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WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Being the Biennial Reports of the Various State
Officers, Departments and Institutions,

FOR THE

FISCAL TERM ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

VOL. II.



MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1897



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WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

FOR 1895-96.

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WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF

Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and
Penal Institutions,

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER,
1896.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

CLARENCE SNYDER, ASHLAND,
Term expires April 15, 1897.

JAMES E. HEG, LAKE GENEVA,
Term expires April 15, 1898.

RICHARD GUENTHER, OSHKOSH,
Term expires April 15, 1899.

WILLIAM P. LYON, MADISON,
Term expires April 15, 1900.

* LEMUEL ELLSWORTH, MILWAUKEE,
Term expires April 15, 1901.

* Mr. Ellsworth was succeeded by E. R. PETHERICK, of Milwaukee, February 19, 1897.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES E. HEG.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
RICHARD GUENTHER.

SECRETARY,
D. S. COMLY, MADISON.

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House of Correction.....	Milwaukee
Industrial School for Girls.....	Milwaukee
Veterans' Home	Waupaca
Brown county asylum.....	Green Bay
Chippewa county asylum.....	Chippewa Falls
Columbia county asylum	Wycocena
Dane county asylum.....	Verona
Dodge county asylum.....	Juneau
Dunn county asylum.....	Menomonie
Fond du Lac county asylum.....	Fond du Lac
Grant county asylum.....	Lancaster
Green county asylum.....	Monroe
Iowa county asylum.....	Dodgeville
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REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,
MADISON, WIS., November, 1896.

HON. WILLIAM H. UPHAM, Governor of Wisconsin:

In compliance with law, the State Board of Control of charitable, reformatory and penal institutions has the honor to present to you, for the use of the legislature, its third biennial report, for the two years ending September 30th, 1896.

In April, 1895, the legislature repealed the organic law by which the original Board of Control was created and by Chapter 202, Laws of 1895, made a new Board of five instead of six members. The method of auditing accounts was changed and the payment of bills was made directly from the state treasury instead of through the local treasurer of the state institutions as heretofore.

In compliance with this law, you appointed as members of the Board Hans B. Warner, for the five years' term; Richard Guenther, for four years; James E. Heg, for three years; Clarence Snyder, for two years, and Lemuel Ellsworth, for one year, Mr. Warner and Mr. Snyder having been members of the old Board.

The new Board organized on April 15th, 1895, by the election of Hans B. Warner as president and D. S. Comly, secretary.

On Tuesday morning, the 18th of August, 1896, the Board was plunged into deep grief on account of the death of President Warner, at his home in Ellsworth, after an illness of only

General Report of the Board.

one week. The State Board of Control desires to record in these annals of the State its profound sense of loss in the death of Hans B. Warner. There are many good men in the State, and not a few able officials, but it is seldom that so wise, so true, so honest and capable a man finds his way into that very department of the public service for which he is especially adapted. He was considerate, courteous, sympathetic, but at the same time just and courageous. Suffering of every kind touched his heart, and he strove to alleviate it, but he was, above all, a practical man who lent himself to no visionary schemes. Under all the circumstances, the State Board of Control records its conviction that in the death of Hans B. Warner the State has suffered a greater loss than almost any other death could have inflicted, while the poor, the heavy laden and the imprisoned lost a friend who was always deeply interested in their welfare.

On August 31, 1896, Hon. William P. Lyon, of Madison, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Warner, and with this exception the personnel of the Board remains as when organized.

The State Board of Control has, as its first duty, the maintenance of the state reformatory, charitable and penal institutions, which are eight in number:

The State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago.

The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

The State Prison at Waupun.

The School for the Deaf at Delavan.

The School for the Blind at Janesville.

The State Public School for Dependent Children at Sparta.

The Home for the Feeble-minded at Chippewa Falls.

Your Board has also supervision over all other charitable and correctional institutions, caring for crime, pauperism, disease and insanity. In a state so large as Wisconsin such institutions are necessarily numerous, and differ widely in accommodations and necessities. From a prison for hardened criminals to homes

General Report of the Board.

for the aged and for orphans there is a wide range, within which every degree of suffering may be found. To govern so many state institutions, caring for every phase of human affliction, to advise those who have the management of all the other institutions referred to, so that the best methods shall be adopted for the care and treatment of every inmate, requires much anxious thought and no little study.

To visit and inspect the three semi-state institutions, the twenty-three county asylums for the chronic insane, the sixty-six county jails, the fifty poor-houses, the two-hundred and more village and city lock-ups, and all the private charitable institutions, has involved many thousands of miles of travel and has occupied much valuable time, that could far better have been spent by the Board in more thoroughly acquainting itself with the needs of Wisconsin, and its conditions and methods in comparison with those of other states, and in formulating such policies and changes as existing imperfections or omissions of the present charitable and correctional system of the state make important. The work of the Board is essentially one of education and demonstration. The Board desires to be thoroughly useful to the state. How then, can it accomplish this function to the best advantage, when it is compelled by law to spend a large portion of its time and energies in visiting little village lock-ups which are seldom used except as shelters for tramps?

The Board respectfully submits that this work, which is not without its peculiar importance, can be best done by an inspector appointed for the purpose, who should work under the direction of the Board and whose inspections should have the same force in law as if made by a member of the Board. We would therefore urge that the legislature authorize the Board to appoint an inspector of the minor charitable and penal institutions, at a salary not to exceed \$1,500.00 a year and actual traveling expenses, such inspector to report to the Board and work wholly under its direction.

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In this connection we may state that for the first time in the history of the state, so far as can be learned, every institution of a charitable or correctional nature in Wisconsin has been visited by the Board during the past year; all of the twenty-three county asylums for the chronic insane have been visited each quarter, and other semi-state institutions as the law requires. We will refer to these institutions later.

The Board is directly responsible for the maintenance and management of the eight state institutions. It has been its endeavor to visit each one weekly, so that by careful inquiry into their needs, by a study of the sociological conditions and the economic questions involved in their conduct, by a comparison of them with similar charities in other states, these institutions, which have cost the people of Wisconsin so many dollars, might be brought fully up to the standard of the best thought and administration of the times. We believe that we speak wholly within the bounds of fact when we say that the state institutions of Wisconsin, in the kind and condition of buildings, in essential equipment, in conscientious and intelligent management, in thoroughness of the work done and in the *results accomplished*, have never been better than they are to-day, and, taken as a whole, are surpassed by those of no other state in the Union, and are equalled by but few.

The Board takes pleasure, therefore, in inviting the most thorough inquiry into their condition and management, assured that such inquiry will develop the fact that public funds have been judiciously, wisely and conscientiously expended, and that in every instance the maximum of benefit has been secured at the minimum of cost.

The Board has recognized the great financial depression that has rested upon the whole country, and has insisted that in this emergency the burdened tax-payer should always be remembered, and the strictest economy practiced, consistent with its full duty to the defective, dependent and delinquent classes with which it has to deal. While the Board has thus insisted upon rigid

General Report of the Board.

economy in the management of the affairs of the various institutions, nothing has been denied to any of them necessary to the proper discharge of their functions, and economy has not been obtained at the cost of the comfort or orderly condition of the inmates. The dietary in each has been improved on the most enlightened lines; liberal expenditures have been made in repairs and renewals, new features have been introduced whenever the efficiency of the institutions seemed to require them, new furniture has taken the place of that worn out; improved machinery has been supplied wherever needed, new methods have been adopted where the Board was satisfied that they were valuable and practical and not merely the theories of professional reformers.

In short, it has been the policy of the Board, within the bounds of true economy, to furnish for all these institutions whatever enlightened public opinion would commend and a truly liberal policy would dictate. The state has a character and dignity to uphold, which is nowhere more manifest than in the condition of its public institutions.

The general appropriations made by the legislature have proved sufficient for the biennial period, except at the state prison, and there will be a surplus in each of the other institutions. At the state prison, there was a deficiency two years ago of \$30,000.00. The legislature was shown that the conditions that caused that deficiency were likely to continue and an amount was asked for sufficient to cancel the then existing deficiency and provide adequate means during the biennial period. Instead, however, of granting this request, an appropriation was made sufficient to wipe out the deficiency and only enough to cover the actual expenses for one year, the argument being that as the Board had created a deficiency in the prison biennium it might as well do so again. This is an exceedingly dangerous course to establish, because it compels the Board to exercise one of the functions of the legislature and because there is always the temptation before a board, knowing the numerous needs of every institution, to reason, that so long as it is abso-

General Report of the Board.

lutely necessary to create a deficiency, it might as well get enough while doing so to cover the purchase of things badly needed but not absolutely necessary.

The legislature can estimate very closely as to the probable expenses of any institution for two years, and the appropriation, if made in accordance with such estimates, would not be exceeded except under the direst necessity.

In July of this year the Board was obliged to ask for a credit of \$40,000.00 to provide for an expected unavoidable deficiency at the state prison. This amount will not be exhausted before the end of the appropriation year. At each of the other institutions there will remain unexpended balances at the close of the terms for which their respective appropriations were made.

The annexed tabular statements will give the exact cost of maintaining each institution during the biennial period, together with other interesting data connected therewith.

THE INSANE.

The most humane, generous and scientific care of the insane, compatible with that economy rightly due to the tax-payers, is the problem vexing the philanthropic mind in every state. Wisconsin, however, seems to have come nearer to solving the question than any other commonwealth. Its system of caring for all the insane is unique but very simple. The so-called "Wisconsin System" is being carefully investigated by sociologists and alienists from many other states and it is not unknown in Europe.

The fundamental principle of this system is that the energies of the state hospitals for the insane shall be devoted to the cure of the curable. When a person has been declared insane he is sent to one of the state hospitals, where every effort known to science is made for his cure. So long as there is any hope that

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hospital treatment can benefit either the mind or the body of the patient he is kept at the hospital, but when it is felt that there is no hope for his recovery, the patient is transferred to that one of the twenty-three county asylums for the care of the chronic insane nearest to his home and friends.

These county asylums are under state supervision. The State Board of Control makes such rules and regulations for these institutions as are deemed necessary and it is only by careful compliance with these rules that the counties can obtain payment from the state for the care of the insane, at the rate of \$1.50 per week for each inmate.

One of the first acts of this Board was to transfer to the county asylums all patients in the state hospitals certified to be chronic and deemed eligible. Numerous patients known to be incurable had been kept at the hospitals for years simply because they were capable of doing considerable work.

In this way the hospitals were overcrowded and unable to properly care for the newer and acute cases possibly curable. The unimprovable cases were transferred in order that the state institutions might be, what the law evidently intended they should be, hospitals, in the fullest sense of the word, for the attempted cure of the new cases of insanity. Of course, in sending away the insane able to do considerable work, the cost per capita was increased, as the same expense at least was necessary, while the population was lowered. And moreover the remaining population comprised the most violent, disturbed and filthy classes. The superintendents were instructed to employ every known and approved method in the cure of these cases. Numerous new features in the way of baths, dietary, schools, entertainments of a musical and literary character, have been introduced. The results have been gratifying to the highest degree. Never in the history of these institutions have so many patients been returned to their homes, cured or improved, as during the past year. The people of Wisconsin may well take pride in the fact that the hospitals

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for the insane in this state are recognized all over the land as at the very front for scientific and progressive interest and investigation in the problems of practical psychiatry and results accomplished.

Much has been done in the line of material repairs and renewals, old leaky roofs have been repaired, floors have been re-laid, the buildings have been repainted inside and outside, new carpets have taken the place of old, worn and discarded coverings. In short, never before have the buildings and furnishings been in better or more complete condition than at present. If they are not allowed to deteriorate, a small sum annually spent will now keep them in excellent order; but it is false economy to postpone a needed repair, as has been too often done, in order to make a better financial showing to the legislature. The Board of Control believe they are trustees for the people and that it is their duty to care for the property of the people with the same care that they would bestow on their own individual possessions.

In short, in its care of the insane it has been the policy of the Board, to take a large and common-sense view of its duties, and not one narrow and pedantic. It has tried to be progressive, willing to follow scientific progress and ready to adopt the lessons of experience. It has kept entirely within the sums appropriated by the legislature and purchases have been made on the same basis that they would be made by the average provident householder in buying for himself.

It has been the custom since the organization of the state hospitals to permit the general public to visit the hospital wards at stated hours. From careful observation, however, we are satisfied that the indiscriminate visiting of the public to hospitals for the insane is productive of harm to the inmates. The majority of visitors are mere sightseers and curiosity seekers, and do not appreciate the object the state has in view in the establishment of such institutions. A change would be heartily approved by the Board.

General Report of the Board.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The state hospital is now under the management of Dr. William B. Lyman, recently of Galesville, who succeeded Dr. John B. Edwards as superintendent on July 1st, 1895. He has proved a valuable man, being progressive and enterprising, a ripe scholar, an excellent business manager and a successful physician. He has inaugurated many improvements.

During his term of office the number of new admissions has been considerably larger than ever before in the history of the institution, the number admitted during the last year being 391, while for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1895, the number was 364. This is nearly 20 per cent. larger than during any other two years of the hospital. As will be seen by the tables of statistics, the percentage of recoveries has also been much larger than during any previous period.

One of the best improvements at this hospital was in establishing an infirmary for the sick and bed-ridden. Heretofore all these were kept on the general wards with the noisy, the violent and the filthy. New furnishings for the wards have taken the place of the ragged, worn-out carpets and curtains, much painting has been done and in general the building is now in first-class repair.

Considerable trouble has been experienced with the boilers, which are 17 years old and in such condition that they must continually undergo repair. This is not only expensive, but there is positive danger in the use of these old boilers. Automatic stoker furnaces were attached last year and have proved very successful, both in a decreased amount of fuel required and in the ability to use cheaper grades of coal. Large improvements have also been made in the laundry and considerable new machinery and appliances have been added.

Capt. Chas. A. Carter, of Milwaukee, is the efficient steward of this institution and to his excellent business judgment is due much of the credit for the good financial showing made.

General Report of the Board.

The detailed report of the superintendent submitted herewith as a part of our report, will give a more comprehensive idea of the work accomplished and the work to be done, if the recommendations meet with your approval and that of the legislature. We wish to endorse the recommendations of the superintendent for the appropriation asked for, having carefully considered the same in conference with him and together eliminated everything excepting what we fully believe should be allowed this institution, if it is expected and desired that its advancement to a yet higher position of usefulness be realized.

The recommendation of the superintendent that an asylum be built adjoining one of the state hospitals for the care of the disturbed chronic insane cases is worthy of more than passing attention. The so-called "Wisconsin system" will not be a complete success until facilities are provided for the proper and safe care of the more noisy, violent and dangerous classes of the chronic insane. One of these cases in a county asylum will disturb the sleep of all other inmates and in many other ways add difficulties of management. They cannot well be kept at the state hospitals, for their number would increase so as to crowd out the newer cases of insanity possibly curable. If these patients could be gathered under one roof in a department specially adapted to their care, it would prove a great blessing to county asylums. Such department should also be used for the care of the criminal insane, and such insane convicts as the governor from time to time orders transferred from the state prison pursuant to the requirements of law. A well constructed building with a maximum capacity of 150 patients would be sufficient.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

On July 1st, 1895, Dr. W. A. Gordon, of Oshkosh, succeeded Dr. D. G. Hathaway, who had been in charge since the preceding October. Dr. Gordon has proved to be the right man in the right place and his success has gained him a reputation

General Report of the Board.

second to none in the country. A large number of improvements and many innovations have been made at this institution. The greatest of these is the congregate dining-room for patients for which many former superintendents had asked. The amusement hall was utilized for this purpose as an experiment. It proved so successful that the Board decided to enlarge the hall to twice the size and make it the permanent dining-room. In doing this, a very fine cold storage room, sufficient for all the present and future needs of the institution, was constructed from the lower story and basement. The entire cost of the dining-room and cold storage was about \$5,200.00. As the saving in subsistence alone has proved to be \$1.09 per capita per month or an aggregate of \$600.00 per month, it will be seen that the entire cost has been more than saved already. The dining-room is used by all the patients except the bed-ridden and a very few who are excessively noisy, or dangerous. The beneficial effects of the congregate dining-room are so great that it would be difficult to persuade a return to the old plan of ward dining-rooms.

Complete Turkish bath rooms have been put in on both the female and male sides of the institution. The old bath-tub system has also been entirely over-hauled and spray and douche baths put in, vastly improving the condition of the inmates.

For years the hospital has not been entirely free from typhoid fever. A systematic effort was made to discover the cause and it was found that the sewer and the intake water pipe were dangerously near each other where they enter the lake. The sewer pipe was changed so as to enter the lake at a remote spot and for over a year typhoid fever has been entirely eliminated.

A school has been inaugurated which promises beneficial results. Daily entertainments of music, readings and recitations have proved of great help in restoring the diseased minds to normal channels.

One of the best wards has been turned into an infirmary,

General Report of the Board.

where all the sick and bed-ridden are cared for instead of the former inhuman method of keeping them on the wards.

Much work has been done in general repairing. Almost every roof has had to be renewed, while the buildings have been newly painted. When it is known that it takes two men, working steadily, over a year to properly paint the interior of the hospital, the magnitude of the entire work may be recognized.

The institution should be fitted out with electric lights, both as a matter of economy and safety. A saving of several thousand dollars a year could easily be made, in addition to insuring to a large degree against the dangers of fire, through patients. Indeed, the state, being its own insurer, cannot wisely neglect a matter so important.

The Board recommends that an appropriation of \$4,000.00 be made to build an addition to the south end of the amusement hall, the upper story to be used for a school room, the lower stories to be used as an enlargement of the peeling room, help's dining-room, etc. These rooms are very badly needed.

Mr. E. E. Finney, of Oshkosh, is the steward at this institution and his indefatigable industry has been of great value in furthering all the activities of the hospital.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This institution continues to hold its advanced position in the front rank of schools for the deaf. Prof. John W. Swiler, who has been superintendent for sixteen years, still remains in charge, ably assisted by the best teachers to be obtained in this country.

The discipline of the school has been most excellent and the biennium has been one of more than usual progress and interest, judging from the expressed sentiments of those connected with the school. A class of 16 was graduated at the end of the

General Report of the Board.

school year of 1895, the Board being present on that occasion. The members of the class to be graduated in 1897 number twenty.

The long-wished-for Manual Training department is now about to become an actuality. The \$10,000.00 appropriated for the purpose in 1895 has been sufficient to build and equip completely a fine structure admirably adapted for the purpose intended. The building contains large rooms for iron and wood-working departments, for a sewing school, a cooking department and an art studio. It will be ready for occupancy before December 1st.

Prof. E. J. Bending, of Beloit, for five years teacher of manual training in the Florida Agricultural College, and Miss A. F. Struckmeyer, of Ashland, a lady of much experience in teaching domestic arts, have been engaged to take charge of the classes of the manual training department.

All the roofs of the building have been re-covered, the buildings generally repainted and overhauled, the electric wiring entirely renewed, and many other needed repairs have been made. The vaunted storage battery gave out entirely and the Board was compelled to obtain electric current from the village electric light company, until arrangements could be made to put in a larger dynamo and engine. This is now being done, as it is highly essential to have electric service day and night, since the machinery of the manual training department will be run by electric motors.

The increasing number of day-schools for the deaf established in the cities of the state has had the effect of decreasing the average attendance at the state school. The Board, while not desiring to argue the question of the benefits of the day-schools, and disclaiming any intention to discourage the continuance of these schools, feels free to say that the deaf, from the very nature of their infirmity, have far more need of industrial instruction than of any other teaching. This they do not and cannot obtain in the day-schools. The cost of the day-schools to the state is large, while the expenses of the state school are but a

General Report of the Board.

trifle less on account of the reduction in numbers. We fear that a large crop of young people—book educated but unskilled as to means of acquiring a livelihood—will be sooner or later gathered by the state through the adoption of this day-school policy.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

On Sept. 7, 1895, Mr. L. S. Pease who had been superintendent of the school for the blind for three and one-half years, was succeeded by Mr. Howard F. Bliss of Janesville, who has made a most efficient and energetic superintendent. The children have found him a kind and practical adviser, and the state a careful and competent manager. The parents, also, as a rule, seem to have put their seal of confidence upon the management.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for a new school building by the legislature of 1895. This amount was used in the completion of the main structure by the addition of the east wing. Not only have sufficient school rooms been furnished by this addition, but a large assembly hall and gymnasium, a comfortable hospital, dormitory rooms for the smaller girls, and several additional sleeping apartments have been obtained. The new wing is modern in all its appointments and is well equipped. The school has now sufficient room for 150 pupils or more.

Early in the year the storage battery gave out entirely and the Board was unable to make arrangements with the city electric company for lights. We were therefore obliged to put in a dynamo and engine of sufficient capacity to light the new addition as well as the old structure. When this was done it was found that the wiring in the old part which had been condemned, had become positively unsafe and very dangerous because of its liability to set fire to the institution.

The Board had no alternative but to have the entire building re-wired, and it decided that so long as it was necessary to

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spend considerable money in this direction the work ought to be done thoroughly well. All the wires are now concealed and in iron armored conduits, thus preventing any future trouble. The entire expense of renewing the electric lighting outfit, including engine and dynamo, was \$4,400.00.

For years past, the expense for heating the building had been exceedingly high, as it was thought necessary for the prevention of smoke to burn only hard coal, the efficiency of which, ton for ton, was known to be but little greater than that of soft coal, which could have been obtained at less than half the cost. This Board investigated the subject and it was decided to install smoke-consuming down-draft furnaces under the boilers, which was done at a cost of \$2,200.00. The result is that the buildings are heated better than ever before, there is comparatively no smoke and so cheap a grade of soft coal is used that a saving of over \$2,000.00 a year has already been effected, although the engines are now run all night and all day, as against only a portion of time previously.

In addition to these extraordinary expenditures, one hundred and ten iron beds were bought at a cost of \$550.00, new machinery and permanent improvements were added to the laundry to the amount of \$500.00, and \$500.00 was spent in adding to the direct heat radiation. All of these large necessary expenditures have come out of the current expense fund and have thus very greatly increased the per capita cost of the school. They do not properly belong to the maintenance of the school, and if deducted from the total expense account, it will be seen that the per capita cost is somewhat less than in previous years.

The institution is now in most excellent condition and beyond an appropriation for a pipe organ and some needed new furniture, and a sum necessary to paint the entire interior of the main building, nothing of an unusual nature will require attention for some years to come.

The possibility of more careful and scientific care of the eyes of children brought under the supervision of the school, deserves

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the attention, we think, of the philanthropic people of our state. We are inclined to believe that a curative department to not only the school for the blind but of the deaf as well, might be a most valuable innovation.

Pursuant to the instructions of the last legislature, the Board bought the twenty-six acres of land adjoining the institution on the east, paying therefor the sum of \$6,000.00. This is a valuable acquisition, well worth the sum paid for it. It has been neatly fenced and otherwise improved.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Mr. J. G. Hart of Waukesha was chosen July 1st, 1895, as superintendent to succeed M. J. Regan, of Eagle. He has shown decided ability in solving the numerous perplexing problems that this institution presents.

Many improvements have been inaugurated here. The buildings are old and some of them poorly constructed, and the necessity for repairs will be more urgent as the years go by. It has been the policy of the board to be content with no temporary makeshifts in attending to these repairs, but to do the work so thoroughly that it will be unnecessary to do it again. The report of the superintendent gives a more detailed account of this work.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000.00 to establish a manual training school—a department very badly needed. For many years the chief industries of the institution were the making of hose by machinery, and of shoes, partially by the aid of machines.

When the boys were sent from the school they were no better fitted for the battle of life, so far as industrial education went, than they were when they went there. Knitting hose by power machinery develops neither mind nor muscle, nor is the experience of the slightest value to a boy when he leaves the institution. The manual training school, however, teaches the boy

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the use of tools; it trains his mind to exactness in detail and it is the first step, and the incentive, to industrial occupation which is the best reformatory agent after leaving the school.

The appropriation was partially used in thoroughly equipping a wood-working department with the best modern machinery. The balance will be consumed in adding an iron-working department in the near future, it having been thought best to proceed very slowly but thoroughly in the development of the manual training department.

The general health of the institution has been good. Early in 1896 several cases of small-pox were suddenly developed, but by rigid quarantine and the most energetic efforts on the part of the superintendent the disease was confined to the few original cases. The State Board of Health gave us effective service during this trying period, which we desire to publicly acknowledge herein.

The great need of this institution is a central heating plant. The cottages are now heated by furnaces, all of which are old and have been repaired almost up to the limit. They require constant care and supervision and still are dangerous. With a less amount of coal the buildings could be better and much more safely heated than at present by a central heating plant. In addition, the bathing facilities, which at present are simply abominable, could be made first class and up to all requirements.

The Board desires to call attention to the fact that greater care should be exercised by the magistrates in committing boys to this institution. Many are here that should never have been sent here at all. Step-fathers and step-mothers often have boys committed for a trifling fault, mainly to get rid of the care of such boys and save expense. The school was organized for no such object, and the power of the state should be invoked to prevent such abuse of its beneficence.

Parents should be compelled to contribute a due proportion of the cost of state care and education of their own neglected

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children. Nothing can justify giving negligent and dishonest parents an advantage over thrifty and conscientious ones by allowing them to send their boys to the state industrial school on a general but indefinite charge of "incurability."

The law further should not permit any boy to be sent here who is simply a vagrant, destitute of proper training through the depravity or willful neglect of his parents or guardian. Although the proposition is denied by some, we feel, nevertheless, satisfied that sentence to the reform school must be, from its very nature, blighting in tendency upon the whole future life of a boy. And we feel free to emphatically declare that the confinement in the same institution and under like conditions, of the youthful but hardened criminals with boys who are simply unfortunate in their training, or unhappy in their family relations, is but poorly promoting the interests of society.

From the first of October, 1892, to the first of October, 1896, there were committed from all the counties of the state 759 boys. Of this number 459 were sent on criminal charges and 300 on the general charge of incurability. A charge of \$1.00 per week is made against the counties on commitments of the latter class. It will be noticed that 60 per cent. of the commitments from the entire state are for crime.

During this same period 167 boys have been committed from Milwaukee county, of which 144 were for crime and only 23 for incurability.

In the entire state, leaving out Milwaukee county, a charge is made against the counties for the care of 47 per cent., while those sent from Milwaukee county only 14 per cent. are chargeable against that county. The law seems to offer a temptation to "economical" communities to make a charge of crime against a boy when he is really only refractory. We recall instances where boys have been sent to the school for theft, which consisted of snaring a couple of pigeons on the street. The law should be changed so that a charge of \$1.00 per week be made against the counties for all boys committed, whether for crime or incurability.

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The school work, under direction of Prof. F. G. Kraege, has accomplished most excellent results. The corps of teachers is an able one, deeply imbued with the spirit and importance of their work. The matrons and superintendents of the cottages are all conscientious and careful and feel the responsibility of their duties. To them is due much of the growth of moral character in the boys, upon whom example has far greater power than precept.

STATE PRISON.

John J. Roberts, of Waupun, succeeded P. B. Lamoreaux as warden of the prison on July 1st, 1895. His administration has been one of marked business ability and has tended to place the prison on a much higher plane as a corrective institution as well.

The discipline has been greatly improved, the Board and the warden feeling convinced that the most important element in the plan of government and reformation of criminals lies in a discipline that while rigid shall be absolutely impartial.

The contract with M. D. Wells & Co. for the labor of convicts has been satisfactory in every way. This contract calls for the services of not less than three hundred men at the rate of fifty cents a day in the manufacture of shoes. The firm has paid the state during the past two years the sum of \$103,718.37. The contract with this firm will expire on December 31st, 1897.

The piece-price contract made by the previous Board with the Paramount Knitting Company, of Chicago, is by no means as satisfactory. This company contracted to take the finished product of the knitting plant, for a period of five years, paying a certain amount per dozen for the work on the goods. The result has not been what was anticipated. Although most carefully managed it is found that the knitting shop, during the past year, produced a net income of only \$1,322.64. This

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is for 17,067 days of convict labor, or $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents for the labor of each convict per day. This contract does not expire until January 1st, 1900, and cannot be terminated until January 1st, 1898.

The tailor shop plant, on the other hand, has been very profitable. It netted \$3,951.45 for 8,016 days' labor, or 49 3-10 cents per day for the labor of each convict employed.

Many improvements have been made during the biennial period, among which may be mentioned a new gate, many new floors, extension of the hospital, etc., together with painting and many necessary repairs.

The appropriation of \$15,000.00 made by the legislature of 1895 for an electric light plant was most necessary and wise. The improved sanitary condition of the cell-rooms, by the removal of the ill-smelling kerosene lamps, is in itself sufficient to have warranted the cost.

The sanitary condition of the prison for years has been deplorable. There has been essentially no ventilation of the cell-rooms and, filled with the noxious odors of the wooden buckets, and the air-tainting kerosene lamps, it is no wonder that these dormitories have proved the disease-breeding places the prison physician pronounces them to be. Consumption, asthma and catarrh abound on every side, and the unsanitary conditions are doubtless in many instances the cause.

The introduction of electric lights afforded a slight relief but not nearly sufficient.

At last, on consultation with your Excellency, and at your suggestion, the Board decided to take vigorous measures to change existing conditions. Contracts were let to open air-ducts from each cell into a large galvanized iron chamber over the roof and exhausting into a receiving room in the attic and thence to the open air.

In the receiving rooms are large fans, operated by electric motors, which exhaust the foul air from every part of the building at all times of the day and night. The cost of this great improvement was only \$1,857.00. The old wooden cell-buckets

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have been condemned and are to be replaced at once by enameled iron buckets of approved pattern.

The roofs of the cell-houses are all flat and quite defective and have been repaired year after year until the base of the work is almost gone. This is particularly the case in the south cell-rooms and the women's building. The present roofs should be replaced with slate roofing, carrying the water over and outside the walls of the buildings, instead of boxing it within the walls as is now the case. This would give ample space for an extra tier of steel cells at small expense, giving 142 additional cells which are needed very badly.

We endorse the recommendation of the warden that a number of small cottages be built on the vacant state land adjoining the prison, to be rented to prison officers at a fair rental. If the officers could all live with their families near the prison it would tend to improve the general tone of the corps, and would be much better for the discipline of the institution.

It will be noticed from the report of the warden that in 1895 the daily cost per capita was a trifle over 46 cents while in 1896 it was a trifle less than 40 cents. Moreover, in 1895 the per capita per diem earning was 24.3 cents while in 1896 it was over 26.3 cts. Thus, while in 1895 the net daily cost per capita was 22.2 cents, in 1896 it was only 13.1 cents or 9.1 cents less. This is a result highly gratifying to the Board.

The recommendations of the warden and physician for increased hospital facilities are in line with the exact needs of the institution and deserve attention.

The Board renews the recommendations of previous reports for a Reformatory for first offenders. In spite of the reforms which have been wrought in prison discipline, the criminal who has been apprehended by the officers of justice for the first time, is thrown into contact, more or less closely, with offenders to whom the practice of crime has become a life profession. His term of imprisonment is usually a short one but it is long enough to permit of a schooling in which he shall learn new methods of depredation and new artifices of concealment.

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Society seems to be educating him, at its own expense, to acquire a skill whereby he can more effectually prey upon the honest.

Economic considerations — from the narrowest monetary aspect of the question to the most advanced penological conclusion — call for a separation of first offenders from habitual criminals, and this can be accomplished only when an institution is provided for the less hardened class.

New books, costing \$500.00, have been added to the prison library, and in their selection valuable assistance from the officers of the Milwaukee public library is acknowledged.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This institution — in many respects the grandest and most profitable in its results of all the charities of the state — is continuing its successful career under the management of S. S. Landt, of Adams county, appointed superintendent July 1, 1895, to succeed F. L. Sanborn.

This is not a school only; the state becomes the guardian of neglected, abandoned and dependent children, and takes them as wards under its control, with the end in view of giving them a fair opportunity of becoming useful citizens. Many when first received are not prepared to go into homes and could not be placed therein without doing an injustice to the people with whom they might be domiciled. Many need first to have the filth of the slums removed or the taint of a squalid home eradicated. This takes time, but in average cases a year at the State Public School fits the child to become an inmate of a good home.

To find the right home for a particular child requires rare discrimination, tact and address. To know that the children placed in homes are not ill-treated or neglected requires constant vigilance and much discretion. More than 1,600 children

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have been received since the school was opened. Of this number 950 are out in homes under indenture and 54 have been adopted. Further statistical information can be found in the tables accompanying the institution report in another part of this volume.

The legislature appropriated \$6,000 for a hospital building; but it was found absolutely impossible to construct such a building as was needed for that sum. The Board, after consultation with you, and with your approval and that of the secretary of state and attorney general, increased the amount of this appropriation to \$9,000.00, and the new hospital building is now nearly ready for use. This structure has been very badly needed, as at times there have been upwards of fifty cases of measles at the same period, and there is, and always has been, the danger of new pupils bringing disease into the institution. This the new hospital will prevent, as all new inmates will be kept for a time in the hospital, under quarantine, until all danger of contagion is passed.

The affairs of this institution have been so economically managed that there will be a large surplus in the current expense fund remaining to its credit at the end of the appropriation year.

The lighting of the buildings has been very unsatisfactory, as the present gasoline gas plant does not give good light, and is, moreover, unsafe. The Board is investigating the question of installing acetylene gas or electricity, as being much safer and affording better light.

A central heating plant is a vital necessity here. There can be no question as to the saving of a large sum annually if such system be installed. The present furnaces are old, in very bad condition, and will have to be renewed at an early day. They require constant attention and give decidedly unsatisfactory service, even when at their best.

The state public school was organized as a preventive, not a reformatory institution. We believe it closes effectually many

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of the gates that were open to pauperism and crime. We see in the establishment of such schools evidences of far-sighted statesmanship. With benevolent purposes in behalf of poor and neglected children is mingled an equal regard for the safety and prosperity of the commonwealth, that the ranks of degeneracy may be broken and the lines of pauperism diminished. The institution is doing a noble work and the state will find that as a matter of economy it will prove within one generation the most profitable investment it has made in the line of public charity.

THE HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The legislature of 1895 instructed the Board of Control to acquire, by purchase or donation, sufficient land for a home for the feeble-minded and epileptic of the state and appropriated \$100,000.00 for this purpose and the erection of suitable buildings.

In doing this the legislature builded well. The insane, the blind and the deaf, for many years have enjoyed the fostering care and liberal favors provided for them by the state. Their claims upon the practical sympathy of the community have been munificently responded to and no one questions the duty of a prospering people to make the helpless the objects of their special care. But during all these years, the public has ignored and neglected the idiot and the feeble-minded classes equally abject, equally deserving and in all respects equally entitled to our care and support. We confidently believe that the establishment now nearly ready for them, if carried to the hoped-for development, will be the means of giving consolation to as many homes and happiness to as many stricken hearts as any or all of our other magnificent state institutions of which the people of Wisconsin are so justly proud.

The feeble-minded are fully as numerous as the insane and are no more capable of caring for themselves. The advent of a

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feeble-minded child into any family brings a burden of sorrow and care which has not its equal upon the calendar of domestic afflictions.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of the legislature organizing this institution, the Board of Control visited many localities offering land or a bonus. The Board ultimately accepted the offer of Chippewa Falls of 600 acres of land and \$10,000.00 in money and decided to locate the institution on Silver Spring Park, a mile and one-half from the city of Chippewa Falls. In coming to this decision, the Board was guided by numerous considerations:

First. The location is about the right distance from a prosperous and growing city.

Second. The land is bounded for a mile and a quarter by the deep and swift flowing Chippewa river.

Third. Never failing springs of unlimited capacity, the analysis of whose water shows it to be the equal of any table water in existence, are located on these grounds.

Fourth. A tract of 190 acres offers natural facilities for park purposes, surpassed nowhere.

Fifth. Railroad facilities are excellent. The Wisconsin Central railroad runs across the property and the company has already located a station and put in sidetracks for the use of the institution. The great Omaha system is less than half a mile distant, while a branch of the St. Paul system extends into the city less than two miles away.

Sixth. The farming lands — over 300 acres under cultivation — are of most excellent quality and finely adapted for the use of an institution of this character.

Seventh. A part of the land is heavily covered with young trees — providing shade — an essential element in an institution for the care of feeble-minded people.

The Board of Control obtained warranty deeds to the state of the 600 acres donated. In addition, a part of the cash bonus was used in purchasing adjoining lands likely to be needed in the near future, so that now the state owns a clear title to 1021

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acres of good land. The rest of the bonus, in accordance with a verbal agreement with the officials of the city of Chippewa Falls, has been used in grading and laying out drives and walks through 190 acres of this land set aside for the park grounds of the institution. The Board engaged the services of the widely known landscape engineers, S. Nelson & Sons, of Chicago, under whose supervision a beautiful park has been planned and by whom all the buildings now or to be erected have been located.

In the plans and arrangements of the buildings the Board has given much careful study and consideration. Visits to similar institutions in other states were made by members of the Board and the architect, in order to profit by the experiences and experiments of others. The services of Architect John Charles, of Menomonie, Wis., were engaged. He had built a number of the county asylums for the insane, and his work as a careful, conscientious, and intelligent student of the perplexing problems met in the construction of this institution has confirmed the reputation he had already gained.

The first point to be settled was the ultimate capacity of the institution. The highest authorities in the land were consulted and they agreed that no institution of this kind should contain over 1,000 inmates. The Board, in view of the fact that the census shows about 3,000 feeble-minded and idiotic persons in the State, decided to cover the extreme limit and set the final capacity of the home at 1,000. Everything so far has been constructed with that object in view. The power-house and heating plant has been built large enough for all future requirements; and so has the laundry building. The sewer system, the water-works pipes and the electric light mains are all large enough for any future use. It will be only necessary to put in additional machinery. The underground pipes will not have to be disturbed nor will the buildings need to be enlarged. When the institution has been completed to its limited capacity of 1,000, there will be about twenty buildings, as follows:—

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An administration building.

A dormitory for boys of 1st grade.

A dormitory for girls of 1st grade.

A dormitory for boys of 2nd grade.

A dormitory for girls of 2nd grade.

A dormitory for boys of 3rd grade.

A dormitory for girls of 3rd grade.

A dormitory for boys (epileptics).

A dormitory for girls (epileptics).

A custodial cottage for boys.

A custodial cottage for girls.

A gymnasium and assembly hall.

A school building for boys.

A school building for girls.

A kitchen and general dining room for both classes.

Hospital building, laundry, power house, shops, farm colony, barns, railway station, etc.

The appropriation of \$100,000.00 made by the legislature of 1895 has been used as follows:

Contract for one custodial building and one dormitory	\$57,987
Contract for power house and laundry	10,350
Contract for steam heating equipment	15,794
Contract for sewerage system	2,857
Contract for electric light plant	2,491
Contract for pumping machinery	1,720
Contract for water works system	1,735
Preliminary work, architect's plans, surveying, superintendence of construction, lumber, implements and tools	4,037

The capacity of the present buildings will be about 250 and and at a cost not to exceed \$400.00 per bed, and in this is included the cost of the power plant, laundry, sewerage, lighting and heating systems.

The buildings have been constructed with a view to solidity and permanence, and not one dollar has been spent for ornamentation. Nevertheless the cottages are handsome and impos-

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ing. There is nothing cheap and flimsy about them, but every kind of material used is of the very best. The roofs are slate, the gutters and cornices of copper, all the partitions are of brick and the buildings are of slow-burning construction throughout and as nearly fire-proof as is necessary.

The institution will be ready for the reception of inmates in January and doubtless the Board of Control will soon receive enough applications to fill all available space. Ex-Senator C. K. Erwin of Tomah, was appointed steward on October 20th and he has been engaged in equipping the institution since that date.

It will be necessary for the legislature to appropriate sufficient means for maintenance during the coming two years, which from correspondence with similar institutions elsewhere we estimate as follows:

For 1897 for 250 inmates at \$3.50 per week	\$45,500
For 1898 for 250 inmates at \$3.50 per week	45,500
Total	<u>\$91,000</u>
Less \$1.50 per week paid for 250 inmates by counties at the end of year 1897	19,500
Total for 1897 and 1898	<u>\$71,500</u>

The legislature should also provide for additional buildings, as the institution cannot operate economically nor begin to do its intended work with a population less than 500 or 600. If \$100,000.00 can be appropriated for 1897 and \$50,000.00 for 1898 this beneficent charity can accomplish more for less money and be of greater value to the people than any other public institution in the state.

It should be understood that many of those who will become inmates of this Home are now in poorhouses, etc., and maintained at public charge. To provide for them all under one roof will be no more expensive in the end and will be vastly more humane.

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SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Of the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane, the Industrial School for Girls and the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, the Board of Control exercises only the function of supervision. They are well managed institutions and are apparently doing well the work for which they were organized.

The Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane is located at Wauwatosa and its duty is to care for the acute insane of Milwaukee county. As a matter of fact, however, a large proportion of the inmates are chronic and should be separated from the more recent cases in order that the possibly curable may have the full benefits of hospital treatment.

The state pays Milwaukee county \$2.75 per week per capita for the care of the inmates of this institution, while it pays the other counties but \$1.50 for the care of incurable insane. As five-sixths of the inmates in the Milwaukee County Hospital belong to the incurable class, it is seen that a discrimination exists in favor of Milwaukee county. The state already owns one-half interest in the original cost of the establishment and there can be no valid reason why this institution should not belong wholly to the state and be placed on the same footing as the other state hospitals for the insane. There should be but one system in any state of caring for the insane. Wisconsin having adopted the policy of having its state hospitals for the insane all that that word implies, cannot afford to divide its authority or its responsibility by allowing any one or more counties to adopt other policies.

The state paid to Milwaukee county for the two years ending September 30th, 1896, the sum of \$90,899.42 for the care of the latter's own insane, supported in this institution.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for girls, at Milwaukee, is in charge of a corporation, and is managed by a local board of trustees appointed by such corporation. It is well conducted. The state owns the buildings and donates the use of them to the corporation. The proper authorities of any county which contains

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no similar institution may commit vagrant or disorderly girls under sixteen years of age to this school, and the county from which they are committed pays the corporation for the support, correction and education of each girl so committed not exceeding \$2.50 per week.

In former years considerable sums of money were annually appropriated by the legislature to private corporations organized for charitable and reformatory purposes; but the propriety of such appropriations has been often questioned, notably by the Board of Control in its last biennial report, and the legislature has practically ceased to make them. It donates, however, to the Wisconsin Industrial School for girls the use of the buildings occupied by the corporation, and thus contravenes the principle above mentioned. Doubtless the attention of the legislature will in due time be called to the question whether an industrial school for girls should not be established and maintained by the state on a similar, if not identical, footing to that of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

As a general proposition, supported by growing sentiment, the state does itself an injustice when it farms out to any private party or corporation any atom of its function for the punishment of the criminal or the reformation of the incorrigible.

The Wisconsin Veterans' Home, located at Chain o' Lakes near Waupaca, is well and economically managed. The state owns the buildings and grounds and pays \$3.00 a week for each inmate cared for at the institution. The United States government pays back to the state \$100.00 per annum for the care of each male inmate. The state paid for the care of the inmates of this Home for the two years ending September 30, 1896, the sum of \$95,479.54, and received from the federal government \$41,514.79 in return.

The legislature of 1895 appropriated \$25,000.00 for the purpose of enlarging buildings and making needed improvements. This seems to have been wisely expended, as appears from reports of committees of the Board of Control, on file in the executive office.

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HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Milwaukee House of Correction is a prison for the punishment of short term criminals from Milwaukee county. Its chief industry is the manufacture of chairs, which is done on the county account plan, the county employing an agent to dispose of the products of the prison.

The attention of the legislature is called to the fact that there is no law under which an insane convict of the House of Correction can be transferred to the Hospital for the Insane. Cases of insanity do occur, and authority should be given to the governor, as at the state prison, to make the transfer of insane convicts when necessary.

COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Twenty-three counties now have asylums for the care of the chronic insane, mention of which has been made previously in this report. The counties are as follows:

Brown,	Marathon,
Chippewa,	Manitowoc,
Columbia,	Milwaukee,
Dane,	Outagamie,
Dodge,	Racine,
Dunn,	Rock,
Fond du Lac,	Sauk,
Grant,	Sheboygan,
Green,	Vernon,
Iowa,	Walworth,
Jefferson,	Winnebago.
LaCrosse,	

These institutions had at the close of the year ending September 30th, 1896, 2,816 inmates, and the state has paid during the two years ending the same time, the sum of \$419,966.02 for the care of these inmates.

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Two more counties — Richland and St. Croix — have asylums nearly ready for occupancy, each having a capacity of about one hundred. They have been constructed on modern ideas, and will be comfortable homes for the incurable insane.

In January, 1896, Chippewa County Asylum was opened for inmates. This is a handsome modern structure, finely equipped and furnished and excellently managed.

In accordance with resolutions passed by a former Board of Control, in 1894, that the Board from and after September 30th, 1894, would not allow state aid for the care of congenital idiots, the present Board took measures to investigate and found that 99 congenital idiots were being confined in county asylums at state charge. State aid for these idiots was denied. The law contemplates that each county should care for congenital and other idiots not dangerous, at its own expense. This may be done in county asylums or poor-houses as may be deemed expedient. The Board recognized the perplexities of a county possessing no asylum and burdened with the care of congenital idiots, but there seemed to be no alternative to the enforcement of a strict compliance with the statutes. The organization of the Home for the Feeble-minded will soon enable all counties to care for this unfortunate class in the most humane way known.

The Board has by frequent inspections and by conferences and consultations with officers of county asylums endeavored to raise the tone of these institutions to the highest possible point. We see that eternal vigilance on the part of the state is absolutely necessary to the continued success of the system. The state contributes a very large sum towards their maintenance and it should demand and receive the highest excellence of service.

A state asylum of medium size for the care of the disturbed and dangerous chronics, and a special inspector under the authority of the Board, who should give most of his time to these county asylums, would make the county asylum system of Wisconsin as nearly perfect as could be hoped for.

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POOR-HOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

It does not appear from the statistics received that pauperism is increasing to any alarming extent in Wisconsin. "The poor ye have with you always," but it is not apparent that the number is larger than usual, notwithstanding the hard times and general financial depression.

The three systems of poor relief prevailing in Wisconsin are the county, town and mixed systems. The county system, especially where careful supervision is made of out-door relief, seems to accomplish the best results, by reducing the poor-house population to the lowest numbers.

Poor-houses throughout the state are generally in fair condition, the exception being nearly always where the county farms out its paupers to the care of the lowest bidder—a most deplorable method.

State Boards of Charities of many states have made, in recent years, thorough inquiry into pauperism and its causes. The conclusion reached by these inquiries has made it clear that by far the greater number of paupers have reached that condition by idleness, improvidence, drunkenness or some form of vicious indulgence. It is also the concensus of opinion that these vices and weaknesses are very frequently, if not universally, the result of tendencies which are to a greater or less degree hereditary. The element of heredity enters so largely into the problem of general degeneracy that it would seem to demand the special attention of law-makers. Vice, pauperism, idiocy, and insanity are to an alarming degree hereditary and are closely allied. The day may possibly come when public opinion shall demand that the pruning knife be applied in order that the taint of degeneracy may not affect the entire body politic. To protect itself society may reach the conclusion that criminals, paupers and the insane shall not be allowed to again mingle with the world, with the ability to reproduce their species and continue their kind into further generations.

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COUNTY JAILS.

During the past two years new jails have been erected in the counties of Crawford, Forest, Pepin, Price, Vilas, Waupaca and Wood, and a new sheriff's residence has been added to the jail of Grant county. Clark and Portage counties are about to erect new jails, the plans for which will soon be submitted to the Board for approval. Adams is now the only county in Wisconsin having no jail.

Some of the new jails above mentioned were made necessary through condemnation notices served by the Board, which declared abundant reasons why the formerly existing jails should no longer be used. The Board moves slowly in the matter of condemning jails. Many are ripe for condemnation in counties where the conditions are not favorable to the erection of suitable buildings to take their places. It is, in many cases, wise to wait for prospects that these counties will soon be able and willing to construct the proper quarters for misdemeanants and persons awaiting trial. The construction of a jail which answers modern requirements as to the classification of offenders, and provides facilities for cellular separation, now regarded a necessity by penologists, occasions large expense, and the Board should closely scrutinize all plans for new buildings and reject such as do not come up to the mark.

When counties are not able to do their duty in this matter, and where an enforcement of it can be brought about only through demands by the Board which result in oppressive local taxation, it is better to wait for the coming of such municipal growth as guarantees the ability to pay for an adequate improvement, than to accept a building which will prove but little better adapted to modern needs than the old one.

The construction of nearly every jail in the state is most faulty, because of its lack of proper facilities for such administration as will protect young offenders from every form of communication or contact with the hardened prisoners, who consti-

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tute a rapidly growing class. It should be said, here, that generally, where jail facilities enable a sheriff and jailer to do something in the way of saving young offenders from contact with other classes they do not make full use of such facilities. No remedy for this occurs to the Board which does not involve a radical change of the law in reference to jail government. If every jail were managed by a local Board appointed by the governor, and conducted as a corrective as well as a minor penal institution, there can be no question that it would cease to be a hatchery of crime. It costs more to feed and care for prisoners in cellular separation than when they are permitted to herd together, and therefore little hope or reliance can be placed in the sheriff's interest in reformatory work under present conditions. When the jails of the state cease to be run as means of increasing the revenue of the sheriff's office it will be possible to make them, what every consideration of public safety requires they should be, agencies for arresting progressive criminal tendencies, and punishing instead of fattening the depraved wretches who as tramps, habitual drunkards or petty thieves infest these institutions. The latter are perhaps more happy in confinement where their gregarious instincts are encouraged, as they generally are, than at large.

Cellular separation would make jail life unattractive to the class referred to, the incentive to enter it would be withdrawn, and society could not help being the gainer were it adopted in every county of the state.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The many institutions of this class continue to do good work. They are annually inspected by the Board, to whom it has often been a matter of surprise that so much could be accomplished at such small cost. Not the least of the advantages accruing to the state through the existence of these institutions is the fact

General Report of the Board.

that in their peculiar scope of usefulness they enlist the cooperation of good citizens everywhere, and incite charitable impulses which sweeten life in many communities. This reacts upon the communities where such enterprises exist and makes them better places in which to live. Preeminently their influence is civilizing and refining. They may, indeed, be called adjuncts to culture.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. HEG,
RICHARD GUENTHER,
LEMUEL ELLSWORTH,
WM. P. LYON,
CLARENCE SNYDER,
Board of Control.

Cost of Maintaining the Institutions.

TOTAL COST.

Average population, yearly and weekly cost per capita.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost.		Average population.		Yearly cost per capita.		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$117,608 14	\$103,475 01	450	397	\$261 35	\$260 64	\$5 03	\$5 01
Northern Hospital for the Insane	140,331 53	117,891 87	592	556	237 05	212 04	4 56	4 07
School for the Deaf	42,005 49	39,799 54	199	180	211 08	221 11	4 05	4 25
School for the Blind	29,538 86	37,215 76	101	101	292 47	368 47	5 62	7 09
Industrial School for Boys	69,494 16	63,270 74	369	343	188 33	184 46	3 62	3 55
State Prison	103,176 98	85,030 47	625	606	165 08	140 31	3 17	2 69
State Public School.....	43,016 83	46,097 41	270	237	159 32	194 50	3 06	3 74
Total.....	\$545,171 99	\$492,780 80	2,606	2,420	\$209 20	\$203 63	\$4 02	\$3 92

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1895 and 1896, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.		SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Amusements and means of instruction	\$418 14	\$880 92	\$560 22	\$523 09	\$306 33	\$332 84	\$507 04	\$459 33
Barn, farm and garden.....	*1,955 56	*6,869 78	*6,304 87	*13,404 41	*138 99	*23 10	*467 69	30 77
Boot and shoe factory.....					432 30	458 60		
Clothing	7,382 30	6,263 44	7,865 01	5,118 82	146 52	259 13	62 69	108 45
Discharged patients.....	540 62	569 76	347 60	423 91				
Discounts.....	*419 05	*247 32	*237 85	*267 24	*65 79	*42 85	*41 33	*26 12
Drug and medical dep't....	1,214 63	1,459 86	1,416 33	1,485 74	113 84	172 26	118 09	156 50
Engines and boilers.....	681 15	1,335 84	913 58	923 42	499 31	249 42	311 67	564 09
Elopers.....	131 94	216 60	151 71	87 84				
Freight and express (not otherwise classified).....	24 15	40 19	40 76	35 85	30 55	11 45		
Fire apparatus.....	193 30	157 68	1,243 62	170 54	9 25		8 78	
Fuel	14,980 89	9,716 48	15,544 70	11,934 96	5,139 64	3,025 24	3,408 70	1,732 93
Furniture.....	406 57	261 17	1,722 79		81 07	55	56 05	732 89
Gas and other lights.....	2,037 04	1,922 21	1,801 25	2,460 49	1,346 90	1,060 77	733 34	3,944 78
House furnishing.....	5,872 43	4,048 08	6,724 30	4,634 05	968 45	1,027 36	592 09	1,226 71
Laboratory.....			86 72	14 24				
Laundry.....	567 53	654 37	1,039 68	858 45	179 36	206 39	186 35	180 85
Library.....	148 79	303 12	555 18	358 16	84 72	6 94		
Machinery and tools.....	71 76	58 67	168 16	102 30	20 81	1 10	10 93	10 04
Miscellaneous.....	587 83	334 32	122 43	271 00	724 07	461 18	559 35	809 06
Officers' expenses.....	373 11	280 38	224 17	242 28	153 22	73 90	120 56	96 72

Current Expenses.

REPORT OF THE

Current Expenses.

Printing office					446 19	434 96		
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	1,075 00	896 13	948 53	874 62	314 93	281 08	327 05	275 44
Real estate, including buildings, etc.					210 00	300 00	25 00	
Repairs and renewals	3,506 99	4,259 82	7,134 67	5,889 21	964 88	1,974 96	2,114 56	4,171 40
Restraints	4 50	65 75		9 05				
State board of control	3,813 90	3,813 90	4,397 45	4,397 45	1,466 36	1,466 36	1,259 34	1,259 34
Subsistence	37,472 46	32,583 85	51,410 08	45,364 60	9,095 10	8,036 41	6,437 12	7,953 63
Surgical instruments and appliances	228 68	201 02	135 89	167 23				
Tobacco	352 63	396 50	372 33	92 72				
Wages and salaries	37,896 41	39,822 05	41,947 09	45,123 50	19,476 47	20,024 59	12,990 92	13,289 50
Work departments							218 25	239 45
Totals	\$119,982 75	\$110,592 11	\$146,874 25	\$131,563 52	\$42,210 27	\$39,865 49	\$30,047 88	\$37,241 88
*Gains deducted	*2,374 61	*7,117 10	*6,542 72	*13,671 65	*204 78	*65 95	*509 02	*26 12
Net expenditures	\$117,608 14	103,475 01	140,331 53	117,891 87	42,005 49	39,799 54	29,538 86	37,215 76
Deduct receipts for maintenance of inmates	1,795 82	1,972 69	208 00	751 28			80 00	80 00
Total costs	\$115,812 32	\$101,502 32	\$140,123 53	\$117,140 59			\$29,458 86	\$37,135 76
Received from counties	44,540 38	40,251 28	52,453 29	53,075 94				
Net cost to the state	\$71,271 94	\$61,251 04	\$87,670 24	\$64,064 65				

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES—Continued.

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1895 and 1896, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.		STATE PRISON.		STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Amusements and means of instruction...	\$790 66	\$1,307 55	\$127 64	\$69 56	\$246 53	\$342 35
Accounts receivable				*770 71		
Army	49 15		10 50	2 70		
Agents' expenses					1,973 20	2,976 86
Barn, farm and garden	*198 03	*1,382 31	2,233 75	*1,737 69	*565 77	*2,002 73
Boot and shoe factory	668 52	554 59				
Children's transportation					538 73	656 90
Clothing	6,315 73	4,926 95	8,888 48	7,592 40	4,739 39	4,622 63
Convicts' earnings			225 42	266 76		
Discharges			4,792 10	4,636 35		
Discounts	*49 14	*174 00	*126 19	*219 20	*71 09	*126 03
Drug and medical department	704 71	1,203 28	948 18	1,128 88	1,069 49	1,181 62
Engines and boilers	106 22	217 59	455 25	1,047 18	79 10	69 11
Escapes	329 30	433 37	163 30	286 82	79 01	13 67
Exchange			25 00	22 40	29	
Freight and exp. (not otherwise classified)	6 73	5 80	11 20	7 25	6 30	4 95
Fire apparatus	91 06	449 00	239 96		6 42	14 32
Fuel	6,044 13	4,072 46	10,732 74	9,343 17	4,468 42	3,490 74
Furniture	229 06	265 29	54 39	86 78	44 55	203 29
Gas and other lights	1,539 53	1,087 79	1,222 35	1,192 89	689 19	894 47
House furnishing	3,521 63	3,532 03	3,240 44	1,888 90	1,118 33	1,703 89
Indebtedness			468 51	761 09		
Laundry	618 19	774 88	836 74	736 43	226 34	245 29

Current Expenses.

Library.....	9 12	17 06	.....	31 98	.....	.....
Machinery and tools.....	161 27	131 35	330 65	118 64	20 64	10 46
Miscellaneous.....	506 62	758 28	575 86	458 49	667 72	786 83
Officers' expenses.....	88 12	44 25	176 25	226 58	92 36	90 95
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	522 30	592 19	548 26	506 33	269 85	307 18
Repairs and renewals.....	4,678 20	3,431 15	2,814 03	1,233 30	859 62	1,989 06
State Board of Control.....	2,077 91	2,077 91	2,604 94	2,604 94	1,380 10	1,380 10
Sock factory.....	1,414 39	425 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsistence.....	18,634 52	17,230 53	37,127 91	27,778 15	10,134 68	10,567 38
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	900 59	870 19	.....	.....
Wages and salaries.....	20,634 26	21,288 02	23,548 72	24,859 91	14,943 43	16,674 12
Totals.....	\$69,741 33	\$64,827 05	\$103,303 17	\$87,758 07	\$43,653 69	\$48,226 17
*Gains deducted.....	*247 17	*1,556 31	*126 19	*2,727 60	*636 86	*2,128 76
Net expenditures.....	\$69,494 16	\$63,270 74	\$103,176 98	\$85,030 47	\$43,016 83	\$46,097 41
Deduct receipts from prisoners' earnings	.....	.....	55,065 37	55,816 15	.....	.....
Received from counties.....	7,724 63	8,849 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net cost to state.....	\$61,769 53	\$54,421 49	\$48,111 61	\$29,214 32	.....	.....

Current Expenses.

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1896.

	STATE HOSPITAL.		NORTHERN HOSPITAL.		SCHOOL FOR DEAF.		SCHOOL FOR BLIND.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Number present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1894-95.....	479	455	597	605	188	180	100	98
Returned from homes and on leave.....	364	391	481	481	49	41	13	27
Admitted during the year.....								
Total.....	843	846	1,058	1,086	237	221	113	125
Discharged recovered.....	100	104	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged improved.....	162	164	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged unimproved.....	79	128	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	45	41	63	46	.....	.....	.....	3
Not insane.....	2	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sent home on leave absence.....	.....	.....	.....	317	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sent to county asylums.....	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honorable discharges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....
Dismissed as incapable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Died in school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dismissed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gone to other schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Over school age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Absentees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	23	.....	.....
Time expired.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Graduated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	7
Dropped during year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10
Suspended.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Released on parole.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharged of age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sentence expired or reduced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pardoned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Order of court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to hospitals for insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placed in homes on indenture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to counties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for treatment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number present or enrolled Sept. 30.....	455	402	605	520	180	179	98	103
Average for the year.....	450	397	592	556	199	180	101	101

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION—Continued.

In the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1896.

	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.		STATE PRISON.		STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1895.
Number present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1894-95.....	351	345	662	615	266	283
Returned from homes and on leave.....	30	53			89	118
Admitted during the year.....	209	178	317	318	217	159
Total.....	590	576	979	933	572	560
Discharged recovered.....						
Discharged improved.....						
Discharged unimproved.....						
Died.....	1	1	5	5	1	2
Not insane.....						
Sent home on leave absence.....						
Sent to county asylums.....						
Escaped.....	10	13				
Honorable discharges.....						
Dismissed as incapable.....						
Died in school.....						
Dismissed.....						
Gone to other schools.....						
Over school age.....						
Absentees.....						
Time expired.....						
Graduated.....						
Dropped during year.....						
Suspended.....						
Released on parole.....	229	231	4			
Discharged of age.....	5	3				
Sentence expired or reduced.....			318	313		
Pardoned.....			31	19		
Order of court.....			4	6		
Transferred to hospitals for insane.....			2	8		
Placed in homes on indenture.....					262	321
Returned to counties.....					25	9
Transferred to Industrial School.....						2
Hospital for treatment.....					1	1
Number present or enrolled Sept. 30....	345	328	615	582	283	225
Average for the year.....	369	343	625	606	270	237

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Estimate of expenditures and the appropriations required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

	State hospital for the insane.	Northern hospital for the insane.	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.
Amusements and means of instruction...	\$500 00	\$600 00	\$600 00	\$1,500 00
Agents' expenses				
Barn, farm and garden	1,500 00	2,000 00	700 00	1,200 00
Boot and shoe factory			500 00	
Clothing	6,500 00	6,500 00	200 00	200 00
Children's transportation				
Convicts' earnings				
Discharges	400 00	450 00		
Drugs and medical department	1,200 00	1,400 00	200 00	200 00
Engines and boilers	1,000 00	900 00	1,500 00	500 00
Elopers	200 00	200 00		
Fire apparatus.....	300 00	300 00	200 00	500 00
Freight and express (not otherwise classified)	50 00	50 00	50 00	25 00
Fuel	12,000 00	14,000 00	4,500 00	3,000 00
Furniture	400 00	400 00	200 00	500 00
Gas and other lights.....	2,200 00	2,300 00	1,200 00	1,000 00
House furnishing.....	5,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Laundry	600 00	800 00	250 00	500 00
Library	200 00	350 00	200 00	
Machinery and tools	75 00	100 00	300 00	200 00
Miscellaneous	500 00	500 00	600 00	800 00
Officers' expenses	300 00	300 00	200 00	150 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	800 00	900 00	400 00	350 00
Printing office			300 00	
Repairs and renewals.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00
Sock factory				
State board of control	3,800 00	4,500 00	1,450 00	1,100 00
Subsistence	33,000 00	40,000 00	9,000 00	8,500 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	150 00	200 00		
Tobacco	400 00	100 00		
Wages and salaries	40,000 00	45,000 00	23,000 00	15,000 00
Work departments.....				500 00
Total	\$114,075 00	\$130,850 00	\$48,550 00	\$39,725 00
To be received from counties	34,501 31	47,725 63		
Receipts from board and clothing, convict labor, etc.	1,500 00	500 00	200 00	100 00
Balance	\$78,073 69	\$82,624 37	\$48,350 00	\$39,625 00
Probable surplus at close of present year	3,800 00	3,000 00	4,400 00	
Probable deficiency at close of present year				
Appropriations necessary for first year...	\$74,273 69	\$79,624 37	\$43,950 00	\$39,625 00
Appropriations necessary for second year	78,073 69	82,624 37	48,350 00	39,625 00
Total for the period	\$152,347 38	\$162,248 74	\$92,300 00	\$79,250 00

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED — Continued.

Estimate of expenditures and the appropriations required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

	Industrial school for boys.	State prison.	State public school.
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$1,500 00	\$100 00	\$400 00
Agents' expenses.....			3,500 00
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,000 00	1,500 00	1,800 00
Boot and shoe factory.....	2,000 00		
Clothing.....	6,000 00	8,000 00	5,000 00
Children's transportation.....			700 00
Convicts' earnings.....		250 00	
Discharges.....		4,750 00	
Drugs and medical department.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,200 00
Engines and boilers.....	1,000 00	750 00	400 00
Elopers.....	500 00	250 00	100 00
Fire apparatus.....	400 00	250 00	200 00
Freight and express (not otherwise classified)..	50 00		25 00
Fuel.....	5,500 00	10,000 00	4,500 00
Furniture.....	500 00	150 00	300 00
Gas and other lights.....	1,500 00	1,250 00	800 00
House furnishing.....	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,400 00
Laundry.....	700 00	750 00	300 00
Library.....	300 00	100 00	100 00
Machinery and tools.....	250 00	150 00	50 00
Miscellaneous.....	800 00	600 00	800 00
Officers' expenses.....	100 00	250 00	150 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	600 00	500 00	350 00
Printing office.....			
Repairs and renewals.....	3,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
Sock factory.....	1,000 00		
State board of control.....	2,300 00	2,800 00	1,800 00
Subsistence.....	18,500 00	33,000 00	12,000 00
Surgical instruments and appliances.....			
Tobacco.....		800 00	
Wages and salaries.....	21,500 00	25,000 00	17,000 00
Work departments.....			
Total.....	\$75,000 00	\$97,200 00	\$55,475 00
To be received from counties.....	7,874 76		
Receipts from board and clothing, convict labor, etc.....	400 00	50,000 00	
Balance.....	\$66,725 24	\$47,200 00	\$55,475 00
Probable surplus at close of present year.....			10,500 00
Probable deficiency at close of present year.....		36,000 00	
Appropriations necessary for first year.....	\$66,725 24	\$83,200 00	\$44,975 00
Appropriations necessary for second year.....	66,725 24	47,200 00	55,475 00
Total for the period.....	\$133,450 48	\$130,400 00	\$100,450 00

County Quotas in Hospitals.

COUNTY QUOTAS IN HOSPITALS.

Table showing the quota or number of patients each county is entitled to have in the state hospitals for the insane, based upon the population as shown by the census of 1895, taking effect January 1, 1896.

County.	Popula- tion.	Quota.	County.	Popula- tion.	Quota
Adams	7,532	5	Marathon	36,598	24
Ashland	17,241	11	Marinette	27,271	18
Barron	20,122	13	Marquette	10,203	7
Bayfield	12,595	8	Milwaukee	287,922	.....
Brown	45,623	30	Monroe	26,350	18
Buffalo	16,931	11	Oconto	18,339	12
Burnett	5,892	4	Oneida	7,060	5
Calumet	17,744	12	Outagamie	44,404	30
Chippewa	28,727	19	Ozaukee	16,545	11
Clark	21,342	14	Pepin	7,567	5
Columbia	30,868	21	Pierce	23,040	15
Crawford	17,203	11	Polk	16,117	11
Dane	65,669	44	Portage	28,531	19
Dodge	47,851	32	Price	7,257	5
Door	16,969	11	Racine	41,110	27
Douglas	29,986	20	Richland	19,619	13
Dunn	25,006	17	Rock	48,414	32
Eau Claire	33,172	22	St. Croix	25,870	17
Florence	2,850	2	Sauk	32,919	22
Fond du Lac	47,436	32	Sawyer	3,741	2
Forest	1,288	2	Shawano	22,573	15
Grant	38,372	26	Sheboygan	48,396	32
Green	23,420	16	Taylor	8,498	6
Green Lake	15,939	11	Trempealeau	21,963	15
Iowa	23,447	16	Vernon	27,035	18
Iron	5,338	4	Vilas	3,801	3
Jackson	16,722	11	Walworth	29,162	19
Jefferson	36,317	24	Washburn	4,266	3
Juneau	18,754	13	Washington	24,077	16
Kenosha	17,548	12	Waukesha	36,562	24
Kewaunee	17,632	12	Waupaca	30,793	21
La Crosse	43,610	29	Waushara	15,355	10
La Fayette	21,488	14	Winnebago	57,627	38
Langlade	11,092	7	Wood	21,637	14
Lincoln	14,765	10			
Manitowoc	40,802	27	Total	1,937,915	1,100

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

**Wisconsin State Hospital for the
Insane**

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to lay before you this Seventh Biennial Report of the affairs of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane for the period ending Sept. 30, 1896.

Referring to accompanying tables of statistics, you will see that during the first year of the period ending Sept. 30, '95, 364 new admissions were cared for and during the second year, ending Sept. 30, '96, 391 were admitted, a much larger number than ever before in the history of the institution. Were it not for the wise policy pursued by the Board in transferring many chronic patients that were retained here longer than the average period because of the difficulty with which they could be cared for in the chronic asylums, I have no hesitancy in saying that this number of acute cases could not have been cared for and properly classified at this institution. I have no doubt many of those transferred have added greatly to the care of the county asylums to which they were taken and, I fear, have annoyed and harassed some of the unfortunate fellow patients in these institutions, but until some provision is made by the state to care for this class of disturbed and troublesome chronic insane for whom now there seems to be no suitable place, this burden must be shared by the county asylums, otherwise the state hospitals would be filled with these to the detriment of the acute insane for whose care they are intended. It seems to me to be a necessity that the state should soon provide separate buildings to care for the disturbed and violent chronic insane and insane criminals, to add to the comfort of the county asylums designed for the physically helpless or quiet chronic class where such a disturbed patient must be constantly restrained or isolated in order that the 100 or so other

State Hospital.

patients may sleep or rest. Such a building could be built here, utilizing the present heat, power plant, and laundry, at a very low cost. We have now not sufficient isolation rooms at this hospital for its necessities since so large a percentage of our admissions are cases that are noisy and untidy and it has frequently been necessary to have such cases on the general wards to the great discomfort of the other patients, especially at night when one such case may break the rest for the 30 or 40 others on the same hall.

It pleases me greatly to report to your honorable body that, of this large number of admissions, only very few have been brought to our doors in restraint, and that it is the almost universal custom to have a female attendant accompanying female patients during transportation.

I trust you may pardon an allusion to the fact that it has seemed necessary to retain our full force of attendants with the reduced population. Many of the best working patients that had been here for years were among the number transferred and we have found it inadvisable to ask the acute patients that have taken their places to do the manual labor done by them, even though it were possible to exact it, which it is not. Furthermore the policy of the institution has approached nearer the hospital idea during this period than at any time in its history.

Reference was made in the last report to the necessity for infirmary wards. The inhumanity of keeping the sick on the general wards was admitted but no provision other than this had been provided up to the fall of 1895. At this time, by the action of the Board in transferring many chronic patients—thereby reducing very materially our population—it was possible to vacate one of the male wards to be used for this purpose. This was done and, while it has required the help of several more attendants than formerly and the services of a trained nurse, it has been (inconvenient and poorly equipped as it necessarily is) a veritable God-send to the institution. The bed-

Superintendent's Report.

ridden are here cared for as in a general hospital and I am extremely anxious and hopeful that the necessary enlarging and equipment to make it an infirmary in fact will be forthcoming at the next session of the legislature.

I feel that I may direct your attention with pardonable pride to the large sum of money that has been expended in necessary, extraordinary repairs, from the general appropriation. Also, at the present writing, extensive overhauling of the heat and ventilating system is in progress, which will be paid for from the general fund. Our furnace and boiler repairs have been very heavy. The automatic stokers that were put in front of the boilers have already almost doubly paid for themselves by enabling us to burn a cheap grade of coal with equal efficiency to the block coal previously in use. The boilers will soon have to be replaced with new ones, these having been in use 17 years and are not safe.

During the month of August, 1895, at my request, Dr. Scott (State Veterinarian) visited the institution and applied the test for tuberculosis to our herd of cattle and it was found necessary to condemn the whole herd, either because of actual disease or exposure. They are now replaced by a good healthy herd of grade cows.

I respectfully request your honorable body to petition the legislature for the following special appropriations, the necessity for which will be obvious to a visiting committee:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. A battery of new boilers should be provided for, as those in use are pronounced by experienced men to be unsafe, at a cost of | \$12,000 00 |
| 2. The amusement hall, infirmary and sewing-room should be enlarged and an elevator to the upper floors put in—special bath arrangements and kitchen for the infirmary supplied at a cost of | 10,000 00 |
| 3. Three new wash machines will be required and should be of the best make—all brass—at a cost of about..... | 2,000 00 |
| 4. A new coal storage house for the gas plant should be constructed at a cost of..... | 1,000 00 |

State Hospital.

5. We should be supplied with a modern Turkish bath establishment and spray baths for general bathing in a separate building, to cost \$10,000 00
6. Additional isolation rooms should be added to the wings, so that we would not be required to sleep disturbed and noisy patients in the same room and in close proximity to the general wards. This would cost about 10,000 00

I feel that these recommendations are liable to cause some degree of surprise at their extent, but it should be remembered that it is many years since any special work has been done at this institution and its duties in caring for the acute insane are constantly increasing, as well as the fact that no special general repairs have been done and the necessity for repairs increases rapidly from year to year, since our buildings and the equipment are so old.

Our sewerage now empties into the lake. I feel that this should be remedied by settling vats, or otherwise, the expense of which I am unable to give at this time.

I desire especially to mention the faithfulness and earnest work of the officers and assistant physicians of the institution; and I am pleased to report a more earnest, united effort without friction, than the history of the institution has previously shown, the good results of which, I hope, have been manifest to your honorable body.

The confidence, kind words and general good will extended us by yourselves, I assure you, gentlemen, has been highly appreciated and has done much to encourage when the burden of the work seemed greatest.

Trusting that the future relations of the superintendent with your honorable body may be as cordial and harmonious as in the past, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. LYMAN,

Superintendent.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 1.
Movement of population.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Remaining September 30, 1894...	280	199	479	.....	.....	.....
Remaining September 30, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	263	192	455
Admitted during year.....	216	148	364	225	166	391
Whole number treated.....	496	347	843	488	358	846
Discharged recovered.....	66	34	100	64	40	104
Discharged improved.....	95	67	162	98	66	164
Discharged unimproved.....	43	36	79	57	71	128
Died.....	27	18	45	26	15	41
Not insane.....	2	.....	2	4	3	7
Whole number discharged.....	233	155	388	249	195	444
Remaining September 30, 1895.....	263	192	455	.....	.....	.....
Remaining September 30, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	239	163	402
Discharged improved, going home.....	44	37	81	57	34	91
Daily average under treatment...	268	182	450	231	166	397

TABLE NO. 2.
Admissions and discharges from beginning of hospital.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Admitted.....	3,929	3,057	6,986	4,154	3,223	7,377
Discharged recovered.....	1,117	850	1,967	1,181	890	2,071
Discharged improved.....	1,000	761	1,761	1,098	827	1,925
Discharged unimproved.....	1,015	850	1,865	1,072	921	1,993
Died.....	527	401	928	553	416	969
Not insane.....	7	3	10	11	6	17

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 3.

Number attacked at various ages during 1895 and 1896.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years					1	1
Between 15 and 20 years	15	5	20	9	7	16
Between 20 and 30 years	49	44	93	60	39	99
Between 30 and 40 years	66	48	114	56	46	102
Between 40 and 50 years	40	23	63	44	33	77
Between 50 and 60 years	20	17	37	26	20	46
Over 60 years	24	10	34	23	15	38
Unknown		1	1	3	1	4
Not insane	2		2	4	4	8
Total	216	148	364	225	166	391

TABLE NO. 4.

Number at each age from beginning of hospital.

	WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years	76	52	128
Between 15 and 20 years	324	243	567
Between 20 and 30 years	1,150	966	2,116
Between 30 and 40 years	933	841	1,774
Between 40 and 50 years	694	516	1,210
Between 50 and 60 years	417	309	726
Over 60 years	338	183	521
Unknown	211	106	317
Not insane	11	7	18
Total	4,154	3,223	7,377

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of patients admitted.

NATIVITY.	1895.	1896.	From begin- ning.	NATIVITY.	1895.	1896.	From begin- ning.
Austria.....		3	20	West Indies....			1
Bavaria.....			15	Alabama.....			3
Belgium.....			3	Arkansas.....	1		1
Bohemia.....	2	1	5	California.....			1
Canada.....	10	8	161	Connecticut...	2	1	74
China.....	1		1	Georgia.....			1
Cuba.....			3	Illinois.....	5	4	89
Denmark.....	8	6	62	Indiana.....	4		63
England.....	9	10	273	Iowa.....	1	5	37
Finland.....			1	Kansas.....			1
France.....		1	15	Kentucky.....			16
Germany.....	29	30	970	Maine.....	1	2	84
Holland.....	1		5	Maryland.....			4
Hungary.....	1		1	Massachusetts.	2	1	91
Ireland.....	17	13	585	Michigan.....		1	42
Isle of Man....			3	Minnesota.....	6	2	34
Isle of Wight..			1	Mississippi.....			1
Italy.....		2	8	Missouri.....	1		9
New Brunswick.	2		13	Nebraska.....			1
Newfoundland..			1	New Hamp's're..		1	56
New Zealand...			1	New Jersey....	1	1	23
Norway.....	37	47	772	New York.....	18	30	853
Nova Scotia....		1	17	North Carolina			4
On Ocean.....			7	Ohio.....	7	9	211
Peru.....	1		1	Pennsylvania..	6	6	216
Poland.....	1	1	16	Rhode Island..			6
Prussia.....		1	4	South Carolina			8
Russia.....		1	3	Tennessee.....		1	5
Scotland.....	1		65	Vermont.....	5	8	128
Sweden.....	18	20	154	Virginia.....	1	1	23
Switzerland....	4	5	88	Wisconsin.....	150	150	1,653
United States..	6	4	65				
Unknown.....	4	13	181	Total.....	364	391	7,317
Wales.....	1	1	58				

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 6.

Residence of patients admitted.

COUNTY.	1895.		1896.	
	Admitted.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Remaining.
Adams.....	4	9	4	7
Barron.....	11	12	18	13
Buffalo.....	5	5	9	9
Burnett.....	4	4	3	6
Chippewa.....	.....	1	6	5
Clark.....	7	14	6	10
Columbia.....	19	26	19	15
Crawford.....	6	11	9	12
Dane.....	46	40	40	29
Dodge.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Douglas.....	.....	.....	5	3
Dunn.....	9	14	13	14
Eau Claire.....	15	14	18	21
Grant.....	21	23	16	13
Green.....	4	9	15	9
Iowa.....	8	11	5	5
Jackson.....	6	10	6	7
Juneau.....	14	20	8	15
La Crosse.....	17	18	22	20
La Fayette.....	12	16	6	9
Marquette.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Monroe.....	8	12	8	10
Pepin.....	3	6	4	3
Pierce.....	6	7	9	8
Polk.....	8	11	11	10
Richland.....	13	14	11	8
Rock.....	23	19	26	23
St. Croix.....	18	28	12	20
Sauk.....	15	14	12	13
Sawyer.....	2	4	1	3
Trempealeau.....	7	12	10	9
Vernon.....	15	17	17	15
Walworth.....	18	18	14	15
Washburn.....	1	2	5	3
Winnebago.....	.....	1	.....	.....
State at large.....	19	31	23	40
Total.....	364	455	391	402

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 7.

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION.	1895.			1896.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	67	44	111	58	38	96	1,291	907	2,198
Between 3 and 6 months.	19	15	34	21	21	42	450	391	841
Between 6 and 12 months	27	17	44	29	13	42	476	395	871
Between 1 and 2 years ..	21	16	37	21	13	34	399	295	694
Between 2 and 3 years..	17	13	30	17	15	32	278	202	480
Between 3 and 5 years..	28	14	42	16	17	33	316	257	573
Between 5 and 10 years.	15	17	32	12	10	22	261	283	544
Between 10 and 20 years	13	11	24	3	10	13	152	177	329
Between 20 and 30 years	4	1	5	2	2	4	43	39	82
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	18
Unknown	3	.....	3	42	23	65	469	260	729
Not insane.....	2	.....	2	4	4	8	11	7	18
Total.....	216	148	364	225	166	391	4,154	3,223	7,377

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 8.

Ratio of deaths for twenty-five years.

YEAR.	WHOLE NO. TREATED.			NUMBER DIED.			PER CENT. DIED.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	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	498	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	745	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.....	496	347	843	27	18	45	5.44	5.18	5.33
1896.....	488	358	846	26	15	41	5.15	4.11	4.84

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 9.

Recovered of those admitted at several ages from beginning.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER AD- MITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RE- COVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ma	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years....	76	52	128	10	14	24	13.15	26.92	18.75
Between 15 and 20 yrs.	324	243	567	123	95	218	37.96	39.09	38.45
Between 20 and 30 yrs.	1,150	966	2,116	351	337	688	30.52	34.88	32.51
Between 30 and 40 yrs.	933	841	1,774	274	211	485	27.22	25.09	27.34
Between 40 and 50 yrs.	694	516	1,210	204	131	335	29.39	25.38	27.68
Between 50 and 60 yrs.	417	309	726	124	58	182	30.01	18.77	25.00
Over 60 yrs.....	338	183	521	77	36	113	22.78	19.67	21.68
Unknown	211	106	317	18	8	26	8.53	7.54	8.20
Not insane	11	7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,154	3,223	7,377	1,181	890	2,071	28.43	27.61	28.07

State Hospital.

TABLE No 10.

Recovered after various durations of disease before treatment, from the beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months...	1,291	907	2,198	522	378	900	40.43	41.67	40.94
Between 3 and 6 mos.	450	391	841	181	164	345	40.22	41.94	41.02
Between 6 and 12 mos.	476	395	871	154	139	293	32.35	35.02	33.63
Between 1 and 2 yrs..	399	295	694	97	69	166	24.31	23.38	23.92
Between 2 and 3 yrs..	278	202	480	50	26	76	18.05	12.87	15.83
Between 3 and 5 yrs..	316	257	573	50	40	90	15.82	15.56	15.72
Between 5 and 10 yrs..	261	283	544	33	21	54	12.64	7.42	9.92
Between 10 and 20 yrs.	152	177	329	8	9	17	5.26	4.52	5.16
Between 20 and 30 yrs.	43	39	82	.....	1	1	.....	2.56	.....
Over 30 years.....	8	10	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	469	260	729	86	43	129	18.33	16.54	17.69
Not insane	11	7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,154	3,223	7,377	1,181	890	2,071	28.43	27.61	28.07

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovered, from the beginning.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	381	190	571
Between 3 and 6 months.....	351	288	639
Between 6 and 12 months.....	279	249	528
Between 1 and 2 years.....	131	114	245
Between 2 and 3 years.....	20	31	51
Between 3 and 5 years.....	15	15	30
Between 5 and 10 years.....	4	3	7
Total.....	1,181	890	2,071

TABLE No. 12.

Whole duration of disease of those recovered, from beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	115	44	159
Between 3 and 6 months.....	217	158	375
Between 6 and 12 months.....	349	285	634
Between 1 and 2 years.....	227	196	423
Between 2 and 3 years.....	73	59	132
Between 3 and 5 years.....	63	54	117
Between 5 and 10 years.....	47	41	88
Between 10 and 20 years.....	8	7	15
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	3	4
Unknown.....	81	43	124
Total.....	1,181	890	2,071

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 13.—Continued.

Number of deaths for the biennial period, and from beginning, and the causes.

CAUSES.	1895.			1896.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Suicide	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
Septicæmia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
Typhoid fever .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Valvular disease of heart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21	13	34
Symphaduoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Strangulated hernia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Accident.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Rheumatism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion, senile, complicated by burn.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total.....	27	18	45	26	15	41	553	416	969

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 14.

Attributed cause of insanity in 5,209 cases, 1876-1896 inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1895.			1896.			IN 5,209 CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arsenical poisoning.....					1	1		1	1
Bright's disease.....							1		1
Child-birth.....		11	11		4	4		148	148
Change of life.....		5	5		4	4		51	51
Chorea.....							1	2	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....				2	2	4	14	8	22
Cerebral softening.....							1		1
Cerebral congestion.....							1		1
Cerebral anaemia.....								1	1
Diphtheria.....								1	1
Debility.....	1	2	3	2	6	8	21	31	52
Domestic troubles.....	6	7	13	1	5	6	38	84	122
Disappointment.....	2	4	6	3	4	7	19	17	36
Epilepsy.....	7	5	12	12	10	22	164	71	235
Fever.....							1	2	3
Fever, typhoid.....							3	3	6
Fright.....				1	1	2	9	19	28
Grief.....	2	2	4	3	5	8	26	55	81
Heredity.....	34	23	57	26	9	35	450	410	860
Heredity with child-birth..		1	1					12	12
Heredity with miscarriage..								2	2
Heredity with injury to head							9	1	10
Heredity with typhoid fever							1		1
Heredity with change of life		2	2					5	5
Heredity with domestic trouble.....	2	4	6		1	1	6	9	15
Heredity with old age.....	2		2				3	1	4
Heredity with poverty.....	1	1	2				3	2	5
Heredity with uterine dis- ease.....								2	2
Heredity with intemperance	3		3				22	3	25
Heredity with epilepsy.....	2	3	5				6	6	12
Heredity with grief.....							1	2	3
Heart, disease of.....							1		1
Intemperance.....	24	2	26	15	1	16	239	14	253
Injury of head.....	9		9	7	1	8	107	17	124
Idiocy.....	5		5				19	6	25
Infantile cerebral disease..	1		1				3	2	5
La grippe.....	8	5	13	5		5	39	18	57
Locomotor ataxia.....							3		2
Malaria.....							1	1	2
Masturbation.....	7	1	8	21		21	157	7	164
Menstrual derangement.....		2	2		6	6		26	26
Meningitis.....		1	1		2	2		9	15

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 14.—Continued.

Attributed cause of insanity in 5,209 cases, 1876-1896 inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1895.			1896.			IN 5,209 CASES.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Old age.....	10	4	14	3	.....	3	72	29	101
Overwork.....	1	6	7	4	4	8	31	48	79
Opium habit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	13
Pregnancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	8
Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Privation.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Protracted lactation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pecuniary embarrassment..	6	.....	6	5	2	7	68	10	78
Prostration, nervous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Puberty.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Religious excitement.....	9	5	14	3	5	8	56	56	112
Rheumatism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Sexual excess.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Seduction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Struck by lightning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Sunstroke.....	2	.....	2	9	.....	9	80	5	85
Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	16	4	20
Tuberculosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	2	6
Uterine diseases.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	26	26
Unknown.....	56	45	101	93	78	171	1,242	886	2,128
Worry and anxiety.....	12	4	16	1	3	4	41	25	66
Not insane.....	2	.....	2	4	4	8	11	7	18
Love affair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Cocaine habit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	216	148	364	225	166	391	3,027	2,182	5,209

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 15.

Form of insanity for the biennial period, and in 5,209 cases, 1876-1896, inclusive.

FORM OF INSANITY.	1895.			1896.			IN 5,209 CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adolescent insanity.....							4	1	5
Dementia, acute.....	5	3	8	7	2	9	25	19	44
Dementia, chronic.....	5	6	11	5	2	7	147	76	223
Dementia, senile.....	10	5	15	8		8	71	36	107
Dipsomania.....				14		14	68	6	74
General paresis.....	2		2	4		4	22	3	25
Hysteria.....					5	5	1	46	47
Idiocy.....	5		5	1	1	2	22	11	33
Mania, acute.....	35	27	62	51	32	83	792	482	1,274
Mania, sub-acute.....	30	24	54	5	7	12	253	169	422
Mania, chronic.....	43	15	58	31	12	43	548	385	933
Mania, epileptic.....	8	8	16	12	10	22	168	69	237
Mania, puerperal.....		9	9		2	2		80	80
Mania, recurrent.....	2	5	7	5	11	16	50	58	108
Melancholia, acute.....	38	22	60	47	43	90	568	439	1,007
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	21	11	32	3	3	6	107	95	202
Melancholia, chronic.....	10	13	23	26	31	57	152	183	335
Melancholia, recurrent.....				2	1	3	16	15	31
Mysophobia.....								1	1
Stuporous insanity.....							2	1	3
Not insane.....	2		2	4	4	8	11	7	18
Total.....	216	148	364	225	166	391	3,027	2,182	5,209

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 16.

*Statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1896,
(Hospital year ending September 30, each year.)*

Whole number.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	92
Females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74
Whole No. admitted.....	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	166
Whole No. treated.....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	522	524	521
Males discharged.....	..	23	38	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83
Females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65
Whole No. discharged....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148
Males recovered.....	..	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33
Females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27
Whole No. recovered.....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	52	53	54	60
Males died.....	..	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11
Females died.....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14
Whole No. died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25
Whole No. improved.....	1	8	8	16	21	25	20	33	32	14	41	52	26
Whole No. unimproved...	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37
Whole No. remaining at end of year.....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	185	246	364	360	355	373
Not insane.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily av. each year...	..	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 16.—Continued.

Statistics of the Hospital from 1886 to 1896, (Hospital year ending September 30, each year).

Whole number.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Males admitted.....	115	73	82	99	61	90	103	125	109	96	130	139	137
Females admitted.....	97	70	78	82	83	58	111	90	75	73	84	100	104
Whole No. admitted.....	212	143	160	181	144	148	214	215	184	169	214	239	241
Whole No. treated.....	585	457	507	557	498	530	607	723	770	656	677	708	778
Males discharged.....	148	44	70	98	62	76	54	84	159	100	125	94	158
Females discharged.....	123	66	62	101	54	61	46	53	124	93	83	77	111
Whole No. discharged....	271	110	132	199	116	137	100	137	283	193	208	171	269
Males recovered.....	21	11	16	19	21	14	21	23	28	33	48	31	45
Females recovered.....	18	20	16	15	24	21	16	19	32	16	23	27	31
Whole No. recovered.....	39	31	32	34	45	35	37	42	60	49	71	58	76
Males died.....	9	12	11	10	17	18	9	19	19	12	18	18	22
Females died.....	13	12	9	10	11	12	7	16	14	16	8	12	21
Whole No. died.....	22	24	20	20	28	30	16	35	33	28	26	30	43
Whole No. improved.....	76	32	53	40	21	36	36	47	65	59	47	54	68
Whole No. unimproved...	134	28	27	105	21	36	11	13	125	56	63	29	82
Whole No. remaining at end of year.....	314	347	375	357	382	393	507	586	487	463	469	537	509
Not insane.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Daily av. each year...	329	337	364	334	370	379	425	550	566	469	470	510	514

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 16.—Continued.

Statistics of the Hospital from 1860 to 1872, (Hospital year ending September 30, each year).

Whole number.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total.
Males admitted.....	142	149	178	164	151	158	163	205	187	216	225	4154
Females admitted.....	105	103	107	103	97	94	144	111	144	148	166	3223
Whole No. admitted.....	247	252	285	267	248	252	307	316	331	364	391	7377
Whole No. treated.....	756	783	792	745	723	763	829	861	866	843	870	.....
Males discharged.....	136	151	178	169	118	138	167	197	231	233	249	3915
Females discharged.....	89	125	136	101	94	103	117	129	156	155	195	3060
Whole No. discharged.....	225	276	314	270	212	241	284	326	387	388	444	6975
Males recovered.....	49	43	57	45	64	46	50	39	46	66	64	1181
Females recovered.....	25	27	30	26	37	24	43	23	48	34	40	890
Whole No. recovered.....	74	70	87	71	101	70	93	62	94	100	104	2671
Males died.....	21	17	18	17	18	21	24	28	30	27	26	553
Females died.....	16	12	19	16	8	15	14	11	21	18	15	416
Whole No. died.....	37	29	37	33	26	36	38	39	51	45	41	969
Whole No. improved.....	44	62	62	81	36	63	81	107	120	162	164	1925
Whole No. unimproved.....	70	110	128	85	49	72	72	118	118	79	128	1993
Whole No. remaining at end of year.....	531	601	478	175	511	522	545	535	479	455	402	.....
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	7	17
Daily av. each year....	523	516	479	433	501	518	530	527	518	450	397	.....

TABLE No. 17.—1895-1896.

ADMITTED DURING 1895.	CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.													
	Male.	Female.	Total.	<i>Recovered.</i>			<i>Improved.</i>			<i>Unimproved.</i>			Unknown (not in this hospital).	Per cent. in admissions for this year.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Number of Previous Attacks.														
One previous attack....	60	36	96	7	3	10	15	14	29	6	7	13	.....	26.37
Two previous attacks..	8	12	20	5	4	9	2	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	5.50
Three previous attacks..	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.47
Four previous attacks..	5	2	7	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.92
Five previous attacks..	4	1	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37
Totals.....	81	56	137	16	10	26	18	19	37	6	8	14		37.63
1896.														
One previous attack....	22	23	45	8	10	18	10	3	13	1	1	2	12	11.51
Two previous attacks..	6	11	17	.....	5	5	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	4	4.35
Three previous attacks..	7	5	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6	3.07
Four previous attacks..	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.02
Five previous attacks..	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.77
Six previous attacks...	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25
Totals.....	36	46	82	10	20	30	19	8	27	1	1	2	23	20.97

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 18--1895-1896.

DISCHARGED DURING 1895.	CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.														
				<i>Recovered.</i>			<i>Improved.</i>			<i>Unimproved.</i>			<i>Unknown.</i> (Not in this hospital.)		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Previous Attacks.															
One previous attack	47	34	81	14	7	21	13	11	24	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Two previous attacks	13	5	18	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Three previous attacks	4	2	6	2	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four previous attacks	5	2	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many previous attacks	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	72	43	115	28	9	37	17	13	30	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....
1896.															
One previous attack	31	25	56	8	5	13	7	4	11	1	3	4	15	13	28
Two previous attacks	11	11	22	5	5	10	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Three previous attacks	2	3	5	.....	1	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Four previous attacks .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Many previous attacks	12	5	17	2	3	5	4	1	5	1	.....	1	4	2	6
Totals	56	46	102	15	15	30	16	8	24	2	3	5	21	22	42

Statistical Tables.

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 19.

Occupation of patients admitted.

Occupation.	1895.	1896.	Occupation.	1895.	1896.
Abstractor		1	Merchant	2	3
Agent	2	2	Mid-wife	1	.....
Baggageman	1	1	Miller	1	.....
Baker		1	Milliner	2	.....
Barber	1	.....	Miner	1	1
Blacksmith	2	1	Night watch	1	.....
Breakman	3	.....	None	25	27
Butcher	1	.....	Nurse .....	.....	1
Carpenter	3	5	Painter	2	1
Cheesemaker	1	.....	Photographer	1	.....
Clerk	1	8	Physician .....	.....	1
Contractor	2	.....	Porter	1	.....
Dentist .....	.....	1	Salesman	2	2
Domestic	48	25	Saloon-keeper	3	5
Dressmaker	3	4	School-boy	4	5
Dyer .....	.....	1	School-girl	1	4
Farmer	94	86	School-teacher	3	4
Harness maker	1	2	Tailor	2	1
Housewife	86	111	Telegraph operator	2	1
Laborer	58	75	Tramp .....	.....	4
Lawyer	1	.....	Veterinary surgeon	1	.....
Lumberman .....	.....	2			
Machinist	2	2	Total	364	391
Mason .....	.....	3			

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 20.

Heredity transmission in patients.

	1895.	1896.	Total.
Father insane	8	11	19
Father, mother and cousin insane	1	1	1
Father and sister insane	1	2	3
Father, sister and two brothers insane	1	1	1
Father and uncle insane	1	1	1
Mother insane	10	13	23
Mother and brother insane	1	1	2
Mother, brother and sister insane	1	2	3
Mother and sister insane	2	3	5
Mother, sister and aunt insane	1	.....	1
Mother and grandmother insane	3	.....	3
Mother and aunt insane .....	.....	1	1
Brother insane	11	10	21
Brother and sister insane	2	2	4
Brother, sister and aunt insane	1	.....	1
Brother and grandmother insane	1	2	3
Sister insane	13	8	21
Sister and grand father insane	1	1	1
Sister and grandmother insane	1	1	1
Sister and uncle insane	1	1	1
Sister, aunt and cousin insane	1	1	1
Sister and cousin insane	2	1	3
Sister, two cousins and three nieces insane	1	1	1
Nieces insane	1	.....	1
Grandfather insane	1	1	2
Grandfather and uncle insane	1	1	1
Grandfather and aunt insane	1	1	1
Grandmother insane	3	5	8
Grandmother and aunt insane	3	1	4
Grandmother and great-uncle insane .....	.....	1	1
Uncle insane	7	8	15
Two uncles insane	2	.....	2
Uncle and aunt insane	1	2	3
Uncle and cousin insane	2	.....	2
Aunt insane	13	9	22
Aunt, two grand-aunts and four cousins insane	1	.....	1
Cousin insane	6	6	12
Great-grandmother insane	1	1	2
Total	98	100	198

State Hospital.

MATRON'S REPORT.

*Articles made in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane,
Mendota, from Sept. 30, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1896.*

Aprons.....	792	Night shirts.....	48
Baby clothes.....	40	Napkins.....	393
Bed spreads.....	166	Pillow-slips.....	2,072
Blankets.....	362	Pillow-ticks.....	6
Breadcloths.....	25	Pillows, small cotton.....	62
Caps.....	6	Restraint sheet.....	5
Camisoles.....	22	Rugs.....	33
Canvas muffs.....	36	Sheets.....	2245
Carpets.....	24	Shirts, colored.....	289
Chemises.....	48	Sun-bonnets.....	53
Coffee bags.....	87	Shelf-spreads.....	89
Dresses.....	830	Skirts.....	627
Dress waists.....	1	Shrouds.....	14
Dresses repaired.....	90	Strong suits.....	33
Drawers, pairs.....	188	Strong dresses.....	38
Hats trimmed.....	118	Table cloths.....	229
Iron holders.....	115	Ticking suspenders.....	72
Kitchen jackets.....	13	Towels of all kinds.....	5,260
Mattress-ticks.....	128	Under-waists.....	11
Masquerade articles.....	17	Window shades.....	481
Nightdresses.....	551		

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1895.

1894.			
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$36,624 93
1895.			
Jan. 1	From counties.....		44,540 38
April 25	Appropriation, Chap. 356, Laws 1895..		132,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing patients.....		1,795 82
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries.....		2,342 35
	Cancelled warrants.....		20 73
1895.			
Aug. 27	Transferred for expenses, board of control.....	\$3,813 90	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	102,564 48	
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$110,860 97	
	Balance in hands of steward 84 86	110,945 83	
		\$217,324 21	\$217,324 21

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1896.

