Court in the case of State vs. Downer, 21 Wis., 277. The court there says:

"We are further inclined to the opinion that the statute vests in the town boards the discretionary power to grant or refuse licenses as they deem proper. . . Suppose the town board neglected their duty by withholding a license from the defendant: Does this breach of duty on their part excuse him for selling without a license? . . . We are unable to perceive how, even if the board neglected their duty and incurred a liability therefor to the defendant or the public, this can avail the defendant."

Whether or not the village board could be compelled to grant a license by mandamus is possibly an open question. I am inclined to think, from what is said in the Downer case, above referred to, that mandamus would not lie; but certainly the neglect or refusal of the board to grant a license in a proper case is no defense to one who sells without first having obtained a license. It is, of course, quite possible that, should it appear that the applicant is a proper person to be granted a license and the board refuses to grant the license solely upon the ground that they do not desire to license another saloon, and not for the reason that they consider the applicant an unfit person, mandamus would lie.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Peddler. Agent for.—Non-resident company must, under our statute, take out a license before he can peddle medicines in this state.

ELI PEDERSON,
State Treasury Agent,
Madison, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted a copy of contract between one August Schmoelkel of Waupun, Wisconsin and J. R. Watkins Medical Company of Winona, Minnesota; also a letter from Mr. C. E. Hooker in relation to said contract, and requested my opinion as to whether the said Schmoelkel can act as agent for said company under the terms of said contract and peddle medicines in this state without first obtaining a license under section 1570, R. S. 1898, as amended by Chapter 341, laws of 1901.

In reply will say that section 1570 as amended contains a general provision that the peddler's license law shall not prevent any manufacturer from selling his own work or production by himself or employee; also the following language:

"Nor shall it apply to the soliciting of orders for sale or to the offering for sale, by sample or otherwise, of any goods, wares, merchandise, notions or other articles of trade, which are without the state at the time, and are thereafter to be shipped or sent direct to the person so ordering or purchasing said articles, nor to the doing of any act which shall interfere with interstate commerce; *but it does apply to all persons required to obtain license as peddlers, including traveling venders of extracts, salves, medicines and drug compounds, whether offered for sale by the patentee or manufacturer thereof, their employees or others.*"

The latter clause was incorporated in the act of 1901 and obviously requires manufacturers of medicines to take out licenses in order to peddle the same in this state. That is, while ordinarily manufacturers are exempt, manufacturers of medicines, salves, etc., are not.

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As I understand it, the claim is, that since, the J. R. Watkins Medical Company manufactures the goods in Minnesota, it can peddle the same in this state without first obtaining a license therefor under the rule stated in Van Buren vs. Downing, 41 Wis., 122. In that case section 14 of Chapter 72, laws of 1870, was held unconstitutional on the ground that it discriminated in favor of goods manufactured in this state; such manufacturers by the terms of the law not being required to take out licenses, while manufacturers of other states were required to do so in order to peddle. The court did not hold that non-resident manufacturers could not be required to obtain licenses, but simply that the law which attempted to discriminate against them, while allowing resident manufacturers to sell without a license was unconstitutional.

The law now in force, section 1570, R. S., as amended by chapter 341, laws of 1901, by its terms applies to all manufacturers of medicines, and makes no discrimination in favor of resident manufacturers. I am of the opinion that the J. R. Watkins Medical Company, nor its agents are exempt from the provisions of the peddlers' law by reason of the fact that the goods are manufactured in Minnesota.

It is said that under the contract Mr. Schmoelkel is engaged in interstate commerce, and that for that reason it is unnecessary for him to procure a license. If he were engaged in taking ordesr for goods to be manufactured or was soliciting orders for goods to be delivered thereafter, the goods being at the time of the sale in Minnesota, this would be true. In such case he would be engaged in interstate commerce and to require a license would be an interference with such commerce. See in re Mitchell, 62 Fed. Rep., 576; Welton vs. Mo., 91 U. S., 275; Weber vs. Va., 103 U. S., 344; Brennan vs. Tittsville, 153 U. S., 289.

However, these cases do not hold that a manufacturer can send his goods into another state and there peddle them direct to consumers without complying with the laws of said state.

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For the reasons stated I am of the opinion that Mr. Schmoelkel should be required to obtain a license.

I return herewith the copy of contract, also letter from Mr. Hooker.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

The following opinions were written since the close of the bi-ennial term but before this report goes to press:

Towns.—Town officers residing within limits of recently incorporated village, continue as such town officers until ten days after next town meeting.

July 3, 1902.

JULIUS WARNKE,
Westfield, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 30 ult., is received and noted. You state that the Town of Westfield had within its borders an unincorporated village; that the village has become incorporated since the last annual town meeting, and ask whether, under these circumstances, the town officers elected at the last annual meeting who reside in the village hold over; also whether the town board or village board should act as a board of review.

In reply would say that these are not matters upon which I am authorized to give you an official opinion, neither would any opinion which I might assume to give be binding. Unofficially I would say that section 925f, R. S. 1898, provides, among other things, that town officers who shall reside within the territory embraced within any village hereafter organized shall continue to be such town officers and discharge all the duties thereof until ten days after the next annual town meeting in said town.

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There can be no question under this statute that the town officers hold over, although they may reside within the limits of what is now the incorporated village.

The question as to which board of review should set is, in my opinion, a much more serious one and one upon which I do not care to express an opinion. This question has arisen in some other villages, and I understand that the State Tax Commissioners have given it some consideration. Since, under the law, the State Tax Commissioners are authorized to advise and consult with assessors and boards of review in relation to their duties as such, I would suggest that, if you will take the matter up with the Commissioners, they will undoubtedly give you the result of their investigation.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Physician, Status of.—State Board of Medical Examiners may now lawfully register physician who made application for registration previous to March 31, 1900.

July 3, 1902.

DR. FILIP A. FORSBECK,
Sec'y Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor in which you ask:

First, has the Board the right to register a physician now who makes affidavit that he made application (alleged to be lost) previous to the expiration of the registration law and, if so, to date certificate March 31st, 1900?

Second, has the Board the right to pass a resolution "providing for a practitioner's examination" oral or written to apply to such practitioners who were in actual practice in this state previous to the law of 1897, who were properly qualified to obtain a license by means of a reputable diploma at that

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time, but who failed to either register or obtain license before the law of 1901, said examinations to cover the practical subjects in medicine, and not to include modern theoretical branches, etc.?

In reply to your first question I would say that, if a physician actually made application to be registered with your Board on or before March 31st, 1900, and complied with the provisions of chapter 87 of the laws of 1899, I should be of the opinion that he could, on that statement of facts, go into court and compel your Board to register him as of March 31st, 1900. It would seem from your statement that he has done all that the law required him to do, or all that he could do, and that his failure to be registered is not any fault of his. That being so, I think you have the right to do what the court might compel you to do by mandamus proceedings.

In reply to your second question, I would say that I do not think the law of 1901 contemplates two different kinds of examination. I think, however, that a good deal must of necessity be left to the discretion of the Examiners to determine whether or not one has the qualification required by law.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Vacancy.—In office of state senator caused by resignation, filed by election held pursuant to writ of election issued by Governor and proper notice by Secretary of State.

Honorable ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of a ocmmunication from your private secretary asking me to furnish your office with an opinion as to the necessary proceedings to be taken by the Governor in connection with the election of a state senator to succeed William H. Devos, resigned, for the Sixth District, and par-

ticularly with reference to whether or not notice by proclamation of the Governor is required to authorize the Secretary of State to include the election for this district in the general election notice for this year.

In reply I would say that sec. 14 of art. IV of the state constitution provides:

"The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature."

Sec. 94k, statutes 1898, provides:

"All vacancies in the office of representative in congress, senator or member of assembly or in any state office (except governor and lieutenant-governor) may be filled at a general or special election, or by appointment in the cases provided by law when any such vacancy shall occur within four months, and if in a state office or in that of state senator or representative in congress more than twenty days, before the general election; and when occurring earlier than said four months, if it shall not have been supplied by special election, the same shall be filled at the general election next succeeding the happening thereof.

When a vacancy shall occur in any such office, except representative in congress, senator or member of assembly, within six months next before the end of the term, no election shall be held, but the same shall be filled by appointment or otherwise as provided by law."

Sec. 941, statutes 1898, provides:

"If a vacancy shall exist in the office of state senator, representative in congress or in any state office which by law should be supplied at the ensuing general election, the secretary of state shall, twenty days at least before such election, give notice in writing to the clerk of each county, when the vacancy is in a state office, or in case of such vacancy in a district then to the clerk of each county therein, specifying the cause of such vacancy, the name of the officer in whose office it occurred and the time when his term of office will expire. Upon receipt thereof the county clerk shall thereupon forthwith cause a notice containing the substance of the notice received by him to be transmitted by mail to each town clerk and the clerk of each

village in which by law separate general elections are to be held, and to one of the inspectors in each ward in any city and in each election district in his county. Such clerks and inspectors shall cause the same to be posted at least five days before election in the manner prescribed in chapter 6."

I am of opinion that under the constitutional provision above quoted your Excellency should issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy above referred to and that then the Secretary of State should give the necessary notice of holding the election.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Political Party, Place on Official Ballot.—A political party that cast one per cent. of the entire vote of state at the preceding general election is entitled to have its nominees placed on official ballot in any election division of state.

Aug. 5, 1902.

Honorable WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH,
Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested my opinion as to whether a political party which cast for its state ticket one per cent. of the entire vote cast in the state at the last general election can make nominations by the caucus and convention method in such county, assembly and senate districts wherein its vote did not reach one per cent. of the total vote cast in such county, assembly or senate district.

In reply will say that sec. 30, R. S. 1898, as amended by sec. 2, chap. 351, laws 1899, provides, among other things, that candidates may be nominated in the following manner:

"First. By a convention or primary meeting held for the purpose, consisting of an organized assemblage of electors or delegates representing a political party which at the last preceding general election before such convention polled at least one per cent. of the entire vote cast in the state, county or other

district or division for which the nomination is made, for its candidate receiving the highest number of votes."

Under a similar statute in Illinois it was recently held that any political party which polled two per cent. of the total vote cast at the next preceding general election held throughout the state is entitled to have its nominees placed upon the official ballot for any election held in the state or in any electoral division of the state until such party at some future election held throughout the state shall fail to poll two per cent. of the vote.

People vs. Williamson, 185 Ill., 106.

While, so far as I am aware, the courts of this state have not passed upon the question submitted, I believe that the construction placed upon the corresponding clause of the Illinois statute should be followed.

I am therefore of the opinion and advise you that a political party which polled one per cent. of the total vote cast in the entire state at the next preceding general election, held throughout the state, may certify its nominations, and have its nominees placed as candidates on the official ballot for any and all offices to be filled at any and all elections held in the state, or in any electoral division of the state until such party at some future general election held throughout the state shall fail to poll one per cent. of the total vote cast in the entire state.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Under Section 1941-5, Statutes of 1898, as Amended by Chapter 69, Laws of 1901, Mutual Insurance Companies in cities may insure stores, merchandise therein, saloon buildings and bar fixtures.

Hon. EMIL GILJOHANN,

Insurance Commissioner.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, inclosing letter from A. L. Ruggles, in which he says that the

citizens of Hurley are discussing the advisability of organizing under the provisions of sec. 1941, subdivisions 1 to 13 inclusive; that most of the insurable property would consist of stores and stocks of merchandise, and asking whether, under sec. 1941–5 as amended by chap. 69 of the laws of 1901, property such as stores, merchandise therein, saloon buildings and bar fixtures, could be insured.

In reply I would say that, under this section as it appears in the statutes of 1898, I am of opinion that such property could not be included, but that, under this section amended by chap. 69 of the laws of 1901, I think it might be included if the constitution or by-laws provide that it may.

I return herewith Mr. Ruggles' letter.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Caucuses.—Right to vote in caucuses of different parties denied.

Aug. 20, 1902.

J. G. MCELDOWNEY,
West Salem, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday in which you ask, whether a democrat who goes into a republican caucus and votes for delegates to the congressional convention can later go into a democratic caucus and vote for delegates to the county convention to elect delegates to the democratic state convention; also whether a voter could go into a caucus to elect delegates to a democratic state convention and afterwards go into a republican caucus to elect delegates to the republican county convention. Also you ask what is the penalty for such a misdemeanor.

In reply I would say that of course you are aware that it is not made my duty to advise you in reference to this matter,

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and it is probably a matter which you should present to the district attorney and not to this office, but unofficially I would say to you that I think that under section 5 of chapter 341 of the laws of 1899, a voter who votes in the caucuses of one political party for delegates to any convention, cannot thereafter vote in any caucus of the other party, if the candidates to be nominated by the two parties are to be voted for at the same election. Said section 5 makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to vote in the caucuses of different parties as above stated, and section 11 of said act makes the punishment a fine of not exceeding $200, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than two nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Women.—Have right to vote for state and county superintendents.

August 20, 1902.

HON. WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH,
Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested my opinion as to the right of women to vote for state and county superintendents of schools at the next general election; also whether separate ballot boxes should be provided and separate ballots furnished for the use of women at said election.

In reply, I will say that chapter 285, laws of 1901, passed as an amendment to section 428a, R. S. 1898, provides among other things, that

"Separate ballot boxes shall be furnished at every election precinct in this state at every primary, general, municipal or special election for the use of women desiring to vote on said school matters, and separate ballots shall also be provided for the use of said women."

General Opinions.

Prior to the passage of the amendment of 1901 our supreme court had considered section 428a, R. S., which gives to women the right to vote at any election pertaining to school matters, in Brown vs. Phillips, 71 Wis., 239, and Gilkey vs. McKinley, 75 Wis., 543. In the first case the constitutionality of this statute, section 428a, was upheld; in the last case the question of whether the right given to women to vote at elections pertaining to school matters, included the right to vote for any school officer chosen at a general election, was discussed but not determined. However, the court held that no means having been provided by law by which women could vote for school officers, only, at elections where other officers were to be chosen, their right to vote, if it existed under section 428a, could not be exercised without further legislation. The amendment of 1901 was clearly intended by the legislature to supply the deficiency in the statute noted in the case above referred to, and in my opinion does supply the deficiency and provides a proper method by which women may exercise the right to vote on school matters at any election. For the reason stated I am of the opinion that women have the right to vote for state and county superintendent of schools at the next general election, and that under chapter 285, laws of 1901, separate ballot boxes should be furnished at every election precinct for the use of women desiring to vote on school matters, and that separate ballots should also be provided for the use of said women.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Brewers of Foreign State.—Required to obtain license to sell beer in Wisconsin.

J. F. RIORDAN, August 22, 1902.
District Attorney,
Hayward, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted and requested my opinion upon the following question:

"Do you think that brewers in another state can be forced to pay license in Wisconsin towns and cities where they have agencies for the sale and distribution of beer?"

In reply will say that, in my opinion, a brewer manufacturing beer in another state, who sends it to this state to be stored and sold by an agent, is required to obtain a local liquor license. While our supreme court has not passed upon the precise question you submit, that is, with reference to the sale of beer manufactured in another state, I think the case of Mayer vs. State, 83 Wis., 339, is very much in point. In that case the court held that where a brewer in Milwaukee established an agency at Neenah and sold a half barrel of beer without local license, a conviction under section 1550, R. S. 1898, should be affirmed.

For a review of the decisions of our courts touching this question, see Michels vs. State (Wis.), 90 N. W., 1096. The fact that the brewery is located in another state is in my opinion immaterial, since the passage of the so-called Wilson bill, which provides that:

"All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, . . . and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

26 U. S. Stat. at Large, 313, chap. 728.

Revised Statutes U. S. Supp. (1874, 1891), 779, ch. 728.

General Opinions.

The purpose of congress in adopting this statute was declared by the supreme court of the United States to have been to allow state laws to operate on liquor shipped from one state into another so as to prevent the sale of original packages in violation of the state laws.

In re Rehrer, 140 U. S., 545.
Rhodes vs. Ia., 170 U. S., 412.
Vance vs. Vandercook Company, 170 U. S., 445.

See also:

Reyman Brewing Company vs. Brister, 179 U. S., 445.
Minneapolis Brewing Company vs. McGillivary et al., 104 Fed. Rep., 258.
17 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law (Sec. Ed.), 293.

If the brewing company has no warehouse in this state, but receives through its agent residing here an order for beer from a customer in this state, and fills an order by delivering goods to the common carrier at the place of manufacture consigned to the customer in this state, or to such agent for him, under the rule stated in Sarbecker vs. The State, 65 Wis., 171, the sale is completed and the title passes at the place of shipment, and therefore the company is not required to obtain a local liquor license in this state.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

County Committee.—Have power to fix representation in conventions

D. G. CLASSON, August 27, 1902.
Attorney at Law,
Oconto, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 21st inst., requesting my opinion on section 2, chapter 341, of the laws of 1899, was duly received, but not in time to get an answer to you by Sat-

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urday when you desired it. You call attention to the fact that the county convention of your county in 1896 fixed the basis of representation in the county convention at one delegate for every 250 votes, and state that the representation in the county remains as fixed by the convention of 1896. You ask whether under the provision of section 2, chapter 341, the county committee has authority to change the basis of representation so fixed by the county convention, or whether it is the duty of the committee to figure out on such basis the number of delegates to which each town, ward or village is entitled.

In reply I will say that, as you are aware, this is not a matter upon which I am authorized or required to advise you officially, neither would any opinion which I might assume to give be authoritative. Unofficially I would say, that in my opinion, while there are some reasons for holding as you suggest,—that it is the duty of the county committee to figure out the number of delegates rather than to change the basis of representation as provided in the county convention—still, section 2 provides in effect that the county convention shall determine the number of delegates which shall represent each town, etc., apportioned in such manner as provided by the county committee. This section in pretty clear terms provides that the committee rather than the convention shall determine the number of delegates, and the apportionment of the same. While I should doubt the propriety of the county committee changing the basis of representation fixed by the county convention, still I believe under the statute the committee has that power.

I very much regret being unable to get the reply to you in time to be of service.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Women Electors.—Not authorized to vote for delegates to convention.

August 27, 1902.

G. W. DAVIES,
Spring Green, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your favor of the 26th inst., asking if women will be allowed to vote for state and county superintendents of schools at the coming election; also if they may have a voice in electing delegates that nominate these officers, will say, that this is not a matter upon which I am authorized or required to give you an official opinion. Unofficially I would say that women will be allowed to vote for state and county superintendents at the coming election. Under the present law I am of the opinion that there is no practical way in which they can vote to elect delegates that nominate these officers. Under our present systems of caucuses and conventions, the delegates who will nominate superintendents, also nominate the other officers and it is unnecessary to say that women have no voice in electing delegates to nominate such other county officers. For this reason I am inclined to believe that there is no practical way in which they can vote for the delegates who nominate the county and state superintendents.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Medical Practice.—Admission to without examination; construction of chapter 30, laws 1901.

September 9, 1902.

DR. FILIP A. FORSBECK,
Sec'y Wisconsin Board of Medical Examiners,
Milwaukee.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted letters from Dr. W. H. Earles and W. B. Hill, secretary of the Milwaukee Medical

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College, and requested my opinion on certain questions therein stated.

Mr. Hill asks for a construction of the following language in the medical law:

"provided, however, that any student who is now matriculated in any medical college of this state which requires four courses of six months each as a prerequisite of graduation, no two courses to be taken within one twelve-month, shall on presentation of his diploma from such medical college and on payment of the fees specified in this act, be admitted to practice without further examination by such state board of medical examiners."

He submits the following question:

"Is the intent of this law that any student who was matriculated in any medical college in Wisconsin at the time of the passage of this bill exempt from examination provided he presents a diploma from a Wisconsin college conforming to the provisions of the law, or does the board construe that to mean that the matriculant must present a diploma from the school in which he was matriculated at the time the bill was passed, in order to be exempt?"

In reply will say that, after careful consideration of the matter, I am of the opinion that one must present a diploma from the school in which he was matriculated at the time chapter 306, lays of 1901, was passed, in order to be exempt from examination. The language of the act would seem to admit of no other construction. In the recent case of State ex rel. Kellogg vs. Currens, 87 N. W., 567, 564, Mr. Justice Dodge, speaking for the court, says:

"The statutory exception from examination quoted in the statement of facts makes a class of those who, at the date of its enactment, were matriculated in any medical college in this state having a specified course, and who should thereafter obtain and present *its* diploma."

I find nothing in the law which purports to exempt any except those who present diplomas from the Wisconsin college in which they were matriculated when chapter 306 was passed.

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Dr. Earles asks as to whether, under the interpretation of your board, advanced standings of such students as are possessed of the degree of B. S. or equivalent degrees may be granted.

In reply to this will say that chapter 306 makes no provision whatever for advanced standings, but does provide that colleges shall require at least four courses of not less than six months each before graduation and, after the year 1901, at least four courses of not less than seven months each, no two of said courses to be taken within any one twelve-month, and also provides that colleges shall require for admission thereto, specified qualifications.

While I am of course unaware of the interpretation placed upon the law by your board, it seems reasonably clear that the standard is fixed by chapter 306 and must be complied with; that is, students must possess the qualifications therein required for entrance and must take the course therein prescribed. If advanced standings were to be allowed, this might provide a very short cut by which a medical college could turn out students who had taken much less than the course prescribed by the statute. This could not be tolerated under the present law.

Dr. Earles also asks whether the word "matriculation" as used in the law also covers the word "registration" as interpreted by medical colleges.

Replying to this question, will say that, in my opinion, the word "matriculation" is used in its ordinary sense and is synonymous with "registration." Webster defines "matriculation" as "The act of matriculating or registering a name and admitting to membership." To matriculate is "to enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university by enrolling the name in a register." (Webster.)

Since I am not aware of the substance of the resolution adopted by your board relating to the matriculation of students

subject to conditions, it is unnecessary to state that I can express no opinion thereon.

I return herewith the letters inclosed with your communication.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

County Committee.—Term of office commences with filing of names with county clerk.

September 9, 1902.

W. L. MCCORMICK,
Hayward, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., in which you ask the question, "When does the county committee take official charge of the campaign?"

In reply I would say that section 2 of chapter 341, of the laws of 1899, provides that the name of the chairman and secretary of the county committee shall be embodied in the nomination papers filed with the county clerk, and that the term of office of such officers shall commence immediately after such nomination papers have been filed. Section 32 of the statutes of 1898 provides that the certificates of nomination of county officers shall be filed with the county clerk not more than thirty nor less than ten days before the election.

I am of the opinion that under these two sections the chairman and secretary of the county committee do not come into office until the nomination papers are filed.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Registration.—Of women electors required.

September 19, 1902.

THOMAS H. RYAN,
City Attorney,
Appleton, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—You have submitted the following questions and requested my opinion thereon:

"Question 1. Are women obliged to be registered to entitle them to vote on school matters? The last sentence of section 27 of the statutes of 1898 is as follows: 'No votes shall be received at any general election if the name of the person offering to vote be not on the registry as completed, except as provided in section 51.' Does this sentence apply to women?"

"Question 2. If women must be registered to entitle them to vote, are thew to be registered on a list by themselves or will their names appear on the general registry list, and if on the general registry list, should the list show who are women and who are not—"

In reply will say that, as you are aware, I am not authorized to give you an official opinion upon the questions submitted. Unofficially I would say, that while chapter 265, laws of 1901—which provides for separate ballot baxes for women desiring to vote—makes no provision for the registration of women, the statutes relating to registration are applicable to women who are electors upon school matters and therefore it is necessary for them to register in order to vote.

In answer to your second question, would say that since the statute contains no provision for a separate list for women, it would seem that their names should be placed on the general registry list, which should show who are women.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

General Opinions.

Town Treasurer.—Not entitled to percentage on taxes returned as delinquent. Not entitled to fees for collection of moneys not on tax roll.

September 23, 1902.

S. C. HUTCHINGS,

R. D. R. No. 1, Neillsville, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, in which you ask the following questions:

First, are town treasurers entitled to retain two per cent. as fees on moneys received and collected from county treasurers, being termed "delinquent moneys?"

Second, are town treasurers entitled to fees on any moneys other than collections of moneys charged on tax roll?

In reply to your first question, I would say that section 840 of the statute of 1898, as amended by chapter 335 of the laws of 1899, provides:

"Every town treasurer shall receive two per centum on all taxes collected by him on or prior to the 31st day of January and five per centum on all collected thereafter during his term, to be retained from the collections, provided the annual town meeting may by ballot or resolution reduce such fees on taxes paid on or before the 31st day of January to not less than one per centum," etc.

Section 1112 of the statutes of 1898 provides:

"If the treasurer shall be unable to collect any taxes mentioned in the tax roll annexed to his warrant within the time prescribed by law, he shall make out a statement of the taxes so remaining unpaid, including the five per cent. allowed by law for collection fees . . . . . and submit the same to the county treasurer."

Section 1144 of the statutes of 1898 provides:

"The five per cent. on the delinquent tax list returned by the treasurer of any town, city or incorporated village to the county treasurer as collection fees shall be collected by the county treasurer in the same manner as other delinquent taxes are collected *and paid into the county treasury for the use of the county.*"

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I am of opinion that under these sections the fees for collecting the tax where it is collected by the county treasurer belong to the county for the use of the county, and that the town treasurer is not entitled to two per cent. thereof.

In reply to your second question, I would say that I think town treasurers are not entitled to fees on any moneys other than collections of moneys charged on tax roll, unless there is some specific section giving them additional compensation.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

Corporations.—Must maintain home office and hold principal meetings in Wisconsin if organized under Wisconsin laws.

September 23, 1902.

JESSE & HENRY R. BALDWIN,

Reaper Building, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—The secretary of state has handed me your favor of recent date, in which you saw that large numbers of physicians located in different states are desirous to incorporate themselves into a medical association as a corporation, not for pecuniary profit, the object of the association to be to promote the science and practice of medicine, elevate the moral and intellectual standing of members, and incidental thereto publish such journal or journals, or other printed matter as they may deem necessary, and to have, use and control such real estate and personal property as may be incidental to the accomplishment of this purpose. You further say that they desire to hold their meetings in different states and territories of the Union and not be compelled to hold them in any one state, and you ask whether the laws of our state would permit the formation of such a corporation and the holdings of their general meetings, as well as the meetings of the directors of

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the corporation outside of the territorial jurisdiction of this state.

In reply I would say, that you as attorneys are as competent to pass upon the questions involved as am I. I am very clear that the corporation could not be formed under our statutes, which would result in the general offices of the company and the books and records being kept outside the state. I also think it to be necessary to have the meetings for the transaction of business of the corporation held in the state. Of course this would not prevent other meetings being held for other purposes in other states. But I think that the meetings of the stockholders and directors for the transaction of business must be held here.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Polling Place.—In town, how changed.

September 24, 1902.

A. E. WHEREATT,
Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday in which you say, that previous to the last annual town meeting of the town of Orange, it was desired by the board, and also many of the voters, to change the polling place; that at least four and not more than six weeks previous to said annual meeting, twelve electors filed their written request with the town clerk that they desired the present polling place changed to another place in said town, and specifying the place to which they desired the meeting so changed. That the clerk thereon posted within one week after such filing of request, notice in four public places in said town, stating that the present place of polling was desired changed to a place specified in said petition, and would be decided by ballot at the town meeting next

to be held; that at the next town meeting ballots were cast upon this question, but not specifying the place to which the town meeting was to be changed; that upon said vote, a majority of the ballots was in favor of the change, and asking whether or not I think the polling place is legally changed to the new place stated in the request.

In reply I will say that of course you are aware that it is not my duty to advise you in reference to this matter. But as it is a matter of public importance, I have decided to state to you unofficially my views in reference thereto.

There seem to be two ways of changing the place of holding the elections in the town: one provided by section 783 of the statutes of 1898; the other by chapted 338 of the laws of 1899. Under the first section, when twelve electors file with the town clerk their request that the place of holding such meeting be decided by ballot, the question is submitted to the electors at the next town meeting. Each elector writing upon his ballot the place to which he desires the place of meeting to be changed, and that the place having the largest number of votes shall thereafter be the place of holding said meeting. Chapter 338 of the laws of 1899 provides that the town board may by resolution provide that the question of changing the place of holding the town meetings in any such town, be submitted to the vote of the electors at any town meeting held in the town, and that if at any such town meeting a majority of the electors shall vote in favor of changing the place for holding any such election, then all elctions or town meetings thereafter held in any such town shall be held at the place so designated. That the town board shall designate by resolution the place to which the change is to be made, and shall describe such place with reasonable accuracy; which designation and description shall be embodied in the notice to be given by the clerk, as in said chapter provided. This statute further provides that the form of the ballot shall be the same as that stated in your letter. Under this statute, if a majority

vote in favor of changing the place of holding the elections, the place is thereupon changed to the place designated in the resolution.

According to your letter, you seem to have followed neither of these statutes, but to have taken part of each. I think under the proceedings instituted, the form of ballot should not have been that used by the elector, but that each elector should have written on his ballot, the place to which he desired the election to be changed. If you had proceeded under chapter 338, the form of ballot used by you would have been the correct form, and the proceedings would have been regular and legal. In view of the fact that you have used the form of ballot provided in chapter 338, laws of 1901, I am of opinion that you have not proceeded correctly under either statute, and that it is very questionable whether the court would hold that you have legally changed the place of holding the election. In my judgment, the election should be held at the old place.

Yours truly,
E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Voting on Oneida Reservation.—Polling place should be established under chapter 338, laws of 1901.

September 24, 1902.

A. B. FOUNTAINE,
Chairman Republican County Convention,
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, in which you ask whether it would be possible at this time to establish voting booths on the Oneida Reservation, or whether it will be necessary to have the Indians vote at the nearest voting place.

General Opinions.

In reply, I would say that chapter 338 of the laws of 1901 made it the duty of the county board of your county to create by resolution at least one election district on such reservation. This according to the statutes was to be done on or before the 1st of December, 1901. The balance of this chapter provides for the appointment of inspectors of election, their powers and duties, etc. While this statute provides that the county board shall create such election districts on or before December 1st, 1901, I have no doubt but that the court would hold this law to be directory only, and that if the board would now create such districts, they would be held to be valid. I think the county board should if possible meet and establish voting districts. The statutes making it the imperative duty of the county board to provide such districts, it is probable that the court would by mandamus compel the board to assemble and create these districts, if it should refuse to do so. If it is impossible to get the board together, I presume the elections would have to be held in the same manner and in the same places that they have heretofore been held. The legislature having directed that the election shall be held on the reservation, there might be raised the very serious question, whether an election held elsewhere would be valid. It certainly would be better to have the county board convene and take the action prescribed by the statute above referred to.

Yours truly,

E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Dairy and Food Commissioner

OF

WISCONSIN

For the Years 1901-1902.

J. Q. EMERY, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1903

Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission.

1901—1902.

H. C. ADAMS (Resigned May 1, 1902) ..... Commissioner
C. W. SWEETING ..... Dairy Expert
A. S. MITCHELL ..... Chemist
N. J. FIELD ..... Dairy Inspector
FLORENCE Q. NORTON ..... Stenographer and Confidential Clerk

1903.

J. Q. EMERY ..... Commissioner
C. W. SWEETING ..... Dairy Expert
RICHARD FISCHER ..... Chemist
N. J. FIELD ..... Dairy Inspector
FLORENCE Q. NORTON ..... Stenographer and Confidential Clerk

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 31, 1902.

To his Excellency, ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

I have the honor, in compliance with section 1410, statutes of 1898, to submit herewith the report of this commission for the two years ending June 30, 1902.

J. Q. EMERY,
Commissioner.

INTRODUCTORY.

The work of this Commission herein reported, covering the period beginning October 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1902, was done almost wholly by and under the direction of Commissioner H. C. Adams, who resigned May 1, 1902. While administering this office Mr. Adams accomplished much in strengthening the state laws covering the sale of oleomargarine, filled cheese and renovated butter, and in prohibiting the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. His influence has been even more widely felt in the national legislation, protecting not only the consumers of the state but the markets of the country from fraudulent competition both in cheese and butter. This work, so ably carried out by Mr. Adams, has served to give this Commission, inadequately equipped though it is, much prestige in neighboring and other states.

From May 1 to December 24, 1902, Dr. A. S. Mitchell had, in addition to his regular official work as chemist, the general direction of the work of the Dairy and Food Commission. That included, with the efficient aid of Miss Florence Q. Norton, stenographer and confidential clerk, the preparation and compilation of nearly all of the material for this report, and for which credit is hereby given. Dr. Mitchell, declining reappointment as chemist, terminated his official connection with this Commission December 31, 1902, by voluntary resignation. That he performed his official duties, requiring technical knowledge and skill of a high order, in a very able manner and in a way to reflect great credit upon himself and this Commission, is a matter of general knowledge and appreciation, and I wish to record my own appreciation of this fact.

The undersigned was appointed by Governor LaFollette to the position of Dairy and Food Commissioner, December 24, 1902, and he immediately took the required oath of office and entered at once upon the discharge of his legal duties.

J. Q. EMERY,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 31, 1902.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Madison, Wis., July 18, 1899.

To Dealers in Food Products:

The pure food law of 1897 (embodied in paragraphs 20, 21, 22 of this compilation) defines the word food as used in the law, prohibits the adulteration of foods and determines by a series of explanatory clauses what is prohibited.

The law further provides that mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food can be sold when labeled mixture or compound.

An understanding of this provision requires knowledge of what are "recognized as ordinary articles of food," within the intent and purpose of the law. It is not reasonable to assume that all adulterated articles which have been sold on the markets for years are, because of such sale and common use, "recognized as ordinary articles of food." Such an interpretation would nullify the law. Food compounds consisting of foods similar in nutritive value or general character, and for which there is a demand by consumers who know the constituents of these foods, can be sold when labeled "mixture or compound."

Producers and dealers in milk and cream are specially warned against the use of preservatives.

The preparations for keeping milk and cream sweet that are widely advertised in this state as being harmless, have been condemned by leading authorities, both in this country and in Europe, as being prejudicial to the public health.

Their use is prohibited by a plain statute which fixes a minimum penalty of $25 for its violation. (Paragraphs 10 and 11.)

Preservatives are used to avoid the effects of careless and unclean methods.

Milk and cream will remain sweet without the use of poisonous drugs long enough for sale and consumption if produced from clean cows, in clean barns by clean men, using clean utensils.

The health of invalids and of children is of more importance to the state than the prosperity of manufacturers and dealers in the makeshifts of uncleanliness.

The pure food law has been in force since January 1st., 1898.

The grocers of the state are rapidly coming into line with its provisions.

This Commission has avoided radical methods in its enforcement. Reasonable time has been given to adjust the trade to its requirements.

Prosecutions have been uniformly successful.

Inspection of groceries and factories has been carried as far as possible with the force and time at the disposal of this department. Many questions relating to the meaning of the law have been settled. The time has come when a more rigid enforcement of the law cannot be *unjust* or *unfair* to any legitimate interest.

The appended rulings are a statement of the law in part and the judgement of this Commission as to its application to the foods named.

H. C. ADAMS,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

RULINGS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Oleomargarine free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter, can be manufactured and sold under its own name when properly labeled. Each tub, package and parcel shall be marked by a placard bearing the word "OLEOMARGARINE" printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch long, and such placard shall contain no other words thereon. (Paragraphs 12 and 13 of this compilation.)

All stores and places of business from which oleomargarine shall be sold must have conspicuously posted a placard to be approved by the DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER, containing the words, printed in letters not less than four inches in length, "OLEOMARGARINE SOLD HERE." (Paragraph 13 of this compilation.)

Oleomargarine which shall be imitation of butter cannot be sold. (Paragraph 13 of this compilation.)

It is unlawful for hotel, restaurant or boarding-house keepers to furnish their guests with butter substitutes without notifying such guests that the substitutes so furnished are not butter. (Paragraph 13 of this compilation.)

A bill of fare furnished guests and containing a statement that oleomargarine is used will be deemed a sufficient notice.

Renovated butter, which is butter of inferior quality melted, regranulated, churned with milk and worked over into the appearance of fresh creamery butter, must be branded "RENOVATED BUTTER" upon each tub, package and parcel. (Paragraph 15 of this compilation.)

No imitation butter or cheese can be used in any of the charitable or penal institutions of this state. (Paragraph 14 of this compilation.)

Cheese.—THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER is authorized to issue to the owner or manager of each factory making FULL CREAM CHEESE a stencil containing the number of factory and the state brand, "WISCONSIN FULL CREAM CHEESE." (Paragraph 3 of this compilation.)

The manufacture and sale of filled cheese is prohibited. (Paragraph 12 of this compilation.

The manufacture and sale of skimmed cheese is prohibited, except when such cheese is made ten inches in diameter and nine inches in height. (Paragraph 12 of this compilation.)

Milk.—All milk offered for sale or sold must be from healthy cows, of clean and wholesome character, unadulterated, free from preservatives, and must contain not less than three per cent. of butter fat. (Paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, 18 of this compilation.)

Lard.—Imitation lard products must not be sold under the name lard. Compounds containing lard can be sold when labeled "COMPOUND LARD."

Coffee.—Coffee must be true in name. It must not be coated or polished to conceal inferiority. Imitations containing no coffee cannot be sold as coffee compounds, but may be sold under coin names. Compounds of coffee and chicory, or of coffee and any harmless substitute allied to it in either flavor or strength and not used simply as an adulterant may be sold when labeled "COFFEE COMPOUND."

Syrup.—Syrup is a product of either corn or sugar cane. When made from sugar cane it is called syrup, when made from corn it is glucose syrup. There is little difference in the food value of these syrups. It is questionable whether or not one could be considered as an adulterant of the other, as each falls within the true definition of a syrup, as both the mild Rio and strong Mocha are each true coffees. The sale of glucose as and for cane syrup is a fraud and a violation of law. The sale of a mixture of glucose and cane syrups without other label than that of the general term "syrup" is permitted. Molasses containing glucose must be labeled glucose mixture, as the value of molasses is dependent upon a pungent flavor peculiar to itself, and not found in glucose syrups.

Maple Sugar must be true to name. A compound of corn or beet sugar with maple sugar cannot be sold even when labeled compound, as the chief element of value in maple sugar is the maple flavor, and any admixture of other sugars is for the sole purpose of cheapening the article, and is a clear case of adulteration which cannot be remedied by a label.

Flour.—Wheat flour mixed with corn flour may be sold when labeled "COMPOUND FLOUR" or "COMPOUND WHEAT FLOUR."

Corn and wheat flour are closely allied in their chemical and nutritive properties, and a compound of these articles would be recognized by the law as "an ordinary article of food."

Buckwheat flour may be mixed with other flour or self-rising ingredients not injurious to health and sold as "COMPOUND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR."

Jellies.—Artificial jellies must not be colored in imitation of natural fruit jellies, but if uncolored may be sold for what they are when not labeled in a manner calculated to deceive the ordinary purchaser as to

their true character, and when they are free from ingredients deleterious to health.

Honey.—Honey adulterated with glucose or any other substance may be sold when labeled "ADULTERATED HONEY."

The sale of honey is regulated by a special law enacted in 1881. It appears in the last revision of the statutes, the revisers evidently holding that it was not repealed by the pure food law of 1897. (Paragraphs 26, 27, of this compilation.)

Mustard.—Dry mustard must be pure.

Prepared mustard must be free from starch or adulterant of any kind, and, if consisting of mustard, vinegar and spices, may be sold when labeled "PREPARED MUSTARD."

A preparation of mustard, vinegar, spices and enough filling of starch to make a mustard of mild flavor to meet a legitimate demand which undoubtedly exists, may be sold when labeled "PREPARED MUSTARD COMPOUND." Harmless coloring matter may be used in preparations of mustard only to secure uniformity of appearance.

Spices—All spices must be pure. Any mixture of any foreign article with any spice is an adulteration. An adulteration of spices cannot be remedied by the label "COMPOUND."

Catsup—Catsup must not contain preservatives deleterious to health.

Cream of Tartar must be pure. All compounds are unlawful.

Chocolate and Cocoa, when made only from cocoa mass, sugar and glycerine, may be sold under the name "PREPARED COCOA" or "SWEET CHOCOLATE."

Candy must be free from inert mineral matters, and not colored with substances deleterious to health.

Canned goods must be labeled with grade or quality of the goods and the name and address of the seller or manufacturer. (Paragraph 23 of this compilation.)

Extracts—Artificial extracts can be manufactured and sold only in cases where it is not possible to produce an extract from the fruit itself. Extracts of this class must be labeled "ARTIFICIAL EXTRACTS."

Lemon Extract shall contain at least five per cent. of the pure oil of lemon dissolved in alcohol. Harmless coloring matter will be permitted. The sale of compound lemon extracts is prohibited.

Vanilla Extract shall be made wholly from vanilla beans, and shall contain no artificial coloring. The color of a vanilla extract is an indication of its strength, and coloring in such case would be used for the purpose of concealing inferiority and of making the article appear better than it really is.

When other flavoring substances are used, such as Vanillin, Coumarin or Tonka, the extract should be labeled so as to show the purchaser

its true character, as "COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TONKA AND VANILLIN." The label "COMPOUND EXTRACT OF VANILLA" will not be deemed sufficient notice of the composition of the article.

Vinegar—All vinegar must contain four per cent. of acetic acid. Cider vinegar must contain two per cent. of apple solids. It is unlawful to label spirit vinegars as fruit vinegars. Low wine or spirit vinegars may be colored with harmless coloring matter and sold for what they are. (Paragraph 29 of this compilation.)

Baking Powder—Baking Powders containing alum must be labeled,

"THIS BAKING POWDER CONTAINS ALUM."

The label must be printed in black ink in legible type not smaller than brevier heavy gothic caps, and shall give the name and address of the manufacturer. (Paragraph 24 of this compilation.)

DAIRY AND FOOD LAWS OF WISCONSIN

Of the Office and Duties of the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

1. Appointment; term; vacancy; supplies; assistants and report.

[Section 1410, Statutes of 1898.] The dairy and food commissioner shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of two years from the date of his appointment and until his successor qualifies. Vacancies occurring from any cause shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate if it shall be in session, or if it is not in session, subject to approval at the session next held after such appointment is made, if the term for which it was made has not expired. Such commissioner may, with the advice and consent of the governor, appoint an assistant, who shall be an expert in dairy products, and a chemist who shall be a practical analytical chemist; he may also, with such advice and consent, appoint an agent for the inspection of milk dairies, factories and creameries, and to assist in the work of the dairy and food commission at such times and for such periods of time as may be required in the enforcement of the dairy and food laws. The compensation of such agent shall be three dollars per day for each day of actual service, and his expenses,

to be audited by the secretary of state on the presentation of accounts approved by the dairy and food commissioner. Said commissioner may also appoint a stenographer and confidential clerk. The commissioner shall be furnished with a suitable office in the capitol, and with such supplies and printing as may be necessary. He shall as soon as practicable after the thirtieth day of September in each even-numbered year make a report to the governor and give therein an itemized statement of all expenses incurred by him, and of all fines collected, with such statistics and other information and suggestions as he may regard of value.

2. His powers and duties; legal assistance.

[Section 1410*a*, Statutes of 1898.] It shall be the duty of the commissioner to enforce the laws regarding the production, manufacture and sale of dairy products, the adulteration of any article of food or drink or of any drug, and personally or by his assistants to inspect any milk, butter, cheese, lard, syrup, coffee, tea or other article of food or drink or drug made or offered for sale within this state which he may suspect or have reason to believe to be impure, unhealthful, adulterated or counterfeit, and to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted any person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of any adulterated or counterfeit article or articles of food or drink or drug in violation of law. The district attorney of the county in which a violation of any such law has occurred shall, when called upon by the commissioner or either of his assistants to do so, give all the aid he can to secure the execution of the law and shall prosecute cases arising under the provisions of this chapter or other provisions of these statutes relating to the adulteration of food, drinks and drugs and their sale. Such commissioner shall have power to appoint, with the approval of the governor, special counsel to prosecute or assist in the prosecution of any case arising

under the provisions of these statutes imposing a penalty for adulterating dairy products or practicing deception or fraud in the manufacture and sale thereof. All fines collected in prosecutions begun or caused to be begun by the dairy and food commissioner or either of his assistants shall be paid into the state treasury.

3. Access to buildings; samples of food, etc.; stencils for cheese.

[Section 1410*b*, Statutes of 1898.] The commissioner, his agent or assistant shall have free access to any barn or stable where any cow is kept or milked, or to any factory, building, dairy or premises where any dairy product is manufactured, handled or stored, when the milk from such cow or such product is to be sold or shipped, and may enforce such measures as are necessary to secure perfect cleanliness in and around the same and of any utensil used therein, and to prevent the sale of milk from cows diseased or fed upon unwholesome food. Either of them may enter any place or building in which there is reason to believe that any food, drink or drug is made, prepared, sold or offered for sale, and may open any package or receptacle of any kind containing, or which is supposed to contain, any article of food, drink or drug, and examine or analyze the contents thereof. Any such article or a sample thereof may be seized or taken for the purpose of having it analyzed; but if the person from whom it is taken shall so request, at the time of taking, the officer shall then and in the presence of such person securely seal up two samples of such article, one of which shall be for analysis under the direction of the commissioner, the other shall be delivered to the person from whom the sample or article was obtained. Said commissioner shall adopt a uniform stencil, bearing a suitable device or motto, a number and the words "Wisconsin full cream cheese" and a space for a number, and upon proper application therefor and under such regu-

lations as to the custody and use thereof as he may prescribe, issue the same, with the proper number inserted, to the proprietor or manager of any cheese factory in this state; he shall enter in a book kept for that purpose the name, location and number of each factory using such stencil, no number being duplicated, and the name of the person thereat authorized to use the same.

See note to paragraph 4 for rulings on questions of evidence arising under a similar statute.

4. Submission of articles for analysis; evidence.

[Section 1410*c*, Statutes of 1898.] The state board of health, medical officers of local boards of health, town and village boards or common councils may submit to the dairy and food commissioner samples of water or other drinks, of food or drugs for analysis, and the same shall be examined and reports made of the analysis thereof to the body or officer submitting the same as soon as practicable; such reports shall fully specify the results of the analysis and be signed by such commissioner; they shall be accepted in all courts and places as prima facie evidence of the properties or condition of the articles analyzed.

Questions of evidence as to sealing and analysis. If there is contradictory evidence concerning the sufficiency of the seal of a sample, and the credibility of the witnesses for the prosecution is submitted to the jury, the defendant is not injured. If there is evidence that a few drops of carbolic acid were added to a sample of milk, and it is submitted to the jury as a question of fact whether this would change the character of the milk, make the analysis impossible or difficult, or in any way injuriously affect the sample for the purpose of analysis, the defendant has no cause of complaint: Commonwealth v. Spear, 143 Mass., 172.

It is observed of a statute similar to this and the preceding paragraph that it is intended to secure a fair examination and analysis by providing the defendant with the means of making an analysis of a portion of the same specimen which the state has analyzed. If the sample is not saved, or not saved in proper condition, he has no means of showing that his evidence, if any he has as to the quality of the milk,

applies to that with reference to which the government witnesses have testified. It cannot be said that a portion reserved is sealed when wax is merely placed on the top of the cork and not extended over the mouth of the bottle, thus making it air-tight, if it is shown that the character of the milk will be affected by the air: Commonwealth v. Lockhardt, 144 Mass., 132.

Where the article analyzed has not been taken under the statute the competency of evidence is to be determined by the common law, and the testimony of any person who had sufficient skill to analyze it, and who has analyzed some which was proven to have been sold by the defendant, is admissible: Commonwealth v. Holt, 146 Mass., 38.

5. Farmers' institutes; expense of analyses.

[Section 1410*d*, Statutes of 1898.] The governor may authorize the commissioner or his assistants, when not engaged in the performance of other official duties, to give such aid in farmers' institutes, dairy and farmers' conventions and the agricultural department of the state university as may be deemed advisable. For the necessary expenses of making the analyses contemplated in the foregoing sections the commissioner may incur an annual expense of not to exceed six hundred dollars, the accounts for which, when verified and itemized, and approved by the governor shall be audited by the secretary of state.

6. Obstructing performance of commissioner's duty.

[Section 4607*h*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall obstruct the dairy and food commissioner of this state or either of his assistants in the performance of their duty by refusing him entrance to any place he is authorized to enter or by refusing to deliver to him a sample of any article of food, drink or drug made, sold, offered or exposed for sale by the person to whom request therefor is made, if the value thereof is tendered, shall be punished for the first offense by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and for each subsequent offense by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

Sale of Impure Milk and Cream.

7. Penalty for.

[Section 4607, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall sell or offer for sale, furnish or deliver, or have in possession with intent to sell or offer for sale or furnish or deliver to any creamery, cheese factory, corporation or person as pure, wholesome and unskimmed any unmerchantable, adulterated, impure or unwholesome milk shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Validity. A new York law (ch. 183, 1885, ch. 202, 1884,) providing that "no person or persons shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory any milk diluted with water or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk," has been sustained as a valid exercise of legislative power: People v. West, 106 N. Y., 293.

Construction. The New York law does not make fraudulent intent a necessary ingredient of the offense and it would not be a reasonable construction of it to apply it to a dairyman who owns and conducts a butter or cheese factory for the manufacture of those articles from milk furnished exclusively by himself from his own cows. If the defendant is such a person, these facts are matter of defense, and their existence need not be negatived on the face of the indictment: People v. West, 106 N. Y., 293.

Under a Massachusetts law imposing a penalty for selling or offering to sell "adulterated milk, or milk to which any foreign substance has been added," it is immaterial whether the substance added is injurious or not. The indictment need not allege the quantity of such substance: Commonwealth v. Schaffner, 146 Mass., 512.

Under an act which prohibits the sale of milk which is not of a good, standard quality, the fact that the milk was delivered under a contract to furnish the person who bought it with the milk of one dairy is not a defense if that furnished was not of such quality. The contract

would be held to contemplate milk which should be bought and sold: Commonwealth v. Holt, 146 Mass., 38.

Sale, what is. A hotel-keeper who sells milk to be drunk by his guests on his premises is liable if the milk so sold is not of the quality prescribed by the next section: Commonwealth v. Vieth, 155 Mass., 442.

The Massachusetts statute uses the language "whoever by himself, or by his servant or agent," etc. Held to include a hotel-keeper's servant who made a sale to a guest, though the master was not present and did not consent to or know of the particular sale: Commonwealth v. Vieth, 155 Mass., 442.

Milk bought by a guest and delivered to him as part of his meal is just as much a sale as if a specific price had been put upon it or it had been bought or paid for by itself: Commonwealth v. Warren, 160 Mass., 533.

Intent to sell, evidence of. Where one is charged with having in his possession, with intent to sell, milk which is not of a good, standard quality, the fact that he was upon a wagon which had his name painted on it, and that therein were cans of milk, and that a sample was given from one of them to one employed by the milk inspector for analysis, is competent evidence to go to the jury upon the question of his intent: Commonwealth v. Rowell, 146 Mass., 128.

8. Standard for pure; evidence.

[Section 4607*a*, Statutes of 1898.] In all prosecutions under the preceding section or any other section of these statutes for the sale of unmerchantable, adulterated, impure or unwholesome milk any milk which shall be proven to contain less than three per centum of pure butterfat, when subjected to chemical analysis or other satisfactory test, or that has been diluted, or any part of the cream of which has been abstracted, or that, or any part of it, was drawn from a cow known to the defendant to have been at the time it was drawn within fifteen days before or less than four days after parturition, or which was so known to have any disease, ulcers or other running sores, then and in either such case the milk sold or offered for sale, furnished or delivered or had in possession with intent to sell it, offer it for sale or furnish or deliver it as pure, wholesome and unskimmed shall be held or found to be un-

merchantable, adulterated, impure or unwholesome, as the fact may be. Proof of adulteration or skimming may be made with such standard tests and lactometers as are used to determine the quality of milk or by chemical analysis.

Validity. The supreme court of New York has ruled that a statute which provides that milk which contains less than three percentum of fat shall be declared adulterated is unconstitutional. The ground upon which this was held was that the statute deprived the defendant of his liberty and property without due process of law, in that it barred him of the right upon the trial of the accusation against him to have the issue determined according to what might be the proof, and compelled him to submit to the statutory declaration thereof, without regard to the truth: People v. Cipperly, 37 Hun, 317. This decision was not unanimous, and on appeal was reversed by the court of appeals, without opinion, and on the grounds given by the dissenting judge of the supreme court: People v. Cipperly, 101 N. Y., 634.

A law of New Hampshire (ch. 42, laws of 1883) prohibited the sale of adulterated milk, or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, or, as pure, milk from which the cream or a part thereof has been removed. It authorized inspectors of milk to take samples and cause the same to be analyzed, and expressed that in all prosecutions under it if the milk is shown by analysis to contain more than eighty-seven per cent. of watery fluid, or less than thirteen per cent. of milk solids, it shall be deemed for the purposes of the statute to be adulterated. It was contended that the clause fixing the standard was unconstitutional. In answer the court said: "The statute tends to discourage the breeding of a certain class of cattle for the supply of the milk market. The difficulty of guarding against the adulteration of milk may have influenced the legislature in fixing a standard of richness. Practically it makes no difference whether milk is diluted after it is drawn from the cow, or whether it is made watery by giving her such food as will produce milk of an inferior quality, or whether the dilution regarded by the legislature as excessive, arises from the nature of a particular animal or a particular breed of cattle. The sale of such milk to unsuspecting consumers, for a price in excess of its value, is a fraud which the statute was designed to suppress. It is a valid exercise by the legislature of the police power for the prevention of fraud, and protection of the public health, and as such is constitutional:" State v. Campbell, 64 N. H., 402.

In Rhode Island a similar provision has been sustained against an objection to its validity on the ground that it virtually confined the testimony to the analysis of the samples taken by the inspector, which

samples were destroyed in making the analysis, so that the testimony could not be controverted. The court was of opinion "that the testimony, though it may not always be practicable to controvert it directly by another analysis, can be controverted by evidence of collateral facts going to prove that the analysis is incorrect, and therefore that the act is not unconstitutional for the reason alleged:" State v. Groves, 1 Atl. Rep., 384. Shivers v. Newton, 45 N. J. L., 469, is to

Intent immaterial. The doing of the act condemned by the law constitutes the offense, if it is silent as to the knowledge or intent of the person who is charged with violating it. People v. Kibler, 106 N. Y., 321, 12 N. E. Rep., 795.

9. Milk of diseased cows, of cows kept in an unsanitary condition or fed on slops from a distillery or a vinegar fretory.

[Section 1, chapter 313, laws of 1899.] No person by himself or agent shall offer for sale, furnish or deliver, or have in possession with the intent to sell, or offer for sale, or furnish or deliver, milk or cream drawn from sick or diseased cow or cows kept in filthy and unsanitary condition, or cows fed on refuse or slops from distilleries or vinegar factories, unless such refuse or slop be mixed with other dry sanitary grain or food to a consistency of a thick mush.

10. Foreign substance not to be added to milk or cream not pasteurized.

[Section 2, chapter 313, laws of 1899.] No person by himself or agent shall offer for sale or furnish or deliver or have in possession with the intent to sell, offer for sale, or furnish or deliver, any milk or cream having therein or containing in any amount any foreign substance or coloring matter or any chemical or preservative, whether for the purpose of increasing the quantity of milk or cream or for improving its appearance, or for preserving the condition of sweetness thereof, or for any purpose whatever,

provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the sale of pasteurized milk or cream, to which viscogen or sucrate of lime has been added solely for the purpose of restoring the viscosity, if the same be distinctly labeled in such manner as to advise the purchaser of its true character.

The foregoing section probably repeals in part sec. 4607*b*, Statutes of 1898, which reads as follows: "Any person who shall sell or offer for sale, consign or have in possession with intent to sell any milk, cream, butter, cheese or other dairy products, or who shall deliver to any creamery or cheese factory milk or cream to be manufactured into butter or cheese to which milk, cream, butter, cheese or other dairy products, boracic acid, salicylic acid or compounds containing them, or other antiseptics injurious to health have been added, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars."

11. Penalty for violating either of the two preceding sections.

[Section 3, chapter 313, laws of 1899.] Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sale of Imitation Cheese and Butter.

12. Filled cheese; oleomargarine; penalties.

[Section 4607*c* of the Statutes of 1898, as amended by chapter 151, laws of 1901.] Any person who shall by himself, his agent or servant manufacture, buy, sell, offer, ship, consign, expose or have in possession for sale, any cheese manufactured from or by the use of skim milk to which there has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk, or who shall by himself, his agent or servant manufacture, buy, sell, offer, ship, consign, expose or have in possession for sale, within this state, any skimmed-milk cheese or cheese manufactured from milk from which any of the fat originally contained therein has been removed, except such last mentioned cheese is ten inches in diameter and nine inches in height, or who shall, by himself, his agent or servant, render or manufacture, sell or solicit or accept orders for, ship, consign, offer or expose for sale or have in possession, with intent to sell, any article, product or compound made wholly or partly out of any fat, oil or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, and without the admixture or addition of any fat foreign to said milk or cream, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from such milk or cream with or without coloring matter, shall for the first offense be punished by fine of not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense, by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed sixty days nor less than ten days, or by fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprison-

ment. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, and free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter.

Origin. So much of the foregoing as relates to butter is almost an exact copy of sec. 1, ch. 5, acts of Mass., 1891. The worlds "ship, consign," "and without the admixture or addition of any fat foreign to said milk or cream," "or solicit or accept orders for," found in the section, are not in the Massachusetts act.

Validity. A state may lawfully prohibit the manufacture out of oleaginous substances, or out of any of its compounds other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream from such milk, of an article designed to take the place of butter or cheese produced from unadulterated milk: People v. Arensberg, 105 N. Y. 123; Commonwealth v. Huntley, 156 Mass. 236; State v. Marshall, 64 N. H. 549; State v. Addington, 77 Mo. 110; Butler v. Chambers, 36 Minn. 69; McAllister v. State, 72 Md. 390; Weideman v. State, 56 N. W. Rep. 688; State v. Horgan, 55 Minn. 183. It may also prohibit the manufacture or sale, or the offering for sale, of any imitation or adulterated butter or cheese, or the having of it in possession with intent to sell the same as an article of food: Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678.

Though it may be severe to punish those who unintentionally sell the article prohibited, the legislature has power to so provide in order that the much larger number may be protected: State v. Newton, 14 Atl. Rep. 604.

Such an act is not void though the oleomargarine sold was brought into the state where the sale was made from another state and was sold in the original package: Commonwealth v. Huntley, 156 Mass. 236; State v. Newton, 14 Atl. Rep. 604. The power of the state to enact such a law is not affected by the legislation of congress imposing special taxes upon manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine: Plumley v. Massachusetts, 155 U. S. 461.

The ruling of the United States supreme court. The validity of the Massachusetts statute, so far as it was affected by the clause of the federal constitution giving congress power over commerce, came before the supreme court of the United States in Plumley v. Massachusetts, 155 U. S., 461. It was there held, by a majority of the judges (three dissenting), that the federal statute imposing special taxes upon manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in oleomargarine does not restrict the power of the states over the manufacture and sale thereof within their respective limits. "The taxes prescribed by that act were

imposed for national purposes, and their imposition did not give authority to those who paid them to engage in the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in any state which lawfully forbade such manufacture or sale, or to disregard any regulation which a state might lawfully prescribe in reference to that article. . . .Nor was the act of congress relating to oleomargarine intended as a regulation of commerce among the states. Its provisions do not have special application to the transfer of oleomargarine from one state of the union to another. They relieve the manufacturer or seller, if he conforms to the regulations prescribed by congress or by the commissioner of internal revenue, under the authority conferred upon him in that regard, from penalty or punishment so far as the general government is concerned, but they do not interfere with the exercise by the states of any authority they possess of preventing deception or fraud in the sales of property within their respective limits."

The opinion of the court then proceeds to discuss the validity of the statute of Massachusetts as affected by the commerce clause of the federal constitution. "It will be observed," said Justice Harlan, "that the statute of Massachusetts which is alleged to be repugnant to" that clause "does not prohibit the manufacture or sale of all oleomargarine, but only such as is colored in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of such milk. If free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter, the right to sell it 'in a separate and distinct form, and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character,' is neither restricted nor prohibited. It appears, in this case, that oleomargarine, in its natural condition, is of a 'light yellowish color,' and that the article sold by the accused was artificially colored 'in imitation of yellow butter.' Now the real object of coloring oleomargarine so as to make it look like genuine butter is that it may appear to be what it is not, and thus induce unwary purchasers, who do not closely scrutinize the label upon the package in which it is contained, to buy it as and for butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from such milk. The suggestion that oleomargarine is artificially colored so as to render it more palatable and attractive can only mean that customers are deluded, by such coloration, into believing that they are getting genuine butter. If any one thinks that oleomargarine, not artificially colored so as to cause it to look like butter, is as palatable or wholesome for purposes of food as pure butter, he is, as already observed, at liberty under the statute of Massachusetts to manufacture it in that state or to sell it there in such manner as to inform the customer of its real character. He is only forbidden to practice, in such matters, a fraud upon the general public. The statute seeks to suppress false pretenses and to promote fair

dealing in the sale of an article of food. It compels the sale of oleomargarine for what it really is, by preventing its sale for what it is not."

After reviewing many of the cases cited by the supreme court of the United States and relied upon by counsel for the defendant to support his contention that the statute was void, the opinion uses this language: "In none of the above cases is there to be found a suggestion or intimation that the constitution of the United States took from the states the power of preventing deception and fraud in the sale, within their respective limits, of articles in whatever state manufactured, or that that instrument secured to any one the privilege of committing a wrong against society. . . . If there be any subject over which it would seem the states ought to have plenary control, and the power to legislate in respect to which it ought not to be supposed was intended to be surrendered to the general government, it is the protection of the people against fraud and deception in the sale of food products. Such legislation may, indeed, indirectly or incidentally affect trade in such products transported from one state to another state. But that circumstance does not show that laws of the character alluded to are inconsistent with the power of congress to regulate commerce among the states. For, as said by this court in Sherlock v. Alling, 93 U. S. 99, 103: 'In conferring upon congress the regulation of commerce, it was never intended to cut the states off from legislating on all subjects relating to the health, life and safety of their citizens, though the legislation might indirectly affect the commerce of the country. Legislation, in a great variety of ways, may affect commerce and persons engaged in it without constituting a regulation of it within the meaning of the constitution. . . . And it may be said generally, that the legislation of a state, not directed against commerce or any of its regulations, but relating to the rights, duties, and liabilities of citizens, and only indirectly and remotely affecting the operations of commerce, is of obligatory force upon citizens within its territorial jurisdiction, whether on land or water, or engaged in commerce, foreign or interstate, or in any other pursuits."

The opinion of the court then proceeds to point out that the case of Leisy v. Hardin, 135 U. S. 100, in which it was held that ardent spirits, distilled liquors, ale and beer, were subjects of exchange, barter and traffic, and, being articles of commerce, their sale while in the original packages in which they are carried from one state to another, could not, without the assent of congress, be forbidden by the state into which they were transported, was not conclusive of the case before it, because the articles sold in that case were what they purported to be. The opinion of the majority of the court on the Massachusetts statute

concluded thus: "We are of opinion that it is within the power of a state to exclude from its markets any compound manufactured in another state, which has been artificially colored or adulterated so as to cause it to look like an article of food in general use, and the sale of which may, by reason of such coloration or adulteration, cheat the general public into purchasing that which they may not intend to buy. The constitution of the United States does not secure to any one the privilege of defrauding the public. The deception against which the statute of Massachusetts is aimed is an offense against society; and the states are as competent to protect their people against such offenses or wrongs as they are to protect them against crimes or wrongs of more serious character. And this protection may be given without violating any right secured by the national constitution, and without infringing the authority of the general government. A state enactment forbidding the sale of deceitful imitations of articles of food in general use among the people does not abridge any privilege secured to citizens of the United States, nor, in any just sense, interfere with the freedom of commerce among the several states."

Expose for sale. Under the English statute regulating the sale of margarine it has been held that margarine kept for sale upon the counter of a shop, but behind a screen hiding it from the view of customers, is not exposed for sale (Crane v. Lawrence, 25 Queen's B. Div., 152), and that parcels of margarine placed upon a counter or shelf, in view of customers, are exposed for sale, although so wrapped in paper that the margarine cannot be seen. Wheat v. Brown, [1892] 1 Queen's B., 418.

In Massachusetts, from whence this section was borrowed (see first sentence of note), the court has said, in a case decided in 1893, that whenever goods are placed for convenient delivery upon expected sales they are put out and in one sense exposed for sale. But in our opinion, the words are not so used in the statute under consideration. The prohibited articles are designed and adapted to deceive the eye, and because their appearance is likely to induce those who see them to buy them as the genuine of butter of which they are in imitation, there is special reason for prohibiting their exposure to view. It was held that oleomargarine colored in imitation of yellow butter and kept for sale in a shop, so long as it was in a closed and covered refrigerator and could not be seen by customers, was not exposed for sale, notwithstanding there was a sign in the shop to the effect that oleomargarine was sold there. Commonwealth v. Byrnes, 158 Mass. 172.

Sale, what is. A restaurant keeper who furnishes oleomargarine to a customer, as part of a meal ordered by the latter, sells the same, notwithstanding the meal is paid for as a whole and the oleomargarine is

not eaten, but carried away. Commonwealth v. Miller, 131 Pa., 118. See note to paragraph 13.

A foreign manufacturer who puts up oleomargarine in packages evidently adapted for and intended to meet the requirements of an unlawful retail trade in another state, sending them to an agent there for sale to consumers, is not engaged in interstate commerce, but in an effort to carry on a forbidden business. Commonwealth v. Paul, 170 Pa., 284.

13. Notice of sale of imitation butter.

[Section 4607*d*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall sell or offer for sale to any person who asks, sends or inquires for butter, any oleomargarine, butterine or any similar substance made in imitation or semblance of pure butter, not made entirely from the milk of cows, with or without coloring matter, or who shall expose for sale oleomargarine, butterine, or any similar substance not marked and distinguished on the outside of each tub, package or parcel thereof by a placard with the word "oleomargarine," and not having also upon every open tub, package or parcel thereof a placard with the word "oleomargarine," such placard in each case to be printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch long, and not containing any other words thereon, or who shall sell oleomargarine, butterine or any similar substance from any dwelling, store, office or public mart, without having conspicuously posted thereon the placard or sign, in letters not less than four inches in length, "oleomargarine sold here," or "butterine sold here," which placard or sign shall be approved by the dairy and food commissioner of this state, or who shall sell or deliver from any cart, wagon or other vehicle, upon the public streets or ways, oleomargarine, butterine or any similar substance, without having on the outside of both sides of said cart, wagon or other vehicle a placard, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than three inches in length, "licensed to sell oleomargarine," or who shall furnish or cause to be furnishd in any hotel, boarding-house,

restaurant or at any lunch counter, oleomargarine, butterine or any similar substance to any guest or patron thereof, without first notifying such guest or patron that the substance so furnished is not butter, shall be punished as provided in the last preceding section.

Validity. See note to paragraph 24. It is "within the undoubted power of the legislature to prohibit the sale of substances having the semblance of butter or cheese, but not wholly made from pure cream or milk, unless each package of such substance should have printed, stamped or marked thereon, in the manner prescribed by the statute, the name of each article used in, or entering into, the composition of such substance, and this power is possessed by the legislature over the sale of articles protected by letters patent as well as of those not protected:" Palmer v. State, 39 Ohio St. 237.

Expose for sale. See note to paragraph 12.

Notice. "The provisions requiring notice are much like the corresponding clauses in ch. 412, Mass. acts, 1891, and have been held not to be in conflict with the federal statute authorizing the sale of oleomargarine: Commonwealth v. Crane, 158 Mass. 218.

Notice given by printed signs and on the bills of fare satisfies the statute; it need not be given, either orally or in writing, to each guest on every occasion when he is furnished with oleomargarine or butterine in the stead of butter: Commonwealth v. Stewart, 159 Mass. 113.

Sale by agent. The Massachusetts statute in terms provides that the penalty imposed for the sale of oleomargarine which is not labeled as it prescribes shall be imposed whether the sale is made by the vendor or his agent. It is held not to be a defense to show that the sale by the agent of an unmarked package or quantity was made through inadvertence; a guilty intent is not an element in the offense: Commonwealth v. Gray, 150 Mass. 327.

Oleomargarine. The defendant in a prosecution for selling oleomargarine from a wagon without having the placard required cannot escape liability because that sold by him is usually known as oleomargarine, looks like pure butter and is not easily distinguished therefrom, and the other kind is dishonestly and designedly made in imitation of the best pure butter. The statute applies to all kinds: Commonwealth v. Crane, 162 Mass., 506.

14. Imitation butter and cheese in state institutions.

[Section 4607*e*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall knowingly or negligently buy or procure for use as food in

any of the charitable, correctional or penal institutions of this state any butter or cheese not made wholly and directly from pure milk or cream, salt and harmless coloring matter, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ninety days nor less than ten days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Renovated Butter.

15. How marked.

[Section 1, chapter 76, laws of 1899.] No person by himself or agent shall sell, exchange or deliver, or expose for sale, or offer for sale renovated butter, or butter which has been melted and its rancidity removed or masked, and which has been regranulated, colored and prepared in imitation or in semblance of genuine creamery butter, unless the substance be marked distinctly on the outside of each and every package or parcel thereof by a label printed with the words "Renovated Butter," and without having on each and every open tub, package or parcel thereof a placard with the words "Renovated Butter," such placard or brand in each case to be printed in plain, uncondensed gothic capitals not less than one inch long, and such placard shall contain no other words thereon.

16. Penalty.

[Section 2, chapter 76, laws of 1899.] Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act [the preceding paragraph] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Fraud in Labeling Cheese.

17. Penalty for.

[Section 4438*g*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall sell, offer for sale, ship or consign cheese labeled with a false brand or label as to the quality of the article, or shall use any stencil or label furnished by the dairy and food commissioner of this state and bearing the words "Wisconsin full cream cheese," otherwise than upon the bandage on the side of full cream cheese and upon the package containing the same, shall be punished by fine of not more than fifty dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

Cleanliness of Dairy Cows and Utensils.

18. Penalty for violating law.

[Section 4607*j*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person owning or managing a dairy, the product of which is sold for family use, who shall feed his cows upon unwholesome food or keep them in unclean stables or handle the milk with unclean utensils shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Fraud in Dairy Manufactories.

19. Wrongful use of milk, etc.; fraudulent accounts.

[Section 1494*a*, Statutes of 1898.] Any butter or cheese manufacturer who shall knowingly use or allow any other person to use for the benefit of himself or any other person than he who is entitled to the benefit thereof any milk or cream from the milk brought to him, without the consent of the owner thereof, or who shall refuse or neglect to keep or cause to be kept a correct account (which shall be open to the inspection of any person furnishing milk to him) of the amount of milk daily received, or of the number of pounds of butter, and the number and aggregate weight of cheese made by him each day, or of the number of cheese cut or otherwise disposed of and the weight of each, shall for each and every offense forfeit not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to the person upon whom any such fraud has been committed and who first made complaint thereof; the remainder shall be paid to the school fund.

Adulteration of Food, Drugs, Liquors, etc.

20. Sale of unwholesome provisions.

[Section 4599, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

21. Sale of adulterated articles; definitions.

[Section 4600, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall, by himself, his servant or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person, sell, exchange, deliver or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, offer for sale or exchange any drug or article of food which is adulterated, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than four months. The term "drug," as used in this section, shall include all medicines for internal or external use, antiseptics, disinfectants and cosmetics. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Origin. This and the next paragraph are modeled after paragraphs 8805–8807, R. S. of Ohio (6th ed.), first enacted in that state in 1884.

Agent. An agent who sells for a non-resident principal is within the statute: Meyer v. State, 54 Ohio St. 242.

Pleading; ignorance. It need not be alleged that the article sold was to be used as food. Ignorance of the adulteration is not a defense: State v. Kelly, 54 Ohio St., 166.

22. Adulteration, what is.

[Section 4601, Statutes of 1898.] An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the preceding section:

1. In the case of drugs: First, if, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in the latest current edition thereof; second, if when sold under or by a name not recognized in said pharmacopœia, but which is found in the pharmacopœia of some other country, the national formulary or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in the latest current edition of such work; third, if its strength,

quality or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

2. In the case of food: First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its strength, quality or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of or sold under the name of another article; fifth, if it consists, wholly or in part, of a diseased, infected, decomposed, putrid, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous, injurious or deleterious to health, or any deleterious substance not a necessary ingredient in its manufacture; provided, that the provisions of this or the preceding section shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food if the same be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds, and from which no necessary ingredient in their preparation is eliminated.

Imitation. The sale of liquid chicory and coffee as "liquid coffee" is within the statute: State v. Dreher, 55 Ohio St., 115.

Pharmacopœia. The reference is to the edition in use when statute enacted; a higher standard required by a later edition will not render a sale unlawful: State v. Emery, 55 Ohio St., 364.

Scope of statute. Whisky, being recognized as a drug in the pharmacopœia and its strength and purity being there given, is a drug within the meaning of the statute. The law is not limited in its application to the sale of drugs by druggists and pharmacists, nor to sales for medicinal or pharmaceutical use, but extends to all persons without regard to their vocations, and makes no distinctions on account of the use intended to be made of the article: State v. Hutchinson, 56 Ohio St., 82.

"A sale of beer, as food, containing salicylic acid, without a label on the package notifying the purchaser that it contains such an ingredient,

is, when found to be poisonous or deleterious to health by its continuous or indiscriminate use as a food," an offense against the law: State v. Hutchinson, 55 Ohio St. 573.

Pleading. The proviso in the preceding paragraph applies to it and the next preceding one, and is not limited to any particular offense defined in them. Hence, a negative averment of the facts within the proviso need not be made in charging an offense; the facts may be proven under a plea of not guilty: State v. Hutchinson, 55 Ohio St. 573

23. Canned goods, labels on.

[Section 4601*a*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall, by himself, his servant or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person, pack, can or preserve fruits, vegetables or other articles of food, or sell, exchange, deliver or have in his possession with the intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange such canned articles, with the exception of goods brought from foreign countries, unless such articles be distinctly labeled with the grade or quality of the same, together with the name and address of the person, firm or corporation packing, canning or preserving the same, or the dealer who sells the same, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than four months.

Expose for sale. See note to paragraph 12.

24. Label on baking powder.

[Section 4601*b*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall, by himself, his servant or agent or by the servant or agent of any other person, make or manufacture baking powder or any mixture or compound intended for use as a baking powder, or sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his possession with the intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange such baking powder, or any mixture or compound intended for use as a baking powder, which contains alum in any form or shape, unless the pres-

ence of the same be distinctly shown by a label on the outside and face of which is printed with black ink in legible type, not smaller than brevier heavy gothic caps, the name and residence of the manufacturer and the words:

"THIS BAKING POWDER CONTAINS ALUM,"

shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Validity. A statute which provides that no person shall sell any lard or any article intended for use as lard which contains any ingredient but the pure fat of healthy swine, under any label bearing the words "refined," "pure," "family," unless every package in which the article is sold is marked "compound lard," has been sustained as valid by the supreme court of Iowa: State v. Snow, 47 N. W. Rep., 777.

In Minnesota a statute which makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture for sale within that state, or to sell or offer to do so, baking powder containing alum, unless each package thereof is labeled, "This baking powder contains alum," has been sustained: Stoltz v. Thompson, 46 N. W. Rep. 410.

Expose for sale. See note to paragraph **12.**

25. Label on poisonous medicine.

[Section 4601*c*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall, by himself, his servant or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person, sell, exchange, deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange any medicine known as patent or proprietary, or of which the formula is kept secret by the manufacturer, which contains morphine, strychnine, cocaine or poisonous or narcotic alkaloid or drug, in any quantities which the state board of health shall deem harmful to the life or health of the public, unless the presence of the same be distinctly shown by a label upon the bottle or package and upon the outer wrapper thereof, shall be punished as provided in section 4601*a*. [Paragraph 23.]

26. Sale of imitation honey.

[Section 4607*f*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall sell or offer for sale honey or any imitation of honey which

is adulterated with glucose or any other substance, without marking the package or parcel containing the same with the words "adulterated honey" in letters of not less than one-half inch length and proportionate breadth, and placing said words on the upper portion of the package or parcel containing such honey or imitation thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months nor less than ten days.

27. Sale of diseased apiary, honey therefrom or appliances used therein.

[Section 4605*a*, Statutes of 1898.] Any owner of a diseased apiary, of honey made or taken from such an apiary or appliances taken from such an apiary who shall sell, barter or give away any such apiary, honey, appliances or bees from such apiary, expose other bees to the danger of contracting such disease or refuse to allow the inspector of apiaries to inspect such apiary, honey or appliances, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than two months.

28. Sale, etc., of diseased meat; killing diseased animal, etc.

[Section 4607*g*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall sell or expose for sale, or give away for use as food, or can or pack for the purpose of transportation to and sale in any market or place any unwholesome, stale, emaciated, blown, tainted, putrid or measly meat, or the flesh of any diseased animal or of any animal not slaughtered for the purpose of food, knowing or having good reason to believe that such meat is as above described, or that such flesh is the flesh of a diseased animal or of an animal not slaughtered for such purpose, and any person or corporation owning or operating any slaughter-house or packing establish-

ment in this state who shall receive for the purpose of killing, or kill, any diseased animal, or render the carcass of any animal that shall die by disease or in consequence of exposure, or that shall not have been slaughtered for food, knowing or having good reason to believe that such animal was diseased, or had died from disease or in consequence of exposure, or had not been slaughtered for food, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months nor less than ten days, or by fine of not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, or both, and such corporation shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

29. Standard for vinegar; sale of impure.

[Section 4607*i*, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who manufactures for sale or offers or exposes for sale as cider vinegar any vinegar which is not the sole product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider, or vinegar not made exclusively of said cider, or vinegar into which foreign substances, drugs or acids have been introduced, or which contains any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, artificial coloring matter or other ingredient injurious to health, or who, by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, shall sell, exchange, deliver or have in his custody or possession with intent so to do any adulterated vinegar, or who shall label, brand or sell as cider or apple vinegar any vinegar not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, or not made exclusively from apple cider, or any vinegar which shall not have an acidity equivalent to the presence of not less than four per centum by weight of absolute acetic acid, and in addition, in the case of cider vinegar, not less than two per centum by weight of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation over boiling water at two hundred and twelve degrees fahrenheit, and any manufacturer of vinegar in this state, and any person who reduces or re-barrels vinegar therein or who

handles vinegar in quantities of one barrel or more who shall fail to stencil or otherwise mark in black figures, at least one inch in length, on the head of each barrel or package of vinegar manufactured, reduced, re-barreled, bought or sold by him, the standard strength of the vinegar contained in such barrel or package, which shall be denoted by the per centum of acetic acid therein, or who shall falsely mark such barrel or package shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars.

Coloring matter. It is competent for the legislature to make it a misdemeanor to add artificial coloring matter to vinegar, regardless of whether the matter added is injurious to the health of the consumer or not: People v. Girard, 73 Hun (N. Y.), 457.

Where, in the manufacture of vinegar, low wine, formed from fermented grain, is, previously to its acetification, passed through roasted malt, not for the purpose of adding any substantial ingredient to the vinegar, but for the purpose of giving it color as well as aroma and flavor, and without such treatment the vinegar would be colorless, the vinegar so produced contains artificial coloring matter: Weller v. State, 53 Ohio St. 77.

Stamp the strength. See note to paragraph 24.

Validity. It is provided by a Michigan law (Public Acts of 1897, No. 71), "that no person shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale, sell or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, any vinegar not in compliance with the provisions of this act. No vinegar shall be sold as apple, orchard or cider vinegar which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice, known as apple cider or vinegar not made exclusively of said apple cider or vinegar into which foreign substance, drugs or acids have been introduced, as may appear upon proper tests, and upon said tests shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent., by weight, of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water." That "all vinegar made by fermentation and oxidation without the intervention of distillation, shall be branded 'fermented vinegar,' with the name of the fruit or substance from which the same is made. And all vinegar made wholly or in part from distilled liquor shall be branded 'distilled vinegar,' and all of such distilled vinegar shall be free from coloring matter added during or after distillation, and from color other than imparted to it by distillation. And all fermented vinegar not distilled shall contain not less than one and three-fourths per cent., by weight, upon full evaporation (at the temperature of boiling water) of solids, contained in the fruit

or grain from which said vinegar is fermented, and said vinegar shall contain not less than two and a half-tenths of one per cent. ash or mineral matter, the same being the product of the material from which said vinegar is manufactured. And all vinegar shall be made wholly from the fruit or grain from which it purports to be or is represented to be made, and shall contain no foreign substance, and shall contain not less than four per cent., by weight, of absolute acetic acid."

Under that law it was held, 1. That cider vinegar must contain the required quantity of ash or mineral matter as well as the stated per cent. of cider vinegar solids. 2. That the act could not be declared void as beyond the police power of the state because it imposed an unreasonable and arbitrary test, that being a question for the legislature. 3. That it was not for the jury or the court to determine from expert chemical testimony whether the act was unreasonable. 4. That a person convicted of violating the act was not deprived of property without due process of law because he could not obtain a sample of the vinegar in question for analysis, he not being so prevented by any person connected with the prosecution, and the law not requiring that the accused be furnished with a sample. 5. That the law was violated by the sale of vinegar below the standard, though the seller was not aware of the fact that the vinegar sold was of that character: People v. Worden Grocer Co., 77 N. W. Rep. 315.

30. Sale of impure ice; notice of place where ice was cut.

[Section 4607*k*, Statutes of 1898.] No person or corporation shall sell or offer for sale or cause the same to be done within this state, for domestic, culinary or drinking purposes, any ice which contains mud, decayed vegetation, animal or foreign matter or malarial substance. Every person or corporation offering ice for sale shall have posted on his or its wagons, in a conspicuous manner, the name of the place from which the ice so offered for sale was cut, harvested or manufactured, and all persons or corporations dealing in or handling impure ice, to be used for cooling purposes only, shall have their wagon so labeled. Any person who or corporation which violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars.

31. Coloring grain.

[Section 4606, Statutes of 1898.] Any person who shall fumigate any barley, wheat or other grain by the use of sulphur or other substance, or shall in any way or by the use of any chemical, material or process affect the color or healthfulness of such grain, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such grain knowing that the same has been so fumigated or the color or the healthfulness thereof so affected shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one month or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Adulteration of Flaxseed or Linseed Oil.

32. Pure, standard of.

[Section 1, chapter 234, laws of 1899.] No person, firm, association or corporation shall manufacture for sale, offer or expose for sale in this state, any flaxseed or linseed oil for other than food purposes, unless the same answers a chemical test for purity recognized in the United States pharmacopœia, or any flaxseed or linseed oil as "boiled linseed oil" unless the same shall have been put, in its manufacture, to a temperature of two hundred and twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

33. Package containing oil to be stamped.

[Section 2, chapter 234, laws of 1899.] No person, firm, association or corporation shall at any time, personally or by clerk or agent, sell, expose or offer for sale, dispose of or attempt to dispose of, any flaxseed or linseed oil unless

so doné under the true name of such oil, and unless each tank car, tank, barrel, keg, can or other vessel containing such oil has, at such time, distinctly and durably painted, stamped, stenciled or marked thereon, in ordinary full-faced capital letters, not less than five line pica in size, the true name thereof in the words "pure linseed oil raw" or "pure linseed oil boiled," as the fact may be, and also the name and address of the manufacturer or dispenser thereof.

34. Adulteration and false stamping.

[Section 3, chapter 234, laws of 1899.] No person, firm, association or corporation shall, at any time, personally or by any clerk or agent, adulterate any "pure linseed oil raw" or "pure linseed oil boiled," by adding thereto any other oil or substance or thing whatever, for the purpose or with the intent to sell, expose or offer for sale, such mixture or compound as the pure article, nor shall any person, firm, association or corporation, personally or by any clerk or agent, paint, stamp, stencil or mark any tank car, tank, barrel, keg, can or other vessel so as to falsely represent that it contains either "pure linseed oil raw" or "pure linseed oil boiled," nor so as to falsely represent the manufacturer thereof, nor permit or suffer any such false painting, stamping, stenciling or marking.

35. Penalty for violation of law.

[Section 4, chapter 234, laws of 1899.] Any person, firm, association or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months.

36. Duty of dairy and food commissioner.

[Section 5, chapter 234, laws of 1899.] It is hereby made the duty of the dairy and food commissioner to see that

the provisions of this act are enforced, and personally or by his assistants, to inspect any flaxseed or linseed oil, made or offered for sale in this state, and any tanks, barrels, kegs, cans or other vessels containing the same in this state which he may suspect or have reason to believe, fails to comply with the provisions of this act, and to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted, any person, firm, association or corporation, whom he may suspect or have reason to believe, has violated any of the provisions of this act, which prosecution shall be conducted by the district attorney in the same manner as is now provided in case of the violation of the laws relating to the sale of impure, adulterated or counterfeit articles of food, or drink, or drug.

Regulation of Concentrated Feeding Stuffs.

37. Prosecutions for violations; notice to manufacturers, etc.

[Section 8, chapter 377, laws of 1901.] Whenever the director aforesaid becomes cognizant of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, he shall report such violations to the dairy and food commissioner, and said commissioner shall prosecute the party or parties thus reported; but it shall be the duty of said commissioner upon thus ascertaining any violation of sections two, three or four of this act, to forthwith notify the manufacturer, importer or dealer in writing and give him not less than thirty days thereafter in which to comply with the requirements of this act, but there shall be no prosecution in relation to the quality of any concentrated commercial feeding stuff if the same shall be found substantially equivalent to the certified statement named in section two of this act.

Dairy and Food Laws Enacted in 1903.

The uncontrollable delay in the date of the issuance of this biennial report affords an opportunity, which is gladly used, to publish herewith the Dairy and Food Laws enacted in 1903.

No. 122, S.] [Published March 30, 1903

CHAPTER 43.

AN ACT to prescribe the standard measures for the use of the Babcock test in determining the per cent. of butter fat in milk or cream; to prevent the sale of incorrectly marked implements for use in the said test; and to prescribe the penalty for false determination by said Babcock test or otherwise.

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

Section 1. In the use of the Babcock test, the standard milk measures or pipettes shall have a capacity of 17.6 cubic centimeters, and the standard test tubes or bottles for milk shall have a capacity of 2 cubic centimeters for each 10 per cent., marked on the necks thereof; cream shall be tested by weight and the standard unit for testing shall be 18 grams, and it is hereby made a misdemeanor to use any other standards of milk or cream measure where milk or cream is purchased by or furnished to creameries or cheese factories and where the value of said milk or cream is determined by the per cent. of butter fat contained in the same, or wherever the value of milk or cream is determined by the per cent. of butter fat obtained in the same by the Babcock test.

Section 2. Any manufacturer, merchant, dealer or agent in this state who shall offer for sale or sell a milk pipette or measure, test

tube or bottle which is not correctly marked or graduated as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 4 of this act.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner, manager, agent or any employee of a cheese factory, creamery, or condensed milk factory, to manipulate or under-read or over-read the Babcock test or any other contrivance used for determining the quality or value of milk or cream or to make any false determination by said Babcock test or otherwise.

Section 4. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days.

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

Approved March 27, 1903.

No. 129, S.] [Published April 10, 1903.

CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT to prevent the sale of unclean and unsanitary milk and the use thereof in the manufacture of food products, and to prohibit unclean and unsanitary conditions of creameries, cheese factories and milk dealers' establishments or outfits.

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

Section 1. Milk which shall be drawn from cows that are kept in barns or stables which are not well lighted and ventilated, or that are filthy from an accumulation of animal refuse or from any other cause, or from cows which are themselves in a filthy condition, and milk in or from cans or other utensils that are not kept in a clean and sanitary condition, or milk to which has been added any unclean or unsanitary foreign substance, is hereby declared to be unclean and unsanitary milk; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the sale of pasteurized milk or cream to which viscogen or sucrate of lime has been added solely for the purpose of restoring

the viscosity, if the same be distinctively labeled in such manner as to advise the purchaser of its true character.

Section 2. No person, firm or corporation, shall knowingly offer or expose for sale, or sell, or deliver for sale or consumption, or to any creamery or cheese factory or milk condensing factory, or have in his possession with intent to sell any unclean or unsanitary milk.

Section 3. No person, firm or corporation, shall knowingly manufacture for sale any article of food from unclean or unsanitary milk or from cream from the same.

Section 4. All premises and utensils employed for the manufacture or sale or offering for sale of food products from milk or cream from the same which shall not be kept in clean and good sanitary condition are hereby declared to be unclean and unsanitary. Any milk dealer or any person, firm or corporation, furnishing milk or cream to such dealer, or the employee of such milk dealer, and any person, firm or corporation or the employee of such person, firm or corporation, who operates a creamery, cheese factory or milk condensing factory, or manufactures, re-works or packs butter for sale as a food product, shall maintain his premises and utensils in a clean and sanitary condition.

Section 5. Any person, firm or corporation, who receives any milk or cream in cans, bottles or vessels, which has been transported over any railroad, or boat line, where such cans, bottles or vessels are to be returned, shall cause the said cans, bottles or vessels to be emptied before the said milk or cream contained therein shall become sour, and shall cause said cans, bottles and vessels to be immediately washed and thoroughly cleansed and aired.

Section 6. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, and, in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days.

Section 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 3, 1903.

No. 341, A.] [Published April 30, 1903.

CHAPTER 131.

AN ACT to limit the number of copies of the biennial report of the dairy and food commissioner to ten thousand, and provide for the publication of quarterly bulletins by said commissioner.

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

Section 1. In lieu of the twenty thousand copies of the biennial report of the dairy and food commissioner, as provided in section 335c, of the statutes of 1898, the number of copies of the said biennial report of the dairy and food commissioner shall be ten thousand, and the said dairy and food commissioner may also, with the consent of the governor, and in accordance with the laws regulating the printing and publication of public documents or bulletins, prepare, print and distribute to such persons as may be interested, or may apply therefor, a quarterly or semi-annual bulletin in suitable paper covers, containing results of inspections, results of analyses made by the chemist for the dairy and food commission, with popular explanations of the same, and such other information as may come to him in his official capacity, relating to the adulteration of food, drug and drink products, and of dairy products, so far as he may deem the same of benefit and advantage to the public; also a brief summary of the work done during the quarter by the commissioner and his assistants in the enforcement of the dairy and food laws of the state, but not more than ten thousand copies of each such quarterly bulletin shall be printed.

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

Approved April 28, 1903.

No. 293, A.] [Published April 30, 1903.

CHAPTER 133.

AN ACT to amend section 4601 of the statutes of 1898, relative to the adulteration of drugs and foods.

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

Section 1. Section 4601 of the statutes of 1898 is hereby amended by striking out from the second paragraph of said section the follow-

ing words: "Provided, that the provisions of this or the preceding section shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food if the same be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds and from which no necessary ingredient in their preparation is eliminated," where they are used at the end of said section and substituting therefor the following: "Provided, that articles of food which are labeled, branded or tagged in a manner showing their exact character and composition and approved by the dairy and food commissioner of the state, and not containing any poisonous or deleterious ingredient, shall not be deemed adulterated in the case of mixtures or compounds sold under their own distinct names or under coined names and which articles, if substitutes, are not in imitation of, or sold under the name of, any other article of food; and

Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods to disclose their trade formulas except so far as may be necessary to secure freedom from adulteration, imitation or fraud," so that said section, when so amended shall read as follows:

Section 4601. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the preceding section:

1. In the case of drugs: First, if, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in the latest current edition thereof; second, if, when sold under or by a name not recognized in said pharmacopoeia, but which is found in the pharmacopoeia of some other country, the national formulary or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in the latest current edition of such work; third, if its strength, quality or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

2. In the case of food: First, if any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its strength, quality or purity; second, if any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; third, if any valuable or necessary ingredient has been wholly or in part abstracted from it; fourth, if it is an imitation of, or sold under the name of, another article; fifth, if it consists, wholly or in part, of a diseased, infected, decomposed, putrid, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not; sixth, if it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; seventh, if it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous, injurious, or deleterious

to health, or any deleterious substance not a necessary ingredient in its manufacture;

Provided, THAT ARTICLES OF FOOD WHICH ARE LABELED, BRANDED OR TAGGED IN A MANNER SHOWING THEIR EXACT CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION AND APPROVED BY THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE, AND NOT CONTAINING ANY POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT, SHALL NOT BE DEEMED ADULTERATED IN THE CASE OF MIXTURES OR COMPOUNDS SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN DISTINCT NAMES OR UNDER COINED NAMES AND WHICH ARTICLES, IF SUBSTITUTES, ARE NOT IN IMITATION OF, OR SOLD UNDER, THE NAME OF ANY OTHER ARTICLE OF FOOD; AND

Provided further, THAT NOTHING IN THIS ACT SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS REQUIRING OR COMPELLING PROPRIETORS OR MANUFACTUTERS OF PROPRIETARY FOODS TO DISCLOSE THEIR TRADE FORMULAS, EXCEPT SO FAR AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO SECURE FREEDOM FROM ADULTERATION, IMITATION OR FRAUD.

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

Approved April 29, 1903.

No. 57, S.] [Published May 5, 1903.

CHAPTER 144.

AN ACT to provide an assistant chemist and additional food, milk, dairy, cheese factory and creamery inspectors for the dairy and food commission.

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

Section 1. In addition to the provisions of section 1410 of the statutes of 1898, the dairy and food commissioner may, with the advice and consent of the governor, appoint an assistant chemist for the dairy and food commission, when needed, who shall be paid not to exceed fifty dollars per month, in the same manner as the analytical chemist is paid; he may also, with such advice and consent, appoint two agents for the inspection of foods, milk dairies, cheese factories and creameries, and to assist in the work of the dairy and food commission at such times and for such periods of time as may be required in the enforcement of the dairy and food laws. The compensation of each of said agents shall be three dollars per day for each day of actual service and his expenses to be audited by the secretary of state on the presentation of accounts approved by the dairy and food commissioner. In addition to the foregoing, the dairy and food commissioner may

appoint one expert agent or more for the special inspection of cheese factories and creameries and so far as may be deemed practicable their sources of supply, for such times and periods of time as may be deemed necessary, provided that no cost for compensation or traveling expenses of said expert agents shall thereby be incurred by the dairy and food commissioner.

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

Approved May 2, 1903.

No. 330, A.]

CHAPTER 187. [Published May 9, 1903.

AN ACT to provide for the collecting of dairy statistics.

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

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the assessor of each town, village and city, at the time of making the annual assessment of property, to collect dairy statistics as follows:

Of creameries: The number, the value thereof, the number of patrons contributory, the number of cows contributory, the number of pounds of milk received, the number of pounds of butter made, the amount of money received for products sold during the preceding twelve months;

Of cheese factories: The number, the value thereof, the number of persons contributory, the number of cows contributory, the number of pounds of milk received, the number of pounds of cheese made, the amount of money received for products sold during the preceding twelve months;

Of milk condensing factories: The number, the value thereof, the number of patrons contributory, the number of cows contributory, the number of pounds of milk received, the number of pounds of condensed milk produced, the amount of money received for the products sold during the preceding twelve months;

Of butter: The number of pounds made on farms, the value thereof;

Of cheese: The number of pounds made on farms, the value thereof;

Of milk: The number of gallons sold by producers other than that furnished or sold to creameries, cheese factories or condensed milk factories.

And said assessor shall make duplicate certificates of such statistics, one of which he shall file in the office of the town, village or city clerk,

of his town, village or city as the case may be, and the other, with the clerk of his county, on or before the first day of August of the same year. The county clerk shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, forward to the secretary of state, to be kept in his office, a certificate of the aggregate number of each of said items or products in his county as ascertained and compiled from the certificates of said assessors.

Section 2. It shall be the further duty of each said assessor at the aforesaid time, to make duplicate lists comprising the name and location of each creamery, cheese factory and milk condensing factory located in his town, village or city, and the name and postoffice address of each owner or manager thereof, and the name and postoffice address of each buttermaker or cheesemaker thereof. He shall file one of said duplicate lists in the office of the town, village or city clerk of his town, village or city, as the case may be, and the other with the clerk of his county, on or before the first day of August of the same year. The county clerk shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, forward to the secretary of state, a corresponding complete list for his county as ascertained from the lists of said assessors.

For the purposes of this act, the term creamery or cheese factory, shall mean a creamery or cheese factory, in which the milk or cream from not less than three separate herds of cows, is manufactured into butter or cheese respectively.

Section 3. The secretary of state shall compile in suitable form the information by him received, as provided in the preceding sections, and certify the same to the dairy and food commissioner before the first day of September of ecah year.

Section 4. The secretary of state shall prepare and furnish to the proper officers, all blanks and instructions necessary for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

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

Approved May 9, 1903.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

PROGRESS IN DAIRYING.

In total volume of dairy products, Wisconsin holds second place among the states of the Union. Within ten years the value of the total dairy products has increased 190 per cent. Our butter ranks high largely for the reason that it is made by skilled buttermakers, only two states showing a larger percentage of the factory-made than of the farm-made product. Here the influence and the able management of the Wisconsin Dairy School is clearly shown. Wisconsin cheese owes its character largely to the favorable climatic conditions which obtain in northern Wisconsin and in the lake counties, where low and more constant temperatures prevail together with relatively high humidity. In ten years Wisconsin has passed from sixth to fourth place in volume of butter production, Iowa being first, in 1900 producing 139,022,552 pounds, and Wisconsin producing 106,552,649 pounds.

Basing an estimate upon the census for 1900, the estimated values of Wisconsin dairy products for 1902 are as follows:

Creamery butter	$14,795,000
Farm butter	8,950,000
Cheese	9,036,000
Condensed milk	347,000
By-products sold	700,000
Milk and cream consumed	8,500,000
Increase in value of stock	2,500,000
	$44,828,000

Including the value of the by-products returned to the farms and estimated at ten dollars per cow, these figures bring the total revenue from the dairy industry to at least $55,000,000.

The product of the Wisconsin cheese factories will approximate 90,360,000 pounds, and creamery butter, 74,000,000; while the butter produced upon farms, and which is not increasing in amount, may be taken at 44,750,000.

The following review of the Twelfth Census Report will show the exact status of this industry at the beginning of 1900:

*Number of dairy cows	1,032,811
Number of other cows on farms	69,094
†Number of dairy farms	25,246
Number of cows kept for milk on farms	998,397
‡Total milk produced, gallons	488,620,914
Total butter produced (farm and creamery), pounds	106,573,740
Total cheese produced, pounds	79,384,298
Total condensed milk produced, pounds	3,466,516
Total value of dairy products	$26,779,721

While the dry season of 1901, together with the low price of dairy products, checked the growth of the industry to a great extent over the greater portion of the state, the rapid advance in the northern portion more than overcame this temporary loss.

Reports from northern Wisconsin, including the counties of Polk, Barron, Clark, Lincoln and Shawano are rapidly confirming the opinions given in the extensive report made by Prof. W. A. Henry upon this region. It is to this area that we may look for future gains. Soil and climate are unsurpassed, a variety of crops grow well and from the start and dairying is bound to become the chief industry. These counties are fast being settled and the dairy cow is replacing the blackened stump upon the landscape. The settlers are mostly young men from the older states, intelligent, hardy and industrious. Modern methods are taken up at once and factory-made products, commanding higher prices are the result. These northern counties furnish assurances of the continued prosperity of the dairy industry of the state.

Factories for the utilization of casein and by-products from skim-milk are being established in many parts of the country. Casein is in much demand for paper sizing. It is also being

*Including city cows.

†25,246 farms derive 40% or more of their income from dairy products, but 156,136 farms report dairy products.

‡Including milk from city cows.

advocated as a food product in various combinations, with cocoa and starch and is made into biscuit.

Little impetus has been given to such industries in this state, largely for the reason that our farmers have intelligent ideas as to the feeding value of their skim-milk. Such factories thrive best where butter only is made and the prices paid have been about 10 cents per 100 lbs. The less skim-milk that is sold by famers at that price the wealthier they will remain.

The following is a description of the casein manufacture as conducted at Bainbridge, N. Y., (taken from Hoard's Dairyman, July 4, 1902):

"The skim-milk which comes from the lower part of the separator, is conducted to another part of the building and run into large tanks of a capacity of about 6,000 pounds each. After one of these tanks is full, the stream of milk is turned into the other, there being two of them, and coagulation of the casein is effected in the first tank while the second one is being filled with skim milk, and so on for twenty-four hours a day, alternately. After the tank is full of skim milk, a live steam pipe is turned into it and the steam is turned on. When the milk has reached a temperature of 120 degrees F., which is ascertained by the operator placing a thermometer in different portions of the tank, so as to be sure that the temperature is equalized in all parts of the tank, it is coagulated by adding one and a half or two gallons of commercial hydrochloric acid, and stirring it with a large garden rake, until the coagulation has completely taken place, which requires about ten minutes. After this it is run into a large drying tunnel with a current of air at 140 deg. F., so as to dry the material as soon as possible. In this drying operation it becomes slightly yellowish on the surface; but after this material has been powdered, which process is effected by high-speed disintegrators (such as Meade's) it is almost pure white. After being powdered, it is sent up to the Casein Company's works at the other end of the town, where it is utilized in a number of ways."

Efforts in the development of dairying in this state have been directed largely to the creameries. This is good, but does not

reach the foundation of the work. Education must begin at the farms.

Herds should be weeded out, barns should be made warm and should be well lighted and ventilated, feed adjusted for more profitable milk production, and, lastly, the milk properly drawn and cared for.

Minnesota has become pre-eminent in quality of its butter by education along this line. The Dairy Commission of Iowa devotes much time to this work and Illinois has one inspector whose sole duty it is to visit dairy farms, test milk for the farmers and instruct them in its care.

If every dairy farmer would carefully examine his herd by weighing and measuring separately each cow's milk and testing its quality with a Babcock tester, he would learn much to his profit. In some instances he would find that his favorite cows were not earning their feed and were being kept at a loss. One loss discovered will more than pay for the little and cheap apparatus needed. When a tester is once acquired, the farmer can check losses in many directions by its use. He can see what fat he loses in his skim milk and can know that he is properly paid for the milk he sells. If he makes butter at home he will soon abandon setting milk in pans to cream and will own a hand separator. These things he will do when he sees that in this way he will be money ahead.

Warm, ventilated stables and well balanced rations are necessary to large milk production. June conditions should be provided as nearly as may be done. Succulent food is necessary to retain the full flow of milk.

A careful study has demonstrated that profitable dairying in the older portions of the state, where land values are high, cannot result from grazing alone, but only by furnishing a continuous supply of succulent foods throughout the dry season of summer and far into the winter.

The silo has evolved through this need and in spite of the cost it is steadily coming and paying its way.

Green forage crops at least should be provided to follow the spring pasturage. Winter rye, corn, oats or peas may be se-

lected. The latter two may with advantage be grown together. This feeding must not be neglected until the shrinkage in milk has taken place. The flow of milk can be sustained but not brought back. Feeding should begin early and continue throughout the dry summer months. Concentrated feeds are used to best advantage only in connection with the above methods.

Good butter cannot be made from poor milk, no matter how good the butter maker.

The cattle should be kept clean by the use of suitable stalls; but when this is not done they should be cleaned and washed locally before milking. The milking should be done in a clean place as free as possible from dust and odors.

The milk should be aerated and cooled as rapidly as possible. This may be easily and cheaply done by placing the can in cold water and stirring by moving up and down a plunger made by soldering a disc of tin to a handle long enough to reach the bottom of the can.

Bitter taints will occasionally develop. Frequently these may be traced to a single cow and the bulk of the milk saved from contamination. Creamerymen should discuss these matters at meetings and the majority of patrons will see the benefits and insist that all use use care or that bad milk is refused.

WISCONSIN CHEESE INDUSTRY.

The stifling of the filled cheese industry and the progress in manufacturing has brought Wisconsin cheese on a par with the Canadian product in Great Britain. In betterment of quality and economy of manufacture much may still be accomplished.

Extensive improvements have been made by individuals in the establishment of cold storage rooms. It is to be desired that smaller factories combine for the erection of similar stations. Babcock and Russell have shown the advantages of curing at low and even temperatures. Among others may be enumerated,—uniformity of product, diminution of loss, improvement of quality and mild flavor.

Paraffin dipping has also been introduced with much success in checking shrinkage and in the prevention of mold.

American cheese of high quality has been manufactured in fancy and convenient forms in individual cases with much success.

A vast amount of work must still be done before we shall have clean cheese factories. Factory sanitation is much neglected and as long as unsanitary conditions remain, so long will there be trouble from puffy and poisonous products. Old, rotten woodwork and floors must go. Tight floors must be substituted. If wood is used the lumber must be sound and the joints leaded or painted when laid. Cement floors are comparatively cheap and have their advantages but must be above the surface and underdrained. The utensils must be thoroughy cleaned and sterilized daily with boiling water or steam.

The disposal of whey and washings is the hardest problem at factories. The most economical and satisfactory method thus far suggested is advocated by Prof. Smith of Ontario and published in the Report of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association for 1902. It consists of a small septic tank whereby most of the organic matter is destroyed through bacterial action, together with a system of subsoil drainage. This method should prove satisfactory in sandy and gravelly districts. Unless some effective method of disposing of this waste is adopted, polluted well water frequently results, and yet one of the essentials of good cheesemaking is a pure water supply.

The manufacture of Swiss, brick, Limberger and Neufchatel cheese has reached much importance. The Wisconsin Dairy School is now equipped and prepared for instruction in all these branches.

The Swiss cheese industry, which had its inception when a little colony of Swiss settled in Green County over fifty years ago, has developed until that county alone has over 243 factories and the output of 500 factories reaches 15,000,000 lbs. annually, contributing materially to the prosperity of that portion of the state.

It has been stated by good authority that Wisconsin produces

three-fifths of all the fancy cheese produced in the United States, thus leading all the other states in this product. New York is second with one-third.

NEEDS OF THE COMMISSION.

This commission was organized, through the efforts of the State Dairymen's Association and the dairy interests, in 1889, for the purpose of protecting that important industry from fraudulent competition, and to secure the delivery of unadulterated milk at the factories. The force was accordingly made sufficient to cope with the work at that time which covered only the enforcement of the dairy and vinegar laws.

Since the organization of the Commission the dairy industry has increased three-fold, reaching an annual production, including by-products, of $55,000,000, and the demands upon the department have become correspondingly large. In addition, the Commission has been charged with the enforcement of food laws covering all substances used for food or drink, the laws governing the sale of drugs, linseed oil, colored grain, impure ice, and adulterated cattle feeds.

The number of groceries in the city of Milwaukee alone is 800; the number in the state, including the general stores, is 6,000. The number of city dairies is estimated at 150. The number of retail dealers in oleomargarine approximates 800, which does not include the hotels, boarding houses and restaurants requiring inspection under the law and which it is estimated cannot be less than 4,500.

In order to properly cope with this greatly increased work, the time of at least one inspector would be occupied during the season in ferreting out the fraudulent sales of oleomargarine in hotels and restaurants and in stores where it is sold, and, during the summer months, when there is less incentive to fraud in the above direction, his time would be occupied in the inspection of the milk supplies of the various cities of the state.

If the inspection of factory milk is continued along the same lines that it has in the past, the demand is such that two men

will be constantly needed at this work. But if the inspection is to be widened in its scope, as the necessities of the case already require, so as to keep pace with the work already being done by our immediately surrounding neighbors, and with a view to protecting the public against unclean and even poisonous dairy products, then a much larger number of competent inspectors is required.

Instructors are now sent out under the auspices of the State Dairymen's Association covering work similar to the above, but educational in its scope.

It would seem that factory inspection and instruction could be with economy combined.

Thus far no action has been taken toward the enforcement of the drug laws nor the food laws with reference to beverages, liquors and confectionery. Such work as has been undertaken has been done largely through the assistance and co-operation of the Wisconsin Wholesale Grocers' Association.

The grocers of the state are fully up to the average of other merchants and citizens in morality and resent, with some degree of justice, prosecution for the sale of food products about which they have no ready way of obtaining information and against which they have not been warned.

It would seem that the most effective and rational way of enforcing the food law would be by thorough inspection of the stores, explaining to the merchants the scope of the laws and stating specifically what goods are salable and what are not, following this shortly by other visits to see that the warnings have been heeded. After such inspection and warning, prosecutions can be made in the interests of the people as a whole and without injury to any.

To accomplish this work at least four food inspectors will be needed.

The work in the chemical laboratory consists in the chemical and microscopical examination of the numerous food and dairy products, purchased by the inspectors, and in the sanitary analyses of waters demanded by the State Board of Health and local health officers. This work has increased correspondingly with

the legislation covering it and it is imperative that the laboratory equipment and force be extended to meet it. This would necessitate the expenditure of not to exceed $1,000 upon apparatus and equipment and the addition of an assistant chemist at a reasonable salary.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The following changes and additions are respectfully recommended:

1. As the food laws are stringent and merchants are held responsible for the goods they sell, the state should make reasonable efforts to warn grocers against firms offering adulterated goods for sale. The biennial report of this department is almost useless for this purpose as it reaches the merchants, if at all, long after the adulterated goods have been placed upon the market.

The most feasible method for serving these notices and keeping merchants in touch with the department has proved to be the issuance of periodical bulletins in pamphlet form. It is, therefore, recommended that the number of biennial reports be reduced from 20,000 to 10,000 copies, all of which should be bound in cloth, and that in lieu of the other 10,000 copies of the report, provision be made for the publication of quarterly bulletins for immediate distribution to the merchants of the state.

2. This department is required by law to furnish state brands or stencils to factories manufacturing full cream cheese. After furnishing such stencils, no restrictions are placed upon their use or transfer. In order that some control may be effected, and also that a correct census of the dairy industry may be kept by this department, factories and creameries should be required by law to report to this commission their names, post office addresses, capital invested, number of patrons, number of cows contributory, amount of milk received, and annual product with the cost of manufacture and gross receipts.

Such a bill was passed by the legislature of 1899, but failed to receive the endorsement of the executive.

3. When the commission was established, it was given force enough to control the sale of oleomargarine and to do the limited dairy inspection required. Since that time the dairy industry has trebled. Laws governing all food and drug products have been enacted. No corresponding provision has been made for their enforcement. Thorough and frequent inspection of groceries, general stores and dairies is imperative if these laws are to be effective. If this work is to be placed upon a par with that carried on in neighboring states, the department should have at least five food inspectors and the chemist should have a competent assistant.

This appeal cannot be disregarded without a continued neglect of work that should properly be done by the department.

4. Attention was called in the last report of Commissioner Adams to a serious defect in the wording of the general food law. He says: "The pure food law of the state, after defining the word food as used in the act prohibiting adulteration, with a series of particulars determining of what adulteration shall consist, makes an exception to the law in the following proviso: 'Provided that the provisions of this or the preceding section shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food if the same be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds and from which no necessary ingredient in their preparation has been eliminated.' The question is constantly recurring, 'What is recognized as an ordinary article of food?'" If a commonly adulterated food is an ordinary article of food, this clause practically nullifies the law prohibiting adulteration.

The law in reference to this proviso should be amended as follows: Provided that articles of food which are labeled, branded or tagged in a manner showing their exact character and composition and approved by the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the state, and not containing any poisonous or deleterious ingredients, shall not be deemed adulterated in the case of mixtures or compounds sold under their own distinct names or under coined names, and which articles, if substitutes, are not

in imitation of or sold under the name of any other article of food, and provided further that nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as may be necessary to secure freedom from adulteration, imitation or fraud.

PURE FOOD LAWS.

H. C. ADAMS, Commissioner.
(Resigned May 1, 1902.)

NEARLY EVERY ARTICLE OF FOOD ADULTERATED.

Men cannot be made honest by law, but law can make dishonesty pay a penalty when it steals the livery of honest products to serve a dishonest purpose. In every civilized land, and in a few where civilization is not as radiant as in our own, fierce competition and unbridled greed have undertaken to profit by the adulteration of nearly every article of food used by the human family. As in every other department of human effort, there has been wonderful progress during the last half century. The clumsy wooden nutmeg of Connecticut, that even a policeman might detect, has given way to artificial eggs which no hen would recognize, and to artificial butter that never knew milk. The universal demand for cheap things brings a supply. Wheat flour is adulterated with corn flour; buckwheat with wheat middlings. Vermont maple syrup is made that never saw Vermont, and is made from the sap of trees that grow in the heart of Chicago. Glucose has dethroned cane syrup. Cider vinegar is distilled from grain. A good portion of the strained honey of commerce never produced any strain upon the bees. Milk is robbed of its cream, filled with lard and sent all over the world to ruin the reputation of American cheese. Borax and formal dehyde go into milk to kill babies and weaken invalids. Oysters are partially embalmed with chemicals. Lemon extracts are made without lemon oil and vanilla extracts without vanilla. The hogs of the North compete with the cheap cotton-seed oil of

the South and mix in the same tub under the banner of lard. Artificial smoke is made for hams out of poisonous drugs. Jellies colored in imitation of the natural fruits and sold as fruit jellies flood the market, although they are almost as destitute of fruit juice as a bar of pig iron. The embalmed beef business has been exaggerated, but we do not need any either for soldiers or civilians. Canned fruit is preserved with antiseptics which delay the digestive processes. Baking powders under misleading names crowd the markets. Spices enriched with pepper hulls and ground cocoanut shells are manufactured and sold by the ton. The close partnership which has existed for so many years between coffee and chicory does a thriving business in many states under the firm name of coffee. Cheapness is secured by these adulterations and false labeling, but the people are defrauded.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

In round numbers there are 15,000,000 families in the United States. The annual grocery bill of each family is at least $130. This would make the total annual expenditure of the people of this country for food products, exclusive of meats, $1,950,000,000. The August issue of the British Food Journal contains an article upon 'Statistics of Food Adulteration,' by Cecil H. Cribb, B. S. F. I. C., in which authorities are quoted showing that the United Kingdom consumes annually $800,000,000 worth of food products, exclusive of meat and sugar. The population of the United States is nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland and the fact is recognized by all statisticians that our people pay more per capita for food than those of any other nation. The estimate made of the value of food products consumed here is certainly less than the correct amount. If the value of the food annually consumed approaches $2,000,000,000 in amount the people of this country spend at least $300,000,000 for food products that are mixed with cheap or injurious adulterants or sold under misleading names.

The food question is a serious one. It is important to every man, woman and child in the land. It concerns the public health. It touches the public pocket. Pure food laws are designed for the protection of both. Their necessity has been recognized by every European government, with England leading in 1875. Every American state has pure food laws except Wyoming and Arizona. These laws are not class legislation, as their enemies contend. They are primarily for the benefit of consumers, who include all classes. Incidentally they help the producers of honest articles of food. Beyond question they are oppressive to men who try to get something for nothing and whose love for a dollar is greater than their regard for the public heatlh. It is not fiction that unhealthy adulterants are used in many food products. Under the labels of "Freezine," "Preservaline," "Liquid Sweet," "Liquid Smoke," "Rosaline," and other fanciful names, they are manufactured by hundreds of tons, placed in every market in the United States, shipped to foreign countries in immense quantities and advertised with a skill and effectiveness that compels public attention. One firm in New York, with a branch in Chicago, sent to Australia during the last year 150 tons of preservaline, a large portion of which was used in the butter which that country shipped to England. These mixtures are antiseptics and contain boracic acid, formaldehyde and sulphide of soda. They are used to preserve milk, cream, butter, oysters, fish, canned goods and meat. They are of a poisonous character, and their introduction into a food delays or stops the digestive process. France prohibits the use of these preservatives in all domestic wines, except those exported. Germany has the same regulation of the manufacture of beer. England prohibits the use of deleterious antiseptics.

DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In 1895 the French government submitted to the Academy of Medicine an inquiry about the use of salicylic acid in food. A thorough investigation was made and a report submitted which concluded as follows:

1. It is estimated by medical observation that small doses of salicylic acid repeated daily for long periods of time are able to cause notable disturbances of health, in the case of certain impressionable persons, and in the case of those whose kidneys or digestive tract are not in perfect order.

2. Therefore, the addition of salicylic acid or its derivatives, even in the most minute amounts, to foods, solids or liquids, should not be authorized.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, condemns the use of preservatives in food. Every aggressive dairy commissioner in the United States occupies the same position. Dr. A. B. Prescott and Prof. O. C. Vaughn, directors of the laboratory of hygiene, University of Michigan, testified before Senator Mason's committee in Chicago that preservatives containing boracic acid and formaldehyde were distinctly dangerous to the public health when used in food products. Dr. Morrison, health commissioner of Indianapolis, recently made ninety tests of the effect of preservatives upon the digestive process. He found that it interfered seriously with animal digestion, and that when introduced into an artificial digestive ferment, it retarded the process of digestion from one to two hours.

Healthy people can stand considerable poison and survive the consumption of indigestible food, but babies and invalids, of which we have several millions in this country, who are quite dear to us, should be protected by stringent laws from the dangerous greed of men who are willing to trifle with human life in order to make money. Recently, in a Wisconsin city, an infant was treated for six weeks by a skilled physician, who was puzzled by an obscure malady. Finally he caused a test to be made of the cow's milk used by the child. It was found to contain boracic acid. The milk was changed and the child recovered, although it had been at the point of death.

Dr. S. M. Babcock, of Wisconsin university, the famous originator of the Babcock test for milk, whose reputation as a chemist reaches beyond the limits of the United States, is unqualified in his condemnation of the food preservatives upon

the market. Gov. W. D. Hoard, the president of this congress, who for years has occupied the highest place among the dairy authorities of the world, has vigorously and effectively defended the laws which prohibit their use. They are not necessary in clean, honest business. No other kind of business is entitled to the protection of law. Preservatives put a premium upon uncleanliness and carelessness. There is serious need of legislation to prohibit their use. They are prohibited by specific acts in Wisconsin, Connecticut, Ohio, Massachusetts and New York.

THE FARMER AND THE GREAT INFLUENCE.

The force which has been behind most of the pure food legislation of the United States for the last fifteen years has been the farmer. Since he engaged in the battle for honest food products most of our pure food legislation has been enacted, The dairy commissions of the several states have been brought into life because the farmers demanded not only laws, but the machinery to enforce them. When the American farmer is roused he keeps everybody busy. He may be childish sometimes, but nobody accuses him of being weak when he stirs his class to action in a movement that is right. The American farmer can get along without flattery. He ought not to get along without justice. He sometimes nods and sleeps over public questions, but when he goes at it in earnest, to take a hand in their settlement, political rings are broken, unwise political bosses go up in the air, golden collars become a rope of sand, and popular judgment is crystallized into law. Farmers in different sections of the country may have temporary aberration of mind and take up fads exploited by agricultural demagogues that are prejudicial to the public good. They may sometimes be led into unreasonable denunciation of wealth, of political parties, of courts and of other classes, but the great bulk of farm judgment today is stronger and better than it ever was, because it is more intelligent. It can be relied upon if it can be secured. The farmers besieged congress and fairly

compelled that body to pass the oleomargarine law of 1886. It was charged then, as it is now, that that act was class legislation. It was an act to prevent the destruction of the great butter industry of this country by a business which depends for its success upon deceiving the public. If that act had been class legislation, would not the oleomargarine interest which was aggrieved by it have used the money, of which it had an ample supply, to secure legal talent which would have compelled a favorable decision from the courts, if it had a good case?

OLEOMARGARINE, ITS DECEIT AND ITS RIGHTS.

Oleomargarine laws have been upheld by the courts, not because they help farmers, but because they prohibit the delivery to a man who buys and pays for butter of something which is not butter. The dairy industry of the United States is of sufficient importance to be gracefully accorded any benefits which may come from the prohibition or limitation of a fraud in trade.

The butter product of this country has an estimated annual value of $300,000,000. All of the silver, gold and iron products of the country for two years could be bought with the product of the churn for a single year. Not only that, but the cow leaves behind her farms which are richer in fertility, and farmers richer in the knowledge which the mysteries of her life and product compel. The dairy industry of this country has renovated hundreds of thousands of farms and hundreds of thousands of farmers. It has revolutionized the agriculture of my own State, as it has Iowa, and as it will Minnesota, Illinois and Michigan. It is the enemy of farm mortgages, the friend of the merchant, manufacturer and men of all classes, except those who imitate the product and claim a God-given right to copy the form of that product and steal its color. Only the limitations of State and Federal constitutions should restrict the laws that hamper the traffic in counterfeit butter.

Oleomargarine has its rights. It has a right to be composed of lard, beef fat and cotton seed oil. It has a right to be sold

under its own name and color, if not injurious to the public health. It has a right to be manufactured at a cost of 8 cents per pound and retailed for 20 cents per pound, but it has no right to crawl into markets in the clothing of a more costly product. The law of 1886 taxed oleomargarine 2 cents per pound. It should have been taxed 10 cents per pound. The small tax was accepted because the act provided for the branding of packages and thus guaranteed to first purchasers a knowledge of what they bought. No matter what is claimed by the friends or enemies of the oleomargarine interest, this tax has greatly restricted the oleomargarine output. Eighty-seven million pounds were manufactured last year. Untrammeled by Federal law, the product would have been five times that amount. But the law has been ineffective in this: the patron of the restaurants, boarding houses and hotels where oleomargarine is used cannot be informed as to what he is getting by labels upon original packages. He calls for butter and gets a cheap counterfeit. While stamped by the government, the actual consumer is deceived. The simple fact is that the great bulk of the oleomargarine product is eaten as and for butter.

BUTTER MAY BE POOR, BUT IT IS HONEST.

It is said that good oleomargarine is better than poor butter. This is not disputed. But poor butter does not fool anybody. It may be poor and not very respectable, but it is honest. It advertises its own deplorable condition. It may look weak, but even to the delicate senses of an oleomargarine advocate its divorcement from the breath of new-mown hay and the scent of clover blossoms is most complete.

It is charged that the farmers of the country are leagued together to prevent poor men from getting cheap substitutes for butter. Poor men do not charge this, but the impassioned lawyers of the oleomargarine manufacturers do in their appeals to State and National legislatures. Farmers have not been very conspicuous in schemes to injure poor men. Most of them at one time or another have occupied positions in that

class. Many of the gentlemen who run counterfeit butter factories are undoubtedly charitable and take genuine pleasure in relieving human want. Their distress about the impoverishment of the laboring classes through the purchase of genuine butter may be sincere. Two things they may not know. One is that the man who eats oleomargarine pays nearly or quite a butter price for it, and the other is that a poor man, above all others, having but little and buying but little, wants that little good.

An effort has been made to array the dairymen of the country in opposition to the stockmen upon this question. In this all questions of public policy are left out and only class interests considered. Accepting this basis of argument, of what avail will it be to the stockmen to have oleomargarine sold unrestricted, dairymen driven out of business by tens of thousands, and these thousands of energetic men with their millions of capital employed in the stock business, increasing the supply of cattle, hogs and sheep and thereby diminishing the price? Whatever strikes an unwarranted blow at one legitimate farm interest hurts all. Farmers should stand together in defense of oleomargarine legislation, first, because they should be good citizens and loyal supporters of laws to prevent dishonesty in trade; and, second, because the oleomargarine industry as conducted is a serious menace to the agricultural interest.

NO ONE HAS A RIGHT TO DEFRAUD.

The necessity of pure food legislation, as applied to oleomargarine, is recognized by thirty-two States which have prohibited the manufacture and sale of that article when colored in imitation of yellow butter. Massachusetts has furnished the model for these laws. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared them to be constitutional. In that decision the following opinion is rendered:

We are of the opinion that it is within the power of a State to exclude from its markets any compound manufactured in

another State, which has been artificially colored or adulterated so as to cause it to look like an article of food in general use, and the sale of which may, by reason of such coloration or adulteration, cheat the general public into purchasing that which they may not intend to buy. The Constitution of the United States does not secure to anyone the privilege of defrauding the public. The deception against which the statute of Massachusetts is aimed is an offense against society; and the States are as competent to protect their people against such offenses or wrongs as they are to protect them against the crimes or wrongs of more serious character. And this protection may be given without violating any right secured by the National Constitution, and without infringing the authority of the general government. A State enactment forbidding the sale of deceitful imitations of articles of food in general use among the people does not abridge any privilege secured to citizens of the United States, nor, in any sense, interfere with the freedom of commerce among the several States.

This judgment seems to be unassailable. It includes Judge Harlan's famous statement that the Constitution of the United States does not secure to anyone the privilege of defrauding the public. Every defender of organized iniquity, when hurt by State legislation, gets noisy about the rights guaranteed him by the National Constitution. When afflicted by Federal law he becomes a violent advocate of the State rights guaranteed by that same Constitution. Judge Harlan, in one sentence, clears an atmosphere befogged with sophistry, with special pleading, with glib talk masquerading in the forms of constitutional argument and the bitter wailings of men claiming in fact that one of the inalienable rights of an American citizen is the right to defraud another American citizen.

Pennsylvania prohibited without qualification the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. New Hampshire required that it be colored pink. The Supreme Court of the United States declared both laws unconstitutional. The decision was well grounded if the question of wholesomeness was not entertained. If the use of oleomargarine is not inimical to the public health,

its sale should not be restricted in the markets, if sold under its own name and color, any more than the sale of jackknives or Derby hats. Oleomargarine legislation must be upon reasonable lines. Unfair laws to protect farm interests are worse than no laws. They alienate men who think, and the farmers will never be so strong that they can afford to antagonize sound public judgment.

The wholesomeness of oleomargarine is a disputed question. In foreign hospitals its use is prohibited. Hygienic authorities declare it to be less digestible than butter. Samples have been analyzed by the chemist of the Agricultural department of New York which contained from 5 to 12 per cent. of paraffine. This is considered an absolutely indigestible substance. The patents obtained for oleomargarine compounds show them to contain poisonous chemicals. However, it is possible to make oleomargarine which is simply less digestible than butter because it is composed of animal fats melting at a higher temperature than butter and having an inferior flavor. Prosecutions can be had under the general Pure Food laws of the States if oleomargarine is so made that it is regarded as unwholesome.

FILLLED CHEESE ABOMINATION.

Pure food legislation has greatly restricted the manufacture and sale of that abomination of the markets known as filled cheese. Skim milk and lard form the bulk of this compound. It has inferior flavor and poor keeping qualities. Its manufacture and exportation nearly ruined our foreign cheese trade. In 1892 there were nearly 200 factories making it in Wisconsin. The legislature of 1895 prohibited its manufacture and sale. There is not a factory of this class in Wisconsin to-day and there has not been for two years. The makers of honest cheese in our State, relieved from the competition of fraud, recovered their courage and are recovering their domestic trade. It takes time to restore our reputation abroad. Canada clubbed filled cheese out of her borders earlier than we and usurped our place in European markets. She is improving and devel-

oping her cheese industry with marvelous rapidity. The Canadian government inspects her factories and takes up questions of cheap and safe transportation. Her people are not afflicted with the fear of the ghosts of paternalism. They believe it to be a province of government to develop the material resources of a country, even through benefits to a particular class of people and through the medium of administrative acts that might cause haggling in supreme courts. The act of Congress which placed an internal revenue tax upon filled cheese of one-half of a cent per pound, has been of great value to our cheese industry. Its purpose is partly defeated in shipments abroad, because stamps are not removed. But it was noticed to the world that this government wants its food products sold upon their merits and under their own names. It has placed a burden upon the filled cheese industry that has driven a majority of factories out of the business.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAWS NEEDED.

Pure food legislation should be both State and National. State legislation has been generally sustained by the courts and has been effective. We need a comprehensive national Pure Food law. The Senate of the United States has recognized this necessity and appointed a special committee on investigation, of which Senator William E. Mason of Illinois is chairman. This committee has held a number of sessions in Chicago and is collecting a mass of valuable testimony. The result of the work of this committee will undoubtedly be the introduction into Congress of a bill to prevent food adulteration. It will be argued, as it always has been when this subject has engaged the attention of Congress, that the Federal government has no authority to regulate the traffic in food products; that the States alone can exercise police powers; that when Congress has interfered to require that counterfeit food products should be labeled, it has done so through an exercise of its taxing powers, and that only in this way can its authority be exercised. If this proposition is correct, a national Pure Food law would

be worthless. Is it correct? The Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate commerce between the States. It reserves to the States, in the ninth constitutional amendment, all powers not granted to the general government. But the power to regulate interstate commerce has been explicitly granted to Congress. It is exercised over railroads and in quarantine regulations. No other authority can exercise that power completely. Its power over articles of interstate commerce is as clearly granted as over the postal service, which it controls without question. It exercises police power by prohibiting the transmission through the mails of mail matter designed to corrupt or defraud the public. Has it not an equal right under the Constitution to prohibit the transportation from one State to another of articles injurious to the public health, and determine what shall be required of manufacturers and dealers who send food products from State to State that are redolent with fraud?

BETTER STANDING IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

A national Pure Food law would supplement the State laws and give the food products of this country better standing in foreign markets. It would aid the States which have, by stringent laws, stopped the manufacture of adulterants within their borders by stopping the flood of counterfeit foods that pour into their markets from other States. It may be urged that such a law would make superfluous the dairy and food commissions of the States. If this should prove true, it would conclusively demonstrate the merits of the law. The dairy and food commissions have been organized, not to create offices, but to stop deception and fraud. When deception and fraud in the manufacture and sale of food products shall have been stopped we can afford to pronounce a benediction upon the dairy and food commissions and rejoice in the reign of honesty in trade. But a Federal law, valuable as it would be, leaves a broad field for State legislation. The domestic trade in food products of the several States is enormous. As long as many

men are smart and some men dishonest the food of the people will be mixed, colored, coated, polished and poisoned, and watchful State care will be needed to limit the evil.

This question of the character of the food supply of 75,000,000 of people is not one to be settled by doctrinaires or hair-splitting constitutional lawyers. It will not be settled by all the money and all the brains that are at the command of the manufacturers of counterfeit products. It will not be settled by ridicule, abuse or misrepresentation of the men who till the farms of the nation and produce most of its food. It will not be settled by court decisions that in effect deny the statement of Judge Harlan, that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to no man the right to perpetrate a fraud. It will not be settled by the pleading of any class for the privilege of plundering somebody. It will not be settled by chemists and experts hired to give opinions. It will not be settled by legislators who do not care for the public good and who do not fear public judgment. It will be settled, as it is being settled, by the voice of the consumers of food products, demanding laws which compel these products, if sold, to be honest and healthful, and by the American farmer claiming the right of way for the honest products of honest labor.

OLEOMARGARINE.

J. Q. EMERY, Commissioner.

February, 1903.

The manufacture or sale of oleomargarine "free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter" is not prohibited by the laws of Wisconsin; but the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine "which shall be in imitation of yellow butter" is absolutely prohibited by the Wisconsin statutes. Freed from all circumlocution and mystification, the above is a plain statement of the facts as they exist in Wisconsin. Nor are the laws of this state on this subject anomalous. Thirty-two states of the union have oleomargarine laws like those of Wisconsin—laws which prohibit the sale of oleomargarine that is in imitation of yellow butter. The oleomargarine laws, like other Pure Food laws, seek to relieve the producers of an honest product from fraudulent competition and prevent the imposition upon the consumers of a fraudulent article.

Speaking of the purpose of the Massachusetts oleomargarine law, and of which the Wisconsin statute is an exact copy, the United States Supreme Court, in Plumley vs. Mass., 155 U. S., 461, states:

> "The statutes seek to suppress false pretenses and to promote fair dealing in the sale of an article of food. It compels the sale of oleomargarine for what it really is, by preventing its sale for what it is not."

Legitimate substitutes for genuine food articles have their place. But it is equally true that a legitimate food substitute

should not be an imitation of the genuine article. Oleomargarine "which shall be in imitation of yellow butter" is illegitimate as a food substitute. This view is clearly sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court in the decision of the case of Plumley vs. Mass. That decision contains the following plain language:

> "Now, the real object of coloring oleomargarine so as to make it look like genuine butter is that it may appear to be what it is not, and thus induce unwary purchasers who do not closely scrutinize the label upon the package in which it is contained, to buy it as and for butter produced from unadulterated milk or cream from such milk."

Recently, this Commission has found it necessary to use to the utmost extent, its entire available force to prevent the unlawful sale of oleomargarine in Wisconsin. Agents of some of the manufacturers of oleomargarine have been extremely energetic in efforts to delude dealers in Wisconsin into the belief, that by securing a U. S. license for which they are required to pay only $6, they are thereby protected against the Wisconsin statute that expressly prohibits the sale of oleomargarine "which shall be in imitation of yellow butter" and which provides that only oleomargarine "free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter" may be lawfully sold.

The following paragraph copied from a letter received from one of the oleomargarine manufacturing firms, in acknowledging receipt of a letter from a Wisconsin dealer ordering goods strictly lawful in Wisconsin, exhibits the spirit and purpose of some of the oleomargarine manufacturers:

> "We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor under date of . . . ., in which you order 5 cases of 2-pound rolls and caution us against shipping you goods, the sale of which would in any way conflict with the state laws of Wisconsin. In reply, permit us to say that this order will be filled with our . . . . . grade of goods, and while it

carries a high shade of yellow, yet the color is in no way produced by artificial means. In our opinion the sale of these goods does not conflict with the butterine law of your state, and should the food inspector attempt to make a case against you for an alleged violation, kindly advise us, and we will defend same for you."

These agents and some of the manufacturers who have conducted correspondence with the Commission have assumed an innocent ignorance of the provisions of Wisconsin statutes, and have blandly plead that their products complied strictly with the provisions of the United States laws and the rulings thereon by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The dissembling course with which some of these people have conducted their unlawful business has furnished an extreme exhibition of impudent effrontery to the intelligence and law-abiding spirit of the dealers and citizens of this state. The United States oleomargarine law, approved May 9, 1902, under which every oleomargarine manufacturer must conduct his business, explicitly states in its title and includes in its provisions, that oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products are subject to the laws of any state or territory or the District of Columbia into which they are transported. The following is quoted from that act:

United States Oleomargarine Law.

"Act of August 2, 1886, as amended by acts of October 1, 1890, and May 9, 1902, to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of any state or territory, or the District of Columbia, into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine, and to impose a tax, provide for the inspection, and regulate the manufacture and sale of certain dairy products, and to amend an act entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-

sembled, That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation, process, renovated, or adulterated butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory or the District of Columbia, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such state or territory or the District of Columbia, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory or the District of Columbia, enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such state or territory or the District of Columbia, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

Moreover, the United States Supreme Court, in Plumley vs. Mass., 155 U. S., 461, by Justice Harlan, first quoting Section 3243 of the Revised Statutes of U. S. in these words:

"The payment of any tax imposed by the Internal revenue laws for carrying on any trade or business shall not be held to exempt any person, from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any state for carrying on the same within such state or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such trade or business contrary to the laws of such state," said:

"It is manifest that this section was incorporated into the act of August 2, 1886, to make it clear that congress had no purpose to restrict the power of the states over the subject of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine within their respective limits." * * * *

The provisions of the act "relieve the manufacturer or seller, if he conforms to the regulations prescribed

> by congress or by the commissioner of internal revenue under the authority conferred upon him in that regard, from penalty or punishment so far as the general government is concerned, but they do not interfere with the exercise by the states of any authority they possess of preventing deception or fraud in the sales of property within their respective limits."

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that the efforts of some of the agents of certain manufacturers to ignore the unmistakable provisions of Wisconsin law and delude dealers into the belief that the sale is lawful in Wisconsin of oleomargarine not "free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter," must be regarded as wholly disingenuous.

As to the liability of dealers, it may be said that the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, Vol. 4, p. 689, states:

> "It is a well established principle of law that ignorance of fact is no defense where the statute makes the offense indictable irrespective of guilty knowledge, and this principle has been sustained by the supreme court of Wisconsin."

It should be said in behalf of the Wisconsin dealers, that when, through the efforts of this commission, they have been made acquainted with the provisions of law and the rulings of the commissioner thereon, they have as a rule and with few exceptions, shown a willingness and readiness to conduct their business within the limitations of the laws of the state.

Where violations of the law continue, prosecutions must be instituted against the offenders to the full extent of the authority and force of this commission.

THE WISCONSIN DAIRY SCHOOL AND ITS WORK.

By W. A. Henry,

Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College instituted the first dairy school in America. The first class of two students met in a little frame building at the university farm in January, 1890. The next year there were seventy students enrolled, and the legislature then in session, seeing our crowded condition, gave the means with which we erected Hiram Smith Hall, the present dairy building. The reason for the rapid expansion from two students to seventy the next year was the discovery or invention of the Babcock Milk Test, which greatly increased the interest of dairymen, and especially buttermakers, in their vocation. At the time the test was brought out, co-operative or associated buttermaking was in a bad way. Farmers who take their milk to a cheese factory can pool it by weight with some small measure of justice to each patron, although such a system is far from what it should be. To pool milk by weight for buttermaking purposes is practically out of the question. The centrifugal cream separator then coming into use was all right for separating the fat from large quantities of milk, and made that end of the proposition a simple one, but there was no way before the Babcock test came out of accurately and quickly determining how much fat there was in each patron's milk or telling when the separator was doing its work properly. In pooling milk by weight alone for buttermaking pur-

poses, sharp practices soon came into vogue. Some men deliberately watered their milk, others skimmed it. Still others bought cows which gave large quantities of low grade milk as to fat. The honest patrons and those having cows giving rich milk, were quitting the factories and going back to private dairying. When Dr. Babcock of this Station gave to the world, without patent, the fat test which bears his name, he did for dairying in a way what the telegraph has been to the railroads and to business generally.

Hiram Smith Hall was named for that veteran dairyman who for twelve years served on the Board of Regents and worked in season and out of season for the advancement of dairying, and toward the close of his useful career he urged the starting of a dairy school. Back of the dairy school and back of Hiram Smith was the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, that powerful organization of unselfish men who have done so much for dairying in this commonwealth.

As now organized, the Wisconsin Dairy School offers a winter course to buttermakers and cheesemakers lasting twelve weeks. Each student must before entering the school have worked at least four months in a creamery or cheese factory. During this time he will learn much concerning factory operations and familiarize himself with dairy methods in general, with tools, apparatus, etc. The young man who has wisely used his time in the creamery or cheese factory, when he reaches the school is in position to make the most of the opportunities offered him there. The Dairy School was built to accommodate one hundred pupils, but, by crowding, from 120 to 130 have attended each year for several years past.

The order of the day is as follows: At eight o'clock in the morning the students assemble for a lecture, which lasts from eight o'clock to eight-fifty. By nine o'clock the class has separated to its four divisions: the first section, numbering one-fourth of the students, repairs to the cheese room for instruction in the making of cheese; section II goes to the creamery for instruction in buttermaking; section III repairs to the laboratory on the third floor for work in milk testing, while

section IV passes to an adjoining building where instruction is given in the care and management of boilers, the steam engine, also in pipe-cutting, pipe-fitting, soldering, and belt lacing. About thirty students work in each section. The work continues until twelve o'clock. The cheesemaking naturally goes on longer. In the afternoon students return for instruction in the making of starters for the creamery and cheese factory, for additional work with engines, etc.

To gain some idea of the facilities and equipment of the school, let it be said that the dairy building, Hiram Smith Hall, represents a total outlay of about $45,000 for the structure proper, while the machinery and apparatus used for the instruction of the students is worth over $12,000 additional. Three million pounds of milk are yearly manufactured into butter, cheese, pasteurized cream and pasteurized milk. Last year the products from the Dairy School sold for about $39,000. Butter made at the creamery is sold at Madison, Chicago and other cities. Pasteurized cream is sold in Madison, and shipped daily to Milwaukee and Chicago. The following varieties of cheese are made at the Dairy School: Cheddar, Swiss, Brick, Limburger, Edam and Gouda.

Not only has the Wisconsin Dairy School given to the world the Babcock Milk Test, but it also brought out the Wisconsin Curd Test, a method of determining and locating the bad milk. With this test the cheesemaker and buttermaker can quickly and accurately find which patron is turning in poor milk if he has trouble in that direction. When the operator has located the farm that furnishes the poor milk, he can visit it and with the curd test find out which cow is producing the bad milk, if the trouble is due to a single cow, as it sometimes is. The Babcock Milk Test has been proven to be worth not less than $800,000 annually to the dairymen of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Curd Test is easily worth all that the College of Agriculture costs the commonwealth.

Nor are these discoveries and inventions all that the Dairy School has given our people. Recently a series of discoveries has been made in regard to cheese ripening, which has event-

uated in what is known as "the cold-curing of cheese." It has been found that it is best to cure cheese at low temperatures,—so low that when the method was first broached to old cheese-makers and cheese authorities, we were told that such a thing was impossible, that cheese cured in the cold would be bitter and worthless. Tests repeatedly made show that such is not the case, but that cold-cured cheese shrink less and are of finer quality than those cured at the ordinary temperature. By adopting the cold-curing system, the methods of handling cheese will be greatly modified. In building cheese factories there is no need of providing a curing room. All that is needed is to build a place where the milk can be worked into cheese. The green cheese as soon as made are shipped to central storage houses where they are handled by experts and cured at low temperatures. Under this system, because there is no curing room needed, many hundreds of dollars can be saved in the construction of each cheese factory, and the cheesemaker, heretofore always overworked and usually in trouble because of the difficulties of properly curing his cheese, will be relieved of that onerous part of his duties and can give more time and closer attention to securing good pure milk and to the processes of manufacture. Shipped to a central point, trained men will there handle the cheese in the best possible manner and the cheese can be held until they pass out for direct consumption.

The Wisconsin Dairy School has turned out in all 1,406 trained butter- and cheese-makers, and the work still goes on. Applicants are already registering for the next class. Women are admitted on the same terms as men, and each class has some women in it learning the trade. Those wishing information concerning the school should apply to Prof. E. H. Farrington, Madison, Wis., asking for an illustrated circular, which will give a detailed account of the course and other information.

But the Dairy School does still more than already recounted. Each winter it teaches farm dairying to about 180 young men and young women pursuing the Short Course in Agriculture. These are taught butter-making as it is practiced on the farm. During the past term farm students have been operating eight-

een different kinds of hand cream separators and many kinds of churns. Thus each pupil becomes familiar with the latest kinds of farm-dairy machinery. Persons wishing information concerning this and other lines of instruction covered by the Short Course should address R. A. Moore, Madison, Wis., calling for the illustrated circular on the Short Course in Agriculture.

Wisconsin may well be proud of her advancement in dairying. First of all, and oldest, comes the Dairymen's Association, founded thirty-one years ago by a little band of far-seeing citizens. In 1890 came the Dairy School, then office of Dairy and Food Commissioner with its great work of preventing fraud and co-operating with all the other organizations. Recently there have been established a State Cheesemakers' Association and a State Buttermakers' Association, both powerful organizations devoted to their specialties. Several hundred of our former pupils are now operating creameries and cheese factories in the state. Some are extensively engaged in the business and nearly all are an honor to their calling and a credit to the School. Besides all these it has turned out about 1,300 young men trained to make butter as it is made on the farm by the latest machinery and methods. Surely, with all of the discoveries to its credit as well as the large number of pupils there has been accomplished a vast good since the first dairy school was started and Hiram Smith Hall built. Who can cite a case of where the State of Wisconsin received a better return for money invested than what it has granted for this effort?

NEEDS OF THE WISCONSIN CHEESE INDUSTRY.

By U. S. Baer,

Cheese Instructor, Wisconsin Dairy School.

A revolution in cheesemaking has taken place within the last few years. This has been brought about: First, by the introduction of the Babcock test for fat. Second, the Wisconsin curd test, teaching a more definite knowledge regarding the various fermentations that so greatly influence milk and its products. Third, the recent experiments in curing cheese at low temperatures. Fourth, the requirements of the markets for a higher grade of excellence in cheese and the increasing public demand for pure, clean dairy products. All this has created a need in Wisconsin for educated cheesemakers. Cheesemakers who are not only skilled in their profession over the cheese-vat and in the curing-room but makers of a broader education and caliber.

Several conditions affect the quality of milk intended for cheese production. In the first place, it must be secreted from healthy cows, fed on pure food and kept in clean stables. Second, it must be of high quality so far as the composition is concerned. Third, it must be so treated that the fat does not readily separate from the other solids, and it must not undergo fermentation. Last of all, it must be clean.

Now, I believe, one of the greatest needs of the Wisconsin cheese industry is that of trained makers capable of teaching the farmer the improved methods of handling stock, what and how to feed that stock with a view of securing economy in the production of milk, perfection in caring for it, and intelligence

in marketing it, thus correcting the mistakes, uncleanliness and disorder of careless and incompetent dairymen.

I very much advocate the holding of evening meetings of the patrons and their families. Take the Babcock milk test and the curd test into these meetings with you. Here is an opportunity for every cheesemaker to do some good for himself and the community in which he does business. Get acquainted with your patrons and the farming community around you. Study them and find out just what they need to make them successful dairymen. Call these meetings once each month; have faith in yourself, faith in the cause you advocate and faith in your patrons. Although you may not succeed at once in securing radical reforms, or in establishing a model dairy community, yet your labors will bear ultimate fruits. Make the cheese factory what it should be—a local dairy school and the community in which you live will learn to rise up and bless you.

We need cheesemakers who can and will take the pains to show the patron that when he delivers tainted or sour milk to the factory it means a direct loss of dollars and cents to him and his neighbors associated with him. If a factory of 10,000 pounds of milk per day accepts three or four cans of sour, tainted or gassy milk, at the very lowest estimate it will take one pound more milk to make a pound of cheese, than if all the milk had been sweet, clean, and well flavored. Suppose cheese to be worth ten cents per pound; the loss to the patrons, in this case, would be $8.00. In thirty days the loss sustained would reach the sum of $240.00. Now if the cheesemaker is skilled in the art of teaching and giving instruction to patrons, this very serious loss can be stopped in a day and the patrons will have more money, the cheesemaker less trouble, and our Wisconsin cheese will merit the reputation it should have,—"the very finest cheese in the world."

We need the services of a larger number of skilled cheese-instructors who are thoroughly acquainted with the business, from the cow to the marketing, to give their entire attention and instructions to the factories of the State. The best of cheesemakers shut up in the individual factory are quite apt to get

into ruts from force of habit. The traveling instructor is in a position which gives him a wider field of vision, meeting new conditions and varied experiences daily, grasping more and newer ideas enabling him to readily detect defects in the factory that would not come to the notice of the maker deprived of these advantages. In those localities where the instructors sent out by this Association have labored, marked improvements in factory buildings, factory equipment and factory surroundings are very noticeable. A more uniform and higher grade of excellence in the manufacture of cheese has invariably resulted from field work of this character.

The cheese industry of this state needs more inspectors, a larger force of assistant commissioners to enforce the dairy laws of the state. Every dairyman in Wisconsin should aid Dairy and Food Commissioner Emery in his efforts in securing legislation providing for an increase in the working force of his office.

Wisconsin needs larger and better equipped factories, better curing facilities, better methods of caring for and distributing the whey, better sewage systems.

Many of our factories are so small that they struggle along, year after year, hardly paying expenses, and could not exist at all, only as they employ cheap cheesemakers. Here is a great evil. Wisconsin, with her small factories, employing boys at from $25.00 to $40.00 per month, these boys having learned the trade in from two to four months, in any kind of a factory that would accept them, is doing a great injustice to the young man who works one or more entire seasons under some skilled maker for his board, and then goes to the expense of taking a course in our State Dairy School, and after all this must enter into competition for positions with these cheap makers. This condition of affairs must exist so long as our small factories exist.

Cooperation among dairy farmers has proved a grand success, and I believe the time has now come for cooperation among cheese factories themselves, and consolidation where practicable. The same arguments which were used in favor of having a num-

ber of cheesemaking farmers associate in their work, may be applied to a group of neighboring factories, where they are well situated as to transportation, etc. Harmonious and systematic cooperation would mean a reduction in the cost of manufacturing, economy of administration, improvement in sales, and a more uniform and better article. Small factories cannot afford to build model curing rooms, or employ skilled labor, but a group of 15 or 20 factories could build a grand model curing room. All cheese could be transported to the union curing room, where an expert would handle them until ready for the market.

For example, we have twelve, fifteen or twenty factories, receiving milk in a contiguous territory, and in place of each one building an independent curing room and ripening the cheese themselves often under adverse conditions, these cheese can just as well be sent to a central station, where they can be handled better and with more economy, and it seems to me that with the inauguration of this cold-curing system of cheese ripening that the cheese industry of Wisconsin can be given a forward impetus that will be of greatest value.

With reference to factory equipment I want to go on record with this statement, that no factory is properly equipped without the steam boiler. Knife mills ought always to be used and the best medicine for all peg mills that jam and tear the curd, impairing the texture of the cheese, is the ax. No factory is complete without automatic curd agitators. The agitator is superior over hand labor for the following reasons: First, the curd is kept constantly in motion from one end of the vat to the other, allowing it to cook more evenly than it possibly could do when stirred by hand.

Second, by this process of gentle and constant stirring the curd is not crushed or squeezed as is done when stirred by hand, thereby securing an increased yield of cheese, and of a superior quality.

Third, the saving of labor whereby one man can perform the work of two or three will not be too much to claim for the automatic curd agitator, which once set up in the factory is ever

ready, always willing, never grows tired, nor asks for a holiday nor goes on a strike.

Whey tanks should be placed at least 150 feet from the factory, built above ground with tight fitting covers. All tanks should be constructed so as to admit of their being easily washed and drained daily. The practice of returning whey to the farm in the same cans in which the milk is delivered, makes it absolutely necessary that the whey tanks should be kept in as cleanly condition as is the cheese vat.

The problem of sewage is: "How shall the organic matters present in sewage be so disposed of with the least cost that they shall not create nuisances either on the surface of the soil, along the banks of streams or by their excessive presence in the water of streams, or that they shall not pollute the water of wells or streams which may be drunk either by man or beast with injury to health as a result?"

I have had struck off on the papers distributed the cut with complete descriptive matter giving plan of Surface System Sewage as presented by Mr. Archibald Smith of Canada before the Cheesemakers' Association one year ago at Milwaukee. In Canada this system of disposing of factory sewage has proven a complete success. I trust you will look over the descriptive matter carefully.

I have always felt that the cheese industry would be materially improved if the buyers paid for cheese according to its real value. I willingly believe that most buyers are just and honest in their dealings. However, oftentimes where one buyer or firm secures practically the entire work of one locality the prices obtained are very nearly the same; although we know there are sometimes very marked differences in the quality of the goods. This condition of affairs is not likely to stimulate zeal and to induce men to improve in their business. It offers no encouragement to the dairy farmers to make necessary exertions when they know they will derive no greater benefit by their attention, than those who carry on their business mechanically. Nothing encourages the production of a good article more than paying a good price for it. The best worded en-

dorsements paid to the skilled maker, the most eloquent speeches of the instructor, the best lectures, are less resonant in the ears of the man who toils early and late, than the ring of that metal we call money. I know of many districts where two prices are paid for two different qualities of cheese; where a bad cheese is never accepted at the price paid for good ones; and that where the same price is paid for different lots of cheese, it has been because all the lots were of the same quality. But this is not true of all buyers in all districts. I hold that the practice of paying the same price for both good and bad is unfair, alike to the makers and the patrons. Where this practice is followed, the patrons cannot blame the maker for any mistakes he may make. For he, with cheese of the second quality, might reply that he had sold for the highest market price, and the patrons would have nothing to say. This practice is also unfair to the makers, because they would all enjoy the same reputation in the eyes of the public. They who take greater pains than others, would not be thought more of by the public than are the second class makers. The reputation of our cheese is in question, and it is the duty of all patrons, makers and buyers to concur in strictly honest efforts to maintain and build up that reputation.

Believing that a large portion of the poor cheese of Wisconsin is made by inexperienced makers, I would favor the enactment of a law licensing cheesemakers, and allowing only those that have had two or more years' experience as helpers to make cheese. We have laws compelling the farmer to sell nothing but pure, unadulterated, wholesome milk, and imposing a penalty for the violation of such laws. Should not the farmer and the good cheesemaker have some laws protecting them and their product from the poor cheesemaker? Would it not be well to have a law compelling every cheesemaker to have a license? These licenses could be granted by a board composed of members of the Dairy and Food Commission, State Traveling Instructors, and Instructors in our Dairy School.

Such a board could hold examinations at convenient places through the state during the winter, and all those passing the

examination would be granted a permit and allowed to take charge of a factory, the instructors to visit them during the season, and report on their work throughout the season. At the end of the season all makers that were deemed worthy by the board would be granted a license. The instructors or board should have power to revoke a permit or license, however, whenever they found the holder negligent of his duties, or in any way incompetent.

This brings us to the question of licensing the cheese factory itself. To some these proposals may seem to interfere too much with the individual rights. But even if the cheese factory owners buy the milk straight from the farmers, the consuming public is surely entitled to some protection. It is a fact that many of our cheese factories are dirty, filthy old barns, and unfit places in which to manufacture an article of human food. Such factories should never receive a license. In fact they should be licensed out of existence. The license fees should go towards paying for instructors at the factories and among the patrons. This would mean better equipped factories, better instruction and education in dairying, better cheese, more remunerative prices, an enviable reputation, and we would have the pleasure of seeing all our cheese made under clean, wholesome conditions.

SUB-SURFACE SYSTEM SEWAGE.

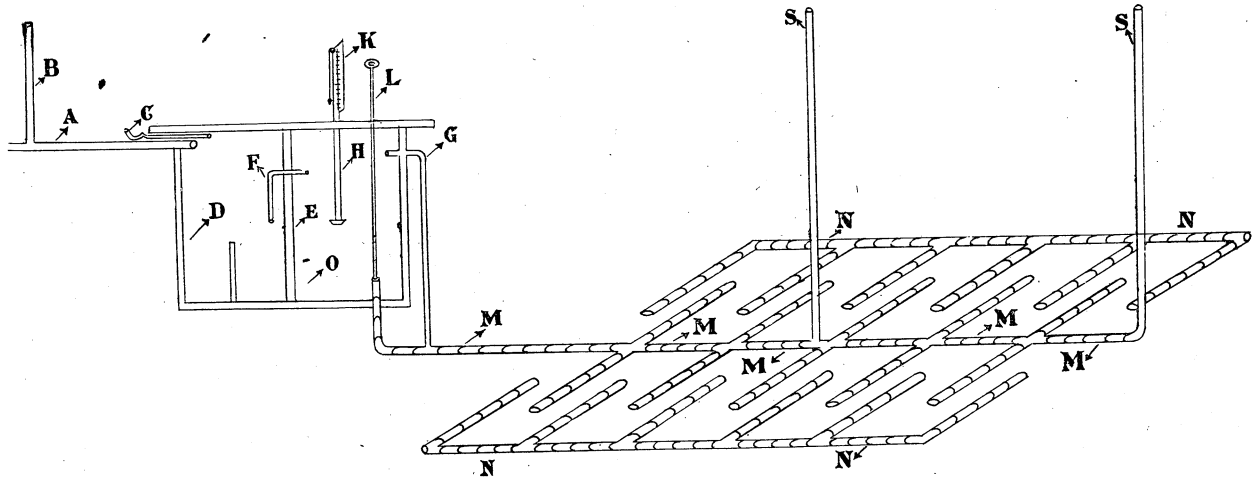
Make a box with a partition through the center thus forming two boxes, either one of which should be large enough to hold the washing of the factory for a single day which is supposed to be about 250 gallons for the average factory. This box may be situated near the factory or at any distance from it as the conditions permit. If the factory is elevated sufficiently the box may be placed on top of the ground in which case it would be preferable to build it of brick or stone, well bedded in cement to prevent any leakage. The top should be covered tightly to prevent the escape of noxious gases formed within it. Otherwise it should be sunk in the ground and covered with earth.

Then in laying the drain from the factory to the box it is advisable to use sewer pipe if the well or water supply is near, otherwise ordinary field tile would do and would be much more economical. It is necessary to provide a trap in this drain near the factory to prevent any foul smells returning to the factory. Then attach a ventilator pipe (a 2-inch galvanized pipe will do) to the drain and carry it up above the roof of the building. This will carry off the gases formed in the box or drain. It is also necessary to have a small goose-necked pipe attached to the box which admits fresh air to the box and forms a draught for the ventilator or otherwise the gases formed in the box in a short time would burst it.

The box as you will notice from the illustration is provided with a partition (E) in the center and passing through this partition is a small pipe (F) which extends down to the center from near the top. When the first box (D) becomes full it is allowed to filter through into the second box (O) and on account of its being taken from below the surface nothing but the liquid matter flows through. The solid matter is retained and is quickly decomposed or oxidized by the different forms of bacteria at work on it.

A filter bed is then provided by laying a sufficient number of four inch tile to hold the water in the box. Two ordinary four inch tile will hold a gallon. They should be perfectly level and have no outlet. The sewage can be disposed of in a very short space by constructing one long drain and a number of branch drains from ten to 12 feet apart. This filter bed must be at least from 18 to 24 inches below the surface.

This second box is provided with a plug or valve (L) which closes tightly the opening of the drain. Some object to the plug as sometimes it might be forgotten to be pulled out and the sewage in the tank would overflow causing the drain between the factory and the box to fill up. This however may be overcome by having an overflow pipe from second box to drain off the filter bed. An automatic valve may be used which will open when the tank becomes full and after discharging all its contents close again. Now when the second box becomes full



PLAN SURFACE SYSTEM SEWAGE.

A—Pipe from factory to box.
B—Ventilator.
C—Goose neck pipe.
D—Box where sewage empties.
E—Partition.

G—Overflow from No. 2.
H—Float.
K—Indicator.
L—Plug.

F—Overflow from No. 1 to No. 2.
M—Filter bed.
N—Under drain.
O—Second box.
SS—Ventilators filter bed.

which is known by an indicator and float attached to it the valve or plug is lifted and the sewage allowed to run out very quickly. The outlet is then closed and it is necessary that it be closed tightly otherwise the sewage will be running gradually into the drain and if there happens to be any sediment in the box it will run into the drain and there will not be sufficient force in the water to carry it and distribute throughout the drain and consequently your drain soon becomes filled up. It is also necessary to provide one or two ventilators in the drain to allow the air to escape as the water runs in.

By the time the box is refilled the water in the tile has been absorbed by the soil and any solid matter will have been decomposed by the action of the bacteria. The soil around some factories may be of such a nature that the water will not all be absorbed readily. It would then be necessary to underdrain the filter bed which would thus carry off the surplus moisture and increase the capacity of the filter bed. These under drains should not be put directly under the other drain but a long drain should be constructed to extend along each side and then branch drains to these half way between the branches of the main drain. The sewage would then drain through four or five feet of ground and would thus flow off quite clear.

When owing to the price of land or its impermeable character this method of filtering is not wholly available the final nitrification of the sewage from the septic tank will best be accomplished by a series of coke or sand filters through which the sewage will be allowed to pass slowly and intermittently, the tanks being used in succession.

BACTERIA IN MILK.

The Eighth Annual Report of the New York Commissioner of Agriculture contains a paper on "Bacteria in Milk," which was prepared by Veranus A. Moore, Professor of Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology at the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

His various investigations of that subject are set forth in detail in that report. The results of those investigations, concerning the bacterial content of milk, together with the requisites in handling it in order that it may be delivered to the consumer in as unchanged condition as possible, are therein summarized in the following deductions:

1. Milk as it is drawn from the udder contains a variable, but rarely an excessive, number of bacteria.

2. Ordinarily the dirt and finer particles of dust that fall into the pail during the process of milking carry a large number of bacteria with them into the milk.

3. If the stables are kept clean, the cows groomed, and the skin of the udder and surrounding parts are carefully moistened before milking, the number of bacteria that gain entrance to the milk from without can be very greatly reduced.

4. The bacteria in the freshly drawn milk do not begin to multiply to any great extent for from 6 to 9 hours when kept at a temperature of 70 degrees F., or below. After that time they multiply very rapidly if the temperature is favorable.

5. If the milk is carefully protected and promptly cooled down to and kept at a temperature of 40 degrees F., the number of bacteria in it will not subsequently exceed the number present at the close of the milking process. This number should

not exceed a maximum of 100,000 per cubic centimeter. If intelligent care is exercised, a minimum of at least 10,000 to 50,000 per cubic centimeter should be maintained. If cooled to 55 degrees F., like results are obtained for at least 36 to 48 hours, and often for a much longer period.

6. An excessive number of bacteria in milk at any time within 72 hours after it is drawn indicates that it has not been properly handled. When this is the case, the milk is liable to contain acids and by-products, which may be injurious to the consumer. There is also the further danger, as exemplified in many epidemics of typhoid fever, diphtheria and other infectious diseases, that the general carelessness in protecting milk against contaminations would permit the entrance into the milk of disease producing bacteria should these be present on the premises where the milk is produced.

7. There is a pronounced germicidal action in the milk of certain cows. It is absent in that from others. In the mixed milk from a dairy it has but a slight value in reducing the actual number of bacteria, but it seems to be the effective agent in preventing the increase of bacteria immediately after the milk is drawn unless it is kept at the body (98 degrees F.) temperature.

DAIRY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From preliminary reports of the Twelfth Census, for the year 1900; substantially complete, but subject to some revision.]

NUMBERS AND PRODUCTS OF DAIRY FARMS.

Farms—Number:	
Total in the country	5,739,657
Reported as dairy farms *a*	357,578
Reporting dairy cows	4,514,210
Cows—Number:	
Kept for milk on farms	17,139,674
Kept not on farms, or "town cows"	973,033
Total dairy cows	18,112,707
Milk—Gallons:	
Produced on farms	7,266,392,674
From cows not on farms *b*	462,190,676
Total produced	7,728,583,350
Butter—Pounds:	
Made on farms	1,071,745,127
Made in creameries, etc.	420,954,016
Total produced	1,492,699,143
Cheese—Pounds:	
Made on farms	16,372,330
Made in factories	282,332,774
Total produced	298,905,404
Condensed milk—Pounds:	
Total produced	186,921,787
Total value of dairy products in 1900 *b*	$600,000,000

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899, 1900, AND 1901.

Year.	Butter.		Cheese.		Condensed Milk.
	Pounds.	Dollars	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1899	27,308,869	4,502,744	34,686,833	3,376,108	1,188,057
1900	13,283,557	2,396,062	54,059,049	5,549,254	1,288,127
1901	24,249,565	4,184,966	31,396,115	3,006,344	1,646,579

BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR 1901, BY COUNTRIES.

Exported to—	Butter.		Cheese	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
United Kingdom	17,146,985	3,046,395	29,179,866	2,740,947
Germany	552,714	86,462	5,295	540
Other Europe	622,526	87,626	.....	.....
British North America	905,475	178,345	359,996	35,019
Mexico	378,351	71,942	302,228	35,714
Central American States and British Honduras	231,741	44,486	190,867	23,779
West Indies and Bermuda	1,850,059	311,410	842,666	107,648
Brazil	1,499,309	183,496	5,161	591
Other South America	806,526	124,715	107,831	13,624
Asia and Oceanica	220,886	43,743	387,189	46,690
All other countries	34,993	6,346	15,016	1,792
Total calendar year 1901	24,249,565	4,184,966	31,396,115	3,006,344

a Farms deriving at least 40 per cent. of total income from dairy.
b Estimated.

DAIRY COWS, JUNE 1, 1900, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS OF 1899 ON FARMS AND RANGES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Number of dairy cows.	Value of dairy products.	Gallons of Milk.	Pounds of butter made outside of creameries.	Pounds of cheese made on farms.
The United States	17,139,674	$472,369,255	7,266,392,674	1,071,745,127	16,372,330
Alabama	279,263	6,610,967	95,882,103	19,121,964	36,374
Alaska	13	596	4,250	200	.....
Arizona	17,965	540,700	3,056,109	379,311	33,305
Arkansas	312,577	6,912,459	109,861,393	21,585,258	18,385
California	307,245	12,128,471	153,684,741	20,853,360	4,249,588
Colorado	100,116	3,778,901	38,440,111	4,932,482	103,184
Connecticut	126,434	7,090,188	68,951,862	4,591,785	40,623
Delaware	32,591	1,092,807	12,681,268	1,629,949	104
Dist. of Columbia	1,251	186,096	850,349	3,478	.....
Florida	78,830	1,468,603	9,640,434	1,386,445	3,751
Georgia	276,024	5,954,575	82,438,532	15,111,494	2,236
Hawaii	4,028	91,876	584,120	118,871	12
Idaho	51,929	1,243,197	15,122,948	2,520,316	196,952
Illinois	1,007,664	29,638,619	457,106,995	52,493,450	323,485
Indiana	574,276	15,739,594	263,457,239	51,042,396	178,733
Indian Territory	110,687	1,504,747	26,493,855	5,105,715	1,227
Iowa	1,423,648	27,516,870	535,872,240	61,789,288	306,428
Kansas	676,456	11,782,902	244,909,123	41,640,772	291,445
Kentucky	364,025	9,985,540	159,311,527	30,446,381	45,759
Louisiana	184,815	4,168,015	39,251,413	4,918,229	135,104
Maine	173,592	8,182,344	99,586,188	16,174,173	425,102
Maryland	147,284	5,228,698	64,040,517	9,096,662	338,453
Massachusetts	184,562	12,885,744	105,571,873	4,980,262	19,629
Michigan	563,905	16,903,087	309,617,046	60,051,998	331,176
Minnesota	753,632	16,623,460	304,017,106	41,188,846	290,628
Mississippi	299,318	6,064,513	97,030,385	18,881,236	28,572
Missouri	765,386	15,042,360	258,207,755	45,509,110	323,439
Montana	45,036	1,669,978	15,696,214	2,454,072	30,924
Nebraska	512,544	8,595,408	190,477,911	34,518,659	264,430
Nevada	13,606	433,391	4,446,071	569,523	94,082
New Hampshire	115,036	5,591,272	60,724,590	6,385,611	104,339
New Jersey	157,407	8,436,869	77,714,055	5,894,363	24,377
New Mexico	16,775	499,423	3,009,657	313,003	68,571
New York	1,501,608	55,474,155	772,799,352	74,714,376	2,624,552
North Carolina	233,178	6,175,397	89,525,749	16,913,802	28,883
North Dakota	125,503	2,853,133	48,845,280	9,178,815	70,881
Ohio	818,239	25,383,627	425,870,394	79,551,299	1,167,001
Oklahoma	165,852	2,481,673	47,439,853	8,781,359	45,264
Oregon	122,447	3,550,953	48,582,968	8,107,450	467,256
Pennsylvania	943,773	35,860,110	487,033,818	74,221,085	857,167
Rhode Island	23,660	1,923,707	12,923,512	488,086	6,751
South Carolina	126,684	3,232,725	44,031,528	8,150,437	1,081
South Dakota	270,634	4,351,568	99,244,975	17,400,970	136,863
Tennessee	321,676	8,028,466	147,336,961	29,091,696	26,622
Texas	861,023	15,510,978	251,312,698	47,991,492	136,133
Utah	65,905	1,522,932	25,124,642	2,812,122	169,251
Vermont	270,194	9,321,389	142,042,223	18,834,706	406,659
Virginia	281,876	6,999,994	105,068,428	19,905,830	31,697
Washington	107,232	3,816,691	50,182,415	7,372,106	151,669
West Virginia	205,601	5,088,153	83,861,660	16,913,129	74,243
Wisconsin	998,397	26,779,721	427,274,264	44,739,147	1,635,618
Wyoming	18,272	421,613	5,121,974	888,554	24,327

CONVICTIONS.

FOR FRAUDULENT SALE OF OLEOMARGARINE.

1901.

Jan. 18. O. E. Boyington, Merrill. Fined $50 and costs.

Jan. 18. Langley & Alderson, Merrill. Fined $50 and costs.

Mar. 30. Frank McGrath, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Fined $50 and costs.

May 15. J. W. Moorhead, Beloit. Pleaded guilty. Fined $50 and costs.

May 17. F. J. Arnold, Milwaukee. (Taking orders for colored oleomargarine.) Pleaded guilty. Fined $50 and costs.

Aug. Peter C. Beck, Racine (Jensen & Beck). Case dismissed on payment of costs.

Sept. 26. J. H. Smith (Commercial House), Watertown. Pleaded guilty. Fined $100 and costs.

Dec. 23. Adolph Kern, Milwaukee. Pleaded Guilty. Sentence suspended.

1902.

Mar. 6. J. Sherman, Beloit. Pleaded guilty. Fined $50 and costs.

Mar. 19. Jos. F. Hanson, Beloit. Pleaded guilty. Fined $50 and costs.

Mar. 19. Mrs. C. F. Jackson, Beloit. Pleaded guilty. Fine waived.

Mar. 28. Jas. S. Jensen, Racine. Dismissed upon payment of costs.

Apr. 3. John F. Linehan, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Fine suspended.

June 23. J. S. Jenson, Racine. Jury trial. Found guilty. Fined $50 and costs.

FOR SALE OF ADULTERATED SORGHUM.

1901.

Jan. 7. Philo Borden, South Wayne. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

FOR SALE OF IMITATION CURRANT JELLY.

1902.

Mar. 5. John O'Connor, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Fine suspended on payment of costs.

FOR SALE OF ADULTERATED BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

1902.

Jan. 18. Theo. Boetke, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Fine suspended upon payment of costs.

Feb. 1. Henry C. Katz, Milwaukee. Agent, Port Washington Mills. Sentence suspended upon payment of costs.

Mar. 10. S. D. Noyes, Milwaukee. Fine suspended.

Apr. 11. M. B. Helmer (Helmer Milling Co.), Fond du Lac. Fined $25 and costs.

FOR SALE OF ADULTERATED MILK.

1900.

Oct. 29. G. Siminski, Green Bay. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

1901.

Mar. 7. H. Johnson, Madison. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Mar. 28. A. Peapenburg, Neenah. Pleaded guilty. Fine waived.

Mar. 28. Carl C. Jackson, Neenah. Pleaded guilty. Fine waived.

May 9. C. K. Hessel, Manitowoc. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

May 18. L. Kohl, West Bend. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

May 18. L. Funk, West Bend. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

May 18. M. Jaeger, West Bend. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

June 3. J. Sennhann, Elba. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

June 14. S. Zimlo, Juneau. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

July 22. Philip Schroeder, Appleton. (Milk preserved.) Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Aug. 1. Arnold Glaudemaus, Appleton. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

July 6. John Meehan, Darlington. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Aug. 7. T. Anderson, Janesville. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Aug. 7. J. J. Russell, Janesville. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Aug. 7. Albert Simbouska, Glenwood. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Aug. 16. M. Radkie, Appleton. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Aug. 27. Fred Reider, Wausau. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Sept. 6. Richard Siewert, Milwaukee. (Preserved with formaldehyd.) Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Sept. 6. Richard Siewert, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Fine suspended.

Sept. 21. Maggie Hebert, Wausau. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Oct. 5. Adolph Ostrenge, Green Bay. Pleaded guilty. Fine remitted.

Oct. 5. Anton Pehoto, Green Bay. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Nov. 1. Louis Haffner, Fond du Lac. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Nov. 9. J. Kindschup, Fond du Lac. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

1902.

Mar. 21. George Tapper, Wausau. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Apr. 3. Mrs. Herman Witte, Manitowoc. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Apr. 4. John Brown, Juneau. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Apr. 10. John Brown, Beaver Dam. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Apr. 10. F. Witt, Beaver Dam. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Apr. 15. Martin Olin, Marshfield. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

Apr. 16. Christ. Volkman, Wausau. Fined $25 and costs. Appealed.

Apr. 22. L. Appenfielder, Jefferson. Fined $25 and costs.

May 23. Aug. Krueger, Marshfield. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

June 12. Jake Baeker, Brillion. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

June 16. A. Cochran, Menomonie. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

FOR SALE OF ADULTERATED LINSEED OIL.

1901.

Aug. 27. A. W. Bublitz, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Fine suspended.

FOR SALE OF ADULTERATED LEMON EXTRACT.

1901.

Jan. 14. Cyrus E. Lord, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Fined $25 and costs.

FOR SALE OF ADULTERATED FRENCH PEAS.

1901.

June 21. Adolph Dernehl, Milwaukee. Pleaded guilty. Sentence suspended.

DAIRY EXPERT'S REPORT.

MILK TESTS.

Oct. 4, 1900. Barneveld cheese factory.

	% butter fat.
J. Blakny	4.2
H. Landpop	3.4
Luo Jones	4.0
T. Ameson	4.2
C. Zepplin	4.4
F. Tesch	4.5
F. Funk	4.0
Wm. Doescher	3.4
T. Lynch	3.8
T. Williams	3.6
Wm. Kunnen	4.2
C. Resmans	4.3
S. Bennett	3.5
L. Jones	3.2

Oct. 10, 1900. Palaski factory.

J. A. Peplinski	5.4
G. Siminski	below standard
W. Sosbins	4.8
A. Stacasak	4.6
L. Streleski	4.5
W. Ziwicki	4.0
J. Ziwicki	4.2
M. Latus	4.3
M. Mroczynski	4.2
T. Quade	4.1
J. Mianecki	4.3
J. Ceranoski	3.4
A. Kubiak	4.4
A. Fuhrman	4.6
L. Kasmiorozak	4.1
F. Komisarck	4.0
M. Tomczak	5.2
F. Wendzikowski	3.8
E. Kanaposki	4.2
P. Kryszak	3.4
M. Kospecki	3.5
A. Koseerski	4.0
J. Kubiak	4.3
F. Latus	4.0
M. Nowak	3.5
A. Olsweski	4.0
J. Adler	3.4
M. Pawlaski	3.7
A. Berna	3.8
W. Nowak	4.4
K. Pieters	4.0
F. Nutzon	4.0
W. Rosmarynowski	4.1
A. Windland	3.4
M. Letzick	4.2
P. Januschafsky	4.6
F. Wujick	4.1
K. Schuda	5.0

Nov. 5, 1900. St. Michaels.

K. Klumke	3.6
J. Habeck	2.8
	(S. G., 1.0345.)
M. Fellenz	4.2
M. Fellenz	4.1
Jno. Wolf	5.0
J. Geier	3.9
F. Randam	4.7
Jno. Schafer	4.5
Caris. Schneider	4.5
Caspar Berres	4.5
Matt Thulen	4.3
Matt Marx	3.7
J. Fellenz	3.8
J. Habeck	3.0
Caspar Oader	2.9
	(S. G., 1,030.)
G. Meilinger	3.8

	% butter fat.
B. Houfschield	4.6
F. Tesch	4.5
Hubert Schneider	5.8
Matt Kohler	4.2
Wm. Berres	4.7
Wm. Ratgoluff	4.7
F. Ratgoluff	3.8

Nov. 7, 1900. Wayside cheese factory.

L. Gill	3.6
D. Keely	3.4
H. Radke	3.7
L. Beier	3.4
H. Fischer	3.7
M. Obrine	3.4
W. Kasten	3.3
F. Bolder	3.9
T. Kings	3.2
H. Bolder	3.7
C. Hintz	4.4
R. Rings	3.8
J. Rahn	4.0
M. Connell	3.4
J. Connell	3.2
P. Hoyer	3.2
P. Bethke	5.0
J. Degner	4.3

Nov. 13, 1901. Submitted by J. Lyle. Bought of Michael Dippler.

Contained	3.5

Nov. 13, 1900. Christen cheese factory, Brownville.

J. Sonn	4.2
D. Bannister	4.1
B. Martin	below standard
F. Sonn	4.5
C. Howard	4.6
W. Boller	3.8
J. Hobbs	4.8
N. Coller	4.7

Nov. 14, 1900. W. G. Bentz's factory.

Wm. Binte	3.9
W. G. Bentz	5.0
Wm. Stoller	4.0
Wm. Boeder	4.2
A. Boeder	4.2
F. Rohlinger	4.9
A. Knipple	4.2
C. Koellar	3.4
Wm. Umland	5.4

Nov. 21, 1900. H. Bilgrien cheese factory, Iron Ridge.

	% butter fat.
G. Fredrick	4.2
Wm. Miller	4.0
G. Ulrick	4.2
Wm. Burchard	4.0
Wm. Smidt	4.1
F. Schinger	4.2
J. Corts	4.2
E. Dove, Sr.	3.7
E. Dove, Jr.	3.6
A. Ponkow	4.4
A. Busse	4.2
F. Koeseler	3.8
F. Krekow	3.6
C. J. Jones	4.0
C. Seman	4.4

Jan. 23 1901. Welsh Road cheese factory.

D. Jones	below standard
Mike Bock	3.6
Tom. C. Jones	3.6
T. Wedeneyer	below standard

Feb. 4, 1901. Bought of Mrs. Berlinger, Milwaukee, milk dealer.

Evening's milk	3.6
Evening's milk	3.2
Evening's milk	3.2
Evening's milk	3.5
Evening's milk	3.7
Evening's milk	3.5
Morning's milk	3.9
Morning's milk	3.8

Feb. 19, 1901. Brooklyn Cheese Co., Brooklyn.

H. B. Bird	4.1
G. Amidon	4.3
J. Thompson	3.8
J. Swancutt	4.7
H. G. Smith	3.3
Fred Boyce	3.3
C. Obrine	4.0
H. Jenson	3.7
M. Mason	3.8
Anton Julian	3.0
Pat. McCormice	3.6
J. L. Owens	3.7
Chas. Hook	3.4

	% butter fat.
C. Baldwin	3.6
C. L. Johnson	3.7
Chas. DeJean	3.7
H. Johnson	below standard

Feb. 21, 1901. Prairie Green Creamery Co., Cambridge.

H. C. Henderson	4.0
P. Larson	3.1
O. Simonson	3.5
H. O. Fadness	3.8
I. O. Brixton	3.6
M. Mickelson	3.8
C. O. Johnson	3.8
S. S. Bue	3.5
A. Larson	3.6
A. Brixton	3.7
John Qunen	3.8
Joe Tewsme	3.8
H. Shenke	4.0
L. Fineby	4.1
A. Fadness	3.4
M. J. Berge	3.5
N. Risland	3.8
E. W. Anderson	4.0
N. Williams	4.0
J. Prescott	4.2
H. Gangestad	4.4
H. C. Ramstad	3.8
A. Lee	3.4

Feb. 28, 1901. D. H. Hooper factory, Adams.

T. Kennedy	5.0
D. Bigelow	3.5
S. Chatfield	4.2
J. Dray	5.3
S. Reekagle	3.9
G. Debroth	4.0
H. Gerloff	3.5
D. Hooper	4.0
J. Messer	4.0
F. Baucau	4.2
E. Wilmore	4.5
A. Lackey	3.6
C. Grant	3.6
J. Strike	4.2
E. Crane	4.5
J. Kellar	4.3
E. Luedke	4.1
A. Ewins	4.8
J. Hornes	4.2
M. Ryan	3.7
H. Coombe	3.3
D. Coombe	4.0

	% butter fat.
W. Tess	4.1
C. Holt	4.0
D. Brandford	3.8
C. Elbesk	3.3
J. G. Messerschmidt	3.8
G. Fitsmors	3.4
J. Malcombren	4.0
T. Moots	3.7
J. O'Brine	3.6
J. Cameron	
M. Adsit	4.6
F. Bearbuck	4.2
F. Kling	3.6
W. Lawton	below standard
W. Phelps	4.2

March 7, 1901. Cobb factory.

W. Phillback	3.6
W. Drury	4.0
C. Smith	3.5
B. Dolland	3.6
W. Berg	4.9
W. Callow	3.5
G. Callow	3.0

March 8, 1901. Sample submitted by W. H. Baker, marked "43." (Slightly soured.)

Contained 6.8

March 6, 1901. Sample submitted by W. P. Bussey, Omro, Wis., marked "No. 2." (Slightly soured.)

Contained 3.75

March 14, 9101. Sample marked "Riverside Creamery, Saukville, Wis." (Soured.)

Contained 3.5

April 3, 1901. Samples of skimmed milk sent by W. E. Blumenstein, Sullivan.

No. 1, less than	.05
No. 2, less than	.05
No. 3, less than	.05

March 12, 1901. Cold Spring Butter & Cheese Co., Neenah.

	% butter fat.
O. Sauer	3.0
H. Race	3.6
C. Derby	3.2
J. Rier	3.2
A. Teapenburg	below standard
Wm. Steineke	2.9
J. Jacobson	3.5
F. Jinnejohn	3.2
N. P. Hanson	3.0
C. Juhnke	3.0
A. Christman	below standard
Mrs. G. Hanson	3.0
E. C. Radick	3.4

April 4, 1901. Mapleton Dairy Co., Oconomowoc.

S. Baker	3.6
F. Mainz	3.3
John Kenney, Sr.	3.4
John Kenney, Jr.	4.2
M. Coyle	3.7
W. N. Denman	4.0
M. Flananing	4.2
E. Cousell	4.2
T. Delaney	4.2
B. Kurrens	3.9

April 6, 1901. Bert Victor, Creamery, Cobb.

V. Bolland	3.3
D. Zimmer	3.8
W. Phillback	3.2
J. Zemliska	3.5
F. Gard	3.6
C. Smith	3.2
A. Fitch	3.1
Wm. Gard	3.6
W. Burg	4.7
H. Huer	3.8
R. Heuer	below standard
J. Trinkley	3.5
W. Callow	3.2
Grant Callow	3.5

April 15, 1901. G. K. Whiting Cheese Factory, Omro.

M. Phillips	4.0
— Kanerath	3.6
G. Hill	4.0
L. Silverthorn	3.9
F. Silverthorn	3.4
— Sharp	3.5
C. O. King	3.2
Geo. Hanson	3.6
H. France	3.6
R. Darrow	3.7
E. Graves	3.4
F. Apply	3.5
A. Halkney	3.3
H. Pomroy	3.1
W. Smith	3.7
G. S. Othley	3.2
O. Hyde	3.9
C. I. Smith	4.0
S. Bussy	3.1
— Rassmussen	3.8
R. Lindenstrundt	3.2
H. Kundy	3.8
W. Place	3.2
R. Forsorka	3.4
K. C. Goss	3.3
J. Treleven	3.6
H. R. Dewey	3.8
P. Bussy	3.5
U. Rockwood	3.4
A. Schultz	3.6
M. Ginnow	3.0
G. Morten	3.7
T. Brogden	3.3
— Jenkins	3.2
A. Merream	4.3
R. Merream	3.5
G. Sullivan	3.2
A. Gaggins	below standard
L. Gaggins	3.2
— Sargent	3.8
R. Berkly	3.2
C. Koeneman	3.2
C. Blake	3.8
C. Bleuer	3.2
A. Pingry	3.6
H. Halder	3.2
A. Grossman	3.2
J. Morrison	3.0
Ed. Stiner	3.4
J. Helms	4.0
— Miller	3.6
A. Strong	3.7
Van. Gilder	3.2
Wm. Smith	3.3
— Rosentreter	3.2
G. Pohlman	3.3

April 18, 1901. W. E. Blumenstein, Creamery, Sullivan.

P. Garty	3.7
G. L. Garty	3.4

	% butter fat.
C. Vinz	3.8
Mrs. Mistaly	3.4
H. Nothbahm	3.7
A. Vinz	3.5
C. Gebhardt	3.7
C. Reick	3.6
M. Sterm	3.3
F. Wenzel	3.4
H. Hitzman	3.6
J. Georgan	3.0
A. Schreiber	3.7
W. Tohn	3.8
A. Thomkey	3.8
G. Bentie	3.8
H. Wenzel	4.0
Henry Krohn	3.4
J. Hinzman	3.2
J. Carrol	3.7
T. Burrow	3.6
A. Buth	4.0
C. Wenzel	3.5
A. Zastrow	4.6
H. Seddies	3.2
C. Halvig	3.4
H. Will, Jr.	3.4
A. Kramer	3.7
Wm. Zinbars	3.8
W. Gaugert	3.6
W. Bernhardt	4.2
J. Gleischman	3.0
F. Garlach	below standard
P. Schallart	3.8
Humboldt Bros.	3.3
Ed. Raiser	3.8
F. Raiser	3.4
C. Werner	3.2
D. Higbie	3.6
J. Boetcher	3.8
Harman Krohn	3.0
T. Markey, Jr.	3.6
Ed. McGinnis	3.8
H. Schlive	3.9
Fred Koch	3.2
P. Miller	3.8
R. Stacks	3.7
H. B. Newton	3.6
W. H. Lean	4.2
L. Raiser	4.0
W. Friday	3.4
H. Will, Sr.	4.2
H. Huffman	3.4
O. Bartz	3.5

May 1, 1901. Elba Cheese Factory, Danville.

	% butter fat.
J. Klicker	3.6
J. Roach	3.5
P. Roach	3.9
J. Gay	3.6
N. Powers	3.2
J. Senhenn	below standard
Mrs. F. Lynch	3.2
T. Powers	4.0
F. Gay	3.8
R. Tompson	3.2
W. Beahn	3.2
C. Keeper	3.3
H. Hideman	3.4
L. Kerrow	3.6
T. Dodd	3.7

April 30, 1901. Messrs. Winkler & Becker Creamery, Mapleton.

C. Christopherson	3.4
H. Erickson	3.8
L. Gagen	3.8
A. Larson	3.4
D. Simmundson	3.2
D. Ryan	3.7
W. Baker	3.4
B. Briton	3.8
W. Ennis	3.3
D. Haurahan	3.0
D. Malone	3.0
J. Miles	4.3
L. Janson	3.8
N. Oleson	3.6

May 7, 1901. Waupun Creamery.

E. A. Marsh	3.6
N. Bush	4.0
W. Fowler	3.8
J. TenHoope	3.2
A. Buss	3.3
C. Cleaveland	3.4
W. Witt	3.4
J. W. Witt	3.2
G. Pouch	3.4
F. Granlow	3.2
A. Drager	3.4
A. Frank	4.0
F. Helbing	3.4
Benton Bros.	3.2
J. VanHoff	3.3
G. Ownes	3.3
C. Howland	3.4
R. Micklejohn	3.0
J. Kusink	4.0
F. Hanson	3.0
C. Grebel	3.1

	% butter fat.
F. Listen	3.4
C. Listen	3.6
J. Listen	4.0
G. Schultze & Co.	3.8
G. Van de Sande	3.7
W. Possin	3.6
F. Anderson	3.6
C. Hanson	4.2
S. Marshall	4.0
F. Burgholtz	3.8
E. Fiegle	3.0
E. Hasen	3.6
E. Grutzmacher	3.3
E. Frailing	4.0
E. Sweet	3.2
C. Schultz	3.1
Peck Bros.	3.0
C. Shindle	3.2
C. Tessch	3.4
A. Dreahine	3.5
F. Schultz	3.6
J. Hollensworth	3.4
L. Dinkle	3.0
F. Dunkle	3.4
B. Kellum	3.2

May 13, 1901. Cedar Lake Cheese Factory, Schleisingerville.

E. Miller	3.3
M. Biis	3.2
H. Yeager	3.2
M. Hahn	3.4
P. Winder	3.4
John Weich	3.0
R. Kling	3.5
A. Siegham	4.2
J. Beier	3.5
L. Beine	3.6
J. Ileder	3.1
L. Funk	below standard
G. Kimmerling	3.0
J. Krift	3.5
A. Borgman	3.2
L. Kohl	below standard
F. Borgman	4.4
P. Pies	3.4
A. Boettcher	3.2
L. Nehm	3.5
J. Hartzung, Sr.	3.3
G. Klier	3.4
Heidelman	3.7
J. Hartzung, Jr.	3.5
M. Yeager	below standard
M. Fick	3.0

May 15, 1901. Richfield Cheese Factory.

	% butter fat.
F. Opperman	4.0
G. Weindel	3.4
P. Weber	3.8
P. Brenner	4.2
L. Bauwind	3.2
J. Sumner	3.7
P. Ziegler	3.3
H. Baumgartner	3.8
G. Sauer	3.4
J. Schupper	4.0
R. Miller	3.8
O. Niemaw	4.7
M. Bower	3.7
F. Nehrbass	3.4
R. Schuppert	3.8
J. Eckhard	4.6
J. Happel	3.6
F. Smith	3.9
H. Thoma	4.2
Wm. Brellschnert	3.7
H. Sponholtz	4.0

May 21, 1901. Pine Lake Creamery Co., Baldwin.

A. Rens	3.6
A. DeValk	3.9
C. Wubbles	4.2
W. Grootenheiss	4.0
E. Jagerink	3.5
W. DeMaster	3.7
H. Slobbelar	3.4
E. Hinkaup	3.7
D. J. Grootenhuis	3.5
G. Wessels	4.3
J. Ecker	3.8
H. Ecker	3.6
A. Ecker	3.9
A. Guerkink	4.0
J. Clanderman	3.8
J. W. Clanderman	3.7
J. Snoeyenbas	3.8
H. Snoeyenbas	4.2
C. Johnson	4.4
A. Kalinowski	4.0
J. T. Beest	3.8
Chris. Johnson	3.7
A. Mentink	3.9

May 28, 1901. Lima Cheese Factory.

Geo. Pelky	3.6
J. Hartel	3.5

	% butter fat.
Tom Burby	3.5
P. Graef	3.4
Geo. Schlosser	4.1
Pat Caye	3.9
L. Valey	3.8
F. LaPlant	3.9
L. Kinziger	4.1
A. Cretton	3.8
H. Hannan	4.1
John Meyer	3.7

June 4, 1901. Sample submitted by Moore & Co., Blanchardville . (Sample slightly churned.) Contained 3.0% fat.

June 4, 1901. Creamery, Berlin.

E. Krumie	4.0
D. Fordhaw	4.2
H. Horwitz	4.0
M. Weisender	3.9
J. C. McConnell	5.4
F. Zimmerman	4.0
A. Basing	4.0
— Pawmenter	3.8
J. Birkholtz	4.0
H. Hoyt	4.2
A. Mirr	4.2
C. Thrall	4.0
H. Eaton	3.7
H. Krueger	3.5
E. Eaton	3.6
A. Bedmarick	4.0
A. Wisender	4.0
T. Johns	4.0
K. Waters	3.8
K. Patchett	3.4
F. Zimmerman	3.3
C. Kress	4.4
C. Meyer	3.7
— Craft	3.8
C. Waters	4.4
A. Habbe	4.2
H. Muggleton	5.0
K. Patterson	4.0
A. Schram	4.0

June 6, 1901. North Road Farmers' Stock Cheese Co., Watertown.

T. Rhodes	4.1
C. Wistenberg	3.4
W. Williams	3.5

	% butter fat.
V. Heiling	3.5
O. Stever	3.8
H. Hueble	3.6
A. Siefeldt	4.4
F. Kukham	3.8
F. Siefeldt	3.5
H. Bock	3.6
R. Irving	3.8
R. Schoenike	3.3
H. Strablow	3.3
H. Selmuchell	3.4
H. Pitzner	3.8
P. Miller	3.4
H. Schultz	3.4
S. Kers	4.1
F. E. Steuber	3.6
Mrs. Ertle	3.8
E. Jastrow	3.7
F. Borth	3.7
F. R. Steuber	3.6

June 10, 1901. Martin Hueblein Cheese Factory, Fox Lake.

S. Zimlo	below standard
M. Heublein	3.2
E. Port	3.4
J. Clark	3.7
W. Pilsbery	3.4
M. Zuelsdorf	3.5
H. Huer	3.0
F. Brunn	3.5
Mrs. E. Messer	3.6
H. Haas	3.5
F. Yarn	3.4
J. Einkle	3.0
J. Armstrong	3.8
C. Haas	3.7
F. Happner	3.3
W. Steinhorst	3.4
H. Happner	3.5
— Schwefel	3.5
F. Blossfele	3.2
C. Schultz	3.4
A. Machkobech	3.2
F. Schultz	3.3
J. Schmidt	3.4
R. Kolell	3.5

June 10, 1901. F. Schilter Cheese Factory, Hubertus.

B. Schwartz	3.6
J. Dobberstein	3.7
H. Kuepper	3.8

	% butter fat.
J. Limbach	3.0
J. Hauser	3.2
J. Weirl	4.4
Wm. Steuttgen	4.0
J. Kollenbrach	4.2
P. Schmidt	3.8
N. K. Fress	3.7
J. Konrath	3.7
Wm. Kurtz	3.6
J. Stephen	3.0
P. Limbach	3.0
J. Hartleb	3.6
H. Lenz	3.0
Nic Fress	3.6
A. Abling	4.0
L. Krueser	4.2
A. Kurtz	3.7
M. Schumacher	3.6
P. Bauer	3.3
F. Merkel	3.9
C. Schall	3.6
H. Schneider	3.6
J. Mueller	4.2
J. Aulenbacher	4.4
A. Hartlet	3.8
J. Maurer	4.0
C. Neureuther	3.8
Joe Jonchow	3.0
C. Barkholz	4.0
P. Schumacher	3.6
A. Dobberstein	3.8
T. C. Henas	3.9
J. Stuettgen	3.7
Jake Maurer	3.0
H. Illian	3.5
M. Jonas	3.2
Held Bros.	3.8
J. Regner	3.9
G. Scheanzer	3.4
J. Hanson	3.4
A. Scheanzer	3.8
L. Grade	4.0

June 12, 1901. P. B. and E. G. Barlow Cheese Factory, Darlington.

T. Wisely	4.2
Wilkenson Bros.	3.5
Mrs. J. Seahy	4.0
Mrs. Flynn	3.8
J. Cannon	4.0
J. Murray	3.8
M. Dower	3.8
John Dower	3.0
Frank Dower	3.9
O. Conley	4.2
Wm. Dougherty	3.9
John Meehan	below standard
J. Leary	3.7
Chas. Leary	4.2
H. Lyon	3.7
John Johnson	4.1
F. Stonder	4.2
J. McCoy	4.1

June 19, 1901. Glenwood Cheese Factory.

N. Nelson	3.2
P. Berends	4.0
M. Andraska	4.0
S. Johnson	3.3
A. C. Van Ryn	3.6
C. F. Gustafson	3.5
H. Hanns	3.8
L. Trapp	4.6
J. Ohman	3.8
A. Neitzel	3.6
H. C. Bush	3.8
G. Koberstein	3.4
A. Gillis	3.2
F. Van Ranst	4.0
Albert Simbouska	below standard
A. B. Jaeger	3.8
A. G. Blomgren	3.4
A. Enert	4.3
L. Berken	3.6
W. Preechl	4.2
F. Kohls	3.2
G. Kingman	4.2

June 25, 1901. Nic E. Spies, Cheese Factory, Random Lake.

A. Mueller	3.1
J. Mueller	3.5
F. Schmidt	3.6
P. Weber	3.4
M. Takes	3.5
Mrs. K. Kieffer	3.7
N. Loudvissi	3.6
N. Knepper	3.7
J. Gessner	3.5
N. Spies	3.9
J. Dippies	3.8
J. Arends	4.0
B. Foster	3.2
N. Rassel	3.5
F. Klumb	3.4
M. Petesch	3.7

	% butter fat.
J. P. Mueller	3.6
M. Takes	3.5
J. B. Kultgen	3.8
V. Leider	3.7

June 21, 1901. Wm. Lintner Cheese Factory, Brillion.

[illegible] Redig	3.3
P. Scharenbruch	3.5
J. Barth	3.2
S. Urban	3.6
Wm. Lintner	4.9
[illegible]. Miller	3.2
E. Kasch	3.6
T. Clevers	3.3
Wm. Filges	3.4
F. Wolfe	3.2
H. Albert	3.7
H. Bartian	3.5
Wm. Mailey	3.3
Wm. Parsohn	3.4
Wm. Schmidt	4.0
C. Tschantz	4.0
Geo. Luber	3.6
H. Meyer	3.5
F. R. Wolfe	3.4
E. Bastian	3.6
A. Brown	3.7
Geo. Ariens	3.8
T. Gink	3.4
F. Schriber	3.7
J. Colflisch	3.6
L. O. Lintner	3.2
J. Wolfe	3.9
Wm. Bruchtup	3.2
M. Jooss	3.6

July 3, 1901. G. W. Frazer, Cheese Factory, Appleton.

J. Kubetz	3.4
F. Robe	3.5
W. Schroder	3.4
A. Kubetz	3.0
F. Keifer	3.3
J. Arens	3.2
C. Springstrough	3.8
J. Semrow	3.7
H. Calibe	3.4
F. Koss	3.2
H. Kauth	3.6
A. Hababecker	3.6
C. Falk	3.4
L. Schroeder	3.2

	% butter fat.
A. Harp	3.4
F. Techlin	3.1
Wm. Springstroh	3.5
Chas. Schroeder	3.4
T. Burns	3.5
F. Deddrick	3.4
H. Buss	3.2
H. Springstroh	3.6
H. Timmun	3.3
C. Heckel	3.2
W. Stoffel	3.4
C. Schroeder	3.6
F. Semrow	3.2
E. Hart	3.7
R. Britune	3.8
M. Stark	3.7
J. Devine	3.8
E. Gardner	3.6
E. Schlitz	3.3
Wm. Semrow	3.2
Wm. Koss	3.4
F. Byer	3.6
J. Arnold	3.1
Wm. Buss	3.4
A. Springstroh	3.1
A. Radike	3.4
F. Zeigler	3.0
M. Radkie	below standard
Wm. Harp	3.4
C. Wagner	3.4
C. Sedo	3.0
Wm. Schulke	3.2

July 27, 1901. McCanna & Fraser Creamery, Waterford.

John Hoening	bottle broken
John Roesing	4.5
John Trast	4.4
H. Naber	3.4
T. Nehls	3.6
Joe Graceman	soured
Fred Miller	3.4
G. Hortendick	4.2
Werner Halback	3.8
Halback & Son	3.2
J. Huening	3.4
L. Noll	3.5
Fred Hembrook	2.7
Geo. Hubird	4.4
Jno. Bennett	3.3
N. P. Anderson	3.8
Fred Koch	3.8
Wm. Deering	4.1
W. Plucker	soured

	% butter fat.
H. Merring	3.6
G. D. Albee	3.2
H. Peters	3.5
Steve Mitch	3.6
Frea Nehls	3.8
Peter Durst	3.6
J. Kempton	3.3
A. Gehrke	3.3
Joe Storms	3.2
Chris Berger	4.0
Fred Albright	4.0
Fred Laatsch	3.0
Wm. Davis	4.1
John Tess	3.8
W. Hass	3.6
Barney Stark	3.8
L. Geiffe	4.2
Gill Brooks	3.7
P. Becker	3.4
Jo. Weiners	4.6
A. Leckrenberger	4.0
H. Kempton	4.0
H. Davis	4.3
Jas. DeGraves	3.9
Jas. McNamara	4.3
Frank Johnson	soured
G. Oleson	4.0
Fred Cakow	3.6
J. E. Jacobson	3.3
Hans Narum	3.8
Ed. Jacobson	3.4
E. S. Kofstadt	3.9
C. L. Jacobson	4.0
Ole Larson	3.4
Julius Christenson	4.2
G. H. Knutson	4.0
Louis Johnson	3.7
E. Johnson	4.4
O. A. Johnson	3.6
Ole Johnson	3.7
C. L. Weemers	3.4
H. Henningfield	3.4
C. K. Johnson	4.0
H. Autterman	3.8
H. Ketterhanger	3.8
J. Patrick	3.8
Theo. Raceman	3.2
E. Rank	3.6
W. Hart	3.2
John Kweger	3.6
Jake Schenkenberg	3.2
Fred Gresbuch	3.8
Fre Koehn	3.4
Fred Smith	4.2
John Bergen	4.0
Albert Matchaie	3.8
E. G. Jacobson	3.6

	% butter fat.
E. Beardsley	4.0
Peter Clauson	3.6
A. Westerdale	4.0
W. Lewis	3.8
John Novotske	soured
Mrs. H. Kleinfeld	3.5
E. Salzman	3.8
Ed. Foat	3.8
Dan Foat	4.1
J. R. Chapman	4.4
Fritz Schneider	4.0
Henry Kramer	3.8
J. Alby	3.6
H. Weltzien	3.6
Herman Kramer	3.4
H. Willy	3.9
T. Essman	3.6
Barney Essman	4.3
Ole Hanson	3.6
Chris Quin	3.5
Mrs. Tom Nealy	3.2
A. Johnson	3.2
Mrs. A. Hanson	3.8
John Quin	3.5
H. Steir	3.3
S. Gulie	3.7
John Ketterhaugen	3.5
Ole Hedger	4.1
Chas. Mealy	3.6
M. Buckholz	3.4
Chas. Ludwig	3.4
P. Naber	4.7

July 31, 1901. McCanna & Fraser Co., Rochester.

A. Albright	4.0
A. Gehrand	3.8
A. Schwadler	3.6
H. A. Russell	4.2
W. Gennes	4.0
Redling & McDonald	3.6
Chas. Redling	3.5
W. Ela	3.6
J. Buss	4.6
F. Smetanna	3.6
Chas. Smetanna	4.3
Chas. Smetanna, Sr.	4.0
E. Trast	4.0
H. Heggeman	4.6
Geo. Bancroft	3.8
J. Brook	4.0
J. Dobson	4.2
I. Finan	3.6
F. Baumgard	3.8
S. North	4.5

	% butter fat.
T. Polson	4.3
I. Plucker	4.0
H. Lineman	4.1
B. F. Huett	5.3
W. Weigert	4.0
Joe Chesman	4.4
I. H. Ralph	2.8
T. Hegerman	4.8
Fred Weimer	4.0
John Weimer	4.3
J. R. Willey	3.6
Geo. Hinchliff	3.8
F. H. Dalton	4.6
Geo. Squire	3.8
J. W. Noble	3.6
Geo. Noble	3.6
A. Gooder	4.0
A. Schumacher	3.3
W. Formun	4.0
Sam Willey	3.0
J. Ludman	4.2
C. Chesack	3.8
E. Hoeper	3.9
H. Kratz	4.3
D. Noble	3.4
B. Caley	3.6
W. Miller	3.6
H. Kipp	3.2
Ed. Ayers	3.6
J. C. Rountree	3.2
Geo. Rountree	3.1
Fred Redlin	3.9

Aug. 1, 1901. A. E. Chivers, Cheese Factory, Columbus.

G. E. Owens	4.0
J. J. Williams	4.0
John Novislie	4.0
F. Lenz	3.8
H. T. Roberts	3.2
D. W. Richards	4.0
Chas. Link	3.8
W. D. Roberts	4.3
Chas. Luebke	3.2
Wm. LeFevre	3.8
J. Williams	3.6
E. D. Evans	4.2
T. O. Hern	3.4
T. Duggan	3.7
V. Schultz	3.8
P. Long	3.5
D. Mangin	3.6
T. Brown	3.3
J. O'Hern	3.4
P. Malland	3.3
J. Reznechek	3.2
M. Wilhelm	3.6
D. Falvey	3.6
P. Mangin	3.6
J. Cummings	3.8
J. Choen	3.6
J. Logan	3.6
T. Sullivan	3.9
Mrs. D. Long	3.2

Aug. 13, 1901. Silver Spring Creamery Co.

F. Falbe	3.8
H. Alvin	3.6
Louis Kenyon	3.4
Louis Kenyon (mixed milk)	2.8
Wm. Alvin	3.6
E. Starbird	4.0
C. Bierman	4.0
J. Schmuhl	4.0
Wm. Schmuhl	3.9
F. Schrader	4.0
A. Daane	4.0
C. Robinson	3.9
A. Riemer	3.4
John Riemer	3.0
A. Kubahl	3.5
Jude Kubahl	3.3
N. Tuttle	3.5
C. Zuelsdorf	3.5
J. Black	3.8
G. Johnson	3.6
M. Malitzke	3.5
R. Welke	3.9
H. Fratzke	3.8
Wm. Larkert	3.7
W. Bahr	3.2
F. Butz	3.9
M. Abricombe	3.6
A. Vandoren	3.5
J. Laper	4.1
L. Schure	3.2
F. Abentroth	3.8
A. Nest	4.0
T. Daehn	3.7
A. Daehn	3.8
F. Hein	3.3
F. Schmuhl	3.8
W. Eastman	3.1
M. VanDine	3.2
M. Kibby	4.4
G. Stelter	3.3
C. Vaughn	4.0
R. Kuseman	4.0
J. Butz	4.1
A. Uecker	4.0

	% butter fat.
G. Spaulding	3.3
M. Batson	3.2
R. Johns	3.6
O. Loechelt	3.8
F. Frei	4.2
O. Kunert	4.0
F. Daehn	4.1
F. Lendow	3.8
M. Pitzlin	3.7
L. Fenske	3.5
J. Fairbanks	4.0
J. Frei	3.7
A. Johns	3.8

August 19, 1901. Maple Grove Cheese Factory, Maple Grove.

J. D. Nate	3.9
J. P. Hilip	3.5
J. Rady	3.7
F. Stoker	3.6
J. Paul, Sr.	3.8
Joe Remeker	3.6
T. Watt	3.3
P. Walander	3.6
J. Duggan	3.7
M. Long	3.6
J. Remeker	3.6
T. O. Hern	3.4
T. Duggan	3.7
V. Schultz	3.8
P. Long	3.5
D. Mangin	3.6
T. Brown	3.3
J. O'Hern	3.4
P. Malland	3.3
J. Reznechek	3.2
M. Wilhelm	3.6
D. Falvey	3.6
P. Mangin	3.6
J. Commings	3.8
J. Choen	3.6
J. Logan	3.6
T. Sullivan	3.9
Mrs. D. Long	3.2
P. O'Hern	3.6
John Paul, Jr.	below standard

Aug. 27, 1901. Merrill.

T. Ryan	3.4
Andrew Oleson	3.6
Mrs. D. Hollinger	3.3
Wm. Gensman	3.7
D. Barden	3.8
F. Combs	3.9

	% butter fat.
Wm. Latzing	3.9
Mrs. R. Sonn	3.8
H. Gehrke	3.6
G. Schultz	3.5
Joe Parrnet	3.7
C. Rublitz	3.6
H. Lambrecht	3.5
Wm. Krueger	3.4
A. Black	4.0
Sam. Parnett	3.6
Mrs. Maggie Hebert	below standard
J. Chase	3.6
J. Leond	3.5
Paul Parrnet	3.7

Aug. 21, 1901. J. E. Connelly Cheese Factory, Pine Grove.

Joe Jacklin	4.0
Aug. Abrahm	3.5
John Jacklin	4.0
A. Glave	4.0
Joe Watzke	4.2
F. Lange	3.7
J. Renush	3.2
H. G. Pahnke	3.8
H. Eiseman	4.2
M. Nachtwey	3.8
O. Languske	3.8
John Carlson	3.7
A. Carlson	3.8
S. Skelelisky	4.4
C. Reuter	3.7
Geo. Eisenman	3.6
A. Watzke	4.0
P. Meyer	3.9
J. C. Eisenman	4.1
J. Castonsen	3.9
Carl Gutoman	3.9
B. Mikulisky	3.5
J. Nachtwey	3.7
C. R. Hanson	3.6
H. Seifert	3.6
H. Kurth	3.5
T. C. Barry	3.5
Anarew Ostrengo	below standard
Antone Pehoto	below standard
A. Marshall	3.2
T. Dominisky	3.6

Sept. 3, 1901. Albion Creamery.

S. Clark	4.4
W. & E. Bussey	3.6
M. Flom	4.4
H. Marsden	4.0
M. F. Hayes	3.9

	% butter fat.
L. Marsden	4.0
A. Vickers	3.0
P. Jensen	3.5
F. A. Lawton	4.0
C. M. Sheldon	4.7
N. Kelly	4.8
E. Palmiter	3.8
O. J. Palmiter	3.3
L. Touten	5.0
L. B. Crandall	5.3
H. Koosch	4.2
A. Olsen	3.8
F. Atwood estate	5.0
H. Ivenson	4.2
C. K. Tall	4.0
P. Matteson	4.1
A. Jensen	3.8
E. M. Crandall	4.8
Otto Oleson	4.0
W. Noble	4.4
"A & B"	3.8
G. Goldthorp	4.5
R. C. Hartzell	4.6
D. P. Devine	4.7
J. A. Grow	4.0
H. C. Coon	5.0
P. Mienkoe	3.1
Mrs. Herrick	4.0
I. Byrne	3.7
I. A. Boeden	4.0
A. Clough	3.0
C. Mass	3.5
J. E. Wescott	4.2
O. L. Clark	3.5
J E. Jacobson	4.8
F. Dahman	4.4
B. Palmer	3.4
W. H. Pells	4.0
W. Parks	3.7
F. A. Hill	4.6
G. Wentworth	4.2
J. L. Wentworth	3.0
I. Bublitz	4.6
H. Crooks	4.4
C. H. Dickinson	5.0
P. Bielderman	4.6
H. H. Larson	4.1
P. H. Hanson	5.1
N. M. Larson	3.7
J. A. Wood	4.6
L. Winger	4.2
O. Trulson	4.4
J. Olson	4.2
J. R. Johnson	3.8
No. 20, Composite Sample not in good order for test—C. M. Williams.	

	% butter fat.
E. L. Babcock	4.0
G. W. Babcock	4.2
H. Behnke	4.2
W. A. Delaney	4.2
E. N. McGinnity	4.3
C. J. Babcock	4.4
W. McCarthy	3.5
C. R. Green	5.8
Fred Stark	4.4
W. Ayers	4.0
A. Lemkie	3.9
G. L. Saunders	4.0
W. F. Palmiter	4.6
Cohn & Smith	3.8
N. Reynolds	3.2
G. H. Taylor	4.7
C. W. Williams	4.3
C. Bartz	4.6
A. Blivin	4.8
I. W. Harris	3.8
E. Blivin	3.6
Mino Blivin	3.7
F. J. Laplant	4.6
T. J. Atwood	4.4
J. L. Green	4.6
E. G. Williams	4.4
H. A. Head	4.9
F. A. Hebel	4.2
A. Schmeling	3.6
J. C. Gieshert	3.9
O. L. Coon	4.6
C. L. Stockstad	3.4
A. E. Slagg	4.1
M. Mason	4.0
L. H. Teisberg	3.8
A. Ruck	4.2
O Ruck	3.8
Stone Bros. & Head	4.2
J. Naset	3.6
J. Davis	5.0
W. Barber	4.2
C. D. Barber	4.2
F. J. Pierce	3.6
A. E. Slotter	4.2
T. W. Pierce	4.4
G. M. Pells	4.0
M. J. Babcock	4.4
J. M. Date	3.2
B. I. Jeffrey	4.5
Mrs. Ellingsrud	3.7
O. L. Stostad	4.2
H. Evenson	3.9
I. H. Hagen	4.6
F. Jenkins	4.2
C. Pierce	4.1
J. Dalby	3.8
H. Danielson	4.3

	% butter fat.
P. Pierce	4.7
C. Williams	4.2
J. Noe	4.4
E. C. Maine	4.6
C. M. Williams	4.2
Blivin Bros.	4.2
Mrs. A. Ford	4.2
W. Kenchenberg	4.0
H. J. Davis	3.8
C. Kenchenberg	4.5
F. Cook	4.0
J. Stebbins	3.6
W. A. Short	3.8
S. Tall	3.5
A. O. Spouthan	3.8
P. Danielson	4.0
J. L. Haugen	3.8
H. Lilly	4.7
C. Phillips	3.7
Mrs. Noggles	4.7
T. D. Hartzell	4.1
B. Perrigo	4.6
C. F. Christianson	3.3
M. J. Mamlund	4.3
G. B. Bunting	3.5
T. Marsden	3.8
G. Silverwood	4.1
W. & H. Marsden	3.5
W. H. Tyler	4.2
G. F. Walters	4.0
J. Q. Emery	5.2
L. Gunder	3.4
W. Jacobs	4.4
H. Rierson	4.1
K. Lunde	4.8
M. A. Seiverson	3.6
M. J. Drake	4.8
Mrs. Palmeter	4.0
J. E. Noble	3.6
G. D. Clark	3.4
G. L. Dickinson	3.7
G. Hall	3.6
A. Marsden	3.6
F. Barton	3.2
F. Mabson	4.0
C. P. Slagg	4.5
L. C. Fjorkunstad	4.0
T. V. Kumlien	3.5
A. Bunting	3.4
L. Nelson	3.4
Mrs. Hanson	3.9
Mrs. Hippie	4.3
C. Hippie	4.6
M. Slagg	4.0
H. Estate & Veum	3.2
S. Marsden	3.5

Sept. 9, 1901. Darlington Cheese Factory.

	% butter fat.
L. Kaster	3.0
Ole Oleson	3.2
E. Gilberts	3.8
J. Lancaster	3.3
F. McGowan	3.5
Murray Bros.	3.6
Chas. Larson	3.7
J. Paulsen	3.8
C. Osterdey	3.7
J. Reed	3.6
J. Cragg	3.6
G. M. D.	3.5
Ed. Oleson	3.7
A. Hendreson	3.5
John Pattison	3.6
Noble Cline	3.2
John Helm	3.4
Tom Pattison	3.4

Sept. 10, 1901. Cheese Factory, Darlington.

John Swartz	4.0
H. Knautz	4.1
J. Thomas	3.8
R. Hall	4.3
E. Carpenter	4.1
E. Nelson	3.4
L. Snyder	3.8
J. Sauer	3.6
F. Sauer	4.0
S. Hale	4.1
H. Scheele	3.4
H. Aranmeyer	3.6
Geo. Doering	3.4
T. Fload	4.1
Pat. Murphy	3.8
Chas. Staver	3.6
O. Benedech	3.4

Sept. 18, 1901. Cheese Factory, Richfield.

G. Naab	4.0
H. Gruen	3.8
H Wiedmyer	3.8
A. Peters	3.8
H. Schulthies	4.0
A. Thielman	4.2
M. Janzer	4.2
F. Baker, Jr.	4.3
F. Baker, Sr.	4.4
F. Wittenberger	4.2
J. Weber	3.4

	% butter fat.
F. Kline	4.2
Wm. Maurer	4.4
J. Bumthum	3.8
M. Fisher	3.9
J. Barchent	4.4
J. Friess	4.0
H. Geritz	3.5
P. Gern	4.0
H. Zielap	4.0
W. Lofy	4.2
A. Wittinbeger	4.0
J. Briesgen	4.8
J. Gasser	4.2
P. Reidig	4.3
J. Kroehler	4.4
N. Schwartz	4.3
G. Jackob	4.2
A. Melnis	4.0
C. Radenbach	4.4
N. Schmidt	4.3
P. Larson	4.8
B. Lofy	4.2
F. Stark	4.3
F. Hoels	4.3
P. Feither	4.2
C. Goetz	4.3
H. Lofy	4.2
W. Werner	4.0
W. Koehler	4.2
K. Kallitz	4.4
M. Chapman	4.7
L. Wahabrent	4.0
N. Goetz	4.8
M. Teilman	4.4
B. Seres	4.0
G. Aulenbach	4.3
N. Rademacher	4.2
J. Hanson	4.1
A. Alldren	4.3
F. Borchart	4.2
A. Wilmeyer	4.0

Sept. 26, 1901. Cheese Factory, Big Spring.

C. F. Heberlin	3.3
L. N. Morse	3.4
A. Vandstin	4.0
E. C. Foster	3.2
L. M. Foster	4.8
H. Rose	4.9
F. Alby	4.0
S. G. Chuschell	3.8
S. F. Sweet	3.4
J. Stowers	3.4
C. Stowell	3.3
J. W. Wilber	3.4
B. Stowers	3.7

	% butter fat.
G. Bowen	3.6
W. Marshall	4.0
L. Armson	3.2
M. Hanson	3.6
F. Rider	4.5
W. Kingsley	3.4
H. Oleson	3.6
H. Milsea	3.5
W. Milsea	3.9
J. Richter	4.0
L. H. Buckley	3.8
J. H. Whiting	3.9

Oct. 22, 1901. Deitrich Speich Cheese Factory, New Glarus.

O. B. Hustad	3.8
Streiff Bros.	4.4
J. Wallen	4.0
T. Gunhus	3.8

Oct. 24, 1901. River Bank Cheese Factory, Elmore.

J. Haessly	3.2
C. Faber	4.0
J. Bartlett	3.6
E. Miller	3.9
M. Haessly	4.2
C. Schmale	3.8
J. Vetsch	3.4
M. Schmitt	3.8
C. Strubing	3.8
A. Senn	3.9
H. Gritt	4.2
J. Engler	4.4
P. Mauch	4.0
E. Rusch	3.5
M. Krueger	3.5
W. Zielke	3.9
P. Scheid	3.7
M. Litscher	3.8
J. Flater	3.7
W. Klumb	3.6
J. Senn	4.2
R. Guggisberg	4.0
A. Schraur	3.7
Mr. Guntly	3.8
L. Haftner	below standard
P. Schmitt	4.0
C. Klund	3.0
C. Senn	3.3

Nov. 6, 1901. Posey Creamery, Richwood.

	% butter fat.
H. Hoppe	3.0
Wm. Bergmann	3.3
F. McHugh	4.5
C. Seibel	4.1
H. Kollhaff	4.3
F. Strahota	4.4
Wm. Kube	4.5
J. Hamann	4.6
Aug. Hoppe	4.0
F. McCall	4.2
M. McHugh	4.2
Herman Hoppe	4.0
H. Schmidt	4.5
Aug. Steuber	4.5
Fred Schmidt	4.5
Chas. Kube	4.8
H. Hoefs	4.4
Chas. Reith	4.2
O. Bartz	4.2
J. Hompel	4.1
J. Howard	4.0
Chas. Ebert	4.2
Chas. Hoppe	4.4
V. Dobe	3.5
John Schmidt	3.8
Aug. Bliese	5.1
M. Lemmehirt	4.0
H. Meitzel	4.2
L. Volkart	5.0
J. Heger	4.0

December, 1901. Winneconne Cheese Factory.

J. J. Tucker	3.9
Fred Race	3.8
E. Bastaw	3.8
Jno. Quigley	3.8
Wm. Krueger	4.0
Joe Bell	4.8
C. Crowse	4.9
J. Klings	5.0
N. Bersch	4.1
Alb. Lang	4.9
W. Bronson	3.5
Ed. Quigley	4.8
J. Hefferon	4.2
H. A. Gilbert	6.0
Ed. Mattans	3.8
M. Bingen	4.0
Geo. Mattans	4.8
J. Jingbertry	4.7
Jno. Miller	4.2

Cheese Factory, Iron Ridge.

	% butter fat.
Wm. Roberts	4.4
J. Dias	3.6
P. T. Becker	3.8
Kloeckner Bros.	3.8
—— Hilgendorf	4.4
—— Witnabel	5.1
—— Vamland	4.1
—— Schultz	3.8
Wm. Brumburg	3.9
F. Rolinger	4.0
J. Jones	4.0
Aug. Pufall	3.7
W. Burs	4.3
—— Meyer	3.1
—— Noetz	5.0
Wm. Westphall	4.7
Wm. Steiner	4.4
A. Luebke	3.6

Feb. 5, 1902. Ferdinand Grunert & Co. Cheese Factory, Monroe.

F. Nefzgar	3.6
J. Elmer	3.6
John Chadwick	3.4
H. Brown	3.5
J. C. Davis	3.2
A. C. Davis	3.0
Wood & Son	3.5
A. J. Keen	3.6
J. Klassy	3.2
E. Griffith	3.9
R. Kubly	3.5
P. Grady	3.8
J. Hughes	3.6

Feb. 28, 1902. Texas Creamery Stock Co., Wausau.

A. F. Schmidt	4.2
A. Kochler	3.8
E. Bohm	3.6
C. Gohdes	3.9
Mrs. W. Kell	3.7
J. Beckman	3.8
A. Kicjbusch	3.2
A. Kroening	3.3
F. C. Kruger	3.8
C. Weinkauf	3.2
C. Bliese	3.7
W. Isabel	3.2
F. Tress	3.7
C. Volkman	2.7
J. B. Kemp	3.8

	% butter fat.
W. Behnke	3.6
H Nivebock	3.8
C. Tappen	2.6
Mrs. A. Fitzpatrick	4.0
A. Buss	3.9
J. Gaulke	3.6
Aug. Grade	3.7
A. Wendorf	4.0
G. F. Bellis	4.4
F. Guirk	3.8
A. Schmidt	3.4
C. Revie	3.5
Wm. Prahl	3.3
F. Raduche	3.5
J. Jager	4.0
F. Dreger	3.4
G. Pagel	3.4
A. Borth	3.4
O. Schuetz	3.8
J. Borchardt	3.7
H. Schultz	2.8
F. Weindorf	4.2

March 4, 1902. Fox River Creamery Co., Wheatland.

T. Penfeather	3.2
H. Sobbe	3.6
J. Bush	3.7
A. B. Richter	3.6
Mrs. Harkness	3.4
Thos. Richter	3.6
G. Rossmuller	3.7
B. Epping	3.7
Alpa Richter	3.7
H. Lohous	3.4
H. Runkle	3.7
F. J. Scherman	3.6
E. Speiglff	3.8
H. Spetzman	4.0
Wm. Lohous	3.2
O. W. Eddy	3.8
Mrs. Barry	3.8
Wm. Luke	3.4
B. H. Lohous	3.6
Joe Toelle	3.5
Wm. Murphy	3.4
C. Evans	3.8

March 6 ,1902. Coogen Creamery, Watertown.

C. Coogen	3.4
W. Coogen	3.9
W. Albricht	3.5
E. W. Funk	3.4

	% butter fat.
J. Gormley	3.2
J. Hughes	3.2
W. Heitz	3.6
J. Noon	3.6
W. Klockow	3.6
W. Zemman	3.7
F. Weber	3.0
H. Brueggaman	3.6
F. Schmidt	3.7
H. Freitag	3.2
L. Appenfeildt	below standard
F. Heitz	3.2
F. Altenburg	4.0
F. Heitz, Jr.	3.5
E. Thurman	3.5
J. Rhodes	3.6
Wm. Wolf	3.4
J. Hanley	3.9
F. Leehmann	4.1
L. Steinke	4.0
A. Englehart	3.8
J. Becker	4.0
C. Stauehosce	4.0

March 7, 1902. Creamery, Cottage Grove.

W. Steckle	3.8
C. Bogensnider	2.8
F. Fromming	3.5
R. Arthur	3.4
W. Kennedy	3.6
A. Duckert	3.2
H. Buss	3.5
T. Killion	3.4
C. Sluter	4.6
L. Durmaskee	3.2
E. Showers	3.4
G. Farr	4.3
P. Johnson	3.2
W. Clark	4.6
J. Flynn	3.2
R. Hammond	3.2
L. Peper	4.6
J. Fygum	3.8
A. A. Lemmon	3.7
Wm. Fredingberg	3.2
F. Brinkhoff	4.4

March 19, 1902. Mound Creek Creamery, Blue Mounds.

Con Luecy	3.4
Geo. Wilson	4.4
John Ranyard	3.6
Tom Coldwell	3.8

	% butter fat.
Dan Lucey	4.0
Wallace Coldwell	4.2
F. B. Atley	3.8
A. Knight	3.7
Joe Snaratt	3.9
John Stebnitz	3.6
B. Wilson	3.8
R. W. Harrop	3.9
A. Barkins	4.0
Mrs. M. Wilson	4.1
Jess Turnell	3.2
Mrs. H. Lynch	3.4
H. G. Walters	4.3
H. Orcott	3.7
F. Schlew	3.3
Ed. Race	3.7
A. C. Roberts	3.4
Henry Wilson	3.7
Jas. Schean	3.6
Pat. Lynch	3.2
Geo. Gorst	3.8
Wm. Reive	3.6
Wm. Coldwell	4.2
Ed. Balty	3.7
T. Harrigan	3.6
M. Powers	3.8
C. Lucey	3.9
H. H. Wilson	3.4
H. Schultz	3.5
R. W. Sutcliffe	3.6
Jonn Miller	3.7
P. T. Deneen	3.2
F. Linley	3.3
Wm. Sawe	4.0
J. Lockwood	3.5

March 21, 1902. Silver Lake Creamery, Silver Lake.

G. Vogt	3.2
W. A. Jones	3.6
E. Stone	3.4
G. Snyder	3.5
A. Steffen	3.5
D. B.	4.1
W. Barley	3.8
F. Fannis	3.4
F. Rohloff	4.5
F. Fidler	4.5
W. M. Jones	4.9
F. Franks	3.5
A. Roper	3.7
S. Jacobs	3.9
L. Johnson (No. 1)	4.0
A. Stone	5.0
H. Griffith	3.4

	% butter fat.
A. Robb	3.6
S. Levitt	4.6
L. Johnson (No. 2)	3.3
F. Greensold	3.5
M. Matheson	4.4

March 24, 1902. Branch.

F. Meyer	3.5
A. Meyer	4.2
Fa.. Sovlak	below standard
H. Witte	below standard
H. Sprick	3.6
F. Fetzer	3.4
C. Herman	below standard
F. Dirkmann	3.4
J. Brockhoff	3.2

March 25, 1902. Beaver Dam Factory.

John Evens	4.0
H. Kuder	3.7
F. Hopp	3.4
John Brown	below standard
A. Weckwerd	4.0
A. Sheskey	3.7
K. Barynske	3.6
Job Lobrey	3.4
G. Wagner	3.2
G. Bonner	3.4
M. Schachenske	3.9
J. Schwigner	3.2
R. Guenther	3.0
F. Zastrow	3.0
F. Witt	below standard
A. Guenther	3.2
H. Weckert	4.3
C. Kirchberg	3.4
F. Rotenberg	3.0

March 25, 1902. Westport Creamery.

M Kirvens	3.2
John Hillenbrand	3.3
John Laufenburg	3.5
H. Vasen	3.2
Tom Lynch	3.7
J. Lynch	4.2
H. Ripp	3.7
John Onchen	4.2
John Koss	4.2
J. Boehmen	3.7

	% butter fat.
J. Ripp	3.4
Mrs. Kennedy	3.4
J. Schwoegler	3.8
W. Borchers	3.6
J. Kennedy	4.4

April 5, 1902. Creamery, Sherry.

J. A. Yerk	3.0
F. Ladick	3.0
J. M. Worlund	3.2
Geo. Sokolowski	3.0
John Hills	3.6
Martin Olin	below standard
E. Berg	3.0
F. Kapitan	3.0
J. Swarrack	3.6
S. Kronhlan	3.3
M. Kronhland	4.0
S. Worlund	3.2
H. Bower	3.2

April 24, 1902. Jersey Dale Creamery, Lake Mills.

E. Langley	3.3
A. S. Langley	3.2
Tom Giles	3.6
Ed. Howell	3.4
Geo. Riddle	4.0
Tom Lean	3.8
C. Hooper	3.4
A. E. Langley	3.7
L. Lewis	3.4
B. Edwards	3.4
C. Summers	3.7
S. Greene	3.1
R. Sell	4.1
F. Kierstein	3.0
G. Meracle	3.6
L. Gramling	3.0
P. Gramling	3.9
Wm. Cramer	3.0
A. Nold	3.6
D. B. Jones	3.9
H. Giles	3.4
W. Bluett	3.5
E. R. Griffith	4.0
J. Jones	3.4
Wm. Uglow	3.0
E. Schermerhorn	3.6
G. Lean	3.1
Geo. Mann	3.0
Wm. Burton	3.1

April 26, 1902. Farmers' Dairy Assn., Bassett.

	% butter fat.
C. Schultz	3.8
B. Kerkhoff	3.7
A. Schlax	3.8
B. Elnerman	3.3
J. Jahns	3.8
W. Bank	3.2
J. Pocknick	3.4
G. Winchel	3.5
H. Bracker	3.6
J. Carlson	3.7
V. C. Reylands	3.9
W. Fiegel	4.1
G. Neuman	4.1
W. Redline	3.8
B. Lenz	3.8
Mrs. Nolan	3.7
F. Bosselman	4.0
P. May	3.7
J. S. Reynolds	3.8
B. Hollencamp	3.6
W. Radeeg	3.9
J. Radeeg	3.8
A. Voss	4.1
H. Lois	3.7
J. Zingler	4.1
T. Hoffner	4.2
O. Newbury	3.9
J. Tanking	3.6
J. Rienan	3.7
B. Henling	3.6
J. Kerkhoff	3.7
C. H. Plantz	3.8
W. Buck	3.6
H. Gehring	3.5
J. Bathan	4.0
C. Valtersdorf	4.1
G. Niehaus	4.2
C. Fosdick	4.4
L. Holtzheimer	3.6
J. Kretchmer	3.8
J. Epping	4.1
B. Levis	3.5
P. Lambert	3.7
T. Hollencamp	4.2
C. Harms	4.0
Mrs. King	4.1
R. Fesland	3.6
F. Reynolds	4.0
H. Peterson	3.7
M. Hoffman	5.1

April 30, 1902. Vesper Creamery, Vesper.

Mrs. Hessler	3.5
Mr. John Katz	3.9

	% butter fat.
John Reuss	3.7
G. Gall	3.7
J. Krueger	3.9
L. Koch	3.8
H. Hackbarth	3.6
Mrs. Gilmaster	3.9
J. Kissinger	3.8
B. Robins	3.8
F. Staven	3.7
H. Ratzlow	3.8
Chas. Miller	3.9
Otto Gantz	3.7
Ed. Krueger	3.7
L. Otto	3.7
John Maske	3.8
Wm. Damerow	3.7
D. Koch	3.6
F. Yeschke	3.7
J. Hesler	3.8
M. Hamberger	3.6
F. Finup	3.7
J. J. Young	3.2
G. Henke	3.8
H. Gaulke	3.4
A. Kreuger	below standard
Aug. Bathke	3.5
Joe Patrick	3.3
Mrs. Zable	3.7
W. F. Cardo	3.8

May 8, 1902. Welsh Road Cheese Factory, Watertown.

D. Jones	3.2
M. Bock	3.2
H. Wodenmeyer	3.1
T. Jones	3.3
J. Nies	3.8
Wm. Schultz	3.4
L. Funk	3.7
H. Keln	3.6
Ed. McGowan	3.7

May 5, 1902. Oak Park Creamery, Marshall.

C. Schluter	3.9
J. Simonson	4.1
L. Nesthus	4.1
Wm. Hartwig	4.0
K. Eavenson	4.0
I. Borve	4.2
E. Zable	4.2
E. Henjan	4.1
Gullickson Co.	3.7
M. Smith	3.9
F. Ziebell	4.1
P. Krakow	3.9
A. Wollin	4.0
Wm. Grunewald	3.9
O. Madison	4.1
J. Evenson	3.8
S. Swenson	4.0
S. Gelderhus	4.3
C. Kuchke	3.8
G. Dobreiner	4.0
H. Fadkerhew	3.7
J. Henjun	4.0
J. Norton	3.9
M. Mickelson	3.8
O. Quale	4.0
F. Schroeder	3.6
C. Graffin	4.2
Wm. Heindal	3.5
S. Stevens	3.9
H. Hammon	3.8
A. Simonson	3.8
H. Christison	4.2
S. Legrad	4.1
E. Schenck	4.0
N. Larson	3.7
H. Quammon	4.0
J. Tvesmo	4.1
W. Kroneman	3.9
H. Henderson	3.7
P. Thompson	3.9
L. Simonson	4.0
O. Gjnald	4.4

May 12, 1902. H. J. Grell & Co., Creamery No. 1, Johnson's Creek.

Hartwig	3.4
Fink	3.3
F. Bohling	3.3
Wendorf	3.7
C. Behling	3.5
Bredlow	3.7
C. Else	3.5
C. Biedeman	3.7
G. Vogel	3.4
M. Werner	3.6
J. Fisher	3.5
A. Schuenke	3.2
C. Oppert	3.6
F. Wille	3.5
W. Poschke	3.7
F. Wolf	3.7
F. Raabe	3.5
A. Klockow	3.6
F. Hamann	3.7
N. Beiderman	3.5
S. H. Swap	3.9

	% butter fat.
F. Milrath	3.8
[illegible]s. Teich	3.7
H. Winters	3.5
A. Willow	3.4
J. Werner	3.2
J. Weber	3.5
F. Bargwardt	3.7
W. Gehler	3.5
F. Borchert	3.4
C. Troeloff	3.6
F. Hernie	below standard
E. Helpap	3.6
H. Bredlow	3.7

May 15, 1902. Hudson Road Creamery, Menomonie.

J. K. Brevad	4.1
T. Kelley	3.8
C. Howe	4.0
E. Brevad	3.4
J. Cullin	4.0
O. Cochran	3.4
C. Wilhert	3.8
L. Engen	3.6
J. Foss	4.3
P. Gessness	3.6
C. Stewart	3.4
P. McKenna	3.8
O. Engen	3.7
A. Cochran	below standard
M. Mulvany	3.5
J. Waller	4.2
A. Lachner	3.9
H. Wilbert	3.3
J. Husby	4.2
P. Grimm	3.8

May 18, 1902. Skimming Station, Johnson Creek.

J. Holstein	8.0
H. Hugarth	3.6
B. Strahada	6.0
Wm. Groehing	8.0
H. Groehing	3.0
G. Meyer	4.0
P. Thauer	3.8
J. Burger	3.6
J. Sullivan	3.4
Wm. Giese	4.0
Geo. Britzman	5.0
F. Glinger	3.4
B. Glinger	3.4
John Jones	3.5

May 20, 1902. H. J. Grell & Co., Creamery No. 2, Town of Milford.

	% butter fat.
H. Rewold	3.7
A. Vandre	3.6
C. Froelich, Sr.	3.8
Wm. Draheim	3.5
C. Kuohn	3.8
H. Thren	3.6
H. Baurichter	3.7
Wm. Krause	3.7
Mrs. Buckly	3.6
D. Lentz	3.7
C. Zern	3.7
Ed. Onade	3.9
L. Zerdler	3.7
Mrs. Sell	3.6
C. Kroening	3.7
H. Hornickle	3.6
Aug. Heiden	3.8
H. Rickert	4.3
Joe Krause	4.1
Joe Becker	3.8
T. Wallin	3.7
Mrs. Eckart	3.5
C. Froelich, Jr.	3.6
H. Wendt	3.5
Wm. Dangs	3.6
L. Dangs	3.5
F. Seigert	4.0
H. Heiden	3.7
G. Drager	3.6
H. Stark	3.7
H. Kroening	3.7
Wm. Dams	3.8
J. Starnke	3.4
Wm. Broom	3.5
S. Broon	3.2
F. Necker	3.1
C. Bohnsack	3.6
W. Hintsmann	3.7
G. Necker	3.5
Joe Willman	3.6
C. Rewold	3.7
O. Britzman	3.8
H. Appenfeldt	3.4
John Detmann	3.1

June 3, 1902. The Geo. C. Mansfield Co., Ebenezer Creamery, Johnson Creek.

E. Platz	3.9
W. Scherer	3.6
H. Ohm	3.7
J. Vinicince	3.6
W. Platz	4.0
F. C. Sydow	3.7
W. Lennis	3.7

	% butter fat.
H. Trachte	3.5
C. Schinke	3.6
A. Ziebell	3.5
E. Wille	3.4
H. Schroder	3.6
G. Yack	3.7
W. Ulm	3.6
J. Rittig	3.5
G. Rabbach	3.4
Geo. Saurhammer	3.4
E. Wiegand	3.6
Aug. Gralke	3.7
H. Rupnow	3.6
W. Achultz	3.3
H. Wahl	4.0
Aug. Sillge	3.7
E. Frachte	3.8
E. Schoechart	3.8
M. Buchach	3.6
F. Brick	3.8
W. Wiegand, Jr.	3.7
R. Strauss	3.5
H. Weseman	3.6
C. Kerchberg	3.7
Mrs. Happiness	3.5
H. Petting	3.7
Aug. Stark	3.6
R. Schimnick	3.8
W. Wiegand	3.7
W. Petig	3.8
F. W. Sydow	3.7
C. Stark	3.7
C. Trachte	3.6
E. Bottler	3.6
J. Gleade	3.7
C. Oestreich	4.0
C. Kuntz	3.5
H. Schenk	3.8
H. Razor	3.6
O. Munzell	3.9
W. Schroder	3.7
Aug. Lehmann	3.9
Mrs. Rabbach	3.7
Alb. Stark	3.6
E. Willitz	3.8
W. Hartwig	3.6
Mrs. W. Ohm	3.6

June 5, 1902. Cheese Factory, Brillion.

J. Hoyer, Jr.	3.6
E. Schauber	3.4
F. Pritzel	3.5
J. Manleck, Sr.	3.3
Joe Manleck, Jr.	3.4
J. Weins	3.3

	% butter fat.
J. Rank	3.3
F. Moser	3.0
F. Haese	3.8
J. M. Radloff	4.0
S. Geiger	3.8
J. Backer	below standard
Wolf Pritzl	3.2
J. Dvorahck	3.0
M. Welch	3.4
Alb. Nagel	3.4
A. Ecker	3.3
G. Reichart	3.2
D. Reichart	3.4
John Zorn	3.2
W. Kabot	3.0
John Geiger	3.3
J. Mulhaney	3.6
John Kleiber, Sr.	3.2
John Kleiber, Jr.	3.3
J. Buser	3.4
M. Moser	3.0
A. Thuro	3.5
S. Schup	3.0
Vat	3.4

June 25, 1902. Sharpless Creamery, Mishicott.

Wm. Steltzer	3.4
H. Stehn	3.2
Chas. Schram	4.0
E. Wilsman	3.8
Robt. Guse	3.4
Joe Benesch	3.8
A. Wilkowsky	3.8
H. Eckardt	3.7
C. Rheim	4.0
Victor Delvis	3.4
H. Schram	3.5
S. Vertz	3.4
F. Krueger	3.3
W. Sheding	3.2
A. Rosik	3.4
W. Honzik	3.6
J. Rouller	3.3
A. Krueger	3.6
W. Benesch	3.2
Wm. Reich	3.2
J. Mishalak	3.5
John Stueck	3.6
J. Chalpny	3.2
E. Brouchoudt	3.4
A. Stueck	3.4
R. Reich	3.4
Mrs. J. Hodek	3.2
G. Kraus	3.6
H. Mattis	3.6

	% butter fat.
Chas. Fellior (night's)	below standard
Chas. Fellior (morning's)	3.5
J. Zahorik	3.6
L. Abbett	3.4
Sam Rouiller	4.0
D. Eppinger	4.2
M. Zahorik	3.0
J. Courchaine	3.7
Wm. Blank	3.1
J. Lambert	3.0
John Miller	3.4
Ertman Schneichel	below standard
F. Zima	3.2
Chas. Pries	3.0
P. Kraus	3.3
Chas. Zima	3.4
John Landt	3.2
J. Miller	3.6
J. Duchan	3.2
L. Eberl	3.2
J. Rabetz	3.4

	% butter fat.
June 26, 1902. Roach & Seeber Co., Rosendale.	
F. Heiman	below standard
A. Kinnitz	3.2
J. Yele	3.1
Ed. Strauss	3.4
Robt. Strauss	3.8
R. Wildes	below standard
F. Warpel	4.0
C. Zimmerman	3.3
A. Paschke	3.4
A. Braunschwig	3.5
W. Heiman	3.2
Wm. Kuhl	3.3
H. Kruger	3.2
P. Foltersack	3.3
Aug. Heigking	3.2
A. C. Wilkey	3.2
E. H. Zimbrick	3.6
H. Cohl	3.4
J. Schadevick	3.3
J. Schappa	3.0
F. Krause	3.4
Wm. Radke	3.4
F. Hotmar, Jr.	4.0
F. Ortman	3.6

CHEMIST'S REPORT.

EXAMINATIONS OF CITY MILK SUPPLIES.

March 13, 1901. Samples submitted by Inspector N. J. Field, taken at C., M. & St. P. depot. (Shipped from Sussex) ,for city delivery.

	% butter fat.
J. H. Parsons	5.0
J. Novotny	3.8
J. Albright	3.6
J. M. Parsons	4.1
J. Novotny	4.1

March 22, 1901. Manitowoc.

Fred Koepke	3.0
E. Bierman	3.3
A. Fischl	3.7
John Kucera	3.5
John Rothmund	3.5
W. P. Hermann	3.6
A. H. Heise	3.3
C. K. Hessel	2.6
A. Fischer	3.5
E. Bermann	4.0
Mary Peck	3.6

April 16, 1901. Neenah.

L. E. Scott	3.7
H. E. Huxley	3.0
John Hunt	3.0
Wm. McCanby	3.6
Fred Stecker	3.8
Ole Anderson	below standard

April 16, 1901. Menasha.

	% butter fat.
Chas. Gear	3.8
C. W. Pierce	4.0
C. W. Pierce	3.7

July 10, 1901. Janesville.

Wm. Hughes	3.2
W. S. Rice	soured
T. Anderson	2.2
J. J. Russell	2.6
P. Anderson	3.2
Beaman & Pierson	soured
C. Knudson	3.4
Ed. McDermott	soured
A. W. Slocum	3.1

The above samples were tested for preservatives. None found.

July 16, 1901. Appleton.

Twelve samples examined for preservatives. Sample sold by P. Schroeder found to contain borax.

July 22, 1901. Neenah.

Eight samples examined for preservatives. None found.

August 5, 1901. Manitowoc.

A. Heise	4.0
A. Fisher	3.8
John Meyer	4.2

	% butter fat.
S. H. Herzog	4.2
J. G. Rothmund	4.2
John Kreise	4.1
J. Holtz	3.7
A. Fischl	3.6
E. Bierman	3.7
F. Peck	3.8

The above samples were examined for preservatives. None found.

August 7, 1901. Milwaukee.

P. H. Burbach	4.2
A. L. Vannaman	3.6
H. Jones	3.8
Robert Jackson	4.0
J. Leach	4.4
Jos. Nowotny	3.0

Aug. 8, 1901. Milwaukee.

Ed. Miller	4.2
Gustav Heinrichs	3.6
Wm. Kneser	3.2
E. Post	3.4
Jos. Wagner	4.2
H. E. Echel	4.2
W. F. Froemming	4.2
D. Butzel	3.0

Nov. 26, 1901. Racine.

D. Fraser	4.0
Geo. Vanwie	3.8
A. G. Anderson	4.2
H. J. Reed	4.2
C. E. Thorkelson	4.4
C. Tange	4.8
Wm. Lehnert	4.8
J. Nelson	5.0
W. G. Nelson	3.8
R. M. Walker	4.8
Chas. A. Crane	3.8
L. J. Lenher	3.8
Wm. Koefoed	4.4
Wm. Koefoed	3.9
Wm. Koefoed	4.3
Geo. C. Nield	4.4
Therkel Peterson	3.6
Therkel Peterson	4.1
C. J. Smith	3.8
Wm. Krenzke	4.3
Wenzel Peterka	6.0
A. Sorenson	3.8
John Dostal	3.5
A. B. Thielen	4.3

May 27, 1902. Beloit.

	% butter fat.
C. A. Rugee	3.9
H. K. Borgwardt	3.8
E. A. House	4.2
E. D. Wheeler	3.9
Handee & Wheat	4.2
Robt. Martin	4.5
L. G. Hayward	3.8
W. N. Sheppard	3.7
E. D. Wheeler	4.3
H. K. Borgwardt	3.8
W. Krause	3.8
Ed Gayton	4.3
C. Peterson	4.3
E. E. Moore	3.9
F. Graves	4.7

The above samples were tested for formaldehyd and boric acid. None found.

May 29, 1902. Wausau.

E. E. Means	3.6
E. Golisch	3.7
J. J. Bean	3.4
G. W. Witter	3.3
Kline Bros.	4.0
H. Meuret	4.1

The above samples were examined for preservatives. None found.

July 24, 1902. Madison.

Fred Cook	4.6
Wm. Oldenburg	4.2
Jos. Pearson	4.3
B. J. Stevens	4.7
Capital City Dairy	4.7
Wm. McKee	4.8
Febick & Brown	4.0
H. Hatfield	4.1
L. H. Kleinheinz	4.5
G. Zeier	4.3
E. Bruns	5.6
C. Capaul	4.1

The above samples were examined for preservatives. None found.

August 5, 1902, Oshkosh.

E. D. Nichols	3.1
Wm. Schroeder	3.5
G. P. Hotchkiss (S. G., 1.035)	2.6
John M. Kone	3.8
G. A. Buckstaff	4.6
W. J. Nichol	3.2

	% butter fat.
Fred Gunning	4.2
W. L. Cowan	3.0
Geo. Levisee	3.5
J. C. Rothenbach	3.4
G. Wickoski	3.2
Phil A. Faust	4.1
Arthur Livisee	3.6
Gus Gundmann	3.0
F. S. Savage	5.1
Geo. Faust	3.4
F. Nobel	4.2
N. A. Rasmussen	4.3
I. N. Schroeder	4.4
M. J. Ditler	3.4
H. W. Gerdes	5.4
A. Grundman	4.0
Nottleman Bros.	3.2
M. J. Ditler (store milk)	4.1
J. H. Ruth	4.2

The above samples were examined for preservatives. None found.

Sept. 15, 1902. Sheboygan.

	% butter fat.
E. K. Wittner	3.8
C. DeGroot	3.4
U. L. Siegel	3.8
A. B. Dickson	3.3
Hockstra & Reinholz	3.9
H. Neumann	3.8
Herman Bros.	3.6
A. Groener (preserved with formalin)	3.2
Barney Aleff	3.5
Gus Knabe	3.6
J. Brand	3.2

The above samples were tested for preservatives. Sample from A. Groener found to contain formalin.

ANALYSES OF MILK.

Oct. 12, 1900. Taken at factory of J. A. Peplinski, Pulaski. Delivered by G. Simunski, Pulaski.

	Per cent.
Total solids	10.3
Fat	2.1
Solids not fat	8.2
Ash	.6

Nov. 5, 1900. Submitted by J. P. Van Blarcom, St. Michaels.

	% butter fat.
J. Habeck (S. G., 1.0345) skimmed	2.8
Caspar Oader (S. G., 1.030)	2.9

Nov. 14, 1900. Taken at Brownville. Bought of B. Martin.

S. G.	1.020
Fat, per cent.	2.7

Watered.

Jan. 23, 1901. Bought of T. Wedemeyer, Watertown.

	Per cent.
Total solids	10.16
Fat	2.80
Solids not fat	7.36
Ash	.55

Jan. 23, 1901. Bought of D. Jones, Watertown.

	Per cent.
Total solids	9.64
Fat	2.65
Solids not fat	6.99
Ash	.54

Watered from 20 to 23 per cent.

Feb. 21, 1901. Taken at Brooklyn Cheese Factory Feb. 19. Delivered by Anton Julian, Brooklyn. Marked No. 10.

	Per cent.
Total solids	11.32
Fat	3.0
Solids not fat	8.32

S. G., 1.0305.

Feb. 21, 1901. Taken at Brooklyn Cheese Factory, Feb. 19th. Delivered by H. Johnson, Brooklyn. Marked No. 17.

	Per cent.
Total solids	9.49
Fat	2.50
Solids not fat	6.99
Ash	.63

S. G., 1.0255.

Watered at least 20 per cent.

July 17, 1901. Taken at Crosby & Meyer's Factory, Appleton. Delivered by A. Glaudemaus (Glaudeman). Marked No. 22, A. Glaudemaus.

S. G.	1.0315
Fat, per cent.	2.8

Skimmed and mixed.

July 18, 1901. Sample submitted by S. E. Machmueller. Marked "Poison."

	Per cent.
S. G.	1.024
Total solids	9.82
Fat	3.10
Solids not fat	6.72
Ash	.42

Watered at least 25 per cent.

July 23, 1901. Taken at Frazer's Factory, Appleton. Delivered by M. Radkie. Marked No. 42, M. Radkie.

S. G. 1.032
Fat, per cent. 2.7
Skimmed and mixed.

July 23, 1901. Taken at Frazer's Factory, Appleton. Delivered by Wm. Harp. Marked No. 43, Wm. Harp.

S. G. 1.0275
Fat, per cent. 3.4
Slightly watered.

July 27, 1901. Taken at Waterford. Sold by Fred Hembrook to McCanna & Fraser. Marked No. 13, Fred Hembrook.

S. G. 1.0255
Fat, per cent. 2.7
Watered.

Aug. 1, 1901. Sample submitted by A. P. June, Neillsville. (Badly churned.) Contained 3.4 per cent. fat.

Aug. 20, 1901. Taken at Maple Grove Cheese Factory Aug. 19. Delivered by John Jaul, Jr. Marked No. 32, John Paul, Jr.

S. G. 1.028
Fat, per cent. 2.8

March 3, 1902. Taken at G. C. Manfield & Co. Creamery, Watertown. Marked No. 15, L. Appenfeldt.

Fat, per cent. 2.7
S. G. 1.031
Below standard.

March 3, 1902. Taken at Texas Creamery Co.'s Creamery, Wausau, Feb. 28. Marked No. 37, H. Schultz.

S. G. 1.030
Fat, per cent. 3.0

March 3, 1902. Taken at Texas Creamery Co.'s Creamery, Wausau, Feb. 28. Marked No. 19, G. Tappen.

S. G. 1.0252
Fat, per cent. 2.6
Watered.

March 3, 1902. Taken at Texas Creamery Co.'s Creamery, Wausau, Feb. 28. Marked No. 15, C. Volkman.

S. G. 1.027
Fat, per cent. 2.7
Slightly watered.

March 25, 1902. Taken at Factory of Chas. F. Meinert, Branch, March 24. Marked No. 4, H. Witte.

S. G. 1.035
Fat, per cent. 2.1
Skimmed.

March 25, 1902. Taken at Factory of Chas. F. Meinert, Branch, March 24. Marked No. 3, Fab. Sorlak.

S. G. 1.0345
Fat, per cent. 2.6
Skimmed.

March 28, 1902. Taken at Gronert & Co. Cheese Factory, Beaver Dam, March 26. Marked No. 30, F. Witte.

S. G. 1.0295
Fat, per cent. 2.6

March 28, 1902. Taken at Gronert & Co. Cheese Factory, Beaver Dam, March 26. Marked No. 19, John Brom.

S. G. 1.030
Fat, per cent. 2.3

May 1, 1902. Taken at Factory of C. Otto, Vesper, May 1st. Marked A. Kruger, No. 27.

	Per cent.
Total solids	10.11
Solids not fat	7.91
Fat	2.2
Ash	.59

S. G., 1.0295.

May 12, 1902. Taken at Factory of H. J. Grell, Johnson Creek, May 8. Marked No. 37, F. Ferne.

Fat, per cent.	1.8
S. G.	1.0175

Watered.

June 7, 1902. Taken at Factory of Robt. Manke, Brillion, June 5. Marked No. 12, J. Backer.

	Per cent.
Total solids	10.39
Fat	2.60
Solids not fat	7.79

S. G., 1.0295.

Watered and mixed with skimmed milk.

EXAMINATIONS OF CREAM.

March 15, 1901. Samples submitted by E. D. Wheeler, Beloit.

No. 1. Contained 20 per cent. fat. No formalin or gelatin found.

No. 2. Contained 12.2 per cent. fat. No preservatives, gelatin or starch found.

July 10, 1901. Samples taken at Janesville. Tested for preservatives.

W. S. Rice	Preservatives absent
A. W. Slocum	Preservatives absent
Beaman & Pierson	Preservatives absent
Frank Bros.	Preservatives absent
G. A. Skurtell	Preservatives absent

July 22, 1901. Four samples taken at Neenah. Tested for preservatives. None found.

Aug. 5, 1901. A. H. Heise, Manitowoc. No preservative found.

May 27, 1902. Samples taken at Beloit (city supply). Tested for preservatives. None found.

C. A. Rugee.
H. K. Borgwardt.
E. A. House.
E. D. Wheeler.
Handee & Wheat.
Robert Martin.
W. N. Sheppard.
E. D. Wheeler.
H. K. Borgwardt.
W. Krause.
Chas. Peterson.
C. E. Moore.

May 29, 1902. Samples taken at Wausau. Tested for butter fat preservatives. No preservatives found.

E. Means.
E. Golisch.
J. J. Bean.
G. W. Witter.
Kline Bros.
H. Meuret.

ANALYSES OF BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Character of field with polarized light.	Butyro-Refractometer.		Index of refraction at 40° C.	Reichert No. (cc. of $\frac{N}{10}$ NaOH per 5 Gms.)	Remarks.
				Butter scale.	Critical angle.			
1900								
Dec. 3	Bodden Packing Co.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	45.7	50.	.....	4.2	Oleomargarine, amido azo color.
Dec. 3	Ed. McGrath.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	44.5	45.5	.....	.....	Butter.
Dec. 9	Y. M C. A. Restaurant..	Milwaukee.....	.....	46.	45	.....	.....	Butter.
Dec. 9	Blatz Hotel.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	44.2	43.8	.....	.....	Butter.
Dec. 14	Mr. Merrill (sent by)....	Racine	Plain.....	45.5	45.0	.....	29.3	Butter.
Dec. 20	D. Fisher (sent by).....	.....	Prismatic.....	44.	43.5	.....	28.7	Butter, renovated.
Dec. 20	O. E Boyington	Merrill.....	Prismatic.....	.....	.....	.....	0.53	Oleomargarine, amido azo color.
Dec. 21	Laugley & Alderson.....	Merrill.....	Prismatic	.....	.....	.....	3.54	Oleomargarine, amido azo color.
1901								
Jan. 17	J. C. Beck.....	Racine	.....	.....	.....	1.4590	0.71	Oleomargarine, amido azo color.
Jan. 18	Ed. McGrath	Milwaukee	Prismatic	.....	.....	.....	1 2	Oleomargarine.
Jan. 19	—— Cobb (sold by) St. Paul.	Marinette(sent from)	Plain.....	.....	.....	1 4550	.....	Butter, probably not renovated.
Jan. 19	.....	Marinette(sent from)	Prismatic	.....	.....	1 4548	.....	Renovated butter.
Jan. 23	P. Gillis.....	Kenosha	Prismatic.....	.....	.....	1.4603	0.6	Oleomargarine, amido azo color.
Jan. 23	R. R. Eating House (C. E. Dutton, prop)	Appleton.....	Prismatic.....	.....	.....	1.4540	.....	Butter, probably renovated.
Jan. 23	Nottleman Bros.(sent by)	Oshkosh	Prismatic.....	.....	.....	1.4534	.....	Renovated butter.
Jan. 24	Bought at	Weyocena	Plain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Butter.
Jan. 24	Hotel Van Etta.....	Madison	Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	Butter.
Feb. 7	Mueller's Meat Market..	Milwaukee.....	Plain	.....	.....	1.4541	.. ..	Butter.
Feb. 8	Thomas House.....	Marshfield	.....	.....	.....	1.4545	.....	Butter.
Feb. 8	Hoo Hoo House (George Hill, prop.)	Antigo	Slightly mottled.	.....	.....	1.4538	.....	Butter, probably renovated.
Feb. 22	Athens House (Blecha Bros., props.)	Athens.....	Plain.....	.....	.....	1.4555	.....	Uncolored dairy butter.
Feb. 8	Gould, Wells & Blackburn.	Madison.....	Mottled.....	.....	.....	1.4545	.. ..	Renovated butter.
Mar. 22	D. H. Vaughn (sent by).	Antigo.....	Mottled.....	.....	.....	1.4545	27	Renovated butter.
Apr. 4	Mr. Rhymer.....	Milwaukee.....	Plain.....	.....	.....	1.4545	.....	Butter.

Apr.	5	Anton Giebisch	Appleton	Plain			1.4543		Butter.
Apr.	5	A. E. Martin (sent by)	Milwaukee	Plain			1.4552		Butter.
Apr.	5	F. Stoffel	Appleton	Mottled			1.4548		Renovated butter.
Apr.	5	L. Bonini	Appleton	Plain			1.4548		Butter.
Apr.	4	Geo. C. Mansfield (sent by).	Johnson Creek	Prismatic			1.4587		Oleomargarine.
Apr.	26	American House (J. W. Moorehead, prop.)	Beloit				1.4609	.52	Oleomargarine.
May	21	Commercial Hotel (sent by Mr. Taylor.)	Watertown					.4	Oleomargarine, colored.
May	15	F. J. Arnold	Milwaukee				1.4586	.73	Oleomargarine, amido azo color.
May	24	Goodwin House (made by Swift & Co.)	Beloit					25.2	Renovated butter.
May	24	F. J. Arnold (made by Swift & Co.)	Milwaukee	Prismatic			1.4606		Oleomargarine.
June	4	P. Vogt (sent by)	Milwaukee	Plain			1 4541		Butter.
June	4	Nottleman Bros. (sent by) (sold by Cudahy Bros.)	Oshkosh	Plain				31.3	Butter.
July	3	Sent by N. J. Field	Milwaukee (No. 1)			49.		3 48	Oleo. mixed with about 10 per cent of butter. Azo color.
July	3	Sent by N. J. Field	Milwaukee (No 2)			49.		3.48	Oleo. mixed with abeut 10 per cent of butter.
July	3	Sent by N. J. Field	Milwaukee (No. 3)			49.		3.48	Oleo mixed with about 10 per cent of butter.
Aug.	20	Hotel Beulah (F. P. Simons, mgr.)	Lake Beulah				1.4555		Butter.
Aug.	29	N. J. Field (bought of I. Jeggle, Milwaukee.)	Milwaukee			41.5			Butter.
Oct.	7	A. Kern's Restaurant	Milwaukee		44 5	49.		2.1	Oleomargarine.
Oct.	7	L. Morsell	Milwaukee		45.5	45 5			Butter.
Oct.	7	P. S Kaufman	Milwaukee		45.1	45.			Renovated butter.
Oct.	7	McGrath, butcher	Milwaukee					1.2	Oleomargarine.
Dec.	7	New England Lunch Room	Milwaukee		46.2	45.			Butter.
Dec.	7	Hutchison's Milk Depot (sent by)	Milwaukee		45.7	44.5			Butter.
Dec.	7	A. Kern	Milwaukee		44.4	48.5		1 1	Oleo. Azo color.
Dec.	5	Windsor Hotel	Watertown		44.0	44 3			Butter.
1902									
Jan.	7	Mrs. Comstock	Madison		46.	44.			Butter.
Jan.	21	James Luxem	Racine	Mottled	45.8	44.			Butter.
Jan.	22	C. Rostad (sent by)	Milwaukee		46.	44.			Butter.
Jan.	23	Keeley & Higgins	Beloit		44 4	43.			Butter.

ANALYSES OF BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Character of field with polarized light.	Butyro-Refractometer, Butter scale.	Butyro-Refractometer, Critical angle.	Index of refraction at 40° C.	Reichert No. cc. of $\frac{N}{10}$ NaOH per 5 Gms.)	Remarks.
Jan. 23	Clarke Hotel	Beloit		44 5	43.			Butter
Jan. 23	Tremont House	Oshkosh		48.	46 5			Butter.
Jan. 23	Goodwin House	Beloit		44.	42.5			Butter.
Jan. 23	Central House	Beloit		44 9	53.		.74	Oleomargarine.
Jan. 24	A. M. Goldish (sent by)	La Crosse		46	44.			Butter (Renovated)?
Jan. 30	Fred Swain (sent by)	Washburn		45 3	49.			Partly oleom'rgarine
Feb. 1	American House	Peloit		46.2	54 5		0 3	Oleomargarine.
Feb. 1	Halladay's Palace	Beloit		46.5	45 5			Butter.
Feb. 1	R. R. Hotel	Janesville		46.8	45			Butter.
Feb. 1	Lunch room	148 State St., Beloit		47.	53 5		0 99	Oleo. colored.
Feb. 18	J. S. Jensen	Racine		45.	52.3		0 6	Oleo. Amido azo color
Feb. 26	Grand Hotel	Janesville		45.2	43 5			Butter.
Feb. 28	Geo. C. Mansfield (sent by)	Johnson Creek	Plain	45 5	44.			Butter.
Mar. 24	Sent by J. Loch (bought of John Linahan	Milwaukee (Milwaukee)		45.8	51.			Oleo. Azo color.
Apr. 3	A. H. Elliot (bought of Cream Sup. Co.	Beloit (Chicago)		45.5	44.			Butter.
Apr. 4	Abe Wiley	Fifield					0 4	Oleo. Azo color.
Apr. 4	Kradwell-Thiessen Drug Co.	Racine		45.	43.5			Renovated butter.

CHEESE.

1901.

Dec. 22. Submitted by Geo. L. Hicks, West Superior. Contains 33.12% fat. Cream.

Aug. 1. Submitted by Twohy Mercantile Co., West Superior. Contains 36.54% fat. Full cream.

LARD.

1901.

Feb. 27. Sample sent by express (not sealed). Marked: "No. 1. Bought at Superior Meat Market, J. C. Rarane, Inspector." Date illegible. Lard and tallow mixture. Cottonseed oil absent. Maize absent. Paraffin absent. No. 2. (Marked as above.) Date. Feb. 14. Lard and tallow mixture. Cottonseed oil absent. Maize absent. Paraffin absent.

Aug. 29. Sample sent by H. C. Alguard, Melrose. Refraction:

Lard scale	54
Critical angle	52
	+2

No cotton seed oil. No corn oil. Pure.

PORK.

1901.

Apr. 28. Submitted by Dr. J. W. Blair, Kaukauna, Wis. Said to have caused sickness. No trichina; seems normal.

HONEY.

1901.

Feb. 15. Submitted by J. G. Poser & Co., Merrill, Wis. Polarization direct, —17.7°; after inversion, —21.6°. Pure, Candied.

Aug. 23. Submitted by Col. Morley, Madison. (Strained.) Polarization, direct, +29.7°; after inversion, +27.4°. Adulterated with glucose.

Oct. 12. Subm'tted by Inspector N. J. Field. Polarization direct, —14.6°. Pure.

Oct. 12. Submitted by Inspector N. J. Field. Polarization direct, —14.6°. Pure.

Oct. 12. Submitted by G. E. Meyer, Milwaukee. Polarization, direct, +77.8°; after inversion, +75.2°. Adulterated with glucose; about 25% honey.

Dec. 24. Submitted by G. L. Bradley & Co., Minneapolis. Sold by H. J. Stahman. Polarization, direct, +2.0°; after inversion, —19.4°. Contains 14.3% sucrose.

Dec. 29. Submitted by H. J. Stahman. Polarization, direct, +0.6°; after inversion, —18.5°. Contains 14.2% sucrose. Contains added cane sugar.

1902.

Feb. 22. Submitted by E. B. Lossmitzer. Bo't of ———— Reik, Milwaukee. Polarization, direct, —17.3°. Genuine, but filthy from breaded comb.

ANALYSES OF VINEGAR.

Date.	Sample sent by—	Post Office.	Sold by—	Sold as—	Acetic acid, per cent.	Solids, per cent.	Malic acid.	Comments.
1900.								
Oct. 17..	Meyers & Chase ...	Abbottsford .	.....	Cider vinegar	4.00	1.10	Absent	Not cider vinegar.
Nov. 28..	L. N. Julien	Sheboygan ..	.....	Cider vinegar	4.02	1.24	.....	Not cider vinegar. Solids mostly malt.
Dec. 15..	C. A. Smith.....	.....	....	"Cider".....	5.94	3.87	....	Not pure cider, ash 0.142 per ct. Contains foreign sugars.
1901.								
Jan. 15..	State Board of Control (No. 1).	Madison	....	"Wine".....	5.55	0.15	.....	Distilled vin. Colored (color analine).
Jan' 15..	State Board of Control (No. 2).	Madison	....	Cider vinegar.....	4.00	3.60	.....	Contains foreign sugars.
Feb. 15..	F. Bohri & Son	Fountain City	.....	Distilled vinegar..	4 98	.....	.....	Uncolored. Passed.
Apr. 5..	State Board of Control.	Madison	.....	"60 Grain White"..	6.18	.....	.....	62 grains.
Apr. 24..	State Board of Control.	Madison	.....	"60 Grain White"..	6.18	.....	.....	61.8 grains.
Apr. 24..	State Board of Control.	Madison	.....	Cider vinegar.....	4.01	3.83	.....	Passed.
June 15..	E. J. Schneider (No. 1).	Amery.....	.....	.....	3.96	2.73	Slight amount...	Complies except as to acid. Ash .32 per cent.
June 15..	E. J. Schneider (No 2).	Amery	.....	....	4.56	2.53	Very slight amount.	Ash .29 per cent.
Aug. 6..	W. H. Taft.....	Tunnel City..	C. E. Meyers & Co., Freeport.	Cider vinegar.....	4.41	2.05	Very low.....	Passed.
Oct. 16..	State Board of Control.	Madison	Wellauer & Hoffman Co., Milw.	45 grain cider vinegar.	3.77	2.48	Moderate	Some malt solids present.
Oct. 16..	.....	.....	Wellauer & Hoffman Co., Milw.	White vinegar.....	5.60	.....	....	
Dec. 13..	So. Dakota D. & F. Commission	....	"Genesee Fruit Co."	Cider vinegar.....	.....	.....	.....	Examined for caramel. None pres'nt
1902.								
Feb. 28..	State Board of Control.	Madison.....	Wellauer & Hoffman Co., Milw.	Cider vinegar.....	4.44	3.10	.....	Flavor abnormal. Ash 0.22 per cent.
May 2..	J. E Gleave......	Evansville ...	E. C. Meyer & Co., Freeport.	Cider vinegar.....	4.52	3.03	Moderate amount	Normal. Ash 0.41 per cent.
May 4..	Wm. O'Neil.....	.....	Wm. O'Neil.....	"Bottled pure cider vinegar.	4.59	.....	Large amount...	Color light owing to oxidation.
June 13..	Bemis-Hooper-Hays Co.	Oshkosh.....	N. Y. Cider Co., St. Louis.	"Cider vinegar"...	4.47	.21	.....	Not cider. Colored (caramel). (Old "Red Cross" Co.)

SYRUP.

1900.

Nov. 24. Submitted by A. H. Elliott, Beloit. Bo't of Merriam, Collins & Dexter. Branded "Fancy Syrup." Polarization direct, +103.4°; after inversion, +70.2°. Glucose compound.

1901.

Jan. 8. Submitted by Sturtevant & Co., Delavan. Polarization direct, +145.2°; after inversion, +114.6°. Nearly pure glucose.

Jan. 15. Submitted by State Board of Control. Marked "No. 4." Polarization direct, +158.8°; after inversion, +152.4°. Glucose syrup.

Mar. 13. Submitted by J. P. Snell, Downing. Branded "Sugar Drips." Polarization direct, +36.4°. Pure.

Apr. 18. J. W. Owens. Bo't of La. Syrup & Molasses Co., St. Louis, Mo. Marked "Pure Sugar Drips." Polarization direct, +137°; after inversion, +118.6°. Mainly glucose.

Oct. 16. Submitted by State Board of Control. Bo't of W. H. & Co., Milwaukee. Polarization direct, +160.8°. Glucose.

Oct. 14. Submitted by State Board of Control. Polarization direct, +160.8°. Glucose syrup.

1902.

Jan. 14. Submitted by D. K. Anderson, Woodford. Sold as pure sorghum. Polarization direct, +121.6°; indirect, +100.2°. Adulterated largely with glucose.

Jan. 25. Tate Mercantile Co., Viroqua. Bo't of La. Syrup & Molasses Co. Branded "Pure Sugar." Polarization direct, +158.8°; indirect, +153°. Glucose syrup.

Feb. 25. Submitted by Geo. Robson, Sheboygan. Sold as Maple Syrup. Polarization direct, +70.4°; after inversion, —1.7°. Passed as normal.

Mar. 16. Submitted by Nolan Bros. Bo't of Franklin, McVeagh & Co., Chicago. Sold as maple syrup. Polarization direct, +65.6°. Normal. Flavor poor.

May 5. Submitted by W. C. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls. Bo't of Geo. Putnam, Greenbush, Sheboygan Co. Sold as maple syrup. Polarization direct, +51.8°; after inversion, —20.0°. No salicylic or benzoic acids used. Below normal.

May 5. Submitted by W. C. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls. Bo't of H. H. Sheldon. Sold as maple syrup. Polarization direct, +60.6°; after inversion, +20.7°. Pure.

MOLASSES.

1901.

Jan. 15. Submitted by State Board of Control. Marked No. 4. Polarization direct, +115.2°; after inversion, +99.4°. Adulterated with glucose.

Oct. 14. Submitted by State Board of Control. Polarization direct, +19.2°. Passed.

Oct. 16. Submitted by State Board of Control. Marked "New Orleans Molasses. W. H. & Co., Milwaukee." Polarization direct, +19.2°. Pure.

Jan. 27. Submitted by G. A. Rickeman Gr. Co., Racine. Marked "New Orleans Molasses." Polarization direct, +40.8°; after inversion, —21.8°. Pure.

LEMON FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Date.	Brand.	Sent by.	Rotation.	Alcohol per cent. by weight.	Comments.
1900.					
Oct. 10..	.....	Mfg. by Mrs. Levanger, Platteville.....	+4.6°	67.5	1.4 per cent. oil.
Dec. 18..	.....	Mfg. by Siebert, Good & Co., Chicago.....	+0.8°	54.7	.25 per cent. oil. Colored (aniline derivation.)
1901.					
Jan. 8..	.....	N. J. Field. Bo't of Jenson & Beck, Racine....	+12.8°	82.9	3.0 per cent. oil. Below standard. Colored.
Jan. 15..	"Dr. Rice's".....	Sub. by State Board of Control.....	+22 0°	.....	6 8 per cent. oil. Pure.
Feb. 6..	.....	Smith, Thorndyke & Co.....	+20.4°	77 1	3.6 per cent. oil. Sugar absent. Colored (aniline yellow.)
Feb. 15..	.....	Smith, Thorndyke & Brown, Milwaukee.....	+17.5°	74.	3 6 per cent. oil. Colored (aniline yellow), condemned.
Apr. 24..	.....	Sub. by State Board of Control, Apr. 4.....	13.3°+	.....	5.2 per cent Complies with law but poor in flavor. (Robbed of oil.)
Aug. 1..	"Our Special".....	Chas. Harms. Mfg. by Reid, Henderson & Co., Chicago.	0 0°	22.	Oil none. Colored (aniline yellow.)
Oct. 12..	.....	Sub. by State Board of control. Bo't of W. H. & Co., Milwaukee.	+15.5°	.....	5.3 per cent. oil. Passed.
Oct. 15..	"Concentrated".....	T. W. Sanborn, Pardeeville, marked "S. F. Baker & Co., Keokuk, Ia	+20.3°	.....	5 0 per cent. oil. Passed.
Oct. 16..	"Lemon, W. H. & Co..	Sub. by State Board of Control.....	+15.5°	.....	5.4 per cent. oil. Passed.
1902.					
Jan. 14..	"Lakeside Double Strength "	Steele, Wedeles & Co., Chicago.....	+10.4°	.....	2.9 per cent. oil. Coal tar color.

EXTRACTS OF VANILLA.

1901.

Jan. 15. Submitted by State Board of Control. Vanillin (color), .060. Uncolored. Pure.

Apr. 24. Submitted by State Board of Control. Coumarin absent. Reasonable in strength in vanillin. Passed.

May 22. Submitted by —— Woodstock, Madison. Made by Berner, Fry & Co., Iowa City, Ia. Contains tonka, vanillin and caramel color.

Oct. 16. Submitted by State Board of Control. Marked "Pure Vanilla." Vanillin present. Coumarin absent. Contains no caramel or aniline color. Passed.

"STRAWBERRY EXTRACT."

1900.

Oct. 10. Made by Mrs. Levanger, Platteville. Color aniline derivation. Flavor largely amyl acetate.

BAKING POWDER.

1902.

Mar. 26. Submitted by State Board of Control. Marked "The Pure." Pure.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

1901.

Apr. 24. Submitted by State Board of Control. 99.5%+ pure.

HORSERADISH.

1901.

June 26. Submitted by J. M. Jensen, Kenosha. Suspected to contain turnips. Pure, but broken down in flavor.

EXAMINATION OF BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Twenty-one samples of buckwheat flour have been examined, of which the following proved adulterated:

1900.

Dec. 6. Submitted by H. E. Smith, Springville. Sample No. 1. Contains 5% of wheat flour. Sample No. 3. Badly adulterated with wheat,—about one-third.

Dec. 12. Submitted by D. C. Adams, Milwaukee. Said to be made by Kressbach & Brand, Palmyra Springs Roller Mills. Badly adulterated with wheat flour.

1901.

Jan. 10. Submitted by Brumm & Brumm, Middleton, Jan. 10. Made by Wm. Hoffman, Middleton. Contains about 20% wheat flour.

Feb. 15. Submitted by Otto Ploetz, Jan. 8. Marked "Mixture." Ground by Wetwen & Nold, Prairie du Sac. Contains large amount of wheat flour, about one-half.

Dec. 30. Submitted by W. S. Cracker, Dec. 30. Said to be from F. Pettis & Son, Camp Douglas. Pure, but contains much hulls.

Dec. 31. Submitted by D. C. Adams, Milwaukee, Dec. 31. Adulterated with wheat.

Dec. 31. Submitted by Chas. E. Meier & Son, Milwaukee. Adulterated with wheat starch.

1902.
Jan. 16. Submitted by Inspector N. J. Field, Jan. 16. Bought of Katz, Agent, Jan. 11, 1902. Made by Port Washington City Roller Mills, R. Stelling, Proprietor. Adulterated with wheat flour.
Jan. 16. Submitted by Inspector N. J. Field. Bought at store of Stelling, Port Washington. Adulterated with wheat flour.
Feb. 18. Submitted by N. J. Field. Bought of S. D. Noyes, Agent, Milwaukee. Contains 30% wheat flour.
Feb. 8. Submitted by C. E. Meier & Son, Milwaukee. Marked "Appleton Mills, S. D. Noyes, Agt." Adulterated with wheat flour.
Mar. 24. Submitted by C. W. Sweeting, March 14. Marked "Helmer Milling Co., Fond du Lac. Adulterated about 50% with wheat flour.

FRENCH PEAS (Canned).

1901.
June 25. Bought of Adolph Dermehl (imported) 100 gms. of peas; without liquid contained .0067.
July 21. Submitted by Wm. Steinmeyer & Co. Marked "Petits Pois, Extra Fins, Alexis Godillot, Jr., Bordeaux, France." Contain copper. Condemned.

RICE.

Apr. 3. Submitted by J. L. Keller, Bernhard. Aniline color apparently used as blueing.

WHEAT FLOUR.

1902.
Feb. 28. Submitted by Mrs. I. D. Jaynes, Waukesha. Marked "Atlas Flour." Bought of A. Kern & Co., Milwaukee. No minerals or foreign starches present.

SPICES.

1902. Sample of cinnamon, submitted by Jacob J. Graebel, Wausau. No adulterants found.

JELLIES AND JAMS.

1901.
Mar. 2. Jelly submitted by Inspector Field. Sold by Bentzler & O'Connor, Milwaukee. Bo't of A. Reckowsli, Milw. Glucose jelly, colored (aniline). Imitation currant jelly.
May 21. Jelly submitted by Joannes Bros., Green Bay. Artificial apple jelly, colored with eosine.
1902.
Mar. 24. "Strawberry Preserves." Made by Paul & Elfers, Milwaukee. Contains some fruit, glucose and eosine coloring. Condemned.

DRUGS.

1901.
Feb. 22. Sample of Oil of Cinnamon, submitted by E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville. Specific gravity, 1.047; very slightly heavy, but less than cassia. Sol. in alc. Odor and I reaction normal. Pure.
Aug. 18. Sample of Lac Sulphur. Bought of Drake Bros., Milwaukee. Mineral matter aside from sulphur (from CS_2), 48.44% Upon ignition, 48.48%. Made with sulphuric acid and badly impure.

BEVERAGES.

1900.

Dec. 7. Lager Beer. Made by Hausmann Brewing Co. S. G., 1.0145. Alcohol, 4.75% by w't. Alcohol, 5.94% by volume.

Dec. 7. Malt Liquor. "Malt Fizz." Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked (H). Made by Hausmann Brewing Co. Alcohol, 3.30% by wt. Alcohol, 4.13% by volume.

Dec. 5. Malt Liquor. Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked "Cavanaugh" (D). No label. S. G., 1.0148. Alcohol, 3.57% by wt. Alcohol, 4.45% by volume. Is beer.

Dec. 5. Malt Liquor. Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked "Cavanaugh" (C). No label. S. G., 1.0182. Alcohol, 3.43% by wt. Alcohol, 4.28% by volume. Is beer.

Dec. 6. Malt Liquor. Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked "Malt Mead" (E). Made by Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee. S. G., 1.0181. Alcohol, 1.61% by wt. Alcohol, 2.02% by volume.

Dec. 7. Malt Liquor. Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked (F). Bought of Clements & Flint. S. G., 1.0122. Alcohol, 4.37% by wt. Alcohol, 5.47% by volume.

Dec. 7. Malt Liquor. Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked (G). Bought of Clements & Flint. Made by Hausman Brewing Co. S. G., 1.0118. Alcohol, 3.57% by wt. Alcohol, 4.45% by volume.

Dec. 4. Malt Liquor. Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked "Cavanaugh" (B). Made by Pabst Brewing Co. ("Warranted less than 2% alcohol.") Alcohol, 1.54% by wt. Alcohol, 1.77% by volume.

Nov. 28. "Malt Fizz." Submitted by H. E. Andrews, Dist. Att'y, Portage. Marked (A). Alcohol, 3.49% by wt. Alcohol, 4.37% by volume.

1901.

May 21. Malt Liquor. Submitted by Andrew Bird, marshal of Sharon. Unmarked. Alcohol, 3.90% by wt. Alcohol, 4.88% by volume.

May 21. Wine ("Temperance"). Submitted by Andrew Bird, marshal of Sharon. Unmarked. Alcohol, 1.50% by wt. Color, aqueous eosine. Preserved with salicylic acid. Artificial grape juice.

ANALYSES OF LINSEED OILS.

1901.

Apr. 5. Submitted by E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville. Marked "Schneller, Felix & Co., Prairie du Sac." Contains about 27.2% paraffin oil.

Apr. 5. Submitted by E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville. Marked "Schneller, Felix & Co., Prairie du Sac." Contains about 11.6% paraffin oil, also "dryer."

May 24. Marked "Leonard Klatt, Footville;" bought of Milwaukee Oil & Specialty Co., Milwaukee. Adulterated. Contains 14.41% paraffin oil.

1902.

Jan. 4. Submitted by A. S. Hipke, Chilton. Marked "No. 1." Passed.

Feb. 28. H. W. Busch, Chippewa Falls. Two small samples submitted No. 1. Mineral oils absent. No. 2. Mineral oils absent.

WATER ANALYSES.

Glidden, Wis., October, 1900. Sample sent by Dr. W. G. Law, Health Officer:

No. 1. From well.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	22.10
Mineral residue	13.40
Volatile residue	8.70
Chlorine	1.025
N. as saline ammonia	.005
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.0015
N. as nitrites	.0015
N. as nitrates	.250

This water shows considerable pollution.

No. 2. Public well.

Total residue	33.60
Mineral residue	20.00
Volatile residue	13.60
Chlorine	5.850
N. as saline ammonia	.004
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.020
N. as nitrites	.0005
N. as nitrates	large amount

This water is unfit for use.

Markesan, October, 1900. Samples sent by Dr. Thayer:

No. 1. (Pint sample only.)

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	.200
N. as saline ammonia	.002
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.012
N. as nitrites	trace
N. as nitrates	moderate amount

Probably pure.

No. 2. (8 oz. sample only.)

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	1.2000
Nitrites	traces
Nitrates	fairly large amount

Probably polluted.

Antigo, October 16, 1900. Sample sent by Frank I. Drake, Health Officer, Antigo.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	29.80
Mineral residue	17.90
Volatile residue	11.90
Chlorine	.125
N. as saline ammonia	.000
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.004
N. as nitrites	none
N. as nitrates	.040

Sample of water sent from Viola, Wis., said to be collected by A. J. Dake, M. D., Nov. 13, 1900, from a well:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	47.60
Mineral residue	31.80
Volatile residue	15.80
Chlorine	4.400
Saline ammonia	.007
Albuminoid ammonia	.015
Nitrites	.0005
Nitrates	large amount

This water is seriously polluted.

Sample sent by W. E. Parker, M. D. Whitehead, Nov. 13, 1900:

Flowing well 190 ft. deep.

	Parts per 100,000
Total residue	11.50
Mineral residue	9.40
Volatile residue	2.10
Chlorine	.550
N. as saline ammonia	.004
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.0015
N. as nitrites	none
N. as nitrates	.030

Reasonably pure.

Small sample of water sent by Jas. Alderson, Supt. Asylum for Insane, Lancaster, Wis., Nov. 13, 1900, marked "East well:"

Nitrites	large amount
Nitrates	large amount
Chlorine	large amount

Probably badly polluted.

Small sample well water sent by Allen, Cobb, Wis., Nov. 13, 1900:

Chlorine	small amount
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	small amount

Sample sent by W. A. West, Elkhorn, Wis., Nov. 13, 1900:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	33.40
Mineral residue	16.40
Volatile residue	17.00
Chlorine	.600
N. as saline ammonia	.024
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.009
N. as nitrites	trace
N. as nitrates	moderate amount

This water appears to be badly polluted.

Sample of water sent from Sun Prairie Water Works, Dec. 1st, 1900, collected by Geo. P. Crosse, supply said to be from two drilled wells situated in marsh, the marsh receiving drainage from half of the village, a creamery and a cannery:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	49.90
Mineral residue	26.30
Volatile residue	23.60
Chlorine	2.325
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.003
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	moderate amount

This water shows considerable soil leaching, giving moderately high nitrates and chlorine. As the amonias and nitrites are so low, the water shows but slight active pollution.

Samples sent by W. T. Burdick, Health Officer, Green Lake, Dec. 4, 1900. Typhoid prevalent:

No. 1. Quart sample.

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	.015
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	large amount

Unsafe.

No. 2. Quart sample.

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	5.050
N. as saline ammonia	.006
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.032
N. as nitrites	.0035
N. as nitrates	very large amount

Very badly polluted.

Spring water from F. H. Olle, H. O., taken Dec. 14th, 1900, at Kewaunee:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	32.50
Mineral residue	24.60
Volatile residue	7.90
Chlorine	.125
Ammonia, saline	.0065
Ammonia, albuminoid	.004
Nitrates	.030
Nitrites	none

This water appears to be pure.

Tap water from city well at Neenah, taken Dec. 12th, 1900, by C. O. Hansen, M. D., H. O.:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	138.00
Mineral residue	116.90
Volatile residue	21.10
Chlorine	.505
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.004
Nitrates	.080
Nitrites	.0002

This water gives evidence of very slight polution. The mineral residue is higher than is desirable in a potable water.

Water taken from well of Pierceville Creamery Association, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, sent by W. H. Slatter, H. O., December 18th, 1900:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	33.50
Mineral residue	24.50
Volatile residue	9.00
Chlorine	.175
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0005
Nitrates	.070
Nitrites	none

This water is pure.

Samples of water sent by Dr. Collier from Merrill, Wis., taken Dec. 8th, 1900:

Parts per 100,000.

No. 1, Prairie river; No. 2, Prairie river at waterworks intake; No. 3, Filtered; No. 4, Tap at waterworks.

Total residue	11.00	10.70	10.40	12.80
Mineral residue	6.60	6.10	5.80	7.70
Volatile residue	4.40	4.60	4.60	5.10
Chlorine	.050–	.050	.050	.325
Ammonia, saline	.0015	.0015	.001	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0095	.0090	.0045	.0050
Nitrites	none	none	none	none
Nitrates	.070	.070	.070	mod. high

Little or no increase of pollution shown in from No. 1 to No. 2. Filtration removes half the organic matter as shown by the album. ammon. After filtering the water is evidently mixed with a well water as its character wholly changes before reaching tap.

Sample of water sent by Dr. F. H. Thebodo, Green Bay, Jan. 1901, marked "Allouez Mineral Water:"

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	285.40
Mineral residue	226.80
Volatile residue	18.60
Chlorine	139.20
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.005
Nitrites	.0003
Nitrates	moderately high

This is an artificial and charged water. The chlorine is no indication of its purity. The albuminoid ammonia and nitrites are sufficient to characterize it as suspicious.

The sample of water sent by Emil Estberg, Waukesha, Jan. 15, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	48.40
Mineral residue	32.00
Volatile residue	16.40
Chlorine	1.800
Ammonia, saline	.0025
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0055
Nitrites	.0000
Nitrates	.125

In my opinion, this water is not contaminated with river or marsh water. The chlorine is somewhat below the normal, and small amounts of free and albuminoid ammonia are present. This indicates that the water is not entirely pure.

Samples of water sent by Mr. J. H. Livingston, Livingston, Jan., 1901:

Marked "Exhibit A."

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	29.00
Mineral residue	17.40
Volatile residue	11.60
Chlorine	.200
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.005
Nitrites	.0005
Nitrates	moderate amount

While this sample is not entirely pure, it is probably safe.

Marked "Exhibit B."

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	114.20
Mineral residue	44.20
Volatile residue	70.00
Chlorine	8.150
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.012
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	large amount

This water is badly polluted and unfit for use.

Sample of water sent by Chas. Glamm, Delafield, Wisconsin, Januar, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	33.00
Mineral residue	20.00
Volatile residue	13.00
Chlorine	.400
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.002
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	moderately large amount

This water shows very slight pollution, mostly oxidized in character, such as might result from the leaching through soil of an old settled district or barnyard, but which is probably inocuous in character. The water is probably safe for domestic use.

February 22, 1901. F. E. Stevens, Health Officer, Bristol. Sample No. 1. Well 156 ft. deep (10 rods from outhouse):

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	39.30
Mineral residue	27.10
Volatile residue	12.20
Chlorine	.250
Saline ammonia	.030
Albuminoid ammonia	.003
N. as nitrites	none
N. as nitrates	.020

Probably safe.

Sample No. 2. Well 22 ft. deep (90 ft. from outhouse):

Total residue	61.70
Mineral residue	37.70
Volatile residue	24.00
Chlorine	1.000
Saline ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.0045
N. as nitrites	none
N. as nitrates	moderate amount

Slightly polluted; suspicious.

Sample of water sent by Rev. M. M. Gerend, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis., January, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	32.40
Mineral residue	22.20
Volatile residue	10.20
Chlorine	.200
Ammonia, saline	.001
Ammonia, albuminoid	.011
Nitrates	.030
Nitrites	none.

It is my opinion that the impurities in this water are wholly vegetable and harmless.

Sample of water sent from New London, February 24th, by Wm. F. Brennell, Health Officer, taken from drive well at school (flush system of water closets in use):

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	51.20
Mineral residue	25.30
Volatile residue	25.90
Chlorine	1.850
Ammonia, saline	.001
Ammonia, albuminoid	.006
Nitrates	large amount
Nitrites	none

This sample of water shows much leaching from polluted soil, but the unoxidized organic matter seems very low. The ground in the neighborhood of this drive well has probably been badly polluted in the past. Such a water might be safe if the local conditions were satisfactory.

Two samples of water sent by L. L. Gillett, Health Officer, Warrens, Wis., March, 1901:

Well of O. H. Premo (three cases of typhoid in family):

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	51.10
Mineral residue	40.20
Volatile residue	11.00
Chlorine	8.600
Saline ammonia	.001
Albuminoid ammonia	.081
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	large amount

This water is badly polluted and should be condemned.

Owing to an accident but one pint was sent of the water from the school well, Warrens, Wis.:

Chlorine	5.600
Saline ammonia	.0015
Albuminoid ammonia	.0075
Nitrites	traces
Nitrates	moderately large amount

This water is somewhat polluted, and from a chemical standpoint would be considered suspicious. Insufficient was sent for determination of the other constituents.

Sample of water sent by Dr. L. B. Collier, Merrill, Wis., April, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	7.80
Mineral residue	4.10
Volatile residue	3.70
Chlorine	4.25
Ammonia, saline	.005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.019
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.080

This water darkened deeply on ignition and showed consider-

able vegetable organic matter. From a chemical standpoint slight pollution is indicated. Not knowing whether this water has been filtered, I am unable to state whether or not it is safe.

Sample of water sent by A. F. Blocki, Sheboygan, April 30th, taken from tap:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	18.80
Volatile residue	6.20
Mineral residue	12.60
Chlorine	.325
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0125
Nitrites	faint trace
Nitrates	.040

This is evidently Lake Michigan water and gives about the usual analysis. From the rapidity with which the albuminoid ammonia was evolved and the small showing of nitrites, I am inclined to believe that the water is slightly polluted.

Sample of water sent by Wm. Bauer, Arlington, Wisconsin, May, 1901. (Well.):

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	29.20
Mineral residue	18.30
Volatile residue	10.90
Chlorine	.275
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.001
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.400

This water seems to be of unusual purity and is undoubtedly perfectly safe.

The sample of water sent by D. Benecke, Fontenoy, Wis.:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	33.50
Mineral residue	24.30
Volatile residue	9.20
Chlorine	.225
Ammonia, saline	.0045
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0035
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.040

Iron is present in small amount and also traces of organic matter of vegetable origin, and which probably come from the same source as the iron. This is a chalybeate water.

The sample of water sent by Rev. Christian Sauer, Juneau, Wisconsin, May, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	45.00
Mineral residue	26.30
Volatile residue	18.70
Chlorine	2.150
Ammonia, saline	.003
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0025
Nitrates	.250
Nitrites	none.

Probably safe.

Sample sent by Dr. C. M. Miller, Health Officer, Berlin, Wis., June 13, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	76.00
Volatile residue	39.10
Mineral residue	36.90
Chlorine	2.950
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.026
Nitrites	.0002
Nitrates	very large amount

This water is unfit for use.

The sample of water sent by C. M. Willis, Health Officer, Berlin, Wis., June 13th, 1901, has been analyzed with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	76.00
Mineral residue	39.10
Volatile residue	36.90
Chlorine	2.950
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.036
Nitrites	.0002
Nitrates	very large amount

Samples of water sent by Dr. E. L. Cary, H. O., Whitewater, Wis., marked "City water from tap and reservoir," taken July 22nd, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	30.85
Mineral residue	18.35
Loss on ignition	12.50
Chlorine	.450
Ammonia, saline	.009
Ammonia, albuminoid	.019
Nitrogen as nitrates	trace only
Nitrogen as nitrites	none

This water seems quite free from sewage but the albumenoid ammonia is high, probably from algae.

Tap.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	35.60
Mineral residue	21.60
Loss on ignition	16.00
Chlorine	.635
Ammonia, saline	.009
Ammonia, albuminoid	.011
Nitrogen as nitrates	.050
Nitrogen as nitrites	none

This water seems slightly suspicious, and may be slightly polluted.

Sample of water sent by Otto Boberg, Secretary, Board of Health, Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 3, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	9.50
Mineral residue	4.95
Volatile residue	4.55
Ammonia, saline	.005
Chlorine	.700
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0155
Nitrites	trace only
Nitrates	.070

This water contains considerable organic matter, but I judge it to be very largely vegetable in origin. While the chlorine is higher than in the purest waters, as are also the nitrates, still both of them are as low as are found in river waters. In the absence of nitrites, I should not classify such a water as dangerous.

Sample of water submitted by Mr. Grant Thomas, Madison:

	Parts per 100,000.
Free ammonia	.002
Albuminoid ammonia	.005
Nitrites	slight trace
Nitrates	.040
Chlorine	.350

Owing to the fact that this water contained a slight sediment of clay, the very small amount of organic impurities are readily accounted for. I believe the water to be exceptionally pure.

Samples of water sent by Dr. A. B. Rosenberry, Health Officer, Arbor Vitae, Vilas Co., Wis., September, 1901:

No. 1. Driven well 45 feet from vault:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	27.20
Mineral residue	8.60
Volatile residue	18.60
Chlorine	2.150
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Albuminoid, ammonia	.0015
Nitrates	heavy
Nitrites	none

No. 2. Driven well 40 feet from vault:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	22.20
Mineral residue	7.00
Volatile residue	14.80
Chlorine	1.675
Ammonia, saline	none
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0015
Nitrates	large amount
Nitrites	slight trace

Both of these waters show considerable soil leaching, but contain very little ammonia which would be present if the waters were polluted by oxidized sewage. While they are probably safe, such waters must always be considered as more or less suspicious.

Samples of water sent by Dr. D. W. Lynch, West Bend, taken at the Cedar Lake summer resort, October, 1901 (where typhoid fever prevailed):

No. 1. (Situated on ridge one-fourth mile from No. 2. Used for drinking.)

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	32.70
Mineral residue	19.20
Volatile residue	13.50
Chlorine	.325
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.009
N. as nitrates	.075
N. as nitrites	none

This water is probably not the cause of the infection.

No. 2. (Situated within 100 feet from banks of lake. Used for washing and cooking.)

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	53.10
Mineral residue	35.40
Volatile residue	17.70
Chlorine	9.950
Ammonia, saline	.0245
Ammonia, albuminoid	.020
N. as nitrates	high
N. as nitrites	.0003

This water is exceedingly impure.

Two one-pint samples of water sent by the Rusk Co-operative Creamery Co., Rusk, Wisconsin, Oct. 11, 1901 (insufficient for quantitative analysis):

No. 1.

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	1.900
Nitrites	present (.0002)
Nitrates	very high

This water seems to be considerably polluted by sewage and is probably not safe.

No. 2.

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	11.00
Nitrites	present, trace only
Nitrates	low

This water is very filthy, the filth being of cess-pool character, containing reducing ferments. It is wholly unfit for use.

Sample of water sent by Dr. Geo. E. Crosley, Health Officer, Albion, Wis., Nov. 21, 1901:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	36.70
Mineral residue	20.20
Volatile residue	16.50
Chlorine	1.275
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.002
Nitrates	.250
Nitrites	none

This water shows some soil leaching, but the impurities seem to be almost wholly oxidized and practically harmless.

Samples of water submitted by Dr. Russell, November 21st, 1901, marked "Cudahy Water:"

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	1,162.00
Mineral residue	944.
Volatile residue	218.00
Chlorine	541.5
Saline ammonia	.470
Albuminoid ammonia	.015
Nitrites	.0005
Nitrates	very large amount

The solids evolved chlorine and oxides of nitrogen upon ignition. In my opinion, this water is extremely filthy, being badly polluted with sewage of animal origin. It is wholly unfit for domestic use.

Samples of water sent by T. F. Conroy, M. D., Health Officer, Neillsville, Wis., December, 1901:

Water No. 1. From O'Neill's Creek.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	12.40
Mineral residue	4.80
Volatile residue	7.60
Chlorine	....
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia albuminoid	.032
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	less than .040

I should judge that ice from this water would probably be safe.

Water No. 2. From Black River.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	9.30
Mineral residue	3.20
Volatile residue	6.10
Chlorine	....
Ammonia, saline	.007
Ammonia, albuminoid	.039
Nitrites	traces
Nitrates	less than .040

This water is quite badly polluted and should not be used for domestic purposes.

Both of these samples contain much vegetable coloring, making the volumetric determination of chlorine difficult.

Water No. 3. From town pump.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	43.00
Mineral residue	22.20
Volatile residue	20.80
Chlorine	5.150
Ammonia, saline	.0010
Ammonia, albuminoid	.008
Nitrites	.0002
Nitrates	very large amount

This water is very badly polluted and is the probable cause of disease.

Samples of water sent from Union Center by Dr. Thos Gilluly, December, 1901:

No. 1. From Norman Blakeman's drilled well.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	67.00
Mineral residue	33.70
Volatile residue	33.30
Chlorine	8.100
Ammonia, saline	.033
Ammonia, albuminoid	.009
Nitrites	.0020
Nitrates	very large amount

This water is very badly polluted.

No. 2. From C. C. Eagle's driven well.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	8.10
Mineral residue	4.30
Volatile residue	3.80
Chlorine	1.000
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.001
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	moderate amount

While this water shows slight soil leaching, it is not badly polluted and is probably safe.

Sample of water sent by Simon Moats, Modena, December, 1901, said to be from a creamery well:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	40.60
Mineral residue	25.60
Volatile residue	15.00
Chlorine	5.525
Saline ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.016
Nitrates	.200
Nitrites	absent

This water seems to be quite seriously polluted. The pollution is probably due to creamery waste. The water contains a considerable amount of salt, and much more in proportion to the nitrates than is usual where waters are polluted by fecal matter.

Samples of ice and water sent by Dr. A. L. Wells, Health Officer, Clear Lake, March, 1902.

Melted Ice, No. 1.

	Parts per 100,000.
Saline ammonia	.0052
Albuminoid ammonia	.096
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	.545
Nitrites	trace

Melted Ice, No. 2.

Saline ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.1012
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	.525
Nitrites	none

Water No. 1 (brownish color).

Saline ammonia	.071
Albuminoid ammonia	.100
Chlorine	.375
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	1.875
Nitrates	.050
Nitrites	trace

Water No. 2.

Saline ammonia	.0688
Albuminoid ammonia	.0632
Chlorine	.225
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	1.330
Nitrates	.050
Nitrites	trace

Both of the samples of ice are exceedingly impure and in my opinion neither is fit for domestic use.

Both of the samples of water are badly polluted, No. 2 being considerably better than No. 1.

Three samples of water sent from West Bend by Dr. D. W. Lynch, April, 1902:

Water from creek.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	58.90
Mineral residue	37.90
Volatile residue	21.00
Chlorine	.350
Saline ammonia	.026
Albuminoid ammonia	.104
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.020

This water is wholly unfit for domestic use.

Schmidt's well (said to be in the Creek valley; typhoid prevailing).

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	69.94
Mineral residue	34.20
Volatile residue	35.74
Chlorine	10.700
Saline ammonia	.0372
Albuminoid ammonia	.0204
Nitrites	large amount
Nitrates	large amount

This water is exceedingly badly polluted and the residue gave off nitrous fumes upon ignition.

Schlegel'c well (five typhoid cases in three houses adjoining; well located near mouth of creek).

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	73.70
Mineral residue	45.50
Volatile residue	28.20
Chlorine	5.900
Saline ammonia	.0018
Albuminoid ammonia	.010
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.050

This water shows considerable fully oxidized soil leachings, but the amount of organic matter is low, especially the free ammonia.

Sample of water sent by L. E. Youmans, Mukwonago, April 25, 1902, said to be from spring on land owned by Sapring:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	34.80
Mineral residue	21.00
Volatile residue	13.80
Chlorine	.300
Albuminoid ammonia	.0025
Saline ammonia	.0085
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.060

This water contains small amount of vegetable impurities, but is not otherwise contaminated.

Sample submitted by Dr. J. C. Reynolds, Lake Geneva, May 7, 1902 (shipped in jug):

	Parts per 100,000.
Saline ammonia	.002
Albuminoid ammonia	.013
Chlorine	.600
N. as nitrates	.060
N. as nitrites	none

Sample of well water from Blooming Grove, submitted by Col. W. G. Anderson, Madison, May 9, 1902:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	73.40
Mineral residue	38.30
Volatile residue	35.10
Chlorine	.400
Ammonia, saline	.003
Ammonia, albuminoid	.019
Nitrates	very large amount

The residue gave off nitrous fumes upon ignition.

This water is exceedingly badly polluted and is wholly unfit for domestic use.

Sample of water sent by Dr. B. F. Dodson of Berlin, Wisconsin, May 15, 1902, said to be from Dr. Dodson's well (a well drilled 130 feet into rock):

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	58.60
Mineral residue	32.50
Volatile residue	26.10
Chlorine	4.250
Ammonia, saline	.001
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0108
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	large amount

The solids gave off nitrous fumes upon ignition. In my opinion this water contains much oxidized organic matter or soil leachings, and some decomposable matter. The water is probably unsafe.

Sample sent by J. P. Snell, Downing, Sept. 25, 1901 (small quantity submitted):

	Parts per 100,000.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.040
Nitrites	absent
Chlorine	.525

Sample of water sent by Dr. Frederick H. Martin, Edgerton, June 12, 1902:

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	1.250
Saline ammonia	.0005
Albuminoid ammonia	.007
N. as nitrites	absent
N. as nitrates	.080

This water shows indications of some soil leaching and there is an ochreous deposit due to dissolved iron, which indicates that the gathering area may be marshy or boggy.

In my opinion this water is probably fit for drinking purposes, in spite of its disagreeable odor and deposit of iron.

DAIRY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

N. J. FIELD, Dairy Inspector.

Only a portion of the time of the dairy inspector has been given to the inspection of milk dairies, factories and creameries. His assistance has been required in the enforcement of the dairy and food laws, in looking after those who deal in adulterated foods of all kinds, in detecting fakirs who sell adulterated goods, and in preventing the unlawful sale of oleomargarine. Long days and full weeks have been spent in this work.

The inspection of dairies and city milk has occupied a portion of time and has done much toward checking the usual adulteration by watering and skimming. Much is still to be accomplished in the way of cleaner and better stables and clean milk.

Stable inspection should continue and stringent measures applied where occasion demands.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Th. Kuzaski; address, 1136 Bremen street; number of cows, 11; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, middlings and hay; water, city; remarks: quite good.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Aug. Menski; address, 1211 Bremen street; number of cows, 6; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Julius Voelz; address, 700 Oakland avenue; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, old and dirty; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, hay and middlings; water, city; remarks: 23 cows at last inspection. Going out of business in May, 1901.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, M. Baronski; address, 1212 Bremen street; number of cows, 3; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, vinegar slops, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Martin Kaleski; address, 1150 Bremen street; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, hay, middlings and brewer's grains; water, city; remarks: very good.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Aug. Holtz; address, 299 Bellvue place; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, very clean; condition of stables, quite clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, hay, middlings and corn stalks; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, A. Ostroweski; address, 887 Franklin street; number of cows, 1; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Thos. Lyons; address 921 Sobieski street; number of cows, 22; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, dirty; utensils, not seen; feed, corn stalks, hay and brewers' grains; remarks: cows will be taken to Whitefish Bay in June; old stable.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, W. Janskeski; address, 493 Bartlett street; number of cows, 6; condition of stock, very good; condition of stables, very good; utensils, very good; feed, brewers' grains, cutfeed and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Jos. Liss; address, 1149 Bremen street; number of cows, 10; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Frank Sopanski; address, 1201 Weil street; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, quite clean; condition of stables, fairly good; utensils, not seen; feed, distillers' slops, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, J. Braunski; address, 1215 Weil street; number of cows, 4; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, vinegar slops, middlings and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, Aug. Guedes; address 148 Chambers street; number of cows, 10; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, middlings and hay; water, city; remarks: quite clean.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, F. Wolschack; address, 1189 Weil street; number of cows, 8; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, distillers' slops, middlings and hay; water, city; remarks; fair stable.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, W. Mathews; address, Washington and Burligh streets; number of cows, 24; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, dirty stable; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, middlings and hay; water, well; remarks: "cows will leave stable in May."

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, E. Tesch; address, 1141 24th street; number of cows, 10; condition of stock, quite clean; condition of stables, quite clean; utensils, quite clean; feed, hay, middlings and cut feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, C. Arndt; address, 1028 24½ street; number of cows, 1; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, hay and mill feed.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, August Drabler; address, 1220 Washington avenue; number of cows, 14; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, not clean; utensils, not seen; feed, distillers' slops, middlings and hay; water, well; remarks: not clean as should be.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, C. Bast,; address, 1022 25th street; number of cows, 9; condition of stock, very good; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, A. Sherper; address, 1185 24th street; number of cows, 4; condition of stock, dirty; condition of stables, wet and dirty; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, hay and middlings; water, well; remarks: low, damp ground; says will move April 11th; if does not will prosecute.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1901.—Name, A. Erdman; address, 925 20th street; number of cows, 4; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; condition of utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1901.—Name, Aug. Pritzlaff; address, 927 20th street; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, hay, bran and brewers' grains; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1901. Name, Aug. Erdman; address, 944 20th street; number of cows, 8; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, bran, hay and brewers' grains; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1901.—Name, Herman Schevare; address 1083 20th street; number of cows, 1; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, hay, bran and brewers' grains; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1901.—Name, Henry Georke; address, 1180 18th street; number of cows, 6; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, hay and bran; water, city; remarks: clean stable.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1901.—Name, J. Richard; address, 2220 Lloyd street; number of cows, 6; condition of stock, 5 clean, 1 lousy; condition of stables, dirty; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains and mill feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, G. Luppnow; address, 1014 North Pierce street; number of cows, 5; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, distillery slops, hay and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, Frank Gulski; address 899 Fratney street; number of cows, 5; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, not clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, hay and mill feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, Herman Voss; address, 920 Richards street; number of cows, 8; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, not clean; utensils, clean; feed, vinegar slops, hay and middlings; water, city; remarks: going out of business June 1st, 1901.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, Martin Unter; address, 1439 Humbolt avenue; number of cows, 2; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, middlings and hay; water, well.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, Stanislaus Zaworski; address, 1315 Booth street; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, very dirty; condition of stables, very dirty; utensils, not seen; feed, distillery slops and mill feed; water, city; remarks: will inspect again soon and if no improvement will prosecute.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, John Leuck; address, 1450 10th street; number of cows, 18; condition of stock, very clean; condition of stables, very clean; utensils, very clean; feed, brewers' grains, middlings, hay and some oil meal; water, city; remarks: The cleanest dairy in the city of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, Carl Waschow; address, 1311 Louis avenue; number of cows, 4; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains and mill feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 9th, 1901.—Name, Anton Waski; address, 709 4th avenue; number of cows, 3; condition of stock, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains and mill feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 9, 1901.—Name John Wierscha; address, 511 Maple street; number of cows, 9; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, damp; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains and middlings; water, city; remarks: damp; will use bedding in future.

Milwaukee, April 9th, 1901.—Name, Fred Arndt; address, 1513 Teutonia avenue; number of cows, 1; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, hay, mill feed and corn stalks; water, well; remarks: Had 9 cows last inspection.

Milwaukee, April 9th, 1901.—Name, J. Shiropski; address, 1044 2d avenue; number of cows, 3; condition of stock, fairly clean; condition of stables, fairly clean; utensils, not seen; feed, corn stalks, bran, and brewers' grains; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 9th, 1901.—Name, John Yajaka; address, 673 Grove street; number of cows, 14; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, fairly clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, hay and mill feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 9th, 1901.—Name, M. Krofski; address, 1073 Grove street; number of cows, 3; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, not clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains and mill feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 10th, 1901.—Name, John Mekoski; address, 828 Lincoln avenue; number of cows, 17; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, mill feed and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 10th, 1901.—Name, H. Blank; address 1915 Brown street; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, fairly clean; condition of stables, fairly clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, mill feed and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 11th, 1901.—Name, Louis Radman; address, 735 22d street; number of cows, 8; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, middlings and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 11th, 1901.—Name, C. Raster; address, cor. Oklahoma and Clement avenue; number of cows, 53; condition of stock, fairly clean; condition of stable, fairly clean (bedding); utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, distillery slops, middlings and corn stalks; water, well.

Milwaukee, April 12th, 1901.—Name, A. Dreves; address, 710 8th avenue; number of cows, 13; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean (bedding); utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, mill feed and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 12th, 1901.—Name, P. Hoyeck; address, 638 6th avenue; number of cows, 4; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, not clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains and mill feed; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 12th, 1901.—Name, Jos. Tierbach; address, 737 6th avenue; number of cows, 9; condition of stock, very good; condition of stables, very clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains, middlings and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 13th, 1901.—Name, Fred Zweifel; address, 27th and Hopkins avenue; number of cows, 40; condition of stock, good; condition of stables, very fair (bedding); utensils, clean; feed, brewery grains, hay, middlings and cut feed; water, well.

Milwaukee, April 15th, 1901.—Name, J. Krause; address, 404 20th avenue; number of cows, 1; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, middlings and hay; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 15th, 1901.—Name, C. Schulze; address, 479 17th avenue; number of cows, 7; condition of stock, not clean; condition of stables, not clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 16th, 1901.—Name, Jan Novak; address, 16 Chambers street; number of cows, 4; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, middlings, bran and brewers' grains; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 16th, 1901.—Name, Adolph Foos; address, 1334 Humboldt avenue; number of cows, 8; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 18th, 1901.—Name, John Pleski; address 911 10th street; number of cows, 6; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grains and middlings; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 18th, 1901.—Name, P. Justin; address, 640 Superior street; number of cows, 2; condition of stock, clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, brewers' grains, middlings and corn stalks; water, well.

Milwaukee, April 20th, 1901.—Name, W. Loose; address, 30th street; number of cows, 2 (formerly kept 7); condition of stock, fairly clean; condition of stables, clean; utensils, not seen; feed, distillery slops, middlings and bran; water, city.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, J. Zdrojewski; address, 936 Bremen street; number of cows, formerly kept 5 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, L. Klaman; address, 916 Dousman street; number of cows, formerly kept 5 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, J. Sierokowicz; address, 965 Weil street; number of cows, formerly kept 5 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 8th, 1901.—Name, Paul Englemen; address, 2401 Brown street; number of cows, formerly kept 7 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 5th, 1901.—Name, E. Schmidt; address, 2713 Walnut street; number of cows, formerly kept 7 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, John Lavinski; address, 1148 Bremen street; number of cows, formerly kept 13 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 4th, 1901.—Name, A. Hildebrant; address, 333 Pulaski street; number of cows, formerly kept 4 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 9th, 1901.—Name, J. Rozenski; address, 612 Greenbush street; number of cows, formerly kept 2 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 9th, 1901.—Name, E. Muchlander; address, 1151 21st street; number of cows, formerly kept 10 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 10th, 1901.—Name, Mrs. Sachkart; address 2530 Vliet street; number of cows, formerly kept 4 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 10th, 1901.—Name, Fred Doebberphal; address, 1054 9th street; number of cows, formerly kept 3 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 10th, 1901.—Name, Chas. Dohmer; address, Oakland avenue; number of cows, formerly kept 4 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 10th, 1901.—Name, H. Luppnow; address, 1239 Buffham street; number of cows, formerly kept 8 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 11th, 1901.—Name, Aug. Iahnke; address, 895 20th street; number of cows, formerly kept 11 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 11th, 1901.—Name, John Bergman; address, 786 22d street; number of cows, formerly kept 6 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 12th, 1901.—Name, W. Schroeder; address, 670 12th street; number of cows, formerly kept 9 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 12th, 1901.—Name, M. Bahmend; address, 722 13th avenue; number of cows, formerly kept 2 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 12th, 1901.—Name, Thos. Baleski; address, 733 13th avenue; number of cows, formerly kept 2 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 12th, 1901.—Name, Loren Cyeskee; address, 1104 8th Ave.; number of cows, formerly kept 6 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 12, 1901.—Name, Anton Korzenki; address 1005 11th Ave.; number of cows, formerly kept 3 cows; remarks: Gone oat of business.

Milwaukee, April 15th, 1901.—Name, J. Spinepki; address, 634 Grove St.; number of cows, formerly kept 4 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 15th, 1901.—Name, W. Kewauke; address, 626 Greenbush St.; number of cows, formerly kept 2 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 15th, 1901.—Name, W. Runge; address, 426 19th St.; number of cows, formerly kept 2 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 16th, 1901.—Name, J. Sieckwitz; address, 18 Auer Ave.; number of cows, formerly kept 8 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 18th, 1901.—Name, C. Tenier; address, 447 Bishop St.: number of cows, formerly kept 1 cow; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 19th, 1901.—John Schmechel; address, 2520 Vliet street; number of cows, formerly kept 7 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 19th, 1901.—Name, Jas. Wietchstock; address, 985 Pratt St.; number of cows, formerly kept 2 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, April 20th, 1901.—Name, A. Sahr; address, 30th St.; number of cows, formerly kept 11 cows; remarks: Gone out of business.

Milwaukee, June 8th, 1901.—Name, A. Sherpner; address 516 Vliet St.; number of cows, 5; quite clean; condition of stables, fair; utensils, clean; feed, brewers' grain, vinegar slops, hay and middlings; water, city; remarks: This is the man who was formerly at No. 1185 24th St., and was informed that if he did not clean up he would be prosecuted. Quite a change from former conditions.

LIST OF CREAMERIES IN WISCONSIN.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Spring Creek Creamery ..... Westman, Necedah
Easton Dairy Products Ass'n, W. I. Colby, President ..... Easton
John McGrane Creamery ..... Leola
Leola Creamery Co. ..... Leola

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Creamery ..... W. Whitten, Butternut

BARRON COUNTY.

The Spring Hill Creamery Co. ..... C. Burghurst, Mgr., Chetek
Rice Lake Creamery ..... Rice Lake
Prairie Farm Creamery Co. ..... P. Christman, Sec., Prairie Farm
Gathered Cream Factory ..... O. G. Peterson, Prairie Farm
Barron Creamery Co. ..... N. M. Rockman, Barron
Cumberland Creamery Co. ..... S. H. Waterman, Cumberland
Almena Creamery ..... Charles Kammerer, Almena
Arland Co-operative Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Ole Johnson, Mgr., Arland
Canton Creamery & Cheese Co. ..... Canton
Bahler Bros. ..... Cambria
Creamery ..... Turtle Lake
Apple River Creamery ..... Reeve
Horshoe Lake Co-operative Creamery Co. ..... Perley

BROWN COUNTY.

Oak Grove Dairy ..... H. A. Law, Green Bay
E. R. V. Creamery Co. ..... Jas. Smith, DePere
Lawrence Creamery ..... Dan Longteau, West DePere
White Clover Co-operative Creamery ..... Holland
The W. DePere Co-operative Creamery Co..... J. Vanderlinden, Sec., W. DePere
Enz Bros. & Co. ..... Denmark
Frank Sindzinski ..... Langes
Ferd Wittig ..... Fontenoy
Didrich Benecke ..... Fontenoy
Fred Buckman ..... Fontenoy
New Denmark Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n ..... Fontenoy
East River Valley Creamery ..... DePere
West DePere Creamery Co. ..... DePere

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Fountain City Co-operative Creamery Ass'n.....A. E. Gerlach, Fountain City
Burnside Creamery Co. .....C. A. VanBrunt, Mishamokwa
Nelson Creamery .....Giebel & Armstrong, Nelson
Modena Creamery Co. .....J. B. Meyer, Mgr., Modena
Frank Tritsch Creamery .....Alma
Mondovi Dairymen's Ass'n .....Mondovi
Gilman Valley Dairymen's Ass'n .....Gilmanton
Mondovi Creamery Ass'n .....Mondovi
Montello & Buffalo Creamery .....Buffalo
Spring Creek Creamery .....James Allison, Durand

BURNETT COUNTY.

The Grantsburg Creamery .....Grantsburg
Trade River Creamery .....Trade River
Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Soc. .....Ed. C. Johnson, Falum
Doctor's Lake Creamery Soc. .....Dan Johnson, Blanding
Farmers Creamery Co. of Trade Lake .....And. Anderson, Trade Lake
Farmers Creamery Co. of Falum .....A. G. Peterson, Falum
Farmers Creamery Co. of Trade Lake .....Halmar Swenson, Trade River
Trade Lake Creamery Ass'n .....Grantsburg
Wood River Creamery Co. .....Aug. Cassel, Wood Lake

CALUMET COUNTY.

Stockbridge Creamery Co. .....Stockbridge
Frank Zetsche Creamery .....Greenwood
Darboy Butter & Cheese Co. .....Darboy
Farmers' Creamery Manufacturing Co. .....Brillion
F. Albert's Creamery .....Chilton
Bast's Creamery .....Stockbridge
Hayton Co-operative Creamery Co. .....Hayton
New Holstein Co-operative Creamery Co. .....New Holstein
J. Nokes' Creamery .....Hilbert

CLARK COUNTY.

Longwood Co-operative Creamery .....Ross Paulson, Mgr., Longwood
Clark County Butter Co. .....Mike Proch, Mgr., Globe
Christie Creamery Co. .....Ross Paulson, Mgr., Granton
Granton Creamery .....Ross Paulson, Mgr., Granton
H. B. J. Andrus Creamery .....Neillsville
Pleasant Ridge Creamery .....W. G. Hyslop, Mgr., Blair
Chas. Schlinsog Creamery .....Granton
Albert Alberts Creamery .....Thorp
Skimming Station .....Geo. Bue, Shortville
Loyal Creamery .....Jenks Bros., Loyal
Clark Cawitz Butter Co. .....W. C. Thoma, Prest., Neillsville
Christie Creamery Co. .....W. K. Armitage, Prest., Christie
Creamery .....Jerry Danhertz, Thorp
Pine Valley Creamery .....H. B. Andrews, Owner, Neillsville
Pleasant Ridge Creamery Co. .....Neillsville
Clark County Skimming Station .....Wm. Dux, Owner, Neillsville
Frank Zetsche Creamery .....Greenwood
Longwood Creamery .....H. A. Bright, Black River Falls (Jackson Co.)
W. E. Blumenstein .....Withee

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Fagen Bros. ..... Stanley
Stanley Creamery ..... W. C. Bragg, Stanley
Bloomer Creamery Co. ..... Wm. Ruf, Bloomer
Farmers' Store Co. Creamery ..... Farmers' Store Co., Bloomer
Albertville Butter & Cheese Mfg. Co. ..... L. E. Schure, Mgr., Albertville
Silver Star Creamery ..... E. W. Hill, Appollonia
Chippewa Falls Separator & Creamery Co. ..... B. J. Lobdell, Chippewa Falls
Vale Creamery Co. ..... Vale
Cook's Valley Creamery (Co-op. Co.) ..... Cook's Valley
Star Creamery ..... Jens Stenehjem, Cartwright
Thos. Kelley Creamery ..... Eagle Point
Creamery ..... Eagle Point
The Lafayette Dairying Co. ..... Chippewa Falls
Lafayette Creamery ..... Chippewa Falls
Tolden Creamery—Peter Heinz ..... Chippewa Falls
Chippewa Creamery Co. ..... Chippewa Falls
Anson Dairy Co. ..... Chippewa Falls
Eagle Point Creamery ..... Eagle Point

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

M. W. Speer ..... Wyocena
Little Gem Creamery ..... Rocky Run
W. Hanson ..... Columbus
Fall River Creamery ..... Dodge & Korth, Fall River
Englewood Creamery ..... Chas. Britzman, Fall River
Samuel Baehler Creamery ..... Cambria
Ward & Andrus' Creamery ..... Randolph
C. W. Chrisler ..... Lodi
Dodge & Dodge Creamery Co. ..... Lodi
Arians Creamery ..... Arian Bros., North Bristol
Starkers Creamery ..... John Starker, East Bristol
Creamery ..... Haas Bros., Kingston
Centerville Creamery ..... Sanderson & Co., Cambria
Creamery ..... Chas. Christian, Columbus
Kiefer Bros. Creamery ..... Pardeeville
Mielke's Creamery ..... Wm. Mielke, Rio
Field's Creamery ..... Jas. Frawley, Otsego
Doyleston Creamery ..... E. Britzman, Doyleston
Poynette Creamery ..... R .M. Buzzard, Poynette
Arlington Creamery ..... Arlington
Hutchinson Creamery ..... Ward & Andrews, Randolph Center
Portage Creamery Co. ..... Wm. Fulton, Portage
Empire Creamery Co. ..... Morrisonville
Keyser Creamery Co. ..... E. C. Dodge, Windsor
The Henry Creamery ..... Lowville
Centerville Creamery Mfg. Co. ..... Cambria
Lodi Creamery Co. ..... Lodi
S. Baehler ..... Cambria
Columbus Creamery ..... Columbus
Elba Creamery ..... Columbus
Clay Ridge Creamery ..... Columbus
E. H. Britzman ..... Doylestown
W. A. Ebert ..... Pardeeville
Jahnke Creamery Co. ..... Rio

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Wauzeka Butter Co. ..... John Wunch, Mgr., Wauzeka
Soldiers' Grove Creamery ..... Wm. Ray, Soldiers' Grove
Sugar Creek Creamery ..... Ferryville
Co-operative Creamery Co. ..... Napoleon Coates, Prest., Eastman
Kickapoo Valley Creamery Co. ..... Steuben
Barnum Creamery Co. ..... Barnum
Seneca Dairy Association ..... Seneca
Champenny Creamery Co. ..... Dousman
A. R. Allen's Creamery ..... Patch Grove (Grant Co.)
Joe Beadle ..... Millville (Grant Co.)
Eastman Creamery Co. ..... Eastman
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Wauzeka
Big Island Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..... Seneca

DANE COUNTY.

Sun Prairie Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Sun Prairie
Black Earth Creamery Co. ..... Black Earth
Fred Luder ..... Mt. Horeb
Fountain Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Waterloo
Bannon Creamery ..... E. C. Dodge, Lake Mills
Burke Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Burke
Token Creamery ..... Dodge & Dodge, Windsor
Storey Creamery ..... D. E. Wood Butter Co., Storey
Marshall Creamery ..... E. Marshall, Owner, Marshall
Medina Butter & Cheese Co. ..... M. Lindas, Secy., Marshall
Deansville Creamery Co. ..... Marshall
Wheeler Prairie Creamery Co. ..... A. J. Roberts, Mgr., Stoughton
Hanerville Creamery ..... L. Puerner, Stoughton
Golden Rod Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber (Waterloo), Bristol
C. F. Strasburg Creamery ..... Columbus
York Center Creamery ..... Marshall
Half-way Prairie Creamery Co. ..... Wm. Fehlandt, Mgr., Mazomanie
Mazomanie Creamery Co. ..... Mazomanie
Belleville Creamery Co. ..... D. E. Wood & Co. (Elgin, Ill.), Belleville
Stuckey Bros. Creamery ..... Fred Stuckey, Elvers
Pleasant Valley Creamery ..... Chas. Bush, Peculiar
Enterprise Creamery ..... A. L. Parmenter, Mazomanie
Farmers' Co-op. Creamery ..... Oregon
Paoli Creamery Co. ..... Wm. Fischer, Mgr., Paoli
DeForest Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Ernst Karow, DeForest
North Windsor Farmers' Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... DeForest
Eclipse Creamery Co. ..... C. J. Dodge, Windsor
Davis Creamery ..... C. J. Dodge, Windsor
West Middleton Creamery Assn. ..... Frank Bell, Prest., Middleton
Hopkin Bros. Creamery ..... Middleton
Capital City Creamery ..... H. Berkholtz, Buttermaker, Middleton
Henry M. Zander Creamery ..... Cross Plains
Pine Bluff Creamery ..... E. Macksey, Klevenville
Cross Plains Dairy Assn. ..... Cross Plains
Roxbury Creamery ..... Reuben Hiney, Sauk City
Riverside Creamery ..... Reuben Hiney, Sauk City
Crystal Lake Creamery ..... Dodge Bros., Lodi
Prairie Queen Creamery Co. ..... John Christianson, Mgr., Cambridge
Rockdale Creamery Co. ..... John Torgerson, Mgr., Rockdale
North Bristol Co-op. Creamery Assn. ..... J. F. Cary, North Bristol

Utica Creamery Co. ..... J. P. Coon, Mgr., Utica
Capital City Dairy Creamery & Produce Co. ..... John Wergin, Madison
University Creamery ..... University of Wis., Madison
McFarland Creamery ..... Evereth Kock, McFarland
Kegonsa Creamery Co. ..... O. M. Orvold, Stoughton
Oak Hill Creamery Co. ..... Stoughton
Deerfield Farmers' Co-op Creamery ..... Deerfield
London Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, London
Oak Park Creamery Assn. ..... K. Evanson, Deerfield
M. Karschauer Creamery ..... Ashton
Syene Creamery ..... (Capital City Creamery Co., Madison) Syene
Oak Hall Creamery (Co-op Co.) ..... Floyd
Mt. Horeb Creamery ..... Dahle Bros., Mt. Horeb
Waunakee Creamery Co. ..... Caspar Hilgers, Waunakee
Co-operative Creamery ..... Rutland
The City Ideal Creamery Co. ..... Madison
Farmers' Co-op. Creamery ..... Albion
The Paoli Creamery Co. ..... Montrose
Wilke B. & C. Assn. ..... Verona
Bannon Creamery ..... Deerfield
Capital City Creamery Co. ..... Springfield Corners
Oak Hall Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Oregon
Bostwick Valley Creamery Co. ..... Dane
Union Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..... Blue Mounds
Morne Creamery ..... Blue Mounds
C. O. Rusk ..... Blue Mounds
A. C. Kretlow ..... Cottage Grove
Mrs. Robert Marshall ..... Marshall
N. F. Aspinwall ..... Deerfield
Burr Oak Park Creamery Assn. ..... Marshall
J. C. Farrell ..... Klevenville
John Kalsher ..... Klevenville
W. F. Felock ..... Mendota
C. German ..... Verona
Groth Bros. ..... Verona
Marshall & Steel ..... Waunakee
Pleasant Valley Creamery ..... Black Earth
Model Creamery Co. ..... Madison
McCredie Creamery ..... Marshall
Parman's Creamery Co. ..... Mazomanie
C. J. Dodge ..... Morrisonville
Rutland Creamery Co. ..... Stoughton
Ideal Creamery Co. ..... Windsor
Norway Grove Creamery Co. ..... Norway Grove

DODGE COUNTY.

Fox Lake Creamery ..... Ward & Andrews, Fox Lake
M. P. Radloff Creamery ..... Hustisford
Upland Creamery ..... Boehmer & Meier, Pondsville
Highland Creamery ..... Oscar Naber, Mayville
C. F. Meyer Creamery ..... Lomira
Lake Shore Creamery ..... Morris & Thomas, Fox Lake
Toland Creamery ..... Julius Webber, Mgr., Toland
Alderley Dairy Assn. ..... J. J. Reid, Mgr., Alderley
Clyman Station Creamery ..... Clyman Station
White Clover Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Waterloo
North Portland Creamery ..... Danville

Leader Cheese & Butter Assn.	G. H. Kohn, Reeseville
Reeseville Creamery	Wm. Ohrmundt, Reeseville
Jonely Bros. Creamery	Emil Jonely, Mgr., Lomira
Beaver Dam Creamery Co.	Jas. Campbell, Prest., Beaver Dam
Riverside Creamery	Oscar Naber, Mayville
Griesemer & Heck Creamery	Iron Ridge
A. W. Lehmann Creamery	Mrs. A. W. Lehmann, Neosho
Juneau Creamery	Mansfield & Co., Juneau
Farmers' Co-op. Creamery	C. H. Smith, Rolling Prairie
Gold Medal Creamery	G. W. Ohrmundt, Reeseville
Creamery	Henry Doroney, Waupun
Creamery	Wm. Campbell, Beaver Dam
Creamery	Mr. Gibson, Burnett Junction
Mansfield Creamery	Mansfield & Co., Juneau
Liberty Butter & Cheese Assn.	Jhanke Creamery Co., Mgr., Watertown
Posey Creamery	Edw. Barnick, Richwood
Shields Butter & Cheese Assn.	Wickert, Mgr., Hubbleton
Westford Butter & Cheese Factory	John Banes, Prest., Beaver Dam
Baehler Bros. Cheese & Butter Factory	Randolph
West Leroy Creamery	Leroy
Knowles Creamery	Lomira
Neosho Butter & Creamery Co.	Neosho
Richwood Creamery Co.	Richwood
Spring Brook Dairy Co.	Chester
Roach & Seeber	Clyman
E. Weber (Weber Bros.)	Beaver Dam
Eli Hull	Lowell
E. A. Reese	Lowell
Chas. Christian	Danville
H. R. Moldenhauer	Hubbleton
H. Lenz	Watertown
Juneau Creamery	Watertown
H. Hicks & Co.	Iron Ridge
L. L. Bonniwell	Hartford
E. L. Arndt (2 creameries)	Beaver Dam
Geo. C. Mansfield & Co.	Horicon
Island Creamery	C. Preuss, Knowles
J. Jossi	Rosendale
Atwater Creamery	Atwater
C. F. Rudebusch	Beaver Dam
Elwood Creamery	Lomira
Gronert & Peirick	Beaver Dam
Wm. McCredie	Burnett Junction
Chas. Christian	Elba
D. Naber & Co.	Theresa
August Lehmann	Horicon Junction
Warnke Bros.	Knowles
H. J. Grell Butter & Egg Co.	Johnson Creek
Grove Prairie Creamery	Reeseville
North Lowell Creamery	Juneau
Portland Butter & Cheese Assn.	Reeseville
Jersey Creamery Co.	Rolling Prairie
Atwater Creamery Co.	Chester

DOOR COUNTY.

Forestville Creamery	Stonemann Bros., Forestville
Jarchow's Creamery	Louis Jarchow, Forestville
Kolberg Creamery	Conrad R. Guth, Kolberg
Brussels Creamery	Pierrie Verlie & Co., Brussels

DUNN COUNTY.

Meridian Co-op. Creamery ..... L. E. Hagen, Meridian
Creamery ..... Thos. Witiger, Rusk
Sherman Cheese & Butter Co. ..... N. W. Peck, Menomonie
Washburn Farm Creamery ..... C. O. Thorp, Wheeler
Hudson Road Creamery ..... Martin Fladdon, Menomonie
Elk Mound Creamery Co. ..... Wm. Man, Elk Mound
Eau Galle Creamery ..... B. E. Graves, Mgr., Eau Galle
Tarrant & Sons ..... Claude Phillips, Secy., Durand
Irving Creek Creamery ..... Irvington
Downing Creamery Co. ..... Chas. Montanga, Downing
Dunville Co-op. Creamery ..... Dunnville
Irvine Creek Creamery Co. ..... Menomonie
O. W. Marsee ..... Louisville
Louisville Creamery ..... Louisville
O. G. Kinney, Mgr. ..... Colfax
E. L. Hawkins ..... Boyceville
DeWolf Creamery ..... DeWolf
Otter Creek Creamery ..... Wheeler
Spring Brook Creamery ..... Red Cedar
O. G. Peterson ..... Prairie Farm
Maisie s Creamery ..... Louisville
Dunnville C-op. .....
Geo. Tarrant Creamery ..... Eau Galle
Boyceville Farmers' Co-op. Creamery Assn. ..... Boyceville
Rock Falls Creamery Co. ..... Rock Falls

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Pleasant Valley Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... J. B. Meyer, Hadleyville
Brackett Creamery ..... Manuel Hancke, Brackett
The Augusta Creamery ..... M. Victory & Co., Augusta
Fall Creek Creamery Co. ..... John Joern, Pres., Fall Creek
Fairchild Creamery Co. ..... Fairchild
Otter Creek Co-op. Creamery ..... Otter Creek
Cleghorn Corners Creamery ..... Eleva
J. B. Iverson ..... Eau Claire
Clear Creek Creamery ..... Augusta

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Oak Grove Creamery ..... Jno. Gibson, Waupun
Creamery ..... L. Cebell, Waupun
Willow Creek Creamery ..... C. A. Atwood, Waupun
Prison City Creamery ..... Dodge, Waupun
Rock River Creamery ..... Bristol & Morgan Co., Oakfield
Rosendale Butter Factory ..... H. J. Grell, Johnson Creek
Atwood Butter Factory ..... Chas. Atwood, Ladoga
Creamery ..... Geo. Jenkins, Peebles
Creamery ..... Lewis Loehr, Johnsburg
Creamery ..... Grenel Bros., Silica
Mammoth Spring Creamery ..... Nast Bros., Marblehead
Anton Blonien Creamery & Cheese Factory ..... Albert Blonien, Johnsburg
Albert Behle Creamery & Cheese ..... Albert Behle, St. Cloud
Sand Rock ..... J. E. Amend, Ripon

Oakfield Creamery ..... Bristol & Morgan Co., Oakfield
Silver Spring Creamery ..... Bristol & Morgan Co., Waupun
North Byron Creamery ..... Bristol & Morgan Co., Byron
Highland Creamery ..... Highland Creamery Co., Kenwood
Oak Center Creamery ..... Cebell & Katenberg, Oak Center
Banner Creamery ..... Cebell & Katenberg, Waupun
Brandon Creamery ..... S. B. Friday, Brandon
Waupun Creamery Co. ..... J. C. Dodge, Waupun
Lamartine Creamery ..... C. L. Nash, Lamartine
Alpha Creamery ..... Mathias Michels (5), Garnet
Mathias Moersch Creamery ..... Calumet Harbor
Egidius Korb Creamery ..... Marytown
Fair Water Creamery ..... C. Glaus, Tess Corners
Hobbs' Bros.' Creamery ..... Brandon
Rosendale Center Creamery ..... J. Amend, Ripon
West Rosendale Creamery ..... J. Amend, Ripon
Melrose Creamery ..... Zink & Stewart, Fond du Lac
Rosendale Creamery ..... G. E. Hoyt, Fond du Lac
Fountain City Creamery ..... Jenkins & Fisher (2), Fond du Lac
Town Line Creamery ..... Julius Weber, Fond du Lac
Elmwood Creamery ..... Rook & Joinly, Fond du Lac
Friendship Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Van Dyne
Highpoint Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Eden
Oakwood Creamery Co. ..... Waupun
Ennison Bros. ..... Eldorado
J. A. Amend Reeds Corners Creamery ..... Ripon
J. Amend, Carters Corners Creamery ..... Ripon
J. Amend, Willow Grove Creamery ..... Ripon
M. J. Nicheles ..... Calumet Harbor
A. Stevens Creamery ..... St. Cloud
H. Picher ..... Waucousta
Watson Bros. ..... Van Dyne
E. F. Jones ..... Oakfield
J. C. Post ..... Rogersville
John Kresbach ..... Johnsburg
C. Pfeifer & Son ..... Van Dyne
C. Glaus ..... Fairwater

GRANT COUNTY.

Louisburg Butter & Cheese Co. ..... W. E. Minnick, Louisburg
Kieler Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Louis Brant, Kieler
Mt. Zion Creamery Co. ..... Cornelia
Georgtown Creamery Co. ..... J. P. Jones, Georgetown
Northwestern Creamery Co. ..... Krog & Co., Platteville
Cuba City Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Cuba
Hazel Green Creamery Co. ..... Geo. McBride, Mgr., Hazel Green
Mt. Hope Creamery ..... Hinn, Hildebrand Co., Fennimore
Livingston Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Livingston
North Andover Dairy Co. ..... North Andover
Hinn Bros.' Creamery ..... Fennimore
Ed. Palmer Creamery ..... Fennimore
Muscoda Creamery & Cheese Co. ..... A. W. Ellston, Sec., Muscoda
Hinn Bros.' Creamery ..... Anderson's Mills
Bunkerhill Creamery ..... Fred Krugg, Platteville
Ellenboro Creamery ..... Ellenboro
Marion Creamery ..... F. E. Remington, Boscobel
Platte Ridge No. 1 Creamery ..... Frank Ambler, Mgr., Platteville

Farmers Co-op. Creamery ..... Hinn Bros., Fennimore
Elgin Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Fennimore
Elgin Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Preston
Creamery ..... Klindt, Geiger & Co., Cassville
Ideal Creamery Co. ..... Hinn Bros., Fennimore
Patch Grove Butter and Cheese Co. ..... A. R. Allen, Patch Grove
Burton Creamery ..... W. H. Hunt, Potosi
Bloomington Creamery ..... Hinn & Co., Bloomington
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... T. F. Blake, Mgr., Montfort
Marietta Creamery Co. ..... Boscobel
Lancaster Creamery ..... Baxter & Hinn, Lancaster
Hurricane Creamery ..... Henry Hunt, Platteville
Fennimore Creamery ..... Theo. Wehrle, Fennimore
Belmont Creamery ..... Platteville
North Andover Dairy Co. ..... Glen Haven
John McVeigh Creamery ..... Eagle
J. L. Miller ..... Balmoral
Gault Hollow Creamery ..... Basswood
Walnut Grove Creamery ..... Muscoda
C. Hanzwell ..... Boaz
High Prairie Creamery ..... A. V. C. Eckton, Muscoda
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Elk Grove
Platteville Creamery ..... Elmo
Fred Krog ..... Elmo
Whig Creamery ..... Platteville
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Stitzer
Richwood Creamery Co. ..... Westport
Tavery Creamery ..... J. Thorp, Westport
P. Dimmick, Mgr. ..... Muscoda
Richwood Creamery Co. ..... Boscobel
Platteville Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Elmo
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Ellenboro
Platteville Creamery & Dairy Co. ..... Platteville
Hinn Bros ..... Anderson

GREEN COUNTY.

Creamery ..... J. R. Ellis & Son, owner, Brooklyn
Creamery ..... Monticello Creamery Co., owner, Attica
Jordan Creamery ..... F. R. Moles, Chicago, Jordan
Albany Creamery ..... Ed. Randall, Albany
Cold Spring Creamery ..... D. E. Wood Butter Co., Evansville
Attica Creamery ..... Attica
Browntown Creamery ..... D. E. Wood & Co., Browntown
Monticello Creamery Co. ..... Monticello
Brodhead Creamery ..... F. O. Uehling & Co., Brodhead
Exeter Creamery Co. ..... Exeter
Brodhead Dairy Co. ..... Brodhead
Brooklyn Cheese and Butter Ass'n ..... Brooklyn
Brooklyn Creamery Co. ..... Brooklyn
L. O. Knudson ..... Brodhead
Frank Grasser ..... Monroe
South Bros. ..... Monroe

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Hodgson Creek Butter and Cheese Factory ..... C. A. Davenport, Berlin
Mackford Prairie Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Geo. Boozer, Mgr., Markesan
Markesan Creamery ..... H. P. Friday, Markesan

Princeton Creamery Association ..... Julius Hening, Pres., Princeton
Green Lake Creamery (Center Fac.) ..... J. A. Amend, Ripon
Bluffton Creamery ..... C. A. Davenport, Berlin
St. Marie Creamery ..... Gustav Summerfield, Princeton
Store Creamery ..... Manchester
D. Jenne & Co. ..... Berlin
J. E. Amend (Mullers Corners) ..... Ripon
J. E. Amend (Brooklyn) ..... Ripon

IOWA COUNTY.

Belmont Creamery ..... Thos. Davis, Mgr., Rewey
New Providence Creamery ..... Thos. Dolphin, Livingston
Hollondale Creamery ..... John B. Meyer, Mgr., Hollondale
Edmund Creamery (Co-op.) ..... Edmund Creamery Co., Edmund
Mineral Point Creamery ..... Spenseley & Noare, Mineral Point
Highland Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... P. P. Eagan, Highland
Union Mills Creamery Co., ... Paul Stennerson, Highland
Jonesdale Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Waldwick
Otter Creek Creamery ..... P. H. Enger, Union Mills
Mounds Creek Creamery ..... Scutcliffe Bros., Arena
Arena Creamery ..... A. L. Parman, Mazomanie–Arena
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Mitchell & Griffith, Dodgeville
Salem Creamery ..... Mitchell & Griffith, Dodgeville
Union Mills Creamery ..... Harker & Henn, Dodgeville
Hollyhead Creamery ..... Jas. Timby, Dodgeville
Hillside Creamery and Cheese Factory ..... E. Lloyd–Jones, Sec., Hillside
Knickerbocker's Factory ..... S. E. Knickerbocker, Wyoming
Creamery ..... John Spenceley, Linden
Meadow Valley Creamery and Cheese Co. ..... Arena
J. P. Younger ..... Cobb
Peck's Bad Boy Creamery ..... Dodgeville
Blue Grass Creamery ..... Ridgeway
Arena Creamery ..... Arena
Spenseley & Co. ..... Mineral Point

JACKSON COUNTY.

York Creamery Co. ..... York
Morrow & Bush Creamery ..... Merrillan
North Star Creamery ..... Dietrich Bros., Osseo
York Creamery and Mercantile Association ..... Nels Heggen, York
Garden Valley Creamery ..... Morrow & Bush (2 Fac.), Alma Center
Melrose Creamery ..... W. G. Hyslop, Blair
North Bend Association ..... W. H. McAdam, North Bend
Bradley Creamery Co. ..... C. W. Bradley, Mgr. Taylor
Shamrock Creamery ..... Wm. Hatcher, Shamrock
W. G. Hyslop Creamery ..... Alma Center
Levis Creamery Association ..... Levis
I. R. Sechler & Son ..... Sechlerville
Union Creamery Co. ..... W. G. Hyslop, Melrose
Dieterich Bros. ..... Trout
Dieterich Bros. ..... Disco
Hatcher & Roberts ..... Millston
J. R. Sechler & Son ..... Hixton
Creamery ..... Northfield
Wright's Creamery ..... Alma Center
Day Creamery Co. ..... Town of Levis

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Hoard's Creamery ..... A. R. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson
Roberts & Reese Creamery ..... Owen Reese, Concord
Jahnke Brother ..... Farmington
Rock Lake Creamery ..... Wm. Everson, Mgr. Lake Mills
Star Creamery ..... E. C. Dodge, Lake Mills
Bretzmann & Korth ..... Lake Mills
Hebron Factory and Creamery ..... Blackman, Whitewater
Clark & Reynolds Creamery ..... John T. Marshall, Whitewater
Red Clover Creamery ..... Fred Kutz, Hebron
Faville Grove Creamery ..... R. E. Faville, Lake Mills
Milford Creamery Association ..... C. S. Greenwood, Lake Mills
Aztalan Creamery ..... E. C. Dodge, Lake Mills
Louis Woelfer Creamery ..... Lake Mills
Union Creamery ..... Frank Wallace, Lake Mills
Central Creamery ..... C. F. Greenwood, Lake Mills
Mautz.' Bros. Creamery ..... Johnson's Creek
W. E. Bluminstein (Schlauder & Bluminstein) ..... Sullivan
Bluminstein & Golden ..... Rome
Oak Hill Creamery Co. ..... Oak Hill
Monarch Creamery Co-op. ..... Herbert Gallup, Milford
North Road Butter and Cheese Factory ..... Clinton Jenks, Mgr., Hubbleton
Bleeker Creamery ..... Hubbleton
Grell Bros.' Creamery (2) ..... S. C. Wollensack, Mgr., Johnson's Creek
Oakland Center Creamery ..... L. Benson, Ft. Atkinson
Chas. Schumacher Creamery ..... Jefferson
J. F. Duebereiner ..... Jefferson
Palmyra Creamery ..... Perner & Christians, Johnson's Creek
Harver Marr Creamery ..... Whitewater
Creamery (8 Creameries) ..... H. C. Christians, Johnson's Creek
Bernhardt Creamery ..... Heimerl Co., Hellenville
Geo. C. Mansfield Co. ..... Johnson's Creek
Duck Creek Creamery ..... A. R. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson
North Branch Creamery ..... A. R. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson
Chas. Schumacher Creamery ..... Jefferson
Fountain Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Waterloo
Maple Grove Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Waterloo
White Clover Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Waterloo
Piperville Creamery (4 Creameries) ..... H. J. Grell Co., Johnson's Creek
Roberts Creamery ..... H. J. Roberts, Oconomowoc
Jahnke Creamery Co. ..... Louis F. Jahnke, Watertown
Waterloo Butter and Cheese Co. ..... P. H. Fox, Waterloo
Welsh Road Creamery ..... C. Jones, Watertown
Cold Spring Creamery Co. ..... Ft. Atkinson
Ebenezer Creamery Co. ..... Watertown
Fall River Creamery Association ..... Lake Mills
Gilt Edge Creamery Associaton ..... Watertown
Maple Leaf Creamery Co. ..... H. C. Christians, Farmington
C. L. Weifer Creamery ..... Lake Mills
Banner Creamery ..... Lake Mills
Union Creamery ..... Lake Mills
R. E. Kepning ..... Lake Mills
South Koshkoning Creamery ..... Ft. Atkinson
J. P. Galloway ..... Ft. Atkinson
The Henry Schempf ..... Ft. Atkinson
Aug. Kohn ..... Waterloo

A. P. Falk ..... Koshkoning
I. K. Bingham ..... Koshkonong
Roach Bros. ..... Weiner
F. B. Steadman ..... Koshkonong
W. E. Blumenstein ..... Sullivan
Cold Spring Dairy Co. ..... Cold Spring
The Dodge Creameries ..... Lake Mills
Osseo Creamery Co. ..... Lake Mills
Hagg Creamery ..... Helenville
Bakertown Creamery ..... Jahnke Bros.
Ripley Creamery, ... Frank Richards, Ft. Atkinson
Bark River Creamery ..... Hebron
Chili Creamery Co. ..... Lake Mills
Ward's Creamery ..... E. C. Dodge Creamery Co., Ft. Atkinson

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Finley Creamery ..... L. W. Querhammer, Finley
Riverside Creamery ..... Silas Newman, Finley
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... J. N. Wigginton, Hustler
Geo. N. Van Hoosen ..... Hustler
Targa, Lee & Co. ..... Suldal
Necedah Creamery ..... N. H. Westman, Necedah
Mauston Creamery ..... Chas. VanBerg, Mauston
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Edward Bradlow, Union Center
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... New Lisbon
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Elroy
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Mauston
J. Steiner ..... Mauston
Spring Creek Creamery Co. ..... Necedah
Hale's Prairie ..... Necedah
Germantown Creamery Co. ..... Germantown
O. Larson ..... Mauston
Wonewoc Creamery Co. ..... Wonewoc
Felix Rintsch Butter and Cheese Co. ..... Wonewoc

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Bristol Farmers' Creamery ..... C. E. Williams, Sec., Bristol
Woodworth Co-op. Creamery ..... M. O. Myrick, Pres., Woodworth
Bissell Creamery ..... L. P. Devlin, Woodworth
Pikeville Creamery ..... Cornell Bros., Bristol
Somers Creamery Association ..... Somers
Farmers' Dairy Association ..... Henry Beathan, Mgr., Bassett
Star Creamery ..... F. J. Biehn, Kenosha
Farr Corners Creamery ..... Louis Fenskie, Farr Corners
Farmers Creamery ..... Wilmot
Farmers' Creamery ..... Aug. Barthke, Trevor
Farmers' Creamery ..... Herman Scholoski, Salem
Piper & Thomas Creamery ..... Kenosha
Brighton Farmers' Creamery ..... Theo. Fuller, Brighton
Brighton Star Creamery ..... Jas. Brook, Silver Lake
Clondike Creamery ..... F. G. Hartnell, Salem
Farmers Brighton Creamery ..... Brghton
Farmers' Bristol Creamery ..... Bristol
Fox River Creamery Co. ..... Wheatland
Creamery ..... W. J. Rhodes, Secy, Somers

Worth Bros.' Fox River Creamery ..... Silver Lake
Kenosha County Star Creamery Co. ..... Somers
Paris Creamery ..... Paris
A. J. Baetke Creamery ..... Trevor
Brighton Farmers Creamery ..... Salem

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor Co-op. Creamery Association ..... Bangor
Mindoro Co-op. Creamery ..... H. D. Fuller, Mindoro
Holman Creamery ..... V. S. Kepple, Holman
Rockland Creamery ..... Rockland
West Salem Co-op. Creamery Association ..... West Salem
La Crosse Creamery & Butter Co. ..... La Crosse
Barre Mills Creamery Co. ..... West Salem

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Newman Creamery ..... John Newman, Wiota
Wiota Creamery ..... D. E. Wood Butter Co. (Elgin), Wiota
Bethel Grove Creamery ..... Platteville
Leslie Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Belmont
Wardsville Creamery ..... Robt. Driver, Darlington
Pleasant View Creamery ..... T. J. Vickers, Darlington
Dunbarton Creamery ..... D. E. Wood & Co., Dunbarton
Town Line Creamery ..... D. E. Wood & Co., Gratiot
Dodge Grove Creamery ..... Sam Benson, Leadmine
New Diggings Creamery ..... John Turpin, New Diggings
White Oak Co-op. Dairy ..... Edw. Hancock, Pres. White Oak
Belmont Creamery ..... Fred Krog, Platteville
Columbia Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Benton
Fayette Creamery Co. ..... L. B. Homery, Sec., Fayette
Yellowstone Creamery ..... Fayette
South Wayne Creamery ..... D. E. Wood & Co., South Wayne
State Line Creamery ..... John Newman Co., Elgin, Wayne
Lamont Creamery Co. ..... John Newman, Elgin, Lamont
Cottage Inn Butter Co. ..... F. Krog, Platteville
Collins Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Gratiot
Blanchardville Dairy Ass'n ..... Blanchardville
Free Silver Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Darlington
Sunnyside Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Shullsburg
Crystal Spring Creamery Co. ..... Darlington
Darlington Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Darlington
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Elk Grove
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Leslie
Belmont Creamery Co. ..... Belmont
Cottage Inn Creamery ..... Belmont
P. B. & E. G. Barlow ..... Darlington
R. H. Driver Co. (2 Creameries) ..... Darlington
Fayette Creamery Co. ..... Andrew Bros., Darlington
Dunbarton Creamery ..... Dunbarton
South Wayne Creamery ..... South Wayne
Newman Creamery ..... Argyle

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Spring Brook Creamery ..... J. C. Lewis, Antigo

LINCOLN COUNTY.

James O'Leary ..... Merrill
Town of Scott Creamery ..... Corning
Wm. Voigt ..... Naugart

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Kolbeck Creamery ..... Whitelaw
Schultz & Sabel Creamery ..... Cato
Gibson Creamery ..... P. H. Peacock, Sheboygan
Joe Mallman Creamery ..... St. Nazianz
Manitowoc Creamery ..... Hy. Ackerman, Manitowoc
Newton Creamery ..... Herman Strudthoff, Newtonburg
Weyer Creamery ..... Albert Weyer, Clover
Appenheim Creamery ..... The Bruchen Creamery Co., Timothy
Schultz Creamery Co. ..... Manitowoc
Bergenbruch Creamery ..... Henry Burgenbruch, Rube
R. C. Behnke ..... Wells
John Lachhaus Creamery ..... Mishicott
Fred Bramer Creamery ..... Manitowoc
Cleveland Creamery Co. ..... Cleveland

MARATHON COUNTY.

Edgar Creamery Co-p. ..... Gust Herrman, Mgr., Edgar
Stettin Co-op. Creamery Ass'n ..... H. A. Wendorff, Mgr., Stettin
Eureka Creamery ..... W. A. Voigt, Naugart
Creamery ..... Halder
Texas Creamery Co. ..... J. B. Kempf, Sec., Wausau
Co-op. Creamery ..... Zeigler
Schofield Co-op. Creamery ..... Otto Miller, Schofield
Central Creamery Co. (Co-op.) ..... Jac. Horning, Sr., Sec., Marathon
Knowlton Creamery Co. ..... Dancy
Sunset Creamery ..... Sunset
Peter Groff ..... Wausau
Mosinee Creamery Co. ..... Mosinee

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Peshtigo Creamery Co. ..... Peshtigo

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Geske Bros. Creamery ..... Oxford
Shields Creamery & Cheese Ass'n ..... Germania
Montello Creamery ..... Axel Kehlet, Westfield
Westfield Creamery Co. ..... Jones & Kleman, Westfield
Montello, Buffalo & Packwaukee Creamery ..... Packwaukee
Wm. Heitke Creamery ..... Endeavor
Axel Kehlet Creamery ..... Montello
Axel Kehlet Creamery ..... Oxford
Jones & Klemmons Creamery ..... Westfield

MONROE COUNTY.

Sparta Co-op. Creamery ..... J. P. Beckler, Pres., Sparta
Elgin Creamery ..... W. Titus, Mgr., Kendall
Buswell Creamery ..... Luther Buswell, Mgr., Kendall
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Tim Harland, Mgr., Wilton
Farmers' Creamery ..... Portland
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Herman Vieth, Norwalk
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Norwalk
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Tomah
Ridgeville Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Norwalk
Summit Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Norwalk
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Enterprise
A. F. Huber Creamery ..... Norwalk
Portland Creamery Co. ..... N. M. Nelson, Portland
Tunnel City Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Tunnel City
Union Co-op. Creamery Association ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Lessee, Wilton
Warrens Creamery Co. ..... Warrens
Lorence Shubert Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Clifton
Henry Senz Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Clifton
Brush Creek Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Ontario
Moon Creek Creamery ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Norwalk
Leon Co-op. Creamery Ass'n ..... J. S. Jones, Leon
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Jos. Hauser, Cashton
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Melvina
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... W. Wigginton, Cashton
Livingston Creamery Co. ..... Clifton
Wilton Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Wilton
Black Creek Dairy Ass'n ..... St. Marie
Union Co-op. Creamery Ass'n ..... Wilton

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Franklin Dairymen's Ass'n ..... Champenny & Co., Milwaaukee
Wm. Schossow ..... Friestadt
Oakwood Creamery Co. ..... Oakwood

OCONTO COUNTY.

The Anson Eldred Co. ..... Stiles
Maple Leaf Creamery ..... John Thiede, Abrams
Brookside Creamery ..... Walter J. Davis, Brookside
John Thielde Creamery ..... Grosse
Little River Creamery ..... Arthur Young, Oconto
Gillett Creamery Ass'n ..... Gillett
Maple Valley Creamery Co. ..... Maple Valley
Lena Creamery Co. ..... Lena
Hayes Creamery Co. ..... Hayes
Spruce Creamery Co. ..... Hayes

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Oneida Creamery ..... Rhinelander

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Black Creek Creamery ..... Elmer Hogoboom, Black Creek
Missling Bros.' Creamery ..... Black Creek
Apple Creek Creamery ..... Appleton
J. E. Laureckson Creamery ..... Bungert
Welcome Creamery Co. ..... Welcome
Julius Siefert Creamery ..... Appleton
S. L. Reed Creamery ..... Hortonville
M. W. Pearce Creamery ..... Hortonville
Shiocton Creamery ..... E. A. Huebner, Shiocton
Mackville Creamery ..... R. C. Jeske, Mackville
Potts, Wood & Co. Creamery ..... Appleton
Bungert Creamery Co. ..... Bungert
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ..... S. L. Reed, Medina
Johnson's Creamery ..... Appleton
Dengle & Bauer ..... Welcome
Michael Gegarius ..... Mackville
J. W. Grupe ..... Greenville
Wm. Baker, Butter and Cheese ..... South Kaukauna

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Jacob Jacobson Creamery ..... Port Washingon
Emil Schlewvogt Creamery ..... Port Washington
Sam Jacobson Creamery ..... Port Washington
Nic Shenker ..... Port Washington
J. Y. Machtke ..... Port Washington
Five Corner Creamery ..... Thos. Hoppin, Cedarburg
Frank L. Groth Creamery ..... Cedarburg
Riverside Creamery ..... Boerner Co., Saukville
Cold Spring Creamery ..... Boerner Co.. Saukville
Darboy Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Jos. Spranger, Darboy
Pfeiffer Creamery Co. ..... Cedarburg

PEPIN COUNTY.

Farmers' Co-op. Creamery ..... B. H. Ridgway, Porcupine
Bear Creek Co-op. Creamery ..... C. K. Averill, Durand
Bear Creek Creamery (Co-op ..... Geo. Tarrant & Sons, Durand
Creamery ..... Plummer Merc. Co., Arkansaw
Brunside Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... C. A. Van Brunt, Misha Mokwa
Dunnville Co-op. Creamery Co. (Dunn Co.) ..... F. A. Vasey, Dunnville
Frankfort Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Bryant Ridgway, Mgr., Porcupine
Tarrant Creamery ..... Geo. Tarrant & Sons, Tarrant
Tarrant Creamery ..... Geo. Tarrant & Sons, Eau Galle
Waterville Co-op. Creamery ..... Arkansaw

PIERCE COUNTY.

Plum Creek Creamery ..... Plum City
Farmhill Creamery ..... Tanberg Bros., Spring Valley
Rock Elm Creamery ..... Aug. Falk, Rock Elm
Spring Valley Creamery Co. ..... J. C. Berg & P. Lorne, Spring Valley
Trim Belle Butter & Cheese Co. ..... John T. Beddall, Trim Belle
Kopp & Co. ..... Ono
A. O. Moe Creamery ..... Ellsworth
Fairview Creamery Ass'n ..... Salem

POLK COUNTY.

Wm. F. Koch Creamery ..... East Farmington
Milltown Creamery ..... J. P. Sorenson, Milltown
St. Croix Creamery Co. ..... John Holmberg, Lamar
Farmers' Creamery Ass'n ..... West Sweden
Dueholm Creamery ..... Thos. L. Hjort, Dueholm
Atlas Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... J. B. Peterson, Mgr., Atlas
Cushing Creamery Co. ..... Simon Twetten, Clerk, Cushing
Apple River & Beaver Co-op Creamery Ass'n ..... A. J. Anderson, Pres., Range
Horseshoe Lake Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... L. W. Kingsbury, Turtle Lake
Clayton Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... C. Cundstrom, Clayton
The Clam Falls Creamery Ass'n ..... H. C. Fischer, Pres., Clam Falls
The Balsam Lake Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... E. W. Overman, Lykens
The Volga Co-op. Creamery Ass'n ..... O. H. Olson, Sec., Volga
North Valley Creamery ..... Anton T. Johnson, North Valley
Wolf Creek Creamery Ass'n ..... E. H. Florschutz, Wolf Creek
Mattson Creamery ..... Mattson & Jenson, Jenson
Osceola Creamery ..... E. B. Von Heyne, Osceola
Dresser Junction Creamery ..... John Mattson, Osceola
Ubet Creamery ..... Mattson & Sons, Ubet
Amery Creamery Co. ..... Balsam Lake

POTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst Jersey Creamery Co. ..... G. E. Jordan, Amherst
Nelsonville Creamery ..... P. D. Nelson, Nelsonville
Jersey Valley Creamery ..... Aug. Millins & Sons, Almond
Hetzel Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... F. E. McCormick, Hetzel
Buena Vista Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... H. H. Pood, Buena Vista
Farmers' Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..... Nels P. Peterson, New Hope
New Hope Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..... Knudt Hanson, Peru
Lime Lake Creamery ..... Peter Peterson, Amherst
Creamery ..... Frank Bemanskii, Stevens Point
Plover Creamery Co. ..... M. F. Pierce, Plover
Henn Bros. & Co. ..... Junction City
Alban Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..... Andrew A. Brekke, Alban
Custer Creamery Co. ..... John O'Keeffe, Custer
Arnott Creamery Co. ..... M. O'Keeffe, Arnott
Blaine Creamery Co. ..... Blaine
Gilt Edge Creamery Co. ..... Stevens Point
North Hope Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Peru
Farmers' Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..... New Hope
J. G. Gordon ..... Amherst
Hetzel Creamery Co. ..... Bancroft
Garfield Butter Co. ..... Garfield

RACINE COUNTY.

Norway Butter & Cheese Co. ..... McCanna & Fraser Co., Waterford
North Cape Creamery ..... John Thompson, North Cape
Husher Creamery Co. ..... Paul Feidler, Husher
Thompsonville Creamery ..... Thompsonville
Mt. Pleasant Creamery ..... W. E. Tucker, Sylvania
Kneeland Creamery ..... J. J. Jackson, Mgr., Kneeland
Husher Creamery Co. ..... Ernest Feidler, Tabor

Union Church Creamery ..... Ferdinand Meyer, Union Church
High Street Creamery Co. ..... A. Karcher, Burlington
Waterford Creamery ..... McCanna & Fraser Co., Burlington
Caldwell Creamery ..... McCanna & Fraser Co., Burlington
Ives Groves Creamery ..... W. E. Tucker, Sylvania
Yorkville Creamery ..... Kearney & Roessler, Jefferson
Yorkville Creamery ..... W. Shephard, Mgr., Yorkville
Creamery ..... McCanna & Fraser, Beaumont
Creamery ..... McCanna & Fraser, Kansasville
Creamery ..... McCanna & Fraser, Dower
Union Grove Creamery ..... W. E. Tucker, Union Grove
Burlington Farmers' Creamery Co. ..... A. Aldrich, Mgr., Burlington

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Creamery ..... A. Harter, Richland City
Ashridge Creamery ..... J. L. Driscoll, Ashridge
Viola Creamery & Cheese Factory ..... Kinder & Warner, Viola
Maple Grove Creamery & Cheese Factory ..... D. S. Simmons, Viola
Sylvan Creamery Co. ..... Sylvan
Creamery ..... Frank Walker, Sabin
Richwood Creamery Co. ..... J. I. Chitwood, Sec., West Port
Germantown Creamery Co. ..... Henry Kellner, Cazenovia
Sylvan Creamery ..... P. Cranston, Sylvan
Hoffmann Creamery ..... Lloyd
Richwood ..... Tavera
Creamery ..... Westport
Cassell Bros ..... Town of Buena Vista
D. S. Simmons Creamery ..... Viola
F. Walker Creamery ..... Sabin
Logansville Creamery ..... Logansville
Bloom Valley Creamery Co. ..... Bloom City
Bear Valley Creamery Ass'n ..... Ithaca
Westford Creamery Co. ..... Cazenovia
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Lone Rock
Burnam & Scott ..... Richland Center
Bert Ruetten ..... Richland Center
E. Kipler ..... Richland Center
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Bear Valley

ROCK COUNTY.

Cookville Creamery ..... D. E. Wood Butter Co., Evansville
Eagle Creamery ..... Geo. Mansfield Creamery Co., Johnson's Creek
White Star Creamery ..... Roach & Seeber, Waterloo
Lima Center Creamery ..... Godfrey & Macomb, Lima Center
Burr Oak Creamery (Co-op.) ..... Milton Junction
Spring Brook Creamery ..... H. Wardwell, Whitewater
Frank Lee Creamery ..... Frank Lee, Evansville
Orfordville Creamery ..... F. O. Uehling & Co., Hanover
West Newark Creamery ..... C. H. Oleson, Newark
Newark Creamery ..... Ben Johnson, Beloit
Clinton Creamery ..... Chas. Salisbury, Clinton
Bower City Creamery ..... E. E. Bullock, Janesville
F. O. Uhling & Co. ..... Hanover
Beloit Creamery ..... D. O. Kline, Beloit
La Prairie Creamery Co. ..... J. E. Gleason, Mgr., Janesville
Harmony Creamery Co. ..... Harvey Godfrey, Whitewater

Columbia Creamery Co. Co-op. ..... John Beseker, Allen's Grove
Banner Creamery ..... Geo. C. Mansfield & Co., Milton Junction
Emerald Grove Creamery Assn. ..... C. D. Fitch, Emerald Grove
Rock River Creamery ..... Ernest Bulock, Janesville
Riverside Creamery ..... Jenning Bros., Milton Junction
Beloit Creamery ..... Thompson & Rasey, Beloit
Wm. Brinkman Creamery ..... Afton
Ehler Brinkman ..... Willow Dale
Clinton Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Clinton
So. Koshkonong Creamery Co. ..... Koshkonong
Roach & Sieber ..... Footville
Roach & Sieber ..... Center
Porter Factory ..... Roach & Sieber, Center
F. B. Steadman ..... Koshkonong
Ellwood Butter Co. ..... Evansville
Magnolia Creamery ..... DeWood & Co., Magnolia
W. Boltcher, White Lilly ..... Janesville
Nora Creamery Co. ..... J. T. Nelson, Clinton
M. C. Uehling ..... Shopiere
D. M. Spicer ..... Tiffany
S. S. Joiner ..... Willowdale
L. H. Skinner ..... Orfordville
J. Hobbs ..... Whitewater
Newark Creamery ..... Newark
C. Zurcher ..... Brodhead
Harmony Creamery ..... Janesville
Willowdale Creamery ..... Willowdale
Milton Creamery ..... Geo. C. Mansfield Co., Milton
Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Milton Junction
W. J. Hall & Co. ..... Johnstown
Sharon Creamery Co. ..... Sharon

SAUK COUNTY.

Wisconsin Creamery Co. ..... H. S. Bowman, Mgr., Sauk City
Clover Creamery ..... J. L. Connor, Woodlawn
Elgin Creamery ..... N. Stein, Kilbourn
Farmers' Creamery Assn. ..... Henry Sorge, Reedsburg
Valton Creamery Co. ..... W. E. Lavalle, Valton
Oaks Creamery Co. ..... E. G. Walace, Oaks
Ableman Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... D. B. Smythe, Ableman
Baraboo Creamery Co. ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Baraboo
Winfield Creamery ..... Henry Sorge, Reedsburg
La Valle Creamery ..... Ed. Winters. La Valle
Loganville Butter & Cheese Mfg. Assn. ..... Nic. Hasz, Sec., Loganville
Black Hawk Creamery ..... Spreeker & Co., Black Hawk
Troy & Honey Creek Creamery ..... H. J. Steuber, Witwen
Cassel Creamery ..... Mr. Burchell, Cassel
North Freedom Creamery Co. ..... Elgin Creamery Co., North Freedom
Heimerl Creamery Co. ..... Merrimac
Creamery ..... Prairie du Sac
Woodlawn Creamery ..... Town of Washington
Lime Ridge Creamery ..... Lime Ridge
Winfield Creamery (Sec. 24) .....
Creamery ..... (1 mile east) La Valle
Leland Creamery ..... Leland
Freedom Creamery ..... North Freedom

Honey Creek Creamery ..... Prairie du Sac
Sumter Creamery ..... Plain
Plain Creamery ..... Plain
Delona Creamery ..... Reedsburg
Greenfield Creamery ..... Merrimac
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... R. C. Hubbard, Reedsburg
Spring Green Creamery Co. ..... Spring Green

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Wittenberg Creamery Co. ..... E. C. Peterson, Wittenberg
Tigerton Creamery Co. ..... E. Hoeft, Secy., Tigerton
W. J. Werner Creamery ..... Galesburg
A. V. Heimburg Creamery ..... Cecil
H. W. Main Creamery ..... Marion
H. W. Main Creamery ..... Caroline

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Cleveland Creamery ..... Ed. Wunsch, Sheboygan
A. E. Henry Creamery ..... Sheboygan Falls
Koch & Janssen ..... Beechwood
Scott Cheese & Butter Factory ..... Sheboygan Falls
Creamery & Factory ..... John F. Moehrl, Silver Creek
Creamery & Factory ..... Buchen Bros., Adell
Glenbeulah Creamery ..... Albert & Garling, Glenbeulah
Edgewood Creamery ..... J. H. Thockray, Glenbeulah
W. A. Zehn ..... Plymouth
C. H. Luecke ..... Plymouth
G. J. Buchen ..... Adell

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Rush River Creamery Co. ..... Ned Nelson, New Centerville
Lorentson's Creamery ..... Nils C. Lorentson, Baldwin
Brookville Creamery ..... Brookville
St. Croix Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... E. B. Rehder, Houlton
Graslie Creamery Co. ..... Jas. B. Graslie, Baldwin
Woodville Creamery Co. ..... Chas. Rhode, Woodville
Roberts Creamery Co. ..... Wm. Hawkins, Roberts
Graslie Creamery Co. ..... Graslie, Hammond
Superior Creamery Co. ..... John Finsted, Star Prairie
Forest Creamery ..... Hedemark & Christopher, Hempel
Pleasant Valley Creamery Co. ..... Haugen & Graslie, Pleasant Valley
Jewitts Mills ..... Wm. Hennessey, Jewetts Mills
Baldwin Creamery Co. ..... Baldwin
Cylon Creamery Co. ..... Cylon
Farmers' Co-op. Creamery ..... Palmer
Hybernia Butter & Cheese Assn. ..... Erin
St. Croix Falls Creamery Co. ..... St. Croix Falls
Greenwood Dairy Assn. ..... Glenwood
E. Rehder Creamery ..... Somerset
Wilson Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Wilson

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Little Black Creamery Co. ..... J. M. Follensby, Medford
Wm. DeLap Creamery Co. ..... Medford
Medford Creamery Co. ..... Medford
Chelsea Creamery Co. ..... Chelsea
Medford Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Wm. Pasche, Medford

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Creamery ..... J. J. Schaffner, Independence
Unity Co-op. Creamery ..... Anton M. Rognlieu, Strum
Osseo Creamery Co. ..... E. Hagen, Osseo
Elk Creek Creamery ..... McClure & McLain, Elk Creek
Arctic Spring Creamery ..... E. F. Clark, Prest., Galesville
Whitehall Creamery Assn. ..... L. D. Parsons, Secy., Whitehall
Pigeon Falls Creamery ..... P. Ekern, Pigeon Falls
Eleva Creamery ..... O. A. Breakey, Eleva
Dodge Creamery Co. ..... Jos. Brejinski, Dodge
Arcadia Creamery Co. ..... John Maurer, Arcadia
None Such Creamery ..... Fugina Bros. Fertig Co., Arcadia
Ettrick Creamery Co. ..... K. K. Hagestad, Mgr., Ettrick
Hegg Creamery ..... McManner & McLain, Hegg
Fertig Bros. ..... Arcadia
Centerville Creamery Co. ..... N. H. Cashart, Prest., Centerville
Newton Butter & Cheese Assn. ..... Spangler & Becker, Newton
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Westby
Hillsboro Creamery ..... H. Besta, Mgr., Elroy
Chaseburg Creamery ..... Andrew Gilbertson, Chaseburg
Coon Valley Creamery Assn. ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Coon Valley
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Ontario
Preston Creamery ..... W. G. Hyslop, Blair
Russell Creamery Co. ..... Russell
North Star Creamery ..... Dietrich Bros., Osseo

VERNON COUNTY.

Chaseburg Creamery ..... A. Gilbertson, Chaseburg
Mt. Tabor ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Mt. Tabor
The Rocky Run Dairy Co. ..... Wood
Ontario Creamery Assn. ..... Ontario
E. V. Warnsick Creamery ..... Hillsboro
Newry Co. Creamery ..... Newry
Davis & Rankin Creamery ..... Newton
Spangler & Co. Creamery ..... Bristow
Dilley & Co. Creamery ..... Valley
A. F. Nevy Creamery ..... Debello
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... O. A. Olson, Westby
E. Bruchen ..... Newton

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Walworth Creamery Co. ..... H. S. Bell, Walworth
N. Bloomfield Creamery ..... And. Kull, Lake Geneva
Geneva Center Butter Factory (Co-op.) ..... E. Davidson, Lake Geneva
Kayes Park Creamery Ass'n ..... Lake Geneva

Maple Ridge Creamery ..... Lake Geneva
Lake View Creamery ..... Lake Geneva
Farmers' Creamery ..... Lake Geneva
Center Bloomfield Creamery ..... E. T. Hibbard, Lake Geneva
Richmond Creamery ..... J. L. Kilkenney, Richmond
Whitewater & Richmond Creamery ..... D. F. Zuill, Whitewater
East Richmond Cry ..... Kachell & Marlette, Whitewater
Prairie Creamery ..... Beach & McCutchan, Whitewater
Nonpareil Creamery ..... Beach & McCutchan, Whitewater
Reliance Creamery ..... Farmers' Stock Co., Whitewater
Clover Valley Creamery ..... Wright & McIntyre, Whitewater
W. Marshall ..... Whitewater
Jas. Dyer ..... Whitewater
Clover Hill Creamery ..... John Cox, Whitewater
Harry Godfred ..... Whitewater
Spring Prairie Creamery ..... J. C. Kochert, Whitewater
La Fayette Creamery ..... E. A. West, Elkhorn
Fayetteville Creamery ..... Walter West, Elkhorn
N. Geneva Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Harris & West, Elkhorn
Bowers Creamery ..... M. B. Ranney, Bowers
Silver Lake Creamery ..... W. Ells, Tibbets
South Sugar Creek Creamery Co. ..... F. A. Sage. Mgr., Jacobsville
Sharon Dairy Co. ..... C. A. Sikes, Secy., Sharon
North Sharon Creamery Co. ..... Sharon
State Line Creamery ..... B. Chilson, Sharon
Troy Butter & Cheese Co-op. Factory ..... W. J. Webster, Troy
W. Randolph ..... E. Troy
Little Prairie Butter & Cheese Factory ..... I. McAdams, Little Prairie
Adams Co-op. Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Adams
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Adams
Darien Creamery Co. ..... Farmers' Co-op. Co., Darien
Darien Creamery Co. ..... M. E. Cusack, Darien
Mrs. D. H. Hopper ..... Adams
Fairfield Creamery Co. ..... Palmer & Rice, Fairfield
Lyons Creamery ..... C. H. Stubbs, Lyons
Springfield Creamery Co. Co-op. ..... Springfield
W. Rouse ..... Springfield
Lake Lawn Creamery ..... B. C. Martin, Delavan
E. Delavan Creamery ..... W. C. Winkleman, E. Delavan
Island Creamery ..... Delavan
Union Creamery ..... Delavan
C. Q. Fish ..... Delavan
Fairfield Creamery ..... Darien
Genoa Junction Creamery Co. ..... Genoa Junction
W. J. Hall & Co. ..... Johnstown
Dan. Zuil ..... Johnstown
Heart Prairie Creamery ..... H. Mann, Johnstown
Newell Creamery ..... W. Borst, Johnstown
Honey Creek Co-op. Creamery ..... W. E. Babcock, Honey Creek
Delavan Creamery ..... Williams Bay
J. B. Wells (Columbia Creamery) ..... Allen Grove
Spring Prairie Creamery Co. ..... Spring Prairie
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Geo. Harris, Mgr., Waukesha
Farmers' Creamery Co. ..... Walworth
Big Spring Creamery Co. ..... Elkhorn
Spring Brook Creamery Co. ..... E. Wardwell, Whitewater
Eureka Creamery Co. ..... Wm. Borsch, Whitewater
Heart Prairie Creamery Co. ..... John Kachel, Whitewater

Lagrange Creamery Co. ..... H. Mohr, Whitewater
South Koshkonong Creamery Co. ..... Whitewater
Genoa Junction Creamery Co. ..... Genoa Junction
Burr Oak Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Walworth

WASHBURN COUNTY.

Farmers' Co-op. Creamery ..... Andrew Lyon, Mgr., Shell Lake

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Gilt Edge Creamery ..... Binniwell & Turck, Hartford
Creamery ..... Dow Maxon, Cedar Creek
Kewaskum Creamery ..... M. & A. Rosenheimer, Kewaskum
J. Gehl Creamery ..... So. Germantown
Wm. Schessow Creamery ..... So. Germantown
Erin Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Aug. Meier, Thompson
West Bend Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... Geo. W. Jones, Mgr., West Bend
Wayne & Addison Cheese & Dairy Co. ..... Martin Huron, Kohlsville
Peter Woog ..... Boltonville
Kirchhayne Butter Co. ..... Kirchhayne P. O.
Maple Hill Creamery Co. ..... Hartford
Creamery & Cheese Factory ..... Allenton
Toland Creamery ..... Toland
D. Maxon Creamery ..... Schleishingerville
Jackson Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Jackson
Dow Maxon Creamery ..... Cedar Creek

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

North Prairie Creamery ..... North Prairie
Genessee Creamery ..... Genessee
Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Harris Bros., Genesee
Delafield Creamery ..... Chas. Bente, Delafield
Creameries (2) ..... Winkler & Becker, North Lake
Creameries (3) ..... Sussex
Farmers' Creamery ..... Joe Rambough, Pewaukee
Pewaukee Stock Creamery ..... Miss Kate Peffer, Pewaukee
C. B. McCanna & Co. ..... Burlington
Jericho Creamery Co. ..... A. T. Stebbins, Eagle
Wis. Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Walter A. West, Elkhorn
Creamery ..... T. M. Champney Co., Brookfield
Hartland Creamery ..... Hartland
Brown St. Creamery ..... Becker & Winkler, Oconomowoc
Monterey Creamery ..... Monterey
North Lisbon Creamery ..... T. M. Champeny, Sussex
Prospect Creamery ..... Chas. Champeny, Prospect
Calhoun Creamery ..... Wis. Butter & Cheese Co., Waukesha
Champeny Creamery Co. ..... Monches
Stone Bank Creamery Co. ..... Stone Bank
Mapleton Dairy Co. ..... Oconomowoc
Big Bend Dairymen's Assn. ..... Big Bend
Borth Creamery & Butter Mfg. Co. ..... Poysippi
J. J. Billings ..... Pewaukee
Chas. Clasen ..... Marcy

Chris. Clasen ..... Duplainville
Cold Spring Dairy ..... Menomonee Falls
E. C. Dodge Creamery Co. ..... Ottawa
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Marcy
McKenna & Fraser Co. ..... Prospect
Muskego Creamery Co. ..... Muskego
H. Patrick ..... Oconomowoc
Prince of Wales Creamery ..... Wales
Andrew Russell ..... Summit Center
Silver Spring Creamery ..... Tess Corners
Vernon Co. Operative Creamery Co. ..... Guthrie
Winkler & Becker ..... North Lake
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Waukesha
Chas. Bente ..... Summit
River Bend Creamery ..... Dousman
Wis. Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Eagle
Moldenhauer Bros. ..... Duplainville

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Waupaca Creamery ..... Frank Kizer, Waupaca
Royalton Creamery Assn. ..... Chris. Jensen, Royalton
Baldwin Creamery Co. ..... C. P. Baldwin. Baldwin's Mills
Upland Creamery ..... Edmund Treager & Co., Welcome
Gilt Edge Creamery ..... Folkman Bros., Clintonville
Creamery of Lebanon ..... W. E. Carter, New London
St. Lawrence Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... W. Pray, Prest., Scandinavia
Silver Lake Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... H. Hartvig, Prest., Scandinavia
Creamery ..... C. P. Baldwin, Weyauwega
B. C. Carter Creamery ..... New London
Symco Creamery Co. ..... Symco
Iola Creamery Assn. ..... C. L. Passman, Iola
Marion Creamery Co. ..... Marion
Pigeon River Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Waupaca
Walla Walla Brook Creamery Co. ..... Lind
Creamery ..... Lind
L. D. Churchill ..... Marion
Big Falls Creamery Ass'n ..... Big Falls

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Poysippi Creamery ..... E. M. Mathews., Poysippi
Spring Lake Butter & Cheese Co. ..... J. Hefferren, Spring Lake
Marion Cheese & Butter Co. ..... T. H. Johnson, Spring Lake
Waushara Creamery ..... A. High, Berlin
Auroraville Creamery ..... A. High, Berlin
Coloma Creamery ..... A. Kehlet, Westfield
Plainfield Creamery Co. ..... John Benson, Plainfield
Mt. Morris Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Fred Mitchell, Mt. Morris
Creamery (Marquette Co.) ..... Mr. Dure, Westfield
Terrill Creamery ..... D. J. Jennie & Co., Berlin
Pine River Creamery ..... E. Mathews, Saxeville
Creamery ..... C. J. Walter, Brushville
Tustin Star Creamery Co. ..... Stock Co., Tustin
Wautoma Creamery ..... W. Tyler, Wautoma
West Bloomfield Creamery ..... Louis Frederic, W, Bloomfield

Saxeville Co. ..... E. Mathews, Saxeville
C. A. Davenport, Creamery ..... Berlin
Fountain Valley Creamery ..... Poysippi
Duncan Dewer (Dakota Creek) Creamery ..... Coloma
Aug. Miller (Almond Creamery) ..... Plainfield
Kohlet & Roske ..... Coloma
Dakota Creamery ..... Dakota

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Oak Hill Creamery ..... H. J. Frank, Neenah
Rush Lake Creamery Co. ..... Albert Wilson, Sec., Rush Lake
Nolting Creamery Co. ..... B. F. Webster, Mgr., Omro
Creamery ..... A. E. Zillmer, Oshkosh
Creamery ..... A. E. Zillmer, Oshkosh
Allenville Spring Creamery ..... Y. B. Calkins, Pres., Winneconne
Reliance Creamery ..... S. E. Amend, Rush Lake
Eureka Creamery ..... Nottleman Bros., Oshkosh
Ring Co-op. Creamery ..... John Owens, Mgr., Ring
Nekimi Corners Dairy Assn. ..... Ennisson Bros., Eldorado
Omro Junction Creamery ..... A. Speich, Oshkosh
Rush Lake Creamery Co. ..... Rush Lake
Clover Leaf Creamery ..... Aug. Werth, Neenah
Alder Creek Creamery ..... J. Vogt, Neenah
Twin City Creamery ..... C. Reed, Neenah
J. H. Foster, Mgr. ..... Koro
J. E. Amend ..... Zion
J. E. Amend ..... Pickett
J. E. Amend ..... Fisk

WOOD COUNTY.