1895.			
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$110,945 83
1896.			
Jan. 1	From counties.....		40,251 28
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing patients.....		2,082 83
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries.....		3,091 43
Sept. 30	Transf. bequest, Knudson fund.....		30 87
Aug. 15	Transferred for expenses, board of control.....	\$3,813 90	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	109,562 55	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$42,791 38	
	Balance in hands of steward 234 41	43,025 79	
		\$156,402 24	\$156,402 24
1896.			
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$43,025 79

*State Hospital.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusement and instruc- tion.....	\$2,128 35	\$462 47		\$2,590 82
Barn, farm and garden.	15,633 57	1,590 81		17,224 38
Clothing.....	1,539 69	8,033 02		9,572 71
Discharged patients.....		540 62		540 62
Discounts.....				
Drug and medical dept.	823 27	1,177 98		2,001 25
Engines and boilers....	18,426 95	1,063 85		19,490 80
Elopers.....		131 94		131 94
Freight and express (not classified).....		24 15		24 15
Fire apparatus.....	779 99	169 83		949 82
Fuel.....	9,343 08	5,362 81	\$675 00	15,380 89
Furniture.....	17,177 63	816 95		17,994 58
Gas and other lights....	2,119 17	1,965 39		4,084 56
Hides and pelts.....			1,242 69	1,242 69
House furnishing.....	31,838 98	5,183 92		37,022 90
Laundry.....	2,959 07	521 95		3,481 02
Library.....	3,916 61	221 13		4,137 74
Lumber.....	704 45			704 45
Machinery and tools....	4,749 49	63 54		4,813 03
Miscellaneous.....	598 98	942 19		1,541 17
Officers' expenses.....		373 11		373 11
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	758 99	1,000 56		1,759 55
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	559,065 54			559,065 54
Repairs and renewals...	3,521 29	3,061 29	142 60	6,725 18
Restraints.....	143 25	34 00		177 25
Scraps.....			68 02	68 02
Special attendance.....			201 00	201 00
Subsistence.....	2,852 77	31,357 83	6,852 49	41,063 09
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	1,040 98	231 99		1,272 97
Tobacco.....	19 28	358 50		377 78
Wages and salaries.....		38,293 70		38,293 70
Total.....	\$680,141 38	\$102,983 53	\$9,181 80	\$792,306 71
Discounts.....		419 05		678,512 47
Net expenses.....		\$102,564 48		\$113,794 24

Add amount assigned to this institution set apart by the Secretary of

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1895.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,027 68		\$145 00	\$2,172 68		\$418 14
8,566 25	\$150 12	10,463 57	19,179 94	\$1,955 56	7,382 30
2,086 31	104 10		2,190 41		540 62
		419 05	419 05	419 05	1,214 63
786 62			786 62		681 15
18,009 65		800 00	18,809 65		131 94
					24 15
756 52			756 52		193 30
400 00			400 00		14,980 89
16,499 76		1,088 25	17,588 01		406 57
1,893 08	154 44		2,047 52		2,037 04
	1,242 69		1,242 69		
28,413 12	24 93	2,712 42	31,150 47		5,872 43
2,555 39	5 10	453 00	2,913 49		567 53
2,594 10		1,394 85	3,988 95		148 79
459 05	102 80	142 60	704 45		
4,288 09		453 18	4,741 27		71 76
873 61	59 00	20 73	953 34		587 83
					373 11
681 13	3 42		684 55		1,075 00
559,065 54			559,065 54		
3,134 75	15 42	68 02	3,218 19		3,506 99
172 75			172 75		4 50
	68 02		68 02		
	201 00		201 00		
2,334 42	13 52	1,242 69	3,590 63		37,472 46
1,042 79	1 50		1,044 29		228 68
25 15			25 15		352 63
	196 29	201 00	397 29		37,896 41
\$656,665 76	\$2,342 35	\$19,504 36	\$678,512 47	\$2,374 61	\$116,168 85
					2,374 61
					\$113,794 24
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					3,813 90
					\$117,608 14

*State Hospital.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Transf'r'd to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and in- struction.....	\$2,027 68	\$831 42		\$2,859 10
Barn, farm and garden..	8,566 25	3,920 34		12,486 59
Clothing.....	2,086 31	6,401 09		8,487 40
Discharged patients.....		569 76		569 76
Discounts.....				
Drug and medical dep't.	786 62	1,550 40		2,337 02
Engines and boilers....	18,009 65	2,910 65		20,920 30
Elopers.....		216 60		216 60
Freight and express (not classified).....		40 19		40 19
Fire apparatus.....	756 52			756 52
Fuel.....	400 00	10,115 50	\$600 00	11,115 50
Furniture.....	16,499 76	912 08		17,411 84
Gas and other lights....	1,893 08	2,451 27		4,344 35
Hides and pelts.....			277 68	277 68
House furnishing.....	28,413 12	5,243 07		33,656 19
Laundry.....	2,555 39	1,735 35		4,290 74
Library.....	2,594 10	176 62		2,770 72
Lumber.....	459 05			459 05
Machinery and tools....	4,288 09	60 88		4,348 97
Miscellaneous.....	873 61	521 41		1,395 02
Officers' expenses.....		280 38		280 38
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	681 13	784 93		1,466 06
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	559,065 54		432 83	559,498 37
Repairs and renewals...	3,134 75	4,049 96	22 86	7,207 57
Restraints.....	172 75	35 75		208 50
Scraps.....			75 99	75 99
Special attendance.....		15 00	126 00	141 00
Subsistence.....	2,334 42	25,583 32	7,953 96	35,871 70
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	1,042 79	124 08		1,166 87
Tobacco.....	25 15	382 70		407 85
Wages and salaries.....		40,354 15		40,354 15
Board and clothing pa- tients.....		110 14		110 14
Cold storage.....		432 83		432 83
Totals.....	\$656,665 76	\$109,809 87	\$9,489 32	\$775,964 95
Discounts.....		247 32		
		\$109,562 55		676,303 84
Net expenses.....				\$99,661 11

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary of

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory September 30, 1896.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,978 18			\$1,978 18		\$880 92
10,164 88	\$637 53	\$8,553 96	19,356 37	\$6,869 78	
1,800 59	423 37		2,223 96		6,263 44
					569 76
		247 32	247 32	247 32	
828 19	48 97		877 16		1,459 86
19,584 46			19,584 46		1,335 84
					216 60
					40 19
598 84			598 84		157 68
1,161 50	237 52		1,399 02		9,716 48
17,150 67			17,150 67		261 17
2,139 05	283 09		2,422 14		1,922 21
	277 68		277 68		
29,604 21	3 90		29,608 11		4,048 08
3,636 37			3,636 37		654 37
2,467 60			2,467 60		303 12
377 69	58 50	22 86	459 05		
4,289 72	58		4,290 30		58 67
852 05	158 65		1,010 70		384 32
					280 38
569 65	28		569 93		896 13
559,498 37			559,498 37		
2,866 26	5 50	75 99	2,947 75		4,259 82
142 75			142 75		65 75
	75 99		75 99		
	141 00		141 00		
2,677 40	332 77	277 68	3,287 85		32,583 85
965 85			965 85		201 02
11 35			11 35		396 50
	406 10	126 00	532 10		39,822 05
		110 14	110 14		
		432 83	432 83		
\$663,365 63	\$3,091 43	\$9,846 78	\$676,303 84	\$7,117 10	\$106,778 21
					7,117 10
					\$99,661 11
					3,813 90
					\$103,475 01

State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1894.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1896.
New pumping station, including pumps, hydrants and valves.....	\$8,000 00	.....	\$8,000 00
Iron fire escapes	2,500 00	\$75 00	2,425 00
Totals	\$10,500 00	\$75 00	\$10,425 00

STATEMENT OF MONEY RECEIVED AT INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	1895.	1896.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$150 12	\$637 53
Board and clothing patients.....	1,795 82	2,082 83
Clothing	104 10	423 37
Drugs and medicines.....	.....	48 97
Fuel.....	.....	237 52
Gas and other lights.....	154 44	283 09
Hides and pelts.....	1,242 69	277 68
House furnishing.....	24 93	3 90
Laundry.....	5 10	.....
Lumber.....	102 80	58 50
Machinery and tools.....	.....	58
Miscellaneous.....	59 00	158 65
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	3 42	28
Repairs and renewals.....	15 42	5 50
Scraps.....	68 02	75 99
Special attendants.....	201 00	141 00
Subsistence	13 52	332 77
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	1 50	.....
Wages and salaries.....	19C 29	406 10
Totals	\$4,138 17	\$5,174 26

Money Received.

CASH TAKEN FROM PATIENTS FOR SAFE KEEPING.

On hand October 1, 1894	\$1,361 06
Received during the two years.....	1,306 67
Total	\$2,667 73
Returned to patients or their representatives.....	1,243 22
Balance in hand of steward October 1, 1896.....	\$1,424 51

CASH DEPOSITED TO BE EXPENDED FOR BENEFIT OF PATIENTS.

On hand October 1, 1894.....	\$678 49
Received during the two years.....	1,317 75
Total	\$1,996 24
Expended for benefit of patients.....	1,386 07
Balance in hand of steward October 1, 1896.....	\$610 17

During the biennial period the relatives and friends of patients contributed, for their use and pleasure, clothing and other property to the value of \$5,613.82.

State Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1895.		FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1896.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Apples			116 bu.	\$36 00
Asparagus.....	1,425 lbs.	\$57 00	3,265 lbs.	138 10
Beans	43 bu.	32 25	93 bu.	42 40
Blackberries.....	10 qts.	1 50	115 qts.	11 50
Beets	313 bu.	78 25	300 bu.	77 50
Beet greens	55 bu.	13 75		
Beef cattle	(8 h.) 9,444 lbs.	250 34	7,140 lbs.	214 20
Cabbage	5,812 hds.	178 04	7,334 hds.	178 63
Calves.....	51 hd.	306 00	28 hd.	168 00
Carrots	414 bu.	169 50	424 bu.	112 75
Celery.....	210 doz.	21 50	250 doz.	25 00
Corn, sweet.....	84 bu.	21 00	272 bu.	134 75
Corn	1,070 bu.	321 00	2,036 bu.	407 20
Cornstalks	60 tons.	210 00	80 tons.	320 00
Cucumbers	25 bu.	17 25	44 bu.	22 00
Currants	½ bu.	1 75	5 bu.	7 50
Cauliflower			12 hds.	1 20
Gooseberries	25 qts.	2 00	7 qts.	10 50
Grapes	575 lbs.	28 75	350 lbs.	9 50
Hay	113 tons.	904 00	154½ tons.	1,081 50
Horseradish	7 bu.	7 00		
Lettuce	188 bu.	94 00	104½ bu.	85 25
Mangles.....	840 bu.	126 00	780 bu.	117 00
Milk	258,444 lbs.	3,876 65	252,838 lbs.	3,115 94
Melons			36 doz.	14 40
Oats	2,200 bu.	440 00	3,018 bu.	603 60
Onions	42 bu.	21 00	301 bu.	108 80
Pork, dressed	26,789 lbs.	1,575 06	44,171 lbs.	1,541 20
Parsnip.....	275 bu.	82 50	267 bu.	80 10
Peas	48 bu.	48 00	139 bu.	114 50
Pie plant	1,425 lbs.	28 50	2,445 lbs.	48 90
Potatoes	2,567 bu.	671 75	3,738 bu.	1,071 25
Pumpkins	4 loads.	6 00		
Radish	84 bu.	84 00	72 bu.	93 00
Rutabagas	260 bu.	65 00	194 bu.	48 50
Rye			28 bu.	9 80
Spinach.....	105 bu.	105 00	12 bu.	12 00
Squash	2,000 lbs.	20 00	1,750 lbs.	17 50
Squash, summer..			32 bu.	14 40
Straw	40 tons.	160 00	90 tons.	360 00
Strawberries.....	205 qts.	16 40	1,764 qts.	141 12
Tomatoes	228 bu.	114 00	414 bu.	176 80
Turnips	183 bu.	59 25	201 bu.	69 25
Wood.....	135 cords.	675 00	120 cords.	600 00
Total		\$10,888 99		\$11,441 54

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Northern Hospital for the Insane

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN: The seventh biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane from October 1st, 1894, to October 1st, 1896, is submitted herewith.

The following tables show the "movement of population" for the two years:

1894-5.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining September 30th, 1894.....	365	232	597
Admitted during the year	288	173	461
Whole number treated	653	405	1,058
Discharged recovered	66	35	101
Discharged improved.....	65	51	116
Discharged unimproved.....	110	62	172
Died	36	27	63
Not insane	1	.....	1
Whole number discharged.....	278	175	453
Remaining September 30th, 1895.....	375	230	605
Daily average under treatment.....	370	222	592
1895-6.			
Remaining September 30th, 1895.....	375	230	605
Admitted during the year	306	175	481
Whole number treated	681	405	1,086
Sent home on leave of absence.....	194	123	317
Sent to county asylums.....	124	75	199
Eloped.....	4	.....	4
Died.....	31	15	46
Whole number discharged.....	353	213	566
Remaining September 30th, 1896.....	328	192	520
Daily average under treatment.....	357	199	556

Your attention is called to the fact that none of the cases for the last year is reported discharged as either "Improved" "Recovered" or "Unimproved" according to the classification hitherto in vogue in this hospital. The reason for this is that

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it is practically impossible in certain cases to say whether the patient has recovered or not until he has been returned to his home and subjected to the influences of the outside world. In the hospital all things are adapted to the patient. He has none of the wear and tear and strain and stress of life. When he is sent away into society he must do the adapting himself. So it often happens that persons who are practically sane in the hospital are insane when at home. They have sufficient mental power to live in peace where they are protected but not enough to take part in the affairs of life. It has happened that the same patient has been discharged as "Recovered" several times. It has happened that patients were discharged as "Recovered" and have gone home and died insane in a short time. All such circumstances vitiate the statistics and if the figures are not true they are valueless. So that all patients except those who have died, eloped or been transferred to county asylums are recorded as "Discharged on leave of absence." It is believed that over fifty per cent. of those sent home can fairly be put down as recovered.

The following table shows the admissions and the number sent home for the last ten years:

	No. of admissions.	No. sent home.	Per cent. of admissions sent home.
1886-7			
1887-8	697	373	.535
1888-9	388	223	.574
1889-90	370	179	.483
1890-1	383	159	.415
1891-2	315	137	.434
1892-3	370	141	.381
1893-4	395	173	.434
1894-5	420	185	.440
1895-6	439	229	.695
From 1886 to 1896	3,329	1,570	.461

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The following table shows the death rate for the last ten years:

	No. admissions.	No. died.	Per cent. of admissions.
1886-7			
1887-8	697	101	.144
1888-9	388	59	.152
1889-90	370	70	.189
1890-1	383	69	.180
1891-2	315	59	.187
1892-3	370	68	.183
1893-4	395	68	.172
1894-5	420	63	.150
1895-6	439	46	.104
1886 to 1896	3,329	557	.167

Herewith is a list of additions, changes in methods of treatment and in administration that have been made during the last fifteen months.

1st. The change from the old ward-dining rooms to the beautifully decorated dining hall which now adorns the Hospital is believed to be an improvement because it breaks the monotony of ward life; because there is not the opportunity to neglect the timid and despondent patients; because it is more cheerful and aids in removing the prison feeling; because the quality and quantity of food can be inspected at every meal and because it will in the future, as it has in the past year, result in the saving of \$5,000 or \$6,000 annually.

2nd. The introduction of the Turkish baths (one for men and one for women) is unquestionably a positive advance in the therapeutics of insanity. This powerful remedial agency is universally recognized as a necessity in progressive institutions. Great good has come from the use of this bath in this Hospital.

3rd. The method of bathing the patients has been radically changed. The unsanitary bath tubs into which patients were dipped once a week have been taken out and all patients are

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washed at least twice a week in running water. Each patient is placed on a table and scrubbed with bath brushes so that absolute cleanliness is assured.

4th. The attendants no longer take their meals with the patients. Three rooms on the rear corridor have been made into an attendants' dining room, where the attendants are served an hour before the patients. This arrangement, which permits all attendants to be on duty at meal time is beneficial to both patients and attendants.

5th. The old plan of having the shaving and hair cutting done on the wards has been changed by establishing a barber shop in the basement where a professional barber does this work.

6th. The night service has been materially improved, eight employees are on duty all night, over ninety per cent. of the doors of the sleeping rooms are left unlocked, gas ranges have been placed at each end of the Hospital so that patients who are feeble or sleepless can have hot milk etc., during the night. An attendant passes every sleeping room at least every ten minutes. The new electric "Time Detector" which has been placed in the medical office records any neglect on the part of the night force.

7th. Two large pleasant rooms, one for men and one for women, have been set apart for massage purposes. Here Mr. A. Anderson, a professional masseur, practices his art as directed by the physicians. In addition to this professional massage, from fifty to seventy patients are daily given general inunctions of oil or lard. Emaciated patients and those with feeble circulatory powers have been greatly benefited by these daily rubbings with oil.

8th. The diet list is changed once a week. The amount of coffee used has been cut down eighty per cent. Malt coffee has been substituted. In place of tea, cocoa and milk are used. The ingestion of coffee or tea in any quantity is injurious to nearly all insane persons. The quantity of meat is less than

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has ever before been used in this hospital. More milk, sugar and vegetables are used than formerly. This modification of the diet is in accord with the teachings of the most advanced modern physiologists and therapeutists.

9th. The abandoned air shaft has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; a catch basin has been built near the lake through which all the sewage passes, the solids are retained in this basin, whence they are taken and placed upon the farm, the remaining sewage is conducted into the lake at a point quite a distance north of the intake pipe, since which the typhoid fever that has prevailed here for several years has disappeared, as there has not been a case for fourteen months.

10th. The telephone connecting the medical office with the boiler room, barn, depot, pumping station and the several wards of the Hospital is a great convenience, and has proved a valuable improvement.

11th. The restoration of the Chapel to its original size has furnished a suitable room where daily musical, literary and educational exercises will be held during the coming winter. The purchase of the new piano for this room has added greatly to its attractions. Every day readings or recitations and vocal and instrumental music will be furnished for as many patients as the room will accommodate. This is a new feature in Hospital life, and will undoubtedly be a powerful factor in the mental treatment of mental diseases.

12th. The setting apart of a large and pleasant room for the use of the attendants when off duty makes their life more agreeable, and thus indirectly helps the patients.

13th. The picnics in the grove, the out door religious exercises, the purchase of the carette, the 'bus rides, the distribution of flowers from the green house to the patients who are confined to their beds, the large number of magazines and picture papers supplied have all aided in mitigating the measureless calamity of insanity and have materially assisted in restoring many to a state of sanity.

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14th. The establishing of a school for the patients was a pronounced success. The report of the teachers, Misses Blood and Pruess, is transmitted herewith. Miss Emma Sturtevant and Miss Caroline Reynolds have been engaged to conduct the school for the coming winter. There are a number of physiological and psychological reasons for believing that this feature of treatment has not hitherto received attention commensurate with its power for good. Mental diseases should have mental treatment, Purely somatic agencies should be supplemented by intellectual diversions.

15th. By the purchase of a complete case of trial lenses the fitting of spectacles has been placed upon a scientific basis, and much comfort has accrued to those who are compelled to use glasses.

16th. For the purpose of throwing an additional safe-guard about the inmates of the institution, each attendant on the first of each month is required to sign the following declaration, viz:

I,, do hereby most solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare upon my sacred honor, that I have not been unkind, harsh or cruel to any inmate of this hospital during the month of, 189...

I also most solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare upon my sacred honor, that I have not seen or known of any unkind, harsh or cruel treatment of any patient by any other employé of this Hospital during the month of, 189.. .. .

In case an attendant has seen or known of any unkind, harsh or cruel treatment and cannot conscientiously sign the declaration, an explanation is in order.

17th. The addition of one physician to the former medical staff, and the employment of a masseur and a barber, and a man and woman for the Turkish bath rooms, and the extra night force, have greatly increased the efficiency of the institution. The diminished death rate and the increased number of patients sent to their homes demonstrate that a great amount of good can be done by a comparatively small amount of money.

18th. The construction of the cold storage plant has been a

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somewhat expensive improvement, but, as in the end it will more than pay for itself, the money expended has been well invested.

19th. Grading the street leading to the depots, putting in the asphalt walk from the Hospital to the depots, cleaning the woods north of the Hospital of rubbish and dead limbs and dead trees, building the five bed-rooms over the boiler room, making a place to wash vegetables before they are taken to the kitchen, placing a roof over the gas tank, building the addition to the cow barn, shingling the root cellars and horse barn, bringing the large barn from the Eaton farm to its present location, making asphalt walk in the rear of the Hospital, repairing the green house, putting new retorts in the gas house, placing rubber matting on the floors and stairways, the new patients' parlor on ward nine north, the new carpets for the alcoves and ward eight north, the \$700 expended in painting the wards, need only to be mentioned to be recognized as needed improvements.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. The present method of conveying patients to the Hospitals is not what it should be. It should be constantly borne in mind that an insane person is a sick person. Sometimes the patients are needlessly strapped, shackled and handcuffed as if they were felons going to prison. Sometimes they are unnecessarily exasperated by the treatment received on the journey. Often there is needless deception. It has happened that actual cruelty has been used. The State of Wisconsin has surely become sufficiently civilized to abandon the primitive custom of treating her sick citizens, during one of the most critical periods of their lives, as she does highwaymen on the road to the penitentiary. The proper plan is that adopted in the State of New York and in some other enlightened communities. The superintendents of the hospitals there send trained and skilful attendants to conduct the patients to the hospitals.

2d. There should be a new boiler put into the building this

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winter. There are several valid and urgent reasons for this improvement.

3rd. The pollution of the rivers and lakes in Wisconsin by sewage is a considerable and increasing evil. The State should lead in the proper disposition of sewage as in all other reforms. It is hereby requested that \$3,000 be appropriated for the purpose of distributing the hospital sewage over the farm.

4th. It is recommended that an electric light plant be installed in the hospital. The reasons for this are so many and obvious that it is not necessary to enumerate them. This can be done quite cheaply as the engine and boilers now in use can supply the power.

5th. The present form of medical certificate is inadequate and unsatisfactory. In the great majority of cases it contains little information that is of value. In every instance the physicians who make the examination should succinctly set forth the facts upon which they base their opinion that the person is insane. They should also state which facts were communicated by others and which were observed by themselves. This is the English usage and should be adopted in Wisconsin.

6th. There are now in this hospital twenty-one persons who have been transferred from the State Prison at Waupun because of their insanity. These insane criminals have been segregated as far as possible but this cannot be satisfactorily accomplished in a building constructed as this one is. It is recommended that a cottage for the accommodation of these insane criminals be erected near the hospital so that the same kitchen, bakery, water supply, etc., can be used for both institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following newspapers have been furnished gratuitously to the hospital and have been distributed among the patients from the respective localities and have been a valuable aid in dissipating the monotony of life on the wards:

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Phillips Times.	De Pere News.
Waupaca Republican.	Waupaca Post.
Sontag Post, Milwaukee.	Chilton Times.
Aben Post, Milwaukee.	Norden, Chicago.
Kewaunee Enterprise.	Rolnek, Stevens Point.
Wisconsin Free Press, Oconomowoc.	Skandinaven, Chicago.
Stevens Point Journal.	Sheboygan Zeitung.
Bayfield County Press.	Appleton Post.
Slavern, Racine.	Brown County Democrat.
Waupun Times.	Berlin Journal.
Waukesha Freeman.	Wisconsin Telegraph, Oshkosh.
Sheboygan County News.	Oshkosh Gazette.
Excelsior, Milwaukee.	Brandon Times.
Folketz, Racine.	Plymouth Reporter.
Amerika, Madison.	The Gazette, Stevens Point.
Weyauwega Chronicle.	Juneau Telephone.
Green Bay Advocate.	Deutsch Amerikaner, Milwaukee.
Chippewa Herald.	Markesan Times.
Elkhorn Independent.	Montello Express.

The thanks of the patients and their friends are due to Rev. J. W. Greenwood and the choir of Trinity church for their kindness in furnishing religious services in the grove.

To Mr. Isaac Miles who contributed a large box of roses which were distributed among the patients and were a source of genuine pleasure.

To the choir of Plymouth Congregational church which gave a song service in the grove.

To the Oshkosh Maennerchor for a concert.

To the Columbia band for two concerts.

To Mrs. Barker and the Christian Endeavor society of Oshkosh for a song service in the grove.

To Messrs. P. A. Laffey and J. K. Weaver for assistance in religious services.

To Messrs. Leitz, Dowling and Bruenover for two mandolin concerts.

To Miss Washburn, Miss Jenkins, Miss Bessie Lou Daggett, Mr. Ben Soper, Mr. Laffey and the Dale quartette for a concert.

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To Mr. Ben Hopper, Mrs. Ben Hopper, Miss Washburn, Miss Brass, Miss Daggett, Frank Josslyn and Col. H. I. Weed for two theatrical entertainments.

There have been numerous changes in the officers of the hospital during the last two years.

Dr. W. F. Wegge resigned October 9th, 1894.

Dr. Jacobs entered the service of the hospital as second assistant October 9th, 1894, and resigned June 22nd, 1895.

Dr. D. G. Hathaway became superintendent October 10th, 1894, and resigned June 30th, 1895.

Dr. W. A. McCorn entered the service of the institution June 29th, 1895, as second assistant and resigned October 24th, 1895.

Mr. F. E. Grove, steward, resigned June 30th, 1895.

Dr. O'Donnell resigned as first assistant November 2d, 1895.

Miss Rose Dowling resigned her office of matron November 14th, 1895.

Dr. F. I. Drake, who was second assistant at Mendota, came as first assistant on October 21st, 1895.

Dr. A. Sherman was appointed as second assistant on September 23d, 1895.

Dr. L. Fuldner was appointed third assistant on April 27th, 1896.

It is a pleasure to testify to the ability, zeal and fidelity with which these gentlemen have discharged their duties.

Mr. E. E. Finney, steward, and Miss Minnie Schriber, matron, have been prompt, faithful and earnest in the performance of their respective duties.

The affairs of the hospital are conducted with a minimum of friction, all the officers and employees are willing and eager to aid in the great work for which the institution was founded.

The enlightened interest manifested by the Board of Control in the affairs of the hospital during the past year, while so many improvements have been in progress, has been of very

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great benefit. But for the broad-minded, liberal and courageous spirit of the Board the hospital would not have been so well equipped and would not be so efficient an instrument in curing disease, prolonging life and alleviating suffering.

The humane, progressive and philanthropic policy of the present Board has placed the treatment of the insane of the state of Wisconsin upon a higher level and a more scientific basis.

Permit me, gentlemen, in behalf of myself and those associated with me in the management of this institution, to assure you that we gratefully appreciate the unvarying kindness and courtesy we have received at your hands.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. GORDON.

Superintendent.

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TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of population from May 11th, 1873, to Oct. 1st, 1896.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Total number admitted.....	3,973	3,033	7,006	.....	.....	.....
Elopers returned.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	3,976	3,033	7,009
Discharged not insane.....	14	12	26	.....	.....	.....
Discharged recovered.....	835	621	1,456	.....	.....	.....
Discharged improved.....	927	826	1,753	.....	.....	.....
Discharged unimproved.....	1,045	741	1,786	.....	.....	.....
Sent home on leave of absence...	194	123	317	.....	.....	.....
Eloped.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	629	518	1,147	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged.....	.....	.....	.....	3,648	2,841	6,489
Total number in hospital Sep- tember 30th, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	328	192	520

TABLE NO. 2.

Movement of population for two years ending Sept. 30, 1896.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Remaining Sept. 30.....	365	232	597	375	230	605
Admitted during the year.....	288	173	461	306	175	481
Whole number treated.....	653	405	1,058	681	405	1,086
Discharged recovered.....	66	35	101	.....	.....	.....
Discharged improved.....	65	51	116	.....	.....	.....
Discharged improved (home on leave of absence).....	.....	.....	.....	194	123	317
Discharged unimproved.....	110	62	172	124	75	199
Eloped.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Died.....	36	27	63	31	15	46
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Whole number discharged.....	278	175	453	353	213	566
Remaining Sept. 30.....	375	230	605	328	192	520
Daily average under treatment..	370	222	592	357	199	556

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 3.

Age of those admitted during the two years.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 years.....				3	1	4
Between 15 and 20 years.....	13	7	20	3	5	8
Between 20 and 25 years.....	33	22	55	27	13	40
Between 25 and 30 years.....	37	23	60	39	24	63
Between 30 and 35 years.....	45	31	76	56	21	77
Between 35 and 40 years.....	35	21	56	31	31	62
Between 40 and 50 years.....	49	35	84	62	31	93
Between 50 and 60 years.....	37	19	56	30	19	49
Between 60 and 70 years.....	22	6	28	25	16	41
Between 70 and 80 years.....	14	9	23	13	12	25
Over 80 years.....	2		2	3	1	4
Unknown.....	1		1	14	1	15
Total.....	288	173	461	306	175	481

TABLE No. 4.

Civil condition of those admitted.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Married.....	130	104	234	116	96	212
Single.....	131	50	181	149	59	208
Divorced.....	7		7	8	4	12
Widowed.....	13	19	32	26	15	41
Unknown.....	7		7	7	1	8
Total.....	288	173	461	306	175	481

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TABLE No. 5.

Education of those admitted.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Collegiate.....				4		4
Common.....	157	108	265	132	97	229
Good.....	18	16	34	15	11	26
Limited.....	67	32	99	75	57	132
None.....	23	9	32	31	3	34
Unknown.....	23	8	31	49	7	56
Total.....	288	173	461	306	175	481

TABLE No. 6.

Parentage of those admitted.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
African.....	1	1	2			
American.....	47	31	78	36	23	59
Austrian.....	14	4	18	5	8	13
Belgian.....	4	1	5	2		2
English.....	15	11	26	14	9	23
Finn.....	1		1	7	1	8
German.....	94	68	162	124	90	214
French.....	10	10	20	7	6	13
Irish.....	38	20	58	42	9	51
Italian.....	1		1	1		1
Polish.....	4	4	8	5	2	7
Russian.....				1		1
Scotch.....	3	2	5	2	2	4
Scandinavian.....	32	12	44	30	18	48
Swiss.....	5	2	7	3	1	4
Welsh.....	3	3	6		1	1
Unknown.....	16	4	20	27	5	32
Total.....	288	173	461	306	175	481

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 7.

Nativity of those admitted.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Austria	13	4	17	5	7	12
Belgium				1		1
Great Britain.....	18	14	32	15	6	21
Finland	1		1	8	1	9
France		1	1			
Germany	68	34	102	82	49	131
Italy	1		1	1		1
Poland	3	3	6	2	1	3
Russia				1	1	2
Scandinavia	24	8	32	23	15	38
Switzerland	3	1	4	3	1	4
America	66	39	105	59	30	89
Wisconsin.....	86	65	151	86	62	148
Unknown	5	4	9	20	2	22
Total	288	173	461	306	175	481

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TABLE NO. 8.
Occupation of those admitted.

	1895.				1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.		Male.	Fe- male.	Total
Butcher.....	2		2	Bell boy.....	1		1
Bell boy.....	2		2	Clerk.....	4	2	6
Clerk.....	1	1	1	Cigar maker ..	1		1
Cigar maker.....	3		3	Dress maker.....		5	5
Draughtsman ..	1		1	Farmer.....	95		95
Dressmaker.....		4	4	House wife.....		105	105
Farmer.....	77		77	House work ..		48	48
Gambler.....	1		1	Lumberman.....	3		3
Housewife.....		119	119	Liveryman.....	2		2
Housework.....		26	26	Mechanic.....	34		34
Hotel keeper....	2		2	Mason.....	3		3
Lumberman.....	6		6	Miller.....	2		2
Liveryman.....	2		2	Minister.....	2		2
Mechanic.....	11		11	None.....	18	9	27
Mason.....	7		7	Night watchman	1		1
Music teacher....		1	1	Painter.....	1		1
Miller.....	2		2	Prostitute.....		1	1
Minister.....	2		2	Laborer.....	99		99
None.....	11	8	19	Railroad man ..	4		4
Nurse.....		2	2	Student.....	2	2	4
Night watchman	2		2	School teacher..		1	1
Plumber.....	2		2	Saloon keeper ..	5		5
Painter.....	6		6	Sailor.....	1		1
Physician.....	2	1	3	Salesman.....	3		3
Prostitute.....		1	1	Tailor.....	3		3
Laborer.....	116		116	Unknown.....	11	1	12
Railroad man...	8		8	Lawyer.....	1		1
Student.....	3	3	6	Artist.....	1		1
School teacher..	2	3	5	Dentist.....	2		2
Saloon keeper ..	3		3	Hunter & trapper	1		1
Sailor.....	1		1	Merchant.....	3	1	4
Salesman.....	3		3	Druggist.....	1		1
Tailor.....	3		3	Barber.....	1		1
Unknown.....	8	4	12	Stationary eng..	1		1
Total.....	288	173	461	Total.....	306	175	481

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 9.

Causes of insanity in those admitted.

CAUSES.	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
<i>Psychical causes—</i>						
Trouble	24	17	41	14	9	23
Excitement	8	9	17	11	6	17
Grief	9	3	12	3	3	6
Jealousy	4	.....	4	2	1	3
Love affair .....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Fright	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
<i>Physical causes—</i>						
Epilepsy	6	5	11	8	8	16
Heredity	34	23	57	44	38	82
Masturbation	15	.....	15	5	1	6
Insolation	12	.....	12	5	.....	5
Uterine disease .....	.....	8	8	.....	8	8
Albuminuria .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Venereal excesses	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Miscarriage .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Ill health	13	10	23	15	7	22
Overwork	5	7	12	5	5	10
Alcoholism	27	2	29	25	2	27
Puerperium .....	.....	9	9	.....	8	8
Senility	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Coarse brain disease	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Menopause .....	.....	3	3	.....	5	5
Typhoid fever	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Injury	8	.....	8	5	1	6
Syphilis	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
La Grippe	1	5	6	1	2	3
Unhygienic surroundings .....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Keeley cure	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Morphine habit .....	.....	1	1	3	.....	3
Poison	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Not insane	1	1
Imbecility	1	1	2
Unknown	107	62	169	144	62	206
Total	288	173	461	306	175	481

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TABLE No. 10.

Duration of insanity previous to admission.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 week.....	12	6	18	9	4	13
Between 1 and 2 weeks.....	22	12	34	10	9	19
Between 2 and 3 weeks.....	17	10	27	25	12	37
Between 1 and 2 months.....	28	20	48	26	20	46
Between 2 and 3 months.....	16	8	24	20	11	31
Between 3 and 4 months.....	13	10	23	12	9	21
Between 4 and 5 months.....	10	2	12	9	4	13
Between 5 and 6 months.....	5	4	9	6	4	10
Between 6 months and 1 year...	16	15	31	17	13	30
Between 1 and 2 years.....	30	22	52	39	18	57
Between 2 and 3 years.....	21	11	32	10	15	25
Between 3 and 4 years.....	11	9	20	15	10	25
Between 4 and 5 years.....	3	3	6	7	5	12
Between 5 and 10 years.....	17	16	33	7	8	15
Between 10 and 15 years.....	11	6	17	11	18	29
Over 20 years.....	6	5	11	4	5	9
Unknown.....	50	14	64	79	10	89
Total.....	288	173	461	306	175	481

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 11.

Hereditary predisposition in those admitted who threatened or attempted suicide or homicide.

	Attempted homicide.		Attempted suicide.		Threatened homicide and suicide.		Attempted suicide and homicide.		Threatened homicide.		Threatened suicide.		Attempted suicide and threatened homicide.	
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.
Uncle and cousin.....									1					
Grandfather.....				1					1	1				
Mother.....	2					1			1	1	1			
Father.....	2	1	2	3					1	1				3
Brother.....	2		1	1	1		3	1			1			
Sister.....	2	1	3	2					3	1	1			1
Mother, sister, cousin and aunt.....							1							
Cousin.....									1					
Mother and sister.....											1			
Father and mother.....				1					1					
Aunt.....				2		1			1					
Aunt, cousin and uncle.....		1									1			
Uncle.....				1					4		2			
Aunt and cousin.....					1				1					
Sister and daughter.....									1					
Father and brother.....					1				1					
Aunt and uncle.....									1					
Grand father and uncle.....														1
Grandmother.....		1		1								1		
Grandmother, mother, sister and uncle.....												1		
Grandmother and uncle.....									1					
Grandmother and two cousins.....									1					
Grandfather and mother.....									1					
Brother and son.....			1											
Two brothers.....			1								1			
Father, sister and aunt.....			1											
Sister and two half brothers.....			1											
Totals (M., 43; F., 39-82)....	8	4	9	12	2	3	4	1	12	12	7	3	1	4

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. 12.

Duration of insanity in those who died.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Between 1 and 2 weeks				2	2	4
Between 2 and 3 weeks	2	4	6	1	1	2
Between 3 weeks and 1 month					1	1
Between 1 and 3 months	1	1	2		1	1
Between 3 and 6 months	2	2	4	2		2
Between 6 months and 1 year ...	7	4	11	3	1	4
Between 1 and 2 years	7	2	9	6	3	9
Between 2 and 3 years	4	4	8	3		3
Between 3 and 4 years	3	1	4	4	1	5
Between 4 and 5 years	2		2	1	1	2
Between 5 and 10 years	3	3	6	3	1	4
Between 10 and 12 years		2	2	1		1
14 years	1		1	1	1	2
21 years				1		1
23 years					1	1
Unknown	3	4	7	3	2	5
40 years	1		1			
Total	36	27	63	31	15	46

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 13.

Number of patients from the several counties in the hospital September 30th, 1896.

Ashland.....	10	Marquette.....	3
Bayfield.....	8	Milwaukee.....	1
Brown.....	24	Oconto.....	18
Columbia.....	2	Onelda.....	5
Calumet.....	5	Outagamie.....	24
Chippewa.....	2	Ozaukee.....	7
Dane.....	1	Portage.....	29
Dodge.....	18	Price.....	2
Door.....	2	Racine.....	22
Douglas.....	20	Shawano.....	13
Forest.....	2	Sheboygan.....	16
Florence.....	2	Taylor.....	7
Fond du Lac.....	17	Vilas.....	4
Green Lake.....	11	Washington.....	11
Iron.....	3	Waushara.....	6
Jefferson.....	24	Waupaca.....	18
Kenosha.....	10	Waukesha.....	20
Kewaunee.....	9	Winnebago.....	24
Langlade.....	...	Wood.....	11
Lincoln.....	8	State at large.....	55
Manitowoc.....	21		
Marathon.....	13	Total.....	520
Marinette.....	12		

Northern Hospital.

MATRON'S REPORT.

Articles made in the sewing room from Oct. 1st 1894, to Oct. 1st 1896.

Aprons, gents.....	430	Pillow cases.....	1,159
Aprons, ladies.....	714	Pillow ticks.....	22
Aprons, oil cloth.....	27	Pillow shams.....	175pr
Bibs.....	30	Shirts.....	1,617
Blankets bound.....	51	Skirts.....	1,015
Billiard table spreads.....	1	Sheets.....	2,291
Chemises.....	677	Stand spreads.....	11
Curtains, Holland.....	81	Straight suits.....	28
Curtains, clothes.....	24	Sun bonnets.....	39
Curtains, cheese cloth.....	11pr	Sofa pillow covers.....	1
Cooks' caps.....	66	Surgical aprons.....	2
Clothes bags.....	117	Straw ticks.....	30
Clothes pin bags.....	12	Straight dresses.....	9
Cheese cloth dusters.....	10	Shirt waists.....	2
Coffee sacks.....	21	Sleeves, half.....	12
Cheese cloth globe wipers....	6	Ice cover for dray wagon....	1
Carpenters' aprons.....	6	Towels (yd).....	4,646
Drawers, gents.....	401	Towels roller.....	311
Drawers, ladies.....	395	Table cloths.....	359
Dresses.....	1,050	Napkins.....	490
Jackets.....	78	Waists.....	12
Iron holders.....	573	Wrappers, gents.....	214
Mattress ticks.....	187	Wrappers, ladies.....	31
Night dresses.....	636	Window shades.....	850

Statistical Tables.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

STATE HOSPITAL, WINNEBAGO, WIS., SCHOOL FOR THE INSANE.

This school, which has been in operation for two months, was instituted for the purpose of giving patients wholesome and beneficial mental exercise, withdrawing their minds from morbid ideas, and directing their thoughts into more healthy channels.

It is a well known fact that judicious exercise of any diseased member will tend to restore the same to its normal condition. The diseased mind is no exception to this general rule. Moreover, as there are many patients in the hospital who have yet the greater part of life before them, it is evident that anything given them in the way of education will be a great help when they leave the hospital cured. Many patients are melancholy or labor under delusions, but are perfectly sane aside from these. When the minds of these people are turned to some definite school work, the impression thus made must necessarily weaken the delusion and tend to establish general equilibrium.

With these objects in view, the school was opened June 22. Seventy-eight were enrolled during the two months, 42 male and 36 female. About 10 per cent. of these had a good education, 40 per cent. a fair education and 50 per cent. little or no education. They varied in age from 14 to 50 years, the majority being under 35. The average daily attendance was 47. During the time school was in session five of those in attendance were discharged as cured or sent home on trial. Others came up but for a single day, while still others entered late in the term. The daily attendance was much larger at the close than at the beginning of the term. Many asked for admission who were refused on account of limited accommodations.

The work done was almost entirely individual as it seems impossible to form classes of people of such varied abilities and attainments. Five or six could sometimes be grouped together. This was an advantage in that it gave a chance for emulation

Northern Hospital.

and provided the stimulus generally felt in class work. The choice of studies was largely regulated by the inclinations of the patients. Mathematics, reading, writing, spelling, drawing, literature and history were the branches chiefly pursued. The school was divided into six sections; each of these sections worked from 1½ to 2 hours daily. The ladies attended in the morning and the gentlemen in the afternoon. The men showed a preference for mathematics and writing while the ladies liked reading and drawing. This, however, is only a very loose statement as some of the men showed a great liking for literature and drawing and not a few of the ladies showed a decided delight in mathematics. All seemed to take great interest in the writing of business forms as well as in common letter writing. The work in nearly all cases had to be constantly varied to hold the attention, but, as the instruction was individual in character any way, this caused little or no inconvenience. There were a few marked exceptions to this. About 12 who were learning to read and write the English language had the reading, spelling and writing lessons every day with a regularity that would weary the ordinary student, and showed more enthusiasm at the close than at the beginning of the term.

Another class pursued a dual course in history and mathematics on alternate days. A few worked in mathematics continually and appeared almost annoyed when anything else was offered. Mapdrawing appealed to some as nothing else would, while mathematical and physical geography furnished a fascination in some cases far beyond the expectation of those in charge. Many began with work purely mechanical like paper folding and pasting or tracing work who afterwards showed quite an interest in more advanced subjects. The school books used were arithmetics, geographies, spellers, readers, histories, story and picture books.

Although the trial has been a very short one, it has been long enough to show that if continued it can not fail to be of great benefit to the patients, as a decided improvement has been al-

Superintendent's Report.

ready observed in some cases. It supplies a long felt need in hospital life in that it is more individual in character than other treatment can be. Any one has his individuality strengthened by discussing a subject he has studied and expressing himself in his own words. This is no less true of the inmate of the State Hospital than of his more fortunate brother who recites in the university.

Those who have watched the work most closely are most positive of its success and most desirous of seeing it continued.

EMMA B. BLOOD,

BERTHA H. PREUSS,

Teachers.

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1895.

1894.			
Oct. 1.	Balance		\$49,776 66
1895.			
Jan. 1.	From counties		52,453 29
April 25.	Appropriation Chap. 356, Laws 1895.		150,000 00
Sept. 30.	Steward for board and clothing patients.....		228 00
Sept. 30.	Steward for sundries.....		3,750 40
	Warrant cancelled.....		10 00
1895.			
Aug. 27.	Transferred for expenses Board of Control	\$4,397 45	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	129,903 12	.....
Sept. 30.	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$121,765 78	.....
	Balance in hands of steward.....	152 00	121,917 78
			\$256,218 35
			\$256,218 35

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1896.

1895.			
Oct. 1.	Balance		\$121,917 78
1896.			
Jan. 1.	From counties		53,075 94
Sept. 30.	Transfer-repairs to sewers		218 84
Sept. 30.	Steward for board and clothing patients.....		751 28
Sept. 30.	Steward for sundries.....		2,551 60
Aug. 15.	Transferred for expenses Board of Control	\$4,397 45	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	129,608 99	.....
Sept. 30.	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$44,485 84	.....
	Balance in hands of steward.....	23 16	44,509 00
			\$178,515 44
1896.			
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$44,509 00

Special Appropriation Funds.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1894.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance available Sept. 30, 1896.
Roof section of north wing.....	\$566 05	.....	\$566 05
Repairs to sewer.....	1,500 00	\$218 84	1,281 16
Totals	\$2,066 05	\$218 84	\$1,847 21

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Northern Hospital for the Insane

Classified Items.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements	\$1,914 91	\$604 38		\$2,519 29
Barn, farm and garden..	19,753 69	2,775 70	\$163 35	22,692 74
Clothing	3,671 37	7,082 44		10,753 81
Discharged patients.....		399 90		399 90
Discount.....		2 89		2 89
Drug and medical dep't.	698 67	1,471 66		2,170 33
Engines and boilers.....	24,388 58	904 77		25,293 35
Elopers		151 71		151 71
Freight and express (not classified)		47 31		47 31
Fire apparatus.....	2,732 38	625 86		3,358 24
Fuel.....	8,207 78	9,213 78		17,421 56
Furniture.....	11,961 27	1,703 59		13,664 86
Gas and other lights....	2,475 63	655 08		3,130 71
Hides and pelts			1,623 19	1,623 19
House furnishing.....	22,952 47	8,279 38		31,231 85
Laboratory.....	1,609 26			1,609 26
Laundry.....	2,816 26	879 44	420 99	4,116 69
Library.....	2,513 83	148 18		2,662 01
Machinery and tools....	2,239 01	115 24		2,354 25
Miscellaneous	271 33	499 60		770 93
Officers' expenses.....		224 17		224 17
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	297 87	908 24		1,206 11
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	744,901 22			744,901 22
Repairs and renewals...	875 61	7,316 56		8,192 17
Restraints.....	13 65			13 65
Scraps			77 04	77 04
Special attendance.....			725 73	725 73
Subsistence.....	2,989 62	42,794 76	11,467 88	57,252 26
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	391 57	63 10		454 67
Tobacco	28 73	371 03		399 76
Wages and salaries.....		42,885 09		42,885 09
Board and clothing pa- tients.....		20 00		20 00
Totals	\$857,704 71	\$130,143 86	\$14,478 18	\$1,002,326 75
Discounts.....		240 74		
		\$129,903 12		866,392 67
Net expenses				\$135,934 08

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary of

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1895.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,959 07			\$1,959 07		\$560 22
17,263 61	\$266 12	11,467 88	28,997 61	\$6,304 87	
2,653 39	235 41		2,888 86		7,865 01
	52 30		52 30		347 60
		\$240 74	240 74	237 85	
752 01	1 99		754 00		1,416 33
24,379 77			24,379 77		913 58
					151 71
	6 55		6 55		40 76
2,114 62			2,114 62		1,243 62
1,713 51		163 35	1,876 86		15,544 70
11,942 07			11,942 07		1,722 79
1,273 46	56 00		1,329 46		1,801 25
	1,623 19		1,623 19		
24,481 16	26 39		24,507 55		6,724 30
1,522 54			1,522 54		86 72
3,069 65	7 36		3,077 01		1,039 68
2,106 83			2,106 83		555 18
2,186 09			2,186 09		168 16
277 25	361 25	10 00	648 50		122 43
					224 17
245 10	12 48		257 58		948 53
744,901 22			744,901 22		
959 08	21 38	77 04	1,057 50		7,134 67
13 65			13 65		
	77 04		77 04		
	725 73		725 73		
3,733 06	64 94	2,044 18	5,842 18		51,410 08
318 78			318 78		135 89
27 43			27 43		372 33
	212 27	725 73	938 00		41,947 09
		20 00	20 00		
\$847,893 35	\$3,750 40	\$14,748 92	\$866,392 67	\$6,542 72	\$142,476 80
					6,542 72
					\$135,934 08
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control					4,397 45
					\$140,331 53

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Northern Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements	\$1,959 07	\$660 79		\$2,619 86
Barn, farm and garden	17,263 61	4,756 13	\$158 79	22,178 53
Clothing	2,653 39	4,646 84		7,300 23
Discharged patients ..		423 91		423 91
Discount				
Drug and medical dep't	752 01	1,642 05		2,394 06
Engines and boilers....	24,379 77	928 28		25,308 05
Elopers		87 84		87 84
Freight and express (not classified)		35 85		35 85
Fire apparatus	2,114 62	338 22		2,452 84
Fuel	1,713 51	13,342 54	80 00	15,136 05
Furniture	11,942 07	318 66	331 95	12,592 68
Gas and other lights...	1,273 46	3,760 90		5,034 36
Hides and pelts			586 70	586 70
House furnishing.....	24,481 16	5,741 78		30,222 94
Laboratory	1,522 54			1,522 54
Laundry	3,069 65	720 64	276 20	4,066 49
Library	2,106 83	503 41		2,610 24
Machinery and tools..	2,186 09	120 68		2,306 77
Miscellaneous	277 25	1,765 64		2,042 89
Officers' expenses.....		242 28		242 28
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph	245 10	953 59		1,198 69
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	744,901 22			744,901 22
Repairs and renewals ..	959 08	6,185 13		7,144 21
Restraints	13 65	19 55		33 20
Scraps			19 96	19 96
Special attendance....		99 09	951 11	1,050 20
Subsistence	3,733 06	31,183 20	16,428 36	51,344 62
Surgical instruments and appliances	318 78	310 47		629 25
Tobacco	27 43	85 48		112 91
Wages and salaries ..		46,269 76		46,269 76
Cold storage addition..		4,723 32		4,723 32
Totals	\$847,893 35	\$129,866 03	\$18,833 07	\$996,592 45
Discounts		257 04		
		\$129,608 99		883,098 03
Net expenses.....				\$113,494 42

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary of

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1896.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,096 77			\$2,096 77		\$523 09
18,993 58	\$81 00	\$16,508 36	35,582 94	\$13,404 41	
2,039 91	141 50		2,181 41		5,118 82
					423 91
	10 20	257 04	267 24	267 24	
907 42	90		908 32		1,485 74
24,384 63			24,384 63		923 42
					87 84
					35 85
2,282 30			2,282 30		170 54
3,042 30		158 79	3,201 09		11,934 96
12,592 68			12,592 68		
2,444 57	129 30		2,573 87		2,460 49
	586 70		586 70		
25,588 89			25,588 89		4,634 05
1,508 30			1,508 30		14 24
3,208 04			3,208 04		858 45
2,252 08			2,252 08		358 16
2,204 47			2,204 47		102 30
1,440 55	331 34		1,771 89		271 00
					242 28
322 22	1 85		324 07		874 62
744,901 22			744,901 22		
684 25		570 75	1,255 00		5,889 21
24 15			24 15		9 05
	19 96		19 96		
	1,050 20		1,050 20		
5,113 62	3 50	862 90	5,980 02		45,364 60
462 02			462 02		167 23
20 19			20 19		92 72
	195 15	951 11	1,146 26		45,123 50
4,723 32			4,723 32		
\$861,237 48	\$2,551 60	\$19,308 95	\$883,098 03	\$13,671 65	\$127,166 07
					13,671 65
					\$113,494 42
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					4,397 45
					\$117,891 87

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATIONS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.
Barn, farm and garden	\$266 12	\$81 00
Board and clothing of patients	228 00	751 28
Clothing	235 41	141 50
Drug and medical department	1 99	90
Discount		10 20
Discharged patients	52 30	
Freight and express	6 55	
Gas and other lights	56 00	129 30
Hides and pelts	1,623 19	586 70
House furnishing	26 39	
Laundry	7 36	
Miscellaneous	361 25	331 34
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph...	12 48	1 85
Repairs and renewals	21 38	
Scraps	77 04	19 96
Special attendants	725 73	1,050 20
Subsistence	64 94	3 50
Wages and salaries	212 27	195 15
Totals	\$3,978 40	\$3,302 88

Moneys Received.

CASH TAKEN FROM PATIENTS FOR SAFE KEEPING.

On hand October 1st 1894	\$877 25
Received during the two years.....	1,004 01
Total.....	\$1,881 26
Returned to patients or their representatives.....	1,077 87
Balance in hands of steward October 1, 1896.....	\$803 39

CASH DEPOSITED TO BE EXPENDED FOR BENEFIT OF PATIENTS.

On hand October 1st, 1894.....	\$731 74
Received during the two years.....	1,171 53
Total.....	\$1,903 27
Expended for benefit of patients.....	1,167 13
Balance in hands of steward October 1, 1896.....	\$736 14

During the biennial period the relatives and friends of patients contributed for their use and pleasure, clothing and other property to the value of \$6,531.33.

Northern Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1895.		FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus	1,880 bchs.	\$94 00	4,243 bch.	\$212 15
Beef	12 hd. 7,500 lbs.	363 00	5 hd. 3,330 lbs.	183 15
Beans, dry	24 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	24 38	20 bu.	20 00
Beans, Lima	16 $\frac{5}{8}$ bu.	34 88	51 bu.	101 50
Beans, string	95 bu.	64 46	225 bu.	181 00
Beets	323 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	163 44	617 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	248 85
Beets, green	45 bu.	27 00	.....	.....
Cabbage, early ...	3,893 hds.	137 75	3,983 hds.	154 36
Cabbage, winter..	6,930 hds.	207 90	5,940 hds.	178 20
Calves	60 hds.	183 50	32 hd.	49 00
Cauliflower	682 hds.	50 86	1,136 hd.	90 88
Carrots	370 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	148 25	723 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	289 73
Celery	4,555 bch.	136 65	6,474 bchs.	194 22
Chickens	40	14 00	35	12 25
Corn, green	354 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	183 00	530 bu.	278 88
Corn, dry	2,300 bu.	874 00	5,500 bu.	1,375 00
Corn stalks	75 tons	375 00	180 tons	900 00
Cucumbers, green	223 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	253 50	194 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	199 00
Currants	141 qts.	9 87	26 qts.	2 08
Eggs	383 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz.	52 49	28 doz.	2 52
Grapes	20 bu.	34 00	4 bu.	7 00
Hay	42 tous.	462 00	75 tons	750 00
Ham, smoked....	189 lbs.	23 63	141 lbs.	17 63
Ham and bacon..	.....	.....	712 lbs.	66 50
Horse radish	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	8 06	6 bu.	9 00
Ice	100 cords	100 00	5 tons	10 00
Kohl-Rabi	772 bch.	38 60	2,575 bch.	128 75
Lard	6,645 lbs.	617 45	7,628 lbs.	621 51
Lettuce	6,160 bch.	261 12	8,946 bch.	389 35
Mangel-wurzel....	4,336 bu.	1,084 00	5,840 bu.	1,460 00
Millet .....	.....	.....	36 tons	324 00
Milk	126,580 qts.	3,903 79	169,509 qts.	6,780 36
Melons, musk .....	.....	.....	2,064	87 36
Melons, water .....	.....	.....	3	45
Oats	3,400 bu.	816 00	2,650 bu.	636 00
Oat straw	65 tons	300 90	55 tons	275 00
Onions, dry	461 bu.	276 75	1,154 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	696 90
Onions, green	2,401 bch.	102 99	13,799 bch.	632 64
Parsley	56 bch.	3 10	184 bch.	12 81
Parsnips	160 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	160 13	282 bu.	282 00
Peas, green	179 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	256 50	183 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	149 64
Peas, sugar .....	.....	.....	14 bu.	10 50
Peppers .....	.....	.....	17 doz.	8 50

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1895.		FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pigs	193 hd.	\$932 77	152 hd.	\$662 00
Pork	24,901 lbs.	1,812 66	16,146 lbs.	963 76
Potatoes	1,047½ bu.	312 83	219 bu.	76 65
Pumpkins .....	.....	.....	302	10 10
Radishes	3,730 bch.	141 54	13,629 bch.	601 96
Radishes, winter..	.....	.....	150 bu.	150 00
Raspberries .....	.....	.....	15 qts.	1 80
Rhubarb	3,706 bch.	185 12	10,088 bch.	438 38
Rutabagas	549½ bu.	192 40	.....	.....
Sage	313 bch.	15 65	260 bch.	20 80
Salsify	99 bu.	99 00	158 bu.	158 00
Sauer kraut	13 bbls.	45 75	.....	.....
Sausage .....	.....	.....	3,271 lbs.	256 26
Savory .....	.....	.....	131 bch.	12 90
Spinage	69¾ bu.	69 75	7,660 bch.	383 00
Squash	15,480 lbs.	309 60	26,875 lbs.	537 60
Strawberries .....	.....	.....	48 qts.	5 76
Tomatoes	819⅞ bu.	573 87	549¼ bu.	309 76
Turnips	204¾ bu.	72 16	.....	.....
Veal .....	.....	.....	4,104 lbs.	264 21
Wood .....	.....	.....	40 cords.	80 00
Totals .....	.....	\$16,610 05	.....	\$22,961 61

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Deaf

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years ending September 30, 1896.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

JOHN W. SWILER.....SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD
HARRY G. HAMBRIGHT.....CLERK
SARAH D. GIBSON.....MATRON
TILLIE CANNAN.....ASST. MATRON
JOSEPH WACHUTA.....BOYS' SUPERVISOR

TEACHERS.

MANUAL DEPARTMENT.

WARREN ROBINSON, M. A.....J. SCHUYLER LONG, M. A.
W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.....WILLIAM F. GRAY
THOMAS HAGERTY, B. A.....JAS. JOS. MURPHY, B. A.

ORAL DEPARTMENT.

A. I. HOBART, PRINCIPAL.....IVA C. PEARCE, B. S.
ELSIE M. STEINKE.....AGNES STEINKE.
MARGARET J. STEVENSON.....SETH W. GREGORY, M. A.
FLORENCE PARRY.....LAURA SPARKS.

ART DEPARTMENT.

LILLIAN SORENSON.....DRAWING AND WRITING

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

A. C. BLOODGOOD.....INSTRUCTOR IN WOOD-WORKING
JOHN BEAMSLEY.....INSTRUCTOR IN SHOEMAKING
FRED. C. LARSEN.....INSTRUCTOR IN PRINTING
JULIUS HOLLIDAY.....INSTRUCTOR IN BAKING
A. F. STRUCKMEYER.....INSTRUCTOR IN COOKING AND NEEDLE-WORK
E. J. BENDING.....INSTRUCTOR OF MANUAL TRAINING
THOMAS HAGERTY.....INSTRUCTOR OF BOYS IN GYMNASICS
FLORENCE E. LONG.....INSTRUCTRESS OF GIRLS IN GYMNASICS

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—It again becomes my duty, as Superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, at the close of this, the forty-fifth year in its history, to present to you the seventh biennial report, containing an account of the condition and progress of the school. In so doing the attention of the general public of the state of Wisconsin is also invited to the record of the school; to the devotion and enthusiasm of its officers and teachers, to the diligence and docility of its pupils, to the appreciative testimony of parents and friends of pupils and to the generous and unfailing support and approval, which your honorable board has always been pleased to give.

Furthermore, the school received the commendation of a committee of the last legislature; and its work was also endorsed by the report of the joint committee on education, which recommended an enlargement of the functions of the school to include more extensive manual training, and thorough instruction in the domestic arts. Pursuant to their report the last legislature appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable building for manual training, which is now approaching completion; and otherwise encouraged the extension of the educational facilities of the school so that every boy and girl in the state of Wisconsin, in any condition of deafness, might here find adequate training and a fitting education.

This is in further recognition of the fact that, the development of the whole man should be symmetrical and complete, and that in his education, the intelligence, the sensibilities, the muscles and the will should be strengthened simultaneously, till he can make the best possible use of eyes, ears, hands and feet. Since parents, anxious for the most robust and, at the same

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

time, the most efficient manhood, send the whole boy to school, it is plainly the duty of the school to provide for all his wants.

Since the date of the last report, September 30th, 1894, sixty-four new pupils (34 boys and 30 girls) have been admitted to the school; and twenty-five former pupils (18 boys and 7 girls), who were temporarily absent have returned. Of the forty-nine pupils, who have left school within the last two years, sixteen have completed the course of study, in the average time of 8.4 years; they were awarded certificates of graduation by the Board, and honorable discharges were given to a number of other pupils, who had either been in school as long as it was profitable for them to remain, or were beyond legitimate school age. The names of the graduates and of those honorably discharged will be found in the appendix to this report.

Although the general health of the school has been excellent for the last two years, and remarkable immunity from disease enjoyed, two of the pupils have died within that period. Patrick O'Rourke, of Kendalls, from an abscess in the head, February 18th, 1895, at the age of sixteen; and John M. Campbell of Wiota, from congestion of the liver, January 10th, 1896, at the age of fourteen.

Five pupils have removed, with their parents, to other states, or are in other schools, leaving 202 names on the roll September, 1896; of which number 179 were in school, leaving 23 absentees, whom we may reasonably expect to see again, to report at a later date.

One hundred and eighty-eight pupils (110 boys and 78 girls) were present September 30th, 1894. One hundred and eighty pupils (95 boys and 85 girls) were in schools September 30th, 1895; and one hundred and seventy-nine pupils are present at the date of the closing of this report, September 30th, 1896 (99 boys and 80 girls).

The average attendance for 1895 was 198.5; for 1896 it was 180.1; the total cost of maintenance for 1895 was \$42,005.49 and, for 1896 it was \$39,799.54 making the total per capita cost

Superintendent's Report.

\$211.08 for 1895 and \$221.11 for 1896. This, the sum total expended for all purposes during these years, includes money spent for repairs on buildings, roofing, painting, etc., the renewal and reconstruction of a large portion of the system of sewerage, and also extensive renewals of steam and water pipes. These extensive repairs on buildings and their appointments, with the necessity for smaller classes in order to a satisfactory organization of the oral department of the school, taken in connection with diminished attendance, have increased the per capita expenditure for the last year.

A high grade of intelligence has been shown by the new pupils, and all of proper age have been placed in oral classes, in which they still remain, to such an extent that three of the four teachers doing first and second grade work are teaching speech.

In relation to speech teaching in this school it is a pleasure to mention the present standing, condition and prospects of the pupils who have been admitted to the school within the last four years, all of whom, except a few who have been in other schools—not oral—or who are already past proper school age, have had an opportunity to show what they could do in acquiring speech.

Seventy-two new pupils were received in the years 1893 and 1894; sixty-four in 1895 and 1896, one hundred and thirty-six in all. There were thirty, who came from other schools; nineteen of these have since dropped out or been discharged, leaving eleven now in school, and seven of them are in speaking classes. Of the whole number received within the last four years (136) thirty-nine have since left school; this leaves ninety-seven pupils present, who have entered since September 1st, 1893.

Of the ninety-seven admitted within this period, all, with very few exceptions, have had at least one full year in speaking classes, and sixty-five of them are now being taught exclusively by speech. Sixteen are in the first grade, eleven in the second grade, eighteen in the third grade, ten in the fourth, five in the

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

fifth, two in the sixth grade, one in the eighth, and two in the tenth grade; sixty-five in all.

Of these sixty-five pupils it may be said that time does not yet permit us to speak with certainty of those in the first grade or beginning classes; the pupils of the second grade are, with but one exception, promising subjects for speech teaching and all are doing well; there are eighteen pupils in the third grade oral classes, and of this number there are only six, whose ultimate success in articulation is still doubtful; of the ten pupils in the fourth grade three are not yet confirmed in the use of independent speech.

All the others are undoubtedly on the way to the acquisition of intelligible speech, and in the more advanced oral classes there are not more than four pupils whose final success in speech is not already assured. Eight of the fourteen classes in the school are oral and of the entire number of pupils (179), in all eighty-seven are in oral classes, and are taught by speech to the entire exclusion of all other methods.

This classification assigns thirty-two of the entire ninety-seven pupils admitted within the last four years, who are still in school, to the manual method of instruction; ten of them are somewhat advanced in age, so that they were considered unfavorable subjects for speech teaching; six had been in other schools for a period of time and had no special disposition or wish to attempt speech; ten after prolonged trial proved oral failures, and six others were either feeble-minded or with such limited capacity that they were placed in sign classes as the most available and efficient means of instruction.

In answer to the question, "How long are you in selecting pupils for speaking or sign classes, or in what grade do you finally decide that these pupils shall continue in speaking classes, and those in manual classes?" it might be said that every individual case is acted on separately, and there is no fixed time at which we say, "These must continue through the course in speaking classes, and those in sign classes", but, as a

Superintendent's Report.

matter of fact, it is seen that no doubtful oral cases remain after the third grade is passed; consequently, we may say that the question of the oral success or failure of some pupils is not decided until the third grade, or the third year in school has been reached.

The forty-fourth term of the school closed June 11th, 1896 without a graduating class, as a change in the course of instruction and the more complete separation of the oral department had altered the basis of classification; but a large and intelligent class graduated in 1895; and, at the close of the present term, June, 1897, there will be two classes to graduate numbering twenty. Eight young men and women who had been in the school a number of years were given honorable discharges at the close of the last year.

The National Convention of Instructors of the deaf held in the city of Flint, Mich., the first week in July, 1895, was attended by the superintendent and a number of teachers from this school who participated in its practical and instructive exercises. The superintendent of this school was placed in charge of the Manual Training section of the convention, and, in the election which followed for the next convention, one of our teachers, Mr. Warren Robinson, was chosen his successor.

There have been a number of changes in the official family at the school since the date of the last report. Mrs. S. M. Montgomery, matron, resigned at the close of the term in 1895, and was succeeded by Miss S. D. Gibson, who had previously been connected with this school. She now returns with added experience to take up the duties of the office which she is well fitted to fill. After fourteen years of the most efficient service the faithful and efficient physician to the school, Dr. J. B. Hemingway, resigned prior to his removal to Chicago. He has been succeeded by Dr. C. C. Blanchard of Delavan. Early in 1895, C. M. Tallman the competent and popular clerk of the school resigned to engage in private business and was succeeded by H. G. Hambright, who continues in the office at this time.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

Edward E. Clippinger and Mrs. E. G. McCoy retired from the service of the school as teachers in 1895, and were succeeded by W. A. Cochran, who is an experienced teacher of long standing in the profession, and Miss Elsie Steinke, who returned to the school after a year's absence.

Mrs. E. B. Phoenix was granted a year's leave of absence to enable her to go to Europe, and her place was filled by the engagement of Miss Laura Sparks of Beloit, a scholarly young lady, who undertakes the work with every prospect of success.

Miss Clara Maklem (Mrs. Gregory) resigned early in 1896 and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Miss Florence Parry of the Sparta school, who is an enthusiastic teacher, and will win success.

Miss Helen Ohnstad did not return this term and is succeeded as teacher of needlework by Mrs. S. Henderson.

Mr. Hollis Stone, foreman of the carpenter shop, is succeeded by Mr. A. C. Bloodgood; and Mr. William Passage, foreman of the printing office, by Mr. Fred C. Larson, of Lake Geneva.

The last biennial period has been attended by uninterrupted prosperity, health and happiness; in no other period of the school's history has more good work been done; pupils have been orderly, studious and obedient, while officers and teachers have given close and undivided attention to their work.

The lecture course, by the gentlemen of the school, has been interesting and instructive; the teachers' meetings, profitable and popular; papers and books have been read more extensively and by greater numbers of the pupils than ever before, and the interest in general literature shown by the members of the older classes proves that the efforts of their teachers in that direction have been appreciated.

In June, 1895, the officers of the school had the pleasure of entertaining its graduates, for the fifth time, in their Seventh Alumni Reunion. Many of the former pupils of the school met with them, and all were provided with entertainment.

Superintendent's Report.

The ties which bind these young people to the school and to each other are strong and enduring, and it is no less gratifying to see the evidences of thrift and prosperity, which they display, than their keen enjoyment of the social privileges of such an occasion.

Very few of the two hundred and twenty-five graduates of the school have failed of independent self support, and the one hundred and forty who met here last June formed a fine looking body of men and women who were evidently adding to the wealth and comfort of the community and at the same time discharging every duty of enlightened citizenship.

Entertainments have been given at irregular intervals; and the holidays observed in a manner suited to the children for whom they were provided.

Our thanks are due and hereby tendered to the railroads of the state for valuable favors in transportation of pupils in going to and returning from their homes, and for the messengers attending them, so that no accident has befallen any one and all have reached home in comfort and safety.

To the press of the state we would say that your contributions to the school reading room are much appreciated and closely read. Many of these papers are published at the homes of pupils and bring them news fresh from home which is eagerly looked for.

Profoundly grateful for the good fortune of the past, with an abiding faith in the future, I am sensible of the evidences of confidence and encouragement, which your Board has been pleased to give, in relation to the work of the school; and, have the honor to remain, with much respect.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SWILER,
Superintendent.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

GRADUATES.

The following young men and women graduated in the class of 1895:

Rudolph Augustus Fenske.....	Shawano.
James Madison Goff.....	Stoughton.
John Kircher.....	Pepin.
William Edward Malloy.....	Milwaukee.
Francis Charles McGuire.....	Chippewa Falls.
Mary Etta Molster.....	Merton.
Severine Morreau.....	Chippewa Falls.
Ida Nehring.....	Tusten.
Henry Bernard Plunkett.....	Milwaukee.
Henry Frank Pocan.....	Marinette.
Stanislaus Porsorski.....	Berlin
Walter Everett Redmond.....	Neillsville.
Emil Reinke.....	Van Dyne.
Patrick Joseph Ryan.....	Milwaukee.
Alfred Norman Stendahl.....	Alma.
Gustav Albertus Winkleman.....	Milwaukee.

Of this class three were carpenters, three were art students, six were printers and four were shoemakers.

Rudolph A. Fenske took the first honor; Henry F. Pocan took the second honor.

In June, 1895, Blanch Bratton, of Rudolph, and William Keyes, of East Troy, received honorable discharges.

In June, 1896, Maggie Crehan, of Prairie du Chien; Mary Buckley, of Stark; Adaline Karberg, of Bloomer; Mary Parelock, of Wittenberg; Achsah Littlefield, of Dale; Charles Christian-son, of Centerville; Henry Daley, of Milwaukee, and Frederick Swanson, of Mason, received honorable discharges.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, during the biennial period ending September 30th, 1896.

	1895.			1896.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted after September, 1894 and 1895.....	5	5	10	1	2	3
Re-admitted after September, 1894 and 1895.....	9	3	12	4	.....	4
Admitted in September, 1895 and 1896.....	12	12	24	16	12	28
Re-admitted September, 1895 and 1896.....	2	1	3	3	3	6
Total admissions each year..	28	21	49	24	17	41
Pupils present September 30, 1894 and 1895.	110	78	188	95	85	180
Total annual attendance.....	138	99	237	119	102	221
Graduated in June.....	13	3	16	.....	.....	.....
Honorably discharged.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Dismissed as incapable.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4
Time expired.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Died.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Transferred to other schools.....	2	1	3	1	1	2
Removed from the state.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Over school age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total removals 1895 and 1896.	24	6	30	12	7	19
Names on roll Sept., 1895 and 1896	114	93	207	107	95	202
Absentees Sept. 30, 1895 and 1896.	19	8	27	6	17	23
Pupils present Sept. 30, 1895 and 1896.....	95	85	180	101	78	179

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

TABLE NO. 2.

Average monthly attendance.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
October.....	196	182	March.....	204	183
November.....	203	182	April.....	201	182
December.....	202	183	May.....	199	177
January.....	202	183	June.....	199	176
February.....	204	183	September.....	175	170
			Average for year.	198.5	180.1

TABLE NO. 3.

*Causes of deafness in cases admitted during the two years ending
September 30, 1896.*

Congenital.....	36	Cerebral meningitis.....	11
Scarlet fever.....	3	Spinal meningitis.....	7
Catarrh.....	1	Whooping cough.....	1
Abscess in head.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	2
Effects of a fall.....	1	Unknown.....	1
		Total.....	64

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of parents of new pupils.

American.....	15	German.....	19
Norwegian.....	9	English.....	5
French.....	2	Polish.....	2
Irish.....	4	Welsh.....	1
Swedish.....	1	Italian.....	1
Canadian.....	1	Scotch.....	2
Belgian.....	1	Bohemian.....	1
		Total.....	64

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 5.

Age of new pupils when hearing was lost.

Congenital.....	36	Under 1 year.....	3
At 1 year.....	5	At 2 years.....	1
At 3 years.....	6	At 4 years.....	4
At 5 years.....	1	At 6 years.....	3
At 7 years.....	3	Unknown.....	2
		Total.....	64

TABLE No. 6.

Age of new pupils at date of admission.

At 6 years.....	1	At 7 years.....	4
At 8 years.....	11	At 9 years.....	11
At 10 years.....	5	At 11 years.....	4
At 12 years.....	6	At 13 years.....	2
At 14 years.....	1	At 15 years.....	3
At 16 years.....	1	At 17 years.....	2
At 18 years.....	3	At 19 years.....	3
At 20 years.....	1	At 21 years.....	1
At 22 years.....	1	At 25 years.....	1
At 27 years.....	2	At 40 years.....	1
		Total.....	64

Of the 30 new pupils admitted to the school during the year 1896.

In (3) three cases the parents were first cousins.

In (1) one case the parents were second cousins.

In (8) eight cases there were deaf relatives.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

TABLE NO. 7.

Age and classification of the school, at the close of the term, June, 1897; based on the actual attendance September 30, 1896.

Class No.	TEACHER.	No. in Class.	10 terms.	9 terms.	8 terms.	7 terms.	6 terms.	5 terms.	4 terms.	3 terms.	2 terms.	1 term.	Average.
1	A. I. Hobart, oral.....	10	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7.3
2	W. F. Gray	15	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.8
3	J. S. Long	11	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.0
4	W. A. Cochrane, oral.....	12	.....	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.1
5	E. M. Steinke, oral.....	11	.....	1	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.4
6	W. Robinson	15	.....	4	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.2
7	W. A. C., J. S. L., W. F. G	14	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.5
8	L. C. Pearce, oral.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	4.3
9	L. Sparks, oral.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....	4.2
10	A. Steinke, oral.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3.5
11	M. Stevenson, oral.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1	.....	3.0
12	T. Hagerty	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	2	.....	3.4
13	J. J. Murphy	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	7	1.6
14	F. Parry, oral.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2.0
15	S. W. Gregory, oral.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	L
		179	17	21	11	11	14	21	22	20	19	23	5.1

There are 87 orally taught pupils.

There are 102 pupils taught drawing and writing by Lillian Sorrenson.

A. C. Bloodgood, teacher of wood-working and joinery, 15.

J. Beamsley, teacher of shoemaking, 32.

F. C. Larson, teacher of printing, 14.

E. J. Bending, teacher of manual-training.

A. F. Struckmeyer, teacher of domestic art.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 8.

Annual admissions and annual attendance.

Number present Sept. 30th of each year.

Year.	Sept. 30.	New pupils	Total.	Year.	Sept. 30.	New pupils	Total.
1852.....		8	8	1875.....	135	35	181
1853.....		6	14	1876.....	150	35	191
1854.....		18	31	1877.....	141	21	182
1855.....		5	34	1878.....	128	39	180
1856.....		15	49	1879.....	122	30	183
1857.....		12	56	1880.....	156	33	195
1858.....		14	31	1881.....	.....	6	179
1859.....		16	73	1882.....	182	76	244
1860.....		13	74	1883.....	203	39	235
1861.....		10	75	1884.....	200	28	242
1862.....		14	69	1885.....	190	41	231
1863.....		21	89	1886.....	190	46	236
1864.....		.....	80	1887.....	202	54	244
1865.....		21	91	1888.....	192	34	226
1866.....		18	104	1889.....	173	50	223
1867.....		15	108	1890.....	174	36	210
1868.....		8	95	1891.....	169	38	207
1869.....		17	112	1892.....	165	45	210
1870.....		44	144	1893.....	176	55	231
1871.....		23	149	1894.....	188	72	260
1872.....	142	10	164	1895 (Nov. 1st).	180	64	244
1873.....	146	32	176	1896 (Sept. 30).	179	.....	.....
1874.....	141	20	176				

*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*NEW PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEP-
TEMBER 30th, 1896.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
1 Arch, Ransom H...	Madison	Dane.
2 Bell, Almon	Madison	Dane.
3 Diers, Carl	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
4 Delvaux, Joseph	Champion	Brown.
5 Emmons, Frederick	Prescott	Pierce.
6 Erdahl, Clara	Stoughton	Dane.
7 Fernquist, Eskil	Commonwealth	Florence.
8 Foster, Ray B.	Luck	Polk.
9 Gillardi, Adela, M.	Genoa	Vernon.
10 Gosso, William P.	Darien	Walworth.
11 Gross, George	Rhineland	Oneida.
12 Hanson, Helmar	Spring Valley	Pierce.
13 Hankins, Sherman.	Viroqua	Vernon.
14 Harter, Ervin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
15 Jagla, Fannie	Antigo	Langlade.
16 Kidd, Curtis	Bloom City	Richland.
17 Knutson, Carl T.	Clayton	Polk.
18 Landry, Mabel	Woodville	St. Croix.
19 Herman, Elizabeth..	Tomahawk	Lincoln.
20 Lang, Theresa	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
21 Lawrence, Gertie M.	Janesville	Rock.
22 Lineau, Alice M.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
23 Rasmus, Herman H.	Bloomer	Chippewa.
24 Scroggie, Jennette	River Falls	Pierce.
25 Scroggie, Grace	River Falls	Pierce.
26 Sommars, Harvey M.	Viola	Richland.
27 Thelke, Emma	Farmington	Jefferson.
28 Sullivan, James	Janesville	Rock.
29 Wiesehoefer, Amanda	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
30 Wilson, Mida M.	Racine	Racine.

Session Roll.

FORTY-FIFTH TERM, 1896 AND 1897.

Session roll, September 30th, 1896.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad't'd.
Adleman, Clara.....	Oakley	Green.....	1891
Adleman, Orville.....	Oakley	Green.....	1894
Adleman, Edgar.....	Durand	Winnebago....	1896
Amondson, John.....	Deer Park.....	St. Croix.....	1892
Anderson, Enga C....	North Cape.....	Racine.....	1893
Anderson, Huldah....	Holmen.....	La Crosse.....	1890
Anderson, Matt A....	Dallas.....	Barron.....	1895
Aldrich, Harry B....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1894
Ault, Charles.....	Monroe.....	Green.....	1892
Arch, Ransom.....	Madison.....	Dane.....	1885
Baker, Clara.....	Monterey.....	Waukesha.....	1894
Barnes, Albert.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	1894
Beck, Lizzie.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1890
Beisang, Joseph.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1894
Bell, Almon.....	Madison.....	Dane.....	1896
Berholz, Henry.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1892
Berndt, Alvina.....	Allens Grove.....	Walworth.....	1895
Bone, Adolor.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.....	1894
Braut, Albert.....	Coleman.....	Marinette.....	1894
Brickley, Eliza.....	New Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	1893
Brown, William.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	1894
Brotten, Laura.....	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	1888
Buxton, Minnie.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1890
Buxton, Lillie.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1890
Callaway, Hattie.....	West Lima.....	Richland.....	1888
Cameron, Duncan.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	1891
Carney, Julia.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1888
Capen, Thurman O....	Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	1894
Childs, Clara.....	Ellsworth.....	Pierce.....	1889
Christianson, Charles.	Centreville.....	Trempealeau..	1886
Christianson, Frederick	Hickory.....	Oconto.....	1893
Commers, Herbert....	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	1894
Crehan, Margaret.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	1886
Creuzer, Julia.....	Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1889
Cohler, Henry.....	Fort Howard.....	Brown.....	1893
Czhopik, Peter.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1891
Daley, Henry.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1893
Danewsczefski, August.	Muskego.....	Waukesha.....	1888
Decloux, Delina.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.....	1894
Decker, Ethel.....	Clear lake.....	Polk.....	1895
Delvaux, Joseph.....	Champion.....	Brown.....	1896
Diers Carl.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1896

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad't'd.
Dickson, Robert	Waneka	Dunn	1893
Dieveney, Bridget	New Richmond	St. Croix	1894
Doro, John	Berlin	Green Lake	1894
Doyle, Ella B.	Truman	Lafayette	1889
Dowe, Walter	Horicon	Dodge	1892
Downey, Patrick	Hollandale	Iowa	1891
Due, Frederika	Racine	Racine	1893
Dorsch, Gustav	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1895
Eckerson, Bertha	Delavan	Walworth	1887
Emmons, Fred A.	Prescott	Pierce	1896
Elfmann, Emelie	Merrill	Lincoln	1895
Erickson, Edward	Niles	Manitowoc	1890
Erdahl, Clara	Stoughton	Dane	1896
Etheridge, May	Merrill	Lincoln	1887
Errard, Melina	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac ..	1893
Errard, George	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac ..	1893
Einolf, Annie	Chilton	Calumet	1889
Fedkenheuer, William.	Deerfield	Dane	1890
Fenendahl, Ernest ...	Gardner	Door	1890
Feldhousen, Antoine ..	Green Bay	Brown	1895
Fernquist, Eskil	Commonwealth	Florence	1896
Fiske, Leon	Delavan	Walworth	1892
Fleming, Gertrude	Jefferson	Jefferson	1889
Foster, Ray B.	Luck	Polk	1896
Fuergutz, Annie	Lynn	Clark	1895
Fuerst, Barbara	Hartford	Washington ...	1893
Gilkey, George	Oconto	Oconto	1890
Gillardi, Adela M	Rest	Vernon	1896
Goff, Milton	Stoughton	Dane	1886
Gosso, William	Darien	Walworth	1896
Grebel, Emma	Beaver Dam	Dodge	1887
Grimse, Roy	Clinton	Rock	1894
Gross, George	Rhineland	Oneida	1896
Hallada, Charles	Ashland	Ashland	1894
Hankins, Sherman	Viroqua	Vernon	1896
Hanson, Hans	Keyeser	Columbia	1887
Hanson, Helmer	Spring Valley	Pierce	1896
Hamre, Carl	Keyeser	Columbia	1893
Harter, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1890
Harter, Irvin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1896
Heibner, August	Monroe	Green	1888
Heibner, Louisa	Monroe	Green	1888
Helgerson, Haldora ...	Tonnar	Dunn	1895
Herald, Clarence	Oconto	Oconto	1890
Hermann, Elizabeth	Tomahawk	Lincoln	1896
Herman, Oscar	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1892
Herrick, Arril	East Troy	Walworth	1889
Hinze, Martha	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1891

Session Roll.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad't'd.
Hitzka, Adaline.....	Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	1893
Higgings, Ray.....	McDill.....	Portage.....	1893
Hopkins, Nettie.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	1889
Horne, George.....	Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	1885
Houghstad, Ole.....	Glasgow.....	Trempealeau..	1894
Hughes, Pearl.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1894
Huhn, Elizabeth.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	1888
Irving, Thomas.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1887
Jacobs, Agnes.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1887
Jacobson, Carrie M.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1887
Jacobson, Caroline A..	Debello.....	Vernon.....	1892
Jagla, Fannie.....	Antigo.....	Langlade.....	1895
Jankewecz, Roman.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1886
Jastremski, John.....	Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	1895
Jerdee, Malina.....	Stoughton.....	Dane.....	1890
Johnson, Alba Lee.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	1892
Jolitz, Conrad.....	Caroline.....	Shawano.....	1892
Jones, Tracy.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1886
Kidd, Curtis.....	Bloom City.....	Richland.....	1896
Karberg, Adaline.....	Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1894
Klein, Charles W.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	1895
Knutson, Carl.....	Richardson.....	Polk.....	1896
Kohler, Christian.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1886
Kopieski, William.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1887
Kuehnl, Rudolph.....	Dale.....	Outagamie.....	1889
Kuehn, Bertha.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1893
Knopps, John.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	1890
Landry, Frederick.....	Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	1888
Landry, Minnie.....	Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	1888
Landry, Nora.....	Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	1894
Landry, Mabel.....	Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	1895
Lawrence, Edgar.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	1893
Lawrence, Gertie.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1896
Lienau, Alice.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1896
Long, Theresa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	1896
Ligockie, Frank.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1894
Littlefield, Achsah.....	Dale.....	Outagamie.....	1893
Leubke, Oscar.....	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	1891
Lyons, William.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1892
Luken, Carl.....	Blair.....	Trempealeau..	1895
Maertz, Ernest.....	New London.....	Waupaca.....	1888
Marvin, Charles.....	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.....	1888
Meehan, Arthur.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	1888
McChesney, Hallie.....	Turtle Lake.....	Barron.....	1887
McCloud, Oscar.....	Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	1889
McGarry, Katie.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac..	1894
Mihel, Fannie.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac..	1892

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad't'd.
Mullen, Joseph	Shullsburg	Lafayette	1887
Marks, Pearl	Phillips	Price	1895
Mihm, Katherine	Quincy	Adams	1895
Nabel, Frederick	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1889
Negus, Ida	Jefferson	Jefferson	1890
Neesam, Frederick	Fall River	Columbia	1894
Nesting, Edward	Coon Valley	Vernon	1893
Newell, Cora	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1890
Nicolls, John	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1889
Nilson, Nicholas	Taylor	Jackson	1888
Nimke, Matilda	Berlin	Green Lake	1889
Northrop, Anna	Platteville	Grant	1891
Nys, Julius	Green Bay	Brown	1889
O'Leary, Stephen	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1887
Olson, Carl	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1888
Ostrander, Gertrude ..	Boscobel	Grant	1894
Otto, John	Bingamton	Outagamie	1895
Paine, Jennie	Brooklyn	Green	1892
Parish, George	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1884
Parelock, Mary	Marion	Waupaca	1891
Peterson, Katrine	Luck	Polk	1889
Petrick, Louisa	La Crosse	La Crosse	1894
Phillips, Silas	Blair	Trempealeau ..	1894
Peake, Mary	West Superior	Douglas	1895
Rasmus, Amelia	Bloomer	Chippewa	1892
Rasmus, Herman	Bloomer	Chippewa	1896
Rolfson, Charles	Waterford	Racine	1887
Rolfson, Elmer	Waterford	Racine	1893
Rolfson, Emma	Waterford	Racine	1895
Rolfson, Anna	Waterford	Racine	1896
Ryan, Joseph	Argyle	La Fayette	1891
Reimer, Albert	Beloit	Rock	1894
Rhoembach, John	Kilbourn	Columbia	1894
Russel, Frank	British Hollow	Grant	1894
Raymond, Frederick ..	Arnott	Portage	1895
Schaus, Nellie	Green Bay	Brown	1892
Schumacher, Velma	Racine	Racine	1887
Schumacher, Alice	Racine	Racine	1887
Schweiger, Minnie	Jefferson	Jefferson	1892
Schaetzel, Minnie	Waukesha	Waukesha	1893
Schoess, Lawrence	Appleton	Outagamie	1894
Scott, Elizabeth	Knapp	Dunn	1891
Seagert, Amelia	Wauzeka	Crawford	1892
Smith, Ferdinand	Arcadia	Trempealeau ..	1891
Sokel, Joseph	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1892
Stiles, Mary	Beloit	Rock	1886
Sutcliffe, Ralph	Boyceville	Dunn	1891

Session Roll.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad't'd.
Swanson, Fred.....	Mason.....	Bayfield.....	1887
Snider, Ethel.....	Waukau.....	Winnebago.....	1893
Schmidt, Dora.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1895
Scroggie, Sennette.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	1896
Scroggie, Grace.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	1896
Smith, Sara.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1895
Sommars, Harvey.....	Viola.....	Richland.....	1896
Sorenson, Olof.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1896
Spears, Henry.....	Stoddard.....	Vernon.....	1895
Sullivan, Dennis.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1893
Sullivan, James.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1896
Schultz, Arthur.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1895
Thompson, Josephine..	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1894
Topping, Albert.....	Arnott.....	Portage.....	1888
Tousy, Isabel.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1891
Trudeau, Archibald....	Ashland.....	Ashland.....	1894
Tyler, Edna.....	Aztalan.....	Jefferson.....	1894
Thekke, Emma.....	Farmington.....	Jefferson.....	1896
Vergeront, Guy.....	Wonewoc.....	Juneau.....	1895
Wartzok, Rosa.....	Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1891
Weed, Sylvia.....	Downing.....	Dunn.....	1890
Wegen, Simon O.....	Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc.....	1890
Wells, Lester.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	1894
Weishoefer, Amanda....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1896
Williams, Archibald....	Gresham.....	Shawano.....	1893
Williams, Mary.....	Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	1892
Wilson, Mida M.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	1896
Wood, Emery.....	Marshall.....	Dane.....	1887
Wood, Daisy.....	Liberty.....	Vernon.....	1893
Worman, Don.....	De Soto.....	Vernon.....	1895
Woolhouse, John.....	Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1892
Williams, Jennie.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1895
Wille, Otto.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1895
Wacholtz, Hermann....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1893
Yeager, Otto.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1886
Zentzis, Otis.....	New Centerville.....	St. Croix.....	1891
Zerving, Elizabeth.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1895

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

ASSIGNMENT OF TEACHERS.

Academic Department—Recitations, 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.

Senior Class (oral section), room 11—A. I. Hobart.

Senior Class, room 9—W. F. Gray, J. S. Long and W. A. Cochrane.

Middle Class, room 12—J. S. Long, W. F. Gray and W. A. Cochrane.

Junior Class, room 5—W. A. Cochrane, W. F. Gray and J. S. Long.

Intermediate Department—

Sixth Grade, sixth year's work, room 10—W. Robinson, 11:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Fifth Grade, fifth year's work—W. A. Cochrane, W. F. Gray and J. S. Long, 1:00 to 4:30 p. m.

Primary Department—Recitations, 8 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Third Grade, third year's work, Boys' Cottage—T. Hagerty.

Second Grade, second year's work, Boys' Cottage Study—J. J. Murphy.

Oral Department, A. I. Hobart, Principal.

Eighth Grade, room 11—A. I. Hobart, teacher, 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Sixth and Seventh Grades, room 8—E. Steinke, 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Fifth Grade, room 7—I. C. Pearce, 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Fourth Grade, room 3—L. Sparks, 8 to 10:45 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Third Grade, room 2—M. Stevenson, 8 to 10:45 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Third Grade, room 4—Agnes Steinke, 8 to 10:45 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Second Grade, room 6—F. Parry, 8 to 10:45 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

First Grade, room 1—S. W. Gregory, 8 to 10:30 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

Art Department.

Drawing and writing, L. M. Sorrenson.

Industrial Department.

Printing, F. C. Larson.

Shoemaking, John Beamsley.

Cabinetmaking, A. C. Bloodgood.

Bakery, Julius Holliday.

Needle-work and Cooking, Mrs. Clara Henderson.

GENERAL RULES FOR 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 study rooms, during successive weeks, beginning Thursday, Sept. 10, as follows: Every evening except Saturday evening from 7:00 to 8:30, with Sunday evening lectures to lower study in the following order: W. A. Cochrane, Warren Robinson, W. F. Gray, J. S. Long, S. W. Gregory, Thomas Hagerty, J. J. Murphy.

Order of the Day.

Morning Chapel at 7:50 and Sunday lectures at 9:00 a. m. on alternate Sundays, in same order as above.

Lady teachers, resident in the school, on duty in girls' study room every evening, except Saturday evening, from 7:00 to 8:00 p. m. in the following order: A. I. Hobart, I. C. Pearce, A. Steinke, M. Stevenson.

Lady teachers also alternate with 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 the 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 3d work divisions—2d division	8:00 a. m.
Recess	10:45 to 11:00 a. m.
Noon	12 m.
Dinner	12:10 p. m.
Industries—1st division	1:00 to 4:30 p. m.
School—2d division	1:00 to 4:30 p. m.
School—3d division	1:00 to 3:00 p. m.
Industries—3d division	3:00 to 4:30 p. m.
Recreation—all	4:30 to 6:00 p. m.
Supper	6 p. m.
Evening study	7:00 to 8:30 to 9:00 p. m.
Pupils retire	9:00 p. m.
All others retire	10 p. m.
Lights out	10:15 p. m.
<i>Saturday—</i>	
Industries	7:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Bathing	9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.
Dinner	12:00 m.
<i>Sunday—</i>	
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.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

LECTURE COURSE.

Term of 1896 and 1897.

London	J. W. Swiler	Oct. 16th.
Natural Philosophy	W. A. Cochrane ..	Oct. 30th.
Natural Philosophy	W. A. Cochrane ..	Nov. 13th.
"The Merchant of Venice"	J. S. Long.....	Nov. 27th.
"Julius Caesar"	J. S. Long.....	Dec. 5th.
Our Food	W. Robinson	Jan. 8th.
Our Food	W. Robinson	Jan. 22d.
Holidays and Festivals.....	T. Hagerty	Feb. 5th.
Bees	J. J. Murphy	Feb. 19th.
The National Capital	S. W. Gregory...	March 5th.
A Trip Across the Continent.....	W. F. Gray	Mar. 19th.
Switzerland	W. F. Gray	April 2d.

PROGRAM FOR THE TEACHERS' MEETINGS, 1896—1897.

Nov. 27—Vertical Writing—Mr. Gray—Discussion led by Miss Sorrenson and Miss Sparks.

Dec. 25—Development of the reasoning faculty—Miss Steinke—Discussion led by Mr. Long.

Jan. 29—Elementary Articulation—Miss Stevenson—Discussion led by Miss Pearce.

Feb. 26—Discipline—Mr. Murphy—Discussion led by Mr. Cochrane.

Mar. 26—Memory as a factor in Education—Miss Hobart—Discussion led by Miss Parry.

Apr. 30—A new way to teach Language—Mr. Robinson—Discussion led by Mr. Hagerty.

May 28—The Grube and Booth Methods for teaching Arithmetic—Mr. Gregory—Discussion led by Miss Agnes Steinke.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The Wisconsin School for the Deaf, which has a healthful and beautiful location at Delavan, on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is maintained by the state of Wisconsin for the education of those children within her borders who, on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common school. It has three departments:

First—The school proper, in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history,

Terms of Admission.

natural science, penmanship, drawing, speech-reading and oral speech. The course of training also includes calisthenics and gymnastics for both boys and girls.

Second—The shops, where the pupils are taught printing, cabinet-making, shoe-making and baking.

Third—The domestic department, in which pupils discharge various household duties, and learn baking, sewing, dress-making and cooking.

The law provides that all deaf residents of this state, of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge. The regular course of instruction occupies about ten years.

The day is divided into hours for labor, study and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry, and of promoting health, as well as intellectual and moral development. No leave of absence is granted during the term, except in case of sickness or extreme necessity.

Upon request, a blank form of application is sent to those desiring to send children to the school; and no child should be sent or brought to school until the application, properly filed, has been accepted and notice of the same returned to the person making application.

Candidates for admission should not be under eight, nor more than twenty years of age, of sound moral principles, and good physical health.

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 forty weeks. The proper time for the admission of pupils is the beginning of the term, and parents should make every effort to secure their presence at that time.

Except in cases of sickness, all pupils are expected to remain

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

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 continuance.

The summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils 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.

Ten terms will be required to complete the course of study by most of those without previous instruction.

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, applications for admission and inquiries in regard to deaf children or their education, should be addressed to

JOHN W. SWILER, Superintendent,
Delavan, Wis.

Course of Study.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

Language.—Spoken and written. Nouns — Objects in class room; articles of dress; articles of food; articles of furniture; parts of the body; names of most common animals and birds; divisions of time, as morning, noon, evening, forenoon and afternoon; the articles, a, an and the, are to be taught with these words, also the plural form of the words.

Adjectives — Such as, good, bad, young, old, sweet, sour, hard, soft, wise, stupid, weak, strong, pretty, homely, light, heavy, quick, slow, etc., etc., colors: black, white, yellow, green, red and blue. Numeral adjectives to twenty, inclusive.

Pronouns—I, you, he, she, it, in all cases and numbers.

Verbs — To be, in present and past tenses, and verbs that express simple action.

Prepositions—In, into, out, of, on, over, under, by, for, off.

Arithmetic.—Writing numbers to 20, and mental addition and subtraction. How many?

Penmanship—Careful instruction with crayon, followed by exercises with pencil and pen.

No text books.

SECOND YEAR.

Language.—Spoken and written. A thorough review of First Year work.

Nouns—Names of the parts of common quadrupeds, birds and fishes; names of implements in common use about the house, barn, farm, etc.

“Miss Sweet’s No. 1,” second series.

Adjectives—Continued, together with: this, that, these, those, many, a few, several, some.

Pronouns—Simple questions with, who, what, where, can, have and do.

Verbs—The infinitive mood with to, simple and compound actions, may and must.

Adverbs—Not, often, never, sometimes, now, soon, very, much, etc.

Prepositions—From, at, through, of, before, behind, around, after.

Conjunctions—But, and, or.

Simple questions: whose, which, when, will, and may.

Arithmetic.—Addition and subtraction in practical problems.

Penmanship.—Copy-book.

Drawing.—Board and paper.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

THIRD YEAR.

Language.—Spoken and written. Nouns.—The different classes of artisans and the articles made by each; the time of day; the seasons. “Miss Sweet’s No. 2.”

Adjectives—Simple comparison; also, each, other, another, one, every.

Pronouns—Myself, himself, herself, and their plurals.

Verbs—Present, past and future tenses; the infinitive and imperative moods; thorough drill on: will, would, could and can.

Adverbs—Continued.

Prepositions—Without, among, along, near, above, below, within.

Conjunction—Because.

Simple narrative and elliptical exercises. Action and picture writing.

Arithmetic—Multiplication. Mental exercise. Problems involving the three rules. Dollars and cents.

Reading—“Harper’s First.”

Penmanship.—Copy-book.

Drawing—Continued.

FOURTH YEAR.

Language - Spoken and written. Nouns—Continued; somebody, anybody, nobody.

Adjectives. - Comparisons continued.

Verbs — Active and passive voice, exercises in the indicative, infinitive and imperative mood; have and had; may and might; shall and should. “Sweet’s No. 3.”

Adverbs — Time, place and manner.

Pronouns — Relative.

Conjunctions — If, either, or, neither, nor, when, while, since.

Prepositions Completed.

Elliptical exercises. Descriptions of actions, pictures, persons, animals and things. Historical sketches. Journals. Stories. Letter writing.

Arithmetic.— Four fundamental processes. Mental and practical problems. Currency, continued.

Geography.— Local division of land and water in the neighborhood.

Reading.— “Harper’s Second.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

Course of Study.

FIFTH YEAR.

Language.—Spoken and written. Nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, continued. “How to talk.”

Special drill in active and passive voice; participles. Action and picture writing. Historical sketches. Natural history stories. Journal. Stories.

Arithmetic. Practical Problems. Currency. “Felter.”

Geography.—Local geography carried to the state, finished.

Reading.—“Sweet’s No. 4.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

SIXTH YEAR.

Language.—Sentence writing; participial constructions, continued. Natural history. Narrative and descriptive composition. Journal. Stories. “How to talk.”

Arithmetic.—Common fractions begun, with practical problems. “Felter.”

History.—History of U. S. Manuscript lessons by teacher.

Geography.—Swinton’s primary, completed.

Reading.—“Harper’s Third.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Language.—Spoken and written. Sentence building. Analysis, using diagrams. Participial and adverbial phrases. English composition. “How to write.”

Arithmetic.—Denominate numbers completed. Decimal fractions, begun. Practical problems. Accounts. “Felter’s Advanced.”

History.—History of U. S. Manuscript.

Geography.—“Swinton’s Intermediate.”

Reading.—“Little Men and Women.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Language.—Spoken and written. Composition. “Swinton,” or “Barnes’ language.” Thorough drill on connectives.

Arithmetic.—Interest, discount, forms of notes, receipts, bills, etc. Loss and gain. “Felter.”

General history.—Manuscript, from “Thalheimer.”

Physiology and hygiene.

Reading.—“Harper’s Fourth.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

NINTH YEAR.

Language.—Spoken and written. Composition. “Patterson’s grammar.”

Arithmetic.—Completed. Square root and cube root. “Felter.”

United States history. “Eggleston.”

Natural Philosophy.

Physical Geography. “Monteith.”

English Literature.

Drawing.

TENTH YEAR.

English Literature.

Civil Government. “Townsend.”

Manners and Morals. “Gow.”

Reviews.—U. S. History, “Eggleston;” Arithmetic, “Felter;” Geography, “Swinton.”

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1895

1894. Oct. 1. 1895.	Balance		\$21,865 65
April 25. Sept. 30. 1895.	Appropriation, chap. 356, laws 1895. Steward for sundries		85,000 00 1,389 62
Aug. 27.	Transferred for expenses Board of Control	\$1,466 36	
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	38,976 62	
Sept. 30.	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$67,694 28	
Sept. 30.	Bal. in hands of steward.. 118 01	67,812 29	
		\$108,255 27	\$108,255 27

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1896.

1895. Oct. 1. 1896.	Balance		\$67,812 29
Sept. 30.	Steward for sundries		998 69
Aug. 15.	Transferred for expenses of Board of Control	\$1,466 36	
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	39,468 97	
Sept. 30.	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$27,762 74	
	Bal. in hands of steward.. 112 91	27,875 65	
		\$68,810 98	\$68,810 98
1896. Oct. 1.	Balance		\$27,875 65

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1894.	Appropriation, 1895.	Expended during the biennial period.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1896.
Water supply for fire protection	\$2,966 75	.....	.....	\$2,966 75
Manual training building, etc.....	.....	\$10,000 00	\$6,345 42	\$3,654 58
Total.....	\$2,966 75	\$10,000 00	\$6,345 42	\$6,621 33

Moneys Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.
Amusements and means of instruction	\$ 75	.....
Barn, farm and garden	394 58	\$195 01
Clothing	272 60	172 99
Fuel	26 50	15 25
Gas and other lights .....	.....	1 00
House furnishing	30	1 84
Library	80	1 00
Printing office	116 75	86 27
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	62 00	18 44
Repairs and renewals	36 40	45 95
Shoe shop	466 24	460 69
Subsistence .....	.....	25
Scraps	4 20	.....
Wages and salaries	8 50	.....
Totals	\$1,389 62	\$998 69

*Wisconsin School for the Deaf.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and in- struction.....	\$2,623 46	\$275 43	\$39 00	\$2,937 89
Barn, farm and garden.	1,471 57	662 97	.....	2,134 54
Clothing.....	371 24	247 78	190 89	809 91
Discounts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't	4 75	125 59	.....	130 34
Engines and boilers....	5,666 00	503 81	.....	6,169 81
Freight and expess. (not classified).....	.....	30 55	.....	30 55
Fire apparatus.....	448 50	56 50	.....	505 00
Fuel.....	2,679 81	3,386 77	.....	6,066 58
Furniture.....	5,361 75	110 52	25 00	5,497 27
Gas and other lights....	4,023 45	165 31	512 50	4,701 26
House furnishing.....	6,050 88	1,032 28	.....	7,083 16
Laundry.....	910 20	149 11	35 65	1,094 96
Library.....	1,770 00	121 52	25 00	1,916 52
Machinery and tools....	640 65	11 33	.....	651 98
Miscellaneous.....	192 65	1,022 32	2 00	1,216 97
Officers' expenses.....	.....	153 22	.....	153 22
Printing office.....	918 68	396 16	480 00	1,794 84
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	193 63	310 99	22 75	527 37
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	110,673 41	.....	.....	110,673 41
Repairs and renewals...	1,080 15	998 39	.....	2,078 54
Shoe shop.....	1,108 06	478 71	600 00	2,186 77
Subsistence.....	754 29	8,256 87	586 40	9,597 56
Wages and salaries.....	.....	20,564 97	.....	20,564 97
Scraps.....	.....	.....	4 20	4 20
Totals.....	\$146,943 13	\$39,061 10	\$2,523 39	\$188,527 62
Discounts and other credits.....	.....	\$84 48	.....	.....
		\$33,976 62		\$147,988 49
Net expenses.....				\$40,539 13

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Inventory September 30, 1895.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,630 81	\$75		\$2,631 56		\$306 33
1,292 55	394 58	\$586 40	2,273 53	\$138 99	
390 79	272 60		663 39		146 52
		65 79	65 79	65 79	
16 50			16 50		113 84
5,670 50			5,670 50		499 31
					30 55
495 75			495 75		9 25
387 94	26 50	512 50	926 94		5,139 64
5,416 20			5,416 20		81 07
3,354 36			3,354 36		1,346 90
6,114 41	30		6,114 71		968 45
915 60			915 60		179 36
1,831 00	80		1,831 80		84 72
631 17			631 17		20 81
492 90			492 90		724 07
					153 22
1,143 15	116 75	88 75	1,348 65		446 19
150 44	62 00		212 44		314 93
110,463 41			110,463 41		210 00
1 029 37	36 40	47 89	1,113 66		964 88
1,097 34	466 24	190 89	1,754 47		432 30
466 81		35 65	502 46		9,095 10
	8 50	1,080 00	1,088 50		19,476 47
	4 20		4 20		
\$143,991 00	\$1,389 62	\$2,607 87	\$147,988 49	\$204 78	\$40,743 91
					204 78
					\$40,539 13
of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					\$1,466 36
					\$42,005 49

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf

Classified Items.	Inventory September 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and in- struction	\$2,630 81	\$265 22	\$17 50	\$2,913 53
Barn, farm and garden.	1,292 55	612 86		1,905 41
Clothing.....	390 79	140 48	188 25	719 52
Discounts.....				
Drug and medical dep't.	16 50	180 26		196 76
Engines and boilers	5,670 50	340 92		6,011 42
Freight and express (not classified).....		11 45		11 45
Fire apparatus.....	495 75			495 75
Fuel	387 94	3,823 05		4,210 99
Furniture	5,416 20	83 30	30 00	5,529 50
Gas and other lights....	3,354 36	658 97	261 75	4,275 08
House furnishing	6,114 41	928 95		7,043 36
Laundry	915 60	173 88	23 00	1,112 48
Library	1,831 00	7 94		1,838 94
Machinery and tools...	631 17	23 84		655 01
Miscellaneous	492 90	461 58		954 48
Officers' expenses		73 90		73 90
Printing office	1,143 15	368 06	350 00	1,861 21
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	150 44	300 51	24 75	475 70
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	110,463 41			110,463 41
Repairs and renewals...	1,029 37	1,981 36		3,010 73
Shoe shop	1,097 34	378 80	590 00	2,066 14
Subsistence.....	466 81	7,784 87	483 85	8,735 53
Wages and salaries.....		20,964 59		20,964 59
Totals	\$143,991 00	\$39,564 79	\$1,969 10	\$185,524 89
Discounts and other credits.....		95 82		
		\$39,468 97		147,191 71
Net expenses				\$38,333 18

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory September 30, 1896.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,580 69			\$2,580 69		\$332 84
1,249 65	\$195 01	\$483 85	1,928 51	\$23 10	
287 40	172 99		460 39		259 13
		42 85	42 85	42 85	
24 50			24 50		172 26
5,762 00			5,762 00		249 42
					11 45
495 75			495 75		
908 75	15 25	261 75	1,185 75		3,025 24
5,528 95			5,528 95		55
3,213 31	1 00		3,214 31		1,060 77
6,014 16	1 84		6,016 00		1,027 36
906 09			906 09		206 39
1,831 00	1 00		1,832 00		6 94
653 91			653 91		1 10
493 30			493 30		461 18
					73 90
1,244 76	86 27	95 22	1,426 25		434 96
176 18	18 44		194 62		281 08
110,163 41			110,163 41		300 00
959 82	45 95	30 00	1,035 77		1,974 96
958 60	460 69	188 25	1,607 54		458 60
675 87	25	23 00	699 12		8,036 41
		940 00	940 00		20,024 59
\$144,128 10	\$998 69	\$2,034 92	\$147,191 71	\$65 95	\$38,399 13
					65 95
					\$38,333 18
of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					1,466 36
					\$39,799 54

Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1895.		FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Apples			50 bu.	\$15 00
Calves	7	\$5 75	3	3 50
Cows	1	27 50	.....	.....
Hay	2 tons.	16 00	3 tons.	15 00
Manure	25 loads.	5 00	29 loads.	7 25
Milk	56,568 lbs.	616 43	49,420 lbs.	517 79
Pork	7,890 lbs.	326 30	5,730 lbs.	157 57
		\$996 98		\$716 11

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin School for the Blind

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

OFFICERS.

HOWARD F. BLISS,	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
MISS LIZZIE J. CURTIS,	MATRON.
MISS JENNIE L. KENDALL,	CLERK.

TEACHERS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

MISS S. AUGUSTA WATSON,	MISS FRANCES H. BENSON,
MISS LOVILA M. MOSHER,	MISS ELIZABETH HOUGHTON.
MISS ELIZABETH M. ABBOTT,	MISS MARY TUTTLE,
	(KINDERGARTEN).

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

MRS. JOANNA H. JONES,	MISS JEANETTE BECKWITH.
	MISS LAURA D. ENGLESON.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

MISS ELEANOR PARKS.	ASSISTANT MATRON, TEACHER OF GIRLS' SEWING.
MRS. ELLEN HANSON,	TEACHER OF WEAVING.
M. H. GAEBLER,	TEACHER OF PIANO TUNING.
O. J. PRESTON,	TEACHER OF BOYS' HANDICRAFT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the pleasure of submitting herewith the forty-seventh annual and seventh biennial report of the school. Modesty suggests that the report be made as brief and concise as practicable.

The institution came under my management September 7th, 1895, and was found to be in excellent condition in many ways. It has been my aim to maintain the high standard established, and from what I am able to gather from kindred institutions in other states, I am glad to say that Wisconsin occupies an enviable position in the care and education of her blind children.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

Recognizing the fact that more room was needed, the last session of the legislature generously appropriated \$6,000.00 for the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the 40 acres already occupied, and the state now owns 67 acres, including a beautiful grove. Twenty-five thousand dollars were also appropriated for a new school building which was badly needed. The money has been invested in what is known as the "east wing" of the main building, completing the structure and providing school and music rooms and a gymnasium. The old school building will be used for boys' dormitories and shop purposes, and the institution as now equipped can provide for one hundred and fifty pupils, and will be found ample for years to come.

Under your wise supervision the heating system has been improved by installing two Hawley down draft furnaces. The buildings have been better heated than ever before and at a saving of \$2,600.00 over the previous year.

The new lighting plant, which has also been installed during

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

the past year, was a much needed improvement and contributed much to the value and attractiveness of the property.

The laundry has been put in first class condition, and aside from painting and ordinary repairs, I cannot see where much in the way of unusual expense needs to be incurred for some years to come.

ATTENDANCE.

Owing to the crowded condition of the institution, but little effort has been made to increase the attendance during the past two years. I am satisfied that quite a large number of children scattered over the state should be enjoying the benefits of the state school, and during the coming year persistent and systematic efforts will be used to secure their attendance. If in any way the county superintendents could be induced to take ordinary interest in the education of the blind, much more could be accomplished in securing new pupils.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment, Oct. 1st, 1894, was.....	100	
Admitted during the year.....	13	
Total		113
Graduated	0	
Dropped during year.....	15	
	—	15
Remaining on roll Oct. 1st, 1895.....	98	
Admitted during year.....	27	
Total		125
Graduated	7	
Died	3	
Suspended	2	
Dropped during year.....	10	
	—	22
Remaining on roll Oct. 1st, 1896.....		103

Superintendent's Report.

The average age of the pupils during the past term was a fraction over 17 years, showing that the attendance includes a percentage of adult blind who come to the institution to learn trades, because there is no other place provided. This is detrimental to the school from an educational standpoint, but I can recommend no remedy until the state establishes industrial homes for this class. This has been done in several states with beneficial results, and is a work of charity that no state can afford to overlook. The blind population of Wisconsin numbers about fifteen hundred, more than two-thirds of the number belonging to the adult class, and very many of them dependent. The industrial home may be made partially self-supporting, bringing much of happiness and a measure of independence, relieving the state school, at the same time, of an element that is disadvantageous to its interests. I would commend to your honorable body a careful investigation of the subject.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The industrial work of the institution is fully up to the standard of other states, and that is not saying very much for this department. The trades taught are broom-making, chair caning, mattress and hammock making, and carpet weaving. It is possible for an active, intelligent boy with a combination of these simple trades to largely support himself, yet no seeing boy with the same equipment would succeed. I have looked thus far in vain for something more practical for our blind boys, and will welcome gratefully at any time, from any source, any suggestion along this line. Many of our boys are ambitious, ready to take hold of anything that presents itself, but the possibilities seem so limited that we invariably turn back to the time-honored ruts. I am satisfied that if the concentrated efforts of a dozen or twenty of our young men could be utilized in the manufacture of brooms, or any other one thing that they might make expertly by practice, the product could be sold suc-

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

cessfully, and the labor receive fair remuneration. But this can be done only through the industrial home.

Piano tuning is an industry that is successfully taught to a limited number of our young men. If a boy possesses musical talent and a reasonable amount of mechanical genius, and some business ability, it is possible for him to make a living after graduating from this course. Two young men left us at the close of last year, and have established themselves in what promises to be a successful business as piano tuners.

Our girls are taught to knit and sew, and many of them are thus enabled to contribute something practical to the home life. The cooking classes introduced three years ago, have been reasonably successful, and a source of satisfaction and enjoyment to the participants. They have demonstrated that a blind girl can be taught to cook, and the mother's work is frequently lightened by the aid of the daughter who formerly occupied the chimney corner.

Light handicraft that is at all practicable for girls is extremely difficult to find, and this avenue will ever be open to experiment and improvement.

MUSIC.

Many people are possessed of the notion that blindness is a great aid to the development of musical talent. Observation suggests that blindness is not a blessing, and in no sense an aid in the development of any talent. The blind boy or girl who becomes a good musician by years of constant study, would be a star of the first magnitude on the musical horizon, if blessed with sight.

More than half the pupils of the state school receive personal instruction on either the piano or violin. It is a source of pleasure and comfort to all of them, and in my judgment, forms a very important element in their education. Vocal instruction both in chorus and individual work is also freely given,

Superintendent's Report.

and as a result the school is noted for the musical ability of its pupils.

The pipe organ contemplated for the new building will be found of practical benefit to pupils that may excel in instrumental work.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Commencing with the kindergarten which contains pupils of all ages, from seven to seventeen years, and going up through the primary and intermediate and into the high school grades, the state school has the same course of study as the best high schools of the state; and her scholars graduate with the same degree of honor and ability. Every department of this work is manned with teachers who possess patience, energy, skill, and untiring faithfulness. Their work is different from the work of the ordinary teacher because they have to do with a class of children and young people whose defects are frequently more than the loss of vision,—children gathered from all parts of the state and from every condition of life, many of them physically weak, with minds more or less dwarfed by neglect.

The development of child life has always been to me a study of the greatest import, but never more so than during the past year. I have watched the unfolding of dormant energies and the quickening of latent impulses under the steady hands of skillful teachers, until I am thoroughly satisfied that the state is intelligently and faithfully performing the work of philanthropy in which it is engaged.

I recognize the fact that beyond this school is nothing but life,—neither the college nor university is an incentive to our pupils, for both are beyond their grasp.

Another fact is also very apparent, and that is that only a small percentage of our pupils will ever graduate from our high school course. This condition is true of all seeing schools, and yet the fact remains that to the mind shut in from the outside world, and dependent almost entirely upon itself for enjoyment, the

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

mental equipment should be as thorough and complete as it is possible to furnish. The graduating class of 1896, represented as intelligent a class of young people as can be found in any high school. While it is true that the diploma is not a sure passport to them as breadwinners, it is equally true that the efforts to secure it have contributed to the elements of good citizenship, and the individual mind has been enriched and made capable of enjoyment and broader development.

As I become familiar with the work, which I find grows upon me with absorbing interest, I may introduce some changes in the course of study, as I do not consider it of vital importance that our pupils should graduate from an established state course, for reasons already stated. I entertain the highest regard for education, which to me seems much more than simply a knowledge of text books. To the blind, especially, shut in from so many activities that the seeing enjoy, and shut out from so many opportunities, I would if possible lay a foundation that would result in characters well developed, with mental activities quickened along all practical lines, and with minds and hearts so closely in touch with the great pulse of humanity, that the loss of vision would in a measure be absorbed in the quickening of every other faculty. Looking to this end, we aim to keep our pupils well informed in the current events of the day, causing them to forget so far as possible their condition, and preparing them as best we may for a place in society when they leave us. Above all, our aim is to have them possess moral character free from blemish, and to take into life wholesome and healthy views of existence.

If this were simply a school, having beyond it the inspiring anticipation of professional life, and the many channels of usefulness open to seeing youth, the conditions would be materially different; but the longer I am associated with the work the more fully I am convinced that the institution represents more than a school for simply literary requirements.

Deprived of all sentiment, the institution is practically a

Superintendent's Report.

monument of charity, established and maintained by the generous philanthropy of a Christian commonwealth. The inmates belong to the defective classes and are universally recognized as such. It is possible to make them happy, and, in many cases, to store their minds with useful knowledge, and to equip their hands and brains with a reasonable amount of skill, so that occasionally, in spite of their infirmity, they are enabled to take up the struggle of life and successfully compete with their seeing brothers and sisters. To a large majority, however, in this state and every other, the element of sympathy in liberal measure will always be necessary to ordinary success, and not unfrequently to existence. I am prompted to this plain statement of fact by the sentimental nonsense that sometimes finds expression concerning the state school for the blind, and with no desire to depreciate in any way the benefits of a practical education.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been nearly uniformly good. One of our boys, Edward Weller, died of consumption, just before the close of school in 1895, and two of our little girls, sisters, Mina and Augusta Prebe, died of diphtheria, at their home in Merrill, just before the opening of the fall term in 1895.

I do not feel like closing this report without saying a word for the institution in memory of your late honorable president, Hans B. Warner, whose untimely death we have not ceased to mourn. We recognized in Mr. Warner a friend, whose conservative judgment and wise counsel we had learned to honor and respect. His death comes to us as a personal loss, and his memory will long be cherished and revered.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended, and for the forbearance so generously bestowed on my work in its initial year, I am

Very cordially,

H. F. BLISS,

Superintendent.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

The following table shows the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the school:

Number of Pupils.	From—	To—
Six	Oct. 1, 1849	.....
Eight	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851
Nine	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851
Nine	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852
Thirteen	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
Sixteen	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
Fourteen	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855
Nineteen	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 21, 1856
Twenty	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857
Twenty-five	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
Twenty-seven	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859
Thirty-four	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860
Forty-two	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
Fifty	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
Fifty-four	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
Fifty-nine	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
Fifty-eight	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
Fifty-four	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
Fifty-four	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
Sixty	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
Sixty-nine	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
Sixty-four	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
Sixty-eight	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
Seventy-six	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1872
Seventy-seven	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873
Seventy-five	Oct. 1, 1873	Oct. 1, 1874
Eighty-two	Oct. 1, 1874	Oct. 1, 1875
Eighty-six	Oct. 1, 1875	Oct. 1, 1876
Ninety-one	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 1, 1877
Ninety-one	Oct. 1, 1877	Oct. 1, 1878
Ninety	Oct. 1, 1878	Oct. 1, 1879
Eighty-nine	Oct. 1, 1879	Oct. 1, 1880
Eighty-four	Oct. 1, 1880	Oct. 1, 1881
Eighty-two	Oct. 1, 1881	Oct. 1, 1882
Seventy-eight	Oct. 1, 1882	Oct. 1, 1883
Seventy-eight	Oct. 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1884
Eighty-four	Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 1, 1885
Ninety-one	Oct. 1, 1885	Oct. 1, 1886
Ninety-three	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1887
One hundred and one	Oct. 1, 1887	Oct. 1, 1888
One hundred and four	Oct. 1, 1888	Oct. 1, 1889
One hundred and seven	Oct. 1, 1889	Oct. 1, 1890
One hundred and nine	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
One hundred and seventeen	Oct. 1, 1891	Oct. 1, 1892
One hundred thirty-two	Oct. 1, 1892	Oct. 1, 1893
One hundred thirty	Oct. 1, 1893	Oct. 1, 1894
One hundred and thirteen	Oct. 1, 1894	Oct. 1, 1895
One hundred and twenty-five	Oct. 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1896

Enrollment of Pupils, 1894-96.

The following pupils were enrolled during the biennial period, October 1st, 1894, to September 30th, 1896.

BOYS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Adams, Herbert.....	North Clayton.....	Crawford.
Alleyn, Methar.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.
Anderson, Andrew.....	Rice Lake.....	Barron.
Anderson, Jens.....	Stoughton.....	Dane.
Belongia, Fred.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.
Bentzine, Alphonz.....	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Berger, John.....	Aniwa.....	Langlade.
Berger, Nicholas.....	Aniwa.....	Langlade.
Bergs, Joseph.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Breiztman, Leo.....	Neenah.....	Winnebago.
Brinneman, William.....	Ashland.....	Ashland.
Brown, Royal.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.
Carter, Roy.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Cochran, Orson.....	Centralia.....	Wood.
Cochran, Willie.....	Centralia.....	Wood.
Coleman, Edward.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
Cory, Arthur.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Crandall, William.....	Walworth.....	Walworth.
Dobbins, Willie.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.
Donahue, Edward.....	New Richmond.....	St. Croix.
Donhardt, Andrew.....	Marshfield.....	Wood.
Edwards, Arthur.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.
Feick, Hugo.....	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.
Feistel, Alfred.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
Finney, William.....	Stuben.....	Crawford.
Friar, Fred.....	Meadow Valley.....	Juneau.
Gauerke, Adolph.....	Ixonia.....	Jefferson.
Genrich, Edward.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Goetzinger, Walter.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Hartley, Dell.....	Pardeeville.....	Columbia.
Hayner, Frank.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Heck, Leo.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
Heil, Josie.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
Hess, Joseph.....	Kewaskum.....	Washington.
Hulburt, Chester.....	Bangor.....	La Crosse.
Johnston, Bertie.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Kavanaugh, James.....	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Klattee, Louis.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Knight, Terence.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
Langenkamp, Joseph.....	Tisch Mills.....	Manitowoc.
Mahon, Albert.....	La Grange.....	Walworth.
Manz, Louis.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
McCulloch, Pliny.....	Monroe.....	Green.
Metajowitz, Charles.....	Branch.....	Manitowoc.
Musilek, Willie.....	Racine.....	Racine.
Nelson, Carl.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

BOYS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Ness, Ludwig	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Nitschke, Arthur	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Nolden, Reinhold	Alma	Buffalo.
Parish, Chester	Whitewater	Walworth.
Plagens, Edward	Fairwater	Fond du Lac.
Raabe, Edward	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rickert, Adam	Portage	Columbia.
Roberts, Daniel	Baraboo	Sauk.
Rogers, Leon	Franksville	Racine.
Root, Charles	Waukesha	Waukesha.
Rouse, Hayes	Bay Settlement	Brown.
Schnittke, Theodore	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Schuster, John	Richfield	Washington.
Scofield, Howard	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Scribner, Jerry	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Siegel, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Skeel, Joseph	Ashland	Ashland.
Thurow, Herman	Turner Junction	Illinois.
Wagner, August	Horicon	Juneau.
Weller, Edward	Sparta	Monroe.
Wilson, John	Bloomington	Grant.
Wolf, George	Prescott	Pierce.
Wutstrack, Charles	Footville	Rock.
Wuttke, Otto	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.

Enrollment of Pupils, 1895-96.

GIRLS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Anderson, Ida.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn.
Austin, Sadie.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
Beirne, Cora.....	Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.
Belongia, Louise.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.
Bennett, Jessie.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Bentzine, Emma.....	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Bickford, Mabel.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
Bo, Alfreda.....	Baldwin.....	St. Croix.
Bolden, Elva.....	Genesee.....	Waukesha.
Boury, Leah.....	Rice Lake.....	Barron.
Brandt, Anna.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
Brooks, Hattie.....	Pittsville.....	Wood.
Carr, Cassie.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Christopherson, Sophia..	Prairie Farm.....	Barron.
Cole, Dora Eva.....	Red Mound.....	Vernon.
Carnett, Irma.....	Menominee.....	Michigan.
Damuth, Laura.....	Elkhorn.....	Walworth.
Davis, Anna.....	Western Union Jct.....	Racine.
Davis, Maggie.....	Western Union Jct.....	Racine.
Deery, Sarah.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
Emerson, Elizabeth.....	Hanover.....	Rock.
Enders, Emma.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.
Foster, Jessie.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Frank, Josie.....	Aberdeen.....	South Dakota.
Gallagher, Genevra.....	West Superior.....	Douglas.
Gould, Lena.....	Brodhead.....	Green.
Guernsey, Gertrude.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Helmenstein, Dollie.....	Blue Mound.....	Dane.
Hirschfeldt, Henrietta.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.
Hull, Anna.....	Montello.....	Marquette.
Larsen, Mary.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Lorentsen, Thea.....	Baldwin.....	St. Croix.
Mathewson, Rosa.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
Mattson, Anna.....	Atlas.....	Polk.
McFate, Mildred.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
McGee, Sarah.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
McGrath, Margaret.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Miller, Lizzie.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
O'Connor, Minnie.....	Edgerton.....	Rock.
Owen, Nellie.....	Portage.....	Columbia.
Palmer, Carrie.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Patterson, Emma.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Postle, Catharine.....	Bloomer.....	Chippewa.
Prebe, Mina.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.
Prebe, Augusta.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.
Preston, Myrtie.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

GIRLS—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Pundt, Louise.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Purdy, Allie.....	Tomah.....	Monroe.
Racine, Katie.....	Bay View.....	Milwaukee.
Ritten, Anna.....	Neenah	Winnebago.
Russell, Anna May.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Schmidt, Clara	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Schnittke, Matilda.....	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Steinhoff, Agatha.....	Rapp	Monroe.
Swenness, Martha.....	West Salem	La Crosse.
Snyder, Grace.....	Janesville	Rock.
Tollefson, Tina.....	Winchester.....	Winnebago.
Tuttle, Helen	Baraboo	Sauk.
Van Handel, Mary.....	Little Chute	Outagamie.
Washburn, Birdie.....	Delavan	Walworth.
Weaver, Isabel	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Wyman, Pearl.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.
Zech, Anna.....	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Zimmerman, Lizzie.....	Milford	Jeffers o
Zimmerman, Anna.....	Milford	Jefferson.

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1895.

1894.				
Oct. 1....	Balance.....			\$10,457 93
1895.				
April 25..	Appropriation chap. 356, laws 1895..			73,000 00
Sept. 30..	Steward for sundries.....			744 02
1895.	Steward for board and tuition.....			80 00
April 15..	Transferred to new heating system fund to balance.....		\$85 07	
Aug. 27 ..	Transferred for expenses board of control.....		1,259 34	
Sept. 30..	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....		26,930 53	
Sept. 30..	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$55,861 19		
Sept. 30..	Balance in hands of steward.....	145 82	56,007 01	
			\$84,281 95	\$84,281 95

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1896.

1895.				
Oct. 1....	Balance.....			\$56,007 01
1896.				
Sept. 30..	Steward for board and tuition.....			80 00
Sept. 30..	Steward for sundries.....			556 23
Aug. 15..	Transferred for expenses of board of control.....		\$1,259 34	
Sept. 30..	Transferred to appropriation for land to balance.....		19 95	
Sept. 30..	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....		38,906 87	
Sept. 30..	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$16,240 34		
Sept. 30..	Balance in hands of steward.....	216 74	16,457 08	
			\$56,643 24	\$56,643 24
1896.				
Oct. 1....	Balance.....			\$16,457 08

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden	\$1,783 96	\$1,218 88	.....	\$3,002 84
Clothing and expense of pupils .....	.....	62 69	.....	62 69
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't.	13 45	115 84	.....	129 29
Engines and boilers....	3,756 04	293 94	.....	4,049 98
Fire apparatus	88 40	78	.....	89 18
Fuel	2,215 62	1,650 08	190 00	4,055 70
Furniture	3,516 24	32 10	.....	3,548 34
Gas and other lights....	4,130 06	105 93	\$618 00	4,853 99
House furnishing.....	4,270 91	840 10	.....	5,111 01
Laundry	555 68	167 82	.....	723 50
Machinery and tools....	213 10	20 20	.....	233 30
Means of instruction....	6,978 26	392 58	.....	7,370 84
Miscellaneous.....	173 22	563 18	.....	736 40
Officers' expenses.....	.....	120 56	.....	120 56
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph	179 69	258 25	.....	437 94
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	166,305 84	.....	100 00	166,405 84
Repairs and renewals..	71 61	2,301 80	.....	2,373 41
Scraps .....	.....	.....	84 95	84 95
Subsistence.....	678 72	5,545 80	847 34	7,071 86
Wages and salaries....	.....	13,028 80	.....	13,028 80
Work department.....	569 37	252 53	.....	821 90
Totals.....	\$195,500 17	\$26,971 86	\$1,840 29	\$224,312 32
Discounts .....	.....	41 33	.....	.....
		\$26,930 53		196,032 80
Net expenses				\$28,279 52

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind for

Classified Items.	Inventory September 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden.	\$2,048 29	\$988 16	.....	\$3,036 45
Clothing and expense of pupils.....	.....	111 95	.....	111 95
Discounts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't.	11 20	159 70	.....	170 90
Engines and boilers.....	3,738 31	434 94	\$1,300 00	5,473 25
Fire apparatus.....	80 40	.....	.....	80 40
Fuel.....	27 80	2,227 25	.....	2,255 05
Furniture.....	3,492 29	1,071 35	.....	4,563 64
Gas and other lights....	4,120 65	4,223 08	433 00	8,776 73
House furnishing.....	4,515 92	1,255 78	6 00	5,777 70
Laundry.....	537 15	416 00	.....	953 15
Machinery and tools....	222 37	12 74	.....	235 11
Means of instruction....	6,841 30	700 56	250 00	7,791 86
Miscellaneous.....	177 05	794 86	.....	971 91
Officers' expenses.....	.....	96 72	.....	96 72
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph	110 89	268 16	.....	379 05
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	166,380 84	1,300 00	6,019 95	173,700 79
Repairs and renewals...	73 05	4,286 95	.....	4,360 00
Scraps.....	.....	.....	125 00	125 00
Subsistence.....	615 49	6,851 42	888 78	8,355 69
Wages and salaries....	.....	13,362 33	.....	13,362 33
Work departments.....	414 16	371 04	.....	785 20
Totals.....	\$193,407 16	\$38,932 99	\$9,022 73	\$241,362 88
Discounts.....	.....	26 12	.....	.....
		\$38,906 87		\$205,406 46
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$35,956 42

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory September 30, 1896.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
1,976 90	\$140 00	\$888 78	\$3,005 68	.....	\$30 77
3 50	.....	.....	3 50	.....	108 45
.....	.....	26 12	26 12	\$26 12	.....
14 40	.....	.....	14 40	.....	156 50
4,907 51	1 65	.....	4,909 16	.....	564 09
80 40	.....	.....	80 40	.....	.....
89 12	.....	433 00	522 12	.....	1,732 93
3,770 75	60 00	.....	3,830 75	.....	732 89
4,831 95	.....	.....	4,831 95	.....	3,944 78
4,550 99	.....	.....	4,550 99	.....	1,226 71
772 30	.....	.....	772 30	.....	180 85
225 07	.....	.....	225 07	.....	10 04
7,327 53	5 00	.....	7,332 53	.....	459 33
162 85	.....	.....	162 85	.....	809 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 72
103 61	.....	.....	103 61	.....	275 44
172,400 79	.....	1,300 00	173,700 79	.....	.....
63 60	.....	125 00	188 60	.....	4,171 40
.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	.....
387 06	15 00	.....	402 06	.....	7,953 63
.....	72 83	.....	72 83	.....	13,289 50
403 00	136 75	6 00	545 75	.....	239 45
\$202,071 33	\$556 23	\$2,778 90	\$205,406 46	\$26 12	\$35,982 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$35 956 42
of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,259 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$37 215 76

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

	Balance available Sept. 30, 1894.	Appropriations 1895.	Current expense fund to balance.	Overdraft Sept. 30, 1894.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance available Sept. 30, 1896.
New heating system.....			\$85 07	\$85 07		
Water supply for fire protection..	\$2,440 54				\$686 49	\$1,754 05
State circulating library for the blind.....	863 99				80 60	783 39
School building..		\$25,000 00			14,198 35	10,801 65
Land, 26 acres adjoining institution.....		6,000 00	19 95		6,019 95	
Totals.....	\$3,304 53	\$31,000 00	\$105 02	\$85 07	\$20,985 39	\$13,339 09

Money Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THIS INSTITUTION.

Classification.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$384 90	\$140 00
Engines and boilers.....		1 65
Fuel.....	1 20	
Furniture.....		60 00
House furnishing.....	3 00	
Means of instruction.....	22 50	5 00
Repairs and renewals.....	85	
Scraps.....	84 95	125 00
Subsistence.....	19 25	15 00
Wages and salaries.....	37 88	72 83
Work department.....	189 49	136 75
Totals.....	\$744 02	\$556 23

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.		FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	106 lbs.	\$5 30	161 lbs.	\$3 22
Beets	20 bu.	20 00		
Beets			15 doz.	60
Beets			41 $\frac{1}{8}$ bu.	9 87
Blackberries	17 qts.	1 70	38 qts.	3 04
Cabbage	640 no.	32 00		16 00
Carrots	49 bu.	14 70	66 bu.	17 56
Cauliflower	42 no.	2 94	23 no.	2 30
Chicken			233 lbs.	23 30
Corn	117 doz.	9 36		
Cucumbers	61 no.	3 05		
Cucumbers			55 doz.	3 53
Currants	10 qts.	1 00	16 qts.	1 28
Eggs			197 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz.	25 03
Egg plants	3 no.	30	25 no.	1 50
Grapes	96 lbs.	4 80		
Ground cherries	94 qts.	9 40	18 qts.	1 80
Hay	10 tons.	75 00	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	32 50
Lettuce	10 bu.	7 50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	5 40
Mangel wurzels	10 tons.	120 00	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.	42 00
Melons	20 no.	1 00	73 no.	3 65
Milk	61,198 lbs.	611 98	65,570 lbs.	655 70
Onions			5 bu.	4 30
Onions	50 doz.	2 50		
Onions	31 pks.	7 75		
Parsnips	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	11 62	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	13 75
Peas	67 lbs.	2 01		
Peas			14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pks.	2 90
Peppers	31 doz.	3 10	4 doz.	20
Pieplant	305 lbs.	6 10	393 lbs.	7 86
Pickles			3,050 no.	1 92
Pork			250 lbs.	20 00
Radishes	242 doz.	12 10	276 doz.	13 80
Raspberries			40 qts.	3 20
Rutabagas	13 bu.	3 25		
Squash			4 doz.	80
Spinach	3 bu.	1 95		
Straw			6 tons.	32 00
String beans	86 lbs.	2 58		
String beans			20 pks.	1 60
Tomatoes	1,890 lbs.	56 70	2,643 lbs.	39 54
Tomatoes			11 bu.	2 75
Turnips	3 bu.	2 25	2 bu.	48
Vegetable oysters	12 bu.	9 60		
Vine peaches	80 no.	80	190 no.	1 90
Wood	38 cds.	190 00		
Totals		\$1,232 34		\$995 28

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Industrial School for Boys.

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

OFFICERS.

J. G. HART SUPERINTENDENT.
W. B. STRONG ASSISTANT STEWARD
MRS. J. A. HASSELL MATRON.

TEACHERS.

F. G. KRAEGE PRINCIPAL.
MISS. ISABEL JOHNSON ASSISTANT.
MISS. HELEN GRACE ASSISTANT.
MRS. EDNA BURDICK ASSISTANT.
MRS. LUCY E. STRONG ASSISTANT.
A. L. THOMPSON ASSISTANT.
A. E. WEBB ASSISTANT.
PAUL CONGER ASSISTANT.
J. J. GLEASON ASSISTANT.
C. A. VANDERPOOL ASSISTANT.
J. B. STEINERT INSTRUCTOR IN MANUAL TRAINING.
THOMAS W. WILLIAMS BAND INSTRUCTOR.
JOSEPH HAM FOREMAN BAKERY.
JAMES J. McNALLY FOREMAN SHOE SHOP.
D. G. WOODWARD FOREMAN TAILOR SHOP.
D. M. CARR FOREMAN CARPENTER SHOP.
W. H. McILROY FOREMAN KNITTING SHOP.
W. Z. JOHNSON FOREMAN PAINT SHOP.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the biennial report for the Industrial School for Boys, for the period ending Sept. 30th, 1896. Accompanying this report will be found the report of the principal of the school and various statistical tables.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Upon assuming the management of the institution, I found it imperative to make many improvements in addition to the repairs necessary for the proper preservation of the grounds and the buildings.

Among these was a new coal house to replace the scattered and unsightly sheds in the rear of the power plant. A new house covered with steel sheeting has been erected, greatly lessening the danger from fire. The new house has a capacity of eight hundred tons of soft coal; it is very convenient, both for unloading from the wagons and for the use of the boiler room.

A new picket house of tasty design has been erected in front of the main building, to replace the unsightly shed which formerly did duty there.

The officer's dining room I found entirely too small for comfort and convenience. It has been enlarged by removing the partition between it and the superintendent's dining room; a new dining room has been fitted up for the superintendent from one of the rooms formerly used as a living room.

On account of the large quantity of perishable supplies used in the main kitchen, it was found necessary to build a cold storage room from the kitchen and this has amply repaid the outlay made. The pantry has also been enlarged and the kitchen thoroughly renovated.

Industrial School for Boys.

The convenience and appearance of the front of the main building have been greatly improved by the construction of a large and commodious veranda and a bow window.

A club room has been fitted up on the third floor of the main building from an unused room. It is used by the officers for social, literary and musical gatherings; it has been found to be a source of great pleasure and profit to all. The meeting of officers in this manner has created a more harmonious and friendly feeling among them.

The farm buildings and fences have been greatly improved. A new high board fence has been built around the piggery; the old barns have been reshingled, and the roofs brought to a uniform height and pitch. All have been repaired and repainted, thereby adding greatly to their appearance.

I found the walks leading to the main building too narrow to accommodate the boys in marching to and from the school and the assembly room. This fault I have remedied by extending the width of the asphalt walk in the rear of the building.

The sanitary condition of the yard has been greatly improved by the laying of a new asphalt pavement in the rear of the main kitchen.

The furnaces in the various family buildings were in very poor condition; they used a large amount of fuel and gave very little return in heat. They have all been overhauled, cleaned and put in perfect repair.

There has been an unusual amount of painting done in this institution during the past two seasons. All the buildings have been painted inside and out. The cornices and all the exterior woodwork on the stone cottages have been repaired and repainted. Cottage No. 7, a frame building, has received two coats of paint, the first in eight years, and now presents a respectable appearance.

The various buildings of the institution have been in existence from fifteen to thirty years, and consequently are in constant need of repairs. An unusually large amount of

Superintendent's Report.

work of this kind has been done by the carpenter. It was impossible to properly heat cottage No. 7, one of the oldest buildings on the grounds, in cold weather. I have therefore, caused new storm sash to be placed on all the windows, and the result has been a great saving of fuel besides the added comfort to the inmates.

Storm houses have been built at the entrances of cottages 8, 9 and 10. This was found necessary on account of the exposed position of the entrances to these buildings.

On account of the necessity of having lights in the dormitories all night a great deal of discomfort was occasioned by mosquitoes, gnats and bugs which were attracted by the lights. This has been remedied by placing fine wire screens in all dormitory windows.

A new hot water tank has been added to the laundry. This is of great importance in washing flannels; a vegetable washer with sewer connection, a large coffee urn and ventilators for the cauldrons have all been added to the bakery. The furnace has been taken out and the waste and exhaust steam from the engine room has been made to supply heat to the bakery, band room and the sleeping rooms over the bakery, affecting a great saving of labor and fuel at a very small expense.

New floors have been laid in several buildings, new and more substantial doors, window sashes and screens have been added wherever it was found necessary.

The cheap and poorly constructed closets in many places have been repaired when possible to do so, and new and better closets put in place of those found to be beyond repair.

In most of the family buildings the uncomfortable narrow benches without backs have been replaced by comfortable recitation seats. These I find aid greatly in overcoming the tendency of the boys to grow round shouldered.

All the labor expended upon the foregoing improvements has been performed by the boys under the direction of the officers except the mason work and the laying of the asphalt.

Industrial School for Boys.

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

During the winter of 1895 the legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing a manual training school in this institution. This department has been added, thoroughly equipped with the best and most modern wood-working machinery and is now in full working order. No extra expense was incurred in the erection of a new building. The rooms formerly occupied by the knitting shop and the tailor shop were thrown into one at a very little expense.

We now have a commodious, well lighted and well ventilated apartment. The tailor shop and knitting shop have been removed to the third floor of the shop building.

The manual training department comprises a workshop fully equipped for wood work on both benches and lathes and a drawing room provided with the necessary tables, boards and instruments for regular work in architectural and mechanical drawing. The workshop will accommodate thirty boys at a time; the drawing room is equipped for twenty-five at a time.

With a detail of boys a few alterations were made and new floors laid in both rooms. The same boys assisted in constructing the benches for the workshop and the tables and boards for the drawing room, which materially reduced the cost of equipment.

In the workshop it has been the aim to teach the proper use of all the bench and lathe tools. This has been done by adopting a course of work, beginning with the simple joints, such as the cross lap, plain mortise and tennon, continuing with the more difficult ones and ending by making some article of furniture, such as a table or chair. In the drawing room only elementary work has been done; such as drawing from objects with simple outlines and making working drawings for the workshop.

In both the drawing room and the workshop the boys show great diversity of talent; some become quite expert in tool

Superintendent's Report.

handling in a short time, while for others the plane will never move quite right and the saw refuses to follow the line in spite of their best efforts.

In working with tools on wood, boys are confronted with many real difficulties that can be only overcome by careful and honest work. If they overcome them they have not only added to their mechanical skill but have strengthened their characters.

To make the work more effective and the results still more satisfactory, I recommend that an assistant be employed from now until the first of May. Farm work is over and we have a surplus of boys that might be profitably employed in this department. To make it a success with the large number of boys that we can put there now we must have someone in charge of both the workshop and the drawing room.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates has, as a rule, been good. Particularly so when we consider the fact that many of them come to us from unsanitary surroundings, and in many cases are the victims of unfavorable hereditary influences and of vicious habits.

Very shortly after assuming the management of the school, several cases of typhoid fever developed and in endeavoring to discover the cause I found an open manhole at each end of the playground, connecting with the city's main sewer. These were promptly closed and the disease checked in its incipiency.

In February, 1896, an Indian boy was attacked with a very virulent form of small pox and soon after three other boys were stricken down with varioloid. The most energetic efforts were made to prevent the further spread of the disease; all of these cases were promptly isolated, every inmate and employe was vaccinated and a rigid quarantine was maintained for four weeks. All the boys made rapid recoveries.

Industrial School for Boys.

But one death has occurred during my term of office—that of a boy who died of cerebral rheumatism.

In February, 1895, a boy who was sick on his arrival at the institution died of a complication of diseases.

SCHOOL.

Since the last report there has been no change made in the division of time between school and work. One half the boys attend school from 7:15 a. m. till noon; the other half from 1:20 until 5:45 p. m. The balance of their time is devoted to work and recreation. Reference to the principal's report and the tables accompanying it will show the remarkable development of this department of the institution.

There are two classes in instrumental music under the direction of Prof. T. W. Williams of Milwaukee. Instruction is given twice each week. In my judgment this is a branch of instruction that should be encouraged and even crowded, as it not only furnishes a great deal of entertainment to the boys, but time has proven that it has assisted many of them in acquiring a musical education; some of the former inmates are now leaders of bands, in different parts of the country. We have always been able to furnish satisfactory music on all suitable occasions such as Memorial Day, fair day, etc. I consider Mr. Williams to be a most competent instructor and the boys are making remarkable progress considering the brief time he has them in charge. Music and singing has also been made one of the features of devotional exercises on Sunday. An orchestra composed of officers and inmates furnishes the accompaniment for the singing, and also for the marching of the boys into and out of the assembly room.

EMPLOYMENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The inmates of the school are engaged in a great variety of work. Some are employed in the bakery where all the boys' food is prepared. Some are employed as carpenters, painters, tailors, shoemakers, farmers, knitters, besides others who

Superintendent's Report.

perform all the labor in the main building, cottages, school-house, laundry, engine room, etc.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

This department has supplied us this year with an unusually large quantity of all kinds of vegetables for both the officers' and the boys' tables, and we have an abundance stored for winter use. The quality cannot be excelled.

I consider this one of the most important factors in the training of the boys as it furnishes healthful and instructive employment for a large number and will certainly turn some of our city street Arabs into agriculturists.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

There are several improvements needed that are of great importance. The first and most vital is the establishment of a central steam heating plant, and in connection with this, improved facilities for bathing. Under the present system of heating it takes annually eight hundred tons of soft coal and about five hundred tons of hard coal; in addition it requires three hundred cords of wood to supply the bakery and the several family buildings.

The heat derived from the furnaces now in use is very unsatisfactory. I am fully convinced that it would be a great saving of fuel, which in the long run would pay for the plant, and would add greatly to the convenience and comfort of all.

In connection with the above and of as great, if not greater, importance, in my mind, is a change to be made in the system now in use for bathing the boys. The present facilities are entirely inadequate, unsatisfactory and unsanitary. Each family is provided with a tank six feet by eight, two and a half feet deep. The water for bathing must first be heated in a kettle and then dumped into the tank. By the time one kettle full is heated, the first has grown cold and it is therefore almost an impossibility to get sufficient warm water for bathing purposes. It takes from ten in the fore-

Industrial School for Boys.

noon till supper time to heat two barrels of water by this system. Then from thirty-six to forty boys are compelled to bathe in the same water, it being impossible to change, and by the time the last squad enters the tank, the water is unfit for bathing purposes. I would, therefore, recommend that each family building be equipped with stalls fitted with shower baths, the hot water to be supplied from the central plant. The need of better bathing facilities is very urgent, and I earnestly recommend that some steps be taken immediately to remedy the present defect.

I wish also to call your attention to the great necessity for a warming room, or a place of refuge for the boys during inclement weather when it is impossible for their respective officers to take them to their family buildings. Such a room is necessary, also, during the winter months as a place of assembling the barn, squad and chore boys from the time that their work outside is finished, which is about four o'clock during the short days, until their respective officers can take charge of them at 5:45.

In connection with this I wish to again call your attention to the main or central closet. Located as it is in cottage No. 10, directly under the rooms occupied by some of the lady employes, it is a menace to their health, and is disagreeable both on account of the odor, and the necessity of passing directly by it in going to and from their rooms. Its condition, construction and surroundings make it impossible to keep it in proper condition, and it is entirely inadequate to the needs of the institution. I, therefore, recommend the building of a suitable warming room and sanitary closet in the main yard.

The increased products of the farm and garden take up all spare room in the barns so that since the destruction of our wagon shed by the high winds last year, we have not storage capacity for wagons, carriages and tools. I would therefore recommend the building of a new wagon and tool house.

Superintendent's Report.

CONCLUSION.

Before closing this, my first report to your honorable body, I wish to express my thorough appreciation of the valuable aid and advice you have given me and the courteous attention and generous support you have rendered to the school.

I wish also to express my sincere thanks to the officers and employes who have served the interests of this institution so well and who have responded so cheerfully for all calls for extra duty.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. HART,

Superintendent.

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population.

	1895.	1896.
Number on roll, Oct. 1, 1894 and 1895	351	345
Received by commitment.....	209	178
Returned from out on parole.....	30	53
	590	576
Released on parole	229	231
Discharged, of age	5	3
Escaped	10	13
Died.....	1	1
	245	248
On roll October 1.....	345	328
Average number of boys during year.....	369	343
Highest number of boys at any one time.....	403	389
Lowest number of boys at any one time.....	325	314
Total number since July, 1860.....	3,924	4,102
Total number dismissed, escaped and died.....	3,579	3,774
Leaving on roll, as above.....	345	328

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 2.

Number of inmates received each year from the opening of the school.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	Number committed.		Total from be- ginning.	Number returned.		Total received dur- ing 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	.....	3	54	118	16	134	209
Sept. 30, 1867...	68	.....	468	.....	11	83	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1868...	50	3	521	.....	5	72	149	14	163	227
Sept. 30, 1869...	59	4	584	.....	2	70	163	13	176	233
Sept. 30, 1870...	114	.....	698	.....	.....	117	204	2	206	293
Sept. 30, 1871...	75	.....	773	.....	1	82	237	2	239	288
Sept. 30, 1872...	107	.....	880	.....	.....	108	278	.....	.....	347
Sept. 30, 1873...	80	.....	960	.....	.....	84	281	.....	.....	362
Sept. 30, 1874...	115	.....	1,075	.....	.....	121	301	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1875...	103	.....	1,178	.....	.....	111	300	.....	.....	412
Sept. 30, 1876...	107	.....	1,285	.....	.....	115	318	.....	.....	415
Sept. 30, 1877...	140	.....	1,425	.....	.....	153	364	.....	.....	471
Sept. 30, 1878...	151	.....	1,576	.....	.....	163	419	.....	.....	527
Sept. 30, 1879...	117	.....	1,693	.....	.....	125	431	.....	.....	544
Sept. 30, 1880...	108	.....	1,801	.....	.....	118	430	.....	.....	549
Sept. 30, 1881...	90	.....	1,891	.....	.....	95	372	.....	.....	525
Sept. 30, 1882...	88	.....	1,979	.....	.....	95	299	.....	.....	467
Sept. 30, 1883...	95	.....	2,074	.....	.....	103	278	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1884...	113	.....	2,187	.....	.....	120	297	.....	.....	398
Sept. 30, 1885...	89	.....	2,276	.....	.....	97	293	.....	.....	394
Sept. 30, 1886...	121	.....	2,397	.....	.....	127	325	.....	.....	420
Sept. 30, 1887...	127	.....	2,524	.....	.....	133	340	.....	.....	461
Sept. 30, 1888...	135	.....	2,659	.....	.....	142	376	.....	.....	483
Sept. 30, 1889...	157	.....	2,817	.....	.....	164	406	.....	.....	540
Sept. 30, 1890...	162	.....	2,979	.....	.....	175	423	.....	.....	581
Sept. 30, 1891...	181	.....	3,160	.....	.....	198	342	.....	.....	621
Sept. 30, 1892...	173	.....	3,333	.....	.....	188	303	.....	.....	530
Sept. 30, 1893...	184	.....	3,517	.....	.....	197	313	.....	.....	500
Sept. 30, 1894...	198	.....	3,715	.....	.....	224	351	.....	.....	537
Sept. 30, 1895...	209	.....	3,924	.....	.....	239	345	.....	.....	590
Sept. 30, 1896...	178	.....	4,102	.....	.....	231	328	.....	.....	576

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE NO. 3.

Nationality of parents of boys received during the biennial period ending September, 30, 1896.

American	52	Italian	2
Belgian	1	Negro	7
Bohemian	5	Norwegian	18
Canadian	3	Polish	21
Danish	2	Russian	3
Dutch	4	Scotch	5
English	45	Swede	2
French	29	Swiss	2
German	135	Unknown	2
Indian	2	Welsh	4
Indian-halfbreed	2		
Irish	41	Total	387

TABLE NO. 4.

Social and domestic relations.

Both parents living	159	Mother and step-father	32
Parents separated	51	Father and step-mother	37
No parents	31	Unknown	9
Mother only	39		
Father only	29	Total	387

TABLE NO. 5.

Birthplace of inmates.

Bohemia	2	Missouri	2
California	1	Nebraska	3
Canada	2	New Mexico	1
Dakota	1	New York	2
En route to America	3	Norway	6
England	1	Ohio	2
Germany	41	Pennsylvania	1
Illinois	10	Poland	1
Iowa	11	Russia	3
Ireland	1	Switzerland	1
Kansas	1	Unknown	12
Kentucky	1	Wisconsin	252
Michigan	10		
Minnesota	16	Total	387

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Showing how many boys were committed from the different counties, for what offenses and their ages when committed.

	OFFENSES. †													AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.													
	Total number committed.	Assault.	Burglary.	Forgery.	Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Obscenity and vulgarity.	Obstructing R. R. tracks.	Murder.	Obtaining money and goods under false pretenses.	Malicious destruction of property.	Receiving stolen goods.	Indecent exposure.	Arson.	Vagrancy.	8 to 9 years.	9 to 10 years.	10 to 11 years.	11 to 12 years.	12 to 13 years.	13 to 14 years.	14 to 15 years.	15 to 16 years.	16 to 17 years.	17 to 18 years.	18 to 19 years.	19 to 20 years.
Walworth ...	2	1			5	2												1			1	1	2				
Waukesha ...	1				2	4				1								1									
Waupaca ...	10				2	4									4												
Winnebago ...	11	1			4	4			1									1		2							
Washburn ...	3				2	1																					
Wood ...	3	1				2												1				1					
State school,																											
Sparta.....	2		1		1																1	1					
Totals...	387	6	43	10	118	169	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	25	2	3	25	36	41	54	49	75	45	44	12	1	

TABLE No. 7.

Division of labor at the close of the biennial period.

Bakery.....	16	Paint shop	12
Boot and shoe factory.....	12	Pickets	2
Carpenter shop.....	6	School rooms	8
Engine room.....	6	Sock factory.....	67
Family cottages	45	Store	3
Laundry.....	53	Tailor shop.....	24
Main building.....	8	Teamsters, barn & farm work.	32
Manual training department..	28	Yard	6
Office	2		
Officers' kitchen.....	18	Total.....	328

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 8.

Work done in boot and shoe factory during biennial period.

Pairs shoes made, dozens.	165	Pairs shoes repaired, dozens	532
Pairs slippers made, dozens..	2		

TABLE NO. 9.

Work done in sock factory.

Machine made socks, dozens.....	3,586
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TABLE NO. 10.

Work done in tailor shop.

Aprons.....	120	Holders.....	248
Blouses.....	108	Overalls.....	777
Caps.....	491	Pants, Sunday.....	556
Coats, Sunday.....	251	Pants, working.....	1,377
Coats, working.....	642	Vests.....	244
Coats, linen.....	10		

Industrial School for Boys.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To Superintendent J. G. Hart, Wisconsin Industrial School
for Boys.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to comply with the established custom of reporting to you the present condition of the educational department of this institution and the progress that has been made in it during the two years ending Sept. 30, 1896.

The school has been graded more closely than formerly and the course of study has been modified in such a way as to make it correspond more nearly to the courses in the public schools of our cities. The assignment of work for the different classes has been made with a view of having promotions three times a year. In addition to the general outline of work in each grade, detailed outlines as to subject matter and methods of instruction have been prepared in geography, penmanship and numbers. The course of study has not been printed before and it is made a part of this report for the convenience of the teachers and the informatoin of the general public.

During the past year, singing books have been provided and singing has been resumed with pleasure to both teachers and pupils. Gymnastic exercises have been introduced and they have been kept up in some grades with great interest and benefit to the boys. The different legal holidays have been observed for the first time with appropriate exercises in each grade. Friday afternoon exercises have been introduced and continued in most of the grades with both interest and profit to the boys. *Johonnot's* natural history readers have been introduced for supplementary reading in the different grades and they have aroused such an interest in natural history as was previously unknown to the boys. The daily recitations of pupils are marked and the standings thus

Principal's Report.

obtained form the basis of promotion. Neatly printed cards are now given to those who are promoted and artistically designed diplomas are given to those who have completed the work of the seventh grade. The marks, cards and diplomas have served as valuable aids in our efforts to arouse an interest in the boys and to stimulate them to better work in their studies. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades have each been supplied with a new library of general reading books suited to the ability of the boys in their respective grades. This action of supplying the inmates with interesting and wholesome reading matter has resulted in greater good to them than has come from any other one thing that has been done in their behalf. But very few of the boys have education enough when they are received to read a paper or book intelligently. The love of reading never detained them at home during those most dangerous hours between sunset and bedtime. The illiterate boy has no resources within himself and naturally leaves home to find amusement and pastime on the city streets, and it is there that he encounters temptations and forms habits that lead to his downfall. If the boy is taught to love the reading of good books and periodicals, he has within himself a source of pleasure that the illiterate can never know. Experience here has demonstrated that boys will form the habit of reading interesting and wholesome literature if it is supplied to them. Experience and observation have convinced me that education is one of the strongest agencies in suppressing crime and in reforming juvenile criminals. To cultivate a taste for, and a habit of, reading good literature is, in my opinion, an essential part of the education of every youth and one of the most potent agencies in the reformation of the boys that are committed to this institution.

As a natural consequence of the foregoing improvements, the boys have become more interested in their school work, more willing to attend school, and more willing to improve

Industrial School for Boys.

the opportunities offered them for obtaining an education. As another natural consequence, the spirit manifested in the school has been elevated, the work has been greatly improved, and the teachers and boys have been more willing to co-operate with me in my efforts to raise the standard of the school. Since last March the work of the schools has been done by nine teachers instead of the ten that were previously employed to do it.

I desire to thank the teachers who have so faithfully and willingly performed their various and arduous duties, and I hope that the harmony that prevails among them and the other officers, will remain undisturbed. I desire to thank the members of the State Board of Control and you, Supt. Hart, for the support and encouragement that I have received in this work. Without the co-operation of all these officers, the foregoing improvements could not have been made and the educational department of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys would not be in as creditable a condition as it is in today.

F. G. KRAEGE, M. L.,

Principal of Educational Department.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

Arithmetic—C. Class, oral work as outlined in detailed course; B. class, oral work as outlined in detailed course; A. class, oral work as outlined in detailed course.

Reading—C. Class, chart and primer; B. class, first reader; A. class, begin second reader and use supplementary reader, *Friends in Feathers and Fur*.

Language—B. Class, oral work connected with reading. A. class, oral and written work connected with reading.

Geography—A. Class, oral work outlined in detailed course.

Spelling—C. Class, all new words; B. class, new words as

Course of Study.

they appear in reading; A. class, new words as they appear in reading and other studies.

Writing—Work outlined in detailed course.

SECOND GRADE.

Arithmetic—B. Class, Southworth's Essentials of Arithmetic. Begin book and take to fractions, page 45; A. class, begin with fractions, page 45, take to page 77. Review the work of both classes thoroughly before promotion.

Reading—B. Class, complete second reader. Continue use of supplementary reader, Friends in Feathers and Fur. Teach language and spelling in connection with reading. Teach long and short sounds of vowels. A. class, begin third reader. Teach language and spelling as in B. class. Use supplementary reader, Neighbors with Wings and Fins.

Language—Oral and written work in both classes. Every recitation should embody language work. Teacher may use as a guide, Powell's How to Talk and How to Write and Reed's Introductory Language Book.

Geography—B. Class, oral and written work as outlined in detailed course; A. class, oral and written work as outlined in detailed course.

Spelling—B. Class, new words in reader; words introduced in other studies, especially terms in arithmetic; A. class, directions same as those for B. class.

Physiology—A. and B. Classes, occasional talks by the teacher on topics that are appropriate.

Writing—Work outlined in detailed course.

THIRD GRADE.

Arithmetic—B. Class, Southworth's Essentials of Arithmetic. Book I. Begin with page 77 and take to Bills, page 107; A. class, begin with page 107 and take to Accounts, page 143. Review work of both classes thoroughly before promotion. The future progress of the class depends on the thoroughness of this work.

Industrial School for Boys.

Reading—B. Class, complete third reader. Teach use of dictionary and of diacritical marks. Use supplementary reader, *Neighbors with Wings and Fins*; A. class, begin fourth reader, continue teaching use of diacritical marks and dictionary. Use supplementary reader, *Flyers, Creepers and Swimmers*.

Language—B. Class, begin Reed's Introductory Language Work, take to Part II; A. class, Reed's Introductory Language Work, Part II, complete the book.

Geography—B. Class, follow work outlined in detailed course. Begin use of Harper's Introductory Geography; A. class, follow work indicated in detailed course. Complete first book.

Spelling—B. Class, new words in readers, terms in arithmetic language, geography, etc. Considerable practice in syllabication and diacritical marking; A. class, directions same as those for B. class.

Physiology—B. Class and A. class, read from Stowell's *Primer of Health* at least twice a week. Teacher may expand what is there presented.

Writing—Work outlined in detailed course.

FOURTH GRADE.

Arithmetic—B. class, use Southworth's *Essentials of Arithmetic*, Book I. Begin page 143, take to Interest, page 163. Review thoroughly from Bills; A. class, begin page 163 and complete the book. Review from Accounts.

Reading—Complete Fourth Reader, give heed to spelling, diacritical marking, use of dictionary, etc. Use supplementary reader, *Flyers, Creepers and Swimmers*. Information gained should be used for composition work; A. class, use supplementary reader, *Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs*. Other exercises similar to those of B. class.

Language—B. class, Reed & Kellogg's graded lessons in English. Begin with and take to lesson 52; A. class, Reed &

Course of Study.

Kellogg's graded lessons in English. Begin with lesson 52 and take to lesson 71.

Geography—B. class, work outlined in detailed course. Begin Harper's School Geography; A. class, work outlined in detailed course. Continue use of Harper's School Geography.

Spelling—B. class, new words in readers, terms in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and physics. Practice in the use of dictionary and diacritical marking; A. class, directions same as those for B. class.

Physiology—B. class, Smith's Primer of Health, begin and complete. Require pupils to draw some of the parts pictured in the book; A. class, Smith's elementary physics and hygiene. Draw figures from memory.

U. S. History—Historical stories read by the teacher occasionally.

Writing—Work outlined in detailed course.

FIFTH GRADE.

Arithmetic—B. class, use Robinson's complete arithmetic. Begin with fractions, page 97, and take to decimals, page 143; A. class, begin with decimals, page 143, and take to denominate numbers, page 184. Review the following subjects, factoring, L. C. M., G. C. D., and cancellation.

Reading—B. class, continue use of Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs. Spelling, diacritical marking, use of dictionary, etc., as in preceding grades. Composition work should also form a part of this work.

Language—B. class, Reed and Kellogg's graded lessons in English. Begin with lesson 71 and take to lesson 91; A. class, begin with lesson 91 and complete book.

Geography—B. class, work outlined in detailed course. Continue use of Harper's school geography; A. class, work outlined in detailed course. Continue use of Harper's school geography.

Spelling—B. class, new words from reader, terms in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and physics. Continue work in

Industrial School for Boys.

syllabication, diacritical marking and use of dictionary and reference books; A. class, directions same as those for B. class.

Physiology—B. class, complete Smith's elementary physics and hygiene. Such figures as the following pupils should be able to draw from memory: bone, skull, stomach, eye, etc.

United States History—A. class, Barnes' primary history of United States. Begin and take through the Revolution. Pupils should be encouraged to use the reference books on the desk.

Writing—Work outlined in detailed course.

SIXTH GRADE.

Arithmetic—B. class, use Robinson's complete arithmetic. Begin with denominate numbers, page 185, take to percentage, page 265; A. class, begin with percentage, page 265, complete the book.

Grammar—B. class, begin Reed and Kellogg's higher lessons in English and take to lesson 85; A. class, begin with lesson 85 and take to composition, lesson 146.

Geography—B. class, work outlined in detailed course, comparative study. Special study of United States and of Wisconsin complete Harper's school geography.

Spelling—B. class, directions same as for fifth grade. Pupils should be instructed in the use of reference books and be made to use them freely; A. class, directions same as for B. class.

United States History—B. class, use Barnes' brief history of United States. Begin with Washington's administration and complete the subject.

United States Constitution—A. class, study Wright's United States constitution.

Writing—Work outlined in detailed course.

Course of Study.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Algebra—Use Robinson's new elementary algebra. Begin book and take through affected quadratic equations.

Constitution—Use A. O. Wright's text. Study constitution of Wisconsin.

Physics—Use Avery's first principles of natural philosophy. Begin book and complete it. Pupils are encouraged to make apparatus and perform experiments.

Composition—Business correspondence, forms, simple accounts.

Book-keeping—Use Goodyear's text book. Begin subject and go as far as possible. Special attention to be given to business correspondence and commercial papers.

Spelling—Pupils should be required to make use of dictionary, reference books, etc. They should learn to spell terms used in all studies, and be required to mark such words and separate them into syllables.

	1895.	1896.
Number of boys under instruction Oct. 1, 1894 and 1895	351	345
Number newly committed during the year	209	178
Number of paroled boys returned during the year	30	53
Number under instruction during the year	590	576
Number on roll September 30	347	328
Number of graduates during the year		22
Began reading from chart or primer	29	18
Began reading from first reader	32	28
Began reading from second reader	67	78
Began reading from third reader	33	28
Began reading from fourth reader	21	18
Began with the study of United States History	23	10
Began with the study of Constitution	2	.....
Number that entered the First grade	90	83
Number that entered the Second grade	39	41
Number that entered the Third grade	33	28
Number that entered the Fourth grade	22	16
Number that entered the Fifth grade	14	5
Number that entered the Sixth grade	9	5
Number that entered the Seventh grade	2	.....

Industrial School for Boys.

Number of boys in the different studies, Sept. 30, 1896.

Number in first reader	16
Number in second reader	80
Number in third reader.....	76
Number in fourth reader	95
Number in physiology	80
Number in U. S. History.....	26
Number in constitution.....	19
Number in language or grammar.....	271
Number in arithmetic.....	304
Number in geography.....	271
Number in algebra.....	9
Number in natural philosophy.....	9
Number in book-keeping.....	9
Number of graduates still in institution.....	8

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To Superintendent J. G. Hart, Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys:

MY DEAR SIR:—On account of the non-existence of a librarian and in response to your request, I herewith submit a librarian's report.

Many of the books belonging to the old library are missing; others have been repaired so often that they are no longer fit for circulation; still others are not adapted to the boys for whom they are intended. The books were given out but once a week. Each boy was required to write the name or number of the book that he desired on a slip of paper and this was sent to the librarian by the family officer. Any book that was especially interesting to the boys would be desired by several. One would get the book and the other applicants for it would be without a book for a whole week. As a result of the condition and nature of the books, and of the method of giving them out, only a few boys were in the habit of drawing books.

Librarian's Report.

With a view of giving the boys a better opportunity for forming the reading habit, the use of the old library has been discontinued and libraries of new books have been provided for the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades in the school. It has already been demonstrated that the boys will read if they are supplied with interesting and wholesome books that are adapted to their ability. It is evident that a healthy mode of reading will follow the lines of a sound education; that the reading matter should be adapted to the ability of the readers; and that a small library in each school room is better suited for this purpose than a single large library. The good results of this plan have surprised many of the officers. Boys, who never before thought of such a thing, may now be seen reading instead of playing or telling harmful stories or planning to escape. There are but few in the grades named above who do not draw and read the books. Whenever the boys have finished the reading of one book, they may draw another. Every promotion in school gives them a new library and this each time increases their interest in reading. This makes the boys more contented, more willing and more interested in their work and in their studies, for it is not easy for them to be mean directly after reading a noble and inspiring book. In the aggregate, this plan does not require a greater number of books than would be required in a single library, but it brings the books nearer to the readers; it wisely limits their choice; it makes it easy to raise the standard of their reading as they advance in the grades; and it permits the teachers, who in most cases are best fitted to do so, to stimulate, guide and direct the reading of the pupils. This also connects general reading with the regular work of the school and makes it, in reality, a part of the education of the children. By thus directing the reading of the boys, we have done much toward the formation of their characters. In this way libraries may become one of the most potent agencies in the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It is to be hoped

Industrial School for Boys.

that each of the other grades will, in the near future, be supplied with a library of new books and that someone will be authorized to distribute the books of the old library that are fit for circulation among the different grades.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. KRAEGE.

Current Expenses.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1895.

1894.				
Oct. 1	Balance			\$26,327 95
1895.				
Jan. 1	From counties			7,724 63
April 25	Appropriation chap. 356, laws 1895.			105,000 00
Sept. 30	Balance stone school house to close as per sec. 2, chap 33, laws 1882..			116 78
Sept. 30	Steward during year, for sundries.			2,602 24
1895.				
Aug. 27	Transferred for expenses. board of control	\$2,077 91		
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year	70,324 05		
Sept. 30	Balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$69,201.41		
Sept. 30	Balance in hands of steward of institution	168.23	69,369 64	
			\$141,771 60	\$141,771 60

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND - 1896.

1895.				
Oct. 1	Balance			\$69,369 64
1896.				
Jan. 1	From counties			8,849 25
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries			1,883 29
Aug. 15	Transferred for expenses of board of control	\$2,077 91		
Sept. 30	Transfer manual training dept	472 25		
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expenses this year	62,429 49		
Sept. 30	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$15,026.14		
	In hands of steward	96.33	15,122 53	
			\$80,102 18	\$80,102 18
Oct. 1	Balance			\$15,122 53

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$931 85	\$551 70		\$1,483 55
Armory.....	49 15			49 15
Barn, farm and garden.	10,953 30	2,158 70		13,112 00
Boot and shoe factory..	2,362 79	1,493 28		3,856 07
Clothing.....	1,345 86	4,783 66	\$1,830 10	7,959 62
Discount.....		6 16		6 16
Drug and medical dep't.	61 25	687 78		749 03
Engines and boilers....	2,412 90	2,182 97		4,595 87
Elopers.....		329 30		329 30
Freight and express (not classified).....		6 73		6 73
Fire apparatus.....	4,523 94	225 70		4,749 64
Fuel.....	2,407 74	5,099 56		7,507 30
Furniture.....	4,683 00	316 46		4,999 46
Gas and other lights....	50 70	3,227 51	655 00	3,933 21
Hides and pelts.....			15 37	15 37
House furnishing.....	11,095 60	3,190 64		14,286 24
Laundry.....	701 96	636 65		1,338 61
Library.....	430 20			430 20
Machinery and tools....	485 74	125 44	1,280 60	1,891 78
Means of instruction....	1,373 16	412 99		1,786 15
Miscellaneous.....		522 04		522 04
Officers' expenses.....		88 12		88 12
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	345 12	524 21		869 33
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	220,618 94		18,000 00	238,618 94
Repairs and renewals...	487 64	4,893 68		5,381 32
Scraps.....			27 43	27 43
Sock factory.....	3,494 36	2,382 53		5,876 89
Subsistence.....	1,065 77	15,899 28	3,000 00	19,965 05
Wages and salaries.....		20,634 26		20,634 26
Coal shed.....			381 46	381 46
Total.....	\$269,880 97	\$70,379 35	\$25,189 96	\$365,450 28
Discounts.....		55 30		
		\$70,324 05		298,034 03
Net expenses.....				\$67,416 25

 Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Inventory September 30, 1895.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$868 85			\$868 85		\$614 70
9,565 80	\$728 86	\$3,015 37	13,310 03	\$198 03	49 15
1,472 60	19 85	1,695 10	3,187 55		668 52
1,528 12	115 77		1,643 89		6,315 73
		55 30	55 30	49 14	
43 74	58		44 32		704 71
4,486 45	3 20		4,489 65		106 22
					329 30
					6 73
4,658 58			4,658 58		91 06
703 00	105 17	655 00	1,463 17		6,044 13
4,770 40			4,770 40		229 06
2,380 51	13 17		2,393 68		1,539 53
	15 37		15 37		
10,755 40	9 21		10,764 61		3,521 63
709 70	10 72		720 42		618 19
421 08			421 08		9 12
1,730 51			1,730 51		161 27
1,608 26	1 93		1,610 19		175 96
	15 42		15 42		506 62
					88 12
317 03			317 03		522 30
238,618 94			238,618 94		
275 73	18 50	408 89	703 12		4,678 20
	27 43		27 43		
3,007 62	1,319 88	135 00	4,462 50		1,414 39
1,133 35	197 18		1,330 53		18,634 52
					20,634 26
381 46			381 46		
\$289,467 13	\$2,602 24	\$5,964 66	\$298,034 03	\$247 17	\$67,663 42
					247 17
					\$67,416 25
of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					2,077 91
					\$69,494 16

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$868 85	\$703 18	\$9 75	\$1,586 78
Barn, farm and garden.	9,565 80	2,453 89	20 00	12,039 69
Boot and shoe factory..	1,472 60	2,264 79	2 90	3,740 29
Clothing.....	1,528 12	3,723 60	1,271 11	6,522 83
Discounts.....				
Drug and medical dep't	43 74	1,178 24		1,221 98
Engines and boilers....	4,486 45	202 59		4,689 04
Elopers.....		433 37		433 37
Freight and express (not classified).....		5 80		5 80
Fire apparatus.....	4,658 58			4,658 58
Fuel.....	703 00	5,413 16		6,116 16
Furniture.....	4,770 40	304 04	70 75	5,145 19
Gas and other lights. . .	2,380 51	782 63	300 00	3,463 14
Hides and pelts.....			39 25	39 25
House furnishing.....	10,755 40	3,422 66	8 35	14,186 41
Laundry.....	709 70	765 43		1,475 13
Library.....	421 08	151 20		572 28
Machinery and tools....	1,730 51	80 29		1,810 80
Means of instruction...	1,608 26	622 98		2,231 24
Miscellaneous.....		865 71		865 71
Officers' expenses.....		44 25		44 25
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	347 03	637 14		984 17
Real estate, including building, etc.....	238,618 94		591 47	239,210 41
Repairs and renewals...	275 73	3,623 72	9 00	3,908 45
Scraps.....			50 85	50 85
Sock factory.....	3,007 62	284 93		3,292 55
Subsistence.....	1,133 35	13,772 95	3,675 84	18,582 14
Wages and salaries.....		20,843 02	447 50	21,290 52
Coal shed.....	381 46	210 01		591 47
Total.....	\$289,467 13	\$62,794 58	\$6,496 77	\$358,758 48
Discounts, etc.....		365 09		
		\$62,429 49		\$297,565 65
Net expenses.....				\$61,192 83

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory September 30, 1896.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$876 80			\$876 80		\$709 98
9,398 80	\$308 11	\$3,715 09	13,422 00	\$1,382 31	
1,977 09		1,208 61	3,185 70		554 59
1,448 94	6 80	140 14	1,595 88		4,926 95
		174 00	174 00	174 00	
18 70			18 70		1,203 28
4,470 10	1 35		4,471 45		217 59
					433 37
					5 80
4,209 58			4,209 58		449 00
1,743 70		300 00	2,043 70		4,072 46
4,879 90			4,879 90		265 29
2,364 05	11 30		2,375 35		1,087 79
	39 25		39 25		
10,591 08	14 85	48 45	10,654 38		3,532 03
697 75		2 50	700 25		774 88
555 22			555 22		17 06
1,679 45			1,679 45		131 35
1,633 67			1,633 67		597 57
	107 43		107 43		758 28
					44 25
391 10	88		391 98		592 19
239,210 41			239,210 41		
328 25	2 20	146 85	477 30		3,431 15
	50 85		50 85		
1,468 83	1,335 49	62 50	2,866 82		425 73
1,349 33	2 28		1,351 61		17,230 53
	2 50		2 50		21,288 02
		591 47	591 47		
\$289,292 75	\$1,883 29	\$6,389 61	\$297,565 65	\$1,556 31	\$62,749 14
					1,556 31
					\$61,192 83
					2,077 91
					\$63,270 74

Of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balance available Sept. 30, 1894.	Appropriation 1895.	Current expense fund to balance.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance available Sept. 30, 1896.
Stone school house, etc	\$116 78	.....	\$116 78	.....	.....
Manual training department .....	.....	\$5,000 00	.....	\$2,528 94	\$2,471 06
Totals.....	\$116 78	\$5,000 00	\$116 78	\$2,528 94	\$2,471 06

Moneys Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THIS INSTITUTION

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.
Barn, farm and garden	\$728 86	\$308 11
Boot and shoe factory	19 85	.....
Clothing	115 77	6 80
Drug and medical department	58	.....
Engines and boilers	3 20	1 35
Fuel	105 17	.....
Gas and other lights	13 17	11 30
Hides and pelts	15 37	39 25
House furnishing	9 21	14 85
Laundry	10 72	.....
Means of instruction	1 93	.....
Manual training department .....	.....	10 85
Miscellaneous	15 42	107 43
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph .....	.....	88
Repairs and renewals	18 50	2 20
Scraps	27 43	50 85
Sock factory	1,319 88	1,335 49
Subsistence	197 18	2 28
Wages and salaries .....	.....	2 50
Totals	\$2,602 24	\$1,894 14

Industrial School for Boys.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus	bus. 35	\$70 00	bus. 30	\$60 00
Beans	bus. 50	70 00	bus. 38	38 00
Beans, green	bus. 7	3 50	bus. 4	20 00
Beef			lbs. 8,577	557 50
Beets	bus. 173	31 14	bus. 286	143 00
Cabbage	hds. 2,070	62 10	hds. 3,300	99 00
Calves	hds. 8	80 00		
Carrots	bus. 416	62 40	bus. 1,175	352 50
Cauliflower	hds. 400	32 00	hds. 140	11 20
Corn	bus. 723	28 92	bus. 1,992	517 92
Corn, green	bus. 160	64 00	bus. 437	174 80
Cornstalks	tons. 100	350 00	tons. 116	348 00
Cucumbers	bus. 20	20 00	bus. 215	215 00
Currants			bus. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 50
Hay	tons. 110	1,100 00	tons. 72	720 00
Lettuce	bus. 45	45 00	bus. 39	39 00
Mangel-wurzels	bus. 1,150	143 75	bus. 1,080	216 00
Milk	gal. 18,250	1,825 00	gal. 15,567	1,245 36
Oats	bus. 2,344	586 00	bus. 2,999	599 80
Onions	bus. 154	92 40	bus. 239	115 60
Parsnips	bus. 75	15 00	bus. 100	40 00
Peas	bus. 139	69 50	bus. 124	62 00
Pieplant	bus. 47	23 50	bus. 22	11 00
Pigs	hds. 150	450 00	hds. 81	330 00
Popcorn			bus. 112	56 00
Pork			lbs. 11,120	556 00
Potatoes	bus. 650	162 50	bus. 432	108 00
Radishes	bus. 15	45 00	bus. 41	123 00
Raspberries	bus. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 96	bus. 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 41
Rye			bus. 384	153 60
Salsify	bus. 50	12 50	bus. 50	20 00
Spinach	bus. 27	54 00	bus. 81	162 00
Straw	tons. 50	200 00	tons. 80	240 00
Strawberries	bus. 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	20 16	bus. 16 $\frac{7}{8}$	43 20
Tomatoes	bus. 20	10 00	bus. 125	62 50
Turnips	bus. 310	77 50	bus. 30	75 00
Yearlings	hds. 6	90 00	hds. 9	135 00
		\$5,899 83		\$7,661 89

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin State Prison

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

OFFICERS.

JOHN J. ROBERTS,	WARDEN.
J. B. VOSBURGH,	DEPUTY WARDEN.
JACOB FUSS,	CLERK.
REV. W. G. BANCROFT,	CHAPLAIN.
REV. J. C. HARTMAN,	CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.
G. F. MESSER, M. D.,	PHYSICIAN.
MISS PHOEBE C. GRIDER,	MATRON FEMALE PRISON.

WARDEN'S REPORT

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present the seventh biennial report of the Wisconsin state prison, the same being for the two years ending September 30, 1896.

The formal transfer of the warden's office and the property of the institution was made by ex-Warden Lamoreux to me July 1st, 1895, so this report covers that portion of the administration of Mr. Lamoreux extending from October 1st, 1894, to June 30th, 1895.

POPULATION.

The number of inmates on hand at the beginning of the biennial period was	661
September 30th, 1895, there were	614
September 30th, 1896, there were	582
The average number on hand during the two years, covered by this report, was	615.5

The report of the prison physician, Dr. G. F. Messer, also accompanies this and will convey to you all necessary information as to the health of the inmates and hygienic condition of the prison, together with his recommendation of certain sanitary measures.

The report of the Rev. W. G. Bancroft, giving an account of the success with which he has met in his capacity of chaplain, may be found herewith and will prove of much interest.

The several accompanying financial statements and statistical tables (compiled by Mr. Jacob Fuss, prison clerk), show in a very comprehensive manner the operations of the prison for the past two years.

I have endeavored to maintain a discipline that would insure to us expedition and safety in the daily movement of our population in its industrial and domestic life; and I have been

The State Prison.

ably seconded by Deputy Warden J. B. Vosburgh and our officers in my efforts to obtain a cheerful and prompt observance of the rules governing convicts.

There have been a few attempts to escape, but none have met with success, only one getting outside of the enclosure,— J. C. Bennett, a U. S. prisoner, who escaped from us February 29th, 1896, presumably by hiding in a box-car, being loaded with boxes of shoes, and whose recapture was not effected until July 7th following. When returned to us he was arraigned on the charge of “escaping from prison”, and will be duly prosecuted.

On July 1, 1895, when I entered upon my duties as warden, there were confined in the dead-locks six convicts as insane.

Under the provisions of section 4944, R. S., there have been transferred to the Northern Hospital for the Insane nine inmates whose condition was such as required special treatment which we had not the facility to give, and whose presence was a menace to the safety of others and subversive of the best discipline because of the necessity which compelled their confinement in proximity to other inmates confined in the same cell-room.

THE CONTRACT.

M. D. Wells & Co. under contract have paid us for the labor of convicts employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes during the two years covered by this report, \$103,718.37.

There has been employed in this manner forty-six per cent. of our population, giving to the state from this source a daily income of \$.2305 per capita of our average of 615.5 present. Our relations with the contractors through their representative, Maj. A. D. Pratt, the superintendent, have been all that could be desired or expected.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Aside from the ordinary repairs, renewals and renovation of the buildings and property, the following permanent improvements have been made during the past two years:

Warden's Report.

The work of putting in the new electric light plant is about completed and at this writing we are confident that results will be up to our expectations. The wisdom of the legislature of 1895 in appropriating \$15,000 for this purpose is now quite apparent. The shops and administration building are amply lighted, each cell is made bright by a sixteen candle-power incandescent lamp and the corridors of the cell-rooms and the yards are so well illuminated that we are afforded better protection against escapes. The conveniences of this system of lighting an institution of this character have a peculiar and distinctive advantage.

A new gate-way entering upon the main prison yard was constructed at an expense of about \$600. This convenient entrance obviates the necessity of teaming by the circuitous way through the front yard, and citizen employes of the contractors can find a more convenient means of entrance and exit. The construction of the gate is such that we are amply protected.

Improvements and necessary additions to the warden's residence have been made at an expense of \$300.

Approximately \$200 have been expended in the extension of the hospital quarters to four more rooms of the second floor of the administration building. This gives us an added floor space of 1,300 square feet, and the results obtained are most gratifying.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We are in urgent need of more cell-room; at present all cells are filled and we are compelled to put two convicts in each of a great many of them, which is not without serious evils and is a violation of section 4918, R. S. Recommendation has been made to you that the roofs over the cell-rooms be raised to secure a more perfect ventilation; as I have intimated, the capacity of the prison has been exceeded and there will have to be more cell-room provided if the population continues to increase—a contingency that precedent impels me to believe will obtain; if you deem it expedient to act upon the above recommendation, I would suggest that pro-

The State Prison.

vision be made at the same time for the building of another tier of cells over each block. The work of raising the roofs would be of such a nature as would afford particular facility to the building of the additional cells. This proposed increase of the number of cells would add 140, which would enable us to meet all requirements for the present—and the immediate future, if no uncommon emergency arises.

It would seem to me most judicious if you were to recommend such legislation as would provide us with the means for building a row of ten or fifteen cottages on the vacant property owned by the state, contiguous to and lying northwest of the prison enclosure.

Suitable houses that would rent to prison officers for ten or twelve dollars per month could be built for about \$850 each. Our officers would be better satisfied with such an arrangement and having them so conveniently at hand they could be readily notified to report promptly in case of fire or disorder and without the objectionable disturbance that usually follows an alarm under existing conditions.

This property which is an eye-sore to the community, could in connection with the building be much beautified by having a park or boulevard laid out around the houses, the area common to all to be kept in a neat condition by inmate labor.

I would urgently request that such legislation be enacted as will obviate the confusion that arises from an observance of the provisions of section 4733, R. S. (as amended by chapter 230, laws of 1889).

The sentence carried by a commitment to this institution dates from noon of a given day; sheriffs, having the understanding that this wording would imply, often held the prisoners in the county jail for an unreasonable time before delivering them here. Under the provisions of the section referred to, we are compelled to compute the prisoner's sentence from a day only three days earlier than that of his receipt here which often works an injustice to the convict.

Attention is always brought to the discrepancy when a sheriff brings a prisoner here after an unauthorized detention

Warden's Report.

in jail and he is requested to send us the order of the court authorizing the detention in jail, but through indifference this request is rarely complied with.

The most effective measure that suggests itself to me at this time would be one that deprives a sheriff of remuneration for the maintenance of a convict beyond a period of say three days from the date of his sentence.

The following detailed statement showing the daily cost per capita under the several accounts of expenditure may afford special facility in making comparisons:

Cost of maintenance — Wisconsin State Prison.

	1895.	1896.
Average population.....	625	606
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$.00979	and \$.00783
Clothing.....	.03896	.03423
Convicts discharged.....	.02101	.02090
Drugs and med. dept.....	.00416	.00569
Engine and boilers.....	.00156	.00472
Fuel.....	.04705	.04212
Gas and other lights.....	.00536	.00538
House furnishing.....	.01420	.00851
Laundry.....	.00367	.00332
Repairs and renewals.....	.01233	.00987
Subsistence.....	.16275	.12524
Tobacco.....	.00390	.00392
Wages and salaries.....	.10323	.11364
Board of Control (pro rata).....	.01142	.01174
All other accounts.....	.02633	.00639
Daily expenditures per capita.....	.46572	.39567
Less,		
In 1895, 60.86 per cent of the population, employed at productive labor earned a per diem per capita of the average of 625, of.....	.24364	.....
and		
In 1896, 58.71 per cent. of the population, employed at productive labor earned a per diem per capita of the average of 606, of.....	.....	.26395
Net daily cost, per capita.....	.22208	.13172

The State Prison.

These results should be very satisfactory to the tax-payers when taken in comparison with those obtained by the operations of previous years and when results obtained in similar institutions in other states are comparatively considered.

I wish, gentlemen, to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and consideration that has been accorded me by your honorable body to whom this is

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. ROBERTS,

Warden.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 1.

Admissions and discharges.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Number confined Oct. 1st, 1894.....		638	24	662
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895.....		304	13	317
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.....		314	4	318
Total.....		1,256	41	1,297
	Male.	Female.		
Discharged during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895.....	345	12		
Transferred to hospital, insane.....	1	1		
Died.....	5			
Discharged during the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.....	329	9		
Transferred to hospital, insane.....	8			
Died.....	5		693	22
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896.....			563	19
				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.....	906

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 2.

Whole number of days spent in prison.

	1895.		1896.	
<i>Whole number of days during the year.</i>				
Male	221,475		215,315	
Female.....	6,744		6,628	
		228,219		221,943
<i>Lost time.</i>				
Sundays and holidays.....	36,990		35,758	
Sick in hospital.....	1,970		4,318	
Sick in cellroom.....	1,527		2,080	
Solitary.....	29		146	
Dark cell.....	641		677	
Insane and idiotic.....	3,373		1,126	
Out on order of court.....	78		56	
No work.....	12,904		9,924	
		57,512		54,085
<i>Labor, not directly productive.</i>				
Inside gate.....	305		518	
Hospital attendants.....	999		910	
Tier tenders and barber.....	4,776		5,427	
Main building.....	1,167		1,357	
Tobacco shop.....	305		597	
Kitchen.....			5,598	
Dining rooms.....	5,482		2,473	
Bakers.....	915		1,207	
Butchers.....	610		614	
Laundry.....	1,888		2,221	
Barn and garden.....	769		1,539	
Farm.....	2,723		2,691	
Mending shop.....	2,950		3,010	
Clothing department.....	614		614	
Yard.....	3,664		3,839	
Bean house.....	805		800	
Warden's residence.....			309	
Female prisoners.....	3,841		3,816	
		31,813		37,540
<i>Productive labor.</i>				
Contractors.....	106,381		101,510	
Knitting shop, manufacturing:				
Male.....	15,104		14,255	
Female.....	2,903		2,812	
Building.....	61			
Tailorshop, manufacturing.....	11,134		8,016	
Tailorshop, building.....	44			
Engines and boilers.....	1,045		1,116	
Warden's residence, building.....	91			
Kitchen and hospital building.....	228			
Electric light plant.....			269	
Miscellaneous repairs.....	1,903	138,894	2,340	130,318
		228,219		221,943
Total				
<i>Per cent. of—</i>				
Lost time.....		25.20		24.37
Labor not productive.....		13.94		16.92
Productive labor.....		60.86		58.71

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 3.

Consolidated statement of convict labor for the year ending September 30th, 1895.

Month.	Number of days work done.	Average number per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days charged.			Amount received.
1894.								
October	10,254	380	102,430	55	10,243	.....	55	\$5,121 54
November	9,243	385	92,380	35	9,238	.....	35	4,619 03
December	9,661	386	96,568	50	9,656	8	50	4,828 44
1895.								
January	9,915	381	99,149	55	9,914	9	55	4,957 50
February	8,095	352	80,958	50	8,065	8	50	4,047 94
March	8,634	332	86,361	11	8,636	1	11	4,318 06
April	8,460	325	84,655	30	8,465	5	30	4,232 77
May	8,156	314	81,541	15	8,154	1	15	4,077 06
June	7,788	311	77,826	35	7,782	6	35	3,891 33
July	8,682	334	86,742	33	8,674	2	33	4,337 10
August	9,198	340	91,984	20	9,198	4	20	4,599 20
September	8,295	345	82,926	50	8,292	6	50	4,146 34
Total	106,381	349	1,063,526	49	106,352	6	49	53,176 31

Consolidated statement of convict labor for the year ending September 30th, 1896.

Month.	Number of days work done.	Average number per day.	Total number of hours.		Total number of days charged.			Amount received.
1895.								
October	9,394	348	93,856	15	9,385	6	15	\$4,692 81
November	8,698	334	86,701	55	8,670	1	55	4,335 08
December	8,705	347	86,822	45	8,682	2	45	4,341 13
1896.								
January	8,604	331	85,666	35	8,566	6	35	4,283 33
February	7,569	324	75,179	20	7,517	9	20	3,758 96
March	8,217	316	81,610	40	8,161	.....	40	4,080 53
April	8,502	315	84,627	05	8,462	7	05	4,231 35
May	8,282	331	82,542	10	8,254	2	10	4,127 11
June	8,526	328	84,913	45	8,491	3	45	4,245 69
July	8,598	337	85,467	.....	8,546	7	.....	4,273 35
August	8,320	320	82,783	45	8,278	3	45	4,139 19
September	8,065	324	80,670	35	8,067	.....	35	4,033 53
Total	101,510	329	1,010,841	50	101,084	1	50	50,542 06

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 4.
SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Counties where convicted.

	1885.	1896		1895.	1896.
Adams	3	..	Milwaukee	10	9
Ashland.....	9	13	Oconto.....	4	4
Barron	7	6	Outagamie	7	3
Brown	7	7	Oneida.....	4	6
Bayfield.....	2	6	Ozaukee.....	2	..
Buffalo.....	..	2	Pierce.....	5	4
Calumet.....	2	7	Price.....	4	1
Chippewa.....	4	3	Portage.....	4	7
Clark.....	1	7	Polk.....	1	..
Columbia.....	7	6	Racine.....	9	8
Crawford.....	1	5	Richland.....	5	4
Dane.....	8	12	Rock.....	18	13
Dodge.....	4	10	St. Croix.....	4	3
Douglas.....	2	12	Sauk.....	3	5
Dunn.....	3	4	Sheboygan.....	..	1
Door.....	3	2	Sawyer.....	4	1
Eau Claire.....	3	7	Shawano.....	..	1
Fond du Lac.....	2	6	Trempealeau.....	5	1
Forest.....	1	2	Taylor.....	3	..
Grant.....	12	4	Vernon.....	2	1
Green.....	2	2	Vilas.....	3	2
Iron.....	..	8	Waukesha.....	14	6
Iowa.....	..	5	Walworth.....	2	5
Juneau.....	..	3	Winnebago.....	7	8
Jefferson.....	8	4	Waushara.....	..	2
Jackson.....	..	4	Waupaca.....	4	10
Kenosha.....	4	10	Wood.....	10	3
La Crosse.....	22	14	Washburn.....	2	1
Lafayette.....	2	2	Washington.....	2	..
Lincoln.....	3	1	U. S. courts.....	21	11
Langlade.....	..	3	Violating conditions of pardon.....	1	..
Manitowoc.....	1	..			
Monroe.....	15	4			
Marathon.....	12	9	Total.....	317	318
Marinette.....	7	8			

Statistical Tables.

Residence, when arrested.

Counties—	1895.	1896.	Counties—	1895.	1896.
Adams	3	1	Sawyer .....	....	1
Ashland	11	4	Shawano .....	....	1
Barron	4	3	Trempealeau	5	1
Buffalo .....	....	2	Taylor	1	1
Brown	6	7	Vilas	1	1
Bayfield .....	....	6	Vernon	2	2
Calumet	2	1	Winnebago	3	4
Chippewa	1	3	Waupaca	2	2
Crawford .....	....	1	Wood	7	3
Columbia	4	2	Walworth	2	3
Clark .....	....	3	Waukesha	6	3
Dane	5	3	Washington .....	....	1
Dodge	2	3			
Douglas .....	....	5	Total	184	189
Dunn	2	3			
Door	3	7	States and territories:	1895.	1896.
Eau Claire	4	2	California	2	3
Fond du Lac	3	3	Colorado	1	2
Grant	8	2	Connecticut	1	....
Green .....	....	4	District Columbia .....	....	1
Iron .....	....	7	Dakota	1	2
Iowa .....	....	1	Georgia .....	....	1
Juneau	1	2	Illinois	34	33
Jackson .....	....	1	Iowa	3	2
Kewaunee	2	1	Indiana	3	3
Kenosha .....	....	5	Kentucky	1	....
La Crosse	4	7	Kansas .....	....	1
Lafayette	2	1	Louisiana .....	....	1
Lincoln	2	....	Minnesota	17	14
Langlade .....	....	2	Massachussets	3	3
Manitowoc	2	1	Missouri	8	5
Marathon	10	6	Maryland .....	....	1
Marinette	5	7	Michigan	12	10
Milwaukee	18	17	Montana .....	....	1
Monroe	8	1	New York	8	12
Ozaukee	2	....	Nebraska	1	....
Oconto	2	1	Ohio	8	1
Outagamie	6	3	Pennsylvania	4	6
Oneida	2	5	Tennessee	1	....
Pierce	4	3	Texas	1	1
Price	2	1	Washington	1	....
Portage	5	7			
Racine	1	6	Total	110	103
Richland	6	3			
Rock	10	7	Foreign	5	5
St. Croix	2	2	No home	18	21
Sheboygan .....	....	1			
Sauk	1	3			

The State Prison.