Richfield Creamery ..... Holcomb, Dobratz & Lundt Creamery Co., Marshfield
Seneca Creamery ..... C. Otto, Vesper
Rocky Run Dairy Co. ..... Pittsville
Pittsville Creamery ..... L. W. Querhammer, Findley
Rudolph Creamery ..... A. J. Chambers, Rudolph
Marshfield Creamery ..... Fuller & Hathway, Marshfield
Klondike No. 1 Creamery ..... Holcomb, Dobratz & Lundt. Marshfield
Hansen Creamery ..... Holcomb, Dobratz & Lundt, Marshfield
Mitchell & Griffiths Creamery ..... F. Parks, Blenker
Grand Rapids Creamery Co. ..... Grand Rapids
A. J. Hensler ..... Bakerville
J. Hensler ..... Marshfield

LIST OF CHEESE FACTORIES IN WISCONSIN.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Davis Corners Creamery and Factory ..... Wesley Garlock, Glen
North Factory ..... John North, Kilbourn City
Quincy Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Stormwall, Quincy
J. J. Zwincky Cheese Factory ..... Pointbluff
Bert Jenks Cheese Factory ..... Big Spring
Garlock Cheese Factory ..... Oxford
Friendship Factory ..... Friendship
Easton Creamery Assn. ..... Wm. Risk, Mgr., Easton

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Glidden Cheese Factory ..... Bert Wilcox, Glidden
Ashland Co-op. Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Ashland
Sanborn Cheese Co. .....

BARRON COUNTY.

Dallas Cheese Factory ..... David Pecore, Dallas
Western Wyoming Cheese Factory ..... John Nelson, Wyoming
Cheese Factory ..... Mike Wagner, Dobie
Pioneer Cheese Assn. ..... P. Rejner, Turtle Lake
Gratton Dairy Co. ..... Gratton
Pecos Bros. ..... Dallas
Canton Creamery & Factory ..... Canton
Rice Lake Creamery & Cheese Co. ..... Rice Lake
Ridgeland Cheese Co. ..... Dallas

BROWN COUNTY.

L. Falck ..... Morrison
Saenger Cheese Factory ..... Lark
Smith's Cheese Factory (Rockland C. F.) ..... Stark, Manitowoc County
Excelsior Cheese Factory ..... Herman Schroeder, Morrison
Brennan's Cheese Factory ..... Peter Nier, Morrison
Wayside Cheese Factory ..... Alb. Bochart, Wayside
Natzke's Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Aug. Natzke, Wayside
Hebel Cheese Factory ..... H. F. Wittig, Hebel

Shirley Cheese Factory	W. C. Falck, Morrison
Lawrence Cheese Factory	Lucius Clark, Little Rapids
A. A. Schley Factory	Wrightstown
Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Co.	Waukesha
Chas. Rader Cheese Factory	Wrightstown
H. F. Meyer Cheese Factory	Greenleaf
Dan. Falck Cheese Factory	Morrison
East Wrightstown Cheese Factory	E. Wrightstown
Ernest Charlier Factory	Schiller
Cheese Factory	J. N. Osterloh, Henrysville
Enz Bros. & Co.	Denmark
Frank Sindzinski	Langes
Ferd. Wittig	Fontenoy
Didrich Benecke	Fontenoy
Arndt & Buckman	Fontenoy
New Denmark Farmers' Co-op Assn.	Fontenoy
J. R. Meyers	Forks
U. S. Co-op. Dairy Co.	Holland
West DePere Co-op. Co.	West DePere
J. P. Peplinski	Pulaski
John Conrad	Poland
Anton Naughtaway	Glenmore
T. Charlier	Schiller
H. Naughtaway & Co.	Pine Grove
F. H. Lange	Pine Grove
H. S. Beyer	Denmark
T. Vanroy	Lodgeville
A. T. Saenger	Lodgeville
Ed. O'Connell	Morrison
J. Clark	Morrison
C. F. Mason	Suamico
Victor Soetch	New Franken
Silver Van Drew	New Francken
Mr. Duzuane	New Francken
Botis Orlas	New Francken
Mike Brunner	New Francken
Lewis Goodchild	Mills Center
John Conrad	Henrysville
Albert Uecker	Kunesh
Geo. Drexler	Holland
Jacob Reistacker (2)	Midway
H. Bockhous	Askeaton
Chas. Geise	Wayside
James E. Clark	Little Rapids
Thea Ventoy	Wrightstown
Ed. Conley	Pine Grove
Frank Strout	Glenmore
W. P. Kratz	Green Bay
J. H. Osterlohe	Henrysville
D. Buckman & Sons	Fontenoy
New Denmark Farmer Co.	John Peterson, Mgr., Fontenoy
Frank Sturzen	Curran, Kewaunee County
Jacob Gasche	Pilsen, Kewaunee County
Anton Grassel	Neuren, Kewaunee County
Enz Brothers	Denmark
Greeleaf Factory	Greenleaf
Grant Factory	East Wrightstown
Rockland Factory	Stark

Cooperstown Factory ..... Lark
Dan. R. Falck ..... Morrison
Lark Factory ..... Lark
Jas. E. Clark ..... Little Rapids
C. Radder ..... Wrightstown

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Bennet Valley Cheese Factory ..... Pingel Bros., Gilmantown
Lookout Cheese Factory ..... Lookout Cheese Assn., Lookout
Farmers' Cheese Factory ..... Praag
Tell Cheese Manufacturing Co. ..... Gott. Maier, Alma
Pine Creek Cheese Manufacturing Co. ..... Gott. Maier, Alma
Trout Creek Cheese Manufacturing Co. ..... John Hubbler, Tell
Mill Creek Cheese Manufacturing Co. ..... John Eberle, Alma
Gross Cheese Factory ..... Alma

BURNETT COUNTY.

A. Kricuer ..... Star Prairie

CALUMET COUNTY.

E. S. Londuer ..... Jericho
Peter Schumacher ..... Jericho
John Achter ..... Jericho
John Snyder ..... Chilton
German Bank ..... Chilton
A. F. Decker ..... Brant
E. C. Pingel ..... Chilton
Wm. Heisdorf ..... Rambard
Fred J. Harder ..... Chilton
Heckert & Albert ..... Chilton
Chas. Heckert ..... Chilton
Henry Gerard ..... Brant
Louis Junker ..... Potter
J. B. Junker ..... Brillion
Wm. Lintner ..... Brillion
Chas. Madenwald ..... Brillion
John Grootemont ..... Brillion
Robt. Mahnke ..... Brillion
Factory & Creamery ..... August Schley, Dundas
Frank Knippel ..... Hilbert
R. Behnke ..... Hayton R. F. D.
Ed. Medke ..... Hilbert
F. W. Lindow ..... Dundas (Brillion)
Farmers' Cheese Manufacturing Co. ..... Dundas
Otto Freund ..... Gravesville
F. W. Reidel ..... Hayton
Albert Beilke (2) ..... Potters
H. F. Meyer ..... New Holstein
Wendel Burg ..... New Holstein
Cyrus Roehrig (butter and cheese) ..... Charlesburg
Reis & Meyer ..... Sherwood
Querin Loehr ..... St. John
Fred Bauer ..... St. John
Phillip Kies ..... Lake Park
J. A. Hernke ..... Hilbert
J. M. Wolfmeyer ..... Dundas
Henry Schley ..... Dundas

Christ Hargard ..... Lake Park
Joe Bodine ..... Lake Park
J. Snyder, Jr. ..... Stockbridge
M. Moersch (cheese and butter) ..... Brothertown
Darboy Cheese Co. ..... Darboy
Piper's Factory ..... J. W. Piper, Mgr., Chilton
W. H. Hersdorf Factory ..... Hayton
Freund's Factory ..... Hayton
Brant Cheese Factory ..... Brant
Dorf's Factory .....
Roehrig's Factory ..... C. Roehrig, Mgr., Charlesburg
Berk's Factory ..... J. Berk, Mgr., Chilton
Townline Factory ..... E. E. Lindner, Mgr., Jericho
Stockbridge Cheese Factory ..... P. Kerston, Mgr., Stockbridge
F. W. Lindow ..... Dundas
Dundas Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Jos. Wolfinger, Mgr., Dundas
John Komoski ..... Niles
Henry Bloy ..... Dundas (Forest Junction)
W. Sampe ..... Hilbert
A. J. Hernke ..... Hilbert Junction
R. C. Behnke ..... Hilbert Junction
T. W. Schreiber ..... Hilbert Junction
Fred Bauer ..... St. John
L. Loehr ..... St. John
Wm. Behnke ..... Hilbert (Potter)
Quinhoehr Cheese Factory ..... St. John
A. Hearnke ..... Hilbert
Rice & Meyer ..... Sherwood
Holtzschur Bros. ..... Sherwood
J. Snyder Cheese Factory ..... Brant
A. Krueger ..... Hayton
John Popp, ... Chilton R. F. D.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson Cheese Factory ..... T. H. Dixon, Liddell
Albert Butscher ..... Boyd
Dietrich Cheese Factory ..... Dietrich Bros., Cadott
North Star Cheese Factory ..... Orth Bros., Edson
John Fagan (Fagan Bros.) ..... Stanley
A. P. Geiger ..... Boyd (Stanley)
Cadott Cheese Factory ..... F. L. Monroe, Cadott
Crescent Cheese Factory ..... F. L. Monroe, Cadott
Frank Goodman Cheese Factory ..... Drywood (Cadott)
LaFayette Cheese Factory ..... Thos. A. Roycraft, Chippewa Falls
S. C. Cass ..... Anson
Cheese Factory ..... Edson
F. L. Monroe ..... Drywood (Cadott)
John Bates (2) ..... Anson
Chippewa Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Chippewa Falls
L. E. Schnare ..... Albertville
Liddell Cheese Factory ..... Liddell
Orth Bros. ..... Boyd
Diedrich & Co. ..... Drywood (Cadott)
M. Kuettle ..... Winnebago
Sam Boss Cheese Factory ..... Winnebago
Joe Cowling ..... Winnebago

CLARK COUNTY.

Steinwand Cheese Co. (2)	J. F. Steinwand, Colby
Sommerfeldt Cheese Factory	Fred Sommerfeldt, Colby
Jerry Daugherty	Thorp
Green Grove Cheese Co.	Curtiss
Enterprise Cheese Factory	G. A. Hirsch, Lynn
Fred Somerfeldt	Colby
Arthur Vater	Withee
Val Casper	Sullivan
Beaver Cheese Factory	Wm. L. Welsh, Loyal
Dorchester Cheese Co.	H. G. Parge, Dorchester
Cheese Factory	M. A. Natchwey, Dorchester
Pine Valley Cheese Factory	Frank Marth, Neillsville
Aug. Schultz	Spencer
Frank Pritzel	Stanley
Otto Decker	Hemlock (Greenwood)
Henry Jacobi	Abbotsford
S. R. Davis	Granton
Farmers' Cheese Co.	Dorchester
Distelhorst & Co.	Dorchester
Delamater & Palms	Greenwood
Herman Laabs	Green Grove
S. D. Gibson	Wilcox
Holzauser Cheese Factory	Reeseburg
Joseph Frame	Unity
Sommer Factory	Thorp
W. H. Lounsberry	Abbotsford
Wm. Weller Cheese Factory	Colby
F. Geirl Cheese Factory	Colby
Wm. Laab's Cheese Factory	Colby
H. J. Welsh Cheese Factory	Colby
John Verhilst Cheese Factory	Dorchester
Fred Laab's Cheese Factory	Colby
Gill Factory	Colby
H. G. Parge	Dorchester
F. Pritzel	Thorpe
J. B. Doughtee	*Thorpe*

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ford's Factory	Duffries & Hanson, Columbus
Fountain Prairie Cheese Factory	Columbus
Brickstein Cheese Factory	Fall River
Aug. F. Westphal Cheese Factory	Columbus
Tissman & Wamky	Cambria
Stone School House Cheese Factory	C. Mohr & Co., Cambria
Randolph Center Factory	Tillema & Morris, Randolph Center
Simons & Hutson	Lodi
Jac. Oppliger Cheese Factory	Fall River
Chas. Marshall	Fall River
Kimball Bros.	Briggsville (Marquette)
W. A. Ebert	Pardeeville
Baehler Bros.	Cambria

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Maple Ridge Cheese Factory Co. ..... A. P. Rice, Boscobel
Prairie du Chien Butter Co. ..... Prairie du Chien
Big Island Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Seneca
Clover Leaf Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Petersburg
Eastman Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Eastman

DANE COUNTY.

Skuldt Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... Engen Bros., Primrose
Peters Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... J. E. Hendrickson, Montrose
Weltzin Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... J. L. Weltzin, Primrose
Stone Hill Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... Jacob Zweifel, New Glarus
Damholt Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... N. O. Holmen, New Glarus
Myrland Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... L. P. Myrland, Primrose
Town Hall Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... G. G. Stamm, Mt. Vernon
Holland Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... H. H. Anderson, Primrose
Connor Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... Dan. Connor, Mt. Vernon
Harker Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... C. H. Harker, Mt. Vernon
Vermont Cheese Co. ..... Black Earth
Dimond Cheese Co. ..... Black Earth
Greenwalt Cheese Co. ..... Black Earth (Mt. Horeb)
Mickelson Cheese Co. ..... Black Earth (Vermont)
Spring Valley Cheese Co. ..... Mt. Horeb
Kelcher Cheese Co. ..... Peculiary
South Blue Mounds Cheese Factory ..... Blue Mounds
Erbe's Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Jacobson Cheese Factory ..... A. O. Jacobson, Mt. Horeb
German Valley Factory ..... Aug. Heiser, Mt. Horeb
Sand Rock Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Blue Rock Factory ..... And. Disrud, Mt. Horeb
Blue Valley Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Central Cheese Factory Co. ..... Wesley Guyump, Paoli
Basco Cheese Factory Co. ..... C. Snider, Basco
Lyle Cheese Factory Co. ..... John Lyle, Mgr., Lyle
Montrose Cheese Factory Co. ..... John Fritz, Montrose
Maple Grove Cheese Factory ..... Manwarring & Bennett, Black Earth
Mt. Horeb Cheese Factory ..... Schmidt, Mgr., Mt. Horeb
Roach & Seeber Co. ..... Sun Prairie
Golden Rod Factory, Roach & Seeber ..... Sun Prairie
O'Keefe Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Sun Prairie
Burke Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Burke
London Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, London
Deerfield Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Deerfield
Nora Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Deerfield
Blue Mounds Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Blue Mounds
Goodwin Cheese Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Verona
Chris Pauli Cheese Factory ..... Mt. Vernon
Brooklyn Cheese Factory ..... Brooklyn
Greenwood & Groth ..... Rockdale
Spring Valley Co. ..... Black Earth
University of Wisconsin Cheese Factory ..... Prof. W. A. Henry, Mgr., Madison
The Peerless Cheese Factory ..... Primrose
The Standard Cheese Factory ..... Primrose
Union Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Blue Mounds

Scheide Factory ..... Blue Mounds
Clavang Factory ..... Blue Mounds
Mosee Factory ..... Blue Mounds
C. O. Reeste ..... Blue Mounds
D. Anthony ..... Rutland
Amberger Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Elvers Factory ..... Elvers
Braeger's Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Malone's Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Schneider Bros. ..... Mt. Vernon
Old Town Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Martin Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Saseth Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Swanson Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Sand Hill Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Kahl Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
North Perry Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
F. Seeder Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Mt. Horeb
Fred Zengg ..... Riley's
Wilke Cheese Factory ..... Verona
Chandler Cheese Factory ..... Verona
Barber Factory ..... Blue Mounds

DODGE COUNTY.

Jac. Christen Cheese Factory ..... Brownville
Clyman Station Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... Clyman
Clyman Center Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... Clyman
No. Clyman Factory ..... Clyman
West Clyman Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
Juno Cheese Factory ..... H. Habbigger, Watertown
North Clyman Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
Gottlieb Gassner Cheese Factory ..... Horicon
Rock River Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Muenzmaier, Mayville
Maple Grove Cheese Factory ..... Seeprent Bros., Mayville
Bock Cheese Factory ..... Aug. Bock, Mayville
Oppliger Cheese Factory ..... Theresa
Theresa Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Miller, Theresa
Cherry Hill Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... Neosho
Saylerville Cheese Co. (Co-op.) ..... W. Sonnentag, Rubicon
Neosho Cheese Factory ..... Aug. Westphal, Neosho
Labruris Factory ..... Rubicon Mer. Co., Neosho
C. F. Meyer Cheese Factory ..... Lomira
Ballete Jonely Cheese Factory ..... Brownsville
Geo. Hanson Cheese Factory ..... Knowles
Union Cheese Co. ..... Mike Fitzgerald, Mgr., Alderley
North Star Cheese Co. ..... Gustav Meissner, Ashippun
Rock Ridge Cheese Co. ..... Ashippun
Lime Ledge Cheese Co. ..... Jac. Jossi, Ashippun
Rock River Star Cheese Co. ..... Monterey
Ashippun Cheese Co. ..... Gustav Meissner, Ashippun
Cross Key Cheese Co. ..... Mike Fitzgerald, Alderley
North Portland Cheese Factory ..... F. A. Jerges, Sec., Reeseville
Cold Spring Cheese Factory ..... Wm. Lenz, Waterloo
Grove Prairie Dairy Factory ..... F. A. Christians, Gibson
Clear Water Spring Dairy Factory ..... Keel & Puerner, Lowell
North Lowell Center Factory ..... Lowell

Rock River Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Alb. Schaeffer, Mayville
Union Dairy Co. ..... Max Radtloff, Hustisford
Highland Cheese Factory ..... Max Radtloff, Hustisford
Hustisford & Rubicon Cheese Factory ..... Auf. Westphal, Neosho
Rubicon River Cheese Factory ..... Herman Lehmann, Hustisford
Zeitler Cheese Factory ..... H. Bilgrieis, Woodland
Newton Cheese Factory ..... Gustav Jaeke, Hustisford
Ryder Cheese Factory ..... John Seefeldt, Hustisford
Union Cheese Factory ..... E. E. Randall, Hustisford
Oak Hill Cheese Factory ..... Aug. Koehler, Hustisford
Burr Oak Cheese Factory ..... Pat Casey, Hustisford
White Oak Cheese Factory ..... Ferd Thielke, Hustisford
Chas. Nehls' Cheese Factory ..... Hustisford
Jas. Timmins' Cheese Factory ..... Hustisford
Gates' Cheese Factory ..... Ray Lovell, Hustisford
Ernst Bramer (2) ..... Hustisford
Minnesota Junction Cheese Co. ..... Gottlieb Klossner, Minnesota Junction
Orth Bros. ..... Juneau
Union Factory ..... Al. Ryder, Juneau
Essman Factory ..... Otto Melcher, Juneau
Black Oak Cheese Factory ..... F. Pieper, Juneau
Oak Grove Cheese Factory ..... S. Schneider, Oak Grove
Indermuehle Cheese Factory ..... Chris. Indemuehle, Oak Grove
Zache Factory ..... B. Sommerfeld, Juneau
Heublein Cheese Factory ..... M. Heublein, Fox Lake
Rock Cheese Co. ..... Aug. Lemke, Mgr., Mayville
Huillsburg Cheese Factory ..... Frank Schujahn, Huillsburg
Woodland Cheese Factory ..... C. Gassner, Woodland
Woodland Cheese Factory ..... J. T. Peters, Woodland
Herman Cheese Factory ..... F. Sette, Iron Ridge
Herman Cheese Factory ..... Aufdermauer, Hartford
Highland Cheese Factory ..... Fred Sufelt, Hochheim
Koepsell Cheese Factory ..... Herman Koepsell, Hochheim
Farmers' Stock Co. ..... M. Murphy, Mgr., Neosho
Trechel Cheese Factory ..... Ferd. Kuehn, Lebanon
Peirick & Co. ..... Lebanon
J. R. Moldenhauer Cheese Factory ..... Lebanon
Sunside Cheese Factory ..... Lebanon
Sugar Island Factory ..... Jac. Jossi, Mgr., Ashippun
Golden Star Factory ..... Jac. Jossi, Mgr., Lebanon
Schwefel & Co. ..... Jac. Jossi, Mgr., Lebanon
Main Street Factory ..... Jac. Jossi, Lebanon
Indian Garden Cheese Factory ..... John McCaig, Mgr., Richwood
Beaver Dam Island Cheese Ass'n ..... Chris. Krebs, Pres., Beaver Dam
Zastrow Cheese Factory ..... Adolph Rake, Pres., Beaver Dam
Edgar Boeing ..... Hustisford
Stock Co. Cheese Factory ..... W. G. Beutz, Iron Ridge
H. Bilgrien Cheese Factory ..... Iron Ridge
C. E. Erdman Cheese Factory ..... Hustisford
Klossners Cheese Factory ..... Hustisford
Chris. Indermuehle ..... Oak Grove
C. F. Haselen Cheese Factory ..... Reeseville
Black Oak Factory ..... Herman
Mill Creek Creamery and Butter Co. ..... Chester
Nowell Creamery and Butter Co. ..... Lebanon
Prairie Hill Creamery and Butter Ass'n ..... Beaver Dam
Cheese Ass'n ..... Wichert, Mgr., Hubbleton
Seefield Bros. ..... Iron Ridge

Salesville Factory ..... J. J. Reed. Hartford
W. Maas ..... Beaver Dam
Welsh & Laffey ..... Clyman
John Fred ..... Huillsburg
Sam Baehler ..... Horicon
Chas. Albert ..... Iron Ridge
H. Copert ..... Mayville
Home Factory ..... E. Euhling, Richwood
Baehler Bros. ..... Randolph
J. Habbiger ..... Watertown
Chris. Undermuehle Cheese Factory ..... Beaver Dam
Chris. Undermuehle ..... Le Roy
E. Rose ..... Kekoskee
Fred Baertschy ..... Mayville
Seefield Bros. ..... Mayville
Christ Kohli ..... Kekoskee
Seefeldt Bros. ..... Theresa
Fred Setts ..... Iron Ridge
Mill Creek Cheese Factory ..... Atwater
Gronert & Pelrick ..... Beaver Dam
Wm. C. Leitzke ..... Burnett Junction
John Habhegger ..... Burnett Junction
Elba Cheese Factory ..... A. E. Chivers, Danville
Henry Neihoff ..... Horicon
Sam. Indermuehle ..... Leroy
Emil Roll ..... Mayville
J. J. Reed ..... Alderly
John Steele ..... Alderly
G. Meissner ..... Oconomowoc
M. Fitzgerald ..... Neosho
Indian Garden Factory ..... Richwood
B. Summerfeldt ..... Juneau
Aug. Westphal ..... Rubicon
Emanthal Factory ..... Brownville
Glanser & Ehrat ..... Woodland
Fletcher's Factory ..... Hustisford
M. P. E. Radloff ..... Hustisford
W. Wege & Son ..... Hustisford
S. B. Jones ..... Hustisford
Ernest Brewer ..... Hustisford
Carey Factory ..... Clyman
Duffey Factory ..... Clyman
Burr Oak Factory ..... Clyman
North Road Factory ..... Clyman
Ramsay Factory ..... Clyman
O. Melcher ..... Juneau
Eli Hill ..... Lowell
Jonely Bros., B. & C. ..... Lomira
R. Burnett B. & C. Co. ..... Lomira
Lily Cheese Factory ..... Lomira
Sunnyside Cheese Factory ..... Dodge Co.

DOOR COUNTY.

Aug. Haegle Cheese Factory ..... Kolberg
Eugene Naze Cheese Factory ..... Rosiere
Cheeseville Factory ..... Madoche & McDermott, Salona
Vignes Cheese Factory ..... Vignes

John Henquivet Cheese Factory ..... Gardner
Chas. Jenquire ..... Little Sturgeon
Chas. Schneidtenberg Cheese Factory ..... Stevenson's Pier
Sister Bay Cheese Factory ..... John Waracheck, Sister Bay
Maplewood Factory ..... Fred Leischow, Kodan
Jos. Jindra Cheese Factory ..... Stokes
Herman Nienas Cheese Factory ..... Tornado
Bagnall Cheese Factory ..... J. W. Bagnall, Jacksonport
Evrard Bros. ..... Frank Evrard, Mgr., Namur
H. A. Anderson Cheese Factory ..... Ephraim
Jas. Ullsberger ..... Forestville
H. J. Teske ..... Carnot
Albert Icke ..... Ellison Bay
Jas. Neusse ..... Sturgeon Bay
Alec. Pierre ..... Namur
G. Guth & Son ..... Kolberg
Pierre Verlee Co. ..... Brussels
Chas. Bassford ..... Sevastopol
J. H. Schwichtenberg ..... Sawyer
L. M. Washburn ..... Sturgeon Bay
Wash Island Cheese Factory Ass'n ..... Detroit Harbor
Chas. Jess & Co. ..... Washington Harbor

DUNN COUNTY.

Sheridan Cheese Factory ..... J. A. Schafer, Prairie Farm
Little Beaver Cheese Faectory ..... John Keiser, Vance
Vanceburg Cheese Factory ..... Carl Messerly, Vance
W. Hawkins, Mgr. ..... Knapp
Cheese Factory ..... Stanton
Armsburg Factory ..... Wilson
Barker Factory ..... Village of Downing
Sherman Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Wheeler
Carl Messerli Cheese Factory ..... Vance
John Schaefer Cheese Factory ..... Vance

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

H. F. Seidel Cheese Factory ..... Augusta
Pleasant Valley Co. ..... Hadleyville
Foley ..... Nixcorner
Clear Creek Factory ..... Augusta
Co-op. Factory, Clark Co. ..... Nixcorner

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

C. A. Atwood Cheese Factory (4) ..... Waupun
Coles' Corners' Cheese Factory ..... Rosendale
John Brost Cheese Factory ..... Dotyville
Orton Safford Cheese Factory ..... Fond du Lac
Perrin Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Eggersville
Wm. Wolfgram Cheese Factory ..... Dotyville
Math. Wagner Cheese Factory ..... Mt. Calvary
T. H. Koepka Cheese Factory ..... Eggersville, Johnsburg
Peter Stephany Cheese Factory ..... Peebles

John Krebsbach Cheese Factory ..... Johnsburg
Town Line Factory ..... P. O'Brien, Eden
Kelley Factory ..... T. J. Kelley, Eden
Kellogg Factory ..... N. P. Kellogg, Eden
J. B. Van Blarcom Factory ..... New Prospect
Fisk & Sons' Factory ..... New Cassel
A. Demarest Factory ..... Kewaskum
Behle Bros.' Cheese Factory ..... Calvary Station
Perrin Bros., Cheese Factory ..... Mount Calvary
Jos. Buelig Cheese Factory ..... Saint Cloud Station
Chris. Bertram Cheese Factory ..... Johnsburg
Henry Blonien Cheese Factory ..... St. Cloud
St. Jose Cheese Factory ..... Wolf Lake
Agidius Korb Cheese Factory ..... Wolf Lake
R. J. Romain Cheese Factory ..... Dundee
H. T. Sackett (2) ..... Waucousta
C. Pieper & Son (2) ..... Waucousta
John Morgan Factory ..... Mitchell
Ad. Blackmore ..... Armstrong
Rogersville Cheese Factory (2) ..... Jas. C. Post, Rogersville
Triangle Factory (4) ..... Jas. Ennison, Eldorado
Star Valley Factory ..... J. W. Schaefer, Rogersville
Woodhull Factory ..... J. A. Stratz, Woodhull
Jos. Lindel ..... Banner
Factory ..... Sippel, Vanpelt & Koch, Banner
Factory (2) ..... John Brost, Dotyville
Kohlman Factory ..... St. Cloud
Chas. Perrin Factory (2) ..... Dotyville
Peter Reis Factory ..... Armstrong
M. J. Michels' Factory ..... Calumet Harbor
Mathias Hett Cheese Factory ..... Marytown
Peter Weinreis' Factory ..... Johnsburg
Wm. Zwicky Factory ..... Vandyne
Albert Schmidt Factory ..... Fond du Lac
Amiel Teshendorf ..... Farmer
Brayton Factory ..... Mrs. J. J. Brayton, Fond du Lac
Loyd Factory ..... F. H. Flanigan, Dundee
Elmwood Creamery ..... Otto Dudrick, Fond du Lac
Farmers' Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... Will Gillett, Pres., Rosendale
Town Line Creamery Co. ..... Fond du Lac
Brothertown Creamery ..... Grehe Bros., Brothertown
Farmers' Co-op. Creamery Co. ..... James Watson, Sec., Vandyne
Kirkwood Factory ..... Frank McKna, Kirkwood
Friendship Factory ..... Mat Bachelder, Fond du Lac
Dundee Butter and Cheese Factory ..... Roff Romain, Dundee
Brandon Creamery ..... Hobbo Bros., ...
Jac. Christen Creamery Factory ..... Brownville
Eggersville Factory ..... Perrin Bros., Mt. Calvary
Waupun Factory ..... J. Cronk, Waupun
Farmers' Cheese Co. ..... Fond du Lac
Triangle Cheese Co. ..... Eldor Mills
M. L. Mathews ..... Ripon
J. Aupperle ..... Newfane
W. J. Mosley ..... Ripon
J. Christen ..... South Byron
J. stocker Creamery & Cheese Factory ..... Byron
T. L. Flanigan ..... Eden
T. Robee ..... Fond du Lac

J. O. Batchelder Cheese Factory ..... Fond du Lac
F. M. McKinney Cheese Factory ..... Fond du Lac
F. P. Watson Cheese Factory ..... Fond du Lac
J. C. Alpine Cheese Factory ..... Fond du Lac
C. Flattery Cheese Factory ..... Fond du Lac
J. Guleg Cheese Factory ..... Calvary
J. Brost ..... Fond du Lac
H. F. Sackett ..... Campbellsport
Albert Wagner ..... Mt. Calvary
C. J. Freischmann ..... Elmore
Arthur Blatz ..... Dundee
Jos. Lindl ..... Banner
Chas. Nash ..... Lamartine
E. Teschendorf ..... Fond du Lac
Albert Behle ..... St. Cloud
Geo. Webb ..... St. Cloud
John Rice ..... Armstrong
E. A. Blackmore ..... Armstrong
C. F. Wernecke ..... St. Cloud
Steffes & Schmitz ..... St. Cloud
J. Weitemann ..... St. Cloud
R. S. Demorest ..... Newfane
J. M. Freischmann ..... St. Kilian

GRANT COUNTY.

Castle Rock Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... P. A. Peterson, Castle Rock
Rocky Point Cheese Factory ..... Jos. Shemak, Highland
Frank Wanck Cheese Factory ..... Muscoda
N. F. Orth Cheese Factory ..... Muscoda
Platteville Cheese & Produce Co. ..... F. Krogg, Platteville
Wolf Hollow Factory ..... J. H. Livingston, Mgr., Livingston
Annaton Factory ..... Annaton
Oak Grove Cheese Factory ..... H. J. Noyes, Muscoda
Marion Cheese Factory ..... Geo. Rice, Boscobel
Mt. Ida Cheese Factory ..... Mt. Ida
Platt Ridge Cheese Factory (2) ..... C. I. Armsbe, Platteville
Dickinson Cheese Factory ..... C. Dickinson, Platteville
Ed. Parks Cheese Factory ..... Beetown
Muscoda Cheese Ass'n ..... Muscoda
Louis Brandt Cheese Factory ..... Dickeyville
Homer Creek Factory ..... H. E. Austin, Homer
Badger State Cheese Co. ..... H. E. Austin, Homer
Fennimore Branch Cheese Co. ..... H. E. Austin, Homer
Millville Factory ..... Jos. Beadle, Millville
Blue River Cheese Factory ..... Jas. Reed, Blue River
Oak Ridge Factory ..... E. E. Austin, Boscobel
Sanders' Creek Cheese Factory ..... Ralph Holt, Boscobel
B. G. Schafer ..... Platteville
Gas Hollow Dairy Ass'n ..... Montfort
Jac. Regez ..... Montfort
Unionville Co-op. Cheese Co. ..... Montfort
Platte Factory ..... Stitzer
Ira Griswold ..... Livingston
S. Obers ..... Boscobel
N. Gibbs ..... Boscobel
Highland Factory ..... W. Wall, Mgr., Highland
H. Thiede ..... Muscoda
H. J. Noyes ..... Muscoda

Fennimore Branch Cheese Co.	Castle Rock
Beetown Cheese Factory	Beetown
Castle Rock Dairy Ass'n	Montfort
Beetown Co-op. Cheese and Butter Ass'n	Beetown
Patch Grove Dairy Ass'n	L. A. Fredericks, Patch Grove
J. W. Whitcher	Platteville

GREEN COUNTY.

Franklin Cheese Factory	R. Kundert, Monroe
Hawthorn Cheese Factory	John Hawthorn, Monroe
Davis Cheese Factory	J. N. Davis, Monroe
Tschudy Cheese Factory	Fred Tschudy, Monroe
Trumpy Factory and Creamery	Dan Trumpy, Clarno
Trumpy Factory	Jos. Trumpy, Clarno
Eugene White Factory	Clarno
John Kubli Factory	Monroe
Wm. Beckeman Factory	Clarno
Fred Brunkow Factory	Clarno
G. Pfeifer Factory	Monroe
Swiss Cheese Factory	Keylock Factory Stock Co., Attica
Swiss Cheese Factory	Rhyner Bros., Dayton
Swiss Cheese Factory	Sam Freitag, Dayton
Swiss Cheese Factory	Joe Richards Stock Co., Brooklyn
American Factory	Brooklyn
Wm. Meythaler Factory	Jordan
B. Shindler	Jordan
A. Stauffacher Factory	Jordan
J. Stauffacher	Jordan
R. Olson Factory	Browntown
R. Ault Factory	Monroe
J. Greenwald Factory	Monroe
S. Severson Factory	Browntown
Broughton Factory	F. Broughton, Albany
John Davis Factory	Albany
A. B. Comstock	Albany
Norwegian Factory	Ole Kettleson, Albany
White Oak Factory	Durst, Marty & Co., Farmers' Grove
H. Wild Factory	Stewart
G. Karlen Factory	Farmers' Grove
Mark Hoesly Factory	Stewart
G. E. Rear Factory	J. P. Hanson Co., Stewart
Bigg's Factory	Conway, Flannery & Co., Argyle
Puddleclack Factory	Barry Monahan & Co., Argyle
Flanigan Factory	Flanigan, Montieth, Farmers' Grove
Christ Bleiler	Bleiler & Co., Farmers' Grove
Paterson Factory	Argyle
Flanigan Factory	Mrs. Flanigan, McCue & Co., Argyle
Oswald Zentner Factory	Monticello
Rud. Freitag	Monticello
Silver & Lewis Factory	Attica
Rhyner, Clark & Co.	Monticello
Kubli & Babner	Monticello
Zimmerman & Milbrandt	Monticello
Rhyner & Purinton	Albany
Just. Zweifel	Monticello
Kern Cheese Co.	Monticello
W. Carey & Co.	Argyle

H. Elmer ..... Monticello
Marty Bros. ..... Monticello
D. Stauffacher ..... Monticello
Elmer Bros. ..... Schultz
Babler & Geigle ..... Schultz
Jac. Stauffer ..... Monticello
Monticello Creamery Co. ..... Monticello
John Newman Factory ..... Thos. Devlin, owner, Martintown
D. E. Wood & Co. ..... Browntown
Henry Klossie Factory ..... Belleville
Henry Donner Factory ..... Dayton
Fred Leuherr Factory ..... Dayton
Disch Factory ..... Monticello
Freitag Factory ..... J. C. Freitag, Monticello
Henry Freitag Factory ..... Monticello
Exeter Factory ..... G. Lewis, Dayton
Zwicky Factory ..... Casper Zwicky, Belleville
Stark Cheese Factory ..... Jac. Marty, Mgr., Browntown
Gottleib Wittwer Factory ..... Monticello
Fred Hefty Factory ..... Monticello
Nic. Freitag Factory ..... Monticello
R. Theiler & Co. Factory ..... Monticello
Werner Blam Factory ..... Monticello
J. W. Theiler Factory ..... Monticello
Karlen Bros. & Co. Factory ..... Monticello
Fred Blum & Co. Factory ..... Monticello
Jac. Altman Factory ..... Monticello
J. Moritz Factory ..... Monticello
Henry Klassy Factory ..... Monticello
Mike Bidlingmeier Co. ..... Monroe
Herman Schmersy Factory ..... Monroe
Hefty & Zummbrunen Factory ..... Monroe
John Benkert Factory ..... Monticello
Wm. Lemon ..... Monticello
Burgy & Wittenweiler Factory ..... Monticello
Chas. Zuercher ..... Brodhead
J. L. Roderick ..... Brodhead
Alb. Roderick ..... Juda
Wm. Gautz ..... Brodhead
Rudy Benkert ..... Monroe
John Hauser ..... Monroe
Fred Kundet ..... Monroe
Stearns Bros. ..... Monroe
C. J. Baunert (Fancy Cheese) ..... Monroe
V. Kubli ..... Monroe
Nicholas Schmid ..... Monroe
Joseph Gohl ..... Monroe
John Wenger ..... Monroe
John A. Elmer ..... Monroe
J. Fasser, Jr. ..... Monroe
Neuenschwander Bros. ..... Monroe
Jac. Kundert ..... Monroe
Anton Portman ..... Monroe
Altman, Henry, Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Altman, Jos., Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Alexander Cheese Factory ..... Spring Grove
Austin Cheese Factory ..... Spring Grove
Allen Corners Cheese Factory ..... Albany

Augsburger Cheese Factory ..... Cadiz
Ault, L., Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Atherton Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
Asmus Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Becker, F., Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Baumert, C. J., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Brager Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Bahler Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Bleiler, Chris., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Blumer Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Baumgartner, J., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Becker, J., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Blum, W., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Broderick Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Bleiler, G., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Bayshofer Cheece Factory ..... Monroe
Beckman, W., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Berry J. M., Cheese Factory ..... Polk
Brunkoro Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Blumer, J., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Brooklyn Cheese Factory ..... Brooklyn
Christen Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
County Line Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Conway, M., Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Dumholt Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Dodge Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Durst Bros. Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Disch Cheese Factory ..... Exeter
Danner Cheese Factory ..... Exeter
Dawson Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
Decatur Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
Divan Cheese Factory ..... Browntown
Deininger Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Davis Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
Dill Cheese Factory ..... Dill
Ellis Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Exeter Cheese Factory ..... Exeter
Elmer, J., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Elmer Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Elmer, Jacob, Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Elmer Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Farmers' Grove Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Flanney Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Franklin Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Flannigan Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Faeser Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Faser, J., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Geigel Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Gibbons Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Grinnell Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Giese Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Gapen, L., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Hay Hollow Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Hoesly Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Hefty Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Hoesly, M., Cheese Factory ..... Exeter
Hoesly, P., Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Hustad Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus

Harper Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Hare Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Hefty, D., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Hefty, Thos., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Hartwig Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Hammen, S., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Hutzel Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Hulburt, M., Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Huffman Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Johnson Cheese Factory ..... Browntown
Jordan Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Klassy Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Kleckner Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Kubli Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Kundert, F., Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Kundert, R., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Klassy Cheese Factory ..... Belleville
Knudson Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Klondyke Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Kraus Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Klassy Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Klassy, J., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Keen Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
Klassy Cheese Factory ..... Martintown
Keylock Cheese Factory ..... Attica
Kraus Cheese Factory ..... Attica
Knight Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Legler Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Leiser Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Legler Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Lemon Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Marty, J., Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Marty Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Marty Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Meythaler, G., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Marty, Chris., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Marty Cheese Factory ..... Browntown
Miller Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Meyers Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Martin Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
Oakley Cheese Factory ..... Oakley
Ott Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Poplar Grove Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Prairie Valley Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Prien Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Pengra Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Puddle Dock Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Ross Cheese Factory ..... Belleville
Rhyner Cheese Factory ..... Dayton
Rhyner, J., Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Ryan Cheese Factory ..... Argyle
Roub Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Rufi Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Schlittler Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Step Valley Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Straham Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Strommen Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Saw Mill Cheese Factory ..... Stewart

Spring Valley Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Steussy, J., Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Stauffacher, C., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Stauffacher, D., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Stauffer Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Steiner Cheese Factory ..... Belleville
Silver Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Schwerin Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Schmerse Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Soper Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Spring Brook Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Schindler, B., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Stauffacher Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Stauffacher, J. J., Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Stauffacher, A., Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Sperit, J., Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Stauffacher, P., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Spring Grove Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
South Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Shriner Cheese Factory ..... Clarno
Sullivan Co. Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Spring Creek Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead
Sylvester Cheese Factory ..... Albany
Theiler, J. H., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Theiler, H., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Tschudy, F., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Vinger Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Voegeli, J., Cheese Factory ..... Belleville
Voegeli Cheese Factory ..... Jordan
Voegeli, B., Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Voegeli, J., Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Walnut Grove Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Warth Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Wittenwyler Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Wild Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Grove
Wells Cheese Factory ..... Woodford
White Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Whitehead Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
West Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Wohlwend Cheese Factory ..... Juda
York Prairie Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
York Center Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Yankee Hollow Cheese Factory ..... Stewart
Yunger Cheese Factory ..... Juda
Zimmerman Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Zuber Cheese Factory ..... New Glarus
Zimmerman Cheese Factory ..... Monticello
Zumbrunnen Cheese Factory ..... Monroe
Zweifel Cheese Factory ..... Brodhead

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

J. J. Clark ..... Berlin
Town Line Cheese Factory ..... Berlin
Page Bros. ..... Berlin
Seneca Cheese Factory (D. S. Crosby) ..... Cristy & Myers, Berlin
Black Creek Cheese Factory ..... St. Marie

Fairburn Cheese Factory ..... Berlin
Marion Cheese Factory ..... Berlin
Borth Cheese Factory ..... Berlin

IOWA COUNTY.

Dallas Cheese Factory ..... Pierce Nolan, Mifflin
Mineral Point Cheese Factory ..... Thos. Harford, Mineral Point
Mount Hope Cheese Factory ..... H. W. Beecher, Mineral Point
Oak Park Cheese Factory ..... Mineral Point
Buck Grove Cheese Factory ..... Jas. H. Dunn, Mineral Point
Barrel Town Cheese Factory ..... Mineral Point
Phillips Cheese Factory ..... Geo. Phillips, Mineral Point
McMullen Cheese Factory ..... Jac. Roth, Mineral Point
Schlinder Factory ..... F. Martie, Moscow
River Forks Cheese Factory ..... Moscow
Glen Valley Cheese Factory ..... Hollandale
Pecatonica Cheese Factory ..... Hollandale
North Hill Cheese Factory ..... John Schenk, Hollandale
Long Valley Cheese Factory ..... John Klotzie, Hollandale
Hanson Cheese Factory ..... John Buetzer, Blanchardville
Adamsville Cheese Factory ..... Fred. Kaser, Barneveld
Moscow Mill Pond Cheese Factory ..... Herman Stolder, Moscow
Sandy Rock Cheese Factory ..... A. E. Schenk, Perry
D. M. Thomas Cheese Factory ..... Powell
Wm. Jewell Cheese Factory ..... Linden
Walker Cheese Factory ..... Frank Walker, Linden
Wall Cheese Factory ..... Walter Wall, Highland
High Point Cheese Factory ..... Geo. Steinhurt, High Point
Pine Knob Cheese Factory ..... Geo. Tappins, Pine Knob
Pompey's Pillar Cheese Factory ..... Ben Benoy, High Point
Trout Branch Cheese Factory ..... Harvey Vail, Avoca
Klenzing Cheese Factory ..... Avoca
Larson Cheese Factory ..... Avoca
Star Factory ..... Henry Hauschalter, Muscoda
Pulaski Cheese Factory ..... Avoca
Prairie Cheese Factory ..... Muscoda
Banner Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... Henry Ryan, Mgr., Hollandale
Cold Spring Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... J. FitzSimmons, Jonesdale
Yellowstone Cheese Factory ..... Geo. G. Cox, Waldwick
Urens' Cheese Factory ..... W. N. Urens, Waldwick
Waldwick Cheese Factory (2) ..... Ernest Regez, Blanchardville
Pompey's Pillar Cheese Factory ..... Geo. Baker, Pine Knob
Price Cheese Factory ..... Tom Price, Union Mills
Pine Knob Cheese Factory ..... Isaac Everson, Pine Knob
Hanson Cheese Factory ..... Andrew Hanson, Pine Knob
Holverson Cheese Factory ..... Holverson Bros., Highland
Dry Bone Cheese Co. ..... Geo. G. Day, Dry Bone
Dickenson Cheese Co. ..... Hans Mellum, Union Mills
Meadow Vale Cheese Factory Co. ..... Mazomanie
Blue Ridge Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Holdeman, Arena
Mill Creek Cheese Factory ..... S. W. Dawson, Arena
Wilkinson Hollow Cheese Factory ..... Frank Hildebrand, Arena
Survey Cheese Factory ..... C. H. Berryman, Dodgeville
Burr Oak Cheese Factory ..... W. E. Powell, Dodgeville
Knickerbocker Factory ..... S. E. Knickerbocker, Wyoming
Knobs' Cheese Factory Co. ..... Jas. Smith, Spring Green

Sneed Creek Cheese Factory Co. ..... Wyoming
Morris Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Barber Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Middlebury Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Gorman Cheese Factory ..... Perry
Brunner Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Blue Ridge Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Jones Valley Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Scheide's Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Prairie Grove Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Nautgwylan Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Trout Creek Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
John Rekli Cheese Factory ..... Barneveld
Linden Cheese Factory ..... Jac. Roth, Linden
Barneveld Cheese Co. ..... Barneveld
Hyde Cheese Co. ..... Hyde
Hand's Factory ..... Ridgeway
J. Gutnecht ..... Avoca
Walnut Hollow Factory ..... Barneveld
Farmers' Factory ..... Barneveld
School Section Factory ..... Barneveld
Battin Factory ..... Cobb
Thomas Factory ..... Dodgeville
Standart Factory ..... Standart
Hunter's Factory ..... Standart
Oak Creek Factory ..... Standart
Nelson ..... Standart
H. V. Comley ..... Ridgeway
Rockwell Factory ..... Ridgeway
J. Roelkesberger ..... Ridgeway
Swiss Cheese Factory ..... Arena
Brick Cheese Factory ..... Arena
Prairie Cheese Factory ..... Avoca
Trout Branch Cheese Factory ..... Avoca
Smith Cheese Factory ..... Avoca
Jewel Factory ..... Mineral Point
Potterten Cheese Factory ..... Mineral Point
Hannes Cheese Factory ..... Middlebury
Nolan Cheese Factory ..... Mifflin

JACKSON COUNTY.

Fairview Cheese Factory ..... G. Schenk, Fairchild
Houghtonburg Cheese Factory ..... Merrilan
W. G. Hyslop ..... Alma Center
A. W. Trow ..... Merrilan

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Roberts & Reese Factory ..... Chas. Forncrook, Concord
Bark River Cheese Co. ..... A. J. Carman, Hebron
Whitney Factory ..... A. R. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson
Gopher Hill Cheese Manufacturing Co. ..... Fred. Hubner, Ixonia
Ixonia Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Fred Hubner, Ixonia
Green Valley Brick Cheese Co. ..... Jac. Jossi, Watertown
Farmers' Home Cheese Co. ..... Jac. Jossi, Watertown

County Line Cheese Co. ..... Jac. Jossi, Watertown
Schempf & Dobratz Brick Cheese Co. ..... L. Schempf, Watertown
Maple Grove Factory ..... Watertown
Elm Grove Cheese Co. ..... Farmington
Wisconsin Cheese Co. ..... Jefferson
Cold Spring Cheese Co. ..... C. Baker, Watertown
E. G. Shultz ..... Hubbleton
F. C. Ruehm ..... Watertown
West Road Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
Hill Top Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
North Road Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
Welch Road Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
Gopher Hill Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
Leader Cheese Factory ..... Watertown
Waterloo Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Waterloo
M. Casey Cheese Factory ..... Waterloo

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Lone Rock Cheese Factory (Co-op.) ..... C. Jensen, Camp Douglas
Elgin Creamery Co. ..... Ed. Bredlaw, Union Center
Warren Kimball Cheese Factory ..... Jos. Kimball, Union Center
Jas. Larson Cheese Factory ..... D. A. Noonan, Wonewoc
Felix Lachurst Brick Cheese Co. ..... Wonewoc
Creamery & Cheese Factory ..... John Steiner, Mauston
Lindina Cheese Factory ..... Cross & Hale, Mauston
Rock Valley Cheese Factory ..... Aug. Steiner, Mauston
Hillside Cheese Factory ..... Harvey Granger, Mauston
Pine Tree Cheese Factory ..... Bert Pearsall, Elroy
Twin Bluff Cheese and Butter Co. ..... New Lisbon
Lone Rock Cheese and Butter Co. ..... New Lisbon
H. E. Elmer ..... Hustler
S. Fluno ..... New Lisbon
T. N. Dewey ..... Mather
D. Leinsville ..... Germantown
J. Steiner ..... Mather

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Jos. Dellain Cheese Factory ..... Casco
Joe Adams Cheese Factory ..... Casco
Joe Peot Cheese Factory ..... Casco
A. Kirchman Cheese Factory ..... Rio Creek
Wensel Slab Cheese Factory ..... Rio Creek
Alb. Hoppe Cheese Factory ..... Rio Creek
A. & J. Ripley Cheese Factory ..... Sloven
C. Endinger ..... Rankin
Jos. Werg Cheese Factory ..... Darbellay
Chas. Rubins Cheese Factory ..... Rosiere
W. Ullsperger Cheese Factory ..... Kodan
F. Geischow Cheese Factory ..... Kodan
Farmers' Cheese Co. ..... Lincoln
Jos. Dellain Cheese Factory ..... Lincoln
Augustine Noel Cheese Factory ..... Lincoln
Anna Wallechka Cheese Factory ..... Krok
Botthol Cheese Co. ..... Euren

J. B. Boucher Cheese Factory ..... Thiry Daems
Geo. Kozina Cheese Factory ..... Stangelville
Albert Kutsmacher Cheese Factory ..... Stangelville
Bach, Keewig & Poser Co. ..... Carlton
F. A. Plainsky Cheese Factory ..... Carlton
Carlton Farmers' Assn. ..... Carlton
John Waegil Cheese Factory ..... Carlton
J. B. Albright Cheese Factory ..... Carlton
A. W. Arpin Cheese Factory ..... Carlton
A. W. Teske Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Alaska
Sealler Cheese Factory ..... Alaska
J. Schneider Cheese Factory ..... Alaska
Alb. Kretsmacher Cheese Factory ..... Ellisville
Joe Roth Cheese Factory ..... Ellisville
Bernhart Lust Cheese Factory ..... Ellisville
Alb. Gasche Cheese Factory ..... Ellisville
Carl Schneider Cheese Factory ..... Ellisville
Mat Schleis Cheese Factory ..... Ellisville
Andrew Mahlek Cheese Factory ..... Pilsen
Jac. Gasché Cheese Factory ..... Pilsen
Chas. Peterson Cheese Factory (2) ..... Sandy Bay
J. Waegli Cheese Factory ..... Sandy Bay
Wm. Barrette, Jr., Cheese Factory ..... Duvall
D. Boulanger Cheese Factory ..... Duvall
M. Miller Cheese Factory ..... Norman
W. Sipple Cheese Factory ..... Norman
J. W. Rika Cheese Factory ..... Norman
C. A. Guth Cheese Factory ..... Algoma
Ahnapee Farmer Co. ..... Algoma
J. Gullickson Cheese Factory ..... Woodside
Kozina Cheese Factory ..... Bolt
P. Lyons Cheese Factory ..... Bolt
Ley & Liebel Cheese Factory ..... Luxembourg
Aug. Spitzer Cheese Factory ..... Luxembourg
Michael Legardt Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Luxembourg
Victor Bonjean Cheese Factory ..... Tonet
Antoine Bredael Cheese Factory ..... Tonet
Fred Haevers' Cheese Factory ..... Walhain
Geo. Kuelsel Cheese Factory ..... Walhain
Joe Fitz Cheese Factory ..... Walhain
Anton Bredall Cheese Factory ..... Rostok
Fred Goetke Cheese Factory ..... Rankin
P. Entringer Cheese Factory ..... Rankin
Anton Rassel Cheese Factory ..... Euren
P. Hanson ..... Lincoln

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor Cheese Co. ..... Bangor
Coon Valley Cheese Factory ..... F. Strupp, Coon Valley
Middle Ridge Cheese Factory ..... Peter Arentz, Middle Ridge
Shelby Cheese Co. ..... Henry Schild, Pres., Sigel
Burnham Valley Cheese Factory ..... Burns

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Wells' Cheese Factory ..... John Wells, Woodford
Hanson Cheese Factory ..... A. S. Hanson, Woodford
River Bend Cheese Co. ..... Theo. N. Tollackson, Argyle

Owego Bend Cheese Co. ..... John McGrath, Argyle
Spore Cheese Co. ..... Wm. Spore, Wiota
Wiota Cheese Co. ..... P. J. Brennum, Wiota
Lycan Cheese Co. ..... C. P. Lycan, Wiota
Foley Cheese Co. ..... E. M. Erickson, Woodford
Quinn Cheese Co. ..... John Strub, Wiota
Stewart Cheese Co. ..... Richard Stewart, Wiota
Truman Cheese Factory ..... Emile Pettet, Truman
Leslie Cheese and Butter Co. ..... Elgin Creamery Co., Belmont
O'Connor Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Co., Darlington
Success Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Co., Darlington
Light House Cheese Factory ..... Farmers' Co., Belmont
Winter's Cheese Factory ..... Bred. Blinner, Gratiot
Egan Cheese Factory ..... Gottlieb Rolli, Gratiot
Opie Cheese Factory ..... Fred Lichti, Warrens, Ill.
Andrews' Cheese Factory ..... Warren, Ill.
Rouenrud Cheese Factory ..... Fred Niederhauser, Gratiot
Brumm Cheese Factory ..... Dedric Weiss, Gratiot
McCoy Cheese Factory ..... R. H. Driver, Darlington
Vipond Cheese Factory ..... John Vipond, Mgr., Shullsburg
Conley Cheese Factory ..... Thos. Conley, Fayette
Brunkow Cheese Factory ..... Wm. Renniston, Fayette
Soarch Cheese Factory ..... Yellowstone
Cline Cheese Factory ..... A. C. Cline, Fayette
Oleson Cheese Factory ..... A. Oleson, Lamont
McClintic Cheese Factory ..... Alb. Hanson, Yellowstone
Darrah & Hanson Cheese Co. ..... Thos. Hanson, Yellowstone
Serch Cheese Co. ..... Christ. Sorum, Yellowstone
Ingwell Dairy Co. ..... Jas. Ingwell, Blanchardville
O. M. Oleson Cheese Co. ..... C. N. Rood, Blanchardville
Wayne Center Cheese Co. ..... P. Jecklyn, So. Wayne
Murphy Cheese Co. ..... Ulrich Nufer, So. Wayne
Hall Cheese Factory ..... Peter Jecklyn, So. Wayne
Johnson Cheese Co. ..... So. Wayne
Graham Cheese Co. ..... S. Rathlesberger, Warren, Ill.
Gus Vinger Cheese Co. ..... Argyle
Peter Legler Cheese Co. ..... Argyle
C. C. Lien Cheese Co. ..... Argyle
John Everson Cheese Factory ..... Argyle
John Everson Cheese Co. ..... Argyle
Simon Hendrickson Cheese Factory ..... Argyle
C. H. Thompson Cheese Co. ..... Argyle
Albert Toole Cheese Co. ..... Darlington
R. F. Carpenter Cheese Co. ..... Darlington
Otter Creek Cheese Co. ..... Darlington
P. B. & E. G. Barlow ..... Darlington
E. Regez ..... Blanchardville
L. Meyers ..... Red Rock
McCoy Butter and Cheese Co. ..... Gratiot
Whiteside Cheese Factory ..... Lamont
Dublin Cheese Factory ..... Darlington
John Hueigi ..... Truman
G. Kemffer (Union Factory) ..... Coleman
Smith's Factory ..... Dunbarton
D. Wyss (3) ..... Monroe
McDonald Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Darlington
Calamine Cheese Factory ..... Calamine
Union Cheese Factory ..... Calamine

Truman Cheese Factory ..... E. Petit, Mgr., Truman
McKnight Cheese Factory ..... South Wayne
McCrillis Cheese Factory ..... South Wayne
Berget Cheese Factory ..... South Wayne

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Jos. Marx Cheese Factory ..... Phlox
Antigo Cheese Factory ..... Edward Ruska, Antigo
Rolling Cheese Co. ..... F. Kalkophen, Elmhurst
Ed. Buchen Factory ..... Antigo
Polar Factory ..... Polar
W. J. Maltek ..... Deerbrook

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Carl Dickert Cheese Factory ..... Corning
Meyer Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Merrill
Chas. Pfister Cheese Factory ..... Merrill
Chas. Dickert Cheese Factory ..... Corning

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Jos. F. Rapple Cheese Factory (2) ..... Clark's Mills
Madson & Pederson Cheese Factory ..... Oslo
Peter Geimer Cheese Factory ..... Larrabee
Adolph Seidl Cheese Factory ..... Larabee
Jos. Geimer Cheese Factory ..... Cooperstown
Edw. Kostlivy Cheese Factory ..... Melnik
Wenzel Podhola Cheese Factory ..... Melnik
Aug. Baeslager Cheese Factory ..... Steinthal
Alb. Fokett Cheese Factory ..... Reif
Anton Benishek Cheese Factory ..... Manitowoc
Adam Jerikovic Cheese Factory ..... Kellnersville
Jos. Havlichek Cheese Factory ..... Francis Creek
P. C. Blesser Cheese Factory ..... King's Bridge
Herman Specht Cheese Factory ..... Manitowoc
Chas. Fokett Cheese Factory ..... Francis Creek
Wm. Vogelsang Cheese Factory ..... Osman
Wm. Roderwald Cheese Factory ..... Timothy
Lakeside Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Martin Rhode, Nordheim
Wm. Vetting Cheese Factory ..... Newtonburgh
Jos. Berger Cheese Factory ..... Rosecrans
Jos. Shuber Cheese Factory ..... Greenstreet
Louis Saenger Cheese Factory ..... Stark
Erdman's Factory ..... Aug. Erdman, Nero
G. Pfister Est. Cheese Factory (2) ..... W. A. Koch, Nero
Geo. Glover Cheese Factory ..... Reedsville
Henry Bladoren Cheese Factory ..... Reedsville
Alb. Natzke Cheese Factory ..... Reedsville
Wm. Meyer Cheese Factory ..... Kasson
Fred. Fredrick Cheese Factory ..... Reedsville
Maedke & Junker Cheese Factory ..... Brillion
Ole O. Gigstad Cheese Factory ..... Valders
J. F. Kasbaum Cheese Factory ..... Rube

E. F. Welfausen Cheese Factory ..... Rube
John Johnson Cheese Factory ..... Eaton
J. J. Holzschue Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... St. Nazianz
Fred Bramer Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Manitowoc
Chas. Specht Cheese Factory ..... Bleser
Joe Willeim Cheese Factory ..... Alverno
Henry Pleuss Cheese Factory ..... Manitowoc
Q. A. Danforth Cheese Factory ..... Meeme
Fred. Roethel Cheese Factory ..... Ada
Wm. Faker Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Schoolhill
Rub. Frusson Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Osman
P. H. Hertel Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Meeme
Ferd. Olm Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Edwards
Louis Voight ..... Louis Corners
Frank Thielke Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Louis Corners
Aug. Schleuner Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Mill Home
Otto Karstaedt ..... Kiel
Louis Ebeling ..... Kiel
Chas. Weinfurther Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Mishicot
Aug. Fehrman Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Mishicot
Fred Wilde Cheese Factory ..... Mishicot
Mrs. H. Engellandt Cheese Factory ..... Mishicot
John Cholloupni Cheese Factory ..... Tisch Mills
Zabel Cheese Factory ..... Menchalville
J. D. Nate Cheese Factory ..... Maple Grove
A. Svacina ..... Taus
A. A. Milnhaus ..... Reedsville
Ferd. Kleist Cheese Factory ..... Reedsville
W. M. Krueger Cheese Factory ..... Reedsville
Wm. Halversen Cheese Factory ..... Collins
Robt. Nauman Cheese Factory ..... Manitowoc
Chas. F. Meinert Cheese Factory ..... Branch
Henry Hune Cheese Factory ..... Branch
Henry Heberer Cheese Factory ..... Grimms
Peter Maison ..... Alverno
Vogle Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Mishicott
Herman Olm Cheese Factory ..... Collins
F. H. Wagenkrecht Cheese Factory ..... Kiel
Henry Hinges Cheese Factory ..... Centerville
Oscar Barnel ..... Hika
Wm. Zollman ..... Kiel
John Mallman ..... Quarry
Lewis Rank ..... Kellnerville
N. J. Trossen ..... Osman
R. F. Buchholz ..... Rangeline
Medke & Junker ..... Brillion
F. A. Keilsmeyer ..... Hika
John Kosmosky ..... Valders
Louis Fisher ..... Collins
John Kosmosky ..... Collins
H. C. Goese (2) ..... Reedsville
John Mallman ..... Valders
J. B. Johnson ..... Valders
E. Korb ..... Manitowoc
W. H. Karstaedt ..... St. Nazianz
W. D. Fecked ..... School Hill
O. Karstaedt ..... Louis Corners
F. Vetter ..... Alverno
H. Bargenbruch ..... Rube
P. Blesser ..... Manitowoc

H. Plusa ..... Manitowoc
H. Ackerman ..... Manitowoc
F. W. Milhaus ..... Manitowoc
A. A. Kleise ..... Reedsville
Fred Schmidt ..... Reedsville
P. E. Geimer ..... Two Rivers
C. J. Junker ..... Cooperstown
James Wilhelm ..... Manitowoc
M. G. Madsen ..... Alverno
M. Maumann ..... Alverno
H. Schultz ..... Manitowoc
..... Cato

MARATHON COUNTY.

Anton Loy Cheese Factory ..... Stettin
S. E. Machmueller Cheese Factory ..... Stettin
Nicklaus Streveler Cheese Factory ..... Rozellville
John Knoeck Cheese Factory ..... Marathon
Ed. Plisch Cheese Factory ..... Ziegler
Herm. Bauman Cheese Factory ..... Naugart
Wm. Tesch Cheese Factory ..... Naugart
G. A. Kreutzer Cheese Factory ..... Athens
Ed. Schaller Cheese Factory ..... Athens
C. Dubi Cheese Factory ..... Athens
John Groff Cheese Factory ..... Wausau
Herman Meyer Cheese Factory ..... Merrill
Louis Weller Cheese Factory ..... Colby
Louis Girel Cheese Factory ..... Colby
Pine Riv. & Texas Cheese Co. ..... Wm. Gensmann, Finn
Jos. Chesak Cheese Factory ..... Poniatowski
Eldron Cheese Co. (2) ..... Chas. Radke, Eland Junc.
Julius F. Koch Cheese Factory ..... McMillan
Neshkoro Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Rob. Leige, Neshkoro
A. F. Borchardt Cheese Factory ..... Spencer
Fred Michler Cheese Factory ..... Wein
Herman Hahn Cheese Factory ..... Nutterville
Henry Jacobi ..... Denny
Jacob Keehl ..... Denny
Jos. Frane ..... Unity
Brighton Cheese Factory ..... Unity
Wm. B. McPherson ..... Spencer
Adolph Hintze ..... Hogarty
Chas. Breiteneck ..... Taegesville
H. A. Martin ..... Spencer
H. J. Welch ..... Unity
O. Braum ..... Unity
Wm. Roeder ..... Wausau
H. Hegerhoefer ..... Fenwood

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Louis A. Krueger Cheese Factory ..... Pound
C. Plinke ..... Peshtigo
Maple Ridge Cheese Co. ..... Marinette
Pound Cheese Co. ..... Pound
C. A. Rusch ..... Peshtigo
Schwan's Cheese Factory ..... Coleman
Conrad Plinke ..... Lower Bush
Wausaukee Creamery Co. ..... Wausaukee

MONROE COUNTY.

Baldwin & Wyman Cheese Factory ..... Glendale
Vuricks Cheese Co. ..... Norwalk
Bohn's Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Zgraggen, Norwalk
The Council Creek Cheese Factory ..... M. L. Hineman, Tomah
Alex. Eberhardt Cheese Factory ..... Clifton
St. Mary's Cheese Factory Co. ..... Martin Phyl, St. Mary's
Kloetzli Factory ..... Norwalk

OCONTO COUNTY.

R. H. Birr Cheese Factory ..... Morgan
C. B. Dallman Cheese Factory ..... Hintz
Spruce Cheese Factory ..... Wm. Teske, Spruce
Hayes Cheese Factory ..... H. F. Mueller, Hayes
H. Schultz ..... Abrams
J. F. Schultz ..... Brookside
William Kane ..... Sampson

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Ed. Missling ..... Black Creek
Ferd. Zochall Cheese Factory ..... Black Creek
Bernard Griese Cheese Factory ..... Binghamton
Fred Hadler Cheese Factory ..... Appleton
P. Zehren ..... Appleton
Marx Lemke Cheese Factory ..... Kaukauna
Mosquito Hill Cheese Factory ..... B. S. Van Name, New London
Falk Cheese Factory ..... New London
W. C. Manley Cheese Factory ..... Stephensville
Peter Dooley Cheese Factory ..... Stephensville
Patrick Wallace Cheese Factory ..... Stephensville
Peter Fasbender Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Bungert
Joe Thielke Cheese Factory ..... Clintonville
J. Armstrong (2) ..... Welcome
Bernard Rhoden Cheese Factory ..... Helena
Oswald Schneider Cheese Factory ..... Appleton
Julius Siefert Cheese Factory and Creamery ..... Appleton
John Grupe Cheese Factory ..... Greenville
John Kuehne Cheese Factory ..... Leeman
J. F. Bachman Cheese Factory ..... Black Creek
Fred Walter ..... Lawrenceville
Chas. Hahn Cheese Factory ..... Cicero
Ed. Kleist Cheese Factory ..... Seymour
Henry Kuchenbacher Cheese Factory ..... Seymour
Paul Kampne Cheese Factory ..... Seymour
Anton Kolb Cheese Factory ..... Seymour
Otto Pfingston Cheese Factory ..... Seymour
Milo Hogoboom Cheese Factory ..... Appleton
W. Schuber Cheese Factory ..... Batley
R. C. Jeske Cheese Factory ..... Mackville
C. Schuler Cheese Factory ..... Binghamton
Mat Felton (2) ..... Seymour
Anton Plutz Cheese Factory ..... Seymour

Harris & Rood Butter and Cheese Co.	Medina
W. L. Root & Co. Cheese Factory	C. N. Vanam, Medina
N. Simon & Co. Cheese Factory	J. Cannon, Mgr., Dale
A. Nelson Cheese Factory	Dale
B. Nelson Factory No. 1	Dale
B. Nelson Factory No. 2	Dale
A. H. Drew's Factory	Dale
C. Rickman	Readfield, Waupaca Co.
L. Dabareiner & Co.	Hortonville
J. B. Linzmeyer	Angelica
Oswald Schneider Factory	Neenah, Winnebago Co.
Medina Cheese Co.	Medina
Outagamie Cheese Co.	Appleton
A. Drews	Dale
Dale Cheese and Butter Co.	Dale
Readfield Factory	Readfield, Waupaca Co.
P. Pelkey	Welcome
W. N. Bergman	Welcome
Michael Gregarius	Mackville
Philip Griener	Erb
George Frazer	Freedom
Medina Co-op. Cheese Co.	Medina

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

King & Gearhard Cheese Factory	Grafton
Peter Schueler	Belgium
J. J. Fernes	Belgium
Losey Webster	Belgium
H. P. Mueller	Belgium
Frank Wittyer	Belgium
John Depies	Belgium
A. Antoine	Belgium
F. B. Wellensten	Belgium
John Termes	Belgium
H. J. Wester	Belgium
Kunny Bros.	Fredonia
J. H. Klessig	Fredonia
C. H. Witt	Fredonia
Chas. Rehm	Fredonia
Dan Wittinger	Kohler
N. E. Spies	Random Lake
J. B. Depiesse	Holy Cross
Elizabeth Laege	Port Washington
Nic. Pauly	Port Washington
J. F. Wellenstein	Port Washington
Pauly & Johannes	Port Washington
Albert Koopman	Port Washington
St. Augustin Cheese Factory	Newburg
Zimmerman Cheese Factory	Saukville
Pfeifer's Cheese Factory	Cedarburg
Town 10 Cheese Factory	Saukville
A. Antoine	Lake Church
F. B. Wellenstein	Lake Church
H. J. Wester	Lake Church
John Fernes	Lake Church
J. J. Fernes	Decada
Smith Bros.	Port Washington

PIERCE COUNTY.

Louis Guiser Cheese Factory ..... Martell
Math. Gilles Cheese Factory ..... Plum City
Sam Sampson Cheese Factory ..... Olivet
Tanberg Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Spring Valley
Lawton Cheese Co. ..... Lawton
Clayfield Cheese Factory ..... Ed. Copp, owner, Ono
El Paso Co-op. Cheese Co. ..... O. O. Stein, Pres., El Paso
Union Co-op. Cheese Co. ..... El Paso
Valley Cheese Co. ..... Spring Valley

POLK COUNTY.

Patterson Factory ..... Patterson
Nye Cheese Factory ..... E. B. Van Heyne, Osceola

PRICE COUNTY.

Omega Dairy Ass'n ..... J. J. Lansworth, Sec., Omega
P. E. Johnson Cheese Factory ..... Spirit

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Henrietta Cheese Co. ..... Henrietta
Hub City Cheese Co. ..... Wm. Nesbit, Mgr., Hub City
Woodstock Cheese Co. ..... Wm. Nesbit, Mgr., Hub City
Buckhorn Cheese Co. ..... J. Donner, Balmoral
Gault Cheese Co. ..... J. Donner, Balmoral
Eagle Cheese Co. ..... Chas. Moore, Balmoral
Basswood Cheese Factory ..... H. J. Noyse, Muscoda, Grant Co.
Cazenovia Factory ..... Henry Kellner Cazenovia
Carroll Cheese Factory ..... John Carroll, Cazenovia
G. E. Miles Cheese Factory ..... Twin Bluffs
H. J. Noyes Cheese Factory ..... Richland City
H. A. Runyan Cheese Factory ..... Dixon
Byrd's Creek Cheese Factory ..... Byrd's Creek
Thos. Johnston ..... Boaz
Robinson & Schumacher ..... Boaz
Pat Cranston ..... Sabin
Viola Cheese Factory ..... Kinder & Warner, Viola
Buck Creek Cheese Factory ..... Howard Huffman, Mgr., Buck Creek
Strausburg Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Strausburg, Loyd
H. J. Noyes ..... West Lima
Cheese Factory ..... Bloom City
Cheese Factory ..... Yuba
Cheese Factory ..... Woodstock
P. Cranston ..... Sabin
Cheese Factory ..... Richland Center
Akam Factory ..... Five Points
Ithaca Factory ..... Ithaca
J. E. Schmitz ..... Bear Valley
Excelsior ..... Excelsior
Cheese Factory ..... Byrd's Creek
Chas. Mower ..... Eagle Corners

H. J. Noyes ..... Basswood
Kilmer & Bauer ..... Cazenovia
D. H. Beckwith ..... Dixon
A. Greenhick ..... Dixon
Clyde Factory ..... Clyde
West Branch Co. ..... Boaz
P. Reutten Cheese Factory ..... Twin Bluffs

ROCK COUNTY.

F. O. Uehling & Co. ..... Hanover
Wm. Borst Cheese Factory ..... Johnstown
Harvey Godfrey Cheese Factory ..... Lima Center
Maple Grove Cheese Factory ..... H. J. Bullock, Janesville
Home Cheese Factory ..... H. Godfrey, Whitewater
Swiss Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Zerchy, Mgr., Brodhead
Center Cheese Factory ..... J. F. Dickey, Sec., Brodhead
Spring Valley Cheese Factory ..... Robert Jack, Brodhead
Synstergarde Cheese Factory ..... Geo. Bernath, Brodhead
H. Lee Cheese Factory ..... Orfordville
Newark Cheese Factory ..... R. C. Rostad, Beloit
Orfordville Cheese Factory ..... Orfordville
John Drier (Avon Factory) ..... Orfordville
Speich & Co. ..... Brodhead

SAUK COUNTY.

Rice Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Sandusky
Big Hollow Cheese Factory ..... Henry Ellefson, Spring Green
Geo. Ward Cheese Factory ..... Rear Valley
Josiah Maxwell Cheese Factory ..... Delos Beckwith, Lone Rock
Little Bear Cheese Factory ..... Delos Beckwith, Lone Rock
Dederich Cheese Factory ..... Delos Beckwith, Lone Rock
Chas. Waddell Cheese Factory ..... Baraboo
Ironton Cheese Factory ..... John Doyle, Mgr., Ironton
Cheese Factory ..... Blackhawk

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Farmers Cheese Co. ..... Pella
F. J. Jeske Cheese Factory ..... Briarton
Albert Eker Cheese Factory ..... Wellhaven
Charley Ganchow Cheese Factory ..... Landsatd
G. B. Mattoon Cheese Factory ..... Mattoon
Cheese Factory ..... J. S. Brummel, Pulcifer
Waukechan Cheese Factory ..... J. J. Lund, Riverside
Birnamwood Cheese Factory ..... Chas. Meisner, Birnamwood
Split Rock Cheese Factory ..... Split Rock
Otto Timreck Cheese Factory ..... Bonduel
Ganschow Bros. Cheese Factory ..... Bonduel
Aug. Natzke Cheese Factory ..... Bonduel
Jos. Brommel Cheese Factory ..... Pulcifer
Chas. Hanson Cheese Factory ..... Hilda
F. Krueger Cheese Factory ..... Hofa Park
Belle Plaine Creamery & Cheese Co. ..... Belle Plaine
J. E. Loepke Cheese Factory ..... Birnamwood

W. R. Mills Cheese Factory ..... Bonduel
Frazer Factory ..... Frazer
Thiede Factory ..... Bonduel
John Leonard ..... Laney
Linzmeyer Factory ..... Angelica

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Garlan & Co., Cheese & Butter Factory ..... Glenbeulah
J. H. Thackray ..... Glenbeulah
Theo. Ubbelohde ..... Glenbeulah
Geo. Webb ..... Greenbush
Harrison Keach ..... Greenbush
G. C. Mayhew, Cheese and Butter Factory ..... Greenbush
Dan Piper ..... R. F. D., Plymouth
Aug. Leathe ..... R. F. D., Plymouth
Chas. Bahr ..... Howard
J. F. Kalk ..... Howard
Fred Bodenstab ..... Howard
Albert Hahn (2) ..... Ada
Aug. Ebeling ..... Ada
Jac. Spindler ..... Ada
L. Reseberg (2) ..... Franklin
Fred Reineking ..... Franklin
Wm. Rehm (2) ..... 2 R. F. D., Sheboygan Falls
Ed. Erbstoeszer ..... 2 R. F. D., Sheboygan Falls
R. Conrad ..... Edwards
F. O. Lindlow ..... 2 R. F. D., Sheboygan
T. Walvoord ..... Cedar Grove
Hennink Bros. ..... Cedar Grove
G. Grotenhuis (2) ..... Cedar Grove
H. Siebelink ..... Oostburg
Joe Lensink ..... Oostburg
A. J. TeRonde ..... Oostburg
C. Kruene, Cheese and Butter Factory ..... Oostburg
Daana & Nyenhuis ..... Oostburg
E. TeRonde ..... Oostburg
Geo. Bloomers ..... Oostburg
Lensink & Grotenhuis ..... Oostburg
Ed. Vandewall ..... Hoard
Thos. Bichler ..... Dacada
F. J. Mulvey ..... Hingham
John Rowerdink ..... R. F. D., Oostburg
F. A. Boldt ..... Gibbsville
Chas. Gartman ..... R. F. D., Sheboygan
F. C. Corbett ..... R. F. D. Sheboygan Falls
Otto Ehrlich ..... R. F. D., Sheboygan Falls
H. F. Koenig ..... R. F. D., Sheboygan Falls
T. Hennepe & Humphrey ..... R. F. D., Sheboygan Falls
E. B. Melendy, Butter and Cheese Factory ..... R. F. D., Sheboygan Falls
J. Mertens ..... R. F. D. 1, Sheboygan Falls
H. Lange ..... R. F. D. 1, Plymouth
N. Nagle ..... R. F. D. 1, Plymouth
Ed. Kohl ..... R. F. D. 1, Plymouth
H. A. Chaplin ..... R. F. D. 1, Plymouth
Kohl & Dyke ..... Waldo
Ed. Keyes ..... Cascade
Mechelke Bros ..... Cascade

Mechelke Bros ..... Cascade
Chas. Piper ..... Cascade
H. Ninnemann ..... Cascade
R. Ninnemann ..... Cascade
L. B. Goehring ..... Parnell
Frank McNicholas ..... Rathbun
Chr. Hersig ..... Dundee (Fond du Lac Co.)
E. H. Beuchel ..... R. F. D. 2, Sheboygan
Chas. Harms ..... R. F. D. 2, Sheboygan
F. O. Lindow ..... R. F. D. 2, Sheboygan
Ed. Wunsch ..... R. F. D. 2, Sheboygan
Cleveland Creamery Co., Butter and Cheese ..... R. F. D. 2, Sheboygan
Wm. Edler, Butter and Cheese ..... Plymouth
Jos. Rhode ..... Plymouth
A. C. Koehler ..... Plymouth
Wm. Zelm ..... Plymouth
Adolph Leuthy ..... Plymouth
C. H. Luecke ..... Plymouth
Wm. Paasch ..... Plymouth
F. H. Siemers ..... Plymouth
Fred C. Iserstedt ..... Plymouth
L. Helmer ..... Plymouth
H. C. Alves ..... R. F. D. 1, Sheboygan Falls
G. W. Horneck ..... Rhine
Henry Reineck ..... Elkhart Lake
A. Tittle ..... Elkhart Lake
Jacob G. Gessert ..... R. F. D., Plymouth
Henry Horneck ..... R. F. D., Plymouth
Jacob Straub ..... R. F. D., Plymouth
Jos. Kunz ..... St. Anna
Math. Michaels. Cheese and Butter ..... Garnet
Wendall Burg ..... St. Anna
Peter Meyers, Cheese and Butter ..... St. Anna
J. H. Janssen, Cheese and Butter ..... Beechwood
John Aupperle ..... Newfane
Robt. Donath ..... Scott (Fond du Lac Co.)
Henry Becker ..... Scott
H. Ninnemann ..... Cascade
Erdmann & Bohl ..... Erdman
Emil Widder ..... Erdman
John Dassow (2) ..... Sheboygan Falls
A. E. Henry, Cheese and Butter ..... Sheboygan Falls
M. McKinnon ..... Sheboygan Falls
John H. Peters ..... Sheboygan Falls
Frank Fenner ..... Sheboygan Falls
H. M. Scott, Cheese and Butter ..... Sheboygan Falls
Geo. Beeck ..... Sheboygan Falls
H. C. Alves ..... Sheboygan Falls
Ferd. Mais ..... Sheboygan Falls
Chas. Kohl ..... Sheboygan Falls
Rudolph Dassow ..... Sheboygan Falls
Sylvester Aigner, Cheese and Butter ..... Adell
John Goetsch ..... Random Lake
Emil Spieker ..... Random Lake
A. A. Fochs ..... Random Lake
August Spaeth ..... Scott
Frank Strauss ..... Silver Creek
John F. Moehrl, Cheese and Butter ..... Silver Creek
Lewis Guelig ..... R. F. D. 1, Plymouth

Wilson Cheese Co. ..... Sheboygan
F. Wm. Gartmann ..... R. F. D. 1, Sheboygan
L. F. Gartmann ..... R. F. D. 1, Sheboygan

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Ganghans Cheese Factory ..... H. A. Ganghans, Jewetts Mills
Pine Lake Cheese Factory ..... F. Holle, Baldwin
O'Malley Bros. Co-op. Cheese Factory ..... Stanton
Boardman Cheese Factory ..... Glenwood
Jake Bol Cheese Factory ..... Baldwin
Emerald Cheese Factory ..... H. E. Jepson, Emerald
Somerset Cheese Factory ..... A. Lagrander, Mgr., Somerset
Hatchville Cheese Factory ..... Cady
Glenwood Cheese Co. ..... J. H. Wall, Pres., Glenwood
E. L. Hawkins ..... Baldwin
Cylon Creamery & Cheese Co. ..... R. L. Adgate, Cylon

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Chimney Rock Cheese Co. ..... Wm. J. Ennison, La Crosse
Little Elk Cheese Factory ..... Wm. J. Ennison, La Crosse
Pigeon Cheese Factory Ass'n ..... H. A. Frensted, Pigeon Falls
Dilly Cheese Co. ..... John Zigler, Valley
Valley Cheese Co. ..... John Zigler, Valley
Newton Butter & Cheese Ass'n ..... Spangler & Becker, Newton
Brick Cheese Factory ..... F. W. Haufgarn, Chaseburg
Greenwood Cheese Factory ..... (Co-op.) A. F. Norg, Debello
Brinkman Cheese Factory ..... C. F. Brinkman, Brinkman

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Cheese Factory ..... H. Thoma, Richfield
Phil Kuhn Cheese Factory ..... Rockfield
W. Becker Cheese Factory ..... Rockfield
A Steiner Cheese Factory ..... Meeker
Riverside Cheese Factory ..... Thos. Jordan, Barton
G. Kopp Cheese Factory ..... West Bend
Frank Foote Cheese Factory ..... Kewaskum
Erin Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Aug. Meier, Thompson
County Line Cheese Factory ..... Mike Murphy, North Lake
Hibernia Cheese Factory ..... Mike Murphy, North Lake
Thompson Cheese Factory ..... Mike Fitzgerald, Neosho
Maple Hill Cheese Factory ..... Mr. Winkler, North Lake
West Side Cheese Factory ..... Hartford
Henry Thoma Cheese Factory ..... Richfield
Lorenz Guth ..... Ackerville
Henry Becker ..... Jackson
Kohlsville Cheese Factory ..... Kohlsville
Wayne Cheese Factory ..... John Petrie, Wayne
Wayne & Addison Cheese & Dairy Co. ..... Martin Horn, Kohlsville
John Dengals Cheese Factory ..... Wayne
West Side Cheese Factory ..... Frank Schuhjahn, Huilsburg
Schowalter & Joeckel Co. ..... Jackson
Jackson Butter & Cheese Co. ..... J. G. Frank, Jackson
Chas. Stauskey Cheese Co. ..... Salter

Keons Cheese Co. ..... G. Thalen, Keowns
Ed. Kuenze Cheese Factory ..... Richfield
West Bend Cheese Factory ..... Richfield
Hartford Cheese Factory ..... A. F. Reichow, Hartford
C. A. McCormick ..... West Bend
L. Schuyann ..... Hartford
Cedar Lake Cheese Factory ..... Schleisingerville
B. Demorest ..... Kewaskum
John Van Blarcon ..... St. Michaels
Krank-Kohn ..... Wayne
H. Thoma ..... West Bend
N. F. Gehl ..... Nenno

WALWORTH COUNTY.

North Sharon Factory ..... Sharon
Troy Butter & Cheese Factory ..... W. J. Webster, Secretary, Troy
Troy Center Butter & Cheese Factory ..... (Wis. B. & C. Co.) Waukesha
Little Prairie B. & C. Factory ..... D. I. McAdams, Little Prairie
Adams Co-operative B. & C. Factory ..... J. Traser, Adams
North Geneva Butter & Cheese Factory ..... Harris & West, Elkhorn
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Elkhorn
Wisconsin B. & C. Co. ..... North Geneva
Wis. B. & C. Co. ..... Tibbets
Wis. B. & C. Co. ..... Tibbetts
J. B. Wilson ..... Troy
Marshall & Krohn ..... Whitewater

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Walter A. West, Elkhorn
Mapleton Brick Cheese Co. ..... John Refd, Alderly
Templeton Factory ..... J. & M. Steiner, Milwaukee
Silver Lake Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Oconomowoc
Monterey Factory ..... Roach & Seeber, Monterey
Factory ..... Hugo Meiswinkel, Marcy
Pucker Street Factory ..... North Lake

WAUPACA COUNTY.

N. A. Nelson Cheese Factory ..... Weyauwega
Northport Cheese Factory ..... Morris Peterson, Northport
South Mukwa Cheese Factory ..... A. Westfallen, New London
Bohren Cheese Factory ..... A. J. Bohren, Fremont
Jerry Hickman Cheese Factory ..... Fremont
Strange Cheese Factory ..... Wm. Strange, Fremont
Knoke Cheese Factory ..... Readfield
Farmers Co-operative Cheese Factory ..... A. O. Goll, Reams
Dupont Farmers' Cheese Co. ..... John Zern, Marion
Maple Valley Cheese Factory ..... L. D. Churchill, Marion
Enterprise Factory ..... J. Lemke, Welcome (Outagamie Co.)
Nicholson Factory ..... P. H. Kasper, Clintonville (R. F. D.)
Poplar Grove Factory ..... F. W. Laux, Clintonville
W. T. Tilkey Factory ..... Clintonville
Nowell Cheese Factory (2 factories) ..... Otto E. Knoke, Nowell
Arnold Grimm Cheese Factory ..... Manawa

John Rose Cheese Factory ..... Clintonville
John Koulsack Cheese Factory ..... Embarrass
Embarrass Silver Star Cheese Factory ..... Embarrass
G. W. Nelson Factory ..... Signaco
Marble Factory ..... Marble
Marion Cheese Factory ..... Marion
E. A. Behn ..... Lind
C. B. Hall ..... Clintonville
R. H. Moldenhauer ..... Clintonville
Falkman Bros. ..... Dupont
Star Factory ..... Marion
C. A. Johnson ..... Nicholson
J. Zahn ..... Littlewolf
J. Thielke ..... New London
H. Wolfrath ..... New London
B. S. Vanhine ..... New London
N. A. Nelson Factory ..... Weyauwega
J. H. Rohloff ..... New London
G. W. Nelson ..... Symco

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Borth Cheese Co. ..... John Kraatz, Borth
Holiday Cheese Factory ..... Wild Rose
Marion Cheese & Butter Co. ..... F. H. Johnson, Spring Lake
Silver Brook Cheese Co. ..... D. J. Jenny Co., Berlin
East Oasis Cheese Factory ..... P. H. Dorintz, Plainfield
Mt. Morris Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Fred Mitchell, Mt. Morris
Herman Koehler Cheese Factory ..... Brushville
Wm. Winter Cheese Factory ..... Tustin
L. N. Winter Cheese Factory ..... Tustin
Tustin Star Creamery Co., Stock Co. ..... Tustin
N. Simon & Co. ..... Tustin
E. Saxville Co. ..... W. Bloomfield

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Cold Spring Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Jac. Wohld, Neenah
Wolf Hill Cheese Factory ..... H. T. Timm, Metz
Schneider Cheese Factory ..... Peter Schneider, Readfield
Spiegelberg Cheese Factory ..... Fred Spiegelberg, Boom
Pribbernow Cheese Factory ..... Wm. Pribbernow, Zittaw
Winchester Cheese & Butter Co. ..... John Peterson, Winchester
Oak Grove Cheese & Butter Co. ..... Boom
Cornelius Cheese Factory ..... Charles B. Cornelius, Boom
C. Eckstein Cheese Factory ..... Winchester
Alb. Drews Cheese Factory ..... Readfield (Waupaca)
Charles Martin Cheese Factory ..... Winneconne
Mikesville Cheese Factory ..... C. Hough, Neenah
Johnsons Corners Factory ..... Neenah
Wm. Ihde Factory ..... Neenah
C. Perrin Factory ..... Clemansville
John Ryff Factory ..... Oshkosh
John Greenwald Factory ..... Clemansville
Snells Station Cheese Factory ..... Neenah
Robie Cheese Factory ..... Oscar Manley, Mgr., Neenah
Germania Cheese Factory ..... Mark Wohld, Neenah
Faber Factory ..... G. Hauter, Neenah

Allenville Cheese Factory ..... Adolph Grimm, Allenville
Vosburg Cheese Factory ..... Ira Hackett, Allenville
Schneider Cheese Factory ..... Jac. Schneider, Allenville
Nick Grimm Cheese Factory ..... Clemansville
Sam Boss Cheese Factory ..... Clemansville
Scheiler Cheese Factory ..... Mrs. H. Scheller, Oshkosh
Hough Cheese Factory ..... F. G. Cross & Co., Winneconne
Winneconne Cheese & Butter Co. ..... E. E. Clemons, Winneconne
Schneider Cheese Factory ..... Jos. Schneider, Winneconne
Butte Des Morts Cheese Factory ..... C. Reuteller, Butte Des Morts
Nekini Cheese Factory ..... I. McKinley, Mgr., Oshkosh
Farmers Stock Co. Factory ..... Neenah
Metz Cheese Factory ..... N. Simon, Metz
Excelsior Cheese Co. ..... Neenah
Wolf Creek Creamery & Cheese Factory Co. ..... Eureka
Stacker Bros. ..... Neenah
J. Cowling ..... Clemansville
Casper & Pfeiffer ..... Black Wolf
Winchester Butter & Cheese Co. ..... Larson
Johnson Factory ..... Larson
Adam Walters ..... Mikesville
M. Klute ..... (State Hospital) Oshkosh
A. C. Werth ..... Neenah
Vogt Bros. ..... Orihula
Tucker Factory ..... Winneconne
Oak Hill Creamery ..... Neenah
Wm. Whitmore ..... Nekinti
C. Boss Factory ..... Oshkosh
Boyson Cheese Factory ..... Wolf River

WOOD COUNTY.

Nick Straeffler Factories (2) ..... Hewitt
Farmers Co-operative Cheese Factory of Auburndale ..... Auburndale
Herman F. Theil Cheese Factory ..... Marshfield
Anton Hensler Cheese Factory ..... Marshfield
Sigel Brick Cheese Co. ..... Johnson & Hill Co., Grand Rapids
Sigel Amer. Cheese Co. ..... Johnson & Hill Co., Grand Rapids
Lorenz Seidl Cheese Factory ..... Blenker
A. J. Empey Cheese Factory ..... Milladore
Seneca Cheese Factory ..... Johnson & Hill Co., West Grand Rapids
Fuller & Hathway ..... Marshfield
Jennings Creamery Co. ..... Marshfield
John Henseler ..... Marshfield
Nick Streveler ..... Hewitt

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Dairy and Food Commissioner's Department—		
Adams, H. C., commissioner salary and exp.....	$2,727 34	
Sweeting, C. W., asst. comm'h, salary and exp.....	3,095 38	
Mitchell, A. S., chemist, sal. and exp.....	2,468 48	
Norton, F. Q., steonpgrapher, salary.....	900 00	
Field, N. J., dairy inspector, sal. and exp.....	1,676 90	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	973 01	
Clark Engraving Co., illust.	4 00	
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rental	20 00	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages	12 21	
Madison postoffice, postage, etc.	206 00	
Postal Telegraph Cable Co., telegrams.....	1 86	
Western Union Teleg. Co., telegrams	48 58	
American Express Co., expressage	350 38	
United States Express Co., expressage.....	262 28	
Olin, J. M., services	107 45	
Laboratory—		
Treas. city of Madison, water rent.....	$9 18	
Vilas, Wm. F., rent	125 00	
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas	5 51	
Eimer & Amend	4 85	
Grasseli Chemical Co.	8 56	
Hollister's Pharmacy	9 78	
Richards & Co.	46 71	
Wagner Glass Works	11 50	
		$13,074 96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Dairy and Food Commissioner's Department—		
Adams, H. C., com., salary and expenses	$1,639 44	
Sweeting, C. W., dep. com., salary and expenses	2,453 43	
Mitchell, A. S., chemist, salary and expenses	1,683 50	
Norton, F. Q., stenographer, salary	675 00	
Field, N. J., dairy inspector, sal. and inspec	1,315 39	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	96	
Jarvis, C. W., drayage	2 50	
Madison Postoffice, postage, etc.	103 00	
Dane County Telephone Co., rental	18 00	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages	1 70	
Postal Telegraph Cable Co., telegrams	78	
Western Union Telegrapn Co., telegrams	23 62	
American Express Co., expressage	9 74	
United States Express Co., expressage	21 05	
Laboratory—		
Blied, Du Frenne & Schneider	5 12	
Hollister's Pharmacy	8 03	
Parr & Kroncke	4 05	
Richards & Co.	1 65	
		$7,966 96

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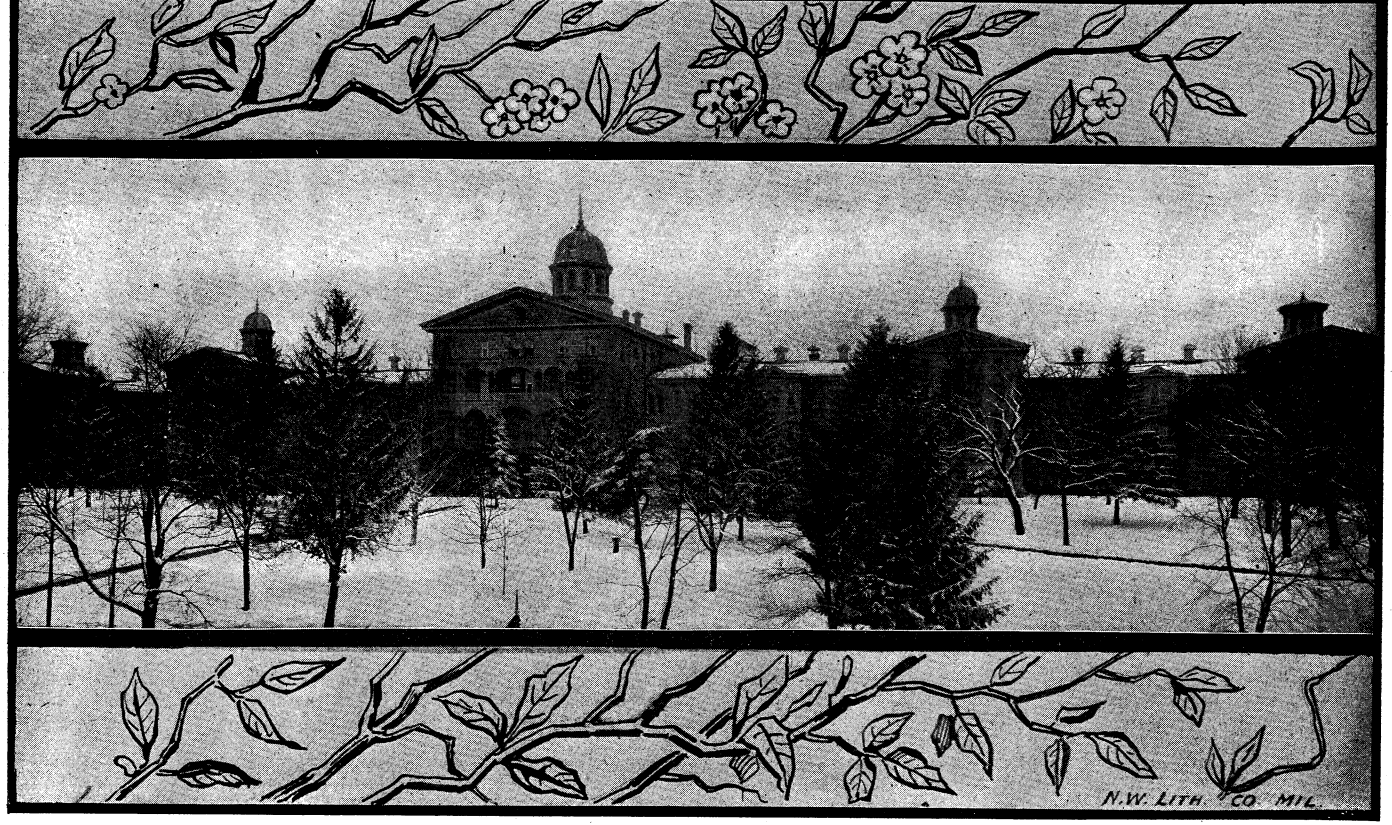


STATE HOSPITAL.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

FOR THE

Twenty-one Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS.

DR. E. L. BULLARD, – – – – – – SUPERINTENDENT.

DR. EUGENE CHANEY, – – – – } ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

DR. M. K GREENE; – – – – – }

LEWIS LUSK, – – – – – – – – STEWARD.

OLIF OSEN, – – – – – – – – ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MRS. J. I. BREWER, – – – – – – – MATRON

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable The State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—Conformably to the provisions of chapter 400, laws of 1901, I herewith have the honor to submit my report from October 1, 1900 to June 30, 1902.

During the period covered by this report the general health of the inmates has been exceptionally good. No epidemics have prevailed, and the almost total absence of contagious diseases of every kind is a cause for congratulation. It is particularly gratifying to note the infrequency of tuberculosis, as a cause of death, in the mortality tables, as this disease is the bane of institutions of this character, where large numbers of people are crowded together. Despite the general prevalence of small pox throughout the state, no case of this disease has developed among the inmates of this institution. This immunity is due to the rigid enforcement of the rule of compulsory vaccination, which applies alike to patients and to employees. In all of the vaccinations made not one untoward result has been noted.

The total number of deaths during the first twelve months of the present administration was 28. The total number for the year ending October 1, 1901, was 28. This is the lowest recorded percentage of deaths since the establishment of the institution, except for the year 1879. With an improvement in the hygienic conditions influencing the health of our patients, still better results could be attained.

In the care of our patients we have endeavored to be ever mindful of the enlightened sentiment and of the improved and more humane methods of the present day.

Among the resources at our command toward promoting the health of our inmates there is nothing of more value than systematic employment.

State Hospital.

"Labor is rest from the sorrows that greet us,
Rest from the petty vexations that meet us."

The labor of patients is employed in every department of this institution. It is held to be a therapeutic measure and is prescribed according to the needs of the patient, as would be any other remedial agent,—not enforced indiscriminately to make the patient pay for his keep, in order to reduce the per capita cost of maintenance.

Of equal importance are recreation and amusement. An excellent orchestra, composed of employees who can "double in brass," furnishes two concerts a week throughout the year, which are greatly enjoyed by all. A game of baseball, in which patients and employes participate, is played every Saturday afternoon in suitable weather. A dance is held each week, in which the devotees of Terpsichore, of whom there are many, disport themselves with more or less grace and abandon. During the past year eight theatrical entertainments have been given by home talent. There have also been several card parties and socials, and entertainment by a hypnotist, a chalk artist, a contortionist, and an entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music and recitations by three Madison ladies. The Fourth of July is celebrated with fervid patriotism of the good old fashioned times. The day is replete with clean, wholesome sports, beginning with the time-honored booming of cannon and ending with a grand display of fireworks. The social event of the year which eclipses all others in brilliancy and picturesque effects is the annual masquerade ball given on Washington's birthday, for which function our society leaders begin making preparations many weeks in advance. Thirty-five pateients were recently permitted to attend Ringling's circus, much to their enjoyment. Our inmates were much pleased with a sacred concert given by the ladies of the Monona quartet, and also with a song service by the members of the Grace Episcopal Church choir.

Superintendent's Report.

Religious services, attendance upon which is voluntary, conducted each Sunday, by pastors of different denominations, have been highly appreciated and are a source of the greatest comfort to many of our patients. The following clergymen have officiated:

Baptist .....Rev. R. T. Capen.
Catholic .....Rev. P. B. Knox, Rev. J. J. McGinnety.
Congregational .....Rev. E. G. Updike, Rev. C. C. Campbell.
Episcopalian .....Rev. John Wilkinson, Rev. F. O. Granis.
Lutheran .....Rev. Th. Eggen
Methodist .....Rev. A. W. Stalker.
Presbyterian .....Rev. B. B. Bigler.
Unitarian .....Rev. F. A Gilmore.

Acknowledgments are due to the press for gratuitous subscriptions to publications, as follows:

Adams County Press.
Barron County Shield.
Chetek Alert.
Bayfield Couty Press.
Green Bay Review.
Buffalo County News.
Cambria News.
Lodi Valley News.
Wisconsin Farmer (Madison).
Northwestern Mail (Madison).
Sickle (Mazomanie).
Superior Times.
Eau Claire Leader.
Dial–Enterprise (Boscobel).
Brodhead Independent.
Monroe Sentinel.
Monticello News.
Dodgeville Chronicle.
Badger State Banner (B. R. Falls).
Hoard's Weltbürger (Ft. Atkinson).
Tribune (Mineral Point).
Watertown Republican.
Mauston Star.
Wonewoc Reporter.
Waupaca Republican.
Nordstern (La Crosse).
Nordwesten (Manitowoc).
Chronicle (Two Rivers)
Mantello Express.
Germania (Milwaukee).
Herold (Milwaukee).
Columbia (Milwaukee).
Freidenker (Milwaukee).
Tomah Journal.
River Falls Journal.
The Slavie (Racine).
Wisconsin Agriculturist (Racine).
Clinton Herald.
The Enterprise (Evansville).
The Review (Evansville).
Janesville Gazette.
Janesville Recorder.
True Republican (Hudson).
Reedsburg Free Press.
Galesville Independent.
Elkhorn Independent.
Wisconsin Times (Delavan).
Oconomowoc Free Press.

State Hospital.

In the way of better sanitation much needs to be done. The main building, though perhaps a model of its kind for decades ago, is now antiquated and in some respects ill fitted for the purpose for which it was designed.

The sewage system is faulty to the point of danger, the heating plant inadequate, the ventilation and light in parts of the building defective. As these matters have been made the subject of a special report to the Board by Prof. Storm Bull of the State University, an authority on these subjects, it would be a work of supererogation to further dwell upon them here.

For many years the sewage of the institution together with the water holding in solution and in suspension the by-products formed in the manufacture of gas have been emptied directly in front of the main building, into Lake Mendota, from which the ice is taken for hospital use. This is a menace to the health, and an offense to the senses, not only of our own population, but also to nearby residents along the lake shore. This nuisance would be tolerated but a short time if it were committed by a private individual. The sewage should be first collected into a tank of sufficient capacity and then pumped upon the land.

For the purpose of better safeguarding the health of the inmates against the introduction of contagious diseases, a building should be erected wherein all pationets would be received, supplied with bathing facilities and an apparatus for sterilizing clothing, made sufficiently large for detaining for several days those suspected of having been exposed to contagious diseases. A small building should also be constructed, remote from the other buildings, which would serve the purposes of an isolation hospital, in which cases of this character, after they had developed, could be cared for without danger to others.

In the conduct of a hospital cleanliness is next above godliness, and though the "water cure," as a means of military discipline, has not met with public approval, in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders it is the most effective curative measure at the command of the alienist. The spray baths now

in use here do not fulfill the requirements of a well appointed institution for the insane. The hospital should be provided with means for giving all the different kinds of baths and massage, which are so essential to the comfort, welfare and cure of our patients.

Under the present arrangement there is too close association of the violent, noisy and unruly patients with those whose disease is of a milder type. The peace of mind, comfort and rest of the latter are constantly disturbed and their recovery retarded by the former, for whom separate quarters should be built. The number of this class of cases is being constantly augmented by the return to the hospital of many who have been found to be unmanageable in county asylums.

Your attention is especially directed to the urgent necessity of better and safter accommodations for those of our patients who are feeble and bedridden from disease and from age. Our infirmary is not suitably equipped for their care, and its location—on the fourth floor of the building, immediately above the amusement hall, fifty feet distant from the nearest fire escape, with its entrance at the top of the elevator shaft—is sufficient cause for its condemnation. The possible consequences in case of a serious conflagration are fearful to contemplate.

At present no provision is made for lighting rooms occupied by patients, and night attendants are obliged to carry lanterns while performing their customary duties. Considerations alike of safety, convenience and economy demand that there be no further delay in installing a modern electrical plant, with capacity commensurate with our needs.

At present thirteen dining rooms, most of which are lighted by only one window, situated in different parts of the building, remote from the kitchen, are used for the accommodation of patients. The inconvenience of this arrangement is quite apparent, and of necessity the food served is often cold and unpalatable. A dining room of sufficient size to seat all of the patients together is greatly needed.

State Hospital.

A bowling alley and gymnasium wherein exercise could be graduated according to the condition of each patient are among the needs of the institution. The training thus given to disordered minds would be even greater than the physical improvement which would result.

Your attention is especially called to the fact that the pay of attendants is entirely inadequate to the character of the service demanded. Their duties are in many respects similar to those of the nurse. Their qualifications should be about the same. Their work is always trying, often distasteful and not infrequently dangerous. Half the time they are on duty twelve hours a day, the other half fourteen and one half hours a day. The present wage scale is, for male attendants, at the beginning of their employment, $22 per month. The highest amount which any of them can receive is $28 per month, and there are but six positions in which the latter amount is paid. The female attendants receive, at the beginning of their employment, $16 per month. The highest amount which they can receive is $19 per month, except six, who are the head attendants on wards and receive $21 per month. Those who have followed the work for five or even twenty years receive no more. The average length of time of service is less than one year. Their sleeping apartments are adjoining those of the patients for whom they care, in wards, the acoustic properties of which would be ideal in an auditorium, but they are not conducive to peaceful repose. Because of the above conditions, the applicants oftenest seeking these positions are those who are without employment (frequently for the best of reasons) and, Micawber-like, are waiting for something to "turn up." A dormitory of sufficient capacity for all of the attendants should be constructed, an additional advantage of which would be that accommodation for about seventy more patients would be thus provided.

If a more liberal policy were pursued respecting the compensation of this class of employees, their wages graduated according to length and efficiency of service, and if their tenure of

office were protected by civil service rules, these positions would attract young men and young women of the better class, who would take up this occupation as a life work rather than as a temporary expedient, greatly to the betterment of the service. The advantage of trusting the care of the unfortunate to those who are earnest, experienced, and humane, rather than to the indifferent, the irresponsible, and sometimes brutal, is so apparent that it does not admit of argument.

The carrying out of the recommendations herein made will necessitate the expenditure of a very large sum of money, but it is to the end that greater economy of administration will result. Ethical considerations aside, and looking at the matter purely from a utilitarian standpoint, the best thing for the state to do with an insane man is to cure him, and nothing should be left undone that will tend toward the accomplishment of this result. This should be a hospital in fact as well as in name. The president of the New York State Commission in Lunacy, an acknowledged authority, estimates that the average cost to the state of each patient not cured is $6,000. Considering the transmission of the hereditary taint to the families of these patients and their liability to pauperism and crime from lack of support, the ultimate cost to the public is probably much in excess of this figure. The question of their care becomes one worthy of the carefullest consideration and the profoundest solicitude not only of the ablest minds among students of sociology, but of the practical legislator as well. Shall we maintain a position of self-satisfied, complacent and helpless inactivity, or shall we make good our boasted claim of being foremost in the ranks of the states in the treatment of this class of the afflicted?

The stream of population which floods state hospitals is drawn from rivulets flowing from every stratum of society. Our population is composed not only of the poor but also of those of ample means. The support of the latter by the state is an imposition upon its bounty. Out of our entire population the

number not supported by the public is but twelve, two of whom are non-residents. If a systematic and persistent effort were made by the proper authorities, I believe the support of a very considerable number could and would be assumed by those legally and morally responsible for their maintenance.

There is an increasing tendency to commit to insane hospitals those whose mental condition is simply that of enfeeblement, due to the oncome of old age. This process is physiological, and is as natural as the failure of the physical powers resulting from the same cause. All efforts to arrest its progress are as futile at the present time as were those of Ponce de Leon, nearly four hundred years ago. These people should receive the kindest consideration and the tenderest care. They are not a menace to society, but an inconvenience to their kinsman. Their position is simply that of dependence. In many cases, if there were a disposition to do so, they could be cared for in the homes of those to whom they have a natural right to look for care and protection. When these are not given by their own families they should be sent directly to county asylums or to alms-houses. It is certain that a hospital for the treatment of the acute insane is not a proper place for them. The entire energy of our force of physicians and attendants could be more profitably directed to the cure of those recent cases of which the outcome is more hopeful.

During the year ending September 30, 1901, there were 29 admissions of patients whose residence was not determined by the courts committing them. For the past nine months the number of this class of admissions was 27. These are known as "State at Large" patients and no part of their support is chargeable to any county. There is no doubt that if proper investigation were made it would be found that most of these are legal residents of other states, by whom their support should be borne.

If even partial relief from the support of these classes of cases above enumerated, viz.: the well to do, the aged, and those belonging to other states, could be secured, a saving of many thousands of dollars could be effected.

Superintendent's Report.

The grounds about the buildings have received a great deal of attention. Here Nature has bestowed her gifts with a lavish hand, and we should be stimulated to add to her attractions. Much work has been done; much remains to be done. Within the last few years thousands of trees have been killed by the extreme drought. The work of replacing them has already been begun, over 1400 shade and ornamental trees having been planted last spring, all of which are thriving. Several thousand more trees should be planted. The quagmire directly in front of the building, which is by courtesy called a "lagoon," upon which over $1,300 were expended four years ago, is, from an aesthetic standpoint, a failure, from a sanitary standpoint, a common nuisance. It is a breeding place for frogs, mosquitoes, and malaria, and shuold be drained and filled at an early date.

Following out your instructions, in co-operation with the Park and Pleasure Drive association, work will shortly begin toward restoring the natural park which made Governor's Island one of the beauty spots of the state. The drive skirting the island will be macadamized, its course altered, and trees planted to replace the grove which was sacrificed to the woodman's ax some years ago.

Owing to the high prices prevailing for all kinds of supplies and to the crop failure of last year, great care has been necessary in the financial management of the institution. It is gratifying to state that after expending over $6,000 for new buildings, permanent improvements, and equipment, the expenditures of the preceding year have been reduced $5,844.79. The increase in the amount of moneys received from the farm and other sources and turned over to the state treasurer exceeds by several thousand dollars that of preceding years as shown by the following table:

Year.	Receipts.
1896–97	$3,308 20
1897–98	5,107 42
1898–99	5,230 74

State Hospital.

1899–00	5,675 65
1900–01	5,291 41
1901–02	9,484 05

During the past year it became necessary to purchase large quantities of hay and grain. With a view of cutting off this expense 100 acres of land were rented. This has proved so good an investment that it would seem to justify the purchase of more land in the vicinity of the hospital.

The following changes have taken place in the officers of the institution:

On May 1, 1901, Dr. Wm. B. Lyman, under whose management for six years the institution had been maintained in a high degree of efficiency, resigned to enter the more alluring field of private practice. On July 1st, F. A. Randall and O. S. Pritchard were succeeded as steward and assistant steward by Lewis Lusk and Olif Osen, respectively. In August Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, who for thirteen years had filled the position of matron most acceptably, resigned to accept a more lucrative position in another state. This position was filled, by the appointment of Mrs. J. I Brewer, of Baraboo. On December 1st Dr. S. J. Briggs, second assistant physician, resigned for the purpose of entering private practice. He was succeeded by Dr. M. K. Green.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the valued counsel and the active co-operation of the members of the Board in all measures tending toward the betterment of the institution. Full credit should also be given to assistants and all of the faithful employees in subordinate positions for the zeal they have manifested in their work.

Appended hereto, will be found self-explanatory tables pertaining to the affairs of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. L. BULLARD,
Superintendent State Hospital for Insane.

Mendota, July 1, 1902.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movements of population in Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane during each year of biennial term ending June 30, 1902.

	1900-01			1901-02		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in hospital at commencement of each year, to-wit, Oct. 1st	250	174	424	252	186	438
Returned from escapes effected, paroles granted, and transfers made before commencement of year	20	14	34	16	10	26
Original admission during each year	210	145	355	154	119	273
Number in hospital during some part of each year	480	333	813	422	315	737
Absent at close of each year Sept. 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902, on paroles granted during each year	106	75	181	82	62	144
Transferred to other institutions and not returned during each year	93	62	155	75	70	145
Eloped and not returned during each year	11	.....	11	4	.....	4
Died	18	10	28	10	17	27
Discharged as sane under Sec. 587, R. S.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Number in hospital at some time during each year but absent at close of year	228	147	375	172	149	321
Remaining in hospital at close of each year	252	186	438	250	166	416
Daily average in hospital	223	180	403	238	175	413
Number of paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of Sec. 587c, R. S., as amended by Chapter 327, Laws of 1899, such patients having been continously absent from the hospitol during their respective paroles for two years	83	57	140	60	53	113

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 2.

Admission and discharges from beginning of hospital.

	1901			1902		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	5321	3993	9314	5491	4122	9613
Paroled	2865	2088	4953	2917	2150	5097
Transferred to other institutions and not returned during year	1501	1234	2735	1576	1304	2880
Discharged sane (Sec. 587, R. S.)	4	.....	4	5	.. ..	5
Eloped and not returned	18	.....	18	22	.....	22
Died	681	485	1166	691	502	1193
Remaining Sept. 30, 1901 and June 30, 1902	252	186	438	250	166	416

TABLE NO. 3.

Number attacked at various ages during 1901 and 1902.

	1901			1902		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Between 15 and 20 years	8	8	16	4	3	7
Between 20 and 30 years	53	43	96	28	31	59
Between 30 and 40 years	65	36	101	42	35	77
Between 40 and 50 years	50	30	80	45	24	69
Between 50 and 60 years	25	23	58	28	16	44
Over 60 years	27	17	34	18	17	35
Unknown	2	2	4	4	3	7
Total	230	159	389	170	129	299

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 4.

Number at each age from beginning of hospital.

When attacked.	Male	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years	82	58	140
Between 15 and 20 years	373	294	667
Between 20 and 30 years	1451	1195	2646
Between 30 and 40 years	1262	1061	2323
Between 40 and 50 years	973	694	1667
Between 50 and 60 years	593	415	1008
Over 60 years	518	281	799
Unknown	227	114	341
Not insane	12	10	22
Total	5491	4122	9613

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of patients admitted.

	1901.	1902.	From beginning.		1901.	1902.	From beginning.
Austria	2	1	36	West Indies	.....	.....	1
Bavaria	.....	.....	16	Alabama	.....	.....	4
Belgium	.....	.....	4	Arkansas	.....	.....	1
Bohemia	3	2	80	California	.....	.....	2
Canada	13	8	227	Connecticut	.....	1	83
China	.....	.....	1	Georgia	.....	.....	1
Cuba	.....	.....	5	Illinois	8	5	129
Denmark	8	2	90	Indiana	2	.....	80
England	8	2	318	Iowa	2	4	56
Finland	.....	4	12	Kansas	.....	.....	2
France	1	.....	18	Kentucky	1	.....	22
Germany	33	41	1200	Maine	2	.....	92
Holland	.....	.....	7	Maryland	.....	1	6
Hungary	.....	.....	1	Massachusetts	4	1	102
Ireland	11	4	660	Michigan	3	2	56
Isle of Man	.....	.....	3	Minnesota	5	.....	57
Isle of Wight	....	.....	1	Mississippi	.....	.....	2
Italy	1	.....	10	Missouri	.....	2	11
New Brunswick	.....	1	19	Nebraska	2	.....	4
New Foundland	.....	.....	1	N. Hampshire	1	2	61
New Zealand	.....	.....	1	New Jersey	.....	2	25
Norway	63	28	1036	New York	19	17	975
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	17	North Carolina	.....	.....	5
On Ocean	.....	.....	7	Ohio	6	15	268
Peru	.....	.....	1	Pennsylvania	9	8	263
Poland	.....	1	22	Rhode Island	.....	1	10
Prussia	1	1	13	South Carolina	.....	.....	11
Russia	.....	.....	6	Tennessee	.....	.....	7
Scotland	2	1	81	Vermont	3	.....	140
Sweden	18	14	259	Virginia	.....	2	26
Switzerland	5	9	127	Wisconsin	134	106	2453
United States	3	3	89	South Dakota	1	.....	1
Unknown	9	8	225				
Wales	1	.....	64	Total	389	299	9613

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 6.

Residents of patients admitted.

County.	1901.		1902.	
	Admitted.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Remaining.
Adams	1	4	2	5
Barron	13	13	5	4
Buffalo	4	6	4	5
Burnett	3	1	.....	1
Chippewa	12	13	4	7
Clark	10	11	3	5
Columbia	10	13	5	12
Crawford	5	5	8	11
Dane	41	39	30	42
Dodge	.....	1	.....	1
Douglas	20	26	15	24
Dunn	15	19	7	9
Eau Claire	17	13	13	12
Gates	.....	.....	2	2
Grant	13	10	15	15
Green	8	11	13	15
Iowa	7	8	1	8
Jackson	12	11	1	5
Juneau	12	20	8	10
La Crosse	22	27	16	29
La Fayette	8	5	7	6
Monroe	6	7	16	18
Pepin	4	2	2	4
Pierce	12	13	7	13
Polk	11	11	2	3
Richland	9	11	7	9
Rock	22	24	20	24
St. Croix	10	11	11	10
Sauk	10	11	9	10
State at large	29	39	27	47
Sawyer	.....	.....	1	1
Trempealeau	11	14	16	16
Vernon	18	21	8	17
Walworth	11	13	8	11
Washburn	3	5	4	5
Waukesha	.....	.....	1	.....
Wood	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	389	438	299	416

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 7.

Duration of insanity before the entrance of those admitted.

	1901			1902.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	66	38	104	31	27	58	1,644	1,139	2,783
Between 3 and 6 months	25	12	37	6	10	16	571	475	1,046
Between 6 and 12 months	12	10	22	10	11	21	578	465	1,043
Between 1 and 2 years...	20	15	35	25	10	35	538	377	915
Between 2 and 3 years...	18	13	31	19	11	30	387	271	658
Between 3 and 5 years...	15	20	35	15	9	24	440	360	800
Between 5 and 10 years..	18	22	40	12	18	30	379	389	768
Between 10 and 20 years	11	13	24	14	20	34	208	245	453
Between 20 and 30 years	3	2	5	2	4	6	54	50	104
Over 30 years.....	....	....	...	....	1	1	12	13	25
Unknown.....	42	14	56	36	8	44	668	328	996
Not insane.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	22
Total.....	230	159	389	170	129	299	5,491	4,122	9,613

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 8.

Ratio of deaths for thirty one years.

YEAR.	WHOLE NO. TREATED.			NUMBER DIED.			PER CENT. DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1872	265	256	521	11	14	25	4 15	5.45	4.80
1873	297	288	585	9	13	22	3.03	4.51	3.77
1874	222	235	457	12	12	24	5 40	5.11	5 26
1875	260	247	507	9	11	20	3.08	4.45	3.77
1876	289	268	557	10	10	20	3.46	3.73	3.55
1877	250	248	489	17	11	28	6.80	4.44	5.12
1878	278	252	530	18	12	30	6.00	4.76	5.38
1879	305	302	607	9	7	16	2.95	2.32	2.64
1880	377	346	723	19	16	35	5 04	4.62	4.83
1881	402	368	770	19	14	33	4.72	3.80	4.26
1882	339	317	656	12	16	28	3.57	5.05	4.31
1883	369	308	677	18	8	26	4.88	2.60	3.74
1884	383	325	708	18	12	30	4.70	3.70	4.20
1885	426	352	778	22	21	43	5.16	5.94	5.52
1886	410	346	756	21	16	37	5.12	4 62	4 87
1887	423	360	783	17	12	29	4.02	3.33	3.67
1888	450	342	792	18	19	37	4.00	5.55	4.77
1889	436	309	445	17	16	33	3.89	5.17	4 43
1890	418	305	723	18	8	26	4.30	2.62	3.46
1891	458	305	763	21	15	36	4.58	4.91	4.71
1892	483	346	829	24	14	38	4.96	4 11	4.58
1893	521	340	861	28	11	39	5 37	3.23	4.52
1894	511	355	866	30	21	51	5.87	5.91	5.88
1895	486	347	843	27	18	45	5 44	5 18	5.33
1896	488	358	846	26	15	41	5.15	4.11	4 84
1897	461	312	773	28	10	38	6.07	3.01	4.90
1898	469	310	779	30	19	49	6.39	6.01	6.27
1899	393	295	688	19	9	28	4.83	3.05	4.07
1900	489	322	811	33	21	54	6.74	6.50	6.65
1901	480	333	813	18	10	28	3.75	3 00	3.44
1902	422	315	737	10	17	27	2.36	5.39	3.66

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 9.

Number of deaths from the biennial period, and from beginning and the cause.

CAUSES.	1901.			1902.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accident	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Angina pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Alcoholism	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Carcinoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	8
Cerebral hemorrhage	3	1	4	2	....	2	43	20	63
Cerebral exostosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Chlorosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5
Cyanche maligna	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cystitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Diarrhoea, chronic	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Diphtheria	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	14
Embolism	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Empyema	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	1	1	44	31	75
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Erysipelas phlegmonous	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Exhaustion from acute mania	1	3	4	2	7	9	99	72	171
Exhaustion from dementia	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Exhaustion from puerperal mania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Exhaustion from chronic mania	1	....	1	....	....	....	58	77	135
Exhaustion from melancholia	1	....	1	2	2	4	49	36	85
Exhaustion, senile	7	....	7	1	3	4	53	25	78
Exhaustion, senile complicated by burn	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Fracture of skull	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Gangrene of lung	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Gangrene, senile	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Gastro enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	7
General paresis	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	7	78
Hepatitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Hernia, strangulated	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Inanition	2	....	2	....	....	....	14	13	27
Intestional obstruction	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Locomotor ataxia	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Lymphadenoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	38	85

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Number of deaths from the biennial period, and from beginning, and the cause.

CAUSES.	1901.			1902.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Meningitis, acute	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	6
Nephritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	10
Oedema, general	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Organic disease of the brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	12	38
Osteosarcoma of scapula	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Peritonitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	9
Pernicious anaemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	...	....	....	1	....	1	42	58	100
Pleurisy, chronic	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Pneumonia	2	3	5	....	3	3	31	23	54
Rheumatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Septicaemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	8
Shock and loss of blood	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Stomach, carcinóma of	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Stomach, perforating ulcer of	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	22
Typhoid fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	12
Valvular disease of heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	13	37
Uraemia	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
Unknown	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	3
Total	18	10	28	10	17	27	691	502	1193

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 10.

Attributed cause of insanity in 7,445 cases, 1876-1902.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1901.			1902.			IN 7,445 CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abcess of liver	....	1	1	....	....	...	....	1	1
Arsenical poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Brights disease	....	....	...	....	....	....	2	2	4
Cerebral anaemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Cerebral congestion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Cerebral hemmorrhage	....	1	1	....	....	....	17	11	28
Cerebral softening	....	....	...	1	....	1	2	....	2
Change of life	....	....	....	...	2	2	....	56	56
Child birth	....	7	7	....	1	1	....	168	168
Chorea		....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Cocaine habit	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	1	2
Cocaine poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Debility	4	9	13	2	5	7	43	79	122
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Disappointment	....	..	....	....	....	....	19	17	36
Domestic trouble	3	8	11	1	5	6	59	117	176
Epilepsy	11	4	15	2	3	5	208	97	305
Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Fever, typhoid	1	1	2	....	1	1	8	6	14
Fright	1	2	3	1	1	2	12	26	38
Grief	1	2	3	1	4	5	39	81	120
Heredity	....	4	4	4	3	7	506	459	965
Heredity with change of life	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
Heredity with child birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	13
Heredity wlth domestic trouble	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	9	15
Heredity with epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	12
Heredity with grief	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Heredity with miscarriage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Heredity with injury to head	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	10
Heredity with intemperance	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	3	27
Heredity with old age	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Heredity with poverty	...	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Heredity with typhoid	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Heredity with uterine disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Heart, disease of	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Hysteria	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	2
Idiocy	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	7	26
Infantile cerebral disease	....	....	...	....	....	....	3	2	5
Insomnia	2	....	2	1	....	1	3	....	3
Injury of head	6	....	6	4	2	6	135	21	156

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Attributed cause of insanity in 7,445 cases, 1876-1902.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1901.			1902.			IN 7,445 CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Injury of spine	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Intemperance	24	2	26	18	....	18	374	17	391
Jealousy	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	2	3
La grippe	4	1	5	1	....	1	53	27	80
Locomotor ataxia	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	4
Love affair	3	2	5	2	2	4	13	20	33
Malaria	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3
Masturbation	4	....	4	9	1	10	197	9	206
Meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	6	17
Menstrual derangement	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	34	34
Miscarriage	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4
Morphine and cocaine habit	1	3	4	....	1	1	1	4	5
Old age	4	3	7	1	2	3	86	39	125
Opium habit	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	5	16
Overwork	4	6	10	4	1	5	50	69	119
Petit mal	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Pecuniary embarrassment	2	2	4	....	....	....	79	12	91
Pneumonia	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3
Pregnancy	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	13	13
Prostatic disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Privation	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	6	11
Prostration, nervous	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	10
Protracted lactation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Puberty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Religious excitement	4	5	9	2	2	4	77	85	162
Rheumatism	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	1	5
Seduction	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5
Sexual excess	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	9
Shock, electric	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Surgical operation	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sunstroke	7	1	8	3	1	4	103	7	110
Syphilis	3	....	3	....	1	1	29	5	34
Trauma	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6
Uterine disease	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	39	39
Uraemic poisoning	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Worry and anxiety	10	8	18	10	14	24	101	75	176
Unknown	124	81	205	102	71	173	1993	1360	3353
Not insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	21
Total	230	159	389	170	129	299	4364	3081	7445

State Hospital.

Form of insanity for the biennial period, and in 7,445 cases, 1876-1902, inclusive.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	1902.			1901.			In 7,445 cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adolescent insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Circular insanity	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	.....	1
Delusional insanity	4	23	27	2	2	4	19	47	66
Dementia	....	3	3	2	3	5	39	27	66
Dementia, chronic	3	3	6	1	2	3	183	92	275
Dementia, senile	11	7	18	10	5	15	153	72	225
Dipsomania	30	....	30	23	....	23	163	7	170
Dementia paralytica	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	3	37
Hysteria	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	53	54
Idocy	1	....	1	....	....	....	26	15	41
Imbecility	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	.....	2
Mania, acute	29	40	69	15	19	34	1008	643	1651
Mania, sub acute	3	1	4	....	3	3	287	192	479
Mania, chronic	17	9	26	12	4	16	635	446	1081
Mania, epileptic	13	5	18	8	1	9	224	105	329
Mania, puerperal	....	2	2	....	....	....	.....	88	88
Mania, recurrent	10	22	32	9	11	20	132	129	261
Melancholia, acute	64	28	92	44	32	76	885	642	1527
Melancholia, sub-acute	7	2	9	9	7	16	172	145	317
Melancholia, chronic	23	8	31	22	21	43	265	281	546
Melancholia, recurrent	12	1	13	6	18	24	105	69	174
Morphine and cocaine habit	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	3	4
Mysophobia	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1
Not insane	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	14	27
Paranoia	2	....	2	1	1	2	5	5	10
Paresis	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	.....	3
Stuporous insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Total	230	159	389	170	129	299	4364	3081	7445

Statistical Tables.

Occupation of patient admitted.

Occupation.	1901.	1902.	Occupation.	1901.	1902.
Agent	1	1	Miller	.....	1
Barber	1	.....	Millman	.....	1
Bartender	.....	1	Milliner	.....	1
Blacksmith	4	3	Motorman	.....	1
Brick layer	.....	1	Music teacher	2	.....
Carpenter	2	3	None	21	12
Carpet weaver	2	.....	Nurse	1	.....
Clerk	3	.....	Painter	4	2
Clergyman	1	.....	Peddler	.....	1
Cigar maker	1	1	Photographer	.....	1
Cook	.....	2	Printer	1	.....
Cheese maker	2	2	Prostitute	1	.....
Domestic	23	11	Railroad employe	1	2
Druggist	2	1	Restaurant keeper	.....	1
Dress maker	3	2	Sailor	1	.....
Engineer	2	1	Sawyer	.....	2
Farmer	94	59	Saloon keeper	.....	3
Factory girl	.....	1	Seamstress	.....	1
Fireman	1	.....	Section foreman	.....	1
Glove maker	.....	1	Section hand	.....	1
Harness maker	1	1	Stenographer	1	.....
Hostler	.....	1	Stock dealer	1	.....
Horse dealer	.....	1	Student	2	.....
Housewife	90	70	Tailor	1	2
Housework	20	30	Telegraph operator	1	.....
Hotel keeper	2	1	Teacher	3	4
Knife grinder	1	.....	Traveling salesman	1	.....
Laborer	72	52	Unknown	9	11
Lumberman	1	.....	Woodsman	.....	3
Lithographer	1	.....	Veterinary surgeon	1	.....
Machinist	1	.....			
Mail carrier	1	.....			
Merchant	5	2	Total	389	299

State Hospital.

Heredity transmission in patients.

	1901.	1902.	Total.
Father insane	7	7	14
Father and mother insane	1	.....	1
Father and uncle insane	2	.....	2
Father and aunt insane	2	.....	2
Father and brother insane	1	.....	1
Father and sister insane	.....	1	1
Father, mother, four sisters and two brothers insane	2	.....	2
Father's cousin insane	1	.....	1
Mother insane	9	9	18
Mother and brother insane	3	1	4
Mother, brother and sister insane	3	1	4
Mother and sister insane	.....	2	2
Mother and aunt insane	2	1	3
Mother, uncle and aunt insane	1	.....	1
Mother, sister et al. insane	1	.....	1
Mother, uncles and aunts insane	1	.....	1
Mother, uncles and cousins insane	1	.....	1
Mother and members insane	.....	1	1
Mother, brother and aunt insane	.....	1	1
Mother, two uncles and one cousin insane	.....	1	1
Brother insane	12	7	19
Brother and sister insane	3	.....	3
Brother and uncle insane	.....	1	1
Brother et al. insane	.....	1	1
Brother and cousin insane	1	.....	1
Half brother insane	1	.....	1
Sister insane	8	6	14
Two sisters insane	1	2	3
Sister and aunt insane	1	.....	1
Sister and cousin insane	.....	1	1
Son insane	1	.....	1
Daughter insane	2	.....	2
Grandfather insane	3	1	4
Grandfather and mother insane	1	.....	1
Grandfather, brother and sister insane	.....	1	1
Grandfather and uncle insane	1	.....	1
Great grandfather, great uncle, aunt and sister insane	.....	1	1
Grandmother insane	3	1	4
Grandmother, father and sister insane	1	.....	1
Grandmother and aunt insane	1	.....	1
Great grandmother and sister insane	1	.....	1
Great grandmother and grandmother insane	.....	1	1
Uncle insane	9	5	14
Two uncles insane	2	.....	2
Uncle and aunt insane	2	.....	2
Uncle and cousin insane	.....	1	1

Statistical Tables.

Heredity transmission in patients - continued.

	1901.	1902.	Total.
Great uncle insane	.....	1	1
Aunt insane	7	2	9
Two aunts insane	1	.....	1
Aunt and two cousins insane	1	.....	1
Great aunt insane	1	.....	1
Cousin insane	8	5	13
Two cousins insane	1	.....	1
Two second cousins insane	3	.....	3
Half cousin insane	1	.....	1
Several relatives insane	1	.....	1
Total	115	62	177

State Hospital.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JUNE 30, 1902.

Name.	Position.	Salary per month.	Date of Employment.	Residence when appointed.
E. L. Bullard	Superintendent	$208 33	May, 1901	Waukesha Co.
Eugene Chaney	Physician 1st Asst.	125 00	Nov., 1897	Maryland.
M K. Green	Physician, 2d Asst.	75 00	Dec , 1901	Dane Co
Lewis Lusk	Steward	100 00	July, 1901	Langlade Co.
Olif Olsen	Steward, Assistant	55 00	July, 1901	Waukesha Co.
J. I Brewer	Matron	41 67	Aug., 1901	Sauk Co.
A. C. Nordvi	Druggist	40 00	Feb , 1901	Waupaca Co.
Helen Pfund	Stenographer	30 00	Oct., 1901	Dane Co.
Thos. Stone*	Supervisor	50 00	Aug., 1871	Dane Co.
J. F. Rose	Acting Supervisor	50 00	Nov . 1885	Dane Co
Christ. Christiansen	Supervisor, Assistant	30 00	Jan , 1889	Winnebago Co.
M. A. Sanders	Supervisoress	35 00	Sept., 1890	Illinois.
Fannie Christenson	Supervisoress, Asst.	21 00	April, 1899	Winnebago Co.
Dill Joslin	Attendant	28 00	May, 1900	Green Lake Co.
Jerome Scott	Attendant	28 00	Mar . 1899	Michigan.
F. N. Delno	Attendant	28 00	April, 1901	Waukesha Co.
J. S Decker	Attendant	28 00	Jan , 1901	Michigan.
Alfred Watson	Attendant	28 00	Mar , 1900	Dane Co.
P. V. G. Esterly	Attendaat	28 00	Sept., 1899	Milwaukee Co.
George Moore	Attendant	28 00	June, 1901	Kewaunee Co.
F. L. Joslin	Attendant	25 00	April, 1896	Green Lake Co.
Harry Hornbeck	Attendant	26 00	July, 1899	Michigan.
Francis Liley	Attendant	26 00	Feb., 1900	Indiana.
S. E. Wright	Attendant	26 00	June, 1900	Indiana.
Lucien Sweet	Attendant	25 00	July, 1901	Dane Co.
Thomas Thorne	Attendant	25 00	July, 1899	Dodge Co.
Lynn Marsh	Attendant	24 00	Sept., 1901	Clark Co.
James Baumgardner	Attendant	28 00	June, 1891	Illinois.
Frank L. Green	Night Attendant	24 00	Oct., 1901	Dane Co.
George B. Singleton	Attendant	24 00	May, 1902	Price Co.
Huber Lowry	Attendant	22 00	April, 1902	Indiana.
Chas. Person	Attendant	24 00	Oct., 1901	Sauk Co.
W. G. Libbert	Attendant	25 00	July, 1901	Ohio
I. A. Anderson	Attendant	24 00	Nov., 1901	Michigan.
Matt Stephens	Attendant	23 00	May, 1902	Milwaukee Co.
Thomas Derrickson	Attendant	22 00	May, 1902	Richland Co.
Hugh Wells	Attendant	22 00	May, 1902	Indiana.
F. C. Lunde	Attendant	25 00	Jan., 1900	Dane Co.
Frank Williams	Attendant	22 00	Mar., 1902	Dane Co.
James O'Heron	Attendant	22 00	Mar., 1902	Outagamie Co.
P. C. Regan	Attendant	22 00	June, 1902	Dane Co.
Ada Rashein	Attendant	21 00	Oct., 1896	Sauk Co
Medora L. Todd	Night Attendant	20 00	April, 1902	Winnebago Co.
Carrie Baumgardner	Attendant	21 00	Aug., 1891	Illinois.
Maggie Joslin	Attendant	21 00	June, 1893	Green Lake Co.
Mary Nevins	Attendant	19 00	Dec., 1896	Dane Co.
Frances Grant	Attendant	21 00	July, 1897	Illinois.
Susie Miunehan	Attendant	19 00	Sept., 1900	Calumet Co.
Cliffy Tobey	Attendant	19 00	Jan., 1901	Trempea eau Co.
Kate Nevins	Attendant	19 00	Apr., 1900	Dane Co.
Clara Bold	Night Attendant	21 00	July, 1901	Chicago.
Grace W. Harris	Attendant	16 00	April, 1902	Sauk Co.
Nellie Hooseman	Attendant	21 00	July, 1901	Winnebago Co.
Jannetta Van Name	Attendant	18 00	Oct., 1901	Chippewa Co.
Fannie H. Davis	Attendant	16 00	May, 1902	Clark Co.
Catherine Ballard	Attendant	18 00	Nov , 1901	Illinois.
Kittie Person	Attendant	21 00	Nov., 1901	Sauk Co.
Emma Oncken	Attendant	18 00	Nov., 1801	Dane Co.

* Absent on sick leave.

Statistical Tables.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES AT TEE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JUNE 30, 1902. —Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. per month.	Date of employment.	Residence when appointed.
Maggie Schleck	Attendant	$18 00	July, 1998	Dane Co.
Florence Joslin	Attendant	21 00	Sept., 1897	Green Lake Co.
Belle Hinman	Attendant	16 00	May, 1902	Dane Co.
Tillie G. Davis	Attendant	16 00	May, 1902	Clark Co.
Anna B. Vitek	Attendant	20 00	Sept., 1898	Crawford Co.
Mary S. Vitek	Attendant	16 00	May, 1898	Crawford Co.
Marie Guinan	Attendant	20 00	April, 1902	Illinois
Jennie Christensen	Attendant	18 00	Nov., 1901	Dane Co.
John Eichman	Baker	45 00	Oct., 1882	Dane Co.
C. F. Olson	Barber	30 00	July, 1897	Minnesota.
Pat Welsh	Butcher	25 00	1870	Dane Co.
O. M. Sharon	Carpenter	50 00	Aug. 1901	Calumet Co.
Wm. Habich	Carpenter	40 00	Mar. 1902	Dane Co.
J. A. Johnson	Cook	55 00	Aug., 1895	Minnesota.
Anna Wade	Cook	25 00	Oct., 1898	Dane Co.
Bessy Mullarkey	Cook, assistant	17 00	Oct., 1372	Dane Co.
May Bradley	Cook, assistant	15 00	Aug., 1899	Rock Co.
Marie Mullarkey	Cook, assistant	16 00	Mar., 1899	Ireland.
Wm. Tormey	Cook, assistant	23 00	Jan., 1900	Kenosha Co.
Bertha Eichman	Cook, assistant	12 00	April 1902	Dane Co.
Mrs. T. Anderson	Cook, assistant	17 00	Mar., 1902	Dane Co.
Wm. Heaslett	Dairyman	25 00	April, 1902	Clark Co.
Agnes Mooney	Dairymaid	15 00	May, 1902	Dane Co.
John Dippold	Driver	25 00	Sept,, 1890	Dane Co.
Fred North	Engineer	70 00	July, 1895	Dane Co.
T. J. Fahey	Engineer, assistant	40 00	June, 1882	Dane Co.
Fred Rogers	Farmer	50 00	April, 1902	Racine Co.
Wm. Murphy	Attendant	26 00	Jan., 1894	Dane Co.
Kobert Witte	Fireman	30 00	Oct 1901	Waukesha Co.
Mike Foban	Gas man	35 00	Feb., 1882	Dane Co.
Aug. Braatz	Gardener	35 00	Mar., 1882	Dane Co.
Nannie Murphy	Housemaid	17 00	Mar., 1886	Dane Co.
Florence Ballard	Housemaid	15 00	Jan., 1902	Illinois.
Mary Dippold	Housemaid	16 00	July, 1885	Ireland.
Lizzie Delaney	Housemaid	17 00	Aug., 1891	Dane Co.
Linney Harrison	Housemaid	15 00	Mar., 1894	Sauk Co.
Emma Jungbluth	Housemaid	15 00	Dec., 1897	Dane Co.
Mary Jungbluth	Housemaid	15 00	Jan., 1897	Dane Co.
Harry Sullivan	Launderer	40 00	Feb., 1900	Illinois.
George Wehrle	Launderer, assistant	20 00	Sept., 1902	Dane Co.
Mary Trummer	Laundress	15 00	Dec , 1901	Portage Co.
Katheryn McEvilly	Laundress	15 00	May, 1901	Dane Co.
Frances Kennedy	Laundress	15 00	July, 1900	Dane Co.
Ida Reindahl	Laundress	15 00	Feb., 1902	Dane Co.
Theresa Trummer	Laundress	15 00	Jan., 1902	Portage Co.
Louis Scheppler	Lawn man	35 00	Aug., 1898	Illinois.
R. H. Robbins	Lawn man	20 00	Mar. 1902	Dane Co.
John Murphy	Laborer	22 00	April, 1891	Dane Co.
Otto Elvert	Farm hand	22 00	April, 1902	Dane Co.
George Veith	Farm hand	22 00	April, 1902	Dane Co.
L. Case	Night watch	30 00	May, 1902	Sauk Co.
C. B. Helm	Night watch	26 00	Aug., 1897	La Fayette Co.
G. Carsten	Night watch	26 00	Aug., 1901	Dane Co.
F. Shaw	Painter	50 00	April, 1900	Dane Co
Arthur Andrews	Painter	25 00	May, 1902	Chippewa Co.
S. L. Wade	Porter	23 00	Nov., 1898	Dane Co.
W. F. Warner	Porter	20 00	Dec , 1901	Iowa.
Mary Downey	Seamstress	17 00	Mar., 1896	Iowa Co.
Nellie McEvily	Seamstress	15 00	Mar., 1896	Dane Co.

State Hospital.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JUNE 30, 1902.

Name.	Position.	Salery per month.	Date of employment.	Residence when appointed.
Maud Watson	Seamstress	$15 00	Mar., 1602	Dane Co.
Olif Osen	Storekeeper	10 00	July, 1901	Waukesha Co.
Wm. Foy	Teamster	20 00	June, 1901	Dane Co.
James Lyons	Teamster	23 00	April, 1901	Dane Co.
James Murphy	Teamster	23 00	May, 1901	Dane Co.
Owen Welsh	Teamster	22 00	April, 1902	Dane Co.
Gustave Yanke	Tailor	15 00	Sep., 1902	Monroe Ce.
Louise Ransom	Attendant	17 00	June, 1902	Illinois.
James Musser	Cook, Assistant	20 00	June, 1902	Dane Co.
W. D. Bird	Farmer	2 00	June, 1902	Dane Co.
R. Lynch	Mason	60 00	July, 1870	Dane Co.

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.				
Oct.	1.	Balance	.....	$44,793 42
1901.				
Jan.	22.	From Counties	.....	34,556 31
May.	1.	Appropriation, Chap. 186, 1901	.....	130,000 00
Sept.	30.	Steward for board and clothing patients	.....	2,933 24
Sept.	30.	Stewart for sundries	.....	2,577 26
Sept.	30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	$122,070 78	.....
Sept.	30.	Balance appropriation in state treasurery..... $92,786 01	.....	.....
Sept.	30.	Balance in hands of steward..3 47	92,789 48	.....
			$214,860 26	$214,860 26

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901.				
Oct.	1.	Balance	.....	$92,789 48
1902.				
Jan.	1.	From counties	.....	34,945 20
June	30.	Steward for board and clothing patients	.....	3,101 60
June	30.	Steward for sundries	.....	4,827 43
June	30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	$89,628 03	.....
June	30.	Transferred from "laundry machinery" fund, special	28 73	.....
June	30.	Balance appropriation in state treasurery..... $45,865 50	.....	.....
June	30.	Bal. in hands of stewart. ..141 45	46,006 95	.....
			$135,663 71	$135,663 71

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

Classfied items.	Inventory Sept. 30th, 1900.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements	$2,286 10	$986 56	.....	$3,272 66
Barn, farm and garden	13,595 34	7,001 32	.....	20,596 66
Clothing	2,111 97	6,098 80	.....	8,210 77
Discharged patients	.....	1,229 57	.....	1,229 57
Discounts	.....	3 24	.....	3 24
Drug and med. dep	711 38	1,050 97	.....	1,762 35
Engines and boilers	15,850 58	689 43	.....	16,540 01
Elopers	.....	69 02	.....	69 02
Freight and express	.....	50 50	.....	50 50
Fire apparatus	1,265 97	11 60	.....	1,277 57
Fire and boiler insur'e	.....	2,658 80	.....	2,658 80
Fuel	1,535 00	16,114 19	.....	17,649 19
Furniture	13,441 95	410 59	.....	13,852 54
Gas and other lights	526 23	3,516 77	.....	4,043 00
Hides and pelts	.....	.....	38 30	38 30
House furnishing	31,296 14	4,944 14	.....	36,240 28
Laundry	4,338 52	449 51	91 50	4,879 53
Library	2,563 45	255 54	.....	2,818 99
Lumber	323 10	.....	.....	323 10
Machinery and tools	4,089 20	148 38	.....	4,237 58
Miscellaneous	449 50	364 09	.....	813 59
Office expenses	.....	200 82	.....	200 82
Printing, postage, stationary and telegra'h	496 42	634 12	.....	1,130 54
Real estate, including buildings, etc	578,794 34	.....	5,474 23	584,268 57
Repairs and renewals	2,296 04	4,897 33	.....	7,193 37
Restraints	269 60	58 10	.....	327 70
Scraps	.....	.....	73 17	73 17
Special attendance	.....	7 10	633 66	640 76
Subsistence	2,562 24	27,921 07	8,755 16	39,238 47
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,007 30	75 06	.....	1,082 36
Tobacco	58 25	731 35	.....	789 60
Wages and salaries	.....	41,948 55	.....	41,948 55
Totals	$679,868 62	$122,526 52	$15,066 02	$817,461 16
Less discounts, etc	.....	540 12	.....	706,977 09
Deducted by Sec'y of State for priuting	.....	$121,986 40 84 38	.....	$110,484 07 .....
Net expenses	.....	$122,070 78	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory. Sept. 30th, 1901.	Cash rec'd. on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,170 73	.....	.....	$2,170 73	.....	$1,101 93
16,747 01	538 40	10,259 97	27,545 38	$6,948 72	.....
1,992 78	242 26	.....	2,235 01	.....	5,975 73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229 57
.....	.....	527 08	527 08	523 81	.....
737 33	.....	.....	737 33	.....	1,025 02
15,764 88	.....	475 00	16,239 88	.....	300 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 50
1,105 33	.....	.....	1,105 33	.....	172 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,658 80
5,675 00	36 00	.....	5,711 00	.....	11,938 19
13,346 78	.....	.....	13,346 78	.....	505 76
565 92	24 93	2 45	593 30	.....	3,449 70
.....	38 30	.....	38 30	.....	.....
30,903 50	62 00	5 00	30,970 50	.....	5,269 78
4,333 79	.....	.....	4,333 79	.....	545 74
2,563 45	.....	.....	2,563 45	.....	255 54
230 10	.....	.....	230 10	.....	93 00
4,066 64	.....	.....	4,066 64	.....	170 94
413 38	240 00	.....	653 38	.....	100 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 82
396 06	85	.....	396 91	.....	733 63
584,268 57	.....	.....	584,268 57	.....	.....
2,331 56	339 56	2,069 43	4,740 55	.....	2,452 82
260 05	.....	.....	260 05	.....	67 65
.....	73 17	.....	73 17	.....	.....
.....	640 76	.....	640 76	.....	.....
1,470 94	150 04	133 55	1,754 53	.....	37,483 94
897 57	.....	.....	897 57	.....	184 79
52 32	15	.....	52 47	.....	737 13
.....	190 84	633 66	824 50	.....	41,124 05
$690,293 69	$2,577 26	$14,106 14	$706,977 09	$7,472 56	$117,956 63
					7,472 56
					$110,484 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$110,568 45

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the insane

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Purchased during the period.	Transferred to this acc't. during the period.	Total.
Amusements	$2,170 73	$603 06	$290 00	$3,063 79
Barn, farm and garden	16,747 01	7,372 90	.....	24,119 91
Clothing	1,992 78	4,172 95	.....	6,165 73
Discharged patients	.....	1,240 05	.....	1,240 05
Discounts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and med. dept.	737 33	738 68	.....	1,476 01
Engine and boilers	15,764 88	326 74	.....	16,091 62
Elopers	.....	25 85	.....	25 85
Freight and express	.....	56 00	.....	56 00
Fire apparatus	1,105 33	.....	.....	1,105 33
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	135 21	.....	135 21
Fuel	5,675 00	8,574 77	.....	14,249 77
Furniture	13,346 78	152 83	.....	13,499 61
Gas and other light	565 92	2,503 91	.....	3,069 83
Hides and pelts	.....	.....	21 75	21 75
House furnishing	30,903 50	3,280 13	.....	34,183 63
Laundry	4,333 79	878 78	619 68	5,832 25
Library	2,563 45	141 90	126 84	2,832 19
Lumber	230 10	.....	.....	230 10
Machinery and tools	4,066 64	68 67	.....	4,135 31
Miscellaneous	413 38	418 64	350 00	1,182 02
Officers' expenses	.....	136 33	.....	136 33
Printing, postage, stationary and telegraph	396 06	438 99	.....	835 05
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	584,268 57	.....	.....	584,268 57
Repairs and renewals	2,331 56	2,194 70	.....	4 526 26
Restraint	260 05	1 50	.....	261 55
Scraps	.....	.....	51 21	51 21
Special attendance	.....	41 01	1,166 54	1,207 55
Subsistence	1,470 94	23,114 88	5,229 64	29,815 46
Surgical instruments and appliances	897 57	99 49	.....	997 06
Tobacco	52 32	608 99	.....	661 31
Wages and salaries	.....	32,403 02	.....	32,403 02
Board and clothing patients	.....	64 71	3,101 60	3,166 31
Total	$690,293 69	$89,794 69	$10,957 26	$791,045 64
Less discount	.....	363 46	.....	704,335 54
		$89,431 23		$86,710 10
Deducted by Sec'y of State for printing	.....	196 80	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$89,628 03	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

from October 1, 1901 to June 30, 1902.

Inventory June 30, 1902.	Cash rec'd. on this acc't. during this period	Transferred from this acc't. during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,767 03	.....	.....	$2,767 03	.....	$296 76
14,361 80	1,862 20	5,258 14	21,482 14	.....	2,637 77
2,467 87	317 55	.....	2,785 42	.....	3,380 31
.....	5 00	.....	5 00	.....	1,235 05
.....	.....	308 03	308 03	308 03	.....
512 22	.....	.....	512 22	.....	963 79
15,648 92	.....	.....	15,648 92	.....	442 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 85
.....	19	.....	19	.....	55 81
1,104 87	.....	.....	1,104 87	.....	46
.....	111 10	.....	111 10	.....	24 11
2,750 00	67 25	.....	2,817 25	.....	11,432 52
13,418 57	.....	.....	13,418 57	.....	81 04
1,686 30	25 50	.....	1,711 80	.....	1,358 03
.....	21 75	.....	21 75	.....	.....
29,566 08	4 65	18 13	29,588 86	.....	4,594 77
4,937 42	1 48	.....	4,938 90	.....	893 35
2,725 59	.....	.....	2,725 59	.....	106 60
196 95	.....	.....	196 95	.....	33 15
4,010 35	.....	.....	4,010 35	.....	124 96
667 07	486 87	.....	1,153 94	.....	28 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 33
383 33	80	.....	384 13	.....	450 92
584,268 57	.....	.....	584,268 57	.....	.....
1,333 03	34 05	53 94	1,421 02	.....	3,105 24
245 45	.....	.....	245 45	.....	16 10
.....	51 21	.....	51 21	.....	.....
.....	1,207 55	.....	1,207 55	.....	.....
2,393 36	105 69	3,201 92	5,700 97	.....	24,114 49
895 49	.....	.....	895 49	.....	101 57
59 54	.....	.....	59 54	.....	601 77
.....	459 88	1,166 54	1,626 42	.....	30,776 60
.....	3,166 31	.....	3,166 31	.....	.....
$686,399 81	$7,929 03	$10,006 70	$704,335 54	$308 03	$87,018 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$86,710 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$86,906 90

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1902.

Classified Items.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1900.	Appropriations 1901.	Expended during biennial term.	Transferred from current expense fund.	Transferred to current expense fund.	Balance available June 30, 1902.
Erection of coal carrier	$1,500 00	.....	$1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Laundry machinery	912 78	.....	941 51	28 73	.....	.....
Totals	$2,412 78	.....	$2,441 51	$28 73	.....	.....

STATEMENT OF THE MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	1901.	1902.
Barn, farm and garden	$538 40	$1,862 20
Board and clothing patients	2,983 82	3,166 31
Clothing	242 26	317 55
Discharged patients	.....	5 00
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	111 10
Freight and express	.....	19
Fuel	36 00	67 25
Gas and other lights	24 93	25 50
Hides and pelts	38 30	21 75
House furnishing	62 00	4 65
Laundry	.....	1 48
Miscellaneous	240 00	486 87
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	85	80
Repairs and renewals	339 56	34 05
Scraps	73 17	51 21
Special attendants	640 76	1,207 55
Subsistence	150 04	105 69
Tobacco	15	.....
Wages and salaries	190 84	459 88
Total	$5,561 08	$7,929 03

Statistical Tables.

MONEY RECEIVED.

Cash taken from patients for safe keeping.

On hand October 1, 1900	$2,128 49
Received during 21-month period	1,379 18
Total	$3,507 67
Returned to patients or their representatives	1,224 24
Balance in hand of steward June 30, 1902	$2,283 43

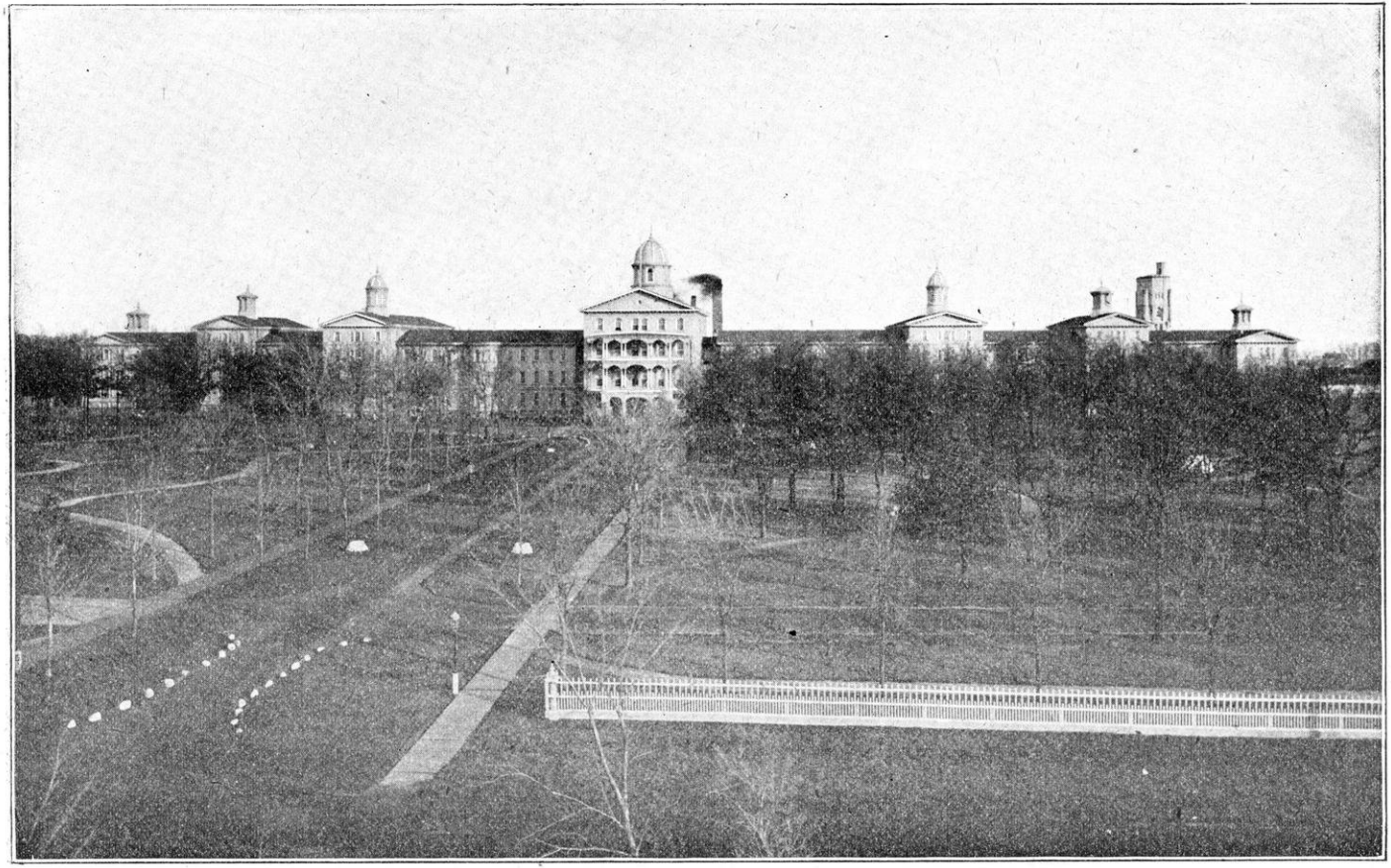
CASH DEPOSITED TO BE EXPENDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF PATIENTS.

On hand October 1st, 1900	$711 10
Received during the 21-month period	2,664 86
Total	$3,375 96
Expended for benefit of patients	2,476 60
Balance on hand June 30, 1902	$899 36

State Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.		NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	1,185 bu.	$35 55	590 bu	$47 20
Beets	6 bu.	2 40	.....	.....
Beet greens	15 bu.	3 75	105 bu.	36 75
Beef	1,150 lbs.	69 00	.....	.....
Beans	5 bu.	8 75	.....	.....
Cabbage	676 hds	30 84	6 hds	24
Carrots	23 bu.	11 45	.....	.....
Corn	5 bu.	6 25	.....	.....
Cucumbers	40 bu.	47 50	.....	.....
Currants	8 bu.	24 00	.....	.....
Gooseberries	4 bu.	12 00	.....	.....
Horse radish	15 bu.	6 00	.....	.....
Lard	500 lbs.	65 00	.....	.....
Lettuce	68 bu.	34 00	36 bu.	14 40
Melons	120 no.	6 00	.....	.....
Milk	298,673 lbs.	2,986 73	300,485 lbs.	3,004 85
Onions	106 bu.	99 40	42 bu.	42 00
Peas	43 bu.	129 00	33 bu.	46 20
Pieplant	2,800 lbs.	56 00	2,200 lbs.	66 00
Pork	60,375 lbs.	3,860 50	25,560 lbs.	1,907 70
Potatoes	1,810 bu.	682 00	.....	.....
Radishes	61 bu.	58 00	41 bu.	41 00
Strawberries	1,948 qts.	157 34	.....	.....
Raspberries, blk.	700 qts.	70 00	.....	.....
Raspberries, red.	285 qts.	37 05	.....	.....
Spinach	166 bu.	83 00	75 bu.	22 50
Sweet corn	6 doz.	1 20	.....	.....
Soap grease	500 lbs.	15 00	.....	.....
Tallow	2,350 lbs.	76 50	2,200 lbs.	72 50
Tomatoes	113 bu.	71 75	.....	.....
Turnips	73 bu.	40 70	2 bu.	80
Totals	.....	$8,786 66	.....	$5,302 14



NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEAR OSHKOSH.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Northern Hospital for the Insane

FOR THE

Twenty-one Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS.

W A. GORDON, M. D.,	SUPERINTENDENT
A. SHERMAN, M. D.,	
THOS. R. JONES, M. D.,	ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS
BERTHA V. THOMSON,	
A. P. ALLER,	STEWARD
A. E. CHASE,	ASSISTANT STEWARD
MISS MINNIE SCHRIBER,	MATRON

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To The Honorable State Board of Control.

GENTLEMEN: The tenth biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane is herewith submitted. The usual tables giving the "movement of population," etc., are annexed hereto.

Owing to the change in the fiscal year this report only covers a period of twenty-one months. Since the last report was made the affairs of this hospital have been carried on in a satisfactory and successful manner. Every effort has been made to carefully guard the interests of the patients. All things have been subordinated to the welfare, the comfort and the happiness of the patients.

As the years go by this institution is slowly becoming, what its name indicates, a true hospital for the insane. Since the last report was made there have been several important improvements made here.

First, the building of the brick receiving house, where all patients are bathed and their clothes sterilized before admission to the hospital.

Second, the extention of the congregate dining room and the building of the stage in the north end of the room.

Third, the building of the dining room for the employes.

Fourth, the enlargement of the bakery, the purchase of a doughmixer and a Peterson oven.

Fifth, the new x-ray outfit and the static electric machine.

Sixth, the erection of the new brick coal house.

Since the last report an important scientific advance has been made in giving all patients, who need such treatment, the benefits of modern surgical skill. Drs. C. W. Oviatt and B. C. Gudden of Oshkosh, have operated on twenty-one patients. All the operations were successful. These gentlemen did the work gratui-

Northern Hospital.

tously and I wish here to acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe them.

There has been about the usual amount of entertainments. The new piano, in the dining room, furnishes music for the patients to march to their meals.

In addition to the pictorial papers and magazines the following have been furnished: 56 patients' dances, 46 concerts (home talent), 6 entertainments (home talent, plays, etc.), 3 entertainments by Mr. Goodell and others, 2 entertainments by show troop, 6 entertainments by Mrs. Young and others, 2 entertainments and Christmas tree, 1 entertainment by Mr. Little, crayon artist, 2 mask balls, 11 patients' and employes' dances, 3 rhetorical concerts (outside talent), 2 band concerts in grove, 2 picnics, 10 rainy day concerts, and 2 firework displays (4th of July). Many bus rides have been given and about fifty patients attended a circus each summer.

The following gentlemen have conducted religious services at the hospital: Rev's. J. P. Abbott, S. H. Anderson, S. E. Sweet, Geo. E. Farnham, Geo. D. Lindsay, E. H. Smith, M. Himebaugh of Oshkosh, and John Helmes of Menasha, Wisconsin.

The following newspapers have been sent gratuitously and have been distributed to the patients: Amerika, Appleton Weekly Post, Bayfield County Press, Berlin Weekly Journal, Brown County Democrat, Chilton Times, Depere News, Der Nord Western, Excelsior, Elkhorn Independent, Folkets Avis, Green Bay Review, Kewaunee Etnerprise, Montello Express, Manitowoc Citizen, Phillips Times, Sheboygan Zeitung, Slavia, Skandinavian, Stevens Point Journal, The Gazette, The Advocate, The Germania, Wisconsin Free Press, Waupaca Republican, Waupun Times, Waukesha Freeman, Waupaca Post, Winnebago Anzeiger, and Watertown Weltbürger.

We are under obligations to Mr. Fullam for a fine fox.

The hospital school has been conducted as in former years and has proved to be a valuable addition to our armamentarium.

Permitting patients, who cannot be pronounced "cured," to

go home for visits, and also permanently, has been done as in former years and there has so far been no reason to regret this humanitarian course. Gradually, but all too slowly, the great public is recognizing that in some cases the line between sanity and insanity is a wavering and uncertain one.

Homesickness is about as serious a disease as insanity—it kills people some times—to prevent this is one of several reasons for paroling patients who are still insane.

There is an increasing number of requests from relatives of patients asking for their transfer to county asylums. This demonstrates that the people have confidence in the local institutions and is a high compliment to those who conduct our county asylums.

The subject of a separate institution, or an annex to one of the existing institutions, for the dangerous and criminal insane has been agitated so often that it is only necessary to state that the reasons for this building are just as strong today as they ever have been.

The great need of the Northern Hospital at this time is a dormitory, outside of the hospital, for sleeping rooms for the employes. A building to hold seventy-five employes can be put up for about $25,000. This would make room for more patients and would increase the efficiency of the force of the employes and promote the welfare of the patients in many ways. This hospital will not be a thoroughly modern institution until this very important addition is made.

On the 5th of March, 1902, Dr. R. J. Dysart resigned, to go into private practice. The doctor took with him the good will and best wishes of all connected with the hospital.

Dr. Bertha V. Thomson was appointed to fill the vacancy on the 1st of June, 1902.

Mr. T. J. Palmer, the genial and efficient book keeper and assistant steward resigned, to go to the board's office in Madison. Mr. A. E. Chase was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Northern Hospital.

Harmony has prevailed among the official force. But for the zeal, loyalty and intelligent co-operation of the officers, the affairs of the hospital could not have been carried on so successfully.

I wish it to be a matter of record that each and every member of the Board of Control has been more than courteous and considerate in dealing with myself and the other officers of the hospital. Our labors have been greatly lightened by the unfailing kindness we have received at your hands.

Very respectfully,

W. A. GORDON,
Superintendent.

Northern Hospital.

Movement of population during each year of biennial term, ending June 30, 1902.

	1900-01.			1901-02.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
1. Remaining in hospital at commencement of each year, to-wit, Oct. 1st..	355	230	585	360	232	592
2. Returned from escapes made and paroles granted before commencement of year	31	16	47	35	9	44
3. Original admissions during each year	316	178	494	246	150	396
4. Number in hospital during some part of each year	702	424	1126	641	391	1032
5. Absent at the close of each year (Sept. 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902), on paroles granted during the year	179	108	287	141	77	218
6. Transferred to other institutions during the year	121	60	181	100	48	148
7. Eloped and not returned during each year	7	....	7	6	....	6
8. Died during each year	33	24	57	28	16	44
9. Discharged as sane under Section 587, R. S., during each year.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
10. Deported by United States officer...	1	....	1	1	....	1
11. No. in the hospital at some time during each year but absent at close of year	342	192	534	277	141	418
12. Remaining in hospital at close of each year	360	232	592	364	250	614
13. Daily average in hospital	366	222	588	370	228	598
14. Number of paroled patients discharged during each year as sane by virtue of Sec. 587c, R. S., as amended by Chap. 327, Laws of 1899—such patinets ha ving been continuously absent from the hospital under their respective paroes for two years	158	107	265	99	59	158

Northern Hospital.

Ages of those admitted during the two years.

	1900-01.			1901-02.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years	....	....	....	1	1	2
Between 10 and 15 years	....	1	1	2	....	2
Between 15 and 20 years	13	12	25	12	8	20
Between 20 and 25 years	25	15	40	18	13	31
Between 25 and 30 years	36	26	62	24	25	49
Between 30 and 35 years	41	23	64	34	14	48
Between 35 and 40 years	44	18	62	28	22	50
Between 40 and 45 years	32	10	42	32	15	47
Between 45 and 50 years	31	23	54	23	10	33
Between 50 and 60 years	43	22	65	32	24	56
Between 60 and 70 years	24	8	32	15	6	21
Between 70 and 80 years	10	15	25	10	8	18
Over 80 years	5	2	7	5	2	7
Unknown	12	3	15	10	2	12
Total	316	178	494	246	150	396

Statistical Tables.

Civil condition of those admitted during the two years.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	135	100	235	101	84	185
Single	147	46	193	111	44	155
Divorced	2	5	7	1	1	2
Widowed	23	26	49	23	21	44
Unknown	9	1	10	10	.....	10
Total	316	178	494	246	150	396

Education of those admitted during the two years.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Collegiate	3	1	4	4	.....	4
Good	17	7	24	13	19	32
Common	166	107	273	147	86	233
Limited	83	42	125	36	24	60
None	20	6	26	13	7	20
Unknown	27	15	42	33	14	47
Total	316	178	494	246	150	396

Northern Hospital.

Parentage of those admitted during the two years.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	43	25	68	28	22	50
Austrian	3	.....	3	2	1	3
Belgian	2	.....	2	.....	4	4
Bohemian	9	3	12	7	3	10
Canadian	4	2	6	2	1	3
Dutch	2	1	3	7	1	8
Danish	2	3	5	4	3	7
English	7	4	11	18	4	22
Finlander	7	1	8	1	.....	1
French	8	2	10	3	3	6
German	102	83	185	85	61	146
Hungarian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italian	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Islander	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Irish	28	11	39	24	13	37
Norwegian	18	5	23	8	5	13
Polish	10	9	19	3	3	6
Prussian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Swedish	13	3	16	9	4	13
Swiss	1	2	3	1	1	2
Scotch	3	2	5	3	1	4
Scotch-Irish	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	2	1	3	1	.....	1
Luxenburger	1	1	2	.....	.....	..
Indian	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
English-American	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
American-Scotch	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
American-Irish	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
American-English	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
American-German	4	4	8	2	1	3
Polish-German	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
German-Scotch	1	.....	1		1	1
Irish-American	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Irish-English	1	.....	1			
Irish-Scotch	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Irish-Canadian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scotch-Irish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
French-German	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
French-Irish	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
French-American	1	1	2	2	1	3
Swedish-German	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
German-Irish	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
French-Canadian	3	.....	3	2	2	4
French-Scotch	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Canadian-French	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Unknown	25	8	33	30	12	42
Total	316	178	494	246	150	396

Statistical Tables.

Nativity of those admitted during the two years.

	1900–1901.			1901–1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austro-Hungary	6	.....	6	5	1	6
Belgium	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Bohemia	6	2	8	5	2	7
Canada	17	4	21	15	6	21
Denmark	2	3	5	4	3	7
England	3	4	7	11	1	12
East India	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Finland	6	1	7	2	.....	2
France	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Germany	57	43	100	47	36	83
Holland	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Iceland	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	8	3	11	7	1	8
Norway	15	4	19	7	3	10
Poland	5	6	11	2	2	4
Prussia	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Persia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Russia	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sweden	12	3	15	10	3	13
Switzerland	3	2	5	1	1	2
United States	153	93	246	114	81	195
Unknown	14	6	20	9	8	17
Wales	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Italy	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Total	316	178	494	246	150	396

Northern Hospital.

Occupation of those admitted during two years.

Male.	1900–1901.	1901–1902.	Male.	1900–1902.	1901–1902.
Auctioneer	1	.....	None	5	14
Agent	1	1	Nurseryman	1	.....
Actor	1	.....	Nightwatch man	1	.....
Baker	1	1	Ore trimmer	1	.....
Business man	.....	1	Peddler	.....	1
Blacksmith	4	5	Paper hanger	.....	1
Barber	1	.....	Printer	4	1
Butcher	.....	2	Painter	2	4
Bookkeeper	1	1	Plumber	1	.....
Brakeman	1	.....	Physician	1	3
Boiler maker	.....	1	Paper maker	1	.....
Bar tender	2	.....	Railroad man	1	2
Cooper	.....	1	Shoemaker	2	2
Carpenter	9	5	Sailor	2	1
Cigar maker	.....	1	Student	1	.....
Cook	1	1	Saloon keeper	2	1
Clerk	3	2	Saw filer	1	.....
Cabinet maker	1	1	Switchman	1	.....
Contractor	1	2	Supt., paper mill	1	.....
Circus man	2	.....	Teamster	2	2
Cheese maker	1	.....	Tailor	2	2
Farmer	80	69	Telegraph operator	2	.....
Harness maker	1	1	Traveling salesman	2	.....
Hotel keeper	2	3	Tramp	1	1
Janitor	1	.....	Typesetter	1	.....
Laborer	121	74	Teacher	1	1
Lawyer	1	1	Trunk maker	1	.....
Liveryman	1	.....	Tinsmith	2	1
Lumberman	1	1	Unknown	13	13
Machinist	2	1	Weaver	.....	1
Musician	.....	1	Wagon maker	1	1
Mason	4	2	Wood worker	1	.....
Minister	2	1	Woods man	3	8
Merchant	3	1	Jeweler	1	.....
Moulder	1	1	Fireman	.....	2
Millwright	.....	1			
Miller	.....	1	Total	316	246
Miner	3	.....			
Mechanic	1	1			

Statistical Tables.

Occupation of those admitted during the two years.

Female.	1900–1901.	1901–1902.	Female.	1900–1901.	1901–1902.
House keeper	1	12	Student	3	.....
Housework	34	30	None	6	9
Housewife	121	82	Unknown	2	5
Clerk	1	.....			
Factory girl	1	.....	Total	178	150
Telephone girl	1	.....			
School girl	2	.....			
Farming	.....	2	Male	316	246
Music teacher	.....	1	Female	178	150
Teacher	2	4			
Seamstress	3	4	Total	494	396
Milliner	1	1			

Northern Hospital.

Assigned cause of insanity in those admitted during the two years.

	1900–1901.			1901–1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Psychical causes:						
Worry	12	12	24	10	13	23
Family trouble	7	18	25	9	8	17
Fright	1	2	3	1	.....	1
Financial difficulty	4	6	10	3	1	4
Jealousy	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Grief	1	6	7	1	1	2
Excitement	3	1	4	1	5	6
Shock	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Love affair	4	.....	4	1	1	2
Religion	4	3	7	3	3	6
Physical causes:						
Alcoholism	47	2	49	33	4	37
Masturbation	11	1	12	6	1	7
Paralysis	4	2	6	1	.....	1
Injury	16	1	17	8	.....	8
Rheumatism	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Debility	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Husband's insanity	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Heredity	10	10	20	8	5	13
Senility	4	5	9	3	1	4
Puerperal	.....	8	8	.....	6	6
Hysterics	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Violation of moral law	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	7	.....	7	9	1	10
Nervous prostration	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Dysentery	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	7	3	10	5	2	7
Mode of living	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
La Grippe	2	3	5	2	2	4
Hypochondria	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Physical and moral degeneracy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Softening of brain	1	.....	1			
Over work	1	2	3	2	7	9
Uterine disease	.....	4	4	.....	3	3
Abuse	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Tobacco	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ill health	1	4	5	1	2	3
Syphilis	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Dissipation	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Feeble minded	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Morphine	1	1	2	1	1	2
Nervousness	2	.....	2	1	2	3
Privation	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

Assigned cause of insanity in those admitted during the two years.

	1900–1901.			1901–1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Physical cause—Con.						
Fever	1	2	3	3	.....	3
Morphine and whisky	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cerebral embolism	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Diseased brain	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Irritation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Headache	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Menapause	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Septicaemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congestion of brain	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Anemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Melancholia	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Small pox	.....	.....	.....		1	1
Eclamptic convulsions	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Congenital	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brain fever	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	146	72	218	118	60	178
Total	316	178	494	246	150	396

Northern Hospital.

Duration of insanity previous to admission.

	1900–1901.			1901–1902.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one week.....	14	6	20	12	3	15
Between 1 and 2 weeks.....	25	16	41	15	5	20
Between 2 and 3 weeks....	24	7	31	17	9	26
Between 3 weeks and 1 month	4	3	7	5	3	8
Between 1 month and 3 months	25	16	41	18	21	39
Between 3 months and 6 months	28	12	40	12	4	16
Between 6 months and 1 year	30	22	52	16	16	32
Between 1 and 2 years.....	28	13	41	20	14	34
Between 2 and 3 years.....	16	13	29	13	8	21
Between 3 and 4 years.....	10	7	17	13	9	22
Between 4 and 5 years.....	13	8	21	7	10	17
Between 5 and 10 years....	29	19	48	24	19	43
Between 10 and 15 years...	13	6	19	15	8	23
Between 15 and 20 years...	4	6	10	7	4	11
Between 20 and 30 years...	5	6	11	5	7	12
Over 30 years	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown	47	18	65	46	10	56
Total	316	178	494	246	150	396

Statistical Tables.

Cause of death of those who died during the two years.

	1900–1901.			1901–1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholic dementia	1		1			
Asphyxia				1		1
Acute delirium				1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	1	3	1		1
Cerebral meningitis	2	1	3	2		2
Cardiac thrombosis	1		1	1		1
Cerebral embolism		1	1			
Chronic gastritis				1		1
Cerebral tumor					1	1
Carcinoma					1	1
Carcinoma of liver					1	1
Bulbar paralysis	1		1			
Diphtheria		1	1			
Delirium tremens				2		2
Diabetes				1		1
Delirium grave					1	1
Exhaustion	4	4	8	1	1	2
Epilepsy	3		3			
Enteritis		1	1		1	1
Exhaustion of melancholia		1	1		3	3
Exhaustion of senile dementia	3	1	4	1		1
Exhaustion of acute mania		1	1	1	1	2
Embolism mesenteric artery		1	1			
Erysipelas facial				1		1
Fatty degeneration of the heart	1		1	1		1
Heart disease	1		1	2		2
Intestinal hemorrhage	1		1			
Intestinal carcinoma					1	1
Inanition		1	1			
Inflammation of the bowels	1		1			
Meningitis	3		3	1		1
Miliary tuberculosis		1	1			
Organic heart disease	1		1		1	1
Paresis	6		6	3		3
Pulmonary tuberculosis		1	1		1	1
Pulmonary abcess				1		1
Paralysis				2		2
Purulent meningitis				1		1
Pulmonary oedema					1	1
Strangulation	1	1	2	1		1
Septic meningitis		1	1			
Sublingual phlegmon		1	1			
Strangulated hernia				1		1
Ulceration of intestines				1		1
Valvular heart disease	1		1			
Pneumonia		5	5		2	2
Total	33	24	57	28	16	44

Northern Hospital.

Duration of insanity in those who died during the two years.

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 1 and 2 weeks	1	1	2	.....	2	2
Between 3 weeks and 1 month	4	1	5	2	.....	2
Between 1 month and 3 months	2	2	4	5	4	9
Between 3 months and 6 months	2	2	4	4	.....	4
Between 6 months and 1 year	7	3	10	4	2	6
Between 1 year and 2 years	7	4	11	.....	1	1
Between 2 years and 3 years	.....	1	1	6	1	7
Between 3 years and 4 years	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Between 4 years and 5 years	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Between 5 years and 10 years	7	4	11	1	2	3
Between 10 years and 15 years	1	2	3	1	.....	1
Nineteen years	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Twenty years	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total	33	24	57	28	16	44

Statistical Tables.

Number of patients by counties, June 30, 1902.

Name of Counties.	Male.	Female.	Name of Counties.	Male.	Female.
Ashland	10	5	Outagamie	11	17
Bayfield	18	1	Ozaukee	4	4
Brown	11	7	Portage	3	14
Calumet	3	3	Price	7	4
Dodge	9	13	Racine	10	9
Door	10	3	Shawano	2	4
Dane	2	.....	Sheboygan	20	19
Dunn	1	.....	Taylor	3	6
Florence	2	1	Vilas	2	1
Fond du Lac	10	16	Washington	9	3
Green Lake	5	5	Waukesha	11	11
Jefferson	15	6	Waushara	2	1
Iron	3	4	Waupaca	9	11
Kenosha	10	4	Winnebago	12	5
Kewaunee	2	3	Wood	3	7
Langlade	6	8	Washburn	.....	1
Lincoln	4	6	Barron	1	.....
Manitowoc	19	7	State at large	57	1
Marathon	13	16	Voluntary from Rock county	1	.....
Marinette	19	13			
Marquette	2	6			
Milwaukee	6	1	No. of patients.	364	250
Oconto	14	3			
Oneida	3	1	Total		614

Northern Hospital.

MATRON'S REPORT.

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1902.

Dr. W. A. GORDON, *Superintendent.*

SIR: Herewith is an account of the foods and delicacies prepared in the kitchen during the last two years. Also a list of the articles made and repaired in the mending and sewing rooms.

Yours respectfully,
MINNIE SCHREIBER,
Matron.

Preserves—Blackberries 32 qts., cherries 85 qts., currants (green) 28 qts., currants (ripe) 33 qts., gooseberries 16 qts., jelly (in glasses) 58 qts., peaches 150 qts., raspberries 41 qts., strawberries 103 qts., strawberry jam 44 qts.

Sweet Pickles—Peaches 30 qts., pears 30 qts.

Pickles—Tomatoes canned 847 gal., piccalilli 232 gal., chilli-sauce 269 gal., cucumbers 1,500 gal., sour krout 26 lbs., salad 6 gal.

MENDING ROOM.

Articles Repaired—Aprons 77, bilhard table covers 1, bed spreads 3, curtains clothes 2, coats 57, camisoles 3, clothes bags 121, drawers 1,130 pr., hose 1,984 pr., napkins table 10, pants 299 pr., pillow cases 8, shirts 784, sheets 13, straight suits 35, straight dresses 18, table cloths 3, towels 7, vests 18, under vests 1,239.

SEWING ROOM.

Articles Made—Aprons (for men) 628, aprons (for carpenter) 6, aprons (for surgeon) 19, aprons (for barber) 6, aprons rubber 18, aprons (for feeding) 6, aprons (for ladies) 530,

Matron's Report.

aprons (dress) 14, bandages 120, bolsters 7, bags (surgery) 12, bags (clothes) 108, bags (pudding) 25, bags (clothes pins) 24, bags (feather) 10, bibs 12, bed dresses 4, bed straps 6, blankets hemmed 24, camisole string 701 yds., camisoles 12, curtains (screen) 22, curtains (sash) 24 pr., curtains hemmed 32 pr., curtains (clothes) 24, curtains, cheese cloth, 34, covers for tables 18, caps (cook) 12, coats (cook) 65, coffee sacks 14, chair covers 3, chemise 6, dresses 1,154, dressing waist 1, dresses (straight) 16, dresses (night) 551, dresses (denim) 36, dresses (entertainment) 12, doilies, linen, 36, drawers 6, holders 171, leggins (surgery) 12 pr., milk strainers 78, mattress ticks 49, napkins, cot. flannel, 758, napkins (table) 106 doz., pillow cases 1,788, sheets 2,097, shirts 218, skirts 869, straight suits 62, shirts, night, 60, table cloths 421, towels, roller, 649, towels, yd., 2,756, towels, ½ yd., 765, wrappers (for ladies) 12, sofa pillows 18.

Mended Articles—Billiard table covers 5, camisoles 72, coffee sacks 18, straight suits 80, shirts 58.

Northern Hospital.

EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL, JUNE 30.

Names.	Rate per month.	Occupation.	No. Mos employ'd	Address.
W. A. Gorden	$208 33	Superintendent	84	Oshkosh, Wis.
A. Sherman	125 00	1st assistant	82	Cadott, Wis.
Thos. R. Jones	75 00	2nd assistant	54	Oshkosh, Wis.
Bertha V. Thompson	50 00	3rd assistant	1	Oshkosh, Wis.
A. P. Aller	100 00	Steward	28	Janesville, Wis.
A E Chase	55 00	Assistant Steward	7	Oshkosh, Wis.
Minnie Schreiber	41 67	Matron	78	Oshkosh, Wis.
J. V. N. Sonn	35 00	Apothecary	39	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
A. C. Miller	30 00	Stenographer	10	Winneconne, Wis.
Edward Minckler	40 00	Supervisor	192	Omro, Wis.
Peter C. Hanson	40 00	Supervisor	128	Neenah, Wis.
L. E. Gilson	30 00	Supervisor	36	Greenleaf, Wis.
Clara Neubert	28 00	Supervisor	79	Butte Des'Morts, Wis
Amanda Genter	25 00	Supervisor	63	Oshkosh, Wis.
Mattie Finch	22 00	Supervisor	34	Kelley, Wis.
J. F. Rhyner	31 00	Attendant	68	Oshkosh, Wis.
Martin Schneider	30 00	Attendant	63	Oshkosh, Wis.
Harold Monroe	32 00	Attendant	84	Oshkosh, Wis.
Chas. Schoenian	30 00	Attendant	84	Oshkosh, Wis.
Sam Van Rossen	27 00	Attendant	36	Wild Rose, Wis.
Geo. Davis	28 00	Attendant	74	Wild Rose, Wis.
Byron Sigler	30 00	Attendant	48	Oshkosh, Wis.
Andrew Kraby	28 00	Attendant	72	Oshkosh, Wis.
Geo. Hatch	26 00	Attendant	20	Oshkosh, Wis.
Joseph Ertl	27 00	Attendant	15	Oshkosh, Wis.
T. C. Rhodes	26 00	Attendant	14	Neenah, Wis.
C. W. Dale	27 00	Attendant	13	Middle Creek, Wis.
F. L Oatman	27 00	Attendant	13	Omro, Wis.
F. G. Conner	30 00	Attendant	12	Parker, Ind.
A. B. Larrabee	25 00	Attendant	12	Omro, Wis.
W. H. Doe	27 00	Attendant	23	Oshkosh, Wis.
Wm. Crosby	25 00	Attendant	9	Garnville, Iowa.
John B. Nugent	20 00	Attendant	9	Menasha Wis.
H. W. Beals	24 00	Attendant	8	Ipswich, S D.
James C. Walsh	25 00	Attendant	7	Oconto, Wis.
Geo. Luedtka	26 00	Attendant	19	Menasha, Wis.
T. H. Shaw	25 00	Attendant	3	Chicago, Ill.
C. N. Byer	23 00	Attendant	4	Kenosha, Wis.
Emrie B. Smith	20 00	Attendant	4	Suamico, Wis
Geo. T. Freeborn	25 00	Attendant	4	Oshkosh, Wis.
Geo. Swenson	20 00	Attendant	3	Niles, Wis.
Chas. Maltby	21 00	Attendant	2	Stockbridge, Wis.
Will Collins	20 00	Attendant	2	Stewartville, Wis.
Archie Wells	20 00	Attendant	2	Oshkosh. Wis.
Otto E. Gumz	20 00	Attendant	1	Oshkosh, Wis.
George Hanson	26 00	Attendant	19	Vinland, Wis.
W. I. Mohr	22 00	Attendant	1	Chicago, Ill.
B. R. Parker	22 00	Attendant	1	Brownsburg, Ind.
John J Walsh	25 00	Attendant	1	Mt Pleasant, Wis.
R. H. Robinson	20 00	Attendant	¾	Leota, Ind.
C. H. Olson	20 00	Attendant	½	Waupaca, Wis.
Warren E. Frink	20 00	Attendant	¼	Westfield, Wis.
Willis O. White	20 00	Attendant	¼	Watkins, N. Y.
Alma Witte	29 00	Attendant	51	Nekime, Wis.
M. Simonin	21 00	Attendant	48	Milwaukee, Wis.
Augusta Engel	18 00	Attendant	38	Neenah, Wis.
Ina Hanson	18 00	Attendant	42	Poy Sippi, Wis.
Anna Wolff	24 00	Attendant	38	Black Creek, Wis.
Cora Dickenson	18 00	Attendant	28	Waupaca, Wis.
Agnes Proschinger	15 00	Attendant	3	West Bend, Wis.
Cora B. Wheeler	16 00	Attendant	21	Menasha, Wis.
Bertha Liberty	19 00	Attendant	20	Newberry, Mich.
Johanna Proschinger	19 00	Attendant	18	Myra, Wis.

Statistical Tables.

EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1902.—Con.

Names.	Rate per month.	Occupation.	No. mos. employ'd	Address.
Della S. Yule	$16 00	Attendant	18	Winnebago, Wis.
Clara Genter	17 00	Attendant	12	Oshkosh, Wis.
Maria Bast	15 00	Attendant	4	Poy Sippi, Wis.
Caroline Anderson	20 00	Attendant	15	Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. F. L. Oatman	16 00	Attendant	12	Omro, Wis
Mayme G. Neuman	15 00	Attendant	11	Stevens Point, Wis.
Sadie E. Watson	15 00	Attendant	11	Spring Green, Wis.
Emma H. Peterson	16 00	Attendant	11	Brooks Corners, Wis.
Zada M. McCourt	18 00	Attendant	10	Appleton, Wis.
Josephine Lerachyk	16 00	Attendant	11	Appleton, Wis
Anna Endlich	20 00	Attendant	8	Black Creek, Wis.
Ethelyn Dougherty	18 00	Attendant	8	Oshkosh, Wis.
Ida Wolff	16 00	Attendant	7	Black Creek, Wis.
Achsa Anger	18 00	Attendant	6	Oshkosh, Wis.
Minnie Walters	15 00	Attendant	5	Oshkosh, Wis.
Geneveive Buck	16 00	Attendant	5	Waupaca, Wis.
Alice Bucknell	15 00	Attendant	3	Waupaca, Wis.
Ida Schowho	15 00	Attendant	3	St. Peter, Minn.
Margaret Steffy	18 00	Attendant	3	Oaktown, Ind.
Ellen Melcher	15 00	Attendant	2	Waupaca, Wis.
Katherine Pribbernow	15 00	Attendant	1	Oshkosh, Wis
Ady Walsh	15 00	Attendant	1	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Emma Blouck	15 00	Attendant	¾	Racine, Wis.
Tillie Habermann	18 00	Attendant	23	Waterloo, Wis,
Florence Mathies	15 00	Attendant	¼	Pittsburg, Ia.
Dora Simons	35 00	Nurse	7	Shawano, Wis.
Caroline Sansom	15 00	Asst. Center	25	Northport, Wis.
Maggie Gill	15 00	Asst. Center	91	Oshkosh, Wis.
Lizzie Hanson	18 00	Asst. Rear	14	Winnebago, Wis.
Chas. Maertz	28 00	Barnman	39	Winnebago Wis.
Geo. Unmuth	55 00	Baker	180	Oshkosh, Wis.
Ernst Geiger	23 00	Asst. Baker	51	Oshkosh, Wis.
Louis Gums	25 00	Barber	36	West Bend, Wis.
Fred Peterson	26 00	Butcher	19	Oshkosh, Wis.
T. E. Fulley	25 00	Carman	59	Oshkosh, Wis.
O. H. Beals	50 00	Carpenter	3	Ipswich, S. D.
John Haffner	30 00	Carpenter	25	Oshkosh, Wis.
Geo. B. Sawyer	52 00	Cook, Rear	82	Oshkosh, Wis.
Chas. Hanson	30 00	Asst. Cook, Rear	38	Oshkosh, Wis.
Evan Walters	25 00	Asst. Cook, Rear	3	Oshkosh, Wis.
Mary White	20 00	Cook, Center	120	Oshkosh, Wis.
Mary O'Neil	18 00	Asst. Cook, Center	3	Clayton, Wis.
John Miller	32 00	Cowman	14	Neenah, Wis.
Chas. I. Yule	22 00	Cowman	18	Winnebago, Wis.
Frank R. Barlow	90 00	Engineer	48	Oshkosh, Wis.
Frank M. Bemis	30 00	Fireman	7	Pittsville, Wis.
P. C. Smith	30 00	Fireman	8	Shiocton, Wis.
Thos. Bolton	29 00	Fireman	26	Newberry, Mich
W. A. Weller	26 00	Farmer	25	Clemensville, Wis.
Chas. Swanson	25 00	Farmer	120	Winnebago, Wis.
Edward Burns	23 00	Farmer	11	Bad Axe, Mich.
Albert F. Miller	23 00	Farmer	3	Clayton, Wis.
C. D. Clark	22 00	Drayman	1	Oshkosh, Wis
Wm. Entress	22 00	Farmer	1	Oshkosh, Wis.
John Davis	57 00	Gardener	80	Winnebago, Wis.
Chris Madsen	32 00	Asst. Gardener	108	Washburn, Wis.
W. H. Brink	35 00	Launderer	168	Winnebago, Wis.
Delia Dunn	20 00	Laundress	120	Oshkosh, Wis.
Lena Erfert	14 00	Laundress	120	Oshkosh, Wis.
Margaret Bibby	14 00	Laundress	60	Oshkosh, Wis.
Lizzie Krause	13 00	Laundress	30	Greenleaf, Wis.
Rose Theimer	13 00	Laundress	30	Menasha, Wis.
Lizzie Bruehl	13 00	Laundress	26	Menasha, Wis.

Northern Hospital.

EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL, JUNE 30.— Con.

Names.	Rate per month.	Occupation.	No. mos. employ'd	Address.
Agnes Crawford	$13 00	Laundress	12	Menasha, Wis.
Josephine Trummer	13 00	Laundress	11	Stevens Point, Wis.
Laura Mueller	13 00	Laundress	6	Oshkosh, Wis.
Clara Bruehl	13 00	Laundress	3	Menasha, Wis.
Helen Nelson	13 00	Laundress	14	Waupaca, Wis.
Kittie Johnson	13 00	Laundress	1½	Winneconne, Wis.
Maud Harvey	13 00	Laundress	1¼	Oshkosh, Wis.
Julius Pistohl	61 00	Mason	216	Oshkosh, Wis.
E. W Payne	34 00	Nightwatch	99	Oshkosh, Wis.
John Wiley	25 00	Nightwatch	268	Winnebago, Wis.
Dan Leatherman	28 00	Nightwatch	24	Independence, Ia.
Wm. Griffith	27 00	Nightwatch	24	Odgensburg, N. Y.
C. B. Coad	26 00	Nightwatch	16	Mt Pleasant, Ia.
Ferdnanda Woestfield	20 00	Nightwatch	56	Darboy, Wis.
Margaret McDaniels	18 00	Nightwatch	32	Kaukauna, Wis.
Grace Green	18 00	Nightwatch	26	Rushford, Minn.
Jessie Whalen	18 00	Nightwatch	8	Centerville, Wis.
Carl Rumery	20 00	Office boy	36	Oshkosh, Wis.
J. T. Harwood	48 00	Painter	168	Racine, Wis.
Louise Ziebell	15 00	Seamstress	38	Oshkosh. Wis.
Hattie Kellett	15 00	Seamstress	8	Neenah, Wis.
Mrs Hesper Miller	15 00	Seamstress	8	Winnebago, Wis.
Anton Kremchinski	17 00	Shoemaker	92	New London, Wis.
A. E. Chase	10 00	Storekeeper		
Ida Jagerson	30 00	Teacher	8	Neenah, Wis.
Millie Nugent	30 00	Teacher	8	Menasha, Wis.
T. H. Farrow	30 00	Upholsterer	55	Oshkosh, Wis.
Wm. Dreyer	20 00	Farmer	1¼	Oshkosh, Wis.

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$50,676 31
1901.				
Jan. 1	From counties			50,665 36
May 1	Appropriation, chap. 186, laws 1901			127,000 00
Sept. 30	Transferred to "New Bath Rooms" fund, special			26 91
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing patients			2,728 71
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries			2,753 94
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$133,159 30	
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury..	$100,602 88		
Sept. 30	Balance in hands of steward	89 05	100,691 93	
			$233,851 23	$233,851 23

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$100,691 93
1902.				
Jan. 1	From counties			54,252 79
June 30	Steward for board and clothing patients			1,412 15
June 30	Steward for sundries			2,518 46
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$93,586 68	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury...	$65,235 73		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	52 92	65,288 65	
			$158,875 33	$158,875 33

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Northern Hospital for the Insane

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1900.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements	$2,702 73	$742 03	.....	$3,444 76
Barn, farm and garden	18,021 97	4,204 50	.....	22,226 47
Clothing	3,188 73	9,510 36	.....	12,699 09
Discharged patients.	.....	1,459 75	.....	1,459 75
Drug and medical department	1,348 73	2,049 88	.....	3,398 61
Engines and boilers.	18,520 12	1,403 59	.....	19,923 71
Elopers	.....	35 48	.....	35 48
Freight and express (not classified)	.....	69 85	.....	69 85
Fire apparatus	1,920 08	56 28	.....	1,976 36
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	3,533 40	.....	3,533 40
Fuel	9,395 50	12,173 07	.....	21,568 57
Furniture	12,757 96	1,073 09	.....	13,831 05
Gas and other lights	1 50	315 38	$2,500 00	2,816 88
Hides and pelts	.....	.....	82 93	82 93
House furnishing	28,862 54	5,473 39	.....	34,335 93
Laundry	4,470 87	984 98	273 80	5,729 65
Library	2,537 33	373 45	.....	2,910 78
Laboratory	1,437 67	.....	.....	1,437 67
Machinery and tools	1,506 56	148 35	.....	1,654 91
Miscellaneous	1,221 07	625 71	.....	1,846 78
Officers' expenses	.....	140 34	.....	140 34
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	339 96	756 25	.....	1,096 21
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	768,305 54	.....	9,973 09	778,278 63
Repairs and renewals	1,817 86	4,616 57	.....	6,434 43
Restraints	47 10	18 75	.....	65 85
Scraps	.....	.....	109 52	109 52
Special attendance	.....	30 81	509 19	540 00
Subsistence	5,797 69	34,421 95	12,627 97	52,847 61
Surgical instruments and appliances	916 89	496 70	.....	1,413 59
Tobacco	20 46	170 54	.....	191 00
Wages and salaries.	.....	48,923 39	.....	48,923 39
Discount				
Totals	$885,138 86	$133,807 84	$26,076 50	$1,045,023 20
Less discounts and other credits	.....	680 41	.....	914,728 69
		$133,127 43		$130,294 51
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	31 87	.....	.....
Net expenses.	.....	$133,159 30	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.
for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transfer'd from this account during the year	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,632 53	.....	.....	$2,632 53	.....	$812 23
18,139 16	600 27	$12,627 97	31,367 40	$9,140 93	.....
2,595 79	230 77	.....	2,826 56	.....	9,872 53
.....	15 57	.....	15 57	.....	1,444 18
1,287 27	.....	.....	1,287 27	.....	2,111 34
19,149 45	15 45	.....	19,164 90	.....	758 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 85
1,910 08	.....	.....	1,910 08	.....	66 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,533 40
10,203 50	.....	2,500 00	12,703 50	.....	8,865 07
13,427 97	.....	.....	13,427 97	.....	403 08
1 72	.....	4 10	5 82	.....	2,811 06
.....	82 93	.....	82 93	.....	.....
28,585 90	51 30	.....	28,637 20	.....	5,698 73
4,686 81	.....	.....	4,686 81	.....	1,042 84
2,623 36	.....	.....	2,623 36	.....	287 42
1,437 67	.....	.....	1,437 67	.....	.....
1,174 12	.....	.....	1,174 12	.....	480 79
1,236 75	431 30	.....	1,668 05	.....	178 73
.....	14 20	.....	14 20	.....	126 14
393 79	4 75	.....	398 54	.....	697 67
778,278 63	.....	.....	778,278 63	.....	.....
1,007 05	62 37	109 52	1,178 94	.....	5,255 49
62 10	.....	.....	62 10	.....	3 75
.....	109 52	.....	109 52	.....	.....
.....	540 00	.....	540 00	.....	.....
4,969 74	54 66	356 73	5,381 13	.....	47,466 48
1,387 54	.....	.....	1,387 54	.....	26 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 00
.....	540 85	509 19	1,050 04	.....	47,873 35
.....	.....	676 31	676 31	676 31	.....
$895,190 93	$2,753 94	$16,783 82	$914,728 69	$9,817 24	$140,111 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,817 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$130,294 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$130,326 38

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF
At the Northern Hospital from

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Purchas'd during the period.	Transfer'd to this account during the period.	Total.
Amusements	$2,632 53	$914 54	.....	$3,547 07
Barn, farm and garden	18,139 16	2,875 03	.....	21,014 19
Clothing	2,595 79	7,548 00	.....	10,143 79
Discharged patients.	.....	1,345 27	.....	1,345 27
Drug and medical department	1,287 27	1,493 92	.....	2,781 19
Engine and boilers.	19,149 45	715 57	$667 00	20,532 02
Elopers	.....	65 46	.....	65 46
Freight and express (not classified	.....	92 39	.....	92 39
Fire apparatus	1,910 08	85 78	.....	1,995 86
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	143 75	.....	143 75
Fuel	10,203 50	562 92	.....	10,766 42
Furniture	13,427 97	171 75	214 88	13,814 60
Gas and other lights	1 72	247 40	2,500 00	2,749 12
Hides and pelts	.....	.....	89 20	89 20
House furnishing	28,585 90	4,176 73	.....	32,762 63
Laundry	4,686 81	584 08	170 84	5,441 73
Library	2,623 36	321 22	.....	2,944 58
Laboratory	1,437 67	.....	.....	1,437 67
Machinery and tools	1,174 12	133 62	86 25	1,393 99
Miscellaneous	1,236 75	505 99	.....	1,742 74
Officers' expenses	.....	126 43	.....	126 43
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	393 79	648 04	.....	1,041 83
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	778,278 63	.....	9,977 22	788,255 85
Repairs and renewals	1,007 05	4,297 46	.....	5,304 51
Restraints	62 10	16 50	.....	78 60
Scraps	.....	.....	200 26	200 26
Special attendance.	.....	14 40	575 60	590 00
Subsistence	4,969 74	28,366 40	8,946 38	42,282 52
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,387 54	648 56	60 00	2,096 10
Tobacco	.....	118 19	.....	118 19
Wages and salaries.	.....	37,863 37	.....	37,863 37
Discount	.....	5 45	.....	5 45
Board and clothing patients	.....	20 57	1,412 15	1,432 72
	$895,190 93	$94,108 79	$24,899 78	$1,014,199 50
Less discounts and other credits	.....	587 10	.....	908,872 25
		$93,521 69		$105,327 25
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	64 99	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$93,586 68	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.
October 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Inventory June 30, 1902.	Cash rec'd on this account during period.	Transfer'd on this account during the period.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,918 65	.....	.....	$2,918 65	.....	$628 42
12,413 72	$98 60	$8,946 38	21,458 70	$444 51	.....
2,418 59	141 42	.....	2,560 01	.....	7,583 78
.....	8 55	.....	8 55	.....	1,336 72
1,229 94	.....	5 66	1,235 60	.....	1,545 59
20,314 15	10 65	.....	20,324 80	.....	207 22
.....	.....	.....	.....		65 46
.....	.....	.....	.....		92 39
1,912 68	.....	.....	1,912 68	.....	83 18
.....	123 37	.....	123 37	.....	20 38
1,548 00	100 00	2,500 00	4,148 00	.....	6,618 42
13,665 73	.....	.....	13,665 73	.....	148 87
50	.....	.....	50	.....	2,748 62
.....	89 20	.....	89 20	.....	.....
29,435 10	.....	.....	29,435 10	.....	3,327 53
4,673 87	.....	1 12	4,674 99	.....	766 74
2,643 36	50	.....	2,643 86	.....	300 72
1,086 00	186 58	.....	1,272 58	.....	470 16
1,437 67	.....	.....	1,437 67	.....	.....
1,307 05	.....	.....	1,307 05	.....	86 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 43
360 14	8 72	.....	368 86	.....	672 97
788,255 85	.....	.....	788,255 85	.....	.....
1,038 43	570 68	288 01	1,897 12	.....	3,407 39
76 10	1 50	.....	77 60	.....	1 00
.....	200 26	.....	200 26	.....	.....
.....	590 00	.....	590 00	.....	.....
1,536 35	60 67	1,727 44	3,324 46	.....	38,958 06
2,090 73	.....	.....	2,090 73	.....	5 37
10 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	108 19
.....	307 19	575 60	882 79	.....	36,980 58
.....	.....	524 82	524 82	519 37	.....
.....	1,432 72	.....	1,432 72	.....	.....
$890,372 61	$3,930 61	$14,569 03	$908,872 25	$963 88	$106,291 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	963 88
					$105,327 25
.....	.....	.....	.....		64 99
.....	.....	.....	.....		$105,392 24

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS—1902.

Classified Items.	Balance avail'ble Oct 1,1900	Appropriation 1901.	Expe'd'd during biennial term.	Tranf'rd from current exp. fund.	Tra'sf'rd to current exp. fund	Balance avail'ble June 30, 1902.
Filter for lake water	$900	.....	.....	.....	.....	$900
New bath rooms and alterations to buildings.....	3,900 45	.....	$3,873 54	.....	$26 91	.....
Altering and repair'ng bld'gs	.....	10,000 00	9,977 22	.....	.....	22 78
Water filter and pumps	.....	5,000 00	707 00	.....	.....	4,293 00
Total.....	$4,800 45	15,000 00	14,557 76	.....	26 91	$5,215 78

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	1901.	1902.
Barn, farm and garden	$600 27	$98 60
Board and clothing patients	2,728 71	1,432 72
Clothing	230 77	141 42
Discharged patients	15 57	8 55
Engines and boilers	15 45	10 65
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	123 37
Fuel	.....	100 00
Hides and pelts	82 93	89 20
House furnishing	51 30	.....
Library	.....	50
Miscellaneous	431 30	186 58
Officers' expenses	14 20	.....
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.	4 75	8 72
Repairs and renewals	62 37	570 68
Restraints	.....	1 50
Scraps	109 52	200 26
Special attendants	540 00	590 00
Subsistence	54 66	60 67
Wages and salaries	540 85	307 19
New bath rooms	25 30	.....
Alter and repairing buildings	.....	26 60
	$5,507 95	$3,957 21

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF PATIENTS' CASH.

Cash taken from patients for safe keeping.

On hand Oct. 1, 1900	$2–173 13
Received during 21 month period	2,034 36
Total	$4,207 49
Returned to patients or their representatives	2,193 25
Balance on hand June 30, 1902	$2,014 24

CASH DEPOSITED TO BE EXPENDED FOR THE BENEFIT OF PATIENTS.

On hand October 1st, 1900	$859 11
Received during 21 month period	1,171 85
Total	$2,030 96
Expended for benefit of patients	1,153 68
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	$877 28

Northern Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

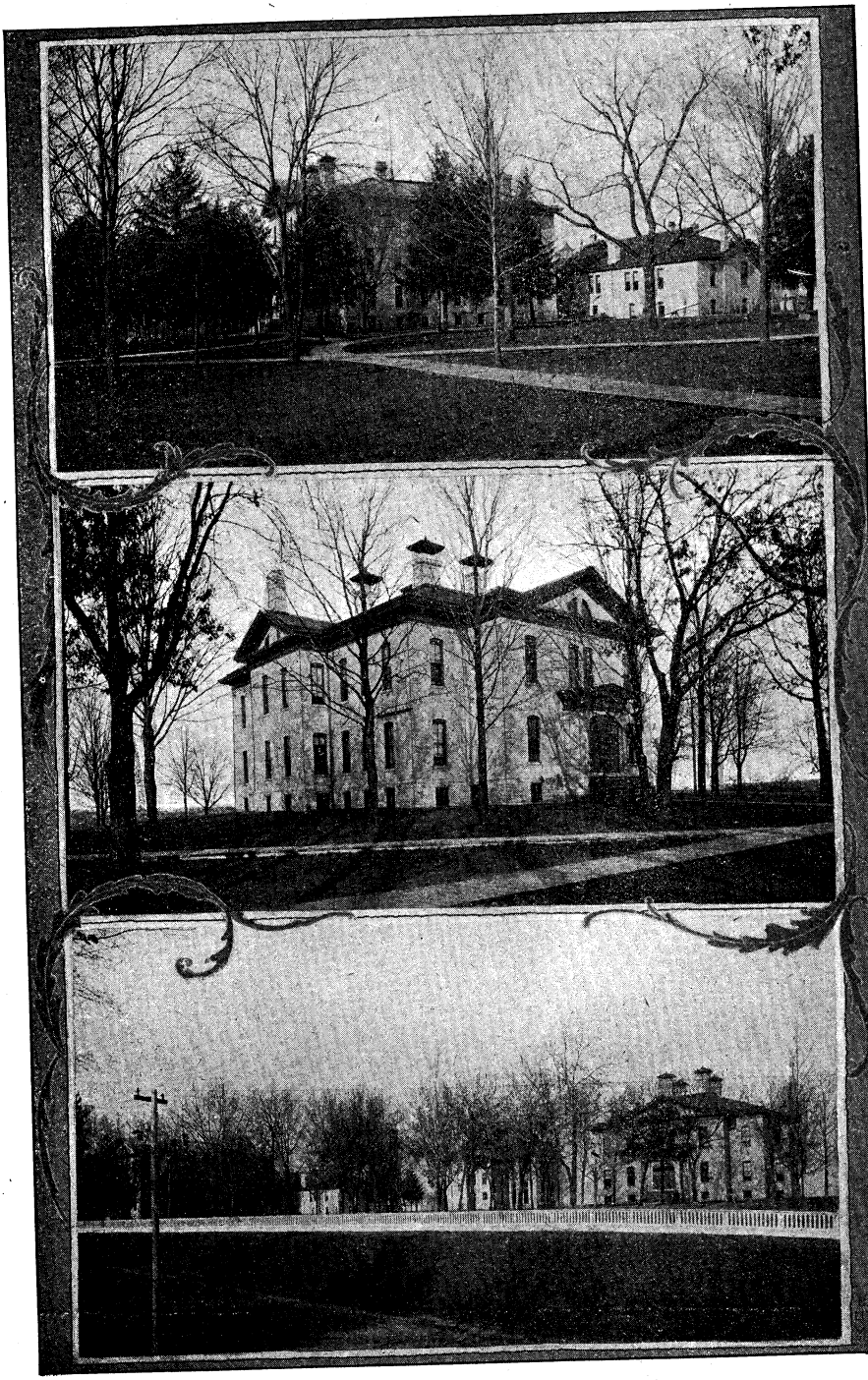
Year ending Sept. 30, 1901, and nine months period ending June 30, 1902.

Article.	Quantity, 1901.	Value, 1901.	Quantity, 1902.	Value, 1902.
Asparagus	3,919 bch.	$78 38	2,775 bch.	$55 50
Beans	35 bu.	70 40	18 bu.	32 40
Beans, Lima	18 bu.	36 00	.....	.....
Beans, wax	113 bu.	79 10	.....	.....
Beets	191 bu.	84 90	118 bu.	94 00
Beef, dressed	9,120 lbs.	583 21	6,956 lbs	440 58
Chicken	512 lbs.	42 52	1,829 lbs.	168 14
Cabbage	9,004 hds.	288 28	8,724 hds.	174 62
Cauliflower	75 hds.	1 92	423 hds.	8 46
Cucumbers	150¼ bu.	96 35	.....	.....
Celery	8,650 bch.	112 20	9,183 bch	183 66
Carrots	188 bu.	52 60	168½ bu.	60 20
Currants	1,552 qts.	115 58	187 qts.	9 35
Corn, sweet	499 bu.	342 90	.....	.....
Cucumb'rs, p'k'd	.....	.....	40 bu.	29 20
Corn	3,500 bu.	1,400 00	.....	.....
Corn stalks	125 tons	250 00	.....	.....
Ducks	1,087 lbs.	86 97	2,657 lbs.	212 56
Eggs	9¼ doz.	1 65	938 doz.	155 59
Geese	141 lbs.	11 58	105 lbs.	9 87
Gooseberries	1,048 qts.	83 84	.....	.....
Lettuce	14,585 bch.	292 30	7,089 bch.	144 03
Lard	175 lbs.	15 75	585 lbs.	50 80
Hay	150 tons	1,200 00	.....	.....
Milk	166,818 qts.	6,672 72	122,600 qts.	4,904 00
Mangelwurtzels	3,600 bu.	360 00	.....	.....
Onions, dry	401 bu.	206 70	293¼ bu.	146 62
Onions, green	5,645 bch	169 35	4,463 bch.	89 26
Peas	132 bu.	58 10	51 bu.	20 40
Peppers	67 doz.	16 75	26 doz.	5 20
Potatoes	1,331 bu.	429 80	330 bu.	165 00
Parsnips	150 bu.	54 40	192⅓ bu.	57 70
Pumpkins	711	17 30	56	5 60
Pork, fresh	9,085 lbs.	532 96	9,515 lbs.	735 08
Oats	5,436 bu.	1,630 80	.....	.....
Oats straw	100 tons	200 00	.....	.....
Rye	20 bu.	10 00	.....	.....
Rye straw	2 tons	4 00	.....	.....
Rutabagas	52½ bu.	14 10	120 bu.	40 80
Radishes	9,460 bch.	283 00	5,080 bch.	106 90
Rhubarb	1,338 bch.	34 54	2,990 lbs.	37 30

Statistical Tables.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS — Continued.

Article.	Quantity, 1901.	Value, 1901.	Quantity, 1902.	Value, 1902.
Raspberries	1,888 qts.	$151 04	.....	.....
Strawberries	2,471 qts.	197 68	3,853 qts.	$385 30
Spinach	209 bch.	47 58	121 bch.	3 63
Salsify	16 bu.	6 80	96 bu.	41 20
Sage	221 bch.	10 22	246 bch.	5 88
Squash	23,200 lbs.	457 30	6,390 lbs.	63 90
Squash, summer.	1,260 lbs.	41 10	.....	.....
Sauerkraut	12 bbls.	36 25	10½ bbls.	21 00
Sausage	95 lbs	5 70	315 lbs.	22 05
Turkeys	511 lbs	41 38	405 lbs.	36 45
Tomatoes	188 bu.	271 00	48 bu.	24 00
Tallow	6,845 lbs.	273 80	4,271 lbs.	170 84
Feathers	.....	.....	16 lbs.	8 00
Pigeons	.....	.....	81	12 15
Hares	.....	.....	90 lbs.	12 80
Popcorn	.....	.....	28 bu.	31 36
Horseradish	.....	.....	½ bu.	1 00
Turnips	259 bu.	83 70	281½ bu	140 67
Totals	.....	$17,644 50	.....	$9,123 05



WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Deaf

AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN.

For the Twenty-one Month Period Ending June 30th, 1902.

OFFICERS, TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Superintendent and Steward,
C. P. CARY, B. S.

Clerk,
EDGAR D. FISKE.

Matron,
*MRS. MYRA T. CARY.

Assistant Matron,
TILLIE CANNAN.

Boys' Supervisor,
JOSEPH WACHUTA.

Engineer,
W. M. STILLMAN.

Physician,
C. C. BLANCHARD, M. D.

INSTRUCTORS.

Manual Department.

WARREN ROBINSON, M. A. W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.
JAMES JOSEPH MURPHY, B. A. PAUL LANGE, M. A.
THOMAS HAGERTY, B. A.

Oral Department.

SETH W. GREGORY, M. A. A. I. HOBART, B. S.
IVA C. PEARCE, B. S. W. F. GRAY.
MARY D. FONNER. ALICE T. COBURN.
MATIE WINSTON. MARY WILLIAMS.
DORA P. HENDRICKSON. ELSIE M. STEINKE.

Art Department.

†LILLIAN SORRENSON.

Manual Training.

CLARA HENDERSON. E. J. BENDING.

Physical Culture.

THOMAS HAGERTY. JULIA CARNEY.

Industrial Department.

FRED LARSON ..... printing
‡DAVID E. LEE ..... in wood working
JOHN BEAMSLEY ..... in shoe making
GEORGE KIRK ..... in baking

*Assumed duties April 1, 1902, succeeding Sarah D. Gibson, resigned.
†Assumed duties Sept., 1901, succeeding Stella Fiske resigned.
‡Assumed duties Sept., 1901, succeeding David E. Lee, resigned.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another biennial period makes it my duty to lay before you the Tenth Biennial Report and the Fiftieth Annual Report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. Statistical data will be found upon subsequent pages.

Some special difficulties attended the preparation of this report in view of the fact that the writer has had charge of the school for but one year and also in view of the fact that the year just closing has been shortened by three months so as to make it correspond with the school year proper. During the past two years the health of the inmates of the school has been fully equal to that of past years and the advancement of the pupils has been such as to reflect credit upon the tireless energy and faithful devotion of the corps of teachers. The officers of the school have been faithful in the discharge of their several duties and it is a great pleasure to the superintendent, new to the work as he was a year ago, to be able to say that all his efforts for the good of the institution have met with heaty co-operation on every side.

We have just graduated the largest class in the history of the institution and the pupils receiving diplomas seem well qualified to bear honorable and useful parts in the communities to which they return.

Last April marked the fiftieth anniversary of the institution and the event was celebrated in a fitting manner. Many distinguished guests and many former students of the institution were present and helped to gladden the celebration. A pamphlet in which are printed the speeches and proceedings will shortly be issued from the press of the institution.

As a stranger to the institution I was strongly impressed in the early part of my work with two important facts: The first

was the excellent system and orderliness and businesslike management prevailing in the institution. It was very evident that great care had been exercised on the side of morals and on the side of discipline. I made it my business to perpetuate all that was good in the direction to which I have referred and to make the life of the students and all the inmates of the school generally, as happy and homelike as the circumstances permitted. The other fact that impressed me was that the institution is sadly lacking in many directions that are vital to the best interests of the school. For instance, we teach physics but are utterly lacking in physical apparatus. Such a condition would not be tolerated in any modern public school. The library is very deficient in books adapted to the needs of our pupils. Charts, modern maps, globes, cabinets and other illustrative materials are also sadly lacking. The school rooms need to be beautified and decorated with appropriate pictures. It is only a common place fact to remark that those who are lacking in the sense of hearing should be appealed to daily and hourly through the sense of sight. One avenue of instruction and artistic development is forever closed and it follows that other avenues, particularly that of sight, should receive additional care and development. We are in need of additional school rooms and one or more additional teachers. At present we are obliged to have one or more rotating classes, that is, classes that recite to different teachers in different places in the course of the day. Such pupils do not make the progress that other pupils make.

This is an institution of learning first of all, and not merely a place to house and feed children and it is of the utmost importance that the board of control and the coming legislature make adequate provision for all necessary expenditures of money to strengthen the institution as above indicated. Not only is the institution weak in the directions named but there is urgent need of expenditure of money for the purpose of putting the plant in good condition for the present and immediate future.

Our hospital facilities are very meager and there should be

a building erected for hospital purposes, isolated from other buildings. A new refrigerator, and fruit and vegetable store house are needed. There should be an addition to the power house and an additional dynamo and engine. A new printing press must be supplied and there should be a motor to run it. The buildings are not adequately supplied with fire extinguishers and this matter should receive prompt attention. A green house would be a very desirable addition to the institution. It is impossible to enumerate in detail all that is needed, or will soon be needed to repair the institution and to make needed improvements.

Unfortunately, as I think, for the school the sum of six thousand dollars was returned to the state, unused, two years ago, and a like amount was cut from the biennial appropriation at that time. Forty-five thousand dollars a year is certainly as little as should be appropriated for the running expenses of the institution, and in addition to this, the next legislature should appropriate thirty thousand dollars for immediate improvements. In my opinion there should be, at least annually, an examination by an expert of the pupils in respect to eyesight, organs of hearing and throats.

It may not be amiss to say that the year that I have spent in this institution has gone far to convince me that the plan in use in the school of testing pupils thoroughly as to their ability to do satisfactory oral work upon their entrance to the school and subsequently placing such as make poor or inadequate advancement in oral work, in manual classes, is wise. The writer is well aware, that differences of opinion exist in relation to this matter but he is well convinced that a considerable percentage of all deaf pupils can not be taught continuously by the oral method without loss of time and opportunity and a sifting process is necessary in order to determine who can and who can not profitably receive continuous oral instruction.

The course of instruction in the institution has not been changed during the past year but it seems desirable that in the

future a course of study should be worked out for manual classes differing somewhat from the course used with oral classes. It also seems desirable that a more continuous and well articulated course of instruction be planned for the Manual Training classes including carpentry, etc. All boys should have certain foundation work in the Manual Training department before taking up the work that is commonly called a trade. Though strictly speaking, the institution does not attempt to teach trades.

I have now severed my connection with the institution in order to enter another field, but I wish to thank the Board of Control for hearty support and co-operation in my efforts for the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. CARY,
Superintendent.

Delavan, Wis., June 30, 1902.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This school located at Delavan, Wisconsin, on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, incorporated by act of legislature, April 19, 1852. The school buildings stand on the hill west of the village, which secures perfect drainage and gives a commanding view of one of the most beautiful landscapes in all Wisconsin, diversified by forest, prairies, river and lake. Remarkable immunity from disease through a long series of years attests the healthfulness of the place, while the quiet orderly city in which the school is located affords the ideal site for an institution of learning.

Deaf mutes of Wisconsin of proper age are admitted to all the privileges of the school free of charge. There is no chagre for board or tuition for children living in this state. Friends

are expected to pay traveling and incidental expenses and to provide clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year or sent by express as needed. All articles should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Five dollars should also be deposited with the superitendent at the commencement of the year to defray incidental expenses, such as repair of shoes, postage, etc.

Bear in mind this is not a hospital, an asylum for the dependent, or a reform school for the vicious, but simply a school for the deaf. The school is maintained by the state of Wisconsin for the education of those children who on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common schools. It has two departments:

First—The academic department in which the pupils are taught language, writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science, pennmanship and drawing. All new pupils are placed in the oral classes, in which they remain during the entire course unless it appears that they are incapable of acquiring plain, intelligible speech. The course of training also includes calisthenics and light gymnastics.

Second—Manual training in connection with trade schools, in which bench-work, joinery, forging and molding, needlework, baking, cooking, printing, carpentry and shoemaking are taught.

The regular course of instruction occupies about ten years. Articulation and lip-reading are taught by teachers of skill and experience, with very gratifying success. The day is divided into hours for labor, study and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry and promoting health as well as intellectual and moral development. No leave of absence is granted during the term except in cases of sickness or extreme necessity. A blank form of application is sent to anyone wishing to send a child to this school. No child should be sent or brought to school until the application, properly filled, has been accepted and notice of the same returned to the person making the application. Candidates for admission should not be

under seven nor more than twenty years of age, sound of mind and good morals. Imbecile, idiotic or feeble-minded children will not be received. Each pupil should be provided with a trunk containing a year's supply of plain, comfortable clothing, marked in indelible ink, with the name in full. The annual session begins the second Wednesday in September and continues until second Wednesday in June. The proper time for the admission of pupils is the beginning of the term, and under ordinary circumstances, none will be received at any other time. Except in cases of sickness, all pupils are expected to remain during the entire term; but the superintendent may require the removal, at any time, of pupils, whose condition, moral, mental or physical, is not such as to warrant their continuanec. The summer vacation extends from June to September. Children are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the institution. Friends will be expected to meet them at places designated. Pupils from other schools will be examined before being classified. All letters and packages for pupils should be marked "Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan, Wis." Express matter and telegrams should be prepaid. Letters in regard to pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the superintendent. Any information or letters or inquiry in regard to deaf children or their education should be addressed,

SUPERINTENDENT WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF,
DELAVAN, WIS.

In this connection city and county superintendents of schools should read section 3, chapter 331, laws of Wisconsin, session of 1891, as follows:

Section 3. It shall be the duty of each county and city superintendent of the schools to send to the superintendent of the state school for the deaf at Delavan and to the superintendent of the state school for the blind at Janesville, the address of parents,

with the name and age of each deaf or blind child known to be in his county or city, and to inform parents, guardians and custodians of deaf mutes and blind children in his county or city, respecting the several schools for deaf mutes and the blind in the state, and the conditions of admission to them; and for this purpose, the superintendents of such institutions shall provide each such superintendent with sufficient printed information and with the names and residences of all deaf mutes and blind children known to be in his county or city. And each such superintendent shall include in his annual report to the county board of supervisors or the city board of education, a statement of the number of deaf mutes and the blind children of school age in such county or city then receiving an education, or the number of each not receiving an education and the number of personal visits he has made during the year, upon the parents, guardians or custodians of such children, to induce them to give such children a proper education.

Letters in regard to pupils, applications for admission and inquiries in regard to deaf children or their education should be addressed to,

E. W. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Delavan, Wis.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

SUPERVISION.

Matron, Asst. Matron and Usher in charge of girls out of school.

Boys' Supervisor, Asst. and Nurse in charge of boys out of school.

Gentlemen teachers are on duty in turn in study rooms every evening except Saturday evening, from 7:30 to 8:30, with Sunday evening lectures to lower study in regular order.

Morning chapel at 7:50 and Sunday lectures at 9:00 a. m. on alternate Sundays, in regular order.

Lady teachers are on duty in girls' study room every evening except Saturday evening, from 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

Lady teachers also alternate with the Matron and Asst. Matron in taking charge of the girls from 10:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Sundays.

Teachers—gentlemen and ladies—are also on duty in school house at recess during week of supervision.

Teachers are required to enter the school house before their pupils and to leave the school house after them.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Rise	6:00 a. m.
Breakfast—pupils and employes	6:30 a. m.
Breakfast—officers and teachers	7:00 a. m.
Chapel	7:50 a. m.
School—1st and 3rd Work Divisions, 2nd Division	8:00 a. m.
Recess	10:45 to 11:00
Noon	12:00 m.
Dinner	12:00 m.
Industries	1:00 to 4:30 p. m.
School—2nd Division	1:00 to 4:30 p. m.
School	1:00 to 3:00 p. m.
Industries—3rd Division	3:00 to 4:30 p. m.
Recreation	4:30 to 6:00 p. m.
Supper	6:00 p. m.
Evening study	7:00 to 8:30 to 9:00 p. m.
Pupils retire	9:00 p. m.
All others retire	10:00 p. m.
Lights out	10:15 p. m.

Saturday.

Industries	7:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Bathing	9:00 to 12:00 m.
Dinner	12:00 m.

Sunday.

Lecture	9:00 a. m.
Study hour	11:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.
Dinner	12:30 p. m.
Sunday school	2:30 p. m.
Supper	5:30 p. m.
Retire	7:00 to 8:00 to 9:00 p. m.

Statistical Tables.

Average Monthly Attendance.

	1901.	*1902.*
October	193	195
November	199	208
December	200	208
January	201	205
February	202	204
March	202	201
April	199	200
May	196	...
June	195	...
September	184	...
Total	1,971	
Monthly average	197.1	

Causes of deafness in cases admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1902.

Congenital	11
Catarrhal fever	1
Brain fever	2
Scarlet fever	2
Typhoid fever	2
Convulsions	2
Gathering in the head	3
Indigestion	1
Measles	1
Unknown	5
Spinal meningitis	3
Total	33

Nativity of parents of new pupils.

American	13
Norwegian	3
Danish	1
Swedish	4
German	8
Polish	1
Belgian	1
Scotch-German	2
Total	33

Age of new pupils when hearing was lost.

At birth	14
At 2 years	6
At 4 years	1
At 5 years	1
At 6 years	1
At 1 year and younger	10
Total	33

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

Age of new pupils at date of admission.

At 6 years	2
At 7 years	4
At 8 years	2
At 9 years	2
At 10 years	4
At 11 years	2
At 12 years	3
At 13 years	4
At 14 years	2
At 16 years	4
At 17 years	1
At 19 years	2
At 23 years	1
Total	33

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1902.

Bridget Dieveney, New Richmond.
John Amondson, Deer Park.
Joseph J. Beisang, Eau Claire.
Henry Berholtz, Appleton.
Elizabeth Brickley, New Richmond.
May L. Busby, Milwaukee.
John Doro, Berlin.
Walter Dowe, Horicon.
Patsey Downey, Hollandale.
Leon A. Fisk, Delavan.
Roy Grimse, Clinton.
Carl Hamre, Morrisonville.
Clarence Herald, Oconto.
Carrie Jacobson, Debello.
William C. Miller, Manitowoc.
Annie J. Mostedt, Abbotsford.
John Otto, Appleton.
Amelia A. Rasmus, Bloomer.
Joseph Ryan, Argyle.
Minnie Schweiger, Jefferson.
Amelia Siegert, Wauzeka.
Guy Vergerout, Elkhorn.
Archie Williams, Red Springs.

Statistical Tables.

SESSION ROLL, SEPT. 3, 1900.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm'd
Adleman, Orville	Oakley	Green	1894
Adleman, Eldora	Oakley	Green	1897
Amondson, John	Deer Park	St. Croix	1897
Anderson, Alma	Baldwin	St. Croix	1899
Anderson, Clara	Colfax	Dunn	1897
Anderson, George	Clinton	Rock	1898
Barlow, Leslie	Omro	Winnebago	1897
Baker, Clara	Monterey	Waukesha	1894
Blackman, Laura	North Freedom	Sauk	1897
Brakke, Gerhard	Primrose	Dane	1898
Brault, Albert	Beaver	Marinette	1898
Beisang, Joseph	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1894
Benguard, Peter	Racine	Racine	1900
Berndt, Alvina	Allen's Grove	Walworth	1895
Berholtz, Henry	Appleton	Outgamie	1892
Brickley, Eliza	New Richmond	St. Croix	1893
Belons, Julia A.	Port Washington	Ozaukee	1900
Borchard, Augusta	Racine	Racine	1900
Bohen, Adolor	Marinette	Marinette	1894
Brown, William	River Falls	Pierce	1894
Broton, Laura	Hudson	St. Croix	1888
Booth, Charles	Diamond Bluff	Pierce	1900
Boryske, Heys	Pence	Iron	1898
Broderick, Gwendolin	Brodhead	Green	1896
Blümer, Ernst	East Delavan	Walworth	1897
Bluemel, Martha	Glidden	Ashland	.....
Busby, May	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1896
Bystrom, Ella	Moeville	Pierce	1900
Chapman, Willard	Little Prairie	Walworth	1898
Christianson, Fred	Hickory	Oconto	1893
Collins, James	Menomonie	Dunn	1894
Commers, Herbert	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1894
Confer, John	Montello	Marquette	1900
Carbisier, Lucy	Gardner	Door	1899
Clobes, Louise	Iron River	Pierce	1898
Crusnick, Bertha	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	.....
Dahl, Carl	Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	1900
Davis, Leslie	Pardeeville	Columbia	1900
Delavaux, Joseph	Champion	Brown	1896
Dieveney, Bridget	New Richmond	St. Croix	1894
Doro, John	Berlin	Green Lake	1894
Dowe, Walter	Horicon	Dodge	1892
Downey, Patrick	Hollendale	Iowa	1891
Dickson, Robert	Waneka	Dunn	1893
Due, Frederika	Racine	Racine	1893

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

SESSION ROLL, SEPT. 3, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm'd
Epstein, Jere	Berlin	Green Lake	1898
Erhadl, Clara	Stoughton	Dane	1896
Erdahl, Earl	Stoughton	Dane	1898
Frank, Ella	Medford	Taylor	1899
Faber, William	Kaukauna	Outagamie	1900
Feedler, Hubert	Toman	Monroe	1899
Feldt, Charles	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1897
Fernquist, Eskil	Commonwealth	Florence	1896
Ferrier, Peter	Racine	Racine	1899
Fleming, Carrie	Jefferson	Jefferson	1897
Fiske, Leon	Delavan	Walworth	1892
Foster, Ray B.	Luck	Polk	1896
Garlock, Myrtle	Elkhorn	Walworth	1899
Gavin, Mae	Hammond	St. Croix	1900
Genack, George	Prentice	Pierce	1899
Gersdorf, Annie	Medford	Taylor	1898
Gersdorf, Carrie	Medford	Taylor	1898
Greenheck, Henriette	Bear Valley	Richland	1899
Greenheck, Mary	Bear Valley	Richland	1900
Giese, Paul	Portage	Columbia	1900
Gilardi, Mary	Genoa	Vernon	1900
Gilardi, Adela	Rest	Vernon	1896
Gilkey, George	Oconto	Oconto	1890
Grimsee, Roy	Clinton	Rock	1894
Gosso, William	Darien	Walworth	1896
Hackett, Wilbur	Whitewater	Walworth	1900
Halmer, George	No. Kaukauna	Outagamie	1898
Hamre, Carl	Keyeser	Columbia	1893
Hamre, Joseph	Keyeser	Columbia	1898
Hansman, Harry	Thorp	Clark	1900
Hanson, Helmer	Spring Valley	Pierce	1896
Hallada, Charles	Ashland	Ashland	1884
Harter, Erwin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1896
Heibner, Louisa	Monroe	Green	1888
Helminick, Pelagia	Casimir	Portage	1900
Helgerson, Haldora	Tonnar	Dunn	1895
Herald, Clarence	Oconto	Oconto	1890
Herman, Elizabeth	Tomahawk	Lincoln	1896
Higgins, Ray	McDill	Portage	1893
Hirte, Emily	Norwalk	Monroe	1897
Hirte, Gertie	Norwalk	Monroe	1900
Hodge, Milo	Beloit	Rock	1897
Hook, Merle	Madison	Dane	1900
Hopkins, Bernice	Attica	Green	1897
Huss, William	Eel	Outagamie	1900
Jerdee, Malina	Stoughton	Dane	1890
Johnson, Eric	Homestead	Florence	1898

Statistical Tables.

SESSION ROLL, SEPT. 3, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm'd
Jacobson, Carrie	Debello	Vernon	1892
Kramer, Louis	Eastman	Crawford	1899
Kuschel, Charles	Aniva	Shawano	1898
Kline, Charles	Waukesha	Waukesha	1895
Klaman, Cassimier	Lena	Oconto	1899
Klaman, John	Lena	Oconto	1897
Kuelml, Rudolph	Dale	Outagamie	1899
Knutson, Carl	Richardson	Polk	1896
Kidd, Curtis	Bloom City	Richland	1896
Knowles, Averil	Mattoon	Shawano	1900
Kearns, James	Rhinelander	Oneida	1899
Keitz, August	Lyons	Walworth	1900
Kress, Bertha	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1901
Linde, Harold	Beaver Dam	Dodge	1898
Luken, Carl	Blair	Trempealeau	1895
Larsen, Charles	Duerholm	Polk	1897
Long, Theresa	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1896
Larsen, Rebecca	La Crosse	La Crosse	1899
Leeck, Rosa	Janesville	Rock	1899
Landry, Mable	Woodville	St. Croix	1895
Landry, Nora	Woodville	St. Croix	1894
Miller, William	Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	1900
Matson, John	Dunbarton	La Fayette	1899
McGary, Katie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1894
Miller, Guy	Waupaca	Waupaca	1898
Munns, Bessie	Fennimore	Grant	1900
Motelet, Ralph	Avoca	Iowa	1896
Moreau, Marie	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1898
McChesney, Hattie	Turtle Lake	Barron	1887
Murphy, Gertrude	Lost Creek	Pierce	1900
Maahs, Nona	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1898
Nimke, Matilda	Berlin	Green Lake	1889
Ostrander, Gertrude	Boscobel	Grant	1894
Otto, John	Binghampton	Outagamie	1895
Pederson, Oscar	Spirit	Price	1899
Phillips, Silas	Clintonville	Waupaca	1894
Parks, James	Fox Lake	Dodge	1899
Pleskatsheck, Nicholas	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1899
Peterson, Jennie	Grantsburg	Burnett	1896
Prideaux, Elmer	Dodgeville	Iowa	1899
Pudrzynski, Ludwig	Stevens Point	Portage	1900
Quasbort, Martha	Turtle Lake	Barron	1900
Quasbort, Paul	Turtle Lake	Barron	1900

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

SESSION ROLL, SEPT. 3, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm'd
Reimer, Albert	Beloit	Rock	1894
Reimer, George	Beloit	Rock	1896
Robinson, Evan	Berlin	Green Lake	1897
Renpaul, James	Racine	Racine	1899
Ramsour, Belle	Fennimore	Grant	1900
Ramsour, Grace	Fennimore	Grant	1900
Ryan, Joseph	Argyle	La Fayette	1891
Rasmus, Amelia	Bloomer	Chippewa	1892
Rasmus, Herman	Bloomer	Chippewa	1896
Rasmus, Edward	Bloomer	Chippewa	1900
Roux, Rosilda	Rice Lake	Barron	1900
Riege, Herman	Rice Lake	Jefferson	1900
Rolfson, Anna	Waterloo	Racine	1896
Rolfson, Emma	Waterford	Racine	1895
Rolfson, Elmer	Waterford	Racine	1893
Rockwood, Ruth	Milton	Rock	1898
Roembach, Jonn			
Radlaff, Fay	Mt. Morris	Waushara	1901
Stryker, Maud	Tibbiet	Walworth	1898
Sodders, Gladys	Delavan	Walworth	1897
Schoefski, Elizabeth	Sharon	Walworth	1897
Stewart, Frank	Argyle	La Fayette	1897
Sprague, James	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1897
Sayles, Frank	Evansville	Rock	1899
Schaefer, Gustav	Kewaskum	Washington	1898
Schoess, Lawrence	Appleton	Outagamie	1894
Suhr, Hubert	Hentisford	Dodge	1900
Schwartz, Amelia	Burnett Junction	Dodge	1900
Schaus, Nellie	Green Bay	Brown	1892
Schaetzel, Minnie	Waukesha	Waukesha	1893
Snider, Ethel	Neenah	Winnebago	1893
Sullivan, Dennis	Janesville	Rock	1893
Sutliffe, Ralph	Boyceville	Dunn	1891
Spears, Henry	Stoddard	Vernon	1895
Smith, Fred	Arcadia	Trempealeau	1891
Scroggie, Jaenette	River Falls	Pierce	1896
Scroggie, Grace	River Falls	Pierce	1896
Svacina, Edward	Dobie	Barron	1897
Sorrenson, Ole	Merrill	Lincoln	1896
Siegart, Amelia	Wauzeka	Crawford	1892
Schmidt, Margaret	Glidden	Ashland	1900
Sommars, Harvey	Viola	Richland	1896
Smith, Willie	Oshkosh	Winnebago	
Taylor, Eunice	La Grange	Walworth	1896
Tyler, Edna	Aztalan	Jefferson	1894
Tyler, Florence	Aztalan	Jefferson	1900
Thelke, Emma	Farmington	Jefferson	1896
Thiesen, Bertha	New Holstein	Calumet	1896

Statistical Tables.

SESSION ROLL, SEPT. 3, 1900—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm'd
Thompson, Roy	Fennimore	Grant	1900
Thompson, Josie	Viroqua	Vernon	1894
Trudeau, Arthur	Saxon	Iron	1894
Tousey, Isabel	Gresham	Shawano	1891
Tomlinson, Stanley	Delavan	Walworth	1900
Van Ame, Francis	Beloit	Rock	1899
Vergerout, Guy	Elkhorn	Walworth	1895
Williams, Jennie	Delavan	Walworth	1895
White, Addison	Verona	Dane	1897
Wilson, Mida	Racine	Racine	1896
Wartzok, Emma	Leland	Sauk	1896
Wartzok, Rosa	Sauk City	Sauk	1891
Wood, Daisy	Liberty	Vernon	1893
Williams, Archie	Gresham	Shawano	1893
Worman, Don	De Soto	Vernon	1895
Williams, Mary	Neenah	Winnebago	1892
Wandersleden, Hilda	Plymouth	Sheboygan	1900
Woolhousen, John	Cumberland	Barron	1892
Wood, Luther W.	Necedah	Juneau	1900
Wery, Stephanie	Thiry-Daems	Kewaunee	1897
Wigen, Simon	Clark's Mills	Manitowoc	1890
Zewing, Elizabeth	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1895
Zueist, Barbara	Hartford	Washington	1893

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

FIFTIETH TERM—1901-1902.

Alphabetical Addition to be Made to the Session Roll.

Name.	Town.	County.	Adm'd
Anderson, Selma	Hudson	St. Croix	1901
Asp, Melvin	Clear Lake	Polk	1901
Brandenburg, Everard.	Park Falls	Pierce	1901
Bongey, Leon F.	Monroe	Green	1901
Carlington, Phillip	Clearfield	Juneau	1901
Clark, Leone	New Lisbon	Juneau	1901
Carlson, Carl Bernard.	Mason	Bayfield	1901
Ehmke, Alma	Saukville	Ozaukee	1901
Erickson, Theodore	Collins	Manitowoc	1901
Finn, Rose L.	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1901
Fisch, Mathew	St. John	Calumet	1902
Hahner, William	Kaukanna	Outagamie	1901
Hanson, Clarence	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1901
Hutchinson, Verona	Onalaska	La Crosse	1901
Huchthausen, Herbert.	West Bend	Washington	1901
Hegge, Agnes	Westby	Vernon	1901
Kallenbach, Mary	Prairie Farm	Barron	1901
Loss, Walter E.	Rock Grove	Illinois	1901
Marter, John T.	Oregon	Dane	1901
Mosdgen, Minnie	Pound	Marinette	1901
Napioutek, August	Niagara	Marinette	1901
Peterson, Amy B.	Tomah	Monroe	1901
Philips, Claude	Little Rapids	Brown	1901
Reed, Belle J.	Boscobel	Grant	1901
Rubin, George	Milton		
Thomas, Albert	Eastman	Crawford	1901
Thomas, Sadie	Eastman	Crawford	1901
Thiel, Paul	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1901
Vandenboon, Paul	Marinette	Marinette	1901
Vandenboon, Louis	Marinette	Marinette	1901
Van Horn, Walter	Mill's Center	Brown	1901
Uebel, Willie	Juneau	Dodge	1901
Halliday, Eva	Wausau	Marathon	1902

Statistical Tables.

The following list contains the names of all the pupils of the state school (at Delavan) during the year 1901–1902.

Name of Pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years inmate.
Eldora Adleman	Oakley, Green Co.	13	5
Clara Anderson	Colfax, Dunn Co.	14	5
Alma Anderson	Baldwin	10	3
Geo. H. Anderson	Clinton	14	4
Selma Anderson	Hudson	24	1
John Amondson	Deer Park	19	10
Melvin I. Asp	Pineville	19	1
Huldah Anderson	Holman		10
Leslie Barlow	Omro	15	5
Albert Brault	Beaver, Marinette County	17	8
Everard Brandenburg	Park Falls	11	1
Leon Bongey	Monroe	8	1
May Busby	Milwaukee, (348 Lenox St.	19	5
Clara Baker	Monterey	18	8
Laura Blackman	North Freedom	16	4
Gerhard Brekke	Primrose	14	4
Joe Beisang	Eau Claire	20	9
Henry Berholz	Appleton	18	10
Alvina Berndt	Allens Grove	14	7
Peter Bengaard	Racine	10	2
Adolor Bohan	Marinette	15	8
Charles Booth	Diamond Bluff	9	2
Eliza Brickley	New Richmond	18	10
William Brown	Hudson	18	8
Gwen Broderick	Kalisepel, Mont.	14	5
Augusta Borchard	Racine	14	2
Martha Bluemel	Glidden	10	2
Ernest Blumer	East Delavan	13	6
Floyd Bulmer	Rock Elm, Pierce County	15	5
Bernard Carlson	Mason	10	1
Phillip Carlington	Chicago, Ill. (840 Winchester St.	13	1
James Collins	Menomonie	22	8
Leone Clark	Delavan	8	1
Willard Chapman	Little Prairie	11	3
Fred Christianson	Hickory	21	9
Louise Clobes	River Falls	14	4
Albert Commers	Two Rivers	15	8
John Confer	Montello	13	2

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name of Pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in-mate.
Carl Dahl	Osseo	16	2
Leslie Davis	Pardeeville	13	2
John Doro	Berlin	21	8
Joseph Delvaux	Champion, Brown County	15	6
Bridget Dievney	New Richmond	20	8
Walter Dowe	Horicon	18	10
Patsey Downey	Hollondale	21	11
Fredricka Due	Racine (1527 Oak St.	16	9
Alma Ehmke	Newburg	11	1
Jerrey Epstein	Berlin	16	4
Earl Erdahl	Stoughton	11	4
Clara Erdahl	Stoughton	14	6
Theodore Erickson	Collins	10	1
George Errard	Fond du Lac	17	9
Willie Faber	Houghton, Mich.	8	2
Ella Frank	Medford	11	3
Hubert Feedler	Tomah	12	4
Ernest Fennendahl	Gardner	20	12
Eskil Fernquist	Commonwealth	15	6
Peter Ferris	Racine		
Rosa Finn	Oshkosh	14	1
Mathew Fisch	St. Johns	15	1
Carrie Fleming	Jefferson	12	5
Ray Foster	Luck, Polk Co.	14	6
Leon Fiske	East Delavan	19	10
Myrtle Garlock	Hebron	18	3
George Genack	Prentice	19	3
Annie Gersdorf	Medford	14	4
Carrie Gersdorf	Medford	12	4
Henrietta Greenheck	Bear Valley	12	3
Mary Greenheck	Bear Valley	9	2
Paul Giese	Portage	10	2
Roy Grimse	Chicago (1252 Noble Ave.	19	8
William Gasso	Darien	14	6
Wilbur Hackett	Whitewater	9	2
Eva Halliday	Wausau	16	1
Clarence Hanson	Manitowoc	17	1
Helmer Hanson	Spring Valley	15	6
George Hahner	Kaukauna	23	6
Willie Hahner	Kaukauna	17	1
Harry Hansman	Thorpe	11	2

Statistical Tables.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name of Pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in-mate.
Erwin Harter	Rube, Manitowoc Co.	12	6
Joseph Hamre	Morrisville	13	4
Carl Hamre	Morrisville	12	10
Agnes Hegge	Westby	13	1
Clarence Herald	Oconto	20	12
Pelegia Helminiak	Cassimier, Portage Co.	12	2
Ray Higgins	McDill	16	9
Emily Hirte	Norwalk	13	5
Gertie Hirte	Norwalk	10	2
Milo Hodge	Ft. Atkinson	16	5
Merle Hook	Madison (Box 1215)	10	2
Bernice Hopkins	Delavan	12	5
Ole Hougsted	Glasgow, Trempealeau Co.	23	8
Herbert Huchthausen	West Bend	11	1
Willie Huss	Freedom	13	2
Verona Hutchinson	Cass Lake	13	2
Carrie Jacobson	Debello, Vernon Co.	19	10
Agnes Jacobs	Kenosha	16	8
Eric Johnson	Homestead	15	4
Cassimier Klaman	Lena, Oconto Co.	10	3
Louis Kramer	Eastman	32	2
Bertha Kress	Oshkosh	19	1
Charles Klein	Milwaukee (1184 Frank St.	17	7
Carl Knutson	Clayton, Polk Co.	18	6
Averil Knowles	Mattoon	10	2
Mary Kollenback	Prairie Farm	8	1
Charles Kuschel	Aniwa	12	4
August Kietz	Lyons	21	2
Curtis Kidd	Spokeville	16	6
Mabel Landry	Woodville	14	7
Nora Landry	Woodville	17	8
Charles Larsen	Duerholm, Polk Co.	15	5
Rebecca Larson	La Crosse	26	3
Rosa Leeck	Janesville	14	3
Harold Linde	Beaver Dam	11	4
Theresa Long	Rock Grove, Ill.	16	6
Carl Luken	Blair	16	7
Walter Loss	Rock Grove, Ill.	.....	.....
John Marter	Oregon	13	1
Nona Maas	Milwaukee	11	4
John Matson	Dunbarton	13	3

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name of Pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in-mate
William Miller	Tisch Mills	23	2
Guy Miller	Manawa	13	4
Ralph Motelet	Avoca	17	6
Annie Mostedt	Abbotsford	18	4
Bessie Munns	Fennimore	11	2
Gertrude Murphy	Lost Creek	12	2
Katie McGarry	Milwaukee	19	8
August Nepiontek	Niagara	21	1
Matilda Nimpke	Berlin	21	13
Ida Negus	Cambridge	22	8
John Otto	Hortonville	22	7
Gertrude Ostrander	Boscobel	20	8
James Parks	Fox Lake	13	2
Oscar Pederson	Spirit, Pierce Co.	22	4
Amy Peterson	Tomah	12	1
Claude Phillips	Peltsville, Wood Co.	11	1
Silas Phillips	Clintonville	16	8
Nick Pleskacheck	Milwaukee (697 Jasper St.)	20	3
Elmer Prideaux	Dodgeville	11	3
Louis Pudrzynski	Stevens Point	11	3
Martha Quarsbort	Turtle Lake	12	2
Paul Quarsbort	Turtle Lake	10	2
Fay Radlaff	Mount Morris	13	1
Belle Rasmour	Fennimore	9	2
Grace Rasmour	Fennimore	16	2
Amelia Rasmus	Bloomer	17	10
Herman Rasmus	Bloomer	13	6
Edward Rasmus	Bloomer	8	2
Belle Reed	Boscobel	14	1
George Riemer	Beloit	9	2
Ernes Reckow	Avoca		
Herman Riege	Waterloo	12	2
James Renpaul	Racine		
Floyd Rice	Stevens Point	16	2
Evan Robinson	Berlin	16	2
Ruth Rockwood	Milton	12	4
Emma Rolfson	Tischigan	20	8
Anna Rolfson	Tischigan	18	8
Elmer Rolfson	Tischigan	22	9
Rosilda Roux	Rice Lake	17	2
Joseph Ryan	Argyle	12	11
George Rubin	Milton	9	2

Statistical Tables.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

Name of Pupil.	Postoffice.	Years of age.	No. years in-mate.
Frank Sayles	Evansville	13	2
Amelia Schwartz	Burnett Junction	11	2
James Sprague	Prairie du Sac	13	5
Gustav Schafer	Kewaskum	16	4
Nellie Schauss	Green Bay	20	10
Minnie Schaetzel	Waukesha	21	9
Edward Svacina	Dobie	13	5
Frank Stewart	Argyle	14	5
Amelia Siegert	Wauzeka	18	17
Dora Schmidt	Sheboygan	18	7
Lawrence Schoess	Nicholson, Waupaca Co.	15	8
Elizabeth Schoepski	Sharon	18	5
Hubert Suhr	Hustisford	12	1
Maud Stryker	Delavan	15	5
Minnie Schweiger	Jefferson	21	10
Ethel Snider	Appleton	20	9
Margaret Schmidt	Glidden	9	2
Grace Scroggie	River Falls	13	6
Jeanette Scroggie	River Falls	16	6
Gladys Sodders	Delavan	10	5
Ole Sorrenson	Merrill	15	6
Dennie Sullivan	Janesville	20	9
James Sullivan	Janesville	28	6
Eunice Taylor	La Grange	23	5
Roy Thompson	Fennimore	14	2
Albert Thomas	Eastman	9	1
Sadie Thomas	Eastman	7	1
Josie Thompson	Viroqua	17	8
Paul Thiel	Oshkosh	14	1
Stanley Tomlinson	Delavan	8	2
Bertha Thiesen	New Holstein	.....	6
Isabelle Tousey	Gresham	20	11
Florence Tyler	Aztalan	10	2
Edna Tyer	Aztalan	19	8
Frances Van Ame	Beloit	17	4
Walter Van Horn	Mills Center	9	1
Louis Vandenboom	Marinette	21	1
Paul Vandenboom	Marinette	14	1
Emma Wartzok	Leland	12	5
Archie Williams	Gresham	20	9
Jennie Williams	Delavan	17	7
Addison White	Verona	13	5
Daisy Wood	Liberty	19	9
John Woolhouse	Cumberland	.....	9
Don Worman	De Soto	20	7
Barbara Zuerst	Hartford	12	9

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

By actual attendance of pupils, June 30, 1902.

Ashland—Martha Bluemel, Glidden; Margaret Schmidt, Glidden.

Barron—Martha Quasbort, Turtle Lake; Paul Quasbort, Turtle Lake; Rosilda Roux, Rice Lake; Edward Svacina, Dobie; Mary Kolenback, Prairie Farm; John Woolhousen, Cumberland.

Bayfield—Bernard Carlson, Mason.

Brown—Joseph Delvaux, Champion; Nellie Schauss, Green Bay; Claude Phillips, Little Rapids; Walter Van Horn, Mills Center.

Calumet—Mathew Fisch, St. Johns; Bertha Thiesen, New Holstein.

Columbia—Leslie Davis, Pardeeville; Paul Giese, Portage; Carl Hamre, Joseph Hamre, Morrisonville.

Clark—Harry Hansman, Thorpe; Minnie Mosdedt, Abbotsford.

Crawford—Louis Kramer, Eastman; Amelia Siegert, Wauzeka.

Crawford—Albert Thomas, Eastman; Sadie Thomas, Eastman.

Chippewa—Amelia Rasmus, Bloomer; Edward Rasmus, Bloomer; Herman Rasmus, Bloomer; Theresa Long, Chippewa Falls.

Dunn—Clara Anderson, Colfax; James Collins, Menomonie.

Dane—Gerhard Brekke, Primrose; Clara Erdahl, Stoughton; Earl Erdahl, Stoughton; Merle Hook, Madison; Addison White, Verona; John Marter, Oregon.

Dodge—Walter Dowe, Horicon; Herold Linde, Beaver Dam; James Parks, Fox Lake; Hubert Suhr, Hustisford; Amelia Schwartz, Burnett Junction.

Door—Ernest Fennendahl, Gardner.

Eau Claire—Joe Beisang, Eau Claire.

Fond du Lac—George Errard, Fond du Lac.

Florence—Eskil Fernquist, Commonwealth; Eric Johnson, Homestead.

Green Lake—John Doro, Berlin; Jerry Epstien, Berlin; Matilda Nimpke, Berlin; Evan Robinson, Berlin.

Grant—Bessie Munns, Fennimore; Gertrude Ostrander, Boscobel; Grace Ramsour, Fennimore; Belle Ramsour, Fennimore; Belle Reed, Boscobel; Roy Thompson, Fennimore.

Green—Eldora ..dleman, Oakley; Leon Bongey, Monroe; Gwendolin Broderick, Brodhead.

Iowa—Patsey Downey, Hollendale; Ralph Motelet, Avoca; Elmer Prideau, Dodgeville; Ernest Reckow, Avoca.

County Representation.

Jefferson—Edna Tyler, Aztalan; Florence Tyler, Aztalan; Carrie Fleming, Jefferson; Milo Hodge, Ft. Atkinson; Ida Negus, Cambridge; Herman Riege, Waterloo; Minnie Swiegert, Jefferson.

Juneau—Phillip Carlington, New Lisbon.

Kenosha—Agnes Jacobs, Kenosha.

La Crosse—Huldah Anderson, Holman; Alma Ehmke, Newburg; Verona Hutchinson, Onalaska; Rebecca Larson, La Crosse.

Lincoln—Ole Sorrenson, Merrill.

La Fayette—John Matson, Dunbarton; Joseph Ryan, Argyle; Frank Stewart, Argyle.

Marathon—Eva Halliday, Wausau.

Marinette—Albert Brault, Beaver; Adolor Bohan, Marinette; August Nepeonteck, Niagara; Paul Vandenboom, Marinette; Louis Vandenboom, Marinette.

Marquette—John Confer, Montello.

Manitowoc—Albert Commérs, Two Rivers; Theodore Erickson, Collins; Clarance Hanson, Manitowoc; Erwin Harter, Rube; William Miller, Tisch Mills.

Milwaukee—May Busby, 348 Lenox St., Milwaukee; Charles Klein, 1184 Frank St., Milwaukee; Nona Maas, Milwaukee; Katie McGarry, Milwaukee; Nicholas Pleskacheck, 697 Jasper St.

Monroe—Hubert Suhr, Tomah; Amy Peterson, Tomah; Emily Hirte, Norwalk; Gertrude Hirte, Norwalk.

Oconto—Fred Christianson, Hickory; Clarence Herald, Oconto; Cassimier Klaman, Lena.

Outagamie—John Otto, Hortonville; Henry Berholtz, Appleton; Willie Faber, Kaukauna; George Hahner, Kaukauna; Willie Hahner, Kaukauna; Laurence Schoess, Appleton; Ethel Snider, Appleton.

Polk—Melvin Asp, Pineville; Ray Foster, Luck; Carl Knutson, Clayton; Charles Larson, Duerholm.

Price—Everard Brandenburg, Park Falls; George Genack, Prentice; Oscar Pederson, Spirit.

Pierce—Grace Scroggie, River Falls; Jeanette Scroggie, River Falls; Charles Booth, Diamond Bluff; Floyd Bulmer, Rock Elm; Louise Clobes, River Falls; Helmer Hanson, Spring Valley; Gertrude Murphy, Lost Creek.

Portage—Pelegia Helminiak, Cassimier; Ray Higgins, McDill; Ludvik Pudrzynski, Stevens Point; Floyd Rice, Stevens Point.

Richland—Curtiss Kidd, Bloom City; Henrietta Greenheck, Bear Valley; Mary Greenheck, Bear Valley.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

Rock—Francis Van Ame, Beloit; Frank Sayles, Evansville; Ruth Rockwood, Milton; George Anderson, Clinton; Rosa Leeck, Janesville; George Rubin, Milton; George Riemer, Beloit; Dennis Sullivan, Janesville; James Sullivan, Janesville.

Racine—Peter Bengaard, Racine; Augusta Borchard, Racine; Fredrika Due, Racine; Peter Ferris, Racine; James Renpaul, Racine; Emma Rolfson, Tischigan; Elmer Rolfson, Tischigan; Annie Rolfson, Tischigan.

Shawano—Averil Knowles, Mattoon; Charles Kuschell, Aniwa; Isabelle Tousey, Gresham; Archie Williams, Gresham.

St. Croix—Alma Anderson, Baldwin; Selma Anderson, Hudson; John Amondson, Deer Park; Eliza Brickley, New Richmond; William Brown, Hudson; Bridget Dieveny, New Richmond; Mabel Landry, Woodville; Nora Landry, Woodville.

Sauk—Laura Blackman, North Freedom; Willie Huss, Freedom; James Sprague, Prairie du Sac; Emma Wartzok, Leland.

Sheboygan—Dora Schmidt, Sheboygan.

Taylor—Ella Frank, Medford; Carrie Gersdorf, Medford; Annie Gersdorf, Medford.

Trempealeau—Carl Dahl, Osseo; Ole Houghstadt, Glasgow; Carl Luken, Blair.

Vernon—Don Worman, De Soto; Daisy Wood, Liberty; Agner Hegge, Westby; Carrie Jacobson, Debello; Josie Thompson, Viroqua.

Washington—Herbert Huchthausen, West Bend; Gustav Schaeffer, Kewaskum; Barbara Zuerst, Hartford.

Waupaca—Guy Miller, Manawa; Silas Phillips, Clintonville.

Walworth—Jennie Williams, Delavan; Stanley Tomlinson, Delavan; Bernice Hopkins, Delavan; Wilbur Hackett, Whitewater; August Kietz, Lyons; Elizabeth Schoepski, Sharon; Gladys Sodders, Delavan; Maud Stryker, Delavan; Willie Gosso, Darien; Alvina Bundt, Allen's Grove; Ernest Blumer, East Delavan; Leone Clark, Delavan; Willard Chapman, Little Prairie; Leon Fiske, East Delavan; Myrtle Garlock, Hebron; Eunice Taylor, La Grange.

Waukesha—Clara Baker, Monterey; Minnie Schatzel, Waukesha; Fay Radlaff, Mt. Morris.

Winnebago—Paul Thiel, Oshkosh; Leslie Barlow, Omro; Rosa Finn, Oshkosh; Bertha Kress, Oshkosh.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Roy Grimse, 1252 Nobel Ave.

Rock Grove—Walter Loss.

Statistical Tables.

PAY ROLL FOR JUNE 30, 1902.

Name.	When first employed	Per month.	Occupation.	Employed from.
C. P. Cary [1]	Sept., 1901	$166 67	Supt. & Steward	Milwaukee.
Mrs. C. P. Cary [1]	Sept., 1901	41 67	Matron	Milwaukee.
E. D. Fiske [1]	June, 1899	50 00	Assistant Steward	Darien, Wis.
Agnes Merrill [2]	Sept , 1901	45 00	Stenographer	Madison, Wis.
Tillie Cannon [1]	June, 1878	30 00	Assistant Matron	Darien, Wis.
W. M. Stillman [1]	Mch., 1882	60 00	Engineer	Minnetonka, Minn.
John Moore [5]	Sept , 1892	40 00	Engineer Assistant	Delavan, Wis.
W. B. Henry [5]	June, 1897	35 00	Fireman	Delavan, Wis.
H. L. Stone [4]	Sept , 1901	60 00	Carp. Shop Foreman	Delavan, Wis.
John Beamsley [4]	Sept., 1881	50 00	Shoe Shop Foreman.	Lake Geneva, Wis.
F. C. Larsen [4]	Sept., 1895	50 00	Print Office Forem'n	Neenah, Wis.
G. W. Kirk [5]	Sept., 1896	40 00	Baker	Delavan, Wis.
Henry Nittel [1]	Aug., 1900	20 00	Barn Man	Delavan, Wis
J. E. Wachute [1]	Dec., 1891	40 00	Boys' Supervisor	Prairie du Chien, Wis.
John Gilbert [1]	Mch., 1902	30 00	Night Watch	Darien, Wis.
Ina Rood [1]	Sept., 1901	18 00	Boys' Nurse	Delavan, Wis.
Frances Lambert [1]	Sept., 1901	18 00	Girls' Nurse & Usher	Walworth, Wis.
Anna Wolf [1]	Sept., 1900	20 00	Officers' Cook	Delavan, Wis
Mary Jung [1]	Mch., 1897	18 00	Pupils' Cook	Delavan, Wis.
Nellie Vasey [1]	Mch., 1893	18 00	Supt.s' Cook	Darien, Wis.
Mathilda Berndt [1]	Sept , 1899	17 00	Ironer	Allens Grove, Wis.
Emma Berndt [1]	Apr., 1902	14 00	Laundress	Allens Grove, Wis.
Anna Eindlf [1]	Nov., 1900	14 00	Laundress	Chilton, Wis.
Florence Morrison [1]	Mch., 1901	14 00	Chambermaid	Millard, Wis.
Margaret Vasey [1]	Jan., 1901	14 00	Chambermaid	Darien, Wis.
Mary Pope [1]	July, 1899	14 00	Waiter Maid	Delavan, Wis.
Mary Barrett [1]	Oct., 1894	14 00	Waiter	Janesville, Wis.
H W. Utley [3]	Sept., 1900	5 00	Meat Cutter	Delavan, Wis.

[1] With board. [2] Dinner only. [3] No board or meals. [4] Without board.
[5] Board without lodging (except Sundays no board).

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

NAMES ON PAY ROLL JUNE 30, 1902.

Name.	When first employed.	Per month.	Occupation	Employed from.
W. A. Cochrane	Sept 1867	$110 00*	Teacher	Beloit, Wis.
E. J. Bending	Nov. 1896	100 00*	Teacher	Lake City, Fla.
W. F. Gray	Sept. 1887	100 00*	Teacher	Oregon, Wis.
Warren Robinson	Sept. 1884	95 00*	Teacher	Moscow, Wis.
Paul Lange	Oct. 1901	95 00*	Teacher	Evansville, Ind.
Seth W. Gregory	Sept. 1894	90 00*	Teacher	Galladuet College, D. C. Home in Beloit, Wis.
Thos. Hagerty	Dec. 1891	70 00*	Teacher	Manitowoc, Wis.
J. J. Murphy	Nov. 1883	65 00*	Teacher	Oshkosh, Wis.
A. T. Hobart	Sept. 1884	55 00†	Teacher	Janesville, Wis.
Iva C. Pierce	Sept 1888	65 00‡	Teacher	Rock Island, Ill.
M. D. Fonner	Apr. 1897	50 00†	Teacher	Chicago, Ill
Elsie M. Steinke	Sept. 1887	65 00‡	Teacher	Horicon, Wis.
Lillian M. Sorrenson	Sept. 1893	65 00‡	Teacher	Kilbourn, Wis.
Dora P. Hendrickson	Sept. 1901	65 00‡	Teacher	Manitowoc, Wis.
Alice T. Coburn	Sept. 1901	50 00‡	Teacher	Chicago, Ill.
Mary Williams	Sept. 1900	40 00‡	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Matie Winston	Sept. 1900	35 00‡	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Clara Henderson	Sept. 1897	40 00‡	Teacher	Delavan, Wis.
Julia Carney	Sept. 1899	20 00†	Teacher	Russell, Ill.
Hypatia Boyd	Apr. 1902	25 00†	Teacher	Milwaukee, Wis.

* Without board. † With board. ‡ With dinner only.

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$25,319 63
1901.				
May 1	Appropriation, chap. 186, 1901			74,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries			1,488 20
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$40,827 71	
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$59,841 12		
Sept. 30	Balance in hands of steward	139 00	59,980 12	
			$100,807 83	$100,807 83

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$59,980 12
1902.				
June 30	Steward for sundries			1,330 31
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$36,866 47	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$24,358 50		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	85 46	24,443 96	
			$61,310 43	$61,310 43

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for

Classified Items.	Inventory September 30, 1900.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction	$2,124 61	$378 06	$40 25	$2,542 92
Barn, farm and garden	1,298 95	1,112 95	36 00	2,447 90
Clothing and expense of pupils	350 23	252 70	195 73	798 66
Drug and medical department	19 00	407 89	.....	426 89
Engines and boilers.	8,140 00	123 98	.....	8,263 98
Freight and express (not classified)	.....	3 60	.....	3 60
Fire apparatus	332 72	87 50	.....	420 22
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	913 11	.....	913 11
Fuel	1,790 00	2,332 35	.....	4,122 35
Furniture	5,351 25	241 42	44 50	5,637 17
Gas and other lights	2,517 69	153 49	.....	2,671 18
House furnishing	6,450 91	677 01	.....	7,127 92
Laundry	874 12	433 26	40 79	1,348 17
Library	1,887 75	97 30	.....	1,985 05
Machinery and tools.	2,067 08	60 01	.....	2,127 09
Miscellaneous	553 00	413 04	75 50	1,041 54
Officers' expenses	.....	199 23	.....	199 23
Printing office	1,290 49	169 93	406 50	1,866 92
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	193 26	315 09	36 00	544 35
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	127,609 67	.....	.....	127,609 67
Repairs and renewals	1,687 68	896 46	.....	2,584 14
Shoe shop	1,096 32	523 96	500 00	2,120 28
Subsistence	1,043 12	8,046 72	746 56	9,836 40
Wages and salaries.	.....	23,057 56	.....	23,057 56
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$166,677 85	$40,896 62	$2,121 83	$209,696 30
Less discounts and other credits	.....	68 91	.....	168,186 15
Net expenses	.....	$40,827 71	.....	$41,510 15

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory September 30, 1901.	Cash received on this acc't during the year.	Transfer'd from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$2,145 82	.....	.....	$2,145 82	.....	$397 10
1,527 15	$481 89	$696 23	2,705 27	$257 37	.....
276 08	84 90	.....	360 98	.....	437 68
19 00	.....	.....	19 00	.....	407 89
8,139 10	3 60	.....	8,142 70	.....	121 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60
411 25	.....	.....	411 25	.....	8 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913 11
159 60	3 25	.....	162 85	.....	3,959 50
5,383 08	.....	.....	5,383 08	.....	254 09
2,547 10	.....	.....	2,547 10	.....	124 08
6,268 31	3 73	.....	6,272 04	.....	855 38
872 02	.....	.....	872 02	.....	476 15
1,887 75	.....	.....	1,887 75	.....	97 30
2,099 37	.....	.....	2,099 37	.....	27 72
553 00	.....	50 33	603 33	.....	438 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 23
1,267 34	72 05	151 75	1,491 14	.....	375 78
188 78	66 64	.....	255 42	.....	288 93
127,609 67	.....	.....	127,609 67	.....	.....
1,674 28	112 33	51 00	1,837 61	.....	746 53
802 87	570 20	195 73	1,568 80	.....	551 48
675 64	86 36	76 79	838 79	.....	8,997 61
.....	3 25	900 00	903 25	.....	22,154 31
.....	.....	68 91	68 91	68 91	.....
$164,507 21	$1,488 20	$2,190 74	$168,186 15	$326 28	$41,836 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$41,510 15

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin school for the Deaf

Classified items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Purchased during the period.	Transferred to this acc't. during the period.	Total.
Amusements and means of instruction	$2,145 82	$441 69	$70 75	$2,658 26
Barn, farm and garden	1,527 15	632 86	27 00	2,187 01
Clothing and expense of pupils	276 08	123 28	178 71	578 07
Drug and medical department	19 00	353 31	.....	372 31
Engines and boilers.	8,139 10	263 68	.....	8,402 78
Freight and express (not classified)	.....	3 25	.....	3,25
Fire apparatus	411 25	.....	30 00	441 25
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	43 11	.....	43 11
Fuel	159 60	4,426 06	.....	4,585 66
Furniture	5,383 08	35 40	58 00	5,476 48
Gas and other lights.	2,547 10	32 58	.....	2,579 68
House furnishing	6,268 31	344 20	.....	6,612 51
Laundry	872 02	337 39	21 00	1,230 41
Library	1,887 75	59 55	1 50	1,948 80
Machinery and tools.	2,099 37	128 12	.....	2,227 49
Miscellaneous	553 00	417 02	.....	970 02
Officers' expenses	.....	86 07	.....	86 07
Printing office	1,267 34	145 66	450 00	1,863 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	188 78	226 53	23 75	439 06
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	127,609 67	.....	.....	127,609 67
Repairs and renewals	1,674 28	450 49	.....	2,124 77
Shoe shop	802 87	381 11	450 00	1,633 98
Subsistence	675 64	7,872 24	528 09	9,075 97
Wages and salaries..	.....	20,112 30	.....	20,112 30
Discount	.....	26	.....	26
Total	$164,507 21	$36,916 16	$1,838 80	$203,262 17
Less discount	.....	58 51	.....	166,328 71
		$36,857 65		$36,933 46
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	8 82	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$36,866 47	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

from October 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Inventory June 30, 1902.	Cash rec'd. on this ac't. during period.	Transferred from this acc't. during period.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$1,594 89	.....	.....	$1,594 89	.....	$1,063 37
1,008 65	586 25	$458 75	2,053 65	.....	133 36
277 35	147 18	.....	424 53	.....	153 54
19 00	.....	.....	19 00	.....	353 31
8,135 05	.....	.....	8,135 05	.....	267 73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25
434 38	.....	.....	434 38	.....	6 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 11
697 00	75	.....	697 75	.....	3,887 91
5,450 54	.....	.....	5,450 54	.....	25 94
2,507 07	.....	.....	2,507 07	.....	72 61
6,226 90	5 35	.....	6,232 25	.....	380 26
874 05	.....	.....	874 05	.....	356 36
1,887,75	.....	.....	1,887 75	.....	61 05
2,025 08	.....	.....	2,025 08	.....	202 41
542 50	.....	69 34	611 84	.....	358 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 07
1,273 24	22 50	96 00	1,391 74	.....	471 26
193 68	26 21	.....	219 89	.....	219 17
127,609 67	.....	.....	127,609 67	.....	.....
1,513 96	120 35	58 00	1,692 31	.....	432 46
605 30	347 84	178 71	1,131 85	.....	502 13
255 03	73 88	48 00	376 91	.....	8,699 06
.....	.....	900 00	900 00	.....	19,212 30
.....	.....	58 51	58 51	$58 25	.....
$163,131 09	$1,330 31	$1,867 31	$166,328 71	$58 25	$36,991 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 25
					$36,933 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$36,942 28

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	1901.	1902.
Barn, farm and garden	$481 89	$586 25
Clothing and expense of pupils	84 90	147 18
Engine and boilers	3 60	.....
Fuel	3 25	75
House furnishing	3 73	5 35
Printing office	72 05	22 50
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	66 64	26 21
Repairs and renewals	112 33	120 35
Shoe shop	570 20	347 84
Subsistence	86 36	73 88
Wages and salaries	3 25	.....
	$1,488 20	$1,330 31

Statistical Tables.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

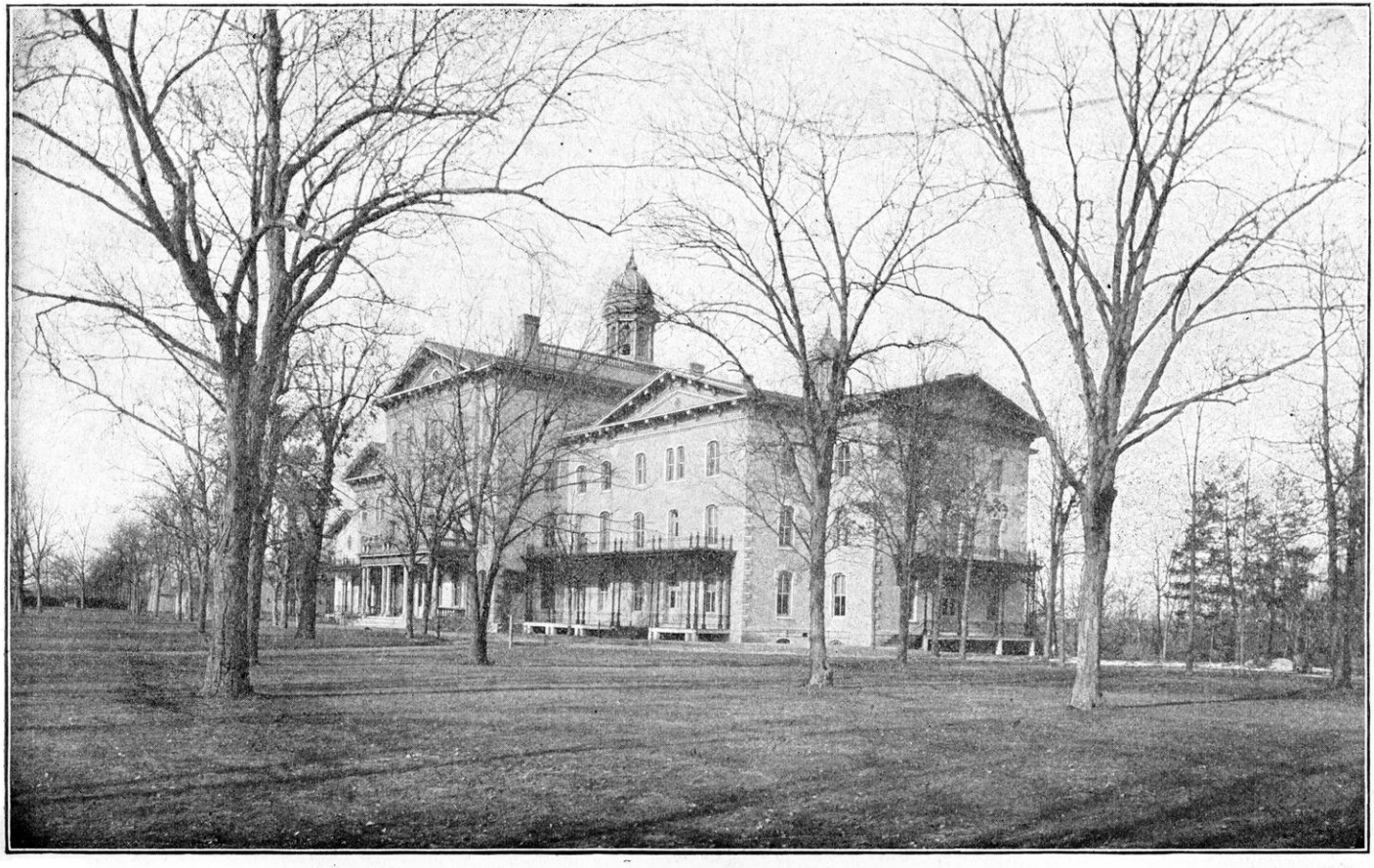
(For year ending Sept. 30, 1901.)

8,185 lbs. hogs	$432 14
6,645 lbs. milk (From cash report)	49 75
69,623 lbs. milk (From Prop. transferred)	696 23
3 tons hay	21 00
	$1,199 12

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

(For 9 months ending June 30, 1902.)

7 cows (Form cash report)	$190 00
6,200 lbs. hogs (From cash report)	393 25
Old apple trees (From cash report)	3 00
44,175 lbs. milk (From transfer report)	441 75
Vegetables from garden (From transfer report)	17 00
	$1,045 00



WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Blind

FOR THE

Twenty-one Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS.

ANDREW J. HUTTON ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
MISS ELIZABETH J. CURTIS ..... *Matron*
MISS JENNIE L. KENDALL ..... *Clerk*

TEACHERS.

Literary Department.

MISS S. AUGUSTA WATSON,
MISS FRANCES H. BENSON,
MISS ESTHER F. BUTT,
MISS ELIZA HOUGHTON,
MISS MABEL C. FAIRFIELD,
MISS HELEN L. TUTTLE.

Musical Department.

MRS. J. H. JONES,
MISS LAURA ENGLESON,
MISS JEANETTE M. BECKWITH,
HERBERT W. ADAMS.

Physical Culture.

MISS ELIZABETH M. ABBOTT.

Industrial Department.

MISS ELEANOR PARKS, Ass't Matron ..... Girls' Sewing
JOSEPH O. PRESTON ..... Boys' Handicraft
MRS. MARGARET FITZGERALD ..... Weaving

Tuning.

WM. F. HURSEY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—As required by law I hand you herewith the tenth biennial report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, covering the two fiscal years, October 1st, 1900. to July 1st, 1902.

The object of the Wisconsin School for the Blind is well stated in section 568, Wisconsin Statutes: "To afford to that unfortunate class, so far as possible, enlightened and practical education which may aid them to obtain the means of subsistence, discharge the duties of citizens, and secure all the happiness which they are capable of attaining." Section 569 provides that "All blind residents of this state who are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction shall be received and taught and enjoy all the benefits and privileges of pupils, have the use of the library and books of tuition, and be furnished with board, lodging, washing and fuel, free of charge."

It is very clearly evident that it is the purpose of the people of Wisconsin to provide for the blind children of the state, a common school education equivalent to that enjoyed by sighted children. The provisions of law relating to free board and lodging have given rise to serious misconceptions in the public mind as to the purpose of the school. Numerous applications for admission have been received in behalf of persons between 25 and 40 years of age, and some in behalf of persons much older. One application, indeed, came in behalf of a person who had passed the age of 70.

This institution is not a home or asylum, but a school. It differs from the other schools of the state, to some extent, in its curriculum and its methods of instruction, on account of the limitations of blind children, and in its plan of organization, on

account of the requirements of economy of administration. While it would be difficult and, perhaps, unjust, to fix arbitrarily the age of admission and withdrawal, instructors of the blind are practically unanimous in the opinion that the blind child should not enter the school before the age of 7, nor linger very long after the age of 20. How long he should remain, within these age limits, must be determined by his personal capacity, and the kind and amount of work he has undertaken. No one should remain as a pensioner upon the bounty of the state after the school has done for him all it can, nor should anyone be forced out, so long as the school can do more for him profitably.

In this school, out of a total enrollment, ast year, of 127, 32 were over 20 years of age,—over 25 per cent. This percentage is much too large for the good of the school, and should be reduced as soon as it can be without injustice. Adults, as a rule, do not yield ready obedience to the rules of a school designed for children. If the number of adults is too large, discipline is more difficult, and the efficiency of the school is likely to be impaired.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

As I have said, this institution is a school. Its main purpose is to give blind children the benefits of a good, solid, common-school education. It is for children of school age. Its courses of study are founded upon the courses of the common schools. Its high school course is fully and fairly equivalent to the English course in the high schools, and its diploma covers quite as much training. Its work is not identical with the work of the common school, but equivalent to it. It leaves out all that depends upon visual impressions. On the other hand, it does more in the fields of tactual and auditory impressions. Our blind children appreciate and relish good literature quite as keenly as sighted children and they are quite as conversant with it. During the year the older pupils gave the play of

Macbeth upon the stage. Not alone in my partial judgment, but in the judgment of the most competent critics in the audience, the play was rendered in a manner that would have been a credit to any high school. On June 10th, a class of nine—five young women and four young men—were graduated. Their graduating papers showed thought, power, and not a little literary skill. The school is in a fairly satisfactory condition and gives promise of better things to come.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

I am inclined to believe that instructors of the blind, more fully than other teachers, appreciate the value of music. It should have a large place in any school; it is indispensable in a school for the blind. It is valuable in the richness of the pure enjoyment it yields. It is still more valuable as an intellectual discipline. Properly taught, it correlates with very many departments of knowledge, so that one cannot be proficient in music in any true meaning of the word, without being intelligent in other things. It brightens and vivifies and sustains the literary work of the school.

In this school careful attention is paid to vocal music and voice culture. Instruction is given in the common orchestral instruments and on the piano. We have a fine pipe organ, and several of our young men of marked musical ability have attained proficiency as organists. The standard of musical instruction in the school should be maintained and advanced.

PIANO TUNING.

At the close of the last school year two young men were graduated in piano tuning. During the year fifteen young men were under instruction. It is the purpose of the school to give a course of instruction in this work, so thorough that our graduates shall be able to hold their own against the competition of sighted tuners. It has been demonstrated beyond

all question that many blind men are capable of becoming good tuners. The great piano manufacturing establishments give employment to large numbers of them, and many of them are doing excellent work in homes and other places where pianos are kept.

Among the pressing needs of the school, none is more urgent than the need of a suitable room for piano instruction and practice. The main school building, particularly the older parts of it, is built in the most substantial manner. Outwardly it has a good deal of architectural beauty. Its general floor plan consists of a wide corridor running lengthwise. From this corridor to the outside walls on either side the distance is so great that the rooms are long, narrow, and inconvenient. Most of these rooms are divided by transverse partitions. The result, in each case, is a pleasant room, well lighted and ventilated, and a room—the one next the corridor— without any light or ventilation whatever. These corridor rooms are handy for storage purposes, but useless for school purposes. Blind children may dispense with light, but they cannot safely dispense with air. About one-third of the total space is unavailable for school use. On this account, the pianos must be placed wherever there is room for them. The whole arrangement is very inconvenient, and the two important departments of piano-playing and piano-tuning are greatly hampered. No relief is possible in the re-arrangement of partitions. We need a building expressly for music.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

I have already spoken of the undesirability, nay, the danger, of admitting too many adults to the privileges of the school. This danger to the real work of the school is greatest in the industrial department. Most of the pupils are men and women of mature years, from 25 to 40. Their purpose is to learn some trade by which they may be able to earn a livelihood. Many of them are in earnest and show commendable industry. Oth-

ers are content with doing little and would be still more content with doing nothing at all. So far as these people have a purpose, it is a purely commercial purpose. They come in contact with the younger pupils and infect them with their ideas. Money-getting, and not knowledge and intellectual training, becomes the dominant object of desire. If the state is to undertake the work of teaching trades to blind adults, it should establish a workshop in some populous industrial center,—preferably Milwaukee. There should be no organic connection between that workshop and this school.

We teach broom-making, mattress-making, cane-seating of chairs, hammock-making, and carpet-weaving. Our equipment is very meager, most of our machinery antiquated, and the condition of the department as a whole unsatisfactory. It needs radical reorganization, and that involves large expense. I would not give up the teaching of these arts, but I would retain them on account of their educational value. I would transform the workshop into a manual training school, not for the making of things, but for the training of boys and girls. Blind children need manual training much more than sighted children. It is pitiful to observe in many blind children their lack of any skill of hand. One of the greatest discoveries of these latter days is the truth that there is no better mental training than that involved in the manual training that helps the child to give bodily form to the concepts of his mind. Manual training in schools for the blind must be put upon the plane it occupies in schools for those that see. The educational ideal must dominate. The work of teaching trades to blind adults should be turned over to a school organized especially for that purpose. Our school needs a manual training department with modern facilities and appliances and trained instructors. Until these changes are made, we may continue to teach trades, but the number of pupils must be kept strictly within the limits of safety.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, plain dressmaking

carpet-weaving, cooking, and the ordinary household arts. In cooking, not very much has been done, but the results as far as we have gone are very encouraging. We intend during the coming year to do more in this line.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment October 1, 1900, was	111
Admitted to October 1, 1901	18
Total	129
Dropped during the year	15
Remaining on roll, October 1, 1901	114
Admitted to July 1, 1902	13
Total	127
Dropped during the year	18
Remaining on roll, July 1, 1902	109

HEALTH.

The excellent health record of former years has been maintained. There has been very little sickness, and we have escaped the contagious diseases so prevalent almost everywhere in the state. These facts speak well for the sanitation of the buildings, the diet of the children, and their physical training and outdoor exercises. Two deaths among the pupils have occurred since the last report. Willie Drews, of Readfield, aged eight years, died suddenly in May, 1901, of spinal meningitis. Dell Hartley, of Pardeeville, aged eighteen years, died at his home, May 10, 1902.

DISCIPLINE.

Our blind children are very much like other children. They need more help than other children. They live in the school.

Superintendent's Report.

The personal relations between teacher and pupil are closer than in the common school. They are affectionate and lovable, and respond readily to the higher motives. Collected as they are from all conditions of life and from all the corners of the state, it is inevitable that some of them should come to us more or less depraved morally. They are the victims of their environments. The moral tone of the school is sound and the atmosphere healthful and bracing. I have had much experience in guiding and controlling school children, and I am glad to be able to say that none have ever yielded a more willing obedience to the rules and restraints of salutary discipline than the children of this school. No pains will be spared, even to the exclusion of pupils of confirmed bad habits, to keep the home life of the school pure and elevating. No one who has never faced the duty of excluding a blind pupil from the only source of help open to him, can know how cruel that duty is. I have not shrunk from that duty, and I shall not in the future.

The duty we owe to the children is to train them towards strength and beauty of character. This cannot be done by humoring their whims or by rendering them unwise and excessive service. What they do for themselves, and still more, what they do in the service of others, are the only means of moral growth. After a year's experience, I am glad to be able to say that blind children can be led as easily and surely into the life of self-help and service as can their brothers that see.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. HUTTON,
Superintendent and Steward.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, 1900-1902.

BOYS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Albert, Mark	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Babcock, James	Clarno	Green.
Baer, John	Hartford	Washington.
Bauer, Otto	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Bellman, Leonard	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Bentzine, Alphonz	Cumberland	Barron.
Berger, Nicholas	Aniwa	Langlade.
Berry, Frederic	Fennimore	Grant.
Bishop, Vigo	Welcome	Outagamie.
Burns, Patrick	Grimms	Manitowoc.
Bethke, Friedel	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Carter, Roy	Janesville	Rock.
Cochran, William	Grand Rapids	Wood.
Cary, Grover	Sparta	Monroe.
Cooley, Herbert	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Cory, Arthur	Viroqua	Vernon.
Covey, Arthur	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Davies, Herbert	Corliss	Racine.
Drews, Willie	Readfield	Waupaca.
Dobbin, William	Marinette	Marinette.
Donahue, Philip	Big Spring	Adams.
Egdtvet, Samuel	Stoughton	Dane.
Ehlert, Freddy	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Farlow, Alfred	Horicon	Dodge.
Feistel, Alfred	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
Faulk, Emil	Oshkosh	Oshkosh.
Fitch, Willie	Clear Lake	Polk.
Gonia, Laddie	Two Rivers	Manitowoc.
Goetzinger, Walter	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Gauerke, Adolph	Watertown	Jefferson.
Hartley, Dell	Pardeeville	Columbia.
Hessenauer, Harry	Janesville	Rock.
Hofmann, Frederic	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Johnson, Arndt	Blair	Trempealeau.
Johnston, Bert	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Kimball, Joey	Stevens Point	Portage.
Knight, Terrence	Darlington	La Fayette.
Klingbeil, Edward	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
Koepke, Julius	Whitewter	Walworth.
Kenningham, John	Sun Prairie	Dane.

Enrollment.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Lang, Frank	Sparta	Monroe.
Lange, Leo	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Lemere, Frank	Chilton	Calumet.
Langenkamp, Joseph	Tisch Mills	Manitowoc.
Leuenberger, George	Monroe	Green.
Larsen, Albin	Prentice	Price.
Mansfield, Jason	Lynxville	Crawford.
Mahan, Albert	Whitewater	Walworth.
Meisner, Ernest	Janesville	Rock.
Mead, Martin	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
McCulloch, Pliny	Janesville	Rock.
Metajowitz, Chas.	Branch	Manitowoc.
Mougenot, Placid	Portage	Columbia.
Mesmer, Lawrence	Edgerton	Rock.
Molle, Constant	Green Bay	Brown.
Mansky, Gustav	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee.
Ness, Ludwig	Superior	Douglas.
Nelson, Carl	River Falls	Pierce.
Oleson, Olaf	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Prusser, James	Menasha	Winnebago.
Ponath, Harry	Cedarburg	Ozaukee.
Peterson, Carl	Ashland	Ashland.
Parish, Chester	Whitewater	Walworth.
Peglow, Eddie	Grove Corners	Walworth.
Quade William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Reutzen, Emil	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Roberts, Dan	Baraboo	Sauk.
Ryan, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rausch, Chas.	Mauston	Juneau.
Rausch, Eddie	Mauston	Juneau.
Rogers, Leon	Franksville	Racine.
Rickert, Adam	Portage	Columbia.
Severson Oscar	Cambridge	Dane.
Simmons, Oscar	Janesville	Rock.
Smiley, Walter	Union Church	Racine.
Stern, Chas.	Hintz	Oconto.
Scribner, Jerry	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Schmidt, Chas.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Tesser, Oscar	Saratoga	Wood.
Tyczkowski, Aloysius	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Tamplin, Frank	Janesville	Rock.
Woodward, Hiram	Lodi	Columbia.
Wutstrack, Chas.	Footville	Rock.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

GIRLS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Bentzine, Emma	Cumberland	Barron
Bentzine, Jennie	Cumberland	Barron
Bickford, Mabel	Waupun	Fond du Lac.
Belongia, Louise	Oconto	Oconto.
Boury, Leah	Rice Lake	Barron.
Carlyle, Tomsina	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Collins, Anna	Janesville	Rock.
Cornett, Irma	Walhain	Kewaunee.
Cox, Martha	Mt. Tabor	Vernon.
Davies, Sarah	Corliss	Racine.
Deery, Sarah	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Distel, Mary	Sauk City	Sauk.
Emerson, Elizabeth	Janesville	Rock.
Enders, Emma	Marinette	Marinette.
Foster, Jessie	Janesville	Rock.
Frank, Josie	Janesville	Rock.
Gilbert, Winifred	Stoughton	Dane.
Gomm, Florence	Juneau	Juneau.
Hartt, Agnes	Beaver Dam	Dodge.
Hauke, Julia	Hudson	St. Croix.
Helmenstein, Dollie	Blue Mounds	Dane.
Hull, Anna	Montello	Marquette.
Herfort, Edna	Baraboo	Sauk.
Hollister, Jessie	Bancroft	Portage.
Krogman, Emma	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Larson, Mary	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Lorrie, Lillie	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Lorentsen, Thea	Baldwin	St. Croix.
Marden, Louisa	La Crosse	La Crosse.
McFate, Mildred	Waupun	Fond du Lac.
Masterson, Adeline	Appleton	Outagamie.
Merten, Augusta	Cedarburg	Ozaukee.
Meisner, Martha	Janesville	Rock.
O'Brien, Mamie	Roberts	St. Croix.
O'Shea, Stella	Wilson	St. Croix.
O'Shea, Margaret	Wilson	St. Croix.
Palmer, Carrie	Janesville	Rock.
Patterson, Violet	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.

Enrollment.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Racine, Katie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rausch, Allie	Mauston	Juneau.
Rausch, Clara	Mauston	Juneau.
Roberts, Margaret	Janesville	Rock.
Saxer, Emma	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Saxer, Freda	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Shincusky, Mary	Knapp	Dunn.
Schnittke, Millie	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Sisson, Lillian	Janesville	Rock.
Somers, Alice	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Steinhoff, Agatha	Summitt	Fond du Lac.
Terrill, Ethel	Pine River	Waushara.
Tibbitts, Anna	McMillan	Marathon.
Torger, Nora	Soldiers' Grove	Crawford.
Van Handel, Mary	Little Chute	Outagamie.
Van Wald, Sarah	Baraboo	Sauk.
Van Gemert, Elizabeth	De Pere	Brown.
Van Gemert, Anna	De Pere	Brown.
Wanzer, Nita	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Wadsworth, Irene	River Falls	Pierce.
Zech, Anna	Reedsburg	Sauk.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

PAY ROLL FOR SCHOOL FOR BLIND FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1902.

Name.	Time of commencement	Salary or wages.	Position.	County of Residence.
A. J. Hutton	Aug., 1901	$166 66	Supt. and steward	Walworth county.
Jennie L. Kendall	Apr., 1895	40 00	Clerk	Rock county.
Esther F. Butt	Feb., 1900	50 00	Principal	Vernon county
S. Augusta Watson	Sep., 1865	40 00	Teacher	State of Maine.
Frances H. Benson	Sep., 1892	40 00	Teacher	Milwaukee county.
Eliza Houghton	Sep., 1895	40 00	Teacher	Vernon county.
Mabel C. Fairfield	Sep., 1898	40 00	Teacher kindergart'n	Milwaukee county.
Helen L. Tuttle	Sep., 1898	25 00	Teacher assistant	Sauk county.
Elizabeth Abbott	Sep., 1895	40 00	Teacher phys. cul	Sauk county.
Joanna H. Jones	Sep., 1879	50 00	Teach. piano & organ	Rock county.
Laura Engleson	Sep., 1889	25 00	Teacher piano	Rock county.
Jeanette Beckwith	Sep., 1892	40 00	Teacher vocal	State of Ohio.
H. W. Adams	Sep., 1897	25 00	Teacher violin	Crawford county.
W. F. Hursey	Sep., 1897	40 00	Teacher tuning	State of Ohio.
Margaret Fitzgerald	Nov., 1901	30 00	Teacher work	Rock county.
Joseph Preston	Sep., 1880	25 00	Teacher work	Rock county.
Elizabeth Curtis	Aug., 1879	41 66	Matron	Rock county.
Eleanor Parks	Mar., 1893	40 00	Assistant matron	Sauk county.
August Menchow	Apr., 1881	55 00	Engineer	Rock county.
John Madden	Apr., 1893	45 00	Engineer	Rock county.
Walter Bissell	Aug., 1893	45 00	Fireman	Marquette county.
James O'Rourke	Aug., 1884	35 00	Gardener	Rock county.
Levi Ross	Feb., 1902	35 00	Hostler	Roc'k county.
Daniel Shaefer	Sep., 1901	35 00	Watchman	Walworth county.
Mary Schwartz	Nov., 1896	13 00	Chambermaid	Sauk county.
Kate Schwartz	May, 1901	13 00	Chambermaid	Sauk county.
Rose Gorman	Nov., 1897	15 00	Chambermaid	Dane county.
Louise Keehner	June, 1901	13 00	Chambermaid	Green county.
Nicolena Johnson	Dec., 1901	25 00	Cook	Green county.
Pauline Koesnack	Oct., 1901	15 00	Cook's assistant	Rock county.
Louise Rowe	Feb., 1901	13 00	Dining room	Green county.
Hannah Kuhlow	Sep., 1901	13 00	Dining room	Rock county.
Luella Collins	Nov., 1901	13 00	Dining room	Rock county.
Anna Jilek	May, 1902	10 00	Dining room	Rock county.
Mary Meisner	Nov., 1900	13 00	General work	Rock county.
Anna Butler	May, 1902	13 00	General werk	Rock county.
Anna Kirby	May, 1893	15 00	Janitress	Rock county.
Mabel McFate	Jan., 1902	13 00	Kitchen	Fond du Lac county.
Rhoda Peart	Dec., 1901	13 00	Kitchen	Green county.
Rosetta Traynor	Sep., 1898	18 00	Laundress	Rock county.
Thelma Anderson	Oct., 1901	15 00	Laundress	Rock county.
Jessie Severson	May, 1902	13 00	Laundress	Dane county.
Mary Welch	Mar., 1901	15 00	Seamstress	Dane county.
Minnie Forsythe	May, 1901	13 00	Seamstress	Green county.
Barbara Fontaine	Aug., 1878	13 00	Visitor's attendant	Brown county.
Margaret Davies	Sep., 1899	15 00	Printer	Racine county.

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$21,307 27
1901.				
May 1	Appropriation, chap. 186, 1901			65,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries			1,061 97
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$37,089 64	
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$50,139 05		
Sept. 30	Balance in hand of steward	140 55	50,279 60	
			$87,369 24	$87,369 24

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$50,279 60
1902.				
June 30	Steward for sundries			1,132 35
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$26,616 74	
June 30	Balance appropriation state treasury	$24,715 37		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	79 84	24,795 21	
			$51,411 95	$51,411 95

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1900.	Purchased during the year.	Tran'fer'd to this account during year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden	$1,653 64	$1,594 28	.....	$3,247 92
Clothing and expense of pupils	58 78	201 17	.....	259 95
Drug and medical partment	10 95	118 80	.....	129 75
Engines and boilers	4,817 80	298 30	.....	5,116 10
Fire apparatus	193 50	43 73	.....	237 23
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	927 09	.....	927 09
Fuel	275 95	3,903 01	$72 00	4,250 96
Furniture	5,138 78	147 81	.....	5,286 59
Gas and other lights	5,705 28	172 19	690 00	6,567 47
House furnishing	4,661 07	1,256 59	18 75	5,936 41
Laundry	874 10	870 66	.....	1,744 76
Machinery and tools	189 76	11,35	.....	201 11
Means of instruction	10,895 02	832 73	.....	11,727 75
Miscellaneous	133 35	785 03	.....	918 38
Printing, postage, telegraph	58 50	272 29	.....	330 79
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	01,521 51	.....	.....	201,521 51
Repairs and renewals	12 37	1,546 83	.....	1,559 20
Subsistence	518 22	8,717 73	1,506 83	10,742 78
Wages and salaries	.....	14,676 16	.....	14,676 16
Work department.	562 09	765 69	.....	1,327 78
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$237,280 67	$37,141 44	$2,287 58	$276,709 69
Less discount	.....	56 56	.....	242,467 69
		$37,084 88		$34,242 00
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	4 76	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$37,089 64	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Cash re'cd on this acc't during year.	Tran'fer'd to this account during year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$1,958 79	$597 65	$1,578 83	$4,135 27	$887 35	.....
47 63	.....	.....	47 63	.....	212 32
10 80	.....	.....	10 80	.....	118 95
4,942 69	52 75	.....	4,995 44	.....	120 66
236 25	.....	.....	236 25	.....	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	927 09
983 75	.....	690 00	1,673 75	.....	2,577 21
5,117 53	.....	.....	5,117 53	.....	169 03
5,691 18	.....	.....	5,691 18	.....	876 29
4,998 82	.....	.....	4,998 82	.....	937 59
687 39	15 00	.....	702 39	.....	1,042 37
148 65	.....	.....	148 65	.....	52 46
11,325 30	24 24	.....	11,349 54	.....	378 21
165 85	.....	.....	165 85	.....	752 53
129 32	.....	.....	129 32	.....	201 47
201,521 51	.....	.....	201,521 51	.....	.....
6 50	6 00	.....	12 50	.....	1,546 70
333 10	.....	.....	333 10	.....	10,409 68
.....	74 55	.....	74 55	.....	14,601 61
756 52	291 78	18 75	1,067 05	.....	260 73
.....	.....	56 56	56 56	56 56	.....
$239,061 58	$1,061 97	$2,344 14	$242,467 69	$943 91	$35,185 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	943 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$34,242 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$34,246 76

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind

Classified Items.	Inventory, Sept 30, 1901.	Purchased during the period.	Transf'ed to this account during the period.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden	$1,958 79	$1,235 00	.....	$3,193 79
Clothing and expense of pupils	47 63	66 30	.....	113 93
Drug and medical department	10 80	198 20	.....	209 00
Engine and boilers	4,942 69	125 98	.....	5,068 67
Fire apparatus	236 25	.....	.....	236 25
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	43 11	.....	43 11
Fuel	983 75	2,941 15	$361 00	4,285 90
Furniture	5,117 53	50 82	.....	5,168 35
Gas and other ights	5,691 18	6 39	598 50	6,296 07
House furnishing	4,998 82	291 28	72 40	5,362 50
Laundry	687 39	326 92	425 00	1,439 31
Machinery and tools	148 65	3 40	.....	152 05
Means of instruction	11,325 30	588 33	.....	11,913 63
Miscelaneous	165 85	511 71	.....	677 56
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	129 32	223 77	.....	353 09
Real estate, including building, etc.	201,521 51	.....	.....	201,521 51
Repairs and renewals	6 50	367 03	.....	373 53
Subsistence	333 10	7,057 58	1,049 27	8,439 95
Work department.	756 52	180 67	.....	937 19
Wages and salaries	.....	12,322 11	.....	12,322 11
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchange	.....	1 25	.....	1 25
Officers' expenses	.....	93 27	.....	93 27
	$239,061 58	$26,634 27	$2,506 17	$268,202 02
Less discount	.....	33 32	.....	242,101 46
		$26,600 95		$26,100 56
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	15 79	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$26,616 74	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

from October 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Inventory, June 30, 1902.	Cash rec'd on this account during period.	Transf'ed from this account during period.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$1,921 84	$636 04	$1,253 40	$3,811 28	$617 49	.....
29 69	.....	.....	29 69	.....	$84 24
13 55	.....	.....	13 55	.....	195 45
4,941 54	44 26	.....	4,985 80	.....	82 87
236 25	.....	.....	236 25	.....	.....
.....	37 00	.....	37 00	.....	6 11
423 75	8 75	598 50	1,031 00	.....	3,254 90
4,564 20	.....	.....	4,564 20	.....	604 15
5,686 48	.....	.....	5,686 48	.....	609 59
5,213 71	5 00	.....	5,218 71	.....	143 79
1,112 74	.....	.....	1,112 74	.....	326 57
149 53	.....	.....	149 53	.....	2 52
11,678 99	29 34	.....	11,708 33	.....	205 30
157 35	.....	156 87	314 22	.....	363 34
159 48	.....	.....	159 48	.....	193 61
201,521 51	.....	.....	201,521 51	.....	.....
4 75	1 00	.....	5 75	.....	367 78
251 80	.....	.....	251 80	.....	8,188 15
787 46	288 83	72 40	1,148 69	211 50	.....
.....	82 13	.....	82 13	.....	12,239 98
.....	.....	33 32	33 32	33 32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 27
$238,854 62	$1,132 35	$2,114 49	$242,101 46	$862 31	$26,962 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	862 31
					$26,100 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$26,116 35

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

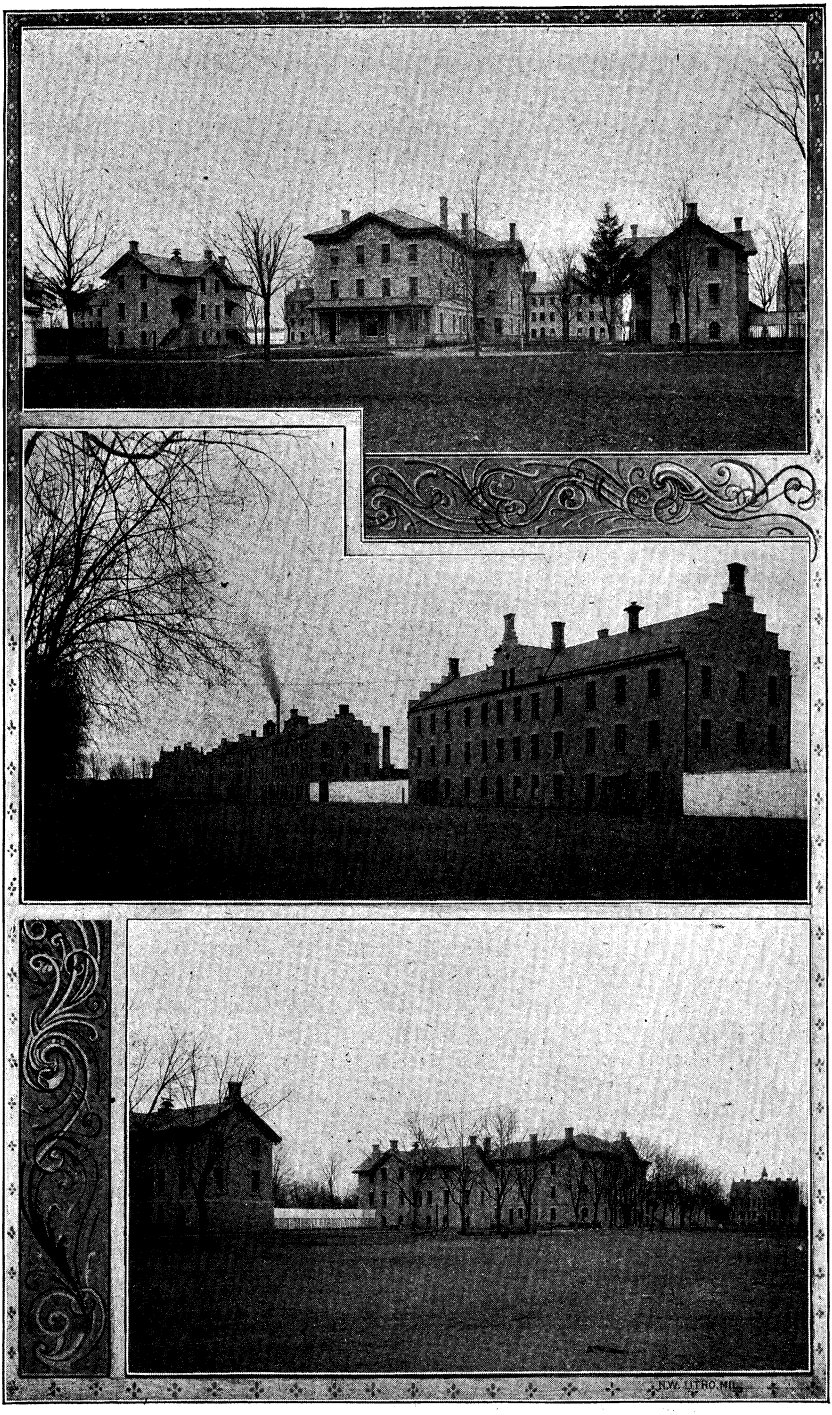
STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	1901.	1902.
Barn, farm and garden	$597 65	$636 04
Engines and boilers	52 75	44 26
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	37 00
Fuel	.....	8 75
House furnishing	.....	5 00
Laundry	15 00	.....
Means of instruction	24 24	29 34
Repairs and renewals	6 00	1 00
Wages and salaries	74 55	82 13
Work department	291 78	288 83
	$1,061 97	$1,132 35

Statistical Tables.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.		FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	245 lbs.	$ 7 35		
Beets	5¾ bu.	2 30		
Cabbage	295 no.	8 85		
Carrots	9½ bu.	3 80		
Cucumbers	5½ bu.	4 12		
Corn	32 doz.	3 20		
Corn	5½ bu.	3 02		
Cornstalks	19 tons.	85 50		
Hay	2 tons.	18 00	9 tons.	$ 90 00
Lettuce	2 bu.	1 00		
Mangels wurzels	4½ tons.	36 00		
Milk	72,805 lbs	1,456 10	58,610 lbs.	879 15
Onions	3 bu.	1 50	4 bu.	2 00
Peas	1½ bu.	75	1½ bu.	75
Pieplant	370 lbs	7 40	400 lbs.	8 00
Radishes	2½ bu.	1 50		
Radishes	72 doz.	2 16	50 doz.	2 50
Tomatoes	18 bu.	4 50		
Tomatoes	115 lbs.	2 30		
Wood	18 cds.	72 00	109 cds.	361 00
Totals		$1,721 35		$1,313 40



WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys,

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

Twenty-one Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS.

CHAS O. MERICA ..... *Superintendent and Steward*
F. E. BOWMAN ..... *Assistant*
ALICE WHITE MERICA ..... *Matron*
H. R. RAWSON ..... *State Agent*
A. J. CRAMP ..... *School Principal*
B. U. JACOB ..... *Physician*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To The State Board of Control:

I hereby submit to you the report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1902.

There is not a little misapprehension among intelligent and interested people who are engaged in child-saving work as to the aims and methods of this school. There is much ignorance among the people generally as to our entire organization and character. In view of such conditions the following explanations are included in this report in the hope that it may be read in such quarters as will lead to a better understanding.

This school is not a prison. It is not a big jail. It is not a place of punishment nor even a penal institution at all except perhaps by mistaken legal definition. It is a correctional school pure and simple. As such there is no more reason for its boys to be under society's ban than for any boy to be so whose wrong-doing athome has brought upon him the disapproval of his parents and consequent corrections. Society might, if it so pleased, disapprove of the parent who fails to manage properly his own son, but it has no right to ostracize the boy whose father has thus failed.

Recent years have seen much progress in the study of people who go wrong. Even as to grown up people there has been much investigation and much added intelligent humanity. Mere action is no longer given its apparent face value and that only. He who breaks the law is no longer pronounced a vicious criminal without distinction, and unceremoniously driven to a life of crime forever afterward. It is now known that statutes cannot measure character and that set formal phrases cannot adequately give value to motive and inducement.

But whatever may be the correct treatment of wrong doers

who are mature, it is certainly high time for a better understanding of the ignorant and irresponsible mistakes of childhood. It may be a good an necessary maxim that, "Ignorance of the law excuses no man," but ignorance joined to an entire misapprehension of social values should be a perfectly valid excuse for childhood.

There are no juvenile criminals. There may be children whose birth and ill-breeding will defy care and who will become criminals; but until maturer years enable such to give a degree of definite value to social relations and demands, no one dares intelligently call them criminals. They have done wrong—who perhaps would have done better under similar conditions? But crime is an incident of responsibility, and one has no more just ground for attaching stigma to the name of an unfortunate child whom the state has found it necessary to correct, than one has to punish the victim of a practical joke. It is quite a difficult thing to corectly relate the illegal act of an adult to sufficient and actual causes. Perhaps in maturity it is not always necessary. But the causes of childhood's acts lie deeply concealed in countless misfit conditions. A child does wrong generally because somehow in some essential feature his life has been dwarfed. His opportunities have been abridged in some or many directions necessary to his growth. He is not large enough in his spiritual development and consequent outlook because he has been starved. And not all the starved children live in the homes of the poor.

Correctional schools and prisons, that make even meager accounts of the previous lives of their inmates are libraries of the history of broken homes and disappointed and limited lives. Out of these broken homes, broken by a hundred causes nearly all reaching back to this ignorance of social relations, come these cheated and robbed wrong-doing children. Cheated in their birth, robbed of the very food of life, the wonder is that they are not to a greater degree out of harmony with all true and righteous environment. The early and constant inheritance of

such a child is his soul's robbery. In the place of love, childhood's most precious inheritance and right, he has hatred, quarrelling and curses. Instead of healthy and clean companionship, democracy's teacher of right social observances, he has the street life with its victories for the strongest or the most cunning. Instead of childhood's romping play, with a place to play in, he is kicked into the street by his father and off the street by the policeman, and early driven to meager wage earning before he has time to learn a trade, thus forever preventing his being other than a mere day laborer. Let no well-born man whose happy life of childhood was enveloped in sacrificing parental love; whose days of play and school were teachers of civic relations; whose trained mind or skilled hand finds ready social acquiescence a paying investment, be other than proud of his happy attainment. But let him not make of his pride a vantage ground for superior self complacency. His pity and his long-enduring help is due the less well situated child of to-day who is unfortunate surely, and a wrong doer, but not a criminal.

The fact is, the boys of this school are "boys as boys go" and do not differ so greatly from the same number of boys found anywhere. They are backward in educational equipment, more or less deficient in their appreciation of their duties to others, laggards often and far from industrious, sometimes slow to respond to love and kindness, but almost always capable of remedying all of these defects. Bad boys there are among them, boys whose badness manifests itself in most unexpected and sometimes revolting forms; but still boys of such past history and future possibilities as to effectually forbid anyone calling them criminals.

This institution then is distinctly a school. As a school it does not differ very greatly from any boarding school, except in such conditions as are made necessary from the fact that many boys are here contrary to their wishes. There are none of the usual prison appliances. There are no walls, no armed guards on constant duty, no dungeons, no clever inventions of trained

penologists for punishment, no severe restraints nor unnatural rules of separation and seclusion. As a boarding school it aims to afford a home life as nearly as any boarding school may do so. To many a boy it is the best home he has ever known. There are no secret correctional devises in schools of this kind. No hocus pocus methods of legerdemain have been discovered for making the wrong life of a bad boy right. Many people seem to expect of us that by some happy pronouncement of "Presto change" we shall transfer a boy from the street's post-graduate department of idleness, vagrancy and Ishmaeliteism, to the same grade of decency and right living. The slight of hand performer in the realm of morals and character has not yet made his first appearance. There is just one aim and one remedy in childhood correctional work; the aim is normality, and the remedy the gradual distruction of misfit tendencies. The remedy may be variously applied, but it is always the same. Love of fellows and respect for those in authority; regularity of living, including character of food, hours of eating, sleeping, work and recreation; cleanliness of body and mind finally from choice; a fair estimate of the value of an action, and the knowledge of the certainty of an ultimate reckoning; and last but not least a constant elevation of the character of the incentives to action; these are some of the sovereign balms for childhood's moral ailments, which ought to form the stock of the workers in a correctional school. These remedies can be applied only in a spirit of long-suffering patience and kindness, and by keeping at it for a considerable period of time.

No one should be retained as an employee in a school of this kind who does not believe in the work. Few people work anywhere for sheer love of it, and the wages incentive cannot be entirely ignored. But here to a very large degree, the employee should not be holding a job. No one can sufficiently eliminate himself and endure disappointment and failure to work in a correctional school, who holds his position for any other cause than his fitness to do the work to which he is called. The place is

no sinecure, the work needs all-absorbing kindness, absence of self-seeking and self-advertising, a large degree of confidence in childhood's possibilities, and patience that persists. For the possession of these attributes there must be no doubt about the certainty of position depending upon meritorious service and nothing else. The spirit of a school and not the letter of its law determines the success which it is to meet. There may be whole volumes of rules and regulations worthy of a nation's standing army but they will fail utterly in the absence of a spirit of mutual confidence and regard between the boys and those who have the care of them. A man with no remarkable so-called disciplinary powers, who is always surrounded by a group of happy boys who trust him, will accomplish much, while the boasted but cold disciplinarian is getting his rules written out.

A wrong doing child wants to be loved and trusted. It is the connecting link between his wrong life and the normal conditions to be sought. There is no one other agency that we believe in so much. Rigid ironclad rules and fixed unalterable arrangements may be suited to prisons, but the strongest element of power in a school of this kind is the spirit that begets confidence. Boys and employees need the largest degree of freedom of action consistent with the general harmony. For a wayward boy an ounce of self respect and hope created, is worth a pound of enforced action along a certain line or any amount of academic acquisition. Every man who works with children has his own way of inspiring selfrespect and hope. It is a pity if not a sin to attempt to force his method into preconceived and made to order lines of theory. Conditions must become such in this work that with adequate remuneration and absolute absence of nagging as to methods, men and women of peculiar fitness may prepare to make it the occupation of a life time. Only thus can the highest results be obtained in the growth of a new spirit in the wrong doing child.

The Wisconsin statutes, defining the place of this school, read

as follows: "The Wisconsin Industrial School at Waukesha shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and eighteen years who shall be legally committed thereto as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense or for incorrigible or vicious conduct." There is a good deal of vagueness in the terms "vagrancy" and "incorrigibility" that has given rise to much difference of opinion as to what really constitutes delinquency, and much variety of action has resulted therefrom. Not only magistrates and justices have found some difficulty in making settled definitions for these terms, but great conferences of child-saving workers have disputed as to the border line between "dependent and neglected children" and "dependent and delinquent children." The distinction is difficult and cannot be made upon abstract theory. To the theoretical student and the casual observer the distinction is generally based upon whether the child has not or has committed some statutory offense such as stealing, robbery or assault. If the child has so offended, he is delinquent, if he has not but is homeless he is simply neglected. The distinction is merely one of words and of no value to the earnest worker. Very often indeed the child, who, driven by great need and temptation, has taken that which is not his own, is far less learned in vice and far more easily and quickly won to right living than one who has openly violated no statute, but who has served a long apprenticeship in loafing and idleness associated with vice and crime. The moral estimate of childhood must be more largely drawn from the child's whole history than from isolated acts. Months and years of instruction in vice and vagrancy effect more bitter and certain results and are far better prophecies of the future than single acts whose motives may be elusive and difficult to discover.

There are probably three classes of children who appear in the courts, the dividing lines of which are of real importance in the judicial action to be taken. Those in class number one have not been under arrest before and come from homes that what-

ever their character as to wealth or want are decent, respectable and self-supporting. Class number two consists of those who may have homes or may be homeless and unprotected, but who have either been repeatedly under arrest or have learned the vagrant life of the street and are well versed in the deadbeat methods of the loafer and the criminal. They know the haunts of vice and its nature, are deadbeats and beggars by choice and in appearance and character are misfits for civilized society. Class number three consists of those who have had the shelter and care of a home, rich or poor, where love has at least partly done its duty, and who have been kept from exposure to pronounced forms of wickedness and vice, but who by some sudden disaster that has destroyed the home have been cast upon the streets to shift for themselves. The specific complaint in all three of the classes is immaterial.

The subjects of arrest in class number one should be returned to their homes. The parents should be brought into court and reprimanded as the case merits, and the child should be placed in their care upon probation under a suspended sentence. No boy in this class should be sent away from his home, where he ought to find the best love and care and where surely his best friends dwell, to be kept in any institution of any character whatever. There are no counterfeits of a good home that will pass current at full value, and any attempt at the same can be only a substitute when the home has failed utterly. Let the father and mother with their eyes now opened to their child's danger, have this one opportunity to atone for mistake or neglect. Let the home cure itself if it can. Proper reports should be made to the court from time to time during a reasonable period. If at the end of that time the parents have shown themselves capable of managing the child, and the child's conduct indicates repentance and reparation he should be permanently discharged. To the proper working of this plan a juvenile court legally created and sustained would seem necessary. Every county in the state ought to have such a court.

But several judges in the state for some years have successfully put in operation the best features of the system, and have demonstrated that when much is at stake, one does not need always to wait for distinct legislative enactment. In Milwaukee county where the juvenile court has been established by law, much discrimination has been shown in the disposal of the cases, and the voluntary probation officers have shown exceedingly commendable zeal and discretion.

Children in class number two should be sent at once to some suitable industrial school. Their education in vice, their Ishmaelitish conception of life and uncouth personal makeup unfits them for civilized home life. There is little need of discussing the statement. The prejudiced opponent of industrial schools will not accept it with any discussion, and almost all who are engaged in the work of child-saving at short range will never question its correctness. The child is not a criminal, but he is well-taught in the elements of crime. To delay correction is to afford further opportunity for instruction in vice. A child who clothes himself from picked up misfits; snatches his food as he can like a whipped cur; sleeps anywhere and knows no one at home will be anxious; travels on self-issued free passes on freight trains; delights only in the companionship and conversation of vagrants; knows the law only in the person of a "cop" to be outwitted; such a child is a moral bandit in his relation to society and would fit in no home that would help him. In an institution where he is speedily taught obedience, regularity, cleanliness, responsibility, industry and self-respect he will find his only immediate safety. There should be no sentimental errors made in placing a child from this class with number three because he chances to be good-looking, cunning, or smart. His speedy correction is the surest kindness and his salvation.

What to do for those in class three is easy enough in statement but the most difficult to accomplish. They should be speedily removed from the street and placed where its lessons cannot reach them. But where? In an industrial school such as is

for class two? It is hardly fair and proper to subject them to the danger of acquiring knowledge of vice, though this in a well conducted school is far safer than to continue the life of a vagrant. In a new home by adoption? The old home may recover itself, and the child would be the strongest element for its reunion. A mother must have gone far in sin, to not have a better claim than any other to her own child if she repents and reforms. Then the mother may not have sinned at all, but have been deserted and ill. So long as a parent's love and will persists, that right is paramount. There ought to be some method, either by detention in a suitable training school, or by boarding out in a home, whereby the child could be cared for until the home either recovers itself, or gives reasonable indication that it is broken beyond recovery. This could be done easily in training schools for neglected children of this class, if the prejudice in some quarters did not tend to drive the managers of the same to too rapid placing out without regard to the probable ultimate recovery of the home.

During this biennial period this institution has continued generally along lines indicated in the last report. Employees have been selected for fitness and have grown in their confidence in the work. Faithful service has been given in most cases and the spirit of mutual respect and confidence between the boys and employees has greatly increased. This spirit has born its legitimate fruit in the larger liberties of the school and in the decreasing evidences of repression, as well as in the fewer reports for misconduct, and in the almost entire absence of misconduct of a rebellious kind. These conditions will reach their highest possibilities when employees believe fully in the future possible attainments of the boys and the boys accustom themselves to regard the employees as their best friends. To bring this about employees should be selected with care and con-

tinued in service. Long continued service of men qualified for the work of teachers and family masters can hardly be obtained at $40.00 a month.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

While all boys sent to the institution are committed until they reach the age of twenty-one, few boys remain until that time. The average period of detention is less than two years. This period could be considerably shortened but for the limited educational equipment of so many who come to us, and the improbability of the older ones ever entering school again after leaving the institution. When a boy arrives at the school so far as his conduct is concerned he begins life here with a clear record. Each month he advanced one in conduct grade if he receives no report for misbehavior and each half year one extra upon the same conditions. The extra half-yearly advancements are cumulative, being one the first six months, two the second, etc. Somewhere at from fifteen to eighteen he is marked Honor and is eligible for parole. Careful investigation is then made into the fitness of the home and the probabilities of the boy's falling into his old ways and among his old companions. If the home is found to be a proper one, and we are always prejudiced in its favor, the boy's name is sent to the Board of Control, with a description of the case, when he is passed upon according to the law and set to his home.

A large number of the boys who are sent to the school are homeless or come from vicious homes. It is not our policy to allow these to congest in the institution by long periods of detention. Boys may become victims of a life in an institution if that life is too long continued there. Correction, not mere existence, is the excuse for our work. As soon as consistent a boy must be given a chance in the outside life of the world. Hence, for these homeless lads, homes are found by the field agent, carefully investigated as to their needs and character, and suitable

boys are placed therein. Boys are not indentured nor bound, care is taken that, if the boy's own home should later become a proper one, he may return to those whose claims are greatest. We are very glad to says that no trouble is experienced in finding a sufficient number of good country homes. The one need is a closer relationship to a few large manufactories and machine shops where places could be secured for such older boys who have shown a special fitness for mechanical employment. Not all our boys will make good farmers.

Constant are is being taken in looking after paroled boys. This is done by two methods. Boys are required to write us at least once a quarter, stating in detail what they are doing. These letters are kept on file and a separate record of dates of letters received and answered is also kept. By this means the whereabouts of a boy is always known. The field agent visits each boy at least once a quarter giving such counsel and encouragement as is needed. An accurate account of all these visits is kept in the agent's record, so that they can be referred to at any time.

As a partial answer to the question "Do Reform Schools Reform? heard so often by people with a new hobby, the following statement of the whereabouts of our boys is given. The period selected is from January 1st, 1898, to January 1st, 1902.

Whole number paroled during the period	657
Returned to school since for delinquency	38
Returned to school having no home	27
Dead	8
Arrested for cause, but not returned	33
Doing well at home now or at 21	303
Doing well on place now or at 21	199
Whereabouts unknown	35
Moved to distant state and do not report	14

We have no disposition to discuss the table. The figures have been carefully compiled and speak for themselves. Of course not all of the many boys who have done well have been caused to do so by their detention here. Many were never bad boys. Not many are achieving distinction, but a very large percentage

are decently earning a living or making preparation to do so. Seventy-one boys of the whole number have been known to be delinquent. These seventy-one by repeated arrests have managed to close the eyes of some good people to the several hundred who have done their duty. If police officers and magistrates would promptly notify the school of the threatening delinquency of paroled boys who come under their notice the percentage of boys who do well might be increased.

INDUSTRIES.

The school maintains a large number of varied industries. It, however, sells few products, as the work is for our own needs and for the industrial training of the boys. There is a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, laundry, paintshop, tailor shop, shoe shop, and knitting shop, besides 400 acres of land on which many boys are employed. The boys make all their own clothing, as well as the furniture and many tools, implements, etc., besides doing the general repair work of the school. Some boys learn to do some one of these things well, but the prevailing notion that all boys or that any considerable number can learn trades during their short stay here is incorrect. The distribution of work is shown in the statistical tables, given elsewhere in this report.

The active work of the day is divided into four sessions of two hours each. Each boy attends school two of these sessions and works two. Saturday forenoon is devoted to letter writing, and Saturday afternoon is a half holiday. During this afternoon the boys indulge in the usual games of boys anywhere. The school sustains a baseball team and a football team in the season and makes schedules of games both on our own grounds and return games with teams in neighboring villages. During the past two years the record of our teams has been quite to our credit and the games have been a source of enjoyment as well as an aid to cheerful discipline.

Superintendent's Report.

THE NEED OF A HOSPITAL.

After several years of entire freedom from contagious diseases or epidemics of any kind, the school during the past biennial period has had a number of cases of smallpox, scarlet fever and a very trying epidemic of diphtheria, one death—the first case—occurring from the latter disease. Two years ago the following report was submitted upon this subject:

"A pressing need of the institution, and one that cannot be easily ignored longer, is a small but properly furnished hospital. We are at present, and for several years have been entirely without anything of this kind at all. The good fortune and care that have spared us from any epidemic during these years have likewise saved us from what might have been charged as careless neglect. There is positively no place on the grounds where a patient with a contagious disease could be isolated and cared for. A hospital with a suitable separate contagion ward, quite adequate to our needs, could be built for $10,000. It would seem beyond question that this should be done during the coming year."

The experience of the past year more than justifies the statement and recommendation. With our present facilities it is well nigh impossible to successfully combat contagion, and, in diseases like diphtheria and typhoid fever, exceedingly difficult to locate causes. There is positively no mode of entire isolation, without stopping all our school and work. With a general and isolation hospital a boy could be separated from the others at the first signs of any ailment whose symptoms are uncertain or suspicious and contagion could be entirely avoided. Then if diseases arose from any local unsanitary condition the cause could be found at once and speedily removed. No more can be done in this report than to repeat the previous recommendation given above.

Industrial School for Boys.

THE HEATING SYSTEM.

The entire heating plant of the institution is in very bad condition. After repeated discussions of this situation with the members of he Board it does not seem necessary to go into a detailed explanation of specific defects. The down draft system in use in the furnaces has always proved very unsatisfactory with our inexperienced fireman. There is constant leakage in the circulating tubes entailing much cost for repair and causing a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience. Several times during the past winter we have barely escaped having all three of our boilers out of commission at one time—a condition that would greatly menace the general health. The covering on most of the underground main service pipes has fallen off and the cement ditch has been generally broken, owing to the imperfect workmanship and material employed in their construction. It is doubtful if the school can safely pass another winter without a general reconstruction of the plant.

PROSPECTIVE.

In conclusion I can do no better than to repeat the words used under this heading in my report two years ago.

We are not visionary enthusiasts. We have not done everything in the best way, perhaps not even well. Some boys have left us to lead lives of crime and to be a menace to society. Some there will always continue to be who will do thus. Perhaps new views may open in the future, we welcome all that are the proved results of actual experience. Perhaps we may do better as the days increase the opportunities and enrich the outlook. May it be so. But we are not wasting time in regrets. Our attitude is the same as when two years ago we said: "When we consider the broken, vicious or careless homes; when we consider the succession of unkept, crime-caught and vice-taught lads who generally come to us, we may not be satisfied, but we take

up our work with hope." The reward in the added number of decent, self-respecting and self-supporting men, is large enough to save us from defeat. It may be victory.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. O. MERICA,
Superintendent.

To Chas. O. Mercia, Superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys:

I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the department of instruction for the period ending June 30th, 1902.

Since the last report the schools of the institution have done continued good work. In artihmetic and penmanship particularly, satisfactory progress has been shown. Knowing that a very large majority of our boys after leaving our institution receive no further schooling, and believing that a good practical knowledge of the "Three R's" is absolutely essential for their life work, we have laid particular stress on giving a thorough ground work.

The course of study has been changed but little. A few alterations have been necessary due to adding the tenth grade to the upper grade room, but aside from these the course remains practically the same as in the last report.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Grade.

Reading: First half of reading by grades, first year. First half of Appleton's First Reader.

Language: Every oral or written lesson to be a lesson in the correct use of language. Exercises specially arranged to correct faulty expressions. Use of capitals, periods, and interrogation points taught and practiced.

Industrial School for Boys.

Arithmetic: Simple operations, mental and written. To section IV, arithmetic by grades, book I.

Spelling: All words of reading lessons.

Penmanship: The Language System of Penmanship. No. I.

Second Grade.

Reading: Second half of reading by grades, first year. Appleton's First Reader finished. Lane's stories for children, Around the World, Harper's First Reader.

Language: Use subject matter of reading lessons for language lessons. Pupils copy, memorize and reproduce suitable parts. Teach memory gems and have pupils recite them in concert. Notice errors most commonly made and plan corrective work.

Arithmetic: Finish No. I, and to section III, No. II. Daily drills and reviews.

Spelling: All words used.

Penmanship: No. I.

Third Grade.

Reading: First half of Harper's Second, Appleton's Second, Fables and Folk Stories, Feathers and Furs.

Language: Use of correct forms of words. Dictation exercises with special attention to capitals and terminal marks. Story reproduction. Special work to secure correct use of is and are; was and were; has and have; this and these; that and those, etc.

Arithmetic: Finish book II. Drill on previous work. Insist on neat work and accurate statements as well as correct results.

Geography: Oral lessons and occasional talks on geographical subjects. Shape of earth. Continents and oceans named and located on artificial globe.

Spelling: All words used.

Penmanship: No. II.

Fourth Grade.

Reading: Finish Harper's Second. Reading by grades, second year. Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans.

Language: Continue as in third grade. Dictation and observation work. Reproductions, stories, and letters. Use of commas, quotation marks, and terminal farks. Plurals formed by adding s or es to singular form. Correct use of parts of verbs with which mistakes are likely to occur, such as saw, see, break, broken, went, gone, come, came, hear, heard, etc.

Arithmetic: To section VI, book III, or Werner's book I, 94 pages. Review frequently. Work for neatness, speed, and accuracy. Prefer mental to written work.

Georgraphy: Points of compass. Directions on maps and globes. Teach rivers, mountains, lakes, and cities on map of United States.

Spelling: All words used.

Penmanship: No. II. Make every written exercise an exercise in penmanship.

Fifth Grade.

Reading: First half of Harper's Third. Reading by grades, third year. Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children. Stories of American Life and Adventure.

Geography: Shape of earth. Divisions of surface into zones and continents. Position and shape of divisions. Map of Wisconsin.

Language: Mother Tongue, book. I, to page 99. Keep up reproduction work. Correct errors in capitalization, punctuation, etc.

Arithmetic: Finish book III, and to section IV, book IV, or Werner's book I, to page 175.

Spelling: All words used.

Penmanship: No. III.

Industrial School for Boys.

Sixth Grade.

Reading: Second half of Harper's Third, Story of Henry Clay, Historical Reader, Wings and Fins.

Geography: Werner's Introductory to Alaska, page 102.

Language: Mother Tongue, Bk. I, to page 181. Supplementery work as in Fifth grade.

Arithmetic: Finish book Iv, Prince, or Werner's No. I. Use many problems not found in text, selected or made with reference to the needs of the class.

Spelling: All words used.

Penmanship: No. III.

Seventh Grade.

Reading: First half of Harper's Fourth, Snow Bound, Story of George Washington, Flyers and Creepers.

Language: Mother Tongue, to end.

Geography: Introductory geography finished.

Physiology: Smith's "Human Body."

Arithmetic: To section V, book V, or to page 100, Werner's No. II.

Spelling: As in previous grades.

Penmanship: No. IV.

Eighth Grade.

Reading: Second half of Harper's Fourth, Story of Abraham Lincoln, Story of our Country.

Language: Mother Tongue, book II, to page 94.

Geography: Werner's School geography, 174 pages.

Physiology: Blaisdell's "How to keep well," to page 103.

Arithmetic: Finish book V, and to section IV, book VI, or finish Werner's No. II.

Spelling: All words used.

Penmanship Book IV.

Ninth Grade.

Reading: American Classics, Story of Franklin, Carpenter's Asia, Sketch Book.
Language: Mother Tongue, to page 204.
Geography: Finish Werner's School Geography.
Physiology: "How to keep well," finish.
Arithmetic: Finish book No. VI, or first half of Werner's No. III.
Spelling: All words used.
Penmanship: No. V.

Tenth Grade.

Reading: English and American Classics (with Grade 11).
U. S. History: Alternate with Grade 11.
Language: Mother Tongue, completed.
Arithmetic: Werner's book III, completed.
Spelling: All words used.
Penmanship: No. VI.

Eleventh Grade.

Reading: Same as 10.
U. S. History: Same as 10.
Composition: Alternate with Civics.
Book-keeping: Alternate with Shorthand.
Spelling: All words used.
Penmanship: No. VII.

Twelfth Grade.

English and American Literature: Selections.
Civics: Alternate with Composition.
Algebra: Milne's High School.
Shorthand: Alternate with Book-keeping.
Spelling: All words used.
Penmanship: No. VIII.

Industrial School for Boys.

Extra Grade.

English and American Literature: Selections.
Algebra: Milne's.
Physics: Avery's.

Promotions are made as heretofore: a general one semi-annually and individual ones whenever the standing of the pupil warrants it.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Great progress and interest have been manifested in the Manual Training department in the last two years. The wood-working and forge shops together are capable of accommodating from twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) pupils at one time. While we still insist on having the pupil work, not so much to produce articles of use, as to educate the hand and eye by means of a carefully graded set of exercises, yet, at the same time we have had a large number of ornamental and useful things produced. Every piece of work is first drafted and the elements of mechanical and freehand drawing thus taught. About one hundred and twenty boys have access to this department.

SLOYD SCHOOL.

The eighty or ninety of our younger boys who work in this department are taught the elements of manual training. Simple knife-work, joinery and wood carving are given and the boys have in many cases shown remarkable proficiency. In addition some most successful work has been done in Venetian Iron, Pulp Modelling and Water-Color Painting. An exhibit was made by our Sloyd School and Manual Training department at Detroit, Michigan, during the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Our work ranked among the best of a number of very excellent exhibits.

Principal's Report.

LIBRARY.

Our library continues to grow. We have now 1,225 volumes. Every boy who can read may draw one book a week. Since September 30th, 1900, there have been drawn, as the card shows, 13,863 volumes. Probably one-fourth of these books were read by at least one or two other individuals while out in one boy's name; this would bring the total number of books read to be nearer 20,000 volumes than the number shown by the cards.

The following table shows the books that may be classed as favorites. Eighty-two (82) is the maximum number of times any single volume could have been drawn, but as we have duplicates of many of the most popular books, the total drawings, in many instances, exceed this:

Author.	Title.	No. times drawn.
Abbott	Alexander the Great	39
Abbott	Prison Life in the South	94
Alcott	Jack and Jill	36
Alcott	Little Men	40
Andros	Each and All	38
Bolton	Boys Who Became Famous	51
Blaisdell	Stories of the Civil War	48
Brooks	Life of U. S. Grant	47
Burnett	Giovanni and Others	52
Butterworth	Lost in N caragua	67
Butterworth	True to His Home	65
Butterworth	The Boys of Greenway Court	68
Church	A Young Macedonian	63
Coffin	Boys of '76	142
Custer	Boots and Saddles	53
DeFoe	Robinson Crusoe	48
Doyle	Sign of the Four	73
Doyle	Study in Scarlet	75
DuChaillu	Stories of the Gorilla Country	80
Garland	The Eagle's Heart	103
Gellebrand	J. Cole	71
Grant	Jack Hall	63
Gross	Jedd	69
Hall	Four and Five	43
Henty	Under Drake's Flag	68
Henty	For Name and Fame	71
Henty	In Freedom's Cause	76
Henty	The Dragon and the Raven	53
Henty	The Young Carthaginian	74
Henty	Bonnie Prince Charlie	38
Henty	The Lion of the North	81
Henty	By Pike and Dyke	86
Henty	Alfred the Great	72
Howleston	Cat Tails and Other Tales	49
Hughes	Tom Brown's School Days	120
Hugo	Les Miserables	76
Jackson	Nellie's Silver Mine	80
Kingston	In the Wilds of Florida	68

Industrial School for Boys.

Author.	Title.	No. times drawn.
Kingston	Twice Lost	73
Kingston	On the Banks of the Amazon	75
Kingston	Afar in the Forest	78
Knox	The Land of the Kangaroo	69
Murphy	Sporting in the Far West	78
Munroe	Prince Dusty	76
Munroe	Under Orders	114
Otis	Left Behind	82
Otis	Teddy and Carrots	88
Otis	Raising the Pearl	67
Ouida	Stories for Children	62
Page	Two Little Confederates	76
Pratt	Stories of Colonial Children	38
Pendleton	King Tom and the Runaways	82
Saunders	Beautiful Joe	80
Seawell	Black Beauty	106
Stevenson	Treasure Island	71
Stoddard	Dab Kinzer	82
Stoddard	Chuck Purdy	80
Schwatka	Children of the Cold	64
Thwaites	Story of Wisconsin	93
Twain	Tom Sawyer	82
Wiggins	Summer in a Canon	62
Wallace	Ben Hur	51
Wright	Dream Fox Story Book	56

In addition to the library books the following magazines and periodicals are furnished the several families:

Munsey's, Forum, Great Round World, Harper's Weekly, Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews, Our Times, Saturday Evening Post, McClure's, Outlook, Public Opinion, Century, St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, Young People's Weekly.

For a year past a large number of newspapers from the various towns and cities over the state have been sent us gratis. This kindness on the part of the proprietors of such papers has been greatly appreciated by our boys who are thus enabled to keep in touch with the towns in which they live.

MUSIC.

Commendable work has been done in our Singing School during the last biennial period. The choir work has been very noticeably improved and several of our churches have at different times requested the use of our choir for special services.

A number of musical entertainment have been given: Queen Esther, a Cantata, Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" and "The Pinafore," are among the most popular and successful.

Principal's Report.

The school sustains a band of from twenty-five to thirty pieces and an orchestra of about a dozen pieces. Band and orchestra are both in much deamnd in the city and in neighboring towns and occasionally respond. Their chief value, however, is in the services they render in our own entertainments and in the military department, and in the educational and moral advantages to the members.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. CRAMP,
Principal.

Industrial School for Boys.

Movement of population.

	1901.	1902.
Number enrolled October 1, 1900, and 1901	328	330
Received by commitment	150	122
Returned from out on parole	27	21
Number of escapes returned	1	.....
	506	473
Died	.....	4
Escaped	.....	7
Number pardoned by governor	1	.....
Number out on writ of habeas corpus	.....	2
Number returned to court	3	2
Released on parole	170	130
Transferred to Wisconsin State Reformatory	1	3
Transferred to Wisconsin School for Deaf	1	.....
	176	148
On roll October 1st and July 1st	330	325
Average number of boys during year	320	326
Highest number of boys at any one time	342	353
Lowest number of boys at any one time	298	325
Total number since July, 1860	4,852	4,974
Total number dismissed, escaped and died	4,522	4,649
Leaving on roll as above	330	325

Statistical Tables.

Nationality of parents of boys received during the biennial period ending June 30th, 1902.

Scotch-American	1	German-English	4
Scotch-English	1	German-American	1
American	43	German-Swede	1
Bohemian	3	German-Dane	1
Belgian	1	Hungarian	1
Canadian	5	Italian	2
Canadian-Irish	1	Irish	22
Dutch	1	Irish-Norwegian	2
Danish	1	Indian	1
English	18	Irish-American	1
English-American	3	Irish-Dutch	2
English-Irish	3	Norwegian	12
English-Dutch	1	Norwegian-German	2
French	8	Polish	29
French-Indian	1	Russian	1
French-English	3	Russian-Pole	1
French-Irish	3	Russian-Jew	2
French-Canadian	4	Scotch	4
French-Norwegian	1	Scotch-Irish	2
French-American	2	Swede	5
French-German	2	Unknown	1
Flemish	1	Welch	1
German	58		
German-Norwegian	1	Total	272
German-Irish	7		
German-Holland	1		

Industrial School for Boys.

Social and domestic relations.

Both parents living	115	Mother insane	3
Deserted by father	3	No parents	17
Father only	46	Parents separated	43
Father insane	2	Unknown	1
Illegitmate parentage	4		
Mother only	38	Total	272

Birthplace of inmates.

Atlantic ocean	1	Maine	1
Canada	5	New York	5
Colorado	1	Norway	1
Dakota	1	Nebraska	1
England	1	Pennsylvania	1
Germany	11	Russia	2
Illinois	5	South Dakota	1
Italy	2	Sweden	1
Iowa	4	Tennessee	1
Indiana	1	Unknown	6
Michigan	11	Washington	1
Montana	1	Wisconsin	194
Minnesota	11		
Missouri	2	Total	272

Statistical Tables.

Division of labor at the close of the biennial period.

Bakery	15	Sewing room	6
Shoe shop	15	Sloyd school	80
Carpenter shop	10	Stock farm	10
Engine room	7	Tailor shop	34
Garden	35	Teamsters	10
General farm work	20	Yard	4
Office	3	Laundry	16
Paint and blacksmith shop.	10		
General service	50	Total	325

Industrial School for Boys.

Boys committed from the different counties, for

Counties.	Offenses.									
	Total committed.	Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Burglary.	Vagrancy.	Assault and battery.	Malicious destruction of property.	Drunkenness.	Horse stealing.	Placing obstructi'ns on steam Ry. track.
Ashland	6	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Barron	6	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Bayfield	8	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brown	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crawford	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Chippewa	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbia	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dane	10	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Dodge	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Door	5	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Douglas	15	4	6	....	4	....	1	....	....	....
Dunn	7	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eau Claire	6	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Fond du Lac	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grant	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Green	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Green Lake	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Juneau	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Kenosha	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
La Crosse	19	8	8	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Langlade	14	12	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Lincoln	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marathon	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marinette	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee	39	9	16	4	4	....	4	....	....	1
Monroe	6	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Oconto	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Oneida	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Outagamie	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polk	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portage	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Price	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Racine	7	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock	14	6	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
St. Croix	4	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Sauk	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sawyer	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sheboygan	6	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Taylor	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trempealeau	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vernon	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vilas	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Walworth	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waukesha	6	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waupaca	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waushara	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winnebago	9	7	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wood	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washburn	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	272	112	101	23	16	2	7	1	2	1

Statistical Tables.

what offenses, and their ages when committed.

Obscene language.	Carnal assault.	Embezzlement.	Forgery.	Displacing a Ry. switch.	Fornication.	Age of boys when committed. 10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	....	2	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	2	2	1	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	6	1	1	2	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	4	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	2	2	1	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	3	1	1	..
....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	9	6	7	5	2	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	3	..
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	1	2	3	....	3	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	....	..	..
1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	3	....	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	..

Industrial School for Boys.

Number of inmates received each year from the opening of the school.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	No. committed.		Total from beginning.	No. return'd.		Total received during year.	No. present at close of the year.			Whole number for year.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Dec. 31, 1860....	33	7	40	....	....	40	33	7	40	40
Sept. 30, 1861....	34	7	81	....	....	41	35	5	40	81
Sept. 30, 1862....	37	3	121	....	....	40	51	4	55	80
Sept. 30, 1863....	32	10	163	....	1	42	59	13	72	98
Sept. 30, 1864....	74	9	246	....	....	83	117	20	137	155
Sept. 30, 1865....	85	22	353	1	....	108	134	21	155	245
Sept. 30, 1866....	45	2	400	4	3	54	118	16	134	209
Sept. 30, 1867....	68	....	468	4	11	83	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1868....	50	3	521	14	5	72	149	14	163	227
Sept. 30, 1869....	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	176	233
Sept. 30, 1870....	114	....	698	3	....	117	204	2	206	293
Sept. 30, 1871....	75	....	773	6	1	82	237	2	239	288
Sept. 30, 1872....	107	....	880	1	....	108	278	....	....	347
Sept. 30, 1873....	80	....	960	4	....	84	281	....	....	362
Sept. 30, 1874....	115	....	1,075	6	....	121	301	....	....	402
Sept. 30, 1875....	103	....	1,178	8	....	111	300	....	....	412
Sept. 30, 1876....	107	....	1,285	8	....	115	318	....	....	415
Sept. 30, 1877....	146	....	1,425	13	....	153	364	....	....	471
Sept. 30, 1878....	151	....	1,576	12	....	163	419	....	....	527
Sept. 30, 1879....	117	....	1,693	8	....	125	431	....	....	543
Sept. 30, 1880....	108	....	1,801	10	....	118	430	....	....	549
Sept. 30, 1881....	90	....	1,891	5	....	95	372	....	....	525
Sept. 30, 1882....	88	....	1,979	7	....	95	299	....	....	467
Sept. 30, 1883....	95	....	2,074	8	....	103	278	....	....	402
Sept. 30, 1884....	113	....	2,187	7	....	120	297	....	....	398
Sept. 30, 1885....	89	....	2,276	8	....	97	293	....	....	394
Sept. 30, 1886....	121	....	2,397	6	....	127	325	....	....	420
Sept. 30, 1887....	127	....	2,524	6	....	133	340	....	....	461
Sept. 30, 1888....	135	....	2,659	7	....	142	376	....	....	483
Sept. 30, 1889....	157	....	2,817	7	....	164	406	....	....	540
Sept. 30, 1890....	162	....	2,979	13	....	175	423	....	....	581
Sept. 30, 1891....	181	....	3,160	17	....	198	342	....	....	621
Sept. 30, 1892....	173	....	3,333	15	....	188	303	....	....	530
Sept. 30, 1893....	184	....	3,517	13	....	197	313	....	....	500
Sept. 30, 1894....	198	....	3,715	26	....	224	351	....	....	537
Sept. 30, 1895....	209	....	3,924	30	....	239	345	....	....	590
Sept. 30, 1896....	178	....	4,102	53	....	231	328	....	....	576
Sept. 30, 1897....	169	....	4,271	43	....	212	344	....	....	540
Sept. 30, 1898....	137	....	4,408	34	....	171	305	....	....	515
Sept. 30, 1899....	134	....	4,542	26	....	160	304	....	....	474
Sept. 30, 1900....	160	....	4,702	30	....	190	328	....	....	498
Sept. 30, 1901....	150	....	4,852	28	....	178	330	....	....	506
June 30, 1902....	122	....	4,974	21	....	143	325	....	....	473

Statistical Tables.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES JUNE 30, 1902.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	When first employed.	County.
Aitkin, Mary	Matron 5	$20 00	5— 1—'01	Waukesha.
Anderson, Martha A.	Teacher	30 00	9—15—'99	Michigan.
Bach, Miss Carrie	Cook	27 00	6— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Ball, Alexander	Music teacher	60 00	7— 9—'00	Waukesha.
Ball, Mrs. Mary	Matron 4	20 00	6— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Bollinger, William	Teacher & 10	40 00	2—11—'02	Cook, Ill.
Bollinger, Lillian	Matron 10	20 00	2—11—'02	Cook, Ill.
Booth, R D	Teacher, band & 3	50 00	6— 7—'02	Richland.
Booth, Helen B.	Matron 3 and Piano	25 00	6— 7—'02	Richland.
Bowman, F. E.	Assistant	100 00	12— 1 '97	Outagamie.
Brook, Harley M.	Manual training	50 00	2— 1—'02	Milwaukee.
Burke, M. J	Teacher & 2	40 00	1— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Burke, Mrs. Sarah	Matron 2	20 00	2— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Burmeister, Wm	Gardner	35 00	3—24—'01	Waukesha.
Burmeister, Fred	General work	30 00	4—15—'90	Waukesha.
Gramp A. J.	Prin. teacher & 9	60 00	8— 3—'98	Waukesha.
Cramp, Mrs Lily	Matron 9	20 00	1— 1—'99	Waukesha.
Dousman, K. C	Farm and stock	40 00	8— 8—'95	Waukesha.
Ellis Lydia	Supply teacher	30 00	6— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Ellis, Nellie M	General work	18 00	5— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Elliott, A J	Laundry	45 00	10— 1—'96	Waukesha.
Elyard, Fred M.	Day engineer	30 00	1— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Ferguson, Luella	Housework	18 00	11— 1—'02	Washington.
Fletcher, Crissie	Matron 1	20 00	7— 1—'00	Waukesha.
Fowlie, Wm	Teacher	40 00	9— 6—'00	Waukesha.
Fossum, John	Shoeshop	40 00	12— 9—'01	Chippewa.
Ging, Miss Ida	Cook	27 00	7—10—'00	Calumet.
Grover, A. A.	Night engineer	55 00	3—13—'03	Waukesha.
Ham, Joseph	Baker	70 00	3— 1—'78	Walworth.
Hanaman, G. B.	Painter and Blacksmith	50 00	4— 1—'02	Fond du Lac.
Hargrave, Wm	General work	30 00	3— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Haynes, Henrietta	Teacher	30 00	7—12—'97	Waukesha.
Heal. E M	Sloyd	60 00	8— 1—'99	Maine.
Hargrave, Jennie	Officer's D. room	18 00	6—22—'01	Waukesha.
Jacob, Benj. U.	Physician	40 00	4— 1—'01	Waukesha.
Jones, W. D.	Tailor	40 00	3— 1—'01	Waukesha.
Kimball, A. G.	General work	30 00	12— 1—'01	Waukesha.
Kimball, Mrs Nina	Boy's dining room	20 00	1— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Merica, Chas. O.	Supt. and steward	166 67	11— 1—'97	Outagamie.
Merica, Alice W.	Matron	41 67	11— 1—'97	Outagamie.
Meyer, W. L	Carpenter	50 00	11— 1—'98	Waukesha.
Philip, H. E	Teacher & 6	40 00	6— 1—'01	Waukesha.
Philip, Mrs. Bell.	Matron 6	20 00	1— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Phillips, J. H	Night watch	40 00	4— 1—'98	Waukesha.
Purvis, Miss Belle	Sewing room	20 00	5— 5—'02	Waukesha.
Rayford, Julia	Reception room	20 00	4—25—'00	Milwaukee.
Rawson, H. R.	State agent	83 33	9— 1—'97	Marquette.
Saupe, Otto F	Stenographer	20 00	1— 1—'02	La Crosse.
Schock, J. B.	General yard and plumber	40 00	5— 1—'02	Waukesha.
Swan Shirley K	Teacher & 5	40 00	11— 1—'01	Waukesha.
Trewyn, W. T	Teacher & 1	40 00	5— 1—'02	Jefferson.
Van Derpool, C. A.	Teacher & 8	40 00	9— 1—'93	Grant.
Van Derpool, Mrs. M.	Matron 8	20 00	9— 1—'93	Grant.
Warren, G. A	Engineer	60 00	4— 7—'98	Chippewa.

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1900.	Purchas'd during the year.	Transfer'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements	$166 95	$607 25	.....	$774 20
Agents expenses	.....	1,053 47	.....	1,053 47
Barn, farm and garden	13,193 68	2 083 63	30 55	15,307 86
Boot and shoe factory	1,210 49	1,514 83	.....	2,725 32
Clothing	5,526 45	3,275 90	711 09	9,513 44
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department	26 60	865 46	.....	892 06
Engines and boilers	10,497 43	969 42	.....	11,466 85
Elopers	.....	263 94	.....	263 94
Freight and express.	.....	11 18	.....	11 18
Fire apparatus	580 96	45 00	.....	625 96
Fire and boiler inance	.....	1,389 41	.....	1,389 41
Fuel	1,841 30	8,322 59	.....	10,163 89
Furniture	4,480 53	6 75	1,151 55	5,638 83
Gas and other lights.	553 41	337 05	.....	890 46
Hides and pelts	.....	.....	1 44	1 44
House furnishing	8,298 67	2,882 33	60 25	11,241 25
Laundry	1,379 74	509 06	75	1,889 55
Library	581 87	324 68	.....	906 55
Machinery and tools.	903 46	255 20	.....	1,158 66
Means of instruction.	2,686 11	1,047 08	2,269 21	6,002 40
Miscellaneous	15 90	618 26	.....	634 16
Officers' expenses	.....	146 30	.....	146 30
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	654 01	656 91	.....	1,310 92
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	275,484 98	.....	3,781 42	279,266 40
Repairs and renewals	794 55	3,493 82	.....	4,288 37
Scraps	.....	.....	25 91	25 91
Subsistence	1,009 17	15,576 43	5,834 70	22,420 30
Wages and salaries..	.....	25,582 57	.....	25,582 57
Totals	$329,886 26	$71,838 52	$13,866 87	$415,591 65
Less discounts and other credits	.....	268 01	.....	345,668 77
		$71,570 51		$69,922 88
Deducted by secretary of state for printing		24 88	.....	.....
Net expenses ..		$71,595 39		

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transfer'd from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$152 42	.....	.....	$152 42	.....	$621 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053 47
12,514 91	$694 63	$5,834 70	19,044 24	$3,736 38	.....
1,274 93	30 60	748 39	2,053 92	.....	671 40
4,886 10	43 19	.....	4,929 29	.....	4,584 15
.....	.....	268 01	268 01	268 01	.....
47 15	.....	.....	47 15		844 91
10,291 48	1 96	.....	10,293 44	.....	1,173 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 18
568 60	.....	.....	568 60	.....	57 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389 41
1,893 00	.....	.....	1,893 00	.....	8,270 89
5,583 13	.....	.....	5,583 13	.....	55 70
627 19	.....	.....	627 19	.....	263 27
.....	1 44	.....	1 44	.....	.....
8,949 70	10	.....	8,949 80	.....	2,291 45
1,485 37	.....	.....	1,485 37	.....	404 18
602 56	.....	.....	602 56	.....	303 99
853 41	.....	.....	853 41	.....	305 25
5,140 66	10 00	.....	5,150 66	.....	851 74
28 65	5 10	.....	33 75	.....	600 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 30
729 33	47 12	.....	776 45	.....	534 47
279,266 40	.....	.....	279,266 40	.....	.....
962 12	114 79	816 41	1,893 32	.....	2,395 05
.....	25 91	.....	25 91	.....	.....
1,014 52	135 73	1 44	1,151 69	.....	21,268 61
.....	17 62	.....	17 62	.....	25,564 95
$336,871 63	$1,128 19	$7,668 95	$345,668 77	$4,004 39	$73,927 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,004 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$69,922 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$69,947 76

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys

Classified Items.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1901.	Purchas'd during the period.	Transf'ed to this account during the period.	Total.
Amusements	$152 42	$170 63	.....	$323 05
Agents' expenses	.....	912 09	.....	912 09
Barn, farm and garden	12,514 91	2,132 51	21 75	14,669 17
Boot and shoe factory	1,274 93	937 33	31 00	2,243 26
Clothing	4,886 10	3,115 31	413 63	8,415 04
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department	47 15	934 12	.....	981 27
Engine and boilers	10,291 48	567 51	.....	10,858 99
Elopers	.....	159 50	.....	159 50
Freight and express	.....	4 12	.....	4 12
Fire apparatus	568 60	.....	.....	568 60
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	107 56	.....	107 56
Fuel	1,893 00	4,912 48	.....	6,805 48
Furniture	5,583 13	27 02	82 75	5,692 90
Gas and other lights.	627 19	160 11	.....	787 30
Hides and pelts	.....	.....	2 35	2 35
House furnishing	8,949 70	1,133 39	7 30	10,090 39
Laundry	1,485 37	247 24	.....	1,732 61
Library	602 56	267 87	.....	870 43
Machinery and tools	853 41	149 51	.....	1,002 92
Means of instruction.	5,140 66	552 81	.....	5,693 47
Miscellaneous	28 65	757 39	.....	786 04
Officers' expenses	.....	135 70	.....	135 70
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	729 33	457 02	.....	1,186 35
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	279,266 40	.....	1,014 69	280,281 09
Repairs and renewals	962 12	2,081 06	.....	3,043 18
Scraps	.....	.....	40 27	40 27
Subsistence	1,014 52	11,370 51	3,162 50	15,547 53
Wages and salaries	.....	18,806 85	.....	18,806 85
Totals	$336,871 63	$50,099 64	$4,776 24	$391,747 51
Less discount	.....	189 22	.....	333,681 22
		$49,910 42		$58,066 29
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	3 91	.....	.....
Net expense	.....	$49,914 33		

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

from October 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Inventory, June 30, 1902.	Cash rec'd on this account during period.	Transf'ed from this account during period.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$106 20	.....	.....	$106 20	.....	$216 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912 09
7,671 04	$155 00	$3,165 30	$10,991 34	.....	3,677 83
779 93	8 35	421 38	1,209 66	.....	1,033 60
4,426 54	4 20	.....	4,430 74	.....	3,984 30
.....	.....	156 29	156 29	156 29	.....
42 01	.....	.....	42 01	.....	939 26
10,329 80	.....	.....	10,329 80	.....	529 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 12
540 35	.....	.....	540 35	.....	28 25
.....	49 34	.....	49 34	.....	58 22
1,131 50	.....	.....	1,131 50	.....	5,673 98
5,392 15	.....	.....	5,392 15	.....	300 75
589 45	.....	.....	589 45	.....	197 85
.....	2 35	.....	2 35	.....	.....
7,606 27	.....	1 25	7,607 52	.....	2,482 87
1,468 38	.....	27	1,468 65	.....	263 96
745 19	.....	.....	745 19	.....	125 24
835 77	.....	.....	835 77	.....	167 15
5,220 76	.....	.....	5,220 76	.....	472 71
25 25	24 15	.....	49 40	.....	736 64
.....	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	134 70
581 81	34 33	.....	616 14	.....	570 21
280,281 09	.....	.....	280,281 09	.....	.....
831 21	9 20	187 21	1,027 62	.....	2,015 56
.....	40 27	.....	40 27	.....	.....
751 31	26 25	19 07	796 63	.....	14,750 90
.....	20 00	.....	20 00	.....	18,786 85
$329,356 01	$374 44	$3,950 77	$333,681 22	$156 29	$58,222 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$58,066 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$58,070 20

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900. Oct. 1	Balance			$21,683 11
1901. Jan. 22	From counties			16,853 07
May 1	Appropriation, chap. 186, 1901			100,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries			1,128 19
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$71,505 39	
Sept. 30	Transferred to manual training fund		82 88	
Sept. 30	Transferred to rewiring buildings fund		781 42	
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$67,057 86		
Sept. 30	Balance in hands of steward	146 82	67,204 68	
			$139,664 37	$139,664 37

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901. Oct. 1	Balance			$67,204 68
1902. Jan. 1	From counties			16,761 02
June 30	Steward for sundries			374 44
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$49,914 33	
June 30	Transferred to manual training fund		26 09	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$34,351 07		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	48 65	34,399 72	
			$84,340 14	$84,340 14

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS—1902.

Classified Items.	Balance available Oct 1, 1900.	Appropriations 1901.	Expended during biennial term.	Transferred from current expense fund.	Transferred to Current Expense Fund.	Balance available June 30, 1902.
Manual training department	461 75	.....	570 72	108 97	.....	.....
Rewiring buildings.....	2,198 75	.....	2,980 17	781 42	.....	.....
Front and farm fences	2,000 00	.....	970 07	.....	.....	1,029 93
	$4,660 50	.....	$4,520 96	$890 39	.....	$1,029 93

Industrial School for Boys.

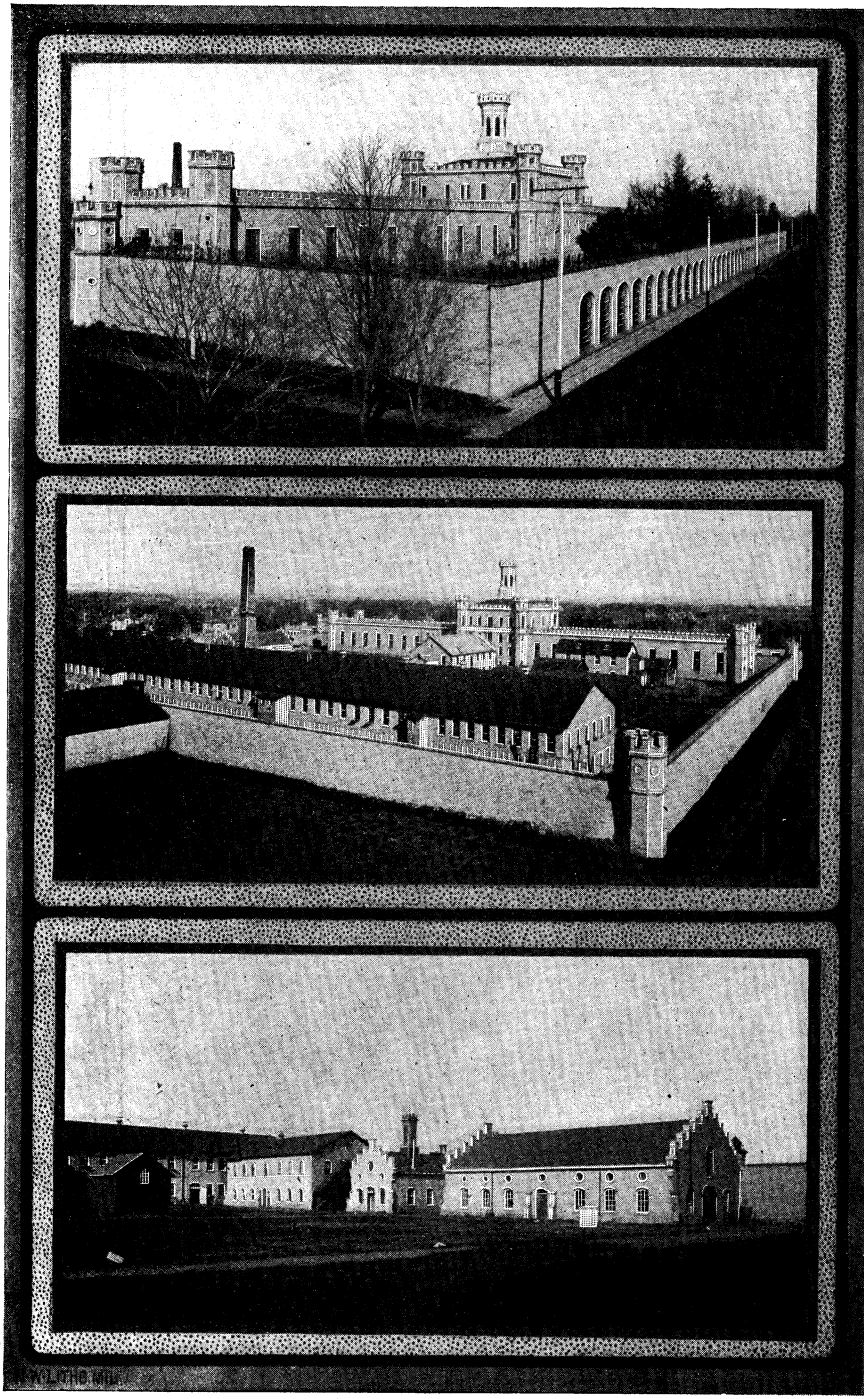
STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	1901.	1902.
Barn, farm and garden	$694 63	$155 00
Boot and shoe factory	30 60	8 35
Clothing	43 19	4 20
Engine and boilers	1 96	.....
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	49 34
Hides and pelts	1 44	2 35
House furnishing	10	.....
Means of instruction	10 00	.....
Miscellaneous	5 10	24 15
Officers' expenses	.....	1 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	47 12	34 33
Repairs and renewals	114 79	9 20
Scraps	25 91	40 27
Subsistence	135 73	26 25
Wages and salaries	17 62	20 00
Manual training department	20 00	.....
Front and farm fences	.....	44 62
	$1,148 19	$419 06

Statistical Tables.

PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN.

	1901, TWELVE MONTHS.		1902, NINE MONTHS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus	29 bu.	$29 00	40 bu.	$70 00
Beet greens	16 bu.	4 00	13½ bu.	9 45
Beans	10 bu.	15 00	.....	.....
Beets	34 bu.	17 00	50 bu.	26 20
Carrots	206½ bu	61 95	5 bu.	1 50
Cauliflower	.....	.....	157 hds.	12 56
Cabbage	1,248 hds	52 00	3,954 hds.	158 40
Currents, green	.....	.....	332 qts.	16 60
Celery	66 hds.	83	175 hds.	2 19
Cherries	.....	.....	87 qts.	8 70
Cucumbers	41 bu.	51 25	.....	.....
Chickens	.....	.....	162 lbs.	19 75
Corn, sweet	320 bu.	160 00	.....	.....
Corn	13,231 ears	86 00	.....	.....
Corn stalks	40 loads	60 00	.....	.....
Ducks	.....	.....	64 lbs.	8 23
Egg plant	½ bu.	50	.....	.....
Eggs	.....	.....	517⅝ dz.	75 58
Feathers	.....	.....	8 lbs.	2 80
Grapes	15½ bu.	19 38	.....	.....
Gooseberries	.....	.....	883 qts.	44 15
Horse radish	4 bu	4 00	5½ bu.	8 25
Hay	40 tons	440 00	.....	.....
Lettuce	40 bu.	16 00	76 bu	22 80
Milk	21,537 gal	2,153 70	17,219 gal.	1,721 90
Mangelwurtzel	200 bu.	80 00	.....	.....
Melons, musk	2 bu.	1 60	.....	.....
Melons, water	774 bu.	38 70	.....	.....
Oats	3,000 bu.	1,200 00	.....	.....
Onions	51½ bu.	77 25	54 bu.	73 45
Parsnips	.....	.....	30 bu	12 00
Peas	57 bu.	62 70	50 bu	37 50
Peas and oats	10 loads	50 00	.....	.....
Peppers	½ bu.	60	.....	.....
Pork	8,682 lbs.	520 92	5,531 lbs.	414 82
Potatoes	400 bu.	200 00	.....	.....
Radishes	14½ bu.	21 75	11½ bu	4 60
Rhubarb	91 bu.	54 60	72 bu.	46 80
Rutabagas	.....	.....	123 bu.	48 05
Rye	350 bu.	210 00	.....	.....
Spinach	38 bu.	9 50	99½ bu.	24 88
Sage	.....	.....	25 lbs.	6 25
Sauerkraut	.....	.....	90 gals.	14 40
Strawberries	.....	.....	2,538 qts.	152 28
Tomatoes	39 bu.	13 65	.....	.....
Tomatoes, green	93 bu.	27 90	.....	.....
Turnips	13 bu.	4 55	16½ bu.	8 65
Veal	1,596 lbs.	142 50	1,504 lbs.	107 16
Vegetable oysters	.....	.....	14 bu.	10 50
		$5,886 83		$3,170 40



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin State Prison

FOR THE

Twenty-one Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS.

A. G. NELSON ..... *Acting Warden*
E. S. HARVEY ..... *Deputy Warden*
JACOB FUSS ..... *Clerk*
REV. G. W. PEPPER ..... *Chaplain*
REV. J. C. HARTMAN ..... *Catholic Chaplain*
EUGENE A. SMITH, M. D. ..... *Physician*
MRS. MARY HUDSON ..... *Matron Female Prison*

ACTING WARDEN'S REPORT.

Waupun, July 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable, The State Board of Control,
Madison, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to present to your honorable body, the biennial report of this institution, including the Chaplain's and Physician's reports, covering the period from September 30th, 1900, to June 30th, 1902.

The Warden's report will be very brief for the reason best known to yourselves, that is, that Warden McClaughry resigned May 28th, of this present year, and consequently the writer is only a temporary warden and has served only a little more than thirty days. However, I will mention a few of the most important points about the prison.

First: The sanitary condition of this prison is excellent, and with the improvements we have made and those that are now in progress, it will be one of the best prisons in the United States as far as sanitation and health are concerned. The Physician's report deals more fully with these matters.

The improvements which have been made during the past fiscal term are as follows:

There was expended $1,139.58 for taking out the stone floor in the cell houses and replacing them with cement floors, which add greatly to the sanitary condition of the prison.

The solitary cells, hospital and bath room building has just been completed at a cost of $7,028.97. This building was very much needed and adds much to the convenience, and also aids much in the management of the institution.

We have also built an addition to the knitting ship at an approximate cost of $1,200.00, which amount was taken out of

the current expense fund. This addition makes it possible for us to work at least 25 more men in that branch of the prison industry, where we can use men that could not be used in any other part of the prison to such good advantage.

We have also placed a new boiler, and built an addition to the boiler house at a total cost of $2,025.68.

We are now drilling a new artesian well, which when completed will cost approximately $1,500.00 With the completion of this well we are confident of getting a sufficient flow of good pure water for fire protection as well as for domestic purposes. Heretofore we have been paying the city of Waupun $300.00 per year for fire protection. This will cease when we have our well in operation.

We have erected a steel water tower and steel tank of 50,000 gallons capacity, with a water pressure of 55 pounds to the square inch, the cost being $3,049.00, which, with a new deep well pump which we expect to install in the immediate future, will amply protect us in case of fire.

We are now installing a steam heating plant in the female prison, which will cost, approximately $1,050.00. This will make a great improvement in the female prison as heretofore we have heated that building with stoves and in cold weather it has been a difficult matter to keep prisoners from freezing. Those of the prisoners whose cells were near the stoves were comfortable, but others had all they could do to keep warm. The expense of this will not be great for the reason that the tunnel has been built by convict labor, and the pipe work has been done by our chief engineer and convicts.

The legislature of 1901 appropriated $4,000.00 for a new dining room. This amount is not sufficient to build a new dining room, but I have looked the ground over and have made figures, and have come to the conclusion that the best way to do would be to make an addition to the present dining room, 50 feet wide by 60 feet long, the same height as the old building, and use the present lower dining room for kitchen purposes,

Acting Warden's Report.

which will then give us sufficient room for dining purposes that all the prisoners may eat at the same time and in the same room. The approximate cost of this addition is $4,000.00. I would respectfully recommend that the construction of this addition begin at once, as if we take time we can do most of the work with convict labor; consequently we can make a better building at a less cost than if we let the work out on contract.

FARM.

The state farm, under the supervision of the farm boss, James N. Van Epps, is in excellent condition. It is much more productive than it formerly was, and in appearance is more pleasing to the eye than heretofore, for the reason that it is more neatly kept. The outlook for a good crop this year is very promising. The farm has been a paying property for the past two years, as we have raised good crops and utilized it to the best advantage. Last year we sold hogs to the amount of $2,571.00. This is a remarkable good showing for one year. Our cattle on the farm is not in the very best condition and I would advise a change of stock in the near future as I think this would be profitable, that is to say, weed out the old cows and inferior ones, and substitute a good breed of milch cows in their places.

In conclusion I will say to your honorable body that the discipline of the prison at present is first class; the officers from the deputy warden down are doing their full duty to make it such.

Very respectfully yours,

A. G. NELSON,
Acting Warden.

Wisconsin State Prison.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

TABLE NO. 1.

Admissions and Discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number confined Oct. 1, 1900	483	13	496
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1901	252	7	259
Received during the year ending June 30, 1902	212	5	217
Total	947	25	972

	Male.	Female.			
Discharged during the year ending Sept. 30, 1901	206	7	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to hospital insane	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to state reformatory	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Escaped	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged during the year ending June 30, 1902	145	5	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to hospital insane	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died	5	.....	377	13	390
Remaining June 30, 1902	.....	.....	570	12	582

Average number confined during the year:

ending September 30, 1885	443
ending September 30, 1886	458
ending September 30, 1887	448
ending September 30, 1888	441
ending September 30, 1889	463
ending September 30, 1890	523
ending September 30, 1891	535
ending September 30, 1892	519
ending September 30, 1893	537
ending September 30, 1894	609
ending September 30, 1895	625
ending September 30, 1896	606
ending September 30, 1897	598
ending September 30, 1898	645
ending September 30, 1899	592
ending September 30, 1900	532
ending September 30, 1901	511
ending June 30, 1902	574

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 2.

Whole Number of Days Spent in Prison.

	Year ending Sept. 30th, 1901.		Year euding June 30th, 1902.	
Whole number of days during the year:				
Male	182,860		149,977	
Female	3,673		3,392	
		186,533		153,369
Lost time:				
Sundays and holidays	26,959		21,898	
Sick in hospital	3,972		2,420	
Excused sick	784		499	
In punishment	602		380	
Out on order of court	16		14	
Not assigned	1,037		5,317	
Lock up, deadlock	3,989		1,999	
		37,359		32,527
Labor not directly productive:				
Janitors	486		233	
Hospital attendants	664		819	
Tiertenders	5,569		3,266	
Barbers	692		239	
Main building	2,224		2,230	
Tobacco shop	371		459	
Kitchen	4,223		3,126	
Dining room	3,778		2,644	
Bakers	1,002		734	
Butchers	365		273	
Laundry	2,382		1,980	
Barn and garden	656		458	
Farm	3,810		2,619	
Mending shop	4,150		3,543	
Vegetable men	326		477	
Yard	3,592		3,548	
Female prisoners	3,673		3,392	
Photographer	357		263	
Clerks	987		576	
Female prison	142		273	
Warden's residence	412		383	
		39,861		31,535
Productive labor:				
Contractors	89,789		69,371	
Knitting shop	11,966		9,968	
Engine and boilers	2,161		3,260	
Masons	3,066		4,859	
Miscellaneous repairs	2,331		1,849	
		109,313		89,307
Total		186,533		153,369
Per cent. of:				
Lost time	20.03		21.21	
Labor, not productive	21.37		20.56	
Labor, productive	58.60		58.23	

Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE NO. 3.

Consolidated statement of contract labor for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Month.	Number of days work.	Average number per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days.			Amounts.
			hours.	min.	days.	hrs.	min.	
1900:								
October.....	7,513	278	75,049	15	7,504	9	15	$3,752 46
November..	6,803	283	67,947	55	6,794	7	55	3,397 39
December...	7,434	297	74,250	20	7,425	.....	20	3,712 51
1901:								
January.....	7,857	302	78,481	.....	7,848	1	.....	3,924 05
February....	6,857	298	68,486	30	6,848	6	30	3,424 33
March.....	7,831	301	77,900	10	7,790	.....	10	3,895 01
April.....	7,780	299	77,538	55	7,753	8	55	3,876 95
May	7,733	297	76,876	10	7,687	6	10	3,843 81
June.....	7,559	302	75,117	55	7,511	7	55	3,755 89
July.....	7,738	298	77,442	35	7,744	2	35	3,872 12
August.....	7,990	296	79,661	.....	7,966	1	.....	3,983 05
September..	6,694	291	66,510	30	6,651	.....	30	3,325 53
Total.....	89,789	295	895,262	15	89,526	2	15	$44,763 10

Consolidated statement of convict labor for the year ending June 30th 1902.

Month.	Number of days work.	Average number per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days.			Amounts.
			hours.	min.	days.	hours	min.	
1901:								
October'.....	8,040	293	80,124	.....	8,012	4	.....	$4,006 20
November ..	7,927	313	78,524	.....	7,852	4	.....	3,926 20
December...	7,578	303	75,521	05	7,552	1	5	3,776 05
1902:								
January	7,892	303	78,767	45	7,876	7	45	3,938 39
February ...	7,009	304	70,016	10	7,001	6	10	3,500 81
March.....	7,919	304	79,083	25	7,908	3	25	3,954 17
April	7,936	305	79,274	20	7,827	4	20	3,968 72
May	7,804	300	77,889	40	7,788	9	40	3,894 49
June	7,266	291	72,574	.....	7,257	4	.....	3,628 70
Totals... ...	69,371	302	691,774	25	69,177	4	25	34,588 73

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 4.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Counties where from.

	1901.	1902.		1901.	1902.
Adams	4	.....	Marinette	4	2
Ashland	13	6	Milwaukee	19	20
Barron	4	7	Monroe	3	1
Bayfield	2	4	Oconto	1	2
Brown	7	2	Oneida	2	.....
Buffalo	3	.....	Outagamie	1	1
Burnett	1	.....	Ozaukee	1	.....
Calumet	.....	1	Pepin	1	1
Chippewa	10	6	Pierce	.....	1
Clark	5	4	Polk	5	.....
Columbia	1	1	Portage	8	3
Crawford	1	4	Price	3	6
Dane	14	8	Racine	6	7
Dodge	1	.....	Richland	3	.....
Douglas	21	12	Rock	15	14
Dunn	.....	2	St. Croix	2	2
Eau Claire	5	2	Sauk	.....	3
Florence	.....	1	Sawyer	4	.....
Fond du Lac	6	2	Sheboygon	2	2
Gates	1	.....	Shawano	.....	2
Grant	8	3	Taylor	2	.....
Green	3	1	Trempealeau	2	2
Iron	2	.....	Vernon	6	2
Iowa	.....	1	Vilas	.....	2
Jackson	2	3	Washburn	1	8
Jefferson	2	4	Walworth	.....	1
Juneau	.....	3	Waukesha	10	3
Kenosha	2	1	Waushara	.....	1
Kewaunee	.....	1	Waupaca	2	6
La Crosse	14	11	Washington	1	.....
La Fayette	2	.....	Winnebago	9	4
Langlade	1	1	Wood	3	6
Lincoln	3	3	Escaped-recaptured	.....	2
Manitowoc	2	3			
Marathon	3	16		259	217

Wisconsin State Prison.

Residence when arrested.

	1901.	1902.
Counties:		
Ashland	7	5
Barron	2	1
Bayfield	2	1
Brown	4	1
Burnett	1	.....
Buffalo	1	1
Calumet	.....	2
Chippewa	6	3
Clark	4	3
Columbia	1	1
Crawford	1	3
Dane	6	5
Dodge	1	.....
Douglas	11	8
Dunn	1	.....
Eau Claire	4	2
Fond du Lac	1	2
Grant	4	1
Green	2	1
Iron	2	.....
Juneau	.....	3
Jackson	2	1
Jefferson	.....	2
Kenosha	1	1
Kewaukee	.....	1
La Crosse	8	4
LaFayette	1	.....
Langdale	1	2
Lincoln	3	2
Manitowoc	1	3
Marathon	6	12
Marinette	4	1
Milwaukee	19	17
Monroe	4	1
Oconto	1	.....
Outagamie	1	1
Ozaukee	1	.....
Pepin	2	.....
Pierce	.....	1
Portage	6	2
Polk	5	.....
Price	1	1
Racine	4	4
Richland	3	1
Rock	6	8
St. Croix	.....	2
Sauk	1	3
Sawyer	2	.....
Shawano	.....	1
Sheboygan	4	2
Trempealean	2	1
Vernon	1	3
Vilas	.....	1
Waukesha	6	1
Walworth	.....	1
Winnebago	3	5
Washburn	.....	5
Wood	3	.....
Waupaca	.....	5
Waushara	.....	1
Total	163	139
States:		
Arkansas	.....	1
California	.....	1
Illinois	19	15
Indiana	3	3
Iowa	1	3
Kansas	2	.....
Kentucky	2	.....
Massachusetts	1	.....
Michigan	5	2
Minnesota	9	6
Missouri	5	3
Montana	1	.....
New Jersey	1	.....
New York	13	7
Ohio	4	4
Pennsylvania	8	4
Tennessee	.....	1
Washington	1	.....
Wisconsin	1	.....
Wyoming	1	.....
Foreign	2	1
Returned from hos.	2	1
No home	15	26
Total	259	217
Sex.		
Male	252	212
Female	7	5
Total	259	217

Statistical Tables.

Age.

	1901.		1902.	
	Total number.	Per-centage.	Total number.	Per-centage.
Under 20 years	14	5 4	11	5.1
From 20 to 30 years	118	45.6	89	41
From 30 to 40 years	76	29.3	69	31.8
From 40 to 50 years	27	10.4	31	14 3
From 50 to 60 years	20	7.7	14	6 5
From 60 to 70 years	3	1.2	2	.9
From 70 to 80 years	1	.4	.....	.....
From 80 to 90 years	.....	.....	1	.4
	259		217	

Habits.

Intemperate	122	47.1	116	53.5
Moderate	99	38.2	60	27.7
Temperate	38	14.7	41	18.8
	259		217	

How often sentenced.

First conviction	193	74.5	159	73.3
Second conviction	33	12.7	36	16.6
Third convictton,	22	8.5	9	4.1
Fourth conviction	7	2.7	5	2.3
Sixth conviction	1	.4	.....	.....
Seventh conviction	1	.4	.....	.....
Twelfth conviction	1	.4	.....	.....
Thirteenth conviction	.....	.....	1	.5
Reform school	1	.4	7	3.2
	259		217	

Wisconsin State Prison.

Religous Instructions.

	1901.		1902.	
	Total number.	Per-centage.	Total number.	Per-centage.
Protestant	95	36.7	65	29.9
Catholic	84	32.4	62	28.6
No religion	80	30.8	90	41.5
	259		217	

Conjugal Relations.

Married	90	34.8	72	33.2
Single	153	59.1	126	58.1
Widowers	11	4.2	14	6.4
Divorced	5	1.9	5	2.3
	259		217	

Statistical Tables.

Color.

White	245	94.5	207	95.4
Black	5	1.9	5	2.3
Mulatto	3	1.2	2	.9
Indian	3	1.2	2	.9
Half Indian	3	1.2	1	.5
	259		217	

Education.

	1901.		1902.	
	Total number.	Per-centage.	Total number.	Per-centage.
Read and write English	240	92.7	201	92.6
Read and write German only	5	1.9	.....	.....
Read and write Indian only	.....	.....	1	.5
Read and write Italian only	2	.8	1	.5
Read and write French only	1	.4	.....	.....
Read and write Finnish only	1	.4	.....	.....
Read and write Polish only	.....	.....	1	.5
Neither read nor write	10	3 8	13	5.9
	259		217	

Wisconsin State Prison.

Term of Sentence.

	1901.	1902.
During life	6	3
Twenty-five years	1	2
Twenty years	1	2
Fifteen years	.....	2
Fourteen years	2	.....
Twelve years	1	1
Ten years	.....	4
Eight years	1	2
Seven years	.....	6
Six years	1	3
Five years	16	16
Four years and six months	.....	1
Four years	16	12
Three years and six months	4	4
Three years	25	19
Two years and six months	8	2
Two years and three months	1	.....
Two years	46	33
One year and ten months	1	.....
One year and nine months	1	1
One year and eight months	1	.....
One year and six months	14	21
One year and four months	2	.....
One year and three months	3	2
One year and two months	4	2
One year and one month	3	1
One year	88	67
Ten months	1	.....
Nine months	3	2
Eight months	1	2
Six months	7	4
Five months	.....	1
General term	1	2
	259	217

Statistical Tables.