<i>Religious instruction.</i>			<i>Ages.</i>		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Protestants.....	129	155	Under 20 years.....	22	30
Catholic.....	98	112	From 20 to 30 years....	153	140
Jews.....	1	2	From 30 to 40 years....	72	96
No religion.....	89	49	From 40 to 50 years....	43	31
Total.....	317	318	From 50 to 60 years....	21	13
	==	==	From 60 to 70 years....	6	8
			Total.....	317	318
				==	==
<i>Sex.</i>			<i>Conjugal relations.</i>		
Male.....	304	314	Married.....	92	99
Female.....	13	4	Single.....	204	203
Total.....	317	318	Widows.....	2	..
	==	==	Widowers.....	16	13
			Divorced.....	3	3
			Total.....	317	318
				==	==
<i>Habits.</i>			<i>How often sentenced.</i>		
Intemperate.....	71	110	First time.....	284	274
Moderate.....	201	162	Second time.....	28	29
Temperate.....	45	46	Third time.....	4	13
Total.....	317	318	Fifth time.....	1	2
	==	==	Total.....	317	318
				==	==
<i>Color.</i>			Reform school.....	2	6
White.....	309	311		==	==
Black.....	2	3			
Mulatto.....	4	4			
Indian.....	2	..			
Total.....	317	318			
	==	==			

*Statistical Tables.**Education.*

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Read and write English	260	265	Read and write Italian		
German only	13	13	only	....	1
Danish	1	....	Read English only	5	11
French	....	1	German only	....	3
Swede	3	4	Neither read nor write..	32	15
Bohemian	....	2			
Norwegian	1	1	Total	317	318
Finn	....	1			
Polish only	2	1			

Terms of sentence.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
During life	6	5	Three years	25	29
Thirty years	1	....	Two years and 9 months	1	....
Twenty-five years	1	....	Two years and 6 months	6	5
Twenty years	1	1	Two years	48	51
Eighteen years	2	....	One year and 11 months	....	1
Fifteen years	....	1	One year and 10 months	1	1
Fourteen years	1	1	One year and 8 months	....	2
Ten years	3	5	One year and 6 months	25	26
Eight years	....	2	One year and 3 months	5	1
Seven years and 6			One year and 2 months	1	1
months	....	1	One year and 1 month.	3	1
Seven years	3	3	One year and 1 day	....	2
Six years and 6 months	1	....	One year	133	118
Six years	6	2	Eleven months	....	1
Five years and 6 months	....	1	Nine months	1	5
Five years	11	16	Eight months	1	2
Four years and 6 months	1	1	Seven months	2	....
Four years and 3 months	....	1	Six months	14	6
Four years	12	20	General term	1	....
Three years and 9					
months	....	1	Total	317	318
Three years and 6					
months	1	5			

The State Prison.

Crime.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Assault with intent to kill.....	5	11	Keeping house of ill fame	7	2
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	8	13	Larceny of all grades...	72	56
Assault with intent to rape.....	9	7	Murder, first degree....	6	5
Assault with intent to rob.....	....	4	Murder, second degree.	5	2
Arson.....	5	5	Murder, third degree....	....	1
Adultery.....	15	13	Manslaughter, first degree.....	1	....
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	....	1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	2	3
Abduction.....	2	....	Mayhem.....	1	1
Burglary.....	98	115	Making moulds.....	1	3
Burglary with intent to rape.....	....	1	Malicious mischief....	....	1
Bigamy.....	1	2	Obstructing R. R. track.	1	4
Blackmail.....	....	1	Obtaining money on false pretenses.....	11	7
Carrying tools into jail.	1	....	Passing counterfeit money.....	1	....
Counterfeiting.....	9	3	Polygamy.....	1	1
Embezzlement.....	4	6	Perjury.....	1	....
Forgery.....	21	26	Robbery.....	6	9
Fornication.....	....	2	Rape.....	2	2
Failure to support.....	1	....	Receiving and concealing stolen goods.....	3	3
Fraudulently receiving deposits.....	1	....	Sodomy.....	2	2
Horse stealing.....	7	2	Seduction.....	....	1
Having burglar tools in his possession.....	1	....	Selling liquor to Indians	1	....
Having moulds in his possession.....	....	1	Vagrancy.....	1	....
Incest.....	3	2	Violating condition of parole.....	1	....
			Total.....	<u>317</u>	<u>318</u>

*Statistical Tables.**Profession or trade.*

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896
Agent	6	7	Rivermen	1	1
Actor	1	...	Shoe makers	4	6
Blacksmith	4	7	Sailors	4	4
Brakemen	14	11	Scaler .....	...	1
Butchers	3	5	Stone cutters	3	3
Baker	1	3	Stock trader .....	...	1
Brewer .....	...	1	Surveyor	1	...
Barbers	4	6	Saloon keepers	5	8
Book keepers	6	7	Telegraph operator .....	...	1
Book binders .....	...	1	Teamsters	6	1
Brass finisher	1	...	Lumbermen	16	1
Bridge builder	1	...	Lather	1	...
Butter maker .....	...	1	Lithographer .....	...	1
Boiler maker .....	...	1	Miners	1	3
Banker	2	1	Mason	1	3
Brick layer	1	...	Manufacturer .....	...	1
Brick maker .....	...	1	Machinists	7	10
County officer	1	...	Mail carrier	1	1
Conductor	1	...	Moulders	6	7
Candy maker .....	...	1	Musician .....	...	1
Clerks	4	9	Physician	1	...
Cheese maker .....	...	1	Painters	10	9
Cooks	12	10	Printers	3	5
Cigar makers	3	3	Plumber	1	1
Carpenters	11	7	Puddler .....	...	1
Carriage makers	1	1	Porter .....	...	1
Druggists	1	2	Paper maker .....	...	1
Electrician	1	4	Plasterer	1	...
Engineers	3	1	Peddlers	2	...
Farmers	29	30	Tanner .....	...	2
Fireman	4	5	Tailors	3	2
Glassblower	2	2	Teacher .....	...	1
Gasfitters	2	...	Tinsmith .....	...	1
House keepers	13	3	Upholsterers	3	...
Hostlers	4	3	Veterinary surgeon	1	...
Hotel keeper .....	...	1	Waiters	2	6
Harnessmaker	3	1	Wire worker	1	...
Jeweler	1	...	Watch makers	1	1
Laborers	91	96	Wagon makers .....	...	1
			Total	317	318

The State Prison.

Nativity.

Native.	1895.	1896.	Foreign—	1895.	1896.
	Colorado		2	Australia .....	1	1
Connecticut	1	..	Bohemia	1	1
California .....	..	1	Belgium .....	..	1
District of Columbia.	..	1	Canada	22	23
Georgia .....	..	3	Denmark	2	1
Illinois	24	20	England	2	5
Indiana	5	6	France	2	2
Iowa	5	4	Finland .....	..	5
Kentucky	2	1	Germany	26	28
Kansas .....	..	3	Holland .....	..	2
Lousiana .....	..	1	Ireland	12	9
Michigan	7	9	Italy .....	..	1
Missouri	8	3	Poland .....	..	1
Maine	3	2	Norway	8	7
Minnesota	3	7	Russia	1	2
Massachusetts	5	8	Scotland	3	2
Montana .....	..	1	Sweden	7	8
Maryland	1	2	Switzerland	1	1
New York	31	27	Wales .....	..	1
New Hampshire	1	..			
New Jersey	2	3	Total	87	101
North Dakota .....	..	1		==	==
Ohio	12	7			
Pennsylvania	10	9			
Tennessee	1	1			
Texas .....	..	1			
Vermont	2	2			
Virginia	2	1			
Wisconsin	105	91			
Total	230	217			

Nativity of parents.

	1895.	1896.
Parents born in the United States	122	109
Parents born in foreign countries	161	170
Father born in United States, mother in foreign country	13	7
Mother born in United States, father in foreign country	15	21
Not known	6	11
Total	317	318

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 5.

Prisoners discharged.

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
Reduction of time....	307	305	Transferred to hospi- tal for the insane..	2	8
Expiration of time....	11	8	Died.....	5	5
Governor's pardon....	30	19		—	—
President's pardon....	1	....	Total.....	364	351
Parole	4	....		==	==
Order of courts.....	4	6			

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 30, 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.
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	5.41

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 6.

*Prison population at the close of the year ending September 30th, 1896.**Counties where from.*

Adams	4	Marinette.....	6
Ashland	18	Marathon.....	19
Barron	14	Monroe.....	15
Bayfield	8	Marquette.....	1
Buffalo	2	Oneida.....	7
Brown.....	17	Outagamie.....	7
Calumet.....	9	Oconto.....	7
Chippewa.....	7	Ozaukee.....	1
Clark.....	8	Pierce.....	9
Crawford.....	5	Portage.....	8
Columbia.....	6	Price.....	3
Douglas.....	16	Richland.....	6
Dane.....	19	Racine.....	19
Dodge.....	12	Rock.....	26
Door.....	2	St. Croix.....	4
Dunn.....	5	Shawano.....	3
Eau Claire.....	11	Sauk.....	7
Forest.....	1	Sheboygan.....	4
Fond du Lac.....	10	Sawyer.....	2
Grant.....	9	Taylor.....	1
Green.....	4	Trempealeau.....	1
Green Lake.....	1	Vernon.....	4
Iowa.....	7	Vilas.....	2
Iron.....	8	Walworth.....	8
Jackson.....	5	Waukesha.....	12
Jefferson.....	8	Waupaca.....	16
Juneau.....	4	Waushara.....	7
Kenosha.....	14	Washington.....	2
Kewaunee.....	1	Washburn.....	2
Langlade.....	4	Winnebago.....	15
La Crosse.....	22	Wood.....	18
Lafayette.....	3	United States Court.....	28
Lincoln.....	4		
Milwaukee.....	42	Total.....	582
Manitowoc.....	2		

How often sentenced.

First time.....	502
Second time.....	46
Third time.....	22
Fourth time.....	4
Reform school.....	8
Total.....	582

Color.

White.....	561
Black.....	7
Mulatto.....	7
Indians.....	6
Creole.....	1
Total.....	582

*Statistical Tables.**Ages.*

Under 20 years.....	51	From 70 to 80 years.....	2
From 20 to 30 years.....	229	From 80 to 90 years.....	2
From 30 to 40 years.....	166		
From 40 to 50 years.....	68	Total	582
From 50 to 60 years.....	41		
From 60 to 70 years.....	23		

Education.

Read and write English.....	452	Read and write Italian only..	1
Read and write German only..	26	Read and write French only..	1
Read and write Swedish only..	5	Read English only.....	16
Read and write Danish only..	1	Read German only.....	5
Read and write Norwegian only.....	4	Neither read nor write.....	61
Read and write Bohemian only	3	Total.....	582
Read and write Polish only..	6		==
Read and write Finn only....	1		

Received in the several years as follows:

1862.....	1	1884.....	5
1863.....	1	1885.....	5
1867.....	1	1886.....	1
1868.....	1	1887.....	5
1869.....	1	1888.....	5
1870.....	1	1889.....	2
1871.....	1	1890.....	12
1872.....	3	1891.....	11
1874.....	3	1892.....	12
1876.....	1	1893.....	39
1877.....	1	1894.....	66
1878.....	1	1895.....	181
1879.....	1	1896.....	215
1880.....	1		
1881.....	1	Total.....	582
1883.....	4		==

The State Prison.

Crime.

Assault with intent to kill..	18	Larceny of all grades	114
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	15	Murder first degree	74
Assault with intent to rape.	19	Murder second degree	19
Assault with intent to rob..	7	Manslaughter first degree..	2
Arson	14	Manslaughter second degree	5
Aiding prisoners to escape..	1	Manslaughter third degree .	1
Adultery	16	Malicious mischief	1
Abduction	1	Mayhem	1
Burglary	129	Making moulds.....	4
Burglary with intent to rape	1	Obstructing R. R. track....	6
Bigamy	2	Obtaining money or goods on false pretenses.....	9
Blackmail	1	Passing counterfeit money..	1
Counterfeiting	7	Polygamy	1
Carrying tools into jail.....	1	Perjury.....	1
Embezzlement	11	Rape	17
Forgery	33	Robbery.....	16
Fornication.....	2	Receiving and concealing stolen goods	3
Fraudulently receiving de- posits	1	Sodomy	5
Horse stealing.....	8	Seduction	1
Having moulds in his pos- session	1	Violating condition of parole	1
Incest.....	10		
Keeping house of ill fame..	2	Total.....	582

Terms of sentence.

During life	77	Three years	62
Thirty years.....	4	Two years and 9 months	1
Twenty-five years.....	4	Two years and 6 months	13
Twenty-four years.....	1	Two years	82
Twenty-two years.....	1	One year and 11 months.....	1
Twenty years.....	8	One year and 10 months.....	1
Eighteen years	3	One year and 9 months.....	1
Seventeen years	2	One year and 8 months.....	2
Sixteen years.....	1	One year and 6 months.....	30
Fifteen years	5	One year and 3 months.....	1
Fourteen years	5	One year and 2 months.....	1
Twelve years.....	1	One year and 1 month	1
Ten years	23	One year and 10 days	1
Eight years.....	6	One year and 1 day	2
Seven years.....	11	One year	110
Six years and 6 months	1	Eleven months	1
Six years.....	14	Nine months	3
Five years and 6 months	1	Eight months	2
Five years.....	44	Six months.....	2
Four years and 6 months.....	2	General term	1
Four years and 3 months.....	1		
Four years	41	Total.....	582
Three years and 9 months....	2		
Three years and 6 months....	6		

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 7.

Life prisoners.

Number confined Oct. 1, 1894		81
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895	6	
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1896	5	
	—	11
		—
		92
Discharged on governor's pardon	7	
Remanded for new trial	3	
Died	2	
Transferred to hospital insane	3	
	—	15
		—
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896		77
		==

Counties where from.

Ashland	4	Milwaukee	10
Barron	1	Monroe	1
Brown	1	Ozaukee	1
Calumet	2	Oconto	1
Chippewa	1	Pierce	2
Clark	1	Portage	1
Dane	2	Richland	1
Dunn	1	Rock	5
Dodge	3	Shawano	2
Douglas	1	St. Croix	1
Green	1	Vernon	2
Green Lake	1	Waukesha	1
Grant	2	Walworth	1
Iowa	2	Winnebago	1
Jackson	1	Wood	2
Jefferson	3	Waupaca	3
Kenosha	3	Waushara	3
Langlade	1	U. S. courts	3
Lincoln	1		—
La Crosse	1	Total	77
Marathon	2		==
Manitowoc	1		

The State Prison.

<i>Color.</i>		<i>Conjugal relations.</i>	
White.....	66	Married.....	28
Black.....	3	Single.....	29
Indian.....	8	Widows.....	4
	—	Widowers.....	15
Total.....	77	Divorced.....	1
	==		—
		Total.....	77
			==
<i>Ages.</i>		<i>Sex.</i>	
Under 20 years.....	2	Male.....	72
From 20 to 30 years.....	7	Female.....	5
From 30 to 40 years.....	19		—
From 40 to 50 years.....	31	Total.....	77
From 50 to 60 years.....	11		==
From 60 to 70 years.....	5		
From 70 to 80 years.....	2		
Total.....	77		
	==		

Nativity.

<i>Native.</i>		<i>Foreign.</i>	
Illinois.....	2	Austria.....	1
Missouri.....	1	Bohemia.....	1
Minnesota.....	2	Canada.....	2
Michigan.....	2	England.....	1
New York.....	3	Germany.....	15
Pennsylvania.....	4	Holland.....	2
Tennessee.....	2	Ireland.....	5
Virginia.....	2	Italy.....	1
Wisconsin.....	24	Poland.....	1
	—	Scotland.....	4
	42	Switzerland.....	1
	==	Wales.....	1
			—
			35
			==

Statistical Tables.

Total number of life prisoners received since organization of the prison.

Murder first degree.....	184
Murder second degree.....	11
Desertion.....	1
Rape.....	5
	<hr/>
Discharged on governor's pardon.....	201
writ of habeas corpus.....	54
order secretary of war.....	5
commutation.....	1
.....	3
Remanded for new trial.....	17
Removed to hospital insane.....	11
Died.....	29
Committed suicide.....	2
Escaped.....	2
	<hr/>
.....	124
.....	<hr/>
.....	77

TABLE No. 8.

Female Prisoners.

Number confined October 1, 1894.....	24
Received during the year ending September 30, 1895.....	13
Received during the year ending September 30, 1896.....	4
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>
Discharged on reduction of time.....	19
Discharged on governor's pardon.....	2
Transferred to hospital insane.....	1
	<hr/>
	22
	<hr/>
Remaining September 30, 1896.....	19

The State Prison.

Counties where from.

Ashland	1	Milwaukee	2
Douglas	1	Portage	1
Dodge	1	Richland	1
Grant	1	Racine	1
Green Lake	1	Rock	1
Jefferson	1	Shawano	1
Kewaunee	1	Wood	1
Marathon	1		
Monroe	2	Total	19
Manitowoc	1		==

Ages.

From 20 to 30 years	3
From 30 to 40 years	9
From 40 to 50 years	4
From 50 to 60 years	3
Total	19
	==

Conjugal relations.

Married	10
Single	1
Widows	8
Total	19
	==

Term of sentence.

During life	5
Twenty-five years	1
Eighteen years	1
Fourteen years	1
Ten years	1
Four years	2
Three years	1
Two years	5
One year	2
Total	19
	==

Crime.

Aiding and abetting an assault with intent to rape	1
Assault with intent to kill	1
Adultery	5
Arson	1
Burglary	1
Larceny	1
Murder, first degree	5
Murder, second degree	3
Manslaughter	1
Total	19
	==

*Statistical Tables.**Nativity.*

Native—		Foreign—	
Illinois	1	Canada.....	2
Michigan.....	1	Germany.....	7
Massachusetts.....	1	Poland.....	1
Wisconsin.....	6		<u>1</u>
	<u>9</u>	Total.....	10
Total.....	<u>9</u>		<u>10</u>

TABLE NO. 9.

General term sentences.

(Sentenced under section 1, chapter 30, laws of 1889.)

Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1889.....	7	
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1890.....	21	
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891.....	14	
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1892.....	1	
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1893.....	2	
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1894.....	7	
	<u>52</u>	
Discharged on parole	49	
Discharged on reduction of time	2	
	<u>51</u>	
Remaining September 30, 1896		1
		<u>1</u>

Two were returned for violating conditions of parole, one of which new remains in confinement.

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 10.

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.	Fe- males.	Life prison- ers.	Pardoned.	Died.	Suicide	Es- caped.
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	63	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		
Total				672	101	10	29

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 11.

Exhibit of United States prisoners confined September 30th, 1896.

Number on Register.	Where convicted.	Term of sentence.	Date of sentence.	Crime.
5040	Eastern district.	Life	Sept. 22, '90.	Rape.
5177	Western district.	Life	Mar. 23, '91.	Rape.
5809	Western district.	Life	June 27, '93.	Murder.
6270	Eastern district.	Five years.....	Oct. 19, '94.	Burglary, P. O.
6324	Western district.	Eighteen months	Dec. 10, '94.	Assault with intent to kill.
6356	Western district.	Five years.....	Jan. 31, '95.	Making moulds.
6373	Eastern district.	Two years.....	Feb. 21, '95.	Stealing from P. O.
6457	Eastern district.	Six years.....	June 7, '95.	Counterfeiting.
6463	Eastern district.	Four years.....	June 13, '95.	Stealing from P. O.
6464	Eastern district.	Four years.....	June 13, '95.	Stealing from P. O.
6465	Eastern district.	Four years.....	June 13, '95.	Stealing from P. O.
6467	Eastern district.	Three years.....	June 18, '95.	Counterfeiting.
6468	Eastern district.	One year.....	June 18, '95.	Counterfeiting.
6527	Western district.	Two years.....	Aug. 21, '95.	Burglary of P. O.
6566	Western district.	Three years.....	Sept. 26, '95.	Burglary of P. O.
6567	Western district.	Three years.....	Sept. 26, '95.	Burglary of P. O.
6568	Western district.	Three years.....	Sept. 26, '95.	Presenting false claim.
6597	Eastern district.	Two years.....	Oct. 14, '95.	Having moulds in his possession.
6627	Western district.	One year.....	Nov. 11, '95.	Forgery, P. O. orders.
6668	Western district.	One year.....	Jan. 2, '96.	Making moulds.
6678	Western district.	Two years.....	Jan. 17, '96.	Passing counterfeit money.
6679	Western district.	Thirteen months.	Jan. 17, '96.	Burglary.
6697	Eastern district.	Ten years.....	Feb. 18, '96.	Burglary.
6698	Eastern district.	Ten years.....	Feb. 18, '96.	Burglary.
6797	Western district.	Two years.....	May 12, '96.	Embezzlement.
6798	Western district.	Two years.....	May 12, '96.	Making moulds.
6799	Western district.	Two years.....	May 12, '96.	Making moulds.
6820	Eastern district.	Four years.....	June 12, '96.	Burglary.

The State Prison.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

WAUPUN, Sept. 30, 1896.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—Following is a biennial report of the work in my department covering the period from October 1, 1894, to October 1, 1896:

I have, because of my greater experience in this prison, been able to report more fully in regard to the work done in the last two years, and feel somewhat more competent to point out the more pressing needs.

I find that a large number of men constantly come under my care who are physically defective, which defect is either congenital or acquired. It is also this class in particular that come in for the largest number of attentions at the physician's hands.

In the first of the tables appended will be found a synopsis of the work done by this department in the past two years.

Table number two shows the inspection of all reporting for every ailment.

Table number three shows in hospital report.

Table number four shows deaths and causes.

Table number five shows insane transferred to the asylum.

The sanitary conditions of the cell houses have been dwelt upon in a special report on the same. Too great care cannot be exercised in securing better and much needed improvement of sanitary conditions in the cell houses.

Here lies the secret, in a large measure, of the heavy percentage of all deaths in this prison being due to tuberculosis. The ravages of this disease (which we can in large measure control) call more urgently than ever for isolation of this class of cases; and, we should be in a position to *absolutely* isolate them all, acute and chronic, early and late, for the

Physician's Report.

greater safety of the other convicts and, incidentally society at large.

Though they are lectured to, and given every facility for cleanliness, they *will* spit any and every where, which causes the sputum to become a serious menace to the health of not only the convicts, but officers as well. The sputum becoming dried, trodden on, etc., is carried in a finely livigated state with every current of air.

The bad sanitary conditions which produce conditions of health termed "below par", general debility, etc., favor the development of catarrh, which disease is a favorable prelude to tuberculosis infection. Turn, if you please, but for a moment and consult the death list in the past two years, and you will readily see the force of my argument. Out of 10 deaths one-half are caused by tuberculosis contracted during confinement here.

Statistics show that of those who die in cloisters and prisons, from 40 to 50 per cent. of the deaths are due to tuberculosis. We have the 50 per cent. Among the general public 15 per cent. of all deaths are due to tuberculosis. These percentages have obtained for many years, and recognition of the cause and effect has been slow by the general public.

As a physician, I should be untrue to my calling, were I to remain silent on this cause of so many deaths. Our hospital facilities have been much increased in capacity; but, it still remains, that while present conditions are much better than ever before; the great need is a *separate and specially constructed hospital building.*

There is little or no denying the fact that should contagious disease of a serious character break out in our midst, but that it would almost certainly bring operations of the factories to a standstill, and enforced quarantine of an unusual inconvenience to bear. The mortality would also be greater than were the hospital absolutely isolated. Fortunately, such serious trouble has not occurred.

There has been a growing need of a competent person to

The State Prison.

have charge of the hospital and its work in the capacity of assistant physician and guard and to have control of the Bertillon system. I have now, and always has there been, a trusty convict as my assistant to fill this place.

In emergencies extra expense is occasioned in operative cases which would, with an assistant physician, be saved. From a business standpoint, aside from a humanitarian one, which is weightier, must it be patent, that the higher the efficiency of the physical, the more value does it impart to the convict's services from a commercial standpoint, and the more capable of reformation and usefulness as citizens when again given their liberty.

The importance of this help cannot be overestimated, being also an additional safeguard and protection.

The lack of surgical equipment, a good microscope and accessories and "up-to-date" operating table are among the pressing needs of this department.

The evils of "doubling up," from a medical and sanitary view are obvious; still more so the moral and reformatory effect.

Our institution is not now, owing to increased populations since its construction, sufficient for the needs of its objects to render that efficient service expected, though the medical department as it now is, is vastly better than ever before, thanks to the warden and the present state board of control.

We have an invalid ward, tuberculosis ward, emergency and surgical ward and accurate case records instituted; also personal records of all cases which heretofore were embodied in general records only.

Many of the old wooden bedsteads have been replaced by iron ones, and the sooner we have all iron bedsteads the better.

True it is, that while I have presented needs that entail expense it is also equally true that, in the long run, the expense now entailed will prove that good health is cheaper in the end than incessant disease, and that prophylaxis will in future

Physician's Report.

become more of a science than now and prove a greater blessing to mankind. With many thanks to the gentlemen of the state board, the warden, and fellow officers for their courtesies and assistance, I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

G. F. MESSER,

Prison Physician.

TABLE No. 1.

Total number convicts in prison Oct. 1, 1894	662
Total number received from Oct. 1, '94, to Sept. 30, '96.....	635
Total number discharged from Oct. 1, '94, to Sept. 30, '96	715
Total number treated in hospital Oct. 1, '94, to Sept. 30, '96....	587
Total number treated in dispensary Oct. 1 '94, to Sept. 30, '96..	21, 187
Total number of deaths, Oct. 1, '94, to Sept. 30, '96	10
Total number transferred to asylum, Oct. 1. '94, to Sept. 30, '96	10
Monthly average number in prison	615 1-6
Monthly average number in hospital	24 11-24
Monthly average number treated from dispensary	882 19-24

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 2.

"Out Hospital Report."

Months.	Number treated.	Medical treatments.	Surgical treatments.	Daily average number treated.	Average number in prison during month.
1894.					
October.....	714	711	3	23.0+	655
November.....	756	747	9	25.2	658
December.....	796	788	8	25.3+	664
1895.					
January.....	856	851	5	21.1+	657
February.....	732	714	18	29.8+	650
March.....	915	893	22	29.5+	628
April.....	773	759	14	25.7+	589
May.....	797	777	20	25.7+	594
June.....	905	886	19	30.1+	591
July.....	1,015	992	23	32.7+	603
August.....	776	758	18	25.0+	594
September.....	755	733	22	25.1+	603
October.....	707	682	15	26.0+	618
November.....	841	820	21	28.0+	626
December.....	871	857	14	28.0+	623
1896.					
January.....	753	735	18	24.8+	613
February.....	939	916	23	32.4+	594
March.....	1,038	1,001	37	33.4+	592
April.....	840	815	25	28	605
May.....	743	721	22	24.7+	612
June.....	720	686	34	24	612
July.....	1,187	1,128	59	38.2+	606
August.....	1,008	969	39	35.7+	594
September.....	750	722	28	25	583
Totals.....	20,187	19,661	516	666	14,764
Averages.....	882.7+	819.2+	21.5	27.7+	615 $\frac{1}{2}$

Physician's Report.

TABLE NO. 3.

In Hospital Report.

Months.	In hospi- tal first of the month	Received during the month	Dischar'd during the month	Number treated each month.	Number of deaths.
1894.					
October	14	2	2	16	.....
November	14	2	1	16	1
December	16	.....	1	16	.....
1895.					
January	15	4	5	19	1
February	14	1	1	15	1
March	14	2	2	16	1
April	14	3	1	17	.....
May	15	2	2	17	.....
June	15	7	3	22	.....
July	19	7	6	26	.....
August	20	.....	1	20	1
September	19	3	3	22	.....
October	19	.....	.....	19	.....
November	19	1	.....	20	.....
December	20	4	4	24	2
1896.					
January	20	2	.....	22	.....
February	22	18	12	40	1
March	28	10	13	38	.....
April	25	4	1	29	.....
May	28	16	19	44	.....
June	20	12	13	32	1
July	19	12	13	31	.....
August	18	19	16	37	1
September	21	8	17	29	.....
Totals	448	139	136	587	10
Averages	18 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 4.

Statement showing number of deaths, from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1896.

No.	Name.	Age.	Entered prison.	Term.	Crime.	Disease.	Date of death.
3277	Wm. Lashway.	45	Mar. 23, '83.	30 yrs.	Rape	Tuberculosis.	Nov. 1, '94.
6109	Wm. Curtis...	43	May, 17 '94.	4 yrs..	Larceny.....	Suicide	Jan. 21, '95.
6167	M. Thomas...	24	June 19, '94.	Life..	Murder.....	Tuberculosis.	Feb. 26, '95.
5745	Robt. Newton.	45	Apr. 26, '93.	25 yrs.	Murder, 2d ..	Marasmus....	Mar. 13, '95.
6293	John Proulx ..	43	Nov. 12, '94.	2 yrs..	Counterfeit'g	Obstruction of bowels...	Aug. 3, '95.
6584	Chas. Royce...	21	Oct. 10, '95.	9 mos.	Larceny.....	Heart disease	Dec. '20, '95.
5808	Kozi-nee	72	June 27, '93.	Life..	Murder	Tuberculosis.	Dec. 28, '95.
6612	Geo. Rooney....	21	Nov. 1, '95.	2 yrs..	Burglary	Tuberculosis.	Feb. 15, '96.
6543	C.W. Armstr'ng	50	Sept. 10, '95.	2 yrs..	Forgery	Tuberculosis.	June 9, '96.
6071	J. H. Williams.	35	Apr. 24, '94.	2 y 6 m	Aid of prison- ers to escape.	Inflammation of bowels ..	Aug. 23, '96.

TABLE NO. 5.

Transferred to state hospitals for insane.

No.	Name.	Date of sentence.	TERM.		Date of transfer to hospital.
			Years.	Months.	
3866	Harriet Remle....	Oct. 14, 1885.	Life...	.....	Nov. 24, 1894
5707	P. J. Murphy.....	March 1, 1893.	4	.....	May 14, 1895
4968	Wm. Gales.....	March 28, 1890.	Life...	.....	Feb. 4, 1896
5771	Jerry Keefe.....	June 2, 1893.	7	.....	Feb. 4, 1896
2101	D. L. McNamara..	Dec. 22, 1875.	Life...	.....	Feb. 4, 1896
5940	Wm. Alkens.....	Nov. 27, 1893.	10	.....	Feb. 4, 1896
6327	Chas. Smith.....	Oct. 4, 1890.	10	.....	Feb. 24, 1896
5717	Martin Chesleck..	March 11, 1893.	4	.....	Mch. 6, 1896
6716	Fred Johnson.....	March 2, 1896.	3	.....	Aug. 15, 1896
6560	Otto Lefle.....	Sept. 21, 1895.	1	.....	Aug. 15, 1896

Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Waupun, Wisconsin, October 1st, 1896.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—Immediately upon receiving the appointment of chaplain at your hands, I entered upon the duties of the office and have sought faithfully and conscientiously to merit the confidence reposed.

The idea of reform; that there are grand possibilities of lifting the criminally depraved to a higher and nobler manhood, has ever been my ideal. This has been demonstrated in the cases of several who have gone out from here, and are now maintaining characters of Christian manhood.

A man is not wholly depraved, nor lost to all sense of honor and right and the higher and nobler designs of his being, when, as I have often seen, the silent tear will start at a reference to home and mother and the purer and holier emotions of the soul.

The Y. P. S. C. E. has been a great help along this line of lifting to a higher and nobler life. And I must not forget to mention the help and encouragement received from the W. C. T. U. and Y. P. S. C. E. from various places throughout the state, in their kind messages and periodicals sent from time to time, which have also been a means of helpfulness.

I am convinced that this work of reform might be enlarged, and its fruits more widely seen, if a belief in its possibility were also more widely extended, and a system of reform adopted or more thoroughly carried out, with some plan for the classification of criminals, and a system of rewards and grades for meritorious conduct.

The school continues to be a means of much good. The majority of those who avail themselves of this privilege are being benefited in a greater or less degree according to their age and the diligence with which they employ their time and opportunity; while several have made marked improvement.

The State Prison.

One in particular who could neither read nor write made such advancement that at the end of his one year's service, he could read in the third reader, compose and write a reasonably good letter in a fairly good hand.

I find that constant care is needed in the oversight and inspection of letters, to prevent correspondence with parties of questionable reputation, and also to guard against the circulating of reports that might be derogatory to the institution and its management.

To stop all correspondence with many of these convicts with their former associates of like or worse character than themselves, I regard as a long step in the direction of reform.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. BANCROFT,

Chaplain.

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1895.

1894.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$7,997 69
1895.			
April 25	Appropriation, chap. 356, laws 1895...		45,000 00
April 25	Appropriation, chap. 356, laws 1895, deficiency to March 1, 1895.....		30,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for convict labor during the year		55,065 37
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries during the year..		6,245 26
1895.			
April 15	Transferred to warden's residence fund to balance.....	\$6 98	
April 25	Amount of appropriation for deficiency credited last year	20,000 00	
Aug. 27	Transferred for expenses Board of Con- trol.....	2,604 94	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year	98,918 14	
Sept. 30	Balance transfers tailor and knitting shops	169 25	
Sept. 30	Balance in hands of treasurer 22,094.57		
Sept. 30	Balance in hands steward of institution..... 514.44	22,609 01	
		\$144,308 32	\$144,308 32

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1896.

1895.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$22,609 01
1896.			
Mar. 13	Authority to create indebtedness.....		40,000 00
Sept. 30	Transfer additional cell rooms, etc....		791 55
Sept. 30	Balance transfers tailor and knitting shops		212 48
Sept. 30	Convict labor, from steward, including profits tailor and knitting shops....		55,816 15
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries.....		3,144 27
Aug. 15	Transferred for expenses Board of Con- trol.....	\$2,604 94	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	89,133 37	
Sept. 30	Balance, appropriations in state treas- ury	30,382 33	
Sept. 30	Balance in hands of steward 452 82	30,835 15	
		\$122,573 46	\$122,573 46
Oct. 1	Balance		30,835 15

The State Prison.

STATEMENT OF KNITTING SHOP FUND, 1895-1896.

1894.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$842 84
Oct. 12	Set apart as per chapter 437, laws 1887		10,000 00
1896.			
Sept. 30	Receipts for the biennial period		9,746 20
Sept. 30	Current expense fund transferred		140 00
Sept. 30	Expenditures during biennial period ..	\$16,429 47	
Sept. 30	Convict labor profits during biennial period	1,358 88	
Sept. 30	Balance	2,940 69	
		\$20,729 04	\$20,729 04
1896.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$2,940 69

STATEMENT OF TAILOR SHOP FUND, 1895-96.

1894.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$874 07
1896.			
Sept. 30	Receipts during biennial period		7,437 75
Sept. 30	Current expense fund, transfer clothing		4,003 12
Sept. 30	Expenditures during biennial period ..	\$4,889 05	
Sept. 30	Convict labor, profits during biennial period	5,804 27	
Sep. 30	Balance	1,621 62	
		\$12,314 94	\$12,314 94
1896,			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$1,621 62

Appropriation Funds.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balance available Oct. 1, 1894.	Appropriations, 1895.	Current expense fund to balance.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance available Sept. 30, 1896.
Warden's residence.....	\$1,056 87	.....	\$3 98	\$1,063 85	.....
Additional cell room and re- pairs to main building.....	810 08	.....	.....	810 08	.....
Land purchase, forty acres....	.....	\$5,000 00	.....	.....	\$5,000 00
Electric lighting plant.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	8,664 04	6,335 96
Totals.....	\$1,866 95	\$20,000 00	\$6 98	\$10,537 97	\$11,335 96

*The State Prison.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Prison for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Accounts receivable....	\$607 00			\$607 00
Armory	174 60	\$27 00		201 60
Barn, farm and garden	9,886 20	1,533 83	\$147 75	11,567 78
Clothing.....	1,129 61	7,101 85	3,110 60	11,342 06
Convicts discharged....		4,792 10		4,792 10
Convicts' earnings		225 42		225 42
Convicts escaped		163 30		163 30
Discount				
Drug and medical de- partment.....	459 77	938 46		1,398 23
Exchange		25 00		25 00
Engines and boilers....	12,323 99	342 76		12,666 75
Freight and express (not classified		11 20		11 20
Fire apparatus	704 02	359 94		1,063 96
Fuel	1,886 00	9,784 98		11,670 98
Furniture.....	5,498 20	45 29	534 00	6,077 49
Gas and other lights..	1,025 65	1,373 27		2,398 92
House furnishing.....	8,969 88	2,423 12		11,393 00
Indebtedness previous year		468 51		468 51
Laundry.....	1,206 80	915 33		2,122 13
Machinery and tools....	863 69	77 26	61 70	1,002 65
Means of instruction	2,432 90	91 04		2,523 94
Miscellaneous	698 04	495 66		1,193 70
Officers' expenses		176 25		176 25
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph	156 02	514 26		670 28
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	393,842 05		13,749 19	407,591 24
Repairs and renewals	1,323 45	2,566 06		3,889 51
Scraps			197 33	197 33
Subsistence.....	943 52	37,310 86	2,084 10	40,338 48
Tobacco	201 60	755 64		957 24
United States			2,364 06	2,364 06
Wages and salaries....		26,490 07		26,490 07
Steam heating	749 19			749 19
Stone quarry	29 65	32 05		61 70
Totals	\$445,111 83	\$99,040 51	\$22,248 73	\$566,401 07
Discounts		122 37		
		\$98,918 14		\$465,829 03
Net expenses				\$100,572 04

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary of

*The State Prison.*STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Prison for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Accounts receivable.....				
Armory.....	\$175 10	\$23 10		\$198 20
Barn, farm and garden.....	3,429 90	931 02	\$24 70	4,385 62
Clothing.....	2,453 58	6,213 13	892 52	9,559 23
Convicts discharged.....		4,681 35		4,681 35
Convicts' earnings.....		266 76		266 76
Convicts escaped.....		286 82		286 82
Discounts.....				
Drug and medical dept..	448 80	1,203 34		1,652 14
Exchange.....		22 40		22 40
Engines and boilers....	9,435 80	452 82	140 00	10,028 62
Freight and express (not classified).....		7 25		7 25
Fire apparatus.....	514 00			514 00
Fuel.....	926 00	9,022 97		9,948 97
Furniture.....	5,823 10	151 97	93 00	6,068 07
Gas and other lights....	1,060 45	1,186 51		2,246 96
House furnishing.....	8,136 56	2,116 23	27 50	10,280 29
Indebtedness previous year.....		761 09		761 09
Laundry.....	939 39	660 14		1,599 53
Library.....		417 14	705 00	1,122 14
Machinery and tools....	348 75	140 14		488 89
Means of instruction...	1,370 30	101 11		1,471 41
Miscellaneous.....	561 39	593 95		1,155 34
Officers' expenses.....		226 58		226 58
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	122 02	606 63		728 65
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	407,591 24		2,282 66	409,873 90
Repairs and renewals...	323 20	2,898 59		3,221 79
Scraps.....			56 27	56 27
Subsistence.....	668 49	28,043 42	1,896 08	30,607 99
Tobacco.....	56 65	850 54		907 19
United States.....			2,330 00	2,330 00
Wages and salaries.....		26,104 91		26,104 91
Water supply.....		1,382 66		1,382 66
Totals.....	\$444,384 72	\$89,352 57	\$8,447 73	\$542,185 02
Discounts.....		219 20		
		\$89,133 37		459,759 49
Net expenses.....				\$82,425 53

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory September 30, 1896.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Trans- ferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$770 71			\$770 71	\$770 71	
195 50			195 50		\$2 70
3,587 49	\$639 74	\$1,896 08	6,123 31	1,737 69	
1,805 23	29 60	132 00	1,966 83		7,592 40
		45 00	45 00		4,636 35
					266 76
					286 82
		219 20	219 20	219 20	
402 76		120 50	523 26		1,128 88
					22 40
8,980 48	96		8,981 44		1,047 18
					7 25
514 00			514 00		
600 00	5 80		605 80		9,343 17
5,981 29			5,981 29		86 78
1,054 07			1,054 07		1,192 89
8,391 39			8,391 39		1,888 90
					761 09
863 10			863 10		736 43
1,090 16			1,090 16		31 98
370 25			370 25		118 64
696 85		705 00	1,401 85		69 56
684 95	11 90		696 85		458 49
					226 53
222 32			222 32		506 33
409,873 90			409,873 90		
222 40	18 27	1,747 82	1,988 49		1,233 30
	56 27		56 27		
600 41	51 73	2,177 70	2,829 84		27,778 15
37 00			37 00		870 19
	2,330 00		2,330 00		
		1,245 00	1,245 00		24,859 91
		1,382 66	1,382 66		
\$446,944 26	\$3,144 27	\$9,670 96	\$459,759 49	\$2,727 60	\$85,153 13
					2,727 60
					\$82,425 53
					2,604 94
					\$85,030 47

of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....

The State Prison.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.
Accounts receivable	\$562 00	.....
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,914 53	\$639 74
Convict labor.....	53,176 31	50,542 06
Clothing .....	.....	29 60
Discount.....	3 82	.....
Drug and medical department.....	1 25	.....
Engine and boilers.....	.....	96
Fuel	12 24	5 80
Gas and other lights.....	116 11	.....
House furnishing.....	16 00	.....
Miscellaneous	6 70	11 90
Repairs and renewals.....	20 95	18 27
Scraps	197 33	56 27
Subsistence.....	30 27	51 73
United States.....	2,364 06	2,330 00
Knitting shop.....	4,808 58	4,935 78
Tailor shop.....	3,811 66	3,612 91
Totals.....	\$68,041 81	\$62,235 02

Products from Farm and Garden.

PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN.

ARTICLES.	1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans	63½ bu.	\$77 25	11½ bu.	\$5 75
Beef			3,447 lbs.	191 79
Beets	315 bu.	101 00	356 bu.	144 50
Cabbage	7,155 h'ds	267 75	11,532 h'ds	298 55
Carrots	531 bu.	191 50	419½ bu.	108 13
Corn	1,559 bu.	459 75	1,157 bu.	126 50
Corn-stalks, estimated		125 00		60 00
Celery			75 h'ds	75
Cucumbers	270 bu.	135 00	26 bu.	13 00
Hay, marsh	20 tons	60 00	5 tons	25 00
Lettuce	19½ b'rls	19 50	20 bu.	5 00
Onions	161 bu.	55 00	445 bu.	158 50
Oats	400 bu.	80 00	245 bu.	39 20
Peas	20 bu.	20 00	69½ bu.	55 50
Pork	761 lbs.	49 14	9,300 lbs.	495 92
Potatoes	4,658 bu.	1,360 25	4,662 bu.	963 45
Radishes	15½ bu.	15 50	26 bu.	26 00
Rutabagas	1,668 bu.	459 00	500 bu.	100 00
Tomatoes	5 bu.	2 50	70 bu.	35 00
Turnips	60 bu.	16 25	74 bu.	28 40
Veal	316 lbs.	18 96	263 lbs.	19 34
		\$3,513 35		\$2,900 28
<i>Amount sold:</i>				
Calf			1	8 00
Calfskins	9	8 05	3	1 60
Cows	7	222 00		
Hides			469 lbs.	18 01
Hogs	63,439 lbs.	2,640 73	18,700 lbs.	610 63
Horses	1 pair	40 00		
Total		\$6,424 13		\$3,538 52

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Public School

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.

OFFICERS.

S. S. LANDT,	SUPERINTENDENT.
PETER WILLIAMS, }	STATE AGENTS.
H. R. RAWSON, }	
ARTHUR DE GROFF,	CLERK.

TEACHERS.

MISS MAUDE E. UTTER,	MISS MAUD GALE,
MISS EDNA JONES,	MISS MINNIE VAN ANTWERP,
MISS KATHARINE MAC MILLAN,	MISS JULIA C. TORKELSON.

MATRONS.

MRS. JEMIMA I. BREWER (General),	MISS NELLIE ROBINSON,
MISS LUCY SULLIVAN,	MRS. AGNES H. HEATH,
MISS MATILDA JOHNSON,	MRS. ANNIE B. WILLIAMS,
MRS. AMELIA C. LEIGHTON.	

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting my biennial report I respectfully ask your consideration of the following brief statement of certain conditions and characteristics of the school, which have presented themselves to me most forcibly since I entered upon the duties of superintendent.

THE STATE A PARENT.

I had not been here but a short time before I realized the fact that the conditions are in no particular similar to those of reformatory institutions and that the rules usually established for other public homes for state purposes, if strictly followed, would fail to bring about the effect contemplated in the purpose of this school.

While it is true, some of the children brought here have already formed bad habits, and a few may be incorrigible, the majority are children of good habits and need parental kindness and to be surrounded with conditions as near to the real home as circumstances permit. With this fact in view I have endeavored to impress all of the officers and attendants with a sense of high moral responsibility, and to make this a home in fact, as well as in name. I am pleased to say that the results more than exceed my expectations. Each cottage is a home in itself and is presided over by a competent matron, the children having been classed according to age and sex. The daily life of the inmates is not much different from what they would find in an average home. Our cottage matrons are firm with the unruly, but kind and considerate to all, and corporal punishment is rarely necessary—and then is administered as if by a parent. We have no unnatural or cruel methods of punishment in any department. Persistent violation of reasonable restrictions is not tolerated and the most incorrigible soon find that obedience will be exacted.

State Public School.

Absolute cleanliness and perfect sanitary conditions are easily and universally obtained, and the general health of the inmates is even superior to conditions in the homes of many who come here, and the fact of having passed safely through an epidemic of measles last winter in which one hundred and fifty cases were treated without the loss of a single child or other serious consequences, bears proof of this assertion, as well as evidence of the superior ability of our attending physician, Dr. W. T. Sarles, who has been extremely successful, not only with these, but all other cases to which he has been called at the Institution.

THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

In the school the management is very much the same as in the average common school. It is graded from kindergarten and primary to the higher common branches, and in the matter of discipline is neither more nor less strict than any public school. Our corps of teachers are capable, earnest and conscientious, and are just as kind, considerate and attentive to good work as if the children's parents were holding them to responsibility.

Except some of the older ones who are out during the summer, all children are in school every school day, and in addition to the regular school program they are drilled one half hour in chapel each morning through the week, except Saturday, and again assemble for Sabbath school Sunday afternoon, and while here, as in other chapel exercises, they are instructed just as the children are in any community except that no particular church creed or doctrine is taught, but all allowed perfect freedom of choice.

FINDING HOMES.

No provision of the law regulating this institution is wiser or is more far-seeing than that which enables the state to reach out a strong arm of protection to its helpless wards after they are placed in a family. Too much care cannot be

Superintendent's Report.

exercised in first investigating the character of the home and people where a child is to be indentured, and, second, in keeping watch of the welfare of the child while in such home. To assume the care of dependent and neglected children and then place them in homes where they are made beasts of burden, poorly fed and meanly clothed and inhumanely treated would be worse than brutal, and I am glad to say that the humane purposes of the state in this particular are rightly comprehended and faithfully carried out by our state agents, Messrs. Williams and Rawson.

Before a child is given to a family, a careful inquiry is made of the character of the people and the fostering care of the state is never relaxed till the child passes beyond our control. The daily life at the school is not a mere matter of red tape, nor will it run itself. There are good and bad dispositions which must mingle, and to restrain the evil and protect the good requires constant watchfulness. The parental idea,—the conscientious sense of duty and grave responsibility must be in the mind and heart of every officer and attendant about the school.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Children here are just the same as children everywhere, and to confine hundreds within the walls of a home with no means of entertainment is cruelty. We have resorted to various kinds of entertainment, such as exercises in which all take part, consisting of singing, reciting, etc., and find that both are pleasing and profitable. I regard this as a decidedly important consideration.

School study, eating and sleeping do not fill all the time, and here as elsewhere the evil minded find plenty to do. We should be able to afford means of entertainment for idle moments. The play ground in summer time with its swings, turning poles and other amusements in a measure solves this question, but in winter, time hangs heavily, and it is then that the exercises referred to are so greatly enjoyed.

State Public School.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

We have been especially fortunate this year in demonstrating the important relation of the farm to the institution, as we have raised nearly all the feed necessary for the dairy, which consists of an unsurpassed herd of twenty-six grade Holstein milch cows which afford an abundance of milk for every inmate. We also have a large number of fine hogs which will supply sufficient pork, and by the addition of the new slaughter house, it will prove a great saving in killing much of our own meat.

In accordance with my belief, that the economy of the farm lies more in the vegetable line than in grain, except corn for the silo and other feed for stock, I have, to a great extent, enlarged the vegetable department and as a result we have been rewarded with a most liberal supply of vegetables of all kinds for table and other uses, including some small fruit, currants and strawberries, and melons by the wagon load.

The farm work is mostly done by the larger boys who prefer this to idleness and it is better they should be employed while here, and particular pains is taken to instruct them in the best ways of doing common farm and garden work.

OUR NEEDS.

We are still in need of a central heating plant, and other modes of lighting as suggested to you by the former superintendent, and I fear that long delay in this regard will result in great harm, as the furnaces in nearly all the cottages are in bad condition. Besides this, their capacity is not sufficient to give us the necessary heat in extreme weather. Our engineer, Mr. Sands, has put them in as good shape as possible for the winter and we are hoping for best results.

The new hospital building is now fairly under way, and when completed will be a most valuable acquisition to the institution and render the care of the sick much easier and far more comfortable to them.

Superintendent's Report.

I am also inclined to the opinion that with a very slight appropriation much might be done to improve the grounds. I have this year extended the drive across them to intersect the highway on the north at no expense whatever, thus assuring the fact of no considerable expense. There should be walks, some more trees, and some ornamental work on the grounds, which can be done by the inmates of the school. In the same way very many improvements, useful and ornamental, may be made with very little outlay of money, by using the labor of older inmates who are better thus employed.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the board, permit me to express a sense of obligation to you for your most generous cooperation in my duties here. Your thorough comprehension of the true character of this work and your readiness to carry out those broad principles has made it possible to at least demonstrate the fact that kindness and humane theories are indispensable to the proper management of this institution.

I am also greatly helped by the efficient services of the clerk, Mr. De Groff, and our general matron, Mrs. Brewer. The work of the superintendent would also be difficult without cottage matrons who are in harmony with his methods and faithful in their duties and I am pleased to report that in this particular I am most ably assisted by them, as well as by the excellent corps of teachers in the school.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. LANDT,
Superintendent.

State Public School.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number of children received and number dropped from the rolls during the period from November 27, 1886, when the first children were received, until September 30, 1896; to gether with present disposition of all now wards of the state.

	1895.				1896.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total.
Total number received since beginning	919	526	....	1445	1021	583	....	1604
Of whom there has been:								
Adopted	15	34	49	....	18	36	54	....
Married	5	5	....	....	6	6	....	....
Died	12	8	20	....	14	10	24	....
Returned to counties	59	50	109	....	67	51	118	....
Returned to homes	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Hospital for insane	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Transferred to industrial schools..	24	2	26	....	25	2	27	....
Escaped from homes and not recaptured	44	3	47	....	53	3	56	....
Total	161	102	....	263	184	108	....	292
Leaving as wards of the school and under charge of the board Sept. 30.	758	424	....	1182	837	475	....	1312
Of these there are:								
In families on indenture	469	295	764	....	588	362	950	....
In families on trial	55	43	98	....	54	44	98	....
On vacation and expired indenture	17	14	31	....	17	15	32	....
In school for blind	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Committed to industrial school ..	4	1	5	....	5	1	6	....
Remaining in the institution Sept. 30.....	212	71	283	....	172	53	225	....
Total wards of the school	758	424	....	1182	837	475	....	1312

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 2.

Movement of population.

	1895.	1896.
No. remaining in the school Oct. 1, 1894 and 1895.....	266	283
No. returned from homes.....	89	118
No. admitted during the year.....	217	159
Total.....	572	560
No. placed in homes on indenture during the year.....	262	321
No. returned to counties from the institution.....	25	9
No. died in the institution.....	1	2
No. transferred to industrial school from the institution....	.....	2
No. hospital for treatment.....	1	1
No. remaining in the institution Sept. 30, 1895 and 1896....	283	225
Total.....	572	560
Average in the school for the year... ..	270	237

TABLE No. 3.

Ages of children admitted.

	1895.			1896.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Between 3 and 4 years.....	5	7	12	3	6	9
Between 4 and 5 years.....	7	10	17	10	.....	10
Between 5 and 6 years.....	12	8	20	6	8	14
Between 6 and 7 years.....	11	14	25	8	4	12
Between 7 and 8 years.....	15	6	21	14	4	18
Between 8 and 9 years.....	13	11	24	10	4	14
Between 9 and 10 years.....	13	4	17	13	9	22
Between 10 and 11 years.....	23	8	31	12	4	16
Between 11 and 12 years.....	14	3	17	9	8	17
Between 12 and 13 years.....	12	7	19	12	4	16
Between 13 and 14 years.....	10	4	14	4	7	11
Totals.....	135	82	217	101	58	159

State Public School.

TABLE No. 4.

Parentage of children admitted.

	1895.	1896.	Total.
Orphans.....	13	12	25
Having father living.....	60	39	99
Having mother living.....	44	40	84
Having both parents living.....	100	68	168
Total.....	217	159	376
Number whose parents are separated.....	17	7	24
Number abandoned by father.....	60	51	111
Number abandoned by mother.....	16	24	40
Number whose father was convicted of crime.....	11	9	20
Number whose mother was convicted of crime.....	7	4	11
Number whose father was intemperate.....	35	27	62
Number whose mother was intemperate.....	.....	8	8
Number whose father is or was insane.....	6	10	14
Number whose mother is or was insane.....	18	6	22
Number who came from the poorhouse.....	20	12	36

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of parents of children committed in 1895 and 1896, and from the beginning,

	Up to 1895.	1895 and 1896.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
American	641	111	73	825
Bohemian	20	7	5	32
Belgian	3			3
Danish	4			4
Dutch	7			7
English	26			26
French	32	2	2	36
German	254	33	17	304
Irish	21	9	4	34
Italian	1			1
Negro	13	2	4	19
Norwegian	62	9	1	72
Poles	10	2	4	16
Scotch	7			7
Swiss	2			2
Swede	11	3	2	16
Welsh	7			7
Unknown, not given	101	58	26	185
Half breeds	6			6
Canadian French		2		2
Total	1,228	238	138	1,604

State Public School.

TABLE NO. 6.

Number received from each county.

	1895.			1896.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams				1		1
Ashland	4	2	6	2	1	3
Barron	1		1	6	1	7
Brown	1	2	3			
Bayfield	1	1	2	1	3	4
Chippewa	10	5	15	3		3
Clark	6	3	9	2	3	5
Columbia		3	3			
Crawford	3	4	7	3	3	6
Dane	1		1	3	2	5
Door					1	1
Douglas	2		2			
Dodge	1		1	2		2
Dunn	2		2			
Eau Claire	7	3	10	3		3
Fond du Lac	1	1	2	1	3	4
Florence				2	1	3
Grant		3	3			
Green	1		1		1	1
Iowa	1	1	2	1		1
Jackson	4		4	1	2	3
Jefferson	3	1	4			
Juneau	3	1	4	2		2
Lafayette	1		1	1		1
Langlade	2	3	5	2	2	4
La Crosse	5		5	5		5
Lincoln	2	1	3	1		1
Manitowoc				1	4	5
Milwaukee	22	11	33	16	11	27
Monroe	3	3	6	4		4
Marinette		1	1		1	1
Oconto	3	1	4	2	1	3
Outagamie	3	2	5	6	1	7
Polk	1		1	1		1
Pepin					3	3
Portage		2	2			
Price	2		2	3	2	5
Racine	3		3			
Richland	1	4	5			
Rock		2	2	5	1	6
Sauk	4	2	6	3	1	4
Sheboygan				1		1
St. Croix	10	6	16	1	1	2
Trempealeau	6	1	7			

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

Number received from each county.

	1895.			1896.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Taylor.....				1		1
Vernon.....	2	3	5	3	3	6
Walworth.....		1	1		2	2
Waupaca.....	2		2	2	1	3
Winnebago.....	1		1	9	2	11
Wood.....	3	5	8			
Waukesha.....	5	2	7			
Washburn.....	2	2	4	1	1	2
	135	82	217	101	58	159

TABLE NO. 7.

Average number of children in school by months and years.

	1895.			1896.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
October.....	199	62	261	207	70	277
November.....	198	65	263	205	62	267
December.....	199	68	267	199	54	253
January.....	198	67	265	190	53	243
February.....	193	61	254	181	49	230
March.....	194	60	254	177	47	224
April.....	195	65	260	175	44	219
May.....	200	73	273	175	47	222
June.....	200	72	272	171	49	220
July.....	212	75	287	174	52	226
August.....	217	78	295	178	51	229
September.....	211	76	287	178	57	235
Average for the year.....	201	69	270	184	53	237

State Public School.

TABLE NO. 8.

Number received, indentured and placed in homes each month.

	1895.						1896.					
	Received.			Indentured.			Received.			Indentured.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
October	6	10	16	13	13	26	9	8	17	20	14	34
November	6	2	8	9	8	17	14	7	21	27	26	53
December	7	8	15	5	5	10	7	7	14	23	13	36
January	10	4	14	12	13	25	2	1	3	12	13	25
February	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	2	7	22	8	30
March	18	5	23	22	9	31	15	4	19	23	9	32
April	18	13	31	17	11	28	8	7	15	8	6	14
May	10	8	18	20	12	32	12	8	20	19	6	25
June	19	5	24	12	10	22	6	3	9	9	7	16
July	15	10	25	9	7	16	5	5	10	9	3	12
August	11	7	18	14	6	20	10	5	15	10	8	18
September	10	7	17	10	16	26	8	1	9	3	2	5
Total	135	82	217	148	113	261	101	58	159	185	115	300

TABLE NO. 9.

Ages of children now in the institution.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number between the ages of 3 and 4	2	5	7
Number between the ages of 4 and 5	3	2	5
Number between the ages of 5 and 6	9	8	17
Number between the ages of 6 and 7	18	5	23
Number between the ages of 7 and 8	28	10	38
Number between the ages of 8 and 9	20	8	28
Number between the ages of 9 and 10	8	6	14
Number between the ages of 10 and 11	12	6	18
Number between the ages of 11 and 12	11	10	21
Number between the ages of 12 and 13	12	3	15
Number between the ages of 13 and 14	6	8	14
Number between the ages of 14 and 15	7	5	12
Number between the ages of 15 and 16	6	3	9
Number between the ages of 16 and 17	1	2	3
Number between the ages of 17 and 18 .....	.....	1	1
Total September 30, 1896	143	82	225

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 10.

Present grading of school.

No. in kindergarten.....	33
No. reading chart.....	46
No. reading in primer.....	34
No. reading in first reader.....	11
No. reading in second reader.....	28
No. reading in third reader.....	46
No. reading in fourth reader.....	25
No. in introductory geography.....	71
No. in grammar school geography.....	10
No. in physiology.....	10
No. in grammar proper.....	56
No. working in numbers.....	111
No. working in arithmetic.....	71

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1895.

1894.			
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$42,317 16
1895.			
Apr. 25.	Appropriation chap. 356, laws 1895.		80,000 00
Sept. 30.	From steward for sundries during the year		631 09
1895.			
Aug. 27.	Transferred for expenses Board of Control.....	\$1,380 10	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year.....	43,067 68	.....
Sept. 30.	Balance in hands of treasurer	\$78,045 40	.....
Sept. 30.	Balance in hands of steward of institution.....	455 07	78,500 47
			<hr/>
		\$122,948 25	\$122,948 25

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1896.

1895.			
Oct. 1.	Balance		\$78,500 47
1896.			
Sept. 30.	From steward for sundries during the year		529 37
Aug. 15.	Transferred for expenses of Board of Control.....	\$1,380 10	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	46,758 63	.....
Sept. 30.	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$30,233 50	.....
	Balance in hands of steward.....	657 61	30,891 11
			<hr/>
		\$79,029 84	\$79,029 84
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$30,891 11

Special Appropriations.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND.

Classified Items.	Balance available. Oct. 1, 1894.	Appropriations, 1895.	Covered back in general fund.	Expended during biennial period.	Balance available Sept. 30, 1896.
Payment of liabilities on account of fire loss	\$435 33	.....	\$435 33	.....	.....
New hospital building.....	.....	\$6,000 00	.....	\$1,637 65	\$4,362 35
Totals	\$435 33	\$6,000 00	\$435 33	\$1,637 65	\$4,362 35

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1894.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and means of instruction	\$1,480 39	\$279 54		\$1,759 93
Agents' expenses		2,053 84		2,053 84
Barn, farm and garden.	4,682 22	1,708 51	\$70 20	6,460 93
Children's tr'nsportation		538 73		538 73
Clothing	1,061 36	4,542 86		5,604 22
Discount				
Drug and medical dep't.	22 41	1,080 48		1,102 89
Exchange		29		29
Engine and boilers	2,048 00	145 28		2,193 28
Elopers		79 01		79 01
Freight and express.. (not classified)		6 30		6 30
Fire apparatus	2,194 14	113 97		2,308 11
Fuel	2,623 62	4,259 60		6,883 22
Furniture	4,842 72	80 54		4,923 26
Gas and other lights....	968 70	784 94		1,753 64
House furnishing	8,798 05	1,215 89		10,013 94
Laundry	990 57	524 30	13 75	1,528 62
Library	14 50			14 50
Machinery and tools....	299 27	17 05		316 32
Miscellaneous	56 06	790 55		846 61
Officers' expenses		102 36		102 36
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	184 77	244 48		429 25
Real estate, including buildings, etc	114,436 96			114,436 96
Repairs and renewals...	127 26	868 64		995 90
Subsistence	326 16	8,733 26	2,079 23	11,138 65
Wages and salaries		14,968 35		14,968 35
Totals	\$145,157 16	\$43,138 77	\$2,163 18	\$190,459 11
Discounts		71 09		
		\$43,067 68		\$148,822 38
Net expenses				\$41,636 73

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1895.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and means of instruction	\$1,513 05	\$498 86	.....	\$2,011 91
Agents' expenses .....	.....	3,175 36	.....	3,175 36
Barn, farm and garden.	4,603 55	1,839 81	.....	6,443 36
Children's transportat'n .....	.....	656 90	.....	656 90
Clothing	863 23	4,660 42	.....	5,523 65
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't.	33 40	1,204 03	.....	1,237 43
Exchange .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine and boilers	2,114 18	85 32	.....	2,199 50
Elopers .....	.....	13 67	.....	13 67
Freight and express (not classified) .....	.....	4 95	.....	4 95
Fire apparatus	2,301 69	130 80	.....	2,432 49
Fuel	2,414 80	2,758 14	.....	5,172 94
Furniture	4,878 71	650 50	.....	5,529 21
Gas and other lights	1,012 45	899 02	.....	1,911 47
House furnishing	8,893 61	2,150 98	.....	11,044 59
Laundry	1,302 28	235 39	\$10 84	1,548 51
Library	14 50	.....	.....	14 50
Machinery and tools	295 68	47 46	.....	343 14
Miscellaneous	56 06	786 83	.....	842 89
Officers' expenses .....	.....	90 95	.....	90 95
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	159 40	315 30	.....	474 70
Real estate, including buildings, etc	114,436 96	.....	129 93	114,566 89
Repairs and renewals	133 38	2,042 42	.....	2,175 80
Subsistence	930 09	7,826 75	3,297 60	12,054 44
Wages and salaries .....	.....	16,680 87	.....	16,680 87
Slaughter house .....	.....	129 93	.....	129 93
Totals	\$145,957 02	\$46,884 66	\$3,438 37	\$196,280 05
Discounts .....	.....	126 03	.....	.....
		\$46,758 63		151,562 74
Net expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	\$44,717 31

 Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the Secretary

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Inventory September 30, 1896.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,669 56			\$1,669 56		\$342 35
	\$198 50		198 50		2,976 86
4,943 26	194 39	\$3,308 44	8,446 09	\$2,002 73	656 90
	6 56		901 02		4,622 63
894 46		126 03	126 03	126 03	
	1 25		55 81		1,181 62
54 56					
2,130 39			2,130 39		69 11
					13 67
					4 95
2,418 17			2,418 17		14 32
1,682 20			1,682 20		3,490 74
5,325 92			5,325 92		203 29
966 20	50 80		1,017 00		894 47
9,338 70	2 00		9,340 70		1,703 89
1,303 22			1,303 22		245 29
14 50			14 50		
332 68			332 68		10 46
56 06			56 06		786 83
					90 95
167 52			167 52		307 18
114,566 89			114,566 89		
146 74	40 00		186 74		1,989 06
1,457 94	29 12		1,487 06		10,567 38
	6 75		6 75		16,674 12
		129 93	129 93		
\$147,468 97	\$529 37	\$3,564 40	\$151,562 74	\$2,128 76	\$46,846 07
					2,128 76
					\$44,717 31
of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control					1,380 10
					\$46,097 41

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

Classification.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1895.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1896.
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$ 35	.....
Agents' expenses.....	80 64	\$198 50
Barn, farm and garden.....	330 17	194 39
Clothing.....	1 60	6 56
Drug and medical department.....	.....	1 25
Gas and other lights.....	52 00	50 80
House furnishing.....	2 00	2 00
Miscellaneous.....	122 83	.....
Officers' expenses.....	10 00	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	2 90	40 00
Subsistence.....	3 68	29 12
Wages and salaries.....	24 92	6 75
Total.....	\$631 09	\$529 37

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1895.		FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef.....	4,857 lbs.	\$265 04	5,420 lbs.	\$261 77
Beets	112 doz.	8 31	147 doz.	12 30
Beets	27¼ bu.	13 62		
Beet greens.....	4 pns. or bu.	1 00	12 pns. or bu.	5 00
Beans, string	4 pns. or bu.	3 00	20 pns. or bu.	15 00
Cabbage	500 hds.	18 57	506 hds.	25 30
Corn, sweet, ear	592 doz.	21 31	802 doz.	40 10
Cucumbers	1,843 doz.	96 45	962 doz.	28 10
Carrots	28 bu.	11 20		
Carrots	2 doz.	14	23 doz.	1 20
Currants	16 bu.	40 00		
Kohlrabi			1 doz.	10
Lard			903 lbs.	75 84
Lettuce	81 pns. or bu.	20 50	25 pns or bu.	12 50
Milk	129,012 lbs.	1,290 12	131,453 lbs.	1,314 53
Musk melons			500 no.	15 00
Onions	1,056 doz.	52 30	1,227 doz.	61 35
Onions	21½ bu.	16 11		
Peas	28 pns. or bu.	13 00	7 pns. or bu.	5 25
Potatoes	131 bu.	84 00	2,994 bu.	598 80
Pork	367 lbs.	22 02	5,770 lbs.	306 88
Parsnips			8 doz.	40
Raspberries	148 cse.	18 50		
Radishes	471 doz.	26 60	579 doz.	28 95
Rutabagas			11 bu.	2 75
Squash	50 no.	2 61	28 no.	1 40
Tomatoes	63 bu.	36 20		
Tomatoes			887 doz.	44 35
Tallow	275 lbs.	13 75	248 lbs.	10 84
Veal	1,611 lbs.	89 83	1,243½ lbs.	83 13
Water melons.....			2,000 no.	100 00
		\$2,164 18		\$3,050 84

Statistics.

County Asylums, Poor Houses, Jails, Etc.

19—B. C.

OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

Counties.	Postoffice of Asylum	Superintendent.	Visiting physician.	Trustees.	Post Office of trustees.
Brown	Green Bay	John Cryan	Herry Rhode, Green Bay	Adam Spuhler	Green Bay.
				J. J. Rasmussen	West Green Bay.
				L. D. Hurd	De Pere.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls..	R. P. Dickinson	P. H. Findley, Chippewa Falls	Robert Patten	Boyd.
				R. D. Whittemore	Chippewa Falls.
				Geo. Hartman	Chippewa Falls.
Columbia	Wyocena	B. Miller	Joseph Chandler, Pardeeville	Adam Bogue	Arlington.
				John Graham	Portage.
				J. A. Erhart	Columbus.
Dane	Verona	L. P. Edwin	C. K. Jayne, Verona	John A. Quammen ..	Deerfield.
				M. R. Doyon	Madison.
				J. S. Meyers	Verona.
Dodge	Juneau	Solomon Rudolf	W. E. Hallock, Juneau	John Herberg	Mayville.
				Fred Engel	Horcion.
				Solomon Rudolf	Juneau.
Dunn	Menomonie	S. W. Jackson	H. M. Read, Menomonie	J. H. Stout	Menomonie.
			E. H. Grannis, Menomonie	W. H. Smith	Eau Galle.
				A. R. Hall	Knapp.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Louis Mandenchild..	S. S. Bowers, Fond du Lac	F. A. Bartlett	Fond du Lac.
				E. P. Hall	Lamartine.
				Michael Thelen	Ashford.
Grant	Lancaster	James Alderson	F. M. Cronin, Lancaster	Herman Grimm	Cassville.
				John McArthur	Platteville.
				W. T. Scott	Boscobel.
Green	Monroe	R. C. Whitcomb	F. M. Confer, Monroe	J. C. Zimmerman ..	New Glarus.
				R. J. Day	Brodhead.
				J. C. Baker	Monroe.
Iowa	Dodgeville	E. J. Perkins	W. J. Pearce, Dodgeville	Samuel Swinehart ..	Avoca.
				Ole Steensland	Perry.
				Josephus Bailey	Cobb.

Statistics.

Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	W. E. Voigt.....	W. W. Reed, Jefferson.....	P. C. Quintmeyer... John Reinel..... E. Rankin.....	Watertown. Jefferson. Fort Atkinson.
La Crosse.....	West Salem.....	C. S. McKown.....	S. R. Wakefield, La Crosse.....	F. B. Smith..... A. C. Hanson..... W. W. Taylor.....	West Salem. Mindora. La Crosse.
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	G. Muller.....	T. Luhmann, Manitowoc.....	Wm. Rahr..... Henry Wilke..... Q. A. Danforth.....	Manitowoc. Two Rivers. Meeme.
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	H. C. Head.....	D. La Count, Wausau.....	Joseph Chesak..... J. H. Reiser..... G. G. Knoller.....	Poniatowski. Wausau. Dancy.
Milwaukee.....	Wauwatosa.....	M. Buetler.....	M. Buetler, Wauwatosa.....	Chas. Kropp..... Richard Seidel..... H. E. Dickinson..... H. S. Bracken..... Jacob Truss.....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	G. R. Downer.....	J. V. Cunavan, Appleton.....	John Dey..... Chas. Clack..... John Pingel..... L. C. Klein..... James H. Crane..... A. P. Coombs..... S. T. Merrill..... V. S. Davis..... K. Killam..... Charles Coleman..... Samuel Kleiner..... William Riggert..... Albert Swartz..... Henry Wolvoord..... Eugene McIntyre..... E. V. Wernick..... C. M. Butt..... C. J. Skough..... Chas. Dunlap..... John P. Davis..... J. H. Cushing..... C. P. Northrup..... L. M. Miller..... J. T. Orchard.....	Hortonville. Apple Creek. Appleton. Racine. Racine. Burlington. Beloit. Beloit. Milton. Baraboo. Sauk City. Reedsburg. Sheboygan. Sheboygan. Waldo. Hillsboro. Viroqua. Westby. Elkhorn. Elkhorn. Whitewater. Menasha. Oshkosh. Omro.
Racine.....	Racine.....	James F. Malone.....	J. R. Sims, Racine.....		
Rock.....	Janesville.....	Peter Allen.....	J. Frank Pember, Janesville.....		
Sauk.....	Reedsburg.....	William Andras.....	Carl Kordenah, Reedsburg.....		
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	A. J. Whiffin.....	H Reineking, Sheboygan.....		
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	F. Wilkins.....	F. E. Morley, Viroqua.....		
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	J. P. Davis.....	W. H. Hurlbut, Elkhorn.....		
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	A. C. Austin.....	A. Ross, Oshkosh.....		

Officers of County Asylums.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

Counties.	In state hospital.	In northern hospital.	In Milwaukee hospital.	In county asylums for chronic insane.	In poor houses.	In jails.	Total.	Population in 1895.	Ratio of insanity to population.
Adams	9			2			11	7,532	682
Ashland		19		14	1		34	17,241	507
Barron	12			13	1		26	20,122	558
Bayfield		3		6			9	12,595	1,399
Brown		32		86			118	45,623	389
Buffalo	5			22			27	16,931	623
Burnett	4			12		2	18	5,892	321
Calumet		5		23			28	17,744	633
Chippewa	1	19		45			65	28,727	441
Clark	14			17			31	21,342	688
Columbia	26	2		56			84	30,868	367
Crawford	11			28			39	17,203	441
Dane	40			136	2		178	65,669	369
Dodge	1	24		74			99	47,851	483
Door		6		17		2	25	16,969	678
Douglas		28		12			40	29,986	742
Dunn	14			49			63	25,006	395
Eau Claire	14			44			58	33,172	572
Florence		2		3			5	2,850	570
Fond du Lac		15		97			112	47,436	423
Forest		2					2	1,288	644
Grant	23			71	1		95	38,372	404
Green	9			65			74	23,420	316
Green Lake		16		11			27	15,939	598
Iowa	11			54			65	23,447	351
Iron		6					6	5,338	889

Statistics.

Jackson	10			23		33	16,722	506
Jefferson		33		72	1	106	36,317	343
Juneau	20			36		56	18,754	335
Kenosha		8		28		36	17,548	487
Kewaunee		8		17		25	17,632	705
La Crosse	18			69		87	43,610	501
La Fayette	16			38	2	56	21,488	384
Langlade		2		4		6	11,092	1,848
Lincoln		8		10		18	14,765	820
Manitowoc		14		61		75	40,802	544
Marathon		10		31	2	43	36,598	851
Marinette		16		18		34	27,271	802
Marquette	1	10		13		24	10,203	425
Milwaukee			338	126		464	287,922	621
Monroe	12			19		31	26,350	850
Oconto		25		29		54	18,339	340
Oneida		8				8	7,060	857
Outagamie		28		62		90	44,404	493
Ozaukee		13		21		34	16,545	487
Pepin	6			8		14	7,567	540
Pierce	7			24		32	23,040	720
Polk	11			25		36	16,117	448
Portage		24		21		45	28,531	634
Price		9		3		13	7,257	558
Racine		15		77		92	41,110	458
Richland	14			25		39	19,619	503
Rock	19			111		130	48,414	372
St. Croix	28			19	1	48	25,870	538
Sauk	14			51	2	67	32,919	491
Sawyer	4			3		7	3,741	534
Shawano		14		8		22	22,573	1,026
Sheboygan		22		94		116	48,396	417
Taylor		11		6		18	8,498	468
Trempealeau	12			32		44	21,963	499
Vernon	17			46	2	65	27,035	416
Vilas		2				2	3,801	1,900

Census of Insane for 1895.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1895—Continued.

Counties.	In state hospital.	In northern hospital.	In Milwaukee hospital.	In county asylums for chronic insane.	In poor houses.	In jails.	Total.	Population in 1895.	Ratio of insanity to population.
Walworth	18	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	84	29,162	347
Washburn.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4,266	1,428
Washington .....	.....	20	.....	27	3	.....	50	24,077	482
Waukesha .....	.....	28	.....	47	5	.....	80	36,562	457
Waupaca .....	.....	20	.....	34	.....	.....	54	30,793	570
Waushara.....	.....	11	.....	7	.....	.....	18	15,355	853
Winnebago	1	21	.....	103	.....	.....	125	57,627	461
Wood .....	.....	8	.....	13	1	.....	22	21,637	983
State at large...	31	42	.....	156	.....	.....	229	.....	.....
Total.....	455	609	338	2,641	24	7	4,074	1,937,915	475

Statistics.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Counties.	In state hospital.	In northern hospital.	In Milwaukee hospital.	In county asylums for chronic insane.	In poor houses.	In jails.	Total.	Population in 1895.	Ratio of insanity to population.
Adams	7			3			10	7,532	753
Ashland		10		17			27	17,241	638
Barron	13			20	2		35	20,122	575
Bayfield		8		6			14	12,595	899
Brown		24		86			110	45,623	415
Buffalo	9			23			32	16,931	523
Burnett	6			13			19	5,892	310
Calumet		5		22			27	17,744	657
Chippewa	5	2		47			54	28,727	532
Clark	10			22	2		34	21,342	627
Columbia	15	2		63			80	30,868	386
Crawford	12			34			46	17,203	374
Dane	29	1		139			169	65,669	388
Dodge		18		78			96	47,851	498
Door		2		17			19	16,969	893
Douglas	3	20		18			41	29,986	731
Dunn	14			42			56	25,006	446
Eau Claire	21			42			63	33,172	526
Florence		2		3			5	2,850	570
Fond du Lac		17		98			115	47,436	412
Forest		2					2	1,288	644
Grant	13			75	1		89	38,372	431
Green	9			65			74	23,420	316
Green Lake		11		17			28	15,939	568
Iowa	5			54			59	23,447	397
Iron		3		8			11	5,338	485

Census of Insane for 1896.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Counties.	In state hospital.	In northern hospital.	In Milwaukee hospital.	In county asylums for chronic insane.	In poor houses.	In jails.	Total.	Population in 1895.	Ratio of insanity to population.
Jackson	7	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	30	16,722	557
Jefferson .....	.....	24	.....	89	1	.....	114	36,317	319
Juneau	15	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	54	18,754	347
Kenosha .....	.....	10	.....	29	.....	.....	39	17,548	449
Kewaunee .....	.....	9	.....	19	1	.....	29	17,632	608
La Crosse	20	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	94	43,610	464
La Fayette	9	.....	.....	42	1	.....	52	21,488	413
Langlade .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	11,092	2,218
Lincoln .....	.....	8	.....	13	1	.....	22	14,765	671
Manitowoc .....	.....	21	.....	57	.....	.....	78	40,802	523
Marathon .....	.....	13	.....	38	1	.....	52	36,598	703
Marinette .....	.....	12	.....	20	.....	.....	32	27,271	852
Marquette .....	.....	3	.....	18	.....	.....	21	10,203	485
Milwaukee .....	.....	1	355	127	.....	.....	483	287,922	594
Monroe	10	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	32	26,350	823
Oconto .....	.....	18	.....	35	.....	.....	53	18,339	344
Oneida .....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	7,060	706
Outagamie .....	.....	24	.....	62	.....	.....	86	44,404	516
Ozaukee .....	.....	7	.....	28	.....	.....	35	16,545	472
Pepin	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	14	7,567	540
Pierce	8	.....	.....	27	.....	1	36	23,040	640
Polk	10	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	38	16,117	424
Portage .....	.....	29	.....	23	.....	.....	52	28,531	548
Price .....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	9	7,257	806
Racine .....	.....	22	.....	77	.....	.....	99	41,110	415
Richland	8	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	40	19,619	490

Statistics.

Census of Income for 1896.

Rock.....	23			105		1	129	48,414	375
St. Croix.....	20			30	1		51	25,870	507
Sauk.....	13			54			67	32,919	490
Sawyer.....	3			4			7	3,741	534
Shawano.....		13		12			25	22,573	903
Sheboygan.....		16		94			110	48,396	439
Taylor.....		7		9			16	8,498	531
Trempealeau.....	9			31			40	21,963	549
Vernon.....	15			49	4		68	27,035	398
Vilas.....		4					4	3,801	950
Walworth.....	15			66			81	29,162	360
Washburn.....	3			2			5	4,266	853
Washington.....		11		31	4		46	24,077	523
Waukesha.....		20		52	6		78	36,562	469
Waupaca.....		17		38	1		56	30,793	549
Waushara.....		6		11			17	15,355	903
Winnebago.....		24		102			126	57,627	458
Wood.....		11		16	2		29	21,637	746
State at large..	40	56		148			244		
Total.....	402	520	355	2,816	28	2	4,123	1,937,915	470

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1895 — POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. at beginning of year.			No. received during year.			Total for year.			No. discharged recovered.			No. discharged improved.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....	54	55	109	5	6	11	59	61	120	.....	2	2	2	1	3
Columbia.....	47	56	103	3	4	7	50	60	110	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Dane.....	65	50	115	20	23	43	85	73	158	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Dodge.....	58	53	111	6	6	12	64	59	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dunn.....	66	69	135	9	5	14	75	74	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fond du Lac.....	72	49	121	12	6	18	84	55	139	1	1	2	1	2	3
Grant.....	61	47	108	4	7	11	65	54	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	56	57	113	7	5	12	63	62	125	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Iowa.....	59	54	113	4	4	8	63	58	121	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Jefferson.....	72	46	118	3	3	6	75	49	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
La Crosse.....	61	54	115	8	3	11	69	57	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Manitowoc.....	76	41	117	12	5	17	88	46	134	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Marathon.....	67	49	116	22	26	48	89	75	164	2	.....	2	5	6	11
Milwaukee.....	61	63	124	10	7	17	71	70	141	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Outagamie.....	62	50	112	10	5	15	72	55	127	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Racine.....	65	53	118	6	7	13	71	60	131	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rock.....	66	62	128	26	7	33	92	69	161	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Sauk.....	26	33	59	20	18	38	46	51	97	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Sheboygan.....	66	51	117	4	1	5	70	52	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	68	46	114	8	15	23	76	61	137	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Walworth.....	51	44	95	10	4	14	61	48	109	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Winnebago.....	77	55	132	30	4	34	107	59	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,356	1,137	2,493	239	171	410	1,595	1,308	2,903	3	5	8	28	32	60

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1895 - POPULATION - Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. discharged not improved.			No. escaped.			No. died during year.			Total loss of population.			No. remaining Sept. 30, 1895.			No. absent on leave Sept. 30, 1895.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown		1	1	1		1	2	2	4	5	6	11	54	55	109	2	1	3
Columbia				3		3	1	2	3	5	4	9	45	56	101			
Dane		1	1	1		1	6	1	7	8	3	11	77	70	147	12	5	17
Dodge	1		1				2	4	6	3	5	8	61	51	115		1	1
Dunn	2	1	3	1		1	4	2	6	7	4	11	68	70	138	1		1
F. du Lac							5		5	7	3	10	77	52	129	1	2	3
Grant	1		1				4	4	8	5	4	9	60	50	110			
Green							4	4	8	6	6	12	57	56	113	1	3	4
Iowa							2	4	6	4	5	9	59	53	112	2	1	3
Jefferson	1		1				3	4	7	4	5	9	71	44	115			
La Crosse		1	1	1		1	2	2	4	3	5	8	66	52	118		2	2
Manitowoc							6	2	8	9	4	13	79	42	121	10	13	23
Marathon							6	2	8	13	8	21	76	67	143	3	4	7
Milwaukee							8	5	13	9	6	15	62	61	126	3	1	4
Outagamie							4	2	6	5	6	11	67	49	116	14	14	28
Racine		1	1				3	4	7	4	5	9	67	55	122	3	2	5
Rock	6		6	7		7	4	3	7	20	5	25	72	64	136	3	2	5
Sauk	2		2				2	2	4	5	4	9	41	47	88	2	3	5
Sheboygan							5	8	13	5	8	13	65	44	109			
Vernon	3	5	8	2		2	1	4	5	6	11	17	70	50	120	1	4	5
Walworth	2		2	1		1	1	5	6	8	6	14	53	42	95	2		2
Winnebago	2	1	3	2		2	2	1	3	6	2	8	101	57	158	2	1	3
Totals...	20	11	31	19		19	77	67	144	147	115	232	1,448	1,193	2,641	62	59	121

Population.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1895—OCCUPATION.

COUNTIES.	No. who work all day.			No. who work half a day or more.			No. who work a less amount.			No. who do not labor.			No. physically disabled.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Brown.....	12	15	27	12	12	24	17	15	32	13	13	26	13	15	28
Columbia.....	36	29	65	5	7	12	2	6	8	4	12	16	4	12	16
Dane.....	19	9	28	44	26	70	15	27	42	3	4	7	3	3	6
Dodge.....	10	11	21	8	16	24	9	8	17	34	19	53	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	2	.....	2	16	22	38	42	42	84	9	5	14	11	7	18
Fond du Lac.....	25	20	45	16	5	21	26	7	33	10	20	30	8	4	12
Grant.....	13	12	25	19	11	30	13	7	20	14	21	35	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	21	10	31	10	14	24	15	14	29	12	17	29	18	23	41
Iowa.....	40	26	66	10	9	19	8	8	16	3	8	11	6	7	13
Jefferson.....	26	20	46	10	19	29	21	11	32	3	5	8	3	4	7
La Crosse.....	49	30	79	4	5	9	4	9	13	8	9	17	4	4	8
Manitowoc.....	40	7	47	15	4	19	8	3	11	16	28	44	4	6	10
Marathon.....	20	20	40	.....	.....	.....	51	40	91	5	7	12	3	4	7
Milwaukee.....	35	36	71	5	19	24	1	.....	1	23	7	30	10	2	12
Outagamie.....	32	13	45	9	10	19	12	16	28	12	12	24	8	9	17
Racine.....	56	34	90	4	4	8	3	3	6	7	11	18	3	5	8
Rock.....	50	40	90	10	10	20	10	4	14	7	5	12	15	14	29
Sauk.....	20	18	38	5	10	15	14	16	30	2	3	5	2	.....	2
Sheboygan.....	31	22	53	9	8	17	9	9	18	13	8	21	6	8	14
Vernon.....	43	20	63	13	8	21	3	10	13	11	12	23	8	12	20
Walworth.....	14	10	24	20	15	35	8	7	15	10	11	21	8	9	17
Winnebago.....	13	18	31	23	9	32	29	12	41	36	18	54	2	8	10
Totals.....	607	420	1,027	267	243	510	320	274	594	255	255	510	139	156	295

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1895—RESTRAINTS.

COUNTIES.	No. who have been in restraint or seclusion all the time.			No. who have been in restraint or seclusion 1 month or more at a time.			No. temporarily in restraint or seclusion.			No. never in restraint or seclusion.			Total number of days in restraint.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown										54	55	109			
Columbia										45	56	101			
Dane				1		1	3	2	5	77	64	141	87	11	98
Dodge										61	54	115			
Dunn										68	70	138			
Fond du Lac							1	2	3	76	50	126	10	8	18
Grant								1	1	59	50	109			
Green										57	56	113			
Iowa										59	53	112			
Jefferson										71	44	115			
La Crosse							2		2	66	50	116		384	384
Manitowoc	1	1		1		1				78	41	119			
Marathon										76	67	143			
Milwaukee					1	1		1	1	62	62	124		182	182
Outagamie										67	49	116			
Racine										67	55	122			
Rock				2	1	3	2	2	4	68	61	129	262	16	278
Sauk							3	2	5	38	45	83	2		2
Sheboygan	1	1						1	1	65	42	107		439	439
Vernon				1		1	2	6	8	67	44	111	40	121	161
Walworth							1	1	2	52	41	93	4	6	10
Winnebago							1		1	100	57	157			
Totals		2	2	5	2	7	15	18	33	1,433	1,166	2,599	405	1,167	1,572

Restraints.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1895.—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid for salaries and wages.	Paid for subsistence.	Paid for fuel and light.	Paid for clothing.	Paid for furniture.	Paid for repairs.	Paid for other ordinary expenses.	Total gross current expenses.
Brown.....	\$3,022 53	\$3,425 00	\$826 47	\$1,524 99	\$65 25	\$300 00	\$952 85	\$10,117 09
Columbia.....	1,740 16	2,641 33	371 36	816 60	158 90	281 56	3,258 30	9,268 26
Dane	3,285 25	2,323 48	210 70	916 38	360 81	237 22	1,999 75	9,333 59
Dodge.....	3,341 17	3,897 74	1,199 68	682 37	133 18	405 19	1,153 59	10,812 92
Dunn	3,335 69	2,274 88	760 40	481 88	.....	.....	3,735 02	10,587 87
Fond du Lac	3,524 02	4,805 01	2,444 70	1,195 77	244 79	1,406 20	293 29	13,913 78
Grant	3,211 40	3,538 43	729 16	942 34	230 49	781 13	1,514 10	10,947 05
Green	2,884 00	3,215 76	980 32	1,594 08	122 40	944 00	450 72	10,191 28
Iowa.....	3,751 60	2,368 62	1,011 79	1,031 46	155 59	215 80	2,444 30	10,979 16
Jefferson.....	3,133 74	2,976 91	1,573 77	933 96	137 87	1,283 98	867 31	10,907 54
La Crosse.....	3,650 35	3,263 59	341 65	769 25	590 69	301 70	1,060 00	9,977 23
Manitowoc.....	3,242 85	3,737 23	472 27	978 43	838 19	540 97	624 78	10,434 72
Marathon	3,723 42	5,227 93	1,891 84	640 55	1,207 36	202 66	461 87	13,355 63
Milwaukee.....	6,208 88	5,816 84	2,328 91	728 26	753 26	148 48	468 41	16,453 04
Outagamie.....	4,278 89	2,179 84	1,458 97	831 79	77 10	620 02	459 08	9,905 69
Racine	4,097 74	4,765 97	1,391 19	927 42	.....	878 61	352 20	12,413 13
Rock	3,377 66	3,191 52	3,391 23	871 04	220 55	205 61	1,215 15	12,472 76
Sauk.....	2,178 77	1,910 00	448 28	637 45	260 47	128 27	665 75	6,228 99
Sheboygan.....	3,546 28	2,956 14	990 09	765 58	456 61	507 02	1,540 52	10,762 24
Vernon.....	4,460 87	3,720 64	139 34	450 99	39 80	736 53	499 96	10,048 13
Walworth.....	2,470 91	1,253 55	874 16	916 29	79 12	698 74	525 37	6,818 14
Winnebago.....	4,285 71	5,699 84	3,011 48	1,382 08	180 33	364 46	453 51	15,377 41
Totals.	\$76,751 89	\$75,190 30	\$26,847 76	\$20,018 96	\$6,312 76	\$11,188 15	\$24,995 83	\$241,305 65

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1895—RECEIPTS, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Rec'd from sale of produce, stock, etc.	Received from inmates paid by themselves or friends	Rec'd from other sources.	Total receipts	Net ex-penses.	Number of weeks board furnished.	Average capita per week.
Brown	\$50 95			\$50 95	\$10,066 14	5,607	\$1 80
Columbia.....	412 82	\$968 21		1,381 03	7,887 23	5,961	1 32
Dane.....	226 27	743 09		969 36	8,364 23	7,100	1 18
Dodge					10,812 92	5,859	1 85
Dunn					10,587 87	6,918	1 53
Fond du Lac	885 13			885 13	13,028 65	6,649	1 96
Grant	1,001 83	159 15	\$149 79	1,310 77	9,636 28	5,576	1 72
Green					10,191 28	5,923	1 73
Iowa.....	196 79	640 79	300 95	1,138 53	9,840 63	5,983	1 65
Jefferson					10,907 54	6,097	1 79
La Crosse.....	1,466 41		100 00	1,566 41	8,410 82	6,085	1 39
Manitowoc.....	393 37			393 37	10,041 35	5,665	1 77
Marathon.....	80 65	1,101 39	191 13	1,373 17	11,982 46	7,119	1 67
Milwaukee.....	287 40	282 62		570 02	15,883 02	6,385	2 48
Outagamie.....	1,082 58			1,082 58	8,823 11	5,956	1 47
Racine.....	147 12	159 38	15 22	321 72	12,091 41	6,282	1 95
Rock	677 41	234 65	22 27	934 33	11,538 43	7,298	1 58
Sauk	342 02	485 99		828 01	5,400 98	3,994	1 35
Sheboygan		476 25		476 25	10,285 99	5,419	1 90
Vernon.....	601 29			601 29	9,446 84	5,787	1 63
Walworth.....	593 37	750 82		1,344 19	5,473 95	4,891	1 12
Winnebago.....	103 62	625 66		729 28	14,648 13	7,581	1 93
Totals	\$8,549 03	\$6,628 00	\$779 36	\$15,956 39	\$225,349 26	134,135	\$1 68

Receipts, Etc., for 1895.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1896 — POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. at beginning of year.			No. received during year.			Total for year.			No. discharged recovered.			No. discharged improved.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....	54	55	109	11	6	17	65	61	126	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	.....	3	58	121	63	58	121	1	1	2	2	1	3
Columbia.....	46	56	102	12	4	16	58	60	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	77	70	147	12	11	23	89	81	170	1	.....	1	1	6	7
Dodge.....	61	54	115	5	10	15	66	64	130	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Dunn.....	68	70	138	15	9	24	83	79	162	2	1	3	1	1	2
Fond du Lac.....	77	52	129	7	1	8	84	53	137	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	60	50	110	6	7	13	66	57	123	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	57	56	113	9	16	25	66	72	138	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Iowa.....	59	53	112	6	7	13	65	60	125	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Jefferson.....	71	44	115	10	12	22	81	56	137	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
La Crosse.....	66	52	118	6	12	18	72	64	136	1	.....	1	1	3	4
Manitowoc.....	79	42	121	12	9	21	91	51	142	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Marathon.....	78	69	147	26	19	45	104	88	192	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Milwaukee.....	62	64	126	7	9	16	69	73	142	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Outagamie.....	67	50	117	5	13	18	72	63	135	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Racine.....	67	55	122	5	7	12	72	62	134	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Rock.....	72	64	136	30	23	53	102	87	189	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sauk.....	41	47	88	5	16	21	46	63	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Sheboygan.....	65	44	109	9	.....	9	74	44	118	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Vernon.....	70	50	120	11	8	19	81	58	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Walworth.....	53	42	95	7	2	9	60	44	104	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Winnebago.....	98	56	154	31	18	49	129	74	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	1,448	1,195	2,643	310	277	587	1,758	1,472	3,230	8	6	14	27	27	54

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1896—POPULATION—Continued.

20—B. H.

COUNTIES.	No. discharged, not improved.			No. escaped.			No. died during year.			Total loss of population.			No. remaining Sept. 30, 1896.			No. absent on leave Sept. 30, 1896.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- Male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total
Brown.....	6	9	15	1	.....	1	2	5	7	10	15	25	55	46	101	2	.....	2
Chippewa.....	4	2	6	1	.....	1	4	2	6	7	4	11	56	54	110	2	.....	1
Columbia.....	5	3	8	1	1	2	3	7	10	8	10	18	50	50	100	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	10	11	21	79	70	149	12	11	23
Dodge.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	5	8	13	61	56	117	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	14	17	31	1	.....	1	2	3	5	20	22	42	63	57	120	1	1	2
Fond du Lac.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	5	4	9	79	49	128	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	4	9	13	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	7	5	12	59	52	111	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	8	17	25	58	55	113	3	3	6
Iowa.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	5	2	7	10	3	13	55	57	112	1	1	2
Jefferson.....	2	11	13	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	6	13	19	75	43	118	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	4	6	5	11	66	59	125	1	2	3
Manitowoc.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	5	6	5	5	10	86	46	132	3	.....	3
Marathon.....	4	9	13	2	.....	2	2	1	3	12	12	24	92	76	168	4	4	8
Milwaukee.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	10	11	4	11	15	65	62	127	2	1	3
Outagamie.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	7	5	12	65	5	123	17	15	32
Racine.....	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	10	12	22	62	50	112	2	2	4
Rock.....	1	3	4	4	.....	4	7	8	15	14	11	25	88	76	164	1	.....	1
Sauk.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	3	12	15	43	51	94	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	13	2	15	61	42	103	1	1	2
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	5	3	8	13	7	20	68	51	119	1	4	5
Walworth.....	7	1	8	1	.....	1	2	5	7	12	6	18	48	38	86	1	.....	1
Winnebago.....	6	1	7	2	.....	2	5	4	9	13	6	19	116	68	184	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	70	76	146	25	4	29	78	93	171	208	206	414	1,550	1,266	2,816	54	52	106

Population for 1896.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1896—OCCUPATION.

COUNTIES.	No. who work all day.			No. who work half a day or more.			No. who work a less amount.			No. who do not labor.			No. physically disabled.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown	15	15	30	15	12	27	10	8	18	15	11	26	12	12	24
Chippewa	32	7	39	9	17	26	3	2	5	12	28	40	7	22	29
Columbia	33	28	61	8	9	17	4	6	10	5	7	12	5	7	12
Dane	19	11	30	40	26	66	15	27	42	5	6	11	.....	2	2
Dodge	10	11	21	8	16	24	9	8	17	34	21	55	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	14	6	20	18	15	34	24	28	52	7	7	14	6	7	13
Fond du Lac	25	20	45	16	5	21	28	5	33	10	19	29	8	12	20
Grant	15	11	26	19	14	33	15	7	22	10	20	30	.....	.....	.....
Green	22	12	34	13	15	28	11	11	22	12	17	29	12	17	29
Iowa	35	24	59	10	10	20	5	7	12	5	16	21	5	8	13
Jefferson	33	20	53	31	15	46	9	5	14	2	3	5	2	2	4
La Crosse	50	34	84	6	5	11	6	10	16	4	10	14	2	7	9
Manitowoc	30	5	35	25	4	29	5	10	15	26	27	53	10	10	20
Marathon	15	15	30	.....	.....	.....	70	51	121	7	10	17	1	2	3
Milwaukee	20	16	36	4	16	20	.....	.....	.....	41	30	71	15	10	25
Outagamie	34	19	53	10	9	19	14	18	32	7	12	19	7	8	15
Racine	38	26	64	11	9	20	7	10	17	6	5	11	2	2	4
Rock	23	27	50	25	17	42	16	16	32	19	16	35	15	12	27
Sauk	22	22	44	5	14	19	9	9	18	7	6	13	7	6	13
Sheboygan	26	18	44	10	7	17	8	8	16	17	9	26	8	8	16
Vernon	45	21	66	3	8	11	3	5	8	17	17	34	12	15	27
Walworth	16	12	28	14	15	29	9	8	17	9	3	12	4	3	7
Winnebago	30	15	45	23	9	32	34	18	52	29	26	55	.....	.....	.....
Totals	607	395	1,002	323	268	591	314	277	591	306	326	632	140	172	312

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS 1896 — RESTRAINTS.