Crime.

	1901.	1902.
Assault with intent to kill	3	10
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm	9	11
Assault with intent to rape	4	5
Assault with intent to rob	6	1
Arson	1	2
Adultery	14	10
Abandonment	4	3
Burglary and larceny	1	1
Burglary	73	50
Bigamy	3	.....
Breaking and entering an out-building	.....	1
Drunkenness	1	.....
Enticing female for purpose of prostitution	2	.....
Embezzlement	4	2
Fornication with insane female	3	1
Fraudulently receiving deposits	1	.....
Forgery	11	13
Fornication	2	1
False pretense	1	.....
Horse stealing	5	6
Having burglar tools in possession	1	.....
Having carnal knowledge of female under fourteen years	.....	1
Incest	2	6
Intent to commit rape	2	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	.....
Larceny (all grades)	69	51
Lewd and lascivious behavior	1	.....
Murder, first degree	6	3
Murder, second degree	3	3
Manslaughter, first degree	.....	1
Manslaughter, second degree	1	.....
Manslaughter, third degree	.....	3
Manslaughter, fourth degree	.....	2
Manslaughter	1	.....
Obtaining money under false pretenses	7	7
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	2	..
Obstructing railway tracks	1	.....
Perjury	.....	2
Procuring female for purposes of prostitution	1	.....
Polygamy	.....	1
Rape	1	6
Robbery	2	5
Receiving stolen goods	2	1
Stealing	1	.....
Taking indecent liberties	2	3
Sodomy	2	.....
Uttering forged paper	2	4
Uttering forged check	.....	1
	259	217

Wisconsin State Prison.

Profession or trade.

	1901.	1902.		1901.	1902.
Advertising agent	1	.....	Fireman	5	3
Agent	.....	1	Farm laborer	18	16
Boilermaker	3	.....	Granite cutter	1	.....
Brakeman	3	3	Gold plater	1	.....
Barber	5	5	Harness maker	.....	1
Bookkkeeper	3	1	Housekeeper	4	5
Butcher	3	4	Hostler	3	3
Blacksmith	5	2	Horseshoer	.....	1
Bartender	2	3	Hotel keeper	1	.....
Baker	2	5	Junk dealer	1	.....
Brass finisher	1	.....	Knitter	1	.....
Brass moulder	1	.....	Laborer	65	71
Banker	1	.....	Liveryman	.....	1
Car repairer	1	.....	Lumberman	9	2
Clerk	2	3	Logger	.....	1
Cook	11	9	Laundryman	1	.....
Carpenter	5	3	Light house keeper	.....	1
Cigar maker	2	1	Motorman	1	.....
Cabinet maker	1	.....	Mason	3	1
Canvasser	1	.....	Marble cutter	1	.....
Coremaker	.....	2	Machinist	7	7
Contractor	2	.....	Merchant	.....	1
Cooper	.....	1	Moulder	2	5
Doctor	1	.....	Metal polisher	1	.....
Druggist	.....	1	Millwright	1	.....
Engineer	6	3	Musician	1	1
Electrician	3	3	Nurse	.....	1
Electrotyper	1	.....	Painter	4	8
Farmer	7	6	Papermaker	.....	2
Peddler	2	1	Salesman	4	.....
Piano finisher	1	1	Servant	2	.....
Plumber	1	1	Stock buyer	1	.....
Printer	2	1	Solicitor	1	.....
Porter	3	2	Salloonkeeper	1	.....
Puddler	1	.....	Sign writer	1	.....
Ranchman	1	.....	Tailor	3	1
Railroadman	1	1	Tinsmith	.....	1
Saloon keeper	.....	1	Teamster	8	6
Stenographer	1	2	Telegraph operator	.....	2
Shoemaker	2	4	Trunkmaker	1	.....
Switchman	1	1	Trapper	.....	1
Section hand	1	.....	Waiter	9	2
Steamfitter	1	.....	Watchman	1	.....
Steamboatman	1	.....	Wagonmaker	1	.....
Sailor	.....	2	No trade	3	.....
				259	217

Statistical Tables.

Nativity.

	1901.	1902.
States:		
Alabama	1	1
California	....	1
Connecticut	1	1
Colorado	1	.....
Delaware	.....	1
District of Columbia	1	1
Georgia	2	.....
Iowa	6	6
Illinois	15	8
Indiana	2	3
Kentucky	2	1
Kansas	1	1
Louisiana	1	.....
Maine	2	.....
Massachusetts	1	5
Michigan	8	3
Minnesota	5	6
Missouri	4	2
New Hampshire	1	.....
New Jersey	2	1
New York	24	22
Ohio	6	8
Pennsylvania	12	5
Rhode Island	1	1
South Dakota	1	.....
Tennessee	.....	1
Virginia	1	.....
Wisconsin	72	81
Wyoming	1	.....
Foreign:		
Austria	3	1
Belgium	1	.....
Bohemia	2	3
Canada	9	6
Denmark	.....	2
England	4	6
France	1	.....
Finland	3	2
Germany	31	17
Honduras	1	.....
Holland	1	.....
Ireland	5	2
Italy	4	4
Norway	8	6
New Brunswick	.....	2
Nova Scotia	.....	1
Scotland	2	1
Sweden	4	1
Prussia	.....	2
Poland	.....	2
Not known	6	.....
	259	217

Nativity of Parents.

	1901.	1902.
arents born in the United States	87	73
arents born in foreign countries	136	108
ather born in the United States—mother foreign	5	14
other born in the United States—father foreign	30	16
ot known	1	6
	259	217

Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE NO. 5.

Prisoners discharged.

	1901.	1902.
Reduction of time	200	145
Expiration of time	2	.....
Governor's pardon	8	3
Commutation of sentence	2	.....
Transferred to State Reformatory	6	.....
Order of court	1	2
Transferred fo hospital for the insane	7	3
Died	5	5
Escaped	1	.....
	232	158

Per cent. of pardons granted for the year ending—	To average population.	To number discharged.
September 30, 1885	3.16	6.70
September 30, 1886	3.73	7.65
September 39, 1887	2.90	6.31
September 30, 1888	2.94	6.46
September 30, 1889	4.10	8.56
September 30, 1890	4.02	8.53
September 30, 1891	3.94	7.75
September 30, 1892	3.66	5.00
September 30, 1893	2.79	5.72
September 30, 1894	2.63	5.95
September 30, 1895	4.96	8.49
September 30, 1896	3.13	5.31
September 30, 1897	2.84	5.29
September 30, 1898	3.41	5.91
September 30, 1899	2.47	4.38
September 30, 1900	2.63	4.53
September 30, 1901	1 57	3.45
June 30, 1902	0.52	1.90

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 6.

Prison population at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902.

Counties where from.

Adams	1	Marinette	7
Ashland	18	Marquette	2
Barron	10	Milwaukee	92
Bayfield	7	Monroe	4
Brown	6	Oconto	6
Buffalo	2	Oneida	1
Burnett	1	Outagamie	5
Calumet	2	Ozaukee	3
Chippewa	14	Price	7
Clark	10	Pierce	1
Columbia	3	Polk	6
Crawford	5	Portage	14
Dane	24	Pepin	1
Dodge	4	Racine	13
Douglas	32	Richland	5
Dunn	2	Rock	36
Eau Claire	9	St. Croix	4
Fond du Lac	13	Sauk	4
Florence	1	Sawyer	2
Grant	13	Shawano	4
Green	6	Sheboygan	6
Green Lake	2	Trempealeau	2
Iowa	1	Vernon	5
Iron	2	Vilas	2
Jackson	11	Walworth	3
Jefferson	6	Washington	4
Juneau	7	Waukesha	16
Kenosha	9	Waupaca	11
Kewaunee	2	Waushara	4
La Crosse	16	Winnebago	11
Lafayette	2	Wood	9
Langlade	4	Washburn	7
Lincoln	6	U. S. Courts	3
Manitowoc	5		
Marathon	26		582

Wisconsin State Prison.

Age.

Under 20 years	20	From 60 to 70 years	23
From 20 to 30 years	218	From 70 to 80 years	4
From 30 to 40 years	163	From 80 to 90 years	3
From 40 to 50 years	94		582
From 50 to 60 years	57		

Color.

White	556	Half Indian	2
Black	8		582
Mulatto	12		
Indian	4		

How Often Sentenced.

First conviction	457	Seventh conviction	2
Second conviction	73	Twelfth conviction	1
Third conviction	32	Thirteenth conviction	1
Fourth conviction	13		582
Fifth conviction	3		

Statistical Tables.

Education.

Read and write English.....	510	Read and write Italian only.	4
Read and write German only	28	Read only.....	4
Read and write Swedish only	2	Neither nead nor write.....	28
Read and write Finnish only.	1		582
Read and write Polish only..	4		
Read and write Indian only.	1		

Received in the several years as follows:

1863.....	1	1889.....	1
1867.....	1	1890.....	6
1871.....	1	1891.....	6
1872.....	2	1892.....	2
1874.....	1	1893.....	6
1876.....	1	1894.....	5
1877.....	1	1895.....	6
1878.....	1	1896.....	12
1879.....	1	1897.....	15
1880.....	1	1898.....	31
1883.....	3	1899.....	42
1884.....	3	1900.....	75
1885.....	4	1901.....	206
1886.....	1	1902.....	141
1887.....	1		582
1888.....	5		

Wisconsin State Prison.

Crime.

Adultery	19	Having burglar tools in possession	1
Abandonment	5	Horse stealing	14
Arson	6	Incest	14
Attempted murder	1	Keeping house of ill-fame	1
Assault with intent to kill	19	Lewd aud lacivious conduct.	1
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm	14	Larceny of all grades	95
Assault with intent to rape	18	Murder, 1st degree	78
Assault with intent to rob	12	Murder, 2d degee	29
Attempt to break jail	1	Manslaughter, 1st degree	2
Assault with intent to maim and disfigure	1	Manslaughter, 2d degree	2
Burglary	125	Manslaughter, 3d degree	3
Burglary and larceny	6	Manslaughter, 4th degree	2
Bigamy	1	Manslaughter	1
Breaking and entering an outbuilding	1	Obstructing railway tracks	2
Carnal knowledge of imbecile female	1	Obtaining goods under false pretenses	2
Carnal knowledge of female under 14 years	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses	10
Counterfeiting key to mail box	1	Perjury	3
Embezzlement	5	Poligamy	1
Enticing female for purpose pose of prostitution	2	Rape	25
Forgery	21	Robbery	12
Fornication	4	Receiving stolen goods	2
Fornication with insane female	3	Stealing	1
False pretenses	1	Sodomy	1
		Seduction	1
		Taking indecent liberties	5
		Uttering forged paper	6
			582

Statistical Tables.

Terms of Sentence.

During life	81	Three years and three months	1
Thirty-five years	1	Three years	53
Thirty years	3	Two years and six months	8
Twenty-five years	8	Two years and three months	2
Twenty-four years	1	Two years	78
Twenty-one years	1	One year and ten months	1
Twenty years	8	One year and nine months	1
Eighteen years	2	One year and eight months	1
Sixteen years	1	One year and six months	30
Fifteen years	18	One year and four months	1
Fourteen years	9	One year and three months	2
Thirteen years	1	One year and two months	5
Twelve years	2	One year	90
Eleven years	1	Eleven months	1
Ten years	14	Ten months	1
Eight years	8	Eight months	2
Seven years	12	Six months	3
Six years	7	Five months	1
Five years	66	General term	6
Four years and six months	1		
Four years	40		582
Three years and six months	10		

Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE NO. 7.

Life prisoners.

Number confined September 30th, 1900	.....	83
Received during the year ending September 30, 1901	6	.....
Received during the year ending June 30, 1902	3	.....
		9
		92
Discharged on governor's pardon	4	.....
Discharged on order of court	2	.....
Died	4	.....
Transferred to hospital for insane	1	.....
		11
Remaining June 30, 1902	.....	81

Counties where from.

Ashland	3	Manitowoc	1
Barron	2	Milwaukee	11
Brown	1	Monroe	1
Buffalo	1	Oconto	2
Calumet	1	Ozaukee	1
Chippewa	2	Portage	1
Clark	2	Racine	1
Dane	2	Richland	1
Douglas	2	Rock	4
Dodge	2	Sawyer	1
Eau Claire	2	Shawono	2
Fond du Lac	1	St. Croix	1
Green	1	Waukesha	3
Green Lake	2	Walworth	1
Iowa	1	Winnebago	1
Jackson	2	Wood	2
Jefferson	2	Waupaca	2
Kenosha	3	Waushara	3
Langlade	1	U. S. Courts	2
Lincoln	3		
Marquette	1		81
Marathon	3		

Statistical Tables.

Color.		*Conjugal relations.*	
White	76	Married	30
Black	2	Single	32
Indian	3	Widows	3
		Widowers	16
Total	81	Total	81
		Age.	
		From 20 to 30 years	11
		From 30 to 40 years	20
		From 40 to 50 years	19
Sex.		From 50 to 60 years	12
		From 60 to 70 years	13
Male	77	From 70 to 80 years	4
Female	4	From 80 to 90 years	2
Total	81	Total	81

Nativity.

Native:		Foreign:	
Connecticut	1	Austria	1
Illinois	2	Canada	4
Iowa	1	Denmark	1
Maine	2	England	2
Minnesota	1	France	1
Michigan	2	Germany	23
New York	2	Holland	2
New Jersey	1	Ireland	1
Ohio	1	Italy	1
Pennsylvania	2	Poland	1
Tennessee	2	Sweden	3
Virginia	1	Switzerland	2
Wisconsin	21		81

Wisconsin State Prison.

Total number of life prisoners received since organization of the prison.

Murder—first degree	.....	222
Murder—Second degree	.....	11
Desertion	.....	1
Rape	.....	5
		239
Discharged on governor's pardon	65	.....
Discharged on writ of habeas corpus	5	.....
Discharged on order of secretary of war	1	.....
Discharged on order supreme court	2	.....
Discharged on commutation of sentence	3	.....
Remanded for new trial	21	.....
Removed to hospital for insane	16	.....
Died	41	.....
Committed suicide	2	.....
Escaped	2	158
		81

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 8.

Female prisoners.

Number confined Sept. 30th, 1900	.....	13
Received during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1901	7	.....
Received during the term ending June 30th, 1901	5	12
		25
Discharged on reduction of time	12	.....
Died	1	13
Remaining, June 30th, 1902	.....	12

Counties where from.		*Age.*	
Ashland	1	Under 20 years	2
Clark	1	From 20 to 30 years	3
Grant	1	From 30 to 40 years	3
Jefferson	1	From 40 to 50 years	2
Marathon	1	From 50 to 60 years	2
Milwaukee	3		
Racine	1		12
Shawano	1		
Washburn	1	*Conjugal relations.*	
Winnebago	1		
	12	Married	7
		Single	1
		Widows	4
			12

Wisconsin State Prison.

Nativity.

Native:		Foreign:	
Iowa	1	Bohemia	1
Minnesota	1	Germany	3
Pennsylvania	1	Sweden	1
Wisconsin	4		12

Terms of sentence.

During life	4	Two years	1
Five years	1	One year	5
Three years and six months	1		12

Crime.

Murder, first degree	4	Larceny	1
Adultery	4	Horsestealing	1
Arson	1		12
Enticing female for purposes of prostitution	1		

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 9.

Prison population, number of female prisoners and life members at the close of each fiscal year since the organization of the prison. Number pardoned, died, committed suicide and escaped during the year.

Date.	Prison population.	Females.	Life prisoners.	Pardoned.	Died.	Suicide	Escaped.
April 1, 1852	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December 31, 1852	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
December 31, 1853	61	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
December 31, 1854	71	5	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
December 31, 1855	72	4	8	14	1	.....	.....
December 31, 1856	108	.....	12	13	1	1	.....
December 31, 1857	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December 31, 1858	202	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....
December 31, 1859	182	.....	.....	29	2	.....	.....
September 30, 1860	170	12	.....	25	1	.....	1
September 30, 1861	137	12	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
September 30, 1862	116	4	16	5	.....	.....	.....
September 30, 1863	131	8	20	14	.....	.....	2
September 30, 1864	120	14	22	9	1	.....	2
September 30, 1865	97	6	24	15	2	.....	2
September 30, 1866	169	10	27	13	1	1	.....
September 30, 1867	206	15	30	16	.....	.....	.....
September 30, 1868	184	8	33	11	1	.....	.....
September 30, 1869	180	3	31	13	1	.....	.....
September 30, 1870	195	2	35	5	.....	.....	.....
September 30, 1871	191	2	35	12	1	1	.....
September 30, 1872	187	7	36	13	2	.....	2
September 30, 1873	180	5	36	14	1	.....	.....
September 30, 1874	230	7	40	18	1	.....	.....
September 30, 1875	248	12	37	19	2	.....	.....
September 30, 1876	266	13	40	22	1	1	.....
September 30, 1877	290	10	42	27	2	2	.....
September 30, 1878	346	6	45	19	2	.....	1
September 30, 1879	309	7	48	11	1	.....	.....
September 30, 1880	277	7	47	13	3	1	.....
September 30, 1881	305	7	49	6	6	.....	.....
September 30, 1882	348	7	44	13	3	.....	2
September 30, 1883	366	9	48	16	3	.....	1
September 30, 1884	410	9	50	14	5	1	.....
September 30, 1885	441	12	49	14	7	.....	.....
September 30, 1886	450	13	51	17	2	.....	3
September 30, 1887	428	13	52	13	1	.....	.....
September 30, 1888	438	14	60	13	2	.....	5
September 30, 1889	507	15	64	19	4	.....	1
September 30, 1890	532	17	68	19	10	.....	4
September 30, 1891	529	15	74	23	7	.....	2
September 30, 1892	498	17	77	19	4	2	.....
September 30, 1893	536	24	77	15	2	.....	.....
September 30, 1894	662	24	81	16	6	.....	.....
September 30, 1895	615	24	79	31	5	.....	.....
September 30, 1896	582	19	77	19	5	.....	.....
September 30, 1897	610	13	72	15	4	.....	2
September 30, 1898	601	21	78	22	7	.....	1
September 30, 1899	567	17	86	14	4	1	1
September 30, 1900	496	13	83	14	8	1	1
September 30, 1901	523	12	84	8	5	.....	1
June 30, 1902	582	13	81	3	5	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	748	134	12	35

Wisconsin State Prison.

Exhibit of United States Prisoners Confined June 30th, 1902.

Register number.	Where convicted.	Term of Sentence.	Date of sentence	Crime.
5040	Eastern District.	Life	Sept. 20, 1890	Rape .....
5177	Western District	Life	Mar. 23, 1891	Rape .....
6697	Eastern District	Ten years.....	Feb. 18, 1896	Burglary.....

PRISON PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Waupun, July 1, 1902.

To the Honorable State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to submit to you the physician's report, on the health and hygiene of the State Prison, for the last two fiscal years. Having been practicing for several years in eastern institutions, in which every aid is offered the physician, in the way of hospital advantages, trained nurses, special diet, medical and surgical supplies, it has been with increasing thankfulness that I have seen epidemic and accident pass by the prison gates, leaving us in health and safety, till now we are equipped with most of the modern helps, which will enable us to meet such visitations, on more equal terms.

A new hospital with cheerful, sunny, hygienic wards, modern operating room, special diet kitchen, baths, and prisoners trained in nursing, now awaits the sick one where our aim is to cause him to forget as soon as possible, that he is a prisoner, and to help him on to the road to recovery.

We have, in addition, special cells in this hospital, where the delirium of the ill, and the excitement of the insane are safeguarded, and their depressing influence removed from, and unheard by, the other patients.

Prison Physician's Report.

A detailed check system of books tells us, daily, to a penny, what the cost of subsistence is, assures us of the correct delivery of known quantities of medicines, and makes it possible, at a second's notice to tell the condition of health of any individual prisoner.

A successful vaccination is immediately made on every new prisoner who enters, accompanied by a rigid physical examination, and a re-examination the day before discharged. This is imperative, to enable us to assign the men to work which is well and safely within their capabilities. Every effort is made to keep their bodies in good condition, and a review of the prisoners, made at any time, shows, as a result, a very healthy set of men.

Twice a week, regularly, a hygienic inspection and report is made of the entire prison buildings. The chronic invalids, those whom accident has maimed and old age made infirm, have been placed in commodious apartments, under the care of a special attendant. In the female prison a sick-bay and a surgery have been established, where an emergency outfit is kept, and fills a long felt want.

The treatment of the physical condition of the class of people entering this institution and the various ills attendant on a life, practically solitary and necessarily sedentary, is of far greater concern, than that of the short, acute, complaints and accident which befall them, somewhat less frequently within, than without, the walls. Coming here with phthisis, syphilis and other results of previous excesses, many of them bearing inherited weakness, stimulated or made comfortable for years by alcohol, morphine, cocaine and other drugs, and now cut off from free action, sunshine and these stimulants and narcotics, these men show an earlier disposition to the inevitable physical breakdown which comes sooner or later. Sluggishness of mind and body is the signal for disease to attack, and the results of old excesses to assert themselves. Insanity and the various neuroses,

Wisconsin State Prison.

catarrhal affections of the body, nature's revenge for long mistreatment, have to be combatted.

Dissipation cut off, machine regularity in hours for rest, sleep and nourishment, bathing, and all things conducive to healthfulness are necessarily maintained. Employment, a library, night-school and religious instruction, Protestant and Roman Catholic, serve as the medicine of the mind and soul. A term in prison no longer implies broken health of mind and body.

Figures taken from the entrance and exit examinations show us improvement in the vital organs, heart, lungs and kidneys, and in body weight, in the majority in this prison, and the tables of mortality appended, show that the fatal diseases occurring here have been only those which commonly terminate speedily anywhere.

The question of a separate institution for insane criminals and the criminal insane is frequently brought to our notice by the impediment to prison management and the utter lack of facilities for the proper care of these cases, which we have here. Their presence in a hospital for insane is a menace to the other patients there. Wisconsin whose system of care of the insane is famous, and copied by Europe and America, must soon follow her sister states in the erection of special hospitals for these unfortunates.

The prison is in need of a regularly appointed dentist. Many of the prisoners who come here have no money and when their teeth begin to decay and ache they must have them extracted by the physician, when a simple cement filling would preserve them till the man is in a financial condition to have them permanently filled. The dentist comes up from town every week to care for the teeth of the prisoners who can afford to pay him, and, if he were given a small salary this valuable aid could be had by the prisoners. Extraction of teeth means improper mastication of food, followed by dyspepsia, broken digestion, constipation, and a general dispensing of drugs to bolster and

Prison Physician's Report.

patch up things. Let us take the money laid out for these drugs and spend it on the teeth and we will get better results.

Appended are the tables showing the work of the medical department.

Thanking you and my fellow officers for your cordial support in this work, and asking for a continuance of the same. I assure you of better results for the future, with our increased facilities, and remain,

Yours respectfully,

EUGENE A. SMITH, M. D.

TABLE NO. 1.

General Statement.

Total number of persons in prision October 1, 1900	496
Total number received from October 1, 1900 to June 30, 1902	476
Total number discharged from October 1, 1900 to June 30, 1902.	390
Total number treated in hospital from October 1, 1900 to June 30, 1902	525
Total number treated in despensary from October 1, 1900 to June 30, 1902	14,001
Total number of deaths from October 1, 1900 to June 30, 1902	10
Total number transferred to asylum from October 1, 1900 to June 30, 1902	10
Monthly average number in prison	532
Monthly average number in hospital	25
Monthly average number treat d from dispensary	666

Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE NO. 2.

Out hospital report.

Months.	Number treated.	Medical treatment.	Surgical treatment.	Average number in prison.	No. working days in month.	Daily average No. treated.
1900.						
October	652	603	49	501	27	24.1
November	562	520	42	501	24	23.4
December	672	630	42	512	25	26.8
1901.						
January	959	917	42	516	26	36.8
February	922	866	56	506	23	40.0
March	598	514	84	504	26	23.0
April	696	641	55	508	26	26.7
May	461	388	73	509	27	17.
June	515	451	64	523	25	20.6
July	643	571	72	522	27	23.8
August	598	541	57	517	27	22.1
September	567	514	53	513	25	22.6
October	559	514	45	527	26	21.4
November	561	509	52	547	26	21.5
December	699	669	30	555	26	26.7
1902.						
January	690	651	39	559	26	26.5
February	685	635	50	563	24	28.5
March	822	755	67	570	27	30.4
April	697	627	70	577	26	26.4
May	755	670	85	576	26	29.
June	688	637	51	581	25	27.5
Totals	14,001	12,823	1,178	11,187	540	544.8
Averages.	666 15-21	610 13-21	56 2-21	532 15-21	25 15-21	28 9-10

Prison Physician's Report.

TABLE NO. 3.

In hospital report.

Months.	In hospital first of month.	Rec'd in hospital dur'g month.	Discharged from hospital during month.	Treated during month.	Number of deaths.	Daily average in hospital.
1900.						
October	14	4	6	18	0	13.4
November	12	10	4	22	1	14.8
December	17	3	10	20	0	13.2
1901.						
January	10	33	19	43	0	13.1
February	23	16	32	39	0	10.4
March	7	13	7	20	0	10.
April	13	25	31	38	0	10.
May	13	11	9	24	2	7.
June	17	8	15	25	1	6.
July	10	21	20	31	0	7.
August	11	14	16	25	0	9.
September	9	13	10	22	1	11.
October	12	11	10	23	1	14.
November	13	10	12	23	0	14.
December	11	13	10	24	0	15.
1902.						
January	14	10	9	24	1	16.
February	14	11	10	25	0	16.
March	15	7	10	22	2	12.5
April	15	11	7	26	0	13.1
May	13	4	13	17	1	10.4
June	7	7	6	14	0	7 3
Total	270	255	266	525	10	243.2
Averages	$12\frac{18}{21}$	$12\frac{3}{21}$	$12\frac{14}{21}$	25	.....	11.5

Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE NO. 4.

Record of Deaths.

Name.	Age	Entered prison.	Term	Crime.	Reg No.	Disease.	Date of death.
Ed. Whinnan.	38	Oct. 15, 1900	4 yrs	Sodomy.....	8108	Syphilitic nephritis.....	Nov 28, 1900
Roy Davis ..	16	Jan. 25, 1899	10 ys	Assa'lt to kill	7684	Typhoid fever..	May 13, 1901
Wm. Whittaker	19	Dec. 12, 1893	10 ys	Ass'lt to rape	5952	Pthisis pulmonalis.....	July 10, 1901
Harry Van Deleaur.....	22	Oct. 31, 1900	2 yrs	Assault	8118	Enteric tuberculosis.....	Sept. 15, 1901
LouisaSchroeder.....	53	June 16, 1894	14 ys	Murder. 2d d	6159	Valvular heart disease.....	May 17, 1901
DenzelRitchey	45	Nov. 14, 1895	Life	Murder	6629	Small round cell Sarcoma	Oct 29, 1901
Henry Manypenny.....	36	June 27, 1893	Life	Murder	5809	Enteric tuberculosis.....	Jan. 17, 1902
Wm. C. Wright	26	July 13, 1888	Life	Murder	4133	Pthisis pulmonalis.....	Mar 24, 1902
Mich. Czuppa	24	Apr. 22, 1901	5 yrs	Burglary.	8230	General Miliary tuberculosis.	Mar. 31, 1902
Robert Turner	53	Mar. 13, 1874	Life	Murder	1854	General paresis of insanity..	May 28, 1902

TABLE NO. 5.

Transferred to State Hospital for Insane.

Reg No.	NAME.	Age	DATE OF SENTENCE.			Date of Transfer.
			Sentence.	Years.	Mos.	
7588	Herman Geschka ..	27	Oct. —, 1898	6	.....	Nov. 30, 1900
8030	Chas. Brisboe.....	33	June 11, 1900	2	6	Jan. 15, 1901
7376	Olaf Nelson.....	27	Feb. 25, 1898	5	.....	Jan. 16, 1901
6805	Michael Reiter.....	35	May 29, 1896	7	.....	Jan. 16, 1901
8020	Wm. Butterworth..	20	May 30, 1900	3	.....	Feb. 13, 1901
8001	Geo. Welch	41	May 13. 1900	1	.....	Feb. 13, 1901
7908	Alex. Einweiler	25	Dec. 15, 1899	2	.....	Aug. 5, 1901
7270	John W. Fertig	39	Nov. 11, 1897	Life.	.....	Feb. 19, 1902
8298	James Corbett	22	July 30, 1901	2	.....	Feb. 19, 1902
8295	Ralph B. Young....	35	July 17, 1901	1	4	Apr. 9, 1902

Prison Physician's Report.

TABLE No. 6.

Hospital subsistence, drugs, etc.

Month.	Cost of subsistence.	Cost of drugs and apparatus.	Total cost.	Average cost per diem.
1900.				
October	$24 06	$83 28	$107 34	$3 46
November	19 22	96 63	115 85	3 86
December	22 04	61 31	83 35	2 68
1901.				
January	57 16	95 54	152 70	4 92
February	24 97	59 56	84 53	3 02
March	25 94	108 85	134 79	4 34
April	29 41	107 42	136 83	4 56
May	43 15	79 33	122 48	3 95
June	37 40	53 73	91 13	3 03
July	34 71	51 30	86 01	2 77
August	26 51	51 74	78 25	2 52
September	28 80	106 08	134 88	4 49
October	24 40	66 17	90 57	2 60
November	23 38	45 16	68 54	2 28
December	27 22	40 57	67 79	2 18
1902.				
January	23 65	31 60	55 25	1 78
February	36 29	62 70	98 99	3 53
March	40 15	71 02	111 17	3 58
April	22 64	69 12	91 76	3 07
May	25 47	39 68	65 15	2 10
June	28 51	41 94	70 45	2 34
Totals	$625 08	$1,422 73	$2,047 81	$67 04
Averages	$29 76	$67 75	$97 51	$3 19

Wisconsin State Prison.

TABLE NO. 7.

THE INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF THE WAUPUN PRISON FOR TEN YEARS, AS FOLLOWS:

Year.	Deaths from tuberculosis	From all other causes	Average No. prisoners.	Percentage.
1893	0	2	537	.003
1894	2	6	609	.013
1895	2	5	625	.001
1896	3	5	606	.012
1897	2	4	598	.010
1898	0	7	645	.010
1899	3	4	592	.011
1900	0	1	523	.013
1901	2	3	511	.011
1902	3	1	574	.006
Totals	17	38	5820	.009

Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

WAUPUN, July 1st, 1902.

The State Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present to you my first report for the period of time from October 1st, 1900, to July 1st, 1902. But as my work is of such a character that there are but few records kept, and I am just closing my first year of service, I can speak for but one year.

In looking over that year's work I find much to encourage me, while the discouragements have not been lacking. I am pleased with the position that both officers and prisoners have accorded me in the work of the institution.

The night school with its three sessions a week (eight months this past year) proved a blessing to nearly ever one of the one hundred men who attended. And although our equipment for such work is so very poor, still the interest was such, that in spite of poor equipment the men acquitted themselves with credit. Only those who are in touch with this work can appreciate the great need we have for a well equipped school room.

The friends from the outside have not forgotten us, but have at much sacrifice to themselves rendered several programs on the chapel platform, and contributed generous supplies of papers and magazines for the use of the inmates, all of which were greatly enjoyed.

The prison library is well patronized and much of what is called for is of the best, while the supply of weekly papers averages three thousand each month.

The chapel services have been seasons of interest, and I have noted with pleasure the increasing interest in these services, on the part of the many.

Wisconsin State Prison.

The Christian Endeavor meetings have been the means of helping very many, especially since we have been systematically studying the Sunday School Lessons. I find a goodly number of the men taking a keen interest in the study of the Bible. I have endeavored to visit every man at his cell door as often as once each month, and find a hearty welcome and a growing confidence.

And in all my work I have carefully emphasized the need of a personal touch with a personal Christ, not only for all men, but especially for the unfortunate. And the evidence of a desire for such contact is often noted in the interest manifested in better things, the good resolutions, but best of all in better living.

I look forward into the years to come with the expectation that some good may be accomplished and with the desire firmly fixed in my heart to have many learn to know The Christ whom to know is life eternal.

Very respectfully yours,

G. W. PEPPER,
Chaplain.

Statistical Tables.

ROSTER OF EMPLOYES AT WIS. STATE PRISON, JUNE 30, 1902

Name	Occupation	Salary per month	APPOINTED		Place whence appointed.
			Year.	Date.	
E. S. Harvey	Deputy warden	$83 33	1899	Sept. 14	Chicago, Ill.
Richard Elliott	Ass't. deputy warden	60 00	1899	Aug. 1	Waupun.
Jacob Fuss	Chief clerk	83 33	1874	Apr. 1	Green Bay.
Wm. M. Campbell	Record clerk	55 00	1898	Aug. 23	Milwaukee.
Eugene A. Smith	Physician	115 00	1901	Mar. 1	Milwaukee.
Rev. Geo. W. Pepper	Protestant chaplain	66 66	1901	July 1	Kilbourn.
Rev. J. C. Hartman	Catholic chaplain	16 66	1895	Aug. 1	Waupun.
Dick Drake	South c'l house kee'r	50 00	1900	May 1	Ft. Atkinson.
Willis A. Yarham	North c'l house kee'r	50 00	1900	Oct. 8	Waupaca.
Ed. Kerstell	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1900	July 12	Winnebago.
John Hagan	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1901	Sept. 17	Milwaukee.
Elmer Heath	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1896	Jan. 31	Waupun.
R. A. Pepper	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1901	Oct. 5	Tomah.
John N. Baumel	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1901	Aug. 15	Black River Falls
P. J. Cawley	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1901	Sept. 30	Madison.
Walter Watson	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1902	Apr. 28	Winnebago.
John D. Smith	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1901	Sept. 20	Black River Falls
Wm. T. Coyle	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1901	Apr. 20	Waupun.
John Carroll	Keeper shoeshop	46 25	1900	Sept. 6	Winnebago.
Joel Platt	Keeper knittingshop	46 25	1900	Jan. 1	Horicon.
H. G. Sargent	Keeper tailorshop	46 25	1900	July 9	Waupun.
Benj. J. Stoddard	Keeper laundry	40 00	1901	June 26	Fox Lake.
John Roehmer	Keeper idleroom	40 00	1902	May 9	Baraboo.
Seneca L. Flint	Engineer	80 00	1895	Aug. 15	Manitowoc.
A. L. Morse	Asst. engineer	50 00	1900	Apr. 14	Fennimore.
Robert Hadfield	Night enginneer	46 25	1901	Oct. 24	Milwaukee.
Frank E. Rice	Overseer, kitchen	56 75	1899	Apr. 20	Oconto
J. A. Hudson	Storekeeper	56 75	1902	Jan. 2	Waupaca.
Thomas Green	Mason	60 00	1901	Apr. 22	Waupun.
George Steck	Carpenter	60 00	1896	Jan. 31	Milwaukee.
James Van Epps	Farmer	55 00	1899	Apr. 1	Waupaca.
W. C. Fuller	Farm guard	40 00	1891	Aug. 1	Juneau.
Ed. Kjorstad	Yardman	46 25	1898	May 12	Chippewa Falls.
Henry J. Miller	Night captain	51 40	1895	July 22	Watertown.
Peter Hanson	Night guard	46 25	1897	Oct. 30	Marshfield.
L. D. L. Gore	Night guard	46 25	1897	Apr. 5	Mondovi.
H. R. Durkee	Night guard	46 25	1896	Feb. 1	Lake Geneva.
Henry Johnson	Night guard	46 25	1901	May 13	Markesan.
Andrew A. Sunne	Office guard	40 00	1898	June 1	Rhinelander.
Max Fuss	Gate guard	40 00	1889	Dec. 29	Waupun.
B. W. Harney	Wall guard	40 00	1901	Apr. 5	Waupun.
Theo. Lotz	Wall guard	40 00	1901	Aug. 31	Watertown.
Thos Purcell	Wall guard	40 00	1893	July 1	Waupun
Severt Terkleson	Wall guard	40 00	1901	Oct. 26	Manitowoc.
Lars W. Nelson	Wall guard	40 00	1902	Apr. 28	Baldwin.
Frank Benwoy	Messenger and guide	36 00	1901	July 1	Waupun.
Mrs. Mary Hauson	Matron	41 67	1902	Apr. 1	Waupaca.

Wisconsin State Prison.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1902.

Classified items.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1900.	Appropriations 1901.	Expended during biennial term.	Transferred from current expense fund.	Transferred to current expense fund.	Balance available June 30, 1902.
Cement floors	$590 29	.....	$229 87	.....	.....	$360 42
Extension for dining room	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00
New boilers and furnaces	3,000 00	.....	2,025 68	.....	.....	974 32
Water power and pumps	.....	6,000 00	4,159 28	.....	.....	1,840 72
Solitary cells, bath rooms, etc	.....	6,500 00	6,995 28	455 28	.....	.....
	$7,590 29	$12,500 00	$13,370 11	$455 28	.....	$7,175 46

STATEMENT OF KNITTING SHOP FUND, 1901-1902.

1900. Oct. 1.	Balance	.....	$9,000 00
	Receipts for biennial period	.....	15,117 28
	Convict labor profits during biennial period	$7,617 28	.....
	Balance	16,500 00	.....
		$24,117 28	$24,117 28

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$17,730 69
1901.				
May 1	Appropriation, chapt. 186—1901			87,000 00
Sept. 30	Transfer, cement floors and new boiler and furnace			19 10
Sept. 30	Convict labor from steward, including profits knitting shop			48,736 31
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries			3,083 24
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$92,507 82	
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasary	$63,575 83		
Sept. 30	Bal. in hands of steward	485 69	64,061 52	
			$156,569 34	$156,569 34

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$64,061 52
1902.				
June 30	Convict labor from steward, including profits knitting shop			38,232 80
June 30	Steward for sundries			3,186 56
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$74,957 44	
June 30	Transferred to solitary cells' fund		547 50	
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$29,665 17		
June 30	Bal. in hands of steward	310 77	29,975 94	
			$105,480 88	$105,480 88

Wisconsin State Prison.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Prison for

Classified Items.	Inventory September 30th, 1900.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year	Total.
Account receivable....	$184 00	.....	.....	$184 00
Armory.....	217 31	$69 00	.....	286 31
Barn, farm and garden	7,061 33	1,549 79	$38 03	8,649 15
Clothing	6,756 76	4,090 21	.....	10,846 97
Convicts discharged..	.....	3,195 90	.....	3,195 90
Convicts escaped	.....	11 00	.....	11 00
Discounts	.....	6 67	.....	6 67
Drug and medical department.....	538 86	1,043 40	.....	1,582 26
Engines and boilers ..	9,000 53	636 87	1,400 00	11,037 40
Fire apparatus	248 00	98 59	.....	346 59
Fire and boiler ins....	.....	1,370 30	.....	1,370 30
Fuel	1,777 75	13,262 59	.....	15,040 34
Furniture	6,151 50	227 49	.....	6,378 99
Gas and other lights..	412 22	815 46	.....	1,227 68
House furnishing	10,026 19	2,232 73	.....	12,258 92
Indeb'ness, previous yr	.....	101 59	.....	101 59
Laundry	1,131 03	1,265 51	.....	2,396 54
Library	1,714 42	99 08	.....	1,813 50
Machinery and tools..	1,138 38	172 49	.....	1,310 87
Means of instruction..	1,099 96	258 41	.....	1,358 37
Miscellaneous	1,153 73	651 07	.....	1,804 80
Officers' expenses.....	.....	122 59	.....	122 59
Printing, postage, stationery and telegr'ph	561 42	817 26	.....	1,378 68
Real estate, including buildings, etc	446,081 01	.....	1,963 01	448,044 02
Repairs and renewals.	1,132 22	3,184 81	.....	4,317 03
Scraps	.....	.....	98 31	98 31
Subsistence	1,144 29	26,869 93	2,874 60	30,888 82
Tobacco.....	300 05	595 94	.....	895 99
United States.....	.....	.....	536 67	536 67
Wages and salaries...	.....	29,623 93	.....	29,623 93
Convicts earnings.....	.....	409 29	.....	409 29
Totals	$497,830 96	$92,781 90	$6,910 62	$597 523 48
Less discounts and other credits	.....	328 32	.....	509,027 69
		$92,453 58		$88,495 79
Deducted by secretary of state for printing.	.....	54 24	.....	.....
Net expenses ...	.....	$92,507 82	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901

Inventory September 30th, 1901.	Cash rec'd on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$131 43	$184 00	.....	$315 43	$131 43	.....
285 90	.....	.....	285 90	.....	.....
8,020 71	2,002 68	2,814 61	12,838 00	4,188 85	41
4,056 49	3 50	.....	4,059 99	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,786 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,195 90
.....	.....	293 28	293 28	286 61	11 00
					.....
747 73	6 75	.....	754 48	.....	827 78
10,603 75	25 83	.....	10,629 58	.....	407 82
232 00	.....	.....	232 00	.....	114 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370 30
1,862 66	.....	.....	1,862 66	.....	13,177 68
6,277 15	.....	.....	6,277 15	.....	101 84
1,161 37	.....	2 37	1,163 74	.....	63 94
9,727 16	.....	61	9,727 77	.....	2,531 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 59
1,797 90	.....	.....	1,797 90	.....	598 64
1,750 25	.....	.....	1,750 25	.....	63 25
1,300 81	.....	.....	1,300 81	.....	10 06
1,298 95	.....	.....	1,298 95	.....	59 42
1,486 43	.....	65 81	1,552 24	.....	252 56
.....	39 00	.....	39 00	.....	83 59
564 57	50	.....	565 09	.....	813 59
448,044 02	.....	.....	448,044 02	.....	.....
983 93	6 75	128 82	1,119 50	.....	3,197 53
.....	98 31	.....	98 31	.....	.....
1,515 28	39 41	589 53	2,144 22	.....	28,744 60
200 93	.....	.....	200 93	.....	695 06
.....	536 67	.....	536 67	.....	.....
.....	139 82	.....	139 82	.....	29,484 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409 29
$502,049 42	$3,083 24	$3,895 03	$509,027 69	$4,606 89	$93,102 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,606 89
					$88,495 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$88,550 03

Wisconsin State Prison.

STATEMENT OF

At the State Prison for the fiscal period ending June

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the period.	Total.
Account receivable	$131 43	.....	.....	$131 43
Armory	285 90	$103 37	.....	389 27
Barn, farm and garden	8,020 71	625 54	.....	8,646 25
Clothing	4,056 49	4,233 65	.....	8,290 14
Convicts discharged	.....	2,275 37	.....	2,275 37
Convicts escaped	.....	161 94	.....	161 94
Discounts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medicine department	747 73	625 01	.....	1,372 74
Engines and boilers	10,603 75	568 16	2,400 00	13,571 91
Fire apparatus	232 00	.....	180 00	412 00
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	70 65	.....	70 65
Fuel	1,862 66	12,243 40	.....	14,106 06
Furniture	6,277 15	311 84	.....	6,588 99
Gas and other lights	1,161 37	475 92	.....	1,637 29
House furnishing	9,727 16	2,307 37	.....	12,034 53
Indebtedness, previous year	.....	148 94	.....	148 94
Laundry	1,797 90	641 46	.....	2,439 36
Library	1,750 25	176 78	.....	1,927 03
Machinery and tools	1,300 81	187 26	.....	1,488 07
Means of instruction	1,298 95	135 27	.....	1,434 22
Miscellaneous	1,486 43	889 01	.....	2,375 44
Officers' expenses	.....	172 98	.....	172 98
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	564 57	419 05	.....	983 62
Real estate, including buildings	448,044 02	.....	11,831 88	459,875 90
Repairs and renewals	983 93	4,406 13	92 22	5,482 28
Scraps	.....	.....	138 62	138 62
Subsistence	1,515 28	20,235 53	1,828 56	23,579 37
Tobacco	200 93	475 45	.....	676 38
United States	.....	.....	268 06	268 06
Convicts' earnings	.....	198 09	.....	198 09
Wages and salaries	.....	22,836 39	.....	22,836 39
Totals	$502,049 42	$74,924 56	$16,739 34	$593,713 32
Less discounts and other credits	.....	244 48	.....	521,961 50
		$74,680 08		$71,751 82
Deducted by sec'y of state for printing	.....	277 36	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$74,957 44	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES

30, 1902. (From October 1, 1902 to June 30. 1902.

Inventory June 30th, 1902.	Cash rec'd on this account during the period.	Transferred from this account during the period.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$110 48	$131 43	.....	$211 91	$110 48	.....
374 55	.. ....	.....	374 55	.....	$14 72
8,755 60	2,052 91	1,828 56	12,637 07	3,990 82	.....
4,566 97	37 15	.....	4,604 12	.....	3,686 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,275 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	161 94
.....	.....	216 34	216 34	216 34	.....
966 50	.....	....	966 50	.....	406 24
11,490 94	6 96	.....	11,497 90	.....	2,071 01
376 50	.....	.....	376 50	.....	35 50
.....	86 85	.....	86 85	16 20	....
1,587 05	273 00	.....	1,860 05	.....	12,246 01
6,238 55	1 00	.....	6,239 55	.....	319 44
919 92	50	.....	950 42	.....	686 87
9,690 01	.....	.....	9,690 01	.....	2,344 49
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 94
2,318 26	.....	.....	2,318 26	.....	91 10
1,835 29	.....	.....	1 835 29	.....	91 74
1,437 87	.....	.....	1,437 87	.....	50 20
1,355 89	.....	.....	1,355 89	.....	78 33
1,691 08	.. ..	.. ..	1,691 08	....	681 36
....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	172 98
502 69	.....	.....	502 69	.....	480 93
459,875 90	.....	.....	459,875 90	.....	.....
738 90	74 35	138 62	951 87	.....	4,530 41
... .	138 62	.....	138 62	.....	.....
1,303 97	17 31	296 20	1,617 48	.....	21,961 89
95 27	.....	.....	95 27	.....	581 11
....	263 06	.....	268 06	... .	.....
....	.....	....	.....	.....	198 09
.....	98 42	.....	98 42	.....	22,737 97
$516,295 22	$3,186 56	$2,479 72	$521,961 50	$4,333 84	$76,085 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,333 84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$71,751 82
					277 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$72,029 18

Wisconsin State Prison.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification	1901.	1902.
Accounts receivable	$184 00	$131 43
Barn, farm and garden	2,002 68	2,052 91
Clothing	3 50	37 15
Convict labor	44,763 10	31,588 73
Drug and medical department	6 75	.....
Engine and boilers	25 83	6 96
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	86 85
Fuel	.....	273 00
Furniture	.....	1 00
Gas and other lights	.....	50
Officers expenses	39 00	.....
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	52	.....
Repairs and renewals	6 75	74 35
Scraps	98 31	133 62
Subsistence	39 41	17 31
United States	536 67	268 06
Wages and salaries	139 82	98 42
Knitting shop	3,973 21	3,644 07
Cement floors	147 92	50 40
Paramount Knitting Co	2,500 90	5,000 00
Solitary cells, etc	2 64	51 18
Water power and pumps	.....	35 60
	$54,470 11	$16,555 94

Statistical Tables.

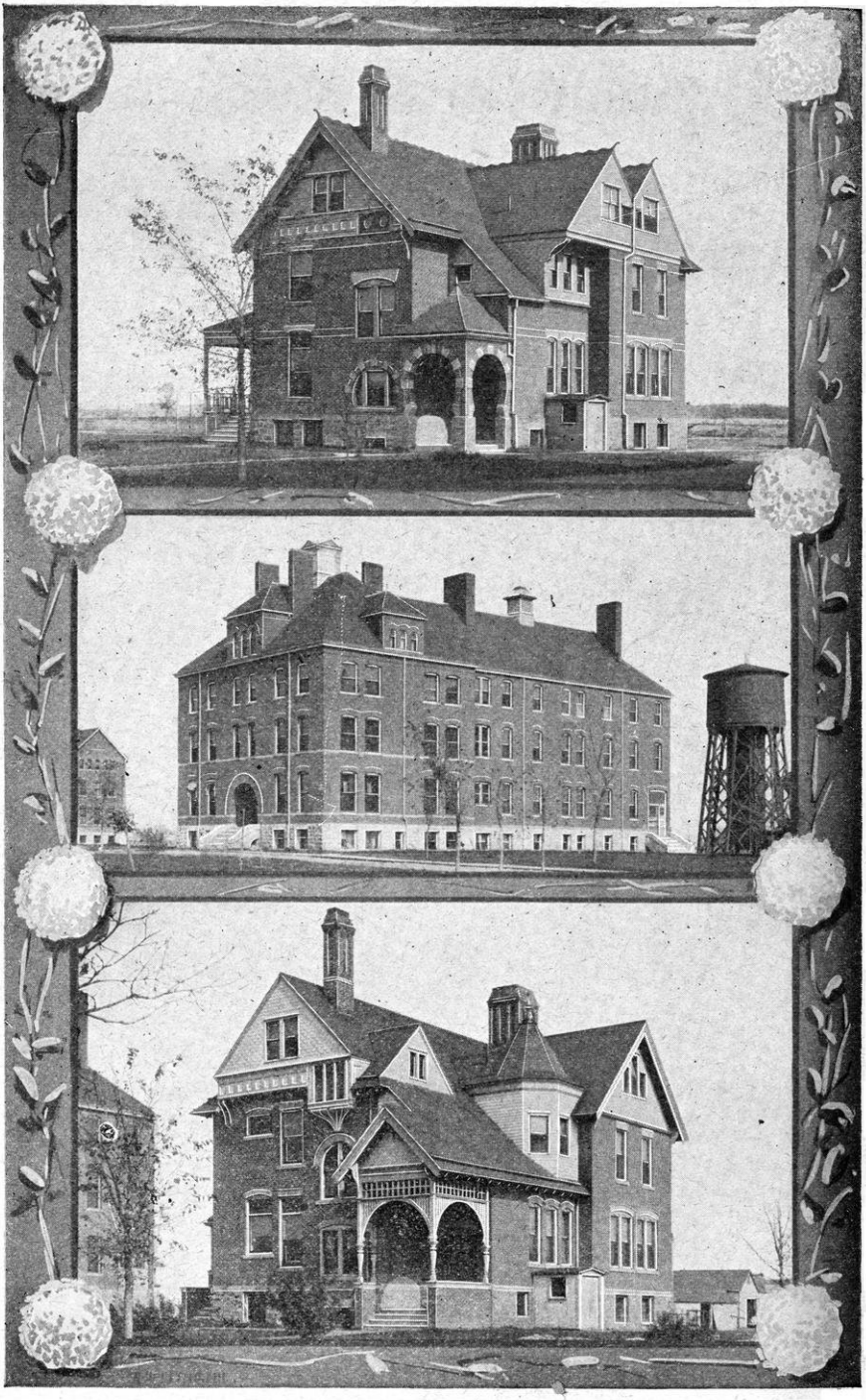
PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN.

TRANSFERRED TO SUBSISTENCE.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1901.		NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus	4½ bu.	$3 14	.....	.....
Beets	296⅝ bu.	54 62	256 1-6 bu.	$127 08
Beet greens	24 bu.	4 80	1 bu.	20
Beans	52¾ bu.	31 63	.....	.....
Corn	4,214 ears.	10 54	.....	.....
Chickens	493½ lbs.	48 59	146¾ bu.	15 38
Cabbage	4,503 heads.	115 90	4,780 heads.	191 32
Cucumbers	258½ doz.	25 85	.....	.....
Cucumbers	67¼ bu.	26 90	.....	.....
Carrots	130 bu.	50 32	76⅔ bu.	38 30
Ducks	37½ lbs.	3 76	25½ lbs.	2 55
Eggs	520 doz.	65 83	106 doz.	17 39
Horseradish	.....	.....	2 bu.	2 00
Lettuce	54 bu.	27 13	150¾ bu.	75 38
Milk	99,865 lbs.	1,218 22	66,429 lbs.	867 86
Melons	15⅓ doz.	8 17	.....	.....
Onions	189¼ bu.	77 03	6 bu.	3 00
Onions	1,871½ doz.	48 03	203 doz.	6 09
Pork	.....	.....	778 lbs.	56 01
Potatoes	1,206[10] bu.	718 81	.....	.....
Peas	8½ bu.	12 90	.....	.....
Rhubard	616 lbs.	30 65	1,392 lbs.	27 84
Radishes	1,659½ doz.	33 19	863 doz.	25 89
Rutabagas	21½ bu.	5 79	.....	.....
Strawberries	.....	.....	3,036 qts.	306 60
Turnips	3⅞ bu.	1 28	20 bu.	10 00
Tomatoes	16 bu	4 57	.....	.....
Veal	1,800½ lbs.	151 14	771 lbs.	55 67
Sold.				
Bull	.....	.....	1	67 24
Cornstalks	7 loads.	11 00	.....	.....
Cows	.....	.....	2	75 00
Calves	.....	.....	12	50 40
Calfskins	271 lbs.	18 23	7	5 93
Hogs	210 hogs.	1,908 45	149 hogs.	1,765 73
	40,125 lbs.		29,600 lbs.	
On hand				
Beets	200 bu.	100 00	400 bu.	120 00
Cucumbers	.....	.....	100 bu.	50 00
Cabbage	10,000 heads.	300 00	15,000 heads.	600 00
Carrots	175 bu.	87 50	200 bu	100 00
Corn	1,800 bu.	450 00	3,000 bu.	600 00

Wisconsin State Prison.

PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN—Continued.

TRANSFERRED TO SUBSISTENCE.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1901.		NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.	
	QUANTITY.	Value.	QUANTITY.	Value.
Ensilage	85 tons.	170 00	75 tons.	150 00
Fodder	.....	.....	40 tons.	80 00
Hay	54 tons.	810 00	40 tons.	400 00
Onions	200 bu.	100 00	100 bu.	50 00
Oats	1,340 bu.	402 00	2,000 bu.	500 00
Potatoes	1,800 bu.	900 00	2,500 bu.	1,250 00
Straw	15 tons.	22 50	40 tons.	80 00
Turnips	300 bu.	75 00	100 bu.	25 00
Totals	.....	$8,163 47	.....	$7,797 86



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, SPARTA.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Public School

FOR THE

Twenty-one Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

M. T. Park	Superintendent	Elkhorn.
Mrs. Isabel C. Park	Matron General	Elkhorn.
A F. Brandt	State Agent	Sparta.
Miss Elsie M. Loomis	State Agent	Chippewa Falls.
Arthur DeGroff	Book-Keeper	Nelson.
Mrs. M. DeGroff	Stenographer	Racine.
W. T. Sarles	Physician	Sparta.

TEACHERS.

Miss Edna L. Jones	Grammar Room	Sparta.
Miss Lola W. Billings	Intermediate	Rhinelander.
Miss Margaret Harris	Primary	Wausau.
Miss Evelyn Wanvig	Kindergarten	Milwaukee.
Miss Caroline Harris	Domestic Science	Appleton.

MATRONS.

Miss Elida Casperson	Cottage A	Ellsworth.
Miss Angie Fanning	Cottage B	Sparta.
Miss Margaret Johnston	Cottage C	Ellsworth.
Miss Margaret Roberts	Cottage D	North Dakota.
Miss Mary L. Evans	Cottage E	Sparta.
Mrs. Ida Corey	Hospital	Viroqua.

D. G. Williams	Boys Supervison and Farm Director.
John C. Venus	Engineer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

SPARTA, WISCONSIN, June 30th, 1902.

To the State Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with a statute of the legislature of 1901, I have the honor to submit the eighth biennial report for the fiscal term ending with the above date.

CHILDREN RECEIVED.

By the table you may notice that the number of children received has decreased since the last report. This is owing, no doubt, to the fact that "good times" have prevailed all over the country; also that Milwaukee county has maintained the care of the dependent children within her borders during that time.

PURPOSES OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is intended only as a "stopping place," a depot, if you choose, between the several counties and good homes. Oftimes it is found essential and necessary to keep children at the school a few weeks or few months, to correct some bad habits, or to lead the children from the slough of neglect, up to better lives, so that they may be proper subjects for good homes. But few good people, even, will accept unkempt, untaught children and give them the same love and affection they would to those who have been taught some of the amenities of child life. For instance, we receive many children who have not been taught good table manners, or how to care for their own persons. Such children would probably fail if placed in homes at once. They need to be taught by precept and example, and the child's aptness to learn, to profit by what he sees in others, determines

the time he may remain in the school before being placed in homes.

As a further illustration, two little girls, sisters, were brought to the school in a sad, neglected condition. It was nearly supper time, and after a hasty bath they were taken to the dining room with the other children. It was evident, from the manner in which they ate, they had never used knives or forks, and their napkins were sources of wonderment for many days. At last, profiting by the teaching of the matron in charge, by the examples of the children, they became as careful and precise in their table manners as the other children. And, with corrections in numerous habits, brought on solely by neglect, they became very nice children, competent to grace any good home.

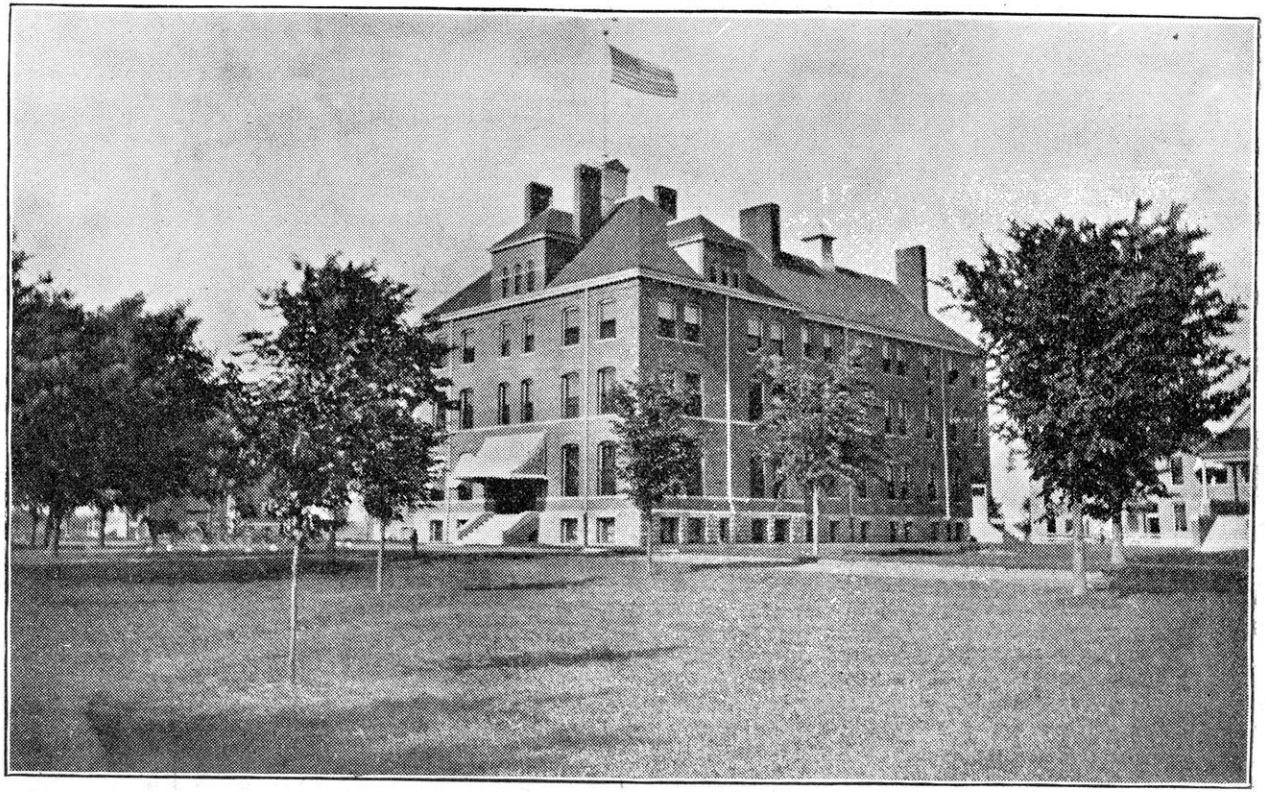
In this respect, in correcting, leading, teaching those children who have led sadly neglected lives, the value of the school can hardly be overestimated. Without this systematic, thorough training, the neglected child cannot be placed in as good a home as his merit entitles him to.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

It is the rule of the school to never place a child until the home has been thoroughly investigated by an agent of the school. This examination is not confined to inspection of the home alone. The applicant's standing in the community is ascertained, and all features of the home passed upon. If everything is not in the most favorable conditions, the application is rejected. Probably two-fifths of all applications are rejected, and still we are unable to supply the demand that comes to us from good homes for good children.

THE POPULATION.

The population of the school, which, by the way, has been lower during the last year than at any time within ten years, is made up of the following classes:



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

In which are located the offices, superintendent's living rooms, store room, kitchens and dining rooms.

State Public School.

First.—New Children. Those who came in a neglected condition, and are retained until they can be taught some correct habits at table, the care of their persons, etc.

Second.—Those children, who by reason of some moral or physical infirmity have failed to succeed in homes even after several trials.

Third.—Children who voluntarily left their homes because of ill treatment, it may be, and came back to the school, preferring to remain here. This class is kept only a short time, as good homes are waiting for many more children than we can supply.

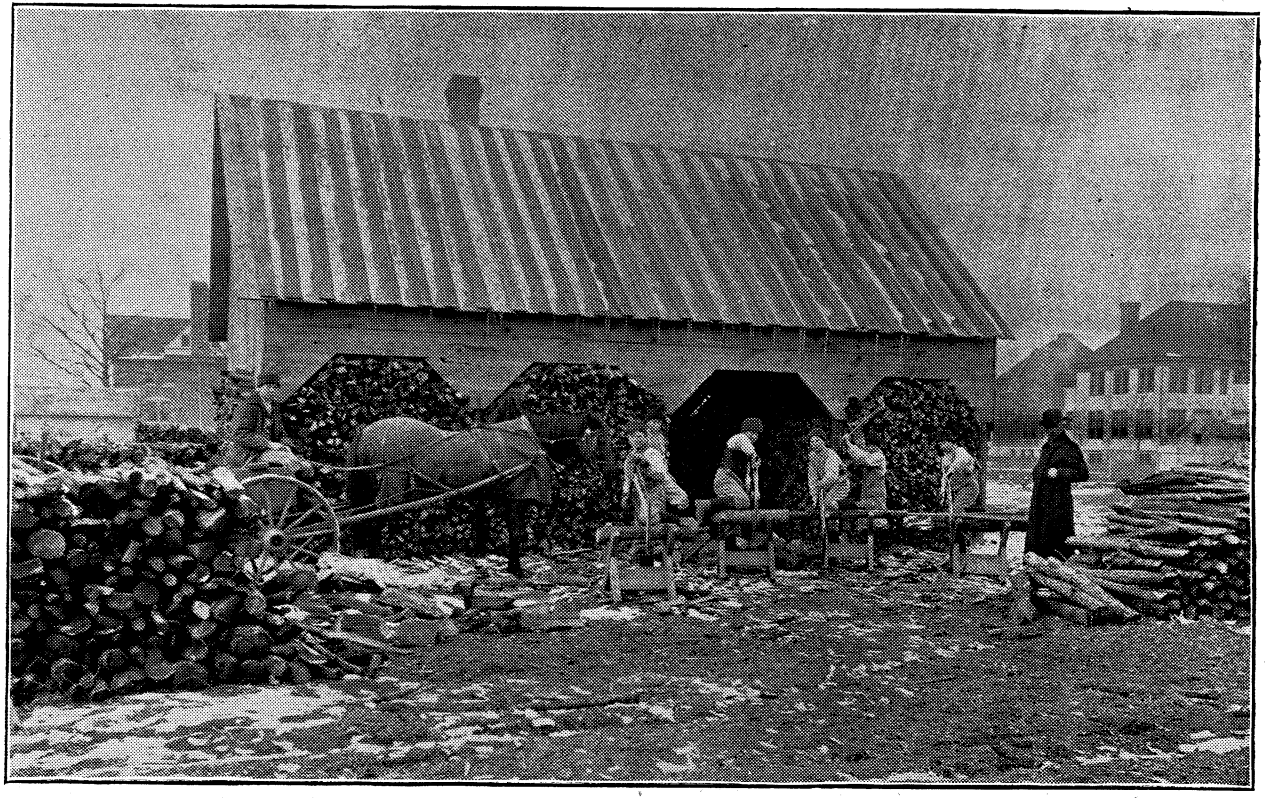
Fourth.—Neglected children, who are cripples. The legislature of 1901 amended the laws governing the school, so that this class of children might be admitted. We have five of these children at this time.

This provision was a wise and humane measure. Much good can be done to this class, and in the main these children appreciate their advantages and seek to make the most of them.

These crippled children are distributed through the several cottages, and so far as they are able to perform, the same regulations are imposed upon them. Light duties are assigned them, in order that they may be taught industrious habits, and their presence in the cottages has had a most humane and softening effect upon the other children. All are anxious to assist them in all their needs, and the service rendered leaves better effects upon the child who extends assistance than upon the one who receives it. And still the recipient is not ungrateful.

OUR LITTLE ONES.

Another wise provision made by the legislature of 1901 was the amendment of the law permitting the admission of babies to the State School. A vacant cottage was repaired and furnished at a comparatively small expense, a most competent matron secured, and the first baby was brought here on May



PRACTICAL MANUAL TRAINING.

31st, 1901, by Mr. John O'Connell, commissioner of the poor for Dane county. He was a bright, active little fellow, ten months old, and although he remained in the school but a few weeks before being taken to a home, he had so gained the love of various employes that many tears were shed on the day of his departure. He is the joy of an excellent home in northern Wisconsin. His picture adorns the group of little ones in this report, at the lower right hand corner.

There is a great demand for babies, especially little girls, and we could place at least twice as many as we receive.

COTTAGE LIFE.

The cottage life, in its various parts, contributes largely to the general results of the school. To make this as near like the home as possible, to instill into the children the thought that these cottages are "homes," in all the word implies, is the earnest desire of the superintendent and his associates.

To succeed in this desire, the cottage must not have too many in the family. From twenty to twenty-five is the ideal number, and with such a population a matron may do much individual work, which is essential in child-life in any sphere.

Our matrons are earnest in their work, accepting every opportunity which may serve as a key to unfold the minds of their charges, to lead them toward an upright life. They recognize the importance of individual work, and are active in exercising it. The cottages have two sitting rooms, in one of which are books from the library, papers appropriate to the mental demands of the children, and various games to while away the long hours of the winter evenings. The matrons are always present at these evening meetings and the two scenes from the cottages published with this report are in no sense overdrawn. They are accurate representations of what any person may observe in the home life of these children.

A LESSON IN THE COOKING SCHOOL.

State Public School.

OUR SCHOOLS.

We have five teachers and all but one have been in their positions a number of years. One has been in her place for more than ten years in the school. All of the teachers have been selected because of their fitness, because they did excellent work as teachers before they came to our school.

Our school departments are kindergarten, primary, intermediate, grammar, and domestic science. So far as we are able we observe and follow the course of study in our public schools. Owing to the short time the children may be in the school, and the lack of systematic instruction before coming here, teachers as well as matrons find it necessary to do much of individual work. And the results in developing dormant powers have been very gratifying to all who are interested in this most essential work of caring for neglected children. In many cases the individual work done for children has rescued them from apparent feeble-mindedness, placing them in normal conditions of childhood, and they have been sent to homes where they are succeeding with those who took them.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The manual training in vogue in the school is of the directly practical kind. While all children may participate in the training we give while they are here, to those who by reason of physical disabilities and from other causes cannot be kept in homes, the training is the most valuable.

The primary idea is that all children should be taught to do some kind of work. In the cottages the children assist in the dormitories, in scrubbing or cleaning the cottages, in the mending and darning. Some of the girls work certain hours in the day in the kitchens, in the dining rooms, and in the laundry.

Boys are taught all forms of farming and gardening under competent direction, everything being practical and useful.

A PORTION OF THE CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM AT DINNER TIME.

State Public School.

The idea that labor is most honorable is inculcated as far as possible in every child.

Our department of Domestic Science, is a valuable accessory in the training of the girls in the school. They come to us as neglected children. They have never been taught any of the little things which go to make a home. They know little of cleanliness. In this department they are taught sewing and cooking. Not fancy work in either branch, but something that will serve them well in the life to come. They make excellent bread and cakes, cook meats and vegetables, such work as they will have to do in actual life. In this special department of our school, the practical holds sway, as it does in other departments.

Since 1899, the school of Domestic Science has made an exhibit at each of our county fairs, and for the last two years the teacher has made an exhibit at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Teachers association, which has aroused interest in this important work. Last year the children sent samples of their work to the Walworth county fair, and received several premiums, and were much encouraged thereby.

WORK OF THE STATE AGENTS.

The work of our state agents is most important. To them is largely entrusted the welfare of the children placed in homes. When an application is received for a child, the home is carefully inspected, and if not perfectly satisfactory in all particulars is rejected. When the child is placed in the home, it is the agent's duty to visit him. If school is in session the agent calls at the school, talks with the child alone, inquires as to his attendance at school, and any details which will reveal to him the real life of the child. The school register is inspected, the teacher is consulted and if all investigations do not show that the child is receiving all that he is entitled to the guardian is consulted and informed that he must correct the irregularities observed or the child will be removed. No second warning is

A GIRLS' CLASS IN SEWING.

given, and in some instances the child is removed at once, which the terms of the contract provide for.

During the year ending with the date of this report our two agents traveled 20,236 miles by rail, and 10,816 miles by carriage, a total of 31,052 miles. These miles were traveled in all kinds of weather and conditions, in the interests of these little children, wards of the state, to see that proper care was given them.

On return from these trips, which are often three weeks in length, the agent makes a brief written report to the superintendent of each child visited, on blanks for that purpose, and these reports are spread on the records for future reference. After some years experience in this work, our agents can answer any question regarding child or guardian, and can even tell the direct carriage road to take to reach them from the railroad station. Such knowledge as to details can be acquired only by years of experience and a faithful agent's services become more valuable to the children's interests the longer he is in the work. In addition to the inspections made by the agents, the superintendent requires guardians to report monthly on postal cards prepared for the purpose, in regard to the child's health, conduct, work performed, and attendance at school. These cards often lead to correspondence and special investigations which are valuable to the interests of child and guadian.

AMUSEMENT AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A reasonable amount of amusement and entertainment is afforded all of the children. Adjoining each cottage are spacious grounds where the inmates may engage in any games such as baseball, football, etc. These games are important factors in a child's life, assisting in unfolding and stimulating physical and mental powers which otherwise might not be developed. Balls and bats are provided, and an observer of more than one hundred children in these games at one time, would conclude

LARGER BOYS' COTTAGE—EVENING SCENE.

there was not a sad heart among them. In the winter a spacious skating rink contributes much to the enjoyment of the children, as all who are old enough are provided with skates. They are permitted to skate evenings until the hour for retiring, if they choose.

At the cottages some of the children read, others play innocent games, and one will seldom find happier children than those who gather "around the evening lamp" with the mother of the cottage to suggest and supervise. Some parties are given for the little folks, and these are valuable as teachers of the little courtesies of life.

All holidays are observed, and exercises are given appropriate to the day. The Fourth of July, when the children are provided with what will make them the happiest, and Christmas, when every child receives a gift, are favorite occasions. But, on other days, interest is created by the exercises. For instance, on Arbor and Bird day, a tree is planted, recitations and songs are given, and the children impressed with the thought that the day means something—is for a particular purpose. On Memorial day, a procession is formed with the flag in front, and the line of march is taken to the little cemetery on the farm, where the graves are decorated. At the same time, the children are taught the origin and purpose of the day, that it is a tribute to the soldiers who fought for their country.

In addition to exercises by the school, the children have been entertained by concerts, and other forms of entertainment in the assembly room of the school. They are also taken to shows of various kinds which visit Sparta, and in all lines of amusements as much, or perhaps more, is done for them than for children in homes with their parents.

FREEDOM OF THE CHILDREN.

The greatest freedom is given the children, commensurate with ordinary government and discipline. They are permitted to attend the church services of their choice, and go unaccom-

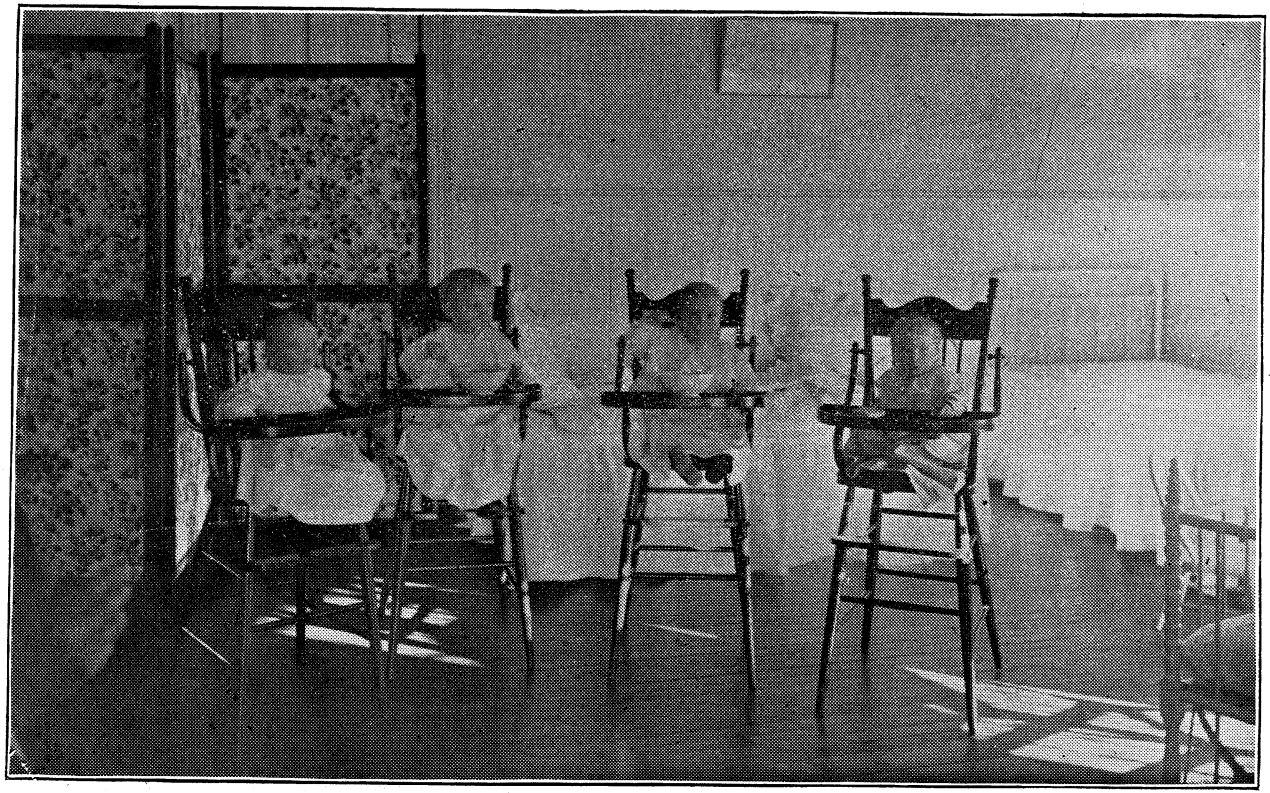
SCENE IN GIRLS' COTTAGE.

panied by any of the employees of the school. In this they are placed on their honor, and during my experience as superintendent not a child has violated the trust reposed in him. Their conduct in church is most exemplary, and they are often complimented on their perfect manners.

While they pass to the dining room in line, it is not in the lock step, but as happy, playful children. In this feature, as in many others, we seek to keep out institution forms and ceremonies as much as possible. Although committed to the school by courts of record, the children are not treated as prisoners. Their cottages and sleeping rooms are never locked, and a child may walk out whenever he chooses. I am glad to record that escapes are very rare, and it is gratifying to state that fewer attempts have been made during thelast year than heretofore.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHILDREN.

The child is not sent adrift, alone into the world, when he has attained legal age. Assistance is rendered whenever possible, in the way of securing work for him, and he is assisted by advice and counsel. It is gratifying to be able to state that at least eighty-five per cent. of our children who remain in their homes until they are eighteen years of age, and then go to work for themselves, are succeeding in life. Many become teachers and others enter other professions, but a majority of the boys become farmers and mechanics and the girls become domestics, or enter on some honorable calling. So far as we can ascertain, as great a percentage of these children succeed as the children in homes throughout the country. They have the advantage of being taught industrious, frugal habits, which are most advantageous to them when they come to life work for themselves.



LUNCH TIME IN THE NURSERY.

State Public School.

OUR LIBRARY.

Although our library is small, consisting of nearly four hundred volumes, it is appreciated by the children. It is under the care of the general matron who dispenses books every Saturday afternoon. At least fifty per cent. of the children, who can read, patronize this library, regularly.

THE FARM.

Our farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres is most valuable in producing vegetables of all kinds, of which we usually have a great abundance. It is also helpful in educating some large boys, who from various causes cannot be kept in homes. Nealy two years ago the system was changed, and the farm work, especially the part that the boys engage in, was placed under the management of the boys' supervisor, instead of under two or three men as the practice had been. The change has proved satisfactory in all ways. Not alone in accomplishing work, but in handling boys who now recognize one man to assign their duties.

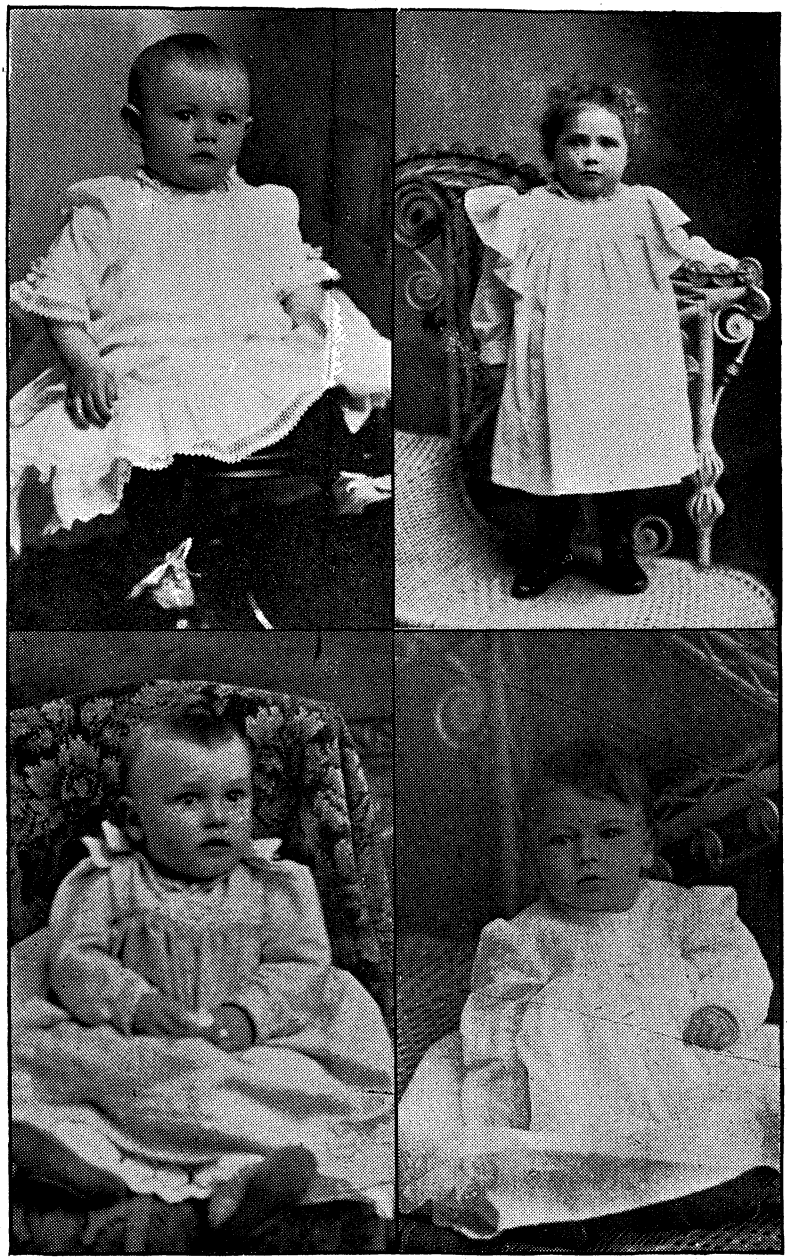
A fine herd of twenty-five Holstein cows are kept on the farm, and supply plenty of excellent milk, most essential to the children.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The electric lighting installed last year by act of the legislature of 1901, has been most successful and wholly satisfactory, giving a far better light than the acetylene gas, and at less than half the expense. Electricity is also used in heating the irons in the laundry and has proven satisfactory.

New stairs of oak have been placed in the administration building, improving the appearance of the halls.

Efforts have been made to keep up the physical conditions of the cottages, by means of necessary repairs and the application of paint wherever needed.



FOUR OF OUR BABIES IN GOOD HOMES.

State Public School.

PURCHASING SUPPLIES.

While the prices of all eatables have advanced more than twenty-five per cent. within the last two years, we find that our expenses for subsistence have not increased. This has not been bought about by curtailing quality and quantity of provisions, but by the excellent system established by the board of control. All of our groceries and meats are of the best, and in buying for all of the institutions on contract, thousands of dollars have been saved. Had it not been for this system of buying, I believe the State school could not have kept within the appropriation.

OUR NEEDS.

The school should have an assembly hall, on the first floor, where the children may be gathered for any meeting desired. Such a building could be erected I think, for $5,000, and would be of great practical advantage.

We also need a new horse barn, as the building now in use is old, and never was convenient for the purposes designed.

A greenhouse could be cared for at moderate expense, and would repay the investment in plants and early vegetables.

APPRECIATION.

Not because of custom, but from thorough appreciation of the helpfulness of the board of control, do I return my thanks. Whatever of success has attended the administration of the school during the last three years, much of it is due to suggestions and co-operation of members of the board. There has been no interference in appointments from any source, and today, I can say that there is not a single employe on the state school grounds, who obtained his position through recommendation of any member of the board, or through any political influence. This condition, where employes are appointed and

retained on merit alone, has resulted in giving the superintendent excellent facilities for engaging most competent assistants. And it is with gratitude to the faithful helpers, that I acknowledge and thank those who have tried to conscientiously perform their duties.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully yours,

M. T. PARK,
Superintendent.

DIETARY FOR ONE WEEK.

The following dietary was taken during the fall. The list varies, of course, during the year. The children have good food, of the best quality, well served. While there may not be as many luxuries as some children have in homes, the children have all they need at all times. Thanksgiving day, Christmas, and other holidays, bountiful dinners are served, such as may be seen in the best homes on such occasions.

Monday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, meat, potatoes, bread, milk and butter.
Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, pickles, milk, bread and muskmelon.
Supper—Tomatoes, bread and butter, cold meat, milk and biscuits.

Tuesday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, bread and butter, potatoes and milk.
Dinner—Boiled meat, gravy, potatoes, pickles, boiled cabbage, bread and milk, butter, watermelon.
Supper—Cold meat, bread and butter, tomatoes, milk, apple-sauce.

State Public School.

Wednesday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, bread, milk and butter.
Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, boiled tomatoes, pickles, bread, milk, butter, muskmelon.
Supper—Crabapple sauce, bread, butter, milk.

Thursday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, cold meat, bread, butter, milk.
Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, Lima beans, pickles, bread, milk, watermelon.
Supper—Cold meat, bread, butter, milk, cookies, syrup.

Friday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, cold meat, bread, butter, milk.
Dinner—Celery soup, meat, potatoes, pickles, crackers, bread, milk, watermelon.
Supper—Meat, peach sauce, bread, butter, milk.

Saturday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, meat, bread, butter, milk.
Dinner—Meat, potatoes, pork and beans, bread, butter, pickles, milk.
Supper—Cold meat, prunes, bread, butter, milk.

Sunday.

Breakfast—Oatmeal, potatoes, bread, milk, butter.
Dinner—Frankfurt sausage, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, apple pie, sweet pickles.
Supper—Peach sauce, meat, beans, bread, milk, butter.

Hominy, rice and corn meal are served at various times, but the children prefer oatmeal for breakfast. Puddings, cake and fruit are also served from time to time.

Statistical Tables.

Children admitted s nce opening of school.

	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Number received since opening of the school in 1886..	1,535	885	2,420
Number received during last two fiscal years.....	114	85	199
Number placed in homes during last two fiscal years..	.....	.....	385
Whole number in home June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	904
Number who have been legally adopted.....	.....	.....	227

Nativity of children admitted.

	Up to 1901.	1901 and 1902.	Total.
American	1,121	109	1,230
Bohemian	33	.....	33
Belgian	3	.....	3
Canadian	4	1	5
Dantsh	4	.....	4
Dutch	7	.....	7
English	36	.....	36
French	51	4	55
German	443	22	465
Half breeds	14	.....	14
Irish	55	7	62
Italian	1	.....	1
Jews	8	.....	8
Negro	25	1	26
Norwegian	88	2	90
Poles	40	.....	40
Porto Rican	.....	1	1
Scotch	12	3	15
Swiss	5	.....	5
Swede	26	.....	26
Unknown	238	49	287
Welsh	7	.....	7
Total	2,221	199	2,420

State Public School.

Number received from each county.

	1901.			1902.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ashland	5	.....	5	2	4	6
Barron	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Brown	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	2	.....	2	1	2	3
Buffalo	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Burnett	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Door	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Dane	1	1	2	1	3	4
Douglas	5	10	15	6	5	11
Dodge	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	5	1	6	2	2	4
Fond du Lac	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Grant	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Green	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jackson	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Langlade	4	2	6	3	.....	3
Marinette	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Marathon	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Monroe	3	2	5	3	1	4
Outagamie	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Pepin	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Pierce	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Price	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Polk	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Richland	1	2	3	1	1	2
Rock	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Shawano	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Taylor	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Vilas	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	4	3	7	3	2	5
Waukesha	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	2	1	3	6	2	8
Wood	1	3	4	2	.....	2
Washburn	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	66	48	114	52	33	85

Statistical Tables.

Parentage of children admitted.

	1901.	1902.	Total.
Orphans	7	3	10
Halh orphans	40	25	65
Having both parents living	67	57	124
	114	85	199
Number abonded by father	42	40	82
Number obonded by mother	10	2	12
Number whose father was convicted of crime	8	10	18
Number whose mother was convicted of crime	2	5	7
Number whose father was intemperate	32	29	61
Number whose mother was intemperate	4	6	10
Number who came from poor house	6	3	9

Ages of childr n admiited.

	1901.	1902.	Total.
Under one year of age	10	8	18
Between 1 and 2 years	1	3	4
Between 2 and 3 years	3	5	8
Between 3 and 4 years	6	2	8
Between 4 and 5 years	7	7	14
Between 5 and 6 years	10	7	17
Between 6 and 7 years	7	6	13
Between 7 and 8 years	8	8	16
Between 8 and 9 years	11	3	14
Between 9 and 10 years	20	10	30
Between 10 and 11 years	14	9	23
Between 11 and 12 years	5	6	11
Between 12 and 13 years	7	7	14
Between 13 and 14 years	5	4	9
Average age, 7+.	114	85	199

Statistical Tables.

Average number in schools by months and years.

	1901.	1902.
October	146	153
November	144	150
December	141	154
January	143	156
February	147	152
March	143	144
April	137	135
May	131	135
June	142	137
July	149	.....
August	151	.....
September	150	.....
Average for the year	143	146

Present grading of school.

Number in kindergarten	21
Number reading in primer	25
Number reading in first reader	15
Number reading in second reader	17
Number reading in third reader	20
Number reading in fourth reader	10
Number working in arithmetic	87
Number in geography	27
Number in language and composition	47
Number in United States history	6
Number in physiology and hygiene	20
Number in constitution	6
Number in vocal music	48
Number in domestic science department	27

Drawing and nature study are taught in some of the departments of the school.

State Public School.

Number of children on indenture in each county, June 30, 1902.

Adams	14	Marquette	76
Ashland	1	Milwaukee	9
Barron	14	Monroe	112
Bayffeld	3	Oconto	10
Brown	4	Outagamie	6
Buffalo	10	Ozaukee	2
Burnett	2	Outside the state	47
Calumet	4	Pepin	5
Chippewa	8	Pierce	4
Clark	8	Polk	19
Columbia	64	Portage	9
Crawford	20	Price	1
Dane	26	Racine	6
Dodge	11	Richland	4
Douglas	8	Rock	9
Dunn	6	St. Croix	2
Eau Chaire	12	Sauk	60
Fond du Lac	8	Shawano	1
Grant	4	Sheboygan	4
Green	11	Taylor	3
Green Lake	31	Trempealeau	25
Iowa	6	Vernon	13
Jackson	26	Walworth	3
Jefferson	5	Washburn	3
Juneau	38	Waukesha	19
Kenosha	1	Waupaca	4
La Crosse	30	Waushara	33
LaFayette	8	Winnebago	11
Langlade	6	Wood	2
Lincoln	2		
Marathon	4	Total	904
Marrnette	7		

State Public School.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, JUNE 30, 1902.

Names.	Occupation.	Salary.	County.	
M T. Park	Supt. and steward	$150 00	Walworth	July 1, 1899
A. F. Brandt	State agent	83 33	Monroe	Sept. 1, 1897
Elsie M. Loomis	State agent	60 00	La Crosse	April 1, 1900
Dr W. T. Sarles	Physician	50 00	Monroe	April 1, 1898
Arthur DeGroff	Clerk	55 00	Buffalo	Aug. 1, 1895
Isabel C. Park	Matron General	41 66	Walworth	July 1, 1899
Mime DeGroff	Stenographer	30 00	Racine	Mar. 1, 1896
Margaret Lewis	Clerk	30 00	Monroe	Oct. 1, 1899
Edna Jones	Teacher	30 00	Monroe	Sept. 1, 1891
Lola Billings	Teacher	30 00	Oneida	Aug. 1, 1899
Margaret Harris	Teacher	30 00	Marathon	Jan. 1, 1900
Jeanette Gale	Teacher	30 00	Waukesha	Aug. 15, 1901
Clara Walker	Matron	30 00	Wood	May 27, 1901
Caroline Harris	Matron	30 00	Outagamie	Aug. 1, 1898
* Lucy Sullivan	Matron	30 00	Jackson	Mar. 1, 1901
Margaret Roberts	Matron	30 00	So. Dakota	Jun. 19, 1901
Mary L Evans	Matron	30 00	Monroe	July 15, 1888
Ida Corey	Matron	30 00	Vernon	Sep. 30, 1897
Maggie Redding	Seamstress	16 00	Monroe	May 7, 1888
Lizzie McNulty	Chambermaid	14 00	Jackson	Feb. 5, 1901
Mary Bradley	Chambermaid	12 00	Monroe	April 1 1900
Adelia Brown	Chambermaid	12 00	Monroe	June 6, 1897
Hattie Hering	Dining room girl	13 00	Monroe	Sept. 1, 1900
Olga Goldbeck	Dining room girl	12 00	Monroe	April 1, 1899
Mattie Whartnaby	Laundress	16 00	Monroe	May 1, 1897
Clara Whartnaby	Laundress	13 00	Monroe	Feb. 1, 1902
Lena Brown	Laundress	13 00	Monroe	Feb 14, 1900
Hattie Golz	Laundress	$1.50 prda	Monroe	Sep. 10, 1892
Nellie Bush	Asst. matron	12 00	Canada	May 25, 1902
Mary Lewis	Asst. matron	12 00	Monroe	Aug. 1, 1901
Margaret Jenkins	Asst. matron	12 00	La Crosse	Apr. 1, 1902
Lizzie Fischer	Asst. matron	12 00	Monroe	Nov. 15, 1901
Ella Shoop	Asst. matron	12 00	Clark	May 21, 1902
Jessie Bahner	Nurse, baby cottage	12 00	Wood	Jun. 25, 1901
Wanda Goldbeck	Cook	19 00	Monroe	Sept. 1, 1892
Mary King	Cook	16 00	Jackson	April 4, 1901
Edward A. Brandt	Farmer	25 00	Monroe	Mar. 1, 1901
D. G Williams	Boys' supervisor	40 00	Monroe	Sept. 4, 1889
L. K. Sands	Engineer	65 00	Vernon	Dec. 25, 1887
John C Venus	Fireman	30 00	Shawano	Oct. 1, 1892
Halle Ranum	Baker and Cook	60 00	La Crosse	Jan. 10, 1892
Herman Mathews	Night watchman	30 00	Monroe	Nov. 16, 1901
Geo. A Reese	Janitor	25 00	Monroe	Nov. 1, 1888
C. W Lake	Driver	35 00	Monroe	July 2, 1901
August Janke	Gardner	35 00	Monroe	April 2, 1901
Marion Brandt	Farmer's help	5 00	Monroe	Mar. 1, 1901

* Lucy Sullivan, 6 or 7 years previous service.

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1902.

Classified Items	Balance available Oct 1,'00.	Appropriations 1901.	Expen'ed during biennial term.	Transf'd from current expense fund.	Trans'd to current expense fund.	Balance available June 30, 1902.
Wiring buildings.....	.....	$2,000 00	$1,940 23	.....	$59 77	.....

STATEMEMT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.				
Oct. 1	Balance	.....	.....	$24,250 24
1901.				
May 1	Appropriation, chap. 186, 1901	.....	.....	80,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries.....	.....	.....	510 84
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expesses this year		$42,666 07	.....
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	$61,547 13		
Sept. 30	Bal. in hands of steward	547 88	62,095 01	.....
			$104,761 08	$104,761 08

STATMENT OF CURRENS EXPENSE FUND, 1902,

1901.				
Oct. 1	Balance.....	.....	.....	$62,095 01
1902				
June 30	Transfer, wiring buildings's fund..	.....	.....	59 77
June 30	Steward for sundries.	.....	.....	450 99
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$30,852 09	.....
June 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury....	$31,248 91		
June 30	Bal. in hands of steward	504 77	31,753 68	....
			62,605 77	62,605 77

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School for the

Classified Items.	Inventory, Sept. 30th, 1900.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements & means of instruction	$1,815 95	$289 99	.....	$2,105 94
Agents' expenses	.....	1,995 16	.....	1,995 16
Barn, farm and garden	5,580 50	1,919 86	.....	7,500 36
Children's transport'n.	.....	311 99	.....	311 99
Clothing	490 01	2,889 04	.....	3,379 05
Discounts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department	129 82	718 51	.....	848 33
Engines and boilers	2,025 65	121 72	.....	2,147 37
Elopers	.....	63 10	.....	63 10
Freight and express (not classified)	.....	13 65	.....	13 65
Fire apparatus	2,330 08	186 11	.....	2,516 19
Fire and boiler ins	.....	627 40	.....	627 40
Fuel	1,557 65	5,578 89	.....	7,136 54
Furniture	5,679 55	159 74	.....	5,839 29
Gas and other lights	616 02	1,296 84	.....	1,912 86
House furnishing	9,972 74	939 78	.....	10,912 52
Laundry	1,710 56	168 07	.....	1,878 63
Library	120 00	85 85	.....	205 85
Machinery and tools	384 85	5 61	.....	390 46
Miscellaneous	56 06	601 44	.....	657 50
Officers' expenses	.....	244 61	.....	244 61
Printing, postage, stationery, a'd telegraph	221 51	725 46	.....	946 97
Real estate, including buildings, etc	138,663 02	.....	$125 00	138,788 02
Repairs and renewals.	744 17	1,630 15	.....	2,374 32
Subsistence	1,650 78	5,691 49	2,704 69	10,046 96
Wages and salaries	.....	16,507 96	.....	16,507 96
Totals	$173,748 92	$42,772 42	$2,829 69	$219,351 03
Less discounts and other credits	.....	148 89	.....	178,331 58
		$42,623 53		$41,019 45
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	42 54	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$42,666 07	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES

fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory, Sept. 30th, 1901.	Cash rec'ved on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$1,769 73	.....	.....	$1,769 73	.....	$336 21
.....	$92 87	.....	92 87	.....	1,902 29
6,493 82	297 78	$2,576 53	9,368 13	$1867 77	.....
.....	3 24	.....	3 24	.....	308 75
373 20	49 68	.....	422 88	.....	2,956 17
.....	.....	148 89	148 89	148 89	.....
99 25	.....	.....	99 25	.....	749 08
2,025 95	.....	.....	2,025 95	.....	121 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 65
2,330 08	.....	.....	2,330 08	.....	186 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627 40
1,980 00	.....	.....	1,980 00	.....	5,156 54
5,756 75	3 00	.....	5,759 75	.....	79 54
619 17	3 37	.....	622 54	.....	1,290 32
9,898 29	2 70	.....	9,900 99	.....	1,011 53
1,626 83	.....	.....	1,626 83	.....	251 80
200 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	5 85
389 21	.....	.....	389 21	.....	1 25
69 56	.....	128 16	197 72	.....	459 78
.....	25 21	.....	25 21	.....	219 40
175 70	7 50	.....	183 20	.....	763 77
138,788 02	.....	.....	138,788 02	.....	.....
782 57	14 91	.....	797 48	.....	1,576 84
1,589 03	6 10	.....	1,595 13	.....	8,451 83
.....	4 48	.....	4 48	.....	16,503 48
$174,967 16	$510 84	$2,853 58	$178,331 58	$2,016 66	$43,036 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,016 66
					$41,019 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$41,061 99

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School for the fiscal period ending,

Classified Items.	Inventory, Sept. 30th, 1901.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction	$1,769 73	$272 15	.....	$2,041 88
Agents expenses	.....	1,316 28	.....	1,316 28
Barn farm and garden.	6,493 82	1,454 80	.....	7,948 62
Children's transport'n.	.....	222 96	.....	222 96
Clothing	373 20	1,619 29	.....	1,992 49
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department	99 25	509 40	.....	608 65
Engines and boilers	2,025 95	148 37	.....	2,174 32
Elopers	.....	8 00	.....	8 00
Freight and express (not classified.)	.....	7 00	.....	7 00
Fire apparatus	2,330 08	.....	182 51	2,512 59
Fire and boiler ins	.....	28 74	.....	28 74
Fuel	1,980 00	3,663 93	.....	5,643 93
Furniture	5,756 75	22 50	.....	5,779 25
Gas and other lights	619 17	1,107 93	.....	1,727 10
House furnishing	9,898 29	698 00	.....	10,596 29
Laundry	1,626 83	139 96	.....	1,766 79
Library	200 00	7 33	.....	207 33
Machinery and tools	389 21	2 88	.....	392 09
Miscellaneous	69 56	458 99	.....	528 55
Officers expense	.....	140 35	.....	140 35
Printing, postage, stationary a'd telegraph	175 70	428 89	.....	604 59
Real estate including buildings, etc.	138,788 02	.....	1,941 00	140,729 02
Repairs and renewals	782 57	729 51	.....	1,512 08
Subsistence	1,589 03	5,231 13	2,099 39	8,919 55
Wages and salaries	.....	12,709 95	.....	12,709 95
Totals	$174,967 16	$30,928 34	$4,222 90	$210 118 40
Less discounts	.....	101 54	.....	177,007 30
		30,826 80		33,111 10
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	25 29	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$30,852 09	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

June 30, 1902. (From October 1, 1902 to June 30, 1902.)

Inventory June 30th, 1902.	Cash rec'd on this account duri'g the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$1,794 31	.....	.....	$1,794 31	.....	$247 57
.....	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	1,266 28
5,186 39	189 94	2,099 39	7,475 72	.....	472 90
.....	2 30	.....	2 30	.....	220 66
497 28	12 00	.....	509 28	.....	1,483 21
.....	.....	99 17	99 17	99 17	.....
116 64	129 50	.....	246 14	.....	362 51
2,115 99	.....	.....	2,115 99	.....	58 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00
2,512 59	.....	.....	2,512 59	.....	.....
.....	24 66	.....	24 66	.....	4 08
1,546 25	.....	.....	1,546 25	.....	4,097 68
5,776 87	.....	.....	5,776 87	.....	2 38
618 67	35 00	.....	653 67	.....	1,073 43
9,741 80	.....	.....	9,741 80	.....	854 49
1,618 15	.....	.....	1,618 15	.....	148 64
203 83	.....	.....	203 83	.....	3 50
383 89	.....	.....	383 89	.....	8 20
69 56	.....	.....	69 56	.....	458 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 35
170 13	.....	.....	170 13	.....	434 46
140,729 02	.....	.....	140,729 02	.....	.....
862 55	50	.....	863 05	.....	649 03
411 46	3 25	2 37	417 08	.....	8,502 47
.....	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	12,706 11
$174,355 38	$450 99	$2,200 93	$177,007 30	$99 17	$33,210 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 17
					$33,111 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$33,136 39

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classifications.	1901.	1902.
Agents' expenses	$92 87	$50 00
Barn, farm and garden	297 78	189 94
Children's transportation	3 24	2 30
Clothing	49 68	12 00
Drugs and medical department	.....	129 50
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	24 66
Furniture	3 00	.....
Gas and other lights	3 37	35 00
House Furnishing	2 70	.....
Officers' expenses	25 21	.....
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	7 50	.....
Repairs and renewals	14 91	50
Subsistence	6 10	3 25
Wages and salaries	4 48	3 84
	$510 84	$450 99

Statistical Tables.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1901.		NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	525 doz.	$26 25	368 doz.	36 80
Beets	120 doz.	6 00	6 doz.	60
Beets	200 bu.	50 00	.....	.....
Beet greens	7 bu.	1 75	9 bu.	2 25
Beans	12 bu.	18 00	.....	.....
Beans, string	18 bu.	9 00	.....	.....
Chicken	230 bls.	23 00	90 lbs	9 00
Celery	80 doz	24 00	.....	.....
Carrots	75 doz.	3 75	.....	.....
Carrots	.....	.....	77 bu.	23 10
Cabbage	1,213 hds.	97 04	646 hds.	51 68
Cauliflower	103 hds.	11 90	.....	.....
Cucumber	22 bu.	8 80	.....	.....
Currants	.....	.....	12 cases	12 00
Ensilage	300 tons.	750 00	.....	.....
Eggs	273 doz.	33 34	355 doz.	53 52
Hay	.....	.....	40 tons	280 00
Horse radish	.....	.....	3 doz	1 80
Lard	1,312 lbs.	131 20	1460 lbs.	176 00
Lettuce	56 bu.	14 00	39 bu.	10 00
Milk	113.992 lbs	1,139 92	102,105 lbs.	1,021 05
Mangelwurtzels	800 bu	200 00	.....	.....
Musk melons	2,000	100 00	.....	.....
Onions	190 bu.	171 00	.....	.....
Onions	617 doz	30 85	526 doz.	26 30
Pork	5,019 lbs.	314 23	4,714 lbs.	326 44
Parsnips	5 bu.	2 50	20 bu	10 00
Potatoes	850 bu.	425 00	.....	.....
Peas	77 bu.	38 50	54 bu.	27 00
Radishes	1,662 doz	83 10	1,111 doz	55 55
Rhubarb	8 bu.	2 00	5 bu.	1 25
Sweet corn	445 doz	27 30	.....	.....
Strawberries	111 cases	138 75	100 cases	140 00
Turkey	170 lbs.	17 00	189 lbs.	18 90
Turnips	17 doz.	85	.....	.....
Turnips	.....	.....	125 bu.	31 25
Tomatoes	40 bu.	58 75	.....	.....
Water melons	3,500	175 00	.....	.....
Totals	.....	$4,132 78	.....	$2,314 49

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Home for Feeble-Minded

FOR THE

Twenty-One Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS.

A. W. WILMARTH, M. D.....Superintendent and Steward.
Dr. E. M. WILSON.....Assistant Physician.
MISS VIOLA L. HAYTER.....Clerk.

TEACHERS.

MISS M. A. COLLINS.....MISS KATHERINE HEG.
MISS ISABEL TOAN.....MISS GRACE BOUTELLE.
MISS GERTRUDE KELLEY.....MISS EMMA JOHNSON.
MISS CHARLOTTE PRUESS.....MISS NELLIE HAYNES.

MATRONS.

MRS. F. O. BIBLE.....MRS. W. R. TAYLOR.
MRS. S. J. JENKINS.....MRS. E. J. BOYCE.
MISS HELEN DOUGLAS.....Stenographer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the State Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the third biennial report of the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded. The movement of population has been as follows:

In Home Sept. 30, 1900	394
Number admitted Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	128
Returned from visit	41
Number discharged	11
Number eloped	8
Number died	38
Went out on visit	35
In Home September 30, 1901	471
Number admitted from Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	42
Returned from visit	7
Number discharged	4
Number eloped	0
Number died	22
Went out on visit	20
In Home June 30, 1902	474
Now out on visit	42

The past two years have been full of work tending toward the enlargement of this institution. In December, 1900, the first additional cottage was finished out of the funds granted by the legislature of 1899. This added 96 beds to our capacity.

In the summer of 1901 the foundations of four more buildings were laid. The principal building, designed for offices and a general dining room, is at this writing nearly completed. Following out the policy originally adopted, this dining room has been built to accommodate all the children who will form

our three highest grades at the final completion of this institution. The dining hall is 165 × 45 feet, aside from the large bay windows which form the ends. It will easily seat 600 children, affording ample aisles between the tables. The kitchen, serving room and scullery, with cold storge, butcher shop and employes' dining room in the basement, and the employes' sleeping rooms in the second story, are situated at the rear of this dining room. In front are offices and reception rooms. A school house, built on the latest accepted ideas, with four rooms in the first story and a large assembly hall above, is situated directly in the rear of the administration building and dining hall and almost exactly in the center of the group. This will fill a much felt want, as our school rooms have been scattered about in different buildings at some distance from each other. Our entertainments have had to be carried from building to building and given on a portable stage. In place of furnishing apartments for the superintendent in the administration building, a commodious and admirably appointed separate residence has been built conveniently near the offices. Two more cottages have been added the past year, which, when finished, will accommodate 192 children. A large silo has also been erected in connection with our barn, holding an ample supply for 125 cattle. Two hothouses have been added, 20 × 40 feet, one of which is used during the winter to supply relishes for the children's tables, and in the spring for starting plants for our large garden. This work had previously been attempted in the basements of our living buildings, which were ill fitted for such work. The other is well stocked with flowering plants supplying flowers for the children's tables in winter and ornamental plants for the grounds in summer. A large root-house has also been built with a capacity of eight thousand bushels. This has given us perfect service the past winter.

The improvements of the grounds have continued. New roads have been planned and built. The unsightly hillocks

in front of the adminstration building site have been cleared away and a large lawn formed to the main drive and completely sodded.

At the present time there are three hundred and twenty applicants on our waiting list. Of these, one hundred and ninety-nine are in urgent need of the shelter of the institution, as they are in homes, or elsewhere, where there are no adequate means for their proper care. They either monopolize the time and care which the mother should justly bestow on her normal growing children, or they burden the widowed mother who must needs make a livelihood for the children left for her to support, yet cannot because she must remain with her afflicted child. Many run the streets to fall victims to their own instincts, ungoverned by any moral control, and add children to our population who inherit their parent's infirmity; widowed fathers are left with helpless children that they cannot adequately care for. Forty-nine are in almshouses or in county asylums, where they must be improperly placed with the adult insane or adult poor, a source of irritation to the other inmates, of trouble to the officials and deprived of what every child craves and needs to make its life as happy as its mental cappacity will allow congenial companionship. Seventy two of our applicants are in homes where the parents are both able and willing to give adequate care, but plead for a chance for their child's training by teachers accustomed to this especial work.

Our new buildings when opened will enable us to take one hundred and ninety-two of these applicants, while the remainder, with such other applicants as may ask the aid of the state, will have to await the provision of further accommodations. It is unwise economy to allow them to wait. It is a fairly well established fact that while about 40 per cent of the feeble minded are the victims of infantile, or possibly, parental disease, that full 60 per cent. are due to inherited nervous instability. So long as we see slightly imbecile girls who add

three, four, or five illegitimate children to our population before their friends, or the authorities, see the necessity of keeping them out of the reach of temptation, so long as we see clergymen or justices, or other persons legally qualified, unite people in marriage who are totally unfitted to assume the grave responsibility of creating life, so long as these officials will through ignorance or cupidity, perpetrate such marriage, so long will weakness and degeneracy and their infallible offspring, suffering and crime, increase out of proportion wth the natural increase of population. The 40 per cent. of accidental unfortunates are unavoidable. The 60 per cent., which constitute the second class we have referred to, have no legitimate reason for being born. When the public fully realizes this fact and the imbecile and epileptic can no more marry, nor the man or woman with a most unfortunate family history can leave a hospital for the insane to marry within a week; when the state shall assume the right to say to the imbecile that it will care for him so long as he cannot care for himself, but it will not be burdened with his children, then the burden with society bears on account of this class will soon become lighter. Accounts of multiple murders by the mentally deranged, which we now read almost every day, may not then be so frequent as to attract only passing notice, as at present, and the theory of preventative treatment, begun in the previous generation, will be recognized as the most rational one for imbecility, insanity, or epilepsy as occuring in neurotic families.

It has, for some time, been realized that the inherently feeble minded could not be educated to a normal plane although the majority of them could be improved to a greater or less degree. Consequently the institution must assume the care of the majority of its children for life or at least during the child bearing period. The character of the schools has changed somewhat with the change of ideas, and we now seek to educate the child as a unit in the community where he is to live that he may fill his own limited sphere and in the knowledge that he has a place

and is not absolutely dependent have the most healthy and stimulating of all inducements to improve.

Our large amount of land and complete appointments of the institution have placed us in a position to stand with the leading institutions in this line of progress. Much has been said of late of the inexpediency of caring for imbeciles and epileptics in the same institutions. It is assured that mental and motor disturbances are often different manifestations of the same diseased condition. It is demonstrated that 60 per cent. of imbeciles have at some time of their lives been subjcet to convulsions. The last annual report from the Craig Colony for Epileptics reports that only 31 out of 1,070 admissions were in "good" mental condition. Since these two conditions, epilepsy and feeble mindedness, are so closely associated and generally occur together in the same individuals, it is hard to realize why they should be rigidly separated, and why separate buildings for the severer cases of epilepsy in the general institution where their diet could be more carefully regulated, does not furnish the best plan unless the institution for epileptic feeble-minded exclusively, can be established of sufficient size as to make the same classification practicable as now obtains in our present establishments.

There have been few changes in our official family. Capt. C. K. Erwin, who has filled the office of steward since the opening of the institution, resigned June 30th, 1902, to engage in private business. Dr. E. R. Holliday resigned Nov. 30, 1901, to be succeeded by Dr. E. M. Wilson of Oshkosh as assistant physician. Dr. Wilson came to us February 1st, 1902. Mrs. Brewer resigned as cottage matron August 31, 1901, to be succeeded by Mrs. F. O. Bible, who brought to her position a long and valuable experience in institution work. Miss Jessie Enoch resigned as stenographer May 31, 1901, the position being taken by Miss Helen Douglas, who assumed her duties June 24, 1901.

We take occasion here to thank our numerous friends who have remembered our children so bountifully at Christmas time

by remittances of money and presents for their festival. We only regret that they could not have been rewarded by seeing the pleasure of nearly 500 happy children.

We also have to acknowledge our thanks to the publishers of the "Tomahawk," the "Monroe Sentinel," the "Marinette Waldpost," "Development," the "Charitable Observer," and the "North Star" for the regular receipt of these publications.

With the employes of the institution, whose earnestness and loyalty seem to increase with the passing years, I desire to share the credit of whatever progress our work has made.

To the members of the Board, I once more desire to express my appreciation of the promptness with which their counsel has always been given and their most earnest attention to every detailed need of our growing instituion.

A. W. WILMARTH, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Statistical Tables.

Counties and number of children admitted from each.

	1900-1	1900-2		1900-1	1900-2
Adams	1	.....	Manitowoc	2	.....
Ashland	2	2	Marathon	1	2
Barron	5	.....	Marinette	.....	1
Bayfield	2	.....	Marquette	.....	1
Brown	5	1	Milwaukee	16	7
Buffalo	1	1	Monroe	1	1
Burnett	.....	.....	Oconto	.....	.....
Calumet	.....	.....	Onedia	2	.....
Chippewa	3	1	Outagamie	3	.....
Clark	2	.....	Ozaukee	1	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	Pepin	.....	.....
Crawford	1	1	Pierce	.....	.....
Dane	6	2	Polk	1	.....
Dodge	4	1	Portage	4	1
Door	2	.....	Price	.....	.....
Douglas	2	1	Racine	2	1
Dunn	2	.....	Richland	.....	.....
Eau Claire	2	3	Rock	6	.....
Florence	.....	.....	St. Croix	3	.....
Fond du Lac	4	1	Sauk	.....	1
Forest	.....	.....	Sawyer	.....	.....
Gates	1	1	Shawano	1	2
Grant	3	.....	Sheboygan	5	.....
Green	1	.....	Taylor	3	.....
Green Lake	.....	.....	Trempealeau	.....	1
Iowa	.....	.....	Vernon	4	1
Iron	.....	.....	Vilas	.....	.....
Jackson	2	1	Walworth	1	2
Jefferson	3	.....	Washburn	.....	.....
Juneau	1	.....	Washington	2	2
Kenosha	1	1	Waukesha	2	.....
Kewaunee	1	.....	Waupaca	4	.....
La Crosse	1	2	Waushara	.....	.....
Lafayette	.....	.....	Winnebago	3	.....
Langlade	.....	.....	Wood	2	.....
Lincoln	1	.....		128	42

Home for Feeble-Minded.

Age on Admission.

Under five years	6
5 to 10 years	35
10 to 15 years	58
15 to 20 years	39
20 to 25 years	11
Over 25 years	20
Unknown	1
Total	170

Causes assigned by friends.

	1900-01.	1901-02.
No cause given	16	17
Infantile diseases	14	4
Traumitism	3	3
Epilepsy	11	4
Maternal impression	3	.....
Specific disease	1	.....
Total	48	28

Statistical Tables.

Table of heredity.

	Father's side.	Mother's side.	Both sides.	Brother or sister.	Parent and brother or sister.	Other relatives.	Heredity denied.	History incomplete.	Totals.
Direct	9	19	7	....	....	2	...	....	37
Collateral	2	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	12
Direct and collateral	1	2	3	1	10	....	....	....	17
Present, but degree not stated	....	1	2	....	....	4	....	....	7
Heredity denied	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	...	51
History incomplete	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	46
Total	12	26	15	6	10	6	51	46	170

Deaths.

	School.		Custodial.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1900–'01	3	3	13	19	38
1901–'02	2	4	6	10	22

Home for Feeble-Minded.

Work done in sewing room from September 30, 1900, to July 1, 1902.

Aprons	117	Days' mending	180½
Aprons, fancy	155	Holders	6
Aprons, bath	8	Napkins	377
Bags, large laundrg	19	Night gowns	1,189
Blankets, hemmed	43	Pillows	8
Bibs, round	61	Pillows, made over	150
Bibs, long	172	Pillow cases	1,166
Band suits, girls	6	Pillow cases hemstitched	34
Belts, sanitary	143	Robes and skirts	4
Bed spreads, hemmed	14	Sheets	1,091
Button holes	15,012	Sofa pillows, ruffled	7
Corset covers	338	Stitched straps	26
Curtains	58	Skirts	253
Curtains, fancy long	22	Shirt waists	49
Chair cushions	2	Skirts, heavy cloth	7
Carpets	2	Skirts with waists	167
Caps	62	Sunbonnets	5
Caps, bath	8	Slippers	8
Cot covers	8	Shields	54
Combination suits	7	Spreads, piano	1
Couch cover, fancy ruffled	1	Sacks, candy	356
Dresses, every day	1,562	Silence cloths	13
Dresses, fancy	49	Towels, bath	555
Dressing sacques	2	Towels, dish	237
Drawers	466	Table cloths	48
Drawers with waists	2	Waists, under	100
Diapers	748	Waists, little boys'	63
Dresser scarfs	17	Waists, with mitts	77
Dresser scarfs with drawn work	5		

Home for Feeble-Minded.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, June 30, 1902.

Name.	Position.	Wages.	Employed.	Residence.
A. W. Wilmarth	Superintendent	$166 66	1—11—'97	Pennsylvania.
C. K. Erwin	Steward	100 00	10—22—'96	Tomah, Wis.
E. M. Wilson	Ass't Physician	83 33	2— 1—'02	Oshkosh, Wis.
Viola L. Hayter	Clerk	50 00	3—15—'97	Oshkosh, Wis
Mrs. E. K. Joslin	Matron	35 00	5— 4—'97	Lake Mills, Wis.
Mrs. E. J. Boyce	Matron	35 00	3—14—'98	Eau Claire, Wis.
Mrs. F. O. Bible	Matron	30 00	4— 1—'99	Menominee, Wis.
Mrs. S. J. Jenkins	Matron	35 00	6— 3—'97	Milwaukee, Wis.
Helen Douglas	Stenographer	30 00	6—24—'01	Monroe, Wis.
Sara Walker	Teacher	40 00	8— 4—'99	Massachusetts.
M. A. Collins	Teacher	35 00	10—28—'97	Illinois.
Sue. B. Erwin	Teacher	35 00	9— 1—'97	Tomah, Wis.
Grace Boutelle	Teacher	32 50	10— 4—'97	Lake Geneva, Wis.
Nellie Haynes	Teacher	30 00	5— 1—'98	Lake Geneva, Wis.
Katherine Heg	Teacher	25 00	2—19—'02	Lake Geneva, Wis.
Hattie Cline	Teacher	22 50	9—29—'00	Baraboo, Wis
Emma Johnson	Att. Teacher	20 00	7— 1—'97	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Mrs C A. Seaman	Attendant	20 00	6— 1—'98	Eau Claire, Wis.
Georgia Taft	Attendant	20 00	4—18—'98	Eau Claire, Wis.
Mrs Anna Paradis	Attendant	20 00	7—30—'00	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
M. H Gifford	Attendant	20 00	8—19—'01	Eau Claire, Wis.
Annie Coleman	Attendant	18 00	1—16—'00	Green Bay, Wis.
Gene Manley	Attendant	18 00	3—22—'02	Green Bay, Wis.
Vera Joslin	Attendant	18 00	8— 7—'01	Kingston, Wis.
Mina Brown	Attendant	18 00	9— 2—'01	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Mrs. Addie Williams	Attendant	18 00	10—29—'01	Waupaca, Wis.
Cassella Ermatinger	Attendant	16 00	6— 1—'02	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Lucille Meyers	Attendant	16 00	11— 6—'01	Milwaukee.
Tillie Hughes	Attendant	16 00	6— 1—'01	Oconto, Wis.
Helen Sheehy	Attendant	16 00	2— 1—'01	Green Bay, Wis.
Minnie McIntsoh	Attendant	16 00	5—17—'01	Chippewa Falls.
Mollie Kassabaum	Attendant	16 00	7— 5—'01	Eau Claire.
Mrs. Annie Dahley	Attendant	15 00	4—10—'01	Chippewa Falls.
Olive Waite	Attendant	15 00	5— 7—'02	Baradoo, Wis
May Greene	Attendant	15 00	2— 1—'02	Eau Claire, Wis.
Emma Greene	Cook	18 00	6—16—'02	Eau Claire, Wis.
Minnie Chabot	Attendant	15 00	4—30—'02	Cadott, Wis,
C. A Seaman	Attendant	25 00	6—22—'97	Eau Claire, Wis.
Axel Anderson	Attendant	25 00	11—27—'01	Chippewa Falls.
Josehh Cardinal	Attendant	23 00	6—25—'01	Chippewa Falls.
Ellis Hemenway	Attendant	21 00	7—21—'01	Cadott, Wis.
E. S. Hemenway	Attendant	21 00	3— 1—'02	Cadott, Wis.
Claude Jenness	Attendant	20 00	4—16—'02	Chippewa Falls.
Joseph Bennish	Attendant	20 00	5— 5—'02	Bloomer, Wis.
Frank Kinnamen	Attendant	20 00	5— 3—'02	Lime Ridge, Wis.
Fred G. Redard	Attendant	20 00	4— 5—'02	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Albert Patient	Attendant	20 00	4— 3—'02	Weston, Wis.
Fert Dahley	Baker	45 00	5— 1—'97	Chippewa Falls.
H. W. Burns	Carpenter	50 00	3— 1—'67	Ahnapee, Wis.
Arcade Lemieux	Asst. Carp. per day	2 00		Chippewa Falls.
Lillie Johnson	Center	15 00	5—25—'99	Chippewa Falls.
Verna Mathewson	Center	14 00	2— 1—'02	Stanley, Wis.
Martha Rickert	Clotheskeeper	18 00	6—10—'97	Oshkosh, Wis.
Lizzie Clemetson	Clotheskeeper	18 00	7—15—'01	Menononie, Wis.
Ella Friedell	Clotheskeeper	18 00	11—19—'00	Viroqua, Wis
Margaret Mudgett	Cook	18 00	5—12— 02	Stevens Point, Wis.
Carrie Bottolfs	Cook	18 00	7—12—'02	Chippewa Falls.
Tena Rude	Cook	18 00	1—22—'02	Menomonie, Wis.
Rergliot Hverven	Dining room	16 00	7—18—'01	Chippewa Falls.
Anna Paradis	Dining room	14 00	8—15—'00	Chippewa Falls.
Anna McDonald	Dining room	14 00	7—24—'01	Chippewa Falls.

Home for Feeble-Minded.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Wages.	Employed.	Residence.
Ella Thompson	Dining room	14 00	8—31—'01	Eau Claire, Wis.
Luther Forsyth	Engineer	65 00	2— 1—'97	Merrill, Wis
John A. McGilvray	Assistant engineer	45 00	6— 1—'97	Chippewa Falls.
John Redman	Farmer	35 00	8— 1—'98	Chippewa Falls.
John Enger	Assistant farmer	30 00	4— 9—'00	Menomonie, Wis.
Frank Redman	Assistant farmer	30 00	Feb., '00	Chippewa Falls.
W. H. McBain	Fireman	35 00	8— 7—'97	Milwaukee, Wis.
Martin Peterson	Foreman	45 00	5— 9—'97	Chippewa Falls.
F. O Bible	Gardner	40 00	3—15—'99	Menomonie, Wis.
Jennie Gault	Laundress	18 00	11—26—'01	Eau Claire, Wis.
Agnes Hanson	Laundress	18 00	4—14—'02	Stanley, Wis.
Earl Bedell	Machinist	50 00	3—18—'99	Merrill, Wis.
Emma Noetzell	Night watch	22 00	11—26—'00	Milwaukee, Wis.
H. Van M. Kuutsen	Night watch	23 00	9— 2—'00	Chippewa, Falls.
John Mitchell	Night fireman	35 00	12— 1—'99	Lafayette, Wis
Lizzie McInerny	Seamstress	20 00	5— 2—'97	Durand, Wis.
Mary Coleman	Seamstress	20 00	12—17—'01	Green Bay, Wis.
Ida Osburn	Seamstress	20 00	11— 1—'01	Reedsburg, Wis.
Thomas McDonald	Steam fitter	per day $2		Chippewa Falls.
Hilda Anderson	Cook	18 00	11— 1—'01	Chippewa Falls.
Pauline Sanderson	Attendant	15 00	6—17—'02	Ellsworth, Wis.
Clara Clough	Dining room	14 00	6—23—'02	Eau Claire, Wis.
Andrew Anderson	Shoe maker	40 00	11— 4—'97	Chippewa, Falls.
Jennie Daetsch	Supervisor	25 00	7— 1—'97	Milwaukee, Wis.
Laura Mader	Supplemental	15 00	4—21—'02	Cadott, Wis.
Fannie Silbaugh	Supplemental	15 00	9—10—'01	Viroqua, Wis.
Lillie Murphy	Supplemental	15 00	8—20—'01	Arcadia, Wis.
Mrs. Tavia Smith	Supplemental	15 00	5—17—'02	Dry Wood, Wis.
Gunda Hanson	Supplemental	17 00	4—21—'02	Bloomer, Wis.
Almon Hunt	Teamster	30 00	4— 2—'00	Viroqua, Wis.
Hans Carlsrud	Teamster	35 00	4— 1—'97	Menominee, Wis.
John Kuepfer	Laborer	30 00	5— 1—'97	Chippewa Falls.
William Dietrich	Laborer	30 00	4—11—'01	Lafayette, Wis.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1902.

Classified Items.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1900	Appropriations 1901.	Expended during biennial term.	Transferred from current expense fund.	Transferred to current expense fund.	Balance available June 30, 1902.
New buildings and equipments	$131,687 65	$50,000 00	$172,232 53	$12,160 80	.....	$21,615 92
Duplicate engine and dynamo	304 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 65
Totals	131,992 30	50,000 00	172,232 53	12,160 80	.....	21,920 57

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.			
Oct. 1.	Balance		$16,327 12
1901.			
Jan. 21.	From counties		41,516 26
May 1.	Appropriation, chap. 186, 1901		88,000 00
Sept. 30.	Steward for rent of land		70 00
Sept. 30.	Steward for board and clothing patients		94 36
Sept 30.	Steward for sundries		1,984 67
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	$83,142 66	
Sept 30.	Balance appropriation in the state treasury $64,682 40		
Sept. 30.	Bal. in hands of steward 167 35	64,849 75	
		$147,992 41	$147,992 41

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901.			
Oct. 1.	Balance		$64,849 75
1902.			
Jan. 1.	From counties		49,361 80
June 30.	Steward for rent of land		70 00
June 30.	Steward for board and clothing patients		82 52
June 30.	Steward for sundries		1,151 47
June 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	$65,877 52	
June 30.	Transferred to new building, equip. etc. fund	12,160 80	
June 30.	Balance appropriation in state treasury $37,375 58		
June 30.	Bal. in hands of steward 101 64	37,477 22	
		$115,515 54	$115,515 54

Home for Feeble-Minded.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 20, 1900.	Purchased during year.	Transferred to this account during year.	Total.
Amusem'ts and means of instruction	$1,454 49	$383 82	.....	$1,838 31
Barn, farm and garden	9,919 13	4,365 24	$10 50	14,294 87
Clothing	1,208 20	5,391 62	1,095 43	7,695 25
Discounts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept	239 36	845 54	.....	1,084 90
Engines and boilers	4,702 90	1,326 11	1,400 00	7,429 01
Elopers	.....	70 92	.....	70 92
Freights and express	.....	7 35	.....	7 35
Fuel	578 75	10,452 78	.....	11,031 53
Furniture	3,785 30	276 92	891 99	4,954 21
Gas and other lights	7,133 83	121 75	.....	7,255 58
House furnishing	14,325 93	3,733 13	2,579 22	20,638 28
Laundry	1,831 56	724 71	425 00	2,981 27
Library	231 25	35 49	.....	266 74
Machinery and tools	93 27	41 72	.....	134 99
Miscellaneous	70	447 02	.....	447 72
Officers' expenses	.....	287 24	.....	287 24
Printing, postage, stationery and teleg'aph	297 77	470 93	16 25	784 95
Real estate	39,351 36	.....	1,564 55	40,915 91
Repairs and renewals	553 01	1,959 19	.....	2,512 20
Subsistence	3,229 49	16,354 44	9,573 02	29,156 95
Surgical instruments and appliances	186 30	74 27	.....	260 57
Wages and salaries	.....	33,522 26	.....	33,522 26
Bl'dg. and improvm'ts	209,833 38	.....	51,765 27	261,598 65
Shoe shop	324 70	1,157 69	.....	1,482 39
Scraps	.....	.....	35 93	35 93
Fire and boiler insur'ce	.....	1,264 69	.....	1,264 69
Tailor shop	.....	216 78	.....	216 78
Totals	$299,280 68	$83,531 61	$69,357 16	$452,169 45
Less discount	.....	434 78	.....	376,732 90
	.....	$83,096 83	.....	$75,436 55
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	45 83	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$83,142 66	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Cash received on this amount during year.	Transferred from this account during year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$1,527 51	.....	.....	$1,527 51	.....	$310 80
13,508 41	1,634 54	9,573 02	24,715 97	$10,421 10	.....
1,091 20	.....	.....	1,091 20	.....	6,604 05
.....	.....	434 78	434 78	434 78	.....
403 68	.....	.....	403 68	.....	681 22
5,933 24	.....	.....	5,933 24	.....	1,495 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 92
.....	1 68	.....	1 68	.....	5 67
1,175 30	.....	.....	1,175 30	.....	9,856 23
4,879 84	.....	.....	4,879 84	.....	74 37
6,911 44	.....	.....	6,911 44	.....	344 14
16,660 50	12 28	.....	16,672 78	.....	3,965 50
2,658 00	.....	.....	2,658 00	.....	323 27
98 97	.....	.....	98 97	.....	167 77
66 05	.....	.....	66 05	.....	68 94
227 49	.....	.....	227 49	.....	220 23
.....	46 88	.....	46 88	.....	240 36
357 34	3 02	.....	360 36	.....	424 59
40,915 91	.....	.....	40,915 91	.....	.....
275 05	103 38	35 93	414 36	.....	2,097 84
3,010 43	16 33	.....	3,026 76	.....	26,130 19
177 78	.....	.....	177 78	.....	82 79
.....	128 13	1,564 55	1,692 68	.....	31,829 58
261,598 65	.....	.....	261,598 65	.....	.....
434 45	2 50	989 00	1,425 95	.....	56 44
.....	35 93	.....	35 93	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264 69
133 28	.....	106 43	239 71	22 93	.....
$362,044 52	$ 1,984 67	$12,703 71	$376,732 90	$10,878 81	$86,315 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,878 81
					$75,436 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$75,482 38

Home for Feeble-Minded.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin Home for Feeble Minded for the fiscal

Classified Items.	Inventory September 30, 1901.	Purchased during year.	Transferred to this account during year.	Total.
Amusement and means of instruction	$1,527 51	$455 71	.....	$1,983 22
Barn, farm and garden	13,508 41	2,916 49	.....	16,424 90
Clothing	1,091 20	3,116 87	895 30	5,103 37
Discounts	.....	1 05	.....	1 05
Drug and medical department	403 68	379 79	.....	783 47
Engine and boilers	5,933 24	589 38	.....	6,522 62
Elopers	.....	10 95	.....	10 95
Freight and express	.....	4 80	.....	4 80
Fuel	1,175 30	10,175 98	.....	11,351 28
Furniture	4,879 84	183 01	1,278 85	6,341 70
Gas and other light	6,911 44	103 21	.....	7,014 65
House furnishing	16,660 50	2,826 92	.....	19,487 42
Laundry	2,658 00	483 30	.....	3,141 30
Library	98 97	25 56	.....	124 53
Machinery and tools	66 05	6 95	45 00	118 00
Miscellaneous	227 49	692 93	.....	920 42
Officers' expenses	.....	196 63	.....	196 63
Printing, postage, stationery a'd telegraph	357 34	316 61	.....	673 95
Real estate	40,915 91	.....	250 00	41,165 91
Repairs and renewals	275 05	876 40	.....	1,151 45
Subsistence	3,010 43	14,926 57	7,307 5[illegible]	25,244 55
Surgical instruments and appliances	177 78	16 66	.....	194 44
Wages and salaries	.....	25,289 02	.....	25,289 02
Build'gs and improv'ts	261,598 65	.....	6,873 77	268,472 42
Shoe shop	434 45	912 28	.....	1,346 73
Scraps	.....	.....	14 76	14 76
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	1,269 45	.....	1,269 45
Tailor shop	133 28	258 32	.....	391 60
Mattress factory	.....	116 35	.....	116 35
Totals	362,044 52	66,151 19	16,665 23	444,860 94
Less discount	.....	343 45	.....	377,182 50
	.....	65,807 74	.....	67,678 44
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	69 78	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	65,877 52	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES

year ending June 30, 1902. (From October 1, 1901, to June 30, 1002.)

Inventory June 30, 1902.	Cash rec'd on this account during year.	Transferred from this account during year.	Totals.	Gained.	Expended.
1,606 06			1,606 06		377 16
8,026 57	960 77	7,307 55	16,294 89		130 01
915 57	8 66		924 23		4,179 14
		343 45	343 45	342 40	
399 84			399 81		383 63
5,889 27	3 00		5,892 27		630 35
					10 95
					1 80
2,429 30			2,429 30		8,921 98
6,299 90	22 50		6 322 40		19 30
6,893 26			6,893 26		121 39
18,862 36	3 00		18,865 36		622 06
3,002 31			3,002 31		138 99
110 00			110 00		14 53
113 63			113 63		4 37
278 66			278 66		611 76
					196 63
387 92	4 95		392 87		281 08
41,165 91			41,165 91		
337 28	5 80	14 76	357 84		793 61
1,070 42			1,070 42		24,174 13
156 80			156 80		37 64
	91 03		91 03		25,197 99
268,472 42			268,472 42		
707 04		619 55	1,326 59		20 14
	14 76		14 76		
	37 00		37 00		1,232 45
248 08		275 75	523 83	132 23	
97 37			97 37		18 98
367,469 97	1,151 47	8,561 06	377,182 50	474 63	68,153 07
					474 63
					67,678 44
					69 78
					67,748 22

Home for Feeble-Minded.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	1901.	1902.
Barn and garden	$1,634 54	$960 77
Board and clothing inmates	94 36	82 52
Clothing	.....	8 66
Engine and boilers	.....	3 00
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	37 00
Freight and expenses	1 68	.....
Furnitu e	.....	22 50
House furnishing	12 28	3 00
Office expenses	46 88	.....
Printing, postage, stationnry and telegraph	3 02	4 95
Repairs and renewals	103 38	5 80
Scraps	35 93	14 76
Shoe shop	2 50	.....
Subsistence	16 33	.....
Wages and salaries	128 13	91 03
Rent of land	70 00	70 00
New building equipment etc	.....	31 00
	$2,149 03	$1,334 99

Statistical Tables.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus	211 bu.	$10 55	204 bu.	$8 50
Berries, black	6 qts.	40	.....	.....
Berries, straw	1,591 qts.	95 46	1,063 qts.	106 30
Berries, Rasp	242 qts.	24 20	.....	.....
Beets	167 bu.	56 94	.....	.....
Beets	370 doz. bu.	148 00	.....	.....
Beet greens	.....	.....	5 crates	5 00
Beans, string	22 bu.	13 60	.....	.....
Carrots	269½ bu.	79 00	.....	.....
Cabbage	2,950 hds.	140 84	.....	.....
Cauliflower	53 hds.	3 40	.....	.....
Celery	5,322 hds.	270 15	.....	.....
Citron	165	8 25	.....	.....
Chicken	.....	.....	63 lbs.	8 82
Corn, sweet	191¼ bu.	96 47	.....	.....
Corn, field	816 bu.	204 00	.....	.....
Corn fodder	10 acres	100 00	.....	.....
Corn ensilage	44 acres	1,100 00	.....	.....
Currants	184 qts	9 20	75 qts.	6 00
Cucumbers	103 bu.	51 50	.....	.....
Eggs	200 8/12 doz.	26 30	340½ doz.	34 56
Hay, tame	300 tons	3,000 00	.....	.....
Lettuce	1,087 2/12 doz. bu.	271 79	356 doz. bu.	30 36
Melons, water	795	107 25	.....	.....
Melons, musk	1,233	63 89	.....	.....
Milk	157,820 qts.	5,643 91	141,070 qts.	5,967 49
Oats	1,884 bu.	659 40	.....	.....
Onions	2,575 doz.	370 00	20 10/12 doz.	8 75
Onions	253½ bu.	183 90	.....	.....
Parsnips	.....	.....	30 bu.	22 50
Peas	45½ bu.	27 30	14¼ bu.	7 25
Potatoes	741 bu.	399 75	.....	.....
Pumpkin	332	16 60	.....	.....
Pumpkin, field	1,200	12 00	.....	.....
Radishes	1,444 doz.	212 30	284 doz.	62 00
Rhubarb	70 lbs.	50	45 lbs.	45
Squash	230	23 00	.....	.....
Spinach	205 doz.	10 25	72 bu.	18 00
Tomatoes	343¾ bu.	26 06	.....	.....
Turnips	390½ bu.	109 10	.....	.....
		$13,575 26		$6,285 98

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin State Reformatory

FOR THE

Twenty One Month Period Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. W. BOWRON.....Superintendent and Steward.
O. E. BICKFORD.....Assistant Superintendent.
DR. J. P. Lenfesty.....Physician.
W. H. DAGGETT.....Clerk.
S. F. BRUNETTE.....Engineer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the State Board of Control:

I herewith submit to you the biennial report of the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the period beginning October 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1902. Inasmuch as the last legislature changed the fiscal year so as to terminate it on June 30th instead of September 30th as heretofore, the biennial period treated of in this report will cover only a year and nine months.

Since the last report of my predecessor, Mr. James E. Heg, the institution has made a substantial and promising advancement along the lines inaugurated by his laborious efforts. The inmate population had materially increased, notwithstanding the numerous discharges and paroles, which fact, however, may not be mentioned with any degree of exultation. On the contrary, it is cause for genuine regret that the number of law-breakers should increase in any community; and while we may note, with no sense of pleasure, that the number of inmates of an institution like this is constantly increasing, there is much satisfaction in the contemplation that the means for employing, educating and reforming such offenders as do find their way hither are being gradually enlarged and perfected through the beneficence of appreciative legislatures and the devoted attention of state officials charged with the responsibility of supervision, all fortified in their efforts by a wholesome and growing public sentiment.

Compared with the meager conveniences afforded during the first two or three years of the existence of this institution, the present surroundings are much more encouraging. Yet we are still far from enjoying those facilities which are essential to the

fullest attainment of the objects for which this institution was founded.

It is scarcely necessary to reiterate that a wise philanthropy prompted the establishment of a reformatory to which might be sent first offenders against the law, with the object in view of separating them from the more hardened and professional criminals usually found in the penitentiary, and of bringing them under such industrial, educational and moral influences and training as may serve in some measure at least to correct their evil habits, check their criminal tendencies and inspire them with a determination to lead a life of honorable and upright citizenship.

The ordinary new comer to this institution is tinctured with some if not all of the following deficiencies and traits of character: Ignorance, shiftlessness, lack of skill in the manual of arts; contempt for a superior authority; more or less viciousness; small powers of self control; slight appreciation of the benefits of self denial; meager sense of the value of money; affections blunted; little consideration for the future; a vague idea that every man's hand is against him; indifference to personal appearance and sanitary conditions; physical peculiarities if not abnormal developments; lack of discrimination between right and wrong; absence of methodical habits; unfamiliarity with the rules of polite conduct; on the whole, only the faintest attachment to that which is elevating in life or stimulating in moral energy. How to remedy these deficiencies and modify these hereditary and acquired characteristics is the great problem before us. This work is no easy task. It is costly and is frought with innumerable perplexities and harsh discouragements. It requires infinite patience and no small degree of tact. It demands unwavering firmness rightly seasoned with compassion—not the misguided compassion that would spoil the subject with unearned indulgencies, but that humane feeling of fellow interest that appreciates the circumstances of another

in his unfortunate state and prompts a kindly administration of the bitter antidotes that may make him whole.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

In its wisdom the law provides that when inmates have apparently arrived at such a stage of reformation as to give promises of their future good behavior, they may be paroled, upon suitable employment being found for them. This provision entails upon the institution a double responsibility—a responsibility for the care and custody of the inmates within its walls and a responsibility for the well being and proper direction of those inmates who are outside its walls and yet within its legal jurisdiction. It must be understood that any work of reformation can not be wholly accomplished within the institution.. Within the institution an inmate may be taught better things and better ways than he has been accustomed to follow; but he is required to exemplify them in his season of probation when out on parole. His trials without become more severe, perhaps, than his constraints within. An unsatisfied longing for liberty only half secured, the strain of resisting temptations towards forbidden things, and, oftentimes, the exactions of employers who may impose tasks they could not impose upon a free agent serve to make his term of parole a trying one. It is, in some respects, the crucial point in his road towards rehabilitation. But having successfully and manfully kept his faith with the state and performed all the obligations assumed when he accepted his parole, it is no more than just that the state should keep faith with him by granting him absolute release when his term of parole shall have expired.

Paroled inmates are required to report weekly during the first six months and monthly during the next six months. The parole period is usually one year, unless the term of sentence sooner expires. At the expiration of the year's parole, if the paroled has been faithful to his trust and has performed all his

obligations to the state, application is made to the governor for his final release. Since the institution opened 116 boys have been paroled. In the large mapority of cases these paroled boys have been true to their obligations and have reported regularly. Fourteen have violated their paroles by running away from their places of employment and ceasing to report, and have not been captured. Thirteen have been returned to the institution before the end of the parole period, mostly for violation of their obligations. But this number includes three who returned voluntarily because of dissatisfaction with employers. Adding to the number of parole breakers who escaped, the number who returned voluntarily and involuntarily, the total of 27 is only a fraction over 23 per cent. of the total number paroled, leaving 77 per cent. to be recorded as faithful to their obligations. Reports from the employers of most of these boys speak in the highest terms of their conduct.

THE WAGE SAVING SYSTEM.

Prior to July 1, 1901, inmates, when going out on parole, were given all the money coming to them from regular earnings and overwork; and oftentimes this amounted to quite a respectable sum, inasmuch as inmates are allowed from 10 to 13 cents a day as their regular earnings, and in the Overall factory they are given half they can make above a stipulated amount charged for their board. It was found that paroled boys, drawing their full earnings when going out, were inclined to squander their savings, and perhaps their subsequent wages as well, in undue indulgences. Under our present system not only a the previous earnings of paroled inmates retained, but their wages, less actual needs for board, are sent by employers to this institution to be kept for them until their term of sentence shall have expired. Their actual needs are supplied from the institution or from current wages upon written authority sent from time to time to the employers according to the nature and ex-

igencies of each individual case. By this system this institution becames a savings bank for those paroled inmates who have insufficient capacity for prudently managing their own financial affairs; and at the same time it teaches them the value of economy and the art of wage saving. Moreover, their money accounts form a strong link between them and the institution well calculated to restrain them from violating their paroles.

INMATES' ACCOUNTS.

From October 1, 1900, to October 1, 1901, inmates drew from the the state, as earnings and for overwork, $2,724.13; and between October 1, 1901, and July 1, 1902, the sum of $2,289.93, making a total of $5,014.06, during this biennial period. Discharged inmates were given the full amounts due them on discharge; but the funds belonging to paroled inmates were kept as savings deposits from which they are allowed to draw small amounts from time to time as needed. On July 1st, the institution still held a balance of $1,620.08 belonging to inmates, derived from earnings while in the institution and surplus wages while out on parole. On July 1st, 136 unreleased inmates had credit accounts on the books for accrued earnings, still unpaid by the state, amounting to $2,474.41.

The earnings due inmates are drawn from the state treasury only as they are discharged or released on parole.

KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT.

While our industries are not as diversified as might be wished, or as they will be when enterprises now in contemplation are fully inaugurated, there is, nevertheless, much in the way of industrial training for the inmates. It has been the policy of the management, ever since the institution started, to produce, as far as possible, everything used or consumed on the premises. In clearing a farm and building up an institution of this kind from the very foundation there is much to be done in various

lines of effort. Fields and gardens are to be cropped, ditches dug, drains laid, barns and outbuildings to be built and repaired, fences to be stretched, stock to be raised, roads to be laid out and graveled, machinery to be installed, electric wiring and steam and water piping to be done. All this and much more has been done and is being done by the inmates under competent instructors and guards who are employed with especial reference to their ability to teach some useful trade. The working hours are from 7 till 11:45 A. M. and from 2 till 6 P. M. From 12:15 till 2 o'clock the inmates attend school. The school is divided into five grades. Selected inmates teach the classes under the direction of a principal who is a graduate of one of the state normal schools.

The distribution of regular employment is substantially as follows: Bookkeeping 2, carpentry 3 to 6, farming and gardening 10, teaming 3, tending stock 3, tending engines and dynamos 2, firing boilers 3, laundry 3, cooking and dining room service 10, broom making 9, barbering 2, plumbing and steam fitting 3 to 5, shoemaking 2,, repairing clothing 2, making clothing for inmates 2, laying and cutting in the overall factory 4, sewing and making overalls 90, boxing and shipping 3, with a complement of messengers, scrubbers and cleaners and boys all work.

RECREATIONS.

Sunday mornings, when weather will permit, the inmates are allowed the range of the yard for recreation and athletic purposes. Military drill and "setting up" exercises are indulged in as often as opportunity allows. Lectures and musical entertainments are provided periodically, and on occasions the inmates themselves become the entertainers. Holidays are usually devoted to these diversions. Protestant services are held in the chapel every Sunday afternoon, and Catholic services are held once a month in the forenoon.

Superintendent's Report.

I have in contemplation, if the Board will acquiesce in the project, the establishment of a temporary gymnasium in the chapel hall, supplied with removable apparatus.

For reading matter the inmates are supplied with all the leading magazines and illustrated periodicals, and a small library of 500 volumes furnishes a limited range of bound literature.

A band of seventeen instruments enlivens the twilight hours under the direction of a professional bandmaster.

PRODUCT AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the date of last report, October 1, 1900, a large amount of labor has been done and improvements made at the hands of the inmates, all adding to their experience and skill in various kinds of handiwork. Last year about 20 acres of land were cleared and broken and got under cultivation. This year 30 acres have been cleared and broken and are now under growing crops. A cow barn has been erected, a milk house and a corn crib built, long lines of sidewalk laid, a wide thoroughfare laid out and graveled from the river road to the electric road, miles of new wire fencing constructed, ditches dug and drains and sewers laid, water mains put down and hydrants erected for fire protection. In the meantime the farm and garden have been tilled, the cows, horses and hogs properly cared for and all the incidental work of the whole institution done by inmates assigned to the various tasks.

There were manufactured in the Overall factory, between September 30, 1900, and September 30, 1901, 432,206 garments, consisting of overalls and jumpers, and during the nine months from September 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902, 425,253 garments, making a total of 848,459 garments for the period included in this report. The Broom factory, since its establishment a year ago, has turned out 3,847 dozen brooms, although the factory was idle three months during that time. The repair shop, to which is assigned the work of making clothing and

shoes for the inmates, has, since October 1, 1901, turned out the following products:

155 working shirts, 79 Sunday shirts, 97 first grade trousers, 95 second grade trousers, 32 first grade coats, 109 first grade caps, 102 second grade caps, 82 napkins, 265 bath towels, 237 roller towels, 27 officer's towels, 178 pillow slips, 123 bed sheets, 3 table spreads, 15 mattresses, 53 overalls, 21 outgoing trousers, 4 outgoing vests, 19 pairs knitted socks, 204 pairs broken shoes, 74 pairs of outgoing shoes, 8 pairs slippers, 6 pairs wool bottom shoes.

During the past year has been added to the electric plant a new 125 horse-power engine with a directly attached generator having a capacity of 75 kilowatts. For better fire protection new and powerful pump with ten inch openings has been installed capable of throwing 1,200 gallons of water a minute. The line of water mains and hydrants has been extended alongside the factory building, with stand pipes through the building supplied with valves and hose in every section ready for instant use. A new internal firing boiler of 125 horse-power capacity has been added to the battery of boilers.

REVENUES.

The revenues of the institution have greatly increased during the period included in this report. For the year ending September 30, 1900, the total receipts from all sources amounted to $4,323.52. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901, the receipts amounted to $14,748.51, and for the nine months between September 30, 1901, and July 1, 1902, they reached the sum of $15,258.13, with collectible book accounts stil due amounting to $1,168.95.

CROWDED QUARTERS.

The crowded condition of the cell-house has been a source of great inconvenience, and an impediment to the best discipline.

One-third of the north cell-wing was completed and occupied in the winter of 1899. It contains 102 cells. By September 1, 1900, every cell was occupied. The constantly increasing population made it necessary to place cots in the corridors of the cell-house for the sleeping accommodations of the inmates. On June 30, 1902, every cell was occupied, there were fifty inmates sleeping on cots in the corridors, and six trusties were sleeping on cots in the factory building. Considering the huddled condition of the inmates in the cell-house, the good order maintained has been somewhat remarkable. In October, 1901, work was begun on the construction of the remaining two-thirds of the north cell-wing and, this will probably be completed and ready for occupancy by December next, which will then give us cell accommodations for three hundred inmates. If the present rate of increase of population continues, still more cell room will be necessary in a very few years.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary conditions of the institution are very good, and there has been very little sickness among inmates. Within the past year there have been no contagious diseases within its walls, although during the winter smallpox was epidemic in this vicinity and prevalent in various other parts of the state. From December till May the reception of visitors and mail matter to inmates was prohibited, and the clothing of incoming prisoners was promptlly burned. We have no hospital facilities whatever, and in case of an outbreak of contagion the institution would be in a very serious predicament. The erection of a hospital building is greatly to be desired.

NEW FACTORY BUILDING.

In April, 1901, was completed a new factory building 50 by 300 feet, two stories high, built of brick, and supplied throughout with steam pipes and electric lights. It is an ad-

mirable building for the purposes for which it was designed. Although intended for industrial purposes only, the lack of the main administration building planned for the institution, but for the erection of which the legislature has not yet provided, has made it necessary to use most of the factory building temporarily for various other purposes. Besides the overall factory, broom factory, repair shop and shoe shop, this building now contains the school room, kitchen, inmates' dining room, officers' dining room, bath room, store, and officers' dormitory. Every foot of space in it is now occupied, and it will be impossible to extend our indoor industries to any great extent until the main administration building is provided for and erected, and the factory building is vacated by those departments that belong elsewhere. In fact, the absence of the main building projected for the institution is depriving it of many of the facilities essential to the best reformatory measures.

THE BROOM INDUSTRY.

About a year ago the experiment was undertaken of establishing a broom factory on a small scale as a means of instructing a class in this line of manual industry. The experiment has proven a success. A class of eight to nine boys is kept continually at work making brooms under a competent instructor. With the frequent changes made in the class, this gives instruction to from fifteen to twenty boys a year in a useful trade. A dealer takes the output of the factory at fair prices, thus adding an incidental revenue to the instructional purposes of the enterprise.

THE FARM.

The farm which originally consisted of about 200 acres has been enlarged by the purchase of 35 acres adjoining, well situated for our purposes. On one corner of the new acquisition the proposed brick yard is to be located. There are now under

cultivation in garden and field crops about 80 acres. The farm products which for the season of 1900 amounted in value to $841.87, increased to the value of $2,176.10 in the season of 1901, not counting the increased number and value of the growing live stock. The sale of surplus farm and garden products in the last year and nine months amounted to $1,151.99.

THE BRICK YARD.

A large deposit of brick clay on one corner of the present farm affords a splendid opportunity for adding one more useful industry to our educational resources. Preparations are now under way for installing a small brick-making plant which will probably be in operation by next season. It is not designed to make brick for the market, but simply to supply some of the brick that will be needed in constructing tunnels about the grounds for the accommodation of steam, water and sewer pipes, and possibly in building the brick wall thirty feet high which is projected to extend around the main buildings of the institution.

To instructions in brick making will naturally be added in due time practical lessons in brick laying, in the construction of these walls and tunnels; so that the trades thus imparted to inmates will have an additional value in assisting to further increase our permanent improvements.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS.

Fortunately there has been little occasion for making changes in the official force of the institution since I assumed the superintendency one year ago. There have been but three resignations, and one discharge in the minor positions. On June 1, 1902, Mr. W. J. Thomas, who had been assistant superintendent since September, 1898, resigned his position to engage in other fields of activity. It is but proper for me to say that

during the year of our official association our relations had been of the most harmonious character.

The board elected as Mr. Thomas' successor, Mr. O. E. Bickford, whose twelve years of service in prison work at the state prison at Waupun brings to the institution an experience which is valuable to its disciplinary requirements. Mr. Bickford assumed the duties of his position on July 1st.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express to your honorable body and to the members thereof severally, my sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and co-operation I have met with at their hands, and for the confidence which they have at all times seemed prompted to repose in me.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. BOWRON,
Superintendent.

Statistical Tables.

Summary of Population.

Total number received since opening of the institution	380
Returned after violating parole or escaping	25
Total	405
Total number discharged by expiration of sentence, parole, death and escape	246
In custody June 30, 1902	159
In custody September 30, 1900	115

Received between September 30, 1900 and July 1, 1902.

Transferred from Waupun		2
Transferred from Industrial School at Waukesha		4
Sentenced by the courts: For definite terms	85	
For indefinite terms	95	
		180
Total		186
Returned after violating paroles: By officers	8	
Voluntarily	3	
		11
Returned voluntarily after escape		1
Grand total		198

Discharged between September 30, 1900, and July 1, 1902.

On parole		74
At expiration of sentence		63
Transferred: To Waupun	5	
To State Hospital	2	
		7
Discharged by court		1
Released by governor		1
Escaped		7
Death		1
Total		154

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

Age on admission here.

Between 16 and 20 years of age	88
Between 20 and 25 years of age	66
Between 25 and 30 years of age	32
Total	186

Previous arrest of prisoners.

First arrest leading to present imprisonment	99
Former arrest but not imprisonment	33
Arrested and sentenced to jail	32
Arrested and sentenced to reform school	18
Stare prison sentence	3
Reformatory sentence	1
Total	186

Heredity.

Insanity or epilepsy in family	16
Drunkenness in parents	19
Criminals in family	10
Total	45

Education in ancestry.

None at all	64
Simply read and write	80
Common school or better	22
High school or more	3
Not known	17
Total	186

Statistical Tables.

Pecuniary circumstances of parents.

Very poor	67
No accumulations	22
Well to-do	68
Not known	29
Total	186

Occupation of parents.

Professional	3
Merchant	6
Farmers	19
Servants and clerks	17
Mechanics	16
Common laborer	94
No occupation	2
Not known	29
Total	186

Character of home environment.

Bad	46
Fair	65
Good	58
Unknown	17
Total	186

Duration of home life.

Left home previous to 10 years of age	20
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age	17
Left home after 14 years of age	74
At home up to time of crime	75
Total	186

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

Educational.

Without any education	26
Read and write (with difficulty)	82
Ordinary common school	69
High School	4
College	5
Total	186

Character of associations.

Positively bad	19
Not good	58
Doubtful	55
Good	54
Total	186

Nominal religious faith.

Protestant	82
Roman catholic	83
None	21
Total	186

Nature of offense.

Against property	147
Against the person	39
Total	186

Statistical Tables.

Maximum term for which prisoner could be kept.

Six months	1	Three years	32
Eight months	1	Three years, nine months	1
One year	56	Four years	3
Thirteen months	1	Five years	17
Fourteen months	4	Six years	2
Fifteen months	1	Seven years	10
Sixteen months	2	Eight years	2
Eighteen months	6	Ten years	5
Two years	34	Fifteen years	2
Two years, two months, 25 days	1	Twenty years	1
Two and one-half years	4	Total	186

Occupation of prisoners before conviction.

Common laborer	61	Liveryman	6
Farm hand	32	Carpenter	5
No occupation	12	Dancing master	1
Miner	2	Tailor	1
Cooper	2	Cheese maker	1
Bartender	2	Cigar maker	1
Dentist	1	Barber	4
Teamster	5	Upholsterer	1
Clerk	4	Printer	2
Cabinet maker	1	Butcher	1
Sailor	6	Painter	4
Stenographer	1	Not known	1
Brakeman	1	Foundryman	1
Cook	4	Deliveryman	1
Photo. plate retoucher	1	Newsprper editor	1
Bookkeeper	2	Bootblack	3
Woodsman	4	Telegrapher	1
Harness maker	1	Bell boy	1
Base ball player	1	Iron molder	1
Stone mason	1	Fireman	2
Lineman	1		
Saloon keeper	2	Total	186

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

Table showing the parentage of prisoners received at the Wisconsin State Reformatory up to July 1, 1902.

Nationality.	No. rec'd.	Nationality.	No. rec'd.
American—white	57	Irish	59
American colored	4	Italian	3
Belgian	6	Norwegian	19
Bohemian	8	Nova Scotian	1
Canadian	17	Polish	24
Danish	6	Porto Rican	1
English	22	Russian	3
Finish	5	Scotch	11
French	4	Swiss	2
German	112	Unknown	5
Dutch	4		
Hungarian	1	Total	380
Indian	6		

Statistical Tables.

Table showing number of prisoners received from the different counties up to June 30, 1902, also discharged during this period and on hand June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.
Ashland	10	7	3
Brown	18	13	5
Buffalo	2	2	.....
Bayfield	5	3	2
Clark	2	2	.....
Crawford	5	1	4
Calumet	1	1	.....
Chippewa	5	5	.....
Columbia	5	5	.....
Dane	15	10	5
Dodge	1	.....	1
Douglas	12	3	9
Dunn	3	2	1
Eau Clalre	10	4	6
Fond du Lac	9	4	5
Floronce	1	.....	1
Grant	11	8	3
Green	6	6	.....
Iron	5	3	2
Iowa	2	2	.....
Jefferson	3	2	1
Jackson	1	1	.....
Juneau	2	2	.....
Kewaunee	3	2	1
Kenosha	23	15	8
La Crosse	2	2	.....
La Fayette	7	6	1
Langlade	2	2	.....
Lincoln	4	4	.....
Manitowoc	7	2	5
Monroe	4	3	1
Marathon	1	.....	1
Marquette	1	1	.....
Marinnette	13	6	7
Milwaukee	53	18	35
Oconto	7	5	2
Outagamie	11	7	4
Ozaukee	1	.....	1
Pepin	1	.....	1
Pierce	4	3	1
Polk	1	1	.....
Portage	1	1	.....
Price	3	1	2
Rock	12	7	5
Racine	14	8	6
Richland	1	1	.....

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

Table showing number of prisoners received from the differen counties up to June 30th, 1902, also discharged during this period and on hand June 30th, 1902.—Continued.

Counties.	Received.	Discharged.	On hand.
Sauk	6	3	3
St. Croix	10	6	4
Shawano	1	.....	1
Sheboygan	11	4	7
Trempeleau	2	1	1
Vernon	3	2	1
Waupaca	6	2	4
Waukesha	8	6	2
Walworth	7	6	1
Waushara	2	1	1
Winnebago	8	4	4
Wood	6	5	1
Total	380	221	159

Paroled.

Number paroled since opening of the institution		116
Number whose term expired during parole	49	
Released by governor during parole	4	
Violated parole by ceasing to report	14	
Returned after violation of parole, vountarily and involuntary	13	
Returned and re-paroled	1	
On parole and still in correspondence	35	
	——	116

Statistical Tables.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY ON JUNE 30, 1902.

Name and Position.	Appointed.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.
C. W. Bowron, superintendent	July 1, 1901	$2,000 00 a yr and maintenance	Oshkosh.
H. W. Walker, book keeper	Dec., 1900	$80 00 a month	Kewaunee Co.
Belle W. Resch, stenographer	May, 1901	35 00 a month	Green Bay.
F. S. Brunette, carpenter	Aug., 1898	70 00 a month	Green Bay.
A. L. Peickard, cook	Aug., 1898	75 00 a month	Stevens Point.
Bruce Dodge, Turnkey	Aug., 1898	60 00 a month	Walworth Co.
Jos. B. Junion, principal of school	Aug., 1898	60 00 a month	Kewaunee Co.
S. F. Brunette, chief engineer	Aug., 1898	80 00 a month	Milwaukee.
Mat. Gilger, assistant engineer	Sept., 1900	55 00 a month	Green Bay.
W. H. Nellis, assistant engineer	July, 1900	55 00 a month	N. Insane Hos.
E. E. Chamberlain, guard	Sept., 1900	60 00 a month	Waupaca.
W. C. Jens, overseer, T. S.	Mar., 1900	100 00 a month	Waupun
Emil Hansit, broom maker	June, 1901	13 00 a week	Green Bay.
Louis Williams, farmer	Mar., 1899	60 00 a month	Brown Co.
Eli Gotto, night guard	April, 1900	60 00 a month	Green Bay.
W. E. Wheeler, teamster	Oct., 1901	50 00 a month	Menasha.
Alex Cons, night guard	Oct., 1901	60 00 a month	Green Bay.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS, 1902.

Classified items	Balance available Oct 1, 1900.	Appropriation 1901.	Expended during biennial period.	Transf'd from current expense fund.	Transferred to current expense fund.	Balance avail'ble June 30, 1902.
To continue the erection and furnishing of buildings	$146,645 49	.....	$66,020 69	.....	.....	$80,624 80

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1901.

1900.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$26,577 78
1901.	Appropriation, chap. 186, 1901			80,000 00
May 1	Steward, profits tailor shop			11,632 70
Sept. 30	Steward, for sundries			2,542 23
Sept. 30	Steward, for rent of cottages			535 76
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expenses			
Sept. 30	this year		$48,412 82	
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	$72,375 53		
Sept. 30	Balance in hand of steward	500 12		
			72,875 65	
			$121,288 47	$121,288 47

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1902.

1901.				
Oct. 1	Balance			$72,875 65
1902.	Steward, profits tailor shop			11,636 22
June 30	Steward, for sundries			2,352 19
June 30	Steward, receipts from broom factory			790 92
June 30	Steward, for rent of cottages			478 80
June 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year		$35,170 33	
June 30	Balance appraprioation in state treasury	$52,910 64		
June 30	Balance in hands of steward	52 81		
			52,963 45	
			$88,133 78	$88,133 78

Statistical Tables.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	1901.	1902.
Cabinet shop	$200 43	.....
Barn, farm and garden	571 73	$202 08
Clothing	12 01	.....
Engines and boilers	7 95	.....
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	121 25
Freight and express	1 53	5 50
Miscellaneous	1 15	.....
Shoe shop	6 28	25
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	2 19	3 00
Repairs and renewals	.....	12 00
Subsistence	38 85	13 55
Broom factory	171 00	790 92
Scraps	14 45	4 11
Wages and salaries	124 55	51 05
Tailor shop	12,944 00	13 575 62
Rent of cottages	535 76	478 80
Officers cottages	78 81	.....
Cont. erec. of buildings, etc	37 82	.....
	$14,748 51	$15,258 13

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Reformatory for

Classified Items.	Inventory, Sept. 30th, 1900.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during year.	Total.
Armory	$255 21	15 50	.....	$270 71
Barn, farm and garden	3,105 92	2,339 02	.....	5,444 94
Broom factory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet shop	554 45	855 77	.....	1,410 22
Convicts discharged	.....	243 25	.....	243 25
Convicts escaped	.....	205 01	.....	205 01
Convict's earnings	.....	1,447 37	.....	1,447 37
Cow barn	.....	107 27	.....	107 27
Clothing	2,232 24	1,404 15	493 26	4,129 65
Discounts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical department	74 96	800 51	.....	875 47
Engines and boilers	2,378 41	3,493 71	.....	5,872 12
Fire and boiler insurance	.....	387 00	.....	387 00
Freight and express	.....	54 03	.....	54 03
Fire apparatus	109 25	116 29	.....	225 54
Fuel	282 12	4,413 29	.....	4,695 41
Furniture	1,339 93	371 33	136 75	1,848 01
Gas and other lights	1,140 97	128 44	400 00	1,669 41
House furnishing	3,446 69	1,534 13	.....	4,980 82
Laundry	914 19	184 61	.....	1,098 80
Library	.....	167 33	.....	167 33
Machinery and tools	865 23	10 76	.....	875 99
Miscellaneous	111 15	379 38	.....	490 53
Means of instruction	574 32	480 51	3 00	1,057 83
Officers' cottages	.....	1,275 21	.....	1,275 21
Officers' expenses	.....	271 77	.....	271 77
Printing, postage, stationery a'd telegraph	254 17	388 11	.....	642 28
Rent of cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate	15,381 15	.....	.....	15,381 15
Buildings and improvements	73,265 65	.....	38,872 45	112,138 10
Repairs and renewals	463 23	958 81	.....	1,422 04
Scraps	.....	.....	14 45	14 45
Shoe shop	.....	408 48	.....	408 48
Subsistence	390 02	7,746 49	1,152 32	9,288 83
Transferring prisoners	.....	909 44	.....	909 44
Tailor shop	3,459 67	3,557 28	192 68	7,209 63
Wages and salaries	.....	13,606 10	.....	13,606 10
Totals	$110,598 93	$48,260 35	$41,264 91	$200,124 19
Less discounts and other credits	.....	155 34	.....	164,863 81
		$48,105 01		$35,260 38
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	307 81	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$48,412 82	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Inventory, Sept. 30, 1901.	Cash rec'd on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$252 77	.....	.....	$252 77	.....	$17 94
3,988 06	$571 73	$1,302 32	$5,862 11	$417 17	.....
.....	171 00	.....	171 00	171 00	.....
256 99	200 43	340 43	797 85	.....	612 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,447 37
.....	.....	107 27	107 27	.....	.....
3,029 03	12 01	.....	3,041 04	.....	1,088 61
.....	.....	147 34	147 34	147 34	.....
115 41	.....	.....	115 41	.....	760 06
5,237 91	7 95	400 00	5,645 86	.....	226 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387 00
.....	1 53	.....	1 53	.....	52 50
171 90	.....	.....	171 90	.....	53 64
283 00	.....	.....	283 00	.....	4,412 41
1,834 05	.....	.....	1,834 05	.....	13 96
1,439 14	.....	.....	1,439 14	.....	230 27
3,989 41	.....	.....	3,989 41	.....	991 41
874 81	.....	.....	874 81	.....	223 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 33
616 32	.....	.....	616 32	.....	259 67
178 45	1 15	.....	179 60	.....	310 93
1,054 99	.....	.....	1,054 99	.....	2 84
.....	78 81	1,196 40	1,275 21	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271 77
236 73	2 19	.....	238 92	.....	403 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,381 15	.....	.....	15,381 15	.....	.....
112,138 10	.....	.....	112,138 10	.....	.....
719 84	.....	287 67	1,007 51	.....	414 53
.....	14 45	.....	14 45	.....	.....
179 32	6 28	493 26	678 86	270 38	.....
171 18	38 85	.....	210 03	.....	9,078 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	909 44
5,898 33	1,311 30	.....	7,209 63	.....	.....
.....	124 55	.....	124 55	.....	13,481 55
$158,046 89	$2,542 23	$4,274 69	$164,863 81	$1,005 89	$36,266 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$35,260 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$35,568 19

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the fiscal period ending

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1901.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Armory	$252 77	$15 40	.....	$268 17
Barn, farm and garden	3,988 06	1,909 07	.....	5,897 13
Broom factory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabinet shop	256 99	20 40	.....	277 39
Convicts discharged	.....	106 24	.....	106 24
Convicts escaped	.....	76 54	.....	76 54
Convicts' earnings	.....	2,086 05	.....	2,086 05
Cow barn	.....	60 99	.....	60 99
Clothing	3,029 03	1,129 19	$254 32	4,412 54
Drug and med. dept.	115 41	509 60	.....	625 01
Engine and boilers	5,237 91	1,586 71	.....	6,824 62
Fire and boiler insur.	.....	202 00	.....	202 00
Freight and express	.....	35 83	.....	35 83
Fire apparatus	171 90	248 64	.....	420 54
Fuel	283 00	4,961 50	.....	5,244 50
Furniture	1,834 05	.....	.....	1,834 05
Gas and other lights	1,439 14	143 39	.....	1,582 53
House furnishing	3,989 41	519 14	.....	4,508 55
Laundry	874 81	143 79	.....	1,018 60
Library	.....	40 95	.....	40 95
Machinery and tools	616 32	2 81	.....	619 13
Miscellaneous	178 45	332 88	.....	511 33
Means of instruction	1,054 99	305 58	.....	1,360 57
Officers' cottages	.....	93 51	.....	93 51
Officers' expense	.....	114 16	.....	114 16
Printing, postage, stationery and tel	236 73	306 82	.....	543 55
Rent of cottages	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate	15,381 15	.....	3,922 08	19,303 23
Building and impr'ts.	112,138 10	.....	278 88	112,416 98
Repairs and renewals	719 84	374 64	.....	1,094 48
Scraps	.....	.....	4 11	4 11
Shoe shops	179 32	225 95	.....	405 27
Subsistence	171 18	6,337 56	797 76	7,306 50
Transferring prisoners	.....	947 68	.....	947 68
Tailor shop	5,898 33	2,141 57	.....	8,039 90
Wages and salaries	.....	10,175 42	.....	10,175 42
Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockade	.....	23 12	.....	23 12
Totals	$158,046 89	$35,177 13	$5,257 15	$198,481 17
Less discounts and other credits	.....	90 38	.....	168,592 59
		$35,086 75		$29,888 58
Deducted by secretary of state for printing	.....	83 58	.....	.....
Net expenses	.....	$35,170 33	.....	.....

Statistical Tables.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

June 30, 1902. (From October 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.)

Inventory June 30, 1902.	Cash rec'd on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
$256 03	.....	.....	$256 03	.....	$12 14
3,738 97	$202 08	$797 76	4,738 81	.....	1,158 32
.....	790 92	.....	790 92	$790 92	.....
245 93	.....	.....	245 93	.....	31 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,086 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 99
2,658 76	.....	.....	2,658 76	.....	1,753 78
73 20	.....	.....	73 20	.....	551 81
6,272 43	.....	.....	6,272 43	.....	552 19
.....	121 25	.....	121 25	.....	80 75
.....	5 50	.....	5 50	.....	30 33
419 60	.....	.....	419 60	.....	94
1,011 00	.....	.....	1,011 00	.....	4,233 50
1,820 05	.....	.....	1,820 05	.....	14 00
1,428 17	.....	.....	1,428 17	.....	154 36
4,092 93	.....	.....	4,092 93	.....	415 62
834 47	.....	.....	834 47	.....	184 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 95
616 00	.....	.....	616 00	.....	3 13
175 15	.....	.....	175 15	.....	336 18
1,151 43	.....	.....	1,151 43	.....	209 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 16
301 90	3 00	.....	304 90	.....	238 65
.....	478 80	.....	478 80	478 80	.....
19,303 23	.....	.....	19,303 23	.....	.....
112,416 98	.....	.....	112,416 98	.....	.....
490 85	12 00	4 11	506 96	.....	587 52
.....	4 11	.....	4 11	.....	.....
150 70	25	254 32	405 27	.....	.....
265 83	13 55	4 90	284 28	.....	7,022 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947 68
6,100 50	1,939 40	.....	8,039 90	.....	.....
.....	51 05	.....	51 05	.....	10,124 37
.....	.....	85 48	85 48	85 48	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 12
$163,824 11	$3,621 91	$1,146 57	$168,592 59	$1,355 20	$31,243 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355 20
					$29,888 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$29,972 16

Wisconsin State Reformatory.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR THE SEASON OF 1901.

	Quantity.	Amount.
Table beets	246 bu.	$61 50
Turnips	179¼ bu.	35 85
Green peas	26¾ bu.	16 05
String beans	22½ bu.	11 25
Gooseberries	1⅛ bu.	1 33
Rutabagas	207¾ bu.	41 55
Potatoes	1,463¾ bu.	439 13
Cucumbers (pickle)	32 bu.	25 60
Cucumbers (ripe)	32 bu	4 25
Corn in ears	487 bu.	121 75
Cattle beets	735 bu.	110 25
Parsnips	35 bu.	8 75
Peppers	6½ bu.	4 80
Beans (shelled)	42⅜ bu.	63 50
Winter radish	49 bu.	4 90
Sugar beets	363 bu.	54 45
Onions (pickle)	20 bu.	16 00
Tomatoes (green)	40 bu.	10 00
Tomatoes	65 bu.	19 23
Currants	2½ bu.	4 00
Carrots (671 doz. bunches)	976 bu.	205 27
Onions (1,906 bunches)	215½ bu.	114 79
Salsify	31 bu.	7 75
Kohl-rabi	23 bunches.	4 60
Andive	92 bunches.	7 36
Lettuce	538 bunches.	10 76
Radishes	1,110 bunches.	88 80
Spinach	164 bunches.	82
Asparagus	90 bunches.	3 60
Pie plant	96 bunches.	1 44
Parsley	521 bunches.	1 30
Sweet corn	381¾ doz.	38 17
Corn fodder	17 tons.	34 00
Cucumbers	72 doz.	7 20
Green beets	503 doz.	5 03
Leek	989 doz.	4 94
Celery	487 doz.	9 68
Cabbage	5,130	102 60
Musk melons	133	6 65
Water melons	97	9 70
Pumpkins	111	5 55
Squash (summer)	210	10 50
Squash (hubbard)	156	3 12
Milk	24,254 lbs @ 1c.	242 54
Meat products	....	53 29
Wood	95 cords @ $1.50.	142 50
		$2176 10

Statistics.

County Asylums, Poor Houses, Jails, Etc.

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	1866	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 41	6 46	5 14	4 68	4 61	4 20	4 35
Milwaukee hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 91

FOR THIRD DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
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	3 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 83	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 30	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 61	1 47	1 37
Sauk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 49	1 17	1 39	1 09
Sheboygan	....	2 30	2 24	2 19	2 10	2 10	2 37	2 65	2 29	1 98
Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 64	1 68
Walworth	.....	1 32	1 29	1 28	1 52	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 asylum	.....	$1 66	$1 68	$1 79	$1 89	$1 70	$1 65	$1 64	$1 69	$1 75

Statistics.

FOR FOURTH DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
State hospital	$4 17	$3 89	$3 71	$4 02	$5 03	$5 01	$5 38	$5 18	$5 04	$4 79
Northern hospital	3 56	3 56	3 70	3 73	4 56	4 07	4 75	5 04	4 18	3 88
Milwaukee hospital	3 65	3 51	3 95	3 16	3 63	3 78	3 37	3 39	3 30	3 32
COUNTY ASYLUMS.										
Brown	2 00	1 75	1 80	1 95	1 85	2 05	1 95	2 07	1 87	2 47
Chippewa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 67	1 55	1 48	1 64	1 76
Columbia	1 53	1 55	1 65	1 84	1 32	1 28	1 32	1 20	1 54	1 75
Dane	1 70	1 60	1 58	1 40	1 18	1 38	1 35	1 22	1 19	1 57
Dodge	1 75	1 98	1 99	2 00	1 85	1 74	1 65	1 73	1 82	2 34
Dunn	....	1 86	1 55	1 55	1 54	1 52	1 81	1 73	1 78	2 54
Fond du Lac	1 98	2 25	2 14	1 90	1 96	1 67	1 80	1 81	1 61	2 50
Grant	1 74	1 99	1 67	1 89	1 72	1 60	1 56	1 60	1 28	1 99
Green	1 90	1 52	1 65	1 58	1 73	1 68	1 66	1 79	1 51	1 92
Iowa	1 44	1 58	1 53	1 23	1 65	1 44	1 34	1 17	1 16	1 79
Jefferson	1 88	1 87	1 86	1 54	1 79	1 66	2 05	1 54	1 42	1 47
La Crosse	1 35	1 37	1 49	1 27	1 39	1 36	1 27	1 56	1 41	2 26
Marathon	...	.....	....	4 26	1 77	1 49	1 39	1 61	1 70	2 15
Manitowoc	1 60	1 61	1 52	1 72	1 67	1 61	1 70	1 70	1 77	2 74
Milwaukee	2 51	2 74	2 71	2 51	2 48	3 41	2 52	2 27	2 36	2 70
Outagamie	2 10	1 85	1 72	1 71	1 47	1 62	1 75	1 30	1 37	2 79
Racine	2 01	1 84	2 21	1 94	1 95	2 05	1 98	1 72	2 35	2 46
Richland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 38	1 70	1 82	1 97
Rock	1 21	1 32	1 14	1 53	1 58	1 31	1 30	1 43	1 40	2 35
St. Croix	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 88	1 45	1 25	2 35
Sauk	1 09	1 08	1 15	1 18	1 35	1 31	1 22	1 25	1 39	1 57
Sheboygan	2 31	2 26	2 19	1 83	1 90	2 19	2 14	1 86	1 93	2 42
Trempealeau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 96
Vernon	1 66	1 55	1 62	1 49	1 63	1 76	1 93	1 89	1 67	2 19
Walworth	1 38	1 21	1 45	1 38	1 12	1 17	1 00	1 24	98	1 58
Washington	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3 02	2 54
Winnebago	1 16	1 56	1 53	1 68	1 93	2 08	1 68	1 65	1 63	2 33
Av. for county asylums	$1 78	$1 70	$1 74	$1 74	$1 68	$1 73	$1 66	$1 60	$1 62	$2 18

Statistics.

FOR FIFTH DECADE.

Institutions.	1901.	1902.
State hospital	$5 26	$4 40
Northern hospital	4 24	4 51
Milwaukee hospital	3 39	3 26
County Asylums.		
Brown	2 84	3 67
Chippewa	1 74	1 86
Columbia	1 76	1 62
Dane	1 67	1 88
Dodge	2 38	2 11
Dunn	1 99	2 66
Eau Claire	3 60	3 40
Fond du Lac	2 17	3 62
Grant	1 65	1 76
Green	1 92	2 03
Iowa	2 20	2 01
Jefferson	1 72	2 40
La Crosse	2 24	2 24
Marathon	2 29	2 82
Manitowoc	2 63	2 20
Milwaukee	2 79	3 17
Outagamie	2 26	2 28
Racine	2 55	2 63
Richland	2 29	2 37
Rock	2 45	2 32
St. Croix	1 81	2 58
Sauk	1 68	1 91
Sheboygan	2 35	2 69
Trempealeau	3 17	2 88
Vernon	2 37	2 27
Walworth	1 93	1 83
Washington	2 64	2 47
Winnebago	2 12	2 02
Average for county asylums	$2 26	$2 42

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

The year ending September 30th, 1901, and the 9 months' period ending June 30, 1902.

Movement of Population in poor houses.	1901.	9 months' period ending June 30, 1902.
Number in poor house at beginning of year	1,497	1,533
Of whom were males	1,078	1,119
And females	419	414
There were received during the year	1,012	1,043
Of whom were males	814	808
And females	198	235
There were born in poor houses	10	10
Of whom were males	5	4
And females	5	6
Makidg the total in poor houses during year	2,519	2,586
Of whom were males	1,897	1,931
And females	622	655
There were discharged during the year	824	762
Of whom were males	661	617
And females	163	145
There were placed out during the year	6	20
Of whom were males	2	12
And females	4	8
Ran away during the year	20	19
Of whom were males	6	17
And females	14	2
There died in poor houses during year	165	171
Of whom were males	124	131
And females	41	40
Total loss of population during year	1,015	972
Of whom were males	801	777
And females	214	195
Number remaining in poor houses at the end of year	1,504	1,614
Of whom were males	1,096	1,154
And females	408	460

COST OF POOR RELIEF.

Counties.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	Total.	Average annual cost.	Average population 1890 and 1900.	Cost of poor relief to population.
Adams	1,822 92	1,985 44	2,000 00	2,208 63	1,080 64	2,382 23	3,310 50	14,790 46	2,112 92	80 15	26
Ashland	6,944 99	9,884 87	11,874 76	19,250 52	15,445 11	11,927 56	10,011 98	85,329 79	12,191 40	201 19	60
Barron	4,380 32	2,477 19	3,443 16	4,928 65	3,678 40	2,259 16	3,502 63	24,669 51	3,524 21	195 46	18
Bayfield	3,596 00	2,429 55	9,452 94	8,276 72	10,231 21	6,109 00	17,178 93	57,274 35	8,182 05	108 91	75
Brown	7,482 56	6,754 50	7,309 60	7,154 90	3,601 79	3,391 00	9,557 36	45 254 71	6,464 96	427 61	15
Buffalo	2,354 00	1,678 00	2,248 00	3,503 15	2,600 24	2,743 52	3,335 17	18,462 08	2,637 44	163 81	16
Burnett	475 00	1,258 51	1,294 28	1,986 23	1,624 80	2,054 41	2,129 00	10,822 28	1,546 04	59 35	26
Calumet	2,484 24	1,825 70	3,022 27	3,201 61	4,931 50	3,614 29	4,341 09	23,420 70	3,345 81	168 59	20
Chippewa	8,072 39	6,109 82	5,814 66	5,476 27	2,116 97	3,794 27	5,107 72	36,492 10	5,213 15	290 90	17
Clark	5,971 66	4,725 58	4,289 39	2,094 32	1,253 42	1,659 09	2,820 87	22,814 63	3,259 23	217 78	15
Columbia	11,198 02	10,511 78	14,000 00	12,039 50	3,365 65	2,835 96	4,890 94	58,841 85	8,405 98	297 35	28
Crawford	7,832 53	3,601 99	3,805 08	3,798 70	1,383 25	1,870 00	3,157 34	25,451 89	3,635 99	166 36	22
Dane	14,269 31	17,730 53	13,646 52	12,249 03	12,718 25	13,718 48	10,425 36	94,757 48	13,536 78	645 06	21
Dodge	4,855 19	3,190 46	3,691 45	7,143 73	4,158 29	8,516 80	6,825 04	38,380 96	5,482 99	458 07	12
Door	1,817 76	2,438 00	1,766 74	3,936 09	2,729 92	2,325 84	2,485 23	17,500 58	2,500 08	166 32	15
Douglas	16,100 00	9,399 71	17,680 75	24,012 01	3,500 00	15,035 63	22,628 85	108,356 95	15,479 56	249 01	62
Dunn	7,325 54	6,965 76	2,733 17	6,935 46	3,909 35	4,777 16	5,657 15	38,304 59	5,472 08	238 53	23
Eau Claire	4,350 61	4,836 24	4,105 66	10,233 71	11,266 54	4,621 35	11,828 11	51,302 22	7,328 89	311 82	23
Florence	11,241 12	1,580 38	525 24	2,820 00	905 75	1,784 43	1,864 46	20,721 38	2,960 19	29 00	1 02
Fond du Lac	10,680 80	10,430 44	9,280 35	16,170 43	9,046 14	11,192 87	13,173 56	79,974 59	11,424 94	458 38	25
Forest	25 00	.....	751 43	700 00	560 00	680 00	1,826 06	4,542 49	648 92	12 04	53
Grant	2,777 13	2,900 55	3,054 19	3,398 17	2,582 34	5,484 11	5,404 83	25,611 35	3,658 76	377 66	09
Green	10,994 90	14,000 00	13,000 00	4,474 57	3,318 89	1,947 97	4,178 62	51,914 95	7,416 42	227 25	32
Green Lake	3,348 45	3,093 09	4,794 96	4,571 64	5,017 09	5,083 20	4,832 26	30,745 69	4,392 24	154 80	28
Iowa	2,000 00	30 00	943 08	1,283 01	1,239 58	2,911 98	3,441 92	11,849 57	1,692 79	226 15	07
Iron	.....	.....	12,000 00	6,581 04	11,233 91	6,863 09	13,225 58	49,903 62	7,129 09	59 77	1 19
Jackson	8,643 74	5,422 70	4,703 60	2,393 99	3,000 56	1 287 18	2,903 32	28,355 09	4,050 72	166 31	24
Jefferson	5,863 33	6,300 00	9,452 62	10,702 76	4,205 17	10,321 01	11,349 31	58,194 20	8,313 45	341 59	24
Juneau	4,000 00	2,517 20	3,334 75	3,436 25	6,950 97	2,624 12	6,748 50	29,611 79	4,230 25	188 75	22
Kenosha	2,669 55	1,803 65	7,032 55	6,456 92	12,013 88	8,774 78	6,497 24	45,254 57	6,464 94	186 44	34
Kewaunee	3,379 00	3,805 89	3,414 73	3,465 64	2,403 00	4,830 06	4,324 72	25,623 04	3,660 43	166 82	22
La Crosse	4,249 82	19,905 73	21,090 68	20,209 26	13,592 05	13,581 34	12,808 23	105,437 11	15,062 44	408 99	36
Lafayette	5,447 35	5,733 87	5,042 53	3,847 32	3,094 39	4,875 31	6,251 95	34,292 72	4,898 96	206 12	23
Langlade	2,165 91	1,562 31	1,836 80	2,904 16	1,784 84	1,585 00	5,637 62	17,476 64	2,496 66	110 09	22
Lincoln	2,989 71	3,020 21	4,147 00	4,611 82	4,038 01	2,740 27	5,175 61	26,722 63	3,817 52	141 39	27
Manitowoc	4,523 46	4,574 00	4,674 59	11,147 65	11,191 81	9,500 00	13,009 70	58,621 21	8,374 46	400 46	21
Marathon	6,772 84	4,807 77	3,861 20	9,529 12	2,681 19	2,185 00	11,609 13	41,449 25	5,921 32	368 12	17

Marinette.....	3,309 78	5,079 71	9,620 49	16,148 75	6,180 47	5,850 00	10,815 09	57,004 29	8,143 47	255 63	31	
Marquette.....	1,215 00	845 95	825 00	1,483 15	1,337 68	1,585 00	1,257 51	8,549 29	1,221 32	100 93	12	
Milwaukee....	39,286 58	30,277 48	53,816 55	108,332 41	71,180 75	41,940 08	70,633 75	415,467 60	59,352 51	2,830 59	21	
Monroe.....	5,500 00	4,500 00	4,520 48	4,850 25	1,250 00	2,920 93	4,315 78	27,857 44	3,979 62	256 57	15	
Oconto.....	5,739 58	4,743 90	5,070 96	10,275 99	8,250 00	7,639 19	5,731 60	47,451 22	6,778 74	179 41	37	
Oneida.....	4,156 25	500 00	3,277 94	4,089 85	3,620 00	1,763 00	195 30	17,602 34	2,514 62	69 42	36	
Outagamie....	5,272 83	5,490 39	15,277 99	12,316 46	8,587 26	3,736 25	12,816 93	63,498 11	9,071 16	424 69	21	
Ozaukee.....	698 60	500 00	500 00	4,567 01	4,260 81	2,833 08	3,042 29	16,401 82	2,343 11	156 53	15	
Pepin.....	623 20	1,150 00	956 25	1,703 74	1,042 26	623 81	1,016 46	7,115 72	1,016 53	74 19	13	
Pierce.....	6,096 30	4,786 91	3,703 37	3,567 52	2,348 60	3,652 77	4,487 15	28,642 62	4,091 80	221 64	18	
Polk.....	2,701 22	2,201 96	2,399 24	078 45	2,818 58	1,556 17	2,713 23	17,468 85	2,495 55	153 85	16	
Portage.....	5,190 36	1,716 77	5,448 66	7,291 43	8,304 03	7,937 60	4,994 48	40,883 33	5,840 48	271 40	21	
Price	6,826 46	5,000 00	2,600 00	6,446 73	2,736 39	4,560 12	5,527 16	33,696 86	4,813 84	71 82	67	
Racine.....	6,199 70	4,494, 84	4,735 56	3,143 54	2,200 00	2,331 63	7,232 25	30,337 52	4,333 93	409 56	10	
Richland.....	3,000 00	3,862 00	3,363, 39	5,089 54	3.164 85	3,790 46	3,115 80	25,392 04	3,627 43	193 02	18	
Rock	15,350 95	11,698 21	8,285 19	9,555 16	6,342 50	10,830 43	9,227 64	71,290 08	10,184 29	472 11	21	
St. Croix.....	6,523 49	7,542 35	5,681 78	5,613 70	3,170 68	3,850 00	3,204 01	35,586 01	5,083 71	249 84	20	
Sauk	9,438 00	8,750 00	14,982 00	4,613 53	3,749 49	6,211 09	5,301 44	53,045 55	7,577 93	317 90	23	
Sawyer.....	5,000 00	3,547 65	2,334 19	2,950 67	4,800 00	4,2 0 00	4,068 67	26,951 18	3,850 17	36 67	1 05	
Shawano.....	2,555 00	2,152 33	2,459 17	5,913 08	2,300 00	4,672 32	4,120 94	24,172 84	3,453 26	233 55	14	
Sheboygan ...	20,759 05	5,776 11	5,532 32	19,636 86	18,510 78	18,882 19	20,080 84	109,178 15	15,596 88	464 17	33	
Taylor.....	6,780 75	6,237 49	4,614 62	3,166 37	1,988 92	4,225 75	5,529 42	32,543 32	4,649 04	89 96	51	
Trempealeau..	3,364 93	3,986 58	5,002 89	3,586 16	6,580 31	6,310 14	4,827 50	33,683 51	4,812 64	210 16	23	
Vernou.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,821 24	3,619 10	4,363 10	4,935 28	4,434 65	28,173 37	4,024 76	267 31	15	
Vilas.....	.....	.....	469 58	1,429 35	3,729 11	2,278 18	7,080 55	14,986 77	2,140 97	24 65	86	
Walworth.....	8,512 00	11,737 12	10,643 31	5,560 39	3,045 09	6,371 18	6,085 79	51,954 88	7 422 12	285 59	26	
Washburn.....	.....	650 00	900 00	2,753 34	3,119 57	2,600 00	1,917 97	11,940 88	1,705 84	42 23	40	
Washington...	2,790 00	2 090 00	1,831 00	2,265 15	1,402 35	1,566 71	2,215 31	14,160 52	2,022 93	231 70	08	
Waukesha.....	6,726 39	5,097 96	9,174 53	9,929 72	2,433 81	8,226 35	7,412 54	49,001 28	7,000 18	342 50	20	
Waupaca.....	6,879 80	4,479 99	4,561 98	5.275 87	2,706 94	7,524 82	6,630 16	38,059 56	5,437 08	292 05	18	
Waushara.....	1,738 08	2,790 76	2,486 92	878 73	1,680 20	2,258 00	2,133 73	13,966 42	1,995 20	147 39	12	
Winnebago....	13,489 89	17,999 11	14,710 11	12 266 98	6,202 70	15,956 76	14,584 30	95,209 85	13,601 41	541 61	25	
Wood.....	5,384 86	5,160 62	4,941 47	4,560 01	7,263 00	5,780 12	13,526 16	46,616 24	6,659 46	219 96	30	
Total.....	$417,714 18	$367,650 61	$443,676 91	$553,152 10	$399,134 43	$401,371 93	$523,733 32	$3,106,433 48	$443,676 05	18,814 91	$ 23	

Statistics.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF POOR HOUSES.

The year ending Sept. 30, 1901, and nine months period ending June 30, 1902.

EXPENDITURES.	1901.	9 months period ending June 30, 1902.
Salaries of overseers and matrons	$23,330 75	$19,890 42
Wages of employes	27,508 90	18,564 24
Medical attendance	4, 29 34	3,794 45
Groceries and provisions	39,760 08	37,766 77
Fuel and lights	14,656 05	16,178 73
Clothing	10,420 44	9,677 76
Furniture	2,330 66	3,088 34
Ordinary repairs	5,301 29	6,207 29
Other ordinary expenses	25,745 97	31,508 79
Total current expenses	$153,783 48	$146,676 79
RECEIPTS.		
From sales of farm produce	$13,243 46	$14,325 76
From expenses of inmates refunded	3,952 05	5,091 65
From other sources	4,275 62	4,593 12
Total receipts	$21,471 13	$24,010 53
The net expenses therefore were	$132,312 35	$122,666 26
Total number weeks board furnished	82,524	72,834
Average cost of support per week	$1 60	$1 68

Statistics.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR HOUSES.

Counties.	Name of person in charge of poor house.	Post office address.	Salary.
Adams	H. H. Mason	Big Spring	$100 00
Ashland	John Hultman	Highbridge	720 00
Barron	Robert Miller	Barron	700 00
Brown	W. L. Witters	Green Bay	480 00
Chippewa	Thomas G Smith	Chippewa Falls	600 00
Clark	A. F. Franz	Neillsville	550 00
Columbia	B. Miller	Wyocena	400 00
Crawford	C. M. Toney	Seneca	900 00
Dane	L. P. Edwin	Verona	320 00
Dodge	Solomon Rudolph	Juneau	400 00
Douglas	Chas. E. Anderson	Itasca	600 00
Dunn	E. Dorrey	Menominee	456 00
Eau Claire	D. D. Brown	Eau Claire	750 00
Fond du Lac	L. Manderscheid	Fond du Lac	219 96
Grant	James Alderson	Lancaster	480 00
Green	R C. Whitcomb	Monroe	900 00
Iowa	E. J. Perkins	Dodgeville	400 00
Jackson	John C. Tucker	Black River Falls	600 00
Jefferson	W. E Voigt	Jefferson	380 00
Juneau	Franklin Wilcox	Mauston	540 00
Kewaunee	Henry Schmiling	Alaska	525 00
La Crosse	J. E. Hauser	La Crosse	800 00
Lafayette	A. O. Phillipson	Darlington	700 00
Lincoln	H. A. Kyes	Merrill	500 00
Marathon	Jerry Bradley	Wausau	1,000 00
Milwaukee	Chas. Kiekhefer, Jr.	Wauwatosa	999 96
Monroe	C. V. Chamberlain	Sparta	700 00
Oneida	Ever Iverson	Rhinelander	600 00
Pierce	Geo. Shaw	Ellsworth	450 00
Racine	J. H. Hankinson	Union Grove	750 00
Richland	L. T. Johnsou	Richland Center	500 00
Rock	K. Killam	Janesville	360 00
St. Croix	T. D. Wheeler	New Richmond	200 00
Sauk	J. S. Hall	Reedsburg	200 00
Sawyer	Daniel Gillis	Hayward	396 00
Taylor	Carl Stuttinger	Medford	50 00
Vernon	Luther H. Glenn	Viroqua	800 00
Walworth	H. R. Charles	Elkhorn	300 00
Washington	John Harnes	West Bend	800 00
Waukesha	O. R. Williams	Waukesha	800 00
Waupaca	C. M. Hayward	Weyauwega	500 00
Winnebago	C. S. Appley	Winnebago	1,000 00
Wood	James Carl	Grand Rapids	600 00
CITY POOR HOUSES.			
Appleton	Ed Finnegan	Appleton	360 00
Kenosha	Gus Jacob	Kenosha	150 00
Oconto	Mrs. Lucy O'Connor	Oconto (for each pauper)	$11 pr mo
Sheboygan	Louis C. Schneider	Sheboygan	400 00
Stockbridge	Harry Merrill	Stockbridge	300 00

COUNTY JAILS, 1902.

COUNTIES.	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction	Original cost of jail, including additions.	No. OF CELLS. For males.	No. OF CELLS. For females.	How many can properly be accommodated.	REMARKS.
Ashland	Brick	1888	$35,000 00	16	4	50	First class jail, in good condition and well managed. The ventilation and sanitation are good.
Barron	Stone and brick	1892	10,000 00	6	2	28	Cells are of steel, with corridors three feet wide around cage. Water closets in each cell and in outer room. Room for women in sheriff's residence. Considered fire proof.
Bayfield	Stone, brick and iron	1893	28,000 00	7	1	20	This is a new jail and a credit to Bayfield county. Prisoners were moved in November 11th, 1893.
Brown	Brick	1866		6	2	16	Jail is on second floor of court house and is very defective and unsafe. The sanitary condition is bad.
Buffalo	Brick and stone	1888	5,000 00	3	1	12	A very good brick building. Covered buckets are used. Ventilation fair. Room upstairs for female prisoners.
Burnett	Oak timber	1887	700 00	3		6	Not often used. A very poor jail not very well kept.
Calumet	Stone and iron	1877	5,000 00	4	2	12	A small jail, but answers fairly well as there are not many prisoners confined therein.
Clark	Stone, brick and iron	1898	18,000 00	12	6	18	New jail of brick and stone. Has all modern improvements, including steam heating and electric light. Is a first class jail.
Columbia	Brick and iron	1887	18,000 00	16	3	38	A well constructed jail, but defective in regard to sewerage. Female cells above sheriff's residence.
Chippewa	Stone and brick	1875	20,000 00	20	2	44	This jail is in fair condition and fairly well kept.
Crawford	Stone and iron	1896	5,500 00	10	3	20	A new jail with modern improvements. Facilities for separation of sexes.
Dane	Stone and brick	1893	48,000 00	40	4	88	A practically fireproof and very complete jail. One of the best in the state.
Dodge	Stone and brick	1891	20,000 00	10	4	50	A good jail with modern improvements.
Door	Brick and iron	1882	6,000 00	5	1	6	A well built jail with separate cell for women.
Douglas	Brick	1888 [rebuilt]	17,000 00	8	2	32	Of approved construction with steel cage, but too small for the needs of the county.
Dunn	Brick	1893		8	2	8	A very well kept jail.
Eau Claire	Brick	1884	20,000 00	9	1	30	A very good jail, supplied with city water. A workhouse has been built in jail yard.

Florence	Brick and iron	1889	7,000 00	3	1	12	Sufficiently large for present needs. New closets have been built and arrangements made for steam heat.
Fond du Lac	Stone and brick	1869	40,000 00	36	.....	42	A good jail, lacking, however, facilities for the proper separation of sexes.
Forest	Wood and iron	1893	5,500 00	2	1	18	Condition fair at last inspection.
Grant	Stone and brick	1872	22,000 00	12	1	28	Steel cage with twelve cells. Ventilation poor. A new sheriff's residence contiguous to this jail was erected in 1894.
Green	Brick and iron	1871	30,000 00	8	1	22	A very good jail and safe. Not many prisoners confined in this jail.
Green Lake	Stone	1870	6,500 00	3	.....	6	Jail is old and unsafe and poorly ventilated. Should be replaced by new jail.
Iowa	Stone and iron	1875	12,000 00	8	.....	10	A fairly good building with separate apartment for women.
Iron	Brick	1893	9,500 00	12	.....	30	A first class jail in all appointments. Fine cage and good beds. Well supplied with water and well ventilated.
Jackson	Brick	1878	5,000 00	4	1	10	Ventilation and sewerage good. City water. Separate roome for females. New water closets have been installed.
Jefferson	Stone and brick	1874	18,000 00	16	2	36	A fair jail kept in good order.
Juneau	Stone and brick	1875	23,000 00	14	1	40	This jail is of good construction and fully meets the requirements of the county.
Kenosha	Stone and brick	1885	7,500 00	9	1	24	Two cages, one above the other. Separate room which may be used for females. Fairly well kept.
Kewaunee	Stone and brick	1885	5,600 00	6	.....	6	A good jail, except that there are no facilities for the separation of sexes.
* La Crosse	Stone and brick	1890	50,000 00	25	2	52	A very fine jail. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Department for females. Finely kept.
Lafayette	Stone brick and iron	1893	12,000 00	12	4	16	New jail with all modern improvements and is a first class jail. Separate apartments for women.
Langlade	Stone and brick	1885	8,000 00	4	.....	12	Two steel cages on each floor. The jail is too small for the needs of the county and is unsafe.
Lincoln	Stone and brick	1885	11,500 00	3	2	10	A fair jail with good facilities for the separation of sexes but poor facilities for the classification of offenders.
Manitowoc	Stone and brick	1892	30,000 00	20	4	36	A fine jail furnished with all modern conveniences. Separte cell for females.
Marathon	Brick	1900	25,000 00	18	.....	72	A first class jail in every particular. Facilities for separation of sexes.
Marinette	Stone and brick	1892	25,000 00	16	5	52	New with all modern improvements, well kept and in good condition. Separate cells for insane.
Marquette	Stone and brick	1866	8,000 00	2	.....	4	Steel cage in one room of basement of court house. This jail is not constructed according to law as it is dark, low and unhealthy-

COUNTY JAILS, 1902—Continued.

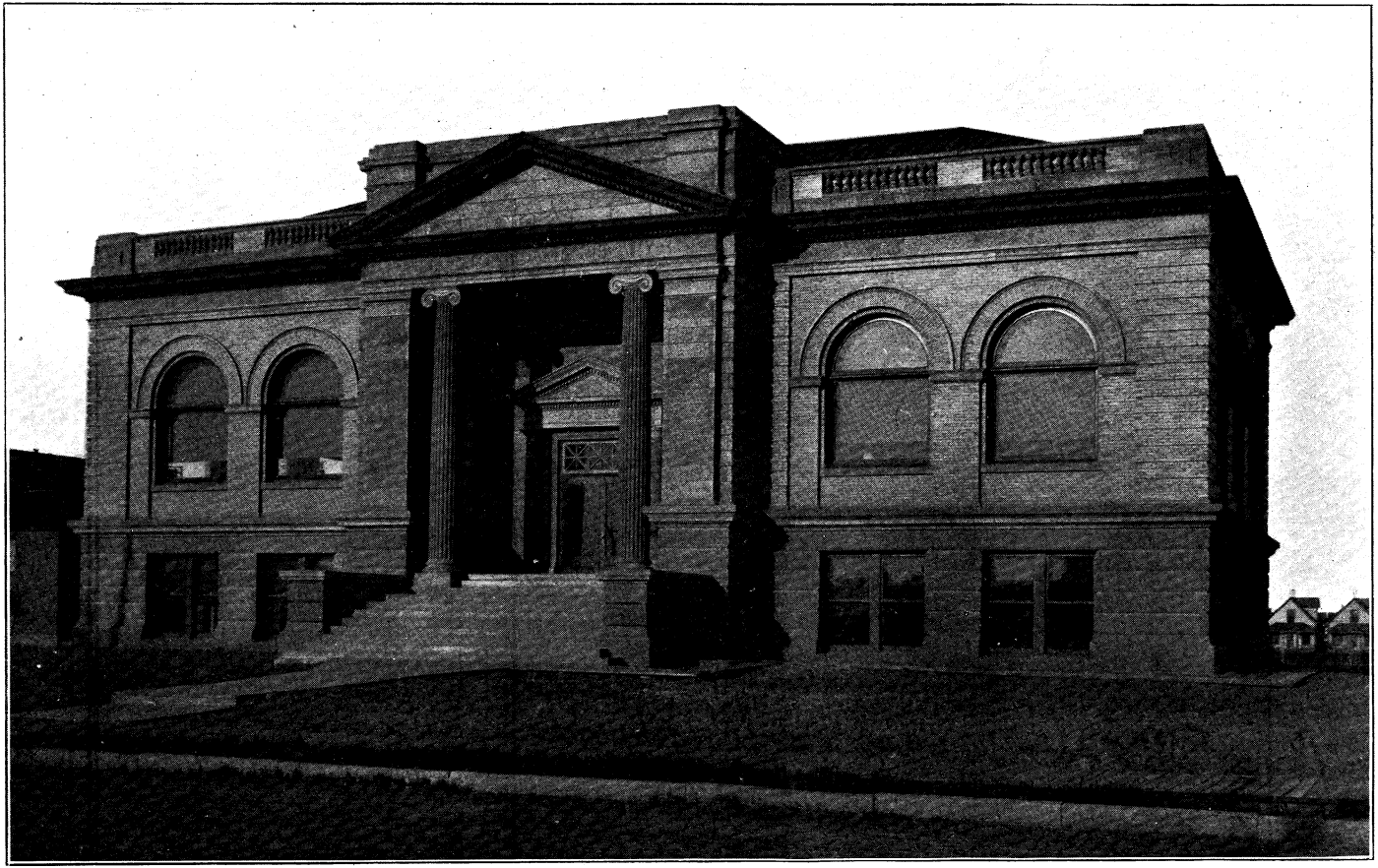
COUNTIES.	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction	Original cost of jail, including additions.	No. of CELLS. For males.	No. of CELLS. For females.	How many can properly be accommodated.	REMARKS.
Milwaukee	Stone and iron	1885	....	69	3	100	This is the best jail in the state and its capacity is sufficient. All women or girl prisoners are confined in what is known as the female ward, which is separate from the part occupied by the males. Capacity of female department is 16.
Monroe	Stone and brick	1891	$16,500 00	16	6	44	A very satisfactory jail and hitherto has had good management.
Oconto	Stone and brick	1887	9,000 00	7	.....	20	A very good jail, well supplied with water closets and bath rooms. Seperate room for females.
Oneida	Stone and brick	1888	15,000 00	6	.....	12	A good building with iron cages. Large room for the temporary detention of women and boys.
Outagamie	Brick and wood	1886	30,000 00	23	.....	43	This is what is called a rotary cage and is fairly satisfactory.
Ozaukee	Brick and iron	1894	17,500 00	5	2	12	New building, having five double cells for males and two single cells for women. Bath tubs. Building heated by steam. Self regulating.
Pepin	Stone and brick	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	Is a good jail and sufficient for needs of the county.
Pierce	Brick	1870	18,000 00	3	....	9	On the first floor of the court house. Considered safe.
Polk	Stone	1881	2,000 00	2	.....	6	Located in basement of stone building, the two upper floors of which are occupied by county offices. The jail part is damp and unsuitable for occupancy.
Portage	Brick and steel	1897	17,500 00	22	.... .	71	A very good jail with all modern improvements. Facilities for separation of sexes.
Price	Brick, stone and iron	1894	15,000 00	6	3	18	This is a very good little jail and well kept. Has separate sells for females.
Richland	Stone	1868	8,000 00	2	.....	4	A very poorly constructed jail. Steel cage with four cells in second story. Two cells on ground floor not used, having been condemned. There are not cells enough.
Racine	Stone and brick	1893	23,000 00	24	.....	37	This is a new jail, first class in every respect and well kept.
Rock	Brick, stone and steel	1900	23,000 00	18	1	60	First class jail, modern in all details. Facilities for separation of sexes. Hospital ward over office.

St. Croix.....	Stone.....	1900	10,000 00	6	.....	10	A new jail with all modern improvements. Facilities for separation of sexes.
Sauk	Stone and brick.....	1890	20,000 00	18	3	26	This is a model jail one one of the best in the state for the money expended.
Sawyer.....	Wood	1884	3,500 00	6	.....	30	Three steel cells for men and one wooden one for women. Answers the purpose and is neatly kept.
Shawano	Brick and stone	1902	20,000 00	10	.....	10	A new jail with all modern improvements, one of the best in the state.
Sheboygan.....	Stone and brick.....	1893	21,500 00	18	4	39	Undoubtedly one of the best jails in the state. Ventilatisn system perfect.
Taylor	Brick	1892	14,000 00	12	.....	40	Good substantial building Sewerage poor.
Trempealeau ...	Brick and iron.....	1884	9,000 00	2	1	4	Not large but sufficient for the needs of the county. A very serviceable jail.
Vernon.....	Stone and brick.....	1880	5,000 00	8	.....	16	A fair jail with separate apartments for females.
Vilas.....	Stone and brick.....	1895	12,000 00	4	1	11	A good substantial jail with modern improvements.
Walworth.....	Stone and brick.....	1878	10,000 00	11	3	33	Altogether the jail is creditable to Walworth county being as it is in every way superior to the average.
Washburn	Brick	1900	10,000 00	8	.....	40	A new jail with modern improvements.
Washington	Stone and brick.....	1887	14,000 00	5	.....	20	This is a very good jail with steel cage and cells. Separate cell for women.
Waupaca	Brick	1896	12,000 00	12	.....	50	New jail with all modern improvements. Facilities for separation of sexes.
Waushara	Brick	1882	2,000 00	5	.....	5	Not very secure and of small proportion. Females kept in cell on upper floor.
Winnebago	Stone and brick.....	1900	24,000 00	28	.....	50	This is a first class jail, one of the best in the state. Facilitier for separation of sexes. Has hospital ward, insane ward and three cells for juveniles.
Wood	Stone and iron.....	1882	.....	6	.....	6	A basement jail with comparatively few prisoners.
Waukesha	Stone and iron.....	1885	22,000 00	8	3	18	Very complete. Large enough to accommodate all classes of offenders except tramps.

Statistics.

COUNTY JAILS.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	1901.			Nine months' period ending June 30, 1902.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number prisoners in jail November 1st.	382	4	386	333	16	349
Number received during year	10,737	506	11,243	9,344	457	9,801
Total number during year	11,119	510	11,629	9,677	473	10,150
Number removed to state prison during year	304	8	312	222	7	229
Number removed to industrial school	174	34	208	139	32	171
Number let out on bail	625	20	645	480	42	522
Number let out on nolle prosequi	299	10	309	94	26	120
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus	37	.....	37	19	2	21
Number escaped and not returned	37	.....	37	28	1	29
Number died in jail	13	.....	13	8	1	9
Number otherwise removed	9,288	423	9,711	8,410	349	8,759
Total number passed out	10,777	495	11,272	9,400	460	9,860
Number of prisoners remaining	345	12	357	277	13	290



Public Library, West Superior, Wis. Carnegie Building.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

OF WISCONSIN

1901-1902

Published by Authority of Law

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1902

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

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EX-OFFICIO:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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MADISON, WIS.

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MRS. CHAS. S. MORRIS,
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OFFICERS:

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MADISON, WIS.

CHARLES MCCARTHY, *Department of State Documents ,*
MADISON, WIS.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

MADISON, July 1, 1902.

To HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Fourth Biennial Report (1901–1902) of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 383*a*, of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898.

Very respectfully,

JAS. H. STOUT,
Chairman.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Former biennial reports of this Commission have covered periods ending September 30 of each year bearing an even number. Under the provisions of a law of 1901 this report will cover from October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902, a period of one year and eight months. This fact should be borne in mind in making comparisons with former reports. This period has been one of unexampled progress in library development in the state and nation, and the record here presented can only show the share of Wisconsin in this development in the most general way.

NEW LIBRARIES.

Since the previous record was written free public libraries supported by municipal taxation have been established in Lancaster, Oconto, Prairie du Sac, Seymour, Stoughton, Sun Prairie, Waupun and West Bend.

One advance worthy of note is the conversion of three free association libraries and two subscription libraries into free public libraries. This change, which insures permanency, has been effected in Antigo, Plymouth, Stoughton, Columbus and Portage, and has resulted in extension of service, broadening of general plans of work, and increased efficiency in every respect. It is noticeable that the tendency to begin with association and subscription libraries is decreasing, and instead the free public library is established at once without this preliminary step. Free association libraries have been founded in Galesville, Pepin, Port Washington, Prescott, Shiocton and Waterloo. Subscription libraries have been started in Markesan and Footville. Mr. H. P. Bird has founded a free library, which he maintains, at Wausaukee.

LIBRARIES REORGANIZED.

More important even than the work of founding new libraries has been that of reorganizing, or securing the reorganization, of the old libraries which have clung to antiquated methods or have been badly managed. It costs far more labor to reorganize an old, ill-managed library than to organize a new one on good lines, as the officers of the Commission not only find a great amount of work that must be done over again, but they must often contend against the opposition of former librarians and their friends and the apathy of some members of library boards who have grown accustomed to slothful ways and resent being disturbed. In spite of opposition the good work has gone forward in the past six years until all but two of the libraries in cities of over 8,000 inhabitants have excellent or, at least, fairly good methods. During the next two years the reorganization of libraries will demand less time and the Commission will probably be able to establish new libraries more rapidly. Its officers will not forget, however, that the permanent success of the library movement in Wisconsin will depend more upon the character and efficiency of our present libraries than upon their number.

Since October 1, 1900, the libraries at Neenah and Madison have been reorganized and old libraries which were given to the new free libraries at Antigo, Columbus and Portage have been put in good condition.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Remarkable progress has been made in providing permanent homes for our libraries. Buildings in Lake Mills, Stanley and Superior have been completed. Others have been provided for in Baraboo, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Madison, Marinette, Monroe, Neenah, Oconto, Racine, Ripon, Sheboygan, Sparta, Stevens Point and Waukesha. City halls with large rooms especially planned for libraries have been erected in Portage, Stoughton and Sun Prairie.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

The strong and growing interest of thoughtful philanthropists in free libraries is most convincingly attested by the great sums given to aid them. These gifts have been so numerous since our last report that only those exceeding $500 in value will be recorded here.

Mrs. Sally F. Moon has presented to Stanley, as a memorial to her late husband, Delos R. Moon, a library building which cost, with its equipment, about $15,000. S. T. McKnight, of Minneapolis, has recently given books of permanent value costing $500 to the same institution. Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Cook, of Whitewater, have given $3,000 to the public library in Whitewater for a book-fund and the late Miss Flavia White left a conditional bequest of $17,000 to the same library for a building. S. T. McKnight, of Minneapolis, and W. J. Starr, of Eau Claire, have each offered to give $5,000 to Ripon to supplement Mr. Carnegie's gift for a building. George Farnsworth, of Chicago, a former resident of Oconto, has given that city $15,000 for a library building. Mr. L. D. Fargo has added $2,000 to his gift, formerly recorded, for a building in Lake Mills. The Hammond estate and citizens of Superior gave valuable lots as a site for the new building. The F. S. Eldred estate added $10,000 to the building fund given by Mr. Carnegie to Janesville. The heirs of the late C. L. Colman have given $20,000 as an endowment fund to the Washburn library, of La Crosse. The citizens of Neenah added $15,000 to the building fund provided by Andrew Carnegie. The Woman's Club, of Fond du Lac, gave for their new library building a site costing $6,000, and the common council added $10,000 to the building fund donated by Mr. Carnegie. Citizens of Racine raised $14,000 for a building site and the Woman's Club at Stevens Point raised $4,400 for a lot for a similar purpose. Mrs. Geo. Bullen, Mrs. P. A. Valentine and P. D. Armour, Sr., each gave $1,500 for a building in Oconomowoc. The library in Milwaukee has received $10,000 for a special collection of books which is to be a memorial to the late Matthew Keenan and Hon. J. M. Pereles

has given a pair of bronze electroliers for the entrance. The Oshkosh library has been presented with a clock costing $500 and the Chadbourne family gave $500 to the Columbus library. Geo. B. Dewing and Miss Melvina Dewing transferred to the library in Elkhorn a choice family library of 650 volumes. The late J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, who had formerly given an endowment fund of $5,000 to the public library of his home town, left a bequest of $5,000 to be added to that fund and also left $5,000 as an endowment for the J. D. Witter Traveling Library System of Wood County. By the will of Mrs. George Kreck the library at Portage is ultimately to receive $5,000. Of this amount, $2,000 has now been paid. By the will of Miss Maria Austin the same institution receives 500 books. The Appleton library has received a fund of $663 from the directors of the Prescott Hospital, $500 from the Woman's Club and $500 from Herman Erb as a memorial for a son who aided greatly in its founding. W. D. Connor gave the Marshfield library $2,500 for purchasing books; other citizens gave $655. Bishop Messmer donated a lot valued at $2,000 as part of the site for the new building in Green Bay. Ladies in Lake Geneva have purchased 750 volumes for the village library.

To the gifts mentioned should be added the building which Mr. H. P. Bird has built for Wausaukee, which includes a public library, and its equipment; a gift of $20,000 from C. W. Voorus, of New Jersey, for the library of Carroll College at Waukesha; $4,000 for a fund for the purchase of books on art; and 694 volumes, mostly on English literature, to the Wisconsin Historical Society by Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams. The library of the University of Wisconsin received from the late Charles Kendall Adams 2,300 volumes, a portion of his private library; from citizens of Milwaukee $3,146 for the purchase of the Germanic Seminary Library; from a number of contributors $2,645 for purchase of books for the School of Economics and $2,350 for books for the School of Commerce.

During this period Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given large sums to Wisconsin cities for library buildings. Each gift has been made upon the condition that the city receiving it shall

agree to provide a suitable site for the building and to appropriate, annually, for its support at least one-tenth of the amount of the gift. The list of the gifts is as follows:

Green Bay $25,000; Superior $50,000; Sheboygan $35,000; Racine $50,000; Neenah $10,000; Fond du Lac $30,000; Janesville $30,000; Beloit $25,000; Madison $75,000; Monroe $20,000; Waukesha $15,000; Baraboo $12,000; Sparta $10,000; Eau Claire $40,000; Chippewa Falls $20,000; Stevens Point $20,000; Ripon $10,000.

These gifts of Mr. Carnegie amount to $467,000. It may be interesting to note in this connection that these gifts have already drawn $167,400 in supplementary gifts for sites and additions to the building funds and that, to secure them, seventeen small cities have pledged annual appropriations of $46,700 for their libraries. When Mr. Carnegie began his great series of gifts for library buildings many good people feared that he would "pauperize" our independent American communities, but this record of the expenditures secured by his gifts shows that he has planned shrewdly to draw fuller private and public support for the institutions he aids.

The total value of all gifts to our public libraries during the period of one year and nine months under review, as reported to the Commission, is $806,000, of which amount Mr. Carnegie gave $467,000, citizens of the state $225,000, and municipalities, aside from annual appropriations, $114,000 for sites and additions to building funds.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The traveling library department of the Commission has constantly grown and would amply repay more work than the officers can give. The proper selection of the books for such libraries, their preparation for their purpose, the making and printing of the catalogs, the selection of the communities to which they shall be sent, the instruction of the librarians at the local stations, the examination of the libraries after their trips, the mending and replacing of books, the collection of fees for the injuries and loss of books and all the correspondence and super-

vision necessary to conduct a large system of traveling libraries in the most succesful manner, requires a larger force than the Commission can employ for this purpose. This work can not be further enlarged unless the Commission is given more means. The call for these small collections of books is constant.

Village subscriptions.

Since the last report the Commission has tried the experiment of selling traveling libraries to small communities of well-to-do people. In such cases the people send $50 to the Commission to purchase a library. Such a library, containing fifty-five volumes, is bought, arranged, and sent, with printed catalogs, to the purchasers, who return it after six months, the Commission then sends another and makes such exchanges every six months for five years, without further expense to the purchasers. This plan of getting libraries appeals strongly to many of the best people in communities which are too small to sustain good public libraries, and if the Commission had a sufficient force to pledge itself to carry on this work energetically hundreds of such traveling libraries could be sold. Such sales have been made to citizens of Jacksonport, Door County, Sumner, Jefferson County, Silver Springs, Dane County, Pepin, Pepin County, and Galesville, Trempealeau County, and the communities receiving them give emphatic testimony to their value.

Increase of libraries.

In August 1900, there were 238 traveling libraries in Wisconsin, of which 54 were entirely under the control of the Commission. July 1902, there were 305 such libraries of which 134 were owned and managed by the Commission, which assisted in the work of caring for nearly all of the others.

Circulation.

The total recorded circulation of the traveling libraries owned by the Commission to July 1, 1902, is 52,808. In some cases the records of circulation are not returned with the libraries and the figures given do not show the full circulation. It

should be borne in mind in considering the circulation of books from such collections that a volume drawn from a traveling library in a county community is usually read by from two to five persons before its return.

Libraries with groups on one subject.

These traveling libraries, and, in fact, all of those lately formed by the Commission, contain groups of books upon some subject. For instance, *Series G* is composed of six libraries, all containing the same books. Each library contains fifty-seven volumes, seventeen of which relate to the American Revolution. All the volumes are interesting and wholesome, and most of the borrowers will read them in the usual way, taking one after another with no purpose of study. A student or a small society of students may, however, use the group of seventeen books to make a careful study of the Revolution. To aid in such study the printed catalogs, which accompany the libraries, include an introduction to the study of this period, a syllabus, a list of other excellent books on the subject and references to helpful articles in popular magazines.

Gifts for traveling libraries.

Contributions for the purchase of such libraries have been received, as follows: Mrs. W. F. Allen, Madison, $100; J. M. and T. J. Pereles, Milwaukee, $50; E. P. Arpin, Grand Rapids, $300; City Federations of Woman's Clubs, Whitewater, $50; Joseph Dessert, Mosinee, $100; Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids, $50; W. J. Starr, Eau Claire, $50; Bennet E. Sampson, Brownsville, $50; Bannerman Granite Company, Chicago, $50.

Study libraries.

The Commission has four study libraries in circulation, two containing books on United States history and two on American literature. The first series contains 32 books and is accompanied by a printed outline, with references for collateral reading both to books and magazines. The second contains 63

books, and 125 magazines, covered with neat manilla covers, containing references. These libraries are accompanied by typewritten outlines with references to the books and magazines included in it, and with programs for club use. This library has been especially successful because of the large amount of material in brief, digested form, to be found in the excellent magazine articles. These libraries could be placed many times so great has been the demand for study libraries, but the Commission has no money for the books, and has so far received but one gift, that of $35 for one of the libraries on American literature from the Silver Springs Library Association, near Madison. The Commission hopes to increase the number of study libraries that help may be given to the small clubs in country communities, not having assistance from the Federation.

Library on municipal government.

Interest in civic improvement and municipal affairs has increased to such an extent in Wisconsin towns and cities that the Commission felt justified in making an experiment with traveling reference libraries containing the best books, magazine articles and pamphlets, upon all departments of municipal government and related interests. There are two libraries in this series. They are intended for the use of members of councils and others interested in the improvement of towns. The libraries are placed in the city library, the city hall, or wherever the books may be most conveniently and fully used.

New book libraries.

The *Milwaukee Journal* and *Milwaukee Sentinel* have contributed a large number of new books, which publishers send them for review. These books are perfectly new and fresh, and are made up into "new book libraries" for circulation to small public libraries whose funds are so small that very few, if any, of the new books can be purchased. These libraries have been greatly appreciated. Five libraries have been given by the *Milwaukee Journal* and three by the *Sentinel*.

German traveling libraries.

The Commission has tried an experiment which has proved remarkably successful. It found that nearly all the small public libraries needed German books. Few librarians could select and purchase such books intelligently. If they did, the readers, nearly all elderly, careful people, read the books all they wished in a few months and, as they kept them clean, the library soon accumulated a stock of clean German books that were not called for. To supply the needs of the smaller of such libraries the Commission secured gifts to purchase fifteen German libraries, each containing thirty-five volumes and costing $35. These were put up in three series with five libraries alike in each series. For each series annotated catalogs were printed, in German. The work of selecting and purchasing the books and preparing the catalogs was undertaken by Miss Emma Gattiker, who gave it a great deal of intelligent labor and who had the assistance of many friends who were well qualified to aid. These libraries were so popular that calls for them were made by some of the larger libraries and the Commission decided to supply a succession of such libraries, to each public library that would contribute $35.

Gifts for German libraries.

The first contribution for this experiment came from Judge J. M. Pereles, of Milwaukee, who suggested it. Other gifts for their purchase were received from the Milwaukee National Bank, Geo. H. Heinemann, Fred Vogel, Jr., Nath. Pereles & Sons, Fred Pabst, Jr., J. G. Wagner, Chas. F. Pfister, F. A. W. Kieckhefer, W. J. Starr, W. C. Leitsch, W. H. Hatton, D. L. Plumer, Herman Erb. Each contributor gave the amount necessary for the purchase of one library ($35), except in the cases of Col. Pfister and Mr. Erb who gave respectively five ($175) and three ($105).

Library subscriptions.

The following named public libraries purchased German traveling libraries; Antigo, Portage (2), Kaukauna, Eau Claire,

Madison, North Milwaukee, Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, Whitewater, Appleton, Plymouth, Neenah, Menasha, Merrill, Neillsville, Grand Rapids, Kilbourn, Columbus, Marinette, Baraboo, West Bend.

Scandinavian libraries.

The German libraries have proved so successful that it is hoped Scandinavian books may be circulated in communities where there is a large proportion of Scandinavians, just as the German books have gone to German people. So far no system has been organized, but two public libraries, Stoughton and Stanley, have each bought fifty dollars worth of books with the idea of exchanging after a year's use. Several other libraries have made inquiry concerning Scandinavian traveling libraries, and have expressed a desire to enter into the arrangement made by the two libraries mentioned.

Winnebago county traveling libraries.

One of the most notable advances in the traveling library field was made by the establishment of the Board of Libraries of Winnebago County by the Board of Supervisors of that county, in March 1901. The Board of Libraries consists of five members: P. V. Lawson, president; J. D. Hough, vice-president; Lillian G. Kimball, secretary; R. E. Root; H. H. G. Bradt. The Board of Libraries received for the county, as a gift from the heirs of the late E. D. Smith, of Menasha, fifteen libraries of fifty books each. With these libraries as a beginning, the Board has inaugurated a system of county libraries whose first year's service gives convincing proof that the libraries were both needed and desired throughout the county. Five hundred dollars was received from the county for purchase of additional books and the preparation and circuation of the libraries. The Oshkosh Public Library Board gave consent to the election of their librarian, Miss Emily Turner, as Supervising Librarian of the traveling libraries, and also gave the use of room in their library for their administration. Mr. E. P. Sawyer, of Oshkosh, gave seventy dollars for two additional libraries.

The county now owns twenty-four libraries, each consisting of about fifty-five books, five of each being in the German language. Twenty-three libraries are kept in the field, the twenty-fourth being retained for exchange. March 14, 1902, the Board of Supervisors appropriated two hundred dollars for the maintenance of the county traveling libraries for the second year.

Outagamie county library board.

The Board of Supervisors of Outagamie County at its annual meeting in 1901, appointed a County Library Board but gave no appropriation of money. They organized but no work could be accomplished without means.

Stout free traveling libraries.

Seventy-two books of recent fiction, travel, etc., were added to Stout Libraries circulating in Dunn county during the summer of 1901, two being included in each library of the system. During 1902 three new associations were formed, and one library was placed in the Dunn County Training School for Teachers.

J. D. Witter traveling library association.

New books have been added from time to time until each library now contains from 45 to 50 books. One new library has been added to the system, making 33 in all. Eight new stations have been established in the past two years, and three of the old ones abandoned. This system of traveling libraries has received, by bequest of the late J. D. Witter, $5,000 as an endowment fund, by which its permanency is assured.

Traveling libraries for women's clubs.

The Federation of Women's Clubs sends out study traveling libraries with outlines and programmes to the clubs, which pursue systematic study of subjects for which provision has been made. The Women's Clubs of Ashland, Eau Claire and Wausau have sent traveling libraries to rural communities in the neighborhood of their respective towns.

Comparative popularity of books sent to farmers' families.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission is constantly receiving inquiries from all parts of the country as to the classes of books that are most popular in the traveling libraries for farmers' families. It is evident that the circulation of books of one traveling library, on one or two trips does not furnish a sufficient basis to answer such questions. The tastes of the librarian at a traveling library station, the general intelligence of the readers, their occupations, or the fact that the same books may be found in the school, church or family libraries, may affect the circulation. As an illustration the history of a Stout library in Dunn county may be cited. It was sent at different times to two farming communities where, in each case, it was patronized by about twenty families. In both cases the patrons were industrious farmers and their families, who spoke and read mainly, or only, English. Both communities had fairly good schools and thoroughly appreciated the libraries. In one community, which we will call Station A, the farmers' wives had for a number of years maintained a study and reading club which met monthly. At Station B there had been no such local stimulus to serious reading. The circulation at Station A in six months was 266, at Station B it was 210. At Station A Hopkins' *Experimental science* was drawn seven times, and Oman's *History of Greece* six times. Neither of these was drawn at Station B. *Flamingo feather,* which is one of the two volumes by Kirk Munroe in the Stout traveling libraries, was drawn seven times at Station A, and thirteen times at Station B. Higginson's *English history for Americans* was drawn six times at Station A, and once at Station B. *Marion's faith,* by Col. King, was drawn seven times at Station A, and thirteen times at Station B. A copy of *Merchant of Venice* was drawn six times at Station A and once at Station B. In the use of all the libraries sent to the two stations, so similar in many respects, the same difference in the reading is shown. This difference not only shows the need of studying the history of a number of traveling libraries to determine what books are most popular among the farmers, but it bears witness in a striking way to the

benefit of well conducted study clubs maintained by the mothers in a rural community, and suggests the thought that our strong federations of women's clubs might well endeavor to found more rural clubs.

In order to get a better basis for a statement of the comparative popularity of books among the farmers, the writer has examined the records of circulation in three systems of traveling libraries for farmers which have been maintained for four years or more in Wisconsin.

One system of thirty-seven libraries has been supported by Hon. J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, in Dunn county, since May, 1896. Another of thirty-two libraries has been maintained by Mr. J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, in Wood county, since August, 1896. The third is a system of twelve libraries which were purchased in 1898 with a gift of $500 from Mr. Joseph Dessert, of Mosinee, by the Wisconsin Commission, and which has been entirely in its charge. The latter have been sent to farming communities in all parts of Wisconsin. In all these systems the libraries are sent to stations to remain six months, and the Commission aided in establishing all of them.

A number of popular books for children, like *Robinson Crusoe, Hans Brinker* and *Little women* were not included in some of these libraries because they are found in nearly all country school libraries.

A compilation of the statistics of circulation of the different systems showed sixty books which had been included in each of the three systems.

The following table shows the trips each of these books made in each system, the number of borrowers in each system, and the average number of times it was drawn. It also shows the total number of trips, the total number of borrowers and the average number of times it was drawn on all the trips. A comparison of the figures will give a very good idea of the classes of books that are most popular in farming communities in northern Wisconsin.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF CERTAIN BOOKS INCLUDED IN THE STOUT, WITTER AND DESSERT SYSTEMS OF FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Author.	Title.	Stout.			Witter.			Dessert.			Total.		
		No. trips.	No. borrowers.	Av. circulation.	No. trips.	No. borrowers.	Av. circulation.	No. trips.	No. borrowers.	Av. circulation.	No. trips.	No. borrowers.	Av. circulation.
Alton	Among the law-makers	5	12	2.4	4	9	2.2	8	17	2.1	17	38	2.2
Ball	Starland	6	14	2.3	1	0	0	8	7	.8	15	21	1.4
Barr	Bow of orange ribbon	6	62	10.3	3	23	7.6	8	47	5.8	17	132	7.8
Beard	American boy's handy book	6	7	1.1	4	15	3.7	8	32	4	18	54	3
Besant	All sorts and conditions of men	5	31	6.2	5	23	4.6	8	35	4.3	18	89	4.9
Black	Princess of Thule	4	36	9	4	15	3.7	8	20	2.5	16	71	4.4
Blackmore	Lorna Doone	4	43	10.7	3	14	4.6	8	31	3.8	15	88	5.9
Bolton	Famous American statesmen	7	18	2.5	6	7	1.1	8	15	1.8	21	40	1.9
Bolton	Poor boys who became famous	6	32	5.3	1	2	2	8	13	1.6	15	47	3.1
Brooks	Abraham Lincoln	5	30	6	4	15	3.7	8	30	3.7	17	75	4.4
Burnham	Next door	5	69	13.8	1	4	4	8	50	6.2	14	123	8.8
Burroughs	Birds and bees	5	4	.8	3	0	0	8	6	.7	16	10	.6
Carroll	Alice's adventures in wonderland	6	31	5.1	1	4	4	8	28	3.5	15	63	4.2
Cochrane	Wonders of modern mechanism	5	13	2.6	3	5	1.6	8	12	1.5	16	30	1.9
Coffin	Old times in the colonies	5	23	4.6	3	16	5.3	8	35	4.3	16	74	4.6
Cooper	Last of the Mohicans	4	17	4.2	5	26	5.2	8	25	3.1	17	68	4
Custer	Boots and saddles	6	41	6.8	4	20	5	8	48	6	18	109	6 +
Deland	Oakleigh	6	20	3.3	3	16	5.3	8	73	9.1	17	109	6.4
Doyle	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes	3	29	9.6	2	14	7	8	58	7.2	13	101	7.7
Doyle	White company	6	44	7.3	2	7	3.5	8	25	3.1	16	76	4.7
DuChaillu	My Apingi kingdom	6	41	6.8	1	3	3	8	32	4	15	76	5 +
Duncan	A social departure	4	17	4 2	3	1	.3	8	17	2.1	15	35	2.3
Eggleston	Hoosier schoolboy	6	50	8.3	2	13	6.5	8	41	5.1	16	104	6.5
Eliot	Adam Bede	5	19	3 8	1	4	4	8	24	3	14	47	3.3
Fay	Music study in Germany	5	17	3.4	3	9	3	8	11	1.3	16	37	2.3
Fiske	American Revolution 2 vols	5	17	3.4	1	0	0	8	11	1 3	14	28	2
Grinnell	Story of the Indian	5	16	3.2	4	14	3.5	8	26	3.2	17	56	3.3
Guerber	Myths of Greece and Rome	6	5	.8	1	0	0	8	14	1.7	15	19	1.3
Hale	Man without a country	5	21	4.2	2	5	2.5	8	38	3.5	15	54	3.6

Hawthorne	Scarlet letter	6	27	4.5	5	26	5.2	8	17	2.1	19	70	3.7
Holmes	Autocrat of the breakfast table	6	15	2.5	2	1	.5	8	4	.5	16	20	1.2
Hosmer	Samuel Adams	4	9	2.2	5	9	1.8	8	4	.5	17	22	1.3
Howard	One summer	6	40	6.6	1	7	7	8	37	4.6	15	84	5.6
Jackson	Nellie's silver mine	6	49	8.1	1	4	4	8	42	5.2	15	95	6.3
King	Cadet days	5	48	9.6	3	8	2.6	8	39	4.8	16	95	5.9
Kingsley	Hypatia	5	29	5.8	2	8	4	8	27	3.3	15	64	4.3
Lang	Blue fairy book	4	24	6	6	42	7	8	24	3	18	90	5
Larcom	New England girlhood	6	19	3.1	1	1	1	8	12	1.5	15	32	2.1
Lever	Charles O'Malley	6	29	4.8	1	3	3	8	23	2.8	15	55	3.7
Lillie	Household of Glen Holly	5	56	11.2	3	23	7.6	8	39	4.8	16	118	7.4
Loughead	Abandoned claim	7	61	8.7	1	3	3	8	45	5.6	16	109	6.8
Lincoln	Boston cook book	6	9	1.5	4	3	.7	8	14	1.7	18	26	1.4
Mahan	Admiral Farragut	4	7	1.7	1	1	1	8	9	1.1	13	17	1.3
	Masterpieces of British literature*	5	19	3.8	2	1	.5	8	7	.8	15	27	1.8
Montgomery	Heroic ballads	4	6	1.5	2	0	0	8	9	1.1	14	15	1 +
Mulock	John Halifax, gentleman	5	38	7.6	2	7	3.5	8	42	5.2	15	87	5.8
Munroe	Flamingo feather	5	58	11.6	2	11	5.5	8	61	7.6	15	130	8.7
Otis	Left behind	5	45	9	4	24	6	8	24	5	17	93	5.5
Page	Two little confederates	6	43	7.1	4	12	3	8	45	5.6	18	100	5.5
Perry	Hope Benham	6	61	10.1	3	20	6.6	8	49	6.1	17	130	7.6
Poulsson	In the child's world	5	17	3.4	5	13	2.6	8	16	2	18	46	2.5
Russell	Wreck of the Grosvenor	5	30	6	2	1	.5	8	22	2.7	15	53	3.5
Scott	Ivanhoe	6	19	3.1	4	13	3.2	8	7	.8	18	39	2.2
Scudder	George Washington	3	5	1.6	1	3	3	8	8	1	12	16	1.3
Stevenson	Kidnapped	4	23	5.7	3	12	4	8	26	3.2	15	61	4 +
Stoddard	Dab Kinzer	6	39	6.5	3	24	8	8	48	6	17	111	6.5
	Stories of great men	6	9	1.5	2	8	4	8	49	6.1	16	66	4.1
Thompson	Boys' book of sports	6	39	6.5	5	22	4.4	8	35	4.3	19	96	5 +
Thwaites	Story of Wisconsin	4	10	2.5	2	2	1	8	19	2.3	14	31	2.2
Wiggin	Timothy's quest	5	32	6.4	2	17	8.5	8	21	2.6	15	70	4.7

*In a number of isolated districts this, and other similar books, were loaned to teachers and used as school "readers." In such cases though read by many children the teacher is only charged with the book once.

In estimating the usefulness and comparative popularity of these books four facts should be remembered:

1. That the people who manage the traveling libraries try to place them, as a rule, in the communities which have the least educational advantages.

2. That the more popular books are generally read by two or more members of a family each time they are drawn.

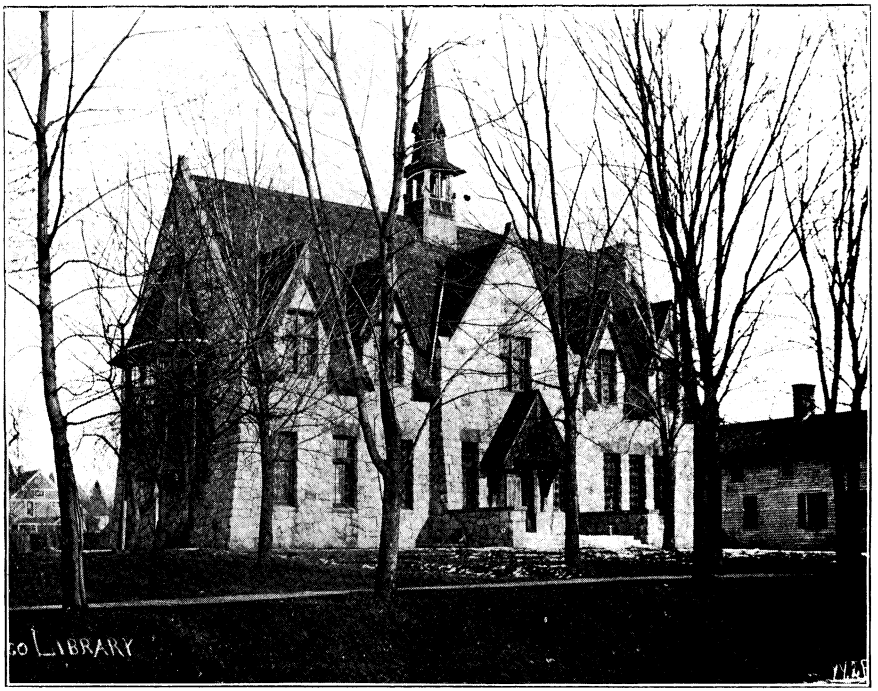
3. That each library contains quite a proportion of books for students, and that while these are read by fewer people, such people are generally the intellectual leaders, and the books which they read often have much influence in shaping the thought of the neighborhoods where they live.

4. The first of these libraries were purchased early in the year 1896, so that no books of recent publication are included in the tables.

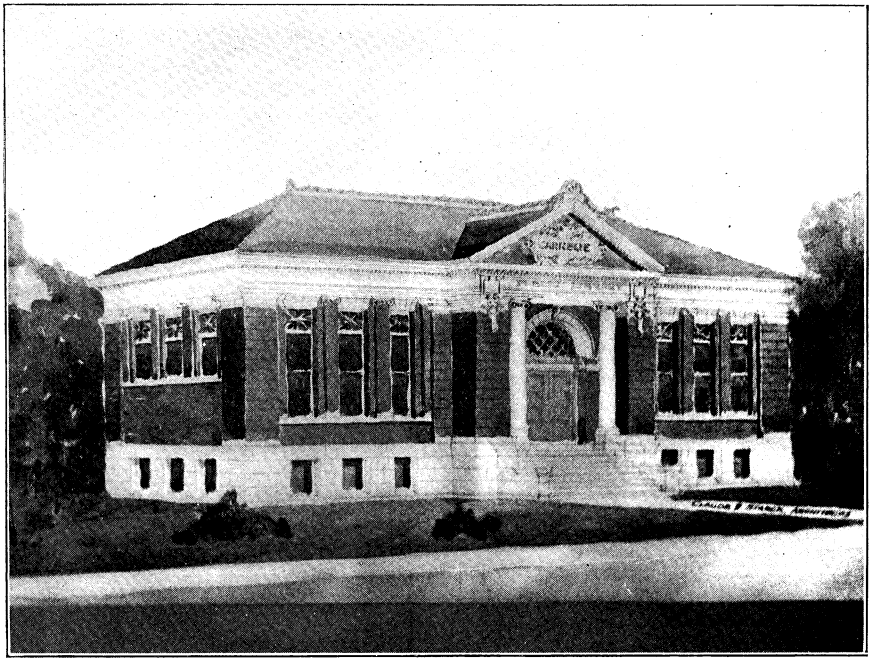
The records of the Joseph Dessert libraries show that in three years the books of the twelve libraries were drawn 8,465 times, an average circulation for each library of 705. It is a conservative estimate to say that each book was read, on an average, twice each time it was drawn, so that the 600 volumes (each library contains 50 volumes), were probably read 16,930 times in the three years.

The Commission keeps an accurate record of the physical condition of these libraries, which shows their condition before and after each trip. Each library, when new, was marked 100. After three years the average was 80; the best used library being marked 92, and the one which had received the hardest usage, 72. The libraries will probably endure from seven to eight years' service, and many of the books can then be given to small libraries for further service. The Commission takes great pains to teach people to use the books of the traveling libraries carefully, not so much for the sake of saving the books as because the training helps to make people thoughtful in caring for all public property and public rights.

When one considers that these libraries cost but $50 each and that they go to isolated communities where the books are not only read, but talked over, again and again, and often change



L. D. Fargo Library, Lake Mills, Wis.



Public Library, Baraboo, Wis. Carnegie Building.

the whole current of the neighborhood thought and talk, it is apparent that few means of education can do so much for better citizenship in proportion to their cost.

MAGAZINE CLEARING HOUSE.

The magazine clearing house has grown rapidly in the past twenty months, both in service to libraries of the state, and in distribution of current periodicals to farming communities, lumber camps and school districts.

Complete files for libraries.

The Commission has received from libraries and individuals 236 boxes and 118 packages of periodicals. To libraries 1,156 volumes and 4,022 numbers of magazines have been sent for binding. Of these 200 volumes and 650 numbers have been given to school and miscellaneous libraries. Since the publication of the abridged edition of Poole's *Index,* which the small libraries can afford to buy, greater effort has been made to complete files of the most useful magazines and to bind them substantially. Many of the libraries have collected sets that are complete except for the earlier volumes. The clearing house solicits gifts of these early volumes and numbers that the small libraries may be helped in this praiseworthy effort.

Magazines for farmers.

Beside the magazines sent to libraries, noted above, 172 boxes of miscellaneous recent periodicals have been given to farming districts, isolated schools and lumber camps, and to libraries for distribution to such communities. There is a greater demand for children's periodicals than can be supplied. The Commission is, consequently, especially anxious to receive the *Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas, Harper's Young People, Round Table, Wide Awake* and all good magazines and papers for children.

The clearing house has received a considerable number of German magazines and papers, which have been sent with the German traveling libraries, and also to communities where libraries can not be sent.

Bound St. Nicholas.

Volumes of the *St. Nicholas* have been bound for use in the traveling libraries. They are so popular with young people, and so valuable for school work that as many volumes as can be completed have been bound in attractive, durable form and sold to the libraries for the actual cost of the volumes. In the past two years, 463 volumes have been bound. No help given to libraries from the clearing house has been more greatly appreciated than this.

PICTURE EXHIBITS.

Collections of pictures have been loaned to the Commission by the Century and Scribner publishing companies to be used as exhibits in the libraries of the state. The Century Company sent two exhibits, one a collection of original drawings of pictures which subsequently appeared in the *Century Magazine* and the *St. Nicholas,* and the second consisting of the original drawings made by children living all over the United States who belong to the St. Nicholas league. These drawings were arranged according to the age of the young artists, and proved especially popular and inspiring in the many towns where the pictures were shown. Charles Scribner's Sons sent an admirable collection of 128 original drawings, many of them simply and suitably framed, which were exhibited in most of the larger libraries in the state. Reports from the librarians show that the exhibits have all been much appreciated.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DOCUMENTS.

Under chapter 168, laws of 1901, the Commission was directed (1) to make a check list of the public documents of Wisconsin; (2) to prepare catalog cards for such documents, as published, and distribute them to public libraries; (3) to maintain a reference room in the capitol for the use of state departments, legislators and public men; (4) to loan from its working library books of permanent value to students throughout the state.

Charles McCarthy, Ph. D., was appointed to conduct this

department and began work October 1, 1901. The preparation of the check list and the collecting of a complete set of our state documents began at the same time. With the aid of the great collection of the State Historical Society an analytical list of our state publications, since the founding of the state, has been prepared and is now in the hands of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, of the Document Division of the New York Public Library, for revision.

The Commission has succeeded in gathering a nearly complete set of our state publications in its rooms in the capitol. Our state records can now be quickly consulted by our state officials and members of the legislature. The next work undertaken was the preparation of an index of all the agricultural publications of the state. The task of indexing every article in over 275 volumes and pamphlets is now nearing completion. When this index is printed, it will make useful thousands of volumes giving the best results of the experience of our farmers and scientists, which are now thrown away or left idly standing upon dusty shelves. It will furnish an incentive to our librarians to keep and arrange such material in the future and make it readily accessible to students.

The new rooms of the Commission give ample space for a legislative reference room. The law provides that the Commission shall "maintain in the state capitol, for the use and information of the legislature, the several state departments, and such citizens as may desire to consult the same, a working library as complete as may be, of the several public documents of this and other states; and to purchase for said library standard works of use and reference." The appropriation is so small that it has been practically impossible to purchase books, but by carefully gathering material the Commission has acquired a valuable collection of documents. Three departments in the capitol have given the Commission their document libraries and all departments have freely given their duplicates. This material will be carefully cataloged and kept up to date, and will serve to show what can be done with this very important reference material. An effort has also been made to get bills and re-

ports dealing directly with matters likely to be discussed in the legislature. This collection probably includes the most complete collection of matter relating to primary elections which can be found in the state.

In this connection it was thought best to index the bills of former legislatures, as questions are constantly asked about them. Thus far about 3,000 bills of the last two sessions have been indexed and the work of making a card catalog of these is now in progress. The Commission desires to collect the bills of the last five sessions.

The Commission has also gathered thousands of duplicates of our own state publications as well as publications of the U. S. Government. These will be distributed through the clearing house as soon as the check list and index are completed. The Commission hopes to be able to make lists of these for different kinds of libraries and to aid in cataloging them. These volumes contain the records of our government, as well as the results of expert research and investigation into nearly every field of industrial life, and it is most unfortunate that such valuable material has largely been wasted in the past.

This department needs a larger appropriation if it is to be widely useful to the people of the state.

CO-OPERATION OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

The social and educational conditions of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa are more or less the same. In consequence, the work of the commissions of the three states has developed, in the main, along identical lines. Each commission was so overburdened with work already begun that extension work planned was impossible. It was believed that a division of labor would effect an economy of time and effort. Printed matter, of common interest and value, issued by any one commission, could be utilized by the others, and thus save a great amount of duplication. In October, 1901, officers of the three commissions met in Madison to discuss and plan for co-operative work. As a result of the conference, Wisconsin was to contribute the *Suggestive list of books for a small library* and the *Buying list of re-*

cent books; Minnesota, a *Handbook of library organization;* Iowa, a quarterly bulletin. The commissions also planned to co-operate in printing catalog cards for the titles given in the *Suggestive list* and *Buying list,* but the plan was abandoned because of the work begun by the American Library Association Publishing Board, and subsequently by the Library of Congress.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

The *Suggestive list* issued under the co-operative system is a revision of the *Suggestive list* published by the Wisconsin Commission in four previous editions. Much time has been given this list, every book entered in it having been carefully examined. The *Buying list of recent books* which is supplementary to the *Suggestive list,* and appears frequently, has received the same careful attention. The new books are sent promptly by the publishers for examination, and are examined as promptly as possible. Invaluable assistance is given in this matter by professors of the University of Wisconsin, who review the literature pertaining to their respective departments of work. The judgment of the specialist is, of course, requisite for a large number of books. The Commission has issued four brief bibliographies prepared and annotated by specialists, and will publish several more in the near future. These lists will aid libraries in building up the various classes. Two special lists of books for boys and for girls have been issued.

The *Handbook of library organization,* the second product of co-operation, is based on the Wisconsin *Handbook,* but much amplified as to form and matter. All the Commissions contributed to its composition, but the Minnesota Commission edited and bore the first expense of this publication, which easily ranks as the most useful of its kind. The Wisconsin edition contains the laws under which libraries are founded and conducted in this state.

The *Iowa Commission Bulletin,* also a result of the co-operation, has contained notes on library news and progress in Wisconsin, contributed by the Commission. Material for the de-

partment of *Library Notes* has been contributed regularly to the *Municipality* since 1900. Besides these regular publications, the Commission has published two addresses made by the Secretary: *How may the Federation and the Commission co-operate to aid our library interests?,* read at the meeting of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs, at Madison, October 16, 1901; and *The free city library as a department of city government,* read at the meeting of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities at Grand Rapids, June 5, 1902. A study of the *Comparative popularity of books in Wisconsin traveling libraries sent to farmers' families,* based upon the records of libraries in circulation five and six years, was published in pamphlet form. Many circulars, blanks and forms, of practical use to librarians, have also been sent out.

LIBRARY TRAINING IN WISCONSIN.

Nothing is more indicative of the great progress made in library matters in Wisconsin than the increase in the number of trained librarians employed. It has become customary for trustees of new libraries in small towns to require their librarians to attend Summer Library School, and, in many cases, to serve an apprenticeship in some well conducted library. Several libraries have been organized by trained librarians who have given instruction to the local librarian to be left in charge. In the best libraries, trained, experienced librarians are employed, their assistants and apprentices receiving regular training and having practice work carefully supervised. The introduction of trained librarians has given rise to the apprentice system, now generally found in the best libraries. The apprentices are prepared for summer school and for subordinate positions in the libraries in which they receive their training. It has come to be a recognized fact that trained service is essential to the proper conduct of a library, and that the librarian must be a woman who combines with professional training a broad culture and excellent education.

Each year Commission officers in the field find it less necessary to bring arguments against the employment of untrained

and uneducated local applicants. In a few conspicuous cases fine collections of books are almost without value to the locality because of inferior service and poor administration.

Since the Summer Library School was started in 1895, 209 students have been received in the regular course. Of these, 93 registered from Wisconsin and 79 are now employed in library work in this state, 28 being in charge of public libraries. Of the 18 students who completed the work of the supplementary course in 1902, 13 were from Wisconsin. Nineteen Wisconsin librarians availed themselves of the privilege of the Document Course this year.

There are ten trained librarians in public libraries in the state; three from the New York State Library School; four from the Illinois State Library School; two from Pratt Institute; one from Scoville Institute. Four of the normal schools employ trained librarians, and two have Summer Library School students in charge.

From the above statement it will be seen that the outlook for libraries is very good, and that the Commission may do much more effective work along many lines, because it is possible to appeal to such a class of librarians.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

1901–1902.

Seventh session.

The seventh annual session of the Library School, held in 1901, attracted 37 students, 24 of whom were from Wisconsin. The course was of eight weeks' duration, given under the direction of the Library Instructor of the Commission. The session was held in the Historical Library building, where excellent quarters were provided. The model library collected by the Commission for Summer Library School purposes was used for the first time. This library contains books which are, or should be, found in small public libraries, and, besides the opportunity of becoming familiar with desirable books, offers a very considerable advantage from the fact that books commonly

found difficult to handle are cataloged and classified at the school. The Commission has bought books for the library which best illustrate catalog points, thus making a very decided improvement in the technical work. New books, currently received from publishers, are added to this model library and used in the Summer Library School, giving students each year a chance to see the best of the recent publications.

Eighth session.

The eighth session was held in Madison from July 2 to August 29, 1902, after the period covered by this report, but included in it because it represents in preparation and importance, so large a part of the work of the year. A decided advance was made, one which marks a new era in summer school training and which prepares the way for a very exceptional class of librarians who will have had full training alternating with experience in libraries. This first experiment in offering a supplementary course was a decided success and will probably be a feature in library training in the future. It is the purpose of the Wisconsin Commission to offer such a course at frequent intervals and to encourage in every possible way the progressive librarian who is willing to train herself most thoroughly for her work. Three courses were offered: the regular course of eight weeks; a supplementary course of four weeks open to former students who had done creditable work since leaving the school; and a three weeks' course in public documents open to trained and experienced librarians. The Instructor of the Commission was director of the school, giving the lectures on cataloging, reference work, and administration to the elementary class, and all of the regular work of the supplementary course. Miss Adelaide Hasse, Chief of the Documents Department of the New York Public Library, was engaged for the document course, the extra expense of both courses being provided for by the generous bequest of J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Talks were also given to the classes by F. A. Hutchins, L. E. Stearns, Charles McCarthy, and Miss Katharine MacDonald,

of the Library Commission, each of whom contributed valuable information along their special lines of work; by Miss M. E. Ahern, Mary E. Dousman and Miss Henrietta St. B. Brooks.

Elementary course.

The elementary course of eight weeks followed the lines of those previously given, but with the advantage of improved tools and facilities. An assistant, Miss Julia E. Elliott, of the public library at Marinette, was engaged for instruction in library economy for this course. The students were admitted to some of the supplementary course lectures on children's work and on state documents. There were 26 students present, the number having been limited that more attention might be given to the supplementary class. Of these, 21 were from Wisconsin, as applicants from this state were given preference. Over 50 well qualified librarians from other states were refused because of lack of room and instructors. The requirements were considerably raised, and only experienced people or those under definite appointment to positions were received.

Supplementary course.

A survey of the work done in the supplementary course, offered for the first time this year, will be of interest to all who are concerned with library training. Eighteen students were in attendance. Preliminary circulars were sent out asking what work was most needed, and brought definite answers which helped materially in planning the course. It was decided to devote the 1902 session to the following subjects: 1, Cataloging; 2, Editions and practical book buying; 3, Subject bibliography; 4, Children's work; 5, Wisconsin documents.

1. *Cataloging:* A part of every day was given to instruction and practice work in dictionary cataloging, first making a rapid review of the elementary work, and later taking up advanced work based, in part, upon the lists of books presenting most difficulties sent in by the students in response to the circular. One of the best features of this work was the consideration given to simplifying forms for small libraries. This was done in a definite and practical way by indicating on the cards the elimi-

nations best to make, and under subject headings tracing closer and fuller analysis necessary for the small library because of the limited amount of material on each subject to be found in it. Classification was also taken up in connection with the study of subject headings, always including books indicated by the students as especially difficult.

2. *Editions:* One week was given to the study of editions, a knowledge of which is certainly most necessary in practical book buying, but a knowledge in which even many trained librarians seem singularly lacking. Consideration was given to the editions most suitable for the small library starting with limited funds and the best permanent editions for libraries not so limited. This study included a review of the cheap series of non-copyright books, comparing the paper, print, binding and general make-up of the book, as well as the cost price, discounts and reliability of the series. Attention was given to the best library editions of standard authors and classics, with due regard to the best translations of foreign literature; also to the cheap series of children's books, and to the finely illustrated editions. The actual examination of the books considered added much to the advantage as well as the interest and pleasure of this subject.

3. *Subject bibliography:* Practical talks were given by professors of the University of Wisconsin on the basis of selection of books on their respective subjects, the standing of the authors most commonly quoted, giving short lists with comments, indicating books to be avoided as well as those best suited for purchase. The subjects covered were sociology, insurance, transportation, political economy, political science, physics, American history, the Bible, education, philosophy, contemporary German literature. This was one of the most interesting and instructive features of the course, because the subjects treated were those on which librarians need most help and for sections of the library which now need building up.

4. *Children's work:* In this course no time was given to preliminary arguments for or against work with children, but the problems which librarians meet or attempt to meet were ap-

proached directly. In the main the seminar method was employed. The director drew out the results of every bit of experience the students had to combine with the results gained not only from her own broader experience, but from study of methods in the libraries of this country where the most successful work with children has been done. The subjects of this practical study were: library work with grades, outlining course for pupils, and reference work in library; the same for the high school, with more extensive reference work, and talks on bibliography; school duplicate collections, their use, selection, instalment and management; library leagues and clubs; the story hour. Study was made of such aids as graded and annotated lists, outlines of the grade work in Wisconsin schools being given to the students, upon which were based short lists made for the grades, both for general reading and on special subjects. Modifications recommended for cataloging and classifying children's books were discussed and attention was given to reference books for children, and to the use of pictures in connection with reference work. Opportunity was given for the careful examination of a large number of children's books collected by the Commission, in connection with which suggestions were made regarding the comparative value of books on the same subject. Of especial value was a comparative study of the books on mythology, folklore and legends, with notes made by Miss Genevieve Mills, of Madison. Miss Stearns gave a lecture on books for girls, accompanied by a list of books which she recommended. Miss Dousman gave five lectures on the following subjects: furniture and equipment for the children's room; administration of the children's room; government and discipline and relations with children; books that are read and some that are not; children's rooms in American libraries.

5. *State documents:* Four lectures on the value, use, and care of state, especially Wisconsin, documents, were given by Mr. Charles McCarthy of the Wisconsin Commission. Attention was called to the principal indexes and their use, also the necessity and value of collecting municipal documents was urged.

6. *Administration:* One hour per day for a week was devoted

to seminars on subjects found to be of especial interest to the librarians in attendance, such as supplies, loan system, re-registration, accession department, binding, renting collections, selection of fiction, new reference books, and librarians' aids.

Public documents.

The first class organized for the study of public documents closed its three weeks' course on August 27. The members of the class, numbering 47, came from 13 different states, and represented many different kinds of libraries. There were representatives from five state university libraries, from three college libraries, from four high school and normal school libraries, from nineteen public libraries, from two library commissions, from two historical society libraries, and two students attended who were not in library work. Of the libraries represented 20 were depository libraries, and 14 non-depository libraries.

The undertaking being somewhat in the nature of an experiment and the variety of experience existing among so large a number of students, necessitated a more general character of work, than a smaller, more evenly experienced class would have required. The greatest need appeared to be for information concerning the distribution and arrangement of United States federal documents, and for an opportunity to make a purposeful acquaintance with them. Instruction was given by lectures supplemented with practice work, for which the document collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society furnished ample opportunity. One lecture was given on document catalogs and indexes, which was followed by a series of lectures reviewing the various publishing bodies of the federal government, taking up the distribution, character, general form of catalog entry of each serial publication of each department and bureau in turn. Irregularities of publication were especially described, and formulas for meeting them suggested. The practice or reference work was confined to the prepartion of selected lists on selected subjects, resulting in a practical acquaintance both with the documents and with the indexes to the documents.

Upon the conclusion of the Summer Library School, the students attended the Western Library meeting.

STUDENTS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

1901.

Name.	Postoffice Address.	Name.	Postoffice Address.
Baker, Jennie	Prairie du Sac.	King, Edith A.....	Jackson, Mich.
Barker, Bess L. ...	Portland, Ore.	Kunst, Clara H.....	Antigo.
Beebe, Alice M.....	Sparta.	Lea, Clara A.....	Madison.
Bliss, Bertha S.....	Evanston, Ill.	Listman, Jennie	Superior.
Bohn, Frank A.....	Columbus, Ohio.	McCarthy, Charles..	Madison.
Clark, Edith K. O..	Des Moines, Ia.	McDonnell, Emma P.	Seattle, Wash.
Craw, Mrs Mary A.	Galesburg, Ill.	McKee, Syrena	Leavenworth, Kas.
Dexter, Harry H...	Reno, Nev.	Mathes, Mary E.....	Milwaukee.
Ellinwood, H. Della	Chicago, Ill.	Miller, Zana K.....	Appleton.
Ellis, Hannah C.....	Eau Claire.	Organ, Minnie K...	Columbia, Mo.
Elward, Dorothy ..	Madison.	Ovitz, Delia G.....	Mineral Point.
Enderis, Dorothy....	Milwaukee.	Rablin, Edith L....	Grand Rapids.
Frantz, Cora M.....	Kenosha.	Russell, Caroline M.	Kenosha.
Gaynor, Elizabeth P.	Grand Rapids.	Smith, Mary A.....	Madison.
Goodwin, John E....	Madison.	Steffan, Emma.....	Chicago, Ill.
Gorton, Helen D....	Racine.	Updegraff, Mary	Decorah, Ia.
Hays, Florence C...	Oshkosh.	Van Vleck, Pearl L.	Evansville.
Hewitt, Mae B.	Appleton, Wis.	Woodward, Mame...	Neillsville.
Kelly, Marie	Whitewater.		

ELEMENTARY COURSE STUDENTS.

1902.

Name.	Postoffice Address.	Name.	Postoffice Address.
Averill, Geo. B., Jr.	Whitewater.	Gillies, Maggie	Evansville.
Bechaud, Mamie E.	Fond du Lac.	Hislop, Joanna.....	Denver, Col.
Bell, Nettie E.....	Beloit.	Lansing, Cora I.....	Neenah.
Beveridge, Mrs. Julia	Chicago, Ill.	Livingston, Mrs. Margaret B.	Marshfield.
Bjoin, Hilda	Stoughton.	McNair, Bessie	Lancaster.
Bowen, Agnes T.....	Madison.	Nowlan, Eloise	Janesville.
Boyd, Clara E.....	Marinette.	Potter, Lucy A.....	Oshkosh.
Bronsky, Mrs. Anna C.	Chippewa Falls.	Prather, Rose L.....	Spokane, Wash.
Bryant, Bessie	Chippewa Falls.	Reily, Jennie L.....	Marshfield.
Clough. Mrs. W. S.	Portage.	Shumaker, Fr'ces M.	Neenah.
Dodd, Jean	Fond du Lac.	Snell, Lillian E.....	Omaha, Neb.
Dunn, Martha	Portage.	Swartzlander, Kate B.	Omaha, Neb.
Ferris, Mae I.....	Elkhorn.		
Forbes, Mary A.....	Hartford.		

SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE STUDENTS.

1902.

Name.	Postoffice Address.	Name.	Postoffice Address.
Bell, Lillian E.....	Kaukanna.	Macpherson, Maud R.	Kenosha.
Bell, Martha W.....	Beloit.	Melvill, Jessie.....	Galena, Ill.
Ellis, Hannah C.....	Stanley.	Menzies, Mrs. M. N.	Janesville.
Harter, Lyle	Huntington, Ind.	Miller, Zana K.....	Madison.
Hopkins, Fl'ce M...	Detroit, Mich.	Potter, Katharine M.	Baraboo.
King, Edith A.....	Jackson, Mich.	Rablin, Edith L....	Grand Rapids.
Kunst, Clara H.....	Antigo.	Salisbury, Grace E..	Whitewater.
MacDonald, Kath. I.	Madison.	Walrath, Belle	Chippewa Falls.
McDonnell, Emma P.	Seattle, Wash.	Whare, Grace A.	Madison.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AT WAUKESHA.

The 23rd conference of the American Library Association was held at Waukesha during the week July 3–10. About seven hundred librarians and library trustees attended the conference, more than three hundred of the number being from Wisconsin. The total number in attendance was probably larger than at any previous conference. The most striking feature of the conference was the unusual number of representatives of libraries in villages and small cities. On the afternoon of Thursday, "the Fourth", the Wisconsin State Library Association held a meeting which was devoted, in the main, to the problem of reaching the rural communities with library privileges. The discussion on circulation of books to the people of rural communities through the mails was of unusual interest. There was an exhibit of traveling libraries by the State Library Commissions of Michigan, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Wisconsin exhibit included a traveling library for farmers, one of German books, one of books and magazines for the study of American history, and one of the Stout free traveling libraries. On Monday, July 8, members of the conference visited Madison, on invitation of the libraries of the city. The Commission joined in the general hospitalities of the day and gave a reception in the Commission rooms in the afternoon. The Conference gave inspiration to all in attendance, but especially to the librarians coming from small communities who had not heretofore enjoyed the privilege of meeting many of their fellow workers.

LIBRARY REPORTS.

It is a recognized fact that uniformity in the annual reports of the departments of a city's government is of great value. Also that succeeding reports from any one department should, in their statistical matter, be presented in an established form, that accurate comparisons may be possible. New features may be added from year to year, but the regular items in regard

to growth and development, and the financial statement continue uniform.

The Commission issued in May, 1902, an annual report form for Wisconsin libraries, tabulating statistics in regard to expenditures, circulation and accessions. Very great care and much time was given to the form of this report which was submitted to many of the best librarians for criticism and suggestions. It is an extension of the report recommended by the Committees on Uniform Accounts and Statistics appointed by various organizations devoted to municipal affairs to report to the National Municipal League. Three copies of the report blank were sent to each library, one to be preserved in the library, one to be sent to the common council and one to the Commission. The reports made on these forms have, on the whole, been very satisfactory. It was not expected that the forms could be filled out in full by all libraries, for some statistics called for had not been recorded, but the reports for future years will naturally be more complete, and, it is felt, will furnish invaluable data for the history of growth of individual libraries, as well as for comparative study of libraries of the same size, or in towns of the same size.

In 1900 the Commission very carefully prepared daily and monthly statistics sheets, which are now almost universally used by Wisconsin libraries. It is significant that the most accurate and satisfactory part of the annual reports submitted in July was the record of circulation statistics, based on these daily and monthly statistics reports.

REPORTS OF LIBRARY PROGRESS.

Antigo—Miss Clara H. Kunst, librarian.

Since the last report, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union tendered the city its library of 750 volumes on condition that the city appropriate at least $500 annually for the library's support. The gift was accepted and housed in three fine rooms in the new city hall. The library was reorganized with the aid of the Commission, and has proved surprisingly popular, 1,796 books having had a circulation of 25,072 during the past year. The library is free to farmers. The reading room is open on Sunday afternoons. Systematic work with the schools is a feature of the work of this library. A librarian with summer school training, Miss Jane Ogilvie, was engaged for a year and the present librarian served an apprenticeship under her, afterward attending the Summer Library School of 1901 and the Supplementary and Document Courses of 1902.

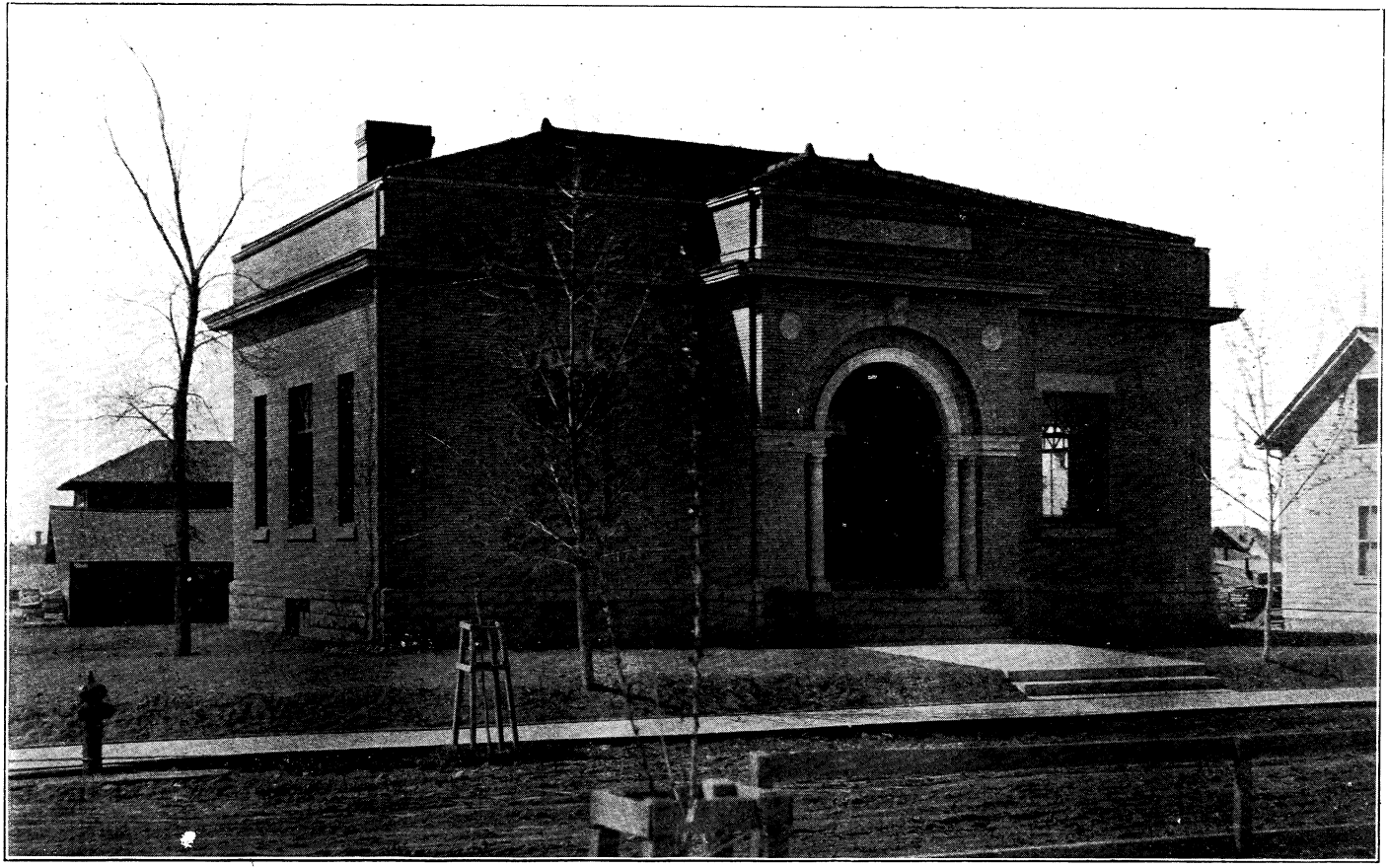
Appleton—Miss Agnes L. Dwight, librarian.

This library has been the recipient of a gift of $500 from Mr. Herman Erb, in memory of his son Herman, who was Mayor of the city at the time of the library's erection and who took a leading part in furthering the movement.

A renting collection of the most popular books has been inaugurated and has more than paid for itself. The reference use of the library has doubled during the past year over that of the previous year. The library is free to farmers. The librarian received her training at the Armour School of Library Science.

Arcadia—Miss Olive M. Greene, librarian.

A librarian is employed who keeps the library open two afternoons and two evenings a week. Nearly 200 cards have been issued to country people. The library is a station for both English and German traveling libraries from the Com-



Public Library, Stanley, Wis.

mission. The Polish books have had a larger circulation proportionally than any others in the library. Magazines are circulated.

Ashland—Miss Tryphena G. Mitchell, librarian.

"The library has been made free to farmers. Traveling libraries were placed in school-houses for the convenience of those who could not come to the library in winter. We shall keep them in stores during the summer. The Vaughn Choral Club gave $50 for the purchase of books on music." The librarian received her training at Scoville Institute.

Baraboo—Miss Kate M. Potter, librarian.

Andrew Carnegie gave $12,000 for a library building on condition that the city furnish a suitable site and make an appropriation of $1,200 a year for the library's support. The Unitarian Society donated a corner lot, provided the city would pay an indebtedness of $1,000. This proposition was accepted and a number of citizens then purchased the adjoining lot. Claude & Starck, Madison, Wis., have drawn the plans for the building and $200 has been given for interior decoration.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1899 and the Supplementary Course of 1902.

Beloit—Miss Martha W. Bell, librarian.

The Beloit Public Library received a gift of $25,000 from Andrew Carnegie on condition that the city appropriate not less than $2,500 a year for the library's support. The proposition has been accepted, $8,800 has been paid by the city for a site and plans drawn by Patton & Miller, Chicago, Ill., have been accepted and contracts let. The technical work of the library has been improved by the introduction of a new charging system and by labelling the books.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1897 and the Supplementary Course of 1902.

Black River Falls—Miss Anna C. Wylie, librarian.

In November, 1900, the public library was moved to the school building and combined with the school library, thus strengthening the collection and making it possible to have efficient service and good quarters. A card catalog was made and the librarian was instructed by an employee of the Commission.

Chippewa Falls—Miss Belle Walrath, librarian.

Andrew Carnegie gave $20,000 for a building on condition that the city appropriate $2,000 a year for the library's maintenance, a proposition that was willingly accepted, the city paying $2,600 for a site. Plans have been drawn by Fremont D. Orff, Minneapolis, Minn. The San Souci Club gave the libray $115 for the purchase of books.

The privileges of the library have been made free to four adjoining towns. Apprentices have been instructed, a new charging system has been put in and the books have been labelled.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1900 and the Supplementary Course of 1902. Two assistants took the Elementary Course of 1902.

Columbus—Miss Henriette von Briesen, librarian.

The subscription library, which had been in existence since 1877, was turned over to the city and opened as a free library in May, 1901. The library was given on consideration that the city maintain it and that country life members of the old association be granted the same privileges as residents of the city. During the past year, the city appropriated $600 for the library's maintenance, $500 was given by one individual and other gifts of money have been received. For a number of years past there has been a free reading room in the city hall, supported by subscription. This, with its paid subscriptions, was turned over to the city and is now open in connection with the library. Mrs. Laura K. Grisum gave very effi-

cient service as librarian, until July, 1902. The library was re-organized and cataloged by an officer of the Commission.

The librarian received her training at the University of Illinois Library School.

Cumberland—Mrs. G. E. Carr, librarian.

The library has been moved into better quarters, having two well lighted rooms upstairs in a business building. Interest in the library is increasing. A few periodicals are subscribed for and circulated. The library is a station for Commission traveling libraries.

De Pere—Miss Helen Mathews, librarian.

"We have placed Dutch and German books on the shelves, and these books have proven to be very popular. We have added a long low case for the children and fitted up a children's corner, and have also added a reading room with $30 worth of periodicals on the tables."

Eau Claire—Miss Ellen D. Biscoe, librarian.

In February, 1902, Andrew Carnegie offered $40,000 to the city for a library building, under the usual conditions, which were accepted.

A children's room has been opened in a building across the street from the present quarters and two library stations established in localities remote from the library.

The librarian is a graduate of the New York State Library School and attended the Document Course of 1902.

Edgerton—Mrs. Hannah Croft, librarian.

The library has been moved into an attractive room on the ground floor and the books have been cataloged by a library school student. Increasing interest is reported.

Elkhorn—Mae I. Ferris, librarian.

The Charles E. Sprague Free Library was organized, with the aid of the Commission, in September, 1901. Mr. Sprague gave to the city the use of rooms in a business block under certain conditions, which were accepted by the city, and has also contributed money for the purchase of books. E. B. Dewing and sister gave 650 books from their brother's library. The library contains 2,319 volumes.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Evansville—Miss Maggie Gillies, librarian.

The card catalog has been completed. The circulation has increased and excellent use is made of the library by the schools. The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Fond du Lac—Miss Emma E. Rose, librarian.

In response to a request from the Woman's Club, Mr. Carnegie offered to give $30,000 to erect a library building on condition that the city furnish a site and guarantee $3,000 a year for its support. The offer was accepted and the common council added $10,000 to the building fund. The Woman's Club then raised $6,000 for the purchase of a lot which was transferred to the city. Plans have been drawn by Van Ryn & De Gellecke, Milwaukee, Wis., an especial feature being made of a room on the main floor for public documents.

Two assistants attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Grand Rapids—Miss Edith Rablin, librarian.

This library suffered a severe loss in the death of J. D. Witter, who had always been its generous patron. Mr. Witter left $5,000 to the library and $5,000 as an endowment fund for the J. D. Witter System of Traveling Libraries in Wood county. Mrs. A. W. Evans, the former librarian, trained two apprentices who attended the Summer Library School of 1901,

one becoming librarian and the other cataloger. The librarian took the Supplementary Course of 1902. Excellent systematic work is done for the schools.

Green Bay—Miss Deborah B. Martin, librarian.

"The Carnegie gift of $20,000, given in February, 1901, was increased in November, 1901, to $25,000, the city pledging itself to give $2,500 annually to the support of the library. A building lot was donated by the Right Reverend Bishop S. G. Messmer and the city later purchased from him the lot adjoining. The City Council also voted $3,200, outside of the regular appropriation, for the furnishing of the building. The plan of H. A. Foeller, Green Bay, Wis., was accepted. It provides for a one-story structure, with brick basement. The library will contain an historical museum, soon to be filled with relics of early Wisconsin.

Horicon—Miss Clara Carr, librarian.

The Horicon library is indebted to Miss Mary Forbes, Hartford, Wis., for classifying its collection without charge.

Janesville—Mrs. Louise S. Best, librarian.

"Andrew Carnegie gave the city $30,000 for a library building. The site was purchased for $20,000, the buildings on the property netted $3,585, making an actual cost of $16,415. The Eldred bequest of $10,000 is being used in connection with the Carnegie gift, but is devoted to the use of the children's library, which will occupy about one-third of the main floor and probably the same amount on the upper floor. Plans have been drawn by J. T. W. Jennings, Madison, Wis., and the building is now under construction."

The superintendent of the children's room attended the Summer Library School of 1900 and the Supplementary Course of 1902. The cataloger also attended the Summer Library School of 1900.

Kaukauna—Miss Lillian Bell, librarian.

The library and reading room have been moved to fine quarters in a business block. The sum of $138.46 has been given by the Woman's Club and citizens of the city.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1900 and the Supplementary Course of 1902.

Kenosha—Mrs. Clara P. Barnes, librarian.

This library has always been open to the farmers of the entire county. The teachers of the country schools have the use of teachers' cards, with the privilege of ten books at a time. Seventeen teachers have availed themselves of the opportunity. Cards are held by 135 country people. Valuable sets of bound periodicals have been bought, and an unusually large number of books (3,650) added. This has been made possible by Mr. Z. G. Simmons, who has given several thousands of dollars for a book fund.

Two assistants attended the Summer Library School of 1901 and one assistant took the Supplementary and Document Courses of 1902.

La Crosse—Miss Annie E. Hanscome, librarian.

"The library is pleased to report the gift of $20,000 from the estate of Charles Colman, a former trustee."

Lake Mills—Miss Eva L. Stiles, librarian.

The L. D. Fargo Library Building was dedicated in August, 1902. The building is constructed of split granite boulders. The first floor contains a large book room with shelves for several thousand volumes, reading room, work room, and office. Above is an assembly hall. The library, containing 1,200 volumes, was classified and organized with the help of the Commission.

Lancaster—Miss Bessie McNair, librarian.

The library was organized by the Commission in September, 1901. The Woman's Club raised $1,641.45 which was supplemented by a city appropriation of $491.95. The library contains 1,398 volumes and is free to farmers.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Madison—Miss Julia A. Hopkins, librarian.

Greater progress has been made during the past year than in any other year in the library's history. Among the notable improvements have been a thorough overhauling and re-arrangement of the interior, permitting freer access to shelves; the opening of a children's room, with gifts of $655 in money and pictures; the inauguration of a school-duplicate collection; the lengthening of hours of opening; the inauguration of an apprentice class and the extension of library privileges to residents of the Town of Madison at a sum to be fixed each year.

The library has received a gift of $75,000 from Andrew Carnegie, on condition that the city provide a site and appropriate $7,500 a year for the library's maintenance. The proposition has been accepted and the council has appropriated $25,000 for a site.

Miss Bertha Brown was librarian for one year during the re-organization. Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, Ill., inaugurated the school work and took charge of the children's room. The new librarian (taking charge in November, 1902) received training at the New York State Library School.

Manitowoc—Miss Florence Hays, librarian.

Upon the resignation of Miss Henriette von Briesen, Miss Florence Hays, for some time assistant in the Oshkosh Public Library, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1901.

Marinette—Miss Julia Elliott, librarian.

The Hon. Isaac Stephenson has given a site and $30,000 for the construction of a library building, the city having agreed to appropriate $3,000 a year for its support. Plans have been drawn providing for a two-story stone structure, with basement.

Two library stations established in outlying districts have been well patronized. The library is free to farmers. An apprentice class has been established and work with schools improved.

The librarian was assistant instructor in the Elementary Course of the Summer Library School of 1902. A member of the library staff was one of the students.

Marshfield—Miss H. Della Ellinwood, librarian.

This library, opened in 1901, is one of the model libraries of the State. W. D. Connor, president of the board, has given $500 a year for 5 years. Other citizens have given $655. The city appropriation is $1,132. The library is free to farmers, 52 county people availing themselves of its privileges.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1901 and the Document Course of 1902; two assistants came for the Elementary session of 1902.

Menasha—Miss Lucy L. Pleasants, librarian.

The E. D. Smith Library Building has been beautifully decorated.

Menomonie—Miss Stella Lucas, librarian.

The Mabel Tainter Memorial Free Library has within the past year received the endowment of $20,000 from the estate of the late Captain Andrew Tainter.

This library is free to the people of Dunn County.

Merrill—Miss Janet P. Russell, librarian.

The city pays the librarian, and furnishes rooms, heated and lighted, furniture and janitor service.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1898 and the Document Course of 1902.

Milwaukee—George W. Peckham, librarian.

Mrs. Antoinette Keenan gave $10,000 for a special collection in literature, in memory of her husband, formerly president of the library board.

Judge J. M. Pereles, president of the board, presented the library with a pair of bronze electroliers.

Mineral Point—Mrs. March Chase, librarian.

This public library is located in an attractive room on the business street and has a large patronage. It was started and has been carried on by a few enthusiastic women who devote their time to it. The Commission has helped in classifying and cataloging the books. Library privileges extended to teachers are unusually liberal.

Monroe—Miss Katherine L. Smock, librarian.

In March, 1902, Andrew Carnegie offered the city $20,000 for a library building on condition that $2,000 a year was appropriated for its support.

Neenah—Miss Mary Williams, librarian.

This library has made great progress during the past year. Since July, 1901, the library has been entirely reorganized, under the direction of the Commission. Three small rooms in the city hall have been conveniently and tastefully remodeled into one large, beautiful room. The books have been reclassified and re-arranged on open shelves, and a new charging system introduced. The library is open every day in the week, instead of but twice, as formerly. A trained librarian, a former student of the Library School at Pratt Institute,

Brooklyn, has taken charge. The library has been made free to the farmers and already forty or more out-of-town persons are borrowers. The Tuesday Club pays for a number of periodicals for the reading tables.

In November, 1901, Andrew Carnegie gave the city $10,000 for a library building. A Neenah Public Library Building Association was promptly organized, which raised through popular subscription and within two weeks' time, the sum of $15,000 to supplement Mr. Carnegie's gift and $20,000 in addition for a much needed opera-house. The subscriptions were promptly paid in, and work was soon begun on the new library building from plans of Van Ryn and De Gellecke, Milwaukee. The building is of Bedford Indiana limestone and gray pressed brick, and is situated on a commanding site on the Fox River.

The librarian has given some training to an apprentice class and two assistants attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Neillsville—Miss Mame Woodward, librarian.

The library rooms have been greatly improved, work with the schools carefully planned, and many new books added. The librarian was a Summer Library School student in 1901.

Oconomowoc—Miss Gabriella Ackley, librarian.

The building which the library now occupies was presented in October, 1900, by Mrs. George Bullen, Mrs. P. A. Valentine, and P. D. Armour, Sr.,—each giving $1,500 toward its purchase and repair.

In September, 1901, the library extended its privileges to all families living within five miles of the town. About 100 new names have thus been added from the country districts.

Oconto—

George Farnsworth, of Chicago, Ill., a former resident of Oconto, has given $15,000 for a library building. The city

has pledged $1,500 a year for its support. The plans provide for a one-story building, containing book-room, reading and reference rooms, children's room, and office, with an assembly room in the high basement.

Oshkosh—Miss Emily Turner, librarian.

Two library stations have been established in outlying wards through money contributed by The Twentieth Century Club.

A beautiful clock, costing $500, was presented by a committee of women on Christmas Day, 1901.

This library is the headquarters of the Winnebago County System of Traveling Libraries, which has proved extremely popular.

The librarian received her training at Pratt Institute.

Plymouth—Mrs. E. C. Ames, librarian.

This library was organized by the Commission in November, 1901. Three organizations turned over their books and fixtures to the city, the Woman's Relief Corps, which had previously established a reading room, the Hub Club, and the Century Club. The library contains 1,139 volumes, and is free to farmers. Of 738 borrowers, 105 are from the country.

Portage—Mrs. W. G. Clough, librarian.

This library, started and maintained by the untiring efforts of the women of Portage, aided by the Commission, has been turned over to the city and installed in admirable quarters on the first floor of the new city hall. The city appropriated $700, and $490 was received in gifts. The library has also received a bequest of $5,000 from Mrs. George Krech. Miss Maria Austin gave 500 volumes. The Hon. A. J. Turner, one of the trustees, is gathering a very valuable local history collection.

The library has 1,684 borrowers, contains 3,047 volumes, with a total circulation during the first year of 22,743 volumes. Eighty-two farmers avail themselves of its free privileges. The library has subscribed for two German traveling libraries. An

apprentice class has been started and the library has been cataloged.

The librarian and one assistant attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Prairie du Sac—Miss Ruth Hutchins, librarian.

This library was organized, with the aid of the Commission, in October, 1900.

Racine—Miss Mary J. Calkins, librarian.

Andrew Carnegie gave the city $50,000 upon the city's pledging a suitable site and $5,000 a year for the library's maintenance. The citizens subscribed $14,000 for a lot and plans have been drawn by Mauran, Russell & Garden, St. Louis, for a brick building with stone trimmings. The treatment of the interior is somewhat unique in library construction. The small collection of books to be stored—less than 9,000—affords opportunity for departure from the usual methods. For some years to come there will be no unsightly stacks, save the delivery desk, the library will have the appearance of a fine, home library, with tables, easy chairs, window seats, and recesses. Fire-places in deep bays will add to the general cheer in wintry weather, while a loggia, overlooking the lake, will afford a cool spot for readers on the sultry days of summer.

An assistant attended the Document Course of 1902.

Rhinelander—Miss Mary A. Smith, librarian.

A new librarian, a former teacher, and a Summer Library School student of 1901, took charge in the fall of 1901. She has given several talks in the school rooms, and has done much to place the library among those doing the best work.

Rice Lake—Mrs. James Robbins, librarian.

The library has been transformed during the past two years. Miss Charlotte Noble, a Summer Library School student, gave her services for complete reorganization, including an excellent

card catalog. The two rooms were made into one, walls decorated, new shelving built and a very attractive library is the result. The German traveling library sent by the Commission is very popular.

Ripon—Miss F. P. Scribner, librarian.

Andrew Carnegie's offer of $10,000 has been supplemented by gifts of $5,000 each from S. T. McKnight, St. Paul, Minn., and W. J. Starr, Eau Claire, Wis., both former residents.

Seymour—Miss Cora Lampson, librarian.

The record of this library is a testimony to perseverance. Under the incentive furnished by Geo. C. Jones, Appleton, Wis., who donated fifty books, a library project was started in the city. The Mayor appointed a library board; $150 was raised for new books by subscription and entertainment; many citizens gave books; the Commission sent a German and an English traveling library and aided in organizing the library. Rooms were donated by a local banker and the library and reading room opened in December, 1901. Soon after, the collection was threatened with destruction by fire. Three removals have since ensued, the collection now being housed in the original quarters which have been remodeled.

Forty-six farmers are free patrons of the library.

Shawano—Miss Alice M. Roberts, librarian.

The Woman's Club raised $209 for the support of the library during the past year. This library has always been free to farmers.

Sheboygan—Miss Bertha Marx, librarian.

The original gift of $25,000 from Andrew Carnegie was increased by him to $35,000 upon the city's agreement to expend annually $3,500 for the library's maintenance. The building, of Bedford Indiana limestone, will consist of two stories and a basement. The book room, general reading room, small study

room, children's room and librarian's office occupy the first floor, with lecture room, museum, trustees' room and one unassigned on the second floor. A site, costing $3,500 was purchased by the city.

Mayor E. A. Dennett, who secured the Carnegie gift, has turned over his salary of $500 a year for the purchase of books for the library.

Sparta—Miss Jennie Scouten, librarian.

Mr. Carnegie gave $10,000 for a library building to Sparta, under the usual conditions. The plans of Shiek & Roth, La Crosse, have been accepted, and the building is now under way.

The collection of books has been reorganized with the aid of the Commission, and the library board employed a cataloger to finish the work. The number of borrowers has been greatly increased owing to the cancellation of a rule requiring a deposit before cards were issued.

Stanley—Miss Martha Dunn, librarian.

The beautiful building which was erected by Mrs. D. R. Moon, Eau Claire, Wis., as a memorial to her husband, was dedicated in December, 1901. Mrs. Moon equipped the building and placed a fine collection of books upon its shelves. S. T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Minn., presented the library with $500 worth of fine editions of books of permanent value.

Miss Hannah Ellis, the librarian for the first year, attended the Summer Library School of 1901 and the Supplementary Course of 1902. The present librarian served an apprenticeship in Portage and attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Stevens Point—Miss Mollie Catlin, librarian.

The Stevens Point Library was the happy recipient of $20,000 from Andrew Carnegie under the usual conditions. The Woman's Club raised $4,400 for a lot. Library plans have been prepared by H. A. Foeller of Green Bay.

Stoughton—Miss Hilda Bjoin, librarian.

This library was organized in December, 1901, with the aid of the Commission. Its quarters, in the new city hall, were especially designed for its use. The Norwegian books are very popular in this library. The library is free to farmers.

The librarian attended the Summer Library School of 1902.

Sun Prairie—Miss Margaret Dunphy, librarian.

This library was opened to the public in August, 1901, and received English and German traveling libraries from the Commission.

Superior—Miss Lillian McCormick, librarian.

The new building for which Andrew Carnegie had given $50,000 was opened in June, 1902. The lot was donated by the Hammond estate and by citizens. The building is of classic design, built of St. Louis gray brick and Lake Superior red sandstone. Four stations have been maintained. The circulation for the year 1901–02 was greatly increased, owing to the central location of the temporary quarters.

Tomah—Miss Caroline W. D. Voswinkel, librarian.

The new librarian has begun the reorganization of the library and it will soon be classified and cataloged.

Waterloo—Miss Ida H. Gibson, librarian.

This subscription library was opened to the public in July, 1902, with the intention of making it a public library as soon as possible. An employee of the Commission helped in the organization.

Waukesha—Miss Fannie L. Ells, librarian.

Andrew Carnegie gave the city $15,000 for a library building on condition that the city appropriate $1,500 a year for its maintenance. The proposition was accepted, a site chosen in

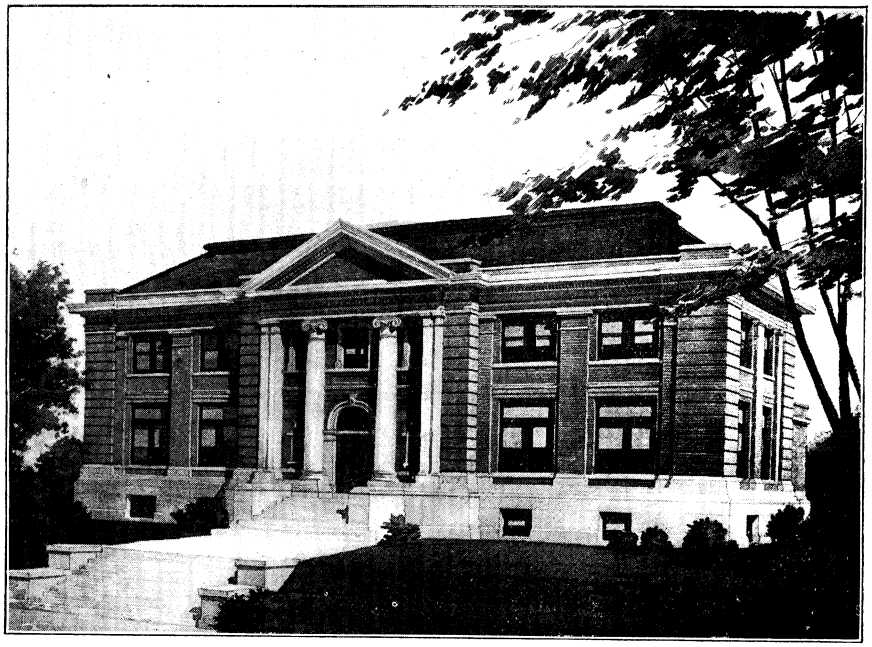
the City Park, and plans drawn by C. C. Anderson, a local architect, have been accepted. Over $1,000 was realized for the benefit of the library through the sale of medals by Henry E. Osborn, a member of the library board.

Waupaca—Miss Winifred Bailey, librarian.

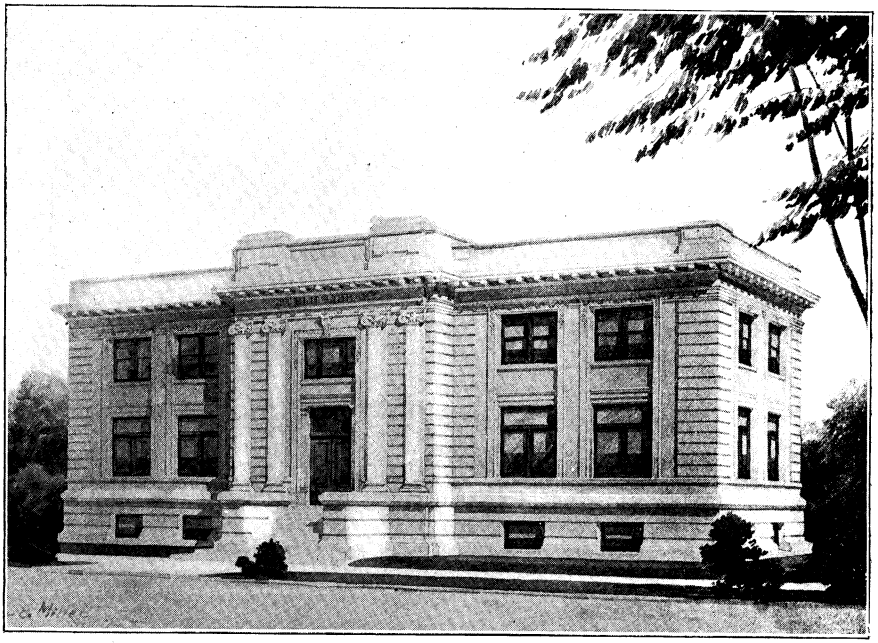
The Woman's Club, of Waupaca, compiled and published a cook-book for the benefit of the library. A goodly sum was realized.

Waupun—Mrs. Sarah P. Doney, librarian.

The library was for many years the property of an association and all its funds were from subscriptions or book rentals. In November, 1895, it became the property of the city under an arrangement by which the city provided nothing for the support of the library except a room and lights, and the Board appointed for its management had no alternative but to continue its operations under the same subscription system. This was done for five years, the room being opened on Saturday afternoon and evening. During this time the number of books issued ranged from 4,000 to 6,100 a year, taken by between 250 to 300 readers. In the spring of 1900, an officer of the Commission addressed a gathering of women on the subject of making the library free to city and country patrons. As an outcome of the meeting, an Alliance was organized, composed of 40 members of the Study Club and 15 members of the Monday Club, who arranged for a systematic canvass of the city after having contributed what they could from their own resources. The result of the work was a fund of $428.50. The Board of Managers thought that this fund, with the balance in their hands and the amounts that might be raised by entertainments, would enable them to make the library free for two years, and in November, 1900, a beginning was made. The rooms were opened on the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. At the end of the first year the librarian's record showed that about 22,000 volumes had been



Public Library, Beloit, Wis. Carnegie Building.



Public Library, Sheboygan, Wis. Carnegie Building.

taken out by 945 borrowers, the surprising increase evincing the popularity of the new plan. No action has yet been taken for supplying the funds that will be needed after the expiration of the current year; but it is hoped that the City Council will make adequate appropriation.

Wausaukee—Mrs. L. B. Brooks, librarian.

The Wausaukee Free Library Building or "Social Hall", the gift of H. P. Bird to his home town, was opened in May, 1902. This structure is a radical departure from the usual form of library building. On the first floor are found a lunch room and dining room. The second floor contains a large library and reading room, stocked with 1,000 volumes and a plentiful supply of periodical literature. This floor also contains an amusement room. In the basement, provision is being made for a bowling-alley and billiard hall.

Mr. Bird's attempt at a solution of the social problem of a small lumber town will be watched with interest.

Wauwatosa—Mrs. Agnes B. Roddis, librarian.

This library was one of the first to take advantage of the law which enables library boards to make contracts with town boards entitling residents of towns to library privileges. The town of Wauwatosa appropriated $200 for this purpose.

West Bend—Miss Cora Wolfrum, librarian.

The West Bend Public Library was opened by the Woman's Club of the city, with the aid of the Commission, in the fall of 1901. The club purchased 840 books which were turned over to the city, with $130 in money, in January, 1902. The library is located in a fine room in the new city hall. Its privileges are free to farmers.

Whitehall—O. Rogan, librarian.

The library receives an appropriation of $200 a year from the village and $50 from the town of Lincoln in which the vil-

lage is situated. The library board has renewed the contract with a telephone company and now receives $250 a year for rental and operator service, and the board hire a librarian to do all the work and furnish fuel at $325. The walls of the library have been tinted recently and the pictures rearranged.

Whitewater—Miss Ella Hamilton, librarian.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Cook, of Whitewater, have given the library a book fund of $3,000 as a memorial to their daughter. The Whitewater Loan and Building Association gave $112 for the purchase of books. A Lecture Association gave $170 for a like purpose and the City Federation of Women's Clubs appropriated $50 for the binding fund. Miss Flavia White, a former resident, left a bequest of $17,000 for a library building.

The assistant librarian was a student at the Summer Library School of 1901.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY PROGRESS.

From the above reports, and other matter sent to the Commission but not printed, it will be seen that there are a few very marked features in the two years' development.

Library buildings.

The most noticeable feature of the period is the building of libraries made possible by gifts from Mr. Carnegie and from generous citizens. Never before has there been such an era of library building, and consequently such a strong interest in the future development, needs, methods and equipment of libraries. The Commission has given much time to this question of library plans, and great demands for assistance and advice have been made upon its officers. The lack of adequate literature on this subject has made personal attention necessary.

Trained librarians.

Most important for the future is the fact that it has become the general custom to send librarians to summer school or to

employ trained librarians. Following this, and inseparably connected with it, is the introduction of the apprentice system into public libraries. The results of rigid requirements in selection of candidates and regular, systematized training benefit both the library and the apprentice. Elsewhere in this report a statement in regard to the status of training may be found.

Library extension.

Second only to progress in the matter of training is the extension of public library privileges to farmers and to outside towns, and the effort made to reach outlying districts of cities by means of stations and branches.

Work with schools.

Next in order of interest is the attempt to connect the work of the public library with the school. Librarians very generally give talks to pupils both in the school room and in the library. Teachers are universally given special privileges, and the number of books allowed them varies from five to twenty, or, as many libraries report, is without limit. A few libraries report school-duplicate collections established, which means that they send cases of books to the schools to be distributed by the teacher, thus making each school room a branch library.

Sunday opening.

In manufacturing towns and others where a large number of transients are found, also where the need of a counter-attraction to the low resorts is felt, the public libraries very generally open their reading rooms on Sunday afternoons. A special attendant is employed for this time and no extra demand is made upon the librarian. In every case Sunday opening properly managed is voted a success.

Book selection.

Monthly orders of new books are now the rule, and the few libraries which are supplemented by annual or semi-annual purchases are numbered among the dead and dying. The great advantages of frequent buying are felt not only by the public

but by the librarian who then receives the books as she can care for them. Better selection of current literature is made possible by the *Buying lists* issued at intervals by the Commission. The bibliographies, also published by the Commission, have made it possible to build up the classes carefully and systematically. A more thoughtful expenditure of book funds is an improvement very generally noted and the efforts of the Commission to aid in this work are much appreciated. One of the most encouraging things in the work is the tendency to buy only the best books, those which have stood the test of time, and, for children especially, to buy many copies of one good book rather than several fair books.

Books in foreign languages.

The large foreign population in Wisconsin is considered in library administration. Many librarians report a large use of German, Norwegian and Polish books found on their shelves. Trustees no longer debate the question of buying foreign books, but admit the best literature that will be read in the languages that are known to the borrowers and taxpayers. Thirty-three public libraries are stations for German traveling libraries sent out by the Commission, 21 of these have subscribed $35 each to the fund for the purchase of these libraries.

Annual reports.

The form for annual statistical reports sent out by the Commission was productive of good results in that it brought many librarians to a realization of the fact that the business methods of their libraries needed revising. Statistics will now be more accurately kept, and it will be possible to make valuable comparisons and to estimate the work of a library as far as it can be shown in figures. The report called attention to many deficiencies in administration, and to the fact that the fiscal year should end on June 30. Better business methods are being inaugurated throughout the state, not only as regards reports and statistics, but also in organization of the board, payment of bills and making budgets to present to the council when asking for appropriations.

Renting collections.

The past year has seen the introduction of renting collections into public libraries. As the demand for current popular fiction has increased, it has been impossible for the libraries to keep pace with it. One copy of a new book is often entirely insufficient, and even if more might be bought from the general fund it would often not be advisable as the ordinary book will be mere "lumber" in a few months. To satisfy the public without encroaching unduly upon regular book funds, it is the custom to buy duplicate copies of popular new books in the library and to rent them for one or two cents a day. This in no way interferes with the regular circulation and lessens the pressure on library copies, so that people who do not wish to pay have a better chance to get the new books. On the other hand, it makes it possible for other borrowers to have books promptly. The collection pays for itself in a short time. In every case the experiment has proved a success and is very popular with library patrons.

Better books being read.

From many towns there are reports of a greatly increased circulation, due to stimulating interest through exhibits, talks, newspaper articles, etc. By far the most encouraging reports are those which have to do with improvement in the quality of books read. There is a steadily increasing demand for good literature fostered by the wise librarian and catered to by thoughtful book committees.

Technical improvements.

Decided improvement in technical library work may be reported. In a few instances all of the time that could be spared from routine work has been given to work on a new charging system which may be operated with accuracy and speed. The binding is decidedly better and affects the general appearance of the library. Commission officers have given much time and thought to the matter of book binding and aside from helping the libraries in specifications have worked with a few binders in

the state to raise the standard of library binding, in respect both to strength and finish.

Library supplies.

An especial effort has been made to obtain a better grade of the ordinary supplies constantly in use in every library great or small, and to obtain them at reasonable prices. The smaller libraries of the state could not afford to buy the supplies offered by the large houses and still they must have supplies. The aim has been to simplify and perfect the forms used and to obtain durable inexpensive stock. After a long series of experiments local companies have succeeded in satisfying the demand

Libraries affected by smallpox epidemic.

Many libraries have been closed for weeks during the past two years on account of the smallpox epidemic. This accounts for the decrease in circulation in a large number of towns.

THE VEXED QUESTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.*

By Adelaide R. Hasse, Chief of Document Department of New York Public Library.

The attitude of the average librarian today toward documents is that of the paleontologist toward structural zoology before the study of constructive anatomy had been formulated. The peculiarity of documents, as books, is their relation one to another. When we lose sight of this, and hold in one hand only a minute fragment of a complex whole, is it to be wondered at that we encounter puzzling obstacles?

There are then two alternatives for the librarian facing the question of public documents: either he must become a student of the constructive anatomy of civic administration, or he must be content to confine his use of documents, as fragments, to an exhibition of them, together with his other specimens of literature on his cabinet shelves. Perhaps if, when speaking of public documents, we did not lose sight so absolutely of the fact that documents are but an expression of government, government in the abstract (not only of the United States government) we might be in a position more readily to appreciate their significance. If we but remembered that organized governments such as ours is today have existed since 1789, and that the history of unorganized governments follows closely the inception of the family as a unit of society, and that so soon thereafter as the art of preserving records by graphic means was invented public documents came into existence, we would have an inkling of the immensity of the study of public documents. A royal Assyrian proclamation, inscribed on a stone, is a public document; a Chi-

*Report of address, delivered at Western Library meeting, Madison, Wis., Aug. 28, 1902.

nese ordinance passed thousands of years ago, providing for the establishment of the vast system of public roads of that country, is a public document; a Phœnician wax tablet containing a tariff schedule is a public document; Egyptian hieroglyphics decorating the walls of a tomb and representing a regal decree, make in effect a public document.

Public documents exist wherever civic organization has taken place in a civilization having invented the art of graphic expression. As in the nomenclature of other social developments so we have in that of public documents a reminder of their evolution. Notable are the Pipe Rolls of Great Britain, about the true origin of which there is a division of opinion, it being maintained on the one hand that these early finance reports were so called because the accounts on rolls, like a pipe or conduit, encompassed the income and outgo of the country's wealth; and on the other hand it is maintained that they received the name because the accounts were inscribed on huge skins and were rolled up when not in use, representing in contour a pipe. In France the repository of government archives is today called Trésor des Charts, which was the name the old kings who lived in the saddle gave to the name of the coffer holding the royal seal and official parchments, and which they carried about with them from battle to battle.

Without going beyond the era of organic administration beginning in 1789, the complexity of the construction of the study of public documents may be illustrated by the fact that there are in existence today 35 federal publishing bodies other than that of the United States, and that there are 743 local publishing bodies other than the half hundred American commonwealths, and that there are 153 colonial publishing bodies other than the three American colonies, and of municipal publishing bodies the name is legion. The extent of the study may be further illustrated by the statement that each one of these 36 federal bodies, and 743 local bodies operates upon practically the same political basis. They are all agreed as to an organic act, which they publish and call a constitution, the result of the study of which is called constitutional history; they all promulgate certain deci-

sions for the public welfare which they call laws, the result of the study of which is called the study of comparative legislation; they are all conducted by a representative body, the result of the study of whose deliberations is called parliamentary history; to administer the provisions of the representative body, each of these 36 federal, 793 local and 156 colonial governments has instituted a relatively similar system of executive offices, the result of the study of which is called comparative administrative law.

A collection of public documents may then be either legal, and contain only the laws of one or more governments; or it may be parliamentary, and contain only the parliamentary proceedings of one or more governments; or it may be administrative, and contain only the executive reports of the administrative departments of one or more governments. An administrative collection again may be further subdivided, for it may be the purpose of its promoters to collect particularly the literature on the economic interests of the civic administration, or on the prudential interests, or on the protective interests. So there may be libraries which are strong in financial and commercial reports of one or more governments, libraries which are strong in insurance reports, education reports, reports on penal institutions of one or more governments, or libraries which are strong in reports on the preservation of public health, the improvement of public comfort, by the maintenance of good roads, good lighting, perfect sanitation, the establishment of parks, etc., of one or more governments. Looking then at the question of public documents as it is related to the work of the American librarian, I may be permitted here to make again the statement that we will continue to experience difficulty in the handling of these documents so long as our conception of their relation to government in general and the relation of any one document to the organization of the country publishing that document is not clear. It is not at all necessary, though it would be well, that we have an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of political administration; but a general understanding of the fundamental principles is necessary in order to handle documents satisfactorily.

The universal comment of librarians concerning documents is,

"Here we have all this valuable material stowed away and no one can get at it. Every day brings us more. Of course, not knowing what it is, we must keep all that comes until we do find out what it is." And then the greatness and the glory of the country is expatiated upon, because it overwhelms a great and glorious people with a wealth of valuable literature. Of course, theoretically, it is very fine to know that our country is so generous in the distribution of valuable literature that there is not a school child in the land that can not have a Smithsonian report so that it may write a composition on Indian mounds, etc. The idea of the provision for the diffusion of knowledge among its people by a government is very beautiful, but in this particular instance, viz.: the means by which this diffusion is brought about, there is quite another side to the question. Imagine a storehouse of books at the present moment more than twice as large as the Wisconsin Historical Society's library, and being augmented at the ratio of 500 per cent. every six years, imagine such a collection broken up every year among 540 libraries, which have in the first place no voice whether to take or leave, in the second place no choice whatever in what to take or leave, and which in the third place are left to defray the entire expense of the preparation, storing and care of this unsolicited gift, and you have a general picture of a government depository. At the time of the 56th congressional session, the distribution to depository libraries equalled 527 volumes a year to a library, eating up on an average 96 feet of shelving. The larger proportion of depository libraries are libraries of between 10,000 and 25,000 volumes, a large per cent. are libraries of under 5,000 volumes, sacrificing 96 feet of shelving a congress. Has it ever occurred to a librarian of a library of say 2,000 volumes, supported by the town say at $900 or $1,000 a year, to question the propriety of asking the town to pay storage and service for material practically useless to that library? Has the solution never suggested itself to you? Have you never thought that if you were given the option of selection, the effect desired might be attained with far greater satisfaction? Have you ever questioned the reason of the present system of maintaining federal warehouses at local

expense? Is the compensation for you adequate? All these are pertinent questions to the librarian and they touch the very heart and core of the so-called "vexed question."

To keep alive the present system of distribution the American government maintains today the largest printing plant in the world, costing $5,300,000 a year, the salaries alone amounting to $3,750,000. The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1900 alone cost $148,000; 1,600 people were employed at a total amount of $91,200; 500,000 copies were printed, requiring 3,700 reams of 100-lb. book paper 24x38 inches; 590,000 lbs. of 48-lb. machine finish paper, 24x38 inches; 20 bbls. of flour, 3,500 lbs. of glue, and 700 pkgs. of gold leaf, costing $4,000.*

The point is, does this enormous amount of money expended on the part of the federal government, together with the expenditure for maintenance on the part of the local warehouses, represent in all cases an expenditure wisely directed? You are not interested in documents, you are interested in a quantity of material foisted upon you, which is in your way, which you hesitate to return to its donor, about the unquenchable source of which you are very much in the dark, and it is your complacency in permitting yourself to remain in the dark on this subject that has now resulted in the "vexed question of public documents." It is not the large libraries, with facilities, who are perplexed by the problem, but it is the small library, with limited means, to whom this indiscriminate continuous donation is an embarrassment. The incongruity of a system that will give to a library of 300,000 volumes the same service that it gives to a library of 3,000 volumes, is too evident to be commented upon. There is no relief for you unless you take the initiative step to bring about a change in the law which provides for uniform distribution based upon proportional representation. So long as you are content to rest under the operation of this law, so long will you continue to have with you the vexed question of public documents. There is no solution possible so long as the law as

*Annual report of Public Printer, 1900.

it stands today continues in operation. The service to libraries should be graded, suitable to the demands of the library, and should be based upon geographic relation. You observe I do not so much advocate retrenched distribution as rational distribution.

Second only to the method of distribution in causing annoyance to libraries is the method of "make up." As you know, the government issues two editions of its publications, the congressional or sheep, and the department or cloth edition. Both of these editions are on the list sent to depositories, and this duplication embarrasses you with the question of whether to keep both editions intact, and so maintain a duplicate set of little used material, or whether to keep only one, and if only one, which one? This is not a question which ought to come to you at all. In only the rarest of cases are you called upon to readjust a set of private publications to meet conveniences of shelving. Documents, if issued for use by libraries, should be issued in customary library editions, and should be held subject to the demand of a library. I have not decided in my own mind whether I would recommend the abstraction from the sheep set of all reports other than committee reports, memorials, petitions, etc., printing them in a bureau edition, and distributing them in this form to depositories, and reserving the collected committee and other reports from general distribution, or whether it were best to continue a congressional edition as it is made up to-day, and depositing this in eight or ten of the largest libraries over the country, and distributing only the department and bureau reports to libraries. As a rule it is not the department and bureau reports that are as much in demand in a library where documents are used at all, as it is the current committee reports upon questions being now discussed in Congress. These it is which the college library and the larger public libraries want as soon as they can get them, and these it is which are served to them at the largest possible interval of time.

It is then the present system of distribution and the present system of makeup which are the real causes of your difficulty in handling public documents. If you are seriously incon-

venienced, and find that you are struggling under a burden unjustly imposed upon you, you have several alternatives. You may ask to be relieved of all depository designation. In this case you would need to make application to your representative for all documents of which you want a copy, and you would stand a reasonably certain chance of getting as much as would be good for you; or, you might address a remonstrance against the imposition to your representative, asking him to refer it to the proper committee. It is possible that a number of such remonstrances might bring about a hearing on the question before the committee, and the determination of the distribution revert to the librarian. The Superintendent of Documents has at present no authority to issue documents to libraries generally on selection, and under the code you must take all or nothing. The matter of cataloging public documents, were the distribution and makeup simplified, would be attended with no more difficulty than is the cataloging of any corporation publication.

I do not want to give you the impression that I undervalue or underappreciate the public documents, for I do not. As a class of books, it is by far the most important in existence. Public documents are the record of the birth of history. All over the world for hundreds of years countries have been occupied in keeping these birth records, and a library of to-day having the means to collect a set of these birth records, would raise a monument more magnificent than any ever erected. Bancroft has very eloquently expressed himself on this subject when he says: "It is because God is visible in history that its office is the noblest except that of the poet. . . . . To him and to him alone history yields in dignity; for she not only watches the great encounters of life, but recalls what had vanished, and partaking of a bliss like that of creating, restores it to animate being. . . But history, as she reclines in the lap of eternity, sees the mind of humanity itself engaged in formative efforts, promulgating laws, organizing commonwealths, constructing sciences. . . . Of all pursuits

that require analysis, history therefore stands first." * But a public document in general, as reflecting this conception of history, and public documents as seen only from the point of view of the incumbent of a United States government depository, are two very different points of view. The mere fact that among American librarians the term "public documents" has come to signify only the publications of the United States federal government, is a commentary on the enormity of the incubus. For if you really regarded public documents as having the great value which you only assume they have, we would have a larger number of perfect files of state documents and of city documents. A public document does not lose historic value merely because it is not a public document of the United States federal government, and I venture to say that those public libraries, supported by public taxation, which have a file of the town documents, or even an attempt at a record of what constitutes such a file, is a very small number indeed.

If you are really interested in public documents, in your library, and in your community, there is no one piece of work you could do which would further these interests more than the beginning at once of the collection of a file of your town documents. There is in a city no more appropriate place than its public library for such a collection, and no more worthy work for a public librarian to have accomplished than to be able to bequeath to a city a record of its official life. City officers are as a general thing very negligent about preserving files of office reports, but by constant inquiry at the city offices, rummaging in second-hand shops, dunning newspaper offices, making friends with the old inhabitants, you will set to work mysterious forces which presently will materialize in the beginnings of a collection of city documents. There are public library trustees who are prone to frown at first upon such a suggestion, but who, when the collection has been enriched by a gift or two, may be detected, when touring a visiting trustee

*Oration delivered at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the New York Historical Society, Nov. 20, 1854.

over the library, saying to him, "Yes, and this little book belonged to Mr. Blank, who has lived here thirty years and who found it among his father's books. No one else here seems to remember having seen a copy. It is an original print of the first town charter. You see we have had it specially bound. Our librarian is much interested in developing this collection."

There is another argument in favor of local collection. It has been said that the study of comparative constitutional history has been superseded by the study of comparative administration. The staple sources, outside of fugitive pamphlets, are the newspapers and the documents. Newspapers are now being pretty generally preserved, and if a plea for documents can be made sufficiently convincing and repeated with sufficient frequency, it may be that librarians will in time come to realize the importance of collecting local material.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

MADISON, WIS., MAY 3, 1901.

A special meeting of the Commission was held in the Capitol, at 2 P. M. on the above date, in pursuance of a call by Chairman Stout. Present, Chairman Stout and Commissioners Morris and Harvey—3. Absent, Commissioners Adams and Thwaites —2. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Upon motion of Com. Morris the rules were suspended and it was voted that this special meeting should be considered the annual meeting for the present year.

Com. Harvey moved that Com. Stout be elected Chairman for the ensuing year and that Com. Thwaites be elected Vice-chairman and F. A. Hutchins, Secretary. Voted.

Com. Morris moved that the salaries of Miss L. E. Stearns, Organizer, and Miss Cornelia Marvin, Instructor, be made $1,400 per annum. Voted.

Miss K. I. MacDonald was elected Assistant Secretary at a salary to be fixed by the Chairman and Secretary.

The Secretary, Instructor and Organizer made verbal reports upon their work during the past year.

Com. Harvey moved that the meeting adjourn. Voted.

F. A. HUTCHINS,
Secretary.

NINETEENTH REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF WISCONSIN.

September 30, 1902.

MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1903

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

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F. C. SUITER, M. D. ..... La Crosse
WM. F. WHYTE, M. D. ..... Watertown
G. W. HARRISON, M. D. ..... Ashland
Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D. ..... Janesville
L. E. SPENCER, M. D. ..... Wausau
U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D., Secretary ..... Milwaukee

PROF. H. L. RUSSELL, Ph. D., Consulting Bacteriologist..... Madison
PROF. WM. S. MILLER, M. D., Consulting Pathologist..... Madison

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health,

MILWAUKEE, October 1, 1902.

To the Honorable ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to herewith present the Nineteenth Report of the State Board of Health, the same being for the biennial period ending September 30, 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,

Secretary.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD.

The following is the report of the State Board of Health as required by the organic law, and is for the biennial period ending September 30, 1902. The report consists of a detailed account, by the secretary, of the work done during the period, together with an interesting and valuable article by Prof. H. L. Russell of the State University, and extracts from local health officers' reports throughout the state.

The general health of the people of the state has been fairly good. With the exception of smallpox there has been no extensive epidemic, but in conjunction with nearly all of the states in the Union, Wisconsin has had its proportion of smallpox durng the past two years. The disease has been very light and the mortality very low, and many cases have not been reported for the reason that no physician has been called to see them, in fact the disease has been spread very materially throughout the state on account of its mild nature, enabling patients to walk about and infect whole communities before the disease was recognized. This has occurred in many instances. It was found necessary to draw upon the Contingent Fund to pay certain expenses in order to combat the disease, but the amount spent was comparatively small, and it is believed to have been economically and wisely spent. A full and detailed account of this expenditure will be found in the secretary's report. While the disease still prevails in many parts of the state at the time of this writing, it is believed that the worst of the epidemic is passed and that the state will gradually be relieved of its presence. It has been demonstrated many times during the past two years that vaccination is the only efficient and positive prevention of smallpox, and if the

proper virus is used, proper methods employed in using it, and the operation performed as often as necessary, individuals can be made immune to the disease, and in no other way. In localities where vaccination has been thoroughly carried out the disease has been controlled early and easily. In other localities the reverse has been the case, for it cannot be controlled by quarantine as many cases are not recognized by the proper authorities until they have infected a large proportion of the community. The Board most urgently recommends a re-enactment of the law creating a Contingent Fund for its use in the future, should other epidemics occur.

The Board respectfully calls attention to the efficient organization of local boards of health; in the 1,365 towns, villages, and cities required by law to have a local Board of Health there are at the present time 1,348 boards organized. This is the largest number of local boards ever organized in the state. In many places, however, the health officer, who is the executive officer of the board under the law, receives no salary, or compensation for his labors. We believe it would be a wise provision of law for the state legislature to make it mandatory on the part of the local authorities to provide for a reasonable compensation for health officers. The position of the health officer is one of much importance in any community, and he certainly should be paid a just and reasonable sum for his often disagreeable labors.

The Board desires to hereby reiterate its former recommendation concerning some provision of law that will provide for the control of water supplies and sewage disposal. The increase of typhoid fever in the state, and the small number of sewage disposal systems in operation, strongly indicate the importance of careful supervision over all public water supplies and sewage disposal. Moreover, the Secretary of the Board is being constantly appealed to to make examinations of water supplies, and also many other investigations, which work can only be done in a bacteriological and chemical laboratory, and while a

certain amount of this work has been done and paid for out of the appropriation of the Board, it is impossible with the present appropriation to meet the demands as they arise from year to year. The Board strongly recommends that a bacteriological and chemical laboratory be supplied, as in many of the adjoining states, in order that the Board can meet the demands and do the work required by local boards of health. A small increase in the present appropriation would enable the Board to establish such a laboratory and thus be the means of saving many lives each year. As the appropriation of the Board has not been increased for many years, and the population of the state has been gradually increasing, it would seem that such a recommendation would be a reasonable one at this time.

The Board also recommends the establishment of a state sanatorium for the care and treatment of cases of pulmonary consumption. The great mortality from this disease, and the modern methods of treatment which promise so much, render it imperative for the proper authorities to give this unfortunate class the benefit of present scientific knowledge, and this can best be done by the establishment of a state sanatorium for their treatment. Many cases taken in the early stages can undoubtedly be cured in our climate under modern treatment, and by being cured here can continue to live here, which is of great advantage to many; while if they were sent away to some other climate and recovered there, they would be obliged to remain there after recovery in order to prevent a relapse of the disease. Moreover, the cases of consumption in our county and other institutions should be removed from those institutions and cared for in a state sanatorium, properly isolated and where the proper course of treatmen t can be administered. The Board believes that no greater good can be provided to the unfortunate sick in our state than by providing a state sanatorium for the treatment and care of cases of pulmonary consumption.

At the last session of the congress of the United States, the name of the Marine Hospital Service was changed to that of

the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, and among other provisions of law relating to the functions of that service, there appear under section 8, requirements for more accurate returns of vital statistics from the different states. The Board strongly urges the enactment of a law creating a State Vital Statistician, doing away with the present law which requires reports of births, deaths, and marriages to be collected by local authorities and filed with the registers of deeds of each county and by them filed with the secretary of state,—a cumbersome and expensive system and also a very imperfect one, for our vital statistics are very imperfect under the existing law: a law providing for the collection of births and deaths and marriages by the local health officer or town, village, or city clerk, and filed direct by him with the state vital statistician, whose duty it should be also to enforce the law in all its provisions, would be the ideal way and the least expensive way of obtaining reliable vital statistics. This method has been tried in other states and found to work satisfactorily. Moreover, reliable vital statistics are of the greatest importance to any community and our state should not be behindhand in this regard.

The aforesaid suggestions comprise only those most urgently required at the present time, and by the enactment of such laws as would enable the Board to meet the demands which are yearly increasing and such as are mentioned herein, a much more efficient public health service could be rendered the people of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

SOLON MARKS, M. D.,
GEORGE W. HARRISON, M. D.,
L. E. SPENCER, M. D.,
Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.,
WM. F. WHYTE, M. D.,
F. C. SUITER, M. D.,
U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,

Members Wisconsin State Board of Health.

Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the State Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report, as your secretary, for the biennial period ending September 30, 1902:

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

During the past biennial period the Board has remained the same, with but one exception: the term of Dr. J. Henry McNeel of Fond du Lac having expired the first Monday in February, 1901, Dr. L. E. Spencer of Wausau was appointed by Governor LaFollette to fill the vacancy.

MEETINGS.

The first meeting of the biennial period was held at Madison, January 4th, 1901. There were present: Dr. Solon Marks, president, Milwaukee; Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Janesville; Dr. F. C. Suiter, La Crosse; and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, secretary, Milwaukee; the president, Dr. Marks, in the chair. A telegram was received from Dr. McNeel of Fond du Lac, stating that he was ill and unable to be present; and word was also received from Dr. G. W. Harrison of Ashland that he was ill and out of the state at the time. Dr. Whyte of Watertown was unable to be present. Dr. Solon Marks of Milwaukee was reelected president of the Board to serve for the ensuing year, and he appointed the following committees:

On Finance—Dr. J. H. McNeel, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, Dr. F. C. Suiter.

Secretary's Report.

On Legislation—Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

On Printing—Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Dr. J. H. McNeel, Dr. F. C. Suiter.

The Secretary presented a synopsis of the work done in his office during the past six months, with special reference to Smallpox, which existed in a number of places in the state.

Prof. Russell, the consulting bacteriologist, was present, and in compliance with a vote taken at a previous meeting, he reported, for the committee on revision of the laws relating to diseases among animals, that a meeting had been held by some of those interested, and that he had seen the Governor-Elect, LaFollette, and that he had promised favorable consideration. He was unable at that time, however, to state just what the course of action would be.

After attending to the general routine business, the Board adjourned.

The next meeting was held June 24th, 1901, at Milwaukee. There were present Dr. Solon Marks, President; Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. J. H. McNeel, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary; the President, Dr. Marks, in the chair

The Secretary presented a synopsis of the work done in his office for the past six months. He also presented the following letter from the attorney general, the same being an answer to a letter from the secretary, asking for an opinion on the question referred to therein:

MADISON, March 29, 1901.

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health, Milwaukee Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter stating that among the Indians at Perkinstown Smallpox has broken out; that these Indians not being citizens, the local authorities are unable to decide who

shall pay the expense of their care, medical treatment, etc., while they are quarantined, and requesting an opinion as to the proper course for the local authorities to pursue under such circumstances, is received and noted.

In reply will say, that I think that the local board of health is authorized to proceed, under section 1416, Wisconsin statutes, and provide for the care and attendance of such Indians.

This section provides, that when any person coming from abroad or residing in any town, shall be infected with Smallpox or other contagious disease, the proper board of health may immediately cause such person to be removed to a separate house, or if this cannot be done without danger, such board shall make provision for him in the house where he may be, and may in either case provide for him nurses, and necessaries, which shall be a charge to the person so taken care of, or against any other person who may be liable for his support. Under the provisions of this statute it is plainly the duty of the board of health to furnish the necessary medical treatment, etc.

If the Indians mentioned are financially responsible, this is of course a proper charge against them and could be collected from them as well as from any other person. If such Indians are in need of relief as poor persons, I believe the local authorities may, under the provisions of section 1512, for the relief of transient poor, provide such assistance as is necessary, and by complyng with the provisions of this section in regard to notice, etc., make a charge against the county for such relief. I would suggest, that in case the Indians referred to are in need of relief as poor persons, and the local authorities furnish such assistance as is proper and by compliance with the provisions of section 1512, charge the same to the county.

I do not find that a case like the one suggested, that is, where relief has been given by the local authorities to a person quarantined, has been passed upon by our supreme court. I understand, however, that at least one of the circuit courts has held that in a case where relief is furnished to a poor person under quarantine, that it is proper to proceed under section 1512.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Secretary's Report.

The Secretary also presented the following letter received from the Attorney General in answer to a letter asking for an opinion relative to the use of the contingent fund appropriated by the last legislature for the use of the Board under certain conditions:

MADISON, May 10, 1901.

HON. THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D., *Secretary,*
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I have your inquiry of May 8th, in which you ask if the contingent fund appropriated by the state legislature is available to pay for the care of Smallpox patients in the town of Washburn and city of Superior, such patients not having attained a legal settlement in either place.

In reply, beg to refer you to my letter on this subject to you June 28th, 1899.

The present legislature, by chapter 200, published February 25th, 1901, made a new appropriation of $50,000 for the two years ending February 1st, 1903, to be used in the same manner as the contingent fund referred to in my letter to you of June 28th, 1899.

This fund is to be used only upon the advice and with the consent of the Governor, and then to be used for the prevention of the spread of Asiatic Cholera, Smallpox and other dangerous contagious diseases in the state. Each application must rest upon its own facts, and if the facts bring it within the provisions of the statute, and, judgment of the Board and of the Governor concurring, you are authorized to make use of the fund. My opinion is, in the case submitted by you, that the fund is available, but the facts should be very specific, and should be submitted to the Governor for his approval before the Board obligates itself in any manner.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

The following gentlemen then appeared before the Board and argued their respective claims for relief from the contingent fund appropriated for use by the Board, the Governor concurring: Mr. A. McKay, city attorney, Mr. Barton, Mr.

Bertrand, and Dr. L. B. Shehan, health commissioner, all of West Superior; Hon. Bert Williams and Dr. W. T. Rinehart, health officer, both from Ashland, and Dr. F. B. Hicks, health officer of Washburn. The claimants from the city of West Superior set forth in their claim that since the first day of April, 1900, to May 20th, 1901, the city had cared for and treated 324 cases of Smallpox; that 186 of that number were non-residents and largely residents outside of the state of Wisconsin. The city of West Superior is located on the boundary of the state of Minnesota, and that there are many logging camps situated along this boundary, both in the state of Wisconsin and the state of Minnesota, and many of the cases of Smallpox come to Superior from these logging camps; that the total cost in the care and treatment of the 324 cases from April 1, 1900, to May 20, 1901, was $13,367.47; that the cost in the care and treatment of 186 non-residents was $7,672.00, an average of $41.25 per case, and they asked that this sum be allowed them from the contingent fund.

The claimants from the city of Ashland set forth that from September, 1900, to May 31, 1901, the total cost for the care and treatment of cases of Smallpox was $4,427.26. That the cost for the care and treatment of non-residents was $3,133.67, and they asked that this latter sum be allowed them from the contingent fund.

The town of Washburn claimed that the cost for the care and treatment of cases of Smallpox in persons who were not legal residents of Washburn was $3,268.50, which sum they asked to be allowed them from the contingent fund.

The Secretary also presented a communication from the authorities of the city of Stanley, in which they put in a claim for $168.96 for care and treatment of non-residents ill with the Smallpox, making a total claim from the four localities of $14,243.13. After the claims had been presented, the Secretary received and presented the following communication

from the Governor and Attorney General relative to the subject:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, MADISON, June 24, 1901.

HON U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter respecting the application of the authorities of Ashland, Washburn, and West Superior for a portion of the contingent fund appropriated by the legislature to prevent the introduction or spread of Asiatic Cholera, Smallpox, or other contagious diseases, I have the honor to transmit herewith the opinion of the Attorney General given in answer to the question whether that fund can be legally expended for the purposes mentioned.

It will not be possible for me to be present at the meeting of the State Board as you suggest. In view of the opinion of the legal department of the state, the duty of the Board seems plain with respect to the claims for compensation by communities for expenses incurred in controlling the disease of Smallpox. Permit me in this connection to transmit herewith a letter received from the mayor of Grand Rapids, respecting the efforts of the authorities of that city to secure cooperation on the part of auhorities of surrounding towns in the work of suppressing Smallpox in that vicinity. I realize that the State Board of Health must have an unusually large amount of work on account of the prevalence of this disease in various parts of the state. I have advised Mayor Wheelan to that effect with the information that his request has been referred to your Board. Please return Mayor Wheelan's letter.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor.

MADISON, June 22, 1901.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—You have requested my opinion as to whether the fund provided by chapter 200, laws of 1901, can properly or legally be expended to compensate municipalities or towns

for moneys which they already have expended, where the cases have convalesced and the danger of introduction or spread from such cases no longer exists.

In reply, will say that chapter 200 is, as indicated by its title, "An act to provide a contingent fund for the prevention of Asiatic cholera and other dangerous contagious diseases." The act provides that the appropriation provided for "shall be a fund which, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may be drawn upon by the said Board (State Board of Health) and used by it in such manner as may seem to be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of Asiatic Cholera, Smallpox or other dangerous contagious disease in the state."

While considerable discretion is given to the State Board of Health, with the approval of the Governor, in the disbursement of this fund, *for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of contagious diseases,* it is my opinion that it cannot properly or legally be expended to compensate municipalities for moneys already expended, where the danger of the introduction or spread of such diseases no longer exists, and especially where such moneys have not been expended under the direction of the State Board of Health.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

After presenting these letters, an informal discussion followed, and it was agreed that the Secretary communicate with the Governor and arrange for a meeting of the Board with the Governor and Attorney General at as early a date as could be fixed, the object being to consider the whole subject of the present epidemic of Smallpox in the state, and the best methods to be pursued by the Board relative thereto.

The Secretary presented communications received from the city of Neenah, asking the Board to revise the rules pertaining to the quarantine of cases of Scarlet Fever, and especially to provide for the quarantine of adults in the families infected with Scarlet Fever. On motion, duly seconded, it was voted

to amend the rule relating to the quarantine of Scarlet Fever so that when amended it should read as follows:

SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA).

Isolation of the patient, and quarantine of children associated with, or in the family with the patient, for ten (10) days after complete desquamaton or scaling of the skin of the patient, and disinfection of the patient and premises.

Isolation of all adults living in the family with or in any way exposed to the patient while the house remains quarantined, unless said adults submit to thorough disinfection of their clothing and take up their residence in some other house during the time that said quarantine is maintained.

June 25, 1901, the Board convened at 10:15 A. M., the following members being present: Dr. Solon Marks, President; Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. J. H. McNeel, Dr. G. W. Harrison, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary; the President in the chair.

The Secretary presented the following law amended at the last session of the legislature pertaining to the transportation of corpses, giving the Board authority to adopt rules and regulations governing the transportation of the same:

Chapter 401, An Act to amend section 4608*a* of the statutes of 1898, relating to the transportation of corpses dead of contagious diseases; Powers of State Board of Health; Provisions as to transportation; Penalty.

Section 1. Section 4608*a*, statutes of 1898, is hereby amended by striking out the following words in line four, "Diphtheria," "Scarlet Fever," "Leprosy," and inserting the words "Bubonic Plague," and striking out in line eight the word "Anthrax," and inserting the word "Tuberculosis," and after the word "provided" in the sixth line, insert the following:

"The State Board of Health shall make such rules and regulations as in their judgment they may deem necessary for the transportation of the bodies of persons dead of Diphtheria

(Membranous Croup), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina or Scarlet Rash), Glanders, Anthrax, or Leprosy, providing, however, that such rules and regulations conform to rules and regulations in force in adjoining states, and those promulgated by the National Baggage Masters' Association, so that the section when so amended shall read as follows:

Section 4608*a*. Any person who shall for himself or as the agent or servant of another person, or corporation, transport or deliver for transportation the body of any person dead of Smallpox, Asiatic Cholera (Cholerine), Typhus or Ship Fever, Yellow Fever, or Bubonic Plague, shall be punished as hereinafter provided. The State Board of Health shall make such rules and regulations as in their judgment they may deem necessary for the transportation of the bodies of persons dead of Diphtheria (Membranous Croup), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina, or Scarlet Rash), Glanders, Anthrax, or Leprosy, providing, however, that such rules and regulations shall conform to the rules and regulations in force in adjoining states, and those promulgated by the National Baggage Masters' Association. For all purposes of this section, Membranous Croup shall be considered and treated as Diphtheria. Any person who shall transport the body of any person dead of Tuberculosis, Puerperal Fever, Typhoid Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, unless the same be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly saturated with a strong solution of bichloride of mercury in the proportion of one ounce thereof to a gallon of water, and enclosed in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead-lined coffin, or in an air-tight iron casket, hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box; or unless the body be wrapped in a sheet and disinfected by a solution of bichloride of mercury, as above, and placed in a strong coffin or casket which is encased in a hermetically sealed zinc, copper or tin case, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box of material not less than an inch and a half thick; or transport any such body if it is accompanied by any article which has been exposed to the infection of any such disease, or without a permit from a board of health, or other competent health authority, and an affidavit of the undertaker in charge of the body stating that the body has been prepared in accordance with this section and that the coffin used conforms to the re-

quirements hereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25) nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty (30) nor more than sixty (60) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted to adopt the following set of rules, and the Secretary was authorized to have the same published in the state paper in compliance with the law.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. RULES PERTAINING TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES.

Rule 1. The transportation of bodies dead of Smallpox, Asiatic Cholera (Cholerine), Typhus or Ship Fever, Yellow Fever, or Bubonic Plague is absolutely forbidden.

Rule 2. The bodies of those who have died of Diphtheria (Membranous Croup), Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina, or Scarlet Rash), Glanders, Anthrax, or Leprosy shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected with

(a) Arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid.

(b) Disinfecting and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and

(c) Washing the body with a disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer, holding a certificate as such, approved by the Wisconsin State Board of Health.

After being disinfected as above, such body shall be completely wrapped in a sheet thoroughly saturated with a strong solution of bichloride of mercury, in the proportion of one ounce of bichloride of mercury to a gallon of water, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead-lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong, tight, wooden box. Or, the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping, as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper, or tin case, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box.

Rule 3. The bodies of those who have died of Tuberculosis, Puerperal Fever, Typhoid Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, or other dangerous or communicable diseases, other than those specified in Rules 1 and 2, shall be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly saturated with a strong solution of bichloride of mercury, in the proportion of one ounce of bichloride of mercury to a gallon of water, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead-lined coffin, or in a air-tight iron casket, hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box; or the body shall be placed in a strong coffin or casket, which is encased in a hermetically sealed zinc, copper, or tin case, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box of materials not less than an inch and a half thick.

Rule 4. In cases of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by articles which have been exposed to the infection of any such disease. And in addition to a permit from a board of health, or proper health authority, station agents will require an affidavit from the shipping undertaker, stating how the body has been prepared, and kind of coffin or casket used, which must be in conformity with the foregoing rules.

Rule 5. The bodies of persons dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious, nor communicable, may be received for transportation to local points in the same state, when encased in a sound coffin or metallic case, and enclosed in a strong wooden box, securely fastened so it may be safely handled. But when it is proposed to transport them out of the state (unles the time required for transportation from the initial point to destination does not exceed eighteen hours), they must be encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead-lined coffin, or casket encased in a (soldered) zinc, copper, or tin case, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box of material not less than one inch thick. In all cases the outside box must be provided with four iron chest handles.

Rule 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a transit permit from a board of health, or proper health authority, giving permission for the removal, and showing the name of the deceased, age, place of death, cause of death (whether of a contagious or infectious nature), the point to which it is to be shipped, medical attendant, and name of undertaker.

Rule 7. It is intended that no dead body shall be moved

which may be the means of spreading disease. Therefore, all disinterred bodies, dead from any disease or cause, will be treated as infectious and dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation, unless said removal has been approved by the State Board of Health and the consent of the health authority of the locality where the body is disinterred has first been obtained, and the disinterred remains enclosed in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin, or copper-lined coffin, or box enclosed in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin, or copper case.

Rule 8. Local boards of health should refuse to grant a permit where the cause of death is given as "heart failure," unless the physician states that it was not the result of Diphtheria.

Rule 9. In the case of disinterment, the permit from the State Board of Health must be attached to the transit permit and delivered to the person in charge of the corpse. If more than one body is shipped at one time, a separate permit must be issued for each body.

Rule 10. Any person or persons, company or corporation, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of these rules, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon convicton thereof shall be fined in a sum of not less than twenty-five ($25) dollars nor more than five hundred ($500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Rule 11. All rules or parts of rules inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of these rules are hereby repealed.

Rule 12. These rules shall take effect and be in force from and after their passage and publication.

(Signed) SOLON MARKS, M. D.,
President.

(Attest) U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary.

June 25, 1901.

Secretary's Report.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. RULES TO GOVERN THE PREPARATION OF THE REMAINS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OF AN INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

I. It shall be the duty of every funeral director, undertaker or embalmer within this state, who may desire recognition by transportation companies and common carriers, for the transportation of the bodies of human beings dead from infectious or contagious diseases, to conform to regulations made therefor by the State Board of Health, to-wit:

(1) He shall make application to the State Board of Health for a certificate. Such application shall contain his full name, age, place of residence, and the certification of two local physicians, in good repute, as to his general standing.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by a fee of five dollars ($5.00), which shall entitle the applicant to an examination as to his qualifications, and to a certificate, if he pass said examination.

(3) He shall pass such examination as shall be prescribed by the State Board of Health, in

(a) Visceral anatomy and the vascular system of the human body.

(b) The action and comparative value of germicides.

(c) The methods of embalming and of preparing bodies for transportation.

(d) The meaning of "contagion" and "infection," the dangers they beget, and the best methods of their restriction and arrest. Also, bacteriology in relation to contagion and infection.

(e) The signs of death and the manner in which they are determined.

(f) Practical demonstration on the cadaver. And in such other subjects as the Board may from time to time see fit to name.

Seventy-five per cent. of satisfactory answers in a scale of one hundred shall be required to entitle the applicant to a certificate.

II. The prescribed examination shall be held under the control of the State Board of Health, at such times and places as shall be designated by the Board.

Secretary's Report.

III. The certificate contemplated in these regulations shall be limited to the term of one year; shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, and shall have the seal of the Board attached.

IV. The certificate may be renewed annually by the payment of one dollar ($1.00) within thirty days after the expiration of the term of the certificate.

V. The failure of the holder of a certificate to comply with the regulations of the State Board of Health shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of his certificate.

VI. The Secretary of the Board shall keep a record in which shall be registered the names and residences of all persons to whom certificates (as prescribed) have been granted, and the number and date of the certificates. A copy of this record shall be furnished to all those holding certificates, and also to the various transportation companies within the state. The Secretary shall also keep a record of all fees received, and expenses paid under these regulations, and make a report thereof at each semi-annual meeting of the Board.

VII. The fees collected by the State Board of Health shall be used to defray the expenses incurred by the Board in the enforcement of the foregoing rules.

VIII. These rules and regulations shall take effect and be in force from and after their adoption and publication.

(Signed) SOLON MARKS, M. D.,
President.

(Attest) U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary.

June 25, 1901.

The Secretary then presented reports of inspections relative to Smallpox and other matters, made by himself and other members of the Board during the past six months at the following places: Wauwatosa sewage disposal; disinfection of lumber camps in the northern part of the state, Maiden Rock, Ashland, West Superior, the Menominee river, Poysippi, Menomonie, Ashippun, Milton, Mendota Hospital, Glen Haven, Appleton, Ridgeway, Blue Mound, Gilmanton, Abbotsford, Chilton, Westfield, Waukesha Industrial School, Cadott, Stanley, Mineral Point, Tomahawk, Independence, Sharon, Madi-

son, Boyd, Birnamwood, Wild Rose, Watertown, Edgerton, Boscobel, and Rudolph.

The following report on the disposal of sewage at Wauwatosa was presented by the Secretary:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9, 1901.

HON. E. D. HOYT, *Mayor,*
Wauwatosa, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, we have to state, that on the 6th day of February, 1901, together with your engineer, Mr. John W. Alvord, we examined the plans and specifications proposed for the sewage disposal plant of Wauwatosa.

It appears on estimation that not far from 15,000 gallons per day of sewage is flowing into the sewers of Wauwatosa to be disposed of by this plant; that the pumpage at the water works station in the winter time is about 30,000 gallons per day, and in the summer time from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons per day, about one-half of which reaches the sewers. It is intended to establish a plant in a proper location in the city of Wauwatosa with a present capacity of 60,000 gallons per day, so arranged that its capacity can be easily increased to 250,000 gallons per day, and ultimately to 500,000 gallons per day. The plan proposed is that of septic tanks, followed by aeration, and bacterial purification in a primary contact bed, followed by intermittent filtration on prepared sand beds at high rate of flow.

The plan proposed for the city of Wauwatosa is to consist of a septic tank, covered by a brick building and galvanized iron roof. The tank is to be constructed of concrete, and will be about 50 feet long, 17 feet wide, at water line, and 8 feet deep. It is to be divided into five tanks by wooden partitions, and by an arrangement of wooden troughs and gates. The sewage may be made to pass through the tank with any rest period desired from the full capacity, and full flow of ten hours' rest down to one-third of this rest for full flow, or ten hours' rest for one-third flow. All graduations between these extremes can be met by changing the combination of troughs and tanks. It is well known that every sewage has its own rest period due to its strength, temperature, and quantity. This variation has often reached the extreme limits of from

20 minutes in the case of a very stale sewage, much diluted, to 36 hours for very strong sewage. The tanks proposed are to be so built that the shorter interval may be accomplished if necessary, and it is hardly to be expected that the longer interval will be required. The middle partitions are of wood, and it is expected they will be changed when the plant is enlarged at some future time. The sewage is to be brought to the septic tank in a submerged sewer, which practically forms a part of the septic tank itself. Just before the sewage enters the tank it passes through a grit chamber, from which the heavier matters may be flushed from time to time onto the sand filter bed No. 1, where, after drying, it may be removed and buried.

In the septic tanks, if properly managed, the organic matter in suspension in the sewage will be reduced to water in solution, and in part is resolved to primary gases. No sludge is left. The solid matters are disintegrated by the action of anerobic bacteria. It must be observed that if the rest period is too great these bacteria create toxins which may injure their vitality, and the rest period must be shortened; and on the other hand, too short a rest period will not properly reduce the suspended matter and interfere with the working of the primary bed. This process requires intelligence and careful management, and much of the success of the process depends upon such intelligent operation.

After passing through the septic tank the reduced sewage passes into a wide open carrier, holding enough sewage when full to fill one primary contact bed adjacent. This carrier is filled with large lumps of cinder, which will aerate after each discharge and pass oxygen into the sewage. As the passage through the septic tank removes all dissolved oxygen from the sewage, it is necessary to gradually replace it, thus transferring the anerobic action to aerobic without violence or haste. The carrier also serves to distribute the sewage to the different primary beds by means of the regulation chambers and automatic distributing apparatus. The primary contact beds are 10 in number for the ultimate capacity, but it is expected only to install 6 of them in the first instance, and these 6 are to be only quarter of their ultimate length for the first 60,000 gallons, thus making the present dimensions of each bed 25 feet wide by 25 feet long, while the ultimate dimensions will be 25 feet in width and 100 feet long.

Secretary's Report.

The primary beds are to be 3 1-2 feet deep, formed of concrete sides and bottom so as to be water tight, and filled with slag, cinder coke, or broken stone as may be found most economical. The sewage is to be rapidly emptied upon the beds by means of a valve opened by an automatic device, and the sewage distributed over the surface by half-tile carriers until the bed is filled. After standing full for from two to three hours, the bed will be emptied by the automatic device slowly, and then stand empty for three or four hours until it is thoroughly aired out, when a fresh dose will be emptied into it to pursue a similar process; the maximum rate of passage will be about two cubic feet of contact material to each cubic foot of sewage per 24 hours.

From the primary filters the sewage will be passed onto a set of intermittent sand filters, well underdrained, 2½ feet in depth and situated on a lower level. The sewage has now had its suspended matter and the largest portion of its organic matter in solution removed, and the remaining filtration through the sand can be accomplished at high rates without clogging. The filtrate, after passing through this plant, which if the plant is properly managed should be nearly pure and inoffensive water, will pass into the Menomonie river, thereby increasing the flow of that river, which will be an advantage.

This system is undoubtedly the best that can be devised for this location, and is a system of sewage disposal which has been highly recommended by sanitary engineers and sanitarians. It has been in successful operation in Europe for some time, and in a number of places also in this country, and much experimentation has been made to perfect the system. We recommend the adoption of this system for Wauwatosa, and believe that if it is properly managed it will be very successful. The plan outlaid could be used jointly for the disposal of the sewage of Wauwatosa and the county institutions located in Wauwatosa, and the Board suggests the advisability of joint action in the consideration and use of this proposed plan, believing that it will be of great advantage to both the city of Wauwatosa and Milwaukee county.

Respectfully submitted,
SOLON MARKS, M. D., *President,*
U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D., *Secretary,*
Executive Committee State Board of Health.

Secretary's Report.

VACCINATION.

The question of successful vaccination after an attack of Smallpox was discussed, and the Secretary presented communications from Dr. John Phillips of Stevens Point, Wis., Dr. H. M. Bracken, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, Dr. C. O. Probst, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Ohio, Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, and Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana, all of whom expressed the belief that a successful vaccination may be obtained in some cases very soon after recovery of an attack of Smallpox, in other words that the fact that a successful vaccination is obtained soon after the recovery from an attack of illness is no proof that the said attack of illness was not Smallpox.

A special meeting of the Board was held July 20, 1901, at 11 o'clock, on request of Governor R. M. La Follette at the Executive Chamber, Madison. There were present Dr. Solon Marks, Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. F. C. Suiter, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary of the Board; Dr. J. H. McNeel having been unable to reach Madison until the meeting had adjourned. There were also present Col. J. C. Murphy, Private Secretary, who represented the Governor, and Assistant Attorney General Hamilton, who represented the Attorney General; the Governor being unable to be present on account of illness which confined him to his home. The call for the meeting stated that the business for consideration was the Smallpox situation in the state. The Secretary presented a telegram from Dr. G. W. Harrison, a member of the Board, stating that on account of illness he was unable to be present. Col. Murphy then stated that he was directed by the Governor to express the latter's regrets that he could not be

present at the meeting; that he desired the Board to fully understand the provisions of law relating to the powers and duties of the State Board of Health, and especially in regard to the use of the Contingent Fund appropriated by the legislature at the last session. He had also requested the Attorney General to prepare and submit an opinion relating to the matter at this time. The Assistant Attorney General Hamilton then presented the following from the Attorney General.

MADISON, July 20, 1901

Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a communication from your Private Secretary, stating that the State Board of Health will hold a special meeting in the Executive Office today, to consider its powers and duties under the law respecting the danger of an epidemic of Smallpox in the state and the proper use of the special contingent fund appropriated by chapter 200, laws of 1901, to meet such emergencies, and that he is directed by you to request this office to prepare for the information of the members of the State Board of Health, my interpretation of the law regarding the power of the Board to make use of this special contingent fund in the work of suppressing Smallpox as it is now reported to exist within the state; concerning the legality of the payment of expenses of members of the Board in this work, from such fund; concerning the power of the Board to provide for and take charge of the treatment of patients suffering from Smallpox in any community, when such patients are not proper charges upon the community in which they are found ill, or where municipalities are without means necessary to provide proper treatment and care; and also as to whether the Board may, in the prosecution of this work, employ special agents or representatives to assist them in the work and compensate them from the special contingent fund.

In reply will say that, under the terms of chapter 200, the fund therein provided may, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, be drawn upon by the State Board of Health and used by it in such manner as may seem to be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of Asiatic Cholera, Smallpox or other dangerous contagious diseases in the

state. A large discretion is necessarily confided to the Board in the expenditure of this contingent fund for the purposes named; that is, to prevent the introduction and spread of the diseases mentioned; and I believe that, if the emergency is such as to demand it in the judgment of the Board, with your advice and consent the fund may properly be used in the work of suppressing Smallpox, as it is now said to exist in certain portions of the state; that the expenses of members of the Board in this work may properly be paid out of the contingent fund.

In reply to the question as to the power of the Board to provide for and take charge of the treatment of patients when such patients are not properly charges upon the community in which they are found ill, or where municipalities are without the means to provide treatment, will say that, primarily it is the duty of the local Board of Health to proceed under section 1416, Wisconsin statutes, to provide for the care and attendance of such patients. This section provides that when any person coming from abroad or residing in any town shall be affected with Smallpox or other contagious disease, the proper Board of Health may immediately cause such person to be removed to a separate house or, if this cannot be done without danger, such Board shall make provision for him in the house where he may be and, in either case, provide for him nurses and necessaries, which shall be a charge to the person so taken care of, or against any other person who may be liable for his support. Under the provisions of this statute it is in all ordinary cases plainly the duty of the local Board of Health to furnish the necessary medical treatment, etc. If the patients are financially responsible, this is a proper charge against them and should be collected from them. If such patients are in need of relief as poor persons, the local authorities may, under the provisions of section 1512 for the relief of transient poor, provide such assistance as is necessary and, by complying with the provisions of this section in regard to notice, etc., make a charge against the county for such relief. In all ordinary cases the relief should be furnished as indicated, and it is the duty of the local authorities to act under these sections.

As stated to you in my letter of June 22nd, 1901, I am of the opinion that the contingent fund cannot properly be expended to compensate municipalities for moneys already ex-

pended, where the danger of the introduction or spread of contagious diseases no longer exists. However section 1408, statutes of 1898, relating to the power of the State Board of Health, provides that said Board may in emergency "provide those sick with any such disease, with necessary medical aid and with temporary hospitals for their accommodation and also for their nurses and attendants."

Under the provision above quoted, there can be little question that the State Board may pay for the expenses incurred thereunder, out of the contingent fund provided by chapter 200, and, in case the circumstances are such in the opinion of the Board as to justify incurring expense thereunder, it is not only the power, but the duty, of the board to act, taking such measures as in its judgment is deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease, although, as before stated, it is in all ordinary cases the duty of the local authorities to act under section 1416.

I am also of the opinion that the Board may, if in its judgment it deems it necessary, employ special agents or representatives to assist them in stamping out the present epidemic of Smallpox, for the purpose of looking after the interests of the state and public, and compensate such special agent from the contingent fund.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. R. HICKS,

Attorney General.

The Secretary suggested the plan of holding a joint meeting with the State Board of Health of Minnesota at Duluth, Minnesota, together with health officers located in the region of the lumber camps both in Wisconsin and Minnesota, also with such men engaged in the lumber business as would attend such meeting, the object being to formulate some plan or plans that all could take part in to help eradicate the disease existing in both states. Mr. Murphy, the Private Secretary of the Governor, related the views of the Governor to the effect that he believed the Board had full powers under the law to take active measures to eradicate the disease; that the Board should investigate the matter thoroughly and take such measures as they could, and that he would do all in his power to support any action taken by them which was regulated by law.

Secretary's Report.

August 13, 1901, a special meeting was called by the President to meet at Duluth, Minnesota, with the State Board of Health of Minnesota, local health officers of the regions of the lumber camps of both states, and lumbermen, for the purpose of taking joint action in the two states to prevent the introduction and spread of Smallpox, and such other business as might come before the Board. The Board met the aforesaid in the afternoon at the City Hall, Duluth. There were present, Dr. Solon Marks, President, Dr. G. W. Harrison, Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. F. C. Suiter, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary of the Wisconsin Board, Dr. H. M. Bracken, Secretary, and one other member of the Minnesota Board, and a number of local health officers of both states, and lumbermen to the number of from forty to fifty. A general discussion followed and as a result the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, First that the State Board of Health appoint medical inspectors to act as experts in the northern part of the state; to visit suspected cases of contagious diseases in districts where there are no medical health officers. That such inspectors superintend the removal of all those ill with a contagious disease to a suitable quarantine hospital or place for quarantine, giving such patients over to the control of the local Board of Health; that such inspectors should receive a compensation from the state at the rate of $2. a visit, with mileage one way at the rate of $1 per mile. The inspectors shall make note of the residence (county or state) of any patient who may come under their observation. They must also report their actions at once to the State Board of Health.

Second, That the owner, manager, agent, or foreman or other person in charge of any lumber camp or other industry in which men are employed shall require vaccination as a condition of employment.

Third, That the state inspectors shall be prepared to vaccinate at any camp at the expense of the men themselves, the employers, or county, for the material.

Fourth, That in connection with their camps, works, or dwellings, or convenient group of camps, works, or dwellings coming under these regulations there shall be constructed a

building, or in lieu thereof a double walled tent or tents which shall be kept on hand with floor or floors, and with facilities for heating and ventilation for the reservation of any employe who may become sick; and should any disease of a contagious nature as defined by the public health laws, break out the hospital building or tent must be located by the physician in charge of the patient, in a position satisfactory to any health officer authorized by the State Board of Health to inspect the camp or works.

Fifth, That all disinfection must be conducted by a competent disinfector.

Sixth, That all camps in which Smallpox has existed during the past year must be immediately disinfected or quarantined until they have been thoroughly disinfected or burned. The same regulation shall apply to the contents of all such camps. The expense of disinfection shall be borne by the owner of the camp, and the disinfector employed shall be subject to the endorsement of the State Board of Health.

Seventh, That as the state laws of both Minnesota and Wisconsin provide that the expenses of caring for persons infected with a contagious disease shall be borne by the person infected, if he is able; be it

RESOLVED, That all employers of laborers withhold from such employes who may become infected with a contagious disease, and to whom a salary is due at the time of such infection, all moneys or wages due him until his discharge from the hospital or place of detention; that moneys or wages be withheld from any such employes with suspicious symptoms until the diagnosis of the disease has been determined by a competent physician.

On August 14, 1901, the State Board met at West Superior at ten o'clock A. M. There were present Dr. Solon Marks, President, Dr. G. W. Harrison, Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. F. C. Suiter, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary. Also the Health Commissioner, city attorney, mayor, and several other members of the city government of West Superior, together with several local health officers in the northern part of the

state. A general informal discussion followed in regard to the Smallpox situation in and about West Superior. The Health Commissioner of West Superior stated that they had cared for some 450 cases of Smallpox, many of them having no legal residence anywhere and he thought the state should pay for the care of these cases. He stated that the funds of both the city and county had been long since exhausted and they had no means with which they could continue the work. The Secretary presented the opinion of the Attorney General, as given to the governor, for the benefit of those present. After considerable discussion the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Board will pay the expenses from the contingent fund, subject to the advice and consent of the Governor, for the care of cases of Smallpox where affidavit is presented to the effect that such cases have no legal residence, the payment to include such cases as had been cared for from June 1, 1901, and to apply to any locality which had exhausted its funds in caring for such cases.

It was also agreed to appoint special medical inspectors to be paid from the contingent fund to visit camps in the various counties and superintend the disinfection of those that may be infected with Smallpox; to urge the vaccination of men employed in the camps as a condition of employment, and also to urge the erection, by the owners of lumber camps, of detention hospitals in order that any case of sickness that may occur in the camps may be removed to these hospitals and thus prevent the camps from becoming infected, and also to prevent the patient, if he be suffering from a contagious disease, from exposing the community. These inspectors were also to investigate any suspected cases or outbreaks of Smallpox in their respective counties, and to see that strict quarantine is established and that all useful measures are taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It was further agreed that when practicable, health officers should be appointed to fill the positions of special medical inspectors. These inspectors were to make frequent and full

reports of all their doings to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

September 28, 1901, a special meeting of the Board was called by the President for the purpose of considering the matter of the examination of undertakers and issuing licenses in compliance with the provisions of the laws of 1901. There were present Dr. Solon Marks, President; Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, Dr. F. C. Suiter, Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary.

The Secretary called attention to the action of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, relative to amending Rule two of the rules governing the preparation of bodies dead of contagious disease, and by a vote of the Board the Secretary was authorized to strike out that portion which required the body to be enveloped in a layer of cotton not less than an inch thick, and bandaged, in all cases where arterial and cavity injection had been performed On motion, duly seconded, it was voted to authorize the President and Secretary of the Board, as the executive committee, to conduct and pass upon all examinations of undertakers for licenses, and to perform such other duties relative to the matter as came up. In connection with the issuing of licenses and the transportation of the dead, on motion it was duly seconded and voted that it be the rule of the Board that if an applicant for license as an embalmer fail in his first examination he be allowed to come up once again within a year from his first examination without an extra fee, but for all subsequent examinations a fee of $5 shall be charged. On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that in case an applicant for embalmer's license hold a license from any other state board that has requirements equivalent to those of this state, and that he shows evidence of good standing with the board from which he has

received a license, he shall be granted a license without an examination on the payment of the fee of $1.00.

January 17, 1902, the regular annual meeting of the Board was held at the Park Hotel, Madison, beginning at one o'clock P. M. There were present Dr. Solon Marks, President; Dr. F. C. Suiter, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. J. H. McNeel, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary; the President, Dr. Marks, in the chair.

The Secretary presented a synopsis of the work done in his office during the past six months, which was read and accepted, and ordered placed on file. Reports were presented from different members of the Board of inspections made in different parts of the state, all of which were accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary presented several letters received from Dr. W. P. Roberts of Janesville, asking the Board to take steps by way of experiments to aid in settling the question of the relationship and the communicability of bovine and human tuberculosis. Dr. Roberts was present and stated his views concerning the matter, and had taken the ground that the Board, being provided with a contingent fund, could take up this work. In reply to this argument, the Secretary presented the following letter from the Attorney General:

MADISON, January 13, 1902.

DR. U. O. B. WINGATE,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., asking my opinion as to whether the contingent fund appropriated by chapter 200 of the laws of 1901 can, with the consent of the Governor, be used by your Board if it shall be deemed advisable, for the purpose of conducting certain experiments to attempt to solve the question whether tuberculosis in milch cows can be transmitted by milk or otherwise, to the human family.

In reply I would say, that I have given this matter careful consideration and I am of the opinion that it was not the intention of the legislature that this fund should be used for such purpose. I think the legislature intended that this fund should be used for the purpose of suppressing such diseases as Smallpox, Asiatic Cholera, and other diseases of a highly contagious character. It may be very important that your Board should carry on the experiments mentioned, but I think there is nothing in chapter 200 which would authorize the payment of the expenses therefor.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

On motion, duly seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with Prof. H. L. Russell of the State University, and the consulting bacteriologist of the Board, and ask him if he has any plan; if so, for him to communicate it, if he will, to the State Board of Health, for the purpose of testing the question of the communicability of tuberculosis of animal to man, the work to be done with, and under the supervision of the State Board of Health.

The Secretary then presented a report concerning the license of undertakers in the state in accordance with the provisions of chapter 401, laws of 1901, and the rules of the Board adopted June 25, 1901. Number of undertakers notified in the entire state, about 400. Number of applicants for examination, 270; number appearing for and taking examination, 258; number passing examination, 248; number of licenses issued, 247; number of applicants failing to pass examination, 10; number of applicants holding licenses from other states, 11. It was reported that applications were being continually received, a few at a time, and that eventually all of the undertakers in the state would take out licenses.

The Secretary presented correspondence between himself and the Health Commissioner of the city of Milwaukee, in which the latter desired the rules adopted by the Board relative to the quarantine of Scarlet Fever to be modified as it was claimed that that portion which related to adults was believed

to be too stringent. The Secretary took the ground that the rule was necessary, if any rules were to be enforced. After a free discussion of the subject, on motion it was voted by the Board that the rules should remain as adopted.

The Secretary presented a communication from Prentice, relative to an opinion given by a court commissioner on his granting a *habeas corpus* writ and letting a Smallpox patient out of quarantine. The case had been quarantined on the certificate of two physicians, of good standing, one of them acting as medical inspector of this Board at the time. The matter had been referred to the Attorney General, and the following reply had been received:

MADISON, November 13, 1902.

DR. U. O. B. WINGATE,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, inclosing letter from ————————, Health Officer of the village of Prentice, in this state, stating that one ———————— had been quarantined by the health officers of said village of Prentice, but had been given his liberty by *habeas corpus* proceedings had before one ————————, Court Commissioner, and asking what can be done in the premises.

In reply I would say, that I have given this matter careful attention, and have also placed the matter before the Governor, as you requested in your letter. I am of opinion that there is nothing that can be done in this case, except to have the *habeas corpus* proceedings reviewed by the circuit court of Price county, under section 3043 of the statutes of 1898; and, if the decision of Judge ———————— is not satisfactory, the matter can then be taken by writ of error to the supreme court of this state.

It is possible that you may not be able to get a hearing of this matter before Judge ———————— in time to be of very much service in this particular case; but you can at least get a ruling upon the question and establish a precedent which may be of great service to your Board and to other boards in the future.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

This opinion was sent to the health officer of Prentice and he was asked to follow the advice contained therein, but word came back that the village of Prentice had no funds to go on with the case, and as this Board had no funds upon which it could take hold of such case, the matter was dropped for want of means to carry it on.

The Secretary presented the matter of the refusal of the authorities of the township of ———— to quarantine cases of Smallpox, the health officer reporting that the town authorities had had a regular meeting and adopted a resolution to the effect "That they would pay no more bills for quarantining people with this so-called Smallpox." On receiving this information the Secretary sent an order, in duplicate, to the sheriff of the county, to be served by him on the chairman of the town board of ————, directing the authorities to establish prompt and efficient quarantine in all cases of Smallpox occurring in their jurisdiction under penalty of law. In due time the sheriff made his return. He had served the papers, and soon after that, word was received that the board had rescinded their resolution not to quarantine, and were acting promptly in all cases as the law directed. In regard to this action, the Attorney General was appealed to for an opinion concerning cases of this kind that might occur in the future, and the following was received:

MADISON, November 21, 1901.

DR. U. O. B. WINGATE,
204 Biddle St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter stating that you have received information from the health officer of the town of ————, county of ————, that Smallpox exists in that town, and that the local authorities have passed resolutions, declining to quarantine any cases or pay any expense of the care of any cases of Smallpox in their jurisdiction; that you have notified the local authorities that they must establish quarantine, or your Board will establish quarantine at the expense of the town under the provisions of section 1408

of the revised statutes of 1898, and asking whether I think this is the best and proper course to pursue under the circumstances; and also whether if you are forced to establish quarantine, what steps should be taken to compel the town to pay the expense of the same.

In reply I would say, that said section 1408 among other things, provides:

> "It is the duty of all city, county, town and village officers, of all local boards of health, * * * * * * to co-operate with the State Board of Health in carrying out these provisions, and, if such co-operation be refused or withheld, said Board may execute its rules and regulations by agents of its own appointment and all expense incurred in so doing shall be paid by the county, city, town, or village, the officers of which have failed to so co-operate and in behalf of which expenses have in consequence thereof been incurred."

I think under this section your Board has full authority to establish quarantine in the case put, in which event it is the duty of the town to pay the expenses thereof, and that if it neglects or refuses to do so that it may be compelled to do the same by a proper proceeding brought for that purpose.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

The Secretary presented the following report of the inspection of the sewage disposal problem at Evansville, Wis., the inspection having been made by Dr. Sutherland and himself:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6, 1901.

To the HON. P. C. WILDER, F. E. COLONY, M. D., *Health Officer Officials, et al.,* Evansville, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Some few weeks since the State Board of Health received a petition, consisting of a complaint of an alleged sewage nuisance, signed by some twenty citizens of Evansville. A little later we received a request from your City Attorney to visit the city and give an opinion and make recommendations concerning the sanitary condition and a system

of sewage disposal for Evansville. In compliance therewith we visited Evansville on September 5, 1901, with some of the city officials and others, we made an inspection of the location where the alleged nuisance was said to exist, and the origin and course of the creek that runs through the city, together with the location for the proposed sewerage system, and beg leave to submit the following report:

At the time of our visit we found no perceptible nuisance existing in the creek as alleged, but, judging from its condition, we doubt not there had been, some time previous, more or less of a nuisance. One of the industries which drains into the creek, and which had perhaps caused some difficulty in times past, had made certain improvements in its drainage process, to the effect that we think in the future there will be no perceptible or serious nuisance resulting therefrom. The present season is a very dry one in the locality, and as soon as rain falls, which may be expected in the near future, the creek will undoubtedly be very much improved. We learn that this creek is growing smaller year by year and may eventually be entirely dried up. The proposition of emptying the proposed sewers of the city into this creek is one which we cannot recommend. We learn that the city is about to put in a public water supply, and of course a system of sewerage should follow in this connection, and if a proportion of the citizens who would connect to sewer should drain the sewage of houses and business institutions into this creek in its present condition it would create a very decided nuisance in a very short time. Whatever system of sewerage is adopted, we recommend that the system be a combined one, that is, that the city and the two industries that are located therein be connected to one system of sewerage. We believe that the main sewerage outlet should enter the creek at about the junction where the other creek enters the main one; as the branch creek originates from springs in the immediate vicinity, it is not liable to dry up, and with the amount of sewage that would go into it, quite a perceptible stream would be created from that point.

We believe that the rains will very soon wash out the old creek and remedy any unsanitary conditions that may have existed therein, and that it would be better that no sewage go into this creek.

Secretary's Report.

Now, as to the question of allowing the sewage to go into the creek at the point where the two creeks join, we believe a nuisance will eventually be created, if not very soon, unless this sewage is treated in some manner. Looking to the future sanitary conditions, we believe that permanent improvements should be made at once, and our opinion is given taking under consideration the future needs of the city as well as the present. There are two methods of sewage disposal which are giving more or less satisfaction at the present time, and are being adopted in different parts of the world with more or less success. One is what is known as the septic tank process, and the other the intermittent filtration through land system. The septic tank system is of recent origin and is well adapted to a place the size of Evansville. To give a brief description of this process, I would state that the sewage coming from the sewers enters first into what is known as a septic tank. In this tank the sewage is submitted to bacteria which act upon and destroy pathogenic bacteria and render them harmless. The effluent from these tanks is discharged upon filter beds by an automatic device having several beds so that while one is filtering the other is being prepared for the next discharge. The filter beds are composed of several layers of small stones, gravel and sand. The effluent that comes through this process can go into any stream without causing any nuisance. We believe this system would be a very satisfactory one for Evansville and we prefer it to any other.

The other process is the intermittent filtration through land and is similar to the other process without the septic tank. Sewage that can be deposited on land that will grow vegetation sufficient to use up the solid materials of the sewage will not cause any nuisance, but this process requires more or less intelligent management—in fact, any process must be properly managed to be a success. We believe either one of these processes well adapted to Evansville, but we favor the septic tank process. We believe that unless the sewage is treated in some such way as this before it enters the creek, that a nuisance will be created sooner or later, and it is much better to prevent the pollution of the creek than to attempt to remedy it after a few years of pollution. Moreover, you will prevent a nuisance by adopting some such process that you will not have to abate in the future.

Secretary's Report.

The Secretary presented the matter of building a sanatorium for the treatment of consumption, the same to be erected and managed after the manner of other state hospitals. The Secretary very strongly favored this movement, and suggested that there were several good locations in the state for such an institution. Some discussion followed this suggestion, but no action was taken.

Dr. Marks was re-elected President of the Board for the ensuing year, and the following committees were appointed:

Finance Committee—Dr. J. H. McNeel, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, Dr. F. C. Suiter.

Committee on Legislation—Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

Committee on Printing—Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Dr. J. H. McNeel, Dr. F. C. Suiter.

June 25, 1902, the regular semi-annual meeting of the Board was held at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, beginning at eleven o'clock A M., and there were present: Dr. Solon Marks, President; Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Dr. L. E. Spencer, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Secretary, the President in the chair. Dr. L. E. Spencer of Wausau, having been recently appointed a member of the Board by Governor LaFollette in the place of Dr. J. H. McNeel, whose term of office expired on the first Monday in February, 1901, was in attendance at this meeting of the Board for the first time.

The Secretary reported, in compliance with the resolution adopted at a former meeting, concerning a conference with Prof. H. L .Russell, relative to the matter of tuberculosis, by submitting the following communication:

Secretary's Report.

MADISON, January 31, 1902.

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health, Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., relative to testing the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to the human. Regarding the same, would say that I do not see how satisfactory experiments can be made directly. The only available means of proving definitely the disputed question is by the accumulation of data as to accidental infections and also by hospital statistics; this is not within the purview of experimental tests.

I have no plan to propose that would be of any value in the matter. I should, however, be willing to be of any service I could to your Board in regard to the matter.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. L .RUSSELL.

The Secretary presented a synopsis of the work done in the office during the past six months. The same was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Secretary then presented a report relative to issuing of licenses to undertakers, and stated that since January 1, 1902, there had been: Number of applicants for examination, 16; number of applicants examined, 10; number of applicants holding license from other states, 6; number of licenses issued, 15; number of applicants failing to pass, 1.

The Secretary then presented the matter of attending cases of Smallpox at ————————, where the local board of health had failed to act after being repeatedly requested to, and that a medical inspector was sent to furnish aid; that he had rendered a bill for the same; that there were twenty-four patients attended. The bills had been rendered to the town of ———— and the authorities had stated in reply that the matter of payment would be considered at the meeting of the auditing committee in December next. The Secretary had asked the opinion of the Attorney General concerning the matter, and had received the following reply:

Secretary's Report.

MADISON, June 9, 1902.

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health, Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., in relation to the claim of your Board against the town of ————, county of ————, in this state, and asking me to write a letter to the town board demanding payment of said claim. In reply I would say that I think if the town insists upon not paying this there is no way to compel its payment except by presenting the claim to the board under sections 820 and 821 of the statutes of 1898, and then if it is not audited and allowed, suit can be brought. But under section 824 it cannot be brought until after the next annual town meeting which will be in April next. You will see by reading these sections that the board cannot be compelled to act as a board of audit except twice each year, and that action cannot be commenced until after the annual town meeting. I presume this is for the purpose of allowing the board to refer its contested claims to the voters so as to enable them to act upon it at the annual meeting. I am sorry that there is no way of compelling payment of this money sooner but there seems to be none. I would draw your attention especially to sub-division 2 of section 821 of the statutes of 1898, which provides the way in which the claim shall be made out and filed,

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

The Secretary stated that he had filed the bill with the town clerk of ————, properly sworn to as required by law, according to the instructions of the Attorney General, and that he proposed to go before the Board of audit when it met in December next and argue the claim.

The Secretary then presented the following findings concerning the proposed system of sewerage for the village of Cudahy, in compliance with the request of the local authorities:

Secretary's Report.

MILWAUKEE, April 7, 1902.

MR. JOHN F. DONOVAN,
Village Attorney, Cudahy, Wis..

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 5th inst., in which you ask for our approval or disapproval of the plans for a sewerage system as drawn by Mr. Steinhagen, for the village of Cudahy, Wis., we beg to state that we can see no objection to the proposed system while the city of Milwaukee and several other cities along Lake Michigan drain their sewage into the same.

We therefore approve of the plans as submitted to us by Mr. Steinhagen, but we desire to add the proviso that in the future there should be provided a filtration plant whereby the sewage can be filtered to the extent that the effluent which flows into the lake may be free from pathogenic and other dangerous bacteria. We believe the time is coming when all the sewage flowing into the lake should be treated by such a process of filtration as above named.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted to revoke the resolution adopted by the Board August 14, 1901, providing for paying from the contingent fund "for the care of cases of Smallpox where affidavit was presented to the effect that such cases had no legal residence; the payment to include such cases as had been cared for from June 1, 1901, and to apply to any locality which had exhausted its funds in caring for such cases."

The Secretary presented report of the committee, consisting of himself, delegated to attend a special Conference of State Boards of Health held in Washington, D. C., March 12, 1902. The same was accepted and ordered placed on file.

A communication from Governor LaFollette was presented to the Board concerning the expenditure of the contingent fund and the same was received and placed on file.

The Secretary presented reports from several members of the Board, and others, who had made certain investigations in different localities in the state, all of which were accepted and placed on file.

Secretary's Report.

The Secretary then presented the matter of Bubonic Plague as existing in San Francisco, California, and the following resolutions having been adopted at a joint meeting of the State Boards of Health of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 25, 1902, the same on motion, duly seconded, were unanimously endorsed, subject to their being based on facts:

"In view of certain documentary evidence before us we resolve as follows:

We view with surprise and alarm the acts of the governor of California and the mayor of San Francisco in attempting to suppress the facts relating to the presence of Bubonic Plague in that city. We are surprised at such attempts because we regard the facts as fully established and beyond all question.

The Board of Health of the city of San Francisco, composed of honorable gentlemen, distinguished for their scientific attainments, and holding the entire confidence of their associates and the public, publish the facts in their monthly report to the city government, submitting therein all necessary data. The existence of the Plague in said city was afterwards confirmed by an expert sent there by the United States Marine Hospital Service, by an expert employed by the State Board of Health, and finally by a commission of eminent bacteriologists of international fame, whose sole interest in the matter was scientific.

We view with alarm this attempt to suppress the facts of the presence of an epidemic disease, the most dreadful known to medical science, because with Bubonic Plague and Cholera in a number of ports in direct communication with that of San Francisco, and with the energies of the governor of the state and the mayor of the city directed to suppress all facts rather than Plague, what guarantee has the interior that it will long be exempt?

We condemn the acts of the Governor in said state in attempting to discredit the competency and veracity of the experts above mentioned; for forcing the resignation of certain members of the said Board of Health because they concurred in their verdicts; for seeking to unduly influence the United States Treasury Department; and for making disbelief in the

existence of the plague a condition of appointment to the vacancies caused by the above resignations.

We condemn the acts of the Mayor of San Francisco in cooperating with the Governor, as above, and for removing from office the city Board of Health of San Francisco for no other reason than that in the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law, and their endeavor to protect the lives and health of the citizens of that metropolis, they published the presence of the Plague and maintained their honor against all influence brought to bear.

We further declare it beyond our comprehension how any member of the honorable profession of medicine, conscious of the dignity of his high calling, and zealous for the maintenance of that dignity, could accept appointment to vacancies thus created under the conditions expressed or implied.

We call upon sanitary associations, Boards of Health, medical and scientific associations throughout the country to join with us in the above.

We affirm that in every State, Territory, and Municipality of the United States, where the representatives of the people have enacted laws for the protection of the lives and health of their citizens and have appointed Boards whose duty it is to execute those laws, the citizens of said States, Territories, and Municipalities have a right to hold said Boards to the faithful performance of their duties and to the prompt and effectual use of every means which the law allows and sanitary science approves for the prevention of the introduction and spread of epidemic disease, dangerous to the public health.

We further affirm that in the employment of such means it is absolutely necessary to notify the public of the presence of said epidemic disease, point out the locality in which it has appeared, and indicate its progress in order that the public, being aware, may cooperate in its extinction.

We further affirm that the pursuance of these measures, and in answer to the rightful demand of citizens for protection, infected houses should be placarded conspicuously, and if found necessary, guards employed and detention and isolation hospitals erected, in the employment of which measures publicity should be courted rather than avoided.

We further affirm that where the responsibility of protect-

ing the public health rests solely upon said Boards, no other authority, however high, should thrust itself between them and their duties, and where individuals or corporations interfere to prevent the discharge of said duties such should be amenable to the law."

By reason of a change in the personnel of the Board, since the annual meeting, the President then appointed the following committees:

On Finance: Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, Dr. F. C. Suiter, Dr. L. E. Spencer.

On Printing: Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Dr. F. C. Suiter, Dr. L. E. Spencer.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

At the present time there are 1,365 towns, villages, and cities entitled to a local Board of Health under the existing laws, and of this number reports have been received of the organization of 1,348 Boards for the year 1902, this being the largest number of local Boards of Health ever reported in the state.

The following is a list of the names of places in the state failing to report the organization of a local Board of Health for 1902. To these different localities three to four calls have been sent but no report of organization has been received:

Eaton Tp., Brown County; Glencoe, Burnette County; Abbotsford Vil., Clark County; Pacific Tp., Columbia County; Arthur, Chippewa County; Springdale Tp., Dane County; Otter Creek Tp., Dunn County; Clear Creek, Eau Claire County; New Glarus, Green County; Burns Tp., La Crosse County; St. Joseph, St. Croix County; Hammond Vil., St. Croix County; Ontario Vil., Vernon County; Webster Tp., Vernon County; Saratoga Tp., Wood County.

In 1901 there were reports received of the organization of 1,308 local Boards of Health, and of this number 829 made annual reports. Of the 1,348 organized local Boards in 1902,

753 made annual reports. It is believed that the larger places make annual reports. Each Board of Health is supplied with a blank for making a report to the State Board.

SALARIES OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

For the year ending September 30, 1901, of the 829 health officers reporting, 556 report some salary; for the year ending September 30, 1902, of the 753 health officers reporting, 496 report some salary. The others report no salary.

Comparing these figures with former years it will be observed that there is but little increase in the number of health officers who receive any compensation for their services Your Secretary would reiterate his former statement in an earlier report that some law should be enacted by the legislature of the state, fixing a reasonable compensation for local health officers, as this service is one of very great importance to each community, and such services should be fairly recompensed. In some localities it has been found difficult to find competent persons who would accept the position and bear with the unpleasant features of the office, and especially where no compensation is provided for service rendered.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.

From the reports received from the various health officers throughout the state it appears that not more than 60 places are provided with a sewerage system. It is evident that much work, in the near future, will be required along these lines.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the school buildings in the state, as shown by the annual reports of health officers, appears to be good; in some instances excellent. There is some complaint, however, in the larger places as to the ventilation and heating, and in the country districts privy vaults are a source of annoyance in some localities.

Secretary's Report.

REPORTS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There seems to be a marked improvement, according to the reports received from health officers, in respect to the reporting of births and deaths for the year 1902, especially the reports of deaths, but the returns are far from perfect, and until some law can be enacted providing for a more strict enforcement of the law our statistics will continue to be of little value.

VACCINATION.

During the year 1902, from reports received, it is believed a great deal of vaccination has been done throughout the state. Your Secretary is unable, however, to give any specific figures in regard to the actual amount of work of this kind that has been done but can only give it in a general way. In many localities school children have been vaccinated without any opposition on the part of those interested, and whole school districts have been protected from Smallpox by this means. Many circulars have been issued urging vaccination and in many localities these recommendations have been observed.

A law requiring all school children to be vaccinated as a condition of attending school would go far to protect the people of the state from Smallpox. Until general vaccination can be performed, and repeated at intervals as necessary we must expect to have the disease from time to time if not continuously.

SMALLPOX.

Of course the figures given us are but indicative, as it is well known that many hundreds of cases of Smallpox have existed in the state that have not been seen by a physician, and have necessarily not been reported either to the local Board of Health or the State Board, but the following is a tabulated statement of the cases and deaths reported, also the number of places and counties from which they were reported since the present epidemic began in January, 1900:

Secretary's Report.

Smallpox—1900.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.	No. of places.	No. of counties.
January	11	1	1	1
February	2	0	2	2
March	10	0	3	3
April	56	1	12	3
May	122	3	16	8
June	29	1	10	8
July	26	0	8	7
August	45	0	6	5
September	82	0	4	4
October	19	0	4	4
November	80	0	13	10
December	106	1	23	15
Total	588	7		

Smallpox—1901.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.	No. of places.	No. of counties.
January	339	1	61	36
February	256	3	57	35
March	304	1	73	37
April	276	2	64	37
May	358	0	65	45
June	288	3	67	41
July	268	0	52	32
August	128	2	36	27
September	71	3	18	15
October	519	2	61	28
November	596	3	100	42
December	1,012	2	162	57
Total	4,415	22		

Secretary's Report.