COUNTIES.	Number who have been in restraint or seclusion all the time.			Number who have been in restraint or seclusion one month or more at a time.			Number temporarily in restraint or seclusion.			Number never in restraint or seclusion.			Total number of days restraint.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....										55	46	101			
Chippewa.....								4	4	56	50	106		5	5
Columbia.....					1	1	1	1	2	49	48	97	57	68	125
Dane.....							3	3	6	76	67	143	150	100	250
Dodge.....										61	56	117			
Dunn.....										63	57	120			
Fond du Lac.....							1	2	3	78	47	125	10	8	18
Grant.....							1	3	4	58	49	107	7	3	10
Green.....								1	1	58	54	112		3	3
Iowa.....								1	1	55	56	111		1	1
Jefferson.....										75	43	118			
La Crosse.....							1	4	5	65	55	120	33	343	376
Manitowoc.....		1	1							86	45	131		366	366
Marathon.....										92	76	168			
Milwaukee.....					1	1		1	1	65	60	125		91	91
Outagamie.....		2	2					2	2	65	54	119		732	732
Racine.....										62	50	112			
Rock.....				1	1	2	1	1	2	86	74	160	320	204	524
Sauk.....							1	1	2	42	50	92	1		1
Sheboygan.....		1	1	1	1	2				60	40	100	200	415	615
Vernon.....					4	4		6	7	67	41	108	5	570	575
Walworth.....							1	1	2	47	37	84	2	3	5
Winnebago.....							1	1	2	115	67	182	15	30	45
Totals.....		4	4	2	8	10	12	32	44	1,536	1,222	2,758	800	2,942	3,742

Restraints.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1896—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid for salaries and wages.	Paid for subsistence.	Paid for fuel and light.	Paid for clothing.	Paid for furniture.	Paid for repairs.	Paid for other ordinary expenses	Total gross current expenses.
Brown	\$3,513 45	\$3,219 52	\$329 72	\$1,561 87	\$79 58	\$250 00	\$1,138 80	\$10,422 94
Chippewa	3,112 66	3,045 71	1,258 25	386 94	637 44	.....	2,747 56	11,188 56
Columbia	2,902 01	2,751 28	40 28	848 40	116 88	251 42	1,198 34	8,108 64
Dane	3,655 66	2,429 74	414 43	1,074 57	239 99	303 91	3,472 92	11,611 25
Dodge	3,217 45	3,233 58	1,180 10	707 23	86 10	917 38	1,046 16	10,388 00
Dunn	3,635 57	1,515 25	210 66	413 33	481 82	145 67	2,757 74	9,160 04
Fond du Lac....	3,282 51	3,996 48	1,354 85	796 47	379 71	797 97	554 31	11,162 37
Grant	3,385 65	2,989 17	248 85	1,104 70	401 29	583 27	1,929 29	10,645 23
Green	3,339 00	3,018 84	951 96	1,635 04	158 60	602 76	344 52	10,050 72
Iowa	3,771 88	2,267 58	594 91	934 72	429 39	385 02	1,120 79	9,504 29
Jefferson	3,126 91	2,485 89	1,453 81	1,037 03	229 62	988 18	882 32	10,203 76
La Crosse	3,619 39	3,084 53	327 82	1,044 41	172 14	502 73	672 29	9,423 31
Manitowoc	3,277 49	2,907 73	513 27	1,100 85	808 21	766 46	515 66	9,889 67
Marathon	4,339 38	5,256 01	1,208 00	1,167 90	167 42	495 59	2,066 38	14,700 68
Milwaukee	6,194 91	6,589 05	2,561 41	765 74	4,574 05	820 09	820 28	22,325 56
Outagamie	4,626 80	3,126 92	1,281 57	737 51	78 76	640 30	362 75	10,854 61
Racine	4,164 70	4,147 54	2,106 88	1,015 43	.....	1,855 68	205 09	13,495 32
Rock	3,826 89	2,932 56	2,103 86	654 44	356 09	648 82	899 36	11,422 02
Sauk	2,269 54	1,813 59	275 82	566 64	402 82	234 85	1,254 52	6,827 78
Sheboygan	3,544 24	3,807 96	694 63	792 81	330 02	494 79	1,411 53	11,076 01
Vernon	4,901 38	3,783 77	918 13	906 67	.....	676 65	536 98	11,756 58
Walworth	2,662 20	1,405 89	805 29	553 99	188 70	906 68	444 48	6,967 23
Winnebago	4,558 37	5,298 10	3,603 77	2,430 20	717 62	584 02	846 48	18,038 56
Totals.....	\$84,931 14	\$75,136 69	\$24,748 28	\$22,236 92	\$11,089 28	\$13,882 27	\$27,228 55	\$259,253 13

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1896—RECEIPTS, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Received from sale of produce, stock, etc.	Received from inmates, paid by themselves or friends.	Received from other sources.	Total receipts.	Net expenses.	Number of weeks board furnished.	Average capita per week.
Brown	\$75 05			\$75 05	\$10,347 89	5,040	\$2 05
Chippewa	82 42	\$134 60	\$2 00	219 02	10,969 54	4,102	2 67
Columbia	377 06	953 06		1,330 12	6,778 52	5,288	1 28
Dane	334 51	610 91		945 42	10,695 83	7,737	1 38
Dodge		167 35		167 35	10,220 65	5,858	1 74
Dunn	688 22	221 15		909 37	8,250 67	6,336	1 32
Fond du Lac					11,162 37	6,679	1 67
Grant	1,040 41	391 05	28 11	1,459 57	9,185 66	5,722	1 60
Green					10,050 72	5,963	1 68
Iowa	50 00	590 51	246 45	886 96	8,617 33	5,980	1 44
Jefferson					10,203 76	6,161	1 66
La Crosse	355 93		288 91	644 84	8,778 47	6,442	1 36
Manitowoc	509 73			509 73	9,379 94	6,279	1 49
Marathon	154 58	876 93	98 84	1,130 35	13,570 33	8,414	1 61
Milwaukee	95 34	172 31	4 50	272 15	22,053 41	6,458	3 41
Outagamie	602 05			602 05	10,252 56	6,309	1 62
Racine	1,065 26			1,065 26	12,430 06	6,054	2 05
Rock	198 12	631 27		829 39	10,592 63	8,030	1 31
Sauk	230 08	537 09		767 17	6,060 61	4,586	1 31
Sheboygan		164 14		164 14	10,911 87	4,970	2 19
Vernon	517 17	37 00	342 46	896 63	10,859 95	6,142	1 76
Walworth	395 08	1,112 65		1,507 73	5,459 50	4,672	1 17
Winnebago		156 43		156 43	17,882 13	8,591	2 08
Totals	\$6,771 01	\$6,756 45	\$1,011 27	\$14,538 73	\$244,714 40	141,813	\$1 73

Receipts, Etc.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Statistics.

**BILLS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE IN THE COUNTY ASYLUMS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.**

Brown county for its own insane.....	\$5,986 32	.....
For Door county insane.....	171 47	.....
For Kewaunee county insane.....	1,015 68	.....
For Marinette county insane.....	518 43	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	2,086 64	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Brown county.....		\$9,778 54
Columbia county for its own insane.....	\$3,687 42	.....
For Adams county insane.....	443 11	.....
For Clark county insane.....	1,043 49	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	170 13	.....
For Marquette county insane.....	337 67	.....
For Portage county insane.....	359 47	.....
For Waushara county insane.....	780 68	.....
For state-at-large.....	4,828 51	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Columbia county.....		\$11,650 48
Dane county for its own insane.....	\$9,204 22	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	489 19	.....
For state-at-large.....	767 96	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Dane county.....		\$10,461 37
Dodge county for its own insane.....	\$5,378 14	.....
For Lincoln county insane.....	512 52	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	1,819 81	.....
For Shawano county insane.....	336 71	.....
For Washington county insane.....	3,334 48	.....
For state-at-large.....	795 34	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Dodge county.....		\$12,176 00
Dunn county for its own insane.....	\$2,937 21	.....
For Barron county insane.....	1,131 41	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	320 50	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	1,236 25	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	320 75	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	1,954 67	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	322 10	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	873 28	.....
For Pepin county insane.....	801 17	.....
For Polk county insane.....	211 25	.....
For St. Croix county insane.....	2,400 82	.....
For Taylor county insane.....	801 39	.....
For Washburn county insane.....	160 92	.....
For state-at-large.....	1,816 98	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Dunn county.....		\$15,288 70

County Asylums.

Fond du Lac county for its own insane.....	\$7,140 42	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	167 93	.....
For Green Lake county insane.....	1,692 13	.....
For Marinette county insane.....	1,035 18	.....
For Marquette county insane.....	1,214 86	.....
For Price county insane.....	529 04	.....
For Portage county insane.....	679 54	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	156 43	.....
Total to Fond du Lac county.....		\$12,615 53
Grant county for its own insane.....	\$5,149 13	.....
For Barron county insane.....	187 30	.....
For Crawford county insane.....	3,173 82	.....
For Lafayette county insane.....	1,396 32	.....
For Richland county insane.....	1,725 90	.....
For state-at-large.....	333 63	.....
Total to Grant county.....		\$11,966 10
Green county for its own insane.....	\$3,746 39	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	684 02	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	2,206 08	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	847 60	.....
For Lafayette county insane.....	3,868 26	.....
For Polk county insane.....	878 85	.....
Total to Green county.....		\$12,231 20
Iowa county for its own insane.....	\$3,671 64	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	376 90	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	512 79	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	493 14	.....
For Polk county insane.....	2,400 59	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	224 33	.....
For Waukesha county insane.....	4,926 16	.....
For state-at-large.....	1,032 58	.....
Total to Iowa county.....		\$13,638 13
Jefferson county for its own insane.....	\$5,666 57	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	1,214 40	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	174 62	.....
For Juneau county insane.....	4,974 82	.....
For Waukesha county insane.....	84 56	.....
For state-at-large.....	869 38	.....
Total to Jefferson county.....		\$12,984 35
La Crosse county for its own insane.....	\$5,124 21	.....
For Barron county insane.....	474 32	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	1,806 44	.....
For Clark county insane.....	1,224 26	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	1,116 88	.....
For Monroe county insane.....	169 92	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	1,200 22	.....
For state-at-large.....	2,599 48	.....
Total to La Crosse county.....		\$13,715 73

Statistics.

Marathon county for its own insane.....	\$2,449 50	.....
For Ashland county insane.....	982 39	.....
For Barron county insane.....	654 19	.....
For Bayfield county insane.....	251 82	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	317 36	.....
For Clark county insane.....	322 54	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	1,011 99	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	128 64	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	798 29	.....
For Florence county insane.....	252 02	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	650 80	.....
For Langlade county insane.....	528 24	.....
For Lincoln county insane.....	848 60	.....
For Marquette county insane.....	115 72	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	170 79	.....
For Portage county insane.....	1,986 45	.....
For Polk county insane.....	816 37	.....
For Sawyer county insane.....	492 70	.....
For Shawano county insane.....	1,064 85	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	828 28	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	1,961 00	.....
For Waushara county insane.....	70 30	.....
For Wood county insane.....	1,827 00	.....
For state-at-large	374 78	.....
Total to Marathon county.....	\$18,899 62	.....
Manitowoc county for its own insane.....	\$4,145 37	.....
For Calumet county insane.....	768 09	.....
For Door county insane.....	1,185 05	.....
For Kewaunee county insane.....	180 52	.....
For Marinette county (one idiot).....	.....	.....
For Ozaukee county insane.....	2,931 42	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	912 71	.....
For state-at-large	3,025 50	.....
Total to Manitowoc county.....	\$13,148 66	.....
Milwaukee county for its own insane.....	\$9,446 36	.....
Total to Milwaukee county.....	\$9,446 36	.....
Outagamie county for its own insane.....	\$4,214 17	.....
For Calumet county insane.....	2,164 98	.....
For Door county insane.....	1,319 39	.....
For Kewaunee county insane.....	1,579 10	.....
For Langlade county insane.....	162 18	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	978 75	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	2,792 68	.....
For Winnebago county insane.....	37 29	.....
For Wood county insane.....	161 73	.....
For state-at-large	163 08	.....
Total to Outagamie county.....	\$13,573 35	.....

County Asylums.

Racine county for its own insane.....	\$5,354 14	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	1,612 03	.....
For Kenosha county insane.....	4,435 69	.....
For state-at-large	1,163 94	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Racine county.....		\$12,565 80
Rock county for its own insane.....	\$7,752 69	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	252 39	.....
For Crawford county insane.....	477 83	.....
For Lafayette county insane.....	1,379 09	.....
For Richland county insane.....	753 71	.....
For state-at-large	1,434 39	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Rock county.....		\$12,050 10
Sauk county for its own insane.....	\$3,438 66	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	125 75	.....
For Juneau county insane.....	837 16	.....
For Monroe county insane.....	399 89	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	462 81	.....
For Richland county insane.....	124 20
For St. Croix county insane.....	124 40
For Trempealeau county insane.....	1,565 74
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Total to Sauk county.....		\$7,078 61
Sheboygan county for its own insane.....	\$6,852 64
For Calumet county insane.....	885 92
For Chippewa county insane.....	675 31	.....
For Washington county insane.....	1,022 99	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Sheboygan county.....		9,436 86
Vernon county for its own insane.....	\$2,799 21	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	169 43	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	208 00	.....
For Crawford county insane.....	1,182 88	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	1,579 18	.....
For Green county insane.....	1 28	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	104 00	.....
For Monroe county insane.....	2,382 91	.....
For Pepin county insane.....	104 00	.....
For Portage county insane.....	176 17	.....
For Richland county insane.....	686 82	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	1,028 03	.....
For Wood county insane.....	169 42	.....
For state-at-large	4,170 56	.....
	<hr/>	
Total to Vernon county.....		\$14,761 89
Walworth county for its own insane.....	\$4,083 82	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	1,338 16	.....
For Pepin county insane.....	150 83
For Richland county insane.....	1,018 08
For Waukesha county insane.....	1,948 42
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Total to Walworth county.....		\$8,539 31

Statistics.

Winnebago county for its own insane.....	\$7,056 90
For Ashland county insane.....	350 13	.....
For Bayfield county insane.....	696 43	.....
For Clark county insane.....	353 64	.....
For Calumet county insane.....	74 52	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	205 01	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	491 67	.....
For Door county insane.....	87 17	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	539 56	.....
For Florence county insane.....	303 41	.....
For Lincoln county insane.....	160 31	.....
For Marinette county insane.....	1,356 93	.....
For Outagamie county insane.....	68 52	.....
For Portage county insane.....	172 52	.....
For Taylor county insane.....	81 32	.....
For state-at-large	2,853 89
Total to Winnebago county.....		\$14,751 93
Grand total.....		\$270,758 62
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Payment by the state to counties for their own insane.....	\$115,285 13	
Payment by the state to counties for insane from other counties.....	60,694 39	
Payment by the state for state insane.....	26,230 00	
Total paid by state.....		\$202,209 52
Special tax on counties for insane belonging to them kept by other counties		68,549 10
Total receipts by counties having asylums.....		\$270,758 62

**BILLS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE IN THE COUNTY ASYLUMS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.**

Brown county for its own insane.....	\$6,258 85	.....
For Door county insane.....	20 86	.....
For Kewaunee county insane.....	287 16	.....
For Marinette county insane.....	520 88	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	2,095 13	.....
Total to Brown county.....		\$9,182 88
Chippewa county for its own insane.....	\$2,584 07	.....
For Barron county insane.....	741 90	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	76 01	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	5,068 57	.....
For St. Croix county insane.....	1,290 72	.....
For Sawyer county insane.....	75 06	.....
Total to Chippewa county.....		\$9,836 33

County Asylums.

Columbia county for its own insane.....	\$3,952 50	.....
For Adams county insane.....	242 60	.....
For Calumet county insane.....	100 84	.....
For Clark county insane.....	482 27	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	173 01	.....
For Marquette county insane.....	337 48	.....
For Portage county insane.....	403 46	.....
For Waushara county insane.....	874 31	.....
For state-at-large	4,443 34	.....
Total to Columbia county.....		\$11,009 81
Dane county for its own insane.....	\$10,512 84	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	498 65	.....
For state-at-large	1,249 67	.....
Total to Dane county.....		\$12,261 16
Dodge county for its own insane.....	\$5,646 21	.....
For Lincoln county insane.....	499 61	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	1,680 35	.....
For Shawano county insane.....	336 56	.....
For Washington county insane.....	3,540 94	.....
For state-at-large	666 67	.....
Total to Dodge county.....		\$12,170 34
Dunn county for its own insane.....	\$3,088 71	.....
For Barron county insane.....	1,126 30	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	324 71	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	406 32	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	323 71	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	615 33	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	322 96	.....
For Pepin county insane.....	964 69	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	1,350 04	.....
For Price county insane.....	120 43	.....
For Portage county insane.....	185 38	.....
For Polk county insane.....	751 72	.....
For St. Croix county insane.....	2,352 94	.....
For Taylor county insane.....	807 13	.....
For Washburn county insane.....	162 10	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	181 17	.....
For state-at-large	1,698 85	.....
Total to Dunn county.....		\$14,782 48
Fond du Lac county for its own insane.....	\$6,901 71	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	168 86	.....
For Green Lake county insane.....	1,873 21	.....
For Marinette county insane.....	1,045 31	.....
For Marquette county insane.....	1,165 80	.....
For Portage county insane.....	510 40	.....
For Price county insane.....	533 33	.....
For Sheboygan county insane.....	48 14	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	156 86	.....
For state-at-large	353 72	.....
Total to Fond du Lac county.....		\$12,757 34

Statistics.

Grant county for its own insane.....	\$5,377 07	.....
For Barron county insane.....	166 30	.....
For Crawford county insane.....	3,035 52	.....
For Lafayette county insane.....	853 02	.....
For Richland county insane.....	1,864 44	.....
For state-at-large	336 76	.....
Total to Grant county.....		\$11,633 11
Green county for its own insane.....	\$3,866 15	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	697 77	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	746 51	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	803 80	.....
For Juneau county insane.....	725 91	.....
For Lafayette county insane.....	4,567 82	.....
For Polk county insane.....	889 88	.....
Total to Green county.....		\$12,297 84
Iowa county for its own insane.....	\$3,742 08	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	345 77	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	510 08	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	504 88	.....
For Polk county insane.....	2,202 75	.....
For Richland county insane.....	205 16	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	167 86	.....
For Waukesha county insane.....	4,609 73	.....
For state-at-large	868 73	.....
Total to Iowa county.....		\$13,157 04
Jefferson county for its own insane.....	\$6,486 64	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	1,232 38	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	50 82	.....
For Juneau county insane.....	3,721 29	.....
For Waukesha county insane.....	156 85	.....
For state-at-large	877 34	.....
Total to Jefferson county.....		\$12,525 32
La Crosse county for its own insane.....	\$5,606 36	.....
For Barron county insane.....	321 32	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	2,084 04	.....
For Clark county insane.....	1,144 74	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	935 65	.....
For Monroe county insane.....	165 46	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	1,675 63	.....
For state-at-large	2,140 93	.....
Total to La Crosse county.....		\$14,074 13
Marathon county for its own insane.....	\$2,604 00	.....
For Ashland county insane.....	1,687 55	.....
For Barron county insane.....	511 32	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	327 57	.....
For Bayfield county insane.....	333 97	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	350 47	.....

County Asylums.

Marathon county—continued.

For Clark county insane.....	1,285 19	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	1,259 31	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	253 38	.....
For Florence county insane.....	330 32	.....
For Iron county insane.....	671 45	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	682 73	.....
For Langlade county insane.....	489 63	.....
For Lincoln county insane.....	1,041 87	.....
For Marquette county insane.....	495 28	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	469 92	.....
For Oneida county insane.....	226 57	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	170 46	.....
For Polk county insane.....	675 79	.....
For Portage county insane.....	2,319 38	.....
For Sawyer county insane.....	407 65	.....
For Shawano county insane.....	1,135 89	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	838 84	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	2,000 39	.....
For Waushara county insane.....	319 97	.....
For Wood county insane.....	2,109 61	.....
For state-at-large	585 71	.....

Total to Marathon county..... \$23,584 22

Manitowoc county for its own insane.....	\$3,704 04	.....
For Calumet county insane.....	959 25	.....
For Door county insane.....	1,168 35	.....
For Iron county insane.....	164 66	.....
For Kewaunee county insane.....	857 41	.....
For Ozaukee county insane.....	4,264 16	.....
For Washington county insane.....	347 88	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	837 44	.....
For state-at-large	2,911 79	.....

Total to Manitowoc county..... \$15,214 98

Milwaukee county for its own insane.....	\$9,566 36
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Total to Milwaukee county..... \$9,566 36

Outagamie county for its own insane.....	\$4,461 65
For Calumet county insane.....	2,173 39	.....
For Door county insane.....	1,349 99	.....
For Kewaunee county insane.....	1,483 40	.....
For Langlade county insane.....	158 36	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	1,005 23	.....
For Waukesha county insane.....	780 00	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	2,626 87	.....
For Winnebago county insane.....	37 71	.....
For Wood county insane.....	162 19	.....
For state-at-large	163 85	.....

Total to Outagamie county..... \$14,402 64

Racine county for its own insane.....	\$5,655 86	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	510 19	.....
For Kenosha county insane.....	4,586 89	.....
For state-at-large	1,056 04	.....

Total to Racine county..... \$11,808 98

Statistics.

Rock county for its own insane.....	\$7,887 42	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	313 39	.....
For Crawford county insane.....	1,143 31	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	254 75	.....
For Lafayette county insane.....	1,498 22	.....
For Marinette county insane.....	336 84	.....
For Marquette county insane.....	69 42	.....
For Pepin county insane.....	487 30	.....
For Richland county insane.....	1,241 91	.....
For Sawyer county insane.....	102 84	.....
For Washburn county insane.....	109 71	.....
For Waukesha county insane.....	221 61	.....
For state-at-large	1,475 39	.....
Total to Rock county.....		\$15,142 11
Sauk county for its own insane.....	\$3,671 57	.....
For Adams county insane.....	261 82	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	166 01	.....
For Juneau county insane.....	1,723 48	.....
For Monroe county insane.....	496 67	.....
For Richland county insane.....	164 51	.....
For Pierce county insane.....	1,535 79	.....
For St. Croix county insane.....	162 31	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	1,523 95	.....
Total to Sauk county.....		\$9,706 11
Sheboygan county for its own insane.....	\$6,363 72	.....
For Calumet county insane.....	663 92	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	195 61	.....
For Washington county insane.....	1,184 65	.....
Total to Sheboygan county.....		\$8,407 90
Vernon county for its own insane.....	\$3,660 64	.....
For Buffalo county insane.....	169 84	.....
For Burnett county insane.....	339 70	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	499 74	.....
For Crawford county insane.....	1,279 43	.....
For Jackson county insane.....	254 00	.....
For Juneau county insane.....	150 92	.....
For Monroe county insane.....	2,720 59	.....
For Pepin county insane.....	169 84	.....
For Portage county insane.....	175 59	.....
For Richland county insane.....	620 63	.....
For Trempealeau county insane.....	1,079 32	.....
For Wood county insane.....	169 84	.....
For state-at-large	4,133 70	.....
Total to Vernon county.....		\$15,423 78
Walworth county for its own insane.....	\$4,050 14	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	515 13	.....
For Richland county insane.....	1,045 59	.....
For Waukesha county insane.....	2,359 78	.....
Total to Walworth county.....		\$7,970 64

County Asylums.

Winnebago county for its own insane.....	\$7,541 98	.....
For Ashland county insane.....	505 30	.....
For Bayfield county insane.....	717 11	.....
For Calumet county insane.....	156 86	.....
For Chippewa county insane.....	90 16	.....
For Clark county insane.....	232 12	.....
For Door county insane.....	240 78	.....
For Douglas county insane.....	982 58	.....
For Eau Claire county insane.....	155 65	.....
For Florence county insane.....	172 31	.....
For Green Lake county insane.....	747 74	.....
For Iron county insane.....	337 92	.....
For Kewaunee county insane.....	67 72	.....
For Langlade county insane.....	65 77	.....
For Lincoln county insane.....	338 07	.....
For Marinette county insane.....	1,171 51	.....
For Oconto county insane.....	314 86	.....
For Oneida county insane.....	190 03	.....
For Portage county insane.....	174 61	.....
For Price county insane.....	297 73	.....
For Shawano county insane.....	204 35	.....
For Taylor county insane.....	630 64	.....
For Washington county insane.....	60 33	.....
For Waupaca county insane.....	145 01	.....
For Waushara county insane.....	442 14	.....
For Wood county insane.....	46 31	.....
For state-at-large	3,075 18	.....
Total to Winnebago county.....	\$19,104 77	
Grand total.....	\$296,020 27	
Payment by the state to counties for their own insane.....	\$123,190 57	
Payment by the state to counties for insane from other counties.....	68,528 26	
Payment by the state for state insane.....	26,037 67	
Total paid by state.....	\$217,756 50	
Special tax on counties for insane belonging to them kept by other counties	78,263 77	
Total receipts by counties having asylums.....	\$296,020 27	

Statistics.

DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR
THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895—PART I.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Adams.....	Columbia.....	\$187 29	\$255 82	\$443 11
Ashland.....	Marathon.....	472 50	509 89	982 39
Ashland.....	Winnebago.....	111 84	138 29	250 13
Barron.....	Dunn.....	554 35	577 06	1,131 41
Barron.....	Grant.....	83 35	103 95	187 30
Barron.....	La Crosse.....	228 21	246 11	474 32
Barron.....	Marathon.....	309 86	344 33	654 9
Bayfield.....	Marathon.....	120 86	130 96	251 82
Bayfield.....	Winnebago.....	312 84	383 59	696 43
Buffalo.....	Green.....	312 86	371 16	684 02
Buffalo.....	Iowa.....	168 00	208 90	376 90
Buffalo.....	La Crosse.....	860 36	946 08	1,806 44
Buffalo.....	Marathon.....	156 43	160 93	317 36
Buffalo.....	Rock.....	122 57	129 82	252 39
Buffalo.....	Vernon.....	78 22	91 21	169 43
Burnett.....	Dunn.....	156 42	164 08	320 50
Burnett.....	Jefferson.....	547 50	666 90	1,214 40
Burnett.....	Sauk.....	61 50	64 25	125 75
Burnett.....	Vernon.....	96 00	112 00	208 00
Calumet.....	Manitowoc.....	363 64	404 45	768 09
Calumet.....	Outagamie.....	1,016 79	1,148 19	2,164 98
Calumet.....	Sheboygan.....	411 21	474 71	885 92
Calumet.....	Winnebago.....	37 26	37 26	74 52
Chippewa.....	Dunn.....	601 50	634 75	1,236 25
Chippewa.....	Marathon.....	491 14	520 85	1,011 99
Chippewa.....	Sheboygan.....	312 85	332 46	645 31
Chippewa.....	Vernon.....	719 79	859 39	1,579 18
Chippewa.....	Walworth.....	616 29	721 87	1,338 16
Chippewa.....	Winnebago.....	96 43	108 58	205 01
Clark.....	Columbia.....	469 28	574 21	1,043 49
Clark.....	La Crosse.....	573 00	651 26	1,224 26
Clark.....	Marathon.....	159 64	162 90	322 54
Clark.....	Winnebago.....	156 42	197 22	353 64
Crawford.....	Grant.....	1,425 21	1,748 61	3,173 82
Crawford.....	Rock.....	234 64	243 19	477 83
Crawford.....	Vernon.....	543 22	639 66	1,182 88
Door.....	Brown.....	78 21	93 26	171 47
Door.....	Manitowoc.....	556 50	628 55	1,185 05
Door.....	Outagamie.....	625 72	693 67	1,319 39
Door.....	Winnebago.....	37 26	49 91	87 17
Douglas.....	Dunn.....	156 42	164 33	320 75
Douglas.....	Fond du Lac.....	78 21	89 73	167 93
Douglas.....	Marathon.....	5 64	74 00	128 64
Douglas.....	Winnebago.....	223 71	267 96	491 67
Eau Claire.....	Dunn.....	958 71	995 96	1,954 67
Eau Claire.....	Green.....	993 00	1,213 08	2,206 08
Eau Claire.....	Jefferson.....	78 21	96 41	174 62
Eau Claire.....	Marathon.....	387 43	410 86	798 29
Eau Claire.....	Racine.....	782 14	829 89	1,612 03
Eau Claire.....	Winnebago.....	234 63	304 93	539 56
Florence.....	Marathon.....	120 86	131 16	252 02
Florence.....	Winnebago.....	143 13	160 28	303 41
Green.....	Vernon.....	64	64	1 28
Green Lake.....	Fond du Lac.....	782 36	909 77	1,692 13
Jackson.....	Columbia.....	78 21	91 82	170 13
Jackson.....	Dunn.....	156 42	165 08	322 10
Jackson.....	Green.....	391 08	456 52	847 60
Jackson.....	Iowa.....	234 64	278 15	512 79
Jackson.....	La Crosse.....	510 65	606 23	1,116 88
Jackson.....	Marathon.....	312 96	337 94	650 80
Jackson.....	Vernon.....	48 00	56 00	104 00

Appropriations.

DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS 1895, PART I.—Continued.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Juneau	Jefferson	\$2,268 21	\$2,706 61	\$4,974 82
Juneau	Sauk	414 21	422 95	837 16
Kenosha	Racine	2,152 29	2,283 40	4,435 69
Kewaunee	Brown	469 29	546 39	1,015 68
Kewaunee	Manitowoc	84 86	95 66	180 52
Kewaunee	Outagamie	759 00	820 10	1,579 10
La Fayette	Grant	625 71	770 61	1,396 32
La Fayette	Green	1,774 93	2,093 33	3,868 26
La Fayette	Rock	650 79	728 30	1,379 09
Langlade	Marathon	255 64	267 60	523 24
Langlade	Outagamie	78 21	83 97	162 18
Lincoln	Dodge	236 36	276 16	512 52
Lincoln	Marathon	399 00	449 60	848 60
Lincoln	Winnebago	77 13	83 18	160 31
Marinette	Brown	234 64	283 79	518 43
Marinette	Fond du Lac	469 29	565 89	1,035 18
Marinette	Winnebago	611 34	745 59	1,356 93
Marquette	Columbia	156 43	181 24	337 67
Marquette	Fond du Lac	547 50	667 36	1,214 86
Marquette	Marathon	57 86	57 86	115 72
Monroe	La Crosse	78 21	91 71	169 92
Monroe	Sauk	190 29	209 60	399 89
Monroe	Vernon	1,084 28	1,298 63	2,382 91
Oconto	Dodge	855 43	964 38	1,819 81
Oconto	Outagamie	474 00	504 75	978 75
Oconto	Brown	938 57	1,148 07	2,086 64
Outagamie	Winnebago	34 26	34 26	68 52
Ozaukee	Manitowoc	1,391 36	1,440 06	2,931 42
Pepin	Dunn	391 71	409 46	801 17
Pepin	Vernon	48 00	56 00	104 00
Pepin	Walworth	70 29	80 54	150 83
Pierce	Dunn	428 14	445 14	873 28
Pierce	Iowa	234 64	258 50	493 14
Pierce	Dane	234 65	254 54	489 19
Pierce	Marathon	78 21	92 58	170 79
Polk	Sauk	228 64	234 17	462 81
Polk	Dunn	133 50	107 75	241 25
Polk	Iowa	1,119 64	1,280 95	2,400 59
Polk	Marathon	396 21	420 16	816 37
Portage	Green	391 07	487 78	878 85
Portage	Columbia	159 00	200 47	359 47
Portage	Fond du Lac	299 36	380 18	679 54
Portage	Marathon	974 57	1,011 88	1,986 45
Portage	Vernon	78 21	97 96	176 17
Portage	Winnebago	78 21	94 31	172 52
Price	Fond du Lac	234 64	294 40	529 04
Richland	Grant	783 43	942 47	1,725 90
Richland	Rock	365 57	388 14	753 71
Richland	Walworth	469 29	548 79	1,018 08
Richland	Vernon	312 86	373 96	686 82
Richland	Sauk	61 50	62 70	124 20
St. Croix	Dunn	1,173 21	1,227 61	2,400 82
St. Croix	Sauk	61 50	62 90	124 40
Sawyer	Marathon	234 64	258 06	492 70
Shawano	Dodge	156 43	179 28	335 71
Shawano	Marathon	516 43	548 42	1,064 85
Taylor	Dunn	391 07	410 32	801 39
Taylor	Winnebago	37 26	44 06	81 32
Trempealeau	Iowa	94 29	130 04	224 33
Trempealeau	La Crosse	565 93	634 29	1,200 22
Trempealeau	Marathon	387 00	441 28	828 28
Trempealeau	Vernon	469 29	558 74	1,028 03
Trempealeau	Sauk	770 79	794 95	1,565 74
Washburn .....	.....	78 21	82 71	160 92

County Asylums.

DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1895 — PART I — Continued.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Washington	Dodge	\$1,568 14	\$1,766 34	\$3,334 48
Washington	Sheboygan	473 57	549 42	1,022 99
Waukesha	Iowa	2,340 43	2,585 73	4,926 16
Waukesha	Jefferson	38 78	45 78	84 56
Waukesha	Walworth	941 36	1,007 06	1,948 42
Waupach	Fond du Lac	78 21	78 22	156 43
Waupaca	Marathon	948 64	1,012 36	1,961 00
Waupaca	Manitowoc	423 43	489 28	912 71
Waupaca	Outagamie	1,301 79	1,490 89	2,792 68
Waushara	Columbia	351 42	429 26	780 68
Waushara	Marathon	35 15	35 15	70 30
Winnebago	Outagamie	37 29	.....	37 29
Wood	Marathon	860 36	966 64	1,827 00
Wood	Outagamie	78 21	83 52	161 73
Wood	Vernon	78 21	91 21	169 42
		\$60,694 39	\$68,549 10	\$129,243 49

DIVISION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

(PART II.—For their own insane and state at large.)

COUNTIES.	For their own insane.	For state insane.	Total.
Brown	\$5,986 32	.....	\$5,986 32
Columbia	3,687 42	\$4,828 51	8,515 93
Dane	9,204 22	767 96	9,972 18
Dodge	5,378 14	785 34	6,173 48
Dunn	2,937 21	1,816 98	4,754 19
Fond du Lac	7,140 42	.....	7,140 42
Grant	5,149 13	333 63	5,482 76
Green	3,746 39	.....	3,746 39
Iowa	3,671 64	1,032 58	4,704 22
Jefferson	5,666 57	869 38	6,535 95
La Crosse	5,124 21	2,599 48	7,723 69
Marathon	2,449 50	374 78	2,824 28
Manitowoc	4,145 37	3,025 50	7,170 87
Milwaukee	9,446 36	.....	9,446 36
Outagamie	4,214 17	163 08	4,377 25
Racine	5,354 14	1,193 94	6,518 08
Rock	7,752 69	1,434 39	9,187 08
Sauk	3,438 66	.....	3,438 66
Sheboygan	6,852 64	.....	6,852 64
Vernon	2,789 21	4,170 56	6,969 77
Walworth	4,083 82	.....	4,083 82
Winnebago	7,056 90	2,853 89	9,910 79
Totals	\$115,285 13	\$26,230 00	\$141,515 13

*Statistics.*DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR
THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896 — PART I.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Adams	Columbia	\$111 00	\$131 60	\$242 60
Adams	Sauk	124 71	137 11	261 82
Ashland	Marathon	768 43	919 12	1,687 55
Ashland	Winnebago	229 50	275 80	505 30
Barron	Chippewa	360 85	381 05	741 90
Barron	Dunn	549 00	577 30	1,126 30
Barron	Grant	78 43	87 87	166 30
Barron	La Crosse	156 86	164 46	321 32
Barron	Marathon	235 29	276 03	511 32
Bayfield	Marathon	156 86	177 11	333 97
Bayfield	Winnebago	324 43	392 68	717 11
Buffalo	Green	313 71	384 06	697 77
Buffalo	Iowa	156 86	188 91	345 77
Buffalo	La Crosse	1,010 36	1,073 69	2,084 04
Buffalo	Marathon	156 86	170 71	327 57
Buffalo	Rock	151 07	162 32	313 39
Buffalo	Vernon	78 42	91 42	169 84
Burnett	Chippewa	37 93	28 08	76 01
Burnett	Dunn	156 85	167 86	324 71
Burnett	Jefferson	549 00	683 38	1,232 38
Burnett	Sauk	78 43	87 58	166 01
Burnett	Vernon	156 85	182 85	339 70
Calumet	Columbia	42 43	58 41	100 84
Calumet	Manitowoc	454 50	504 75	959 25
Calumet	Outagamie	1,019 57	1,153 82	2,173 39
Calumet	Sheboygan	307 71	356 21	663 92
Calumet	Winnebago	78 43	78 43	156 86
Chippewa	Dunn	185 78	220 54	406 32
Chippewa	Marathon	158 36	192 11	350 47
Chippewa	Sheboygan	87 43	108 18	195 61
Chippewa	Vernon	219 00	280 74	499 74
Chippewa	Walworth	198 44	316 69	515 13
Chippewa	Winnebago	42 43	47 73	90 16
Clark	Columbia	212 14	270 13	482 27
Clark	La Crosse	549 00	595 74	1,144 74
Clark	Marathon	583 50	701 69	1,285 19
Clark	Winnebago	98 36	133 76	232 12
Crawford	Grant	1,411 71	1,623 81	3,035 52
Crawford	Rock	549 21	594 10	1,143 31
Crawford	Vernon	586 29	693 14	1,279 43
Door	Manitowoc	549 00	619 35	1,168 35
Door	Brown	6 43	14 43	20 86
Door	Outagamie	627 42	722 57	1,349 99
Door	Winnebago	108 64	132 14	240 78
Douglas	Dunn	156 85	166 86	323 71
Douglas	Fond du Lac	78 43	90 43	168 86
Douglas	Marathon	581 14	678 17	1,259 31
Douglas	Winnebago	447 64	534 94	982 58
Eau Claire	Chippewa	2,438 36	2,630 21	5,068 57
Eau Claire	Dunn	279 64	335 69	615 33
Eau Claire	Green	288 28	448 23	746 51
Eau Claire	Jefferson	21 85	28 97	50 82
Eau Claire	Marathon	113 79	139 59	253 38
Eau Claire	Racine	233 57	276 62	510 19
Eau Claire	Winnebago	67 50	88 15	155 65
Florence	Marathon	156 86	173 46	330 32
Florence	Winnebago	78 43	93 88	172 31
Green Lake	Fond du Lac	862 73	1,010 48	1,873 21
Green Lake	Winnebago	364 07	383 67	747 74
Iron	Marathon	309 43	362 02	671 45
Iron	Manitowoc	78 43	86 23	164 66
Iron	Winnebago	156 86	181 06	337 92
Jackson	Green	366 00	437 80	803 80
Jackson	Iowa	235 29	274 79	510 08

County Asylums.

DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1896—PART 1.—Continued.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Jackson	La Crosse	\$451 50	\$184 15	\$935 65
Jackson	Marathon	313 71	369 02	682 73
Jackson	Columbia	78 43	94 58	173 01
Jackson	Dunn	156 85	166 10	322 95
Jackson	Rock	123 85	130 90	254 75
Jackson	Vernon	115 50	138 50	254 00
Juneau	Green	330 43	395 48	725 91
Juneau	Jefferson	1,713 85	2,007 44	3,721 29
Juneau	Sauk	838 29	885 19	1,723 48
Juneau	Vernon	66 21	84 71	150 92
Kewaunee	Brown	118 29	168 87	287 16
Kewaunee	Manitowoc	409 93	447 48	857 41
Kewaunee	Outagamie	705 85	777 55	1,483 40
Kewaunee	Winnebago	30 21	37 51	67 72
Kenosha	Racine	2,159 79	2,427 10	4,586 89
La Fayette	Grant	382 71	470 31	853 02
La Fayette	Rock	705 21	793 01	1,498 22
La Fayette	Green	2,079 21	2,488 61	4,567 82
Langlade	Marathon	235 29	254 34	489 63
Langlade	Outagamie	78 43	79 93	158 36
Langlade	Winnebago	30 21	35 56	65 77
Lincoln	Marathon	480 21	561 66	1,041 87
Lincoln	Dodge	235 28	264 33	499 61
Lincoln	Winnebago	156 86	181 21	338 07
Marinette	Brown	235 29	285 59	520 88
Marinette	Fond du Lac	470 58	574 73	1,045 31
Marinette	Rock	165 21	171 63	336 84
Marinette	Winnebago	538 93	632 58	1,171 51
Marquette	Columbia	156 86	180 62	337 48
Marquette	Fond du Lac	522 85	643 15	1,165 80
Marquette	Marathon	235 29	259 99	495 28
Marquette	Rock	34 71	34 71	69 42
Marquette	La Crosse	78 43	87 03	165 46
Monroe	Sauk	235 28	261 39	496 67
Monroe	Vernon	1,236 42	1,484 17	2,720 59
Monroe	Brown	941 14	1,153 99	2,095 13
Oconto	Dodge	789 00	891 35	1,680 35
Oconto	Marathon	220 71	249 21	469 92
Oconto	Outagamie	470 57	534 66	1,005 23
Oconto	Winnebago	148 93	165 93	314 86
Oconto	Marathon	102 86	123 71	226 57
Oneida	Winnebago	88 29	101 74	190 03
Ozaukee	Manitowoc	2,025 43	2,238 73	4,264 16
Pepin	Dunn	470 57	494 13	964 69
Pepin	Rock	28 28	249 02	487 30
Pepin	Vernon	78 42	91 42	169 84
Pierce	Dane	235 27	263 38	498 65
Pierce	Dunn	656 15	693 89	1,350 04
Pierce	Iowa	235 29	269 59	504 88
Pierce	Marathon	78 43	92 03	170 46
Pierce	Sauk	739 93	795 86	1,535 79
Polk	Dunn	367 29	384 43	751 72
Polk	Green	392 14	497 74	889 88
Polk	Iowa	1,026 00	1,176 75	2,202 75
Polk	Marathon	313 93	391 86	675 79
Portage	Columbia	184 29	219 17	403 46
Portage	Dunn	88 72	96 66	185 38
Portage	Fond du Lac	221 57	258 83	510 40
Portage	Marathon	1,092 43	1,226 95	2,319 38
Portage	Vernon	78 42	97 17	175 59
Portage	Winnebago	78 43	96 18	174 61

Statistics.

DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1896, PART I — Concluded.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred.	Total.
Price	Dunn	\$58 72	\$61 71	\$120 43
Price	Fond du Lac	235 29	298 04	533 33
Price	Winnebago	130 29	167 44	297 73
Richland	Grant	856 07	1,008 37	1,864 44
Richland	Iowa	88 08	117 08	205 16
Richland	Rock	604 50	537 41	1,241 91
Richland	Sauk	78 43	86 08	164 51
Richland	Vernon	279 64	340 99	620 63
Richland	Walworth	468 22	577 37	1,045 59
St. Croix	Chippewa	629 36	661 36	1,290 72
St. Croix	Dunn	1,142 57	1,210 37	2,352 94
St. Croix	Sauk	78 43	83 88	162 31
Sawyer	Rock	48 85	53 99	102 84
Sawyer	Chippewa	37 28	37 78	75 06
Sawyer	Marathon	187 50	220 15	407 65
Shawano	Dodge	156 86	179 70	336 56
Shawano	Marathon	532 07	603 82	1,135 89
Shawano	Winnebago	90 00	114 35	204 35
Sheboygan	Fond du Lac	19 07	29 07	48 14
Taylor	Dunn	392 14	414 99	807 13
Taylor	Winnebago	293 57	337 07	630 64
Trempealeau	Iowa	78 43	89 43	167 86
Trempealeau	La Crosse	809 57	866 06	1,675 63
Trempealeau	Marathon	392 14	446 70	838 84
Trempealeau	Sauk	732 00	791 95	1,523 95
Trempealeau	Vernon	489 00	590 32	1,079 32
Washburn	Dunn	78 42	83 68	162 10
Washburn	Rock	54 85	54 86	109 71
Washington	Dodge	1,568 57	1,772 37	3,340 94
Washington	Manitowoc	167 79	180 09	347 88
Washington	Sheboygan	549 00	635 65	1,184 65
Washington	Winnebago	28 29	32 04	60 33
Waukesha	Iowa	2,169 64	2,440 09	4,609 73
Waukesha	Jefferson	78 43	78 42	156 85
Waukesha	Outagamie	369 00	411 00	780 00
Waukesha	Rock	106 92	114 69	221 61
Waukesha	Walworth	1,106 79	1,252 99	2,359 78
Waupaca	Dunn	88 71	92 46	181 17
Waupaca	Fond du Lac	78 43	78 43	156 86
Waupaca	Marathon	941 14	1,059 25	2,000 39
Waupaca	Manitowoc	392 14	445 30	837 44
Waupaca	Outagamie	1,221 86	1,405 01	2,626 87
Waupaca	Winnebago	61 93	83 08	145 01
Waushara	Columbia	392 14	482 17	874 31
Waushara	Marathon	156 86	163 11	319 97
Waushara	Winnebago	215 57	226 57	442 14
Winnebago	Outagamie	18 85	18 86	37 71
Wood	Marathon	985 71	1,123 90	2,109 61
Wood	Outagamie	78 42	83 77	162 19
Wood	Vernon	78 42	91 42	169 84
Wood	Winnebago	21 43	24 88	46 31
Totals		\$68,528 26	\$78,263 77	\$146,792 03

County Asylums.

DIVISIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR
THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

PART II. (For their own insane and state at large.)

Counties.	For their own insane.	For state insane.	Total.
Brown	\$6,258 85		\$6,258 85
Chippewa	2,584 07		2,584 07
Columbia	3,952 50	\$4,443 34	8,395 84
Dane	10,512 84	1,249 67	11,762 51
Dodge	5,646 21	666 67	6,312 88
Dunn	3,088 71	1,698 85	4,787 56
Fond du Lac	6,901 71	353 72	7,255 43
Grant	5,377 07	336 76	5,713 83
Green	3,866 15		3,866 15
Iowa	8,742 08	868 73	4,610 81
Jefferson	6,486 64	877 34	7,363 98
La Crosse	5,606 36	2,140 93	7,747 29
Marathon	2,604 00	585 71	3,189 71
Manitowoc	3,704 04	2,911 79	6,615 83
Milwaukee	9,566 36		9,566 36
Outagamie	4,461 65	163 85	4,625 50
Racine	5,655 86	1,056 04	6,711 90
Rock	7,887 42	1,475 39	9,362 81
Sauk	3,671 57		3,671 57
Sheboygan	6,363 72		6,363 72
Vernon	3,660 64	4,133 70	7,794 34
Walworth	4,050 14		4,050 14
Winnebago	7,541 98	3,075 18	10,617 16
Totals	\$123,190 57	\$26,037 67	\$149,228 24

Per Capita Cost, Etc.

STATEMENT

Of population, weekly per capita cost, etc., of Wisconsin State Hospital, the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane, and the various county asylums for the chronic insane, for the year ending September 30, 1896.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Average population.	Total current expense.	Weekly cost per capita.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	397	\$103,475 01	\$5 01
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	556	117,891 87	4 07
Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane.....	355	70,468 61	3 79
Brown County Asylum.....	105	10,347 89	2 05
Chippewa County Asylum.....	79	10,969 54	2 67
Columbia County Asylum.....	101	6,778 52	1 28
Dane County Asylum.....	148	10,695 83	1 38
Dodge County Asylum.....	116	10,220 65	1 74
Dunn County Asylum.....	129	8,250 67	1 32
Fond du Lac County Asylum.....	128	11,162 37	1 67
Grant County Asylum.....	110	9,185 66	1 60
Green County Asylum.....	113	10,050 72	1 68
Iowa County Asylum.....	112	8,617 33	1 44
Jefferson County Asylum.....	117	10,203 76	1 66
La Crosse County Asylum.....	122	8,778 47	1 36
Marathon County Asylum.....	157	13,570 33	1 61
Manitowoc County Asylum.....	126	9,379 94	1 49
Milwaukee County Asylum.....	127	22,053 41	3 41
Outagamie County Asylum.....	120	10,252 56	1 62
Racine County Asylum.....	117	12,430 06	2 05
Rock County Asylum.....	150	10,592 63	1 31
Sauk County Asylum.....	91	6,060 61	1 31
Sheboygan County Asylum.....	108	10,911 87	2 19
Vernon County Asylum.....	120	10,859 95	1 76
Walworth County Asylum.....	91	5,459 50	1 17
Winnebago County Asylum.....	169	17,882 13	2 08
Totals	4,062	\$536,549 89	\$2 54

County Asylums.

STATEMENT

Showing total cost, acres in farms, and cost of same, number of inmates and where from, in county asylums of Wisconsin for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

County Asylum.	Total cost, exclusive of farm.	Acres in farm.	Cost of farm.	Number of inmates from own country.	Number of inmates from other countries	Total number of inmates.
Brown	\$30,073 08	113	\$5,000 00	86	23	109
Chippewa (not opened until 1896)	54,785 15	240	7,000 00	49	52	101
Columbia	28,489 43	200	5,200 00	130	17	147
Dane	52,542 90	485	24,250 00	74	41	115
Dodge	43,909 64	220	17,000 00	46	92	138
Dunn	80,831 58	420	10,500 00	97	32	129
Fond du Lac	59,855 96	58	5,800 00	71	39	110
Grant	41,635 49	423	21,150 00	65	48	113
Green	42,294 50	320	12,000 00	52	61	113
Iowa	49,120 61	420	18,600 00	72	43	115
Jefferson	71,500 28	182	12,000 00	69	49	118
La Crosse	84,788 13	320	8,225 00	31	112	143
Marathon	89,754 38	235	5,000 00	61	60	121
Manitowoc	49,948 37	173	15,900 00	126	.....	126
Milwaukee	85,807 11	40	20,000 00	62	54	116
Outagamie	76,901 08	335	18,023 90	76	46	122
Racine	62,965 82	144	10,343 75	108	28	136
Rock	143,559 32	380	38,000 00	45	43	88
Sauk	26,994 88	165	7,000 00	85	24	109
Sheboygan	54,882 05	40	6,000 00	47	73	120
Vernon	60,051 70	230	8,200 00	64	31	95
Walworth	29,516 15	240	9,600 00	102	56	158
Winnebago	99,964 49	291	14,259 00			
Totals	\$1,420,172 10	5,674	\$299,051 65	1,618	1,024	2,642

Weekly Cost per Capita.

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 THE 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 04	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
Dunn.....
Fond du Lac.....	2 30	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 63	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 38
Winnebago.....	1 47	1 13	1 50	1 28	1 33	1 32	1 25	1 25	1 18
Av. for county asylums..	\$1 66	\$1 68	\$1 79	\$1 89	\$1 70	\$1 65	\$1 64	\$1 69	\$1 75

County Asylums.

FOR FOURTH DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
State Hospital.....	\$4 17	\$3 89	\$3 71	\$4 02	\$5 33	\$5 01
Northern Hospital.....	3 56	3 56	3 70	3 73	4 56	4 07
Milwaukee Hospital.....	3 65	3 51	3 95	3 16	3 63	3 79
COUNTY ASYLUMS.						
Brown.....	2 00	1 75	1 80	1 95	1 85	2 05
Chippewa.....						2 67
Columbia.....	1 53	1 55	1 65	1 84	1 32	1 23
Dane.....	1 70	1 60	1 8	1 40	1 18	1 38
Dodge.....	1 75	1 98	1 99	2 00	1 85	1 74
Dunn.....		1 86	1 55	1 55	1 53	1 32
Fond du Lac.....	1 98	2 25	2 14	1 90	1 96	1 67
Grant.....	1 74	1 99	1 67	1 89	1 72	1 60
Green.....	1 90	1 52	1 65	1 58	1 73	1 68
Iowa.....	1 44	1 58	1 53	1 23	1 65	1 44
Jefferson.....	1 88	1 87	1 86	1 54	1 79	1 66
La Crosse.....	1 35	1 37	1 49	1 27	1 39	1 36
Marathon.....				4 26	1 77	1 49
Manitowoc.....	1 60	1 61	1 52	1 72	1 67	1 61
Milwaukee.....	2 51	2 74	2 71	2 51	2 48	3 41
Outagamie.....	2 10	1 85	1 72	1 71	1 47	1 62
Racine.....	2 01	1 89	2 21	1 94	1 95	2 05
Rock.....	1 21	1 32	1 14	1 53	1 58	1 31
Sauk.....	1 09	1 08	1 15	1 18	1 35	1 31
Sheboygan.....	2 31	2 26	2 19	1 83	1 90	2 19
Vernon.....	1 66	1 55	1 62	1 49	1 63	1 76
Walworth.....	1 38	1 21	1 45	1 38	1 12	1 17
Winnebago.....	1 16	1 56	1 53	1 68	1 93	2 08
Av. for county asylums.....	\$1 78	\$1 70	\$1 74	\$1 74	\$1 68	\$1 73

Systems of Poor Relief.

SYSTEMS OF POOR RELIEF.

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

Pauperism.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

The years 1895 and 1896—ending September 30th.

Movement of population in poorhouses.	1895.	1896.
Number in poorhouse at the beginning of the year.....	1,312	1,468
Of whom were males.....	914	1,023
And females.....	398	445
There were received during the year.....	1,237	1,404
Of whom were males.....	928	1,098
And females.....	309	306
There were born in poorhouses.....	25	17
Of whom were males.....	14	3
And females.....	11	14
Making the total in poorhouses during the year.....	2,574	2,889
Of whom were males.....	1,856	2,124
And females.....	718	765
There were discharged during the year.....	966	1,015
Of whom were males.....	749	790
And females.....	217	225
There were placed out during the year.....	30	26
Of whom were males.....	19	15
And females.....	11	11
Ran away during the year.....	18	25
Of whom were males.....	13	19
And females.....	5	6
There died in poorhouses during the year.....	142	139
Of whom were males.....	111	94
And females.....	41	45
Number remaining in poorhouses at the end of the year.....	1,408	1,684
Of whom were males.....	964	1,206
And females.....	444	478

Ages of Paupers.

AGES OF PAUPERS IN POORHOUSES.

	1895.	1896.
Number of inmates under five years of age at close of year.....	20	18
There had been in all during the year	84	55
There were between five and sixteen at close of year.....	28	35
There had been in all during the year	82	70
There were of sound mind and body at the close of year		19
There had been in all during the year.....	8	30
There were between sixteen and sixty at close of year.....	636	809
There had been in all during the year.....	845	1,486
There were over sixty years of age at close of year.....	551	755
There had been in all during the year	747	1,103
Ages not reported at close of year.....	173	67
Ages not reported in all during year.....	816	175

Pauperism.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POOR HOUSES.

Officers in charge report as follows for those in poor houses during each year.

	1895.	1896.
Insanity	30	36
Epilepsy	39	45
Idiocy	145	146
Deaf-muteism.....	11	18
Blindness.....	90	62
Old age.....	519	954
Disease.....	371	779
Deformity or loss of limbs.....	70	87
Lying in cases.....	30	25
Not disabled	206	337
Causes not reported	1,063	200

NATIVITY OF PAUPERS IN POOR HOUSES DURING EACH YEAR.

	1895.	1896.
Number of inmates of native birth.....	621	823
Number of foreign birth.....	931	1,814
Number whose nativity was not reported.....	1,022	252

Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF POORHOUSES.

EXPENDITURES.	1895.	1896.
Salaries of overseers and matrons.....	\$23,662 97	\$24,621 55
Wages of employes.....	21,022 02	23,575 59
Medical attendance.....	7,081 26	5,655 13
Groceries and provisions.....	39,681 24	44,726 30
Fuel and lights.....	9,858 50	9,637 46
Clothing.....	9,353 10	9,251 00
Furniture.....	2,089 58	2,352 61
Ordinary repairs.....	6,644 70	7,002 81
Other ordinary expenses.....	16,216 28	15,797 83
Total current expenses.....	\$135,609 65	\$142,620 28
RECEIPTS.		
From sales of farm produce.....	\$11,035 25	\$11,278 19
From expenses of inmates refunded.....	1,598 59	662 25
From other sources.....	1,980 74	2,039 88
Total receipts.....	\$14,614 58	\$13,980 32
The net expenses therefore were.....	\$120,995 07	\$128,639 96
Total number of weeks' board furnished.....	75,319	89,316
Average cost of support per week.....	\$1 36	\$1 44

COST OF POOR RELIEF.

Counties.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1893.	1895.	Total.	Average annual cost.	Average population 1885 and 1895.	Cost of poor relief to population
Adams	\$1,915 56	\$1,989 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,822 92	\$1,985 44	\$2,000 00	\$2,208 68	\$13,921 60	\$1,988 80	7,226	\$0.27
Ashland	523 56	1,100 00	5 315 47	6,944 99	9,884 87	11,874 76	19,250 52	54,894 17	7,842 02	12,091	.64
Barron	5,207 13	6,03 < 27	4,111 35	4,380 32	2,477 19	3,443 16	4,928 65	30,586 07	4,369 43	16,859	.26
Bayfield	81 06	1,100 00	3,713 68	3,596 00	2,429 55	9,452 94	8,276 72	28,649 95	4,092 85	8,013	.51
Brown	8,844 01	9,386 49	5,385 20	7,482 56	6,754 50	7,309 60	7,154 90	52,317 26	7,473 89	41,272	.18
Buffalo	1,710 25	2,605 32	2,047 80	2,354 00	1,678 00	2,248 00	3,503 15	16,146 52	2,306 64	16,707	.13
Burnett	392 58	400 00	5 75	475 00	1,258 51	1,294 28	1,986 28	5,812 40	830 34	5,249	.15
Calumet	2,573 41	2,139 19	2,236 50	2,484 24	1,825 70	3,022 27	3,201 61	17,482 92	2,497 56	17,706	.14
Chip ewa	3,627 91	7,255 66	5,312 49	8,072 39	6,109 82	5,814 66	5,476 27	41,669 20	5,952 74	26,931	.22
Clark	4,381 29	3,757 32	4,988 06	5,971 66	4,725 58	4,289 39	2,094 32	30,207 62	4,315 37	18,383	.23
Columbia	10,193 73	9,096 32	11,159 06	11,198 02	10,511 78	14,000 00	12,039 50	78,198 41	11,171 20	30,362	.37
Crawford	810 00	3,650 00	4,524 33	7,832 53	3,601 99	3,805 08	3,798 70	28,022 63	4,003 23	16,692	.24
Dane	12,278 48	11,134 43	15,758 50	14,269 31	17,730 53	13,646 52	12,249 03	97,066 80	13,866 80	62,035	.22
Dodge	10,298 45	12,056 45	5,669 49	4,855 19	3,190 46	3,691 45	7,143 73	47,005 22	6,715 03	47,092	.15
Door	1,842 26	2,328 96	3,820 10	1,817 76	2,438 00	1,766 74	3,936 09	17,949 91	2,564 27	16,261	.16
Douglas	1,000 00	5,087 85	9,227 59	16,100 00	9,399 71	17,680 75	24,012 01	82,507 91	11,786 84	16,345	.72
Dunn	4,521 53	6,051 68	7,003 85	7,325 54	6,966 76	2,733 17	6,935 46	41,537 99	5,999 99	23,479	.25
Eau Claire	8,731 42	8,502 55	5,973 27	4,350 61	4,836 24	4,105 66	10,293 71	45,893 46	6,556 21	33,981	1.44
Florence	1,303 29	4,534 83	1,000 00	11,211 12	1,580 38	525 24	2,820 00	23,004 89	3,286 41	2,280	.25
Fond du Lac	11,441 89	14,685 67	11,077 20	10,680 80	10,430 44	9,280 35	16,170 43	83,766 78	11,966 69	47,129	.25
Forest		66 < 28	25 00	25 00	25 00	751 43	700 00	2,139 71	534 92	5,398	.62
Grant	7,124 39	4,312 47	3,498 71	2,777 13	2,900 55	3,064 19	3,398 17	27,075 61	3,867 94	37,825	.10
Green	5,891 65	6,000 00	8,000 00	10,994 90	14,000 00	13,000 00	4,474 57	63,061 12	9,008 73	23,246	.39
Green Lake	3,497 13	1,964 41	3,378 73	3,348 45	3,093 09	4,794 96	4,571 64	24,648 41	3,521 21	15,973	.22
Iowa	3,021 50	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	30 00	943 08	1,283 01	17,877 59	2,553 94	23,160	.11
Iron						12,000 00	6,581 04	18,581 04	9,290 52	5,398	1.73
Jackson	3,050 00	4,468 63	3,735 38	8,643 74	5,422 70	4,703 60	2,393 99	32,418 04	4,631 14	16,312	.28
Jefferson	5,607 81	6,720 06	6,529 71	5,863 33	6,300 00	9,452 62	10,702 76	51,176 29	7,310 89	35,287	.21
Juneau	4,907 47	5,383 63	4,000 00	4,000 00	2,517 20	3,334 75	3,436 25	27,579 30	3,939 90	17,889	.22
Kenosha	3,787 76	3,523 79	3,510 62	2,669 55	1,809 65	7,032 55	6,456 92	28,790 84	4,112 98	15,843	.26
Kewaunee	2,908 72	3,193 39	4,310 48	3,379 00	3,805 89	3,414 73	3,465 64	24,417 85	3,488 26	17,455	.19
La Crosse	7,300 00	3,412 80	15,316 57	4,249 82	19,905 73	21,090 68	20,209 26	91,484 86	13,069 26	39,201	.33
Lafayette	7,372 50	5,974 00	6,254 61	5,447 35	5,733 87	5,042 53	3,847 32	39,672 18	5,067 45	20,978	.27
Langlade	150 00	912 84	3,017 37	2,165 91	1,562 31	1,836 80	2,904 16	12,519 39	1,792 77	8,502	.21
Lincoln	1,500 00	3,455 51	2,291 66	2,989 71	3,020 21	4,147 00	4,611 82	22,015 91	3,145 13	10,877	.27
Manitowoc	5,700 00	8,268 75	6,035 74	4,523 46	4,574 00	4,674 59	11,147 65	44,924 19	6,417 74	39,747	.16
Marathon	8,466 09	15,315 30	24,095 62	6,772 84	4,807 77	3,861 20	9,529 12	72,847 94	10,406 84	31,826	.32

Marinette....	5,523 38	2,326 49	2,605 58	3,309 78	5,079 71	9,620 49	16,148 75	44,614 18	6,673 45	20,383	.31
Marquette....	1,200 00	1,152 44	1,930 00	1,215 00	845 95	825 00	1,483 15	7,651 54	1,093 08	9,845	.11
Milwaukee....	124,654 11	52,941 09	52,500 00	39,286 58	30,277 48	53,816 55	108,332 41	461,808 22	65,972 60	237,791	.28
Monroe.....	4,500 00	5,000 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	4,500 00	4,520 48	4,850 25	34,370 73	4,910 10	24,950	.19
Oconto.....	4,674 88	4,274 04	3,643 43	5,739 58	4,743 90	5,070 96	10,275 99	38,422 77	5,488 96	13,772	.34
Oneida.....				4,156 25	500 00	3,277 94	4,089 85	12,024 04	3,006 01	3,530	.85
Outagamie...	4,780 61	5,722 76	5,024 54	5,272 83	5,490 39	15,277 99	12,316 45	53,885 58	7,697 94	39,982	.19
Ozaukee.....	1,183 67	1,275 00	1,198 95	698 60	500 00	500 00	4,567 04	9,923 26	417 61	16,171	.09
Pepin.....	205 00	404 07	208 70	623 20	1,150 00	956 25	1,703 74	5,250 96	750 13	7,270	.11
Pierce.....	3,900 15	4,530 66	5,264 12	6,096 30	4,786 91	3,703 37	3,567 52	31,849 03	4,549 86	21,342	.21
Polk.....	1,602 82	2,745 66	1,934 57	2,701 22	2,201 96	2,399 24	3,078 45	16,663 92	2,380 56	14,499	.16
Portage.....	5,327 97	2,911 29	4,258 79	5,190 36	1,716 77	5,448 66	7,291 43	32,145 27	4,592 18	25,890	.18
Price.....	4,000 00	3,994 13	2,500 00	6,826 46	5,000 00	2,600 00	6,446 73	31,367 32	4,481 04	5,164	.86
Racine.....	8,465 11	5,428 57	6,603 97	6,199 70	4,494 84	4,735 56	3,143 54	39,071 29	5,581 61	38,254	.15
Richland....	2,285 84	2,000 00	3,243 23	3,000 00	3,868 00	3,363 39	5,089 54	22,800 00	3,257 14	19,461	.17
Rock.....	12,000 00	14,141 43	14,726 92	15,350 95	11,698 21	8,285 19	9,555 16	85,757 86	12,251 12	45,517	.27
St. Croix....	4,086 16	4,748 68	5,036 45	6,523 49	7,542 35	5,681 78	5,613 70	39,212 61	5,601 80	24,125	.23
Sauk.....	5,000 00	5,500 00	9,628 50	9,438 00	8,750 00	14,982 00	4,613 53	57,912 03	8,273 14	31,639	.26
Sawyer.....	5 58	1,163 06	3,364 03	5,000 00	3,547 65	2,334 19	2,950 67	18,370 24	2,624 32	3,086	.83
Shawano....	1,531 00	1,625 00	1,777 00	2,555 00	2,152 33	2,459 17	5,913 08	18,012 58	2,573 22	19,601	.14
Sheboygan..	6,341 21	6,723 01	8,487 42	20,759 05	5,776 11	5,532 32	19,636 86	73,255 98	10,465 14	43,498	.24
Taylor.....	3,216 03	4,597 75	4,255 73	6,780 75	6,237 49	4,614 62	3,166 37	32,868 74	4,695 53	7,101	.66
Trempealeau	2,925 04	4,506 14	3,520 14	3,361 93	3,986 58	5,002 89	3,586 16	26,891 84	3,841 69	20,538	.18
Vernon.....	3,100 00	3,800 00	4,000 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,821 24	3,619 10	25,340 34	3,620 04	25,729	.14
Vilas.....						469 58	1,429 35	1,898 93	949 46	3,801	.25
Walworth...	7,000 00	6,000 00	9,000 00	8,512 00	11,737 12	10,643 31	5,560 39	58,452 82	8,350 40	28,482	.29
Washburn...					650 00	900 00	2,753 34	4,303 34	1,434 44	2,968	.48
Washington	1,600 00	2,745 00	3,590 00	2,790 00	32,090 00	1,831 00	2,265 15	46,911 15	6,701 59	23,884	.28
Waukesha...	4,475 03	6,915 61	6,303 77	6,726 37	5,097 96	9,174 53	9,929 72	48,622 99	6,946 14	33,842	.21
Waupaca....	6,927 19	8,450 00	10,686 58	6,879 80	4,479 99	4,561 98	5,275 87	47,261 41	6,751 63	28,067	.24
Wausara....	2,257 00	2,010 19	2,992 86	1,738 08	2,790 76	2,486 92	878 73	15,154 54	2,164 93	14,638	.15
Winnebago..	13,134 35	17,026 95	16,860 74	13,489 89	17,999 11	14,710 11	12,266 98	105,488 13	15,069 73	54,011	.28
Wood.....	3,850 00	4,350 00	5,172 62	5,384 86	5,160 62	4,941 47	4,560 01	33,419 58	4,774 22	17,998	.26
Total.....	\$411,744 92	\$382,059 62	\$412,886 85	\$417,714 18	\$397,650 60	\$443,676 91	\$553,152 10	\$3,018,885 20	\$441,269 31	1,755,238	\$.025

Poor Relief.

Pauperism.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Name of person in charge of poor house.	Postoffice address.	Salary.
Adams	H. H. Mason	Big Spring	\$400 00
Ashland	H. L. Smart	High Bridge	300 00
Barron	Robert Miller	Barron	500 00
Brown	W. L. Witters	Green Bay	420 00
Chippewa	Thos. G. Smith	Chippewa Falls	581 22
Clark	C. H. Ebbe	Neillsville	600 00
Columbia	B. Miller	Wycocena	333 33
Crawford	A. N. Scovill	Seneca	900 00
Dane	L. P. Edwin	Verona	320 00
Dodge	S. Rudolf	Juneau	400 00
Douglas	William Quinn	West Superior	800 00
Dunn	Willis Bailey	Menominee	400 00
Eau Claire	H. T. Herrell	Eau Claire	500 90
Fond du Lac	L. Manderschied	Fond du Lac	480 00
Grant	James Alderson	Lancaster	480 00
Green	R. C. Whitcomb	Monroe	240 00
Iowa	E. J. Perkins	Dodgeville	400 00
Jackson	J. C. Tucker	Black River Falls	500 00
Jefferson	W. E. Voigt	Jefferson	380 00
Juneau	R. F. Jones	New Lisbon	750 00
Kewaunee	Henry Schmiling	Alaska	450 00
La Crosse	J. E. Hower	La Crosse	550 00
La Fayette	Frank Higgins	Darlington	700 00
Lincoln	D. E. Dean	Merrill	500 00
Marathon	August Seefeldt	Wausau	730 00
Milwaukee	F. Wetenkamp	Wauwatosa	1,000 00
Monroe	A. Bass	Sparta	700 00
Pierce	John Rasmus	Ellsworth	400 00
Price	Chas. H. Rosen	Phillips	800 00
Richland	Simon Nichols	Richland Center	700 00
St. Croix	Thos. A. Walby	Pleasant Valley	600 00
Sauk	Wm. Andrus	Reedsburg	300 00
Sawyer	J. Mortenson	Hayward	480 00
Taylor	Henry Brehm	Medford	450 00
Vernon	Geo. Welch	Viroqua	600 00
Walworth	John P. Davis	Elkhorn	500 00
Washington	P. Illion	Salter	700 00
Waukesha	David C. Johnson	Waukesha	800 00
Waupaca	W. P. Carew	Little Wolf	500 00
Winnebago	A. C. Austin	Winnebago	500 00
Wood	A. Abrams	Port Edwards	600 00
CITY POOR HOUSES.			
Appleton	Joseph Ulman	Appleton	360 00
Kenosha	Geo. Berens	Kenosha	150 00
Oconto	Mrs. L. O'Connor	Oconto .....	.....
Stevens Point	S. R. Haynes	Stevens Point .....	.....
Sheboygan	Hans Seivers	Sheboygan	600 00
Stockbridge	Edward Gilson	Stockbridge .....	.....

*County Jails.***COUNTY JAILS.****MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.**

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Number prisoners in jail Nov. 1.....	584	35	619	432	30	462
Number received during the year.....	20,346	420	20,766	20,660	430	21,090
Total number during year.....	20,930	455	21,385	21,092	460	21,552
Number removed to state prison during year.....	261	12	273	281	3	284
Number removed to industrial schools..	153	32	185	151	42	193
Number let out on bail.....	424	14	438	369	22	391
Number let out on nulle porsequi.....	93	4	97	174	11	185
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus.....	28	2	30	27	.....	27
Number escaped and not recaptured.....	42	1	43	177	.....	177
Number died in jail.....	5	1	6	6	.....	6
Number otherwise removed.....	19,363	356	19,719	19,480	356	19,836
Total number passed out.....	20,369	422	20,791	20,665	434	21,099
Number prisoners remaining.....	561	33	594	427	26	453

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

	1895.	1896.
Number serving sentence in jail.....	14,425	14,860
Number waiting trial.....	2,185	2,190
Number of city or village prisoners not charged against the county.....	536	497
Number detained as witnesses.....	132	52
Number of insane or idiotic prisoners.....	309	300
Number of vagrants or tramps received without commitment....	3,798	3,653
Totals.....	21,385	21,55

County Jails.

ESCAPES.

	1895.	1896.
Number different attempts at escape.....	95	231
Number unsuccessful attempts at escape.....	43	35
Number successful attempts at escape.....	52	196
* Number of persons actually escaped.....	52	196
Number recaptured.....	24	22

*Of these escapes a number were tramps at work outside of the jail and no effort made to recapture them.

ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

	1895.			1896.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Murder.....	36	3	39	40	2	42
Manslaughter.....	11		11	5	1	6
Rape.....	43		43	37		37
Assault with intent to kill.....	51	1	52	61		61
Assault to do bodily harm.....	56	1	57	91		91
Other crimes against the person.....				5		5
Arson.....	30	2	32	15		15
Burglary.....	244	1	245	269	3	272
Embezzlement.....	42		42	40		40
Forgery.....	58		58	69	1	70
Larceny.....	107	2	109	105	4	109
Horse stealing.....	27		27	23	1	24
Obtaining money or property under false pretenses.....	71	3	74	68	3	71
Robbery.....	55	3	58	65	1	66
Other crimes against property.....	13	6	19	179	9	188
Adultery.....	24	9	33	27	15	42
Bigamy.....	4		4	12	2	14
Incest.....	5	1	6	7		7
Fornication.....	13	15	28	7	3	10
Seduction.....	2		2	4		4
Perjury.....	6		6			
Miscellaneous.....	380	16	396	320	18	338
Selling liquor to Indians.....	185		185	133		133
Violation of revenue laws.....	16	1	17	24		24
Liquor on reservation.....	8		8			
Robbing mail.....	8		8	18		18
Other offenses against U. S. laws.....	26	2	28	19		19
Offenses not reported.....	598		598	484		484

Statistics.

OFFENSES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.

	1895.		1896.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
Assault and battery	852	6	911	10
Bastardy	50		53	
Contempt of court	19	1	59	
Drunk and disorderly	4,594	63	4,017	66
Fornication	14	1	19	4
Larceny	888	23	930	7
Malicious mischief	214	1	155	5
Prostitution		141		110
Violation of liquor laws	55		49	
Vagrancy	6,846	48	8,210	5
Miscellaneous	338	3	216	8
Abusive and obscene language	127		26	
Offenses not reported	141			

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

	1895.		1896.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
Number of foreign born prisoners	4,008	119	5,201	136
Number of native born prisoners	6,944	177	6,577	173
Number who could not read or write	427	16	590	5
Number between 16 and 21 years of age	1,871	12	3,514	25
Number under 16 years of age	1,036	90	925	37
Number insane or idiotic persons on Sept. 30	364	30	225	18
	3	2	3	

COUNTY JAILS, 1896.

COUNTIES.	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction	Original cost of jail, including additions.	No. OF CELLS.		How many can properly be accommodated.	REMARKS.
				For males.	For females.		
Ashland.....	Stone and 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	26	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.....	Brick.....	1893	12,500 00	7	1	20	This is a new jail and a credit to Bayfield county. Prisoners were moved in November 11th, 1893.
Brown.....	Brick and stone.....	1867	40,000 00	21	1	42	Basement jail with department above. The latter is clean and sanitary conditions not bad.
Buffalo.....	Brick and stone.....	1888	5,000 00	3	.....	12	A very good brick building. Covered buckets are used. Ventilation fair. Room upstairs for female prisoners. Not very neatly kept.
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 and brick.....	1877	2,000 00	2	2	6	Not large enough nor properly ventilated. Two cells in sheriff's residence for females. The ventilation and sanitary conditions are very bad.
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	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.
Florence.....	Stone and brick.....	1889	7,000 00	3	1	12	Sufficiently large for present needs. Everything in first class condition at the time of last inspection.
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	A poor jail.
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. During "tramp season" about six prisoners a day is the average.
Green Lake.....	Stone.....	1870	6,500 00	3	.....	6	Fairly well built. Steel cages on first floor. No provision made for separation of sexes.
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 rooms for females.
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	26	2	52	A very fine jail. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Department for females. Finely kept.
La Fayette.....	Stone.....	1859	.....	8	.....	16	Stone building lined with plank. The cells are of wood and the jail is not properly constructed to hold criminals. The danger from fire is great. The building is unsanitary, damp and foul.
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.
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. Separate cell for females.
Marathon	Brick	1874	11,000 00	14	.....	20	A very good jail with iron cage.
Marinette	Stone and brick.....	1892	25,000 00	16	5	52	New, with all modern improvements, well kept and in good condition. Separate cells far 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.
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.

COUNTY JAILS, 1896—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction	Original cost of jail, including additions.	NO. OF CELLS.		How many can properly be accommodated.	REMARKS.
				For males.	For females.		
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. Separate 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.
Pepin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	Brick.....	1870	18,000 00	3	.....	9	On the first floor of court house. Considered safe. The ventilation is bad.
Polk.....	Stone.....	1881	2,900 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.....	Stone and iron.....	1871	30,000 00	8	.....	10	Basement jail. No ventilation or sewerage. Condemned by the board. The county has plans perfected and will erect a new first class jail without unnecessary delay.
Price.....	Brick, stone and iron	1894	15,000 00	6	3	18	This is a very good little jail and well kept. Has separate cells 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.....	Stone and wood.....	1860	.....	14	1	35	Building old and generally in poor condition. A new jail should be provided, especially since Rock is a wealthy county and its people among the most enlightened in the state.
St. Croix.....	Stone.....	1856	.....	5	.....	5	Located in the basement of court house. This jail is a poor one and unsafe. It should be condemned.

Sauk	Stone and brick	1890	20,000 00	18	3	26	This is a model jail and one of the best in the state for the money expended.
Sawyer	Wood	1884	3,500 00	6	.....	30	Three steel cells for males and one wooden cell for women. Answers the purposes.
Shawano	Stone	1880	18,000 00	10	.....	10	In a very unsanitary condition and unfit for use.
Sheboygan	Stone and Brick	1893	21,500 00	18	2	39	Undoubtedly one of the best jails in the state. Ventilating 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	Wood	1883	4,500 00	5	.....	8	Should be condemned as it is not safe nor suitable for a jail. No sewerage. Condemnation proceedings postponed for the reason that the county funds are at present tied up.
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	1859	60,000 00	18	.....	40	This is a basement jail which should be condemned.
Wood	Stone and iron	1882	.....	6	.....	6	A basement jail with comparatively few prisoners.
Waukesha	Stone and iron	1885	22,000 00	8	2	18	Very complete. Large enough to accommodate all classes of offenders except tramps.

Statistics.

POLICE STATIONS.

Visited by the Board during the past biennial period.

Name of place.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed	Cost including additions.	No. of cells.	Size of each cell (feet).	Size of outer room.	Capacity	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safeguards against fire.
Ahnapee	Brick	1891	\$600 00	2	5x7	12x16	3	Stove	Windows	Fireproof.
Antigo	Wood	1887	50 00	2	6x9	None	2	Stove	Windows	Force pump and hose.
Ashland	Stone	1872	300 00	5	6x18	10x40	12	Stove	Windows	Hydrant and hose.
Albany	Wood	1885	2,500 00	2	6x6	20x30	2	Stove	Windows	In engine house.
Amery	Brick and wood.	1891	150 00	2	8x8	16x24	2	Stove	Windows	Hose.
Appleton	Wood	1888	1,000 00	5	4x7	15x19	5	Stove	Windows	Hydrant near.
Arcadia	Stone	1885	450 00	2	7x12	3x16	4	Stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Auburndale	Wood	1883	400 00	2	8x10	16x16	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Augusta	Wood	1876	250 00	2	8x8	16x16	4	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Avoca	Stone	1874	150 00	2	8x12	None	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Argyle	Wood	1882	200 00	2	7x7	12x15	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Alma	Wood .....	.....	.....	2	8x10	None	4	Stove	Windows	Under fire department.
Alma Center	Wood	1894	100 00	2	7x12	None	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Baldwin	Brick	1875	14,000 00	2	7x10	10x14	2	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Berlin	Wood	1875	1,700 00	3	5x10	16x16	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Bayfield	Wood	1888	400 00	4	6x8	9x24	4	Stove	Windows	Near engine house.
Beaver Dam	Brick	1888	4,500 00	4	4x8	14x23	4	Stove	Shafts	Waterworks.
Baraboo	Brick and stone.	1893	12,500 00	2	5x15 15x15	12x20	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Beloit	Brick and stone.	1877	2,600 00	6	5x7	9x20	6	Stove	Windows	Fire company.
Brownstown	Wood	1890	125 00	2	5x7	5x12	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Boscobel	Wood	1874	2,500 00	1	12x14	12x14	2	Stove	Windows	Near fire company.
Bloomer	Wood	1885	130 00	2	7x8	8x12	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Bloomington	Wood	1890	100 00	2	5x7	7x16	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Brandon	Stone and iron..	1880	900 00	4	4x8	7x12	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Brillion	Wood	1883	200 00	2	7x10	None	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Brodhead	Stone	1871	1,000 00	3	5x7	10x16	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Burlington	Brick	1888	5,000 00	2	4x11	30x20	2	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Butternut	Stone and wood..	1887	500 00	1	7x8	16x20	10	Stove	Windows	Fire company.
Blanchardville	Wood	1892	800 00	3	6x9	32x20	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Brule	Wood	1892	150 00	1	12x16	.....	10	Stove	Windows	None.
Bangor	Wood	1891	.....	2	9x5	6x12	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Benton	Wood	1893	250 00	3	3½x8	5x9	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Belmont	Stone	1874	175 00	2	8x16	8x16	2	Stove	Windows	None.

Blair	Wood	1879	50 00	1	11x11	None	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Barron	Wood			2			2	Stove	Windows	None.
Cassville	Stone and brick	1890	100 00	2	8x10	16x12	8	Stove	Windows	Fireproof.
Centralia	Wood	1874	200 00	2	8x8	8x16	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Chetek	Wood	1885	75 00	2	6x8	8x12	4	Stove	Windows	Cap on stove.
Chippewa Falls	Stone and brick	1885	2,600 00	4	5x8	5x30	8	Steam	Ventilators	Watchman.
Clear Lake	Wood	1884	200 00	2	7x8	7x14	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Clinton	Wood	1885	250 00	3	5x8	4x18	10	Stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Clintonville	Wood	1870	500 00	2	5x6	10x18	2	Stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Colby	Wood	1891	250 00	2	6x8	8x13	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Columbus	Brick	1893	25,000 00	4	4x6	14x18	8	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Commonwealth	Wood	1888	800 00	3	6x7	22x24	3	Stove	Shaft	None.
Cumberland	Wood	1882	100 00	3	4x8	10x12	3	Stove	Shaft	None.
Cedarburg	Stone	1884	200 00	2	7x8	14x18	4	Stove	Ventilator	None.
Cadotte	Brick	1886	800 00	2	6x8	8x16	2	Stove	Windows	Fire company.
Cambria	Wood	1863	125 00	2	6x7	5x12	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Chelsea	Wood	1887	200 00	1	12x12		2	Stove	Windows	None.
Camp Douglas	Wood	1893	350 00	2	6x8	18x20	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Cambridge	Wood	1892	400 00	4	5x7	16x16	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Cudahy	Wood	1894	200 00	3	3x8	5x12	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Cameron Junc.	Wood	1893		2	None	None	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Chilton	Wood	1886	250 00	2	6x8	20x6	2	Stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Cuba City	Wood	1893	200 00	2	5½x8	None	4	Steam	Windows	None.
Cashton	Wood	1891	75 00	2	5½x8	6½x11	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Deerfield	Wood and stone	1886	1,500 00	2	6x9	8x10	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Delavan	Brick	1888	4,000 00	2	5x7	20x30	2	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Depere	Brick	1884		2	4x9		2	Steam	None	Fire engine.
Depere, West.	Brick and wood	1894	3,000 00	2	6x8	5x13	2	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Eagle River	Wood	1886	500 00	3	6x9	9x9	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Edgerton	Brick	1888	3,600 00	4	6x8	8x14	8	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Eau Claire:										
East	Wood and stone	1874		5	6x9		5	Furnace	Windows	City water.
West	Brick	1883	500 00	2	6x9	5x12	4	Stove	Windows	City water.
Elroy	Wood	1879	200 00	2	6x9	5x12	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Evansville	Stone and wood	1893	7,000 00	1	16x16	None	6	Stove	Windows	Fire department.
Elkhart Lake	Wood and stone	1895	800 00	1	15x20	None	4	Stove	Windows	Fire department.
Fairchild	Wood	1882	150 00	1	12x12	12x12	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Fennimore	Wood	1885	150 00	1	12x12	None	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Fifield	Wood and iron	1888	5,000 00	2	7x8	9x12	2	Stove	Windows	Fire company.
Ft. Atkinson	Wood	1878	500 00	1	8x10	10x14	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Fountain City	Brick	1882	4,000 00	3	8x12	8x12	6	Stove	Ventilator	Engine house.
Florence	Wood	1883	800 00	2	6x8	20x30	4	Steam	Windows	City water.
Fond du Lac	Brick and stone	1878	35,000 00	10	5x8		14	Stove	Ventilator	Fire proof.
Fox Lake	Wood	1892	350 00	2	6x8	12x12	4	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Galesville	Wood	1890	200 00	2	7x8	7x13	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Glidden	Wood	1883	150 00	2	5x8	10x16	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Grand Rapids	Wood	1875	250 00	2	8x14	10x14	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Grantsburg	Hewn timber	1888	800 00	3	12x16	12x16	2	Stove	Ventilator	None.

POLICE STATIONS—Continued.

Name of place.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed	Cost including additions	No. of cells.	Size of each cell (feet)	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safeguards against fire.
Gratiot.....	Wood.....	1890	150 00	2	6x8	10x12	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Gile.....	Wood.....	1886	150 00	2	7x9	10x14	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Green Bay.....	Stone and iron...	1860		4	6x8	7x10	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Green Bay, W.....	Stone.....			3	6x7	5x18	3	Stove.....	Window.....	Fire company.
Glenwood.....	Wood.....	1892	600 00	3	7x11	9x11	3	Stove.....	Window.....	None.
Hammond.....	Wood.....		175 00	2	6x8	12x24	10	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Hayward.....	Stone and iron...	1885		3	10x10	25x60	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	Engine house.
Highland.....	Stone and wood..		350 00	3	6x6	4x6	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Hillsboro.....	Wood.....	1885	130 00	2	7x9	6x11	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Horicon.....	Wood.....		200 00	2	6x8	6x8	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Hortonville.....	Wood.....	1887	300 00	2	6x6	6x14	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Hurley.....	Wood.....	1887	2,000 00	6	7x8	9x22	12	Stove.....	Flues.....	Fire department.
Hartford.....	Stone.....	1887	7,500 00	6	7x7	13x55	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Independence.....	Wood.....	1886	450 00	2	7x8	18x23	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Iron River.....	Wood.....	1892	140 00	2	6x8	5x11	10	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Iron Belt.....	Wood.....	1892	300 00	2	7x7	15x16	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Janesville.....	Stone and wood..	1857		2	5x10	10x30	50	Stoves.....	Windows.....	None.
Kaukauna.....	Brick and iron...	1888	850 00	5	4x8	7x18	5	Stove.....	Windows.....	Engine house.
Kilbourn.....	Brick and iron...	1884	600 00	4	7x7	14x16	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Kiel.....	Wood.....	1893	1,900 00	2	8x10	20x40	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Kingston.....	Stone.....	1892	150 00	2	5½x8	5x11	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire proof.
La Crosse No.1	Brick and stone..	1891	City hall	6		10x20	30	Steam.....	Windows.....	Fire proof.
La Crosse No.2	Brick and iron...	1884	En.house	4		12x12	20	Steam.....	Windows.....	Fire proof.
La Crosse (10th ward).....	Brick.....	1893	500 00	2	7x9	10x12	10	Steam.....	Windows.....	Fire proof.
Lake Mills.....	Wood.....	1884	100 00	2	8x12	None	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Lake Geneva.....	Wood.....	1885	900 00	4	5x7	4x14	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	City water.
La Valle.....	Wood.....	1884	150 00	2	6x8	8x12	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Lone Rock.....	Wood.....	1888	1,200 00	2	6x8	18x20	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Lodi.....	Wood.....	1880	200 00	2	5x7	7x9	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Little Chute.....	Wood.....	1887	150 00	2	8x10	4x20	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Lynxville.....	Brick and wood..	1890	1,700 00	3	6x7	10x12	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Markesan.....	Wood.....	1860	150 00	4	5x10	5x10	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Madison.....	Brick.....	1856	2,500 00	2	5x7	16x16	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	Engine house adjacent.
Manitowoc.....	Brick and iron...		500 00	4	4x8	8x12	9	Stove.....	Windows.....	Engine house* adjacent.
Marshfield.....	Wood.....	1887	400 00	2	6x7	8x16	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.

Marathon	Wood	1885	300 00	2	10x10	20x20	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Marinette	Brick	1888	1,100 00	4	5x8	10x16	10	Stove	Windows	Engine house adjacent.
Mayville	Wood	1891	150 00	2	8x10	12x20	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Montello	Wood	1888	50 00	1	8x12	None	10	None	Windows	None.
Muscoda	Wood	1874	850 00	2	6x8	.....	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Mazomanie	Stone	1872	225 00	2	6x12	5x7	3	Stove	Windows	Fireproof.
Mellen	Wood	1893	700 00	2	6x8	10x16	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Menasha	Brick and wood	1885	18,000 00	2	5x7	10x15	6	Stove	Windows	In engine house.
Monticello	Stone	1891	150 00	1	7x11	5x11	4	Stove	Windows	Fireproof.
Mount Horeb	Stone	1886	125 00	1	12x14	None	2	None	Windows	Fireproof.
Merrill	Brick	1889	25,000 00	3	5x8	Hall	24	Steam	Windows	Water works.
Merrillan	Wood	1883	300 00	1	8x12	7x12	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Milwaukee "Central"	Brick, stone and iron	1885	37,000 00	28	5x8	Cor'dor	56	Steam	Direct	Fire department adjacent,
Milwaukee "South Side"	Brick, stone and iron	1891	35,000 00	28	5x8	Cor'dor	50	Steam	Direct	Watchmar
Milwaukee "N. W. Side"	Stone, brick and iron	1886	38,000 00	21	5x7	6x40	16	Steam	Direct	Fireproof.
Maiden Rock	Wood	1892	150 00	2	6x8	6x12	2	Stove	Opening	None.
Mason	Wood	1884	400 00	1	10x12	30x40	1	Stove	Windows	Fire extinguisher.
Morse	Wood	1893	700 00	2	6x8	12x16	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Mineral Poi't*	Stone	.....	.....	1	12x14	.....	2	Stove	Windows	Grenades.
Minocqua	Wood	1888	275 00	2	6x8	None	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Moncovi	Wood	.....	250 00	2	7x7	1x20	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Monico	Wood	1887	200 00	2	6x6	11x12	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Mauston	Stone	.....	100 00	1	12x24	12x24	6	Stove	Windows	Fireproof.
New Glarus	Wood and stone	1886	3,500 00	2	10x10	.....	4	None	Windows	None.
Neenah	Brick and stone	1884	27,000 00	4	5x9	10x20	4	Stove	Windows	In engine house.
Necedah	Wood and stone	1887	1,200 00	2	6x8	50x30	4	Furnace	Windows	None.
Neillsville	Wood	1860	.....	2	8x8	12x16	4	Stove	Windows	None.
New Rich'm'nd	Brick	1892	200 00	2	6x7	None	2	Stove	Windows	None.
New London	Brick and stone	1880	2,900 00	4	7x8	8x12	2	Stove	Windows	Adjoining engine house.
New Lisbon	Brick and wood	1875	1,200 00	4	5x8	10x10	8	Stove	Windows	None.
Oconomowoc	Brick	1886	20,000 00	2	5x8	21x22	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Oshkosh	Stone and iron	.....	45,000 00	11	6x8	Cor'dor	17	Stove	Windows	Engine house in rear.
Ogema	Wood	1885	400 00	2	6x9	18x20	2	Stove	Shafts	Fireproof
Omro	Wood	1880	400 00	2	4x10	6x10	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Onalaska	Wood	1888	500 00	2	7x7	18x20	2	Stove	Windows	Hose.
Poynette	Wood	1892	200 00	3	6x10	5x12	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Pardeeville	Planks	1892	150 00	2	6x8	8x12	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Palmyra	Wood	1873	100 00	2	10x12	None	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Pence	Wood	1887	250 00	2	7x9	6x14	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Pelican Lake	Wood	1887	200 00	2	6x7	10x14	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Pewaukee	Wood	1883	600 00	2	7x8	16x20	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Pittsville	Wood	1885	150 00	2	6x8	8x8	4	Stove	Windows	River adjacent.

Statistics.

POLICE STATIONS—Continued.

Name of place.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed	Cost including additions.	No. of cells.	Size of each cell (feet)	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safeguards against fire.
Plainfield.....	Wood	1886	330 00	4	5x7	16x20	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Good.
Platteville.....	Stone and brick..	.....	250 00	1	10x10	10x10	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Portage.....	Brick.....	1891	3,000 00	4	6x7	22x25	18	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Peshtigo.....	Wood.....	.....	150 00	2	4x7	14x16	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Potosi.....	Wood.....	.....	150 00	2	6x11	.....	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Prentice.....	Wood.....	1887	150 00	2	6x8	6x11	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Prescott.....	Wood.....	1881	400 00	2	4x6	9x14	10	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Princeton.....	Stone and iron...	1890	800 00	2	7x9	5x14	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fireproof.
Plymouth.....	Stone and iron...	1887	1,600 00	2	8x8	20x30	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Pra. du Chien..	Brick.....	1895	250 00	5	6x7	10x20	10	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Prairie du Sac..	Wood.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Perkinstown...	Wood.....	1892	300 00	2	6x8	8x12	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Racine.....	Brick and iron...	1894	1,450 00	1	.....	12x12	.....	Stoves.....	Windows.....	Fire proof.
Randolph.....	Wood.....	1893	1,200 00	3	6x7	.....	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	Chemical engine.
Reedsburg.....	Brick and stone..	1888	1,000 00	3	7x5	8x18	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Reedsville.....	Wood.....	1893	1,800 00	2	4x7	5x9	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Rhinelandler..	Stone.....	1888	2,500 00	6	6x8	6x12	6	Stove.....	Ventilators.....	Fireproof.
Rio.....	Wood.....	1887	300 00	2	7x8	8x14	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Rice Lake.....	Wood.....	1881	300 00	3	6x7	6x8	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Ripon.....	Stone.....	1882	1,000 00	4	5x9	9x12	12	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fireproof.
River Falls....	Wood.....	1876	550 00	2	7x8	12x16	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Destroyed by fire in May, '94.
Richland C'ter	Wood.....	.....	50 00	2	7x8	7x10	2	Stove.....	Air holes.....	None.
Saxon.....	Wood.....	1883	300 00	3	5x7	14x16	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Schleisigville	Wood.....	1891	500 00	2	5x8	12x30	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Seymour.....	Wood.....	1880	150 00	1	12x12	.....	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Shawano.....	Wood.....	.....	600 00	6	7x9	Hall	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Sheboygan.....	Wood and brick..	1850	.....	2	4x8	.....	11	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Sharon.....	Wood.....	1882	100 00	1	5x7	8x9	1	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
So. Superior...	Wood.....	.....	500 00	3	6x6	Cor'dor	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Superior, east.	Wood.....	1894	500 00	3	4x7	8x13	3	Steam.....	Windows.....	None.
Superior, west	Brick.....	1888	5,000 00	6	6x7	8x20	30	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
So. Milwaukee	Wood.....	1893	.....	3	4½x7	8x14	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Shullsburg....	Wood.....	1880	150 00	2	6x9	10x12	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Spooner.....	Brick.....	1892	800 00	2	5x7	3x12	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Sparta.....	Brick.....	1875	3,000 00	1	6x8	10x14	10	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Sun Prairie....	Wood.....	1870	1,100 00	1	8x10	16x18	4	Stove.....	Hole in roof.....	In engine house.

Sauk City.....	Wood.....	1889	400 00	2	5x7	20x20	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Spring Green...	Wood.....	1879	1,400 00	2	7x8	16x18	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
St. Croix Falls	Hewn logs.....	1876	250 00	3	7x8	5x15	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Stevens Point:										
No. 1.....	Stone.....	1874	1,000 00	4	8x8	15x21	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hydrant near.
No. 2.....	Wood.....	1875	1,000 00	4	8x8	20x24	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hydrant near.
Sturgeon Bay.	Wood.....	1880	250 00	4	7x7	7x14	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Stoughton	Wood.....	1875	750 00	3	6x6 6x12	15x23	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hydrant near.
Stanley.....	Wood.....	1895	.....	3	.....	.....	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Soldiers Grove	Wood.....	1891	150 00	2	5x7	6x10	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Tomahawk.....	Wood.....	1889	200 00	2	7x14	7x14	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Three Lakes...	Wood.....	1890	450 00	2	7x7	15x16	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Turtle Lake ..	Wood.....	1889	75 00	3	6x8	8x12	3	None.....	None.....	None.
Tomah.....	Brick.....	1876	9,000 00	1	9x12	12x12	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Trempealeau	Stone.....	1872	400 00	2	8x9	8x17	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire proof.
Two Rivers....	Brick and wood.	1872	3,000 00	2	6x10	10x14	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Upson.....	Wood.....	1887	150 00	2	7x8	12x16	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Washburn.....	Brick.....	1887	1,200 00	4	.....	6x7	16	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
Waupun.....	Stone and iron ..	1879	700 00	4	2, 4x8 2, 7x8	8x12	5	Stove.....	Windows & flues	Adjoining engine house.
Wausau.....	Brick and stone..	1884	12,000 00	4	7x15	9x33	8	Furnace.....	Windows.....	Hydrant.
Waterloo.....	Wood.....	1870	200 00	2	4x6	10x7	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Wauzeka.....	Wood.....	1890	200 00	2	8x16	.....	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Weyauwega.....	.....	1872	500 00	4	7x10	4x8	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Whitewater.....	Stone.....	1879	500 00	2	6x8	10x12	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	Water works.
Winneconne...	Wood.....	1870	200 00	2	10x12	12x12	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Watertown... ..	Stone and brick ..	1884	20,000 00	3	5x8	5x20	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine house.
Wauwoc.....	Wood.....	1889	400 00	2	6x9	9x12	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Wittenburg... ..	Wood.....	1893	250 00	2	8x8	8x6	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Westboro.....	Wood.....	1893	600 00	2	6x7	7x13	3	Stove.....	Ventilator.....	None.
Whitehall.....	Wood.....	1888	200 00	2	8x11	4x11	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Waunakee....	Wood.....	1893	600 00	2	7x10	20x30	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Wrightstown ..	Stone and wood ..	1890	300 00	3	6x8	5x18	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
West Superior steel plant ..	Wood.....	.....	300 00	3	5x6	.....	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	Fire department.
West Salem...	Wood.....	1885	150 00	1	10x12	.....	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Woodruff.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Waupaca.....	Stone and brick ..	1894	.....	2	5½x8	12x18	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.