Smallpox—1902.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.	No. of places.	No. of counties.
January	1,521	10	232	61
February	1,087	5	216	62
March	918	10	183	62
April	725	2	141	57
May	492	2	128	53
June	357	2	87	45
July	282	0	56	42
August	80	3	26	21
September	52	1	25	18
Total	5,514	35		

It will be observed by these figures that the disease has fallen off considerably in the state up to the time of this report. While it is believed that the number of deaths is practically correct, the actual number of cases existing can probably never be known.

In August, 1901, a meeting was held in Duluth, Minnesota, with the State Board of Health of Minnesota, together with a number of local health officers in that vicinity, both in the state of Wisconsin and Minnesota; also as many lumbermen interested in the Smallpox question as could be brought together. It was decided to appoint special medical inspectors to visit the various lumber camps, and have them thoroughly disinfected in all cases where the disease had prevailed. A meeting was also held at West Superior by this Board, and certain resolutions passed relative to reimbursing cities that had exhausted their means in caring for Smallpox patients, the expense of this work to be paid out of the contingent fund, subject to the approval of the Governor. As a result of these meetings eleven medical inspectors were appointed, who did most admirable service. Many camps were visited, and under the most difficult circumstances were disinfected thoroughly, so much so that no cases of Smallpox occurred in these camps during the

following year. In fact up to this present writing there have been no cases of Smallpox that have caused the Board much trouble in any of the lumber camps. Your Secretary believes that the work done at this time, and under these circumstances, was the turning point in the epidemic of Smallpox in the state, for certainly since then there has been much less of the disease reported or existing so far as can be ascertained.

The following is a list of the medical inspectors appointed together with the counties in which they were to operate:

H. J. Connor, M. D., West Superior, for Douglas County.

L. E. Spencer, M. D., Wausau, for Marathon County.

G. E. Moore, M. D., Hurley, for Iron County.

F. B. Hicks, M. D., Washburn, for Bayfield County.

A. B. Rosenbery, M. D., Arbor Vitae, for Vilas County.

G. O. Switzer, M. D., Stanley, for Chippewa and Oconto Counties.

S. M. B. Smith, M. D., Crandon, for Forest County.

J. H. Dawley, M. D., Antigo, for Langlade County and a portion of Oconto County.

P. McKittrick, M. D., Thorp, for Clark County.

E. E. Tanner, M. D., Mattoon, for Shawano County.

H. A. Norden, M. D., Sturgeon Bay, for Door County.

All of these appointments were revoked as soon as the work was completed.

It has been necessary also to appoint several physicians, nine or ten in all, at different times to cooperate with local Boards of Health, settle points of diagnosis, and advise with local authorities in outbreaks of the disease, all of the expense of this work to be paid from the contingent fund. There was also an outbreak of Smallpox among the Indians in the town of Brockway, near Black River Falls, which caused the Board considerable trouble. Your Secretary visited that point, also the place was visited by Dr. Suiter of this Board, and it was found necessary to establish a quarantine by the state to protect the surrounding communities. Guards were stationed, and the

disease was in due time under control. The expense of caring for these Indians, and maintaining this quarantine was all paid from the contingent fund. It is believed that the amount of money expended for the work done shows commendable economy, for certainly the results in all instances have proven that the work was effectually and well done. While it is to be expected that the disease will remain in the state until nearly all of the material is used up, that is to say, those who are not immuned by vaccination will be liable to have the disease, it is believed the worst is passed, and that in the future less trouble will result than formerly. The difficulty of controlling outbreaks of Smallpox in lumber camp districts can only be appreciated by those who have taken part in the work. The long distances to be traveled, the inconveniences to be met and overcome in the work of disinfection in order to have it effectual, vaccination to be performed and the results watched, means a great deal of very difficult labor, but that the work was well done as shown by the results cannot be doubted. It is to be regretted that we can furnish no tabulated statistics of this work but it can be readily understood that such statistics are impossible to secure under such circumstances. We can only give the number of cases and deaths of Smallpox that are reported. We know that there were many hundreds of cases that existed that were not reported, but we do not know of any deaths that were not reported.

DIPHTHERIA.

For year ending:	No. of places reporting.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality, per cent.
September 30, 1895....	107	1,368	235	17.
September 30, 1896....	130	2,097	410	19.
September 30, 1897....	172	2,015	461	22.
September 30, 1898....	1 9	1,775	271	15.
September 30, 1899....	189	2,003	263	13.
September 30, 1900....	185	2,056	232	13
September 30, 1901....	245	2,135	294	13.7
September 30, 1902....	221	1,898	272	14.3

It will be observed by comparing these figures that while the disease appears to have existed in a larger number of places, during the past few years, the mortality has been decidedly reduced, and especially has this been evident since antitoxin came into use. The mortality for the year 1896 was 19%; for 1897 it was 22%, while in 1898 it was 15%; 1899, 13%; 1900, 13%; 1901, 13.7%; 1902, 14.3%.

Your Secretary desires to reiterate what he has said in former reports concerning the importance of bacteriological examinations in these cases. The necessity for a laboratory to be used in connection with the work of the State Board of Health is almost daily made evident on account of the demand for work along these lines. There are many localities in which the physicians have no means of availing themselves of a bacteriological examination, and if the State Board could have a laboratory where this work could be done, with the present methods in vogue, it would be quite easy to give them such information as they required at a short notice, especially from Milwaukee as a center. It is an easy matter for the attending physician to be provided with culture media tubes, which he can inoculate in the sick room, and mail to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at once. These could be received from any part of the state in one day or one night's time; an examination could be made, and a reply sent by wire or telephone within 24 hours from the time the case was first seen, if necessary, thus establishing the nature of the disease and giving the health officer the support necessary to establish and maintain an efficient quarantine. Also these cases could be examined later bacteriologically to determine when quarantine could safely be removed. We believe that many lives could be saved during the short space of a year if we had means of this kind at hand that could be put in operation, and until we can limit the period of quarantine by bacteriological examination we cannot intelligently handle diphtheria outbreaks.

Secretary's Report.

SCARLET FEVER.

For year ending:	No. of places reporting.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality, per cent.
September 30, 1895....	427	1,514	59	3.8
September 30, 1896....	72	983	25	2.5
September 30, 1897....	118	717	32	4.4
September 30, 1898....	118	603	17	2.8
September 30, 1899....	141	1,288	39	3.
September 30, 1900....	236	4,497	170	3.7
September 30, 1901....	294	3,594	98	2.7
September 30, 1902....	383	3,516	142	4.

There is no doubt but that the light character of this disease renders it more difficult to manage than if the disease was more malignant in type. In many instances no physician is called, parties fearing to be quarantined, and the disease is allowed to spread.

TYPHOID FEVER.

For year ending:	No. of places reporting.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality, per cent.
September 30, 1895....	59	993	144	14.5
September 30, 1896....	66	1,234	171	13.8
September 30, 1897....	146	658	126	19.9
September 30, 1898....	165	1,085	109	10.
September 30, 1899....	224	1,312	120	9.
September 30, 1900....	233	1,465	178	12.
September 30, 1901....	291	1,804	236	13.
September 30, 1902....	208	1,007	153	15.

It will be observed from the tabulated statement of cases of typhoid fever, which have been reported during the past eight years, that the disease has been gradually increasing. During the past year, however, there were less cases reported than the year before, but it will be observed that the disease has existed in a much larger number of places than eight years ago. The examination of the public water supplies of the different

cities and villages and regulating the disposal of sewage are two of the most important sanitary subjects to be considered. We are constantly being called upon to examine public water supplies, and a laboratory is very much needed for this work. A few lives saved each year from typhoid fever would more than pay for all the expenditure of money appropriated for laboratory uses. Certainly with our knowledge of typhoid fever at the present day it should not be allowed to increase in any civilized state, and vigorous efforts should be made to prevent its ravages.

MEASLES.

As stated in former reports, our statistics of this disease are very imperfect. However, a sufficient number of cases have been reported to show that it is a disease which should receive careful attention.

For the year ending September 30, 1901, there were reported 5,505 cases with 67 deaths, and for the year ending September 30, 1902, there were reported 6,210 cases with 109 deaths. This shows an increase in the disease over the reports received for the two years prior to the present report.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This is another disease which does not receive the attention at the hands of local authorities and the public generally that it should.

During the year ending September 30, 1901, there were reported 2,930 cases with 26 deaths, and for the year ending September 30, 1902, there were reported 3,860 cases with 81 deaths. These figures do not materially differ from those in previous years.

PNEUMONIA.

It is impossible to get the number of cases of this disease reported in the state. During the year ending September 30,

1901, there were reported 2,290 cases with 653 deaths (including the 257 deaths which occurred in the city of Milwaukee); and for the year ending September 30, 1902, there were reported 2,589 cases with 832 deaths (including the 288 deaths which occurred in the city of Milwaukee).

Considering the increase in population, the mortality and prevalence of this disease do not seem to have changed very materially during the past few years. More care should be taken in regard to pneumonia as in many cases it can be prevented by proper precautions being taken relative to the existence of colds, dust in the atmosphere, a general debilitated condition of the system, especially that condition resulting from an excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, which is now well recognized to be one of the leading causes of the disease.

LA GRIPPE.

For the year ending September 30, 1901, there were reported 7,529 cases with 164 deaths (including 74 deaths which occurred in the city of Milwaukee); and for the year ending September 30, 1902, there were reported 4,823 cases with 76 deaths. (No deaths reported from this disease in the city of Milwaukee.) These figures show a decided reduction in the number of cases and deaths as compared with those reported in the former report.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES, INCLUDING DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

During the year ending September 30, 1901, there were reported 10,861 cases with 589 deaths (including 325 deaths which occurred therefrom in the city of Milwaukee); and for the year ending September 30, 1902, there were reported 6,814 cases with 521 deaths (including 326 deaths which occurred therefrom in the city of Milwaukee).

Secretary's Report.

CONSUMPTION.

For the year ending September 30, 1901, there were reported 1,200 deaths (including 379 which occurred in the city of Milwaukee), and for the year ending September 30, 1902, there were reported 1,136 deaths (including 407 deaths which occurred in the city of Milwaukee).

These figures of course are approximate, with the exception of the reports of cases and deaths from diphtheria, scarlet fever, and possibly the deaths from typhoid fever. The figures given can be only indicative but such figures are better than none, and give us a sufficient amount of information to lead us to be more diligent in regard to the prevention of many of these diseases. It also illustrates the importance of the amendment of the law relative to the collection of vital statistics, for until our vital statistics are more accurate it is impossible to base any scientific information thereon.

LEPROSY.

During the past two years the Board has been called upon to investigate three suspected cases of leprosy, one occurring in the town of Trenton, Pierce county, which proved to be a case resulting from exposure to cold, causing discoloration of the skin of the extremities, etc. Investigated by Dr. D. W. Woodworth, and Dr. E. R. Holliday.

The second case occurred in the township of Cambridge, and proved to be a case of Ichthyosis hystrix. Investigated by Dr. Louis F. Frank.

The third case occurred in Cumberland, and proved to be a case of Lupus of the skin. Investigated by Dr. Samuel C. Johnson.

So far as known there are but two or three cases of leprosy existing in the state at the present time, and these are being properly cared for by friends or in county institutions.

Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF SMALLPOX AT WEST SUPERIOR, ASHLAND, AND BRYANT, WISCONSIN.

After receiving repeated letters and telegrams to visit these various places, on Sunday, January 6, 1901, I left for West Superior, arriving there on the morning of the 7th. I met the health commissioner and learned that they had quite a number of cases of Smallpox in the Isolation Hospital, which was full, and several cases quarantined in their homes; that nearly all of these cases came from lumber camps in the vicinity in the first place. I visited one family at their home and found genuine Smallpox affecting three members of the family. An arrangement was made to hold a meeting with Dr. Bracken, the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, at the Spalding hotel, Duluth, Minnesota, on the same day, and at 5 o'clock P. M., I met Dr. Bracken, together with the health commissioner of West Superior and the health officer of Duluth, and eight or ten gentlemen who were owners of lumber camps in the vicinity, who had been asked to be present at the meeting, to take steps to prevent the spread of the disease, if possible. It was stated by the owners of the lumber camps that it was their custom when a man began to be ill to have him removed from camp at once, having a team to take him away from the camp as quickly as possible, regardless of what disease he might have. In this way the cases were taken into Duluth, and West Superior and came down with the Smallpox, exposing many by this means. We succeeded in requiring the owners of lumber camps to have as many of their men vaccinated as possible, and they agreed to sign a paper drawn up by Dr. Bracken to make vaccination a condition of employment of all the men. They also stated that about three-fourths of their men in camp at that time were vaccinated, and that there was less objection to vaccination than heretofore, and they thought they would be able to require a general vaccination of all the men in camps.

Secretary's Report.

The next day I met the health commissioner of West Superior and the health committee of the common council of that city, and the chairman of the township of Brule, in which township one of the largest lumber camps in this state was located, and from which several cases of Smallpox had been brought into West Superior. It was stated that many small camps existed under the management of sub-contractors, who employed but few men, and that men were constantly coming and going to and from these camps. It was agreed, however, that the commissioner of health of West Superior should furnish me with a list of the lumber camps, and the townships in which they were located that were liable to contribute cases to West Superior, and I was to write to the local health boards in these townships and request them to have a medical inspection made from time to time, and quite often, of the men found wandering about in the lumber camps, and requiring vaccination of as many as possible. Also for the local health officer to have an understanding with the Superintendent of the camps to the effect that if any case of sickness occurred they would not be carried out of the camp until the local health officer could investigate the case, and if it be one of Smallpox to have it quarantined in the township where it was found. It was believed by this means, together with the vaccination of the inmates of the camps, that much could be done to prevent the spread of the disease. The disease was very mild in all the cases, no deaths having occurred.

On January 8th, I went in the evening to Ashland and held a conference with the health officer and the Mayor and the physician in charge of the Isolation hospital. They assured me that the disease was under control in that city, and that they were having very much less trouble, and that since more general vaccination had been performed the disease was gradually disappearing, although they had several cases quarantined at that time.

On the morning of the 9th I went to Antigo, and drove out

to Bryant, ten miles distant, in the afternoon. At Bryant the disease had been prevalent for about a month, and had been considered Chickenpox up to within a few days prior to my visit. As a result the disease had spread all over the village. The population of the village was perhaps 200, and there were eight houses infected at the time of my visit, in which somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty cases existed. There were several families in the outskirts of the village also infected. I visited two of these houses and found genuine Smallpox in both. The houses were quarantined at the time of my visit and the health officer, a layman, and the local physician agreed to take the most rigid measures in the future to prevent the spread of the disease. Many cases were being vaccinated but the population was made up of a class of people, who were lawless and ignorant and hard to manage. The health officer informed me that he had been obliged to keep men quarantined at the point of the musket, on several occasions having men come to the door with a gun in their hands threatening to shoot him if he attempted to quarantine them. I talked with these men and reasoned with them, and was impressed with the idea that in the future they would take all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. Although several severe cases had prevailed up to the time of my visit no deaths had occurred.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF AN OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT MENDOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

On Monday, January 14, 1901, the Superintendent of Mendota Hospital, wired that he suspected a case of Smallpox in that institution, and asked me to come as soon as possible. On the evening of January 15th I arrived at the hospital, and found that one of the attendants in one of the male wards had been to Madison some two weeks before on the train, and it was supposed that in some way he contracted the disease

then. Five days prior to my visit he had complained of headache and backache, with some fever, and three days later an eruption appeared and I found him on the second day of the eruption with a mild varioloid. He had been vaccinated successfully about six years before. He was well isolated in a wing of the building and a man attendant detailed to care for him. There had been considerable exposure to the male ward, and to the help in the institution, prior to the time the eruption appeared, but none since as he was immediately isolated on appearance of the eruption. Vaccination had been pretty generally performed in all of those who had been exposed as soon as virus could be obtained.

It was thought best on considering the amount of exposure that had taken place to establish quarantine of the institution for fifteen days, not allowing any patients to go out nor any visitors of patients to enter the institution. The exposure had been entirely on the male side and among the employes. I advised that at the end of fiteen days, if no other cases appeared, that disinfection could be applied to the rooms which he occupied and the quarantine removed. No other cases occurred in the institution from this single case.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AT GLEN HAVEN, WIS.

After repeated telegrams and letters, and after receiving notice from Dr. Suiter that he was unable to visit Glen Haven, I went there on January 18th, 1901, being obliged to go to Prairie du Chien the night before, remaining there over night and taking a freight train to Glen Haven the next day, returning to Milwaukee on the 19th inst.

It appears that on the 12th of December, 1900, a young man from some part of Iowa came to Glen Haven broken out with Smallpox. He went into a local hotel and was sent immediately to the office of Dr. J. H. Allin, who was also the health officer of the village. Smallpox was recognized, and he was

advised to go home and promised to do so, but proved to be a man without truth, and visited all of the saloons and many of the stores in the place before going home. From this exposure seven families were infected, and came down pretty rapidly one after the other with well marked cases of Smallpox. I visited one, a lady, who was recovering. She was the wife of a drygoods merchant who was exposed to this young man by his coming into the store on the day of his arrival in the village. No cases had occurred except in the seven families infected, and they were all recovering at the time of my visit. One new case had appeared the day before my visit in one of the families that had been quarantined, and this seemed to be about the last case that would in all probability come down. The health officer had been active in vaccination, and the people had co-operated with him in maintaining quarantine, and everything was being done that could be done to prevent the spread of the disease.

In the drygoods store, the question arose whether goods in the store would be liable to be infected by the visit of this young man who came into the store and remained but a short time. I decided that in all probability they would not be infected, but advised that the store be disinfected before it was opened again, as it had been closed from the time of the beginning of the sickness of the wife of the owner, and that formaldehyde be used for this purpose, saturating sheets hung up in the store after closing up all cracks and crevices, and spreading out on lines any goods that might be lying about on the counters.

I have rarely visited a place where such thorough quarantine and precautions had been taken as were being taken by the health officer of this village.

In order to satisfy public sentiment and any fear that might exist in the village, and in justice to the merchant whose store was visited by the person infected with Smallpox, I prepared the following certificate to be published in the vicinity:

Secretary's Report.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that on the 18th day of January, 1901, I visited Glen Haven, Wis., and also the family of ————, a drygoods merchant of that place. The wife of the merchant had contracted Smallpox from a young man who had come into the store and remained a short time only, not purchasing any goods, nor handling any goods. At the time he came into the store he was broken out with Smallpox. When the merchant's wife came down with the disease, the store was immediately closed and has not been opened since.

The question has been asked whether the goods in said store would be liable to be infected from the visit of the young man. He purchased no goods, nor handled any, so far as I can learn. From the evidence presented to me, I do not believe that any of the goods have become infected under the circumstances. Nevertheless, to remove all possible doubt, I have advised that before the store is opened, it be disinfected together with the contents thereof, by formaldehyde, by saturating sheets and hanging them up in the room after closing all cracks and crevices, in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by this Board.

(Signed) U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Sec'y State Board of Health.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AMONG THE INDIANS AT BROCKWAY.

At the request of the authorities of the town of Brockway, near Black River Falls, I visited that place on September 2d, 1901, and saw the town chairman, the health officer, and the physician who was in atendance on the cases. I also visited the Indians who were sick, and found the following to be the facts as near as I could ascertain:

There are located in this township between 500 and 600 Indians. Some of them remain there all of the time. They are a wandering lot, coming and going continually. They have some government land there and receive from $18 to $19 per head per month from the government. They do not belong to any reservation that I can learn. They have a missionary

minister there located permanently, who has fairly good control over them. About the 30th of June last a young Indian came from somewhere in Minnesota and brought Smallpox into this camp; at that time twenty-eight Indians were exposed. They were quarantined at once by the local authorities and they have remained quarantined ever since. Since then there have been about 100 cases of Smallpox, with ten deaths. Four of those died in quarantine; the other six died in hiding, as the Indians will hide their members as soon as they find them very sick so that it is with extreme difficulty that they can be found. The authorities are hunting for them every day, and frequently find a lot that have recovered; others sick. They hide in the bushes and anywhere to get away. At first they declared it was not Smallpox. "No Smallpox. Smallpox die. This no Smallpox." They refused all medicine, and at first refused vaccination, but now they recognize that it is Smallpox since the deaths occurred, and all are being vaccinated as fast as possible who have not had the disease. Also all who come back from other localities are vaccinated as soon as they arrive. I found fourteen or sixteen sick with the disease; some of them very sick, but they were all properly quarantined. The town of Brockway is bankrupt and some of its officers have exhausted all of their private funds to pay for keeping up quarantine. This quarantine has been very efficient and has prevented the disease from being spread over the state by these Indians; hence I believe that they should be reimbursed for the expense of caring for these cases out of the contingent fund by this Board. I have written the Attorney General for an opinion concerning whether or not the amount received by them from the government can be used for their care while quarantined and sick. During my visit I also saw the state senator of this district, who expressed his great satisfaction at my visit, and assured me that the local authorities had been doing everything in their power to maintain efficient quarantine, which I think has been done.

Secretary's Report.

The following is the reply of the Attorney General in answer to my letter referred to:

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 6, 1901.

DR. U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary State Board of Health, Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 3d inst., relating to the Winnebago Indians in the township of Brockway, near Black River Falls, saying that there are many cases of Smallpox among them; that it has been necessary to quarantine them, and asking whether there is any way that the money received by the Indians from the government can be used to pay the expenses of these sick Indians that are under quarantine by your order.

In reply, I would say that I am not very familiar with the status of these Indians, and know very little in reference to the money they receive or when they receive it, or whether it could be used for the purpose suggested in your letter. Upon receiving your letter I went down and conferred with the Assistant United States District Attorney in reference to it, and found that he was not familiar with the matters asked about. I have therefore enclosed a copy of your letter to Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and have asked him to write me fully in reference to the status of these Indians and whether the money they receive, or any portion of it, can be used for paying the expenses of the sick Indians. As soon as I hear from him I will write you in reference to the matter.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30, 1901.

DR. U. O. B. WINGATE.
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I wrote you some time ago that I had referred your favor of the 3d inst., relating to the Indians near Black River Falls, to the Indian Commissioner. I have recently received a letter from him in which he says:

"In reply, you are informed that these Indians (about 1,440) are not under any agent, yet they receive a large cash annuity

each year. This office, nor the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, has no authority under the treaty to authorize such an expenditure of this money; but, if the Indians or the greater part of them will meet in council and give their consent to the expenditure you suggest, this office can then pay such bills for their care and treatment while under your State Board of Health."

I do not know that anything can be added to the above. I presume it is the only practicable way of reaching the money which would be paid to the Indians.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

Of course the Indians could not be persuaded to give up any of the money received from the government for the purpose named, and the expense was paid by the state from the contingent fund.

INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT RIDGEWAY.

After receiving various urgent requests to visit Ridgeway, on February 11th, 1901, I went there and, in company with Dr. Evans of Mount Horeb, Wis., and Dr. Froggott of Cross Plains, Wis., and the health officer, Dr. D. B. Hamilton of Ridgeway, visited two of the cases and found them both typical cases of Smallpox, one of the hemorrhagic type and very dangerously ill. This case was in the hotel. (This patient died soon after my visit.)

It appears that a young man came to Ridgeway on January 1st and brought the disease there. He was suffering from a light form of the disease, and went about and exposed a great many people. At the time of my visit, there were reported to be thirteen cases in the village. They were all quarantined, and the health officer informed me that the people refused to be vaccinated, or a majority of them did, so that little could be done by way of vaccination.

Secretary's Report.

I ordered strict quarantine of all cases; to have an officer stationed at the houses if necessary, and also one stationed at the railroad station to prevent people from leaving the village as much as possible. Also to forbid any mail being taken away from any infected house, and that careful and thorough disinfection be carried out after recovery of all cases. From the amount of exposure, and the disposition of the people inasmuch as they refused vaccination, a large number of cases might be expected in such a locality. There are about 400 people in the village. Thus far the disease has been confined to the village proper.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF SMALLPOX AT ABBOTSFORD, WIS.

After repeated letters and telegrams received from members of the local board of health and local physician at Abbotsford, I visited that place on March 2d, 1901. It appears that a man came to the place thirteen days prior to my visit, and his case was diagnosed by the local physician as that of Smallpox. The health officer is a layman and the local physician is not connected with the local board of health. The case, however, was quarantined, but it being of a somewhat light character, the people did not believe it was Smallpox, and a consultation was held with Dr. Phillips of Stevens Point, who pronounced it Smallpox; but still there was dissatisfaction among the people, and the State Board was called upon several times to investigate the matter. I found a young man quarantined who was recovering from a moderate attack of Smallpox; he had never been vaccinated, as far as could be learned, and he had contracted the disease at Athens, Wis. The disease went on to the pustular form, but dried up quite rapidly and there was probably no secondary fever in his case. I did not hesitate to pronounce it a case of Smallpox, and advised rigid quarantine until the local physician should declare him sufficiently recovered to be released. Also advised the local

authorities to have the premises disinfected under the supervision of the local physician.

My visit and inspection seemed to satisfy the people and relieve the doubts that had existed in the minds of many, but for further satisfaction I prepared the following letter for use of the health officer, should any continue to doubt the true nature of the disease:

MILWAUKEE, March 4, 1901.

MR. THOS. DILLON,
Health Officer, Abbotsford, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I desire to state that I visited the young man who was quarantined at Abbotsford, on the 2d inst., and found him recovering from a mild case of Smallpox. The disease had gone on to the pustular stage, but was drying up in the early part of that stage, so that his convalescence will be quite rapid. There is no question about the diagnosis of this case. It is a clear case of Smallpox, and should be treated as such. I advise that the quarantine be continued in this case until the local physician, or some physician, pronounces it safe to remove the same; then the patient should receive several disinfectant baths—two will do, on separate days—and the house and its contents be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of some physician who is competent to do such work. The patient should not be released until all scabs and scaling of the skin have come away and he has received one or two disinfectant baths. I would also advise you to keep a sharp lookout for any new cases that may occur, and have them examined by a physician at the earliest possible moment, and quarantine if found affected with the disease, or any suspicious case should be quarantined until a thorough knowledge of the character of the disease has been established.

REPORT ON SUSPECTED SMALLPOX AT CHILTON.

After repeated requests to visit Chilton, relative to suspected outbreak of Smallpox, the President of the Board and myself went there Saturday, March 9th, 1901. We learned the following history from the physician who had attended the most of the cases:

Secretary's Report.

On January 30th, a young man came from Antigo who had been ill several days, and had been told by his attending physician that he was probably coming down with an attack of lung fever. He came home to Chilton and in a few days broke out with a rash, which was diagnosed by the attending physician as Chickenpox. From this case, five families—four in the township of Chilton and one in Stockbridge, became infected, and in these five families thirty-two persons had the disease, seven of whom were adults. They had all been diagnosed as Chickenpox. The physician stated that these cases had now nearly all recovered, and that the last case came down about three weeks prior to our visit, so that it would be of no use to see any of the cases, as they were so far recovered that nothing could be told concerning the disease from which they had suffered. We learned, however, from the health officer, that there was a case about four and one-half miles from the city of Chilton, in the township, that had not so far recovered but what we could make a diagnosis. We drove to this house and found there a young man of 24 or 25 years of age, in the advanced pustular stage of Smallpox recovering. The case was a clear and well-marked one of Smallpox, and he was the last in the family to have the disease; all the others had recovered.

In my judgment, I have no doubt but what all of the cases that were diagnosed as Chickenpox were cases of Smallpox, and we learned that there were other cases coming down in the immediate vicinity of the case that we saw. None of the cases had existed in the city of Chilton; all were in the township outside of the city. We advised rigid quarantine of all cases, thorough disinfection, and urged vaccination. Of the thirty-two cases diagnosed as Chickenpox by the attending physician, twenty-eight had never been vaccinated.

For the general information of the public and to aid the local health authorities, we prepared the following letter for a local paper:

Secretary's Report.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Wisconsin State Board of Health,
MILWAUKEE, March 16, 1901.

EDITOR "CHILTON TIMES."

DEAR SIR:—We desire to state through the columns of your paper that on the 9th inst. we visited Chilton for the purpose of investigating an outbreak of suspected Smallpox. That we found and visited a well-marked case of Smallpox in the person of a young man who was beginning to recover, he being the last in the family to be affected; all the others, we were told, had recovered from the same disease. This young man resided in the town of Chilton about four and one-half miles from the city.

We make this statement to the public as we have been informed that there exists in the minds of some of the citizens of Chilton and vicinity a doubt as to our opinion concerning the true nature of the disease. We wish to say that there is no question whatever as to the true nature of the disease we witnessed; and as he contracted the disease in Chilton, there is good reason to suppose that the cases of illness that have recently occurred in Chilton and vicinity were cases of Smallpox. The disease is very mild all over the country, but now and then we observe the most malignant and fatal cases contracted from these very mild ones. We would urge thorough vaccination of all persons who have not been successfully vaccinated during the past five or seven years, and that a rigid quarantine be maintained in all cases that may occur in the future, to be followed by careful and thorough disinfection conducted under the supervision of the local health authorities in order that the disease may be stamped out as soon as possible.

(Signed) SOLON MARKS, M. D.,
President.
(Signed) U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary.

REPORT OF VISIT TO WEST SUPERIOR RELATIVE TO SMALLPOX SITUATION.

On receipt of a letter from the Honorable Mayor of West Superior, and telegrams from the health commissioner, to come at once, I visited West Superior, leaving Sunday night, March

24th, and arriving there on Monday morning, March 25th, 1901. I met the Mayor, health commissioner, city attorney, and a committee of three or four from the county board and city council. The situation was rather serious. The city had had, during the present epidemic, some 250 cases of Smallpox, and had their city isolation hospital full at the time of my visit, and the lumber camps in that region were breaking up and the lumberjacks were coming in by the hundreds, and almost every day Smallpox would be found among them. It appears that about three-fourths of the cases of Smallpox that have been cared for by the authorities at West Superior were non-residents, and many of them have no residence that can be obtained and are only state cases. The city of Superior had expended all of its appropriation for the health department, and much more, in caring for these cases, and called upon the State Board to aid them in obtaining funds from the state in order to carry on the work. The meeting was called for a consideration of this subject, and I gave my views concerning the matter.

I stated that the law creating the contingent fund, amounting to $50,000 for two years, had expired. That a bill was already before the present legislature asking for the same amount, and including Smallpox among the contagious diseases to be cared for by this fund, should it become necessary, and that it was only used by and with the consent of the Governor; that I thought our Board would consider the matter favorably, under the circumstances, so far as those state cases were concerned, but that we should have to have the consent of the Governor, and probably the Attorney General, concerning the matter. A committee was appointed then and there to go to Madison on the following Thursday, and appear with me before the legislative committee, urging that this contingent fund be doubled at least, so that the State Board would have means by which it could aid different localities in the state, if it should become necessary, West Superior included. I stated that

appropriating money to West Superior would establish a precedent that might cause considerable trouble, as other places would undoubtedly ask for help if money was appropriated to West Superior, but if they only ask for money to care for state cases, or those who did not claim any residence, it seemed to me that that would be a reasonable request, and that there would probably be but few places in the state where similar conditions existed, and none where so large a number were cared for.

There was situated in West Superior a Free Labor Bureau, which furnished employment for the laboring classes, and it was located in the City Hall. These lumbermen rushed to this place, and it was thought by the local health authorities to be a menace to public health under the circumstances, and the means of spreading the diseases of smallpox, as undoubtedly they brought it in their clothihng, and I was appealed to to issue an order to prohibit the conducting of that business at all for the present. I informed the city authorities that I had no power to issue such order, but I would recommend that the local authorities close the place of business until such time as Smallpox ceased to exist in the city, as it seemed to me a menace to the public health and a very dangerous one. I also urged that all places where these lumbermen congregated in large numbers be prohibited, as far as possible, and that they be vaccinated as far as possible. I also stated that their clothing and effects should be disinfected; but with their habits, and taking all under consideration, it seemed to me that the whole situation was one fraught with a great deal of danger, so far as the spread of the disease was concerned, at the present time.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AT THE WAUKESHA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

On March 26th, 1901, I received a telephone message from the Superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Wau-

kesha, asking me to come there immediately and meet the local physicians and decide a case of suspected Smallpox. I visited the school in the afternoon in company with the attending physician to the school; saw a young boy about sixteen years of age, who had been isolated in the isolation hospital, with a well-marked case of discrete Smallpox in the pustular stage. The body was pretty well covered, but the eruption was not confluent in any part, and the boy was not very sick. There had been an irregularity concerning the eruption, inasmuch as there did not seem to have been any vesicular stage, but the pustules appeared on the fourth or fifth day of his sickness. Nevertheless, they were typical of Smallpox. This boy had been in the institution for several months and no exposure had been experienced so far as known, but when we take under consideration that boys come to this institution from all parts of the state, it is a very easy matter to bring the disease into the institution in some manner. The case was well isolated and there did not seem to be any necessity of quarantining the institution, unless the disease spread further. This was also the view of the health officer of Waukesha, who met me at the institution before my departure.

I saw another case that was isolated, from another family, a boy about sixteen years of age, with a very suspicious eruption, and which I believed to be a very mild case of Smallpox, but the eruption was so scant that there was some doubt in my mind concerning it. The case was ordered quarantined and kept under observation, but not to be exposed to the other case.

Vaccination had been performed by the attending physician some few months before, but he had been unsuccessful with his virus, and it had not taken satisfactorily. I, therefore, advised a general vaccination of all of the inmates of the institution, especially in all cases where the physician was not positive that a successful vaccination had been performed recently. I also advised that every boy who came to the institution be

vaccinated at once, be given a disinfectant bath, and have his clothing disinfected, especially while the Smallpox epidemic existed in the state.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT CADOTT AND STANLEY.

After repeated telegrams and calls to go to Cadott, I left for that place on Sunday night, April 7th, 1901, arriving there on Monday morning, April 8th. I learned of the health officer, Dr. R. B. Cunningham, of the village of Cadott, that there were six cases of Smallpox existing in the village at that time in five different families. I saw one of these cases, which was a well-marked case of Smallpox, and all the others were reported to be the same. The local board of health was called together, and the situation presented.

It appears that the cases come from a lumber camp, known as Camp No. 6, in Grover township, Taylor county. This camp has been infected with Smallpox in times past, and it is said that no precautions have been taken, either by way of quarantine or disinfection, and that the workmen, about thirty in the camp at present, are residents of Cadott, and are liable to come back there and bring the disease at any time. Moreover, lumbermen are coming in from the camps all of the time, and it seems impossible to prevent them, inasmuch as the local boards of health in the towns where the camps exist do not take necessary precautions. It was decided to notify the health authorities in the town of Grover that if immediate action was not taken the State Board would send an officer to take charge of matters at the expense of the town. The authorities in the village of Cadott were taking every precaution and were alive to the importance of carrying out strict sanitary regulations relative to controlling the disease. There was not, however, very much vaccination being done,, but it was believed that by my visit vaccination would be more general in the future as

the people had been rather undecided in regard to the character of the disease, a great many not believing it to be genuine Smallpox.

From Cadott I went to Stanley, where I found three cases of Smallpox; two were quarantined in an old jail, and the other, a child of the landlord of the Stanley hotel, was quarantined with its mother in a small house in the rear of the hotel, away from other dwellings. I saw all three of these cases, and they were all well-marked cases of Smallpox. In Stanley, much trouble had existed, as many of the people did not believe that the disease was Smallpox. After conferring with the local health officer, physicians, mayor, and the editor of the principal newspaper, I believe that a better feeling will exist and that the majority of the people will recognize that they have Smallpox to deal with. Very little vaccination is being done at Stanley. I urged vaccination in this locality the same as in Cadott. I also learned that there were some six or seven cases of Smallpox in the country, near Stanley, but they were all well quarantined and all precautions were being taken.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF PUBLIC FILTER PLANT AT ASHLAND.

The sand filter plant which was put in at Ashland, a report of which will be found in the Sixteenth Report of this Board, seemed to work satisfactorily until the summer of 1900, when there began to be cases of typhoid fever in the city of Ashland, although but few could be traced to the public water supply. About one-third of the water supply for the city of Ashland is from an artesian well, the other two-thirds is filtered bay water, filtered through a sand filtration plant. In August, 1900, there were 17 cases reported, with 1 death; in September, 70 cases, with 3 deaths; in October, 31 cases, with 1 death; in November, 8 cases, with no deaths; in December, 15 cases, with no deaths. In January, 1901, there were 103 cases, with

9 deaths; in February, 42 cases, with 8 deaths; and in March, 22 cases, with 6 deaths. It was learned, however, that many of these cases came from outside of the city and that but a small proportion were contracted within the city limits. Moreover, a number of cases existed among persons who did not use the city water. Nevertheless, bacteriological examinations showed that sewage was leaching through the plant.

On April 11th, 1901, in company with Professor Russell, consulting bacteriologist of the Board, and Dr. Marks, President of the Board, we left for Ashland, arriving there on the morning of the 12th; and, in company with Dr. Harrison, a member of this Board, we visited the water plant, and proceeded to study the problem, and the foregoing facts were obtained. Probably less than 50 cases of the whole number could be traced in any way to the public water supply, although very exaggerated reports of over 500 cases at one time were presented by the newspapers, and much excitement among the people had prevailed.

After a careful consideration and examination I learned that there were three factors bearing upon the subject, which I believe could account for the inefficient work the plant was doing. The bacteriological examination varied from time to time, but those made by Professor Russell just before our visit showed a larger germ content and with a larger number of the colon bacilli than in other samples which he had examined.

It appears that late in the fall the company obtained a supply of sand which was different from what they had been formerly using. On examining this sand, much of it was found to be very fine, and on close inspection it was found to be round or washed sand. This sand was used late in the season, after the water had become so cold that there could scarcely be any growth of bacteria on the top of the filters. Then it was thought the plant was filtering an excess in quantity, namely, 3,000,000 gallons per acre.

Taking all three of these factors under consideration, namely,

the quality of the sand, the temperature (which was as low as 32°, which would not admit of the growth of bacteria on the surface), and the excessive amount of water passing through the plant, it was believed that these were sufficient to account for the difficulty.

It was proposed to lower the rate of filtration so as to bring it down to prehaps 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 gallons per acre, and make further bacteriological examinations to see how much this had to do with the matter, but in my own judgment I believe that after the proper sand is obtained, and the temperature rises so that a sufficient growth of bacteria will be obtained, the filter will do good work. However, the water in the bay is badly contaminated with sewage of the city emptying into the bay, and it would undoubtedly be better to extend the intake pipe farther out, if it can be done. We urged that a more frequent bacteriological examination of the water be made, as many as two per week at least; also that great care be exercised in securing the quality of sand used, and the beds be formed in the fall by proper sand in time before the cold weather came on, to have a sufficient growth of bacteria on the surface to render the plant more efficient. From our investigations, we had no doubt but what the cause of typhoid fever in many cases was due to the inefficient work of the filter plant.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT MADISON.

On April 25th, 1901, at the request of the health officer at Madison, I visited that city and learned that they had twelve cases of Smallpox; five of them were in the isolation hospital, and seven were quarantined in their homes. The isolation hospital was a building near the hospital proper. The isolation hospital proper is reserved for caring for cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, but I advised that they use certain wards of this hospital which were entirely separate from the other

parts of the building, for cases of female patients affected with Smallpox, should any exist. Moreover, I advised that they use this hospital for a Smallpox hospital, if they had more cases, rather than attempt to care for them in their homes, and to treat cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, should they occur, in their homes during the time that Smallpox exists. The cases were well quarantined in the respective houses in which they existed, but in some instances the houses were quite close to other dwellings, and it seemed advisable to remove all cases to the isolation hospital, if possible, which course I advised. I also stated that if the weather was warm, tents could be erected on the grounds of the isolation hospital and patients cared for in that way to the best advantage. The isolation hospital was well located in the outskirts of the city and admirably arranged for the care of cases of contagious disease.

The question was also asked me concerning the appointment of health officer: whether the health officer should at the same time attend to cases of Smallpox. I advised that they employ a physician to treat the cases of Smallpox and leave the health officer free from this duty so that he could attend to his business of superintending the sanitary conditions of the city without being exposed to Smallpox. On the plea of economy, the authorities were inclined to employ a man who had made a very liberal offer to fill the position of health officer and treat all cases of contagious diseases.

The Smallpox came to Madison from a case that was diagnosed in the first place as Chickenpox, and came from Ridgeway, Wisconsin. Much exposure existed from this case before it was learned that it was Smallpox, hence the spread of the disease. I urged vaccination, and especially of the employes in the hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants.

Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AT WATERTOWN.

On May 10, 1901, I received a telephone message from Dr. Whyte, a member of this Board at Watertown, stating that he desired me to visit Watertown and investigate an outbreak of Smallpox. I went to Watertown on May 11th and was met at the depot by Dr. Whyte and two other physicians and taken to the Isolation hospital, (where I met two more physicians) a building situated some two miles from the center of the city, where I found three cases of Smallpox.

It was reported that about the 16th of April a tramp was found infected with the disease in Watertown, and in company with two others who had been exposed, were quarantined in the Isolation hospital; the other two were allowed to depart after being kept quarantined the usual length of time, according to the history given. Two men were engaged as nurses to take care of these men but were not vaccinated. The health officer stated that they had informed him that they were protected by a previous attack of the disease which they had had when young. In due course of time these two men came down with the disease and these were the cases that I saw together with the first case on my visit. The health officer, Mayor and President of the Council were seen, and the health officer stated that he thought they were protected by a previous attack of the disease and hence it was unnecessary to vaccinate them. We had also failed to receive reports of these cases, except the first case, although the health officer stated that he had sent them to us.

There was considerable complaint made by local physicians concerning the health officer to the effect that he was visiting the cases oftener than was necessary in order to have a big charge against the city, and that he neglected to vaccinate the attendants with a view that they might come down with the disease and that his services would be required for a longer period of time.

I saw fit to censure the health officer for not vaccinating these

men, and stated that the matter of making unnecessary visits would have to be settled by the local authorities. The cases were well quarantined and the public protected as far as I could see. I could not learn, however, that much of any vaccination had been done.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF THE MENOMONEE RIVER AT WAUWATOSA.

On May 23rd, 1901, by request of the town officers of Wauwatosa, Dr. Solon Marks, the President of this Board, and your Secretary met two of the town officials of Wauwatosa, and inspected the river at the opening of one of the city sewers, and also the opening of a sewer to the Miller Brewing Co.'s plant. Both of these sewers empty into the river near the Wells Street Railway viaduct. The sewer from the Brewing Co.'s plant has been a bad nuisance for years and still continues, a large amount of sewage from the plant running into the river at this point. The city sewer is a large one, running from the northern part of the city and emptying into the river at this point. Originally it was only intended that surface drainage should empty into this sewer. Later, a citizen connected the sewage of his home to it; a suit followed instituted by the city, but the courts decided that the sewer was for the purpose of drainage, and that the citizen did not violate the statutes in connecting his house to the same, hence the city lost its suit, and since that time many citizens have connected their houses with this sewer, and as a result a large amount of sewage is now flowing into and through this sewer; all of which empties into the river at this point, constituting a very serious nuisance. The State Board was called upon to advise with the local authorities at Wauwatosa as to what measures could be taken. We advised that we would consult with the City Engineer at the earliest possible convenience, and learn from him, if possible, what course could be pursued. It is evident that a continuation of

the sewer to the lake will probably be the only remedy for the evil. We shall urge the city to take immediate action in regard to the matter as the nuisance, at the present time, is not only offensive but dangerous to many of the inhabitants that live along the course of the river.

Later consultation with the city engineer revealed the fact that means were not at hand to make any improvements at present, but that our recommendations would be duly considered.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT BOSCOBEL.

On May 29, 1901, I received an urgent letter from the health officer of Boscobel, to visit that place, or send an expert to make a diagnosis of some skin disease which they thought was "Impetigo Contagiosa," that there were some twenty cases, and that it was very contagious and spreading.

On May 30th I visited Boscobel, and learned that about fourteen days prior to my visit a man came down with the disease; he had not been exposed so far as he knew, and had not been out of the place, with the exception of one trip to some adjoining town during the month previous. From this case, all of the others were taken, the families infected being friends who visited back and forth very frequently. I found in the house of this first case five members, including the man who was first taken, ill with typical Smallpox. The man was recovering, but he had been pretty thoroughly covered with pustules. One boy was quite ill and in bed; also the mother and grandmother, and there was one grown-up daughter who was just coming down with the disease. These cases were the worst of the lot. There were five families infected, and thirteen persons. Some of the cases were exceedingly light, only having a very few vesicles or papules to be found on the skin. They were all under the care of the son of the health officer, who was a physician, with the exception of one case which I did not see, but it was reported that he was the same as the others.

I advised strict quarantine; in fact, they had established quarantine; the placards were up on all of the houses, stating that contagious disease existed within, and warning the people not to be admitted to the houses. Very little vaccinating had been done. I urged vaccination and thorough disinfection after recovery in all cases, and first advised that the quarantine be maintained under strict police regulations in order that the cases that were infected, and were not sick enough to be in bed, could be kept strictly within quarantine. I met the board of health, and the mayor, and all agreed to take active measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED SCARLET FEVER AT PORT WASHINGTON.

On July 14th, 1901, I received a telephone message from the Mayor of Port Washington, requesting me to come there as soon as possible and settle the matter of diagnosis of Scarlet Fever, as the health officer and the local physicians were unable to do so satisfactorily among themselves.

On the 15th inst., I visited Port Washington in the afternoon, and met the health officer and another physician, and the Mayor. I first visited a family in which there were five children that were reported to be suffering from the disease and had not been quarantined, and much complaint had been made to the Mayor concerning the alleged negligence of the health officer. There was a case of Scarlet Fever in another tenement in the same block, which was quarantined. I examined the five children referred to very carefully, and could find no evidence of any Scarlet Fever in any of them, and on questioning them I could not learn that any of them had been sick at any time. It appears that one of the boys had been seen on the front steps with his hands peeling from sunburn, and they assumed that he had Scarlet Fever. I then visited another house in which there was a case of Scarlet Fever in the

tenement up stairs, attended by a physician. This young lady was recovering from the disease, but the skin was desquamating very thoroughly. In the tenement down stairs, there had been several children reported to have been sick, but they had no physician at any time. I visited that family but could not find any evidence of Scarlet Fever at the time of my visit. Nevertheless, the adults of the family informed me that the children were all sick, taken with the fever and vomiting, sore throat, and had a rash for a day or two, but were not sick enough to have a physician, they thought, hence had not sent for any. I informed them that I believed that they had had a mild form of Scarlet Fever, and that undoubtedly the person up stairs contracted the disease from them. I advised a thorough disinfection of this house. I also visited a family in the house adjoining this one, in which it had been reported that Scarlet Fever existed, and that the health officer had not quarantined. I found that the health officer had been called a week before my visit to see a boy, and paid him only one visit, he being ill with some trifling complaint, and had seen him no more. There were several smaller children in the family. I examined this boy very carefully but could find no evidence of Scarlet Fever; neither had there been any sickness among the other children in the family, and they were all constantly exposed to him. There were several cases of Scarlet Fever in the city, which were quarantined, and concerning which there was no question about their existence, and which I did not visit.

This constitutes the results of my inspection, and the people seemed satisfied after my decision in regard to the two families which I visited, in which the disease was alleged to exist and evidently did not, and it appears that the health officer was doing his duty under the circumstances as well as he could.

Secretary's Report.

QUARANTINE MEASURES IN SMALLPOX CASES.

The following is an opinion given by the Attorney General in reply to a letter I sent him concerning the quarantine measures to be taken in Smallpox cases:

MADISON, Wis., August 8, 1901.

DR. U. O. B. WINGATE,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, in which you say that it has come to your notice that quarantine is not being established in a legal manner in many places; that in some instances all that is done is to tack up some sort of placard; that it occurs to you, in order to have a quarantine established that will stand the tests of the courts, some form of notice must be served on the inhabitants of the house, and asking me to draw up a form of notice to be served upon the inhabitants, and also a form of notice to be given to the health officers, local boards of health, sheriffs, constables, policemen, etc., requiring them to enforce the rules and regulations of your Board.

In reply would say, that in view of the fact that there may be as many rules and regulations in reference to this matter as there are health officers or boards in the state, I think it would be very difficult, and probably impossible, to frame a notice which would meet each particular case.

In view of the fact that Smallpox is epidemic in the state and it is necessary that rules for quarantining Smallpox patients should be enforced in all communities, would it not be well for your Board of Health to exercise the authority conferred upon it by section 1408 of the statutes of 1898 and adopt some general rules or regulations in reference to this matter? This section would seem to give you authority to adopt general rules applicable to the whole state or special rules for a given locality. If this were done, it would not be difficult to frame a notice to be given to the occupants of a quarantined house or district and also to the officers mentioned in your letter, and I should only be too glad to be of assistance to you in framing such a notice.

I do not see, however, how I could frame a general notice which would be applicable to all cases without knowing exactly

what regulations there are in the different parts of the state for quarantining premises infected by Smallpox.

Yours truly,

(Signed E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT WEST BEND.

At the request of the health officer, I visited West Bend on the morning of October 21st, 1901, to see a young man who had come from Chicago about a week previous, who had been taken with pain in the back and headache, vomiting, and after two or three days broke out with an eruption commencing on the head and face, and extending over the entire body. After the eruption had appeared he was apparently well, and went out and exposed many people.

The case was diagnosed by myself as one of undoubted Smallpox. The patient had never been vaccinated. He was immediately placed under quarantine, and all necessary precautions taken, as far as possible, to prevent the spread of the disease.

INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AT RACINE.

I visited Racine on December 2d, 1901, to assist the local authorities of that place in settling the question of diagnosis of Smallpox. Two well-marked cases were found.

INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AT ELKHORN.

I visited Elkhorn on December 4th, 1901, in regard to Smallpox, and found one case; also a case at Peck's Station, situated about five miles from Elkhorn, Walworth county. There was great exposure. Printed matter relative to disinfection was sent to the health officer of Elkhorn.

Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AT WEST BEND.

On December 18th, 1901, in company with the President of the Board, I visited West Bend at the request of the local health officer to see a case of suspected Smallpox that had recently been vaccinated. We found a young girl, some 18 years of age, who had been vaccinated on the thigh with glycerinated virus, October 21st, 1901. There was still a large scab in the place of vaccination and the appearance was not that of a typical vaccination. The patient broke out with mild varioloid on December 12th, from which she was suffering at the time of our visit, having had a very few prodromal symptoms, but there was some headache, nausea, sore throat, with a temperature of 101 reported by the doctor. The eruption was evidently aborted in the papular stage. There were numerous papules in an aborted condition on the face and head, and on the hairy scalp, few on the arms, and more on the back, and some on the lower extremities. The case presented that of a person who has been partially protected by vaccination, as this was the first vaccination, but had not been fully protected, and evidently the virus used was not of first class quality. Other members of the family had been vaccinated by the same virus, which presented typical scars. They were vaccinated at the same time; scabs had come away leaving typical scars. All of them had been vaccinated on the outside of the thigh.

We also visited another house in which there was a young lady with modified Smallpox of about the duration of the first patient. She was up and about the house, not ill, but presented typical Smallpox pustules in moderate number over the face, neck, head, back of the arms, body and limbs.

Cases were both quarantined. We had no hesitancy in pronouncing both cases true Smallpox.

Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT PALMYRA.

At the urgent request of the health officer, I visited Palmyra on December 27th, 1901, and found in a well-to-do family a little boy who had presented an eruption beginning a week before I saw him. There were less than a dozen dried-up papules on the face, head, body, and limbs. The father showed evidence of having had the same disease prior to the boy's sickness. The boy was taken with headache, but slight fever, if any, with sickness at the stomach, and vomiting. The doctor had diagnosed it as a modified form of Smallpox, and the house was quarantined. There were several children in the family, none of whom had been vaccinated. The servant girl had also had the same disease but had recovered, not having any physician to see the case. A few marks were left on her arms and hands, which I saw.

I decided this was a very modified form of Smallpox, and advised quarantine being maintained, and vaccination urged. The family was very unwilling to accept my opinion or the opinion of anyone that it was Smallpox. The other children in the family were beginning to show evidence of coming down, as they were complaining of sickness at the stomach and feeling ill.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT COLUMBUS, WIS.

On the 22d day of January, 1902, by the earnest request of the Mayor and authorities of Columbus, I visited that city to settle the question of diagnosis of cases of Smallpox. Several physicians had seen the cases, which were in one family. A child had recovered from an eruptive disease, and an older brother, 16 years of age, and a sister 18 years of age, both high school students, were ill at the time of my visit, and had

been sick about five days. The boy had not been vaccinated, and was pretty thoroughly covered with the eruption of Smallpox that had reached the vesicular stage; the girl had been vaccinated in infancy, and her eruption was less but of a similar nature. From the history given, and the appearance of the disease, I could not hesitate in pronouncing it Smallpox, and urged a continuance of the methods that had already been taken, namely, strict quarantine of the family, and vaccination of people generally. The board of health and school board were seen together, and they were all anxious to follow directions and do what was necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT ST. FRANCIS, TOWN OF LAKE, WIS.

On January 28th, 1902, by request of the attending physician, I visited St. Francis, in the town of Lake, and verified the doctor's diagnosis in two cases of Smallpox among the students. It appears that the students of this institution had been home at Christmas, and had returned between two and three weeks prior to their coming down with the disease, and probably contracted it at their homes as some of them went to places where the disease existed. There were about 250 students in the school at the time the disease appeared two days before, 38 sisters, and some 12 or 15 professors. There was not much exposure, except in the room where the boys were taken sick. There were some four or five roommates that were exposed, and they were immediately vaccinated. The other boys in the institution, learning that Smallpox had broken out, before the quarantine officers could put in an appearance, left the institution and went to their homes scattered all over the state and in some other states. I advised that their addresses be looked up and the local authorities notified in the respective localities where they had gone, and the two sick patients were removed to a separate building, and the room in which they were, dis-

infected, and they were placed under the care of a nurse and strictly quarantined. The professors, sisters, and others that were left, were all ordered to be vaccinated.

SMALLPOX AT RACINE—COMMUNICATION TO THE HEALTH OFFICER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15, 1902.

MR. FRED PFISTER,
Chief of Police and Health Officer,
Racine, Wis.

SIR:—On visiting Racine today, and making an inspection of certain cases of Smallpox, I am convinced that you have had the disease in the city since my former visit there on December 2d, 1901, and I was able to trace the present cases to those I saw when there then. I also learned that several cases have existed that have been called by some other name, and there is not much doubt that there have been several families infected with Smallpox and no efforts made to prevent the spread of the disease. From what I was able to learn, I am convinced that there are cases still existing in the city that are not quarantined, and that there has been much exposure to the infection, and that there is great danger of the disease assuming a serious and extensive epidemic. Under these conditions I consider it my duty to advise you to take active measures at once to combat the disease, as follows:

First—It is of the greatest importance that the city establsh an isolation hospital, to which all cases that may be found in hotels, boarding and tenement houses, should be at once taken and cared for, and those found in their own homes, if they object to being taken to the hospital, should be promptly and securely quarantined, with guards stationed in all cases to prevent any from going in or coming out of such houses, except attending physicians and necessary attendants. If the city provides no hospital for such cases, you will be obliged to establish quarantine over hotels and boarding houses, should cases of the disease occur therein, and under such circumstances the owners can demand damages, and the courts will sustain reasonable claims in such cases.

Second—I advise that a sufficient number of physicians be

appointed whose duty it shall be to look up all cases of eruptive diseases they can find in the city; only by such means can you find cases of Smallpox in hiding and that have not been recognized, or have been existing under some other name, or have not been seen by any physician, but which are continuing as great dangers to the city. Also, I advise that these physicians urge and practice vaccination of all persons who will submit to the operation; and especially should this be done in the schools, shops, factories, and all places where large numbers of persons congregate together.

Third—I advise that these or other physicians meet all outgoing railroad trains and allow no one to leave the city who presents any suspicious symptoms, or who comes from an infected locality, known to be such by the inspector. I consider this course of very great importance to prevent Chicago and Milwaukee from insisting that all trains run through without stopping.

Fourth—I will have to ask you to report to me every few days, or daily if necessary, in order that I may be fully informed as to what is being done from day to day, and to enable me to assure the authorities of Chicago that all needful steps are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease from the limits of the city. I have no desire or intention to assume the position of an alarmist, but you have a condition and not a theory to contend with, and I am convinced that the situation demands the most prompt and active measures, and that nothing less than what I have advised will meet the situation in a successful manner. The disease has been allowed to gain a foothold and there has been much exposure; nothing less than the most vigorous quarantine, vaccination, and thorough disinfection after the disease ceases to exist, will control it and stamp it out.

Very truly yours,
U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary.

Secretary's Report.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER AT RACINE

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 18, 1902.

DR. U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary State Board of Health,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 15th inst. at hand and contents noted. I presented your letter to the common council of this city at their regular meeting held last night. The common council acted upon each and every suggestion that you made in your letter, and ordered the local board of health to use every possible means to stamp out the epidemic of Smallpox which is in our midst at the present time. I am sorry that I did not meet you when you were in the city. I may some future day this week pay you a visit. I have the following number of cases—all told, eight in number, two of which you have seen—and have quarantined them to the best of our ability at the present time, and have recommended vaccination to all those that have been exposed in any way.

Have also mailed to each physician in the city one of the enclosed circular letters.

Yours truly,
FRED PFISTER,
Health Officer.

CITY HALL, POLICE OFFICE,
CITY OF RACINE, Wis.

You are hereby notified that the City of Racine will strictly enforce and you are hereby ordered to observe the following sections of the charter of this city:

"TITLE 5.

Section 92. The board of health, during the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera, or any epidemic disease, shall have power, when by them it is deemed necessary to take possession of and occupy as temporary hospitals any building or buildings in the said city; but the city of Racine shall pay for the use of such property, so taken, a just compensation.

Section 93. It shall be the duty of each and every practicing physician in the city of Racine: First—Whenever re-

quired by the board of health of said city to report to said board, at such times and in such forms as they may prescribe, the number of persons attacked with any pestilential, contagious or infectious disease attended by such physician for the twenty-four hours next preceding such report, of any such pestilential, contagious or infectious disease. Second—To report in writing to said board of health every patient he shall have, laboring under any pestilential, contagious or infectious disease within twenty-four hours after he shall ascertain or suspect the nature of such disease. Third—To report in writing to the board of health, when by them required, the death of any patient who shall have died of any disease within twenty-four hours thereafter, and to state in such report the specific nature and type of such disease.

Section 94. Any practicing physician who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of him by or in any section of this title, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offence."

By order of the Common Council, made and entered this 17th day of February, A. D. 1902.

MICHAEL HIGGINS, JR.,
Mayor.
MARTIN J. GILLEN,
City Attorney.

Attest: HENRY J. SCROFF,
City Clerk.

REPORT OF MEETING WITH HEALTH OFFICERS OF MANITOWOC COUNTY.

On February 26th, 1902, at the request of the health authorities of the city of Manitowoc, I visited that city to meet with the health officers of the different townships in the county, they having been called together by the authorities at Manitowoc for the purpose of considering uniform action in the prevention of the spread of Smallpox in that county.

There were representatives from fourteen different townships. The matter was discussed very fully by all present,

and I was asked to submit a plan for the best course of action to be taken, which I did to the best of my ability, setting forth that strict and early quarantine of every case, with vaccination of all who could be persuaded to be vaccinated, and efficient disinfection, were the principal means to be carried out to prevent the spread of the disease. I suggested a house-to-house inspection in villages and cities to look up any cases of eruptive disease that might exist, as cases of Smallpox were walking about unbeknown to the health authorities, and these were the most dangerous casses as they infected a community before the authorities were aware of it. The vaccination of school children, and those employed in factories, shops, etc., was recommended as far as persuasion could be carried.

The different health officers seemed to be alive to the importance of the work, and so far as could be learned were generally maintaining efficient quarantine in all the towns, and were anxious to do anything that could be done to co-operate with others to the best interests of the community.

The following townships were represented: Cato, Franklin, Kossuth, Manitowoc City, Manitowoc Rapids, Maple Grove, Mishicott, Rockland, Eaton, Libertv, Reedsville, Cooperstown, Schleswig, and Two Rivers.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT BELOIT.

On February 28th, 1902, at the request of the authorities, I visited Beloit, and, with the health officer investigated, five families, in all of which I found cases of Smallpox. The disease had been thought at first to be Chickenpox, and there had been a great deal of exposure. The cases were all very light, and some of the families were very indignant at being quarantined. Quarantine, however, was being maintained in the houses, the city having no hospital.

Secretary's Report.

I met in the evening the local board of health, the city officials, and the school board, and a number of influential citizens, and discussed the matter of the best procedure to control this epidemic. I advised that they urge the vaccination of all school children, and of all people employed in large shops and factories, etc., and that they quarantine each case as soon as they could find it, and urge a general vaccination. Also, to be careful and institute efficient disinfection after the recovery of the cases in the various houses. I also urged the physicians, a number of them being present, to make an effort to find any walking cases of Smallpox that might exist in the city, and to investigate every case of skin eruption that they could find.

The authorities were very anxious to do their duty, and there seemed to be harmony between the physicians and citizens so far as I could see, although there had been great exposure. I believe if the matter is handled properly there may not be a great spread of the disease.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH, HELD IN WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 12, 1902.

A conference of State Boards of Health and quarantine officers was called to meet in Washington, D. C., on March 11th and 12th, to consider the matter of legislation before congress relative to creating a National Bureau of Public Health, and your delegate was appointed by the President to attend this meeting, as it was considered of very great importance to all state boards of health.

There were representatives present from New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Minnesota, Delaware, Wisconsin, and the Marine Hospital Service.

For a number of years, as is well known, there have been two measures before Congress to create a national bureau of

public health; one measure has been known as the "Spooner bill," introduced by Senator Spooner of this state, and drafted a number of years ago by Senator Spooner, Dr. Doty of the Quarantine Station of New York, Surgeon General Sternberg of the Army, and your delegate. The features of this bill are well known. There has been a great deal of work done to influence members of Congress to pass this bill, but it appears that the Marine Hospital Service has strenuously opposed it from the start. During this present Congress that Service had a bill introduced to change the name of the Marine Hospital Service to that of the United States Health Service. This bill did not provide for much more than a change of name and increase in the salary of the Supervising Surgeon General, but as that Service now has control of several important quarantine stations in the country, and as the last Congress passed a bill providing for a laboratory for investigations and experimental purposes relating to the public health, and as Congress has from time to time added to the duties of this Service certain public health functions it has been practically, for a number of years, and is more so now, a National public health service.

An attempt was made at this meeting to compromise between these two elements upon some measure that would be agreeable to both. As a result of this meeting a compromise was entered into by the majority present to recommend the passage of this measure to change the name of the Marine Hospital Service to that of the United States Health Service, providing one section would read as follows:

"Section 7. That when in the opinion of the Surgeon General of the United States Health Service or in the opinion of the health authorities of five states the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference with the state or territorial Boards of Health, the District of Columbia included, or on the application of five State Boards of Health or quarantine officers, the Surgeon General of the United States Health Service shall invite representatives of State Boards of

Health and quarantine officers to send delegates, not more than one from each State or territory and District of Columbia to said conference."

The object of this provision was to the effect that the States should be recognized whenever the public health interests of a certain part of the country should demand it, and it would place the National public health service in a position where their acts would not be wholly under the control of "one man power." The bill did not satisfy your delegate, however, it was adopted by a majority of those present.

A conference was held with Senator Spooner concerning the matter, and the situation seemed to be that the "Spooner bill" could be passed by the Senate, but that the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, before which committee all bills of this nature come, would not allow it to pass the House, and Senator Spooner would not allow the Marine Hospital Service bill to pass the Senate unless some compromise could be agreed upon. Shortly after this meeting a very vigorous opposition to the Marine Hospital Service bill was started by the medical officers of that service, and your delegate was informed that fully sixty per cent of the medical officers of that Service were bitterly opposed to changing the name of the Marine Hospital Service to that of the United States Health Service, and also to the passage of the bill in any form. It is very doubtful if any bill will pass the present Congress.

It is a significant fact that the most influential national organizations, namely the American Medical Association, The American Public Health Association, and the National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, have all repeatedly endorsed the "Spooner bill" during the past few years and, thus far, no national body has favored increasing the powers of the Marine Hospital Service or of converting that Service into a National Health Service. What the actions of these different organizations may be at

their next meetings is unknown but no doubt the subject will be brought before them for consideration.

On the whole we can claim some slight advancement along the lines of creating a National public health service inasmuch as more attention has been given to the subject during the past year than during the years previous. The subject is becoming better understood, and a more lively interest is being taken, and moreover by the amendment proposed to the Marine Hospital Service measure considerable advancement will be made and advantage gained for the different State Boards of Health throughout the country. A difference of opinion in the medical profession has prevented the passage of such a measure up to this time. It is a most unfortunate thing that the Marine Hospital Service should stand out against the most positive assertions of the different national public health organizations and prevent Congress from passing a measure which is of such vital importance to the people of our country. This service located as it is in Washington, a service that has been in existence over 100 years, has and wields an immense influence, and it is a very difficult thing to overcome its influence and gain anything which it opposes.. Thus far it has been successful in preventing legislation which has been demanded for several years by all of the national medical and public health organizations, and physicians, and medical societies throughout the states and country.

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Delegate.

Near the close of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, largely through the efforts of Senator Spooner, a bill was passed and became a law changing the name of the Marine Hospital Service to that of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States. This law establishes a National public health service. It provides that hereafter its officers shall be known as the Surgeon General, Surgeons, Passed

Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States. The most important section to State Boards of Health is that of section 7 which provides as follows:

"That when in the opinion of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference of said service with state or territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or state health officers, the District of Columbia included, he may invite as many of said health and quarantine authorities as he deems necessary or proper to send delegates, not more than one from each state or territory and District of Columbia to said conference; provided that an annual conference of the health authorities of all of the states and territories and the District of Columbia shall be called, each of said states, territories, and District of Columbia to be entitled to one delegate; and provided further, that it shall be the duty of the said Surgeon General to call a conference upon the application of not less than five state or territorial boards of health, quarantine authorities, or state health officers, each of said states and territories joining in such request to be represented by one delegate."

Section 8 provides, "That to secure uniformity in the registration of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics it shall be the duty of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, after the annual conference required by section 7 to be called to prepare and distribute suitable and necessary forms for the collection and compilation of such statistics and said statistics when transmitted to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Bureau on said forms shall be compiled and published by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service as a part of the health reports published by said service."

This section implies that a more accurate and complete collection of vital statistics will be required, and it is to be hoped that our state legislature will so amend the present law that the statistics of our state may be complete and satisfacory to the National health service.

Secretary's Report.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX AT KENOSHA.

On Sunday, March 16, 1902, I was called by the authorities of Kenosha to settle the matter of Smallpox. On arriving I found the situation as follows: A young man, a barkeeper in a saloon, had been taken sick a week before my visit; he had all the symptoms of Smallpox, and the disease had been diagnosed as such by four of the leading physicians of Kenosha. One physician, however, of Racine had been called and pronounced it Chickenpox, and had given a certificate to that effect, which had created a great deal of dissatisfaction and doubt in the community, and nothing but the presence of the Secretary of the State Board of Health would satisfy the people as to the true nature of the disease. I visited the young man, found his face and body pretty well covered with Smallpox in the pustular stage. He was 25 or 6 years of age, and the disease had commenced in the usual way, with severe headache and backache and high temperature, and was obliged to be in bed for two days. On the latter part of the third or fourth day of his sickness the eruption began to appear, which occurred a week prior to the day I saw him. At that time he was sitting up, and said he felt as well as usual, and the pustules were gradually drying up, but it was a clear case of Smallpox without any question, and it would seem strange that any one with any experience with the disease could consider it anything else. I advised a strict quarantine of all cases, and urged vaccination to be followed, with efficient disinfection. There were several other cases in the city of the same nature as the one herein stated but there was no question about the diagnosis in those cases so I did not visit them. The authorities were anxious to do their duty and to establish a rigid quarantine in all cases.

Secretary's Report.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RELATING TO HOLDING THE OFFICE OF MAYOR AND COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

MADISON, Wis., April 30, 1902.

Dr. U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary State Board of Health, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir: Replying to your request for my opinion as to whether a person who is acting as Commissioner of Public Health and has so acted for one year under appointment by the mayor in a city of the fourth class and who has subsequently been elected mayor of the city, may hold both positions, I have to say that I have given the matter my careful attention and have come to the conclusion that the offices of mayor and commissioner of public health in a city of the fourth class are incompatible. The position of commissioner of public health is clearly subordinate to the position of mayor. It is within the power of the mayor to remove such commissioner and appoint another in his place. This being so, under well established principles of law the two offices must be held to be incompatible, and a person who is acting as commissioner of public health, if elected and he qualified as mayor, vacates the office of commissioner of public health.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. R. HICKS, *Attorney General.*

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF SMALLPOX AT RANDOM LAKE, WIS.

At the request of the authorities at Random Lake, I visited that place on May 7, 1902, and found the following conditions. It appears that a saloon keeper, living three miles from the village of Random Lake, had been taken with Smallpox sixteen days before my visit. He had had a very light attack of the disease and the local physician and health officer had diagnosed the disease and properly quarantined the patient. It appears that an irregular practitioner was called in and declared it was nothing but some slight skin trouble and that he need not re-

main in quarantine. As a result of this the placard was torn down, and the patient's saloon was opened, and many were exposed, and on the fourth or fifty day prior to my visit he had driven himself to Sheboygan and exposed people on the way. I found him recovering from a light attack of Smallpox, but there was no question but what he was suffering from that disease. The day of my visit he was in his saloon, but the doors were closed and the curtains drawn. After I informed him of the nature of the disease, he promised to submit to quarantine for a sufficient length of time, and said that he was willing to abide by the law if I said he was suffering from Smallpox, but that he had not believed that it was Smallpox because of the slight sickness from which he had been suffering. Some vaccination had been done. I advised this house to be strictly quarantined from the time on and until he fully recovered and to vaccinate every one who would submit to the operation, although there had been much exposure and the time had been so long that not much good could result from vaccination at that late day.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTION AT BEAVER DAM.

On June 19, 1902, at the request of the authorities of Beaver Dam, I visited that city to consult with the authorities concerning an epidemic of diphtheria, which had been prevailing for some time, and to advise them concerning the disposal of sewage of the city. Beaver Dam has a population of about 5,000 inhabitants, and about 50 per cent are connected to sewer, and the sewer empties into a small river which has its origin in Beaver Lake, which really is a made laks inasmuch as if it were not for the dams, three in number, on the river the lake would not exist. This lake has its origin from Fox Lake a few miles north. As it is, Beaver Lake is about 8 miles long and about 2 miles wide, and the sewage of the city of Beaver Dam empties into the river just below the lake between two of the dams. As these dams are closed, the water in which the

sewage empties has become foul and during the summer months emits a bad odor and is highly objectionable to the inhabitants. It appears that diphtheria has existed in the place for some months of a very light type, so much so that many cases are not discovered until after they have recovered, not employing any physician until a case of post-diphtheritic paralysis occurs. I saw one of the cases in the country and had no hesitancy in pronouncing it diphtheria. There are school buildings which are undoubtedly infected, and one parochial school especially from which several cases have arisen that is not connected to sewer, and it would seem that this school building must be a source of infection. I advised that a thorough system of disinfection be established by the city, which up to this time has never been done, and that these school buildings be thoroughly disinfected as well as all other buildings or houses in which a case of the disease occurs. I also advised this school building to be connected to sewer and abolish the privy vaults that are now being used. The authorities were also advised to put in a sewage disposal plant, consisting of a septic tank and filter beds, which I am led to believe they contemplate doing in the near future. I believe that the sources of infection of diphtheria exist in certain school buildings and in certain houses which have not been properly disinfected, and that after they establish a thorough disinfecting system we may reasonably expect to see an end of their outbreak.

HYDROPHOBIA.

During the months of April, May, June, and July of 1902 several cases of hydrophobia have been reported to your Secretary, and much anxiety has been felt by certain communities where the disease has prevailed. Advice has been sought and given concerning the best methods to pursue in regard to this dreaded disease. In all cases your Secretary has advised that these cases be referred at once to the State Veterinarian, and

that any persons who have been bitten by rabid dogs be placed under treatment by the Pasteur method. I also advised that dogs be muzzled as the safest way to prevent the ravages of the disease.

It has been impossible to get any accurate statistics as to the number of cases that have occurred or deaths that have followed, but evidence has been produced to show that it has existed in a number of places in quite a severe form.

ANTHRAX.

A number of cases of Anthrax have also been reported during the past two years to your Secretary from different localities, and this matter has been in all cases referred to the State Veterinarian, as it comes within his jurisdiction to investigate the matter. In one locality a law suit resulted, which is of interest, and is still in the courts. Your Secretary has been consulted concerning the case and has referred the matter to the Attorney General, who has rendered an opinion which, for the reason that as the matter is in the court, its is not advisable to consider it further at this time.

These cases of Anthrax are, so far as known, contracted from hides that are imported to this country from foreign parts. In one instance drainage from a tannery into a river, polluted the water, which with a rise in the river also infected the grass consumed by cattle and they became thus infected and in some instances a number died from the results. The matter has been investigated thoroughly by the State Veterinarian, and so far as your Secretary knows, everything has been done that is possible under the circumstances to prevent the spread of the disease.

Secretary's Report.

Investigations made by members of the state board of health and others.

Name of official making investigation.	Place of outbreak.	Name of disease.	Date of investigation.
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Afton.....	Diphtheria....	Oct. 7, 1900
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Milton	Smallpox.....	Jan. 10, 1901
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland ..	Sharon	Smallpox.....	Apr. 21, 1901
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Clinton	Smallpox.....	May 20, 1901
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Madison	Smallpox.....	May 22, 1901
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland ..	Edgerton	Smallpox.....	May 23, 1901
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Evansville	Smallpox.....	Oct. 12, 1901
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Brooklyn	Smallpox.....	Oct. 28, 1901
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Stoughton	Smallpox.....	Jan. 9, 1902
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland ..	Porter Tp.....	Smallpox.....	Jan. 13, 1902
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Monroe	Smallpox.....	Jan. 30, 1902
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Ft. Atkinson..	Smallpox.....	Mar. 3, 1902
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Ft. Atkinson..	Smallpox.....	Mar. 15, 1902
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Ft. Atkinson..	Smallpox.....	Apr. 17, 1902
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Ft. Atkinson..	Smallpox.....	May 15, 1902
Dr. Q. O. Sutherland...	Stoughton	Smallpox.....	June 23, 1902
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Menomonie....	Smallpox.....	Oct. 9, 1900
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Independence..	Smallpox.....	Apr. 12, 1901
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Black Riv. F'ls.	Smallpox.....	July 12, 1901
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Tomah	Smallpox.....	July 25, 1901
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Boyd.....	Smallpox.....	Jan. 15, 1902
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Stoddard.....	Smallpox.....	Jan. 23, 1902
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Mindora	Smallpox.....	Apr. 10, 1902
Dr. F. C. Suiter	Maiden Rock..	Scarlet fever...	May 27, 1902
Dr. Wm. F. Whyte	Ashippun	Diphtheria	Jan., 1901
Dr. Wm. F. Whyte	Hustisford	Smallpox.....	Nov. 10, 1901
Dr. Wm. F. Whrte	Clyman	Smallpox.....	Nov. 21, 1901
Dr. Solon Marks.....	Appleton.....	Smallpox.....	Jan. 24, 1901
Dr. Solon Marks.....	Sparta	Smallpox.	June 4, 1901
Dr. Solon Marks.....	Grand Rapids and Menasha	Smallpox.....	July 3-4, 1901
Dr. Solon Marks.....	N. Greenfield..	Smallpox.....	Dec. 19, 1901
Dr. Solon Marks.	Ripon	Smallpox.....	Jan. 14, 1902
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Appleton	Smallpox.....	July 25, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel	Kaukauna	Smallpox.....	Aug. 19, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Sturgeon Bay.	Smallpox	Aug. 26, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Sheboygan	Smallpox.....	Sept. 9, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Brothertown ..	Smallpox.....	Sept. 11, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Oshkosh	Smallpox .	Oct. 10, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Little Suamico	Smallpox.....	Oct. 13, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Little Chute ..	Smallpox	Oct. 31, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Sobieski	Smallpox.....	Dec. 18, 1901
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Malone	Smallpox.....	Feb. 4, 1902
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Eldorado.....	Smallpox.....	Mar. 21, 1902
Dr. J. H. McNeel.....	Oakfield Tp...	Smallpox.....	Mar. 27, 1902
Dr. A. C. Kellogg.....	Big Springs ...	Smallpox.....	Dec. 10, 1901
Dr. A. C. Kellogg.....	Lyndon	Smallpox.....	Feb. 17, 1902
Dr. A. C. Kellogg.....	Randolph	Smallpox.....	Feb. 20, 1902
Dr. A. C. Kellogg.....	Mazomanie.. .	Smallpox.....	Mar. 29, 1902

Secretary's Report.

Investigations made by members of the state board of health and others—Continued.

Name of official making investigation.	Place of outbreak.	Name of disease.	Date of investigation.
Dr. A. C. Kellogg.....	Montello	Smallpox.....	May 10, 1902
Dr. A. C. Kellogg	Montello	Smallpox.....	May 14, 1902
Dr. A. C. Kellogg.....	Montello	Smallpox.....	May 19, 1902
Prof. H. L. Russell.....	Arena.....	Diphtheria	May 21, 1902
Dr G. V. Mears	Poysippi	Smallpox.....	Feb. 7, 1902
Dr. G. V. Mears.....	Lamartine	Smallpox.....	Apr. 29, 1902
Dr. F. B. Hicks.....	Park Falls	Smallpox.....	Feb. 12, 1902
Dr. F. B. Hicks.....	Park Falls	Smallpox.....	June 5, 1902
Dr. F. S. Wiley.....	Brandon	Smallpox.....	Feb. 24, 1902
Dr. W. R. Hammond..	Dakota Tp	Smallpox.....	Feb. 15, 1902
Dr. J. V. R. Lyman.....	Gilmanton	Smallpox.....	Feb. 28, 1901
Dr. G. E. Seaman	Cedar Grove & Belgium	Smallpox.....	Apr. 12, 1902
Dr. H. A. Norden.....	Alaska	Smallpox.....	Jan. 29, 1902
Dr. H. A. Norden.....	Casco.....	Smallpox.....	May 18, 1902
Dr. H. A. Norden.....	Red River Tp..	Smallpox.....	June 9, 1902
Dr. L. F. Jermain	Cambridge	Smallpox.....	Jan. 28, 1902
Dr. L. F. Jermain	Verona	Smallpox.....	May 27, 1902
Dr. L. E. Spencer.....	Merrill	Smallpox.....	Sept. 16, 1901
Dr. L. E. Spencer	Marshfield	Smallpox.....	Oct. 12, 1901
Dr. L E. Spencer.....	Hatley	Smallpox.....	Oct. 25, 1901
Dr. L. E. Spencer.....	Prentice.....	Smallpox.....	Nov. 3, 1901
Dr. L. E. Spencer.....	Wein Tp	Smallpox.....	Nov. 5, 1901
Dr. L. E. Spencer.....	Prentice.....	Smallpox.....	Nov. 9, 1901
Dr. L. E. Spencer.....	Edgar	Smallpox.....	Dec. 10, 1901
Dr. L. E. Spencer.....	Angelica	Smallpox.....	Feb., 1902
Dr. L. E. Spencer.....	Pike Lake Tp.	Smallpox.....	Feb. 10, 1902
Dr. John Phillips	Westfield	Smallpox.....	Mch. 9, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Tomahawk	Smallpox.....	Apr. 10, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Boyd.....	Smallpox.....	Apr. 29, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Birnamwood ..	Smallpox.....	May 4, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Wild Rose.....	Smallpox.....	May 11, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Rudolph	Smallpox.....	June 6, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Babcock	Smallpox.....	Oct. 7, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Babcock	Smallpox.....	Oct 17, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Wautoma	Smallpox.....	Dec. 10, 1901
Dr. John Phillips	Junction City..	Smallpox.....	Jan. 28, 1902
Dr. John Phillips	Seymour	Smallpox.....	Feb. 5, 1902
Dr. John Phillips	Carson	Smallpox.....	Feb. 10, 1902
Dr. John Phillips	Arnott	Smallpox.....	Feb. 19, 1902
Dr. John Phillips	Angelica	Smallpox	Feb. 24, 1902
Dr. John Phillips	Prentice	Smallpox.....	June 23, 1902

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

The following examinations were made during the past two years for the different places named, arranged alphabetically according to the counties:

CLARK COUNTY.

Loyal: On November 16, 1901, five specimens of suspected Diphtheria were received. Examinations resulted in finding the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli in specimens 1, 3, and 4, with negative results in 2 and 5.

DANE COUNTY.

Dane Tp.: Specimen of suspected Diphtheria received on October 3, 1901. Examination failed to reveal the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli.

GRANT COUNTY.

Muscoda: Specimen of suspected Diphtheria sent July 30, 1902. Examination failed to reveal the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli, the bacteria present being simply streptococci.

GREEN COUNTY.

Brooklyn: Specimen of cheese sent for examination April 30, 1902. Sample was badly moulded but examination showed it to be the ordinary bread mould and not the disease of Aspergillus that is sometimes found therein. It was impossible to make anything more than a quantitative test for ptomaines owing to the small quantity but nothing abnormal was found.

Secretary's Report.

IOWA COUNTY.

Rewey: Specimen of suspected Diphtheria sent August 8, 1902. .Examination showed the presence of Klebs–Loeffler bacilli.

Mineral Point: Specimen of suspected Diphtheria received August 5, 1902. Examination failed to reveal the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Belmont: Specimen of suspected Diphtheria sent Oct. 30, 1901. An examination failed to reveal the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli.

PRICE COUNTY.

Prentice: Specimen of Diphtheria sent October 3, 1900. An examination failed to reveal the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli.

Prentice: Specimen of Diphtheria sent October 30, 1900. Examination failed to reveal the presence of the Klebs–Leoffler bacilli; nothing but streptococci.

POLK COUNTY.

Osceola: Sample of pork, taken from the neck of a hog, was sent for examination. Results of examination showed the specimen badly decomposed, but so far as could be made out the only abnormal condition was an abscess which might have resulted from some injury to the animal.

RACINE COUNTY.

Union Grove: Diphtheria specimen sent December 3, 1900. An examination revealed the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli.

Janesville: Diphtheria specimens sent February 13, 1901. In one case the Klebs–Leoffler were found but in the other case plenty of streptococci were found but not the Klebs–Leoffller bacilli.

Milton: Specimen of pus, suspected to be tuberculous, taken from broken down kidney of a cow slaughtered for beef, was sent for examination April 12, 1901. An examination failed to find the presence of tubercular bacilli.

Milton: Sample of milk sent February 1, 1901, suspected of being infected with tuberculosis. Examination did not reveal the presence of the tubercular bacilli.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Sheboygan Falls: Three samples of milk were sent January 8, 1901, suspected of containing typhoid bacilli. A careful examination failed to reveal the presence of any pathogenic organisms whatever.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Waukesha: Two specimens of suspected diphtheria were sent from the Industrial School on April 6, 1902. Examination revealed the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli in both specimens.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Elkhorn: Diphtheria specimen sent March 9, 1901. Examination failed to reveal the presence of the Klebs–Loeffler bacilli.

LIBRARY.

The following list includes the accessions since acknowledgements made in the Eighteenth Report:

Alabama: Transactions of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 1901.

Colorado: Nineteenth Annual Convention of the National Funeral Directors' Association for 1900. H. M. Kilpatrick, Secretary.

California: Sixteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of California for the fiscal years from June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1900. W. P. Mathews, M. D., Secretary.

Connecticut: Twenty-third Annual Report of the State Board of Health for the State of Connecticut for the year 1900. (7 Vols.)

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut for the year 1901, with the Registration Report of 1900 relating to Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Divorces. Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary.

District of Columbia: A Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, 1900.

A Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia for 1901.

Florida: Twelfth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, for the year ending February, 1901.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Florida, Jacksonville, Feb. 13, 1902. Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., Secretary.

Iowa: The Eighth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of Iowa for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1895.

The Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Health of the State of Iowa for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1897.

Secretary's Report.

The Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Health of the State of Iowa for the period ending June 30, 1899. J. F. Kennedy, M. D., Secretary.

Indiana: The Nineteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Indiana for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1900, and the Statistical year ending September 30, 1900. (3 Vols.) J. N. Hurty, M. D., Secretary.

Kansas: Sixteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Kansas, from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1900. W. B. Swan, M. D., Secretary.

Kentucky: The Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, 1900–1901. J. N. McCormack, M. D., Secretary.

Louisiana: The Biennial Report of the Louisiana State Board of Health, to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, 1900–01, Part I.

Maine: Eleventh Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Maine for the two years ending December 31, 1899. A. G. Young, M. D., Secretary.

Tuberculosis—Infection, Heredity, Prevention, Hygienic Treatment. A. G. Young, M. D., Secretary.

Michigan: Thirty-second Annual Registration Report, containing Vital Statistics for the year 1898. Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., Chief.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health of the State of Michigan, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. H. B. Baker, M. D., Secretary.

Thirty-first Annual Report relating to the Registry and Return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Michigan for the year 1897. Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., Chief.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Secretary of State on the Registration of Births, and Deaths, Marriages and Divorces in Michigan for the year 1899.

Minnesota: Fifth and Sixth Biennial Reports Vital Statistics, State of Minnesota, for the years 1894–1897 inclusive. H. M. Bracken, M. D., Secretary.

Minnesota Sanitary Conference, 1902, St. Paul and Minneapolis, January 14 and 15.

Secretary's Report.

Maryland: Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Maryland for the year ending December 31, 1900.

Massachusetts: Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts. Samuel W. Abbott, M. D., Secretary.

Missouri: Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Missouri, 1901. W. F. Morrow, M. D., Secretary.

North America: Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, Atlantic City, June 1, 2, 1900.

New Hampshire: The Sixteenth Report (Third Biennial) of the State Board of Health of the State of New Hampshire, for the two years ending November 1, 1900. (7 Vols.) Dr. Irving A. Watson, Secretary.

The Seventeenth Report of the (Third Biennial) State Board of Health of the State of New Hampshire, relating to the Registration and Return of Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths in New Hampshire, for the years 1898–1899. Dr. I. A. Watson, Secretary.

North Carolina: Eighth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Board of Health, 1899–1900. Richard H. Lewis, M. D., Secretary.

New York: Thirty-first Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of New York, for the year 1900. (2 Vols.)

New Jersey: Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey and Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 1900. Henry Mitchell, M. D., Secretary.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey and Report of Bureau of Vital Statistics, 1901. Henry Mitchell, M. D., Secretary.

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Secretary's Report.

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Seventeenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin for the year ending June 30, 1900. (10 copies.)

Annual Report of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture for the year 1901. John M. True, Secretary.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin for the year ending June 30, 1901.

Annual Report of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for the year 1901. J. L. Herbst, Secretary.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, held at Mondovi, Wis., Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1901. G. W. Burchard, Secretary.

Cities—

Buffalo: Thirtieth Annual Report of the Buffalo State Hospital to the State Commission in Lunacy for the year ending September 30, 1900.

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Detroit: Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Detroit for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Marinette: Second Annual Report of the health commissioner of the city of Marinette for the year ending April 30, 1901.

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Milwaukee: Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, Twenty-fifth Annual (fifth biennial) report, 1899–1900.

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Niagara: Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, Niagara Falls, Sept. 13, 14, 1901.

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New Orleans: Report of the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, La., for the years 1900, 1901.

Providence: Eighteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Health of the City of Providence for the year ending December 31, 1900.

Forty-sixth Annual Report upon the Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the City of Providence for 1900.

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Reading: Report of the Board of Health of the city of Reading for the year 1901.

Spokane: Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Health, with meteorological data for 20 years of the city of Spokane, Washington, fiscal year ending December 31, 1901.

Richmond: Thirty-second Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Rihmond, Indiana, for the year ending April 30, 1901.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Richmond, Indiana, for the year ending April 30, 1902.

San Francisco: Biennial Report of the Board of Health of the city and county of San Francisco, for the fiscal years 1898–99, and 1899–1900.

Winona: Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Winona, Minnesota, for the year ending March 31, 1901.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Winona, Minnesota, for the year ending March 31, 1902.

Canada: Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1899.

Report of the Director General of Public Health for the year ending October 31, 1900.

Secretary's Report.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, August 14, 15, 1900.

Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario for 1900.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, held at the city of Brantford, on the 25th and 26th of June, 1901.

Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1900.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, being for the year 1901.

Seventh Annual Report of the Province of Quebec, 1900–1901.

Philippines: Report of the Philippine Commission to the President.

New Brunswick: Fourteenth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of New Brunswick for the year ending October 31, 1902.

Santiago de Chili: Casa de Orates de Santiago, Memoria sobre al 2° Semestre de 1900. Por el Dr. Carlos Orgate, i sobre la Seccion de Dentistica por F. Oozo

Movimiento de la Casa de Orates de Santiago en el Segundo Semestre de 1900 oficio del administrador de la Casa al Senor Intendente.

Hawaii: Laws relating to health matters and rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu: Report of the President of the Board of Health for the biennial period ending December 31, 1899.

Report of the President of the Board of Health from November 10, 1900, to February 1, 1901.

London: Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1899, 1900, with supplement containing the report of the medical officer, London, England.

Secretary's Report.

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1900, 1901, with supplement containing report of medical officer, London, England.

Ireland: Report upon the State of Public Health in the city of Dublin for the year 1900.

Halifax: Ninth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1901. Halifax, N. S.

Secretary's Report.

EXPENSES.

The expenses incurred by the Board for the past two years are as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1901, as shown by vouchers numbered from 2,634 to 2,818 inclusive, which have been audited, approved, and paid, amount to a total of $5,978.48, and are classified as follows:

Official expenses of members	$727 72
Postage and telegraphy	510 49
Paper and stationery	147 54
Printing and binding	176 75
Books and instruments	201 90
Telephone	67 00
Water analysis	301 96
Secretary's salary and clerical services	3,310 00
Miscellaneous, including express and various inspections	535 12
Total	$5,978 48

For the year ending September 30, 1902, as shown by vouchers numbered from 2,819 to 2,954 inclusive, which have been audited, approved, and paid, amount to a total of $5,131.83, and are classified as follows:

Official expenses of members	$287 45
Postage and telegraphy	357 79
Paper and stationery	217 78
Printing and binding	258 05
Books and instruments	179 06
Telephone	77 65
Water analysis	177 00
Secretary's salary and clerical services	3,380 00
Miscellaneous, including express and various inspections	197 05
Total	$5,131 83

The total expenses for the biennial period are $11,110.31.

Secretary's Report.

CONTINGENT FUND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CONTROL OF THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF SMALLPOX IN THE STATE.

From July, 1901, to December 31, 1901:

For various inspections, disinfections and investigations by members of the Board, and inspectors, vouchers numbering from 13 to 81 inclusive	$3,564 64

From January, 1902, to August 30, 1902:

For various inspections, disinfections and investigations by members of the Board, and others, and for the care of Indians in the township of Brockway, vouchers numbering from 82 to 159 inclusive	6,016 70
Total	$9,581 34

Respectfully submitted,

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
Secretary.

HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER AT BARABOO, WIS.

H. L RUSSELL, PH. D., Madison, Consulting Bacteriologist to the State Board of Health, and

CHAS. GORST, M. D., Baraboo, Health Officer, City of Baraboo.

During the summer of 1901, a severe epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in Baraboo, Wis., a town of about 6,000 population, situated 37 miles northwest of Madison on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Sporadic cases of the disease occurred in the spring of the year, but the outbreak did not assume the proportions of an epidemic until about the 20th of June. The widespread distribution of the disease which then occurred indicated a general rather than a localized infection, and in the earlier course of the outbreak, attention, both from an analytical as well as an epidemiological point of view, was directed toward the cause of the trouble.

The evidence which was secured pointed unquestionably to an infection of the water supply and led to the discovery of a series of leaks by which polluted water was pumped into the city mains. As soon as these were stopped, the epidemic began to abate, and normal conditions were soon restored.

The special conditions which obtained at the time are somewhat unusual, and render a more complete description of the epidemic a matter of practical a well as of scientific interest.

Typhoid Fever at Baraboo.

SOURCES OF THE SUPPLY.

Baraboo is situated in the valley of the Baraboo river, a tributary of the Wisconsin river. It lies between two ranges of quartzite (Baraboo Bluffs) on the western edge of the main moraines of the last glacial epoch. The valley is copiously supplied with springs, and it is from such a source that the city derives its supply. The area from which the supply is secured is situated below the town on the left bank of the Baraboo river and is somewhat low, so that during periods of high water, it is apt to be submerged. As at present constituted, the immediate sources of supply consist of (1) an iron reservoir, 20 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep, placed over springs and within a few feet of a small creek that flows through the water company's land; (2) a similar stone well, 30 feet in diameter and 28 feet deep, into which is discharged; (3) an 8-inch artesian well, flowing about 110 gallons per minute; and (4) the water from a number of other springs collected in a covered gallery, 20 by 110 feet.

PUMPING STATION EQUIPMENT.

In order to show the origin of the infection, it will be necessary to describe somewhat in detail the pumping station and its connection with the wells and the discharge mains.

The power house stands on the river bank below the town, and, so far as possible, uses for power purposes the river water, which is naturally highly polluted with sewage, since the sewer outfalls are immediately above and below the bridge (See Fig. 1).

The dry weather flow of the river is generally quite low and was especially so this season, so that often nearly all of the stream flow was diverted from the normal channel into the race for power purposes. The river water is brought to the turbines through two flumes, as shown in Fig. 2.

Typhoid Fever at Baraboo.

The pumps at the station consist of two 1,000,000-gallon water-power pumps, one of which (A) is used for the pumping of river water (from the race) for railroad uses, and the other (A′) for city pumping purposes. In addition to these,

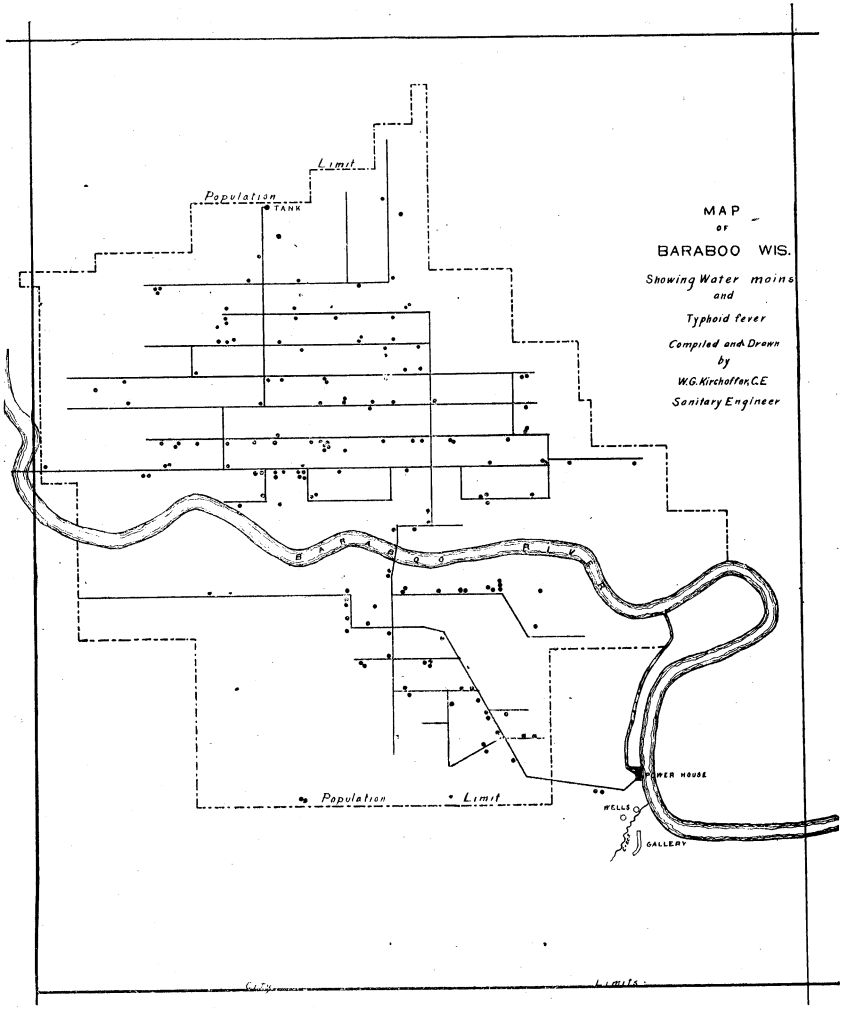

FIG. 1.—Map of city of Baraboo showing distribution of cases of typhoid fever and their relation to the municipal water mains. Sewers empty into river at various points.

a steam pump (B), of approximately the same capacity, is installed as a reserve, mainly for city use. The suction pipe from the wells (No. 1) connects directly with both the steam pump and the city water pump. There is also a suction pipe direct from the race (river water) with a valve shutting off this connection from the regular water supply. It is to be noted that the main suction pipe from the wells to the pumps passes directly through the covered flume which supplies power to the turbine wheels. This suction pipe was laid with ordinary bell and spigot joints caulked with lead. It should be kept in mind that this pipe was for suction and that it passed directly through polluted water in the flume as well as through soil which of necessity must have been saturated with polluted water. The pressure on these pipes was of course continually inward, while the discharge pipes were under a heavy outward pressure (100 pounds).

All the water was first collected into well No. 1 and from there pumped into the city mains.

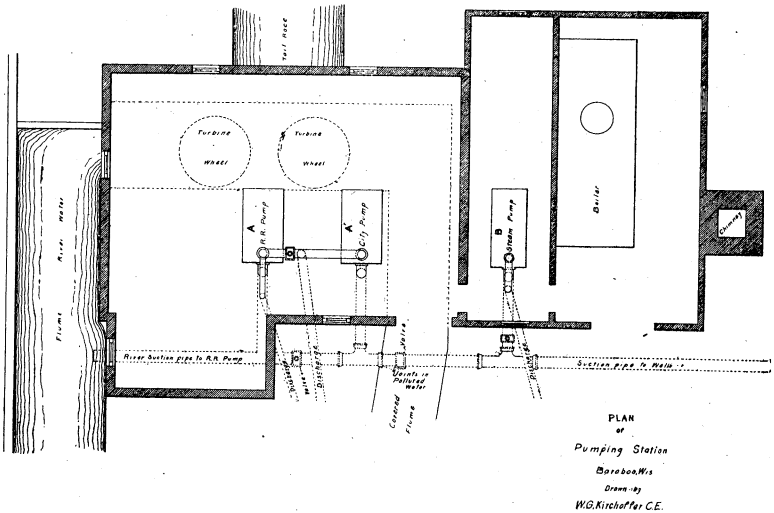

FIG. 2.—Plan of pumping station showing how supply was polluted by carrying it through river water.

Typhoid Fever at Baraboo.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE OUTBREAK.

The first case of typhoid fever for the year appeared in March, 1901. No other case was reported until a number of weeks later (May 1) when a plumber who had been engaged in relaying a sewer was taken sick. Only two more cases developed in May. In June, fifteen cases were reported in the last half of the month. In July, the epidemic became very severe and continued throughout the first three weeks in August. In September and October, a few scattering cases were reported. In all, fifteen deaths occurred. The following summary by months shows the distribution of the cases of the disease:

TABLE I.—*Distribution of typhoid fever by months.*

	No. cases.
May, 1901	3
June, 1901	15
July, 1901	79
Aug., 1901	77
Sept., 1901	13
Oct., 1901	3
Total cases reported	190

The widespread distribution of the epidemic is attested by the high case-rate, being about 330 per 10,000 population. The ratio of deaths to the total number of cases reported was seven per cent, which is not far from the usual mortality.

Typhoid Fever at Baraboo.

RELATION TO AGE.

The following table classifies the reported cases on the basis of age:

TABLE II.—*Distribution of cases with reference to age-periods.*

Age-period.	No. cases of typhoid.
0— 5	6
6—10	20
11—15	23
16—20	31
21—25	29
26—30	20
31—35	34
36—40	16
41—50	11
51—60	4

DISTRIBUTION OF EPIDEMIC IN CITY.

In order to study the geographical distribution of the reported cases, a map of the city has been prepared from the records in the health office by the city engineer, Mr. W. G. Kirchoffer, which shows the location of the cases with reference to the water mains of the city. (See Fig. 1.) The marked localization of the disease bears a direct relation to the water mains, as is strikingly shown in this figure. The development of relatively few cases outside the populated portion of the city plat and beyond the city mains is also very evident from this chart. Attempts have been made to collect data from the cases reported as to whether city water was used or not. In about thirty-five cases, it was claimed that rain or well water was used, but it is difficult to get any very satisfactory data on this point. Members of many families that were not water-takers, drank city water from time to time while at their work or elsewhere.

Typhoid Fever at Baraboo.

RESULTS OF ANALYTICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

The widespread and rapid distribution of the disease and the apparently close relation which the location of the cases bore to the general water supply would be sufficient to call in question the purity of the supply. Sanitary examinations were begun in the latter part of June, shipments of water being made to Madison for analysis. On July 18, one of us (R.) visited Baraboo at the request of the health officer, in order to study the outbreak as to its origin and from this date, for a considerable period, the water was subjected to sanitary examination not only by us in the interests of the city, but by Professor E. G. Smith for the water company.

A thorough inspection of existing conditions that surrounded the sources of supply (wells and springs) revealed no evident source of pollution, at least no source, the effect of which could be considered as persistent. Analysis of the water from the different wells showed the artesian supply and that from the stone well (No. 2) to be satisfactory aside from its high iron content, although it was admitted that this well was polluted with river water during the spring freshets when the whole area of supply was under water for some days owing to the breaking of the dam. It was difficult to see how such a source of pollution could persist for several months (March to June) without producing typhoid in the interim. The analysis of the water from the "long gallery" had never been wholly satisfactory. It was often quite high in bacteria (several hundred per cc) and always contained fermentative bacteria, often of the colon type. Proteus forms were also more or less abundant. There was no probable source of sewage infection, and it was concluded that these analytical results were attributable to the contact of the large shallow reservoir with a considerable amount of surface soil, which in itself was rich in humus and decaying plant matter.

The water in the mains taken from various portions of the

city gave conflicting results when analyzed bacteriologically. At times the city supply would reveal the presence of colon and proteus forms and show relatively an increase in numbers, but this condition was by no means constant and was not observable throughout the entire city.

The presence, in the long gallery, of bacteria associated with organic decomposition changes and the relative innocuousness of the same, led to a misinterpretation of the results obtained from the up-town supplies for a time. It was true that there was a direct connection in the pump house with the river supply, but the water company asserted that this had not been used, and a test of the integrity of the river suction pipe and valve, with fluorescein showed that no direct leak existed.

WAVE-LIKE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OUTBREAK.

While the analytical data seemed to show the sources of supply to be free from sewage pollution, the epidemic continued to increase in severity, and it was not until the reported cases were classified from an epidemiological point of view that the first clew as to the exact source of trouble was discovered. When this was done it was noted that the progressive development of the disease was not uniform, but that there was a tendency for it to appear in waves. Around certain dates would cluster a number of cases, and then new cases would be less frequently reported.

The daily reports of the local physicians as to when the individual cases were taken sick are grouped in tabular form in Table III. From these data the periodicity of the disease is quite apparent.

Typhoid Fever at Baraboo.

TABLE III.—*Daily reports of typhoid cases, together with dates on which steam pump was used in pumping.*

Date of report.	Cases reported.	Date of using steam pump.	Date of report.	Cases reported.	Date of using steam pump.	Date of report.	Cases reported.	Date of using steam pump.
June 17.	1		July 28.	8		Aug. 29.	2	
June 18.	.....		July 29.	5		Aug. 30	1	
June 19.	.....		July 30	7		Aug. 31.	.....	
June 20	4		July 31.	5		Sept. 1	1	
June 21	.....		Aug. 1.	4		Sept. 2.	1	
June 22.	.....		Aug. 2.	6		Sept. 3.	2	
June 23.	1		Aug. 3.	2		Sept. 4.	.....	
June 24.	2	*	Aug. 4	6		Sept. 5.	1	
June 25.	3		Aug. 5	8		Sept. 6	.....	
June 26	.....		Aug. 6.	5		Sept. 7	3	
June 27.	.....		Aug. 7	1		Sept. 8.	.....	
June 28.	3		Aug. 8	2		Sept. 9.	.....	
June 29.	.....		Aug. 9.	4		Sept. 10.	.....	
June 30.	1		Aug. 10	12		Sept. 11.	.....	
July 1.	1		Aug. 11	6		Sept. 12.	.....	
July 2.	1		Aug. 12.	4		Sept. 13.	.....	
July 3	.....	(1¼ hrs.)	Aug. 13.	1		Sept. 14.	1	
July 4	.....		Aug. 14.	3		Sept. 15.	1	
July 5.	7		Aug. 15.	1		Sept. 16.	.....	
July 6.	.....		Aug. 16.	3		Sept. 17	.....	
July 7.	5		Aug. 17.	1		Sept. 18.	2	
July 8	.....		Aug. 18.	1		Sept. 19.	.....	
July 9.	.....		Aug. 19.	.....		Sept. 20	1	
July 10.	5		Aug. 20.	.....		Sept. 21	.....	
July 11.	1		Aug. 21	.....		Sept. 22	.....	
July 12	1		Aug 22.	.....		Sept. 23	.....	
July 13	1		Aug. 23.	1		Sept. 24.	.....	
July 14.	1		Aug. 24.	.....		Sept. 25	.....	
July 15.	5		Aug. 25.	1		Sept. 26	1	
July 16.	1		Aug. 26.	.....		Sept. 27.	.....	
July 17.	2		Aug. 27.	.....		Sept. 28	.....	
July 18.	4		Aug. 28.	2		Sept. 29.	.....	
July 19.	.....					Sept. 30.	.....	
July 20	2							
July 21.	.....							
July 22.	.....							
July 23	4							
July 24.	2							
July 25	3							
July 26.	1							
July 27.	7							

*The period during which the steam pump was used is indicated by the length of the heavy black lines.

In June there are two periods of development, on the 20th and from the 24th to the 28th. But few cases were then reported until July 5th when another outbreak occurred, seventeen being reported from the 5th to the 10th inclusive. On the 15th five more cases were reported, and again another wave of fifteen cases from the 15th to the 25th. On July 27th, the epidemic began to reach its maximum force and within the next ten days, 63 cases developed. This condition continued with scarcely

any abatement until August 12th during which interim (17 days) nearly 100 cases occurred. After this date the epidemic quickly subsided in intensity although scattering cases were reported frequently through the month of September.

The periodicity of the outbreak, coming in more or less recognized waves is evident from the above table and it should also be noted that the intensity of these recurrent outbreaks continued to increase in a general way. It was evident that this variation in intensity had some relation to the origin of the outbreak. Allowing for the ordinary period of incubation which must elapse from time of infection to appearance of the disease, these recurring waves might be explained on the theory that the cause of the trouble operated at irregular intervals, or at least was intensified in its action at these periods. If the water supply was polluted with matter from sewage sources, and the only probable origin of such pollution was from the river, it was at first difficult to see why such contamination should be greater at one time than another.

The water company was quite as much at a loss as any one to understand how such variations in the condition of the service could occur, but an inspection of their pumping records gave the clue which explained the periodicity of infection.

VARIATION IN INTENSITY OF EPIDEMIC IN RELATION TO USE OF STEAM PUMP.

In the description of the pumping station it was stated that the city supply was pumped by water power, and also at times, by means of a steam pump. The steam pump was used when the water power was insufficient for pumping purposes, or in case of fire. During this year, the season had been excessively dry, and therefore the steam pump had been placed in requisition more frequently than usual. A study of the pumping records showed that there was a striking similarity between the number of times the steam pump had been used and the increased case-

rate of the disease. Moreover, the dates on which the disease was reported most frequently, bore a certain relation to these pumping records, the interval in most cases being approximately that which is usually considered as the necessary period for the incubation of the disease, viz., about 14 days.

The following comparison of pumping records and report of cases will illustrate this relation:

TABLE IV.— *Comparison of steam pumping records and report of typhoid cases.*

Date of using steam pump.	Periods in which a considerable number of typhoid cases were reported.	No. cases reported during interval.	Interval in days between pumping and appearance of disease.
May 14-16	June 20-25	10	36
June 24-29	July 5-10	17	11
July 1	July 15	5	14
	July 18-25	13	17
July 13-27	July 27-Aug. 6	63	14-10
	Aug. 9-12	26	12-15
Aug. 14	Aug. 14-16	7	13-12
Aug. 6-11	.....	.....	10

It should be borne in mind that there is a probable error in reporting the first symptoms of the disease After the evident symptoms are apparent some time elapses before the physician is called and he is obliged to rely upon data furnished by the patient. With such a disease as typhoid, it is probable that a variation of several days might occur in the reporting of cases. Then again, there is a natural variation in the period of incubation ranging through an interval of several days, also the pumping of polluted water at any given date would not infect the whole water system at once, but would require a considerable period before such polluted water reached many consumers. In spite of the effect which these possible conditions might produce, it is nevertheless, a striking fact that the successive

waves of development, as determined by the report of cases, bear a striking relation to the periods when the steam pump was in use. With the exception of the first instance they all fall within the interval which might measure the period of incubation of the disease. The most striking relation is that noted between the longest pumping period of 14 days (July 13–27) and the maximum development of the disease which began just fourteen days and continued with almost unabated severity until the middle of August.

Having shown this marked relationship between the periods when the steam pump was in use and the increased number of cases of the disease, it was deemed advisable by the water company to uncover their pipe system to see if any leaks could be found.

DISCOVERY OF LEAKS IN INTAKE PIPE.

Previous to this time it had been noted that a considerable quantity of air gained access to the mains when the steam pump was in use and that the pump often pounded to an unusual degree. This had occurred to such an extent that the foundation of the steam pump was somewhat broken. Upon examination of the foot valve in well No. 1, it was found that this part of the main suction pipe was rusted very badly. This valve was of the ordinary disc pattern, having eleven 5-inch openings and two 3-inch openings. When the foot valve was removed all but two of the larger and one of the smaller valves were found to be rusted so completely that they would not operate. The physical impossibility of pumping 1,300,000 gallons of water through these openings was self evident and indicated beyond question a leak somewhere.

Upon laying bare the suction pipe in the vicinity of the pumping station and examining the section that passed through the flume which carried river water, five small leaks were discovered by the Superintendent on August 12th. Three of these

leaks were in the joints of the suction pipe in the flume, the remaining two were outside the flume but within a few feet of the same and in soil constantly saturated with polluted water. (See Fig. 2.) These joints had been caulked with lead and in the pounding of the engine had undoubtedly become broken sometime during this season, as they were well laid a year or so previous.

With this condition of affairs known, it is easy to explain the marked variation in intensity of the outbreak and its relation to the use of the steam pump, and inasmuch as the foot valve in the suction pipe in the supply well was rusted so as to render it impossible for the water to pass through in adequate quantities, a proportionately larger amount of polluted river water found its way into the intake pipe through these leaks and so the extent of pollution was greater at those periods than when the water power pump was used. Naturally, the larger the amount of polluted water carrying, as it undoubtedly did, the typhoid organisms from other cases, the greater the amount of infection.

These leaks were discovered on August 12th and were immediately repaired. Tests (salt and colorimetric) were made by the analysts in charge, (Smith and Russell), in order to determine the tightness of the repaired pipe system which it was necessary to continue to use until a new single piece of pipe could be installed.

Official public warning had been made on July 25th and it is noteworthy after August 15th, which would amply allow for the ordinary incubation period, the number of cases reported fell from an average of thirty-three per week for the three preceding weeks, to an average of seven for the next three weeks.

After the closure of the leaks which was done on August 12th and allowing fifteen days for development of cases in which infection occurred previous to stopping further pollution, twenty-three other cases developed in the interim from August 27th to

Typhoid Fever at Baraboo.

October 26th, the last recorded case of the epidemic. Thirteen of these cases or more than one-half developed in the first ten days, a fact which indicates that the infective agent undoubtedly retained its vitality in the already polluted mains for some time after further pollution had been rendered impossible.

SANITARY ANALYSIS OF WATER.

During the past two years the Board has furnished sanitary analyses of water, used for drinking purposes, from the following places, arranged alphabetically according to counties, with the following results:

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Glidden—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. W. G. Law of Glidden, Wis., labeled Public (town) well. Date of shipment 10/11/0, 10 A. M. Date of arrival 10/12/0, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 16,000; number of species present 7. Number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin 800. Number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3,000 of which 34 were acid-producing germs. Results of fermentation tests, glucose bouillon, copious fermentation even where 1 cc of water was used.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 1\frac{1}{2} : 1$.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General remarks: This water shows evidence of organic pollution. Its high germ content, and copious fermentation, together with abundant growth at blood heat signify pollution from external sources. The indications do not point conclusively to this matter as of sewagic origin, but more as surface drainage. These conditions should be remedied at once, especially as it is a public well.

(Signed.) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The following report is herewith submitted on sample of well water received from Dr. W. G. Law of Glidden, Wis., labelled driven well. Date of shipment 10/11/10, 10 A. M. Date of arrival, 10/12/0, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, good, ice in box. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 4,900; number of species present, several. Number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, few. Number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 2,500, of which none were acid-producing germs. Results of fermentation tests: glucose bouillon, no fermentation. Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

General Remarks: This water shows a high germ content, but otherwise is very satisfactory. If samples had been allowed to stand for some hours before being packed in ice, this would explain this condition, but I do not think any importance is to be attached to this condition, because all of the remaining physiological characteristics are uniformly good.

(Signed.) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The samples of water sent from Glidden, Wis., by Dr. W. G. Law, Health Officer, October 11th, 1900, have been examined with results as follows:

No. 1, from well; outhouse 100 ft. distant.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	22.10
Mineral residue	13.40
Volatile residue	8.70
Chlorine	1.025
Saline ammonia	.005
Albuminoid ammonia	.0015
Nitrites	.0015
Nitrates	.250

The presence of considerable quantites of nitrites together with the high chlorine indicates serious pollution.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

No. 2. public or town well.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	33.60
Mineral residue	20.00
Volatile residue	13.60
Chlorine	5.8500
Saline ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.020
Nitrites	.0005
Nitrates	high

This water is badly contaminated.

(Signed.) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

BARRON COUNTY.

Barron City—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. A. E. Hedback of Barron, Wis. Date of shipment, Sept. 17, 1902; date of arrival, Sept. 18, 1902. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 20° F., 4,500. No. of species present, 2. No. of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 16. No. of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 5, of which 3 were acid-producing germs. Results of fermentation tests: glucose bouillon, negative.

Results of special physiological tests: negative.

General Remarks: Water is good from bacteriological standpoint.

(Signed.) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water taken from well at School No. 1, at Barron City, and sent by Dr. A. E. Hedback, gave results as follows:

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	83.80
Mineral residue	55.40
Volatile residue	28.40
Chlorine	22.00
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.020
N as Nitrites	.0002
N as Nitrates	very large amount

This water is quite badly polluted, and seems to be unsafe.

(Signed.) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Modena—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. Simon Moats of Modena, Wis., labeled creamery well. Date of shipment, 1/21/02; date of arrival, 1/21/10 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair; temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 3,500. Number of species present, 3. Number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 500. Number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., several hundred of which none were acid-producing germs. Results of fermentation tests: glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative. Fecal bacteria, none.

General Remarks: Water is rich in bacteria but this is probably due to growth in bottle as there was no ice in box. Nothing deleterious to be observed.

(Signed.) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by Simon Moats, Modena, said to be from a creamery well, has been examined with results as follows:

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	40.60
Mineral residue	25.60
Volatile residue	15.00
Chlorine	5.525
Saline ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.016
Nitrates	.200
Nitrites	absent

This water seems to be quite seriously polluted. The pollution is probably due to creamery waste. The water contains a considerable amount of salt, and much more in proportion to the nitrates than is usual where waters are polluted by fecal matter. The corrosion of the iron pipes, which is complained of, is probably due to the presence of the salt.

(Signed.) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

BROWN COUNTY.

Green Bay—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city water received from Dr. F. H. Thibodo, Green Bay, Wis., labeled No. 138. Date of shipment, 11/5/01, 1:00 P. M. Date of arrival, 11/6/01, 2 P. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 55; Number of species present, 3. Number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 2 or 3. Number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 15 of which none were acid-producing germs. Results of fermentation tests: glucose boullion, no gas.

Results of special physiologlcal tests: Phenol Sugar Broth, no gas. Indol tests, negative. Fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: Water is perfectly satisfactory.

(Signed.) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. F. H. Thibodo of Green Bay,

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Wis., labeled No. 2. Date of shipment, see 138; date of arrival see 138. Condition on arrival, see 138; temperature of water, see 138. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 205. Number of species present, 4. Number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 20. Number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 23 of which none were acid-producing germs. Results of fermentation tests: glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Phenol Sugar Broth, no gas. Indol tests, negative. Fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: This water appears to be a normal ground water. It is free from all gas generative and other suspicious organisms.

(Signed.) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of water (artesian) received from Dr. F. H. Thibodo of Green Bay, Wis., labeled No. 3. Date of shipment, see 138; date of arrival, see 138; condition on arrival, see 138; temperature of water, see 138. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops), on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 13; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, one or two; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Phenol sugar broth, no gas; indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: A very pure water so far as bacetrial life is concerned.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of spring water received from Dr. F. H. Thibodo of Green Bay, Wis., labeled "Allouez spring as purchased in open market." Date of shipment, (?); date of arrival, 12/20/0, 3 P. M. Condition on arrival, no ice; temperature of water 55° F.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., hundreds of thousands; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, very few; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 10, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas produced.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive, but slight.

General Remarks: Small bottle as purchased in open market, evidently carbonated as it effervesced strongly when opened. Enormous germ content due to growth of water bacteria incident to storage in bottle at relatively high temperatures. Growth at blood heat is low, and absence of gas generating bacteria shows that same is free from bacteria associated with decomposition of organic matter. Sample too small for *chemical* analysis.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by Dr. F. H. Thibodo, Green Bay, marked "Allouez mineral water," has been examined with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Mineral residue	266.80
Total residue	285.40
Volatile residue	18.60
Chlorine	139.20
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.005
Nitrites	.0003
Nitrates	moderately high

This is an artificial and charged water. The chlorine is no indication of its purity. The albuminoid ammonia and nitrites are sufficient to characterize it as suspicious.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of surface water received from Dr. F. H. Thibodo of Green Bay, Wis., labeled, Spring Brook. Date of shipment, 1/28/02; date of arrival, 1/30/02. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water 60° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 1,600; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 75; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 200, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative. Fecal bacteria, none.

General Remark: A water of average purity from a bacteriological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

CLARK COUNTY.

Granton—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of creek water received from Mr. J. P. Kintzele, of Granton, Wis., labeled, No. 1. Date of shipment, 10/21/01. Date of arrival, 10/22/01. Condition on arrival, fair; temperature of water, 58° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 620; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, about 1/3; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 35, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas produced, but due to presence of soil bacteria.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol test, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: Water appears to be a normal surface water. No indications of fecal pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Mr. J. P. Kintzele of Granton, Wis., labeled No. 2. Date of shipment, 10/21/01; date of arrival, 10/22/01. Condition on arrival, fair; temperature of water, 58° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 275; number of species prsent, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 50; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 15, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 40 per cent. gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: There is no indication of sewage pollution in this water. Would consider it an average well water from bacteriological analysis.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Neillsville—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of surface water received from Dr. T. F. Conroy of Neillsville, Wis., labeled, O'Neill creek. Date of shipment, 11/20/01, 3 P. M. Date of arrival, 11/22/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, poor; shipped in jug. Temperature of water, 51° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 1,200; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 650; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., several hundred, of which but few were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas abundant.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 1 : 1$

Results of special physiological test: Fecal bacteria, not present.

General Remarks: This appears to be an ordinary surface water. It contains considerable organic matter, and while there is no evidence of fecal pollution, it should be remem-

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

bered that the use of such water is subject to danger in times of typhoid outbreaks.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of surface water received from Dr. T. F. Conroy of Neillsville, Wis., labeled, Black River. Date of shipment, 11/20,/01, 3 P. M.; date of arrival, 11/22/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair; shipped in jug. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,050; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 800; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., several hundred, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas abundant.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 1 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Fecal bacteria, not present.

General Remarks: Appears to be a normal surface water. Quite high germ content and character of forms present indicate vegetable and not animal pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. T. F. Conroy of Neillsville, Wis., labeled, Town pump. Date of shipment, 11/20/01, 3 P. M.; date of arrival, 11/22/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair; shipped in jug. Temperature of water, 51° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 600; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas to some extent.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of special physiological tests: Fecal bacteria, none.
General Remarks: An average well water. Shows no evidence of pollution with dangerous forms.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The samples of water sent by T. F. Conroy, M. D., health officer, Neillsville, Wis., have been examined, with the following results:

Water No. 1. From O'Neill's Creek. (The ice from this water is used locally.)

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	12.40
Mineral residue	4.80
Volatile residue	7.60
Chlorine	———
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.032
Nitrites	none
Nitrates, less than	.040

I should judge that ice from this water would probably be safe.

Water No. 2. From Black River.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	9.30
Mineral residue	3.20
Volatile residue	6.10
Chlorine	———
Ammonia, saline	.007
Ammonia, albuminoid	.039
Nitrites	traces
Nitrates, less than	.040

This water is quite badly polluted, and should not be used for domestic purposes.

Both of these samples contain much vegetable coloring, making the volumetric determination of chlorine difficult.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Water No .3. From Town Pump.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	43.00
Mineral residue	22.20
Volatile residue	20.80
Chlorine	5.150
Ammonia, saline	.0010
Ammonia, albuminoid	.008
Nitrites	.0002
Nitrates	very large amount

This water is very badly polluted and is the probable cause of disease.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Bloomer—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of open well water, received from Mr. C. L. Christianson of Bloomer, Wis., labeled, Sample No. 1. Date of shipment, February 22, 1902; date of arrival, February 25, 1902. Condition on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water, 12° C. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., 1,573; number of species present, 3 or 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, hundreds, but all of fluorescent type; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 8, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of feremntation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas, but growth in closed arm of the tube.

General Remarks: In glucose, free broth, indol was produced, but no fecal odor.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of deep well water received from Mr. C. L. Christianson of Bloomer, Wis., labeled, Sample No. 2. Date of shipment, February 22, 1902; date of arrival, February 25, 1902. Condi-

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

tion on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water, 12° C. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., 44; number of species present, 23; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 6, all big fluorescent; number of bacteria per cc incubated at 100° F., 5, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

General Remarks: No indol or fecal odor produced in glucose free broth.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of deep well water received from Mr. C. L. Christianson of Bloomer, Wis., labeled Sample No. 3. Date of shipment, February 22, 1902; date of arrival, February 25, 1902. Condition on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water 54° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., 13; number of species prsent, 1–2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 2, all big fluorescent; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 1, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

General Remarks: No indol or fecal odor produced in glucose free broth.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. Consulting Bacteriologist.

DANE COUNTY.

Albion—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water receivel from Dr. G. E. Crosley of Albion, Wis. Date of shipment, 11/12/01; date of arrival, 11/12/01. Condition on arrival, good; temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,100; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 250; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 25, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, slight gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Rhenol sugar broth, gas produced; indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: This water is rather high in bacteria, but the predominating species is a yellowish organism that is harmless. There is no evidence of pollution, and I should say that luxuriant germ growth was due to presence of plant food of a harmless character.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

A sample of water sent to this department by Dr. Geo. E. Crosley, health officer, Albion, Wis., has been examined, with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	36.70
Mineral residue	20.20
Volatile residue	16.50
Chlorine	1.275
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.002
Nitrates	.250
Nitrites	none

This water shows some soil leaching, but the impurities seem to be almost wholly oxidized and practically harmless.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

Sun Prairie—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city tap water received from Dr. Thos, P. Crosse, of Sun Prairie, Wis., labeled, From Hotel. Date of shipment, 12/1/0; date of arrival, 12/3/0, 12 M. Condition on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water, 46° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 485; number of species present, 4–5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 30; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 15, of which 2 were acid-producing germs.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests:. Glucose bouillon, gas produced in abundance in all cases.

Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : — : —
Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1

Results of physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General Remarks: Authorization gave date of shipment as 12/1, but sample was not received untill 12/3/0. If this is correct, it has a bearing on interpretation of analyses. The germ content is rather high for a good deep well, although this condition would have been readily produced, if sample was collected as stated, and not analyzed for 48 hours. The nature of the bacteria in sample shows, however, undesirable characters. Fermentative bacteria are abundant, putrefactive forms capable of producing indol, and moreover, organisms were isolated that agreed with the descriptions of the colon or fecal bacillus. The presence of these in good wells cannot be accounted for, except by influx of surface waters bearing organic matter. Should consider water suspicious until more data is furnished that will account for presence of these organisms.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent from Sun Prairie water works, December 1, 1900; supply said to be from two drilled wells situated in marsh, the marsh receiving drainage from half the village, a creamery and a cannery, collected by Thos. P. Crosse, has been examined, with results as follows.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	49.90
Mineral residue	26.30
Volatile residue	23.60
Chlorine	2.325
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.003
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	moderate amount

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

This water shows considerable soil leaching, giving moderately high nitrates and chlorine. As the ammonias and nitrites are so low, the water shows but slight active pollution.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from W. H. Slatter of Sun Prairie township, Wis., labeled, Pierceville Creamery Association. Date of shipment, 12/18/0, 9 A. M. (?); date of arrival, 12/20/0, 12 M. Condition on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water, 54° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 95; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 9, of which 2 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, small amount of gas produced in only one tube; others free.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General Remarks: This water shows a low germ content and freedom from bacteria that are associated with general decomposition processes. I find nothing suspicious in it from a biological point of view. Think there must have been a mistake in regard to date of shipment.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by W. H. Slatter, health officer, Sun Prairie, Wis., taken December 18, 1900, has been examined, with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	33.50
Mineral residue	24.50
Volatile residue	9.00
Chlorine	.175
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0005
Nitrates	.070
Nitrites	none

This water is pure.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

West Superior—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city water received from Dr. Lyman B. Shehan, West Superior, Wis., labeled, Sample No. 1. Date of shipment, Mar. 24, 1902; date of arrival, Mar. 25, 1902. Condition on arrival, iced. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., 6; number of species present, 1; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, none; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 14, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: In glucose free broth; no fecal odor or indol.

General Remarks: Phenol broth, moss culture gave no cloudiness.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. to Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city water received from Dr. Lyman B. Shehan of West Superior, Wis., labeled, Sample No. 2 from faucet. Date of shipment, Mar. 24, 1902; date of arrival, Mar. 25, 1902. Condition on arrival, iced. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., 10. Number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 6; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 4, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas, growth only in open arm.

Results of special physiological tests: No fecal odor or indol in glucose free broth. No cloudiness in moss phenol broth culture.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. to Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

DODGE COUNTY.

Chester—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. D. H. Billmeyer of Chester, Dodge Co., Wis. Date of shipment, 8/30/01, 3:30 P. M. Date of arrival, 8/31/01, 3:00 P. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 49° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 600; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 75; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 30, of which 2 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas produced, 50%.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 2 : 1.$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General Remarks: This water contains gas-producing bacteria in abundance, which apparently belong to those of colon type. It is impossible from analysis to determine origin of colon bacteria but their presence should render the water suspicious until their origin can be more satisfactorily explained.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Augusta—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. G. F. Hamilton of Augusta, Wis., labeled Jas. Shaffer's well. Date of shipment, 12/12/01; date of arrival, 12/13/01. Condition on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water, 48° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 245; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 15; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 4, of which 2–3 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, copious gas.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 3 : 2.$

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative. Fecal bacteria: Organisms were isolated which gave some of the characteristics of the fecal type but they were not distinctive.

General Remarks: This water is somewhat suspicious but from the analysis of the same, I could not condemn it. The data supplied with the sample indicated that well was only a few feet from privy vault. Inasmuch as there has been typhoid in the family I should regard the water with suspicion, in any event under the circumstances.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Eau Claire—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city water received from Dr. J. S. Boberg of Eau Claire, Wis. Date of shipment, 8/27/01, 8:20 P. M. Date of arrival 8/28/01, noon. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 57° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 220. No. of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 35–40; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 17, of which 10 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas produced abundantly.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General Remarks: Water contains evidence of organic matter but of vegetable character. This due in all probability to admission of river water, as health officers's statement is that the water was highly colored a few days before. No definite evidence of sewage contamination but presence of gas and acid bacteria undoubtedly due to river.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Waupun—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. G. B. Durand of Waupun, Wis., labeled, No. 1. Date of shipment, 8/26/1. Date

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

of arrival, 8/27/1, 11 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 45.5° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 10; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 1–2; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, slight growth, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

General Remarks: This water appears to be wholly satisfactory so far as biological conditions are concerned.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. G. B. Durand of Waupun, Wis., labeled No. 2. Date of shipment, 8/26/1. Date of arrival, 8/27/1, 11 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 45.5° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 5; number of species present, 1; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, none; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 2, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas formed, very faint growth.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

General Remarks: This water shows no suspicious symptom whatever from a bacteriological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

GRANT COUNTY.

Arthur—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from L. H. Treglown, M. D., of Arthur, Grant Co., labeled No. 1. Date of shipment, 6/29/01, 6 A. M. Date of arrival, 6/29/01, 3 P M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 54° F. Number of bac-

teria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 3,600; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 600; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 25, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 10–35% gas produced.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 1 : 2$.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative. Colon bacillus, absent.

General Remarks: I find no evidence of fecal pollution, but this water is dirty through presence of finely divided clay particles. This condition may account for the high bacterial content of well. These organisms though have no sanitary significance.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from L. H. Treglown, M. D., of Arthur, Grant Co., Wis., labeled, No. 2. Date of shipment, 6/29/1. Date of arrival, 6/29/1, 3 P. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 54° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 135; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 25, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 30–80% gas produced.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 1 : 2$.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol test, positive. Colon bacteria, negative.

General Remarks: While this water is able to ferment glucose broth, the character of contained bacteria indicates that colon type of organisms is not present. Otherwise the water is satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Cuba City—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of tap water received from Dr. Ed. MacDonald of Cuba City, Wis. Date of collection, 8/27/02, 7 A. M. Date of arrival, 8/27/02, 4 P. M. Condition on arrival, fair; ice melted. Temperature of water, 60° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 875; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 350; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 16, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas produced.

Results of special physiological tests: Slight indol test; colon bacteria absent.

General Remarks: Water is somewhat high in number of bacteria, but contains no evidence of pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent Aug. 27th, 1902, by Dr. Ed. McDonald of Cuba City, being water from city well, 110 feet deep, has been examined with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	31.10
Mineral residue	18.90
Volatile residue	12.20
Chlorine	.225
Saline ammonia	.0024
Albuminoid ammonia	.002
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.150

This water is pure.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. C. M. Willis, health officer of Berlin, Wis., labeled, Well of Frank Stocking. Date of shipment, 6/13/01. Date of arrival, 6/14/01, 5 P. M. Condition on arrival, fair; no ice in box. Temperature of water, 59° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 300; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 100; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 9, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, slight growth but no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol test, faint positive reaction in one case; none in second test.

General Remarks: Water shows no abnormal condition from a biological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. B. F. Dodson of Berlin, Wis. Date of shipment, 5/8/02, 1 P. M. Date of arrival, 5/9/02, 12 M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 48° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 4 or 5; number of species present, 1; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, none; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; phenol sugar broth, no gas formed; fecal bacteria, none.

General Remarks: This water appears to be nearly germ free.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of cistern water received from Dr. B. F. Dodson of Berlin, Wis. Date of shipment, 5/8/02, 1 P. M. Date of arrival, 5/9/02, 12 M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 48° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 53; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 6; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 30, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas formed.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; phenol sugar broth, no gas formed; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: Water is perfectly satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by Dr. B. F. Dodson of Berlin, Wisconsin, said to be from Dr. Dodson's well (a well drilled 130 feet into rock) has been examined with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	58.60
Mineral residue	32.50
Volatile residue	26.10
Chlorine	4.250
Ammonia, saline	.001
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0108
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	large amount

The solids gave off nitrous fumes upon ignition. In my opinion this water contains much oxidized organic matter or soil leachings, and some decomposable matter. The water is probably unsafe.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Green Lake—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from W. T. Burdick, Health Officer, Green Lake, Wis., labeled No. 1. Date of shipment, 11/21/00, 10 A. M. Date of arrival, 11/23/00, 4 P. M. Condition on arrival, poor; no ice. Temperature of water, 54° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 4,500; number of species present, 5–6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, several hundred; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 2,000, of which some were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, fermentation and production of gas in all cases.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : — : —$
Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 2 : 1.$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General Remarks: There are to be found in this sample organisms belonging to the fecal or intestinal class. The sample arrived in poor condition but I should consider on account of the high germ content and presence of these fecal bacteria, that the well had received organic pollution. As typhoid exists on the premises, its use under these conditions should be discontinued unless it can be positively shown that pollution arises from a non-dangerous source.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from W. T. Burdick, Health Officer, Green Lake, Wis., labeled No. 2. Date of shipment, 11/21/00, 10 A. M. Date of arrival, 11/23/00, 4 P. M. Condition on arrival, poor; no ice. Temperature of water, 54° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., several thousand; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, unable to determine accurately; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 150, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no fermentation.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General Remarks: This water contains a large amount of sediment but it is of inorganic character apparently. The water has a very high germ content, but the physiological tests do not show presence of fecal organisms. Sample came in poor shape, poorly packed, and without any ice; hence impossible to get satisfactory result. Should consider that the water was better than well No. 1, but can give no definite opinion under conditions of present analysis.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The two samples of water sent me November 21st, 1900, by W. T. Burdick, Health Officer, Green Lake, Wis., were examined as follows:

No. 1 contained:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	41.60
Mineral residue	22.00
Volatile residue	19.60
Chlorine	1.65
Ammonia, saline	.003
Ammonia, albuminoid	.015
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	large amount

No. 2 contained:

	Parts per 100,000.
Solids	not determined
Chlorine	5.050
Ammonia, saline	.006
Ammonia, albuminoid	.032
Nitrites	.0035
Nitrates	large amount

No. 2 is exceedingly impure; No. 1 shows considerable pollution and should undoubtedly be condemned.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Lake Mills—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. W. H. Oatway, of Lake Mills, Wis. Date of shipment, 2/28/01, 7 A. M. Date of arrival, 3/1/01, 4 P. M. Condition on arrival, poor; no ice. Temperature of water, 55° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,500; number of species present, 7; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 50; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 2,000, of which many were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas produced abundantly.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Fecal odor and indol present.

General Remarks: Water shows high germ content and presence of bacteria associated with organic decomposition. Do not consider it as a desirable supply for use. Probably undesirable conditions arise from proximity to barn drainage.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Union Center—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Thos. Gilluly of Union Center, Wis., labeled, C. C. Eagle. Date of shipment, 12/7/01, 9 A. M.; date of arrival, 12/9/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair; temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 10; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 2–3; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 4, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol cultures, negative; fecal bacteria, none.

General Remarks: Water appears perfectly satisfactory from a biological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. Thos. Gilluly of Union Center, Wis., labeled, Blakeman's well. Date of shipment, 12/7/01, 9 A. M.; date of arrival, 12/9/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimenter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 75; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatine, 16; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 10, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, slight gas occasionally.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, none.

General Remarks: Water satisfactory from a biological examination.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Two samples of water have been sent from Union Center by Dr. Thos. Gilluly.

No. 1 is from Norman Blakeman's drilled well.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	67.00
Mineral residue	33.70
Volatile residue	33.30
Chlorine	8.100
Ammonia, saline	.033
Ammonia, albuminoid	.009
Nitrites	.0020
Nitrates	very large amount

This water is very badly polluted.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

No. 2 from C. C. Eagle's driven well.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	8.10
Mineral residue	4.30
Volatile residue	3.80
Chlorine	1.000
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.001
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	moderate amount

While this water shows slight soil leaching, it is not badly polluted and is probably safe.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Wonewoc—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. C. H. Golden of Wonewoc, Wis., labeled, School well (public). Date of shipment, 9/26/01; date or arrival 9/28/01. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 42° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximaetely 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,950; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, several hundred; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 200, of which 75% were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas produced in all cases, 50–60%.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive; phenol sugar broth, abundant gas.

General Remarks: This water is highly polluted, as shown by the very large number of acid-forming bacteria in agar incubated at blood heat. Colon type of bacteria abundant. In view of the fact that typhoid is epidemic in the schools, I have no doubt but that the disease is associated with the use of this water, which is shown to be impure.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Bristol—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. F. E. Stevens of Bristol, Wis., labeled, Well, 156 feet deep. Date of shipment, 2/11/01, 4 P. M.; date of arrival, 2/13/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair; no ice. Temperature of water, 41° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 15; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 3 or 4; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Lactose bouillon, no gas; glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, weak, positive reaction.

General Remarks: This water has a phenomenally low germ content. There is nothing in same that is suspicious of pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. F. E. Stevens of Bristol, Wis., labeled, Well 22 feet deep. Date of shipment, 2/11/01, 4 P. M.; date of arrival, 2/13/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 41° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 780; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 50–60; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 16, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, growth abundant, 60–70% gas formed.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, weak positive reaction.

Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : — : —
Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : 1 : 2

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General Remarks: There is no evidence of fecal bacteria in this sample, but water contains organisms associated with breaking down of organic matter which presumably may find its way into well directly as said well is simply stoned up. I would not condemn the water, though, from bacterial analysis.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The samples of well water from Bristol, collected by Dr. F. E. Stevens, health officer, have been tested with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Total residue	39.30	61.70
Mineral residue	27.10	37.70
Volatile residue	12.20	24.00
Chlorine	.250	1.000
Saline ammonia	.030	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.003	.0045
Nitrites	none	none
Nitrates	.020	moderate amt.

No. 1 is probably safe.
No. 2 is slightly polluted but would be classed as "suspicious."

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Kewaunee—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of spring water received from Dr. F. J. Olle of Kewaunee, Wis. Date of shipment, 12/14/0, 12 M.; date of arrival, 12/15/0, 3 P. M Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 48° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 35; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, none; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General remark: From a bacterial point of view, there is nothing in this sample that shows any signs of pollution. Should regard the same as a good water.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by F. H. Olle, health officer, at Kewaunee, taken December 14, 1900, has been examined with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	32.50
Mineral residue	24.60
Volatile residue	7.90
Chlorine	.125
Ammonia, saline	.0065
Ammonia, albuminoid	.004
Nitrites	.030
Nitrates	none

This water appears to be pure.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Antigo—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of water received from Dr. Frank I. Drake, Antigo, Wis., labeled, Parochial School. Date of shipment, 10/12/0, 4 P. M.; date of arrival, 10/13/0, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 41° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatine grown at 65° F., 18; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, none; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 6, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no growth except where 25cc water were used.

Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : — : —
Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : no : gas

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General Remarks: From a biological point of view this water contains practically no germ life except in barest traces. If bottle were properly prepared and all traces of any chemicals removed by rinsing, this water would be most excellent, as judged from a bacteriological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent from the Parochial school well at Antigo, Wis., collected October 11, 1900, by Frank I. Drake, health officer, has been tested with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	29.80
Mineral residue	17.90
Volatile residue	11.90
Chlorine	.125
Saline ammonia	none
Albuminoid ammonia	.004
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.040

This water appears to be but very slightly polluted at most, and it is probably safe.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Merrill—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of tap water from Lincoln County Bank, received from Dr. L. B. Collier of Merrill, Wis., labeled, Prairie River Supply. Date of shipment, 10/23/0, 10:30 A. M.; date of arrival, 10/24/0, 3 P. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 211; number of species present, 7; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 14, of which 4 were acid-producing germs.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, abundant gas even with 1 cc of water.

Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : — : —
Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General Remarks: The numerical germ content is low for a surface stream, thus indicating the absence of surface wash at time of collection. I find, however, evidence of colon bacilli, but of course it is impossible to tell whether the same arise from human or animal excreta. It is evident that the process of filtration is not efficient enough to remove these suspicious organisms. Definite opinion as to quality can only be made in the light of a fuller knowledge as to the possible source of pollution in source of supply.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report, No. 98, is herewith submitted on a sample of river water received from Dr. L. B. Collier of Merrill, Wis., labeled, Prairie river back of Mr. Whitcomb's house. Date of collection, 12/18/0, 2:30 P. M.; date of arrival, 12/19/0, 8 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 500; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 100; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 15, of which 2 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 30–40% gas in each tube.

Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : $1\frac{1}{2}$: 1

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive in all cases.

General Remarks: This water shows conditions that characterize a surface stream. I find no positive evidence of fecal pollution. The gas generating species present come in all probability from the upper soil layers.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of river water received from Dr. L. B. Collier of Merrill, Wis., labeled, Prairie River at intake of water works. Date of collection, 12/18/0, 2:30 P. M.; date of arrival, 12/19/0, 8 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 660; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 150; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 36, of which 3 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 50% gas produced.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 3 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive in all cases.

General Remarks: Conditions in this sample are very nearly the same as in No. 98. The somewhat higher germ content, especially on agar at blood heat, may be readily accounted for by drainage into stream from houses and barns on the bank.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of river water received from Dr. L. B. Collier of Merrill, Wis., labeled, On filters just before filtration after addition of alum. Date of collection, 12/18/0, 2:45 P. M.; date of arrival, 12/19/0, 8 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 275; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 45; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 7, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 60–80% of gas.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 1 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive, but not very marked.

General Remarks: The addition of the alum sulphate is at once evident in the marked reduction in germ life in compari-

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

son with the raw river water; otherwise the composition of the sample retains about the same proportion as in untreated river water.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of river water received from Dr. L. B. Collier of Merrill, Wis., labeled, Just after filtration. Date of collection, 12/18/0; date of arrival, 12/19/0, 8 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 95; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 17; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 25% in one case.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 1 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

General Remarks: This water shows a marked improvement by filtration, the river water being reduced from 500–600 to about 100, the usual limit for filtered water. Liquefying bacteria which are abundant in the river water are quite numerous in this filtered water; also gas-producing bacteria sparingly present.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of tap water received from Dr. L. B. Collier of Merrill, Wis., labeled, Service tap in water company's yard. Date of collection, 12/18/0, 3:10 P. M.; date of arrival, 12/19/0, 8 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 130; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas present in part of tests.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, weak indol noted. Individual organisms were isolated from fermentation tubes that showed close relationship to bacellus coli communis.

General Remarks: It seems quite probable that there is some slight growth in service pipes. This may easily arise from sediment in the mains that found its way therein when unfiltered river water was pumped into the same, as was the case during the summer.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of tap water received from Dr. L. B. Collier or Merrill, Wis., labeled tap in city hall. Date of shipment, 12/18/0, 3:15 P. M. Date of arrival, 12/19/0, 8 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 105; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 15; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 1, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas in one case.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 3 : 5$.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests show production of indol in small amounts.

General Remarks: Conditions do not differ materially from other samples taken from service system. Only suspicious indication is the presence of gas generating bacteria, and the significance of them is much lessened by the fact that the source of water is from a running stream, in contact with superficial soil layers.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The samples of water sent by Dr. Collier from Merrill, Wis., taken Dec. 18th, have been tested as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.			
	No. 1. Prairie R.	No. 2. Pr. R. at Intake.	No. 3. Filtered.	No. 4. Tap at W. W.
Total residue	11.00	10.70	10.40	12.80
Mineral res. .	6.60	6.10	5.80	7.70
Volatile res. . .	4.40	4.60	4.60	5.10
Chlorine	.050	.050	.050	.050
Am., saline ..	.0015	.0015	.001	.0005
Am., album. .	.0095	.0090	.0045	.0050
Nitrites	none	none	none	none
Nitrates	.070	.070	.070	mod. high

Little or no increase of pollution shown in from No. 1 to No. 2. Filtration removes half the organic matter as shown by the album. ammon. After filtering, the water is evidently mixed with a *well water* as its character wholly changes before reaching tap. There has probably been a failure to mention this point, which is brought out by the high mineral res. chlorine and nitrates.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

MADISON, December 24, 1900.

Dr. U. O. B. WINGATE,
Secretary State Board of Health,
Milwaukee, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—In pursuance with the request made in your favor of the 10th inst., I visited the city of Merrill, Wis., on Dec. 18th, in order to make a personal examination of the water supply of that town and secure samples of water for analytical purposes.

Herewith are given the observations made on the occasion of said visit, together with the results of the biological analysis that have been made by myself. Samples were also collected for Prof. Mitchell for chemical analysis, the report of which will doubtless be made to you in the usual way.

An examination of the Water Works Company's plant shows that they have a well equipped system (Jewell) for mechanical

filtration. According to the information given me by the Supt., they are in the habit of using alum sulphate as a coagulent, followed by subsequent filtration through crushed quartz. At times it becomes necessary to introduce lime to give sufficient alkalinity to the water to combine properly with the coagulent. The record of the amount of alum sulphate used is kept in pounds and not in grains per gallon, but from the data given as to the amount of coagulent used during December in connection with the amount of water filtered, I estimate that there is about 2–2¼ grains per gallon of the sulphate employed in the filtering process.

The Supt. informs me that it is customary to run the filter only in the spring until the water becomes clear and again in the fall during the seasons of high or turbid water.

This method indicates that the process of filtration is used largely to improve the *appearance* of the water rather than to treat it so as to insure its being purified under all conditions from any possible disease elements. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so a water supply must be judged from those conditions that present its worst and most dangerous aspect. From these conditions it is evident that if the source of supply should by any means become polluted with typhoid fever emanations there is nothing that would protect the consumers of such supply for that portion of the year in which the filter was not employed.

Moreover, the direct introduction of raw river water into the mains carries into the distributing system more or less of suspended matter that is deposited in the pipe lines and so may affect to a greater or less extent the quality of even the filtered water. It is only on such a basis that the variation in condition of the filtered water can be explained in the analysis made in connection with this visit. Thus organisms, of the bacillus coli type were found in the water from service pipe in Water Company's yard, while the water direct from the filters showed a lower germ content, freedom from acid and indol forming bacteria, and relatively few gas-producing bacteria. A single set of analyses can only be suggestive at most but from an examination of surrounding conditions, I should consider this the most plausible explanation of the presence of bacteria associated with the decomposition of organic matter.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

As to the efficiency of the filtration methods in the reduction of germ life in the river water, and the prevention of the passage of disease bacteria (should they happen to be present) one set of analyses does not afford sufficient data to draw safe conclusions. The data collected show following conditions to obtain:

Number of bacteria per cc in river water at intake, 660 with about 150 of these liquefying forms. After the addition of the alum, and just before filtration, the number found was 275 per cc with 45 liquefiers. Immediately subsequent to filtration the number was reduced to 95 with 17 liquefiers, showing a percentage reduction of about 85%.

It should be noted in connection with the above that the predominating liquefying organism in the raw water (Bacillus fluorescens liquefaciens) was also found quite commonly in the filtered water showing undoubtedly that this type of water organism was able to pass through the filter, although in much diminished numbers.

About ¾ of the color is now being removed by filtration, the raw water ranging about 0.5 on Hazen's platinum standard, while the effluent contains from 0.12–0.15. This improvement in appearance is considerable and makes a satisfactory effluent.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

The water supply is taken from Prairie River, a small stream that flows through the city and joins the Wisconsin at this place. At the time of visit this stream was frozen over, but from observations made it was evident that the stream drains peaty and swamp areas to some extent as it carries even in the winter considerable coloring matter in solution which imparts to the water a decided tint.

Lack of time did not permit of study of watershed for any considerable distance above the town, but an examination of the conditions that were found within the city limits showed some surroundings that could be bettered.

For instance, there were found on the edge of the city, barnyards draining directly into the stream as at the home of Mr. Whitcomb. At time of visit, which was made in company with Dr. L. B. Collier, Health Officer, several cows were found in a small enclosure placed in rear of barn and on one side of hill

draining directly into stream. This padlock was well filled with accumulation of manure that was constantly leaching into the stream. While it does not necessarily follow that excrementitious matter from animals is provocative of disease in the human, yet no one willingly cares to see such material added to their drinking water supply. If it is undesirable in an individual supply, it is equally reprehensible to permit such pollution in a municipal supply.

While outhouses are in some cases located not far from the river banks, I did not note any that seemed to drain immediately into the drainage stream, although the percolating distance in some cases was not by any means sufficient to ensure safety.

It should be noted in regard to the danger of pollution from typhoid, that generally speaking this danger is considerably greater in towns that have considerable intercourse with the lumber and mining camps. This disease is prevalent to such an extent in camps and cities of this character that the danger of pollution of surface waters (shallow unprotected wells and running streams) is thereby considerably increased and calls for the most careful protection of watersheds that furnish municipal supplies. While no such outbreak has occurred in the case of the city in question, the possibility of polluting this relatively small and shallow stream as it flows through an inhabited portion of the town is liable to occur at almost any time, and under such conditions a wide spread epidemic of typhoid would only be prevented, if the process of filtration was adequate to remove such seeds of disease.

I am unable to find any evidence of fecal impurities in the river water at the present time, but when the river is frozen and surface drainage reduced to a minimum, conditions do not favor the detection of such pollution, although such might occur in the summer. I think it is desirable, however, to call attention to the partially unprotected condition of the city, and suggest that steps be taken to insure against possible outbreaks in the future.

The character of the water now supplied the city shows an improvement over that furnished during the summer at the two periods when previously analyzed. This may be due to the improved conditions in the source of supply as they exist under

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

winter conditions in comparison with what obtains during the summer.

Respectfully submttted,
(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city water received from Dr. L. B. Collier of Merrill, Wis., labeled "East Side Fire Department Barn." Date of shipment, 4/12/01, 4:30 P. M. Date of arrival, 4/13/01, 12 M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 39° F. Number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 140. Number of bacteria per cc (cc—cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 470; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 3, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas produced.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, slight positive.

General Remarks: Water contains considerable number of bacteria, but not more than would ordinarily be found in an unpolluted running stream. Absence of suspicious organisms indicative of sewage is shown by failure to ferment glucose broth; and slight growth at blood heat. Would regard the water as satisfactory for ordinary purposes.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent from Merrill by Dr. L. B. Collier, April 12, 1901, has been examined and found to contain:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	7.80
Mineral residue	4.10
Volatile residue	3.70
Chlorine	4.25
Ammonia, saline	.005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.019
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.080

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

This water darkened deeply on ignition and showed considerable vegetable organic matter. From a chemical standpoint it indicates slight pollution. Not knowing whether or not this water has been filtered, I am unable to state whether or not it is safe. (Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Bevent—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from John Cera, Health Officer, Bevent, Wis. Date of shipment, 9/3/02, 7 A. M. Date of arrival, 9/4/02, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 1,800; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, numerous; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 65, of which 20 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas formed in considerable quantities.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive; fecal bacteria, not found.

General Remarks: This well contains considerable amount of organic matter undergoing decomposition, but there is no positive evidence of sewage pollution. Should be inclined to consider same somewhat suspicious if local conditions indicate any likelihood of disease.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

A sample of well water sent by John Cera, H. O., Bevent, Wis.; well 36 feet deep, near river.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	29.20
Mineral residue	18.00
Volatile residue	11.20
Chlorine	.575
Ammonia, saline	.001
Ammonia, albuminoid	.022
N. as Nitrates	.180
N. as Nitrites	Traces only

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

This water shows presence of considerable vegetable organic matter, but I should hardly want to condemn it.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Cudahy—Mineral Spring Water: The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of mineral water received from Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee, Wis., labeled spring near Cudahy. Date of arrival, 10/31/01. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 52° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 5,200; number of species present, several; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, large number; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 800, of which 30 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas abundant, 60%

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 2 : 1$.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, fecal odor, slight indol.

General Remarks: This water is very high in bacteria, and particularly so in acid-producing forms of colon type. High number may be due to the fact that sample was collected some time before examination, but presence of colon type renders it suspicious, as indicating pollution but it does not establish whether same is due to human or animal sources.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of spring water received from Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee, Wis., labeled Cudahy Spring. Date of shipment, 11/20/01. Date of arrival, 11/21/01, 9:30 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 210; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 175; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 20, of which 15 were acid-producing germs.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.
Results of physiological tests: Phenol sugar broth, no gas.
General Remarks: Growth of bacteria in this water is not luxuriant. It is noteworthy that almost all organisms present in this sample were liquefying bacteria, organisms generally associated with decomposition of organic matter. Acid-bacteria abound but I do not find fecal organisms. The water does not appear though like a normal spring water, although I cannot condemn source from biological data. The sample appears considerable different from that previously examined.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water handed me by Dr. Russell, November 21, 1901, and marked "Cudahy Water," has been examined with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	1162.00
Mineral residue	944.
Volatile residue	218.
Chlorine	541.5
Saline ammonia	.470
Albuminoid ammonia	.015
Nitrites	.0005
Nitrates	very large amount

The solids evolved chlorine and oxides of nitrogen upon ignition. In my opinion, this water is extremely filthy, being badly polluted with sewage of animal origin. It is wholly unfit for domestic use.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

MONROE COUNTY.

Warrens—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. L. L. Gillett of Warrens, Wis., labeled Public School Well. Date of shipment, 3/4/01. Date of arrival, 3/5/01, 11 A. M. Condition on ar-

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

rival, good. Temperature of water, 39° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 210; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 18; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 1, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no growth with 1 and 2 cc; very faint growth with 25 cc; no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, no growth whatever.

General Remarks: A perfectly satisfactory water from biological analysis.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. L. S. Gillett of Warrens, Wis., labeled Well of O. H. Premo. Date of shipment, 3/4/1. Date of arrival, 3/5/01, 11 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 39° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 56; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 4; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 1, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no growth with 1 and 2 cc water, faint growth with 25 cc water but no gas produced.

Results of special physiological tests :Indol tests, no growth whatever.

General Remarks: Entirely satisfactory from a biological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The two samples of water sent by L. L. Gillett, health officer, Warrens, Wis., have been examined with results as follows:

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Well of O. H. Premo. (Three cases of typhoid in family.)

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	51.10
Mineral residue	40.20
Volatile residue	11.00
Chlorine	8.600
Saline ammonia	.001
Albuminoid ammonia	.081
Nitrites	.0001
Nitrates	large amount

This water is badly polluted and should be condemned.

Owing to an accident, but one pint was sent of the water from the school well, Warrens, Wis.

	Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine	5.600
Saline ammonia	.0015
Albuminoid ammonia	.0075
Nitrites	traces
Nitrates	moderately large amount

This water is somewhat polluted, and from a chemical standpoint would be considered suspicious. Insufficient quantity was sent for determination of the other constituents.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Durand—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Mr. John Dorwin, of Durand, Wis., labeled, Well 103 feet deep. Date of shipment, 10/1/0; date of arrival, 10/2/0, 11 A. M. Condition on arrival, ice all melted. Temperature of water, 64.5° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 94; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 20; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 38, of which 2 were acid-producing germs

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas, 50% with one and two cc of water.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : — : —$
Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, weak reaction.

General Remarks: This well shows conditions that generally obtain in wells for a period soon after they are dug. From data submitted with sample, external pollution is said to be absolutely excluded, but the water shows fermentative and putrefactive bacteria present, a condition that should not obtain in an unpolluted ground water. During the digging of a well, the water becomes infected from above, and these organisms persist for a year or so, but gradually die out in pure water. If this is a comparatively new well, this would explain their presence; if an old well and perfectly intact, I am at a loss to explain their presence.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by John Dorwin, Durand, Pepin county, Wis., said to be from well 103 feet deep, contained:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	31.40
Mineral residue	21.00
Volatile residue	10.40
Chlorine	.0150
Ammonia, saline	.008
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0055
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.050

The saline and albuminoid ammonia may be sufficient to characterize the water as suspicious, but ordinarily such a water would be passed as reasonably pure.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

POLK COUNTY.

Clear Lake—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of melted ice water received from Dr. A. L. Wells of Clear Lake, Wis., labeled, No. 1, Melted ice from Lake No. 1. Date of shipment, March 9, 1902, P. M.; date of arrival, March 11, 1902, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, packed in ice. Temperature of water, cold. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., 5,760; number of species present, 2 or 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 12, all of which are the fluorescent type; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 200, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas, growth in closed arm.

Results of special physiological tests: In phenol broth, no gas; glucose free bouillon, no fecal, no indol produced.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. to Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of lake water received from Dr. A. L. Wells of Clear Lake, Wis., labeled, No. 2, Water from Lake No. 1. Date of shipment, March 9, 1902, P. M.; date of arrival, March 11, 1902, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, iced. Temperature of water, cold. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., hundreds; number of species present, 2 or 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, a large number of big fluorescent liquefiers; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., hundreds, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas, growth in closed arm.

Results of special physiological tests: Phenol broth, gas; some gas made streaks of this onto L. L. A. plate but no acid produced.

General Remarks: Glucose free broth gave slight fecal odor but no indol.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. to Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of lake water received from Dr. A. L. Wells of Clear Lake, Wis., labeled, No. 3, Water from Lake No. 2. Date of shipment, March 9, 1902, P. M.; date of arrival, March 11, 1902, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, iced. Temperature of water, cold. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., hundreds; number of species present, 2 or 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, a large number of big fluorescent liquefiers; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 300, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 60% gas produced.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 23 : 37$

Results of special phvsiological tests: Phenol broth gave slight gas, but upon streaking on litmus lactose agar, no acid was produced.

General Remarks: Glucose free bouillon gave slight fecal odor, but no indol.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. to Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of melted ice received from Dr. A. L. Wells of Clear Lake, Wis., labeled, No. 4, Melted ice from Lake No. 2. Date of shipment March 9, P. M.; date of arrival, March 11, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, iced;. Temperature of water, cold. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 68° F., thousands; number of species present, 2 or 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, many, all big fluorescent liquefiers; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., hundreds, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas, growth in closed arm.

Results of special physiological tests: Phenol broth, no gas. Glucose free bouillon, no fecal odor and no indol.

(Signed) J. F. NICHOLSON,
Asst. to Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The samples of ice and water sent to me by Dr. A. L. Wells, health officer, Clear Lake, Wis., have been analyzed with the following results:

Melted Ice, No. 1.

	Parts per 100,000.
Saline ammonia	.0052
Albuminoid ammonia	.096
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	.545
Nitrites	trace

Melted Ice, No. 2.

Saline ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.1012
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	.525
Nitrites	none

Water No. 1 (brownish color).

Saline ammonia	.071
Albuminoid ammonia	.100
Chlorine	.375
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	1.875
Nitrates	.050
Nitrites	trace

Water No. 2.

Saline ammonia	.0688
Ammonia albuminoid	.0632
Chlorine	.225
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	1.330
Nitrates	.050
Nitrites	trace

Both of the samples of ice are exceedingly impure and in my opinion neither is fit for domestic use.

Both of the samples of water are badly polluted, No. 2 being considerably better than No. 1. There is less difference in the quality of the ice, however.

It may be of interest to you to know that good ice will give results something like the following, which I quote from a sample of inland lake ice examined by me:

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

	Parts per 100,000.
Saline ammonia	.004
Albuminoid ammonia	.005
Oxygen consumed in 10 min.	.05
Chlorine	trace only
Nitrites and Nitrates	none

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Viola—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. A. J. Dake of Viola, Richland county, Wis. Date of shipment, 11/13/0; date of arrival, 11/14/0, noon. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,125; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 1,445; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 200, of which 20 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, abundant fermentation in all cultures.

Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : — : —
Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive. Colon type of bacteria present.

General Remarks: Condition of this water from a biological point of view is not satisfactory. It contains altogether too many organisms of liquefying water for an unpolluted water. The presence of colon type of bacteria indicates presence of foreign pollution, although the bacterial examination cannot distinguish between such material from animal or human sources.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The sample of water sent from Viola, Wis., said to be collected by A. J. Dake, M. D., from a well, November 13, has been analyzd with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	47.60
Mineral residue	31.80
Volatile residue	15.80
Chlorine	4.400
Saline ammonia	.007
Albuminoid ammonia	.015
Nitrites	.0005
Nitrates	large amount

This water is seriously polluted.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Seneca Township—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. C. E. Stubenvoll of Tigerton, Wis., labeled, Well. Date of shipment, 11/9/0; date of arrival, 11/13/0, 9 A. M. Condition on arrival, no ice. Tmperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,375; number of species present, 4 or 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 300; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 18, of which 2 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas abundant in all cultures.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : — : —$
Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive. Colon organism isolated from fermentation tubes.

General Remarks: This water was delayed in transit if date of shipment was correctly given. This may account for high bacterial content; but from the nature of the organisms present, it is evident that the well contains organic matter al-

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

lied to material of fecal origin, as the colon germ is quite numerous in some. Should regard the water as undesirable.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Sheboygan—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city tap water received from Dr. A. F. Blocki of Sheboygan, Wis. Date of shipment, 4/30/1, 10 A. M.; date of arrival, 5/1/1, 11 A. M. Condition on arrival, poor; no ice. Temperature of water, 59° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,650; number of species present, 7; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 115; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 20, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas produced in all cases, even where one cc of water was used.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, faint positive.

Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : — : —
Relation of gases. H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1

Considerable sediment in bottle. Microscopic examination of this shows it to contain numerous algæ (diatoms, pleurosigma, asterionella, desmids) cycleps and other water animal forms. Numerous fragment of decayed vegetable matter, plant hairs, also cotton fibres.

General Remarks: This water contains a considerable amount of vegetable organic matter. Sample was unsatisfactory and hence it was not possible to determine with certainty whether colon bacillus was present or not, but abundant fermentation in glucose broth shows presence of this type of fermentative organisms. Water has a high germ content, but this may be due to inadequate icing during shipment. Should advise sending another sample before giving more definite opinion. If this is done, insist on fulfillment of all instructons.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The sample of water sent by A. F. Blocki, Sheboygan, April 30, 1901, taken from tap, tested as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	18.80
Volatile residue	6.20
Mineral residue	12.60
Chlorine	.325
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0125
Nitrites	faint trace
Nitrates	.040

This is evidently Lake Michigan water and gives about the usual analysis. From the rapidity with which the albuminoid ammona was evolved and the small showing of nitrites, I am inclined to believe that the water is slightly polluted.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

TREMPELEAU COUNTY.

Whitehall—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of flowing well water received from Dr. W. E. Parker, Whitehall, Wis. Date of shipment, 11/8/0, 10:45 P. M.; date of arrival, 11/9/0. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 41° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 34; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, none; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 1, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, faint growth, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol test, negative.

General Remarks: Bacteriological analysis shows an exceptionally pure condition. Aside from slight turbidity that injures appearance of water, this represents the deep ground water supply in its purity.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The sample of water sent by W. E. Parker, M. D., of Whitehall, Wis., November 8, 1900, said to be from flowing well, 190 feet deep, has been examined with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	11.50
Mineral residue	9.40
Volatile residue	2.10
Chlorine	.550
Ammonia, saline	.004
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0015
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.030

This water seems to be free from pollution and is unusually soft.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

VERNON COUNTY.

Westby—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. J. K. Scheiner of Westby, Vernon county, Wis., labeled, Cistern filled from a well. Date of shipment, 10/2/0; date of arrival, 10/3/0, 12 M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 945; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 30; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 375, of which 2–3 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas produced where one and two cc of water were used for inoculation.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : — : —$
Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1$

Geneal Remarks: This water shows presence of fermentative and putrefactive bacteria, although I am unable to isolate organisms of a distinctive colon type. The relatively high germ

content, especially on agar incubated at body temperature, shows presence of organic matter, but not necessarily of sewagic origin. While from a bacteriological point of view, the water cannot be condemned still in view of the fact that the conditions are somewhat suspicious and typhoid is epidemic, I should advise boiling water if use is continued.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by J. K. Schreiner, Westby, Vernon county, Wis., October 2, from cistern filled from well suspected of causing typhoid, has been examined with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	21.80
Mineral residue	12.10
Volatile residue	9.70
Chlorine	.175
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.001
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.080

From a chemical standpoint this water seems to be unpolluted.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

VILAS COUNTY.

Arbor Vitae—The following report is herewith submitted on sample of well water received from Dr. A. B. Rosenberry of Arbor Vitae, Wis., labeled, No. 1. Date of shipment, 9/24/01, noon; date of arrival, 9/25/01, 11 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 5 or 6; number of species present, 1; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, none; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 2, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no growth.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; phenol sugar broth, slight growth but no gas.

General Remarks: This water shows up surprisingly good for a well water. If bottle was cleaned by use of acids, it is possible enough remained in same to act as a disinfectant, but if thoroughly washed and scalded in water, condition reported must be attributed to actual state of well itself.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. A. B. Rosenberry of Arbor Vitae, Wis., labeled, No. 2. Date of shipment, 9/24/01, noon, date of arrival, 9/25/01, 11 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., no growth; number of species present, ——; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, ——; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., no growth, of which —— were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, faint growth, but no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests negative; phenol sugar broth, slight growth but no gas.

General Remarks: Practically germ free—a phenomenal condition for any normal well water. This state of purity should be regarded as suspicious, until we know *exactly* how container was cleaned and handled.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The samples of water sent me by Dr. A. B. Rosenberry, health officer, Arbor Vitae, Vilas county, Wis., have been examined with results as follows:

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

No 1—Driven well 45 feet from vault.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	27.20
Mineral residue	8.60
Volatile residue	18.60
Chlorine	2.150
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0015
Nitrates	heavy
Nitrites	none

No. 2—Driven well 40 feet from vault.

Total residue	22.20
Mineral residue	7.00
Volatile residue	14.80
Chlorine	1.675
Ammonia, saline	none
Ammonia, albuminoid	.0015
Nitrates	large amount
Nitrites	slight trace

Both of these waters show considerable soil leaching, but contain very little ammonia, which would be present if the waters were polluted by oxidized sewage. While they are probably safe, such waters must always be considered as more or less suspicious.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Whitewater—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city water received from Dr. E. L. Cary of Whitewater, Wis., labeled, Tap water. Date of collection, 7/22/01, 9 A. M.; date of arrival, 7/22/01, 5 P. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 68°, F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 70; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin,

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

15; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 4, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas produced. Colon bacilli absent.

General Remarks: This water appears to be satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view; much more so than reservoir sample.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of city water received from Dr. E. L. Cary of hWitewater, Wis., labeled, Reservoir. Date of collection, 7/22/01, 9 A. M.; date of arrival, 7/22/01, 5 P. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 68° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 175; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria when incubated at 100° F., 9, of which 7 were acid-producing germs; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 100.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas abundant 45%.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 2 : 1$

Colon bacilli present.

General Remarks: This water contains acid-producing, gas generating bacteria in abundance. Instructions say sample was taken from margin of reservoir, so it is possible that the colon bacteria isolated from this sample may have come from the soil, if reservoir is made of earth. Significance of the presence of colon bacteria can only be determined with a fuller knowledge of local conditions, it being impossible to determine its animal or human origin by mere analysis.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The samples of water sent by Dr. E. L. Cary, health officer, of Whtewater, Wis., marked, City water from tap and reservoir, taken July 22, 1901, have been examined with results as follows:

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	30.85
Mineral residue	18.35
Loss on ignition	12.50
Chlorine	.450
Ammonia, saline	.009
Ammonia, albuminoid	.019
Nitrogen as nitrates	trace only
Nitrogen as nitrites	none

This water seems quite free from sewage, but the albuminoid ammonia is high, probably from algae.

Total residue	35.60
Mineral residue	21.60
Loss on ignition	16.00
Chlorine	.625
Ammonia, saline	.009
Ammonia, albuminoid	.011
Nitrogen as nitrates	.050
Nitrogen as nitrites	none

This water seems slightly suspicious, and may be slightly polluted.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
State Chemist.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Wild Rose—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Enoch Davies of Wild Rose, Wis., labeled, C. A. Smart's well. Date of shipment, 1/7/01; date of arrival 1/9/01. Condition on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water, 39° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 285; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 15; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 4, of which one was acid-producing germ.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas produced.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive.

General Remarks: Sample sent too small for chemical and biological analyses. Improperly packed in Mason fruit jar. The bacterial examination shows no unfavorable condition. Test for chlorine showed 53 parts per 1,000,000. Can give no definite opinion of sample under such conditions, although bacteriologically there appears to be nothing suspicious in same.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Mr. W. T. Owens, Wild Rose, Wis., labeled No. 1. Date of shipment, 8/9/2; date of arrival, 8/11/2, 9 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 55° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 100; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 18, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: Water is wholesome from a biological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Mr. W. T. Owens, Wild Rose, Wis., labeled, No. 2. Date of shipment, 8/9/2; date of arrival, 8/11/2, 9 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 55° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 3,100; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 200; number of bac

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

teria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 185, of which 15 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, none.

General Remarks: Bacterial content is high, but there are no symptoms of pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Mr. W. T. Owens, Wild Rose, Wis., labeled, No. 3. Date of shipment, 8/9/2; date of arrival, 8/11/2, 9 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 55° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 255; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 25; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 20, of which 6 were acid producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: No evidence of pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Mr. W. T. Owens of Wild Rose, Wis., labeled No. 4. Date of shipment, 8/9/2. Date of arrival, 8/11/2, 9 A. M. Condition on arrival, fair. Temperature of water, 55° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 290; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 5; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 50, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General Remarks: A good well water. No signs of pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The four samples of water sent by W. T. Owens, Health Officer, Wild Rose, Wisconsin, August 9th, 1902, have been examined with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Am., saline ..	.0045	.0028	.001	.001
Am., album. .	.0028	.0104	.0055	.030
Chlorine . . .	.400	.125	.125	5.650
Nitrites	none	.003	.0002	trace only
Nitrates, slight. above nor.		.080	.080	large amt.

Commenting upon the above analysis, I will state that No. 4 seems to be extremely badly polluted. No. 3 is slightly so, but is probably safe. No. 2 shows considerable pollution and is probably unsafe. In reaching this conclusion I am influenced largely by the extremely high nitrite content, showing present bacterial action. No. 1 is practically pure.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

New London—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. F. W. Brownell of New London, Wis., labeled Public School. Date of shipment, ? Date of arrival, 2/27/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 39° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 120; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 5; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 7, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas, slight growth.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General Remarks: From a bacteriological point of view water is wholly satisfactory.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent from New London, Feb. 24th, 1901, by Wm. F. Brownell, Health Officer, taken from drive well at school, flush system of water closets in use, has been examined with results as follows:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	51.20
Mineral residue	25.30
Volatile residue	25.90
Chlorine	1.850
Ammonia, saline	.001
Ammonia, albuminoid	.006
Nitrates	large amount
Nitrites	none

This sample of water shows much leaching from polluted soil, but the unoxidized organic matter seems very low. The ground in the neighborhood of this drive well has probably been badly polluted in the past. Such a water might be safe if the local conditions were satisfactory.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Waukesha (Industrial School for Boys)—The following report is herewith submitted on sample of well water received from F. E. Bowman of Waukesha, Wis. Date of shipment, 9/19/02. Date of arrival, 9/19/02. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 20; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 2; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 1, of which 1 was acid-producing germ.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, negative.
Results of special physiological tests: Negative.
General Remarks: Excellent water.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The water sent from the tap at the Wis. Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha, Sept. 19, 1902, by F. E. Bowman, has been tested with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	59.20
Mineral residue	37.90
Volatile residue	21.30
Chlorine	2.575
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albumen	.004
N. as Nitrites	none
N. as Nitrates	.280

This water shows much soil leaching or oxidized impurities. It is probably safe.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from F. E. Bowman of Waukesha, Wis., labeled well. Date of shipment, 9/29/02. Date of arrival, 9/29/02, 5:30 P. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 42° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 90; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 13, of which 5 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, 40–60% gas formed.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 :: 1 : 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General Remarks: This water is not as good as on date of previous analysis, 9/19/02. Am inclined to believe that there is some seepage into the well.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The second sample of water sent by F. E. Bowman from the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, Waukesha, has been analyzed with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	68.70
Mineral residue	40.00
Volatile residue	28.70
Chlorine	3.025
N. as saline ammonia	.001
N. as albuminoid ammonia	.0105
N. as Nitrites	none
N. as Nitrates	.500

This water is considerably more polluted than the last sample. It is not stated whether or not it is from the same well. I should consider it at least suspicious.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Mukwonago—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of spring water received from Dr. L. E. Youmans of Mukwonago, Wis. Date of shipment, 4/21/02. Date of arrival, 4/22/02, 5 P. M. Condition on arrival, packed in ice. Temperature of water, 48° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 85; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 13; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 5, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; fecal bacteria, none.

General Remarks: Water shows no pollution with organic matter undergoing decomposition.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The sample of water sent by L. E. Youmans of Mukwonago, said to be from spring on land owned by — Sapring, has been examined with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	34.80
Mineral residue	21.00
Volatile residue	13.80
Chlorine	.300
Albuminoid ammonia	.0025
Saline ammonia	.0085
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.060

This water contains small amounts of vegetable impurities, but is not otherwise contaminated.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

West Bend—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. George H. Heinemann of West Bend, Wis. Date of collection, 8/2/01, 4 P. M. Date of arrival, 8/5/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, poor. Temperature of water, 75° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 10,000 est; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, small number; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 250, of which 10–15 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas developed.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 1 : 1$.

General Remarks: This water is from a new well and under these conditions the germ content is invariably high. The sample was delayed in shipment and the ice if any had melted, so that germ growth had undoubtedly gone on to some extent. There is no evidence of sewage pollution in same.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. D. W. Lynch of West Bend, Wis., labeled No. 1, used for drinking water. Date of collection, 10/2/01, 5 P. M. Date of arrival, 10/4/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 48° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 725; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, numerous; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 80, of which 20 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, strong fermentation, 70% gas.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 2 : 1.$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, positive; colon bacteria present.

General Remarks: Water shows polluted condition. Would regard it as unfit for drinking purposes.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. D. W. Lynch, West Bend, Wis., labeled 26 feet deep, near lake; water used for cooking. Date of collection, 10/2/01, 5 P. M. Date of arrival, 10/4/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 48° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 675; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 50; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 150, of which 80 were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, considerable gas, 60%.

Relation of gases. $H : C O_2 : : 1 : 1.$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative; colon bacteria not present.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

General Remarks: Water shows pollution with organic matter. Large number of acid organisms at blood heat renders it suspicious, although pure cultures did not show actual presence of fecal bacteria.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The samples of water sent by Dr. D. W. Lynch, West Bend, Wis., taken at the Cedar Lake summer resort, where typhoid prevailed, have been analyzed with results as follows:

No 1.	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	32.70
Mineral residue	19.20
Volatile residue	13.50
Chlorine	.325
Ammonia, saline	.0005
Ammonia, albuminoid	.009
N. as Nitrates	.075
N. as Nitrites	none

This water is probably not the cause of the infection.

No. 2. (Situated within 100 ft. from bank of lake. Used for washing and cooking.)

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	53.10
Mineral residue	35.40
Volatile residue	17.70
Chlorine	9.950
Ammonia, saline	.0245
Ammonia, albuminoid	.020
N as Nitrates	high
N as Nitrites	.0003

This water is exceedingly impure.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of creek water received from Dr. D. W. Lynch of West Bend,

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Wis. Date of shipment, 4/15/02. Date of arrival, 4/16/02, 11:00 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 45° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 1,200; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 125; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 300, of which large numbers were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, gas abundant.

General Remarks: This water is impure; high in bacteria, and abounds in gas-producing bacteria.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. D. W. Lynch of West Bend, Wis., labeled Schmitt's well. Date of shipment, 4/15/02. Date of arrival, 4/16/02, 11:00 A. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 45° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 2,800; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 225; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 140, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, slight positive.

General Remarks: This water is high in bacteria but there is no other suspicious indication from a bacterial standpoint that it is polluted. I should regard it as suspicious if typhoid fever is prevalent.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. D. W. Lynch of West Bend, Wis., labeled Schlegel's well. Date of shipment, 4/15/02. Date of arrival, 4/16/02, 11:00 A. M. Condition on arrival, good.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Temperature of water, 45° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 60; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 15; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 8, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Fecal bacteria, absent; faint positive test for indol.

General Remarks: This water seems to be wholly free from organic pollution as determined by germ content.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The three samples of water sent me from West Bend by Dr. D. W. Lynch, have been examined with the following results:

Water from creek:	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	58.90
Mineral residue	37.90
Volatile residue	21.00
Chlorine	.350
Saline ammonia	.026
Albuminoid ammonia	.104
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.020

This water is wholly unfit for domestic use, but is probably not the cause of the pollution in the wells, which are much higher in salt and nitrates.

Schmidt's well, (said to be in the creek valley; typhoid prevailing).	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	69.94
Mineral residue	34.20
Volatile residue	35.74
Chlorine	10.700
Saline ammonia	.0372
Albuminoid ammonia	.0204
Nitrites	large amount
Nitrates	large amount

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

This water is exceedingly badly polluted and the residue gave off nitrous fumes upon ignition. It is undoubtedly the cause of the trouble.

Schlegel's well (five typhoid cases in three houses adjoining; well located near mouth of creek).

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	73.70
Mineral residue	45.50
Volatile residue	28.20
Chlorine	5.900
Saline ammonia	.0018
Albuminoid ammonia	.010
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.050

This water shows considerable fully oxidized solid leachings, but the amount of organic matter is low, especially the free ammonia. All such wells are suspicious during periods of this kind, but the probability is that this well is not sufficiently polluted to cause trouble.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Schleisingerville, No. 132.—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. J. E. Reichert of Schleisingerville, Wis., labeled well No. 1. Date of shipment, 10/14/01, 8 A. M. Date of arrival, 10/14/01, 6 P. M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 900; number of species present, 5; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, many; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 300, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, moderate fermentation.

Results of special physiological tests: Phenol broth, copious gas evolution; fecal bacteria present.

General Remarks: Water shows an impure condition.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

Should consider it suspicious in view of fact that typhoid exists on premises.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of well water received from Dr. J. E. Reichert of Schleisingerville, Wis., labeled well No. 2 (7 feet deep). Date of shipment, same as 132. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 50° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 750; number of species present, 4; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, several hundred; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 210, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, fair amount gas produced.

Results of special physiological tests: Phenol broth, abundant gas; fecal bacteria, none.

General Remarks: No indication of sewage pollution but admission of soil organisms from surface; hence suspicious in case of typhoid outbreak as reported.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The following report is herewith submitted on sample of ice (Cedar Lake) received from Dr. J. E. Reichert of Schleisingerville, Wis. Date of shipment, see No. 132. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 210; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, few; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 25, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no fermentation.

Results of special physiological tests: Fecal bacteria, absent; phenol broth, no gas.

General Remarks: Apparently all right; appears to be from ordinary surface waters showing no evidence of pollution.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

WOOD COUNTY.

Grand Rapids—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of spring water received from Dr. Frank Pomainville of Grand Rapids, Wis. Date of shipment, 6/20/02. Date of arrival, 6/21/02. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 45° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 110; number of species present, 6; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 10; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 20, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, some gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

General Remarks: This water seems to be wholly satisfactory from a biological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by Frank Pomainville, Health Officer, Grand Rapids, Wis., supposed to be from an unpolluted spring, contained:

	Parts per 100,000.
Free ammonia	.036
Albuminoid ammonia	.028
Chlorine	.050
Nitrites	none
Nitrates	.080

This sample of water, while giving no evidence of animal pollution, seems to be decidedly impure, as is shown by the very high ammonias.

(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
.... *Chemist.*

The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of spring water received from Dr. F. Pomainville, of Grand Rapids, Wis., labeled "proposed supply." Date of shipment, 7/22/02, 3 P. M. Date of arrival, 7/23/02, 12 M. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Num-

ber of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 10; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., none, of which none were acid-producing germs; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 3.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol cultures, negative; fecal bacteria, absent.

General Remarks: First class water biologically.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

Marshfield—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of tap water received from Dr. H. Wahle, Marshfield, Wis., labeled "city supply." Date of shipment, 8/9/01, 9 A. M. Date of arrival, 8/10/01, 10 A. M. Condition on arrival, no ice. Temperature of water, 68° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 300; number of species present, 3; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gelatin, 58; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., 250, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, no gas.

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

General Remarks: Water seems to be wholly satisfactory from bacteriological point of view.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Neenah—The following report is herewith submitted on a sample of tap water received from Dr. C. O. Hanson, health officer, of Neenah, Wis., labeled, City water works. Date of shipment, (?); date of arrival, 12/19/0. Condition on arrival, good. Temperature of water, 40° F. Number of bacteria per cc (cubic centimeter, which is approximately 20 drops) on nutrient gelatin grown at 65° F., 6; number of species present, 2; number of bacteria per cc able to liquefy gela-

Sanitary Analyses of Water.

tin, 1; number of bacteria per cc when incubated at 100° F., none, of which none were acid-producing germs.

Results of fermentation tests: Glucose bouillon, faint growth in 48 hours, no gas.

Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : — : —$
Relation of gases. $H : CO_2 : : 0 : 0$

Results of special physiological tests: Indol tests, negative.

General Remarks: This water shows a remarkable freedom from bacterial life even though it is taken from a well supply 400 feet deep. It is so pure as to be suspicious, and I should like to inquire whether instructions were closely followed in sterilizing bottle in which sample was sent. Was water sterilized in boiling water, or by the addition of chemcals such as acd? If sterilized by heat, it must be pronounced, from a biological standpoint, a water of unexampled purity.

(Signed) H. L. RUSSELL,
Consulting Bacteriologist.

The sample of water sent by Dr. C. O. Hanson, health officer of Neenah, Wis., taken December 12, 1900, has been examined with the following results:

	Parts per 100,000.
Total residue	138.00
Mineral residue	116.90
Volatile residue	21.10
Chlorine	.505
Ammonia, saline	.0015
Ammonia, albuminoid	.004
Nitrates	.080
Nitrites	.0002

This water gives evidence of very slight pollution. The mineral residue is higher than is desirable in a potable water.

(Sgned) A. S. MITCHELL,
Chemist.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

EXTRACTS FROM HEALTH OFFICERS' CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1902.

(Space limited by law only admits of extracts from a limited number.)

ADAMS COUNTY.

Adams Township: The board of health does not hold regular meetings; met once for organization and once for consideration of Smallpox; the proceedings and orders are regularly recorded. Health officer receives no salary. Number of public schools, four; sanitary condition good. The health officer is authorized by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in an emergency. Many mild cases of Smallpox in the vicinity, but few in the township. No sewerage system. Source of water supply from driven wells. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed, but not always. Think about 25 persons in the town were vaccinated during the past season. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. It appears to me that Typhoid Fever is designated a dangerous contagious disease by State Board of Health, but give no authority to quarantine the same. My experience with Typhoid Fever is such that I believe equal precaution should be given and as much benefit is derived from proper care of premises in Typhoid as in the case of Smallpox.

H. F. FREDERICK, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Colburn Township: The board of health has held four regular meetings during the past year. The health officer receives $1.50 per day for actual services. There are five public school houses. (Sanitary condition not stated.) The board does not give the health officer authority to act in any emergency by any recorded resolution. There are no unsanitary conditions existing within the jurisdiction of the board of health. (Source of water supply not given.) There were 13 cases of Smallpox reported during the year, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contaigous diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. As this is a thinly settled township we do not have as much cause for sanitary work as a city or village. Water is very good generally, and the health of the township generally excellent.

W. H. CARPENTER, H. O.

Preston Township: The board of health was not called together during the year. Health officer receives salary of $2 per day for actual services. There are five public school houses; sanitary condition good. The health officer is authorized by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from wells and creek. No sewerage system. One case of Smallpox reported, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed and the general results of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

FRED POSEKANY, H. O.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland City: Population, about 14,000. Health commissioner; salary, $500 per annum. Number of public school buildings, 11; sanitary condition very good. Water furnished the city by water company, filtered; water taken from the lake; analysis made every month; hydrants are flushed every month. Sewer system empties into Chequamagon bay. During the year

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

there were reported 54 cases of Smallpox, with 1 death; 5 cases of Diphtheria, with 1 death; 37 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 3 deaths; 6 deaths from Typhoid Fever, number of cases not reported. The law requiring the report of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Smallpox is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not observed. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

W. T. RINEHART, M. D., H. O.

Butternut Village: Population between 1,600 and 1,700; mostly Germans. Board of health and health officer. Number of school houses, 12; sanitary condition first class. The health officer is authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work during the year consisted in cleaning up ditches and alleys at a cost of $40 or $50. Special unsanitary conditions existing now are two slaughter houses located in the heart of the village. During the year there has been a diminution in the number of cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. There have been no cases of Smallpox or Typhoid Fever. Source of water supply is from wells, quality good. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are not observed.

F. P. DOHEARTY, M. D., H. O.

Mellen Township: Population, 800. Board of health and health officer. Number of public school houses, 2; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. The principal sanitary work done during the year was the cleaning out of outhouses when needed, cleaning of ditches, and pools of water drained. Source of water supply from springs; quality good. No sewerage system. There have been no cases of Smallpox reported during the year; 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is observed; the law requiring the report of births is observed; the law requiring the issuing of burial permits is not observed.

C. W. LOCKHART, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

BARRON COUNTY.

Barron City: Population, 1,600. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $125 annually. Number of public school houses, 3; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Principal sanitary work done during the year, water supply at one school analyzed and condemned. Disinfected rummage sales and school houses and cleaned up the city in general. Free vaccination to four blocks in Smallpox district. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, natural spring. Water analyzed; good. No sewerage system. During the year there have been reported 35 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths; 7 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths; 3 cases of Typhoid, with 1 death. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been encouraging in all but Smallpox cases. Lumbermen frequently drifted in and spread the disease when we thought it had been stamped out permanently, but we have now been free from this disease about three months. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. True and recent vaccination has been our best preventative to the spread of Smallpox. The bovine virus of recent years does not seem to render as permanent immunity, however, as the vaccination produced in earlier days. I believe the efforts instituted in Minnesota to have a county health officer should be considered for this state also. A county health officer would be of great help to the State Board and an intermediary supervision of the health officers in townships would seem to be necessary. In fact, many townships do not have any health officer and this condition could better be corrected by a county official near at hand than by the state. He should be held responsible for any blanks of this kind in the county. There is nothing so discouraging to the conscientious health officer as to find contagious diseases invading his territory from an adjoining town where no health officer has been appointed or where such officer neglects to quarantine.

A. E. HEDBACK, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Barron Township: Population about 600. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. The sanitary condition of school houses reported to be fair; number of buildings not given. Health officer is authorized by recorded resolution to act for the board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, open wells; good quality. No sewerage system. There were 6 cases of Smallpox with 1 death; there were no cases of Diphtheria or Tyyhoid Fever during the year; there were 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is observed by physicians; not by others. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

W. H. ELLIS, M. D., H. O.

Rice Lake City: Board of health and health officer. Number of public school houses, 4; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not authorized by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. The special sanitary work done during the year consisted of quarantining and disinfecting patients and premises, procuring nurses, etc., and general cleaning up. Attention to dumping grounds. Cost, $250. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, artesian wells; quality good. No sewerage system. From February 1, 1902, to date, there were 51 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths; 8 cases of Diphtheria, with 3 deaths; 11 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 1 death. There were no cases of Typhoid Fever reported. Four deaths reported from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is quite encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

E. BASSETT, H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield: Board of health and health officer. Health officer paid a salary of $60 per annum. There are eight public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. Special sanitary work done during the year consists of new sewers and thorough cleaning up at a cost of $1,500. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply from Lake Superior into reservoir. Have had public water supply analyzed frequently, and always found it to be pure. Sewerage system empties into lake remote from source of water supply. Number of cases of Smallpox during the year, 9, with no deaths; number of cases of Diphtheria, 15, with 1 death; number of cases of Scarlet Fever, 17, with 3 deaths. No cases of Typhoid Fever reported. Four deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. About 80 per cent. of the people in the vicinity have been vaccinated within the past five years, and about 50 per cent. of the school children. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is observed. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is not observed.

H. HANNUM, M. D., H. O.

Pratt Village: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. There are six public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Health officer authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. There has been no special sanitary work done only in a general way at an expense of about $200. There are no unsanitary conditions now existing. Source of water supply, wells and springs; quality not stated. No sewerage system reported. Number of cases of Smallpox, 1; 8 cases of Diphtheria, with 2 deaths; 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths; no cases of Typhoid Fever. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed, and the general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

W. H. NETTELTON, H. O.

Port Wing: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $300 per annum. There are two public school houses and a new one under erection. Sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. There has been no special sanitary work done, except in a general way of cleaning up in the spring. Source of water supply, wells bored through rock. No sewerage system. There have been no cases of Smallpox, Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever, or Typhoid Fever reported during the year. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. In regard to the general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease, the general health has been so good that nothing particular, except a general cleaning up in the spring time has been necessary. The law requiring the report of births is not observed because of inability to secure blanks from the county authorities; the same is true of burial permits.

N. G. J. DOHLSTEDT, M. D., H. O.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Mondovi City: Population, 1,800. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a compensation for work done at usual rates. Number of school houses, two; sanitary condition of high schoool, not good; in kindergarten, good. Health officer is authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. No special sanitary work done during the year, except quarantining contagious diseases and disinfecting after the same. Source of water supply mostly from driven wells; some twenty-five families supplied from an artesian well four hundred feet in depth. No sewerage system reported. There were 40 cases of Smallpox reported, with 1 death; 1 case of Diphtheria with no deaths; 25 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths; no cases of Typhoid Fever reported. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is fairly well observed by physicians; others do not report them

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

for fear of quarantine restrictions. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not well observed; the law requiring burial permits is observed. There has been one pretty general exposure to Smallpox last spring, but by prompt measures it was soon stamped out. Have since had three or four sporadic cases which were brought from an adjoining town, but there was no further spread. One was of the confluent type and very severe but the great majority have been extremely mild both in eruption and prodromal stages. Have not known a case this year in one who had been successfully vaccinated.

CHAS. HEBARD, M. D., H. O.

Modena: Population, about 900. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $2 per day when in actual service. There are four public school houses; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There has been no special sanitary work done during the year. There are no special unsanitary conditions with which I am acquainted. Source of water supply, good deep wells. No sewerage system. There has been but one case of Smallpox, with no deaths; 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths; 1 case of Typhoid Fever. In regard to report of dangerous contagious diseases, there are some who try to cover up contagious cases for fear of quarantine, but they are found out and quarantine established. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been very encouraging; people generally are very good to observe the laws and we soon stamp out any outbreak. The law requiring the report of births is enforced, so I am told. The law requiring burial permits is strictly enforced. This township is located on high ground, composed of valleys and hills and tablelands. It is very healthy, few deaths occurring except from old age.

JOHN J. MEYERS, H. O.

Waumandee Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition, fair. Health officer is not given

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There has been no special work done during the year, and there are no special unsanitary conditions existing, to my knowledge. Source of water supply, from wells. Too much lime in water. There is no sewerage system. There have been no reports of contagious diseases during the year, except 6 cases of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is well observed. The law requiring the report of births is only observed to some extent. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed, I think.

ALFRED BELITZ, M. D., H. O.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg: Population, 700, mostly Scandinavians. Board of health and health officer There is one public school building, sanitary condition good. The health officer is authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. The special sanitary work done during the year consists of purchasing and establishing a dump for refuse outside the village limits. The special unsanitary conditions existing consist of two starch factories dumping refuse into Wood river, making the water foul and causing a stench during the fall months. Source of water supply, wells; quality good. No sewerage system. During the year 2 cases of Smallpox were reported, with no deaths; 7 cases of Diphtheria, with no deaths; 3 cases of Typhoid Fever, with 1 death. No cases of Scarlet Fever. One death from Consumption. The law requirng the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

P. BAKKE, M. D., H. O.

Meenon Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer is paid a per diem for services. (Number of public school buildings not noted.) The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. In regard to special unsanitary conditions,

will report that our country is new and healthy and don't as a rule have much trouble. The public water supply is from lakes, rivers, creeks, springs and wells. No sewerage system. During the year there have been reported 8 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths; 24 cases of Diphtheria, with 3 deaths; no cases of Scarlet Fever; 2 cases of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths; 1 death from consumption. The law in regard to the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not generally observed for the reason that it is not understood. In regard to the result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease: we have confined contagious diseases in every instance to houses where they have originated. I am unable to state whether the law requiring the report of births is observed, but think the law requiring the issuing of burial permits is not observed. It seems that vaccination is a thorough protection of Smallpox contagon. There are 318 square miles in my territory.

G. L. JONES, H. O.

Wood Lake Townhip: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary; is paid a per diem. There are eight public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. Health officer is authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. There has been no special sanitary work done during the year. Source of water supply from creeks, brooks, lakes, springs, and wells of the very best fresh water. No sewerage system. There have been no contagious diseases except 6 cases of Diphtheria, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

A. G. PETERSON, H. O.

BROWN COUNTY.

Ashwaubenon Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer is paid a per diem for his services. There are two public school houses; one is reported as being overcrowded. (Sanitary condition not noted.) Health officer is

not given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 27 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is complied with. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. I would like to see a law passed that would enforce vaccination. I know it to be a fact that persons vaccinated before Smallpox broke out did not contract the disease, but those vaccinated eight years ago had the disease in a very mild form, all of these cases residing in the same house.

H. K. ELIASON, H. O.

Green Bay City: Commissioner of health. Salary, $300 per annum. There are 14 public school buildings and 6 parochial school buildings. (Sanitary condition not noted.) The principal sanitary work done during the year was the erection of an isolation hospital at a cost of $6,500, and a new sewerage system at a cost of about $60,000. The principal unsanitary conditions existing are undrained lands, old privy vaults, etc. Source of water supply from eight artesian wells with a depth of from 800 to 1,200 feet. Sewerage system empties into Fox and East rivers. During the year there were reported 331 cases of Smallpox, with 3 deaths; 24 cases of Diphtheria, with 2 deaths; 95 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 4 deaths; 16 cases of Typhoid Fever with 5 deaths; 17 cases of Measles, with 1 death. There were also reported 27 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed, with the exception of Measles and Tuberculosis. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is observed to the extent that about 80 per cent. are reported. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

F. H. THIBODO, M. D., H. C.

Big Suamico: Population, 1,500. Board of health and health officer. There are five public school houses; sanitary

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condition reported good. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from flowing wells and clear running springs. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 68 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths; there were no other contagious diseases except 5 cases of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. Some cases are concealed from the health officer. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is a little discouraging, on account of non-reporting. As far as my observation goes, our state laws are not forcible enough. There are a great many people who do not want a physician, and in regard to that they keep everything quiet, unless it leaks out in some way. I think that a fine should be imposed for this neglect. There are people who are abundantly able to call a physician, but they think the town or health board will call one. If the town should follow this up it would soon be bankrupt. I believe that better results will follow in the future.

JOHN G. DAY, H. O.

CLARK COUNTY.

Colby City: Board of health and health officer. Number of public school buildings, two; sanitary condition good. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 20 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths. There were no other contagious diseases except 3 cases of Measles, with no deaths. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

D. R. FREEMAN, M. D., H. O.

Neillsville City: Population, 2,300. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $200 per year including work of city physician. There are two public school buildings; the larger, including high school, very poorly ventilated. Toilet rooms in basement, from which odors fill lower rooms. The health officer is given authority by recorded reso-

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lution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Water supply from wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 12 cases of Smallpox, with 1 death; 1 case of Diphtheria; 3 cases of Scarlet Fever; 1 case of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths. Four deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed by physicians. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging among the better class of people, discouraging as to present epidemic of Smallpox for reasons mentioned, namely, many cases occur where no physicians are called. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. I believe the unsanitary condition of the high school building a menace to the health of teachers and pupils.

VIOLA M. FRENCH, M. D., H. O.

Dorchester Village: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. There are two public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells, water is good. There is no sewerage system. There were no contagious diseases reported during the year except 2 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

FRANK NAGEL, H. O.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Marietta Township: Board of health and health officer. There are eleven public school houses; sanitary condition not very good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from good springs and deep drilled wells. There

is no sewerage system. There were no cases of contagious diseases reported during the year. 2 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. T. FERREL, H. O.

Prairie du Chien Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $2 per day for services. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from good wells and springs. There is no sewerage system. The only contagious diseases reported during the year were 7 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death; 4 cases of measles with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are not observed.

THOS. LECHNIR, H. O.

Scott Township: Board of health and health officer. Number of public school houses, seven; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from springs and deep wells. No sewerage system. No contagious diseases reported during the year except 3 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

E. E. HAYGERTY, M. D., H.O.

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brillion Township: Population 920. Board of health and health officer. There are 7 public school buildings; sanitary

condition good. The health officer is authorized by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Water supply from surface and artesian wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 12 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 3 cases of diphtheria, 5 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of typhoid fever, 70 cases of measles, with no deaths; 1 death reported from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

H. P. RHODE, M. D., H. O.

Harrison Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a per diem for services. Nine public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Health officer is given verbal authority, but not by recorded resolution, to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions. (Source of water supply not given.) No sewerage system. Number of cases of smallpox during the year, 36, with 1 death; number of cases of diphtheria, 8, with no deaths; 4 cases of consumption with 1 death. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

HENRY VOSS, H. O.

New Holstein Village: Population 575, mostly German. Board of health and health officer. Health officer is paid for services performed. The principal unsanitary conditions are two slaughter houses inside the limits of the village. Source of water supply, private wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 3 cases of smallpox, 1 case of scarlet fever, 7 cases of pneumonia, with no deaths; there were no cases of diphtheria. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed, except in case of measles of which I understand there have been a number of cases. Reason for not reporting is: (1) Ignorance of law relating to reporting of contagious disease; (2) Disease so mild as not to

require the services of a physician. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

F. P. KNAUF, M. D., H. O.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Chippewa Falls City: Population, 10,000. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $300 per annum. There are 9 public school buildings, sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from springs, quality first class. Sewerage system empties into the Chippewa River. Cases of contagious diseases reported since April 15th were, 25 smallpox with no deaths; 5 diphtheria, with 1 death; 10 scarlet fever, 2 typhoid fever, 5 measles, 25 whooping cough, with no deaths; 1 death from consumption. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is observed. The law requiring the report of births is not very extensively observed. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

J. D. MCRAE, M. D., H. O.

Stanley City: Population, 3,000, 60 per cent. Scandinavians. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $35 per annum. There are five public school buildings, sanitary condition first class. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. The special sanitary work done during the year, putting in water works and sewerage system at a cost of $20,000. The special unsanitary conditions existing are, a mill pond owned by the Northwestern Lumber Co., which in my judgment is a source of danger to the public health; and a tannery owned by the United States Leather company from which a great deal of the refuse material is carried into the streams, which I consider is unhealthy. Source of water sup-

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ply, from one of the finest wells in the state. Sewerage system empties into the Wolf River. There were 2 cases of smallpox, 1 case of diphtheria, 1 case of typhoid fever, 4 cases of measles, 2 cases of whooping cough, with no deaths reported during the year; also 2 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is quite encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is quite well observed. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

J. N. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., H. O.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbus: Population, 2,400. Working under charter provisions. Commissioner of health receives a salary of $50 per annum. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition not known. There are a great many special unsanitary conditions existing, but cannot get enforced regulations as we would like to. No sewerage system. Cases of contagious disease reported were 2 cases of smallpox, 5 cases of diphtheria, 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

JOHN ERB, City Clerk.

Portage: Population, 5,459, mixed. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $120 per annum. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The board of health has given the health officer authority, by recorded resolution, to act in its name in any emergency. There has been no special work done except cleaning of alleys, water closets, about butcher shops, cesspools, etc. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from Wisconsin river; quality good. No sewerage system. There were 3 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths; 50 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 1 death; no cases of Diphtheria; 6 deaths from Consumption, during the year.

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The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed.

F. D. BENTLEY, M. D., H. O.

DANE COUNTY.

Albion Township: Population, about 1,800. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives same fees per call as received for regular professional call. There are eight public school buildings; sanitary condition may be considered good. The health officer cannot act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions now existing. Source of water supply, from private wells. No sewerage system. There were no cases of Smallpox or Diphetheria; 1 case of Scarlet Fever; 2 cases of Typhoid Fever, with 1 death; 2 deaths from Consumption. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are among the contagious diseases that are well reported; other diseases not. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed in the majority of cases. It seems to me that, owing to the extreme contagiousness of Measles and the great danger of serious complications following, that cases of that disease should be quarantined as effectively as is Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

GEORGE E. CROSLEY, M. D., H. O.

Deerfield Township and Village: Board of health and health officer. No fixed salary. Number of public schools, seven; sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells, as a general rule. No sewerage system. Two cases of Diphtheria, with no deaths, reported; 5 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is generally observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of

contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not very strictly observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed in every case.

J. QUAM, M. D., H. O.

Madison City: Population, 20,000. Salary of health officer, $600 per annum. There are fourteen public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work done: bought an ambulance for contagious cases, at cost of $200. No special unsanitary conditions now existing. Source of water supply, artesian well water. Sewerage system; empties at sewerage disposal plant and then to lake. Number of cases of Smallpox reported, 52, with no deaths; 58 cases of Diphtheria, with 2 deaths; 19 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 1 death; 4 cases of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The law requiring the report of births is not observed by all physicians. The law requiring burial permits is observed.

H. E. PURCELL, M. D., H. O.

DOOR COUNTY.

Egg Harbor: Population, 882. Health officer receives no salary. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition, very fair. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted in the care and necessary quarantine measures for an outbreak of Smallpox; cost, $135. There are no special unsanitary conditions. Source of water supply from drilled wells. No sewerage system. Eighty cases of Smallpox, with no deaths reported; no cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Typhoid. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is moderately encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. Compulsory vaccination, enforced by appropriate penalties, is a crying need. Perhaps this would be best if enbodied in a law which

would enable a town or municipal board, and in default of such board acting, then the State Board, to order vaccination in infected districts, towns, or municipalities. Such a law would not cause the same opposition that a general law would. It is the protests of non-infected districts that are most difficult to handle.

H. F. EAMES, M. D., H. O.

Forestville Township: Population, about 1,000; mixed. Board of health and health officer. No stated salary; paid by fees. There are four school buildings; sanitary condition, good. Health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work done during the year consisted of fumigating and quarantine in case of Smallpox, the cost amounting to about $16. No special unsanitary conditions exist. Source of water supply from drilled wells; quality good. No sewerage system. There were 15 cases of Smallpox reported with no deaths; 5 cases of Typhoid Fever with no deaths; 2 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. Great effort is made to stamp out any contagious disease.

JOHN KEOGH, H. O.

DODGE COUNTY.

Beaver Dam Township: Population, about 8,000, mostly Germans. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. Number of public school houses, 15; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in any emergency. Special unsanitary condition existing, Beaver Dam City empties sewage in pond in city which empties into river passing through town. There has not been any complaint. Source of water supply, wells. No sewerage system. During the year 12 cases of Diphtheria with 2 deaths were reported; 14 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths; 20 cases of Measles with no deaths. The

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law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is partly observed; the law requiring burial permits is observed.

C. W. VOORUS, M. D., H. O.

Hustisford: Population, 1,700; mostly German. Health officer and board of health. No salary. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Health officer is given authority to act in the name of the Board in any emergency by consent of town chairman. Special sanitary work done was removal of cattle (Tuberculous) and fumigation of stalls, barns, etc., at cost of about $35.00. Source of water supply, drilled wells. No sewerage system. There were reported during the year 15 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; no cases of Diphtheria; 29 cases of Scarlet Fever, 1 case of Typhoid Fever; 55 cases of Measles, with no deaths; 2 deaths from Consumption. The law is observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. After viewing cattle killed and demonstrated upon by state veterinarian, I think laws should be enacted more stringent than those in effect. Under the present law the owner has a right to keep tubercular cattle for a stated time. It would be a much safer plan to remove all such cattle at once without placing towns at an extra expense and untold trouble. I believe the State Board of Health should issue a pamphlet stating diagnostic points of such diseases appertaining to cattle, especially to those conducting creameries. As the case happened here we are at a loss to know how long butter has been distributed produced from tuberculous cattle. Something should be done to prevent the spread of the disease broadcast.

P. A. PONETTI, M. D., H. O.

DUNN COUNTY.

Menomonie: Population about 6,000. Board of health and health officer. Salary, $400 per annum for health officer, poor

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commissioner, and city physician. Number of public school buildings, nine; sanitary condition, good. No special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from a well several hundred feet deep. Sewerage system empties into river below the city. 6 cases of Smallpox reported with no deaths; about 6 cases of Diphtheria with one death; about 100 cases of Scarlet Fever with five deaths; 4 cases of Typhoid Fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

N. L. HOWISON, M. D., H. O.

Spring Brook Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $2 per day when serving. There are nine public school buildings; sanitary condition quite good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency and this is the basis on which we work. All houses and places where contagious diseases have been reported by the doctors have been quarantined and watched over by me, and also disinfected under my supervision. Special unsanitary conditions existing are foul privies, which are a cause of much sickness in my opinion. Source of water supply, usually from deep wells; quality of water, good. No sewerage system. There were reported during the year 5 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; no cases of Diphtheria; 5 cases of Scarlet Fever; 25 cases of measles; 1 death from Consumption. The law is observed which requires the reporting of dangerous contagious diseases. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging for as a rule we have fine people to deal with. The law requiring the report of births is observed; the law requiring burial permits is observed; although I have hard work to make people believe it their duty.

JOHN STAVRUM, H. O.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior City: Population about 40,000; mixed. Charter provisions. Health commissioner receives $800 per year. Special sanitary work done, mailed 4,100 notices to remove garbage, night soil, etc. Issued 3,960 permits to scavangers to remove night soil, garbage, manure, etc. Cost to city, about $2,500. No special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, Lake Superior; water filtered. Sewerage system empties into Bay of Superior. During the year there were reported 142 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 133 cases of Diphtheria with 17 deaths; 162 cases of Scarlet Fever with 6 deaths; 9 deaths from Typhoid Fever; 44 deaths from Consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. A. RENE, M. D., H. C.

Brule Township: Board of health and health officer. Salary of health officer, $3 per day when employed. 14 public school houses; sanitary condition, fairly good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted in a general cleaning up of the town, streets, alleys, and outhouses, at a cost of about $75. No special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, flowing wells; quality of water, very good. No sewerage system. 3 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 1 case of Scarlet Fever, 30 cases of Whooping Cough, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. I think we did a good job on the three cases of Smallpox. We kept a night and day guard; fumigated everything, and burned camps. The disease has not appeared since. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed since I have been health officer, not before.

F. A. SECOR, H. O.

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EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Eau Claire City: Population, about 18,000. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $300 per annum. Number of public school houses, 12; sanitary condition, good. Health Board has given the health officer a verbal permission to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. No special unsanitary conditions exist, but many minor instances of neglect. Source of water supply from Wheaton Springs; quality good. Recently changed to drive wells, Cooke patent. Sewerage system empties into Chippewa River. The following diseases have been reported for six months ending Nov. 15, 1902. 105 cases of Smallpox with 1 death; 47 cases of Diphtheria with 4 deaths; 19 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths; 4 cases of Typhoid Fever with 1 death; 3 cases of Measles with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not generally observed. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. F. FARR, M. D., H. O.

Pleasant Valley: Board of health and health officer Health officer receives fees. There are four public school buildings; average country houses. Verbal general directions only are given by the Board to the health officer to act in any emergency. Special sanitary work done, desperate attempts to check spread of contagious diseases. No special unsanitary conditions exist. Source of water supply, wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 150 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; no cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, or Typhoid Fever were reported. 100 cases of Whooping Cough with 2 deaths. The law is not generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases because of ignorance and foolism. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease, not very encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is fairly well observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed. No untoward symptoms in any case vaccinated. No case of Smallpox in any successful vaccination. Results highly satisfactory. Used glycerinated tubes.

C. H. ELKINTON, M. D., H. O.

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FOREST COUNTY.

Crandon Township: Board of health and health officer. Salary of health officer, $25 per annum. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The health board has no recorded resolution allowing the health officer to act in any emergency. Special unsanitary conditions existing are three buildings built on a piece of low land on which water always stands; there are closets in two buildings draining into a cesspool within 30 or 40 feet of a pump. The water is not used for drinking purposes. Source of water supply from drive wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 30 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 5 cases of Scarlet Fever; 4 cases of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths; 2 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

C. O. DECKER, M. D., H. O.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Ripon City: Population, about 3,900. We are working under charter provisions, the health officer is appointed by the Common Council. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority by the city council to act in any emergency. The special sanitary work done during the year consisted of a careful fumigation with formaldehyde, burning all mattrasses and straw ticks, and replacing mattrasses. There are no unsanitary conditions existing except an occasional pig pen. Owners of same have been notified. Source of water supply is large wells connected with the water works. Quality good. Sewerage system empties into Sewer Beds near city limits. Number of cases of Smallpox reported 50 with no deaths; 10 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths; 1 case of typhiod Fever with no deaths; 3 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed except by one physician; rea-

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son for not complying, personal advantage. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. There was one family that had the measles and while the eruption was fading broke out with Smallpox; while you could see the Measles not quite gone, there were numerous points of what developed into vesicles and pustules. It seems the virus of variola was in the system while Measles were in full bloom.

AUSTIN MITCHELL, M. D., H. O.

Fond du Lac Township: Board of health and health officer. Salary, $2 per day. 13 district schools. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. Most every farm in my township has been visited by me and I have advised and instructed the owners as to what was best to be done both for their interest and for benefit of the public at large. There are four slaughter houses looked after by me personally every week. Quality of water, the best in the land. We have no sewerage system. There were reported 7 cases of Smallpox; 3 cases of Diphtheria; 2 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths; 2 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging; I am well pleased with the sanitary condition of my district. The law requiring the report of births is generally observed; the law requiring burial permits is observed.

F. F. PARSONS, H. O.

FLORENCE COUNTY.

Homestead: Population, about 500. Board of health and health officer. The health officer receives $30 per year for his services. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, from wells and springs. No sewerage system. There were no cases of contagious diseases reported during the year.

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The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to rstrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

CHAS. HULLGREN, H. O.

GRANT COUNTY.

Boscobel City: Population 1650. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. The board of health has no recorded resolution giving the health officer authority to act in an emergency. The special unsanitary conditions exisiting are foul privies. Source of water supply from wells or drive pumps. No sewerage system. There were 8 cases of diphtheria reported with 5 deaths; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are fairly well observed. The best work would be done by selecting three men as board of health and these men select the health officer. Have these men not members of the town board or city council. Have them report to the town board or city council as often as once in 30 days, any way, the exact conditions of affairs.

CHARLES A. ARMSTRONG, M. D., H. O.

Lancaster City: Population 2,500. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives a salary of $25 per annum. There are three public school buildings; sanitary conditions excellent. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work done, alleys and streets and vaults have been ordered cleaned. Hog-pens abolished during warm months. Cost came on property owners direct. Source of water supply from springs; quality of the best. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 1 case of smallpox; 6 cases of diphtheria; 2 cases of scarlet fever; with no deaths. 2 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death; 1 death from consumption. The law is generally observed which requires

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the report of dangerous contageous diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contageous disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. Lancaster will put in a sewerage system next year.

S. W. DOOLITTLE, M. D., H. O.

Platteville City: Health officer receives $50 per annum There are two public school buildings; state normal also. Sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from artesian wells. No special sewerage system. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

Health Commissioner.

GATES COUNTY.

Big Bend Township: Population 500. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives fees. Thre are four public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. There were 6 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported during the year. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been both encouraging and discouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

G. G. GOBAR, M. D., H. O.

Ladysmith Village: Population 1,000, Americans. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. There is one public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work done, drainage, scavengers employed, etc. The special unsanitary condi-

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tions existing are water closets and cess pools. Source of water supply from wells; quality of water fair. No sewerage system. During the year 1 case of smallpox with no deaths reported; 1 case of diphtheria; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been quite encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. I think the law very poor in regard to vaccination. I think it should be compulsory, and that the State Board of Health should try and enact provisions for that; as it is the people refuse to be vaccinated or have their children vaccinated.

T. R. T. Ross, M. D., H. O.

GREEN COUNTY.

Brodhead City: Proceedings and orders of the board are regularly recorded. Salary of health officer, $5 retainer and fees. There are two public school houses; sanitary condition good. Special sanitary work consisted in keeping streets, alleys, and privy vaults clean. The gutters on main street are in an unsanitary condition. Source of water supply, artesian wells; quality good. No sewerage system. There were 7 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported; 80 cases of scarlet fever with 2 deaths; 3 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been encouraging but disagreeable. The law regulating the report of births is not observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed.

JOHN LOGAN FLEEK, *M. D., H. O.*

Monroe City: Population 4,000. Board of health and health officer. Salary none but health officer paid for services performed. There are four public school buildings and two kindergartens; sanitary condition fair. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from city water works, owned by outside capital. Sewerage system empties into Honey Creek. There were reported for the year 40 cases of scarlet fever with 1 death; 1 case of smallpox, 1

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case of diphtheria, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed in smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever. Vaccination has been very generally performed and a large proportion of the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are strictly observed. The scarlet fever was doubtless contracted from surrounding country. It was all around us in the early spring.

FRANK LOUIS HODGES, M. D., H. O.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin Township: Population 780. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives fees, no regular salary. There are seven public school buildings; sanitary condition good. There is no recorded resolution giving the health officer authority to act in any emergency but he is expected to act if necessary. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 2 cases of smallpox with no deaths. There were no cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever reported; 2 deaths from consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been very encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. The health of our town has been almost perfect during the last year.

N. M. DODSON, M. D., H. O.

Manchester Township: Board of health and health officer. No salary except for meetings or necessary sanitary work. There are seven public school houses; sanitary condition fair. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing that I know of. Source of water supply from drilled wells. No sewerage system. The board is doing all it can to instruct the people in the report of dangerous contagious diseases. During the year there were 12 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 1 death from

consumption. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been satisfactory. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

DR. J. MARTIN, H. O.

St. Marie Township: Board of health and health officer. There are about five public school buildings; sanitary condition fair. Special sanitary work done, quarantined a few cases of smallpox at a cost of about $50. Source of water supply, wells. No sewerage system. Smallpox appeared in five families during the year; number of cases not reported. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not fully observed; reason for non-compliance, cowardice of doctors. About 90 per cent. of the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The law requiring the report of births is fairly well observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed. Better executive power for carrying out legislation of health boards would be a desideratum.

W. J. LONERGAN, M. D., H. O.

IOWA COUNTY.

Dodgeville City: Board of health and health officer. Number of public school buildings 1; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. The special sanitary work done during the year was the erection of an isolation hospital and the ordinary cleaning of streets and alleys. Cost about $510. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, public water works; quality good. No sewerage system. There were 6 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 1 case of scarlet fever with no deaths; 5 deaths from consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the reporting of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. J. PEARSONS, H. O.

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Mineral Point: Health commissioner. Salary $25 per year. There are two public school buildings, sanitary condition very fair. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. There has been less sickness this year than usual. Source of water supply, public water works; supply from drilled wells. No sewerage system. There were no cases of contagious diseases this year. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. Nearly all of the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is only partly observed. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

W. EASTMAN, M. D., H. O.

IRON COUNTY.

Knight Township: Population 1,200. Board of health and health officer. Salary $10 per month. There are 2 good school houses. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted of cleaning town, digging drains, etc., at a cost of about $200. There are no unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. There has been a decrease in cases of diphtheria during the year. Source of water supply from springs; quality first class, only one case of typhoid fever in five years. Sewerage system none, only box sewers. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. H. URQUHART, H. O.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Merrillan Village: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $15 per annum or $1 per visit. There is one public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. There are no unsanitary

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conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, wells. No sewerage system. 1 case of smallpox with no deaths reported. No other contagious diseases during the year. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is fully satisfactory. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. The health and sanitary conditions have been excellent for 8 or 10 years, consequently we have had very few cases of contagious diseases. Our mill dam went out recently and there is no prospect of its being rebuilt, but it is hoped that the fall and spring freshet will wash away obnoxious substances.

E. E. MOORE, M. D., H. O.

Springfield Township: Population 1,000.. Board of health and health officer. No salary given. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The board of health has given the health officer authority by recorded resolution to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work done consisted of fumigation of school houses; investigation of one case of suspected smallpox. Cost $12. There are no unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, wells. No sewerage system. 10 cases of diphtheria with 2 deaths were reported during the year; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

T. H. TRIMWITH, M. D., H. O.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Camp Douglas Village: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. One public school building; sanitary condition good. No special unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply from individual wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 30 cases of smallpox, 2 cases of diphtheria, 1 case of scarlet fever, 20 cases of whooping cough, with no deaths.

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The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

CHAS. O. CRON, H. O.

Wonewoc: Board of health and health officer. No salary given. There are two public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work done during the year consisted of cleaning alleys and vaults. Back yards cleaned and rubbish hauled away; cost at expense of property owners. There are no unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply from driven wells or bored through sandstone. No sewerage system. Nothing under the head of contagious diseases reported. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not observed to my knowledge. The law requiring burial permits is observed. Upon receiving my appointment and taking the oath of office, in company with the marshal, we made a tour of inspection of all alleys and some outhouses. A notice (20 days) was served in the papers to clean up and fumigate. At the expiration of time we made another tour, and at a meeting of the board, notice (48 hours) was served upon all property owners. There was a general cleaning up. Pools were drained and filled up; new vaults and privies were erected, and low places in lots were ordered graded to prevent pools. Our little village is in a healthy and sanitary condition. The board gives the health officer nothing and their is no appropriation for services.

R. C. RODECKER, M. D., H. O.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson City: Board of health and health officer. Salary $25 per year. There are three public school buildings; good sewerage and water works. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted in Marshal being

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appointed to look after smallpox cases. Cost about $200. Special unsanitary conditions existing are foul barns where cows and hogs are stabled to fat them. Source of water supply, artesian wells. Sewerage system empties into Rock River. There were 75 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported during the year. No other cases of contagious disease. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is not generally observed because of negligence of the physicians. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is discouraging, getting no support from the laity. The law requiring the report of births is not observed. The law requiring burial permits is fairly well observed.

J. B. BREWER, M. D., H. O.

Lake Mills Village: Population 1,500; mostly German and American. Board of health and health officer. The proceedings and orders of the board are regularly recorded. Salary of health officer $50 per year with extra for epidemics, etc. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. There has been no sanitary work done except the disinfection of houses where contagious diseases have been prevalent. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, deep wells driven into the rock 200 feet. Quality of water good. Sewerage system empties into a creek or small river. During the year there were reported 8 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 2 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 20 cases of measles with 1 death; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed with regard to smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever only. Physicians consider measles, pneumonia, whooping cough, diarrhoea, etc., too numerous and of little importance to the health officer. (I would very much like to have all cases reported.) General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

W. H. OATWAY, M. D., H. O.

Watertown: Population about 10,000. Two-thirds German. Charter provisions for a health commissioner. Salary

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$100 per annum. 4 public schools, 5 parochial schools, 2 universities. Sanitary condition, very good. Modern improvements. Common council passed resolution giving its health officer power to act in any emergency. Special sanitary work done, enforcement of ordinance passed by the council "Removal of outhouses and filling up vaults of same situated within one block of entire length of Main street." Time granted for removal of same having expired health officer authorized to take legal proceeding against delinquents or have same removed and costs taxed against said property and added to taxes. Ordinance strictly enforced. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing at present at Watertown as the citizens are requested to report all such existing, and health officer expected to remedy the same. Source of water supply, artesian well; quality excellent, system of waterworks good. Good sewerage system, only objection that same empties into Rock River southern part of city. During the year there were reported 2 cases of smallpox; 1 case of diphtheria; 1 case of scarlet fever; 6 cases of typhoid fever, with no deaths; 5 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed in smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, although typhoid cases have not been in a number of instances reported, a few cases of measles, no cases of whooping cough, reported. It is my opinion that were the physicians notified from headquarters of State Board of Health and supplied with cards to notify their respective health commissioner, they would respond promptly. Vaccination has been general the past five years. Fully 9/10 of all school children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. Births are not reported as promptly as requested, but as a general thing at the end of the year physicians send in all reports at one time. Burial permits observed and law strictly enforced. Examined all public, and parochial schools and universities and found ventilation and supply of drinking water good in public schools; also in some of the other schools, but advised better ventilation in some of the schools, and condemned drinking water in one case.

FRED C. WERNER, M. D., H. C.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Randall: Board of health and health officer. $2.00 a day for services. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition fair. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. There is a small amount of undrained land. There have been no complaints of any unsanitary conditions, consequently I have not investigated. Source of water supply, mostly from wells. There is no sewerage system. No cases of contagious diseases have been reported during the year. I cannot say whether the law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed, as there have been no such diseases. No effort has been made to restrict the spread of contagious disease. Reports of births are made by some physicians; by others not. The law requiring burial permits is observed. The country has been very healthy and consequently all regulations as to health are relaxed.

WM. A. MCKESSON, H. O.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Carlton Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer is paid $6 a year and for extra services. There are six public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted in disinfecting of houses and cleaning of wells. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells; water good and healthful. No sewerage system. There has been reported durng the year 1 case of diphtheria, with 1 death; 1 case of typhoid fever with 1 death; 2 deaths from consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws relating to the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

JOHN HOYER, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Kewaunee City: Population 1,700. Board of health and health officer. Salary $40 per year. One public school building; sanitary condition good. Health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. No special unsanitary conditions exist. Source of water supply, wells, and drinking fountains supplied with spring water piped from the hills surrounding city. Fountain water good; well water moderately good. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 13 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 10 cases of diphtheria with no deaths; 1 case of scarlet fever with no death; 3 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not observed in a number of cases, although the greater number are reported. Reason, usually the inmates do not wish to be confined by quarantine, especially those who support their families. Some fail to report because they wish to avoid employing a physician. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is somewhat encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are obsered.

E. J. KIRWAN, M. D., H. O.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Farmington Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $2.00 per day. There are nine public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. No sewerage system. There were 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths, reported during the year; 2 cases of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is usually observed by the laity where they are cognizant of the fact. The law requiring burial permits is observed. The people as a rule are fairly particular about their houses and sleeping apartments; the houses mostly are well lighted and fairly well ventilated. It has been remarkably healthy this summer.

THOMAS M. JEWELL, M. D., H. O.

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La Crosse City: Population, 29,000. Board of health and health officer. Salary, $900 per year. There are fourteen public school houses; sanitary condition, good. There are no unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, Mississippi river, and artesian well; quality, fair. Sewerage system empties into Mississippi river below intake pipe. During the year there were reported 77 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 95 cases of Diphtheria, with 3 deaths; 34 cases of Scarlet Fever, with 3 deaths; 3 cases of Typhoid Fever, with 3 deaths; 14 cases of Measles, with 4 deaths; 45 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

R. D. MURPHY, H. O.

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Antigo City: Population, 3,000 foreign born, 3,000 American born. Board of health and health officer. Board holds regular meetings once a month; proceedings and orders regularly recorded. Salary of health officer, $75 per annum. There are six public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. City has commenced a sewer system just recently. There are no unsanitary conditions existing at the present time. Source of water supply, from deep wells; quality good. During the year there were reported 43 cases of Smallpox with 3 deaths; 8 cases of diphtheria, with 2 deaths; 2 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths; 2 cases of Typhoid Fever, with 1 death; 53 cases of Measles, with 2 deaths; 5 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. About 90 per cent. of the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

FRED V. WATSON, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Polar Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $3 per day when in service of town. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. The health officer is given authority to act in the name of the board in any emergency, but he must report to the clerk at once. There are no unsanitary conditions existing that I know of. Source of water supply, from wells; quality of the best. No sewerage system. Twenty cases of Smallpox, with no deaths, were reported during the year; 2 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths; 1 death from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed, but there have been three or four families that have tried to conceal Smallpox, claiming that the disease was not bad enough for Smallpox. Very few people will submit to be vaccinated. I observe that the most refined and educated wish to be vaccinated. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is observed, except by midwives who frequently neglect it.

J. H. BAKER, M. D., H. O.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Darlington Township: Board of health and health officer. Salary $10 per annum. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in its name in any emergency. Special unsanitary conditions consist of foul gutters on Louisa street. Source of water supply from wells; quality good. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

C. F. LEHNKERING, M. D., H. O.

Gratiot Village: Board of health and health officer. Salary, $10 per year. One public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in its name in any emergency.

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Special sanitary work consisted in looking after garbage and privies; cleaning out gutters and sewers. Cost, about $100. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from shallow wells (quality not stated). No sewerage system. No contagious diseases in this village during the year. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

S. BIRKBECK, M. D., H. O.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Merrill: Population, 10,000. Commissioner of health. Salary, $100 per annum. There has been no special sanitary work done except the purchase of an isolation hospital and that incidental to the Smallpox epidemic. Cost, $1,930.82. The territory over which the department has jurisdiction is at present free from all unsanitary conditions with the exception of undrained lands and lots situated mostly on the outskirts of the city. The City Water Works Co. obtain their water from the Prairie River. The Jewel system of filtration is in use. It is a soft pure water. The sewerage system empties into the Wisconsin River. During the year there were reported 248 cases of Smallpox with 1 death; 69 cases of Diphtheria with 6 deaths; 10 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths; 75 cases of Typhoid Fever with 1 death; 700 cases of Measles with 10 deaths; 10 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. Vaccination among adults has been very general. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been quite encouraging; Smallpox, for instance, has been apparently stamped out. The law requiring the report of births is observed where a physician has been in attendance. The law requiring burial permits is strictly observed. The city of Merrill has jurisdiction over four miles of the banks of the Prairie River, up the stream. An inspection of these banks recently revealed an unsanitary condition, and regulations were drawn

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by the Health Commissioner, which will be passed upon and have the force of a city ordinance in November next.

J. CUOLAHAN, M. D., H. O.

Scott Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $1.50 per day for each day actually employed. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells and springs. No sewerage system. During the year there were 38 cases of Smallpox with no deaths reported; 1 case of Diphtheria with no deaths. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. When not complied with the reason is fear of quarantine and ignorance. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is not very encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is observed to some extent. The law requiring burial permits is observed.

WM. SCHULT, H. O.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Centerville Township: Population 1,500, mostly German. Board of health and health officer. Salary of health officer $10 per year. There are five public school buildings in good sanitary condition. There were 13 cases of Smallpox and 7 cases of Scarlet Fever during the year. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. Have to say something in regard to schools. There is but one school in town which has ventilators and the teacher and children like it, and say they are feeling better when in the building, so I think it would be good and healthy for the whole community to have all school houses ventilated.

CARL TOEPEL, H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Manitowoc City: Population 12,000. Health officer and board of health. Salary, $150 per year, but has an assistant who attends to Smallpox cases with a salary of $200 per month. There are five public school buildings; sanitary-condition excellent. The health officer is given authority to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. No special sanitary work has been done. Smallpox situation has cost the city $10,000 this year. As to what special unsanitary conditions exist, will say, we have slaughter houses, pig pens, outhouses, out buildings, and wells. There has been a diminution in all contagious diseases except Smallpox. Source of water supply, filtered from lake; quality unsurpassed. Sewerage system empties near the mouth of the river. There were 168 cases of Smallpox with no deaths during the year. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is discouraging in Smallpox. Cases are hidden for fear of quarantine. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

W. G. KEMPER, M. D., H. O.

Two Rivers: Population 4,000. Commissioner of health; salary $40 per year. Two public school buildings; sanitary condition fairly good. Commissioner has power to act in any emergency. Special sanitary work done, new outlay of sewers at a cost of about $15,000. There were no cases of Typhoid Fever this year. Source of water supply, pumping station deriving its water supply through filter from the lake. (Michigan.) Sewerage system empties into the Neshoto river. There were 4 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 2 cases of Diphtheria and 7 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths. 5 deaths from Consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases where a physician attends. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is observed. The law requiring burial permits is always observed.

A. M. FARRELL, M. D., H. C.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Athens Village: Population 700. Board of health and health officer. The proceedings and orders of the Board are regularly recorded. Health officer receives $2 a day for services when employed. One school building with three departments. Sanitary condition good. Health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. Health officer makes two inspection tours in the spring and fall to ascertain the condition of privies, alleys, wells, etc., in his jurisdiction. The unsanitary condition which pervails is a sewer or drain from a hotel emptying on public highway, which has been condemned, but has not been attended to despite several notifications. Source of water supply, from private wells (quality not given). No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 5 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 25 cases of Typhoid with 1 death. Always have more or less Typhoid Fever. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. Have observed that frequently notices in regard to cleaning up refuse, privies, sewers, etc., are not observed or heeded by parties so notified.

CARL F. BACHMAN, M. D., H. O.

Wausau: Population 13,500. Health commissioner; salary $150 per annum. (Number of public schools no given.) Sanitary condition excellent. Health commissioner may act in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted in quarantining and disinfecting in contagious diseases, looking after streets and alleys, etc. There are no unsanitary conditions existing; everything is in fair condition. There has been a decrease in contagious diseases during the past year. Water is good. Obtained by percolation from range of hills. Sewerage system empties into Wisconsin river. There were 10 cases of Smallpox with 2 deaths; 1 case of Diphtheria with 1 death; 15 cases of Scarlet Fever with 1 death; 91 cases of Measles with 17 deaths; 17 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is fairly

well observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. If our laws relating to tuberculosis were such that cases of this disease could be quarantined as effectively as Smallpox or Diphtheria, especially the latter as it meets with less resistance from the public, it would be a God send. Isolation or better sequestration like the epileptic colonies in New York, would meet with my approval.

D. SAUERHERING, M. D., H. C.

MONROE COUNTY.

Sparta City: Population 4,500. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $50 per annum. There is no recorded resolution of the Board giving the health officer power to act in any emergency, but this is the tacit understanding and practice. There are no unsanitary conditions needing attention. Source of water supply, from artesian wells and from deep surface well; quality fair. Good sewer system; empties into the La Crosse river. There were 43 cases of Smallpox with no deaths reported. There is no Smallpox now in the city. There was a general vaccination of all unprotected school children at the expense of the city. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging of late. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

D. C. BEEBE, M. D., H. O.

Tomah: Population 3,000. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $25 per year. There are 6 public school buildings; sanitary condition fair but not properly cleaned and dusted. Special attention has been paid to alleys and proper keeping of outhouses. We have no sewerage system, consequently foul privies, stables and outbuildings. We have an A No. 1 water system; water pumped from deep bored wells. There were 125 cases of Smallpox with no deaths reported; 4 cases of Diphtheria with 1 death; 40 cases of Pneumonia with 6 deaths. The law requiring the report of

dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

A. R. BELL, M. D., H. O.

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Crivitz: Board of health and health officer. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition fair. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. Source of water supply, in village driven wells; most of the water very good. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease is not generally observed; reason, ignorance. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not observed. The law requiring burial permits is enforced as much as can be.

F. J. SCHLEISMANN, M. D., H. O.

Marinette: Population 17,000. Health commissioner. Salary $400 per year. There are seven public school houses; sanitary condition good. Special sanitary work consisted of a house to house inspection by sanitary inspector. Disinfection of all houses in which contagious diseases are reported, including tuberculosis. All complaints regarding nuisances are investigated. Cost, about $900. The special unsanitary conditions existing are uncovered ditches with stagnant water. The emptying of the sewer into the Bay and River the source of our city's water supply. Source of water supply, Green Bay; often contaminated with sewage. Sewerage system empties into Green Bay. During the year there were reported 63 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 27 cases of Diphtheria with 8 deaths; 118 cases of Scarlet Fever with 2 deaths; 118 cases of Typhoid Fever with 8 deaths; 12 deaths from Consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious disease. City vaccinated about 3,500 children in June and July. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has not been very satis-

factory, especially as in places where the quarantine is resisted. Have been unable to get any support from legal department. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

T. J. REDELINGS, M. D., H. C.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Montello: Population 1,100. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives fees for work performed. One public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. Source of water supply, from wells; quality fair. No sewerage system. There were 75 cases of Smallpox reported during the year with no deaths; 2 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not generally complied with; reason, neglect. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has not been encouraging in regard to Smallpox. The law requiring the report of births is not fully observed; the law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

E. A. BASS, M. D., H. O.

Neshkoro: Health board and health officer. Fees allowed by town board for visits to supposed cases of contagious disease. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition good. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing except an old water course which is to be filled. Source of water supply, from pump wells and one fountain in village; about 20 fountains in township. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed as soon as it is possible for me to be sure of diagnosis. The general result of efforts is encouraging as far as can be seen. The law requiring the report of births is observed. The law requiring burial permits has been observed in cases for which I made certificate of deaths. Sanitary conditions are improving in this section of the country. Cause: The young folks are working out and learning how to be cleanly in houses, stables, outhouses, and cellars.

FRANK P. FOLEY, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee City: Population 300,000. Commissioner of health. Salary $2,500. Number of public schools about 50; sanitary condition good. There have been nearly twice as many cases of Diphtheria as preceding year. Source of water supply, Lake Michigan; quality very good. Sewerage system empties into Lake Michigan nearly four miles from intake. The following cases of contagious diseases were reported during the year: 130 Smallpox with no deaths; 459 Diphtheria with 85 deaths; 255 Scarlet Fever with 12 deaths; 216 Typhoid Fever with 42 deaths; 477 Measles with 35 deaths; 36 deaths from Whooping Cough; 288 deaths from Pneumonia; 326 deaths from Diarrhoeal diseases; 407 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is only partly observed, fear of throwing wage earners temporarily or permanently out of work and the general inconvenience caused are the principal reasons for non-compliance. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is fairly well observed. The law requiring burial permits is well observed.

F. M. SCHULZ, M. D., H. C.

South Milwaukee: Population, 4,000. Commissioner of health. Salary per month, $10. Public school buildings, 2; sanitary condition, good. Special sanitary work: (A) I. Extension of sewerage. II. Vaccination of many of the school children. III. Cleaning of privy vaults. (B) Cost not known by health commissioner. Special unsanitary condition existing, insufficient extension of the sewerage system. Source of water supply, waterworks system, from Lake Michigan. Sewerage system empties into Lake Michigan about 1½ miles south of the waterworks intake pipe. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. We are urging upon the people the necessity of vaccination of children and general cleanliness.

S. M. SMITH, M. D., H. C.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Wauwatosa Township: Health board and health officer. Population 6,000. The Board holds meetings on the first and third Thursday of each month. Health officer receives no salary. There are 13 public school houses; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, from wells. There were reported 2 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 17 cases of Diphtheria with 4 deaths; 8 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths; 9 deaths from Typhoid Fever; 54 deaths from Consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. M. REGAN, H. O.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Rhinelander: Population 5,000. Commissioner of health; salary $250 per year. There are six public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Special sanitary work consisted of filling of cess pools, having buildings connected with sewers, disinfecting school buildings. Mailed instructions and suggestions to loggers regarding Smallpox. Framed an ordinance providing for garbage boxes to be emptied by city once or twice a week. Special unsanitary conditions existing, many buildings not connected with sewer; privies back of business houses. Source of water supply, Wisconsin river; quality good. Sewerage system empties into Wisconsin river below dam. There were 47 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 4 cases of Diphtheria with 1 death; 200 cases of Scarlet Fever with 7 deaths; 8 cases of Typhoid Fever with 4 deaths; 3 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease encouraging. Scarlet Fever seemed to be in the air everywhere. The law requiring the report of births is observed; the law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

S. R. STONE, M. D., H. C.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Sugar Camp Township: Population 1,500. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. There are seven public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in its name in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, from wells; quality good. No sewerage system. There were 2 cases of Smallpox with no deaths reported during the year. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not observed; the law requiring burial permits is observed.

JOHN SHEFLER, H. O.

Newbold Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer paid $1.50 per month. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions as the people are careful and cleanly. There has been no sickness of any kind to speak of; but one case of Smallpox and this was promptly attended to. Source of water supply, from wells; quality of water generally good. No sewerage system. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

PATRICK GARDNER, H. O.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Grafton Village and Township: Health officer and board of health. No salary. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 2 cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 cases of Typhoid Fever; 3 cases of Measles, 2 cases of Whooping Cough, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious

diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

HERM. H. VOSS, M. D., H. O.

Port Washington City: Population 3,100. Health commissioner. Salary $100 per annum. Two public school buildings; sanitary condition good in one, bad in the other. The health commissioner has full power to act in any emergency. Sanitary work consisted in quarantining and caring for cases of Smallpox and Scarlet Fever at a cost of $1,000. Special unsanitary conditions are sewers without a water supply to flush them. Source of water supply, from artesian and ordinary wells. Sewerage system empties into Lake Michigan. During the year there were reported 34 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 31 cases of Scarlet Fever with no deaths; 13 cases of Typhoid with 2 deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. It seems to me that sewers without a water supply to flush them are a menace to health.

WM. F. SCOTT, M. D., H. C.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Welcome Village and Dear Creek Township: Board of health and health officer. No fixed salary; fees as agreed upon. There are six public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in its name in any emergency. Source of water supply, from wells, chiefly drive wells. No sewerage system. There were reported 56 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 18 cases of Scarlet Fever; 38 cases of Measles, with no deaths. 2 deaths from Consumption. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is successful and encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

JAMES A. LYONS, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Hortonville: Population 1,000. Board of health and health officer. Salary $10 per year. One public school building; sanitary condition good. Source of water supply, mostly fountain water. There were 3 cases of Smallpox with no deaths reported; 1 death from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

A. YANSEN, M. D., H. O.

Stephensville: Board of health and health officer. No salary. Seven public school buildings; sanitary condition good for country school houses. The health officer is given authority to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. Sanitary conditions are naturally good. Source of water supply, from wells; quality of water apparently good. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 10 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 4 cases of Diphtheria with 2 deaths; 5 cases of Typhoid Fever with 1 death; 150 cases of Measles with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not observed as it should be. Reason: Ignorance of the laws. Very few people read the laws or know what they require. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging on the whole. I think Measles ought to be quarantined like Smallpox, and so save much unnecessary sickness and suffering.

GEO. F. DONALDSON, M. D., H. O.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Lena: There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in its name in any emergency. Source of water supply, from wells. No sewerage system. About 80 cases of Smallpox with 1 death reported; 1 death from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed, excepting in the case of one physician who reported none of his cases of Smallpox. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious

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disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. C. GRANT, M. D., H. O.

Oconto City: Population 6,000. Board of health and health officer. Salary $200 per year. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition fair. The health officer is authorized to act in the name of the Board in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, artesian wells. Sewerage system empties into River. During the year there were reported 180 cases of Smallpox with no deaths; 1 case of Diphtheria with 1 death; 46 cases of Scarlet Fever with 4 deaths; 8 cases of Typhoid Fever with 2 deaths; 6 deaths from Consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is discouraging as regards Smallpox. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

C. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D., H. O.

PIERCE COUNTY.

Ellsworth: Population about 1,200. Board of health and health officer. Salary is $1 a visit for visits necessarily made in attending to the duties of his office. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition very good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the Board to act in its name in any emergency. Source of water supply, from drilled wells from 100 to 200 feet deep. A complete system of public water works costing over $15,000. Ample supply of good water from well over 600 feet deep. System put in by the village. We have no sewerage system as yet. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are partially observed.

A. R. NASH, M. D., H. O.

River Falls City: Population, about 3,000. Board of health and health officer. No salary. There is one public

school building; sanitary condition, fine. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted in the cleaning of cesspools and vaults, disinfecting houses, etc. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, from an artesian well 600 feet deep, and from surface wells; good water. No sewerage system. There were 20 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths; 5 cases of Diphtheria, with 1 death; 5 cases of Scarlet Fever, with no deaths; 3 cases of Typhoid Fever, with 1 death; 8 deaths from Consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

E. A. TOBY, M. D., H. O.

PRICE COUNTY.

Kennan: Board of health and health officer. No salary. Four public school buildings; sanitary condition, good. Special sanitary work done: ditching to allow cesspools to dry up. No unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply, from wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 40 cases of Smallpox, with no deaths; 2 cases of Typhoid Fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not observed in case of Smallpox. The cases are very mild, so they do not fear them. Some do not know the law. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

P. M. SINZ, M. D., H. O.

Prentice Township: Board of health and health officer. There are seven public school buildings. As to sanitary condition, I think they are all right. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Quality of water, good. No sewerage system. There were no

contagious diseases. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is very strictly observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

FRED PLINKE, H. O.

POLK COUNTY.

Balsam Lake: Board of health and health officer. There are four public school buildings. Sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing at the present time to my knowledge. Source of water supply from wells; quality good. No sewerage system. No contagious diseases. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

P. W. J. HUDSON, H. O.

Osceola Village: Population 500. Board of health and health officer. Salary $15 per year.. One public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from drive wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 3 cases of variola and 3 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

W. T. FOSTER, H. O.

West Sweden: Population 500. Health officer and board of health. Health officer receives $1.50 per day for time actually spent by him and the same for the other members. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer has power to act in any emergency. This locality

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has always been very healthy. Source of water supply from spring rivulets and wells; quality pure. No sewerage system. There were 11 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 2 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

F. O. JANSSON, Ex H. O.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Belmont: Board of health and health officer. Meetings are held as often as necessary. Health officer receives $2 per day for time employed. There are seven public school houses; sanitary conditions will average with the country. It is understood that the health officer will act for the board in any emergency. Do not know as to recorded resolution. There were reported during the year 3 cases of smallpox, 16 cases of scarlet fever, 30 cases of measles with no deaths; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

J. L. DOPP, H. O.

Lanark: Health officer receives no stated salary. There are six public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The board has given the health officer authority to act in their name. There were 7 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is on the whole encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

DENNIS LEAHY, H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany Township: The proceedings of the board are regularly recorded. Health officer receives $2 per day. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. We have had no contagious diseases except smallpox, and this is the first time that disease has appeared in this town. There were 31 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported. As a general rule I find that physicians do not report contagious diseases. This town is well watered by nine little streams; quality of water good. We have no sewerage system. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

LOUIS THALACKER, H. O.

Durand City: Population about 1,900. Health officer and board of health. Salary $75 per year. There are seven public school buildings, including high school. The health officer is not given authority to act for the board in any emergency. The natural sanitary conditions are good and the sanitary conditions of residences are generally good and occasionally looked after by the health officer, but system of privies is unsanitary in construction and use generally. Otherwise there are no special conditions that are a menace to health. Source of water supply, wells bored in rock and fourteen artesian wells. We have a partial sewerage system which empties into Chippewa River. The following cases of contagious disease were reported: 9 smallpox; 5 scarlet fever, with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not generally observed, medical attendants are careless and the laity generally ignorant of the disease as they are of the law. There are probably many cases that have no medical attention. The general result of efforts has been encouraging. Have been able to control diseases by quarantine. The law requiring the report of births is partly observed; we have one physician who never reports. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

MYRON A. SHAW, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Waterville Township: Health officer receives $10 a year. No recorded resolution giving him authority to act in any emergency. There were 100 cases of smallpox with no deaths during the year. 4 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death; 2 deaths from consumption. The law is not observed requiring the report of dangerous contagious disease because of fear of quarantine. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease discouraging in regard to smallpox. My observation of the disease, smallpox, is that it is increasing in virulence very perceptibly in this locality. People generally are prejudiced against vaccination, and each place generally has a few fanatics who do all they can to keep the rest from it. Of the 100 or more cases occurring in this vicinity only 10 had any history of vaccination, and 5 of these showed that the vaccine had not worked. The rest were adults who had been vaccinated in childhood. No case of successful vaccination within 8 years has contracted smallpox though I might assert that all have been exposed to it. Quarantine seems inadequate; it will leak out.

A. C. HULEATT, M. D., H. O.

RACINE COUNTY.

Raymond: Population 1,600. Board of health and health officer. Salary of health officer $10 per annum. There are nine public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is not given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Source of water supply from wells. During the year there were reported 3 cases of diphtheria with 1 death; 1 case of typhoid fever with no deaths; 3 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is obsered. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed.

IRA M. MARTIN, M. D., H. O.

Waterford: Population about 1,600. Board of health and health officer. No salary. Eight public school buildings and two parochial schools. The health officer can act for the board in any emergency. There has been less sickness than in previ-

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ous years. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. No contagious diseases. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

H. B. NEWELL, M. D., H. O.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Bloom Township: Board of health and health officer. Proceedings and orders of the board are regularly recorded. Health officer receives no salary. There are nine public school buildings; sanitary condition good. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. We had an epidemic of scarlet fever last winter; suppressed with strict quarantine. Source of water supply from springs and wells. No sewerage system. Number of cases of scarlet fever reported 25 with no deaths. 1 case of typhoid with no deaths. 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

G. W. CURLESS, M. D., H. O.

Westford: Population 1,800. Board of health and health officer. Orders regularly recorded. Salary of health officer $2 per day when employed in the service of the board. Seven public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work done, place for slaughter house has been looked up; and we ordered all privies in public buildings to be disinfected. No unsanitary condition existing at the present time. No contagious diseases during the year. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is perfectly satisfactory. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

JOSEPH L. KADLEC, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

ROCK COUNTY.

Edgerton: Population 2,200. In the winter time population about 2,500 to 2,800. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives no salary. 1 public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer may act for the board in any emergency. Special unsanitary conditions consist of sewers from hotels and private dwellings emptying into cesspools and thence into the creek, which are a source of danger; but until a sewerage system is established will have to put up with it, by keeping the same strictly clean. Source of water supply from artesian wells; quality good. There were 2 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported; 25 cases of diphtheria with no deaths; 20 cases of scarlet fever with 1 death; 6 cases of typhoid with 1 death; 15 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not observed; reason, physicians do not pay any attention to it or forget about it. As to vaccination, community has attended to this in good shape. Nearly all of the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging at present. The law requiring the report of births is not obsered. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

FREDERICK H. MARTIN, M. D., H. O.

Janesville: Population 14,000. Commissioner of health. Salary $350 per year. There are eight public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Principal sanitary work done: Have placed garbage cans in principal alleys of the city, in order to keep them clean. Cost about $100. There are no unsanitary conditions except privies. Source of water supply from artesian wells; quality excellent. We have no sewerage system. There were reported during the year 37 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 52 cases of diphtheria with 3 deaths; 107 cases of scarlet fever with 1 death; 7 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death; 9 deaths from consumption. The law is generally observed that requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are obsered.

R. W. EDDEN, M. D., H. C.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Milton Township and Village: Population 3,000. The board holds regular meetings once in three months. Its proceedings and orders are regularly recorded. Health officer is paid according to the amount of work done. There are seven public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority to act in the name of the board in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing to my knowledge. Source of water supply from dug and driven wells. Have no sewerage system. There were 4 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported; 7 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 3 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths. 2 deaths from consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

F. C. BINNEWEIS, M. D., H.. O.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Aniwa Village: Board of health and health officer. No salary. One public school building; sanitary condition first class. It was agreed upon at a meeting that the health officer should act for the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work consisted in cleaning up all yards and draining stagnant water. The village is now in good sanitary condition. Source of water supply from natural wells; quality good. We have a small sewerage system which empties into creek. There was one case of smallpox reported during the year; 3 cases of diphtheria with 1 death; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. Nearly all of the adults in the village were vaccinated last spring. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. I have taken great interest in the sanitary condition of our village and have acted with the village board in draining the streets and water pools and have our village now in the best sanitary condition.

H. C. HANSEN, H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Shawano City: Population 2,200. Health commissioner. Salary $60 per year. There are 3 public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 30 cases of smallpox with 1 death; 5 cases of diphtheria with no deaths; 5 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 3 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths; 100 cases of measles with 5 deaths. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is fairly well observed. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed.

H. W. PARTLOW, M. D., H. C.

Wittenberg Village: Board of health and health officer. Salary $5 per annum. One public school building; sanitary condition very good. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. There were 3 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

L. ROTHMAN, M. D., H. O.

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo: Population 5, 600; majority Americans. Board of health and health officer. Salary $150 per annum. There are four public school houses; sanitary condition good. Health officer is given authority to act in any emergency. We have the city water analyzed twice a month. There has been a diminution in all contagious diseases; have had more typhoid fever than usual. Sewerage system empties into the Baraboo river. There were reported during the year 5 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 4 cases of diphtheria with 1 death; 5 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 15 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths; 2 deaths from consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

THEODOR KOCH, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Reedsburg City: Population 2,500. Board of health and health officer. Salary $25.00 per annum. There are three public school buildings and a kindergarten. Sanitary condition fairly good. Board of health will sustain health officer at all times. There has been a very marked diminution in smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever the past year. Source of water supply from drilled wells; water good and pure. The sewerage system empties into river mostly below dam. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed in the city. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed in the city. Our people generally are very good to take any suggestions on sanitary matters.

H. P. PERSON, *H. O.*

SAWYER COUNTY.

Hayward: Population 4,000. Board of health and health officer. Proceedings and orders are regularly recorded. There are twenty-four public school houses; sanitary conditions excellent. The health officer is not given authority to act for the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work whether ordered or recommended by the board of health has been done by town board. Streets and alleys kept clean on contract, $500. New sewer put in in place of open sewer at cost of $3,000. Special attention has been taken the past summer to remove all unsanitary conditions. Everything is now in good condition. Source of water supply from river in one portion of the town, and from drive wells in another portion. Quality of water seems to be good although looks bad. Sewage empties into the river below town. During the year there were reported 14 cases of smallpox with no deaths. 3 cases of diphtheria with no deaths; 167 cases of scarlet fever with 29 deaths; there were no cases of typhoid fever; 5 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging except in scarlet fever, which in spite of utmost precautions has continued to break out. At present time it is well under control. The law requiring the

report of births is not fully observed. The law requiring burial permits is usually observed.

J. B. TROWBRIDGE, M. D., H. O.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Emerald: Board of health and health officer. Board meets three or four times a year and oftener if necessary. The meetings and orders are regularly recorded. The health officer is paid according to work done. He is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in any emergency. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Sanitary rules are always observed. There are no special unsanitary conditions. Source of water supply from wells. We have no sewerage system. During the year there were reported 11 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 2 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. Nearly two-thirds of the adults have been vaccinated within the past five years. Nearly all of the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and the issuing of burial permits are observed. An outbreak of scarlet fever was checked after two cases with no deaths.

JOHN T. ELLIOTT, M. D., H. O.

New Richmond: Population 2,000. The charter provides for a commissioner of health. Health commissioner receives no salary. He has power to act in any emergency. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from a well. No sewerage system. There were 10 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths reported during the year. Quarantine was rigid with fumigation of houses after recovery of inmates. All of the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

PHILIP MCKEON, M. D., H. C.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Hammond Township: Board of health and health officer. No salary. Expenses of health officer have been paid in two smallpox cases. There are eight public school buildings; sanitary condition fair except outhouses. The health officer cannot act in any emergency. Relative to unsanitary conditions, especial stress should be laid on the universal prevalence of the trench under privies, often near wells; also proximity of wells to barnyards. Water most excellent from deep wells, 100 to 200 feet deep; not easily contaminated. We have no sewerage system. There were 4 cases of smallpox with no deaths. They were promptly quarantined. No spread. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging so far as I am concerned. The law requiring the report of births is observed. The law requiring burial permits is not observed wholly. One cemetery association with which I am connected has always insisted on permits being shown, but the other cemetery seems not to observe the law. Naturally the country is excellently drained; not thickly populated. The principal source of trouble has been stated. We have but one pond in the town, from which ice is stored; one spot, 20 acres of low undrained land often covered with water for months, is a source of annoyance to a few but could be easily drained by the owners at small expense; is no source of trouble to others than owners.

E. L. BOOTHBY, M. D., H. O.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Cedar Grove: Board of health and health officer. Paid for work. One public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. Everything is in good sanitary condition, slaughter houses, cheese factories, etc., have been regularly inspected. There has been a diminution in contagious diseases the past year. There were reported 20 cases of smallpox; 11 cases of diphtheria with 1 death; 12 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 3 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. Source of water supply from

wells; quality good; sewerage system empties into the lake. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

E. A. VAN ALTENA, SR., M. D., H. O.

Plymouth City: Population 2,300. Board of health and health officer. The proceedings and orders of the board are regularly recorded. Health officer receives no salary. One public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer can act for the board in any emergency. The principal unsanitary condition existing is a creek running through the city. Source of water supply from city well and private wells. No sewerage system. There were reported during the year 60 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 1 case of scarlet fever with no deaths; 2 deaths from consumption The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been discouraging but is better now. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

EDWARD A. BRUNS, M. D., H. O.

Sheboygan: Population 25,000; mixed. Working under charter provisions. Commissioner of health. Salary $300 per annum. There are eleven public school buildings; sanitary condition good. Principal unsanitary conditions are undrained lands; foul privies. There has been an increase in smallpox; decrease in diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid. Source of water supply from Lake Michigan. Sewerage system empties into the Sheboygan River. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is fairly well observed. Many physicians will not recognize smallpox as smallpox. There was one death from smallpox; number of cases not given; 30 deaths from consumption. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease was very encouraging so long as quarantine officers were stationed. The law requiring the report of births is observed I believe. The law requiring burial permits is pretty well observed. I am positive that had the physicians, health officers, and population in surrounding territory recognized smallpox and had done their duty, our city would have remained practically free from the disease.

A. F. BLOCKI, M. D., H. C.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Grover Township: Board of health and health officer. The proceedings and orders of the board are regularly recorded. Health officer receives $25 per year. There are two public school buildings; sanitary condition good. It is understood that the health officer is to act in cases of emergency but there is no recorded resolution to that effect. The board has ordered and kept streets and door yards in clean and healthy condition. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

CHAS. T. KENNEDY, H. O.

Medford: Population 1,900. Board of health and health officer. Salary $25 per annum. One high school and three public schools. Sanitary condition excellent. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Source of water supply mostly from drilled wells. The sewerage system empties into the river. There was one case of smallpox with no deaths; 7 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging. I have received only about a dozen births since May, 1902. Possibly the physicians hand them directly to register of deeds. The burial permits are observed as far as I can learn.

EMMA E. OLSON, M. D., H. O.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Preston Township and Village of Blair: Population 2,600. Board of health and health officer. Salary $10 per annum. There are ten public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution of the board to act in its name in any emergency. We have good public water in the village from newly erected water works. No sewerage system. There was a mild epidemic of scarlet fever, 22 cases with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dan-

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gerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

THOS. BODOM, M. D., H. O.

Trempealeau Village: Health officer receives salary of $5 per annum. There is one public school building; sanitary condition is good as to ventilation but no sewerage. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board in any emergency. Special sanitary work done, causing good drainage by means of improving gutters, at a cost of $500. There are no unsanitary conditions, all having been looked after this spring and summer. Source of water supply from drive wells. No sewerage system. Dangerous contagious diseases are always reported. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. For a village with no waterworks or sewerage system this village is in a very good sanitary condition. When I came here we were in the habit of having several cases of typho-malaria or malaria or typhoid alone, and these are now at a minimum and are in very light form. Has been hard to do same but all was done with little expense as poll taxes were worked out in this way.

JOHN W. MINTENER, M. D., H. O.

Whitehall Village: Board of health and health officer. Salary $10 a year. One public school building; perfect sanitary condition. Health officer may act for the board in any emergency. Board of health has placed a good sewer so as to drain the low places at a cost of about $4,000. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. Less sickness this year. Source of water supply from a well about 200 feet deep; quality very good. Sewerage system empties into a river just north of the village. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

WM. E. PARKER, M. D., H. O.

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VERNON COUNTY.

Genoa Township and Genoa Village: Population of village 275. Board of health and health officer. There are six public school buildings; sanitary condition fair. 32 cases of smallpox were treated in 15 families. Members of the families in which smallpox existed who were vaccinated did not take the disease. Because of the epidemic the school children were generally vaccinated. Source of water supply from springs and wells; quality good. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. Of over 100 vaccinations not one has suffered any ill effect from the vaccination.

WM. L. RILEY, H. O.

La Farge Village: One public school building; sanitary condition first class. The health officer may act for the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. There were 22 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

E. E. GAINES, M. D., H. O.

Viroqua: Population 2,500. Commissioner of health. Salary $50 per annum. Three public school buildings; sanitary condition excellent. Source of water supply from drilled wells; quality excellent. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 10 cases of diphtheria with 1 death; 44cases of scarlet fever with 1 death; 28 cases of measles with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging on the whole.

C. H. TROWBRIDGE, M. D., H. C.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Helvetia: Board of health and health officer. No salary. There are seven school houses; situated in dry places. Health

officer cannot act in any emergency. We have good well water. One case of smallpox and 1 case of typhoid with no deaths. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

JOHN JACOBSEN, H. O.

Marion Village: Board of health and health officer. Salary $10 a year. Seven public school houses; sanitary condition good. Health officer cannot act for the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from wells. No sewerage system. There were reported during the year 21 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 22 cases of scarlet fever with 1 death; 2 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths; 2 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

R. SCHNECKENSTINE, M. D., H. O.

Waupaca: Population about 3,000. Charter provides for commissioner of health. Salary $75 per annum. We have a graded high school; sanitary condition good. There has been a decrease in diphtheria and scarlet fever. During the year there were reported 3 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 10 cases of diphtheria, 6 cases of scarlet fever, with no deaths; 2 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death; 6 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed for diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever. Source of water supply from wells and city supply from river. No sewerage system. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not generally observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed. Think sewage should be generally changed from flowing streams and ponds to a septic tank system; abolishment of cesspools.

L. H. PELTON, M. D., H. C.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Delavan City: Population 2,500. We are working under charter provisions of the 4th class. Board has met four times

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this year to consider sanitary proceedings in case of infectious diseases. Full records are kept. Health officer receives $50 per year and for extra work. We have the city school and the state school for the deaf. Sanitary condition of both very good. The mayor and aldermen instruct me to do what is necessary. There is no recorded resolution. An isolation hospital was built this summer for a case of smallpox. The cost of case and hospital approximated $400. A special unsanitary condition is the using of old wells for cess pools. Source of water supply from springs, and the quality is good. Partial sewerage into Turtle Lake. During the year there were reported 6 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 2 cases of diphtheria with one death; 20 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 3 cases of typhoid fever with 2 deaths; 1 death from consumption. Diphtheria, smallpox, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever are always reported. Other diseases are not regularly reported. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is very encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not generally observed. The law requiring the issuing of burial permits is observed in every case. I find a contsant menace in the old wells I have referred to which are used as cesspools. I have reported many cases but no action has been taken. An epidemic of typhoid would not surprise me.

C. C. BLANCHARD, M. D., H. C.

Elkhorn: Commissioner of health; salary $25 per annum. Two public school buildings; sanitary condition good. No unsanitary conditions. Source of water supply from a deep well, 1,100 feet. No sewerage system. There were reported 20 cases of smallpox, 2 cases of diphtheria, and 6 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are reasonably well observed.

EDWARD KINNE, M. D., H. C.

Whitewater: Population 3,200. Board of health and health officer. Salary $25 per year. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act in the name of the board

in any emergency. There was no special sanitary work done this year. The mill pond is in an unsanitary condition from deposit of green vegetable matter and weeds, and a gutter on 2nd St. in which slops and dishwater are thrown by parties who have defied the health authorities to prevent them; but there are measures being taken at this time which I have reason to believe will result in removing the same. Source of water supply from artesian wells; quality good. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. Nearly all the children are vaccinated before arriving at school age. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

ED. L. CARY, M. D., H. O.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison: Population 1,200. Board of health and health officer. No salary. There are eight public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The present board has not a recorded resolution allowing the health officer to act in any emergency. There has been a decrease in all diseases except smallpox. There were 3 cases of smallpox reported with no deaths; 1 case of typhoid fever with no deaths; 4 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. Source of water supply from wells, dug or drilled. No sewerage system. General result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. Since the natural lay of land in regard to water supply and drainage is very good, the sanitary condition of the town can hardly be excelled.

R. J. MUENZNER, M. D., H. O.

West Bend: Population 2,500. Commissioner of health. Salary $100 per annum. There are two public school buildings; sanitary condition very good. Special sanitary work consisted of general order to clean privies, alleys, and premises has been complied with; polluted wells were condemned and filled, drainage was made where necessary to relieve stagnant water.

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The only expense to the city was for drainage, cost about $200. Slaughter houses are kept as clean as possible as are also privies, barns, etc. Source of water supply from wells. Some of the sewage empties into the river. There were reported 27 cases of smallpox; 14 cases of typhoid fever with 1 death; 4 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed by physicians, but the responsible head of the family generally takes the best care to conceal suspicious cases for the dread of quarantine and consequent loss of income and inconvenience occasioned thereby. On account of the invasion of smallpox this past year about three-fourths of the people were vaccinated in Nov., Dec., and Jan., before this there was not 5 per cent. of the children vaccinated. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been effective, but generally a very disagreeable task for the authorities, on account of remonstrance of the quarantined. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

D. W. LYNCH, M. D., H. C.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Warren: Population about 1,500. Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives pay for work done. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer cannot act for the board in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells; quality fair. No sewerage system. During the year there were reported 5 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 1 case of diphtheria with 1 death; 3 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is not observed; reason, professional carelessness, and no consideration of the health officer. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

JOHN C. PETTY, M. D., H. O.

Wautoma Village: Board of health and health officer. Proceedings and orders of the board are regularly recorded. One

public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer can act for the board in any emergency. Two privies belonging to saloons have been cleaned at direction of board of health; also premises belonging to meat market. Work done by owners. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from wells; quality good. Sewerage system empties into White River. There were 9 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported; 1 death from consumption. The law is generally observed which requires the report of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not very well observed. The law requiring burial permits is observed.

J. V. MAY, M. D., H. O.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Mukwonago: Board of health and health officer. No salary. Seven public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer cannot act for the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from individual wells. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease has been encouraging. The laws as to reporting births and requiring burial permits are strictly observed.

L. E. YOUMANS, M. D., H. O.

Oconomowoc City: Population 2,800. Board of health and health officer. Salary $25 per annum. There are three public school buildings; sanitary conditions good. There is some water in cellars near lake, other than this there are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from well; quality good. New sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging, but hard to fulfill at times, due to ignorance. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

W. S. WING, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Health Officers' Correspondence.

Waukesha City: Population 7,150. Board of health meets on call of health commissioner. Salary received by health commissioner $200 per annum. There are six public school buildings, including high school. Sanitary condition good. The health commissioner can act in any emergency. The city has built a septic tank, costing $5,817.15, an isolation hospital, costing $489, and has spent at least $1,000 more in furnishing the isolation hospital and providing for sustenance of patients, nurses, and special guards in cases of contagious diseases. I still claim that our sewerage system is imperfect; a crematory for the disposal of garbage should be erected. Source of water supply from artesian wells. Our sewerage system empties into the Fox River, the sewage passing first through septic tank. During the year there were reported 12 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 97 cases of diphtheria with 2 deaths; 27 cases of scarlet fever with no deaths; 20 cases of typhoid fever with no deaths; 100 cases of measles with no deaths; 1 death from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is not observed. The law requiring the issuing of bural permits is observed. I am pleased to state that the city authorities assist the health board very effectually and liberally; any suggestions or recommendations of the commissioner of health are generally heeded and acted upon at once.

HUGO PHILLER, M. D., H. C.

WASHBURN COUNTY.

Bashaw Township: Board of health and health officer. Salary $25 per annum. There are five public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer may act for the board in any emergency. Public water supply from wells and rivers; quality good. No need of any sewerage system. There were reported 6 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 1 case of scarlet fever with no deaths; 1 case of typhoid with 1 death; 2 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encour-

aging always. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

L. A. BRANNEN, H. O.

Shell Lake: Population about 2,200. Board of health and health officer. Salary $60 per annum. Four public school buildings; sanitary condition fairly good. There is no recorded resolution giving the health officer power to act in any emergency. There are no unsanitary conditions existing. Source of water supply from Shell Lake; microscopic examination not made for pathogenic germs—generally satisfactory. We have no sewerage system, but, above grounds, carried in opposite direction from lake. During the year there were reported 2 cases of smallpox; 8 cases of diphtheria; 10 cases of scarlet fever; 12 cases of typhoid fever; 150 cases of measles with no deaths; 4 deaths from consumption. The law is very well observed which requires the reporting of dangerous contagious diseases. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The law requiring the report of births is observed to some extent. Burial permits strictly adhered to. Comparing our jurisdiction with neighboring ones, we have been and are particularly fortunate in regard to infectious disease, which is attributed largely to our law abiding population, inadvertently to the close, rigid and strict quarantine maintained by the local health officer.

E. R. HERING, M. D., H. O.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Omro Village and Township: Board of health and health officer. Salary $25 per year. There are seven public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer cannot act in any emergency. Source of water supply from wells; quality very good. Sewerage system empties into Fox River. During the year there were reported 4 cases of smallpox; 13 cases of scarlet fever, with no deaths; 1 case of typhoid fever with 1 death; 4 deaths from consumption. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious dis-

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ease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

C. J. HURLBUT, M. D., H. O.

Oshkosh Township: Board of health and health officer. Health officer receives $2 a day when on duty. There are three public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer can act for the board in any emergency. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed.

W. E. KEESE, H. O.

Menasha: Health officer and board of health. Health officer paid for work done. There are four public school buildings; (sanitary condition not stated). The health officer is given authority by recorded resolution to act for the board in any emergency. There were 9 cases of smallpox with no deaths reported. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is observed.

MARTIN GAMBSKY, H. O.

WOOD COUNTY.

Auburndale: Health officer receives $10 per annum. There is one public school building; sanitary condition good. The health officer can act for the board in any emergency. Source of water supply from wells; quality good. No sewerage system. The law requiring the report of dangerous contagious diseases is generally observed. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is encouraging. The laws requiring the report of births and issuing of burial permits are observed. Our village has been unusually healthy for the last year; in fact I do not call to mind a case of sickness of any kind in the year.

JACOB LUSK, H. O.

Marshfield: Population 6,500. Board of health and health officer. No salary. There are four public school buildings; sanitary condition good. The health officer can act for the

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board in any emergency. Unsanitary condition consists in an open sewer. Source of water supply from well. There were reported 50 cases of smallpox with no deaths; 4 cases of diphtheria; 2 cases of scarlet fever; 6 cases of typhoid fever, with no deaths; 2 deaths from consumption. The general result of efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease is discouraging as to smallpox; many cases not reported or quarantined. The laws requiring the report of births and burial permits are partially observed.

H. WAHLE, M. D., H. O.

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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

Geological and Natural History Survey

Covering the period from
October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.

MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1902.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

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Treasurer.

June 30, 1902.

* Resigned October 11, 1901.

STAFF OF THE SURVEY.

E. A. BIRGE, Ph. D., Sc. D.,
Director and Superintendent.

C. R. VAN HISE, Ph. D.,
Consulting Geologist.

T. C. CHAMBERLIN, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Consulting Geologist. Pleistocene Geology.

E. R. BUCKLEY, Ph. D.,
Assistant Superintendent. Economic Geology. Resigned September, 1901.

SAMUEL WEIDMAN, Ph. D.,
Geologist. Geology of Central Wisconsin.

CHANCEY JUDAY, A. M.,
Assistant Biologist until July 1, 1901.

L. S. SMITH, C. E.,
In Charge of Hydrography.

U. S. GRANT, Ph. D.,
Geologist. Professor of Geology, Northwestern University. In Charge of Survey of Copper-bearing Rocks, and Southwestern Wisconsin.

N. M. FENNEMAN, Ph. D.,
Geologist. Physical Geography of the Lake District.

WARREN D. SMITH, B. S.,
Field Assistant, 1902. Geology of Central Wisconsin.

Special assistants are also employed in the work of the Survey. Among these are: C. Dwight Marsh, Professor of Biology, Ripon College (Lake Biology); L. S. Cheney, Assistant Professor of Botany, University of Wisconsin (Forest Trees).

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

HONORABLE ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Dr. E. A. Birge, the Director and Superintendent of the Geological and Natural History Survey, for the past two years, and earnestly invite your attention to the same and to the recommendations therein.

The legislature of 1901 reduced the annual appropriation for the Survey to $5,000, which is inadequate to the needs of the State in carrying on even the most important lines of investigation. Through the able direction of Dr. Birge, and the assistance of the eminent geologists, Professors Van Hise and Chamberlin, and the efficient associates employed in the work, as much has been accomplished as practicable, and the bulletins published during the biennial period and the reports now in the hands of the printer contain much valuable information. The report of Dr. Buckley on road materials, and the preliminary report of Professor Grant upon the survey of the lead and zinc region, are of vital interest to the State.

The Commissioners are united in urging the necessity of a permanent appropriation of not less than $10,000 per annum to enable the investigations committed to their charge to be carried on.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWIN E. BRYANT,
President of the Board of Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SURVEY.

To the Commissioners of the Geological and Natural History Survey.

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as Director of the Survey under your charge, from October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902. I include also a statement of the work of the Survey during the summer of 1902; thus carrying the report up to the time when it goes to press. At the date with which the report begins the income of the Survey was $10,000 annually; the legislature of 1899 having granted an appropriation of $10,000 annually for two years in place of the former appropriation of $5,000 annually for the same period of time. The legislature of 1901 reduced the appropriation to $5,000 annually, but made it permanent. During the first part of the period covered by this report, therefore, the Survey had a larger income than it has received since, and this fact accounts for various matters to which I shall refer later.

I. PERSONNEL OF THE SURVEY.

The following persons have been employed by the Survey during the past two years, with the compensation stated in each case. All persons paid by the year or month have been allowed their actual expenses while in the field, in addition to the compensation stated.

E. A. Birge, Director and Superintendent of the Survey. At the date when this report begins, the Director was receiving a salary of $500 per annum. After the reduction in the income of the Survey, the compensation was reduced to $250 annually. No money has hitherto been paid to him on account of services rendered during the biennial term.

C. R. Van Hise, Consulting Geologist, without compensation, except field expenses.

T. C. Chamberlin, Consulting Geologist, without compensation, except field expenses.

E. R. Buckley, in charge of economic geology; salary $1400 per annum. Dr. Buckley acted as Assistant Superintendent, October 30, 1900–May 1, 1901, receiving for the six months' service an additional compensation of $200. In September, 1901, he resigned to accept the position of State Geologist of Missouri.

After his resignation he continued in charge of the report on road material, which has been completed and is now (December, 1902) in the hands of the printer.

Samuel Weidman, Assistant Geologist, in charge of areal geology; $1200 per annum to May 1, 1901; $1400 per annum thereafter.

U. S. Grant, Assistant Geologist; $125 per month while actually employed. Professor Grant was engaged in the survey of the lead and zinc region during the summer and autumn of 1902. He has presented a preliminary report on the geology of the region, with reference to the mining industry.

Chancey Juday, Assistant Biologist; $800 per annum, July 1, 1900—July 1, 1901. Employed on biological survey of lakes.

N. M. Fenneman, Assistant Geologist, physical geography of the lakes of Eastern Wisconsin; $100 per month while employed; engaged during part of the summer and autumn of 1901 and 1902.

L. S. Smith, in charge of hydrography; $5 per day while actually employed.

C. Dwight Marsh, Biologist; no compensation beyond expenses.

W. D. Smith, Field Assistant to Dr. Weidman during the summer of 1902; $40 per month while actually employed.

Besides the persons named above others have been employed for special services and for short periods. Chemical analyses have been made by W. W. Daniells and Victor Lenher; Miss Florence Denniston has prepared illustrations for Professor Cheney's report on forest trees; and other persons have been employed in various temporary capacities. The names of all persons who have received money from the Survey, with the amount paid in each case, appear in the statement of expenses from the Secretary of State, which is appended to this report.

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appended to this report is a statement from the Secretary of State, giving the names of all persons who have received money from the Survey, with the amounts received by each. In the case of those persons employed by the year or the month the sums paid include not only salaries but also expenses while in the field. In the following table I have summarized the expenditures of the Survey, not according to the persons to whom the money was paid, but by departments. The result is as follows:

	OCT. 1, 1900-SEPT. 30, 1901	OCT. 1, 1901-JUNE 30, 1902.	TOTAL.
Administration	$ 778 33	$ 327 14	$ 1,105 47
Clays	2,770 30	61 95	2,832 25
Building Stone	10 02	1 99	12 01
Road Material	155 31	145 51	300 82
Areal Geology	1,794 24	1,445 15	3,239 39
Lake Biology	1,390 66	37 74	1,428 40
Lake Survey	738 51	133 03	871 54
Physical Geography	58 35		58 35
North Wisconsin	408 53	9 34	417 87
Forest Trees (Drawings)	118 67	153 00	271 67
Miscellaneous Analyses, etc.	5 05	22 50	27 55
Total	$8,227 87	$2,337 35	$10,565 32

Under the expenditures for clays is included a considerable number of items which more properly belong to road materials. Both of these subject were in charge of Dr. Buckley and, until the clay bulletin was issued, all of his salary was charged to clays and the same was done with all expenses which were not directly chargeable to road material. In this way, the cost of the report on clays appears larger and that on road materials smaller than would have been the case had it been possible more accurately to separate the items of expenditure. The largest items in the expenditures for administration include $325, paid for salaries to the director and to Dr. Buckley; clerk and janitor services $231.85; express and freight (mainly for sending out bulletins), $247.73; furniture and fittings, $107.55. The balance on hand October 1,1900, was $4,374.88. The receipts from appropriations for two years were $10,000; and the balance July 1, 1902, $3,809.55. These sums do not agree exactly with the totals derived from the tables furnished by the Secretary of State. The figures here given refer to claims audited at my office during the period covered by the report and since

several days may pass before claims sent to the office of the Secretary of State are there audited, it always happens that his report includes certain bills which are not included in mine and excludes others which are reported by me. The Secretary of State also includes in his account, items paid from the general fund for printing and engraving.

The balance on hand July 1 will be expended, with the exception of a small amount, before Jan. 1. The largest items of expense from July 1 to Dec. 1 are as follows: Areal Geology, $1,472.94; Geology of Lead and Zinc Region, $649.79; Road Materials, $500.00.

III. WORK OF THE SURVEY.

The reduction in the income of the Survey by the legislature of 1901 necessarily affected its work during the period covered by this report. Its investigations had been planned for an income of $10,000 and were being conducted on that basis. The reduction of the income to half that sum made it imperatively necessary suddenly to break off lines of investigation which were in full progress but from which no complete results had been realized. This is especially true of the work in biology. Mr. Juday had but fairly begun his studies on the lakes when his work was stopped and the results from his very faithful and skilful service of a year are comparatively small. His material, however, remains, and the work can be resumed in the future if it appears advisable to do so.

The Survey has been unable to undertake much in the way of new investigations during this period. Its work has been mainly concentrated on the completion of Dr. Weidman's work on the geology of Central Wisconsin; on Professor Fenneman's report on the physical geography of the lakes; and on Dr. Buckley's report on road materials. The only important investigation which the Survey has commenced is the study of the lead and zinc region of Southwestern Wisconsin, of which a reconnaissance was made by Professor Grant during the summer of 1902.

The work in detail may be reported as follows:

A. Professor Van Hise has continued to render, without compensation, the same careful superintendence of the geological work of the Survey as in past years. He has given much time to supervising the investigations of Dr. Weidman and

Professor Grant, making several trips into the field with each of them. Besides these services, he has always been ready to advise with the Director on all questions relating to the welfare of the Survey and to advance its interests in all possible ways.

The Survey is under similar obligations to Professor T. C. Chamberlin, Director of the former Geological Survey and now Professor of Geology in the University of Chicago, for superintendence of the work in Pleistocene Geology. He has given much time and attention to advising with Dr. Weidman on the investigation of the glacial area of Central Wisconsin, and has more than once visited this field in company with Dr. Weidman. His services have also been given without compensation beyond the repayment of actual expenses while in the field.

B. *Economic Geology.* The work of this department was in charge of Dr. E. R. Buckley until he assumed the duties of State Geologist of Missouri in the fall of 1901. Since that time he has completed his report on road materials.

The Clays of Wisconsin. During the winter of 1901 the first part of the report on the clays and clay industries of the state was published in a volume of 304 pages, illustrated by 55 plates. This report contains a full account of the clay deposits of Wisconsin, with many analyses and complete information regarding the manufacture of clay products as at present carried on in the state. A large number of chemical analyses were made for this report by Mr. S. V. Peppel, whose work was completed in October, 1900. The reduction of the income of the Survey made it impossible to carry on investigations on the physical nature of the clays, including the study of their fusibility, shrinkage, etc. Nor has it been possible to make any study of possible materials for the manufacture of Portland cement. A large amount of careful scientific investigation will be required if this work is to be completed and the second part of the report published. Dr. Buckley's report has been received with much favor, both in this country and in Europe.

Road Materials and Road Construction. During the summer of 1901 Dr. Buckley completed the field work necessary to the preparation of his report on road materials. Data have been collected on the materials used in street and road construction and the methods of construction in all parts of the state, including the cost of construction, maintenance, and cleaning. Maps of each of the cities of the state have been pre-

pared, showing the kinds and amount of paving, or other improved road construction at the time of the date of the report. Careful tests have been made on the road materials used in the state for paving and macadam by means of an abrading machine, and an impact testing machine has been used with which to make tests of the cementing qualities of different stones used for the construction of macadam streets. The results of all this investigation will soon be published in a volume of about 300 pages, illustrated with 105 plates. This report is now in type and should appear early in the year 1903.

The illustrations in this volume have nearly all been collected in Wisconsin. The cross sections and other drawings of pavements have mainly been copied from blue prints of drawings actually used in the construction of pavements in Wisconsin.

In the introduction Dr. Buckley says, "Up to the present time, highways in Wisconsin have meant simply narrow tracts of land connecting different parts of the country. The highest conception of the public thoroughfare in many parts of the state has been its maintenance in a passable condition. Any economy which might be involved in the construction of permanent pavements has been given very little attention by the people and much less by the state legislature. Up to within a few years ago, little or no attempt had been made to educate the people in the principles of road construction and maintenance." * * * * "The one idea in road construction, as exemplified by the work of the roadmaster, has been to fill the gullies and level off the roadway with such material as might be closest at hand."

"The cities, towns and villages are the places to which the country must look for practical demonstrations in the science of road construction." * * * * * "The improvement of the city and town streets naturally precedes that of the country highway and it may be some years before the country roads are to any extent permanently improved."

Chapter I takes up a discussion of the various parts to the highway and makes two classifications of highways based upon ownership and traffic conditions. The agents which destroy the pavement are also considered. Natural and artificial causes both contribute to the ultimate decay of all pavements.

Chapter II is a discussion of the materials used in improving highways. The materials entering into street construc-

tions are considered as natural and artificial, and include sand clay, gravel, wooden blocks, stone, cement, coal tar, asphalt, gumbo, brick, oil, cinders, slag, iron pipe, vitrified sewer pipe, cement pipe, drain tile, glass, charcoal and asphalt blocks. The author says, "Each of these has its own peculiar characteristics which best fits it for use in different parts of the various pavements." Each of these materials is then taken up in alphabetical order and considered with reference to its suitability for use in street constructions.

In Chapter III the methods of constructing different kinds of pavements are considered.

Chapter IV is a discussion of drainage. Underground and surface drainage are both discussed in detail with reference to the different kinds of pavements.

Chapter V considers primarily the different pavements which have been constructed in Wisconsin cities. The different counties in the state are considered separately and in alphabetical order with reference primarily to the road metals available in the county. The cities, and towns in which permanent road improvements have been made are then considered. The method of constructing the pavement, the kind of materials used, and the subsoil conditions are all considered and recommendations as to improvements are frequently made. This portion of the report ought to be especially valuable to cities, towns and villages that expect to pave their streets and desire to make inspection tours before settling on the kind of pavement to construct.

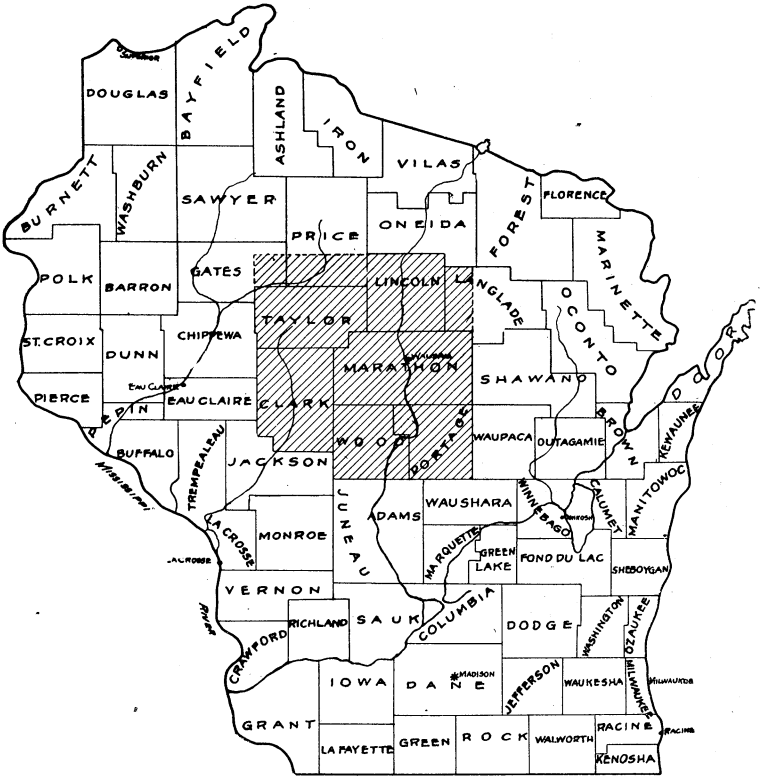
Chapter VI is a discussion on the tests on road metal made in the Survey laboratory.

In Chapter VII the author discusses the subject of street pavements and their maintenance in general, making recommendations as to methods of caring for macadam, asphalt and other kinds of pavements,

C. *Areal Geology.* The geological report and map of north-central Wisconsin which was begun when the Survey was first organized is now nearly ready as a whole for the press. A part of the report, that relating to the soils and agricultural conditions, is now in press, being printed as a bulletin of the Survey and also as a part of the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1902.

Area Surveyed. The area surveyed includes Portage, Wood, Clark, Marathon, Lincoln, and Taylor counties, with adjoining

parts of Langlade, Price, and Gates counties. The surveyed area is the shaded portion shown on the accompanying sketch map of Wisconsin. The area comprises 199 townships, with an approximate extent of 7,200 square miles, which is about one-eighth the area of the state. The area is considerably larger than that of Connecticut and a little less than that of New Jersey.



It was originally planned to survey and report upon a much smaller area than this, about 3,000 square miles in the vicinity of Wausau, but on account of the complex character of the crystalline geology it was necessary to cover a larger area and examine a larger number of rock exposures in order to work out the true relations of the various formations. It was originally planned also to report only upon the crystalline rocks of the area, but this plan has been enlarged and made to include a re-

port of all the geological formations of the area, which are, besides the crystalline rocks, the formation of Potsdam sandstone and the various glacial drifts. The soil map and soil report, which it is believed will be of great practical value to those interested in the agriculture of this part of the state, is also a direct outcome of the enlarged plan and is based upon information collected in connection with the survey of the glacial drifts and other surface formations of the area.

It may be noted by referring to the former biennial reports of the Commissioners of the Survey, that during the first two years, 1897 and 1898, about 2,500 square miles in the vicinity of Wausau and Marathon were surveyed, and that during the second two years, 1899 and 1900, an additional area of 1,500 square miles were surveyed in the vicinity of Medford, Marshfield, and Grand Rapids. During the past two years, 1901 and 1902, 3,000 square miles additional were covered in the vicinity of Stevens Point in Portage county and in western Clark, western Taylor, and southern Price counties. The larger area covered during the past two years, as compared with the former two-year periods, is principally due to three causes: the larger acquaintance and fuller knowledge of the geology of the area; the more simple character of the formations prevailing in Portage and Clark counties; and the help of a field assistant, Mr. W. D. Smith, during the present season of 1902.

Nature of the Report. The report of the area of 7,200 square miles in north-central Wisconsin will contain a description of the geology, economic geology, physical geology, the soils, and colored geological and soil maps.

Geology. The description of the geology will constitute about one-half the report, and is necessarily written from the scientific standpoint. The geological formations of the area range from the most ancient crystalline formations known in geology to the newest glacial deposits. The crystalline formations include all the groups of igneous and also such metamorphic sedimentary rocks as quartzite, slate, and conglomerate. In carrying on the work of the survey every ledge of rock was examined, located on the section map, and specimens collected for study under the microscope or by chemical analysis. It is among the metamorphic sedimentary rocks that iron ores are likely to occur. In mapping the geological formations a number of occurrences of banded slate, the formation closely associated with the iron ores of the Lake Superior region, were

ound; While these occurrences of banded slate led to no discovery of iron ore in this area, their presence here is at least encouraging and seem to indicate the probability of other areas of of slate and possibly of some iron ore in the unmapped portion of the State farther north.

The glacial drift of the area includes the deposits of drift of several distinct and widely separated glacial periods. In all, four drift formations, and possibly five, have been distinguished and mapped. While the mapping of the various drifts may at first sight appear to be of scientific interest only, it really has a great practical value, for the age and character of the drift directly controls the soil and agricultural conditions of the area.

Economic Geology. The economic geology includes the description and location of the various rock products of the area which have, or may have, an economic value. This includes granite rock used for cemetery and building purposes, the sandstones used for building purposes, the deposits of quartz rock used as an abrasive and for other purposes, the various crystalline rocks suited for road material, the brick clays, the marl and peat deposits, and the water supply.

Physical Geography. The physical geography of the area includes the description of the various land forms of the area and the history of their development. The relative ages of the various topographical features, such as the plains, valleys, and hills, are discussed; and the changes in the river courses and their causes are described. The description of physical geography of the area, it is believed, will be of great value to the schools of the area.

Soils. The general report and map of the soils describes the various soils of the area, and the area occupied by each is shown on a colored map. The soils of the area are described with respect to their area, surface features, character and origin, ground water, forest growth, and crops. A brief discussion of the climate and rainfall, and conditions of agriculture in the area is also presented.

D. *Investigations of the Lakes.* Only a small amount of work has been done during the past two years on the inland lakes of the state, but a report on their physical geography has been completed. As stated in the last biennial report, the work falls under three heads:

Hydrographic Survey. Very little work has been done in this department during the biennial period. Maps of Big Cedar Lake and Lake Monona have been published, the field work for which was completed at an earlier date. The survey of Lakes Waubesa and Kegonsa has been finished and the maps have been drawn, but have not been printed. A portion of the maps which have been published hitherto have been bound in manilla covers and issued in separate form. It is proposed to arrange the entire series, including Lakes Waubesa and Kegonsa, in an atlas which will be published to accompany the report of Professor Fenneman.

Physical Geography. Professor N. M. Fenneman has completed his study of the physical geography of the lakes and his report is now (Dec. 1) in the hands of the binder. It is contained in a volume of 178 pages, illustrated by 36 plates. The report is intended to assist students of physiography, and especially the teachers of Wisconsin, in using the natural features of the state as an aid to understanding the principles of physical geography and geology. This bulletin belongs to the educational series and continues in another field the kind of work done by Professor Salisbury and Mr. Atwood for the region of Devil's Lake and the Dalles. In that report were discussed the forces which have produced the scenery of the district. In Professor Fenneman's bulletin attention is directed to the origin and history of the small lakes so abundant in Southeastern Wisconsin, and the work done by them on their shores is discussed in detail. It is expected that the report will be used as a guide to students and teachers who visit the lakes, either to study their physiography or to demonstrate to others the part which lakes play in the forces which modify the landscape. The report consists of 10 chapters, of which the first two are devoted to general description, dealing with the geology of the area, the origin and extinction of the lakes, and to the work of lakes on their shores. The remaining chapters take up in detail the physical geography of the several groups of lakes, including the Madison lakes, Lakes Geneva, Delavan, Lauderdale and Beulah, the Oconomowoc lake district, the lakes of Washington county, Elkhart Lake, Green Lake, and Waupaca Chain of Lakes.

Lake Biology. As already indicated, comparatively little has been accomplished in this department. It has been practically impossible for the director to complete any of his scientific

studies, owing to the pressure of duties as Acting President of the University. Mr. Juday's work was, in great part, left incomplete when he resigned in July, 1901, but he has since submitted a brief report on the night and day movements of the smaller crustacea of the lakes. The Survey was able to grant only small sums of money to Professor Marsh during the past two summers, but he has in progress and nearly completed a report on certain features of the animal and vegetable life of the open water of some of the lakes of central Wisconsin, especially Lake Winnebago and Green Lake. Most of the field work for this report was completed in the summers of 1899 and 1900. This paper with Mr. Juday's report mentioned above will probably be issued together as a bulletin.

E. *Copper-bearing rocks of North Wisconsin.* In my last biennial report an account was given of Professor Grant's field work in this region. As there indicated, he prepared an additional chapter for the second edition of his report, dealing with these formations in Washburn and Bayfield counties. This edition was issued in the spring of 1901 and has been distributed. The report in its final form contains 83 pages and is illustrated by seven plates and six maps. The additional investigation revealed the same state of facts with regard to copper as that shown by the earlier work, namely: the presence of copper in small quantites over a wide area and its presence in a few localities in quantities which warranted commercial exploration. So far as reported, however, no valuable deposits of copper have yet been found in this region.

F. *Investigation of the Lead and Zinc Region.* During the past two years there has been a revival in mining lead and zinc in Grant, Lafayette, and Iowa counties in the southwestern portion of the state, Professor Grant most of July, August, and September, 1902; in this district, examining the different mines and the general geological features. The object of his work was the preparation of a preliminary report on the lead and zinc deposits of the state. The results of the work have been very encouraging and there is good reason to believe that this district will continue to produce increasing quantities of lead and zinc. The mines thus far opened have been located on some of the earlier workings from which large quantities of lead had been obtained. These mines have demonstrated that, at least in many cases, below these older lead workings there exist important deposits of both lead and zinc. A preliminary

report on this district has been prepared and is in the printer's hands. It will contain an account of the mining industry and general geology of the district, with some statements concerning the future prospects of mining and the needs of the district. During part of the field season Mr. Edwin E. Ellis, of Northwestern University, acted as assistant to Professor Grant.

IV. PUBLICATIONS.

During the period covered by this report, two bulletins have been issued, both of them belonging to the economic series. Their titles are as follows:

Bulletin No. VI. Economic Series No. 3. Preliminary report on the Copper bearing Rocks of Douglas County, Wisconsin. Second Edition. Containing a preliminary report on the copper-bearing rocks of Washburn and Bayfield Counties. U. S. Grant, Professor of Geology in Northwestern University. Pp. VIII, 83; 13 plates, of which 6 are maps and one figure in the text.

Bulletin No. VII. Part I. Economic Series No. 4. The Clays and Clay Industries of Wisconsin. E. R. Buckley, Assistant Superintendent, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Pp. XII, 304; 55 plates.

Both of these bulletins were issued in the spring of 1901. An account of these bulletins has been given under the appropriate head in the preceding section of the report.

In May, 1902, there was published a five page circular, with a map, relating to certain large deposits of feldspar near Wausau. These deposits were sufficiently promising to warrant commercial investigation and an edition of 200 copies was printed of this report. It was distributed mainly in the locality concerned and to the newspapers of the state.

Two hydrographic maps have been issued:

No. 9. Big Cedar Lake, Washington County. Scale three inches to the mile.

No. 10. Lake Monona. Scale four inches to the mile.

These maps are issued in the same style as those published earlier and described in the report for 1898–1900.

The interruption of the investigations of the Survey consequent on the reduction of its appropriation two years ago greatly delayed the preparation of further publications, and no

further bulletins were printed before June 30, 1902. Work was continued on several publications and four are now (Dec., 1902) in process of publication. These are as follows:

Bulletin No. VIII, Educational Series No. 2. The Lakes of Southeastern Wisconsin. N. M. Fenneman, Professor of Geology, University of Colorado. Pp. IV, 178; 36 plates; 36 figures in the text. This bulletin is already printed and will be distributed before the appearance of this report.

Bulletin No. IX. Economic Series No. 5. Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Lead and Zinc Region of Southwestern Wisconsin. U. S. Grant, Professor of Geology, Northwestern University. This bulletin is now ready for the printer and the map is in process of engraving. It will contain about 80 pages of text. Its contents are summarized on page 20 of this report.

Bulletin No. X. Economic Series No. 6. The Roads and Road Materials of Wisconsin. E. R. Buckley, state geologist of Missouri. The engravings and maps for this bulletin are already printed and the manuscript is in the hands of the stateprinter. The report will make a volume of about 300 pages, with 106 plates and maps. An account of its contents is given on pages 13 to 15.

Bulletin No. XI. The Soils and Agricultural Conditions of North-central Wisconsin. S. Weidman. An account of this bulletin has been given on page 18.

V. PLANS FOR FUTURE WORK.

This Survey was established by chapter 297 of the laws of 1897, and the first duty assigned to it by that statute was the completion of the geological survey of the state, in both its scientific and economic aspects. To this work the Survey has devoted by far the larger portion of the appropriations hitherto made by the legislature. In completing the geological map of the state, the Survey committed to Dr. Weidman the working out of the difficult problems offered by the great area of crystalline rocks in the center of the state. The investigation began in Marathon County and has extended into parts of the adjacent counties. An area of about 7,200 square miles has been carefully examined. Upon this area Dr. Weidman is now ready

to report; the geolcgical map is in prcccss of engraving; and the reports will soon be ready. The Survey ought to continue and extend this work until the entire area of crystalline rocks found in the state, including some 25,000 square miles, has been adequately studied. This, however, will be a task covering a considerable number of years. The policy which the Survey has followed, of carrying on the work with one geologist, aided perhaps by an assistant, rather than putting a large party into the field, seems to be the wisest course to pursue, in view of the size of the appropriations which we are likely to receive and the other claims upon the resources of the Survey.

Some of the most important problems in economic geology which are now presented by the state and those most in need of prompt investigation, are those connected with the lead and zinc region of Southwestern Wisconsin. The survey of this region made twenty-five years ago by the last Geological Survey is not at all adequate to the needs of the miners at the present day. A new survey should be made and must be pushed rapidly if practical results are to be reached, either proportional to the cost of the investigation or to the naeds of the state. There should be published an accurate map of the entire southwestern part of the state, including Grant, Lafayette, and Iowa counties, and, if possible, some of the adjacent region. This map should be on a scale at least as large as one inch to the mile, and should show the cultural features, such as roads, railroads, buildings, etc.; water features; topography by contour lines, contour interval, twenty or ten feet; geological formations; elevation of the bottom of the Galena limestone, by contour lines. The maps prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey of a part of this district are on too small a scale to serve as a basis for the map here proposed, and the work, except for triangulation and some leveling, must be done again.

In addition to the above, large scale maps of the important mining centers should be prepared. The character of such maps is described below. After the mapping is practically completed, a monographic account of the district should be printed,

The work above outlined could not be conveniently, nor economically, done in one year. A good start could be made on it, however. It seems advisable that the work should be begun by mapping on a large scale a few of the important districts, which are important not only from the mining standpoint, but also from the fact that in them could probably be

worked out some of the geological problems intimately connected with the genesis of the ore deposits. These maps should be made in the field on a scale of at least four inches to the mile and published on a scale not less than half of this. In addition to the features shown on the large map, these large scale maps should show the following: contour level, ten feet, allowing great detail of topography; all outcrops; mines, concentrating mills and old workings, the altitudes of the dividing lines between different formations in many places, by figures obtained by leveling, possibly the limits of other formations, in addition to the Galena limestone, by contour lines.

I would suggest that the following areas be mapped first: vicinity of Platteville, about 25 square miles; vicinity of Potosi, about 15 square miles; Hazel Green to Shullsburg, including Benton, New Diggings, etc., about 60, or more, square miles. During the coming summer the first two of these areas could be mapped and the maps published in the winter of 1903–4. A large part of the work on the third area could be done during the coming summer, and possibly the whole could be completed, in which case this map could be published with the others.

The work here outlined is of the same general character as that undertaken by the former Survey of Wisconsin, and will complete that work with the greater detail and accuracy demanded by present conditions. This report is greatly needed in the lead and zinc district and will, I think, be of more value to the people of that district than any other line of work the Survey could do there. The detail and accuracy of the work is in advance of that undertaken elsewhere in the state. But such accuracy is needed there and it will be useless to do more work in the district unless it is carried out in detail.

A third subject in which work should be carried on by the Survey is the completion of the investigation of the clays and clay industries. Dr. Buckley's report gives a sufficiently complete account of the geological and chemical relations of the clays. An equally important subject of investigation is their physical relations, and also the investigation of the question of the suitability of clays for the manufacture of Portland cement, paving brick, and other clay products of higher value. These investigations, if carried on, will necessarily be extensive and somewhat slow, since a great number of tests must be made. Unquestionably the clay products of the

state are certain to become more and more important economically, as the supply of timber decreases, and the investigation of the clays is a subject whose importance is great at the present time and increases from year to year.

Much the same statement can be made regarding the investigation of the road materials of the state. The report now in press gives a fairly complete account of the present condition of road construction in Wisconsin, with general advice and directions for the building of improved highways. The Survey, however, has not finished its duty toward roads by the publication of this report. It already possesses testing apparatus and should be able to maintain an investigator who should make tests of the road materials from all parts of the state, as these are brought into use, so that there may be accumulated complete information regarding all possible materials used in the state for the improvement of highways. These tests cannot be made at one time and published in a single report. The demand for information on such matters does not come in any one year, but requests for such information are received continually. There is abundance of work in this and allied directions to occupy the full time of an investigator, and the economic results to the State would far more than repay the cost of such a department of the Survey.

The Survey has been unable to carry on any investigations of the forests since the publication of the first bulletin of Mr. Roth, whose studies were made at the joint expense of the United States Department of Agriculture and of this Survey. No argument is needed to show that careful investigation of the regions of the state formerly occupied by forests is necessary, and that the economic results of a wisely directed investigation will be far greater than any possible cost of such a study. Unless the funds of the Survey, however, are greatly increased, it will not be practicable for us to extend the work in this direction.

There is still another line of investigation, not of the greatest importance, yet one which demands a certain amount of attention. This is the subject of peat. Wisconsin possesses very large areas of peat and the question of the utilization of this material for fuel is one which calls for careful study. There are many difficulties in the way of the successful use of peat, yet these will be overcome in the future and these deposits will be utilized. The Survey has already received numer-

ous requests for the investigation of marshes — requests which it has been unable to meet with the funds at its disposal. A general investigation of the more important deposits of peat in the state, together with analyses of the material, could be made at no very great cost. Such a report would furnish the kind of information which experimenters and those interested in the commercial utilization of peat would find necessary as the first condition of success in their undertakings.

I have always considered that the first claim on the funds of the Survey was for work in geology and that the other departments included in the Survey must be secondary to those of geology. I am unwilling, however, to devote all of the work of the Survey to geological investigations only, since in other directions work can be done of great use to the state. This is especially true with regard to the investigation of the inland lakes. No equal area of the State is a more valuable asset than that which is included in our inland lakes. The study of these bodies of water, both from the scientific and economic standpoint, is fully warranted by their pecuniary value to the community. As in all departments, scientific study must to a large extent precede the economic work, since the latter is necessarily based upon more purely scientific investigations. When the appropriation for the Survey was reduced, the work on the lakes was stopped, with the exception of the studies of Professor Fenneman which were already on their way toward completion. The Survey, however, should plan to devote small sums of money annually to this investigation, with the design of gradually bringing together a body of knowledge regarding these lakes which will enable the State, both in its public capacity, as represented in the Commissioners of Fisheries, and through private individuals, to treat these lakes in such a way as to secure the greatest results from them. There should ultimately be made a complete report on the lakes of the state in regard to their hydrography, physical geography, the chemistry of their waters, and their life. The Survey has made a beginning with regard to the first two steps named, in the publication of the hydrographic maps and Professor Fenneman's bulletin. The other subjects have as yet hardly been touched.

The account given of the work done by the Survey during the past and the list of its publications show that there is a large amount of investigation needed by the State, which

this Survey has already accomplished. I do not hesitate to invite a comparison of the work done by this Survey during the past five years with that accomplished by any other state survey, considering the amount of funds at its disposal. The publications of the Survey will be found to hold their own in comparison with others, both in scientific value and in practical value to the people of the State, and no survey is worthy of support whose publications fall short in either of these particulars. An investigation of the expenditures of the funds of the Survey will, I am confident, show that they have been administered economically and with the view of securing the best possible results for the state, scientific and practical.

It is obvious also from the statement of investigations not yet entered upon that the work to be done is far greater than that already accomplished, and that there is need of a permanent department of investigation along the lines covered by this Survey. It is plain also that no amount of work adequate to the needs of the state can be done on an annual appropriation of $5,000. In order to prosecute even the most important of the lines of investigation now carried on and needed by the state, an annual appropriation of at least $10,000 is necessary. I should request the Commissioners to ask from the legislature, if possible, an increase of the permanent appropriation to $10,000 annually, so that the work of the Survey may be planned with a view to distributing the work over such time as is necessary to secure the best results in each of the lines of investigation pursued.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. BIRGE,

Dec. 1, 1902. Director and Superintendent.

FINANCIAL REPORT—FROM SECRETARY OF STATE—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

OCTOBER 1, 1900—SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Geological and Natural History Survey:		
Allyn, Abbie M	$181 97	
American Express Co	62 77	
Buehler, H. A	33 30	
Buckley, E. R	1,886 33	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	11 15	
Birge, E. A	893 73	
Burns, John	26 30	
Cheney, L. S	118 67	
Curtis, N. P	43 25	
Cowie, Harry	9 75	
Cook, H. A	22 80	
Democrat Printing Co	2,006 21	
Dickman & McKenzie	20 00	
Dane Co. Telephone Co	12 00	
Daniells, W. W	44 00	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co	22 81	
Fenneman, N. M	524 39	
Ferris, W. S	217 00	
Gay, Robert	139 18	
Grant, U. S	258 32	
Green, H. P	18 00	
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co	15 00	
Garvins, G. W	11 60	
Hollister, A. H	6 55	
Haumer, E. J	18 40	
Juday, Chancey	893 97	
Lenher, Victor	32 00	
Lorrigan, D. E	45 40	
Marsh, C. Dwight	184 64	
Morris, T. S	10 93	
M. Office and School Furniture Co	27 61	
Nicholson, D. P	15 00	
Northwestern Litho. Co	1,322 33	
Ohm's, Fred C., Son	107 40	
Owens, Wm	19 50	
Peppel, S. V	81 60	
Parr & Kroncke	58 65	
Richter, E. S. & Son	21 50	
Savage, J. L	45 00	
Sumner, E. & Son	14 00	
Sanford, Fannie G	90 00	
Smith, Leonard G	50 34	
Silvernagel, J. J	8 00	
Smithsonian Institution	28 50	
Sargeant, E H	67 50	
Tyrrell, Joseph	117 95	
United States Express Co	25 45	
Van Hise, C. R	45 98	
Weidman, Samuel	1,410 22	
		$11,326 95

OCTOBER 1, 1901 — JUNE 30, 1902.

Geological and Natural History Survey:		
American Express Co	$110 89	
Alexander, Walter	66 81	
Allen, R. C	30 40	
Brietwish, A. J	20 00	
Birge, E. A	198 56	
Bibbs, Idalyn	9 20	
Clark Engraving Co	93	
Dennison, F. K	60 00	
Democrat Printing Co	244 58	
Eimer & Amend	8 25	
Fenneman, N. M	299 28	
Heald, H. F	11 85	
Hollister's Pharmacy	4 00	
Lenher, Victor	162 50	
Marsh, C. Dwight	17 20	
Ohm's, Fred C., Son	27 00	
Pickering, R. C	3 75	
Sanford, F. G	110 00	
Smithsonian Institution	48 40	
United States Express Co	48 34	
Van Horn, F. B	6 50	
Weidman, Samuel	1,204 48	
Yager, M. E	23 25	
		$2,716 17

STATUTES OF WISCONSIN RELATING TO THE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

CHAPTER 297, LAWS OF 1897.

An Act to provide for the investigation of the natural resources of the state of Wisconsin, and providing an appropriation therefor.

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

SECTION 1. There is hereby constituted a geological and natural history survey of the state of Wisconsin.

SECTION 2. This survey shall have for its object:

(1) The completion of the geological survey of the state, and especially the examination of the rocks, with reference to the occurrence of iron ores, building stones, and other valuable mineral products, and in reference to their value as material for road construction.

(2) A study of the soils of the state.

(3) A study of the plants of the state, and especially of the forests, with reference to their cultivation and preservation.

(4) A study of the animal life of the state, and especially the occurrence, distribution, and production of fish in the lakes and streams of the state, and a study of foods and enemies of fish.

(5) The preparation of an account of the physical geography and natural history of the state, in such form as to serve as manuals for the public schools, and of special reports on subjects of economic importance, in such form as to be of direct service to the people.

(6) The completion of the topographic map of the state begun by the United States Geological Survey; but no money shall be expended for topography unless an equivalent amount be expended for this purpose in the state by the United States government.

SECTION 3. This survey shall be governed by a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the state, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state university, the president of the commissioners of fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. The commissioners shall meet within thirty days after the passage of this act, and organize as a commission and adopt by-laws for their government, not inconsistent with law, and shall meet at such time and places as they may prescribe. A majority shall be a quorum. They shall receive no compensation, but each shall be reimbursed his expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of his official duties, out of such appropriation as may be made by the legislalature. They shall choose from their number a president, secretary, and such other officers as their by-laws may prescribe; but no officer shall receive any compensation, except such as is herein provided for. The commissioners shall have general charge of the survey, and shall appoint a superintendent of the survey, and, on his nomination, such assistants and employes as they may deem necessary. They shall fix the compensation of all persons employed in the survey, and may remove them at pleasure.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to prepare a report before the meeting of each legislature, showing the progress and condition of the survey, giving an account of money spent, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary and useful. The superintendent shall transmit to the commissioners, from time to time, special reports, with necessary illustrations and maps, as these are com-

pleted. If approved by the commissioners, they shall be transmitted to the commissioners of public printing, who are authorized to have the reports published in a suitable manner, as independent reports, as bulletins of the state university, or in the transactions of the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters, as the commissioners of the survey deem best. If published as independent reports, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of public printing to decide as to the number of copies in the edition of each particular report. Five copies of each report shall be delivered to each of the state officers, and to each member of the legislature. The number of copies provided by law for other public documents shall be furnished to the state historical society, the library of the state university, and other state institutions. The remainder of the independent reports shall be distributed, used in exchange, or sold by the commissioners of the survey, as the interest of the state and of science demands. All moneys obtained by the sale of the report shall revert to the state treasury, as a part of the general fund. Volumes obtained in exchange for the reports shall be added to the library of the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters. The superintendent of public property shall furnish, upon the requisition of the president of the commissioners of the survey, such stationery and postage stamps as may be necessary for the use of the commissioners and the superintendent of the survey in official business.

SECTION 5. After material collected shall have served for the purposes of the survey, it shall be distributed to the state university, the colleges of state, the state normal schools, and the free high schools of the state, under the approval of the commissioners of the survey, in such a manner as to be of the greatest advantage to education in the state.

SECTION 6. There is hereby annually appropriated for two years to the commissioners of the geological and natural history survey, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000, the first appropriation to be paid in the current fiscal year.

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

Approved April 22, 1897.

CHAPTER 163, LAWS OF 1899.

An Act to appropriate a sum of money for the further prosecution of the geological and natural history survey of the state.

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

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated for the further prosecution of the geological and natural history survey, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars annually for the term of two years. This money shall be expended by the commissioners of said survey for the purpose of executing the duties assigned to them by chapter 297 of the laws of 1897.

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

Approved April 12, 1899.

CHAPTER 375, LAWS OF 1901.

An Act to appropriate a sum of money for the further prosecution of the geological and natural history survey of the state.

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

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated for the further prosecution of the geological and natural history survey, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars annually. This money shall be expended by the commissioners of said survey for the purpose of executing the duties assigned to them by chapter 297 of the laws of 1897, and any other duties which may be assigned to them bythe legislature.

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

Approved May 13, 1901.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.

1. BULLETINS.

The publications of the Survey are issued as bulletins, which are numbered consecutively, and each bulletin is independently paged and indexed, no attempt being made to group them in volumes. The bulletins are issued in three series,

A. *Scientific Series.*— The bulletins so designated consist of original contributions to the geology and natural history of the state, which are of scientific interest rather than of economic importance.

B. *Economic Series.*— This series includes those bulletins whose interest is chiefly practical and economic.

C. *Educational Series.*— The bulletins of this series are primarily designed for use in the schools.

The following bulletins have been issued:

Bulletin No. I. Economic Series No. 1.

On the Forestry Conditions of Northern Wisconsin. Filibert Roth, Special Agent, United States Department of Agriculture. 1898. Pp. VI., 78; 1 map. Sent on receipt of 10c.

Bulletin No. II. Scientific Series No. 1.

On the Instincts and Habits of the Solitary Wasps. George W. Peckham and Elizabeth G. Peckham. 1898. Pp. IV., 241; 14 plates, of which 2 are colored; 2 figures in the text. Sold at the price of $1.50 in paper and $2.00 bound.

Bulletin No. III. Scientific Series No. 2.

A Contribution to the Geology of the Pre-Cambrian Igneous Rocks of the Fox River Valley, Wisconsin. Samuel Weidman, Ph. D., Assistant Geologist Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. 1898. Pp. IV., 63; 10 plates, 13 figures in the text. Sent on receipt of 10c.

Bulletin No. IV. Economic Series No. 2.

On the Building and Ornamental Stones of Wisconsin. Ernest Robertson Buckley, Ph. D., Assistant Geologist Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. 1898 (issued in 1899). Pp. XXVI., 544; 69 plates, of which 7 are colored, and 1 map. Sent to citizens of Wisconsin on receipt 30c; to others $1.25.

Bulletin No. V. Educational Series No. 1.

The Geography of the Region About Devil's Lake and the Dalles of the Wisconsin, with some notes on its surface geology. Rollin D. Salisbury, A. M., Professor of Geographic Geology, University of Chicago, and Wallace W. Atwood, B. S., Assistant in Geology, University of Chicago. 1900. Pp. X., 151; 38 plates; 47 figures in the text. Sent on receipt of 30c.

Bulletin No. VI. Economic Series No. 3. Second Edition.

Preliminary Report on the Copper-Bearing Rocks of Douglas County, and parts of Washburn and Bayfield Counties, Wisconsin. Ulysses Sherman Grant, Ph. D., Professor of Geology, Northwestern University. 1901. Pp. VI., 83; 13 plates. Sent on receipt of 10c.

Bulletin No. VII. Economic Series No. 4.

The Clays and Clay Industries of Wisconsin. Part I. Ernest Robertson Buckley, Ph. D., Assistant Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. In charge of Economic Geology. 1901. Pp. XII., 304; 55 plates. Sent on receipt of 20c.

Bulletin No. VIII. Educational Series No. 2.

The Lakes of Southeastern Wisconsin. N. M. Fenneman, Ph. D., Professor of Geology, University of Colorado. 1902. Pp. XV., 178; 36 plates, 38 figures in the text. Sent (bound) on receipt of 50 cents.

2. BIENNIAL REPORTS.

The Survey has published three biennial reports, which relate to administrative affairs only and contain no scientific matter.

First Biennial Report of the Commissioners of the Geological and Natural History Survey. 1899. Pp. 31.

Second Biennial Report of the Commissioners of the Geological and Natural History Survey. 1901. Pp 44.

Third Biennial Report of the Commissioners of the Geological and Natural History Survey. 1903. Pp. 35.

3. FORTHCOMING BULLETINS.

The following bulletins will soon be issued:

Bulletin No. IX. Economic Series No. 5.

Preliminary Survey of the Lead and Zinc Region of Southwestern Wisconfin. U. S. Grant, Ph. D., Professor of Geology, Northwestern University.

Bulletin No. X. Economic Series No. 6.

The Roads and Road Materials of Wisconsin E. R. Buckley, Ph. D., State Geologist of Missouri, formerly Geologist, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.

4. HYDROGRAPHIC MAPS.

There have been prepared hydrographic maps of the principal lakes of southern and eastern Wisconsin. This work is in charge of L. S. Smith, Assistant Professor of Topographical Engineering, University of Wisconsin.

The following maps are now ready:

		Size of Plate, Inches.	Scale, Inches per mile.	Contour Interval, Feet.
No. 1.	Lake Geneva	17.5x10.8	2	10
No. 2	Elkhart Lake	15 5x13.1	5	10
No. 3.	Lake Beulah	22.5x20.0	6	10
No. 4.	Oconomowoc-Waukesha Lake	29.8x19.1	2	10
No. 5.	The Chain of Lakes, Waupaca	21.7x20.6	6	10
No. 6.	Delavan and Lauderdale Lakes	22.5x16.8	4	10
No. 7.	Green Lake	26.0x17.8	3.2	20
No. 8.	Lake Mendota	23.7x19.5	6	5
No. 9.	Big Cedar Lake	18.0x13.5	2.9	10
No. 10.	Lake Monona	17.6x17.3	4	5

In all of these maps the depth of the lakes is indicated by contour lines, and by tints in all except No. 1. They are sent on receipt of 15 cents each except Nos. 4 and 8, for which 20 cents are required. They may be had either mounted in a manilla cover, or unmounted.

All correspondence relating to the survey should be addressed to

E. A. BIRGE, *Director*,
Madison, Wis.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERVISOR

OF

Inspectors of Illuminating Oils

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

From June 1, 1901, to October 1, 1901

EDWARD E. MILLS
State Supervisor of Inspectors

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER.
1901.

REPORT.

To his Excellency, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:—In compliance with the statute prescribing my duties, I have the honor to submit herewith my report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, for the period from the first day of June, 1901, the day of my appointment, to the first day of October, 1901. During the time embraced in this report the department has been thoroughly reorganized under the provisions of the law relating to inspection of illuminating oils, as amended by chapter 466 of the laws of 1901, and is now in satisfactory operation under its provision.

The wisdom of the "New Law" has been abundantly demonstrated during the short time it has been in operation; under its provision a more intelligent and accurate record of inspections can be made in this office, and a more certain inspection of all oil sold to the consumer assured.

By its requirements all money derived from the inspection of oils is paid into the State Treasury directly, and all disbursements of the special fund thus created, to cover salaries of the Supervisor and Deputy Inspectors and general expenses of this office, are made upon the warrant of the Secretary of State, by whom all claims against said fund are duly audited, thus insuring careful and economical expenditures. While it is yet too early to make an intelligent estimate, I am fully satisfied that there will be a substantial amount covered into the general funds of the state, as a balance over and above the expenses of this department; to that end the affairs of the office are being administered as carefully and economically as an efficient conduct of its affairs will warrant.

General Report.

Section No. 9 of chapter 466 of the laws of 1901, relating to the painting and branding of receptacles containing gasoline, is a wise and salutary measure; it has met with the entire approbation of the public and is being fully complied with throughout the state, as I am informed by reports from the Deputy Inspectors upon that subject. Since the law went into effect no accidents have been reported to this office arising out of the use of this most dangerous commodity, while I understand that previously serious accidents were frequent.

By the aid of this law the lives and property of the citizens of our state are, so far as any law can be effectual in that direction, safe guarded and protected.

The commission appointed by your excellency, to decide upon a practical test by which to determine the illuminating qualities of oil, has not, at the time of this report, completed its work, but I am assured that a report will be made very soon. I have had several conferences with the commission and have rendered such assistance as required. I am impressed with the high degree of intelligence and expert knowledge possessed by the several members of the commission upon the subject referred to them, and the earnestness with which they have entered upon their difficult and important work.

Appended to this report are tables showing the names of the Deputy Inspectors on October 1, 1901, with their districts, their postoffice address, the number of barrels inspected in each district for the period embraced in this report, a circular letter containing directions to the Deputy Inspectors pertaining to the performance of their duties, and a copy of the law governing the inspection of illuminating oils.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDWARD E. MILLS,

State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils.

Dated October 1st, 1901.

Deputy Inspectors.

TABLE NO. 1.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

Giving the names of the inspectors, with their post office address and the boundaries of the districts assigned, as in force October 1, 1901.

Dist. No. 1—James McGee, Milwaukee. Milwaukee County.,

Dist. No. 2—John L. Sieb, Racine. Racine County, except the towns of Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, Yorkville and village of Union Grove.

Dist. No. 3—J. A. Jackson, Kenosha. County of Kenosha, except towns of Wheatland, Randall and Salem.

*Dist. No. 4—C. L. Graham, Burlington. Towns of East Troy and Spring Prairie in Walworth County; towns of Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, Yorkville and village of Union Grove in Racine county; towns of Wheatland, Randall and Salem in Kenosha County.

*Dist. No. 5—J. E. Nethercut, Lake Geneva. Towns of Geneva, Lyons, Lynn, Bloomfield and Walworth in Walworth County.

Dist. No. 6—J. B. Stupfell, Sharon. Sharon in Walworth County.

*Dist. No. 7—F. Linderman, Delavan. Towns of Darien, Richmond, Delavan, Sugar Creek, Troy and Lafayette in Walworth County.

Dist. No. 8—Prof. E. G. Smith, Beloit. South half of Rock County.

*Dist. No. 9—K. W. Tanner, Milton Jct. Towns of Fulton, Milton and Lima in Rock County. Whitewater in Walworth County and Palmyra in Jefferson County.

*Dist. No. 10—C. B. Conrad, Janesville. City of Janesville and towns on C. & N. W. Ry. from Janesville to Evansville and Footville, inclusive, all in Rock County.

Dist. No. 11—B. T. Raymond, Monroe. Green County and towns on Ill. Cen. Ry. in Lafayette County.

Dist. No. 12—G. W. Watson, New Diggings. Lafayette County, except towns on the Ill. Cen. Ry.; also Mineral Point in Iowa County.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 13—Chas. E. Stehl, Arthur. Tank Stations at Platteville, Lancaster and Cuba City, in Grant County.

Dist. No. 14—O. P. Vaughn, Wauzeka. Crawford County, towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry. from Prairie du Chien to and including Avoca; from Woodman to Werley; towns on Burlington Ry. in Grant County, Cassville inclusive.

Dist. No. 15—T. R. Mundy, Dodgeville. South half of Iowa County, except Mineral Point; also tank stations of Montfort and Fennimore in Grant County.

Dist. No. 16—Geo. E. Fess, Madison. Dane County, except towns of Mazomanie and Black Earth; towns on C. & N. W. Ry. in Columbia County to Okee.

Dist. No. 17—J. C. Meyer, Sauk City. Towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry. in Sauk, Dane and Iowa counties from Prairie du Sac to Spring Green, inclusive.

Dist. No. 18—H. Wertheimer, Watertown. Jefferson County, except the town of Palmyra. Towns on the C. & N. W. Ry. from Watertown to Juneau, inclusive. Towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry. from Watertown to Elba.

Dist. No. 19—S. E. Gernon, Waukesha. Waukesha County.

Dist. No. 20—W. C. Bratz, West Bend. Washington and Ozaukee Counties.

Dist. No. 21—H. J. Hughs, Beaver Dam. Towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry. from Randolph to Rubicon, inclusive, including Fox Lake and Burnett Junction, all in Dodge County.

Dist. No. 22. Chas. Mohr, Jr., Portage. Columbia County, except the towns of Lodi and West Point.

Dist. No. 23—James R. De Garmo, Wonewoc. Towns on C. & N. W. Ry. from Summit to Merrimac in Monroe, Juneau and Sauk Counties.

Dist. No. 24—W. L. Wightman, Richland Center. Richland County.

Dist. No. 25—Jos. Omundson, Viroqua. Vernon County, except the western tier of towns; also towns on the C., M. & St. P., M. and O. Ry. from Viroqua south.

Dist. No. 26—M. R. Husting, La Crosse. La Crosse County, Trempealeau County, except the northern tier of towns; all of the towns on the Burlington Ry. in Vernon County and all towns in Buffalo County on C., B. & Q. Ry.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 27—C. J. Wells, Tomah. North half of Monroe County. Juneau County, except the towns of Necedah, Plymouth and Wonewoc.

Dist. No. 28—G. N. Huckings, Necedah. Necedah in Juneau County.

Dist. No. 29—Alton Gibbs, Plainfield. Marquette, Adams and Waushara Counties.

Dist. No. 30—H. A. Weil, Ripon. Towns on C. & N. W. Ry. from Ripon to Princeton, inclusive; towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry. from Ripon to Berlin, inclusive; and all of Green Lake County.

Dist. No. 31—Geo. H. Ferris, Fond du Lac. Fond du Lac County, except the city of Ripon; the towns of Chester, Le Roy, Lomira, Williamstown and Theresa in Dodge County.

Dist. No. 32—Christ H. Hoppert, Sheboygan. Sheboygan County.

*Dist. No. 33—A. A. Whitney, Manitowoc. Manitowoc County, except the village of Kiel.

Dist. No. 34—Nicholas Groetzinger, Chilton. Calumet County and the village of Kiel in Manitowoc County.

Dist. No. 35—W. H. Boyd, Oshkosh. Winnebago County, except the cities of Neenah and Menasha, and the town of Nepeuskum.

Dist. No. 36—O. L. Huie, Neenah. Cities of Neenah and Menasha in Winnebago County and towns on Wis. Cen. Ry. from Neenah to Sheridan in Waupaca County.

Dist. No. 37—J. H. Leonard, Green Bay. Brown, Kewaunee and Door Counties and the city of Seymour in Outagamie County.

Dist. No. 38—J. C. Mitchell, Kaukauna. Outagamie County, except the city of Seymour; also the city of New London in Waupaca County.

Dist. No. 40—C. H. Wood, Grand Rapids. County of Wood, except the towns of Rock, Wood and Remington. Towns on Wis. Cen. Ry. from Marshfield to and including Medford; also Greenwood in Clark County and the towns of Milan and Athens in Marathon County; also Portage County and Waupaca County, except the towns on the Wis. Cen. Ry. and the cities of New London and Clintonville.

Dist. No. 41—G. W. Brown, Pittsville. Towns of Rock, Wood and Remington in Wood County.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 42—H. C. Clark, Neillsville. Clark County, except towns of Humbird and Greenwood, and northern tier of towns.

Dist. No. 43—Nick Gruber, Black River Falls. Jackson County, except the towns of Garfield, Cleveland and Merrillan.

Dist. No. 44—Geo. K. Whitney, Merrillan. Towns on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. from Merrillan to Mondovi, inclusive; also the town of Fairchild in Eau Claire County.

Dist. No. 45—Geo. W. Williams, Eau Claire. Eau Claire County, except the town of Fairchild.

Dist. No. 46—J. W. Schur, Durand. Pepin County.

Dist. No. 47—C. L. Newstrom, Maiden Rock. Pierce County, except the towns on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.

Dist. No. 48—Robert Dinsmore, Hudson. St. Croix County and towns on C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. in Pierce County.

Dist. No. 49—George P. Thompson, Menominee. Dunn County, except the towns on the Wis. Cen. Ry.

Dist. No. 50—W. H. Howieson, Chippewa Falls. South half of Chippewa County; towns of Thorpe, Withee and Hixon in Clark County and towns on Wis. Cen. Ry. in Dunn County.

Dist. No. 51—Aug. F. Kroening, Wausau. County of Marathon, except towns of Milan and Athens.

Dist. No. 52—J. H. Fitzgibbons, Mattoon. County of Langlade and the towns on the Ashland division of the C. & N. W. Ry. in Shawano County from Antigo to Buckbee, inclusive.

Dist. No. 53—R. P. Smith, Oconto Falls. County of Oconto; also towns on C. & N. W. Ry. from Oconto to Clintonville, inclusive, and Laona in Forest County.

Dist. No. 54—E. A. Peterson, Marinette. Marinette County.

*Dist. No. 55—S. T. Beatie, Florence. Florence County.

Dist. No. 56—R. M. Douglass, Rhinelander. Oneida, Vilas and Forest Counties, except Laona in Forest County.

*Dist. No. 57—C. S. Stimers, Merrill. Lincoln County.

Dist. No. 58—M. Christianson, Phillips. Price County and the towns of Westboro, Whittlesey and Chelsea in Taylor County.

Dist. No. 59—C. Reible, Hurley. Iron County.

Dist. No. 60—M. J. Hart, Ashland. Ashland and Bayfield Counties.

Dist. No. 61—James McGovern, West Superior. Douglas County.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 62—A. E. Nelson, Grantsburg. Burnett County.
Dist. No. 63—S. C. Brown, St. Croix Falls. Polk County.
Dist. No. 64—Fred Hanson, Chetek. Barron, Washburn and Sawyer Counties and towns on the Soo Railroad in Chippewa County.

*ADDENDA—District No. 39, comprising Portage County, Waupaca County, except the towns on the Wis. Cen. Ry. and the city of New London, have been consolidated with District No. 40.

*Since the compiling of the foregoing report districts No. 5 and 7 and Whitewater and Palmyra of District No. 9, and the towns of East Troy and Spring Prairie of District No. 4, has been consolidated, and will hereafter be known as District No. 5. Dr. O. S. Canright, of East Troy, Walworth County, Deputy.

*The balance of District No. 9 is consolidated with District No. 10.

*Oscar M. Lindholm, of Manitowoc, has been appointed Deputy Inspector in District No. 33.

*John J. Gleason, of Florence, appointed in District No. 55, vice S. T. Beattie, resigned.

*C. S. Stimers reappointed in District No. 57.

Oil Inspected.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the number of barrels inspected in each district during June, July, August and September, 1901.

Districts.	Barrels.	Districts.	Barrels.
1	15,596	34	568
2	1,864	35	1,531
3	824	36	986
4	466	37	2,653
5	387	38	1,920
6	79	39	393
7	592	40	1,455
8	884	41	58
9	897	42	211
10	726	43	280
11	557	44	520
12	779	45	1,277
13	750	46	243
14	344	47	480
15	822	48	1,276
16	5,598	49	369
17	650	50	906
18	1,320	51	921
19	1,340	52	756
20	1,012	53	592
21	620	54	944
22	583	55	28
23	978	56	663
24	621	57	420
25	403	58	474
26	1,200	59	325
27	1,085	60	1,601
28	122	61	1,451
29	585	62	123
30	1,186	63	367
31	2,431	64	738
32	1,808		
33	759		72,397

Directions for Testing and Branding.

DIRECTIONS FOR TESTING AND BRANDING ILLUMINATING OIL.

To the Deputy Inspectors:

The legal test for oils used for illuminating or heating purposes in Wisconsin is now fixed by law at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, flash test, and 120 degrees Fahrenheit, burning test; this requires a double test, and the oil must meet both requirements.

In order to secure uniformity in results, all deputies are required to carefully comply with the following directions in making the test.

All tests should be made in a closed room, well away from drafts. Smoking or blowing in the direction of the oil under test must be carefully avoided.

Fill the water bath of your Tagliabue tester about three-fourths full of water, leaving a small space for expansion of the heated water. This water should be of a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees. Fill the glass cup with the oil about to be tested to about one-fourth inch from the top. Wipe the edges of the oil cup dry, removing any air bubbles from the surface of the oil with a small piece of blotting paper. The brass lamp should be filled with alcohol. After lighting the same place it under the water bath. Suspend the thermometer over the center of the cup with the bulb well immersed in the oil; observe the temperature as it begins to rise. Do not allow the oil in the cup to heat faster than three degrees per minute up to 100 degrees, nor faster than two degrees per minute over 100 degrees. When the temperature of the oil has reached 100 degrees, regulate the flame of the lamp with the utmost nicety in such a manner that the temperature of the oil rises as nearly as practicable two degrees a minute by actual observation, with the watch in hand as a guide. When the oil has reached 90 degrees apply your taper (this should consist of ordinary druggist's twine, and

Directions for Testing and Branding.

should be sufficiently stiffened with paraffine wax to burn with a small clear flame of uniform size), watching carefully for the first flash, and repeat the same every two degrees until the burning point is reached.

Pass the lighted taper over the oil in the cup as near to the surface of the oil as is practicable without touching it; this flame should not be thrust against the surface of the oil, as it might by heating the oil cause it to flash a number of degrees below the proper point. This taper should be passed over the surface of the oil with a moderately quick but steady movement of the hand every two degrees until the burning point has been reached.

The first blue glimmer you get is the flashing point, and is usually about 20 degrees below the burning point. The burning point is reached when on applying the taper the oil in the cup burns all over its surface so that you have to blow it out. Keep a careful record of the flashing point and the burning point, and carry this record from your receipt book to your monthly report. Oil flashing below 100 degrees must be rejected. Oil burning below 120 degrees should be rejected. Sufficient time should be given every test to insure accuracy, usually from forty to sixty minutes to each test. When making several successive tests always renew the water in the water bath, and see that the tester is well cooled off and perfectly clean before proceeding with a second test. If the oil burns within a degree or so of the legal test, or you have the least doubt about the exactness of your test, repeat the same to verify your result.

Oil that is used for illuminating cars on railroads and steamboats must bear a burning test of 300 degrees. In testing 300 degrees Mineral Seal oil the water bath should be filled with sand in place of water, and the glass cup replaced by a brass one.

In all tank car inspections a record must be kept of the name of the tank car line, the number of the tank car and the number of gallons contained in the car. Enter all of this in the stub of

Directions for Testing and Branding.

the receipt and certificate book in addition to the other memoranda therein required. In case you wish to estimate gallons by weight, figure six and four-tenths pounds per gallon.

Always obtain a sample of the oil from the tank car before it is unloaded. Deputy Inspectors are required to inspect oils standing upon track in railroad tank cars, within 24 hours after being notified of the arrival of such railroad tank cars at their destination, and upon failure to inspect within said time shall, when such oil should have been unloaded after the expiration of such time, inspect the same without charge.

Fill out and deliver to the consignee a "certificate of oil inspection" for every grade of oil tested; also fill out and give to the party who pays you a receipt for the money paid. All deputies are required to send in a report on the first day of the month, on blanks furnished, *whether any oil has been inspected during the month or not.*

All necessary paraphernalia, printed matter, etc., will be furnished from the office of the State Supervisor.

You are required by law to immediately furnish this office with full information regarding any accident or explosion that may come to your knowledge in your district from the use of illuminating or heating oils; proper blanks will be furnished upon which to make any such report.

The fees allowed by law are collectable upon approval or rejection of each consignment of oil inspected. Ten cents per barrel is to be collected for every cask, package or barrel estimated at not to exceed fifty gallons or *major fraction thereof.*

The State Supervisor enjoins upon each inspector a personal supervision of all the work relative to his office, and expects all violations of the law will be promptly reported to the district attorney of the county in which it takes place, and the facts reported to this office.

The card will ordinarily be placed on the gauge end of the barrel; but when other marks interfere, then wherever practicable.

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Deputy Inspectors will, under no circumstances, allow their cards to be used by others, but will securely fasten them upon the barrels themselves, or have the same done under their personal supervision.

The sale or disposal of in any manner of any empty casks or barrels without first thoroughly cancelling, defacing or removing the Wisconsin inspector's card will, on conviction, subject the owner to a fine not to exceed $500.00, or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Every barrel of oil sold or used in this state must be tested and branded by a Wisconsin deputy inspector. Inspection in other states counts for nothing.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Hereafter records of inspections must be made upon *receipts, certificates and cards, at the actual flashing and burning point,* instead of the method formerly employed.

2. Under the "New Law" the stencil is abolished and a card, which will be supplied by this office, should be used, to be securely fastened upon all barrels, etc., containing oil, with the proper information written thereon, over the signature of the inspector. If the oil is approved you will write *"Approved;"* if rejected, *"Rejected for illuminating purposes,"* in the place designated upon the card.

3. At the end of the receipt now in use should be written the words *"as amended."*

4. Each inspector must be particular in designating his district by inserting *his proper district number* upon all *receipts, certificates* and the stubs of the same; also upon all *reports, cards,* etc., issued by him. Do not fail to follow this practice.

5. In addition to the information formerly required to be entered upon your monthly report, you should make report of the consecutive numbers of cards issued during the month for

Directions for Testing and Branding.

which report is made. *If no cards have been used, your report should so state. Be certain to use cards in consecutive order.*

6. The several columns of figures upon your report must, in every case, be properly footed, and all blanks filled.

7. In order that the work of the office of the State Treasurer, as well as that of this office, may be facilitated and the inspectors' salaries promptly paid, the necessity of filing monthly reports promptly on the first of the succeeding month is called to your attention. *Hereafter salaries will be withheld until the following month, in cases when reports are not filed in the proper office prior to the 10th day of the month.*

8. Your attention is called to the provisions of law, concerning gasoline. You are charged with the enforcement of the law in that particular, throughout your district. Any willful violation should be reported to this office at once.

A duplicate of the monthly report must be filed with the state treasurer, and a remittance of your entire collections for the month made to that office.

The careful observance of the above regulations is urgently requested. The law concerning inspections should be thoroughly understood by those having its enforcement in charge, and a careful study of its provisions by the deputy should be made.

For all points not mentioned in these instructions the deputy inspectors will carefully examine and strictly construe the law, keeping in mind the rule to be prompt in answering calls and courteous in dealing with the public. Also you are directed to positively abstain from making any remarks about the quality of the oil inspected for the various competing oil companies. The duty of an inspector ends in this respect when he has ascertained that the oil stands the required legal test.

Laws Relating to Oil Inspection.

LAWS RELATING TO OIL INSPECTION.

Chapter 57a, Statutes of 1898, as Amended.

SECTION 1421a. The governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a suitable person, who shall not be pecuniarily interested, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, refining, sale or vending of illuminating oils from petroleum or other sources or material, as state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, whose term of office shall be two years from the first day of April in the year of his appointment or until his successor shall be qualified. The governor may remove such person from office and fill any vacancy arising from such removal or other cause for the unexpired portion of the term.

SECTION 1421b. The person appointed such supervisor shall, before he enters upon his duties, take the constitutional oath of office and execute a bond to the state in the sum of five thousand dollars, with such sureties as shall be approved by the secretary of state, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond, so approved, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SECTION 1421c. It shall be the duty of said supervisor to devote his entire time to the duties of said office and under the direction of the governor to oversee all deputy inspectors of illuminating oils, instruct them in the performance of their duties, see that they faithfully perform the duties of their office, keep a record of their reports to him, and to make a report to the governor on the first day of October in each year. He shall make rules and regulations for their guidance not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. The said supervisor may with the advice and consent of the governor appoint a sufficient number of deputy inspectors to properly inspect all oils sold in this state for illuminating or heating purposes. The inspection districts shall be defined by the supervisor, with the approval of the governor, and all oils shall be inspected in the inspection district where sold for consumption; provided that said supervisor may, in case oil is sold for consumption at a point removed from the railroad, permit said oil to be inspected outside of said district if in his judgment it is impracticable to have such oil inspected in said district. The state treasurer shall prepare suitable stamps, seals, marks or brands or any combination of the same or any thereof, to be securely fastened upon all pack-

ages or enclosures inspected containing oil. Said stamps, seals, marks or brands or a combination of the same or any thereof shall be of the design designated by said treasurer and so arranged as to be used only once, and to be numbered consecutively, and to indicate the number of district to which issued. All districts shall be numbered by the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall make such rules and regulations for issuing, affixing and cancelling said stamps, seals, marks and brands as may be necessary to prevent their being used more than once and to compel the deputy inspectors to inspect all oils used in this state for illuminating or heating purposes, and to make prompt monthly remittances of all fees collected and complete reports of all doings as said deputies.

SECTION 1421d. Every deputy inspector shall before entering upon his duties take an oath faithfully to discharge the same and execute a bond to the state in the sum not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars as may be fixed in each case by the said supervisor with the approval of the governor conditioned as aforesaid, such bond to be filed in the office of the state treasurer and a certified copy thereof in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the deputy inspector executing the same shall reside. *All bonds executed under the provisions of this chapter shall be for the benefit of the state and of any person aggrieved by any act or neglect of the* supervisor or his deputy respectively executing the same. The sureties on the bond of each deputy shall be approved by the county judge of the county in which the deputy executing the same shall reside and the bond of the supervisor and of each deputy shall be approved by the governor. Every deputy inspector shall examine and test all oils offered for sale or used for illuminating or heating purposes by any person in the district assigned to him and not having been previously tested and stamped, sealed or branded by a deputy inspector of this state. He shall on the first day of each month make in writing to the state supervisor and the state treasurer a full statement of the number of barrels of oil inspected, for whom inspected, the date and place of such inspection, the number of the stamp or stamps, seal or seals, mark or marks, brand or brands, or any combination thereof used, and an account of the actual receipts of his office, and at the same time remit to the state treasurer all fees received for oil inspected by him during the preceding month, which fees shall be set aside by the state treasurer and constitute a separate fund for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the supervisor and his deputies. Said supervisor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars and each deputy inspector a salary of not

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to exceed one hundred dollars per month, said salaries to be fixed by the governor, but in no case shall the salary of a deputy inspector and his actual and necessary traveling expenses in the discharge of his official duty exceed together with his said salary the sum total of eight cents per barrel for the number of barrels of oil inspected during the month within his inspection district. The supervisor and his deputies shall have their actual and necessary expenses paid out of said special fund upon being approved by the governor and audited by the secretary of state, subject to the provisions of this act. Every deputy shall comply with all instructions issued by the supervisor and the state treasurer and furnish to the supervisor full information regarding any accident or explosion that may come to his knowledge from the use of illuminating or heating oils. The deputy inspector shall be liable to all the penalties provided for in this chapter for any neglect, wilful misconduct or misfeasance in the discharge of their duties. *The governor may at any time remove said supervisor or any deputy upon reasonable notice.*

SECTION 1421e. All mineral or petroleum oil or any oil or fluid substance which is the product of petroleum, or into which any product of petroleum enters or is found as a constituent element, whether manufactured within this state or not shall be inspected as provided in this chapter before being offered for sale or sold for consumption or used for illuminating or heating purposes within this state; provided, that the gas or vapor from said oils may be used for illuminating purposes without inspection when the oils from which gas or vapor is generated are contained in closed reservoirs outside the building lighted by said gas, and that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the use in street or other open-air lamps or in stores, for heating purposes, of the lighter products of petroleum, such as gasoline, benozle or naphtha. Any person who shall personally, or by 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 or heating purposes which shall not have been examined or tested under the provision of this chapter, or which, having been so tested, shall have been marked as rejected, or who shall knowingly use or furnish for use of illuminating purposes any oil which shall not have been properly examined or tested, and stamped, sealed or marked as herein provided, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and any person so offending against the provisions of this chapter 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 pro-

vided for sale or use. Any person who shall wilfully adulterate any illuminating or heating oil by adding thereto beninze, naphtha or paraffine oil or any substance or thing whatever, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months. Any person who shall falsely stamp, seal, brand or mark any cask, barrel or other package of oil, or who shall personally or by agent or servant, cause the changing, altering or defacing in any manner any stamp, seal, brand or device affixed to any cask or barrel or other package of oil by any deputy inspector, or who shall refill or use any cask, barrel or other package having a deputy inspector's seal, mark, stamp or brand thereon without canceling or defacing said seal, mark, stamp or brand, and having the oil in such a cask, barrel or other package properly examined or tested and stamped or marked under the provisions of this chapter, or who shall offer for sale or shall sell any such oil representing it to be in any respect other and different in quality or kind than as represented to the person so purchasing the same, or without providing and exhibiting in a conspicuous place where such oil is sold, a sign or placard, announcing and plainly proclaiming to all intending purchasers the tests, both as to explosive and illuminating quality, provided for in this act, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or to both such fine and imprisonment; and any person who shall sell or in any way dispose of any empty cask, barrel or other package bearing the deputy inspector's seal, brand or stamp without first thoroughly canceling, defacing or removing such seal, brand, stamp, mark or any combination thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 1421f. No person shall knowingly sell or offer for sale or knowingly use any coal or kerosene oil or any product of petroleum for illuminating or heating purposes which by reason of being adulterated or for any other reason will emit a combustible vapor at a temperature less than one hundred degrees above the zero point of Fahrenheit's thermometer, open test, where tested as provided in section 1421i, or will burn freely at a temperature less than one hundred and twenty degrees above the zero point of such thermometer, open test, where tested as therein provided. No kerosene oil or fluid, whether composed wholly or in part of petroleum or its products, which will ignite and burn at a temperature of less than three hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's ther-

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mometer, open test, shall be burned in any lamp or vessel or used for illuminating purposes in any passenger, baggage, mail or express car on any railroad or steamboat in which passengers are carried, nor shall the same be carried as freight in any passenger, baggage, mail or express car on any railroad. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and be liable for all damages resulting therefrom. Any oil which shall fail to stand the test above described shall be deemed unfit for illuminating or heating purposes, and the barrel, cask, tank or other package containing the same shall be marked "rejected," as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 1421g. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public property to provide said supervisor and every deputy inspector all the necessary instruments and apparatus for examining and testing illuminating oils, together with the necessary stamps, seals, marks, brands, blank reports and record books required by the provisions of this act, which said instruments, apparatus, stamps, seals, marks, brands, blank reports and record books shall, in case the special fund provided for in section 1421d be insufficient therefor, be paid for out of the general fund, said general fund to be reimbursed from said special fund as soon as said special fund shall contain sufficient funds therefor, and each deputy inspector shall use such instruments and apparatus in performing his duties and shall promptly examine and test, when called upon, any oil offered as to the temperature at which it will emit a combustible vapor and burn freely and also as to the illuminating qualities of said oil, and if upon examination or test any such oil shall be found to meet the requirements of this chapter he shall affix to the package, cask or barrel containing the same a brand, stamp, seal or mark or any required combination of the same, containing the word "approved," with the name of the district and day of testing over his official signature upon such package, cask or barrel and issue to the person for whom inspected a certificate of inspection and approval, reciting the number of barrels, or in case of tank car, the name of the tank car line with the number of said car, with the number of barrels contained, the commercial name of the oil, with the test found, both as to explosive quality and as to illuminating power and date of inspection, and any person may sell the same as an illuminating or heating oil. But if the oil so tested shall not meet the requirements specified in this chapter, he shall mark in plain letters, by stencil, brand, stamp or seal as required, the words "rejected for illuminating purposes," with the date of testing, name of the district and his official signature, and issue a certificate to that

effect; and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell such oil for illuminating or heating purposes. Said brand and stamp for the approval of oils shall further contain such numerals indicating the degree of such oils test, together with the illuminat.ng qualities of said oils, said illuminating qualities to be designated "excellent," "good," "fair," or "poor," as the same may be found upon being tested under the tests prescribed by the commission provided for by section seven of this act, and if any person shall sell or offer for sale any such rejected oils he shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 1421h. It shall be lawful for the supervisor or any deputy inspector to enter into or upon the premises of any manufacturer, refiner or vendor 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, stamped, sealed or branded he shall at once proceed to test and thereafter properly mark, stamp, seal or brand the same.

SECTION 1421i. In all tests of illuminating oils made under this chapter the tester known as the Tagilabue open cup or commercial tester shall be used; the oil-cup shall be filled to within one-fourth of an inch of the top thereof, or as nearly full as is practicable to fill it without causing the oil to overflow in making the test, and in using the tester the oil shall not be heated faster than three degrees Fahrenheit per minute up to one hundred degrees, nor more than two degrees Fahrenheit per minute above one hundred degrees. The taper used in making the test shall be such as shall give a clear flame as nearly uniform in size as is practicable. The state supervisor shall give such instructions to the deputy inspectors as in his judgment shall be necessary to secure uniformity in the methods of making the test.

SECTION 1421j. Every deputy inspector shall demand and receive from the owner or other person for whom or at whose request he shall examine or test any oil or sample, ten cents for every single cask, barrel or package or sample he shall test, and the said fee shall constitute a lien on the oil so inspected. Each deputy may inspect and test illuminating or heating oil in a tank or railroad tank car, so called, when standing upon a railroad track, and such oil shall not be transferred into warehouses or storage tanks or otherwise unloaded until so inspected; provided, if any such oils are not inspected within twenty-four hours after arriving at their destination they may be unloaded and the deputy inspector shall make his inspection after they are so

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unloaded, and when such oil has been inspected no other inspection shall be necessary, but the deputy shall, when such oil is put in stationary tanks, barrels, mark, stamp, seal or brand them without charge. When the amount contained in any such tank or tank cars shall exceed fifty gallons, each fifty gallons shall constitute a barrel within the meaning of this chapter, and the fees for inspecting the same and marking, stamping, sealing or branding the barrels shall for each fifty gallons be the same as prescribed for each barrel, cask or package. The term cask, barrel, package or sample of oil, as used herein, means a quantity not exceeding that contained in an ordinary commercial barrel, estimated at fifty gallons. The governor may appoint three competent, disinterested persons, a commission to serve without compensation, to decide upon some practicable test or tests by which to determine the illuminating qualities of oils as provided in section 1421g of the statutes of 1898 as amended by section four of this act, and prescribe rules and regulations for applying said test or tests and determining the result thereof, and all deputy inspectors of oils shall, in testing oils for illuminating purposes, use the tests prescribed by such commission in accordance with the rules and regulations by said commission prescribed.

All moneys remaining in the state treasury in the special fund provided for in section 1421d shall at the end of each fiscal year be covered into the general fund.

Every person dealing at retail in gasoline in this state shall after the first day of June, 1901, deliver the same to the purchaser only in barrels, casks, packages or cans painted vermillion red and having the word "Gasoline" plainly stenciled thereon. No such dealer shall deliver kerosene in a barrel, cask, package or can painted or stenciled as above. Every person purchasing gasoline for use shall procure and keep the same only in barrels, casks, packages or cans painted and stenciled as above. No person keeping for use, or using, kerosene shall put or keep the same in any barrel, cask, package or can painted or stenciled as above. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed three months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 1421k. Every deputy inspector shall keep a true record of all casks, barrels, tanks or other packages of oil tested by him, which record shall state the time and place of inspection, the number of casks, barrels or other packages then and there examined, the name of the person for whom or at whose request such examination 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 or shall be required by the state supervisor; such account shall be open to examination by any person. No inspector shall, during his term of office, traffic, directly or indirectly, in any oil used for illuminating or heating purposes or be interested in any manner whatever in the manufacture, refining or sale of such oil, and any inspector violating any of the provisions of this section shall be removed from office immediately upon proof of such violation, and be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; provided, that these provisions in regard to dealing in oil shall not apply to deputies whose inspections during the term of one year shall not exceed fifteen hundred barrels.

SECTION 14211. It shall be the duty of every inspector who shall know of the violation of any provision of this chapter to notify the district attorney of the county in which the same shall occur and to make complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys to prosecute within their respective counties all cases of offense arising under this chapter. And any inspector who shall have knowledge of any such violation and fail to enter complaint against the person so offending, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and shall be removed from his office; and in case the death of any person shall result from the explosion of a lamp or other vessel containing illuminating oil sold, used or furnished for use in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter the person selling or furnishing said oil for use shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. All illuminating oil 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.

SECTION 1421m. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent manufacturers, refiners or dealers in this state from keeping in their warehouses or tanks for transhipment to other states illuminating oil of a grade below the test prescribed, nor shall this chapter be construed to apply to crude petroleum. It is the true intent and meaning of this chapter that the term oils, illuminating oils, oils used for illuminating and heating purposes and all similar words, terms and expressions 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 oil or fluid or other substance so obtained, mineral or petroleum, shall be a constituent part by whatsosever name or title such oil, fluid or other substance may be known or called.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERVISOR

OF

Inspectors of Illuminating Oils

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

From October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902

EDWARD E. MILLS
State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER.
1903.

REPORT.

To his Excellency, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:—In compliance with the statute prescribing my duties, I have the honor to submit herewith my report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, for the period from the first day of October, 1901, to and including the thirtieth day of September, 1902.

Appended to this report is a table showing the names of the deputy inspectors on the first day of October, 1902, with their districts and their post-office address, also a circular letter containing directions to the deputy inspectors, pertaining to the performance of their duties, and a copy of the law governing the inspection of illuminating oils.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDWARD E. MILLS,
State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils.

Dated, October 1st, 1902.

Deputy Inspectors.

TABLE NO. 1.

Deputy Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, with their postoffice address and the boundaries of their districts assigned, as in force October 1st, 1902.

Dist. No. 1. James McGee, Milwaukee.
Milwaukee county.

Dist. No. 2. John L. Sieb, Racine.
Racine county, except the towns of Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, Dover, Norway, Yorkville, village of Union Grove, and city of Burlington.

Dist. No. 3. Charles Reinsardy, Kenosha.
County of Kenosha, except the towns of Wheatland, Randall and Salem.

Dist. No. 4. C. L. Graham, Burlington.
Towns of Waterford, Rochester, Burlington, Dover, Norway, Yorkville, village of Union Grove, and city of Burlington in Racine county; towns of Wheatland, Randall and Salem in Kenosha county.

Dist. No. 5. Dr. O. S. Canright, East Troy, Walworth county.
All of Walworth county, except town of Sharon; also Palmyra in Jefferson county.

Dist. No. 6. J. B. Stupfell, Sharon, Walworth county.
The town of Sharon, Walworth county.

Dist. No. 8. Ray North, Beloit.
South half of Rock county.

Dist. No. 10. C. B. Conrad, Janesville.
The north half of Rock county, including Footville and city of Janesville.

Dist. No. 11. B. T. Raymond, Monroe.
Green county and towns on Illinois Central Railway in LaFayette county.

Dist. No. 12. G. W. Watson, New Diggings.
LaFayette county, except towns on Illinois Central Railway; also Mineral Point in Iowa county.

*Dist. No. 14. Martin Oswald, Lancaster.
Tank stations at Platteville, Lancaster and Cuba City in Grant county. Crawford county, towns on C., M. & St. P. R'y from Prairie du Chien to and including Avoca, from Woodman to Werley; towns on Burlington Railway in Grant county, Cassville inclusive.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 15. T. R. Mundy, Dodgeville.
South half of Iowa county, except Mineral Point; also tank stations of Montford and Fennimore in Grant county.

Dist. No. 16. George E. Fess, Madison.
Dane county, except towns of Mazomanie and Black Earth.

Dist. No. 17. J. C. Meyer, Sauk City.
Towns on C., M. & St. P. R'y in Sauk, Dane and Iowa counties from Prairie du Sac to Spring Green inclusive.

Dist. No. 18. A. H. Hartwig, Watertown.
Jefferson county, except the town of Palmyra. Towns on the C. & N. W. R'y from Watertawn to Juneau inclusive. Towns on the C., M. & St. P. R'y from Watertown to Elba.

Dist. No. 19. S. E. Gernon, Waukesha.
Waukesha county.

*Dist. No. 20. W. C. Bratz, West Bend.
Washington and Ozaukee counties.

Dist. No. 21. H. J. Hughs, Beaver Dam.
Towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry from Randolph to Rubicon, inclusive, including Fox Lake and Burnett Junction, all in Dodge county.

Dist. No. 22. Charles Mohr, Jr., Portage.
Columbia county and towns on C & N. W. Ry in Sauk county from Merrimac to Baraboo, inclusive.

Dist. No. 23. H. C. Douglass, Wonewoc.
Towns on C. & N. W. Ry from Summit to Merrimac in Monroe, Juneau and Sauk counties, except from Merrimac to Baraboo, inclusive.

Dist. No. 24. W. L. Wightman, Richland Center.
Richland county.

Dist. No. 25. Joseph Omundson, Viroqua.
Vernon county, except the western tier of towns; also towns on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry from Viroqua Junction south.

Dist. No. 26. M. R. Husting, La Crosse.
La Crosse county, Trempealeau county, except the northern tier of towns; all of the towns on the Burlington Railway in Vernon county, and all towns in Buffalo and Pepin counties on the C., B. & Q. Ry.

Dist. No. 27. C. E. Bell, Tomah.
North half of Monroe county; Juneau county, except the towns of Necedah, Plymouth and Wonewoc.

Dist. No. 28. G. N. Huckings, Necedah.
Necedah in Juneau county.

Dist. No. 29. Marshall A. Dille, Stevens Point.
Marquette, Adams and Waushara counties.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 30. H. A. Weil, Ripon.
Towns on C. & N. W. Ry from Ripon to Princeton, inclusive; towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry from Ripon to Berlin, inclusive, and all of Green Lake county.

Dist. No. 31. George H. Ferris, Fond du Lac.
Fond du Lac county, except the city of Ripon; the towns of Chester, Le Roy, Lomira, Williamstown and Theresa in Dodge county.

Dist. No. 32. Christ. H. Hoppert, Sheboygan.
Sheboygan county.

Dist. No. 33. Oscar Lindholm, Manitowoc
Manitowoc county, except the village of Kiel.

Dist. No. 34. Nicholas Groetzinger, Chilton.
Calumet county and the village of Kiel in Manitowoc county.

Dist. No. 35. Ava Sprague, Oshkosh.
Winnebago county, except the cities of Neenah and Menasha, and the town of Nepeuskum.

Dist. No. 36. O. L. Huie, Neenah.
Cities of Neenah and Menasha in Winnebago county and towns on Wisconsin Central Railway from Neenah to Sheridan in Waupaca county.

Dist. No. 37. Omar L. Harder, Green Bay.
Brown, Kewaunee and Door counties, and the city of Seymour in Outagamie county.

Dist. No. 38. J. C. Mitchell, Kaukauna.
Outagamie county, except the city of Seymour; also the city of New London in Waupaca county.

Dist. No. 40. C. H. Wood, Grand Rapids.
County of Wood, except the towns of Rock, Wood and Remington; towns on Wisconsin Central Railway from Marshfield to and including Medford; also Greenwood in Clark county and the towns of Milan and Athens in Marathon county; also Portage county and Waupaca county, except the towns on the Wisconsin Central Railway and the cities of New London and Clintonville.

Dist. No. 41. Nelson Covey, Pittsville.
Towns of Rock, Wood and Remington in Wood county.

*Dist. No. 42. H. C. Clark, Neillsville.
Clark county, except the towns of Humbird and Greenwood, and the northern tier of towns.

Dist. No. 43. Nick Grueber, Black River Falls.
Jackson county, except the towns of Garfield, Cleveland and Merrillan.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 44. George K. Whitney, Merrillan.
Towns on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. from Merrillan to Mondovi, inclusive; also the town of Fairchild in Eau Claire county.

Dist. No. 45. Nels C. Jaeger, Eau Claire.
Eau Claire county, except the town of Fairchild.

Dist. No. 46. J. W. Schur, Durand.
Pepin county, except the towns on Burlington Railway.

Dist. No. 47. C. L. Newstrom, Maiden Rock.
Pierce county, except the towns on the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.

Dist. No. 48. Robert Dinsmore, Hudson.
St. Croix county and towns on C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. in Pierce county.

Dist. No. 49. George P. Thompson, Menominee.
Dunn county, except the towns on the Wisconsin Central Railway.

Dist. No. 50. W. H. Howieson, Chippewa Falls.
South half of Chippewa county; towns of Thorpe, Withee and Hixon in Clark county, and towns on Wisconsin Central Railway in Dunn county.

Dist. No. 51. August F. Kroening, Wausau.
County of Marathon, except towns of Milan and Athens.

Dist. No. 52. A. P. Church, Antigo.
County of Langlade and the towns on the Ashland Division of the C. & N. W. Ry. in Shawano county from Antigo to Buckbee, inclusive.

Dist. No. 53. R. P. Smith, Oconto Falls.
County of Oconto; also towns on C. & N. W. Ry. from Oconto to Clintonville, inclusive, and Laona in Forest county.

Dist. No. 54. E. A. Peterson, Marinette.
Marinette county.

*Dist. No. 55. John J. Gleason, Florence.
Florence county.

Dist. No. 56. R. M. Douglas, Rhinelander.
Oneida, Vilas and Forest counties, except Laona in Forest county.

Dist. No. 57. C. S. Stimers, Merrill.
Lincoln county.

Dist. No. 58. M. Christianson, Phillips.
Price county and the towns of Westboro, Whittlesey and Chelsea in Taylor county.

Dist. No. 59. C. Reible, Hurley.
Iron county.

Dist. No. 60. John Hedman, Ashland.
Ashland and Bayfield counties.

Deputy Inspectors.

Dist. No. 61. James McGovern, West Superior.
Douglas county.

Dist. No. 62. A. E. Nelson, Grantsburg.
Burnett county.

Dist. No. 63. S. C. Brown, St. Croix Falls.
Polk county.

Dist. No. 64. W. A. Coe, Barron.
Barron, Washburn and Sawyer counties, and towns on the Soo Railroad in Gates county.

ADDENDA: Since the compiling of the above report, the following changes have been made: Territory comprising District No. 14 has been divided and a new district, No. 13, constituted, as follows:

*Dist. No. 13. James Harcleroad, Platteville.
County of Crawford and all of Grant County, except cities of Lancaster and Boscobel, and towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry. from and including Boscobel, to and including Avoca in Iowa county; and also excepting towns on C., M. & St. P. Ry. in Grant county from Fennimore east.

*Dist. No. 14. Martin Oswald, Lancaster.
Cities of Lancaster and Boscobel in Grant county.

*Dist. No. 55. C. R. Hansen, Florence, vice John J. Gleason, resigned.

*Dist. No. 42. James Campbell, Neillsville, deputy.

*Dist. No. 20. Col. C. R. Brink, Hartford, deputy.

Oil Inspected.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the number of barrels inspected in each distrtct during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1902.

District.	Barrels.	District.	Barrels.
1	66,719	35	6,549
2	7,050	36	4,487
3	2,641	37	10,611
4	2,896	38	8,639
5	5,077	40	8,938
6	242	41	223
8	3,897	42	1,146
10	5,662	43	762
11	2,615	44	1,583
12	2,174	45	4,962
14	3,411	46	607
15	1,721	47	1,344
16	10,966	48	4,663
17	1,593	49	1,167
18	5,2389	50	4,000
19	5,624	51	3,543
20	3,773	52	2,773
21	2,141	53	4,484
22	4,795	54	4,217
23	3,181	55	507
24	1,904	56	2,976
25	1,686	57	2,652
26	7,297	58	1,917
27	3,309	59	1,377
28	408	60	7,844
29	1,589	61	7,654
30	4,007	62	644
21	9,055	63	1,751
32	5,765	64	4,546
33	3,722		
34	2,315	Total	289,190

Directions for Testing and Branding.

DIRECTIONS FOR TESTING AND BRANDING ILLUMINATING OILS.

To the Deputy Inspectors:

The legal test for oils used for illuminating or heating purposes in Wisconsin is now fixed by law at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, flash test, and 120 degrees Fahrenheit, burning test; this requires a double test, and the oil must meet both requirements.

In order to secure uniformity in results, all deputies are required to carefully comply with the following directions in making the test.

All tests should be made in a closed room, well away from drafts. Smoking or blowing in the direction of the oil under test must be carefully avoided.

Fill the water bath of your Tagliabue tester about three-fourths full of water, leaving a small space for expansion of the heated water. This water should be of a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees. Fill the glass cup with the oil about to be tested to about one-fourth inch from the top. Wipe the edges of the oil cup dry, removing any air bubbles from the surface of the oil with a small piece of blotting paper. The brass lamp should be filled with alcohol. After lighting the same place it under the water bath. Suspend the thermometer over the center of the cup with the bulb well immersed in the oil; observe the temperature as it begins to rise. Do not allow the oil in the cup to heat faster than three degrees per minute up to 100 degrees, nor faster than two degrees per minute over 100 degrees. When the temperature of the oil has reached 100 degrees, regulate the flame of the lamp with the utmost nicety in such a manner that the temperature of the oil rises as nearly as practicable two degrees a minute by actual observation, with the watch in hand as a guide. When the oil has reached 90 de-

Directions for Testing and Branding.

grees apply your taper (this should consist of ordinary druggist's twine, and should be sufficiently stiffened with paraffine wax to burn with a small clear flame of uniform size), watching carefully for the first flash, and repeat the same every two degrees until the burning point is reached.

Pass the lighted taper over the oil in the cup as near to the surface of the oil as is practicable without touching it; this flame should not be thrust against the surface of the oil, as it might by heating the oil cause it to flash a number of degrees below the proper point. This taper should be passed over the surface of the oil with a moderately quick but steady movement of the hand every two degrees until the burning point has been reached.

The first blue glimmer you get is the flashing point, and is usually about 20 degrees below the burning point. The burning point is reached when on applying the taper the oil in the cup burns all over its surface so that you have to blow it out. Keep a careful record of the flashing point and the burning point, and carry this record from your receipt book to your monthly report. Oil flashing below 100 degrees must be rejected. Oil burning below 120 degrees should be rejected. Sufficient time should be given every test to insure accuracy, usually from forty to sixty minutes to each test. When making several successive tests always renew the water in the water bath, and see that the tester is well cooled off and perfectly clean before proceeding with a second test. If the oil burns within a degree or so of the legal test, or you have the least doubt about the exactness of your test, repeat the same to verify your result.

Oil that is used for illuminating cars on railroads and steamboats must bear a burning test of 300 degrees. In testing 300 degrees Mineral Seal oil the water bath should be filled with sand in place of water, and the glass cup replaced by a brass one.

In all tank car inspections a record must be kept of the name of the tank car line, the number of the tank car and the number of gallons contained in the car. Enter all of this in the stub of the receipt and certificate book in addition to the other mem-

Directions for Testing and Branding.

oranda therein required. In case you wish to estimate gallons by weight, figure six and four-tenths pounds per gallon.

Always obtain a sample of the oil from the tank car before it is unloaded. Deputy inspectors are required to inspect oils standing upon track in railroad tank cars within twenty-four hours after being notified of the arrival of such railroad tank cars at their destination, and upon failure to inspect within said time shall, when such oil shall have been unloaded after the expiration of such time, inspect the same without charge.

Fill out and deliver to the consignee a "certificate of oil inspection" for every grade of oil tested; also fill out and give to the party who pays you a receipt for the money paid All deputies are required to send in a report on the first day of the month, on blanks furnished, *whether any oil has been inspected during the month or not.*

All necessary paraphernalia, printed matter, etc., will be furnished from the office of the state supervisor.

You are required by law to immediately furnish this office with full information regarding any accident or explosion that may come to your knowledge in your district from the use of illuminating or heating oils; proper blanks will be furnished upon which to make any such report.

The fees allowed by law are collectible upon approval or rejection of each consignment of oil inspected. Ten cents per barrel is to be collected for every cask, package or barrel estimated at not to exceed fifty gallons or *major fraction thereof.*

The state supervisor enjoins upon each inspector a personal supervision of all the work relative to his office, and expects all violations of the law will be promply reported to the district attorney of the county in which it takes place, and the facts reported to this office.

The card will ordinarily be placed on the gauge end of the barrel; but when other marks interfere, then wherever practicable.

Deputy inspectors will, under no circumstances, allow their cards to be used by others, but will securely fasten them upon the barrels themselves, or have the same done under their personal supervision.

Directions for Testing and Branding.

The sale or disposal in any manner of any empty casks or barrels without first thoroughly cancelling, defacing or removing the Wisconsin's inspector's card will, on conviction, subject the owner to a fine not to exceed $500.00, or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Every barrel of oil sold or used in this state must be tested and branded by a Wisconsin deputy inspector. Inspection in other states counts for nothing.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Hereafter records of inspection must be made upon *receipts, certificates and cards, at the actual flashing and burning point,* instead of the method formerly employed.

2. Under the "new law" the stencil is abolished and a card, which will be supplied by this office, should be used, to be securely fastened upon all barrels, etc., containing oil, with the proper information written thereon, over the signature of the inspector. If the oil is approved you will write *"Approved"*, if rejected, *"Rejected for illuminating purpoees,"* in the place designated upon the card.

3. At the end of the receipt now in use should be written the words *"as amended."*

4. Each inspector must be particular in designating his district by inserting *his proper district number* upon all *receipts, certificates,* and the stubs of the same; also upon all *reports, cards,* etc., issued by him. Do not fail to follow this practice.

5. In addition to the information formerly required to be entered upon your monthly report, you should make report of the consecutive numbers of cards issued during the month for which report is made. *If no cards have been used your report should so state. Be certain to use cards in consecutive order.*

6. The several columns of figures upon your report must, in every case, be properly footed, and all blanks filled.

7. In order that the work of the office of the "tate Treasurer as well as that of this office, may be facilitated and the inspectors' salaries promptly paid, the necessity of filing monthly reports promptly on the first of the succeeding month is called

Directions for Testing and Branding.

to your attention. *Hereafter salaries will be withheld until the following month, in cases when reports are not filed in the proper office prior to the 10th day of the month.*

8. Your attention is called to the provisions of law concerning gasoline. You are charged with the enforcement of the law in that particular, throughout your district. Any wilful violation should be reported to this office at once.

A duplicate of the monthly report must be filed with the state treasurer, and a remittance of your entire collections for the month made to that office.

The careful observance of the above regulations is urgently requested. The law concerning inspections should be thoroughly understood by those having its enforcement in charge, and a careful study of its provisions by the deputy should be made.

For all points not mentioned in these instructions, the deputy inspectors will carefully examine and strictly construe the law, keeping in mind the rule to be prompt in answering calls and courteous in dealing with the public. Also you are directed to positively abstain from making any remarks about the quality of the oil inspected for the various competing oil companies. The duty of an inspector ends in this respect when he has ascertained that the oil stands the required legal test.

Laws Relating to Oil Inspection.

LAWS RELATING TO OIL INSPECTION.

Chapter 57a, Statutes of 1898, as Amended.

SECTION 1421a. The governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a suitable person, who shall not be pecuniarily interested, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, refining, sale or vending of illuminating oils from petroleum or other sources or material, as state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, whose term of office shall be two years from the first day of April in the year of his appointment or until his successor shall be qualified. The governor may remove such person from office and fill any vacancy arising from such removal or other cause for the unexpired portion of the term.

SECTION 1421b. The person appointed such supervisor shall, before he enters upon his duties, take the constitutional oath of office and execute a bond to the state in the sum of five thousand dollars with such sureties as shall be approved by the secretary of state, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond, so approved, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SECTION 1421c. It shall be the duty of said supervisor to devote his entire time to the duties of said office and under the direction of the governor to oversee all deputy inspectors of illuminating oils, instruct them in the performance of their duties, see that they faithfully perform the duties of their office, keep a record of their reports to him, and to make a report to the governor on the first day of October in each year. He shall make rules and regulations for their guidance not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. The said supervisor may with the advice and consent of the governor appoint a sufficient number of deputy inspectors to properly inspect all oils sold in this state for illuminating or heating purposes. The inspection districts shall be defined by the supervisor, with the approval of the governor, and all oils shall be inspected in the inspection district where sold for consumption; provided, that said supervisor may, in case oil is sold for consumption at a point removed from the railroad, permit said oil to be inspected outside of said district if in his judgment it is impracticable to have such oil inspected in said district. The state treasurer shall prepare suitable stamps, seals, marks or brands or any combination of the same or any thereof, to be securely fastened upon all packages or enclosures inspected containing oil. Said stamps, seals, marks or brands or a combination of the same or any thereof shall be of the design designated by said treasurer and so arranged as to be used only once, and to be numbered consecutively, and to indicate the number of district to which issued. All districts shall be numbered by the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall make such rules and regulations for issuing, affixing and cancelling said stamps, seals, marks and brands as may be necessary to prevent their being used more than once and to compel the

Laws Relating to Oil Inspection.

deputy inspectors to inspect all oils used in this state for illuminating or heating purposes, and to make prompt monthly remittances of all fees collected and complete reports of all doings as said deputies.

SECTION 1421d. Every deputy inspector shall before entering upon his duties take an oath faithfully to discharge the same and execute a bond to the state in the sum not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars as may be fixed in each case by the said supervisor with the approval of the governor conditioned as aforesaid, such bond to be filed in the office of the state treasurer and a certified copy thereof in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the deputy inspector executing the same shall reside. *All bonds executed under the provisions of this chapter shall be for the benefit of the state and of any person aggrieved by any act or neglect of the* supervisor or his deputy respectively executing the same. The sureties on the bond of each deputy shall be approved by the county judge of the county in which the deputy executing the same shall reside and the bond of the supervisor and of each deputy shall be approved by the governor. Every deputy inspector shall examine and test all oils offered for sale or used for illuminating or heating purposes by any person in the district assigned to him and not having been previously tested and stamped, sealed or branded by a deputy inspector of this state. He shall on the first day of each month make in writing to the state supervisor and the state treasurer a full statement of the number of barrels of oil inspected, for whom inspected, the date and place of such inspection, the number of the stamp or stamps, seal or seals, mark or marks, brand or brands, or any combination thereof used, and an account of the actual receipts of his office, and at the same time remit to the state treasurer all fees received for oil inspected by him during the preceding month, which fee shall be set aside by the state treasurer and constitute a separate fund for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the supervisor and his deputies. Said supervisor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars and each deputy inspector a salary of not to exceed one hundred dollars per month, said salaries to be fixed by the governor but in no case shall the salary of a deputy inspector and his actual and necessary traveling expenses in the discharge of his official duty exceed together with his said salary the sum total of eight cents per barrel for the number of barrels of oil inspected during the month within his inspection district. The supervisor and his deputies shall have their actual and necessary expenses paid out of said special fund upon being approved by the governor and audited by the secretary of state, subject to the provisions of this act. Every deputy shall comply with all instructions issued by the supervisor and the state treasurer and furnish to the supervisor full information regarding any accident or explosion that may come to his knowledge from the use of illuminating or heating oils. The deputy inspectors shall be liable to all the penalties provided for in this chapter for any neglect, wilful misconduct or misfeasance in the discharge of their

duties. *The governor may at any time remove said supervisor or any deputy upon reasonable notice.*

SECTION 1421e. All mineral or petroleum oil or any oil or fluid substance which is the product of petroleum, or into which any product of petroleum enters or is found as a constituent element, whether manufactured within this state or not shall be inspected as provided in this chapter before being offered for sale or sold for consumption or used for illuminating or heating purposes within this state; provided; that the gas or vapor from said oils may be used for illuminating purposes without inspection when the oils from which gas or vapor is generated are contained in closed reservoirs outside the building lighted by said gas, and that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the use in street or other open-air lamps or in stores, for heating purposes, of the lighter products of petroleum, such as gasoline, benzole or naphtha. Any person who shall personally, or by 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 or heating purposes which shall not have been examined or tested under the provision of this chapter, or which, having been so tested, shall have been marked as rejected, or who shall knowingly use or furnish for use of illuminating purposes any oil which shall not have been properly examined or tested, and stamped, sealed or marked as herein provided, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and any person so offending against the provisions of this chapter 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 use. Any person who shall willfully adulterate any illuminating or heating oil by adding thereto benzine, naphtha or paraffine oil or any substance or thing whatever, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months. Any person who shall falsely stamp, seal, brand or mark any cask, barrel or other package of oil, or who shall personally or by agent or servant, cause the changing, altering or defacing in any manner any stamp, seal, brand or device affixed to any cask or barrel or other package of oil by any deputy inspector, or who shall refill or use any cask, barrel or other package having a deputy inspector's seal; mark, stamp or brand thereon without canceling or defacing said seal, mark, stamp or brand, and having the oil in such a cask, barrel or other package properly examined or tested and stamped or marked under the provisions of this chapter, or who shall offer for sale or shall sell any such oil representing it to be in any respect other and different in quality or kind than as represented to the person so purchasing the same, or without providing and exhibiting in a conspicuous place where such oil is sold, a sign or placard, announcing and plainly proclaiming to all intending purchasers the tests, both as to explosive and illuminating quality provided for in this act, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five

hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or to both such fine and imprisonment; and any person who shall sell or in any way dispose of any empty cask, barrel or other package bearing the deputy inspector's seal, brand or stamp without first thoroughly canceling, defacing or removing such seal, brand, stamp, mark or any combination thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 1421f. No person shall knowingly sell or offer for sale or knowingly use any coal or kerosene oil or any product of petroleum for illuminating or heating purposes which by reason of being adulterated or for any other reason will emit a combustible vapor at a temperature less than one hundred degrees above the zero point of Fahrenheit's thermometer, open test, where tested as provided in section 1421i, or will burn freely at a temperature less than one hundred and twenty degrees above the zero point of such thermometer, open test, where tested as therein provided. No kerosene oil or fluid, whether composed wholly or in part of petroleum or itf products which will ignite and burn at a temperature of less than three hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, open test, shall be burned in any lamp or vessel or used for illuminating purposes in any passenger, baggage, mail or express car on any railroad or steamboat in which passengers are carried, nor shall the same be carried as freight in any passenger, baggage, mail or express car on any railroad. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollers and be liable for all damages resulting therefrom, Any oil which shall fail to stand the test above described shall be deemed unfit for illuminating or heating purposes, and the barrel, cask, tank or other package containing the same shall be marked "rejected," as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 1421g. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public property to provide said supervisor and every deputy inspector all the necessary instruments and apparatus for examining and testing illuminating oils, together with the necessary stamps, seals, marks, brands, blank reports and record books required by the provisions of this act, which said instruments, apparatus, stamps, seals, marks, brands, blank reports and record books shall, in case the special fund provided for in section 1421d be insufficient therefor, be paid for out of the general fund, said general fund to be reimbursed from said special fund as soon as said special fund shall contain sufficient funds therefor, and each deputy inspector shall use such instruments and apparatus in performing his duties and shall promptly examine and test, when called upon, any oil offered as to the temperature at which it will emit a combustible vapor and burn freely and also as to the illuminating qualities of said oil, and if upon examination or test any such oil shall be found to meet the requirements of this chapter he shall affix to the package, cask or barrel containing the same a brand, stamp, seal or mark or any required combination of the same, containing

the word "approved," with the name of the district and day of testing over his official signature upon such package, cask or barrel and issue to the person for whom inspected a certificate of inspection and approval, reciting the number of barrels, or in case of tank car, the name of the tank car line with the number of said car, with the number of barrels contained, the commercial name of the oil, with the test found, both as to explosive quality and as to illnminating power and date of inspection, and any person may sell the same as an illuminating or heating oil. But if the oil so tested shall not meet the requirement specified in this chapter, he shall mark in plain letters, by stencil, brand, stamp or seal as required, the words "rejected for illuminating purposes," with the date of testing, name of the district and his official signature, and issue a certificate to that effect; and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell such oil for illuminating or heating purposes. Said brand and stamp for the approval of oils shall further contain such numerals indicating the degree of such oils test, together with the illuminating qualities of said oils, said illuminating qualities to be designated "excellent," "good," "fair," or "poor," as the same may be found upon being tested under the tests prescribed by the commission provided for by section seven of this act, and if any person shall sell or offer for sale any such rejected oils he shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 1421h. It shall be lawful for the supervisor or any deputy inspector to enter into or upon the premises of any manufacturer, refiner, or vendor 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, stamped, sealed or branded he shall at once proceed to test and thereafter properly mark, stamp, seal or brand the same.

SECTION 1421i. In all tests of illuminating oils made uuder this chapter the tester known as the Tagilabue open cup or commercial tester shall be used; the oil cup shall be filled to within one-fourth of an inch of the top thereof, or as nearly full as is practicable to fill it without causing the oil to overflow in making the test, and in using the tester the oil shall not be heated faster than three degrees Fahrenheit per minute up to one hundred degrees, nor more than two degrees Fahrenheit per minute above one hundred degrees. The taper used in making the test shall be such as shall give a clear flame as nearly uniform in size as is practicable. The state supervisor shall give such instructions to the deputy inspectors as in his judgment shall be necessary to secure uniformity in the methods of making the test.

SECTION 1421j. Every deputy inspector shall demand and receive from the owner or other person for whom or at whose request he shall examine or test any oil or sample, ten cents for every single cask, barrel or package or sample he shall test, and the said fee shall constitute a lien on the oil so inspected. Each deputy may inspect and test illuminating or heating

oil in a tank or railroad tank car, so called, when standing upon a railroad track, and such oil shall not be transferred into warehouses or storage tanks or otherwise unloaded until so inspected; provided, if any such oils are not inspected within twenty-four hours after arriving at their destination they may be unloaded and the deputy inspector shall make his inspection after they are so unloaded, and when such oil has been inspected no other inspection shall be necessary, but the deputy shall, when such oil is put in stationary tanks, barrels, mark, stamp, seal or brand them without charge. When the amount contained in any such tank or tank cars shall exceed fifty gallons, each fifty gallons shall constitute a barrel within the meaning of this chaper, and the fees for inspecting the same and marking, stamping, sealing or branding the barrels shall for each fifty gallons be the same as prescribed for each barrel, cask or package. The term cask, barrel, package or sample of oil, as used herein, means a quantity not exceeding that contained in an ordinary commercial barrel, estimated at fifty gallons. The governor may appoint three competent, disinterested persons, a commission to serve without compensation, to decide upon some practicable test or tests by which to determine the illuminating qualities of oils as provided in section 1421g of the statutes of 1898 as amended by section four of this act, and prescribe rules and regulations for applying said test or tests and determining the result thereof, and all deputy inspectors of oil shall, in testing oils for illuminating purposes, use the tests prescribed by such commission in accordance with the rules and regulations by said commission prescribed.

All moneys remaining in the state treasury in the special fund provided for in section 1421d shall at the end of each fiscal year be covered into the general fund.

Every person dealing at retail in gasoline in this state shall after the first day of June, 1901, deliver the same to the purchaser only in barrels, casks, packages or cans painted vermillion red and having the word "Gasoline" plainly stenciled thereon. No such dealer shall deliver kerosene in a barrel, cask, package or can painted or stenciled as above. Every person purchasing gasoline for use shall procure and keep the same only in barrels, casks, packages or cans painted and stenciled as above. No person keeping for use, or using, kerosene shall put or keep the same in any barrel, cask, package or can painted or stenciled as above. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed three months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 1421k. Every deputy inspector shall keep a true record of all casks, barrels, tanks or other packages of oil tested by him, which record shall state the time and place of inspection, the number of casks, barrels or other packages then and there examined, the name of the person for whom or at whose request such examination was made, the mark or brand affixed to the casks, barrels or other packages, together with any further

Laws Relating to Oil Inspection.

facts that may seem to him worthy of record or shall be required by the state supervisor; such account shall be open to examination by any person. No inspector shall, during his term of office, traffic, directly or indirectly, in any oil used for illuminating or heating purposes or be interested in any manner whatever in the manufacture, refining or sale of such oil, and any inspector violating any of the provisions of this section shall be removed from office immediately upon proof of such violation, and be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars; provided, that these provisions in regard to dealing in oil shall not apply to deputies whose inspections during the term of one year shall not exceed fifteen hundred barrels.

SECTION 1421l. It shall be the duty of every inspector who shall know of the violation of any provision of this chapter to notify the district attorney of the county in which the same shall occur and to make complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of all district attorneys to prosecute within their respective counties all cases of offense arising under this chapter. And any inspector who shall have knowledge of any such violation and fail to enter complaint against the person so offending, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and shall be removed from his office; and in case the death of any person shall result from the explosion of a lamp or other vessel containing illuminating oil sold, used or furnished for use in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter the person selling or furnishing said oil for use shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. All illuminating oil 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.

SECTION 1421m. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent manufacturers, refiners or dealers in this state from keeping in their warehouses or tanks for transhipment to other states illuminating oil of a grade below the test prescribed, nor shall this chapter be construed to apply to crude petroleum. It is the true intent and meaning of this chapter that the term oils, illuminating oils, oils used for illuminating and heating purposes and all similar words, terms and expressions 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 oil or fluid or other substance so obtained, mineral or petroleum, shall be a constituent part by whatsoever name or title such oil, fluid or other substance may be known or called.