Statistics.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF

Labor, Census ^{AND}
Industrial Statistics

STATE OF

WISCONSIN

1895-1896.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER.
1896.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BUREAU OF LABOR,
INDUSTRIAL AND CENSUS STATISTICS.
MADISON, WIS., September 30, 1896.

To His Excellency HON. W. H. UPHAM,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Seventh Biennial Report of this Bureau as required by the laws of this state.

Very Respectfully Yours,
HALFORD ERICKSON,
Commissioner.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In presenting the Seventh Biennial Report of this Bureau a few preliminary remarks are offered regarding the general plan of this report and the sources and nature of the information upon which it is based.

The report is divided into seven parts, each, except Part I, devoted to a separate investigation and therefore complete in itself. The materials collected for the purposes of this volume and relating to the different subjects covered, consist mostly of statistical data which have been arranged and used as the circumstances in each case seemed to demand. In Parts II, III and VII the data used is classified and tabulated in detail besides being analyzed in tables and remarks. In Parts IV, V and VI the data used is condensed into more compact tables, practically into summaries.

The necessary information or data of the different parts of this report was collected from many sources. Of that section of Part II which relates to "Farmers' Returns" the data was obtained direct from farmers throughout the state; of that section of this part which relates to "Production and Prices" it was mostly had from the various reports issued by our national government. In connection with this latter section it should be noticed, that it does not relate to this state alone but to the whole country. Of Part III the data was obtained from wage-earners, and of Parts IV and VI from manufacturers and employers. In Part V the reports of the factory inspectors are analyzed and the result of their work shown. The data of Part VII, which relates to building and loan associations, was obtained from the secretaries of these associations.

By far the greater part of this information was collected through the mail on schedules prepared for this purpose and adapted to the various subjects. As to the readiness with which it was supplied by those called upon to furnish it, it is sufficient to say, that several requests and long trips were often necessary to secure it. In order to prevent the use of facts which might be misleading all returns were subjected to a careful examination and only such facts used as were considered safe and to the point. On the whole the material contained in the report is as reliable as can be expected.

The collecting and tabulating of the data of this report involved an immense amount of labor and the rather limited resources of the Bureau were taxed to the utmost to complete the report within the time allowed for the work. As a result of this there was a failure in some instances to carry out all the mathematical computations to an exact point, and also in some sections a certain lack of finish. A few errors also crept in, but these have been corrected and shown in the "Errata" on page 540.

It is with pleasure I acknowledge my appreciation of the efficient assistance and co-operation in all the work of the Bureau, of Mr. Charles Lewiston, deputy commissioner, whose ability and practical experience have been of great value to the state; and also my thanks to all other officers and employes of this Bureau for their faithful services.

H. E

PART II.

Farmers' Returns.

FARMERS' RETURNS.

In this investigation we did not meet with the encouragement expected. Only a small fraction, hardly 10 per cent., of the inquiries sent out to farmers throughout the state, were answered. The following tabulations contain 549 individual statements. These statements, however, as everything about them goes to show, were evidently prepared with great care, and together with the opinions given in answer to questions of a more general nature, and printed immediately after the tables, represent quite fully what may be considered the average social and economic condition of the farmers in Wisconsin, as well as their individual views upon social and economic topics.

Of all the industries in this country agriculture is easily the most important. It is the farmer who supplies the food and fiber, and upon his prosperity depends the success of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises. When the farmers are prosperous the country is prosperous; when they suffer, the country suffers with them.

But it is, perhaps, when considered in its relation to population that the real place of farming as an industry is seen. In the United States fully one-half of the people depend upon agriculture for a living. Besides those directly engaged in this occupation there is a large number of people in every town and village, depending for their support upon the surrounding farming community, and since the greater part of the products of manufacturing and other industries are consumed at home, the extent to which industrial centers depend upon the purchasing power of the farmers is plain.

The railroads also derive the greater part of their earnings from transporting the products of the farm. It is the possibilities of agriculture which have given the necessary stimulus to the building of most of the great railway lines throughout the country. Our exports consist mainly of grain and meat products. It may with the best of reasons be said that the farmers supply the stuff with which we are doing our business with the old world. Ordinarily, enough farm products are annually sent out of this country to pay, not only for all imports and to settle the vast amounts of interest on the capital invested in our industries by the outside world, but also the balances arising from other transactions.

The United States census of 1890 shows that more capital is invested in farm lands and farming than in any other industry in this country. This ratio is almost certain to increase in the future. The era of railroad building may be considered as passed. The expenditure of money for public improvements reached its highest point some time ago. Less and less money will therefore be invested in enterprises of this kind. Manufacture, interstate and international commerce will be more largely developed in the future; but the capital to be invested in either of these industrial branches will not be in proportion to the amount that, with an increasing population, must find an outlet in land and agriculture. In this connection it might be stated that the Physiocrats were not far wrong when they said that manufacture could not exist except on the basis of a surplus of food produced by agricultural laborers.

As promoters of social and national peace the agriculturist stands in the front of all others. Throughout the civilized world the tillers of the soil have always constituted the conservative element; the backbone of nations. It is perhaps natural that this should be so. What other class could possibly be more interested in preserving the peace both abroad and at home than those whose material all is inseparable from the soil—whose prosperity is in

the soil and whose success in such a large measure depends upon just laws and strong political and social institutions?

Contrary to the opinions of many, agriculture offers many opportunities to men of a broad education. Perhaps, a practical application of the physical sciences can be employed to a greater material advantage on the farm than in either manufacturing or commerce, and a high order of refinement can as readily find expression in this as in any other branch of production.

In a country with free competition and institutions, agriculture is not on the whole adapted to great concentration, at least not beyond certain limits which vary with the methods of tilling. There are many and good reasons for this, of which it is necessary to mention only a few. In manufacture everything needed in production can be centered in a comparatively small place and under the immediate control of one manager. The work can also be so arranged that there will be no waste of time nor any loss, because the attending to the different parts of the work at the proper time is combined with additional expense. In the cultivation of large tracts of land this would not be so. The work must necessarily be scattered over wide areas which places it beyond the reach of personal supervision and makes it impossible without the expense of additional machinery and help to simultaneously attend to all such work which cannot be put off without a loss. Besides this much time would be lost by both men and animals while moving about from one place of work to another, and the cost of carrying grain and manure would also be considerable.

Of the principal divisions of industry agriculture is the one in which it is the most easily possible for the employed, to, in time, become an employer or his own master. This is an important feature and in proportion holds good in old and densely populated countries where land is high as well as in new and more sparsely settled countries where

tillable land is cheap; provided of course the land is not burdened with vicious systems of tenure.

The relation of agriculture to our political system is very close. A writer in 10th census says "Agriculture has been the leading industry of the country from its settlement, while our people have been working out one of the greatest political problems the world has yet seen. Dangers to republican institutions come from cities and from aggregations of men in other vocations and the stability of our government is most intimately connected with its agricultural system." Again, "This industry is a notoriously conservative one; the very nature of the avocation makes it so; and this sturdy but intelligent conservatism has its special value to our political institutions."

That a thorough understanding of the conditions of an industry so important to our material and social well-being as agriculture, and of the large class directly engaged in it, as well as of the causes by which farming and the farmers are favorably or unfavorably affected is of the greatest value, is so obvious as to need no mention were it not for the fact this is often either overlooked or deemed of less importance than a knowledge of the same facts relating to other industries. To add a little to the rather scanty sources of information along these lines was the purpose of this investigation. And the following tables, though, for reasons already given, not as complete as intended, deserve attention:

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1 — *Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
1	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	15	120	120	\$70	6
2	Wisconsin	Married	1	.....	.....	20	160	160	20	.....
3	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	18	120	100	65	.....
4	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always.	240	80	34	.....
5	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	20	220	200	75	.....
6	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9	Always.	60	55	125	5
7	New York	Married	7	Yes	8	10	70	50	90	.....
8	New York	Married	5	Yes	.....	35	160	130	25	.....
9	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always.	400	150	40	.....
10	England	Married	2	Yes	7	15	160	75	20	.....
11	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	9	20	186	90	50	5
12	Wisconsin	Married	7	.....	.....	3	320	180	57	.....
13	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	Always.	102	102	75	6
14	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	10	80	70	40	6
15	Norway	Married	8	Yes	5	30	179	100	25	.....
16	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	25	160	140	75	.....
17	England	Married	4	Yes	6	Always.	305	230	60	6
18	Norway	Married	7	Yes	7	17	200	200	55	.....
19	England	Married	7	Yes	9	28	194	150	45	.....
20	New York	Married	7	Yes	9	45	300	200	50	.....
21	Norway	Married	6	Yes	9	42	370	200	20	.....
22	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	15	500	420	70	.....
23	England	Married	4	Yes	9	33	500	425	60	.....
24	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	30	197	60	75	6
25	Indiana	Married	6	Yes	6	40	160	140	70	.....
26	Ireland	Married	6	Yes	9	Always.	130	80	.....	.....
27	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	45	100	75	65	.....
28	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	30	120	120	90	6
29	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	9	80	75	100	5
30	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	30	106	106	65	.....
31	Norway	Married	7	Yes	9	30	168	60	50	.....
32	Wisconsin	Married	11	Yes	8	25	160	160	40	6
33	England	Married	5	.....	.....	Always.	200	60	35	.....
34	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	9	320	240	50	.....
35	Connecticut	Married	6	Yes	9	Always.	280	250	50	.....
36	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	15	120	120	40	.....
37	New York	Married	.....	.....	.....	Always.	210	100	65	.....
38	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	25	100	45	60	.....
39	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	21	194	160	80	.....
40	Ireland	Married	10	Yes	9	30	160	130	80	.....
41	Norway	Married	5	.....	.....	Always.	110	100	80	.....
42	New York	Married	7	Yes	9	40	215	150	80	.....
43	Ireland	Married	4	.....	.....	51	355	300	50	.....
44	Pennsylvania	Married	6	.....	.....	45	200	150	40	.....
45	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	15	235	235	75	4
46	New York	Married	2	.....	.....	19	60	30	100	7
47	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	9	15	65	30	60	.....
48	.....	Married	7	Yes	9	30	250	200	80	5
49	Illinois	Married	5	Yes	8	30	120	90	50	.....
50	New Jersey	Married	5	Yes	9	37	224	120	50	.....
51	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	30	100	90	60	.....
52	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	8	26	220	150	75	5½
53	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	26	400	200	38	.....
54	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	7	22	120	85	75	.....
55	Wisconsin	Married	1	Yes	6	Always.	650	400	40	6
56	Pennsylvania	Married	6	Yes	8	25	270	200	50	.....
57	Wisconsin	Married	4	.....	.....	30	240	200	75	.....
58	New York	Married	10	Yes	8	Always.	164	100	63	5
59	Canada	Married	4	Yes	9	43	545	490	65	7
60	Germany	Married	13	Yes	3	45	280	90	40	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		Hay, tons.
Corn, barley, oats.....	50	30	40	100	.....	.....	2½	1	
Potatoes, corn, rye, oats.....	20	20	50	100	15	.....	1	2	
Oats, barley, corn, potatoes.....	20	60	40	60	100	.....	1½	3	
Oats, barley, corn, hay.....	35	25	70	400	30	.....	1½	4	
Dairy.....	40	30	30	50	.....	.....	2	5	
Dairy, wheat, barley.....	33	45	45	40	90	.....	1½	6	
Mixed farming.....	25	50	30	50	100	.....	1	7	
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	40	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	8	
Barley, corn, oats.....	35	27	40	.....	.....	.....	¾	9	
Potatoes, oats.....	30	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	1	10	
Barley, corn, oats, hay.....	30	25	40	50	.....	.....	1	11	
Potatoes, corn, oats, hay, stock.....	32	32	32	25	.....	.....	1¾	12	
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	22	37	22	42	90	15	1,200	1¾	13
Wheat, corn, oats.....	10	35	15	45	100	.....	2	2	14
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	15	30	20	50	125	.....	1,200	4	15
Hay, corn, oats, hogs, stock.....	50	.....	50	100	.....	.....	2½	2	16
Barley, corn, oats, wheat.....	15	40	35	40	.....	.....	2	2	17
Corn, oats.....	50	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	1,400	3	18
Dairy, grain, hogs.....	30	55	30	20	20	.....	.....	.....	19
Wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes.....	18	45	30	50	100	.....	.....	1½	20
Hay, oats, corn, potatoes.....	40	.....	70	40	.....	.....	2	2	21
Barley, oats, corn.....	20	10	40	100	.....	.....	¾	2	22
Hay, barley, oats, corn.....	40	30	50	75	.....	.....	1½	2	23
Hay, oats, corn.....	10	80	55	95	.....	.....	2	2	24
Hay, oats, corn.....	40	30	50	100	.....	1,200	1½	2	25
Grain.....	22	32	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Corn, oats, hay.....	50	.....	40	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Corn, barley.....	.....	30	100	80	.....	.....	2	2	28
Corn, oats, hay, dairy.....	20	50	30	100	150	.....	2	2	29
Dairy, hogs.....	40	25	45	100	.....	.....	1½	2	30
Dairy, corn, oats.....	40	.....	30	50	.....	1,200	¾	2	31
Wheat, corn, oats.....	10	20	20	.....	.....	.....	1¾	2	32
Rye, corn, oats.....	15	35	32	150	.....	.....	1	2	33
Rye, corn, oats, barley, pease.....	30	20	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Hay, corn, oats, dairy.....	45	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	2	2	35
Corn, oats.....	40	30	50	150	.....	.....	1	2	36
Grass, corn, barley, dairy.....	30	.....	70	75	.....	.....	1	2	37
Wheat, oats, corn, hay.....	14	50	40	125	.....	.....	2	2	38
Dairy, hogs, oats.....	50	35	50	100	.....	.....	2	2	39
Wheat, barley, oats, corn.....	18	40	35	40	120	30	2¾	2	40
Grass, barley, oats, corn, stock.....	50	25	87	200	.....	.....	2	2	41
Barley, oats, corn.....	50	40	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Oats, corn, hay.....	40	45	45	.....	.....	.....	2	2	43
Hogs, cattle, corn, hay.....	20	45	40	45	150	.....	1½	2	44
Hogs, dairy.....	40	.....	50	100	.....	.....	1½	2	45
Hay, roots.....	50	40	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Hogs.....	50	40	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Corn, hay, barley.....	40	35	100	80	.....	.....	2	2	48
Oats, corn, dairy.....	40	40	40	60	.....	.....	2	2	49
Corn, oats, potatoes, dairy.....	50	.....	50	100	.....	.....	2	2	50
Corn, oats, dairy.....	40	.....	40	100	.....	.....	2	2	51
Corn, oats, potatoes, hogs, dairy.....	40	.....	35	150	20	.....	1½	2	52
Corn, oats, hay.....	10	35	30	40	60	10	1,200	¾	53
Corn, oats, tobacco, dairy.....	40	.....	45	50	.....	1,400	1½	2	54
Corn, oats.....	40	.....	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Corn, oats, potatoes, dairy.....	40	.....	35	100	.....	.....	2	2	56
Dairy, corn, hogs.....	50	.....	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Corn, hay, oats, potatoes.....	47	.....	60	125	.....	.....	1¾	2	58
.....	40	.....	30	75	.....	1,100	1¾	2	59
Oats, barley, corn, potatoes, hogs.....	45	30	48	75	.....	.....	1	2	60

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged what interest do you pay?
61	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	Always	165	65	\$50	.....
62	Michigan	Married	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always	200	105	50	5
64	Vermont	Married	.....	.....	.....	44	400	75	15	.....
65	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	15	150	150	75	.....
66	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	19	160	100	80	.....
67	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	Always	320	200	75	5½
68	New York	Married	2	.....	.....	Always	150	150	100	.....
69	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	Always	158	158	75	5
70	Massachusetts	Married	2	.....	.....	Always	65	30	30	.....
71	Norway	Married	10	Yes	8	28	140	100	60	.....
72	Norway	Married	13	Yes	8	4	120	75	30	.....
73	Canada	Married	8	Yes	8	Always	120	120	60	8
74	.....	Single	.....	.....	.....	25	348	100	25	.....
75	Vermont	Married	9	Yes	8	28	142	85	75	.....
76	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	8	285	180	60	6
77	Ireland	Married	11	Yes	9	30	120	65	40	7
78	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	30	80	80	90	.....
79	England	Married	4	.....	.....	Always	15	15	100	.....
80	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	7	15	288	100	11	6
81	Norway	Married	8	Yes	6	Always	160	90	13	.....
82	Maine	Married	8	Yes	8	25	200	150	40	7
83	.....	Married	2	Yes	8	20	500	280	50	.....
84	New York	Married	12	Yes	9	30	253	140	50	.....
85	England	Married	5	Yes	5	Always	80	70	75	5
86	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	18	160	50	40	.....
87	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	37	120	120	75	.....
88	Vermont	Married	3	.....	.....	41	240	200	65	.....
89	New York	Married	7	Yes	4	Always	310	195	50	.....
90	.....	Married	3	Yes	8	Always	150	120	65	.....
91	Germany	Single	.....	.....	.....	2	118	80	40	6
92	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	Always	330	230	50	.....
93	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	Always	49	35	100	.....
94	Ireland	Married	9	Yes	9	40	280	150	50	.....
95	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	5	20	210	170	60	5
96	England	Married	4	.....	.....	50	160	50	50	.....
97	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	4	17	160	75	15	7
98	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	14	86	43	.....	.....
99	Indiana	Married	5	Yes	7	40	120	70	50	.....
100	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	3	14	170	110	40	7
101	Germany	Married	7	Yes	8	20	160	140	55	6
102	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always	300	250	40	.....
103	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9	40	200	150	40	.....
104	Norway	Married	5	.....	.....	40	220	150	35	6
105	.....	Married	4	Yes	9	Always	240	240	50	5½
106	England	Married	1	.....	.....	Always	240	100	55	.....
107	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always	316	200	40	.....
108	New York	Married	7	Yes	8	35	684	250	40	.....
109	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	9	80	60	50	.....
110	Germany	Married	9	Yes	6	30	126	80	60	.....
111	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	Always	120	65	50	.....
112	England	Married	3	Yes	7	Always	245	200	.....	.....
113	New York	Married	7	Yes	9	34	120	70	40	.....
114	Canada	Married	6	Yes	8	35	200	100	100	7
115	Wisconsin	Married	5	.....	.....	11	200	116	60	5½
116	Ohio	Married	4	Yes	6	33	218	170	30	.....
117	Canada	Married	8	Yes	8	28	50	30	60	.....
118	Norway	Married	5	Yes	5	19	160	120	35	.....
119	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	Always	180	55	30	.....
120	Canada	Married	5	Yes	7	10	107	75	30	5

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.	
Oats, barley, corn.....	60	40	50	150			1	61
Oats, corn, tobacco.....	20	45	25	50	75		1,350	2½
Oats, corn, potatoes, hay.....		30		40	100			1½
Dairy, hogs.....								65
Hay, oats, corn, potatoes, barley.....	50	35	60	50				66
Hay, oats, corn, potatoes.....	55	35	40	75			1	67
Dairy, oats, corn.....	35		87				1	68
Dairy, oats, barley.....	15	60	40	75	200		2	69
Oats, corn, wheat, rye, hay.....	12	40		25	100	15	1½	70
Oats, corn, tobacco, potatoes.....		40		60	60		1,000	
Dairy.....		35		35	200		2,000	1¾
Hay and grain.....	15	35	25	50	150	30		1¾
Wheat, corn, oats, rye.....	20	35		45	65		2	74
Barley, corn, oats, hay.....	25	45	38	45	200		2	75
Barley, corn, oats, hay.....		50	40	75	100		2	76
Wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes.....	12	20	28	33	70		½	77
Oats, corn.....		50	55	50	200	30	2	78
Oats, corn, potatoes, garden stuff.....							2	79
Dairy, oats, corn.....	15	35		50	80	20	2	80
Wheat, oats, corn, barley.....	15	25	20	30	75		3	81
Potatoes, oats, barley, corn.....	12	35	40	35	150	20	1½	82
Dairy, cattle, hogs.....	20	30	30	40	35	20	1½	83
Barley, oats, wheat, corn.....	20	40	40	30	150		1½	84
Barley, oats, corn.....		50	35	40			1	85
Oats, clover, corn.....		40		60	200		2	86
Barley, corn, hay, potatoes.....			30	40	50		2	87
Oats, wheat, cattle, hogs, wool.....	19	50	40	35	35		1½	88
Corn oats, hay, potatoes.....		30		35	50		3	89
Corn, oats, barley.....		50	30	40	100		1½	90
Wheat, oats, barley, pease, hay.....	10	20	15		27		1	91
Dairying, mutton.....	25	32	40		200		1½	92
Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye.....	25	50	40	30	50		2	93
Corn, oats, hay.....		50			50			94
Corn, oats, tobacco.....				45	80		1,200	1½
Dairy.....		45		25			1	96
Wheat, rye, oats, corn.....	25	50		100	400		2	97
Tobacco, oats, corn.....		40		45			1,000	1
Corn, oats, wheat, hogs, cattle.....	18	40		45	80		1½	98
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	27	40		45			2½	100
Corn, oats, wheat, rye.....	20	35		30	30		1½	101
Corn, oats, wheat, rye.....	15	25	20	40	150		1	102
Corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes.....	20	35		15	100	20	1	103
Dairy.....		35		50	70		2	104
Oats and corn.....	10	25	20	15	30			105
Corn, rye.....								106
Oats, corn, barley, hay, potatoes.....		40	30	50	75		2	107
Oats, corn, hay.....		45		75	100		1½	108
Pease, rye, oats, barley.....		50	40		100		2	109
Dairying, oats, barley.....		30	30				2	110
Corn, oats, hogs.....		40		20			1½	111
Corn, rye.....		35		30			2½	112
Oats, corn, hogs, pease.....		40		40	100		2	113
Jersey cattle, dairy, hogs.....		50	34	50	200			114
Oats, corn, potatoes.....		40		40	100		1½	115
Oats, corn, potatoes, wheat.....	20	50		50			1½	116
Barley, cows, hay.....	22	45	35	40	60		2	117
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, stock, potatoes.....	17	45	40	35	100		1½	118
Grain, stock, potatoes.....	12	25			100		1	129
Hay, oats, corn.....		40		40	75		1½	120

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
121	Germany	Married	7	Yes	7	30	240	240	\$20	.....
122	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	13	160	80	40	.....
123	Ireland	Married	12	Too old	.....	20	350	140	30	.....
124	Norway	Married	5	Yes	8	33	118	100	60	8
125	New York	Married	10	Yes	9	Always.	242	227	65	.....
126	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	20	170	110	50	7
127	New York	Married	5	Yes	7	30	400	160	15	7½
128	Denmark	Married	3	Yes	6	35	160	160	19	6
129	New York	Married	2	Yes	.....	40	150	140	85	.....
130	Indiana	Married	8	Yes	7	Always.	198	120	25	7
131	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	Always.	618	240	17	7
132	Canada	Married	2	Too old	.....	28	180	170	60	6
133	New York	Married	4	Yes	6	39	320	170	40	.....
134	Ireland	Married	7	Yes	7	12	240	240	20	.....
135	New York	Married	4	Yes	10	26	193	120	75	.....
136	Delaware	Married	6	Yes	6	30	217	100	60	.....
137	Ohio	Married	8	Yes	8	45	331	200	30	.....
138	New York	Married	5	Yes	8	30	200	100	20	.....
139	Germany	Married	5	Yes	9	17	100	95	75	6
140	Norway	Married	.....	.....	.....	43	140	80	40	.....
141	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	320	200	60	.....
142	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	25	118	100	75	.....
143	New York	Married	4	Yes	.....	Always.	120	120	90	6
144	Maine	Married	3	Yes	6	36	220	80	5	8
145	England	Single	.....	.....	.....	133	50	35	7	.....
146	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	Always.	140	100	50	.....
147	Norway	Married	12	Yes	8	30	224	180	50	.....
148	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	8	24	90	80	65	6
149	New York	Married	4	Yes	.....	30	100	100	60	.....
150	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	6	10	120	90	41	6
151	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	10	14	290	260	100	6
152	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	36	120	60	45	.....
153	Maine	Married	3	Yes	.....	5	450	450	50	.....
154	Pennsylvania	Married	2	Yes	8	Always.	200	160	50	.....
155	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	5	195	150	60	.....
156	Ohio	Married	7	Yes	9	30	366	320	43	7
157	Massachusetts	Married	3	Yes	9	40	620	250	60	.....
158	Scotland	Married	3	Yes	.....	10	1,160	40	25	8
159	Germany	Married	8	Yes	6	28	320	270	32	.....
160	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	7	Always.	320	120	15	.....
161	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	Always.	120	80	40	6
162	England	Married	4	Yes	6	45	280	280	50	.....
163	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	7	Always.	190	125	.....	.....
164	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	30	160	120	70	.....
165	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	9	20	465	280	30	.....
166	New York	Married	4	Yes	3	24	500	220	8	.....
167	Norway	Married	7	Yes	7	Always.	335	300	75	.....
168	Connecticut	Married	4	Yes	4	Always.	141	90	57	.....
169	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	25	350	250	50	.....
170	New York	Married	10	Yes	9	50	160	90	20	8
171	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	.....	25	200	140	22	7
172	Wisconsin	Married	4	.....	.....	Always.	100	65	50	.....
173	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	Always.	106	40	35	7
174	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	38	146	146	60	.....
175	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	9	23	270	180	50	.....
176	.....	Married	2	.....	.....	5	400	250	35	.....
177	Prussia	Married	5	Yes	9	18	260	80	.....	.....
178	Wisconsin	Married	4	.....	.....	Always.	174	140	50	.....
179	Ohio	Married	5	.....	.....	55	400	320	.....	.....
180	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	9	Always.	320	320	50	.....

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
181	Vermont.....	Married..	7	..	..	40	220	150	\$50	.....
182	Norway.....	Married..	2	Yes...	6	20	100	75	50	.....
183	Wisconsin...	Married..	5	Yes...	2	200	150	60	60	.....
184	New York....	Married..	10	Yes...	9	27	200	100	30	9
185	Wisconsin...	Married..	4	Yes...	6	80	80	32	20	8
186	Vermont.....	Married..	4	Yes...	6	Always.	160	38	19	10
187	England.....	Married..	7	Yes...	8	30	120	60	50	6
188	Wisconsin...	Married..	6	Yes...	10	40	346	290	30	5
189	Vermont.....	Married..	9	Yes...	7	25	220	80	10	..
190	Ireland.....	Married..	7	..	..	38	299	160	..	..
191	Wisconsin...	Married..	5	Yes...	8	20	200	120	50	.....
192	New York....	Married..	5	..	..	Always.	400	300	80	..
193	Wisconsin...	Married..	4	Yes...	9	Always.	157	100	80	5
194	Wisconsin...	Married..	5	Yes...	7	14	360	200	45	6
195	Vermont.....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	50	85	75	60	6
196	Wisconsin...	Single....	..	..	..	Always.	45	30	..	4
197	Maine.....	Married..	5	Yes...	8	40	260	150	30	7
198	Wisconsin...	Married..	3	Yes...	9	20	220	200	35	..
199	Canada.....	Married..	4	Yes...	9	20	115	100	20	7
200	Germany....	Married..	11	Yes...	7	30	165	125	65	..
201	England.....	Married..	7	Yes...	7	30	105	100	75	..
202	Wisconsin...	Married..	7	Yes...	8	Always.	306	200	75	..
203	Germany....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	16	124	100	50	5
204	Indiana.....	Married..	4	..	..	30	142	80	60	..
205	Wisconsin...	Married..	10	Yes...	8	27	400	210	25	..
206	England.....	Married..	16	Yes...	8	42	180	140	30	7
207	Denmark....	Married..	3	Yes...	9	6	258	200	55	..
208	Germany....	Married..	4	..	..	42	355	200	27	..
209	Holland....	Married..	3	..	..	30	160	120	30	..
210	Wisconsin...	Married..	5	Yes...	9	13	120	100	40	..
211	Ireland.....	Married..	10	Yes...	9	40	240	200	70	6
212	Wisconsin...	Single....	..	..	..	27	61	50	60	6
213	Ireland.....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	20	340	300	75	..
214	Scotland....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	40	280	280	50	..
215	New York....	Married..	5	Yes...	6	15	110	35	20	..
216	Wisconsin...	Married..	5	..	..	8	240	100	15	5
217	Wisconsin...	Married..	4	Yes...	9	9	80	50	25	..
218	Pennsylvania	Married..	5	Yes...	8	30	200	180	60	..
219	New York....	Married..	3	..	..	50	100	80	65	..
220	New York....	Married..	2	..	..	12	200	165	75	..
221	Wisconsin...	Married..	4	Yes...	9	Always.	140	60	18	..
222	Illinois....	Married..	6	Yes...	7	30	200	190	50	..
223	Norway.....	Married..	8	..	..	20	240	100	14	7
224	Denmark....	Married..	6	Yes...	7	15	240	225	30	6
225	Wisconsin...	Married..	4	Yes...	9	12	144	100	100	..
226	Wisconsin...	Married..	2	..	..	2	200	111	40	..
227	Norway.....	Married..	6	Yes...	7	22	300	90	20	5
228	Wisconsin...	Married..	5	Yes...	9	10	80	80	100	..
229	Scotland....	Married..	8	Yes...	9	40	100	95	100	..
230	Germany....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	29	99	80	65	..
231	Ireland.....	Married..	10	Yes...	8	33	360	280	40	8
232	Pennsylvania	Married..	7	Yes...	4	40	180	130	35	..
233	Wisconsin...	Married..	5	Yes...	6	..	220	70	60	..
234	Wisconsin...	Married..	6	Yes...	8	14	80	60	90	..
235	Wisconsin...	Married..	4	Yes...	4	33	200	60	10	7
236	Wisconsin...	Married..	4	Yes...	3	15	80	40	20	..
237	New York....	Married..	6	Yes...	3	61	123	100	75	6½
238	Ohio.....	Married..	12	Yes...	7	30	80	50	15	..
239	Wisconsin...	Married..	8	Yes...	8	Always.	320	135	35	..
240	Ohio.....	Married..	4	Yes...	7	25	280	270	25	8

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		
Oats, corn, stock.....		37		35	75			1½	181
Tobacco.....	31	50		45			1,000	3	182
Barley, oats, corn, hay, potatoes.....		45	35	40	75			1	183
Garden produce, hay.....		40	20	60	60	25		1½	184
Corn, oats, potatoes.....		25		50	100			1½	185
Raspberries, potatoes.....				38	125			1½	186
Wheat, oats, barley, corn.....	14	35	30	70				2	187
Mixed farming.....		40		50	60			2	188
Wheat, oats, corn.....	8	20		30	50			1½	189
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes.....	13	45		35	125			2	190
Wheat, oats, corn, rye, cattle.....	20	40		25	100			2½	191
Hay, oats, corn, rye.....		45		80	100			2	192
Dairy, hogs.....		60	45	60	90			2	193
Corn, tobacco, cattle.....	18	50		40	100		1,200	2	194
Corn, wheat, oats, berries, potatoes.....	20	40		40	100			1½	195
.....	15	25	20		30			1½	196
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes.....	22	35		50				2	197
Corn, oats, hay.....		30		50	50			1½	198
Corn, oats, wheat.....	10	30		35	150			1	199
Stock.....		40	30	35	100			1½	200
Oats, barley, corn.....		40	34	35	100			1½	201
Oats, barley, corn, hay, potatoes.....	20	60	40	75	200	15		2	202
Oats, barley, corn, pease.....	18	35	28		275			2	203
Oats, corn.....	50			60	100			1	204
Oats, corn, potatoes.....	12	20		40	100			1	205
Dairy, stock.....		35		35	150			1½	206
Hay, grain, potatoes.....		45	30	50	150			1½	207
Mixed farming, hogs, cattle.....	15	40	30	40	175			1½	208
Corn, oats, potatoes.....	15	25	35	30	100			1½	209
Corn, oats, dairying.....	20	50	40	40	100			2	210
Mixed farming.....	30	50	30	75	30			1½	211
Potatoes, corn, oats, rye.....	18	35		85	100			1	212
Stock, corn, oats, barley.....		50	35	40	150			2	213
Potatoes, corn, oats, hay.....		50		30	100			2	214
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	15	25		50	100	10		1	215
Pease, barley, oats, wheat.....	18	20		100				1	216
Pease, rye, oats, wheat.....	15	25		150				1	217
Corn, oats, dairy, pork.....		30		30	50			1	218
Corn, oats, wheat, barley.....	20	35	23	70	65			1½	219
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	15	30		100	100	25		2	220
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes.....	20	35		40	75			1½	221
Corn, oats.....		40		50	75			1½	222
Corn, oats.....		8		50	20			¾	223
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, dairy.....	8	30	25	30	100			1	224
Grain, hay, dairy products.....		60	30	50	75			1½	225
Grain, hay.....	25	40		35	80		6	3½	226
Hay, corn.....	15	40	35	40	150	20	1,000	1	227
Dairy, hogs.....			30	50				2	228
Oats, barley, wheat, corn, potatoes.....	18	47	35	87	150			2	229
Oats, barley, pease, rye.....	25	20	27		75			2	230
Oats, wheat, hay, stock.....	10	35	20	35	100	20		¾	231
Mixed farming.....	15	30	20	35	100	15		2	232
Oats.....		40		45	80		1,000	2	233
Oats, barley, hay.....	15	40	30	70	60			1½	234
.....	15	35		25	25			½	235
Rye, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes.....		25		25	100	15		1	236
Dairy, hogs, corn, barley.....			30	35	100			2	237
Wheat, oats, potatoes, hay.....	12	25		30	100			1	238
.....	25	55		80	100			2	239
Wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes.....	13	35	40	30	125	22		2	240

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
241	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	9	Always	156	120	\$50	5
242	New York	Married	5	Yes	6	Yes	30	194	160	50
243	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	Yes	13	400	300	60
244	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	3	Always	140	80	50	7
245	Ireland	Married	6	Yes	6	Yes	30	422	200	25
246	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	10	Always	138	120	55	5
247	California	Married	5	Yes	7	Yes	15	181	80	50
248	Wisconsin	Single	3	Yes	8	Yes	42	79	40	50
249	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	Yes	16	140	120	40
250	New York	Married	5	Yes	8	Yes	50	200	160	7
251	England	Married	5	Yes	5	Always	160	130	60	5
252	Wisconsin	Married	1	Yes	9	Always	215	160	40	6
253	Ohio	Married	7	Yes	8	Yes	30	280	140	75
254	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	Yes	15	146	50	20
255	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	Yes	5	100	100	20
256	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	Yes	39	80	70	65
257	France	Married	6	Yes	8	Yes	28	80	80	50
258	Ireland	Married	8	Yes	8	Yes	40	160	100	24
259	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	Always	134	134	90	6
260	England	Married	10	Yes	7	Yes	18	206	80	30
261	.....	Single	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	520	250	30
262	Ireland	Married	4	Yes	8	Yes	40	120	100	30
263	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	Yes	11	160	137	65
264	New York	Married	3	Yes	4	Yes	25	320	150	25
265	Scotland	Married	7	Yes	9	Yes	28	250	240	80
266	Norway	Married	8	Yes	9	Yes	30	210	110	70
267	.....	Married	6	Yes	10	Yes	15	155	90	60
268	Ohio	Married	2	Yes	8	Yes	27	80	48	50
269	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	8	Always	128	100	35	.....
270	Wales	Married	4	Yes	7	Yes	13	120	95	25
271	Connecticut	Married	7	Yes	9	Yes	42	320	190	37
272	Denmark	Married	8	Yes	8	Yes	24	80	55	40
273	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	200	175	65
274	Germany	Married	6	Yes	8	Yes	9	100	25	15
275	England	Married	5	Yes	9	Always	160	110	50	50
276	.....	Married	4	Yes	.....	.....	4	98	65	65
277	New York	Married	9	Yes	7	Yes	25	240	160	25
278	Ohio	Married	3	Yes	7	Yes	15	100	70	25
279	Germany	Married	8	Yes	8	Yes	23	282	190	74
280	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	8	Yes	15	86	70	70
281	New York	Married	10	Yes	7	Yes	35	480	220	20
282	Wisconsin	Married	2	Yes	.....	.....	25	160	90	50
283	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	Yes	21	219	160	40
284	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	6	Yes	20	170	120	50
285	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	.....	.....	40	120	50	20
286	Pennsylvania	Married	3	Yes	8	Yes	15	115	90	50
287	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	Yes	13	195	50	30
288	Wisconsin	Married	2	Yes	.....	.....	13	120	70	45
289	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	.....	.....	13	200	160	50
290	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	Yes	31	400	200	50
291	Maine	Married	4	Yes	9	Yes	10	100	100	100
292	New York	Married	9	Yes	9	Yes	18	320	260	25
293	New York	Married	12	Yes	9	Yes	15	160	30	50
294	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	360	120	20
295	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	8	Always	160	100	50	7
296	.....	Married	7	Yes	7	Always	320	100	15	.....
297	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	90	.....
298	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	Yes	20	260	200	30
299	Norway	Married	10	Yes	4	Yes	30	90	50	80
300	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	9	Yes	30	480	220	10

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		
Corn, oats, barley	27	45	30	...	70	...	...	2	241
Sheep, hogs, cattle, grain	15	45	30	40	200	...	...	1½	242
Oats, corn	...	45	...	50	75	...	...	2½	243
Oats, corn, wheat, hay	40	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	244
...	20	40	...	50	50	...	...	1	245
...	10	20	10	...	...	...	...	1½	246
...	...	35	...	60	150	...	...	3	247
Grain	16	25	25	100	40	...	...	3	248
Hay, oats, potatoes	10	27	17	20	90	...	...	1	249
Corn, rye	...	30	...	20	80	15	...	1½	250
Corn, oats, stock	...	40	...	60	75	...	...	1¼	251
Corn, oats	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	252
Corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco	12	42	22	45	75	...	1,000	1	253
Corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco	25	30	20	40	100	10	1,200	3	254
Corn, oats, wheat, hay	20	30	...	40	100	...	...	...	255
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, barley	30	50	50	50	50	...	...	2	256
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes	20	40	...	40	125	...	...	1½	257
Oats, wheat, hay, potatoes	23	40	27	...	125	...	...	1	258
Dairy	...	50	...	80	50	...	...	1½	259
Dairy, stock	15	30	...	40	...	...	...	1½	260
Corn, rye, oats, potatoes	...	20	...	75	75	...	...	...	261
Corn, rye, oats, potatoes, wheat	15	25	25	20	75	15	...	1½	262
Corn, oats, hay	18	55	...	50	40	...	...	1½	263
Corn, oats, hay, potatoes	...	50	...	40	100	...	...	1½	264
Corn, oats, hay, barley	...	40	30	40	75	...	...	1½	265
Oats, tobacco	25	50	35	60	40	...	1,400	2	266
...	20	50	25	50	50	...	...	1	267
Berries, hogs, grain	...	50	...	100	200	...	...	2	268
Dairy, grain	25	40	30	40	150	25	...	1½	269
Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, corn	8	26	12	25	80	...	...	1	270
Grain, stock, dairying, wool	20	50	35	50	100	...	...	2	271
Dairy, hogs	18	40	...	30	150	...	...	1½	272
Wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay	18	40	30	85	...	...	...	1½	273
...	10	20	...	30	50	...	...	1	274
Corn, oats, hay	...	40	...	50	...	...	...	2	275
Dairy, barley, potatoes, hogs	30	40	35	45	150	...	...	2	276
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes	15	40	50	50	75	20	...	1	277
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, stock	15	40	...	50	...	...	...	1½	278
...	15	35	25	30	100	...	...	1½	279
Hay, corn, oats, tobacco	...	30	15	40	...	...	1,000	1½	280
Rye, corn, oats, potatoes	...	40	...	50	100	30	...	¾	281
Wheat, corn, oats, barley	15	40	35	40	150	25	...	2	282
Corn, oats, hay	...	40	...	50	...	...	...	...	283
Potatoes, corn, oats, hay	10	40	30	40	40	...	...	1½	284
Potatoes, corn, oats	10	25	...	40	100	20	...	2	285
Dairy, corn, oats, hay	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	2½	286
Oats, hay	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	287
Corn, oats, hay, hogs, dairy	...	35	...	40	75	...	...	2	288
Corn, oats, hay, barley, potatoes	...	45	30	40	100	...	...	2½	289
Corn, oats, hay	15	40	...	40	100	...	...	1½	290
Corn, oats, hay, potatoes	...	40	...	50	150	...	...	1	291
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes	10	20	...	...	100	6	...	½	292
...	25	50	40	100	150	...	...	2	293
Corn, oats, hay, wheat	15	50	...	50	100	...	...	1	294
Corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes	10	35	20	35	100	...	...	1½	295
Mixed farming	10	30	25	...	...	...	...	½	296
Corn, oats, barley	...	40	40	75	80	...	...	2	297
Corn, oats, hay	...	30	...	35	150	...	...	1½	298
Corn, oats, hay, tobacco	9	30	25	42	150	...	1,200	2	299
...	19	...	...	40	100	...	...	1¼	300

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
301	New York	Married	2			50	620	560	\$60	.....
302	Wisconsin	Married	3			30	40	30	55	7
303	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	40	240	180	50	.....
304	Norway	Married	6	Yes	9	25	97	87	65	.....
306	Germany	Married	9	Yes	9	20	203	100	50	.....
307	Indiana	Married	6	Yes	7	16	340	150	20	7
308	Germany	Married	10	Yes	8	18	60	35	45	.....
309	Wisconsin	Married	3			6	120	80	40	.....
310	England	Married	9	Yes	9	30	370	200	35	6
311	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	7	12	200	140	50	6
312	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	7	18	165	55	50	.....
313	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	4	25	125	40	50	.....
314	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	15	120	120	100	.....
315	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	6	16	140	66	35	.....
316	Wisconsin	Married	1			1	102	87	65	5
317	New York	Married	6	Yes	7	45	73	60	27	7
318	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	20	149	95	14	5
319	Germany	Married	2			4	70	62	50	.....
320	Germany	Married	6			25	160	90	14	.....
221	Wisconsin	Married	5			6	120	90	40	6
322	Pennsylvania	Married	5	Yes	9	40	200	200	25	6
323	Ireland	Married	7	Yes	6	40	300	240	20	.....
324	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	4	31	95	90	65	.....
325	Wisconsin	Married	2			Always.	240	240	75	.....
326	Wisconsin	Single	.....			5	200	100	25	6
327	Wisconsin	Married	2			20	200	100	45	7
328	Norway	Married	10	Yes	7	24	200	80	25	.....
329	Norway	Married	8	Yes	6	26	240	180	35	.....
330	Ohio	Married	4	Yes	9	40	120	120	80	.....
331	Norway	Married	11	Yes	5	35	320	150	20	.....
332	Ohio	Married	2			10	51	40	50	6
333	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	Always.	80	65	100	.....
334	Wisconsin	Married	4			5	320	200	50	.....
335	Bohemia	Married	6	Yes	8	24	120	45	15	.....
336	Germany	Married	6			40	300	120	10	.....
337	Germany	Single	.....			30	80	65	20	.....
339	England	Married	12	Yes	7	20	436	240	35	7
340	Germany	Married	3			Always.	901	700	45	.....
341	Ireland	Married	5			39	240	120	60	7
342	England	Married	5			42	190	135	75	.....
343	Illinois	Married	6	Yes	9	50	100	100	65	.....
344	New York	Married	8	Yes	9	22	159	100	75	.....
345	England	Married	5	Yes	8	40	140	60	60	.....
346	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	6	24	228	190	60	6
347	Wisconsin	Married	3			Always.	100	100	70	6½
348	New York	Married	2			4	213	84	50	.....
349	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	12	85	40	50	.....
350	Ireland	Married	6			50	200	150	80	6
351	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	6	30	520	250	13	.....
352	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	4	8	128	95	80	.....
353	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	9	11	75	68	70	.....
354	Wisconsin	Married	2			10	240	160	60	.....
355	Wisconsin	Married	2			Always.	140	120	40	.....
356	England	Single	.....			25	600	150	60	.....
357	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	10	140	110	45	.....
358	Austria	Married	7	Yes	9	26	120	65	40	.....
359	Pennsylvania	Married	3	Yes	8	20	160	140	100	6
360	New York	Married	9	Yes	9	Always.	92	92	50

FARMERS' RETURNS.

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TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.	
Wheat, oats, barley, hay.....	20	40	40	50	200	.....	.....	301
Corn, oats, tobacco.....	40	40	.....	50	.....	.....	1,200	302
Corn, oats, barley, wheat, hay.....	30	60	50	60	100	.....	.....	303
Tobacco, dairy.....	10	40	.....	37	120	.....	900	304
Oats, hay.....	10	45	35	45	100	35	.....	306
Hogs, cattle.....	14	30	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	307
Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, dairy.....	22	50	.....	50	100	.....	.....	308
Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay.....	18	35	.....	40	100	.....	.....	309
Barley, oats.....	10	20	25	75	150	12	.....	310
Corn, oats.....	.....	30	.....	30	50	.....	.....	311
Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, stock.....	17	30	.....	40	100	.....	1,000	312
Corn, oats, hay.....	.....	50	.....	60	50	.....	.....	313
Tobacco, corn, oats, hay.....	.....	40	.....	75	.....	.....	1,200	314
Potatoes, oats, hay.....	10	30	20	25	80	.....	.....	315
Pease, oats, barley, rye.....	10	45	20	.....	30	.....	.....	316
Hay, corn, oats, potatoes.....	.....	15	.....	30	75	.....	.....	317
Hay, corn, oats, potatoes.....	.....	40	37	40	75	40	.....	318
Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, barley.....	20	45	30	75	30	.....	.....	319
Mixed farming.....	16	18	20	40	.....	.....	.....	320
Wheat, oats, barley, rye.....	18	30	30	.....	50	.....	.....	321
Cattle, hogs.....	20	40	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	322
Corn, oats, wheat, grass.....	15	40	.....	40	200	.....	.....	323
Corn, oats, hay.....	.....	25	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	324
Corn, oats.....	.....	40	30	50	75	.....	1,100	325
Corn, hay.....	18	30	.....	50	100	.....	.....	326
Corn, oats.....	.....	40	.....	45	80	.....	.....	327
Corn, oats.....	.....	35	.....	30	80	.....	.....	328
Corn, oats, wheat, barley.....	15	35	30	40	.....	.....	.....	329
Corn, oats, tobacco.....	.....	44	.....	30	.....	.....	1,100	330
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes.....	5	20	.....	60	100	.....	.....	331
Corn, oats, wheat.....	20	50	.....	40	50	.....	.....	332
Corn, oats, wheat, barley.....	20	55	50	75	50	.....	.....	333
Corn, oats, wheat.....	20	50	50	75	150	.....	.....	334
Corn, oats, wheat.....	8	25	.....	25	15	.....	.....	335
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes.....	20	35	.....	50	100	.....	.....	336
Small fruit.....	.....	20	.....	50	150	.....	.....	337
Corn, oats, hay, potatoes.....	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
Corn, oats.....	.....	35	.....	37	70	.....	.....	339
Corn, oats.....	.....	40	.....	50	75	.....	.....	340
Corn, oats, dairy.....	15	50	30	40	100	.....	.....	341
Corn, oats, hay.....	.....	30	25	35	40	.....	.....	342
Corn, oats, dairy, stock.....	.....	40	.....	50	125	20	.....	343
Corn, oats, dairy, stock.....	20	55	40	55	100	.....	.....	344
Corn, oats, tobacco.....	20	35	.....	35	80	.....	.....	345
Oats and corn.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	346
Potatoes, hay, stock.....	20	40	.....	35	133	.....	.....	347
Oats, corn, hay.....	.....	50	.....	60	75	.....	.....	348
Oats, corn, hay, stock.....	.....	40	.....	50	150	.....	1,500	349
Oats, corn, wheat, dairy.....	25	40	30	50	60	.....	.....	350
Oats, corn, wheat, barley, potatoes.....	25	50	35	80	35	.....	.....	351
Mixed farming.....	22	50	28	.....	175	.....	.....	352
Oats, corn, cattle.....	30	30	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	353
Oats, corn, hay.....	.....	35	.....	45	100	.....	.....	354
Oats, corn, stock.....	.....	20	.....	45	100	.....	.....	355
Oats, barley, hay, dairy.....	12	35	35	.....	50	.....	.....	356
Oats, barley, corn, dairy, wheat.....	24	50	35	45	120	.....	.....	357
Oats, hay, corn, tobacco.....	.....	50	.....	50	100	.....	1,600	358
.....	.....	35	25	30	.....	.....	1,500	359
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
361	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	15	200	180	\$85	.....
362		Married	6	Yes	8	15	161	121	50	.....
363	Canada	Married	6	Yes	8	40	61	55	30	8
364	Vermont	Married	.....	.....	.....	35	200	150	20	.....
365	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	20	40	40	100	.....
366	New Hampshire	Married	9	Yes	8	35	170	130	50	.....
367	Wisconsin	Married	12	.....	.....	3	405	405	.....	.....
368	Wisconsin	Married	12	Yes	9	Always	125	70	40	.....
369	Norway	Married	6	Yes	6	28	400	100	.....	8
370	Germany	Single	.....	.....	.....	15	70	65	65	.....
371	Wisconsin	Married	5	.....	.....	Always	160	60	60	.....
372	Ohio	Married	1	.....	.....	35	80	60	25	.....
373		Married	12	.....	.....	15	140	60	45	.....
374	Norway	Married	7	Yes	9	11	300	40	18	8
375	Poland	Married	6	Yes	9	20	165	100	45	6
376	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	3	30	200	170	75	6
377	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	10	131	95	70	.....
378	Connecticut	Married	11	Yes	8	21	240	175	30	6
379	Norway	Married	4	.....	.....	30	200	180	60	.....
380	Illinois	Married	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
381	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	6	170	120	52	5
382	New York	Married	2	.....	.....	50	362	190	60	.....
383	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	20	100	40	30	.....
384	England	Married	4	Yes	6	40	160	96	30	.....
385	Germany	Married	10	Yes	8	26	240	170	40	.....
386	Canada	Married	5	Yes	9	25	280	200	20	8
387	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	6	45	235	110	30	6
388	Ohio	Married	8	Yes	9	25	156	90	50	.....
389	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	5	5	220	55	30	5
390	New York	Married	10	Yes	9	24	120	120	20	.....
391	Germany	Married	6	Yes	9	27	400	370	30	7
392	Canada	Married	5	Yes	9	18	440	360	30	.....
393	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	20	200	143	80	5
394	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	9	38	347	280	.....	.....
395	Poland	Married	10	Yes	9	26	280	60	20	8
396	Poland	Married	4	Yes	9	Always	200	160	80	6
397	Maine	Married	5	Yes	9	12	320	140	15	6
398	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	20	80	60	50	.....
399	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9	27	158	158	50	.....
400	England	Married	4	.....	.....	41	120	120	55	.....
401	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	9	17	160	70	20	.....
402	New York	Married	5	Yes	9	50	320	320	50	.....
403	New York	Married	6	Yes	6	Always	360	370	40	.....
404	New York	Married	2	.....	.....	Always	148	140	100	.....
405		Married	.....	.....	.....	20	80	60	35	6
406	Norway	Married	2	Yes	6	51	106	73	60	.....
407	Illinois	Married	2	Yes	9	30	450	300	25	7
408	Kentucky	Married	2	.....	.....	45	160	100	40	.....
410	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	10	120	80	35	7
411	Indiana	Married	6	Yes	3	45	140	90	30	7
412	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	15	160	60	25	6
413	Norway	Married	9	Yes	8	13	200	80	50	7
414		Married	.....	.....	.....	6	220	70	18	.....
415	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	30	140	130	55	7
416	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	Always	180	170	65	.....
417	Germany	Married	4	Yes	9	20	200	130	30	.....
418	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	20	160	160	40	8
419	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	6	20	120	95	70	7
420	England	Married	9	Yes	6	27	300	100	3	.....

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		Hay, tons.
Oats, corn, grass.....	40	.....	50	125	.....	.....	2½	361
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes.....	27	45	45	200	50	.....	2½	362
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes.....	15	35	30	40	75	.....	1½	363
Oats, hay, wheat.....	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	364
Oats, hay, corn.....	60	.....	50	150	.....	.....	2	365
Dairy and hogs.....	50	.....	50	50	.....	.....	1½	366
Corn and hay.....	40	31	38	125	.....	.....	1¾	367
Rye, oats, hay, dairy.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1¾	368
Dairy and grain.....	16	20	30	80	.....	.....	.....	369
Barley, corn, oats, wheat.....	18	45	35	45	125	.....	2	370
Hay, rye, corn, oats.....	50	.....	90	.....	30	.....	1½	371
Corn, oats.....	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	372
Corn, oats, tobacco.....	10	35	30	.....	.....	1,000	.....	374
Potatoes, corn, oats, hay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Corn, oats, hay.....	35	.....	45	150	.....	.....	2	376
Wheat, corn, oats, barley.....	20	50	30	100	100	.....	1½	377
Oats, barley.....	12	50	30	35	77	.....	1½	378
Oats, corn, rye, potatoes, hay.....	40	.....	50	55	.....	.....	1½	379
Dairy, stock.....	40	.....	40	00	.....	.....	1½	380
Barley, oats, wheat, rye.....	18	30	25	75	100	.....	2	381
Dairy.....	.....	.....	50	100	.....	.....	1	382
Corn.....	12	39	25	60	45	30	1½	383
Hops, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes.....	20	50	.....	50	250	20	1½	384
Corn, oats.....	35	.....	75	80	.....	.....	2½	385
Dairy, grain.....	10	20	40	40	.....	.....	1	386
Wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay.....	10	35	.....	75	100	.....	2	387
Corn, oats, hay.....	25	.....	40	50	.....	.....	¼	388
Wheat, corn, oats, dairy.....	20	50	28	40	60	.....	1½	389
Wheat, corn, oats, rye.....	10	25	20	35	100	.....	1	390
Wheat, barley, oats, dairy.....	11	40	30	40	85	.....	1½	391
Wheat, rye, hay, oats, corn.....	25	40	50	35	250	.....	1	392
Barley, hogs, stock.....	18	42	20	35	50	.....	1½	393
Oats, corn.....	40	.....	50	200	.....	.....	1½	394
Potatoes, corn, hay, rye.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395
Hogs, barley, corn, dairy.....	50	35	80	300	.....	.....	2	396
Dairying, hogs, sheep.....	20	50	.....	60	150	20	1½	397
Corn, hogs.....	25	.....	40	150	.....	.....	1	398
Corn, oats, hay.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	399
Corn, oats, hay, hogs.....	40	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	2½	400
Corn, oats, hay.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	401
Corn, oats, hay, hogs, dairy.....	35	25	25	60	.....	.....	1½	402
Corn, oats, hay.....	18	40	25	40	150	40	1	403
Mixed farming.....	60	35	40	.....	.....	.....	1½	404
Corn, oats, hay.....	20	50	40	40	200	.....	2	405
Corn, oats, tobacco.....	14	30	20	35	125	.....	2	406
Corn, oats, rye, potatoes.....	30	.....	35	50	.....	1,200	1½	407
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes.....	18	40	.....	35	100	.....	2	408
Corn, oats rye, potatoes.....	27	.....	50	100	.....	.....	1½	410
Hogs, cattle.....	35	20	40	50	.....	.....	1½	411
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes.....	10	30	30	50	.....	.....	1	412
Oats, corn, potatoes.....	40	40	40	60	.....	.....	2	413
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414
Corn, oats.....	40	40	75	100	.....	.....	3	415
Corn, oats, grass.....	13	45	35	85	60	.....	1½	416
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	20	50	35	50	70	.....	2	417
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	15	30	.....	35	100	.....	1½	418
Tobacco, dairy.....	23	32	25	40	120	.....	2	419
Corn, oats.....	12	25	.....	32	150	10	1	420

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?	
421	Ohio	Married	10	Yes	8	Always	239	239	\$45	.....
422	New York	Married	4				35	120	100	40	7
423	Ohio	Married	4				127	103	57	.....
424		Married	6	Yes	8	Always	240	.....	50	7	
425	Wisconsin	Married	4				145	145	87	.....
426	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9		21	77	50	100	5
427	Germany	Married	5			Always	116	80	60	60	.....
428	Wisconsin	Single	4				12	80	75	75	6
429	Ireland	Married	4				21	132	70	35	.....
430	England	Married	2				38	300	300	30	6
431	Wisconsin	Married	4			Always	180	100	15	7	
432	Norway	Married	4	Yes	7		18	200	170	50	6
433	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	11		12	200	100	40	5
434	Illinois	Married	5	Yes	4		8	160	90	14	7
435	Germany	Married	4				39	176	80	20	.....
436	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	7		19	240	160	25	7
437	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	Always	120	68	60	6	
438	New Brunswick	Married	6				40	500	500	50	.....
439	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	7	Always	300	100	30	6½	
440	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8		15	80	80	50	.....
441	New York	Single					30	80	60	70	.....
442	New York	Married	3	Yes	5		30	64	60	40	.....
443	Norway	Married	2				29	230	180	40	7
444	Minnesota	Married	4	Yes	6		10	180	160	55	.....
445	Germany	Single					40	170	85	60	.....
446	Connecticut	Married	6	Yes	9		42	100	100	90	.....
447	Wales	Married	13	Yes	10		43	426	140	40	.....
448	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9		40	157	147	80	6
449	Germany	Married	13	Yes	10		24	376	300	65	.....
450	England	Married	2				48	100	60	50	.....
451	Wisconsin	Married	2				36	250	200	50	.....
452	Indiana	Married	7	Yes	9		40	239	140	40	.....
453	England	Married	4				23	230	60	20	.....
454	Ireland	Married	10	Yes	8		47	220	100	70	.....
455	New York	Married	8	Yes	6		26	120	100	65	6
456	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9		20	80	60	80	.....
457	Norway	Married	8	Yes	7		20	160	109	35	.....
458	Germany	Married	8	Yes	8		24	360	200	25	.....
459	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8		25	200	65	17	7
460	Norway	Married	4			Always	140	60	28	.....
461	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	Always	280	210	50	.....
462	Norway	Married	22				25	80	60	25	8
463	Scotland	Married	7				22	240	150	75	5
464	New York	Married					50	280	120	75	.....
465	Germany	Married	10	Yes	9		17	200	120	80	.....
466	Wisconsin	Married	3				4	86	86	60	4
467	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	7	Always	560	220	10	8	
468	Canada	Married	2				19	240	240	30	.....
469	New York	Married	5	Yes	8		30	23	.....	.....
470	Germany	Married	8	Yes	8		23	120	80	50	.....
471	Ohio	Married	9	Yes	8		36	260	225	75	.....
472	Ohio	Married	4				40	278	100	35	.....
473		Married	7	Yes	9	Always	200	175	75	6	
474	Germany	Married	13	Yes	6		33	402	206	35	.....
475	Wisconsin	Married	3				26	280	240	22	6½
476	England	Married	5	Yes	8		19	250	200	50	.....
477	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	Always	162	100	75	.....
478	Germany	Married	4	Yes	5		24	150	75	50	.....
479	Russia	Married	8	Yes	10		30	130	70	90	.....
480	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	7		17	120	103	17	5

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.	
Corn, oats, potatoes, cane.....	15	40	20	40	40	2	421	
Corn, oats, hay.....	26	50	50	50	1½	1	422	
Corn, oats, wheat.....	35	40	40	40	1½	1	423	
Corn, oats, hay.....	60	40	40	100	1½	1	424	
Corn, oats, potatoes, barley.....	18	40	30	30	80	3	425	
Corn, oats, hay.....	18	40	30	40	100	2	426	
Oats, barley, wheat.....	30	50	200	200	2	2	427	
Oats, corn, potatoes, dairy.....	18	45	90	125	1½	1	428	
Oats, hay, potatoes, stock.....	40	30	25	150	2	2	429	
Oats, corn.....	18	35	50	50	25	1	431	
Dairy, hogs.....	15	55	20	40	50	1	432	
Corn, oats, hay.....	10	40	25	75	100	2	433	
Corn, oats, wheat.....	15	30	45	51	1½	1	434	
Corn, oats, wheat, dairy.....	11	27	25	100	1	1	435	
Corn, oats, barley, rye, clover.....	8	20	20	50	1	1	436	
Dairy, grass seed.....	15	50	35	75	15	1½	437	
Wheat, oats, corn, hay.....	15	40	30	75	1	1	438	
Oats, corn, potatoes.....	45	40	100	100	2	2	439	
Oats, corn, grass.....	30	50	60	60	2	2	440	
Wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes.....	25	40	30	60	40	2	441	
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes.....	25	35	50	100	2	2	442	
Oats, corn, hay.....	40	40	40	40	2	2	443	
Oats, corn, hay.....	45	50	60	60	1½	1	444	
Pease, rye, barley, oats.....	48	40	40	40	1½	1	445	
Wheat, oats, corn, dairy.....	22	45	50	50	1½	1	446	
Hay and corn.....	30	30	100	100	2	2	447	
Hay, corn, oats, barley, wheat.....	15	40	35	90	50	1½	448	
Poultry, dairy, hogs.....	22	45	32	125	40	2	449	
Corn, oats, dairy.....	40	50	80	80	2	2	450	
Corn.....	10	25	25	30	50	1	451	
Corn, oats, vegetables.....	30	45	150	150	1	1	452	
Corn, oats, barley, wheat, potatoes.....	27	37	32	25	1	1	453	
Corn, oats, barley, potatoes.....	10	50	30	50	150	1½	454	
Corn, oats, hay.....	30	50	50	50	2	2	455	
Dairy.....	33	25	10	30	2	2	456	
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes.....	18	35	30	100	1	1	457	
Dairy, hogs.....	15	40	35	40	2	2	458	
Dairy, hogs.....	40	50	200	1,500	2	2	459	
Corn, oats, potatoes, clover.....	40	40	100	100	2½	2	460	
Oats, barley, wheat.....	20	40	40	100	2	2	461	
Dairy and general farming.....	8	30	35	70	8	1½	462	
Corn, oats, barley.....	25	35	30	50	40	1½	463	
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	25	35	40	40	1½	1	464	
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	18	38	40	175	1½	1	465	
Corn, oats.....	30	40	50	50	1½	1	466	
Corn, oats, rye.....	15	45	45	20	2	2	467	
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, stock.....	22	50	50	100	2	2	471	
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	20	40	25	50	200	30	472	
Corn, oats.....	50	75	75	75	473	473	473	
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, rye.....	20	35	20	40	2	2	474	
Dairy.....	35	40	150	150	2	2	475	
Dairy, hogs, sheep.....	45	35	40	40	2	2	476	
Barley, oats, corn, hay.....	20	40	40	50	2	2	477	
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes.....	18	42	27	70	60	1½	478	
Wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes.....	10	25	36	200	1½	1	479	
Barley, hogs, dairy.....	10	25	36	200	1½	1	480	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
481	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always.	160	80	\$50	.....
482	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	30	156	60	40	.....
483	Switzerland	Married	7	Yes	7	38	450	106	20	.....
484	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	30	160	140	45	.....
485	New York	Married	3	.....	.....	2	480	250	30	7
486	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	9	14	400	275	40	6
487	France	Married	9	Yes	7	25	80	60	40	.....
488	New York	Married	5	Yes	7	Always.	110	75	65	6
489	Wisconsin	Married	4	.....	.....	6	160	85	35	.....
490	New York	Married	2	Yes	9	7	80	40	.....	.....
491	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	14	95	50	63	5
492	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	Always.	200	.....	40	8
493	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	Always.	200	112	40	.....
494	Canada	Married	6	Yes	6	20	200	160	35	5
495	Ireland	Married	7	.....	.....	33	200	190	30	.....
496	New York	Married	9	Yes	8	30	160	120	25	7
497	.....	Married	2	.....	.....	38	165	50	38	.....
498	Wisconsin	Married	1	Yes	2	Always	200	160	65	.....
499	Illinois	Married	3	Yes	4	18	80	80	75	.....
501	England	Married	6	Yes	9	29	140	140	16	6½
502	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	5	Always.	176	60	50	5
503	Germany	Married	6	.....	.....	5	115	65	35	.....
504	Germany	Married	12	Yes	9	Always.	400	225	.....	.....
505	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	Always.	360	280	40	6
506	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	7	Always.	230	150	65	.....
507	Canada	Married	3	Yes	5	10	80	80	35	7
508	Wisconsin	Married	5	.....	.....	Always.	120	90	25	.....
509	England	Married	7	Yes	6	17	180	67	25	.....
510	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	8	144	100	40	.....
511	Norway	Single	.....	.....	.....	4	240	82	15	7
512	Wisconsin	Married	2	Yes	9	27	140	140	80	.....
513	Germany	Married	6	.....	.....	24	220	80	25	7
514	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	7	20	400	130	12	.....
515	New York	Married	9	Yes	7	42	180	160	50	.....
516	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	6	40	430	300	50	7
517	New Hampshire	Married	2	.....	.....	69	600	300	55	6
518	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	7	20	200	160	50	.....
519	Ireland	Married	7	Yes	9	Always.	280	280	55	.....
520	Norway	Married	4	.....	.....	26	80	60	65	.....
521	Ohio	Married	3	Yes	7	25	135	90	35	.....
522	Ireland	Married	8	Yes	5	30	230	50	25	.....
523	New York	Married	7	Yes	8	50	200	100	20	.....
524	Norway	Married	8	Yes	7	27	240	110	45	.....
525	Norway	Married	.....	Yes	6	4	120	60	15	8
526	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	2	80	35	25	8
527	Ireland	Married	.....	.....	.....	Always.	340	160	50	.....
528	England	Married	6	.....	.....	30	360	200	18	.....
529	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	11	80	30	55	6
530	Pennsylvania	Married	3	.....	.....	50	260	200	40	.....
531	Illinois	Married	5	Yes	6	26	320	150	25	7
532	Wisconsin	Married	4	.....	.....	4	60	40	.....	.....
533	Germany	Married	8	Yes	6	25	160	100	40	.....
534	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	1	120	20	10	.....
535	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	35	200	100	45	6
536	New York	Married	7	Yes	9	23	80	60	40	.....
537	Ireland	Married	4	Yes	9	40	220	60	15	.....
538	Wisconsin	Married	11	Yes	8	Always.	280	280	25	8½
539	Norway	Married	7	Yes	8	22	240	175	25	.....
540	Norway	Married	8	Yes	5	30	200	60	20	6

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.	
Mixed farming	20	50		30	50		2	481
Mixed farming								482
Potatoes, rye, oats, hay, dairy								483
Potatoes, rye, oats, hay, corn		30		60	100			484
Corn, oats, wheat	20	60		65			2	485
Corn, oats	20	30	30	50	150	10	1,500	486
Hay	20	45	40	40	150			487
Grain, dairy, hogs		35			62	20		488
Oats, rye, potatoes, hay								489
Oats, rye, potatoes, wheat, corn, barley	20	42	25	60	75			490
Grain		30	30		300			491
Wheat, oats, corn, rye							2	492
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes	20	40		40	75	20		493
Wheat, oats corn, stock	15	35	30	40	100			494
Barley, oats, corn, buckwheat		40	40	25	70	20		495
Oats, corn, hay, rye	20	50	60	75	200	20		496
Oats, corn, hay		40		50				497
Oats, corn, hay	25	45	30	40	75			498
Oats, corn, dairy		50		45			2	500
Oats, corn, hay, potatoes		35		40	70			501
Oats, corn, dairy	8	15	12					502
Oats, corn, hay, potatoes	16	25		45	80			503
Mixed farming								504
Corn, oats		50		45	100		3	505
Corn, oats, tobacco		35		50	50		1,000	506
Barley, oats, hay, flax	15	35	40	30	75	15		507
	10	40		30	35			508
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes, hay	13	27		37	50	13		509
Oats, corn, wheat, hay	25	45	40	50	75	15		510
	15	30	11	75	150	11		511
Oats, corn, wheat, barley, hay	18	45	50	80	20			512
Oats, corn, wheat	35	65		125		35		513
Oats, corn, wheat, clover seed	15	35	40	40	150	15		514
Oats, corn, wheat, rye, potatoes	12	30	40	75				515
	40		40					516
Oats, corn, potatoes		55		50	100			517
Dairy stock		50	40	40	50		1,500	518
Oats, corn, hay		30		25	50			519
Oats, corn, tobacco	30	50		60	150		1,200	520
Oats, corn, hay	16	40		45	125			521
Diversified farming		40			150			522
Diversified farming	20	40		50	100	15		523
Dairy, hogs, poultry	25	50		50	150	10	1,200	524
	6	15		30	60			525
Corn, oats, potatoes, rye, hay		30		50	200			526
Wheat, oats, cattle	10	20		15	50			527
Corn, oats, rye		50	40	40	150			528
Dairying		40		40	100			529
Oats, corn, rye		40		40	50	25		530
Stock, grain, dairy	25	40	25	50	200	25		531
Corn, hay				60				532
Corn, hay, oats, wheat	25	40	40	50	75	22		533
Potatoes		16	15	35	75			534
Oats, corn, hay		30		40	75			535
Potatoes	25	40		40	100			536
Oats, corn, hay	15	35	28	40	75			537
Oats	9	20	15	15	25			538
Oats, corn, wheat	15	40	20	50				539
Oats, corn, hay		30		35				540

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
541	New York.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	45	170	160	\$80	.....
542	Switzerland.....	Married..	7	Yes... 6	.....	24	460	400	45	6
543	New York.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	42	280	200	45	.....
544	Germany.....	Married..	3	.....	.....	39	162	70	35	.....
545	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	17	240	140	60	.....
546	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	Yes... 9	.....	Always.	256	256	60	.....
547	New York.....	Married..	7	Yes... 7	.....	4	264	160	50	7
548	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 9	.....	15	160	140	65	5
549	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 9	.....	25	300	300	25	7½
550	Maine.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
551	England.....	Married..	8	.....	.....	43	360	300	48	.....
552	Ohio.....	Married..	9	Yes... 9	.....	60	155	50	25	.....
553	Germany.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	2	120	70	30	.....
554	New York.....	Married..	3	Yes... 6	.....	29	240	120	20	7
555	England.....	Married..	6	Yes... 9	.....	45	160	135	125	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		Hay, tons.
Oats, corn, wheat, barley, stock	15	50	40	55	40	.....	.....	1½	541
Oats, corn, dairy .....	..	40	20	50	150	.....	.....	2	542
Dairy, hogs	30	50	.....	60	80	.....	.....	2	543
Wheat, rye, barley, oats	25	35	35	.....	100	.....	.....	2	544
Corn, oats, hay .....	.....	40	.....	40	100	.....	.....	1	545
Corn, oats, barley dairy .....	.....	45	35	50	100	.....	.....	2	547
Corn, oats .....	.....	30	.....	40	75	.....	.....	.....	548
Corn, oats, hogs, sheep .....	.....	40	.....	40	200	.....	.....	2	549
Corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat .....	.....	30	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	550
Corn, oats, hay	17	42	.....	35	75	.....	.....	1½	551
Corn, oats, wheat	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552
.....	8	25	.....	50	42	.....	.....	¾	553
Corn, oats, buckwheat	12	35	.....	30	60	12	.....	1	554
Corn, oats, tobacco .....	.....	30	.....	50	25	.....	900	1	555

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF								Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.	Hay, ton.		
1		\$9 00	\$10 00	\$15 00				\$6 00	Don't know	Not now
2	\$5 50	5 00		6 00	\$9 00	\$3 70		2 75	Yes	No
3	5 75	5 75	5 75	7 25	9 25			5 25	Don't know	Yes
4		6 00	6 00	7 00	25 00	5 50		4 00	Don't know	No
5		7 00	7 25	8 00	12 00			5 50	Don't know	Don't know
6	9 50	8 00	8 00	11 00	12 50			5 50	Don't know	No
7	7 75	7 25	7 50	8 50	12 50			5 50	Don't know	No
8		5 50		4 75	10 00					No
9	7 00	6 50	6 25	7 50	10 00			3 75	Don't know	No
10		6 50			15 00			3 75		No
11		5 00	5 00	8 00	8 00			5 00		No
12		8 60		8 00	13 50			6 50	Yes	On a small scale
13	10 00	7 50	8 00	8 00	25 00	7 00	\$40 00	6 50	No	No
14	4 50	4 00	4 00	5 00	9 00			5 00	Yes	No
15	4 75	4 25		5 75	9 50		40 00	3 00	Don't know	Yes
16		5 50		6 00	10 00			3 00	No	Yes
17	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00				5 00	Yes	Not at present
18		5 00		5 25			65 00	5 00	Don't know	Don't know
19	6 25	5 25	5 25	8 25	8 25			5 25	Don't know	Don't know
20	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00				Yes	No
21		6 00		8 00	8 00			4 00	Yes	No
22		8 00	8 00	8 00	10 00			5 50	No	No
23	8 00	8 00	8 00	10 00	12 00			6 00	Don't know	No
24	8 00	7 50		8 50	11 75			6 00		No
25	8 00	6 50	7 50	10 00	15 00	5 50	20 00	5 50	Never used	Yes
26	9 00	6 00	5 00	7 00	11 00			5 00	No	No
27		5 00		6 00	6 00			3 00	Yes	Yes
28			8 00	9 00	9 00			7 00	No	No
29	9 00	8 80	8 75	14 50	19 00			8 50		For mutton
30		6 00		5 00	10 00			4 50		No
31		10 00		8 00	20 00		50 00	5 00	No	No
32	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00			4 00	No	No
33		5 00		6 50	10 00			4 00	No	No
34		6 50	6 75	7 50						Yes
35		6 50		7 50					No	No
36		5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00			3 00	Never used	Don't know
37		5 00	5 50	10 00	18 00	3 00		2 50	No	No
38	7 50	6 75		7 50	11 00			5 50	Never used	No
39		7 00	7 25	9 00	11 00			6 50	Never used	No
40	7 00	7 25	7 25	8 00	10 00	7 50		6 00	Yes	Yes
41		8 00	8 00	9 00	12 00			6 00	No	No
42		9 00	9 00	9 00	12 00			6 00		No
43	6 50	6 50		6 50	10 50			4 50	Don't know	Yes
44	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 60	12 00			4 00	No	No
45	7 75	7 50		8 75						
46					20 00			4 00	Never used	No
47		8 00		7 00	8 00			6 00		No
48			5 00	7 00	12 00			5 00	Never used	No
49		5 00		6 00	8 00				Never used	Yes
50									Never used	No experience
51								4 00		Yes
52		8 00		8 25	20 00	7 50		6 00	No	No
53	10 00	7 50	7 50	12 00	20 00	6 00	50 00	6 00	No	Yes
54		7 00		13 00			50 00	4 00	No	Yes
55		6 00	6 50	11 00	18 00	6 50		3 50	No	No
56		6 75		7 00	16 00			4 00	Never used	No
57		7 50		7 00	20 00			4 50	No	On small scale
58	7 50	7 50	6 50	8 50	18 50	7 50		4 00	No	If manag'd right
59				9 00	19 00		45 00	4 50		Not now
60		6 00	6 50	8 00	18 00			4 00		

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
	It would ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	1
\$0 10	It would ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	2
10	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	3
15	Will drive sheep out of country.....	Yes.....	4
	.....	Yes.....	5
12	Would not pay to raise sheep.....	Not very.....	6
20	Kill it.....	Yes.....	7
	.....	Yes.....	8
15	Can't tell.....	Yes.....	9
20	.....	Yes.....	10
	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	11
18	.....	No.....	12
15	Very bad effect.....	Sometimes.....	13
10	It will destroy it.....	Yes.....	14
15	Ruin the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	15
	Injure it.....	Yes.....	16
Don't know.	It would not improve it.....	Yes.....	17
	I think rather bad.....	Yes.....	18
	Would ruin the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	19
20	Annihilate it in 5 years.....	Yes.....	20
	Drive it out of this country.....	Yes.....	21
18	Depress it.....	Yes.....	22
18	It lowers the price of wool.....	Yes.....	23
30	Think price of sheep will increase.....	No.....	24
10	A demoralizing effect.....	Yes.....	25
	It don't pay to raise sheep.....	Yes.....	26
25	Will greatly injure it.....	Yes.....	27
	Make it worse than ever.....	Yes.....	28
	Think it will help it some.....	Yes.....	29
20	.....	Yes.....	30
	Very little.....	Yes.....	31
	.....	No.....	32
	Cannot say.....	Not very.....	33
	Decrease number; more profitable to small farmers.....	Yes.....	34
	.....	Yes.....	35
	.....	Yes.....	36
24	It has ruined it already.....	Yes.....	37
20	Will drive it from this country.....	Yes.....	38
12	Kill except for mutton.....	Yes.....	39
15	It will have a tendency to lower prices.....	Yes.....	40
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	41
13	Ruin it in the U. S.....	Yes.....	42
21	Increase mutton breeds.....	Yes.....	43
	Good effect. Better clothing.....	Yes.....	44
	.....	Yes.....	45
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	46
	.....	Yes.....	47
20	Destroy the industry of wool growing.....	Yes.....	48
	Disastrous.....	Yes.....	49
	Will drive it from the country.....	Yes.....	50
	.....	Yes.....	51
16	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	52
15	Not very much, supply and demand governs.....	Yes.....	53
20	Think it would ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	54
	.....	Yes.....	55
	Will lessen the production.....	Yes.....	56
15	.....	Yes.....	57
Cannot say.	Would ruin the business.....	4 to 5¢ per lb	58
	Disastrous.....	Think it is.	59
	.....	Yes.....	60

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.	
61	.....	\$6 00	\$6 75	\$8 50	\$20 00	.....	.....	\$5 00	Don't know.....	.....
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	\$6 00	7 00	7 75	7 00	12 00	.....	\$45 00	4 00	Never tried.....	On some farms..
64	.....	5 00	.....	6 00	13 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	Never tried.....	Not on marsh...
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	6 75	8 75	8 75	17 50	.....	.....	5 00	.....	No.....	Not now.....
67	.....	6 00	8 00	7 50	18 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	No.....	Yes.....
68	.....	7 50	.....	9 00	18 50	.....	.....	6 00	.....	Don't use it.....	.....
69	.....	8 00	7 00	7 50	10 00	10 00	.....	4 50	.....	No.....	Yes for mutton..
70	.....	6 75	6 00	6 00	7 50	15 00	\$6 00	3 25	.....	Yes.....	Not now.....
71	.....	7 00	.....	9 50	.....	.....	.....	45 00	5 00	.....	No.....
72	.....	4 00	.....	5 50	15 50	.....	.....	35 00	3 50	Don't know.....	Yes.....
73	8 25	6 00	.....	8 60	16 50	6 00	.....	4 50	.....	No.....	Yes.....
74	10 00	7 00	.....	10 00	15 00	.....	.....	4 50	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
75	11 50	10 50	10 50	16 00	20 00	9 00	.....	10 00	.....	No.....	Yes.....
76	9 00	8 50	9 00	14 75	16 00	.....	.....	4 60	.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....
77	6 00	5 50	5 75	8 50	11 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	Yes.....	No.....
78	6 50	6 00	6 00	7 00	12 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	No.....	No.....
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
80	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 50	5 00	.....	4 50	.....	.....	In some places..
81	6 00	5 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....
82	8 00	7 50	8 00	8 00	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	No.....	No.....
83	6 50	7 00	.....	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....
84	7 00	6 00	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Not now.....
85	.....	6 50	7 50	8 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	Yes.....	No.....
86	.....	5 25	.....	6 75	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	Yes.....	Not now.....
87	.....	.....	6 85	7 80	12 00	.....	.....	4 25	.....	Don't know.....	No.....
88	7 25	6 25	6 50	8 00	7 00	.....	.....	4 10	.....	Don't know.....	No.....
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	No.....	No.....
90	.....	6 60	7 00	9 00	10 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	Perhaps.....	Not much.....
91	6 00	5 40	5 40	.....	5 40	.....	.....	4 50	.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....
92	6 50	5 50	6 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....
93	8 00	6 50	7 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
94	.....	7 00	.....	6 00	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
95	7 00	6 75	6 75	7 60	15 00	.....	.....	30 00	4 00	Certain extent.	No.....
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	6 00	5 50	.....	8 00	20 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	Yes.....	No experience..
98	.....	6 00	.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	2 00	Don't know.....	No experience..
99	6 20	5 75	.....	6 00	8 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	Don't use it.....	Don't know.....
100	6 70	4 75	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	Don't know.....
101	7 00	6 50	.....	6 75	7 50	.....	.....	4 50	.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....
102	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	5 00	.....	4 00	.....	Don't know.....	No.....
103	6 00	.....	.....	6 25	7 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	Yes.....	Don't know.....
104	.....	5 00	.....	5 50	8 75	.....	.....	4 50	.....	Never tried.....	Don't know.....
105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never tried.....	Yes.....
106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never tried.....	Yes.....
107	.....	6 00	6 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....
108	.....	5 00	5 00	7 00	20 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	Never tried.....	Small flock.....
109	.....	8 00	8 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....
110	.....	5 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....
111	.....	5 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	4 50	4 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't use it.....	Don't know.....
113	.....	6 00	.....	7 00	10 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	Don't use it.....	No.....
114	.....	7 10	7 30	7 50	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't use it.....	Don't know.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
		Yes.....	61
		Yes.....	62
More than it sells for...	In my opinion the same as when you take the stilts away from a boy.....	Yes.....	63
	Good.....	Yes.....	64
		Yes.....	65
	Kill sheep industry.....	It is 1½ to 5c per lb.....	66
\$ 20	Damaging.....	Yes.....	67
	Think a small duty could help the industry.....	Yes.....	68
18	Kill it, or raise for mutton.....	Yes.....	69
	Bad.....	Yes.....	70
	Free wool will have bad effect.....	Yes.....	71
8	Have not been able to learn that import duties have any lasting effect upon market values.....	Yes.....	72
10	Causes me to reduce my flock.....	Yes.....	73
30	I don't think it will injure the business.....	Yes.....	74
10	Don't think it will have any effect.....	Yes.....	75
15	Make prices lower.....	Yes.....	76
	None.....	Yes.....	77
	Bad.....	Yes.....	78
Never raised any.....	Am not prepared to say.....	Yes.....	79
	Lessen sheep raising.....	Yes.....	80
13	Will damage it.....	Yes.....	81
15	I will go out of it.....	Yes.....	82
14	It will place the business on a basis of its own.....	Yes.....	83
10	Cause the flock to be much reduced.....	Yes.....	84
12	Kill it entirely.....	Yes.....	85
15	Kill the business.....	Yes.....	86
Don't know.	Kill it.....	Yes.....	87
27	Will exterminate it.....	Yes.....	88
12	Has ruined it in this locality.....	Yes.....	89
25	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	90
14	Sheep raising would not pay.....	Yes.....	91
	Good effect.....	Yes.....	92
	It will discourage the sheep industry.....	No.....	93
	I give it up.....	Yes.....	94
14	Will cripple the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	95
	Will injure it.....	Yes.....	96
		Yes.....	97
	None whatever.....	Yes 4c per lb.....	98
	Is an injury to sheep raisers.....	Yes.....	99
	Make wool cheaper.....	Yes.....	100
		Yes.....	101
15	I do not know.....	Depends on make.....	102
	I do not know.....	No.....	103
		Yes.....	104
		Yes.....	105
12	Raise more sheep.....	Yes.....	106
	Good.....	Yes.....	107
25	Paralyze it and if continued will kill it.....	Yes.....	108
		Yes.....	109
14		No.....	110
		Yes.....	111
	Ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	112
	Will ruin it.....	Yes.....	113
25		Yes.....	114

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
115		\$6 50	\$7 50	\$10 00	\$12 00		\$50 00	\$6 00	Don't use it.	Yes
116	\$6 00	6 00		6 00	7 00			3 00	Guess not.	Yes
117	6 00	6 00	6 00	10 00	7 00			6 00	No.	No
118	6 75	5 75	6 25	10 00	15 00			4 75	Don't know.	No
119	7 00	7 00		10 00	12 00				Don't know.	Have none
120		6 00		10 00	15 00			5 00	Don't know.	No
121		5 00			9 50					
122	6 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	9 50	\$5 75	25 00	7 00	Sometimes.	Yes
123		5 25		5 75	7 50			6 50	No.	Yes
124		6 00	6 25	7 25	15 00		25 00	6 00	No.	Never tried.
125	6 70	6 25	6 25	7 25	7 25			5 30	No.	No
126		6 80	6 00	6 30	10 00	6 00		6 50	Don't know.	Yes
127	5 00	4 50	4 50	5 00	9 00	4 50		6 00	Don't know.	No.
128	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00			6 00		
129		7 25	7 45	10 00	14 00			6 00	Don't know.	No
130									Don't know.	
131	8 00	6 00		8 00	9 00	7 00		5 00	No	No
132		7 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	6 50		6 00	Can't say.	No
133	7 50	7 50		8 50	12 00			4 50	Can't say.	Yes at 20 cents lb
134	5 75	5 25	5 50	6 00	12 00			6 00	Think not.	No
135	7 50	7 00	7 00	10 00	10 00			5 00	Yes.	No
136	8 00	8 00	10 00	9 50	12 00			8 00	Think not.	Not now
137	6 50	5 50	6 00	8 00	15 00	6 00		5 50	No	Yes
138	6 00	5 00		5 00	11 00	6 00		5 00	Never tried.	Think yes.
139		11 00	12 00	16 00	18 00			8 00	Never tried.	No
140	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	20 00	8 00		8 00	Never tried.	No
141		7 00		8 00	11 00			8 00	Think not.	Yes
142		8 00	8 25	9 00				9 00		Yes
143	11 50	11 50		13 00				7 00	Never tried.	Not for wool
144				5 25	8 50			5 25	Never tried.	Never tried.
145		6 00		7 00	10 00					No
146		7 00		10 00	10 00			5 00	No	No
147	10 00	8 00	8 00	10 00				5 00	No	Yes
148	7 25	6 25		7 50	10 50			6 00	Yes.	No
149	7 00	6 00		7 25	11 50				To certain extent	
150		5 80		6 65	12 00					No
151		10 00		12 00	12 00			8 00	Never used it.	No
152		6 00	6 25		12 50					Not now
153	6 75			7 00	14 00			6 25		Don't know.
154		5 50		6 75	10 50			5 00	Never used it.	Don't know.
155		6 75		7 75						
156		5 90		6 40	11 25			6 50		
157		6 75	7 00	7 25	12 00		42 00	6 25	No	No
158		5 00		6 25	9 50					Yes.
159	8 00	7 75	8 00	8 00	15 00			5 50	Never tried it.	Yes.
160	6 00	5 00		9 00	15 00				Never tried it.	Yes, for mutton.
161		5 00		6 25	10 00			4 00	Never tried it.	
162		6 00			10 00			5 50		Yes.
163					10 00			5 00	Think so.	
164	7 75	6 50	7 75	8 00	11 50				Never used	No
165		5 50		7 25				3 50		Yes.
166	6 00	5 50		7 00	10 00	5 50		4 00	No.	No
167		6 75		8 00			40 00	6 50		
168	7 10	6 60		7 75	12 00			6 00	Yes.	No
169		6 50		9 00	10 50				Never used	Don't raise any.
170	5 00	4 75	5 00	6 00	10 00			6 00	Never used	Yes.
171		6 00		6 00	10 00				Never used	
172		5 75		6 50	12 00			7 00	Never used	Not now
173		5 50		6 00	9 75				Never used	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
	It will be an injury.....	Yes.....	115
		Yes.....	116
		Yes.....	117
		Yes.....	118
\$11	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	119
	I think it would ruin it.....	Yes.....	120
	It would benefit the many but injure the sheep raisers..	No.....	121
10	No effect whatever.....	Yes.....	122
	Good effect.....	Yes.....	123
	Would reduce our own market.....	Yes.....	124
10	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	125
12	Farmers will stop raising sheep.....	Yes.....	126
	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	127
			128
	Ruin it if not protected.....	Yes.....	129
	It has paralyzed the sheep industry.....	No.....	130
16	A bad effect.....	Yes.....	131
15	Drive the sheep out of the country.....	Yes.....	132
20	Destroy it.....	Yes.....	133
	Not any if we stick by the home market.....	Yes.....	134
15	It will do away with sheep.....	Yes.....	135
19	Reduce price from 5 to 7 cents per lb.....	No.....	136
12½	Is to our advantage.....	Yes.....	137
	No effect as far as I know.....	Yes.....	138
18	Has ruined the industry.....	Yes.....	139
20	Cheap clothing.....	Yes.....	140
	Think it will kill it.....	Yes.....	141
		Yes.....	142
Fine 40	Kill it.....	Yes.....	143
	Stop the raising of sheep for wool.....	No.....	144
	Bad.....	Yes.....	145
15	Has ruined the industry.....	Yes.....	146
20	Keeping sheep for wool impossible.....	Yes.....	147
Don't know.	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	148
		Yes.....	149
12		Yes.....	150
			151
15	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	151
20	Don't know.....	Yes.....	152
	A bad effect.....	Yes.....	153
		Yes.....	154
		Yes.....	155
	None.....	Yes.....	156
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	157
	It will drive it out of here.....	Yes.....	158
15	No effect.....	Yes.....	159
12	Ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	160
	None.....	Yes.....	161
	Bad.....	Yes.....	162
		Yes.....	163
		Yes.....	164
	Will improve the breed.....	Yes.....	165
15	Good effect.....	Yes.....	166
	Am not posted.....	Yes.....	167
	Think it gives preference to other countries.....	Yes.....	168
		Yes.....	169
12½	It will knock it out.....	No.....	170
			171
	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	171
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	172
	Will lower the price of wool, will not pay to raise it.....	Yes, at 4c lb.	173

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
174		\$6 75		\$7 00				\$6 50	Never used	Not on my land
175		5 75		8 50	\$12 00			5 50	No	Yes
176	\$6 50	6 10		6 70	12 00			6 00		Yes
177	6 50	6 00	\$6 25	7 00	10 00			8 00	No	Not very
178		6 25		7 25				5 50	No	No
179										No
180	6 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	\$5 00		5 00	No	Wool is too low.
181		6 25		8 00				6 00	Don't know	No
182	6 50	6 00	6 25	8 00	13 50		\$25 00	5 50	No	No
183		6 00	6 00	7 50	15 50			5 50	On some land	No
184		6 00	6 50	7 00	12 00	7 00		5 00	Never used it	Think so
185		5 00		6 00	11 00			5 00		
186									No	
187	6 50	5 25	6 00	8 50				7 00	Yes	Not now
188		6 00	8 00	12 00				6 00	Never used it	Yes
189	5 25	5 00		6 00	10 00			5 00	No	Yes
190	6 50	5 75		7 50	12 00				Don't know	Yes
191	9 00	9 00		6 00	10 00			5 00		Yes
192		7 50		8 00	12 00				Never used	No
193		8 00	8 00	10 00	10 00			6 75	No	Don't know
194	6 50								No	No
195	5 00	5 75		6 75	16 00			6 00	Yes	Not low
196	6 75	7 50	10 00		15 00				Never used	No
197	5 50	5 00		6 50	9 50			6 00	No	Yes
198		6 00		6 75				6 75	Never tried it	No
199	5 00	4 50		6 00	9 00			5 00	Never tried it	On cheap land
200		7 00	7 25	8 00	12 00			7 25	Never tried it	Yes
201		5 00	6 00	12 50	14 00			7 50	No	Not now
202	8 00	7 00	7 00	12 00	15 00	6 00		5 00	Yes	Not now
203	6 00	6 00	6 00	10 00	18 00			4 00	Don't know	Not now
204	7 50			8 00	11 00				Don't know	Yes for mutton
205	5 25	5 25		8 50	15 25			5 75	Don't know	Not now
206		6 00		9 00	30 00			5 00	Don't know	Yes
207		12 00	12 00	15 00	20 00			5 00	Think not	No
208	8 00	8 00	8 00	9 00	20 00			4 00	Never tried	Yes, lambs only
209	6 00	5 50	5 75	6 50	10 50			6 00		No
210	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	5 00		4 00		Yes
211	10 00	10 00	10 00	11 00	12 00			8 00		
212	7 00	6 60		8 00	11 00			5 00	Don't know	
213		6 00	7 00	7 00	10 00			4 00	Don't know	No
214		5 50		6 50	8 50			6 00	Don't know	No
215	5 00	4 00		6 00	11 00			4 75	Don't know	Yes
216	5 25	4 50			8 75			5 00	Don't know	Not now
217	6 00	6 00			20 00			5 00	Don't know	No
218		7 00		7 00	13 00			7 00	Don't know	No
219	7 25	6 75	7 00	8 25	11 25			7 00	Don't know	No
220	8 50	8 25		9 25	13 75			7 25	Not with us	No
221	5 25	4 75		5 75	8 75			5 25	Don't know	Think so
222		6 50		6 25	10 00			5 00	Don't know	No
223									Don't know	Don't know
224	5 00	5 00	5 00	8 00	30 00			3 50	No	No
225		8 05	7 80	9 00	15 00			5 60	No	Yes
226	6 00	6 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	4 00		4 00		Don't know
227	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00	5 00	25 00	5 00	Yes	Yes
228			9 00	10 00						Don't know
229	9 00	8 50	8 75	14 00	19 00	9 00		7 00	Don't know	No
230	8 00	8 00	8 00		15 00			3 00	Don't know	No

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
\$0 20	Will lower the price.....	Yes.....	174
Don't know.	Good.....	Yes.....	175
10	Free wool makes cheap wool.....	Yes.....	776
.....	Will ruin it.....	Yes.....	177
15	None.....	Yes.....	178
More than it	It is an imposition on the farmer.....	.....	179
sells for.	Will ruin the business.....	Yes.....	180
25	.....	.....	.....
.....	I think the duty on wool a humbug.....	Yes.....	181
20	Most farmers are selling their sheep.....	Yes.....	182
.....	Think it lowers the price of wool.....	Yes.....	183
8	It has nearly cleaned the county of sheep.....	Yes.....	184
.....	.....	No.....	185
25	It is ruin to the industry.....	Yes.....	186
8	Will make it unprofitable.....	.....	187
.....	Will injure it.....	Yes.....	188
.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	189
.....	.....	Yes.....	190
8	It will do away with the shoddy.....	Yes.....	191
Don't know.	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	192
16	.....	Yes, at 4c lb.....	193
.....	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	194
14	ruin it, have had experience in the business.....	Yes.....	195
.....	.....	Yes.....	196
.....	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	197
.....	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	198
8	It will make wool and mutton cheaper.....	Yes.....	199
Don't know	Not any.....	Yes.....	200
.....
15	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	201
12	It will drive the sheep out of the country.....	Yes.....	202
.....	It will put an end to sheep raising in this country.....	No.....	203
15	Kill it.....	Yes.....	204
.....	Kill it.....	Yes.....	205
18	Will insure better mutton sheep.....	Yes.....	206
15	Think farmers will go out of the business.....	Yes.....	207
.....	Bad for sheep raisers.....	Yes.....	208
.....	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	209
.....	.....	Yes.....	210
25	.....	Yes.....	211
.....	Nothing but mutton sheep will be raised.....	Yes.....	212
18	It will kill the industry.....	Yes.....	213
.....	.....	Yes.....	214
15	Will not injure it.....	Yes.....	215
.....	It will lower the price.....	No.....	216
10	Will have a bad effect.....	No.....	217
25	It has knocked the bottom out of it.....	Yes.....	218
15	Knock it out in this section.....	Yes.....	219
.....	.....	Yes, at 4c per lb....	220
.....
12	Will destroy it.....	Yes.....	221
.....	.....	Yes.....	222
.....	It will make it less profitable.....	Yes.....	223
.....	Will ruin it.....	No.....	224
12½	.....	Yes.....	225
10	Am of the opinion it does not pay.....	Yes.....	228
.....	It will ruin the wool industry.....	Yes.....	227
15	Stop the raising of sheep.....	Yes.....	228
25	Will destroy the wool industry in this section.....	Yes.....	229
.....	Will have no effect.....	No.....	230

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
231	\$6 50	\$6 00	\$6 25	\$7 00	\$10 00			\$5 00	Don't know.....	No.....
232	5 50	4 75	5 00	6 50	13 75	\$5 25		7 25	Not with us.....	No.....
233		7 50		9 00	20 00		\$40 00	5 00	Don't use it.....	Don't know.....
234	8 60	8 10	8 60	11 60	14 20			7 00	Don't use it.....	No.....
235	5 00	4 50		5 50	8 50			4 50	No.....	
236		5 00		6 00	9 00	4 75			Yes.....	Yes.....
237			11 00	10 00	10 00			7 00	No.....	No.....
238	5 00	5 00		7 00	9 00			4 00	Yes.....	Yes.....
239	8 00	7 35		12 00	10 00			4 50	Yes.....	Yes.....
240	5 25	5 61	5 82	6 20	9 00	5 45		3 50	Never used it.....	No.....
241	7 00	6 50	6 25		10 50			6 50	No.....	Don't know.....
242	5 75	5 75	6 00	10 00	30 00			3 00	No.....	No.....
243	7 50	7 50	7 50	9 00	19 00			5 00	Never used.....	
244		7 00		8 25					In some cases.....	Yes.....
245	10 00	8 00		14 00	16 00			5 00		
246	6 00	5 75	6 00					7 00	No.....	No.....
247	6 50	5 75		6 75	10 50			6 75	No.....	No.....
248	7 60	5 50	5 75	9 00	16 00			6 75	No.....	No.....
249		5 75	6 50	7 45	13 00			5 90	No.....	Don't keep any
250		4 25	4 50	6 00	10 00	5 00				Don't keep any
251		6 25		7 25	17 00			12 00	No.....	Yes.....
252		6 00		6 00	12 00			6 50	Yes.....	Yes.....
253	8 00	6 50	7 00	8 00	10 00			35 00	No.....	Yes.....
254	6 50	5 50	6 00	5 75	10 00	5 00	38 00	6 00	Yes.....	Yes.....
255	5 75	5 50		6 00	13 00			6 00	Never used any	Don't know.....
256	7 00	6 00	6 50	7 20	10 00			6 30	Don't know.....	Yes.....
257	6 50	5 50		8 00	12 00			5 50	Yes.....	No.....
258	5 75	5 00	5 50		10 00			6 10	Yes.....	Yes.....
259	8 00	6 75		8 25	11 50			7 50	Never tried.....	No.....
260	5 90	5 25		6 50				6 50	Never tried.....	No.....
261	5 80	5 00		5 50	10 00				No.....	Not here.....
262	6 00	5 00	5 65	5 90	9 50	5 25		5 75	Never tried.....	No.....
263	7 25	5 75		7 00	11 25			6 25	Yes.....	For mutton only
264		5 25		5 75	9 00			5 80	Never used any	Don't know.....
265	8 00	6 00	6 50	8 00	15 00			45 00	Never used any	Mutton.....
266	7 25	6 00	6 50	6 75	10 00			35 00	No.....	No.....
267	7 00	6 25	6 40	7 00	10 25			6 20	No.....	No.....
268		6 25		6 50	11 40			6 20	Yes.....	Don't raise any
269	6 00	5 25	5 50	8 00	15 00	6 00		6 00	Yes.....	No.....
270	6 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00			4 25	Yes.....	No.....
271	8 50	6 75	8 50	12 00	20 00			10 00	Don't know.....	No.....
272	6 50	5 50		7 00	10 00			4 25	No.....	Yes.....
273	6 80	6 50	7 00	7 80	10 40			7 00	Don't know.....	Yes.....
274	5 50	4 50		5 00	9 00			3 00		
275		5 25		6 00				3 90	Never used.....	Yes.....
276		5 60	6 50	10 00	10 00			7 20	Never used.....	
277	6 75	5 00	5 50	6 00	20 00	5 75		3 00	No.....	No.....
278	7 00	6 25		7 50				3 00	Never used.....	
279	6 00	6 00	6 00	8 00	15 00			5 00	No.....	Not now.....
280		6 00	6 00	6 00				37 50	Don't use it.....	No.....
281	6 00	5 20	6 00	8 00	20 00	5 00		6 00	Don't use it.....	
282	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 25	8 00	5 00		3 00	No.....	No.....
283		5 20							Don't use it.....	Yes.....
284	6 20	5 50	5 25	5 50	9 50	5 00		4 25	Yes.....	Yes.....
285	5 25	4 50		6 00	9 70	5 50		4 50	No.....	No.....
286		6 00		7 50				5 50		
287								4 00	Don't know.....	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
\$0 20	Don't think the tariff benefits the farmers of the west..	Yes.....	231
18	Run them all out of the country.....	Yes.....	232
10	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	233
	.....	Yes.....	234
	.....	Yes, at 4c.	
	.....	per lb.....	235
	Bad.....	Yes.....	236
	Will knock it out.....	Yes.....	237
	It will ruin it.....	Yes.....	238
	.....	Yes.....	239
	Will paralyze it. We can't compete with Australia.....	Yes.....	240
	.....	Yes.....	241
25	Destroy it in this state.....	Yes.....	242
15	Reduce the price of wool, but if the price of clothing drops correspondingly let it come.....	No, at less than 4c...	243
8½	We can compete with any country.....	Yes.....	244
	.....	Yes.....	245
	.....	Partly.....	246
	.....	Yes.....	247
13	.....	Yes.....	248
	.....	Yes.....	249
	.....	Yes.....	250
20	Farmers must raise mutton sheep.....	Yes.....	251
	It will make wool cheaper.....	Yes.....	252
6	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	253
9	It will kill two-thirds of the sheep in this country.....	No.....	254
	.....	Yes.....	255
	Good.....	Yes.....	256
25	Good.....	Yes.....	257
	.....	Yes.....	258
25	Kill it.....	Yes at 5c lb	259
	Will ruin it.....	Yes.....	260
15	No material effect.....	Yes.....	261
13	Biggest mistake our government ever made.....	Yes at 5c lb	262
10	I do not think we will raise sheep.....	Yes.....	263
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	264
	Very little.....	Yes.....	265
	Good effect.....	Yes.....	266
	.....	Yes.....	267
	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	268
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	269
20	8c per lb. reduction.....	No.....	270
22	Is driving wool growing out of our section.....	Yes.....	271
	Not any on small flocks.....	Yes.....	272
20	Will increase the number of mutton sheep.....	Yes.....	273
	.....	Yes.....	274
	.....	Yes.....	275
	.....	Yes.....	276
20	Cheapen our wool.....	No.....	277
	Ruin.....	Yes.....	278
20	Decrease the flocks.....	Yes.....	279
	Not posted.....	Yes.....	280
	None to the producer.....	No.....	281
13	Will destroy the industry.....	Yes.....	282
	Will make wool cheaper.....	Yes.....	283
18	Will keep wool very cheap.....	.....	284
25	Ruin the sheep raiser.....	No.....	285
	.....	Yes.....	286
	.....	Yes.....	287

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF								Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.	Hay, ton.		
288	.....	\$6 50	.....	\$8 50	\$10 00	.....	.....	\$4 50	No	On small scale..
289	.....	4 00	.....	5 00	10 00	.....	.....	5 50	Don't know.....	No
290	.....	\$9 00	6 50	.....	8 00	15 00	.....	6 00	Don't know.....	Some grades....
291	7 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	.....	.....	8 00	Don't know.....	.....
292	6 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 70	.....	No
293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 20	No	Yes
294	5 70	5 20	.....	6 50	12 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	No
295	7 00	5 50	6 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	4 50	No experience..	Has been
296	7 40	7 00	7 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	No	Yes
297	.....	7 50	7 50	8 25	14 00	.....	.....	6 00	No	Yes
298	.....	5 00	.....	6 00	15 00	.....	.....	6 00	No	No
299	9 00	8 00	8 00	12 00	14 00	8 00	\$50 00	7 00	Yes	No
300	.....	4 50	.....	5 50	8 50	.....	.....	5 00	Don't know.....	No
301	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 00	11 00	.....	.....	4 50	Don't know	No
302	.....	6 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No
303	10 00	6 00	8 00	7 00	7 00	.....	.....	4 50	No	No
304	11 45	9 70	11 00	9 35	15 00	.....	37 60	6 35	No	Not on land worth more than \$30 acre..
306	.....	6 25	6 25	8 50	8 50	6 25	.....	5 50	No experience..	No
307	10 00	10 00	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	7 00	No experience..	No
308	6 75	6 25	6 50	7 25	10 25	.....	.....	4 25	No	No
309	.....	5 50	.....	6 00	8 00	.....	.....	3 50	Yes	Don't raise any.
310	4 75	4 00	4 00	6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	Yes
311	.....	5 00	.....	5 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	No experience..	.....
312	9 40	7 50	.....	13 10	14 00	.....	51 00	5 00	Don't know.....	No
313	10 00	8 00	10 00	12 50	10 00	.....	.....	7 00	Yes	No
314	.....	8 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....
315	5 25	4 75	5 00	8 75	15 75	.....	.....	3 75	No	On waste land..
316	5 25	5 00	5 50	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	3 00	Sometimes	No
317	5 00	3 00	.....	5 00	7 00	.....	.....	4 00	No	Never tried.....
318	6 50	6 00	6 50	8 00	10 00	6 00	.....	2 75	No	No
319	6 50	6 25	6 50	7 50	10 50	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes
320	.....	4 50	4 75	5 70	8 70	.....	.....	.....	No experience..	No
321	10 00	8 00	10 00	.....	12 00	.....	.....	6 00	No experience..	No
322	5 25	5 00	5 25	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No experience..	Don't raise any.
323	5 00	5 00	.....	5 00	10 00	.....	.....	3 00	No	Yes
324	.....	7 00	.....	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't know.....	Yes
325	.....	7 50	7 50	8 50	.....	.....	50 00	4 50	No	Yes
326	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	No	Don't raise any.
327	.....	4 50	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	3 50	Never used any.	Yes
328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never used any.	Don't raise any.
329	8 00	7 50	7 50	8 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	Never used any.	.....
330	.....	5 00	.....	4 75	.....	.....	55 00	3 00	Never used any.	Don't raise any.
331	4 50	4 00	.....	12 00	15 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	No
332	6 50	6 00	.....	7 50	10 50	.....	.....	.....	Never used any.	Never raised any
333	7 50	6 60	7 00	7 50	15 75	.....	.....	5 50	Never used any.	No
334	5 50	5 00	5 00	7 50	10 50	.....	.....	.....	Never used any.	Yes
335	4 60	4 60	.....	5 60	6 10	.....	.....	2 60	Yes .....	.....
336	4 50	4 25	.....	5 50	8 50	.....	.....	3 00	.....	Yes
337	.....	4 00	.....	4 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	Yes	No
339	.....	5 00	5 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes
340	.....	6 00	.....	7 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No
341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't use it .....	.....
342	10 00	6 50	10 00	7 50	9 50	.....	.....	4 50	No	No
343	12 00	13 00	10 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	No	No
344	.....	5 00	5 00	7 00	8 00	5 00	.....	5 00	Don't know.....	No
345	5 80	5 50	11 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	7 50	Don't know.....	No

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
\$0 27	Depressing effect.....	Yes.....	288
	No effect.....	Yes.....	289
		Yes.....	290
20	Mostly raised for mutton.....	No.....	291
15	Farmers will sell sheep.....	No.....	292
20	Will hurt it badly.....	Yes.....	293
18	Will change to mutton sheep.....	Yes.....	294
Don't know	It will run all the sheep out of the country.....	Yes.....	295
Don't know	None.....	Yes.....	296
30	Make wool cheaper.....	Yes.....	297
25	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	298
20	Will do away with sheep.....	Yes.....	299
		Yes.....	300
10	Completely ruin it.....	Yes.....	301
15	No sheep will be raised.....	Yes.....	302
	Cheap wool.....	Yes.....	303
Don't know	Will ruin the industry.....	It is at 5c.	
25	Will drive it out of the country.....	per lb.....	304
Don't know	Will ruin the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	306
	None.....	Yes.....	307
	Sheep and their products lowered 1/2 in value.....	No.....	308
16	Make the wool higher.....	Yes.....	309
		Yes.....	310
18	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	311
	It means death and destruction to sheep.....	Yes.....	312
	Not any.....	Yes at 5c lb.	313
8	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	314
18	No material effect.....	Yes.....	315
	Destroy the sheep industry.....	No.....	316
20	Very slight difference.....	Yes.....	317
		Yes.....	318
	It would ruin it.....	Yes.....	319
		No.....	320
	Do not know.....	No.....	321
5	None.....	Yes.....	322
	Enhance the value of sheep.....	Yes.....	323
10	It has already hurt it and will continue to do so.....	Yes.....	324
	Am against free wool.....	Yes.....	325
18	Difference between 12 and 22 cents.....	Yes.....	326
	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	327
		Yes.....	328
		Yes.....	329
		Yes.....	330
15	Not any.....	Yes.....	331
		Yes.....	332
3	Will reduce the price.....	Yes.....	333
	Will decrease price.....	Yes.....	334
15	Am not for free wool.....	Yes.....	335
Don't know	Destroy it.....	Yes.....	336
Don't know	A problem I have not solved.....	Yes.....	337
	Do not know.....	Yes.....	339
		Yes.....	340
25	Destroy it.....	Yes.....	341
	Discourage sheep raising.....	Yes.....	342
40	Has already knocked it out.....	Yes.....	343
	Very injurious.....	Yes.....	344
		Yes.....	345

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
346	\$7 50	\$7 00		\$8 00	\$11 00			\$5 00	Never used any.	
347		5 00		6 00				3 00	Yes.	
348	7 00	7 00		12 00	16 00			7 00	No	No
349		4 75		5 50				4 00	Never used	
350	10 00	10 00		9 50	21 00		\$35 00	6 00	Never used	
351	4 75	3 75	\$3 75	5 75	7 00			2 75	No	On waste land.
352	8 30	6 25	6 25	10 00	15 00			5 25	Never used	No
353	8 30	7 50	7 50		18 00			5 00	Never used	
354	7 00	6 00		7 50				5 00		Yes.
355								4 50	No	Yes.
356		6 00		5 00	10 00			6 00	No	Yes.
357	6 75	6 25	6 50	7 25	10 25			4 75	Never used	Never tried.
358	6 50	6 00	6 25	7 00	10 00			4 50		No
359		6 00		6 00	12 00		25 00	4 00	Never used	No
360		6 75	7 00	8 00				5 25		No
361		7 25		6 75	11 25			5 00	No	Yes, for mutton.
362	10 00	8 00		15 00	10 00	\$5 00		4 50	Yes.	
363	6 00	5 50	5 50	10 00	11 00			4 00		No
364	4 00	4 00	4 00					3 00	No	No
365		10 00		12 00				4 00	Never used	Don't know.
366		6 50		7 50	10 50			4 50	Never used	No
367		9 00	10 00	9 50	16 00			6 00	Never used	Don't know.
368		6 00						4 50		
369	6 00	5 50	5 75	7 00						No
370	7 50	7 50	7 50	10 25	13 75			3 00		Don't know.
371		7 00		8 00		6 75		5 00	Never used	No
372		5 00		5 00	8 00					Has been.
374	5 00	4 75	4 75	5 25			26 00		No	Think so.
375									Never used	Don't know.
376		6 25		7 25	10 25			4 75		
377	7 50	7 00	7 25	8 00	11 00			5 50	Yes.	
378	10 50	10 10	10 25	12 00	17 00			8 00	Yes.	Not now
379		5 50		6 50	9 50			5 00		Yes.
380		6 50		6 50	11 50			3 50	Never used	No
381	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	15 00			4 00		Not now
382				8 00	11 00			5 00	No experience.	Not now
383	8 00	7 00	7 00	11 00	15 00	5 00		3 00	No	Not now
384	7 50	7 00	7 50	13 50	20 00	6 50		3 00	Yes.	Yes.
385		5 00		8 00	10 00			3 00		No
386	5 00	5 00		15 00	20 00			4 00		
387		6 35		10 00	12 00			4 50		Yes.
388		6 50		7 50	10 00			4 50	Never used	No
389	5 50	5 25	5 50	6 50	9 50			3 50	No	Yes.
390	5 00	5 00	5 00	15 00	20 00			4 00	No	Yes.
391	6 37	6 00	6 00	5 50	13 00			3 00	No	No
392	4 75	4 75	4 75	5 10	10 00			3 75	Never used	
393	8 00	7 70	8 00	9 75	14 00			6 00	No	No
394	6 50	6 00	7 00	10 00				4 50		
395										
396	10 00	9 00	10 00	8 00	25 00			5 00	Never tried.	
397	4 60	4 60		6 00	9 00			3 00	Never used any.	Yes
398		6 00		7 00	10 50			4 50	Never used any.	
399		6 25						4 50	Never used any.	No
400		6 25		7 25				4 75	Never used any.	
401	5 00	4 50						3 25	Never used any.	
402		6 25	7 00	10 00				4 00		Yes.
403	6 00	5 75	5 75	7 00	10 00			4 50	Never used any.	No.
404		9 00	10 00	11 65					No	Yes, for mutton
405	5 75	5 75	5 75	6 75	8 75			4 75	Yes.	No.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
Don't know.	Injure the wool business.....	Yes.....	346
	Reduces price of wool one-half.....	Yes.....	347
	Not any.....	Yes.....	348
\$0 20	.....	Yes.....	349
	.....	Yes.....	350
6	Don't think it will affect it.....	Yes.....	351
	Will not pay to raise sheep.....	Yes.....	352
	Will not affect it much.....	Yes.....	353
	Will decrease the price.....	Yes.....	354
	.....	Yes.....	355
15	Very little.....	Yes.....	356
Don't know.	Free trade would be beneficial to farmers.....	Yes.....	357
20	I received 13 cents per lb. in '94 and 14 cents in '95.....	Yes.....	358
	Will drive the sheep out of the country.....	Yes.....	359
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	360
10	Not any.....	Yes.....	361
	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	362
12	Very damaging.....	No.....	363
25	Don't know.....	No.....	364
	.....	Yes.....	365
20	Has killed it, and is now a thing of the past.....	Yes.....	366
	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	367
	Lowered price of sheep from \$3.50 to \$1.50 per head.....	Yes.....	368
	.....	Yes.....	369
	.....	Yes.....	370
25	Kill it.....	Yes.....	371
	I don't want any sheep at present.....	No.....	372
	The supply will be greater than the demand.....	Yes.....	374
	Don't know.....	Yes.....	375
	.....	Yes.....	376
	.....	Yes.....	377
22	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	378
10	Will make it less profitable.....	Yes.....	379
25	It will be an injury.....	Yes.....	380
10	.....	Yes.....	381
25	Will wipe it out entirely where land is over \$40 per acre.....	Yes.....	382
20	Make wool cheaper.....	Yes.....	383
	Lessen the number of sheep.....	Yes.....	384
30	Will drive our sheep out of this country.....	Yes.....	385
	Will improve it.....	No.....	386
	.....	Yes.....	387
Don't know.	Drive the sheep out of this country.....	Yes.....	388
8	It will reduce it considerably.....	Yes.....	389
12	It will improve it.....	No.....	390
20	We want import duty on wool.....	Yes at 5 c. lb	391
	.....	Yes.....	392
9	Do not know.....	Yes.....	393
	.....	Yes.....	394
	Don't know.....	Yes.....	395
	Has almost already ruined it.....	Yes.....	396
8	Will weed out all poor flocks.....	Yes.....	397
	.....	Yes.....	398
	.....	Yes.....	399
	.....	Yes.....	400
	Can't tell.....	Yes.....	401
10	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	401
	Don't know.....	Yes.....	403
	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	404
20	.....	Yes.....	405

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
406	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$13 00		\$5 00	\$5 00	No	No
407		5 00		10 00	15 00			3 00		
408	8 83	7 50		5 00	15 00			7 00	Yes	No
410		4 75		6 75	9 75			4 00		Yes
411		5 25	5 50	6 00	9 50	\$5 50		3 50	Never used any..	
412	5 50	5 00		6 00	9 25			6 00	Never used any..	Yes
413		6 00		7 50	10 50			5 00	No	No
414										
415		6 00	6 25	7 50	10 75			5 25	Don't know	
416	5 00	5 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	5 00		4 00	Don't know	No
417	5 75	5 65	5 65	5 70	9 50			4 10	Don't know	
418	6 00	5 00			8 00			2 00	No	No
419	8 60	7 50	8 00	8 05	21 50		40 00	6 50	No	Yes
420	4 50	4 00	4 25	5 00	8 00	3 75		3 00		Yes
421		7 50		7 50	10 00			5 25	Never tried it..	
422		5 75		7 00	10 00			5 00	Never tried it..	
423	5 75	4 75		7 50				3 00	Never tried it..	No
424	6 00	5 50		8 00				3 00	Don't know	
425		7 00	7 00	9 00	20 00				No	No
426	7 00	6 50	6 50	9 00	15 00			5 00	No	No
427	12 00	13 00	11 00	19 79	28 00			6 50	Don't use it.	
428		8 25		10 70	20 00			7 25	Don't use it.	
429	7 00	7 00		8 00	8 00			2 50	Don't use it.	Yes
430		5 50	5 75	6 50	9 50			4 00		No
431	6 00	5 00		10 00	10 00	4 00		3 00		Yes
432	6 50	6 00	6 25	7 50	10 50			4 50	Yes	No
433	6 00	7 00	7 00	10 00	15 00			5 00	No	No
434	4 50	4 50		6 50	6 50			2 75	No	Yes
435	5 25	5 25		5 25	8 00			3 00	Don't use it.	No
436	5 00	5 00		8 00	8 00			3 00	Yes	
437		10 00		12 00	25 00			4 00	No	
438	6 50	6 00		7 50	10 50			4 50	No	No
439		8 00		10 00				6 00	Don't use it.	Yes
440		6 50	6 50	7 50				5 00		
441	7 00	6 50	7 00	8 00					Yes	
442	5 00	5 00		10 00	16 00	5 00		5 00	No	Yes
443		5 00		7 00				4 00	Don't know	Little at present
444		7 50		10 00	10 00			5 00	Don't know	Yes
445		8 45	9 00					4 00	No	
446	12 00	12 00		14 00				5 00	Don't know	Yes, for mutton
447		5 75		7 00	10 00			5 00		As much as anything
448	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 00	10 00			6 00	No	No
449	7 50	7 50	7 50	8 50	10 00	7 50		6 50	Never tried it..	No
450		5 77	7 80	6 50				3 00	Never tried it..	
451		5 50		7 50				5 50	No	No
452	5 50	5 00	5 50	5 75	9 60			4 00	Don't know	In some places..
453		4 75		6 00	9 50			4 00	Don't know	Yes
454	8 00	8 00	8 00	12 00	12 00				Don't know	Yes
455	7 00	6 75	7 00	8 25	11 25			5 50	Don't know	
456		7 50		8 50	12 00			5 50	No	
457	7 50	6 75	7 00	7 00				5 00	Never tried.	No
458	4 75	4 50		6 00	9 00			3 25		Yes
459	5 25	5 00	5 00	6 00						No
460	5 75	5 25		6 25	12 00			4 25	No	No
461		10 00		10 00	17 50			6 00	No experience..	Yes
462										
463	6 00	4 00	5 00	10 00	8 00			5 00	No experience..	Don't know....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
	Cheap wool and no profit.....	Yes.....	406
	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	407
	It will kill the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	408
	.....	Yes.....	410
\$0 25	It seems to hurt in this part of the country.....	Yes.....	411
	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	412
	.....	No.....	413
	.....	Yes.....	414
	.....	Yes.....	415
	Will have no effect.....	Yes.....	416
	.....	Yes.....	417
18	.....	Yes.....	418
12	Closer attention to breeding and feeding.....	Yes.....	419
	.....	Yes.....	420
	Think it will be hurtful.....	Yes.....	421
	.....	Yes.....	422
13	It hardly pays to raise wool.....	Yes.....	423
25	In a measure the same as it would to prohibit it.....	Yes.....	424
	.....	Yes.....	425
10	Ruin it entirely.....	Yes.....	426
	It will cheapen the wool.....	Yes.....	427
	Free wool will kill the wool industry.....	Yes.....	428
8	Think it will make no difference.....	Yes.....	429
	Free trade is injurious.....	No.....	430
	Reduce the price of wool.....	Yes.....	431
25	Think it is bad for us.....	Yes.....	432
15	Not any.....	.....	433
	Cheapens woolen goods.....	Yes.....	434
10	Many farmers have sold their sheep.....	No.....	435
	It will close out the business on high priced land.....	Yes.....	436
	.....	At 4 c. per lb.....	437
	No effect.....	Yes.....	438
12	None.....	Yes.....	439
	.....	Yes.....	440
	.....	Yes.....	441
9	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	442
20	Will not pay to raise wool.....	Yes.....	443
10	Will injure it.....	Yes.....	444
	.....	Yes.....	445
20	Will ruin fine wool business.....	Yes.....	446
Don't know.	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	447
More than it is worth.	A damaging effect.....	Yes.....	448
10	Very little effect.....	Yes.....	449
	Lower the profit.....	Yes.....	450
	The mutton breeds will be kept.....	Yes.....	451
Don't know.	Reduce the price of wool.....	Yes.....	452
	Do not know, I raise mutton sheep.....	.....	453
11	Don't think it will affect it.....	Yes.....	454
	Will injure the industry.....	Yes.....	455
	.....	Yes.....	456
	Ruin it.....	.....	457
7	.....	Yes.....	458
	.....	Yes.....	459
	.....	Yes.....	460
20	Lower price of wool.....	Yes.....	461
	.....	.....	462
	Not any.....	Yes.....	463

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.		
464								No experience..	No
465	\$7 00	\$6 50	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$9 00	\$5 50	\$6 00	Yes	Yes
466	5 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	8 00		4 00	No	No
467	5 00	7 00		6 00			3 50	Yes	Don't know
468	5 50	8 50		11 00	20 00		5 00	No	Not now
469								Yes	
470	7 50	8 50		12 00	14 00		5 00	No	Not now
471	6 00	5 50		5 00	12 00		4 50	Yes	No
472	7 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	3 00	Never used it..	No
473				8 25				Never used it..	No
474	5 50	5 00		6 75	9 75		6 00	Never used it..	Don't know
475								Think it does	In some places
476		5 75		5 50	10 50		5 00	No	No
477		7 00	7 25	8 75					
478	6 50	6 00	6 25	7 50			5 00	Don't know	Don't know
479	13 50	15 00	16 50	22 50	25 00		17 00	No	No
480	5 00	4 50	4 75				\$21 00	2 25	Never used it..
481	5 00	4 45	4 75	8 15	11 00		2 85	Never used it..	No
482								Never used it..	No
483									Yes
484		5 75		7 25	10 25		3 50	Never used it..	Yes
485	5 75	5 25		6 50			4 50	Never used it..	Yes
486	5 75	5 00	5 25	7 00	10 00	7 00	25 00	4 00	Yes
487	5 75	5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00		4 50	No	No
488	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 25	18 00	10 00	9 00	No	No
489								No	
490	4 50	4 75	4 00					Don't use it	No
491	8 00	8 00	8 00		9 00		3 00	Don't use it	
492								Don't use it	
493	7 00	6 00		8 00	14 50	7 00	6 00	Yes	No
494	6 25	5 75	6 00	6 75	9 75		6 00	No	No
495		5 50	5 75	6 50	9 50	5 25	4 00	Never used	Don't know
496	5 00	4 75	4 75	6 00	10 00	4 75	4 00	No	Yes
497		5 75		6 75			4 50	Never used	No
498	5 65	6 25	6 40	7 75	10 50		5 00	Never used	On cheap land
500		8 00		8 00	25 00		3 00	Yes	Don't know
501		4 50		5 75	8 50			Never used	Not here
502	6 50	6 50	6 50					Never used	Yes
503	6 00	4 75		6 00	13 00		5 00		
504									
505		6 00		7 00	10 00		5 00	Don't know	Yes
506	5 75	5 25	5 50	6 25	10 50	5 75	30 00	5 00	Don't know
507	9 50	9 00	9 00	15 00	15 00	10 00	7 50	Don't know	Not now
508	5 25	5 25	5 50	6 50	9 25		3 75		Yes
509	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00			4 50	Think so	Yes
510	6 00	6 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	5 00	4 00	Yes	Yes
511	4 50	4 50	4 50	10 00	15 00		3 00		
512	9 50	9 00	9 00	8 00	25 00		4 50	No	No
513	5 00	3 00		3 00	5 00		5 00	No	No
514	4 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	6 00		3 00	No	Yes
515	7 50	6 00	6 00	10 00	15 00		4 00	Yes	Yes
516	6 50	6 25	6 50					No	Yes
517	6 00	6 00	8 00	10 00			5 00	Never tried it..	Not now
518		10 00	10 00	15 00	20 00		50 00	5 00	No
519		5 00		5 00	9 00		4 00	Never tried it..	Yes
520	7 25	6 75	7 00	8 25	11 25		5 25	Never tried it..	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
.....	Detrimental	Yes	464
\$0 6	.....	Yes	465
.....	Lower prices on wool	Yes	466
.....	Will lower the profit	Yes	467
16	Bad effect	Yes	468
.....	.....	Yes	469
15	.....	Yes	470
.....	.....	Yes	471
20	Ruin the industry	Yes	472
.....	.....	Yes	473
.....	There should be no duty on wool	Yes	474
.....	Reduce the price of wool	Yes	475
.....	It will discourage it	Yes	476
.....	Bad effect	Yes	477
.....	Will lower the price of wool	No	478
11	.....	Yes	479
20	Have poor opinion of free wool	Yes	480
40	Knock the bottom out of it	Yes	481
.....	.....	Yes	482
10	Lower the price on wool but is a benefit to the whole country	Yes	483
.....	Kill the industry in this country	Yes	484
.....	Think it will be injurious	Yes	485
7	It will have a bad effect	Yes	486
.....	Knock the profit out of it	Yes	487
23	Very little	Yes	488
More than it sells for ..	It will ruin it entirely	No	489
.....	.....	Yes	490
20	A good effect, clothing 1/2 cheaper .....	.....	491
.....	.....	No	492
.....	Destroy it as far as wool is concerned	Yes	493
20	It will help it	Yes	494
.....	More consumption and better price	Yes	495
10	.....	Yes	496
.....	A very bad effect	Yes	497
30	Will lessen the number of sheep	Yes	498
.....	.....	Yes	500
.....	.....	Yes	501
20	Will kill it	Yes	502
.....	It will not pay to raise sheep for wool	Yes	503
.....	That is nothing but a humbug	Yes	504
.....	.....	Yes	505
.....	Will ruin it	Yes	506
8	No effect	Yes	507
.....	.....	Yes	508
22	Will injure it	Yes	509
10	Lower the price 5 per cent	Yes	510
.....	.....	Yes	511
20	Drive the sheep out of the country	Yes	512
10	.....	Yes	513
.....	.....	Yes	514
20	None. Syndicates control prices	Yes	515
25	I don't know	Yes	516
25	To destroy the best industry on the farm	Yes	517
25	Reduce the price correspondingly	Yes	518
Don't know.	Question of politics	Yes	519
.....	.....	Yes	520

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
521	\$5 00	\$5 00	.....	\$7 50	\$10 00	.....	.....	\$5 00	Never tried it...	Yes.....
522	.....	5 00	.....	.....	17 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....
523	5 00	5 00	.....	6 00	9 00	\$3 00	.....	2 00	No.....	Yes.....
524	5 00	6 10	.....	6 00	.....	.....	\$30 00	2 00	Never used it.....	No.....
525	5 75	4 75	.....	4 75	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't know.....
526	.....	5 00	.....	6 25	10 00	.....	.....	3 50	Yes.....	No.....
527	5 50	5 50	.....	6 00	9 00	.....	.....	3 75	Never used.....	Don't know.....
528	.....	6 25	\$6 50	7 50	10 50	.....	.....	5 00	No.....	Yes.....
529	.....	6 30	.....	7 50	10 75	.....	.....	5 25	No.....	No.....
530	.....	5 75	.....	7 50	10 00	5 75	.....	4 50	No.....	Yes.....
531	7 00	5 00	6 00	15 00	15 00	5 00	.....	6 00	Never tried.....	Don't know.....
532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
533	6 00	6 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	7 00	.....	5 00	Yes.....	Yes.....
534	.....	4 50	4 75	5 50	8 50	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
535	.....	5 00	.....	6 00	8 00	.....	.....	6 00	Never used.....	No.....
536	5 00	5 00	.....	7 00	9 00	.....	.....	3 00	Yes.....	Yes.....
537	5 25	4 75	5 00	5 75	8 75	.....	.....	3 75	.....	.....
538	5 00	5 00	5 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	3 00	No.....	No.....
539	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 25	.....	.....	.....	3 50	Don't know.....	Yes.....
540	.....	5 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	3 50	Don't know.....	Yes.....
541	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	10 00	.....	.....	6 00	Don't know.....	No.....
542	.....	6 25	6 50	7 25	10 00	.....	.....	4 75	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
543	5 00	5 00	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	4 25	Don't know.....	Yes.....
544	5 00	5 00	5 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	Very little.....
545	.....	6 75	.....	8 00	11 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	No.....
547	.....	9 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	.....	.....	6 00	Don't know.....	Not very.....
548	.....	5 00	.....	6 60	8 60	.....	.....	3 00	Don't know.....	Don't keep any.....
549	.....	7 00	.....	7 50	11 25	.....	.....	5 50	No.....	Yes.....
550	.....	5 00	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	Never used it.....	Yes.....
551	7 50	7 50	.....	7 50	10 00	.....	.....	5 00	No.....	No.....
552	5 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....
553	5 50	5 15	.....	6 50	8 50	.....	.....	.....	Don't use any.....	Yes.....
554	5 50	5 00	.....	6 00	9 00	4 75	.....	3 50	Don't use any.....	Yes.....
555	.....	6 80	.....	12 00	8 00	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
\$0 13	Injure the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	521
5	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	522
40	Wool is a failure with duty taken off.....	Yes.....	523
	.....	Yes.....	524
	.....	Yes.....	525
	.....	No.....	526
12	Think it won't hurt sheep industry.....	No.....	527
12	Will ruin it.....	Yes.....	528
12	Disastrous.....	Yes.....	529
18	Not a good effect.....	Yes.....	530
	.....	Yes.....	531
12	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	532
	Reduce the price 5 per cent.....	Yes.....	533
	It will not effect the price much.....	Yes.....	534
25	Lower the price of wool.....	Yes.....	535
	.....	Yes.....	536
15	.....	Yes.....	537
Don't know.	.....	Yes.....	538
	Will make it unprofitable.....	Yes.....	539
	.....	Yes.....	540
20	Very bad effect.....	Yes.....	541
	.....	Yes.....	542
12	.....	Yes.....	543
	.....	Yes.....	544
Don't know.	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	545
	Kill the industry.....	Generally.....	547
	.....	Yes.....	548
	It has caused a great many to go out of the business.....	Yes.....	549
	Not ¼ as many sheep in this vicinity as formerly.....	Yes.....	550
25	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	551
Don't know.	.....	Yes.....	552
	Leave import duty on.....	Yes.....	553
20	Bad, has knocked the life out of the industry.....	Yes.....	554
	Lower prices.....	No.....	555

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
1	Yes	No		Cattle and hogs
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Raising potatoes
3	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
4	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and stock raising
5	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
6	No	No	Yes	Dairying
7	No	No	Yes	General farming
8	No	No	Yes	Corn and potatoes
9	No	No	Yes	General farming
10	No	No	Yes	Potatoes
11		No	Yes	
12	Sometimes	No	No	Mixed farming
13	No	No	Not always	Mixed farming
14	Yes	No	Yes	Hog raising
15	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
16	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and hogs
17	Yes		Yes	
18	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and cattle
19		No		Dairying
20	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
21	Yes	Don't know	Yes	
22	No	Several kinds heavy draft fine carriage	Yes	Hogs and dairying
23	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
24	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
25	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
26		No	Yes	Hard to tell
27	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Dairying and hogs
28	Yes	If good ones	Yes	Dairying
29	No	No		Dairying
30	No	No	Yes	Dairying
31	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
32	No	No	No	
33	Not very	No	Yes	Dairying
34	Yes		Yes	Dairying and stock growing
35		No	Don't know	
36	No	No	Don't know	Corn and hogs
37	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Dairying
38	Yes		Yes	I prefer mixed farming
39	Yes	No	Yes	Raising hogs
40	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
41	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed
42	Yes	Only fine drivers	No	Diversified
43	Yes		Yes	Stock feeding and dairying
44	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs, cattle and grass
45	No	No	Yes	Dairying
46	Yes	No	No	Dairying
47			Yes	Dairying
48	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
49	Yes			Dairying
50	Don't know	No	Yes	Dairying on co-operative plan
51	No	No	Yes	Dairying
52	No	No	No	Dairying
53	No	No	Yes	Dairying
54	No	No	Yes	Dairying, corn and hogs
55	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
56	Yes	No	Yes	Raising hogs and cattle
57	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and stock
58	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	No	Yes	1	1	\$26 00	.....	No	Month	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	26 00	.....	Yes	Month	2
Yes	No	.....	1	1	16 33	\$16 33	Yes	Year	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	.....	Yes	Month	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	2	20 00	18 00	Yes	Month and year	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	12 00	8 00	Yes	Year	6
Yes	No	No	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	7
No	None here	.....	1	1	15 00	.....	Yes	Both	8
No	No	.....	3	2	20 00	12 00	Yes	Both	9
No	No	No	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Both	10
Yes	No	.....	1	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	11
.....	Some are	Sometimes	2	1	22 00	12 00	Yes	Both	12
Yes	No	.....	1	1	16 00	.....	No	Month	13
Yes	No	.....	1	1	18 00	.....	Yes	Month	14
Yes	No	Yes	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes	Both	15
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	8 00	Yes	Month	16
Yes	Some are	Yes	1	1	22 00	10 00	Yes	Month	17
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	13 00	Yes	Month	18
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	.....	Yes	Season	19
Yes	No	.....	1	1	20 00	.....	Yes	Month	20
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	2	17 00	10 00	Yes	Month	21
Yes	Some are	Yes	5	2	23 00	20 00	Yes	Both	22
Yes	Some are	Some do	3	3	20 00	10 00	Yes	Both	23
Yes	Yes	Not entirely	2	1	21 00	15 00	Yes	Both	24
Yes	No	.....	1	1	20 00	18 00	Yes	Month	25
Yes	Some are	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	.....	26
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	27
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	33 33	33 33	No	Season	28
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	15 00	.....	Yes	Month	29
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	30
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	31
To owner	No	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	33
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	19 00	12 00	Yes	Month	34
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	16 66	16 66	Yes	Season	35
Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Season	36
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	22 00	.....	.....	Season	37
Yes	No	.....	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	38
Yes	No	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	39
Yes	No	No	3	2	18 00	12 00	Yes	Month	40
No	No	.....	1	.....	20 00	.....	Yes	Month	41
Yes	No	.....	3	1	16 50	12 00	Yes	Season	42
Yes	Both	Yes	2	1	21 00	20 00	Yes	Both	43
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	26 00	19 50	Yes	Day	44
Yes	Some	Yes	2	2	20 00	12 50	Yes	Month	45
Yes	Both	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Yes	Both	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Yes	Both	Yes	3	3	25 00	25 00	Yes	Season	48
Yes	No	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Yes	Some are	Yes	2	2	18 00	12 00	Yes	Month	50
Yes	No	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Month	51
Yes	No	.....	1	.....	20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	52
Yes	Many are	Yes	2	1	20 00	15 00	No	Month	53
Yes	No	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Yes	No	No	3	2	25 00	15 00	Yes	Season	55
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	56
Yes	No	.....	2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	57
Yes	No	.....	1	.....	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	58

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
59	Think it is.	No.		Dairying and hogs.
60	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs.
61	Not very.	No.	No.	Grain raising.
62	Some years.	No.	Yes.	
64	Not here.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
65	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
66	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
67	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
68	Don't know.	No.		Depends on locality.
69	No.	No.	Don't know.	Dairying.
70	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
71	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and corn.
72	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
73	Yes.	No.	No.	Dairying.
74	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs.
75	Not very.	No.	Yes.	Barley.
76	Not very.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
77	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
78	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dairying.
79	Yes.		Yes.	Dairying.
80	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs.
81	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
82	Yes.	No.	es	Stock raising.
83	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Raising hogs.
84	No.	No.	Yes.	
85	No.	No.		Mixed farming.
86			Yes.	Dairying and fruit growing.
87	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and stock.
88	Don't know.	No.	Yes.	Dairying, hogs, corn and barley.
89	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
90	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
91	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
92	Yes.		Yes.	Stock and sheep raising.
93				Dairying.
94	Yes.	No.	No.	Raising hogs.
95	Yes.	No.	Yes.	
96			Yes.	Dairying.
97	Yes.		No.	Dairying.
98	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
99	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
100	Yes.	No.	No.	Dairying.
101	Yes.	No.	No.	Raising hogs.
102		No.	Yes.	I am undecided.
103	No.	No.	Yes.	Raising grain.
104	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
105	Yes.		Yes.	Raising hogs and corn.
106	No.	No.	Yes.	Raising hogs and corn.
107	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and dairying.
108	No.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
109	No.			Dairying.
110	No.	No.	Don't know.	Dairying.
111	No.		Yes.	Corn and hogs.
112	No.	No.	Yes.	Corn.
113	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes.....	No.....	We tried but failed.	4	2	\$19 00	\$15 00	Bd..	Both.....	59
Yes.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	60
Yes.....	No.....	.....	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Both.....	61
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	2	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Both.....	62
Yes.....	Both.....	.....	1	1	28 00	28 00	Yes.	Season.....	63
No.....	No.....	.....	3	2	21 50	20 00	Yes.	Season.....	64
Yes.....	No.....	.....	3	3	26 00	19 00	No..	Season.....	65
Yes.....	Partly.....	Varying	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	All ways	66
Yes.....	No.....	No.....	1	1	20 00	10 00	Bd..	Month.....	67
Yes.....	One.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Season.....	68
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	69
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	15 00	Bd..	Month.....	70
No.....	Yes.....	No.....	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	71
Yes.....	No.....	.....	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	72
No.....	No.....	.....	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	73
Yes.....	Some.....	Yes.....	2	1	17 00	17 00	Yes.	Month.....	74
Yes.....	Both.....	Sometimes.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	Yes.	Season.....	75
Yes.....	Both.....	Yes.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Yes.	Both.....	76
Yes.....	No.....	Has not been tried.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Both.....	77
Yes.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Season.....	78
Yes.....	Both.....	.....	2	1	19 00	15 00	No..	Season.....	79
No.....	Yes.....	.....	2	1	18 00	8 00	Yes.	Month.....	80
No.....	Some.....	Not much.....	3	2	25 00	.....	No..	Month.....	81
Little.....	Some.....	Yes.....	2	.....	20 00	.....	.....	Month.....	82
Yes.....	Some.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Month.....	83
Yes.....	Some.....	Yes.....	1	1	17 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	84
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	.....	Yes.	Season.....	85
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Season.....	86
Yes.....	No.....	No.....	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month.....	87
Cannot say.....	No.....	Think it would.....	.....	.....	20 00	10 00	.....	Month.....	88
No.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Season.....	89
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	4	2	19 00	18 00	Bd..	Season.....	90
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	.....	26 00	.....	No..	Both.....	91
Yes.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Both.....	92
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	8	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	93
Yes.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	19 00	Yes.	Month.....	94
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Month.....	95
Yes.....	No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Month.....	96
Yes.....	Yes.....	Some cases.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	Month.....	97
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	1	20 00	10 00	No..	Month.....	98
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	99
No.....	No.....	.....	4	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	100
Are none.....	Partly.....	Yes.....	1	.....	26 00	20 00	Bd..	Month.....	101
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	Month.....	102
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	1	15 00	12 00	Yes.	Month.....	103
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Month.....	104
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	3	.....	20 00	16 00	Yes.	Year.....	105
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	.....	16 00	.....	.....	Month.....	106
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	1	16 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	107
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	.....	18 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	108
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	.....	17 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	109
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	.....	18 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	110
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	.....	17 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	111
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	.....	17 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	112
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	.....	17 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	113

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
114	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
115	No.	No.	No.	Hog raising.
116	Yes.	Don't know.	Yes.	Dairying.
117	Yes.	Don't know.	Yes.	Dairying.
118	Yes.	Don't know.	Don't know.	Potatoes.
119	No.	No.	No.	Potatoes and dairying.
120	Yes.	Never tried.	Yes.	Mixed.
121	Yes.	No.	No.	Corn.
122	Yes.	No.	No.	Mixed.
123	No.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
124	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Tobacco.
125	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
126	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and corn.
127	No.	No.	Yes.	Oats, hay and potatoes.
128	No.	No.	No.	Barley.
129	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs.
130	No.	No.	No.	Owing to locality.
131	Yes.	No.	Never tried.	Corn, hay and cattle.
132	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs.
133	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs.
134	No.	The right sort.	Yes.	Mixed or stock farming.
135	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
136	No.	No.	Yes.	Grain and dairying.
137	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
138	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
139	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
140	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Corn, oats and hay.
141	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
142	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
143	No.	No.	Don't know.	Depends on soil and location.
144	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
145	No.	No.	Don't know.	Don't know.
146	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairy and hogs.
147	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairy and hogs.
148	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Cattle, hogs, poultry.
149	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Clover and potatoes.
150	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
151	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hog raising.
152	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
153	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
154	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
155	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
156	Yes.	It has been.	Yes.	Dairying and mixed.
157	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
158	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
159	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
160	Yes.	No.	No.	Hogs, corn and stock.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	2	2	\$20 00	\$15 00	No.	Month.....	114
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1		20 00		No.	Month.....	115
Are none									116
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....							117
No.....	Yes.....	Don't know	2	1	15 00	10 00	Yes.	Season	118
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1		15 00			Month.....	119
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....						Day.....	120
	Yes.....	Yes.....							121
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	122
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1		18 00		Yes.	Month.....	123
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Month.....	124
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	2	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Season	125
Yes.....	No.....								126
No.....	Yes.....	Some are.							127
Yes.....	No.....								128
Yes.....	No.....		2	1	20 00	10 00			129
		Think so...	1		35 00		Yes.	Season	130
No.....	Yes.....	No.....	5	2	18 00	16 00	Yes.	All ways.	131
Small...	No.....	No.....	2	1	15 00	7 50	Yes.	All ways.	132
Yes.....	Some		2	1	20 00	16 00	Yes.	Month.....	133
No.....	No.....	No.....	1		35 00			All ways.	134
Yes.....	No.....		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	135
Yes.....	No.....								136
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	1	1	19 00	8 00	Yes.	Month.....	137
			1		12 00		Yes.	Month.....	138
Yes.....	No.....		1		20 00		Yes.	Month.....	139
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....							140
No.....	No.....	No.....	2	1	21 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	141
Yes.....	Some		1		20 00		Yes.	Month.....	142
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Month.....	143
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2		26 00	26 00	Bd..		144
No.....	Some.....		1		15 00		Yes.	Both.....	145
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1		10 00	Bd..	Month.....	146
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	13 00	Yes.	Month.....	147
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	148
Yes.....			1	2	20 00		Yes.		149
Yes.....	No.....		2	1	18 00	15 00	Yes.	Month.....	150
Yes.....	No.....	Farmers are suspicious of each other, rather be skinned by some one whose only business is to take the cream of the farmers' profits..							
			2		21 00	21 00		Year.....	151
No.....			8	2	18 00	15 00	Yes.	Month.....	152
No.....									153
Yes.....	Partly.....	As a general thing.....							154
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	155
Yes.....	No.....		2	1	23 00	18 00	Yes.	Season	156
Yes.....	No.....		6	4	20 00	15 00	Yes.	All ways.	157
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	1	20 00	15 00	Bd..	Month.....	158
	One	Not very successful.	2	1	20 00	12 50	Yes.	Month.....	159
	Yes.....		1		17 50		Yes.	Season	160

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
161	No.	No.	Yes.	Diversified farming.
162	No.	No.	Yes.	Hogs
163	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
164	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
165	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dairying
166	No.	No.	No.	Dairying
167	No.	No.	No.	
168	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
169	Yes.	No.	Yes.	
170	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Raising good stock
171	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
172	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
173	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
174	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising
175	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and sheep
176	No.	No.	No.	Mixed farming
177	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Poultry
178	Yes.	No.	No.	Hogs and grain
179	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising
180	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising
181	No.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and dairying
182	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and dairying
183	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and dairying
184	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
185	Yes.	No.	No.	
186	No.	No.	No.	Small fruit.
187	No.	No.	No.	Dairying and hogs.
188	Yes.	Yes, heavy draft.	No.	Sheep raising
189	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Mixed
190	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Grass and cattle
191	Yes.	Yes, heavy draft.	No.	Corn and hogs
192	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
193	No.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
194	Yes.	Don't know.	Yes.	Corn and hogs
195	No.	No.	Yes.	Raising small fruit
196	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
197	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising
198	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
199	Yes.	No.	Don't know	Stock raising
200	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
201	No.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
202	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Mixed farming
203	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
204	No.	No.	No.	Corn and hogs
205	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
206	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
207	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
208	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock
209	Don't know	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
210	Yes.	No.	No.	Dairying
211	Yes.	No.	Don't know	Dairying
212	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
213	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs
214	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Grain and stock
215	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
216	Yes.	No.	Yes.	General farming
217	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
218	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
219	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs
220	Don't know	Don't know.	No.	Dairying

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Partly.	Yes.								161
Yes.	Both.	Yes.							162
Yes.	Both.	Yes.	1		\$25 00		Yes.	Month	163
Yes.	Both.		2	1	18 50	\$8 50		Season	164
Yes.	Few.	No.	3	2	20 00	18 00	Yes.	Season	165
Yes.	About 1/2.	Partially	4	4	17 50	17 50	Yes.	Month	166
Yes.	No.		2	2	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Season	167
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		20 00		Yes.		168
Yes.	Yes.		2	1	23 50	17 50	Yes.	Month	169
Yes.	Yes.	No.							170
No.	Yes.	No.							171
Yes.	Partly.	Yes.							172
Yes.	No.		1	1	26 00	19 50	Yes.	Day	173
Yes.	No.		2		22 00		Yes.	Month	174
Yes.	Yes.	Generally	2	2	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	175
Yes.	No.		1		20 00		Yes.	Month	176
No.	Yes.	I think not.	4	1	20 00		Yes.	Month	177
Yes.	No.		1	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Both.	178
Yes.	Yes.	Generally	1	1	19 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	179
Yes.	No.		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	181
Yes.	No.		1	1	26 00	10 00	No.		182
Yes.	No.		2	1	20 00	11 00	Yes.	Month	183
			4	5	26 00	26 00		Day or month.	184
									185
No.	Yes.	Yes.	2		20 00		Yes.	Month	186
Yes.	No.	Yes.	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	187
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.							188
Yes.	Some are	Yes.	1	1	13 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	189
Yes.	No.		1		20 00		Yes.	Month	191
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	192
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1	1	20 00	13 00	Yes.	Season	193
Yes.	Both	Yes.	2	2	20 00	7 50	Yes.	Month	194
No.	No.	No.							195
Yes.			1		7 00		Yes.	Month	196
Yes.	Some	Yes.	2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	All ways	197
Yes.	Some	Yes.	2	2	20 00	20 00	No.	Year	198
Yes.	No.		1		12 00		Yes.	Month	199
Yes.	No.								200
Unkn'wn	No.								201
Yes.	No.		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	202
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	3	2	16 00	12 00	Yes.	Season	203
			1		20 00		Yes.		204
			1	1	13 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	205
Yes.	No.		1		20 00		Yes.	Month	206
No.	No.	Can't say			18 00		Yes.	Month	207
Yes.	No.		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Month and year	208
Yes.	Some	Yes.	1	1	16 00		Yes.	Month	209
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Season	210
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1						211
Yes.	No.		1	1	26 00	16 00	Yes.	Day and season	212
Yes.	No.		3	1	20 00	20 00	Yes.	Month and year	213
Yes.	No.		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Season	214
Yes.	No.		1		26 00				215
No.	No.		1		15 00	8 00	Yes.	Month	216
Yes.	No.								217
Yes.	In part.	Yes.	1	1	20 00	20 00	No.	Month	218
Yes.	No.		1		16 00		Yes.	Month	219
Yes.	Some are	Yes.	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	220

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
221				Hogs and corn
222	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and cattle
223	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
224	No	No	Yes	Hay
225	No	No	Yes	Dairying
226	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
227	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
228	Yes	Don't know	No	Dairying and hogs
229	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
230	No		No	Dairying and hogs
231	No	No	No	Mixed farming
232	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
233	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and tobacco
234	No	No	Yes	Barley and oats
235	Yes	No	Yes	
236	Yes	No	No	
237	No	No	Yes	Dairying
238	No	No	Yes	Corn
239	Yes	No	Yes	Poultry
240	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes
241	No	No	Yes	Dairying
242	Don't know	No	Yes	Hogs
243	Yes	No	Yes	
244	Yes	No	Don't know	Stock raising
245	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
246	No	No	No	Dairying
247	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
248	Yes	No	Yes	
249	No	No	No	Hogs, hay and potatoes
250	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
251	Yes	No	Yes	Poultry, dairying and hogs
252	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
253	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and hogs
254	Yes	No	Yes	Poultry
255	Yes	No	Yes	Corn
256	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
257	No	No	No	Hay and potatoes
258	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
259	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
260	Yes		Yes	Dairying
261		No	Yes	Potatoes and hogs
262	Yes at 4 cts. pound	No	No	All branches alike
263	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and cattle
264	No	No	No	Hogs
265	Yes	At times	Yes	
266	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and tobacco
267	Yes	No	No	
268	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
269	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
270	No	No	No	Hay, oats and barley
271	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
272	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
273	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
274	Yes	No	No	Dairying

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the coöperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	No	No	1		\$18 00				221
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Season	222
Yes	No		1		18 00		Yes	Month	223
Yes	Partly	Yes	1		19 00		Yes	Month	224
Yes	Yes	Yes						Month	225
Yes	No	Yes	2	1	18 00	\$10 00	Yes	Month	226
No	Yes	Yes	1		26 00		Yes	Month	227
Yes	Some	If honestly managed.						Day	228
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	229
					18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	230
Yes	Partly	If honestly managed.							231
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	232
Yes	No								233
Yes	No				26 00		Yes	Month	234
Yes	No								235
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	236
Yes	Yes	Yes			18 00		Yes	Month	237
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	11 00	Yes	All ways	238
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1	17 00	6 00	Yes	Month	239
Yes	Yes		2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	240
Yes	No		2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	241
Yes	Some	Yes	1	1	20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	242
No	Yes	No	2	1	21 00	11 50	Bd.	Season	243
No	No	No	2	1	20 00		Yes	Month	244
Some	No	No	2	1	16 00	10 00	Yes	Month	245
No	No	No						Year	246
No	No	No							247
Yes	No	No							248
No	Some	No	1		20 00		Yes	Month	249
Yes									250
Yes	Yes	Not entirely							251
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Bd.	Month	252
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	7 50	Yes	Month	253
Yes	Yes	No	1	1	26 00	13 00	Yes	Day	254
Yes	Yes								255
Yes	Some	Think so	1		15 00		Yes	Month	256
No	No	No							257
No	No	No							258
Yes	Some	Yes	1	1	20 00	4 00	Yes	Month	259
Yes	No	Only in few cases	1		21 50		Yes	Month	260
			3	1	16 00	16 00	Yes	Month	261
No	No	We have none	1		26 00		Yes	Day	262
No	No		1		20 00		No	Month	263
No	Yes	Yes	1		18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	264
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Year	265
Yes	No		2	3	17 50	10 00	Yes	Month	266
No	No		1		19 00		Yes	Month	267
Yes	No		1		32 00		No	Day	268
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	15 00	15 00	Yes	Season	269
Yes			2	1	20 00	5 00	Yes	Month	270
Yes	No	Did not succeed here.							271
Yes	No		2	1	18 50	13 00	Yes	Month	272
Yes	Some	Yes	1		14 00		Yes	Season	273
Yes	No		2	1	19 00	12 00	Yes	Month	274
Yes	Yes	Yes			17 00				274

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
275	No.	No.	Yes.	Hogs.
276	No.	No.	Don't know	Dairying and potatoes.
277	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
278	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
279	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
280	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying, corn and hogs.
281	No.	Yes.	No.	Mixed farming.
282	Yes.	Think so.	Yes.	Dairy and stock raising.
283	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairy and sheep.
284	No.	No.	Yes.	Sheep if wool is worth 23 cts. per lb.
285	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Don't know.
286	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
287	No.	No.	No.	Dairying.
288	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
289	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
290	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hog raising.
291	No.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes, corn and hay.
292	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Diversified crops.
293	Yes.	No.	No.	Diversified crops.
294	Don't know	No.	No.	Diversified crops.
295	No.	No.	Don't know	Dairying and sheep.
296	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Dairying.
297	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
298	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
299	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and tobacco.
300	No.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes and corn.
301	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
302	No.	No.	Yes.	Corn and hogs.
303	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
304	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
306	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Depends on locality.
307	Yes.	No.	No.	Dairying.
308	No.	No.	No.	
309	Yes.	No.	No.	Potatoes.
310	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising.
311	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and corn.
312	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and live stock.
313	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
314	No.	No.	No.	Don't know.
315	Yes.	No.	No.	Potatoes.
316	No.	No.	No.	Dairying and small grain.
317	Yes.	No.	No.	Mixed farming.
318	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
319	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock.
320	No.	No.	No.	No profit in anything.
321	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and stock.
322	Yes.	No.	No.	Stock raising.
323	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
324	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and corn.
325	Yes.	Right kind.	No.	Hogs.
326	No.	No.	No.	
327	No.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and corn.
328	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dairying.
329	Yes.	No.	No.	Can't say.
330	Yes.	No.	No.	Stock raising.
331	Yes.	No.	No.	Potatoes.
332	Yes.	No.	Yes.	General farming.
333	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Raising stock.
334	No.	No.	Yes.	Diversified farming.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the coöperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1					Month	275
Yes.	No.	Yes.	1		\$21 00	\$10 00	Yes.	Month	276
No.			1	1	15 00		Yes.	Month	277
			1		26 00		Yes.	Day	278
Yes.	One-fifth.	No.							279
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		22 00		Bd.	Day	280
Yes.	No.		3	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	281
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Month	282
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1	1	19 00	9 00	Yes.	Month	283
No.	Some.	No.	1	1	20 00	10 00	Bd.	Month	284
Yes.	Some.	Yes.							285
Yes.	No.								286
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		20 00		Yes.	Month	287
Yes.	No.								288
Yes.	Some.	Yes.	2	1	16 00	14 00	Yes.	Month	289
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	4	2	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Month	290
			2	1	26 00	12 00	Bd.	Month	291
	Both.		2		20 00		Bd.	Month	292
Yes.	No.		1	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	293
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		20 00		Yes.	Month	294
Yes.	Some.	Yes.	1	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	295
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2	1	18 00	15 00	Yes.	Month	296
Yes.	No.	Yes.	1	1	21 00	13 00	Yes.	Month	297
Yes.	No.		2	1	17 50	12 50	Yes.	Month	298
No.	No.		2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	299
			3	2	22 00	17 00	Yes.	Month	301
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		20 00		Yes.	Month	302
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	3	3	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Year	303
Yes.	Some.	Yes.	2	2	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	304
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.			20 00	12 00	Yes.	All ways	306
Yes.	Some.	Yes.							307
Some are	Yes.	Yes.	1		18 00		Yes.	Month	308
Yes.	Both	Yes.	1	1	21 00	5 00	Yes.	Month	309
			1		22 00		Yes.	Month	311
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1	1	18 00	13 00	Yes.	Month	312
Yes.	Some are	Yes.	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Year	313
Yes.	No.		1		18 00		Yes.	Month	314
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.							315
Yes.	No.		1		16 00		Yes.	Month	316
Yes.	Yes.		1		15 00		Yes.	Month	317
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.							318
Yes.	No.		1		19 00		Yes.	Month	319
									320
Yes.	No.		1		13 00		Yes.	Month	321
Yes.	No.		1		20 00		Yes.	Month	322
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		18 00		Yes.	Month	323
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		20 00			Day	324
No.	Yes.	No.	2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Year	325
Yes.	No.		1		20 00		Yes.	Year	326
No.	No.		1	1	15 50	15 50	Yes.	Month	327
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.							328
No.	Yes.	No.	1		18 00		Yes.	Month	329
Yes.	No.		1	1	18 00	15 00	Yes.	Month	330
	Yes.		4	3	15 00	10 00	Yes.	Season	331
Yes.	No.		1		26 00			Day	332
Yes.	No.	Yes.	2	1	15 00	15 00	Yes.	Season	333
No.	No.		3	1	16 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	334

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
335	Yes	No		Hogs
336	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Dairying
337	Yes	No	Yes	Small fruit
339	Yes	No	Yes	General farming
340	No	No	No	
341	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
342	Yes	No	No	Dairying
343	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed
344	No	No	Yes	Dairying
345	Yes		Yes	Dairying
346	Yes			Dairying and hogs
347	Yes	Yes	No	Hog raising
348	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potatoes and stock
349	No	No	Yes	Dairying
350	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
351	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
352	Yes	No	Yes	Oats and barley
353	Yes	No		Dairying and potatoes
354	Yes	No	Yes	Corn
355	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
356		No	Not very	Stock raising
357		No		Dairying
358	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
359	Yes	No	No	Mixed farming
360	Yes	No	Yes	
361	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
362	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
363	No	No	No	Dairying
364	No	No	No	
365	Yes		Yes	Hogs
366	No	No	Yes	Dairy and hogs
367	No	No		Stock
368	Don't know			
369	Yes	No		Corn and hogs
370	Yes			Mixed farming
371	Yes	Yes	Yes	Diversified farming
372		No	No	Diversified farming
374	No	No	Yes	Diversified farming
375	No	No	Yes	Diversified farming
376	Yes	No	Yes	Diversified farming
377	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cattle, hogs and corn
378	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
379		No	Yes	Stock
380	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
381	Yes	No	Yes	Barley and potatoes
382	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
383	No	No	No	Dairying and hogs
384	Yes	No	No	Hay, berries and hogs
385	No	No	No	
386	No	No	Yes	Dairying
387	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
388	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
389	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
390	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
391	Yes at 4c lb.	No	Yes	
392	Yes	No	No	Dairying
393	Yes	No	No	General farming
394	Yes	No		Corn and hogs

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
395	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
396	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
397	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
398	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
399	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and corn
400	Yes	No	Yes	
401	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
402	No	No	Yes	Dairying
403	Yes	No	Yes	
404	No	Yes	Yes	Dairying
405	No	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
406	Yes	No	Yes	Tobacco
407	No	No	Yes	Dairying
408	Yes	No	No	Dairying
410	No	Yes	Yes	Potatoes, corn and hogs
411	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
412	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
413	No	No	Yes	
414	No	No	Yes	Dairying
415	No	No	Yes	Dairying
416	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
417	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
418	No	Yes	Yes	Dairying
419	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
420	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
421	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
422	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
423	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
424	No	No	Yes	
425	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes
426	No	No	Yes	Dairying
427	No	No	Yes	Poultry
428	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
429	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes and stock
430	No	No	No	
431	Yes	No	No	Hogs and dairying
432	No	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
433	No	No	Yes	Diversified farming
434	Yes	Yes	Yes	Diversified farming
435	No	No	Yes	
436	Yes	No	Yes	Cattle and hogs
437	Yes	No	Yes	Clover-seed and honey
438	No	No	Yes	Dairying
439	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
440	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and corn
441	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
442	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes
443	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
444	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
445	No	No	Yes	Dairying
446	No	No	Yes	Dairying
447	Yes	No	No	Hogs and cattle
448	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
449	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
450	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Depends on locality
451	No	No	No	Dairying
452	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hogs
453	No	No	No	Sheep

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the coöperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
No	No								395
Yes	No		1	1	\$18 00	\$12 00	Yes	Year	396
Yes	Yes	Yes	3		18 00			All ways	397
Yes	No								398
			2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	399
Yes	No								400
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		21 00		Yes	Month	401
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Month	402
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	403
Yes	No				20 00	17 00	Yes	Day	404
Yes	Yes	Yes							405
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	26 00	15 00	Yes	Season	406
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	407
Yes	No		2	1	18 00	16 00	Yes	Season	408
No	No		1		16 00		Yes	Month	410
Yes	Yes	Yes						Month	411
Yes	Yes	Not always.	2	1	18 00	14 00	Yes	Month	412
No	Yes	No							413
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	414
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Year	415
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	416
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	417
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Season	418
Yes	Some	Fairly successful.	1	1	24 00	16 00	Yes	Month	419
Yes	No		4		16 00	10 00	Yes	Month	420
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	15 00	Bd.	Season	421
Yes	No	No	1	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	422
Yes	No		1		20 00		Yes	Month	423
Yes	Some	Yes	2	2	18 00	18 00	Yes	Season	424
Yes	Some	Yes	3	2	30 00	30 00	No.	All ways	425
No	No		2	2	18 00	12 00	Yes	Year	426
Yes									427
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		39 00		Bd.	Day	428
No	Yes	No							429
Yes	No		5	1	16 00	16 00	Yes	Month	430
			1		20 00				431
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	432
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	20 00	15 00	Yes	Season	433
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		14 00		Yes	Month	434
No	Yes	Yes	2		22 00	13 00	Yes	Month	435
Yes	Yes	Yes							436
Yes			1		17 00		Yes	Month	437
D't know			4	2	20 00	20 00	Yes	Month	438
Yes	Yes	No		1		12 00	Yes	All ways	439
Yes	Yes	Yes							440
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00			Month	441
Yes	No		1		19 00		Yes	Day	442
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	443
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	24 00	10 00	Yes	Month	444
Yes	No		2	2	18 00	10 00	Yes	Year	445
Yes	Yes	No	3	2	20 00	18 00	No.	Month	446
No	No		2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	447
Yes	No		2	1	18 00	8 00	Yes	Month	448
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month and year	449
Yes	No								450
Yes	No	No	1		20 00		Yes	Month	451
No	No		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	452
	Some		3		20 00		Bd.	Day and month	453

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
454	No	No	Yes	Dairying
455	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed crops
456	No	No	Yes	
457	No	No	Yes	Dairying
458	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
459	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
460	Yes	No	No	Hogs and dairying
461	Yes	Yes	Yes	
462				
463	Yes	No	Yes	General farming
464	Yes	No		
465	Yes	Yes, good ones	Yes	Oats and corn
466	Yes	No	No	
467	Don't know		Yes	Dairying and hogs
468	Don't know	No	Yes	Potatoes
469	Yes	No	Yes	
470	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hogs and corn
471	Yes	Right kind	Yes	Stock
472	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
473	Yes	No		Dairying and hogs
474	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
475	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
476	No	No	No	Dairying
477			Yes	Dairying
478	No	No	No	Hogs
479	Yes	No	No	Potatoes
480	Yes			Hay
481	Yes		Yes	Mixed farming
482	Yes	No	No	Dairying
483	Yes			Mixed farming
484	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
485	Yes	No		Dairying and stock
486	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying and stock
487	Yes	No	No	Dairying and potatoes
488	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
489	No	No	No	Hay and potatoes
490	Yes	No	Yes	
491	No	No	Yes	Dairying
492	No	No		Dairying
493	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mixed farming
494	No	No	Yes	Stock raising
495	Yes		Yes	Diversified farming
496	No	No	Yes	Grain
497	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
498	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
500	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and corn
501	No	No	No	Hogs and corn
502	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
503	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
504				Mixed farming
505	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
506	Yes		Yes	Stock raising
507	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and sheep
508				
509	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and stock
510	Yes	No	No	Hogs and cattle
511	Yes	No	No	Potatoes
512	No	No	Yes	Corn and hogs
513	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the coöperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	Some	Yes	4	2	\$20 00	\$10 00	Yes	Month	454
No	Yes		1		18 00		Yes	Month	455
Yes	Some	Yes							456
Yes	Yes	Yes							457
Yes		Yes	2		20 00	18 00	Yes	Month	458
No		Yes	1		15 00		Yes	Month	459
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	15 00		No.	Season	460
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	27 00	18 00	No.	Month	461
Yes	Yes	Some cases	1		19 00		Yes	Month	462
Yes	No								463
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	26 00	13 00	Bd.	Day	464
Yes									465
Yes	Yes	Yes			20 00			Day	466
Yes	Yes	Yes			20 00			Day	467
No	No		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Season	468
Yes									469
Yes					26 00		Bd.	Day	470
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	18 00	10 00	Bd.	Season	471
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	472
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	25 00		Yes		473
Yes	No		1	1	15 00	10 00	Yes	Month	474
Hardly	Some	Not entirely	1	1	20 00	10 00	Bd.	Month	475
Yes	Some	Yes	1		20 00		Yes	Month	476
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	477
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	478
Yes	Yes	Yes						Month	479
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	15 00	8 00	Yes	Month	480
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Bd.	Month	481
Yes		Yes	1		13 00		Bd.		482
Yes	Yes	Not always	1	1	18 00	13 00	Yes	Month	483
No									484
Yes	No		2	2	25 00	22 00	Yes	Month	485
No	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	486
Yes		Yes	2		18 00		Bd.	Month	487
No	No				32 00	25 00	No.	Day	488
Yes	No		1		10 00		Yes	Month	489
Yes		No.							490
Yes	No		2		16 00		Yes	Month	491
Yes	No		3	1	20 00		Bd.	Month	492
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	16 00	12 00	Yes	Month	493
									494
	Yes		2		18 00		Yes	Season	495
No	No		1	1	15 00	15 00	Yes	Month	496
Yes	Some	Yes	1		14 00		Yes	Month	497
Yes	Some	Yes	2	1	20 00	8 00	Yes	Month	498
Yes		No.			20 00				500
Yes	No		1		18 00		Bd.	Month	501
Yes	Some	Yes	1		20 00		Yes	Month	502
Yes	No		1		11 50		Yes	Month	503
									504
Yes	Yes	Yes	2		23 00		Yes	Year	505
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	19 50	11 50	Yes	Month	506
Yes	No				20 00				507
			1		20 00				508
			2		20 00		Yes	All ways	509
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	14 00	Yes	All ways	510
Yes			1		19 00		Yes	Month	511
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	512
Yes	No	Don't know	2	1	18 00	5 00	Yes	Month	513

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
514	Yes	No	No	Mixed farming
515	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potatoes and corn
516	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
517	Yes	No	Don't know	
518	Yes	No	No	Stock
519	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
520	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
521	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
522	No	No	Yes	Potatoes
523	Yes	No	Yes	General farming
524	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
525	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
526	No	No	Yes	Hay
527	Yes	No	Yes	Small grain and cattle
528	Yes	Yes	Yes	Stock raising
529	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
530	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
531	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
532	Yes		Yes	Dairying
533	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hogs
534	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
535	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
536	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes
537	Yes	No	Yes	
538	No	No	No	Grain
539	Yes		No	Grain and stock
540	No		No	Dairying
541	No	No	Yes	Dairying, corn and stock
542	Yes	No	No	Dairying
543	Yes	No	No	Dairying
544	Yes	No		Diversified farming
545	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
547	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
548	Yes	No		Hogs, dairying
549	Yes			
550	No	No	Yes	Diversified farming
551	Yes	No	Yes	
552	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
553	No	No	Yes	Hogs
554	No	No	Yes	
555	No	No	Yes	Tobacco

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the coöperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes.....	No.....	No.....	2	1	\$20 00	\$18 00	Yes.	All ways.....	514
Yes.....	No.....	No.....	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes.	Month.....	515
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	3	1	18 00	16 00	Yes.	Month.....	516
Yes.....	No.....	No.....	1	1	20 00	16 00	Yes.	Month.....	517
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	2	21 00	21 00	Bd..	Year.....	518
.....	.....	.....	3	2	25 00	20 00	Yes.	All ways.....	519
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	520
.....	.....	.....	1	1	24 00	20 00	Yes.	Month.....	521
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	1	26 00	18 00	Yes.	Month.....	522
Yes.....	Both.....	No.....	3	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	523
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Month.....	524
No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525
No.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
No.....	No.....	No.....	1	1	17 50	.....	Yes.	Month.....	527
Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	1	1	18 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	528
Yes.....	Some.....	No.....	1	1	14 00	6 00	Yes.	Season.....	529
Yes.....	Some.....	.....	1	1	20 00	8 00	Yes.	Season.....	530
Yes.....	No.....	.....	3	2	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Season.....	531
.....	.....	.....	1	1	13 00	13 00	Yes.	Season.....	532
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	14 00	Yes.	Month.....	533
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	16 00	Yes.	Month.....	534
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes.	Month.....	535
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	18 00	.....	Yes.	Season.....	536
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	16 00	12 00	Bd..	Month.....	537
No.....	Yes.....	No.....	1	1	20 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	538
No.....	No.....	No.....	2	2	18 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	539
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	2	22 00	.....	Bd..	Month.....	540
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Season.....	541
Yes.....	No.....	.....	4	2	25 00	17 50	Yes.	Season.....	542
Yes.....	No.....	.....	1	1	19 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	543
Yes.....	.....	.....	1	1	15 00	12 00	.....	All ways.....	544
Yes.....	.....	.....	1	1	20 00	.....	Bd..	Season.....	545
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	2	21 00	10 00	Yes.	Year.....	547
No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	13 00	Bd..	Month.....	548
.....	No.....	No.....	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	549
Yes.....	No.....	.....	2	1	20 00	13 00	Bd..	Month.....	550
Yes.....	No.....	.....	2	1	20 00	14 00	Yes.	Month.....	551
Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	12 00	.....	Yes.	Season.....	553
No.....	Both.....	No.....	1	1	17 00	.....	Yes.	Month.....	554
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
		Per month.		Per Mo		Per Mo			Per Wk	Per Wk
1	Lower..	\$1-2 00	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 50	\$1 50
3	Lower..	.....	.....	.....	Lower..	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Same...	.....	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	3 50	3 00
6	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Same...	.....	.....	.....	Lower..	4 00	1	.....	1 50	1 50
8	Lower..	2 00	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	2	2	2 00	1 50
9	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Same...	.....	Higher..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	.....	.....	1	1	1 50	1 00
13	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	8 00	1	1	1 25	1 25
14	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	.....	.....	1	.....	1 50	.....
15	Lower..	.....	.....	.....	Higher..	4 00	2	2	1 50	1 50
16	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Lower..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2 00	.....
18	Lower..	3 00	Same...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2 00	2 00
19	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	1	1	1 50	1 50
22	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 50	1	1	3 00	3 00
23	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
24	Lower..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2 50	2 50
25	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	.....	.....	1	1	2 00	2 00
28	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	.....	.....	2 50	2 50
29	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	1	.....	2 00	2 00
31	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Lower..	4-5 00	Lower..	4-5 00	Lower..	4-5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Same...	.....	Higher..	2 00	.....	.....	1	1	1 25	1 25
34	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Higher..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2 50	2 50
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2 50	.....
38	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2 00	2 00
40	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
41	Lower..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	2 00	Higher..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
43	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	1	1	3 00	2 50
44	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	2	2	1 50	1 50
45	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	1	1	2 25	2 25
46	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Lower..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2 25	2 00
50	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00	.....	.....	1	1	2 00	2 00
54	Same...	.....	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Lower..	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Same...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2 50	2 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
No.		Yes.		1
Yes.	Girls work in factory.	No.	Live in city.	2
Yes.	Girls work in factory.	Yes.	Go and live in city.	3
Yes.	Go to the city for employment.	No.	Leave the farm.	4
Yes.	Prefer to work in office and teach.	Yes.	No.	5
Yes.	Like to go to city.	Yes.	No.	6
Yes.		Yes.	No.	7
Yes.	Girls want to teach.	No.	Go and live in city.	8
No.		No.	Go and live in city.	10
Yes.	Want something easier.	No.	Go and live in city.	11
No.		No.	Want different work.	12
Yes.	Engaged in teaching.	No.	Yes.	13
No.		Yes.	Not as much as formerly.	14
Yes.	Get married too fast.	No.	A desire to live in city.	15
Yes.	Don't like to work.	No.	Live in city.	16
Yes.	Go to city.	No.	Too unsettled in their way.	17
Yes.	Go to city for work.	No.	Yes, generally.	18
Yes.	Prefer to work in factory.	Yes.	A desire to live in city.	19
Yes.	Not many girls want to work out.	Yes.	Others prefer city.	21
Yes.	Prefer to go to city.	No.	Mostly no object in life.	22
Yes.	Would rather teach.	No.	Want to go to city.	23
Yes.	Higher wages paid in city.	Some.	Yes.	24
Yes.	Flock to city.	No.	Tendency towards cities.	25
Yes.	Mostly teachers or dress makers.	No.	Tendency towards cities.	26
Yes.	Work at summer resorts.	No.	Yes.	27
Very.	Girls prefer teaching.	No.	Tendency towards cities.	28
Yes.	So few are willing to work for farmers.	No.	General desire to leave the farm.	29
Yes.	Prefer to go to city.	No.	Drift to cities.	30
Yes.	Scarcity of girls.	No.	Decidedly so.	31
Yes.	All teachers.	No.	To the city.	32
Yes.	Prefer working in factory and stores.	No.	Yes.	33
Yes.	They dislike to work on farm.	Yes.	Yes.	34
Yes.	They want to live in cities.	No.	Dislike to work on farm.	35
Yes.	Employed in factories.	No.	Dislike to work on farm.	36
Yes.	More attraction in cities.	Yes.	Dislike to work on farm.	37
Yes.	Want to teach and go to city.	No.	A desire to live in cities.	38
Yes.	All getting married.	Yes.	Yes.	39
Yes.	They prefer city to country.	Yes.	No.	40
Yes.	Don't like to work.	Yes.	Yes.	41
Yes.	Want to work in cities.	No.	About half and half.	42
No.		No.	Yes.	43
Yes.	They don't like to work out.	No.	Yes.	44
Yes.	No ambition to excel as housekeepers.	No.	Yes to some extent.	45
Yes.	Prefer teaching or shop work.	Yes.	Americans prefer city.	46
Yes.	Scarcity of females.	No.	Yes.	47
Yes.	American girls won't work.	No.	Flock to cities.	48
Yes.	So many go to the city.	No.	Yes.	49
Yes.	Prefer book-keeping and clerking.	No.	Yes.	50
Yes.	Most all want to work in cities.	No.	Yes.	51
Yes.	Wages better in city.	No.	Yes.	52
		No.	Go to city.	53
		No.	Yes.	54
		No.	Yes.	55
		No.	Yes.	56
		No.	Go to city.	57

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
58	Same		Higher.	\$2 00	Higher.	\$3 00	1	1	\$2 00	
59	Same		Lower.	3 00					2 50	\$2 50
60										
61										
62							1	1	2 00	2 00
63							2	2	2 00	2 00
64	Lower.	\$2 00								
65							2	2	2 50	2 50
66	Same		Lower.	6 00	Lower.	6 00	1	1	2 25	2 00
67	Same									
68			Same.		Same.					
69	Same		Same.		Lower.					
70										
71	Lower.	5 00	Lower.	5 00	Lower.	5 00				
72	Lower.		Lower.	5 00	Lower.	5 00				
73	Higher.	2 00					2	2	2 50	2 00
74							1	1	3 00	2 00
75	Same									
76	Lower.	2 00	Lower.				1	1	2 00	
77	Lower.		Lower.							
78	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	Same.					
79	Higher.	2 00								
80	Lower.	5 00								
81							1	1	1 75	1 50
82	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	7 00	Lower.	5 00	1	1	3 00	2 00
83	Same								1 50	1 50
84	Lower.	2 00								
85	Lower.	2 00								
86	Same						1	1	2 00	
87	Same		Higher.	2 00						
88	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
89									3 00	2 50
90	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00				
91										
92	Lower.	5 00					1	1	3 00	
93	Same									
94										
95	Same						1	1	2 00	1 50
96										
97	Same									
99	Same								2 00	
100	Same						1			
101	Higher.	1 00	Higher.	2 00	Higher.	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
102	Same									
103	Lower.	2 00	Higher.	5 00	Lower.	2 00				
104	Lower.	3 00	Higher.	2 00	Same.					
105	Lower.	3 00	Same.				1		2 00	
106	Same									
107	Higher.	2 00					1		2 00	
108	Lower.	2 00					1	1	3 50	3 00
109	Same									
110	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	5 00	1	1	2 00	1 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Is it scarce?	FEMALE HELP.	UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Counce number.
	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Do not like farm work.....		Yes, farm work is too hard	58
No..				59
				60
Yes..		No..		61
		No..		62
Yes..	Better wages in cities.....		About equal.....	63
Yes..	Getting married.....	Yes..		64
Yes..	Claim farm work too hard.....		About equal.....	65
Yes..		No..	Yes.....	66
Yes..	Wages too low.....	No..	Yes.....	67
Yes..	Feel above farm work.....		Don't know.....	68
Yes..	Rather teach or be a clerk.....	Yes..	No.....	69
Yes..	Do not know.....		Yes.....	70
No..			Yes.....	71
Yes..		Yes..		72
Yes..	Rush to the cities.....	No..	Yes.....	73
Yes..	Desire to teach school, clerking and city life.....	No..	City life is preferred.....	74
Yes..		Yes..		75
Yes..	Demand is greater than supply.....	No..		76
No..		No..	Yes.....	77
Yes..	Had rather work in cities.....	Yes..		78
Yes..		Some..		79
Yes..	All are teachers.....	Yes..		80
Yes..	Go to large cities to work.....	Yes..	No.....	81
Yes..	Rather work in city.....			82
			They usually move toward the cities.....	83
Yes..	Do not wish to do domestic work.....		Go to the city or into other business.....	84
Yes..	The cities take all that cannot get married.....		Go to the city.....	85
Yes..	Aversion to home work and being a servant.....	Yes..		86
Yes..	Go to the cities, learning typewriting and teaching.....	No..	Yes.....	87
Yes..	Manufactories absorb them.....	Yes..	No.....	88
Yes..	Girls have a liking for city.....	Yes..		89
Yes..	Flock to city.....		About equal.....	90
		Yes..		91
Yes..	Prefer to go to the cities.....			92
Yes..	Desire to work in city.....	Yes..		93
Yes..			To live in city.....	94
Yes..	A large number go to city.....		There has been a tendency for the city.....	95
		Yes..		96
			There is a desire to do something more profitable.....	97
Yes..	Girls teach and clerk.....	No..	Go to the city.....	99
Yes..	Go to cities.....		Looking for good time.....	100
Yes..	All getting married.....	Yes..		101
No..			I could not say.....	102
No..			Prefer to live in city.....	103
Yes..	Few want to work out.....	Yes..		104
Yes..	Too many school teachers.....			105
			To the city.....	106
Yes..	They flock to the cities.....		Most of them go west.....	107
Yes..	Rather not work in kitchen.....		Some desire to own a farm.....	108
			Tendency to live in city.....	109
Yes..	They go to the larger cities.....		Both.....	110

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
111	Lower.	\$2 00								
112	Lower.									
113	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	\$3 00				
114	Higher.						2	2	\$2 50	\$2 50
115	Same..									
116										
117	Same..									
118	Lower.		Lower..		Lower..					
119	Lower.	3 00					1		2 00	
120	Lower.						1		2 00	
121										
122	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 50	
123	Same..		Same..		Same..					
124	Same..		Same..		Higher.	3 00	2	2	2 00	2 00
125	Same..									
126										
127	Lower.	4 00	Lower..	6 00	Lower..	6 00	1		2 00	2 00
128										
129							1	1	2 00	
130										
131	Same..				Lower..	2 00	1	1	1 50	1 50
132	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	6 00				
133	Lower.	1 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	1 00	1	1	2 25	2 00
134	Higher.	4 00	Higher..	5 00	Same...					
135	Same..									
136	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	1 50	1 50
137	Same..		Same..		Lower..	2 00				
138	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00				
139	Same..									
140	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00				
141	Lower.	2 00								
142										
143	Lower.	1 50	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 25	2 25
144										
145	Same..									
146	Same..									
147	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00				
148	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
149	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
150							2	1	1 50	1 00
151										
152	Same..									
153					Higher.	6 00	1	1	2 75	2 00
154	Same..									
155	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
156	Same..		Same..				1	1		
157	Same..									
158	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
159	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	3 50	Lower..	3 50				
160							1		2 00	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Don't like to work out.....		Yes.....	111
Yes..	Supply limited.....	Yes..	No.....	112
Yes..	Employed at summer resorts.....		About half.....	113
Yes..	Too high toned to work on a farm.....	No....	They prefer to work in city.....	114
Yes..	They go to the city to work.....		.....	115
Yes..	But few wish to work out.....	Yes..	.....	116
Yes..	Like to play ladies.....		Rather be in city.....	117
No....	.....	Some..	.....	118
Yes..	None care to work out.....	Yes..	.....	119
Yes..	Girls want to go to the city.....	No....	Want to go to city.....	120
.....	.....		.....	121
Yes..	They feel above farm work.....	Yes..	.....	122
Yes..	Ladies are getting above kitchen work..	No....	Yes.....	123
Yes..	They go to cities to work.....	No....	Yes, more amusement, shorter days.....	124
Yes..	No help to be had.....		My boys stick to farm; 2 of them own farms.....	125
Yes..	.....	No....	Desire to do light work.....	126
Yes..	Most girls want to teach or go to city....	Yes..	Some go to city.....	127
No....	.....	No....	Yes.....	128
Yes..	.....	No....	About equally divided.....	129
Yes..	Can do better teaching.....	No....	Yes.....	130
No....	.....	No....	.....	131
Yes..	Go to the city to work.....	No....	Yes.....	132
Yes..	Americans do not wish to do house work	Yes..	Strong tendency among American boys to engage in a professional life....	133
Yes..	.....	No....	By all means.....	134
Yes..	They seek other employment.....	Yes..	.....	135
Yes..	.....	No....	Yes.....	136
Yes..	Prefer other work.....	No....	Yes.....	137
Yes..	Go to the city to work.....		About half would like to own a farm.....	138
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	139
Yes..	They do not like to work out.....	Half..	Half like to live in city....	140
Yes..	Don't want to work.....		Go and live in city.....	141
.....	.....		About even.....	142
Yes..	Dislike for domestic work.....	No....	No, there seems to be a de- sire to rent a farm.....	143
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	144
No....	.....	No....	.....	145
Yes..	Prefer to work in city.....		Germans stick to the farm while Americans travel.....	146
Yes..	Do not like to work by the week.....		.....	147
Yes..	All anxious to work in city and shops....		Desire to go to city.....	148
Yes..	.....		.....	149
No....	.....	No....	No.....	150
Yes..	.....	No....	Desire to go to cities.....	151
Yes..	They are all inclined to go to the city....	Yes..	.....	152
No....	.....		More go to the city than want to farm.....	153
No....	.....		.....	154
Yes..	They had rather get married or teach school.....		Generally try to obtain a farm.....	155
Yes..	Don't like farm work.....		.....	156
Yes..	Don't know.....	Yes..	.....	157
Yes..	Good help gets poor pay.....		Shiftlessness.....	158
Yes..	They do not like to work on farm.....	No....	A good farm hand is a scarce article.....	159
Yes..	They do not like to work on farm.....	Yes..	Not generally here.....	160

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
161										
162							1		\$2 00	
163	Same..									
164	Lower..	\$2 00								
165	Same..						1	1	2 25	\$2 00
166	Same..						1		2 00	2 00
167	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	\$4 00	Lower..	\$2 00	1	1	2 00	1 50
168										
169	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
170	Higher	2 00	Higher..	4 00	Higher..	6 00				
171										
172										
173	Same..									
174	Lower..	20 per ct.	Lower..	20 pr ct	Lower..	25 pr ct				
175	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	1		2 00	
176	Lower..	5 00					1	1	2 00	2 00
177										
178	Same..		Lower..	2 00						
179	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
180	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	6 00	Lower..	6 00				
181							1		2 00	
182										
183	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 00	
184	Same..									
185										
186										
187	Same..		Same..		Higher..	2 00				
188	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
189										
190	Higher	1 00	Higher..	1 00	Higher..	1 00				
191	Same..									
192										
193	Same..		Same..							
194	Lower..	3 00					1	1	1 75	1 75
195	Higher	1 00					1	1	1 50	1 50
196	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	6 00				
197	Same..		Same..		Same..				1 75	
198	Same..		Same..		Lower..	3 00				
199	Same..				Lower..	20 p. ct.				
200	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00						
201	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00						
202							1	1	2 00	2 00
203	Same..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00				
204	Same..		Same..		Same..					
205	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	7 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
206	Same..									
207	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	8 00	Lower..	8 00	1		2 00	
208	Higher..	1 00	Higher..	1 00	Higher..	2 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
209	Same..									
210	Same..									
211										
212	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	1 25	1 25
213	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00			1	1	2 50	2 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
No		No	Generally go west	161
Yes	Don't know	Yes		162
Yes	Mostly go to the city		Go and live in the city	163
Yes	Girls prefer cities	No	Largely	164
No			To live in city	165
Yes	They get married			166
Yes	Don't know			167
Yes	They prefer the city		To live in the city	168
Yes		Yes		169
Yes	Wages are too low; they would rather teach or clerk		They look for other business than farming	171
Yes		No	Desire to live in city	172
Yes	Rather work in town		Go and live in the city	173
Yes	Rather work in city			174
Yes	Feel above work	Yes	To go to city	175
Yes	All desire to teach or work in city	No	To live in the city	176
Yes			To live in the city	177
Yes	Going to city		Go to the city	178
Yes	Want to teach, clerk or make dresses		Majority rather go to city	179
Yes				180
Yes	Like the city best		Yes	181
Yes	Go to the city	No		182
Yes	Many girls won't work by the week	Yes	Yes	183
Yes	Girls rather work in city	No		184
Yes				185
Yes		Some	Go to city for work	186
No		No	No	187
Yes	They teach school	Yes	They have not much desire either way	188
Yes	The girls don't like to work	No		189
Yes				190
Yes	They are filling offices and teaching school	Yes		191
Yes		Yes	Poor help are inclined to go to city	192
Yes	They don't like to work on farm	Yes		193
Yes	They go to the city	Yes	No	194
Yes	Many girls think it degrading to be hired girl			195
Yes		Yes	Some rather work in factories	196
Yes	Teaching and clerking in city	Yes		197
No		Yes		198
Yes	Too hightoned	Yes	Live in city	199
Yes				200
Yes	They don't want to work	Yes		201
Yes	They seek other employment	Yes		202
Yes	Don't like to work for farmers	Yes	Want to live in city	203
Yes	Too many teach school		About equally divided	204
Yes	Native born don't like to do housework		Yes a majority	205
Yes	Some think housework a disgrace	No		206
Yes	Had rather work in the city	Yes	No	207
Yes	Had rather work in the city	No	Most of them prefer city	208
Yes	Scarcity of them	Yes		209
Yes			Tendency to own a farm	210
Yes			Go to city	211
Yes		Yes		212
No		Part	There has been a desire to work in city	213

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	They will not work out.....		A desire to go to the city..	214
No..	.....	No..	Yes.....	215
	.....	No..	There is.....	216
Yes..	They choose to work in the city or teach school.....	No..	Yes.....	217
No..	.....		Greatest desire to get to the city.....	218
Yes..	Foreign girls will work out. American not.....		Yankees go to city.....	219
Yes..	Girls like the title of school ma'am.....			220
Yes..	A large number are employed teaching school.....	Yes..		221
Yes..	Go to cities.....			222
Yes..	There is a desire to get to cities.....	No..	Yes.....	223
No..	.....	No..	Yes.....	224
No..	.....	Yes..		225
Yes..	Going to cities.....	No..		226
No..	.....		Equally divided.....	227
Yes..	Girls prefer work in factories.....	Yes..	Equally divided.....	228
Yes..	Do not like to work on farm.....	Yes..	No.....	229
Yes..	.....		Never can save enough to buy a farm.....	230
Yes..	Would rather work in city.....	No..	Yes.....	231
Yes..	Rather teach or work in cities.....	No..	Yes.....	232
Yes..	Rather go to big cities.....	Yes..	No.....	233
Yes..	.....			234
Yes..	They want to teach school.....			235
Yes..	.....	Yes..		236
Yes..	All like to teach school.....	Yes..		237
No..	Plenty of them here.....	Some..	Yes some.....	238
Yes..	Aspires for social standing.....	No..	The foreign laborer stays on farm. Americans go to the cities.....	239
Yes..	They desire to go to city.....		Yes.....	240
Yes..	All employed in shops and offices.....		Most of them go to the city.....	241
Yes..	Girls want to get along without work.....	No..		242
Yes..	Don't like to work.....	No..	Yes.....	243
Yes..	.....	Yes..		244
Yes..	They all go to the city.....			245
Yes..	.....	No..	Yes.....	246
Yes..	Pride and poverty.....	Yes..		247
Yes..	Prefer teaching.....	No..	Yes.....	248
Yes..	.....	No..		249
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....		Tendency to live in city.....	250
Yes..	Don't like to work.....	Yes..		251
No..	.....		Inclination for city.....	252
Yes..	Wages are higher in cities.....	Yes..		253
Yes..	.....	Yes..		254
Yes..	Wages too small.....	Yes..	Yes.....	255
Yes..	Attend school more than formerly.....	Yes..	Yes.....	256
Yes..	.....		Yes.....	257
Yes..	Prefer to teach.....	No..	Yes.....	258
Yes..	.....		Foreigners desire farms.....	259
Yes..	Girls go to the city.....	No..	Tendency toward city.....	260
Yes..	.....	Yes..	About evenly divided.....	261
Yes..	Girls like to work in town.....	Yes..	I believe not.....	262
Yes..	.....	No..	Tendency to cities.....	263
Yes..	Anything but work.....	No..	Yes.....	264
Yes..	Go to cities.....	No..	Some both ways.....	265
Yes..	.....	Yes..		266
Yes..	.....	No..	Yes.....	267
Yes..	.....	No..	Yes.....	268

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
269	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	\$3 00	1	1	\$1 75	\$1 75
270	Higher.	5 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
271	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1		2 50	2 00
272	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00				
273	Same ..		Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
274	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
275										
276	Lower..	2 00	Higher.	4 00			1		2 00	
277	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
278	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
279	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
280	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00					2 00	
281	Same ..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
282	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
283	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
284	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		1		2 50	
285										
286										
287	Same ..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1		2 00	
288										
289	Same ..		Lower..	2 50	Lower..	3 50	1		2 00	
290	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 50	2 50
291	Higher.	4 00	Higher.	6 00	Higher.	6 00				
292	Higher.	5 00	Higher.	5 00	Higher.	5 00				
293	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		1	1	3 00	2 50
294	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		2	1	1 50	1 50
295	Lower.	6 00	Lower..	5 00						
296	Higher.	2 00	Higher..	1 00						
297	Lower.	2 00	Higher..	3 00	Lower.	7 00				
298	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
299	Lower.	1 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	1 50	1 00
300	Lower.	5 00	Lower..	6 00	Lower.	6 00	1		1 25	
301	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		1	1	3 00	2 50
302	Lower..	1 50	Lower..	2 50						
303	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		2		2 50	
304	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		1	1	2 00	2 00
306	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	1 00	1	1	3 00	3 00
307					Lower..	4 00				
308										
309	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1		2 00	1 50
310	Same ..		Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	2	2	3 00	3 00
311	Lower..	3 00								
312	Same ..		Same ..		Lower..	2 00				
313	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 00	1 00
314	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	7 00	1		2 00	
315	Same ..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00				
316	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
317	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
318	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
319	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
320										
321	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
322	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
323	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
324	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00				
325	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1		2 00	
326	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		2	2	2 00	2 00
327	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
328	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Don't like house work	No...	Yes.....	269
Yes..	Not enough of them			270
Yes..	Would rather live in town.....	Yes..		271
Yes..	Prefer city	Yes..		272
Yes..	Girls will not work on a farm	Yes..	Generally wish to own farm	273
		Yes..		274
No...		Yes..		275
Yes..	Don't want their girls to work for others	Yes..	Some exceptions	276
			Equally divided	277
Yes..	Don't want to work		Live in city	278
Yes..	Prefer city	Yes..		279
				280
Yes..	Prefer city	No..	City	281
Yes..	Prefer to teach or clerk	No..	Yes	282
Yes..	Supply limited	No..	Yes	283
Yes..		No..	Majority to go to the city	284
Yes..	Not many to hire	No..	Yes	285
Yes..	Majority prefer city	No..	Yes	286
		No..	Yes	287
Yes..	Rather do something else	Yes..		288
Yes..	Scarcity of girls	Yes..	About evenly divided	289
				290
No...			Tendency toward city	291
Yes..	Prefer teaching	No..	Yes	292
Yes..	Work in factories	No..	Yes	293
No...		No..		294
Yes..	Poorly trained for housework	No..		295
Yes..	Don't want to work on farm	No..	Yes, go to city	296
Yes..	Rather work in town	No..	Yes, go to city	297
Yes..	Prefer city	No..	Yes	298
Yes..	Prefer city	No..	Yes	299
No...		No..		300
Yes..			Desire to live in city.....	301
Yes..	Don't like to do housework	No..	Yes	302
No...		No..	Yes	303
Yes..	Girls go to the cities	No..	Yes	304
Yes..	Girls dislike the kitchen	No..	Yes	306
Yes..	Prefer the city	No..	Yes	307
		Yes..		308
Yes..	Prefer the city	Yes..		309
Yes..	Lack of girls	Yes..	No	310
				311
No...		Yes..	No	312
Yes..	Wages too small, prefer teaching	No..	Yes	313
No...		Yes..	Yes	314
Yes..		Yes..		315
Yes..	Don't like farm work	Yes..		316
Yes..	About all girls teaching	Yes..		317
Yes..	Needed at home	Yes..	No	318
No...		No..	Both ways	319
		No..	Prefer city	320
Yes..	Prefer to work in factories	No...	Prefer city	321
Yes..			Don't know	322
No...				323
Yes..	Other occupations preferred	No...	Yes	324
Yes..	City life		Go to city	325
No...			Go to city	326
Yes..	Prefer other employment	No...	Yes	327
Yes..	Go to the city	Yes..		328

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
329	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		\$2 00	
330	Lower..	\$2 00	Higher..	\$2 00	Higher..	\$2 00				
331	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	2 00	\$1 50
332	Same..		Same..		Lower..	2 00				
333	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	Lower..		2		2 00	
334	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	2 50	2 00
335	Same..		Same..		Same..					
336	Same..		Same..		Same..		2		2 50	
337	Lower..	20 per ct.	Lower..	30 p.ct.	Lower..	3 00	1		2 00	
339	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	3 00	Same..		1		2 25	
340	Same..		Same..		Same..					
341	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		1 75	
342	Same..		Same..		Same..					
343	Same..		Same..		Same..					
344	Same..		Same..		Lower..	1 50				
345	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	1 50	Lower..	1 50	1	1	2 00	2 00
346	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	1 75	1 50
347	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
348	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	1		1 75	
349	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00				
350	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..					
351	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	1 50				
352	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00				
353	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 50	1 50
354	Same..		Same..		Lower..	2 00				
355	Lower..		Lower..		Lower..					
356	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
357	Same..		Same..		Same..					
358	Same..		Same..		Same..					
359	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
360	Same..		Same..		Lower..	2 00				
361	Lower..	2 50	Lower..	2 50			1		2 50	
362	Same..		Same..							
363	Lower..	2 00								
364	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		1 50	
365	Same..		Same..		Same..					
366	Lower..		Lower..		Lower..		1	1	2 50	2 00
367	Same..		Same..		Same..					
368	Same..		Same..		Same..					
369	Same..		Same..		Same..					
370	Same..		Same..		Same..					
371	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
372	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00				
374	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 00	
375	Same..		Same..		Same..					
376	Same..		Same..		Same..					
377	Same..		Same..		Same..					
378	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
379	Same..		Same..		Lower..	3 00				
380	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..					
381	Same..		Same..		Same..		2	1	1 00	1 00
382	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	3	3	2 25	2 25
383	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
384	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	2 00	2 00
385	Same..		Same..		Same..					
386	Higher..	5 00	Higher..	5 00	Higher..	5 00				
387	Same..		Same..		Higher..					

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	.....	.....	Prefer city life.....	329
Yes..	Go to the city.....	.....	.....	330
Yes..	Wages too low.....	Yes..	No.....	331
Yes..	Don't know.....	Yes..	Go to city.....	332
Yes..	Too hard work.....	Yes..	Go to city.....	333
Yes..	Supply limited.....	No..	Yes.....	334
Yes..	.....	.....	.....	335
No..	.....	.....	City.....	336
No..	.....	Yes..	City.....	337
Yes..	Don't like to work on farm.....	Yes..	.....	339
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	340
Yes..	.....	No..	Yes.....	341
Yes..	Girls seek more agreeable surroundings.....	Yes..	A majority want to own farms.....	342
Yes..	Prefer the cities.....	No..	Yes.....	343
Yes..	Prefer something else.....	.....	Go to the city.....	344
Yes..	Prefer something else.....	No..	Yes.....	345
No..	.....	.....	.....	346
Yes..	Prefer teaching and dressmaking.....	.....	Live in the city.....	347
Yes..	All girls want to be ladies.....	No..	Yes.....	348
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....	Yes..	.....	349
Yes..	.....	.....	.....	350
Yes..	Prefer city.....	.....	Prefer city here.....	351
Yes..	Prefer working in factories.....	No..	Yes.....	352
Yes..	Farm work too hard.....	Yes..	No.....	353
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..	.....	354
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..	Most of them want farms.....	355
Yes..	Don't like to work on farm.....	No..	Live in the city.....	356
No..	.....	.....	Live in the city.....	357
Yes..	Attracted to the city.....	.....	Two-thirds go to city.....	358
No..	.....	Yes..	.....	359
Yes..	Prefer city.....	.....	Yes.....	360
Yes..	.....	.....	Go to city.....	361
Yes..	.....	.....	Go to city.....	362
Yes..	Low wages.....	Yes..	.....	363
Yes..	Don't like to work out.....	No..	Yes.....	364
Yes..	Prefer the city.....	No..	Yes.....	365
Yes..	Prefer the city.....	.....	Equally divided.....	366
.....	.....	.....	Live in city.....	367
.....	.....	.....	.....	368
.....	.....	Yes..	.....	369
.....	.....	.....	.....	370
Yes..	Prefer the city.....	No..	Desire to do anything but farm.....	371
Yes..	Supply limited.....	.....	.....	372
Yes..	Better wages in city.....	.....	Prefer city.....	374
.....	.....	Yes..	No.....	375
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	376
No..	.....	.....	Yes.....	377
Yes..	Inclined to go to the city.....	No..	Majority prefer city.....	378
.....	.....	Yes..	Majority prefer city.....	379
.....	.....	Yes..	No.....	380
Yes..	Don't like farm work.....	No..	Yes.....	381
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....	Yes..	No.....	382
.....	.....	.....	Tendency to city.....	383
No..	.....	No..	Yes.....	384
Yes..	.....	.....	Live in city.....	385
No..	.....	No..	Yes.....	386
Yes..	.....	.....	Incline to city.....	387

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
388										
389	Lower..	\$2 00	Lower..	\$2 00	Lower..	\$3 00				
390										
391	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	\$2 50	\$2 50
392	Higher..	4 00	Higher..	4 00	Same..		1	1	2 75	2 75
393	Same..		Same..		Same..		2	2	2 00	2 00
394										
395										
396	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00				
397	Same..		Same..		Same..					
398							1	1	2 00	
399	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00						
400										
401	Same..		Same..		Same..					
402							1	1	2 00	2 00
403	Same..		Same..		Same..					
404	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	2 00	1 75
405										
406	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	4 00	Same..					
407	Same..		Same..		Same..					
408	Same..		Same..		Same..					
410	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00			2 00	
411	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	2 00	Same..					
412	Same..		Same..		Lower..	1 50				
413	Lower..	1 50								
414										
415	Same..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	5 00				
416	Higher..	1 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1	2	2 00	2 00
417							2	1	2 50	
418	Higher..	5 00	Higher..	5 00	Higher..	5 00	1	1	2 50	
419	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	7 00	Lower..	7 00				
420	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	1 00	2		1 50	1 50
421	Lower..	2 00								
422	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 25	
423	Lower..	2 50	Higher..	2 50	Higher..	3 00				
424	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00						
425	Lower..		Lower..		Lower..					
426	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Higher..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
427	Lower..	20 per ct.								
428							1		2 50	
429										
430										
431	Higher..	6 00	Higher..	6 00	Same..					
432	Higher..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 00	1 75
433	Same..		Same..		Same..					
434	Lower..	2 00					1		1 50	
435	Same..		Same..		Same..				2 00	
436	Lower..	25 per ct.								
437	Same..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
438	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	1	1	2 50	2 00
439	Same..		Same..		Same..					
440	Lower..	2 00								
441	Lower..	3 00								
442	Lower..	6 50	Lower..	9 00						
443	Higher..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
444	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 50	2 00
445	Lower..	2 00					1	1	2 00	2 00
446	Same..		Same..		Same..					
447	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 00	

FARMERS' RETURNS.

31

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Is it scarce?	FEMALE HELP. If so, what is the reason?	UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
		Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Work in city	No	Yes	388
No..	.....	Yes .....	.....	389
Yes..	.....	No	Yes	390
Yes..	Prefer city	No	Prefer city	391
Yes..	Prefer city	No	Yes	392
No..	.....	No	Yes	393
.....	.....	Yes	No	394
Yes..	Don't like to work out .....	.....	Evenly divided	395
.....	.....	Yes	No	396
.....	.....	Yes .....	.....	397
.....	.....	.....	Don't know	398
.....	.....	.....	.....	399
.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Yes..	Prefer city	Some.	About half	401
Yes..	Can live without work .....	.....	Desire the city	402
Yes..	Supply limited	Yes .....	.....	403
Yes..	Dislike to be servants .....	.....	Live in the city	404
Yes..	They are scarce .....	.....	Live in the city	405
Yes..	Prefer city .....	.....	Live in the city	406
Yes..	Prefer city	No	Live in the city	407
Yes..	Rather clerk or work in factories	No	Live in the city	408
.....	.....	Yes .....	.....	410
Yes..	Work is too hard .....	.....	Equally divided	411
Yes..	Most girls learn trade or work in town	Yes .....	.....	412
Yes..	Too many teachers	No .....	.....	413
.....	.....	.....	.....	414
Yes..	Don't like to be servants	Yes .....	.....	415
Yes..	Don't like to work in the kitchen	No .....	.....	416
No..	.....	.....	.....	417
Yes..	Don't like country life .....	.....	About equally divided	418
Yes..	Prefer city	No	Desire to live in city	419
.....	.....	Yes .....	.....	420
Yes..	They are needed at home	No .....	.....	421
Yes..	Prefer teaching .....	.....	Go west	422
No..	.....	.....	The German want farm	423
Yes..	Prefer other work .....	.....	Majority prefer city	424
Yes..	Prefer city	Yes	Among Americans yes	425
Yes..	Prefer city	No	Rather live in city	426
Yes..	Go to summer resorts .....	.....	Evenly divided	427
Yes..	Go to the cities .....	.....	.....	428
.....	.....	Yes .....	.....	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	430
No..	.....	Yes .....	.....	431
Yes..	Prefer city	No .....	.....	432
Yes..	Prefer other employment	No	Prefer the city	433
Yes..	.....	.....	.....	434
Yes..	Prefer city .....	.....	Prefer the city	435
Yes..	Prefer teaching .....	.....	There is	436
Yes..	All want other engagements	No .....	.....	437
Yes..	All want other engagements	No	Yes	438
.....	.....	Yes .....	.....	439
.....	.....	Yes .....	.....	440
No..	.....	.....	.....	441
Yes..	Dislike work house	Yes	Evenly divided	442
Yes..	Prefer city	No	Yes	443
Yes..	Prefer city	No	Yes	444
Yes..	.....	No	Yes	445
No..	.....	No .....	.....	446
Yes..	Prefer cities	Yes	No	447
.....	.....	.....	Go where there is less work	448

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
448	Higher.	\$2 00	Higher.	\$2 00	Higher.	\$2 00	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 50	\$2 50
449	Same		Same		Same		1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 50	2 00
450	Same		Same		Same					
451	Same		Same		Same					
452	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00		1		1 50
453	Same		Lower.	2 00	Lower.	3 00				
454	Same		Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00				
455	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00				
456										
457	Same		Same		Same					
458	Same		Same		Same					
459	Same		Same		Lower.	6 00				
460	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	5 00	Lower.	6 00				
461	Same		Same		Same					
462										
463										
464			Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00	1	1	3 00	2 50
465										
466			Same		Same					
467	Same		Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00		1		2 75
468	Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00				
469	Lower.	2 00	Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00				
470	Lower.	2 00	Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00				
471	Same		Same		Same		1	1	2 00	2 00
472	Same		Same		Same					
473	Same		Same		Same					
474	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00		1	1	2 00
475	Lower.	2 50	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00				1 50
476	Lower.	2 50	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00				
477	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00				
478	Lower.	1 00	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00				
479	Lower.	1 00	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	2	2	2 00	1 50
480	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00				
481	Lower.	1 50	Lower.	1 50	Lower.	2 00		1		2 00
482	Lower.	1 50	Lower.	1 50	Lower.	2 00				
483	Same		Same		Same					
484	Same		Same		Lower.	4 00				
485	Same		Same		Lower.	4 00	1		1 50	
486	Same		Same		Lower.	1 00	1		2 00	
487	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	1 00	Lower.	1 00				
488	Same		Higher.	3 00	Higher.	3 00				
488	Same		Same		Same					
489	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	6 00	Lower.	7 00		1		3 00
490	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	6 00	Lower.	7 00				
491	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00		1	1	1 50
492	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00				2 50
493	Same		Higher.	4 00	Higher.	4 00	1	1	1 75	1 50
494	Higher.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Higher.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Higher.	$\frac{1}{2}$				
495	Higher.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Higher.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Higher.	$\frac{1}{2}$				
496	Higher.	3 00	Higher.	3 00	Higher.	3 00				
497	Lower.		Lower.		Lower.			1		2 50
498	Lower.		Lower.		Lower.					
499	Lower.		Lower.		Lower.					
500	Same		Same		Same					
501	Same		Same		Lower.	2 00				
502	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00		1	1	1 00
503	Lower.	3 00	Higher.	4 00	Higher.	4 00				
504	Lower.	3 00	Higher.	4 00	Higher.	4 00				
505	Lower.	3 00	Higher.	4 00	Higher.	4 00				
506	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	1 00	Lower.	1 00		1		

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Prefer cities.....		Yes.....	448
Yes..	Rather clerk.....		Rather live in city.....	449
Yes..	Wages too low.....	Yes..	No.....	450
Yes..	Prefer teaching or go to city.....	No...	Yes, and learn a trade or profession.....	451
Yes..	Girls are few.....	Yes..	Yes, get better wages.....	452
Yes..	Prefer teaching.....	No...	Prefer city life.....	453
Yes..	Prefer working in city.....	No...	Prefer other work.....	454
Yes..	Prefer working in city.....		Divided equally.....	455
Yes..	Prefer city.....			456
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		457
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		458
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		459
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		460
Yes..	Inclined to work in village.....			461
Yes..	Work in factories.....	Yes..	To some extent.....	462
Yes..	Prefer city.....		Both.....	463
Yes..	Prefer city.....			464
Yes..	Prefer not to work.....	No...	Yes.....	465
Yes..	Prefer not to work.....		About half.....	466
Yes..	Don't want to work.....		Yes.....	467
Yes..	Prefer city.....			468
Yes..	Prepare for teaching.....	Yes..		469
No...	.....		City.....	470
Yes..	.....	Yes..	No.....	471
Yes..	Can earn better wages in other business.....	No...	About half.....	472
No...	.....	No...	Yes.....	473
Yes..	Working in factories.....			474
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No...	Prefer city.....	475
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No...	Prefer city.....	476
No...	.....		Prefer city.....	477
Yes..	.....			478
Yes..	.....			479
No...	.....		Yes.....	480
Yes..	.....	Yes..	Not much at present.....	481
Yes..	Not enough to supply the demand.....		Divided equally.....	482
Yes..	Go to town for employment.....			483
Yes..	Prefer teaching.....	No...	Yes.....	484
Yes..	Prefer city.....			485
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No...		486
Yes..	Prefer city.....			487
Yes..	Prefer city.....		Majority the city.....	488
No...	.....		Majority the city.....	489
No...	.....		Majority the city.....	490
No...	.....			491
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		492
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		493
Yes..	.....	No...	Prefer city.....	494
Yes..	Demand greater than supply.....	Yes..		495
Yes..	Prefer city.....			496
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..	Yes for poorer class.....	497
Yes..	Prefer city.....		Live in city.....	498
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....	Yes..		500
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..	No.....	501
Yes..	Prefer other work.....	Yes..		502
Yes..	Prefer city.....			503
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		504
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No...	Yes.....	505
Yes..	Prefer city.....			506

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes...	Don't like the work.....	Yes...	Equally divided.....	507
Yes...	Prefer city.....	No....	Go west or city.....	508
Yes...	Prefer city.....	Yes...	Some.....	509
No....	.....	.....	.....	510
Yes...	.....	Yes...	Some.....	511
Yes...	Don't like the farm.....	Yes...	.....	512
Yes...	Prefer teaching.....	No....	Yes.....	513
Yes...	Prefer city.....	No....	Prefer city.....	514
Yes...	.....	.....	.....	515
Yes...	Prefer city.....	No....	Yes.....	516
Yes...	.....	No....	Yes.....	517
Yes...	Prefer city.....	No....	Yes.....	518
No....	.....	No....	Yes.....	519
.....	.....	.....	.....	520
Yes...	.....	Yes...	.....	521
Yes...	Prefer city.....	Yes...	.....	522
No....	.....	Yes...	No....	523
Yes...	Prefer city.....	No....	Go to the city.....	524
Yes...	Prefer city.....	No....	Yes.....	525
Yes...	Prefer city.....	Yes...	.....	526
Yes...	.....	.....	.....	527
Yes...	.....	No....	City.....	528
.....	.....	.....	.....	529
.....	.....	.....	.....	530
Yes...	Don't like the work.....	Yes...	About equally divided.....	531
Yes...	Prefer city.....	Yes...	Some.....	532
No....	.....	Yes...	No....	533
Yes...	Don't like housework.....	No....	Yes.....	534
Yes...	Prefer city.....	Yes...	No....	535
Yes...	Can't say.....	.....	.....	536
Yes...	Go to city.....	Yes...	No....	537
.....	.....	.....	.....	538
.....	.....	.....	Both.....	539
.....	.....	.....	.....	540
Yes...	Prefer teaching.....	Yes...	.....	541
Yes...	Prefer teaching.....	Yes...	Prefer the farm.....	542
No....	.....	.....	.....	543
Yes...	Go to the city.....	.....	Prefer city.....	544
Yes...	.....	.....	.....	545
Yes...	Prefer city.....	Yes...	A few prefer city.....	547
.....	.....	No....	Most of them prefer to work in mines.....	548
Yes...	Prefer city.....	No....	Prefer city.....	549
Yes...	Prefer city.....	Yes...	.....	550
Yes...	Prefer teaching.....	Yes...	Prefer other employment.....	551
Yes...	.....	.....	Tendency toward the cities.....	552
Yes...	Don't care to work.....	.....	About equally divided.....	553
Yes...	Taking the place of men.....	.....	Live in the city.....	554
.....	.....	.....	.....	555

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
1	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No difference.
2	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	
3	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
4	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	A slight decrease.
5	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Not much difference.
6	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	About the same.
7	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	About the same.
8	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
9	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	About the same.
10	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	No.
11	Yes...	Yes...		No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
12	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Higher.
13	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
14	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
15	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
16	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
17	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	
18	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
19			No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
20	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
21	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
22	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Not much change.
23	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	About the same.
24	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
25	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
26	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	
27	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
28	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	About the same.
29	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
30	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	
31	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	A decrease.
32	Yes...	Yes...		Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
33	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
34					Yes...	No....	Yes...	
35	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
36	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
37	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
38	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
39	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
40	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
41	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
42	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
43	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
44	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
45	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
46	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
47							Yes...	
48	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
49	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
50	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
51	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
52	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
53	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	
54	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
55	Yes...		No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
56	Yes...		No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
57	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
58	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
59	Yes...	Yes...	No....		Yes...	No....	Yes...	
60					Yes...	No....	Yes...	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
61	Yes...	.....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	A slight increase.
62	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
63	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
64	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
65	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
66	.....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
67	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
68	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
69	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
70	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
71	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
72	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Small increase.
73	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
74	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
75	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
76	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
77	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
78	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
79	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
80	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
81	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
82	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
83	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Decrease.
84	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
85	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	A slight decrease.
86	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
87	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
88	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
89	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
90	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
91	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
92	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
93	.....	.....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
94	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Same.
95	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Same.
96	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
97	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Increase.
98	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Same.
99	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
100	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
101	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
102	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
103	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Increase.
104	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
105	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Same.
106	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
107	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
108	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Same.
109	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
110	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Small decrease.
111	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	.....	Yes...	Yes...	Don't know.
112	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
113	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
114	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
115	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
116	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Same.
117	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
118	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
119	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
120	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	A little less. Very little change.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
121	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Very little change.
122	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
123	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
124	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	A gradual increase.
125	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	A small decrease.
126	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
127	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
128	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
129	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Same.
130	No...	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
131	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
132	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
133	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
134	No...	No...	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	
135	No...	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	About same.
136	No...	No...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
137	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	A little increase.
138	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
139	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	
140	No...	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
141	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
142	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
143	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
144	No...	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
145	No...	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
146	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
147	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	
148	Yes...	No...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
149	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
150	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
151	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
152	No...	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
153	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
154	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
155	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
156	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
157	No...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
158	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Slight decrease.
159	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
160	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
161	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
162	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Same.
163	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
164	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
165	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
166	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
167	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Small decrease.
168	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
169	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Same.
170	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
171	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
172	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
173	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
174	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
175	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
176	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
177	No...	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
178	No...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
179	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
180	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
181	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	
182	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	
183	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
184	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	About same.
185	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Slight decrease.
186	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
187	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
188	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	
189	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Same.
190	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Slight increase.
191	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
192	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
193	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
194	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	About same.
195	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
196	.....	.....	.....	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
197	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
198	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
199	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
200	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
201	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
202	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
203	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
204	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	
205	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
206	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decreased.
207	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
208	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
209	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
210	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
211	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
212	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	High increase.
213	.....	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	
214	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
215	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No change.
216	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	
217	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
218	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
219	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
220	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
221	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	.....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
222	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Slight increase.
223	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Slight increase.
224	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
225	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
226	Yes...	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
227	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
228	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
229	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
230	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
231	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
232	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
233	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
234	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
235	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
236	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
237	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
238	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Same.
239	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
240	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
241								
242	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
243	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
244	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Decrease.
245	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
246	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
247	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
248	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
249	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
250	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
251	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
252	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
253	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
254	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
255	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Decrease.
256	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
257	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
258	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
259	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
260	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
261	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Increase.
262	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Slight decrease.
263	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
264	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
265	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Decrease.
266	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
267	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
268	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
269	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
270	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
271	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
272	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
273	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
274	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
275	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
276	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
277	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same.
278	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Slight decrease.
279	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
280	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Small decrease.
281	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Decrease.
282	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
283	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
284	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
285	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
286	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
287	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
288	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Slight decrease.
289	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
290	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
291	Yes		No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
292	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
293	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
294	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
295	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
296	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Small decrease.
297	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
298	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
299	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
300	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
301	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
302	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
303	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
304	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Possibly slight decrease.
306	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
307	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Slight decrease.
308	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
309	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
310	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
311	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
312	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
313	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
314	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
315	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
316	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
317	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No change.
318	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No change.
319	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
320	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
321	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
322	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Some decrease.
323	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Some decrease.
324	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Some decrease.
325	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
326	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
327	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
328	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
329	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
330	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
331	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
332	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
333	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
334	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
335	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
336	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
337	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
339	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
340	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
341	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
342	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
343	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
344	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
345	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
346	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
347	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
348	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
349	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Increase.
350	.....	.....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
351	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Same.
352	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
353	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
354	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
355	Yes...	.....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
356	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
357	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
358	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
359	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
360	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
361	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
362	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
363	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
364	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
365	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
366	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	
367	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
368	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
369	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	
370	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
372	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
373	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Decrease.
374	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
375	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
376	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
377	Yes...	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
378	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes...	Increase.
380	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
382	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
383	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
384	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
385	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
386	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No change.
387	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	.....	.....	Yes...	
388	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
389	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
390	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
391	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
392	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
393	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
394	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
395	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
396	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
397	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
398	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Same.
399	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
400	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	.....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
401	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
402	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
403	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
404	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
405	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
406	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
407	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
408	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
409	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
410	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
412	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
413	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No change.
414	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	
415	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
416	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
417	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
418	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
419	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
420	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Slight decrease.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
421	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
422	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
423	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
424	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
425	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
426	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
427	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
428	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
429	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
430	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
431		Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No change.
432	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
433		Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
434	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Increase.
435	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
436	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
437	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same.
438	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
439	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
440	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
441	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
442	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
443	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
444	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
445	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
446	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
447		Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
448	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
449	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No change.
450	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
451	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
452	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
453	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
454	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
455	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
456	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
457	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
458	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
459	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
460	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
461	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
462	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
463	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
464							Yes	
465	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase.
466	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
467	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No change.
468	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
469	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same.
470	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
471	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
472	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
473	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
474	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
475	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
476	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
477	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
478	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
479	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
480	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
481	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
482	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...
483	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decreased.
484	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...
485	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
486	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
487	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
488	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
489	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
490	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
491	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight increase.
492	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
493	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
494	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
495	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
496	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
497	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
498	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
500	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
501	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	
502	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
503	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
504	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
505	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
506	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
507	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Slight increase.
508	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
509	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
510	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
511	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
512	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
513	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
514	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
515	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
516	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
517	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Slight increase.
518	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
519	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
520	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
521	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	Same.
522	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
523	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Increase.
524	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
525	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
526	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
527	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
528	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
529	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
530	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
531	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	No change.
532	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
533	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
534	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Decrease.
535	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Small increase.
536	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	No change.
537	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
538	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
539	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
540	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
541	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	Yes...	
542	Yes...	.....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
543	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
544	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
545	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
547	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
548	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
549	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
550	Yes...	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
551	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
552	.....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	
553	.....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
554	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
555	No....	No....	Yes...	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.

It may seem to some that considerable space has been devoted to the preceding tabulations, perhaps more than the returns they contain deserve. This also occurred to us. But in endeavoring to reduce the space by either compiling the answers to each question into separate tables requiring less room or by leaving out entirely some of the less important answers, we found that this could not be done without impairing the value of the whole. The different questions are not independent of each other. Of the answers this is true to a far greater extent. It will be noticed that the individual answer to a question has much bearing upon all the other answers given by the same person, or in other words, that the relation between all the answers given by each person is such that they cannot be separated or one or more omitted without lessening their value. It will also be noticed that more may be learned about the conditions of the farmer by following up or studying each individual report separately than by any other method.

For these reasons it was thought best to print each return as much as possible in full, feeling sure that the extra space required by this would more than be made up for by the additional information the tables in their present form, convey.

In the following tables the questions have again been taken up and the answers to each dealt with separately. The number answering each question is given, as well as the nature of the answers and the number answering each way. The percentages are also given:

Where born?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	530	96.53
Number not answering	19	3.47
Total number of returns received.....	549	100
Number born in Wisconsin.....	205	38.67
Number born in other States.....	149	28.11
Number born in the United States.....	354	66.79
Number born in Germany	40	7.54
Number born in Norway	35	6.60
Number born in England and Ireland	52	9.51
Number born in other countries.....	48	9.56
	530	100

The whole number of reports received was 549, of these 530 or 96.53 per cent. answered this question and 19 or 3.47 per cent. did not answer it. Of those who answered, the largest number, or 205, being 38.67 per cent., were born in Wisconsin, and 149, or 28.11 per cent., were born in other states in the union. Thus 66.79 per cent., or 354 of those reporting, were born in the United States. The place of birth given by the balance, or 33 per cent., was as follows: In Germany, 7.54 per cent.; in Norway, 6.60 per cent.; in England and Ireland, 9.51 per cent.; and other countries 9.56 per cent.

Single or married?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	549	100
Number who are married.....	517	94.20
Number not married	32	5.80
	549	100

How many in family if married?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	500	91.07
Number not answering.....	49	8.93
Number of returns received.....	549	100
Number of families with 7 or more persons to each family.....	160	38.07
Number of families with less than 7 persons to each family.....	340	61.93
	549	100

Average number of persons to each family 5.6.

Do your children of school age attend school, if so how many months yearly?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	370	67.39
Number not answering.....	179	32.61
Total number of returns received.....	549	100
Number attending 6 months yearly and less	70	19.91
Number attending more than 6 months yearly.....	300	81.09
	370	100

Average yearly school attendance 7.5 months.

How many years have you been a farmer?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	541	98.54
Number not answering	8	1.46
Total number received	549	100
Number who have been farmers during life	98	18.11
Number who were in other business before farming	443	81.89
	541	100

Average number of years in farming 25.6.

Number of acres in farm.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	546	99.45
Number not answering	3	.55
Number of answers received	549	100
Number owning 100 acres and less	71	13.00
Number owning over 100 acres but less than 300 acres	387	70.87
Number owning 300 acres and over	88	16.13
	546	100

Average number of acres to each holding, 209.26.

Number of acres under cultivation.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	544	99.08
Number not answering	5	.92
Number of returns received	549	100
Number with 80 acres and less under cultivation	162	29.77
Number with over 80 acres but less than 250 acres under cultivation	331	60.47
Number with 250 acres and over	51	9.76
	544	100

Average number of acres under cultivation to each holder, 134.5.

Value per acre including improvements.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	532	96.90
Number not answering.....	17	3.10
Number of returns received.....	549	100
Number stating the value per acre at \$25.00 and less.....	98	18.77
Number stating over \$25.00 but less than \$75.00 per acre.....	356	68.19
Number stating \$75.00 and over.....	78	13.04
	532	100

Average value per acre, \$47.93.

If farm is mortgaged what rate of interest do you pay?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering this question.....	194	35.33
Number not answering it.....	355	64.67
Number of returns received.....	549	100

Average rate of interest is 6.3 per cent.

What are your staple products?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	521	94.89
Number not answering.....	28	5.11
Number of returns received.....	549	100
Number who say dairying.....	10	1.92
Number who say mixed farming.....	511	98.08
	521	100

Average yield and cost of production of hay and tobacco.

CROP.	Average yield per acre in tons.	Average cost of production per acre.	Average cost of production per ton.
Hay.....	1.66	\$5.00	\$3.01
Tobacco .....	.74	39.00	52.70

Cost of raising tobacco 2.06 cents per pound.

Average yield and cost of production of wheat, oats, barley, corn and potatoes.

CROP.	Average yield per acre in bushels.	Average cost of production per acre.	Average cost of production per bushel.
Wheat	17.70	\$6.75	38.17 cts.
Oats	38.35	6.22	16.21 cts.
Barley	30.52	6.70	21.15 cts.
Corn	46.10	8.00	17.37 cts.
Buckwheat	20.50	5.85	28.53 cts.
Potatoes.....	98.53	12.30	12.48 cts.

The above two tables relating to the yield and cost of production are made up from all the returns received. As these returns bore every indication of having been made up with great care, we feel safe in saying that the tables quite accurately represent the average annual yield per acre, as well as the average cost to the farmers per acre and per bushel and ton of raising the different crops.

The tables are so plain and easily understood that it is unnecessary to say anything further in the way of explaining them.

Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	392	71.40
Number not answering	157	28.60
Number reports returned.....	549	100
Number who say it pays.....	67	17.09
Number who say it does not pay.....	139	35.45
Number who say they do not know	186	47.46
	392	100

Is sheep raising profitable?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	426	77.59
Number not answering	123	22.41
Number of reports returned.....	549	100
Number who say it pays.....	148	34.74
Number who say it does not pay.....	227	53.28
Number who say they do not know	51	11.98
	426	100

What is the cost per pound of raising wool?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	229	41.71
Number not answering.....	320	58.29
Total number reporting.....	549	100

Average cost per pound in cents, 16.63.

What effect, in your opinion, will free wool have on the wool and sheep industry?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	379	69.03
Number not answering	170	30.97
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it will have bad effect	298	78.6
Number who say it will have good effect	31	8.2
Number who say it will have no effect	50	13.2
	379	100

Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	524	95.44
Number not answering	25	4.56
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it pays	475	90.64
Number who say it does not pay	49	9.36
	524	100

Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	505	91.80
Number not answering	44	8.20
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it pays	354	70.09
Number who say it does not pay	143	28.31
Number who say they do not know	8	1.60
	505	100

Is it profitable to raise horses for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	486	88.52
Number not answering	63	11.48
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it pays	41	8.44
Number who say it does not pay	434	89.30
Number who say they do not know	11	2.26
	486	100

Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	485	88.34
Number not answering	64	11.66
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it pays	390	80.41
Number who say it does not pay	86	17.72
Number who say they do not know	9	1.87
	485	100

What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	486	88.52
Number not answering	63	11.48
Total number reports received	549	100
Number who say mixed farming	262	53.94
Number who say dairying	144	29.58
Number who say dairying and mixed farming	80	16.48
	486	100

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	478	87.06
Number not answering.....	71	12.94
Total number of reports received.....	549	100
Number who say they are profitable.....	402	84.74
Number who say they are not profitable	76	15.26
	478	100

Are the creameries owned and operated on the co-operative plan?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	445	81.05
Number not answering.....	104	18.95
Total number of reports received.....	549	100
Number who say they are	203	45.61
Number who say they are not.....	197	44.27
Number who say they are operated in both ways	45	10.12
	445	100

Does the co-operative plan meet with favor and success?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	278	50.63
Number not answering.....	271	49.37
Total number of reports received.....	549	100
Number who say the plan is a success.....	220	79.13
Number who say the plan is not a success.....	58	20.87
	278	100

How many men do you employ in summer?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	409	74.49
Number not answering.....	140	25.51
Total number reporting.....	549	100

Number of farm hands reported, 678.
Average monthly wages in summer, \$17.20.

How many men do you employ in winter?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	270	49.18
Number not answering.....	279	50.82
Total number reporting.....	549	100

Number of men reported employed in winter, 346.
Average monthly wages during winter, \$12.30.

Does it include board and washing?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	394	71.76
Number not answering.....	155	28.14
Total number reporting.....	549	100
Number who say it includes board and washing.....	372	94.41
Number who say it does not include board.....	22	5.59
	394	100

Is help hired by month, season, or day?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	390	71.03
Number not answering	159	28.97
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say help is hired by the month	256	65.64
Number who say help is hired by the season	80	20.51
Number who say help is hired by the day	10	2.05
Number who say help is hired in all ways	44	11.80
	390	100

Are wages higher or lower than one year ago? How much in either case?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	428	77.96
Number not answering	141	22.04
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say wages are about 15 per cent. higher	39	9.11
Number who say wages are about 15 per cent. lower	192	44.85
Number who say wages are about same as one year ago	197	46.04
	428	100

Are wages for farm help higher or lower now than two years ago? How much?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	320	58.28
Number not answering	229	42.72
Total number reporting	549	100
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. higher than 2 yrs ago ..	42	13.12
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. lower than 2 yrs ago ...	167	52.19
No. who say wages are about the same as two years ago	111	34.69
	320	100

*Are wages for farm help higher or lower than three years ago?
How much?*

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	282	53.19
Number not answering	267	46.81
Total number reporting	549	100
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. higher than 3 yrs ago...	29	10.28
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. lower than 3 yrs ago...	152	53.90
No. who say wages are about the same as three years ago	101	35.82
	282	100

How many women or domestic servants do you employ in summer?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	197	35.88
Number not answering	352	64.12
Total number reporting	549	100

Number of domestic servants reported, 223.
Average weekly wages in summer, \$2.10.

How many women or domestic servants do you employ in winter?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	131	23.86
Number not answering	418	76.14
Total number reporting	549	100

Number of domestic servants, reported, 147.
Average weekly wages in winter, \$1.95.

Is domestic help scarce?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	457	83.24
Number not answering.....	92	16.76
Total number reporting.....	549	100
Number who say it is scarce.....	395	86.43
Number who say it is not scarce.....	92	13.57
	457	100

State reasons why domestic help is scarce.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	326	59.38
Number not answering.....	223	40.62
Total number reporting.....	549	100
Number who say girls prefer to work in cities.....	153	46.62
Number who say girls prefer other employment.....	173	53.38
	326	100

Is the general tendency of unmarried farm laborers to acquire and own a farm, or is there a tendency to go and live in the city?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	320	58.23
Number not answering.....	229	41.72
Total number reporting.....	549	100
Number who say they are going to the cities.....	240	75.00
Number who say they desire to stay at farming.....	66	20.62
Number who say they are divided as to this.....	14	4.38
	320	100

Have you accumulated any savings during the past year?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	494	89 98
Number not answering	55	10.02
Number who say they have saved some.....	549	100
Number who say they have not saved any.....	256	51.82
	238	48.18
	494	100

Have you accumulated any savings during the past five years?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	518	94.35
Number not answering	31	5.65
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they have saved money.....	431	83.20
Number who say they have not saved any money.....	87	16.80
	518	100

Did you run in debt during the past year?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	527	95.99
Number not answering	22	4.01
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they did not run in debt.....	442	83.87
Number who say they did run in debt.....	85	16.13
	527	100

Do you belong to farmers or labor organization?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	533	97.08
Number not answering	16	2.92
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they do not belong	514	96.43
Number who say they do belong	19	3.57
	533	100

Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	523	95.26
Number not answering	26	4.74
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they do not belong	412	76.80
Number who say they do belong	111	13.20
	523	100

Do you carry life insurance?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	527	95.99
Number not answering	22	4.01
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they do carry life insurance	163	30.92
Number who say they do not carry life insurance	364	69.08
	527	100

Are you insured against fire?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	546	99 40
Number not answering	3	0 60
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they are insured	512	93.77
Number who say they are not insured	34	6 23
	546	100

Has cost of living increased or decreased during the past year?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	398	72 49
Number not answering	151	27.51
Total number of returns received	549	100
Number who say it has increased	64	16.08
Number who say it has decreased	104	26 13
Number who say there is no change	230	57 79
	398	100

The views which appear here have often been referred to in the text. They were obtained from the farmers along with the information contained in the foregoing tables and relate principally to causes which lead to failures and hardships in farming and to such measures of legislation as affect the interests of the farmers. Only a part of the opinions received could be published, mostly because of the lack of space, but also partly because of their strong savoring of partisan feelings and prejudices. As was to be expected, these views differ greatly. Care was there-

fore taken to pick out those only for use which as much as possible represent all sides, and in which what is said has some relation to the information asked for.

QUESTION 43.

What in your opinion are the chief causes that lead to a farmer's failure ?

Mismanagement; taxes and interest too high; low prices on products.

Shiftlessness; short sighted management; farmers should make a specialty of one line of farming and stick to it, and not shift from one line to another every year or so.

Too loose methods and too much following old ruts. Any man who owns his farm and fails to make a good living and something beside would fail at anything else.

Too many farmers cultivate and raise all kinds of grain on very rolling land, which in time will be ruin to both farm and farmer.

Over-estimation and buying on strength of same; speculation; buying too much patented machinery and not taking the proper care of same. Laziness, negligence and whiskey.

Because they lack organization, letting every other business dictate the prices on his products, leaving no profit for the farmer. Then, the farmers do not take care of what they get; a great many buy machinery and let it stand in the field the year round.

Failure among farmers in this section (Fond du Lac county) is hardly ever known, except through some misfortune, such as sickness in family, failure of crops or loss of buildings by fire. However, intemperance, work hired done that the farmer ought to do himself, trusting too much to hired help in feeding and caring for stock, spending too much time off the farm and letting things run loose generally, are the chief causes for failure.

Corporations and capitalists fluctuating prices of farm products to such an extent that only few can keep posted on what is best to produce and when to market their products. There are also other causes, prominent among which is poor management and lack of industry and economy.

A general neglect of business. Engaging in speculations outside of legitimate farm work. Intemperance, fast horses and extravagance in living. I have been a resident of Dane county 47 years and I have not known a case where a farmer conducted his business with intelligence and industry, but what he has been successful. Every failure that has come under my observation has been on account of the farmer's bad management of his affairs.

I have known but very few farmers to fail in business, and generally speaking it has been through their own fault or negligence in not planting their crops in proper season and in a good manner and neglecting to harvest and secure them in season. Another cause of failure is buying too much land and covering it with a mortgage.

Neglect of business. Too large farms to begin with, too much debt and living beyond their means.

In my opinion there is no excuse for a farmer's failure in this country.

These accursed boards of trade which make it possible to regulate prices regardless of supply or demand. Then comes shiftlessness and lack of thrift.

Ignorance. If the farmers understood their business and all pertaining to it, as a class they would soon do away with all trusts and combines that prey upon them and would also stop all legislation adverse to their interests.

The combination and pooling of all other business enterprises to rob the farmer of his profits to build up colossal and unnecessary fortunes.

If farmers would use business methods and attend to their business, there would be no failures among them.

They branch out too far and are not sufficiently economical. Not careful enough about going in debt.

I think the credit system is one of the leading causes. Using liquor to excess is another; also, extravagance, too much farm machinery bought on credit, too high interest on money loaned (it should in no case exceed 5 per cent.), and lastly the farmer has too many middlemen to support. There is no reason why the farmers should not unite in sending their cattle, hogs and sheep to market and thereby save the large profits paid to middlemen.

In many cases anticipating too large crops or prices. Unexpected losses. Running in debt when they should wait until they have money to pay. High taxes and a tendency to extravagance beyond their means. Sickness and other unlooked for expenses for which no estimates are made in calculating future expenses.

Running in debt for things he does not need, and not attending to his business. There is no reason why a farmer can not gain a little every year.

Indebtedness and paying interest. Neglect of business and too frequent contributions to the saloons.

Shiftlessness and spending the time that could be better employed in the cornfield in the country store or tavern telling fish stories.

Too little attention to business. No effort is made by some either to fit the crop to the soil nor to fit the soil for the crop. Many are overstocked with improperly cared for stock.

Intemperance or the drinking habit, from which follows as a rule neglect of work and duties, and the consequence is poor crops of a poor quality and low prices.

Inability to manage the affairs of a farm. Too many changes from one branch of farming to another. Paying too little attention to his business.

Think poor management one of the most effective causes to a farmer's failure

Shiftlessness. Inattention to business. Going in too heavy for the capital. Going in debt so heavy that interest and loss eat up all they make.

Lack of attention to business. Very often the crop is not adapted to the soil and the soil not properly tilled. Keeping low breeds of stock and improper feeding of same.

Many overload themselves with more expensive machinery than they are able to use to advantage or to pay for.

Debts, poor management, failure of crops, low prices. A farmer who owns his farm clear of indebtedness and is willing to do his share of work very seldom fails.

Too little attention to their farm and too many trips to the city have brought many farmers into financial troubles.

Neglecting their duties. Many farmers around here only work four days out of six; the balance of the time they spend in town, generally in saloons. They also buy everything they can if it can only be had on credit. This does not work in the long run.

A lack of thorough knowledge of the science of farming, extravagant living, intemperance, failing to study the Bible and to follow its teachings.

Living beyond their means, too heavy taxes. As a rule the farmers are exercising too little care in choosing their representatives. Men should be sent to the legislature who will look after the interests of the people, not men who are working in the interests of trusts and monopolies.

Not doing business on business principles, not keeping posted on prices, not trying to learn something about the future from past experience, not making the best use of hired help, too much attention to politics and whisky, not enough good horse sense.

Farmers who attend to their work properly seldom fail. Of course some of us are swindled by sharks and unscrupulous agents or meet with other misfortunes such as drought, chinchbugs, tornadoes, etc., but as a rule farming is safer for persons who are willing and able to work than many other kinds of business.

Do away with grain gambling and machine agents, pay as you go and put no faith in the theories advanced by the farmers institute advocates, adapt the practical and yourself to your surroundings.

Carelessness in everything about the farm. Going in debt for things he could do as well without. Taking poor care of his stock. One cow well fed and cared for is worth more than two cows poorly fed and badly cared for.

Too much style and neglect of business. The majority fail, however, because of a lack of knowledge of what is doing. Not a few are unable to tell what crops pay to raise and what crops do not. They go it blind. There is not a very wide range nowadays between success and failure in farming.

More attention to amusement than to business. Neglecting to make good use of the early hours of the morning. Hired help as a rule, will not get to work before breakfast but are sure to quit in time for supper.

A farmer must pay close attention to his business, not expect too much, learn from experience and keep a watchful eye on farmers' conventions and agricultural papers. High living and trusting too much work to hired help have caused many a farmer trouble.

Unjust taxation. The grantee or holder of a mortgage should be assessed for its amount, not the party who holds land thus mortgaged and who pays a high rate of interest on same. Many live beyond their means. A farmer generally works hard enough to deserve a good living from his farm but often in spite of this fails to make it. Loss of courage follows and soon failure. Strong drink causes many failures and others fail because they are not cut out for farmers.

Sitting on boxes at the corner grocery squirting tobacco juice and telling fish stories.

Farming is very much like other business — it must be attended to. A farmer who stays in town instead of on the farm is apt to get the worst of it. Neither does the income from a farm warrant the buying of everything that may look nice and satisfy a desire for style. I have been a farmer over forty years and by hard work and economy have saved enough to keep me in my old age. Think most men of average intelligence can do the same thing if they will only apply themselves to the work.

My experience is that diversified farming with the crops or work so arranged that all of it does not have to be taken care of at the same time pays the best. Some care must also be observed with the soil or farm. The soil must have rest and fertilizing and more attention should be paid to cattle. At the present price of grain it pays better to feed the same to the cattle and sell these than to sell the grain. Farming if worked right can be made to pay.

In order to succeed in farming the soil and the work must be made the subject of much study and attention. Avoid going in debt except possibly for land and in this case for only one half of its value. A farmer should not buy any more machinery than just enough to do the work, and such machinery should be well taken care of. Monopolies, especially such as help to press down prices, should be abolished by law.

Trying to put on as much style as his neighbor. Buying more machinery than can be used to advantage and not taking the proper care of same. Educating their children to believe that a well dressed dunce is a better person than a poorly dressed but successful and respectable farmer. Neglect of farm work. Dabbling in politics. Whisky knocks a few out. Neglecting small things such as eggs, chickens and garden stuff leads to failure with many.

Restore the duty on wool. Enough wool to supply all home demands can be raised in this country. When the duties were taken off wool the price fell to 13 cts. per pound and this does not pay the cost of raising it.

Farmers cannot combine and regulate their output to such amount as will bring the best prices, and consequently suffer from overproduction and low prices. High living and too expensive machinery poorly cared for, have ruined many farmers.

Mismanagement. Some get discouraged by the hard work that necessarily must be put up with on a farm. From four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening is not an unusually long day's work for a farmer. My report is based on what may be called an average crop. The yield per acre differs from year to year, for instance; last year I got 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre and have had yields of 250 bushels. Of hay from the same amount of land I had 120 loads one year ago and 165 loads two years ago but this year only 30 loads.

Supply and demand of farm products do not regulate prices of these any longer. Now-a-days prices on what we raise are fixed by the combine. Prices, therefore, have been forced down so low as to drive many farmers out of the business. A great many failures can also be traced to extravagance in living and in the purchase of machinery.

Living above one's means. If a farmer is in debt for his land he is practically only a renter and has a hard time of it. I bought my third eighty acre piece of land from a party who failed because of these causes.

Legislation is doing its share. Most state and national laws passed within the last thirty years favor some special interest and consequently are injurious to the people. The farmers feel the effect of such legislation as keenly as any class and indirectly suffer perhaps more by such measures than other business men. The lowering of the tariff on wool hurt us badly.

Most farmers in this vicinity are trying to till more land than they can handle to their best advantage. Less land well cultivated pays better than more land when you are unable to properly care for it. Besides less capital is required to start.

Think the late tariff and financial agitation have indirectly been very injurious to farmers because of the bad effect it has had on industries generally. When shops and factories shut down and throw people out of employment consumption is decreased and there is less demand and lower prices for what we have to sell.

Would say that the farmer who succeeds is the one who gives proper attention to the soil and his work and who raises more than one kind of grain and hay as well as stock. It comes very handy to have something to sell at any time of the year. The farmers who fail are generally those who fail to observe this and who neglect their work all around. Many have been ruined by going security for others.

At times it seems as though farmers could not stand prosperity. A good year is mostly followed by excesses of some kind; either by going into it again on too large a scale or by going into something else, generally into things he knows nothing about, and the result is very often a crash. Many farmers are also in the habit of never preparing to pay a debt before it falls due. This may work all right in cases where collections can be had, but this is not always the case. If pressed they fail to meet it and their property goes.

There is often too much guess work in farming. The sooner the farmer begins to study the soil and adapt the crop and tilling to it the better for him. Prices are getting lower and lower every year. This means that better and more improved methods of raising our crops must be made use of if a margin above the cost of raising is to be left for us. The going in debt on probabilities or on the expectation of a better crop and prices next year as is now often done causes many farmers to go under.

Many farmers do not study the soil and general conditions of farming as they ought. Of course I am aware that no fixed rule can be laid down for successful farming, but now when the margin of profit has been crowded down to almost nothing it is essential to adopt a system that will in the end secure the greatest amount of products at the lowest minimum cost of production. To this point farming has now been brought, not by competition, but by combination of those who handle and buy our products.

Many choose farming because they have failed at everything else. No wonder, therefore, there are some who find it hard to make both ends meet on a farm.

Poor help and high wages every farmer has to contend with. I do not mean to say a laborer gets higher wages than he ought to get; but that at the present prices of farm products the farmer often finds himself a loser at the end of the season. Poor management is the principal cause, but bad luck and poor crops discourage many. Unless prices advance some this fall many will find it hard to pull through. Oats now sell for 17 to 20 cents, barley for 25 to 30 cents per bushel. In this vicinity the yield of oats is from 30 to 40 bushels per acre; of barley from 7 to 20 bushels. Wheat is an entire failure and hay only half a crop. With this yield at such prices there will not be enough to pay for the cost of production.

Many farmers fail because of not being posted on their work; for instance some never figure out whether or not it pays them to raise a certain kind of crop or cattle, and besides this they are behind on both markets and prices and on methods of working. To successfully compete with the world now-a-days one must be awake early and late.

Bad system of farming or they do not apply sound practical business method in conducting their affairs. Many go to farming after failing at everything else and some are contented with making only a living from year to year and seldom try to lay anything by. Both of these generally fail. Farmers should be as well posted on questions of political economy and finance as possible.

The same causes that lead to failure in other lines of business. Lack of brain is very often the cause. As much business ability is required to succeed on a farm as to succeed in any other business. More brain than brawn is needed nowadays.

Lack of thorough business instinct. Going in debt too heavy when starting in business. Wages for hired help are too high for the kind of help to be had. The most efficient laborers flock to the cities and the farmer must take such help as he can get.

Sometimes losses are sustained by hired help breaking their contracts with their employers and quitting work at a time when most needed and new help is the hardest to secure. In this they are much aided by unscrupulous attorneys who for the sake of the small fee they may secure for collecting whatever the workman may have coming to him at the time he breaks his contract encourage him in breaking his agreement. Many farmers do not give their land sufficient rest by using it for pasture or grass. Plowing and seeding every year will tire the best of soil in a few years. Farmers suffer a great loss by letting their stock run down in the winter. Cattle cannot be expected to hold their own when they must not only freeze but often starve.

Too many causes to mention. The general tending towards fast living, high taxes and interest, all have their effect. A farmer can't borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest. While others, for instance the banks, get money at the rate of 3 per cent., we have to pay from 8 to 10 per cent. Present prices of farm produce do not warrant any such rate as this.

Poor management. Not taking care of machinery, stock and fences. Commencing at the top, or in other words beginning where they ought to leave off. Bad legislation certainly affects the farmer and of this we have

many recent experiences. It drives money into hiding, advances the rate of interest and general stagnation in business follows. Demand for produce is falling off. At times during the last years we have had to sell our goods below cost of production.

A little more brain, even if at the expense of some brawn, would prevent many failures.

Many farmers are running behind because they stick to the old expensive ways of farming. Many keep poor grades of stock and care for and feed it worse. Others have no rotation of crops nor crops adapted to the soil; some are not even using the manure from their own stables. This has ruined many farmers.

Less horse racing and base ball and not quite so much attention to the bicycle. Begin at the bottom and work up. Do not waste what can ill be spared. Get protection where needed. Because of failing to observe this many farmers have gone under.

Land is high in this neighborhood. While the price on tobacco was high many bought land expecting to be able to pay for it in a few years, but the high prices on farm products and especially on tobacco did not remain very long and many who had bought land went under because they were not able to pay for it. Then some are better farmers than others. Now days a man has to figure pretty close even on a farm.

One cause of the late depression can be traced to the reaction that had to follow the period of over speculation and booming of land values, which closed two years ago.

By not taking proper care of machinery, not keeping posted on prices, not taking some good agricultural paper, not diversifying his farming, paying too high rate of interest and rent and not improving his stock.

Biting off more than they can chew,—that is undertaking too much for the capital they have to do it with. Extravagance can be traced as the cause of many failures. Thirty years or so ago farmers did not ride in fine carriages as they do now. Neither did they send their daughters to far off and expensive boarding schools as many are doing today, and this while heavily in debt on their farm. Do not understand that I am opposed to education. Far from it. But it is hardly necessary now days to go clear across the country to find a good school.

The causes are too numerous to mention but poor management and too much business on credit are two most effective causes. Some try to avoid

the old but safe rule to commence at the bottom and go up only one step at a time. The spirit of today seems rather to get rich in a day or make a failure. If the soil allows it, as big a variety of crop as possible, ought to be raised, and the stock should be better cared for. Two cows well fed and kept will pay better than eight starved ones.

Failures at farming are quite common now-a-days. Those who try their hand at farming after failing of success in nearly every other calling generally go under in the struggle. Even farming must be mixed with brains though this important fact is overlooked by many. Those who pay a high price for their land and go in debt for the greater part find farming a pretty rocky business. Pay as you go is, I think, specially intended for farmers.

I cannot recall many failures among the farmers in this vicinity. On the contrary, there seems to exist a general prosperity around here. Several of my neighbors are making valuable and expensive improvements on their land and buildings this year and they are apparently well satisfied with their present condition. This year we are having a severe drought.

Protective tariffs can be of no help to the farmers. I know of no foreign country which would ever think of shipping farm products into the United States at least in amounts large enough to have any effect on prices of farm products. Import duties can benefit the manufacturers only, and I doubt whether the manufacturers profit much by them in the long run.

The causes of failure are mostly with the farmers themselves. Carelessness and neglect of work are two strong causes. Many go in debt for a farm with the idea that they can raise enough produce to pay for it in a few years. They soon find, however, that after interest and expenses are paid there is but little left to pay the original debt with. This discourages many and they finally give up.

A farmer who keeps good and well cared for stock, who pays close attention to his work and lives within his income seldom fails. There is a tendency among the farmers, however, to buy things they have no real need of when they can buy on credit. This often leads them into trouble. When the time is out they are often unable to pay unless by raising the amount on their land at a high rate of interest. If this is repeated a few times the farm is soon gone. I can say this, however, an industrious farmer who uses some judgment in his work and adapts himself somewhat to his circumstances, need not fail.

I cannot give you very good answers to these questions. Sometimes it seems to me that lack of brains is the cause of failures, and sometimes the lack of capital. Seasons like this are very hard on the farmers, and it is

not always necessary to go on the board of trade to lose money. A farm offers plenty of chances for this. As to myself I have no kick to make, I am trying as well as I know how to make the best of life, and think I have been more successful in farming than I would have been in any other business.

Prices seems to be the cause of most failures. While prices on farm products of all kinds have gone down, wages are steadily climbing up. In addition to higher wages hired help must be fed and cared for better than formerly. What in the way of food or board was considered luxury some years ago is hardly good enough for every day use today.

I have been a farmer all my life and have no fault to find; farming is satisfactory to me as a life calling. Of course some years the crops do not turn out very well. I have even had almost a total failure in everything I tried to raise for more than one year in succession. But on the whole it averaged up pretty well. There are not near as many failures among the farmers as in other businesses. I suppose good or bad legislation indirectly affects farming interests, but in my opinion too much is expected of legislation. Value cannot be legislated either into money or into anything else. Could the liquor traffic however be done away with many homes among the farmers would be brighter and cozier than they are today.

Living above his income and spending too much money for machinery that cannot be used advantageously, top buggies and in supporting saloons. Forty years ago a young man could commence farming with a yoke of oxen, a wagon, plow, drag, grain cradle and a hand rake, but it is not so to-day.

It seems to me that around here machinery has been the cause of much trouble to the farmers. Smooth but sharp agents come around with all kinds of machinery for sale, as a rule they meet with but little difficulty in making the farmers believe that they are selling just what the farmer wants and thus lead the farmers to purchase many things they could just as well do without. These goods are generally sold on credit and everything seems all right until the time of payment is up, then, however, the purchaser discovers that he has not only been fooled but imposed upon besides, and if not prepared to meet the debt the innocent looking piece of paper which he signed turns out to be an iron-bound contract that leaves him but little choice as to what to do. A mortgage follows drawing a high rate of interest on a price much too high at first.

Many farmers fail to keep up with the times. Science must now be applied to farming as well as to everything else and the farmers who keep a diary, practice economy, and attend farmer's institutes and keep good agricultural papers are generally the ones who succeed.

Many do not make such crops their staple products as are best adapted to the soil; others fail to maintain the productive capacity of their lands by fertilizers and change in crops.

A better knowledge of economic laws is very much needed, especially a better understanding of the principles of co-operation. There are too many middlemen. Farmers could do their buying and selling on the co-operative plan and thus save nearly all expenses and profits of the middlemen. Freight rates are above what they ought to be. But what else can be expected so long as the railroads have the right to charge enough to earn interest on a capital three or four times as large as the original cost.

In order to succeed in farming one must study closely the soil as well as the work, and almost always give preference to mixed farming and thus avoid a total failure of crops. Practice economy but not niggardliness. Failing to observe this has caused many failures.

Speculation has ruined many farmers. It is surprising how many there are who think they are smart enough to speculate, even on borrowed capital. In the end, however, most of them find it a pretty tough road to get rich on. Interest grows day and night and things seldom come out as expected. Who ever buys a farm mostly on credit will find it uphill work to pay for it out of the products of the land.

Laziness, ignorance, carelessness the credit system, forgetting to mend their fences and to change their crops from year to year. Not using manures. Too large a mortgage and a hole in their pockets large enough for everything to run through.

QUESTION 42.

Give your opinion as to any measure that would ameliorate the condition of the farmer.

Better prices for our produce which can be brought about by prohibiting the importation of whatever we produce.

I don't look on the farmer as being hard up. He has the whole earth, if he knows how to hold it he is all right. A lack of thrift brings some of us to the wall.

I think if we could do away with the organized grain gamblers, it would be to the benefit of the farmers. The organization of farmers into socie-

ties, so that they with united effort could assert their rights and protect their interests.

The most important thing is education. The farmer needs to understand his business as well as any other man who goes into business and makes a success of it. The above, coupled with industry and carefulness will insure success on a farm.

Make corporations and capitalists pay their share of all taxes and enact laws to give the farmer an equal chance with the capitalist to say what his produce is worth, who now dictates prices on the farmer's produce as well as on his own commodities.

A reasonable protective tariff with reciprocity with foreign countries. It helped prices while we had it.

I do not know as the farmer's condition needs any amelioration. I think farming is as successful as any business in the country. The only measure in the way of legislation that the farmers need is one to secure the American market to the American producer. An import duty that will measure the difference of the labor cost of production between this and other countries whose products are imported and sold in our markets.

A better knowledge of the fundamental principles of farming. Make practical use of the information spread broadcast throughout the land in the reports of experimental farms, farmer's institutes, dairymen's associations, etc. Make and apply more fertilizers, sow more clover seed, keep less land under the plow, increase the fertility of the soil and cultivate more thoroughly. We do not need special legislation, but we do protest against legislation that gives us free wool and a forty per cent. tariff on sugar. Give us laws that will provide revenue to pay the current expenses of the government, that will keep the men employed in our factories and workshops so that they will have money to buy and pay for our products and we will take care of the rest.

Spend the time at home planning and working that is spent riding to town and grumbling at the fate of the poor farmer. I know of but two failures of farmers in the past 15 years, while I can refer you to numerous farmers who are now living on the interest of their money, and that money was made by the right kind of management on the farm.

Stop all food adulteration and all gambling in farm products. Control of all railroads, telegraph lines and the like by the government. Let capital pay its share of taxes.

I think if there was a protective duty placed on foreign goods where they compete with goods manufactured here, and on products raised in this country, it would help the laboring class and the producers. There would then not be so many men out of employment and depending upon charity. The manufacture and sale of butterine is doing a great injury to the farmer, and it ought to be marked by color or otherwise, so that the person eating it would know what it was.

A high tariff on all imports would help the farming community.

Have a tariff so adjusted as to levy duties on imports of foreign grain so as to give our American farmers our own market. Reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, so that there can be an exchange of our farm products for such products that cannot be grown successfully in our own country; also such duties levied on foreign manufactured goods as shall encourage home production, give employment to our thousands of laborers and thereby increase the number of consumers and give a better home market for all that a farmer can raise.

Think if we had a good foreign market for our pork, and protection for the sheep and wheat industry, we would be all right.

Prohibitory laws regarding the manufacture of butterine, filled cheese, manufactured lard and all adulterated food. Restore our government inspection of pork, so that the foreign countries will take it.

Put a stop to the many and large appropriations for things that only benefit a few. This would reduce taxes and allow the farmer many comforts which he is now deprived of through useless expenditures by the state. Among other things that ought to be done away with are the fish hatcheries. Not one in a thousand of the citizens of this state derives any benefit from this foolish expenditure. Stop it.

If you mean legislation, I have none to advocate. Agricultural schools are of some help all along the line, but the majority of the farmers do not make use of the advantages they offer. This is, of course, their own fault. The condition generally of the farmers today is as good as it ever has been and perhaps ever will be. Many farmers desire to live an easy life, and some manage to do it, but mostly at the expense of their future comfort.

The American farmer needs a wider market for his meat and pork products. Reciprocity treaties, therefore, with countries which buy these products would greatly help them. On the other hand, a protective tariff is needed on many farm products.

Nothing is more needed by the farmers than better roads, and a law compelling the building of so many rods of good roads every year in each district would in the end be a great benefit to them, and the farmers ought to be willing to tax themselves for this purpose. A part of the money necessary could also be raised by a tax on beer, whisky and cigars, the amount thus collected to go in the road fund and then divided between the different districts.

It seems to me it is time to do something towards protecting American labor as well as American industries, and this could be done by enforcing our present immigration laws. There are foreigners, and many of them, coming here to live, who do not care even enough for our institutions to become citizens of this country.

Cannot think of any legislation that could possibly be of any great benefit to the farmers. Farmers like everybody else must help themselves, if they want to get on. My principle is to live within my means and not to buy things till able to pay for them. I saved my earnings till I had enough to start in for myself on a small scale and have never gone into anything deeper than my capital warranted. I prefer drawing interest to paying the same. The farmer who is out of debt is all right even though he is not making much money.

Gambling in farm products, and pools, and trusts should be prohibited by law and any violation of this law made a criminal offense. Make the railroad companies establish fixed rates and enforce them against all alike, and do away with free transportation to a favored few. Give us protection and reciprocity treaties with such countries as we can trade advantageously with. The government ought to purchase and operate the Union Pacific railroad.

Enact laws that will make the combination of elevatormen, millmen and railroad companies, for the purpose of depressing prices on our products, criminal. Discriminations against the weak for the benefit of a favored few, made possible only by such combinations, are the deadliest foe the farmers and the people generally have to contend with in this age. These combinations, moreover, through valuable grants, secured at the expense of the people, and by other corrupt means, acquired such hold on our institutions that they have become one of the vital problems of today, and one the American people will find the most difficult to solve. Mortgages should be assessed the same as real estate.

If fewer free passes were issued, the railroads could afford to give us cheaper transportation. With cheaper transportation we could capture the markets of the world; but we are robbed in getting our products to the

market. We ask no favors, only fair play. This government should give the people of the west a deep waterway to the ocean before spending any money on foreign canals.

Some measure that would give the farmer at least something to say in the fixing of prices of his own products. I am not a partisan in a political sense but think the present tariff on imports is too low, especially the tariff on wool. Increase the tariff a little and give us reciprocity with countries that buy our farm products. Prohibit by law all gambling in grain and other products and enforce strictly the present dairy and food laws. Taxes should be made payable semi-annually, for instance in March and September. This would, I am sure, make the paying of taxes much easier to farmers.

Think there has been a general overproduction of farm products in this country during the last few years, and that this is partially, at least, the cause of the low prices on everything we raise. The present prices on grain do not cover the cost of raising it, and bears no fair relation whatever to wages and other expenses involved. Free wool killed our best paying industry and drove those engaged in it into general farming or stock raising, thus increasing competition in these lines. Taxes are also high, especially those levied for town and county expenses. These are among the principal causes which have forced a good many farmers to the wall during the past few years.

Lower freight rates would greatly benefit the farmers. Combinations between elevators and the railroads have enabled them to depress prices on farm products to a point where it hardly pays to raise anything, and if such combinations could be prevented or done away with by law the enactment of such a law would benefit the people of this country more than any other measure that could possibly be brought up. Our road system should be changed so as to insure more effective work. Think if the roads were apportioned so that the county would have to build a certain distance of road every year, and each farmer also a specified distance throughout his town yearly, we would soon have good roads.

Give us free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The government should issue all money direct, do away with our national bank system and make the rich pay their just proportion of taxes.

Have no particular measure in mind, but farmers should adopt more systematic methods of farming, and also keep accurate accounts of their income and expenses, and keep better posted generally. Our present political system needs an overhauling; overfed and dishonest politicians should be voted out and replaced by honest and efficient ones.

All we need in the way of legislation is just and honest laws and less of them. This country is in my opinion legislated to death; we need a change in this respect.

Stop the manufacture of adulterated food. Put the tramps at work at something. Amend the patent laws so that they will not create lasting monopolies.

Competition of which so much has been expected has proved a signal failure. Nowhere have we a plainer example of this than in the combinations of the grain buyers and the transportation companies which have been formed all over this country. These trusts or combinations have now attained such perfection that they are able to determine several months in advance the price farmers are to be paid for their products. Local buyers if not in the ring are as helpless as the farmers. Is it not the duty of the state to interfere with or to prevent such unnatural conditions of affairs or to at least make an attempt to protect the weaker from the stronger?

Reduce the expenses of running our state and national governments. Reduce or totally prohibit the liquor traffic. Reform in both of these directions would very materially lower the rate of taxation. In this state we have too many legislators and what is a natural consequence a great many more laws enacted than we need. The people of this state would be better off if it had confided its legislation to one, or at least a few men only, than to such legislatures as we have had of late years.

Fix an income tax that will be constitutional and thus equalize the burden of taxation. Under our present system of taxation the farmer has to pay more than his share. Nothing that a farmer has can be hidden and he could not conceal anything from the assessor even if he wanted to. This is not the case with other kinds of property, and those who escape are generally the ones who ought to be assessed the highest and who can best afford to pay taxes. Discourage rather than encourage immigration. Give our manufacturers free raw material, and thus enable them to compete with the rest of the world.

In this age of trusts and combinations the farmer will come out behind unless he learns from our big combines how they work it and adopts their methods in his own business. Farmers could save considerably by co-operating or working together. Grain could be stored in this manner till more favorable prices could be had. Each locality could have its co-operative store and creamery and thus save at least the profits and expenses of the middlemen. Farmers could also have their own banks on the same plan. More light in this line is needed.

I should like to see another McKinley law enacted. The two years it was in force were my best years on a farm, because then there was a strong demand for everything I had to sell and consequently good prices, and plenty of money in circulation. Enforce strictly the oleomargarine and filled cheese law. A better road law ought also to be enacted and enforced. If farmers could market their produce at any time of the year they would be money ahead.

At present our products must go through the hands of too many middlemen before they reach the consumer; for instance, a farmer gets from 1 cent to 2 cents per head for cabbage while the same head is sold in the city to the consumer for 10 cents. For mellons the farmer is paid from two to three cents each while they are sold to the consumer for from 10 to 15 cents. Farmers should not have to pay taxes on their indebtedness. The holder of such indebtedness or mortgage should be assessed for its amount the same as real estate.

A stable monetary system. Stop tinkering with the tariff. Prohibit corporations from combining into trusts. Make the watering of stock by railroads a crime, thereby securing cheaper transportation. There ought to be a national law prohibiting the importation of shoddy or rags. This is used in the manufacture of cloth. At the present prices of wool and cotton the use of this stuff is unnecessary, besides it is an injury to the farmers and people generally.

We must have protection on wool and barley. We can raise enough, but what troubles us is to get paying prices for what we raise.

Protect us by law against the unjust treatment we receive at the hands of monopolies and trusts. Make these and capitalists generally pay their just proportion of taxes. Land cannot be hid from the view of the assessor but money and many other kinds of property can be and is kept away from taxation. Prohibit railroads from issuing passes to legislators and others and make all charges for passenger and freight traffic uniform. Give us uniform text-books for public schools, furnished by the state at cost. This would save the people at least \$100,000 per year.

Protective tariff and laws to check the bogus cheese and butter business.

Any measure which would give us a home market. We have to pay too much for transportation on both what we sell and what we buy.

I cannot now point to any special legislation that would help the farmers much except such as may restore confidence and help revive business

generally. Lately there has not been enough demand for our products and this has caused lower prices. As things are now we depend too much on elevatormen and railroads and it really seems that at last they have got us down to a point where not much more can be sucked out of us and that it is time the government did something to loosen their hold. The farmers or the people are, by force of situation, not in a position to combine as against these powerful trusts. We are living too much from hand to mouth and are too scattered to offer any effective resistance. We must look to the government to step in and protect us.

If better prices on farm products could be secured by legislation, then I say give it to us; otherwise let our legislators stay at home and attend to their own business like the rest of the "dear people." Think it would be a good plan to extend the farmers' institutes a little further, as special education in farming is what is needed. New and improved methods, and a more economic and effective expenditure of force must somehow be brought about. Think farmers could take with the greatest profit a few object lessons from the leaders in other branches of production,

I know of no general legislation that could benefit the farmers a great deal at present, unless perhaps, for the purpose of reducing the expenses of our government national, state and municipal. At the present prices on our staple products it does not pay to raise them. Boards of trade or grain gamblers are doing their share in depressing prices, but in my opinion there has been an overproduction in our staple products during the last decade and to this can be traced the chief cause of the prevailing prices. Taxes are pretty high; when you have to pay \$100.00 per year in taxes for a farm which is not valued at quite \$3,000, there are good reasons to kick.

In my opinion little legislation is needed at present. Think the farmers as a rule are as comfortably fixed as any other class. I know farmers, however, who would be much better off financially with smaller farms, better cultivated, than with large farms only half taken care of. To this, however, no general rule can be applied, as everything depends on circumstances.

The best thing that could be done for the farmers would be to have it pointed out to them how to combine for the purpose of regulating production and prices. Manufacturers, transportation companies, etc., learned long ago how to form combinations for such purpose, but the farmers have this trick yet to learn. The co-operative system could be applied with advantage by almost every farming community. In this place we have a creamery operated on this plan and it has been a success from the beginning.

Free coinage of silver would help the producer, but it would be better still all around if the money were issued direct by the government in amounts sufficient to meet the demands of trade. There is too little money in circulation, and the effect of this is low prices, general depression, and a too extensive use of credit for the general good.

The farmers are taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer. Raw material is on the free list while manufactured goods are protected by custom duties. Farmers furnish a great deal of raw material and to this extent must compete with the world, but must buy in the protected market. How would it be to turn the thing around for a while and let the farmers sell in the protected market and buy in the free and open market? We either want a fair distribution of protective duties or else out and out free trade.

Have no legislation to suggest. My experience is that a person who owns his farm can make a good living at farming and besides lay by some for a rainy day. As long as there are any improvements to make, however, savings cannot be better employed than for this purpose. I have found \$100.00 invested in clearings to bring both principal and interest in one year. In a first class mortgage it would have brought only 7 per cent.

First, assess mortgages and bonds the same as other property and make the holders of such pay a just tax on them. This would help to equalize taxation. Second: do away with combines, trusts, and board of trade gambling and let supply and demand regulate prices. Third: protect our wool and barley industry and prohibit the sale of imitation butter.

Cannot name any legislation. Think the farmers have their welfare in their own hands. If they would only organize like those who are engaged in other branches of production and do a little of the thinking and figuring of the manufacturers, merchants and capitalists, many things around the farm would look different.

Give us plenty of good honest money (gold and silver). Protect our industries where needed. Anything that gives employment and good pay to labor helps the farmer.

Think a protective tariff would help the farmers more than anything else.

Stop the manufacturing of filled cheese and butterine, enact a law that will prevent the boards of trade and other trusts from combining against the farmers.

Think our tariff laws should be revised so as to afford a better protection to our manufactures and labor. It is by building up our country that we

will succeed in the end. The farmers need a home market and this can be secured by a general development only. When manufacturing is secured for a place or a country then, and not till then, do wages rise and general prosperity follow.

Under our old tariff laws we were doing quite well; manufacturing industries were in full operation; prices were good, because the working men had plenty of work at good wages, and consequently were able to buy our products. Let us go back to our old protective system.

Give us lower freight rates. This is the most important of all. The government should issue the money direct and not through banks, as at present. United States senators should be elected by the people.

Change our system of taxation so that each man must bear his just share of this burden. Also, give us a free mail delivery in the country.

Relieve the farmers from paying taxes on what they do not own. If unconstitutional to tax incomes, it certainly ought to be unconstitutional to tax mortgaged property except for its assessed value above the amount of such mortgage. We pay high interest on our indebtedness; why should we also have to pay taxes on the same?

Make every man earn an honest living. Do away with the riddleman, the dishonest politician, the money shark, monopolies and trusts. Have the government control of railroad and telegraph lines. Give us free coinage of silver. Adopt the golden rule to love your neighbor as yourself.

It seems to me that everybody is trying to pick at the farmer. Everything he has is taxed, while there are many exemptions in favor of others. He is taken advantage of by the creamery man, the miller and the grain buyer. Others can combine and form pools and trusts and can thus get monopoly prices where otherwise competition would prevent it. This the farmer is not in position to do.

Increase rather than decrease our educational facilities. Farmers should keep the best agricultural or farm papers and be up to date on both markets and improvements.

Think the government ought to acquire control, if not absolute ownership, of all natural rights or monopolies and stop granting any further privileges of the kind under the same circumstances as hitherto. One of the greatest mistakes made by this government is this wholesale giving away of these valuable rights. Rights which not only belong to the people as a whole but which in time would become one of the richest

sources of revenue to the government itself if owned and operated, or even if only controlled and leased by it. It is such privileges owned by private individuals which have made it possible to create these trusts and combinations which to-day have become so powerful as to practically control our government, national, state and municipal. Take the railway corporations, for instance. Not only have these their own way of fixing rates, but they have formed other combines or are at least responsible for other trusts, such as the boards of trade, the oil trust and others too numerous to mention. Monopoly prices and profits are their aim, and they have succeeded in crushing competition in many industries. Supply and demand no longer regulate prices. These are fixed by the combines, often months in advance, while the people are silently looking on and patiently suffering the injustice imposed upon them. This year I raised as fine wool as is produced anywhere on the globe, but when selling it I was compelled to accept $12\frac{1}{2}$ per pound for it. In Liverpool at that time wool was quoted and sold for 25 cents per pound, a gross profit to the wool trust of 100 per cent. This is only one example. Tariffs or duties cannot effect conditions like these. I cannot help but look back 35 or 40 years. I remember that my father about that time used to take his wool to a mill in the neighborhood and exchange it for cloth worth \$1.00 per yard, good cloth at that. For two pounds of wool he used to get one yard of this cloth. To-day 10 pounds of wool will not buy a yard of the same cloth. I have given this matter some thought, and it seems to me that, at present at least, the farmers suffer more from trusts and combines than any other class. The position in which the farmer is placed may account for his greater suffering. Almost all other classes have organizations, the purpose of which is to enhance the prices on their products. The farmers have no effective organization of this kind. Things are very much against them in this respect. It is certainly time the government imposed at least some restrictions on these privileged corporations. Class legislation such as this country has been treated to during the last half of this century must be stopped.

Do away with trusts and monopolies. Subject our railroads to government ownership. Until this is done fair treatment can never be had by the people at the hands of these powerful organizations. Wipe out our present protective system and give the farmer a chance to buy where he can buy the cheapest; we must sell our products in a free and unprotected market when prevented from buying under the same conditions.

Legislate against trusts and monopolies. Restore the duty on wool and many other products. Wool raising, if properly handled and protected against the lowest kind of foreign competition, is one of the best and most profitable industries in this country. Butterine and oleomargarine have injured our dairy industry and have been a curse to the people generally.

Have no special measure to advocate. A farmer who is contented with his lot, and who attends closely to business and keeps the weeds down, will come out ahead. As to myself, I have been farming for twenty-eight years and have made something above expenses every year but one.

Prices for our products are very low and hired help comes high, but I have no recommendations to make. I am contented as a farmer and often say to my family that a farmer who owns a good farm and is out of debt ought to feel as happy as any man living.

Increase the money in circulation; this would stimulate trade and thus indirectly increase the demand for our products.

Break up trusts of all kinds and enable the people to deal directly with the manufacturers, thus doing away with the middlemen. Reduce the expenses of both state and national government and thus lighten taxation.

Prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor. It is a disgrace to any government, to allow the selling of an article which in many cases robs a man of everything except everlasting punishment.

Any measure that will aid in developing, or increase in number and capacity our manufacturing industries would increase the demand for farm products and thus help the farmer. Prohibit the sale of oleomargarine, butterine and filled cheese unless labeled as such.

Forbid the sale of butterine and oleomargarine unless branded as such. Revise the assessment laws so as not to exempt the lawyer's library while taxing the farmer's cows, or exempting the city gentleman's bicycle while taxing the farmer's horse.

Reciprocity with countries which will take our meat and farm products. Remonetize silver, an international agreement if possible; if not, let this country try it alone.

My experience is that farming was most profitable while the tariff was high. This was because then there was plenty of work throughout the whole country and the workingmen were able to buy our products, and consequently there was a strong demand for everything raised. Enforce strictly the oleomargarine and filled cheese laws. If a law was enacted that compelled the building of roads in the country it would help the farmers as well as the people generally, because then we could reach the market during all seasons of the year, and this would bring a steady market.

A settled financial policy of our government, a protective low tariff, in-

cluding reciprocity with such nations as we can advantageously trade with; maintain gold as our monetary standard.

First, a higher and more practical education. Second, co-operation, not only in production, but in distribution. Third, not to attempt to hold more land than can be tilled and utilized.

The prices on almost everything raised on a farm are below the cost of production, and I think a tariff on farm products would raise prices some.

Legislate out of existence all monopolies and trusts before they become so powerful as to do away with us. Enforce the dairy and food law. Railroads should be owned and operated by the government.

Our taxation laws need revision. A citizen should be assessed according to his ability to pay and the holder of a farm should not be made to pay taxes on the whole, if in debt for part of the land. We also need more stringent immigration laws. Much of the immigration at present is undesirable. Prohibit gambling in farm products.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

During a period of at least ten years there has been a continuous depression in agriculture. This depression has not not been confined to any particular section of this country. The west and the south have suffered as much as the middle and eastern states. The farmers say they are steadily losing ground; that they are producing the largest share of the wealth of the country while receiving the smallest share for themselves; that the receipts in farming are less in proportion to the outlay than in any other industry; that his burdens are yearly growing heavier and his gains more meager; that they are the bone and sinew of the nation. That the farmers are not complaining without cause is certain. In places where there is no market for anything outside the staple cereals they suffer the most. How to make both ends meet is a problem many farmers find difficult to solve. The profits from an average farm are not sufficient to allow the farmer and his family the same comforts or standard of living which are generally enjoyed by those who employ the same amount of capital and labor power in other lines of industry. Those among them who with the hardest work and closest economy manage to keep out of debt, pay their taxes, and besides, give their children a fair education, are doing well.

In many sections of the United States farms are offered at the lowest rent on the most favorable terms. But even on such conditions they are found unprofitable. Tenants find it necessary to throw up leases. Many who have owned and worked farms have been compelled to let their land go and are found working as farm hands for other

farmers or as day laborers in cities, preferring common labor with the risks and uncertainties involved to the struggle on the farm.

This is the condition of the farmers in this country according to the statements of many of them. This also finds expression in the platforms of their organizations and is reiterated by the press, on the platform and in magazine articles.

The reports of the farmers in this state which are comprised in the foregoing tabulations, rather indicate that what has been said in a general way about the conditions of the farmers in the country at large is, to some extent at least true, of the farmers in Wisconsin. The opinions which appear immediately after the tables are the individual views of the farmers themselves upon these and other matters, and it will be noticed that they are voicing about the same sentiments in many respects. In the tables showing the cost of production we find that the cost of producing wheat in this state is about 38 cents per bushel. Since wheat often sells in local markets for 45 cents per bushel or thereabouts, there is but little if any left the farmer. According to the same tables many products must necessarily be selling below cost. This then agrees with what many farmers say, "that there is a loss in raising many of the staple products."

Since the depression has been general there could have been no escape from its effects. There are reasons for believing, however, that during the last three years the farmers have not suffered more disappointments than those engaged in other occupations. Although the United States census of 1890 shows a larger area under cultivation than the State census of 1895, thus indicating a falling off in agriculture in this state during the last five years, the number of farms has increased showing that not fewer but more people are engaged in farming now than five years ago. A large proportion of our farm lands are so located as not to be exclusively depending on the great staples. Good farm lands command fair prices and rents.

If this is even a fairly accurate representation of the condition of our agriculture, the situation is one that ought to receive serious consideration. It means simply this: that over forty per cent. of the working force and over one-half of the capital in this country are not as profitably engaged as they ought to be. A state of affairs that can have nothing but a most unfavorable effect on our entire economical organization.

Whatever the cause of this may be, it cannot be due to crop failures. This is evident from the increased surpluses in the markets from year to year. In fact the farms have become so numerous and productive as not only to reduce prices at home, but to glut the markets abroad. Neither can it be due to lack of industry or to extravagance on the part of the farmers themselves; because it is true and generally conceded that the farmers work harder and more hours daily; that he lives cheaper and is more frugal in his expenditures, than almost any other class.

That the farmers themselves are seriously considering the situation is plainly apparent in the opinions already referred to. But the causes to which most of them attribute the menacing influences upon their interests do not, as will be seen later, cover the ground. What they have to say, however, makes interesting reading. It reveals their own views. It goes far to show their attitude towards the different reform movements. The reasons to which the majority assign their difficulties are also interesting and therefore reproduced: "High taxes, unjustly assessed, gold standard, free trade, import duties, trusts, speculations in farm products, middlemen, exorbitant transportation rates, discriminations against their interest generally, corrupt legislators and bad laws, etc.

To explaining these reasons and to pointing out the low prices at which they are compelled to sell their products, nearly every farmer devoted considerable space. As to whether they are farming at a loss, it is evident that of late years prices on all their staple products are much lower than in the past. For want of data it is not an easy

matter to determine the extent to which the reasons given by the farmers are responsible for this. But it may be taken for granted that they account for only a small part of the trouble on the farm.

To what causes then can the prevailing agricultural depression be assigned? In order to be able to answer this question we must know under what conditions the farmers prospered, and by what changes their interests have been affected since. As this could best be done by reviewing the ratio of production to population during a period back, extending as far into the prosperous past as the time covered since the change for the worse, such review was undertaken, and to this the following pages of this part of the report have mainly been devoted.

While the causes producing the present depression were in operation prior to that time, farming was profitable up to ten or twelve years ago. It is therefore not thought necessary to go back of 1870. From 1870 to 1895, a period of twenty-six years, the annual production, both the total and the per capita, and the total value of each crop as well as the value per bushel and acre have been tabulated. These tables not only show the extent of the fall in prices but that this fall is largely if not entirely due to the fact that our power of production increases at a much greater ratio than the consuming power, resulting in what in a sense may be called overproduction.

Before attempting a detailed explanation of these tables we will briefly review the difference in prices now and twenty-five years ago; also some of the more important reasons to which the farmers assign their troubles, and the effect on the cost of production from the application of new inventions and improved methods to production and transportation.

From 1870 to 1875, the average yearly value of the product of one acre each of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and hay was \$156.34. From 1890 to 1895 it was \$91.38, a fall of \$64.96 or of about 41.5 per cent. As the value per acre is necessarily greatly affected by the

different methods and intensity of cultivation, this may not be considered a fair representation of the actual decline in prices, and the value per bushel, during the same two periods, is therefore given. The average yearly value of seven bushels, one each, of wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes from 1870 to 1875 was \$5.16 or 73 cents per bushel, and from 1890 to 1895, \$3.29 or 47 cents per bushel, a fall in value of nearly 36.2 per cent. The price of hay fell during this time from \$16.67 to \$10.13 per ton or a little over 39.2 per cent. Farm animals are also worth less now than twenty-five years ago, but on the whole their value has not changed quite as much.

The depression has been severe since about 1884. Before this it was not general. Single products were mostly affected. But while some staples were low, others brought a fair price. About this time a rapid fall set in which continued until temporarily checked by the short crops in this country in 1890 and in Europe in 1891 and 1892. The slight advance from this shortage relieved the situation somewhat at the time. This year (1895) prices are lower than ever.

We shall not even attempt to estimate how much prices are influenced by the operation of such factors as those, to which the farmers — or many of them — seem to lay most of their disappointments. But the effects of legislation affecting the currency, the tariff, our relations with foreign countries are undoubtedly felt in our home markets, although usually much less than was expected. Speculation in farm products, or rather, efforts to “corner” the products by large purchases of the visible supply and by buying futures or options, sometimes have a menacing effect. But efforts to counteract the operation of the law of supply and demand by such methods, seldom meet with success. The supply is nearly always either too large, or the operators are too numerous; and if successful for a short while, the profits temporarily made are generally more than balanced by the losses when the “corner” goes to pieces.

Most railroad corporations are burdened with fictitious capital. If the earnings of these roads from passenger and freight traffic are large enough to pay dividends on such capital, it is only natural to conclude that their charges are higher than they ought to be. Transportation rates are generally fixed at a point which is likely to bring the most business or rather the biggest profits. During the last twenty-five years, however, the percentage of the fall in freight rates is greater than that of the fall in prices generally, and the reduced cost at which grain and other merchandise can now be moved from interior points or where produced to the centers of population has undoubtedly resulted in a gain to both producer and consumer.

Middlemen or retail dealers are producers and in most cases are as indispensable to society as the farmers themselves. If an evil, they are certainly a necessary one. It could perhaps be shown that too much competition among the retail dealers might result in a loss all around.

Trusts, pools or combines are not new, but can be traced back beyond our present industrial system. Of late they seem to have developed to a much greater extent and more rapidly than in the past, owing to more favorable circumstances — not seldom to the force of natural laws. Their object is to control the market and thus to keep prices up — usually as high as consumers will stand them. When they succeed in raising prices above what would otherwise be the natural level, it follows that they are injurious to society or to consumers of their products.

Economic writers say "that prices tend towards the cost of production," or, in other words, that the price or exchange value of goods regularly produced and the production of which can be either increased or decreased without great loss will tend to be that of the cost of production.

By "cost of production" is here meant the cost of the labor and capital power which enter into the product. During the period covered here this cost has been considerably reduced. To ascertain the extent of the changes wrought in agriculture from this reduction is almost im-

possible, at least from the data thus far obtainable. It appears to us that there has been fewer practical inquiries into the results of the application of science to production on the farm than in any other industry. How different in manufacture! Concerning this reliable statistics are easily available. This lack of reliable data has been the source of much harm to agriculture. It certainly tends to retard rather than promote it, and is still the cause of much theorizing in practical problems, which in other industries were settled in a matter of fact manner long ago.

One reason why less pains have been taken to obtain statistical information relating to agriculture than to other industries may be the varying circumstances and in one sense the greater difficulties with which it must necessarily be combined. Take it in the same locality, for instance, and even there the expense varies more from one producer of farm products to another than is the case of producers in other lines. Besides the difference in the productiveness of the soil and methods of cultivation, crops are greatly influenced by atmospheric conditions. Tenant farmers and even owners cultivating their own land, who use hired help, cannot possibly produce as cheaply as farmers who till their own lands with their own hands, assisted by such help as the rest of the family may render.

To the farmers the cost of production means, of course, the cost to him. It includes such items as rent, interest on the capital invested, wear and tear of machinery and implements, the cost of hired help, a fair compensation for his own labor and efforts, etc. For these and similar expenses the farmers are as much entitled to a return as those engaged in other businesses. But does he get it? At present prices on his products it is doubtful. It is often argued, even by some of our correspondents, that, while prices on wheat, corn, oats and other products are much below what they were, they must, after all, be high enough to cover costs, otherwise in obedience to economic and even physical laws production would stop, or at least fall off until by the action of the law of supply and demand

prices increased. This would of course follow in manufacturing and many other industries, but not always in farming. Most farmers are farming for a living. A large portion of the farmers in this country are so situated that they must either raise wheat or products like corn and oats which may be turned into beef or pork, or starve, as they have absolutely no market for other products. In cases of this kind stern economic forces are at work which makes the raising of these crops compulsory, regardless of profits.

Mr. D. A. Wells in his "Recent Economic Changes" attributes the fall in prices principally to "a great multiplication and cheapening of commodities through new conditions of production and distribution, which in turn have been mainly—but not exclusively—due to the progress of invention and discovery." That it is the application of science to production which is the great price disturber in manufactures and transportation is no longer disputed. That the effect has been the same on prices of farm products when applied to agriculture is not generally admitted, especially do the farmers themselves question this. Such being the case a little of what science has done, directly and indirectly, for agriculture might properly, perhaps, be mentioned.

It is a fact, and of the utmost significance to production, that the forces of nature are being more and more completely utilized. The prosperity of the people or of a nation depends largely upon a generous and abundant nature. It is clearly inconceivable that a country in which the resources of nature are comparatively limited and which besides has a harsh or cold climate, can give a living to as dense a population as countries rich in those resources and with a favorable climate. There is, however, a great difference in the way these resources are utilized, and in this respect the progress made during this century is of the greatest importance.

Nature serves men in two principal ways: First it supplies the raw material from which things needed can be

made or manufactured. Secondly, it supplies forces which can be made to assist men in this work. Food products, trees or timber, useful plants that may be cultivated and improved, ores from which the useful metals are worked, are a few of the things classed as raw material. The active forces of nature are utilized in numberless ways. Wind and water have long been used for motive power, or to run mills, factories and other kinds of workshops, etc. Chemical forces such as produce heat have been known since far back into the past. Not till in this century, however, have men become so familiar with the nature of heat that this powerful force could be more fully used. The forces which are acting on both plants and animals have also from the earliest times been man's principal sources of support. When the grain sprouts in the field; when domestic animals increase and improve or adapt themselves to such special ends as they may be intended for,— as for instance cattle which may be so developed or improved as to give both richer milk and more nourishing and palatable beef— these forces are at work.

The manner in which these, we may say, gifts of nature, are now utilized is far superior to any in the past. It may, generally speaking, be said that the progress made in this respect of late is hardly realized. This progress is due to advances made in the knowledge of the natural sciences.

In to-day's agriculture we have many examples of methods based on a greater knowledge of nature. It is true that as yet new and improved methods have not been adopted everywhere, but more systematic—not to say scientific—farming is gaining ground. Chemistry has aided us in ascertaining what substance in the soil is the best suited to a particular crop, and that, when exhausted by crops, this substance or the fertility of the soil may be restored.

Fertilizers are therefore of the greatest importance to agriculture. In new and fertile countries they are naturally less needed and therefore not so well known. But in older countries where the soil is exhausted and where the

pressure of a rapidly growing population is being felt upon the food supply their value is fully appreciated. Well fertilized and well tilled soil is many times as productive as the same soil with less care. England is a splendid example of what land will yield under a high standard of cultivation. Although in Russia both the soil and the climate is much better adapted to wheat raising than in England, the average yield per acre in England is more than three times that in Russia.

In forestry we have another example of improved methods. Formerly the forests were cut down or destroyed without any steps being taken by the owners to provide for their restoration. In some parts of this country this is even yet the case. The value of forests to society is now known, and there is a growing demand for rational methods in their use. The forests are among the most valuable resources of any country. Besides their favorable effect upon the climate they furnish raw material. Land owners who profit by their products should see to it that the forests are preserved. It is plainly a moral obligation on their part to do this. To restore, whenever possible, all natural resources which are used and profited by is a duty living generations owe to posterity, and to this posterity has just claims. This principle applies also to agriculture.

In the dairy industry much progress has been made. Till lately it was not common to test the milk and thus determine how much of each of the different valuable substances it contained, nor had any simple instrument or method for this purpose been invented. If a modern dairy is to be managed in conformity with the times, all milk received ought to be tested with respect to its percentage of butterfat or cream. With the assistance of instruments adapted thereto such tests can now be made both quickly and with little or no expense. The value of the milk depends largely upon the percentage of cream it contains. As its quality can now easily be determined the price can be based thereon. The next step is to separate as com-

pletely as possible this fat before it is made into butter, and the methods by which this is done are far superior to any in the past. Nowadays separators are used in this process and by their use the cream is both more completely and quickly separated. Great progress has also been made in cheese making. Like butter, cheese may now be said to be factory made. By this is not intended to be understood that everywhere the most improved and latest methods have been applied to butter and cheese making. What has been said however, is generally true in this country and is one illustration of the tendencies of our industrial system.

It is hardly necessary to mention what has been accomplished by the application of science to the invention of machinery and the influence of this upon production. On the farm the work formerly done by hand is now done better and far more rapidly with machinery and animal power. The effect of this is felt more by the increased area which has been brought under cultivation by relatively the same number of hands than by a larger yield per acre. Why the progress made should have been chiefly in this direction is easily seen. A man's labor has become much more effective and valuable under this system, because of the greater amount of work he is able to do in a given time with the aid of such appliances. In the field the work has also become much easier. "The plow is no longer guided by the hand or the hay mowed by the scythe nor the harvest reaped by the sickle. Today the farm laborers ride upon the plow, the hay rake, the mowing machine, the tedder or the self-binder. The work of saving the grain has also been rendered vastly more effective and less arduous since the steam harvester and the thresher came into use."

As a proof of the extent to which men have succeeded in utilizing the forces of nature for motive power, the invention of the steam engine may be mentioned. This invention, of great use at the start, has been from time to time improved upon and perfected, and is considered, and

justly so, one of the most important inventions yet made. Thus far it has revolutionized industry and its effect upon the progress of the world is almost beyond comprehension. It is employed in most branches of production not only as a labor saving force, but to do work which without its aid would be beyond the power of men. In agriculture it is used in threshing the grain, and the harvester and plow are often pulled by a steam engine. Large mills run by steam have taken the place of the hand and wind mills. In place of the spinning wheel and loom, carefully constructed machines run by this power have come into use.

The effect of steam upon transportation is enormous. Today passengers as well as commodities can at a comparatively small cost and in a very short time be carried from one place to another, from one country to another. Distance therefore does not mean what it formerly did. The enormous changes which have taken place in our transportation system can best be seen by comparing our means of transportation today with the systems in use before the application of steam. On our railroads heavy trains are now pulled by powerful locomotives. On our waters we are carried by large and swift steamers.

Thirty years ago the railroads could offer but poor accommodations to the traveling public and to shippers; the cars were not as well adapted to either comfort or pleasure. There were no through rates. Transfer facilities, if provided for at all, were inconvenient and expensive and always the cause of much delay. The trains, compared with the speed today were slow, and running on light rails poorly fastened to a poor road bed. Both passenger and freight rates were high. Today all this is changed. Passenger as well as freight cars are now models of comfort and convenience. If transferring becomes necessary it is quickly done and with only a nominal expense. Through rates can be had almost anywhere. Fast trains are now running over a solid, unyielding and well drained roadbed, on heavy rails secure and smooth to the heaviest trains.

Freight rates have been reduced to a point not much higher than one-third of what they were twenty-five years ago.

Ocean and lake traffic have undergone similar changes. Floating palaces have replaced the sailing and old style steam vessel. A modern ocean liner now makes the trip from New York to Liverpool in as many days as it formerly took weeks or even months. When steam power first came into use so much coal was consumed that on longer trips the bulk of the space now occupied by freight had to be allowed to the necessary fuel. Rates have shared the same fate as the rates over railway routes.

As already stated, improved methods and extended facilities in transportation have been followed by lower freight rates. The report on prices, etc., by the senate finance committee offers some interesting statistics on this point. From 1870 to 1873 freight rates from Chicago to New York averaged about 60 cents per 100 pounds. In 1890 they averaged somewhat over 20 cents per 100 pounds, a fall of nearly 67 per cent. Through lake and rail rates during this period fell from about 19 cents to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in his "Industrial Progress of the Nation," points out the movement of freight charges from 1865 to 1887 and the tonnage carried annually. According to his tables the average rates on merchandise on roads east of Chicago were, in 1870, 1.593 cents per ton per mile; in 1887, .718 cents per ton per mile, or 55 per cent. lower than in 1870. On lines running west from Chicago, the rates during this period were reduced even more. In 1870 the average rate per ton per mile was 2.423 cents, and in 1887 it was 1.014 cents per ton per mile, a fall of about 58 per cent.

Great as the reduction in freight charges over the principal railroad lines has been, ocean rates have become lower still. From the data at hand it seems that in 1870 the charges from New York to Liverpool were about 25 cents per bushel on wheat, while in 1895 the rates averaged close to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

In comparing present freight tariffs with the tariffs of

1890, it appears that there have been but few changes in rates during the last five years. Perhaps the increase in ocean rates to a little over 8 cents per bushel in 1891-92 owing to heavy exports caused by the short crops in Europe about this time is the most noticeable change during this period. But the rates did not remain at this point very long. A downward tendency soon set in, and at present rates are about the same as in 1890.

Only a few of the changes in the methods of production and transportation which mark our progress in the art of agriculture have been mentioned. But even from what has been said, it must be evident that these changes have greatly affected farming. A better knowledge of the soil, of plants, and of the requisites for their successful rearing is of the greatest importance, especially in thickly settled communities where land is scarce and of high value and where intensive cultivation is found necessary and, because of modern methods, profitable. With thorough systems of drainage tens of thousands acres of waste and swamp lands have been converted into our best and most productive fields. Railways with the introduction of cheaper and more rapid transportation have not only transformed millions of acres, otherwise worthless, into producing farms, but have practically moved them thousands of miles nearer the markets. Machinery and steam, brought almost to a state of perfection, are solving the all important problem to American farmers, "how to obtain the largest crop with the least amount of labor." On western farms where wheat is raised under capitalistic management, practically all the work is done by machinery and animal and steam power, and the cost of the labor needed is so small compared to the output as to be merely nominal.

Owing mostly to the law of diminishing returns in agriculture and to the opposite effect of increased capital or concentration in manufacture and transportation, the changes wrought by science and the application of capital, have not been so radical in agriculture as in these industries. This law also tends to promote competition in agriculture, and production on a large scale in manufacturing

While the result of this progress is, as already said, cheaper products, or more products with a given outlay of labor, the cost of production has evidently not been reduced in proportion to or to the same extent as the fall in values. This may be seen from the ruling prices in both our own and foreign markets, from what the farmers say about it and from what has been seen regarding the cost of raising the different products in this state.

Prices on all products of human industry are governed by the great and unchangeable law of supply and demand. Perhaps it is out of place here to refer to a law so firmly established as this. But to the operation of this law is due, to a much greater extent than to any of the causes before mentioned, the prevailing low prices on farm products. There may not have been an overproduction on the farm in the sense that no one has suffered the want of bread. But from the standpoint of the farmers and holders of ever increasing surpluses, there is certainly more wheat, corn, oats, hay, etc., produced and more horses, cattle and hogs raised than can be sold at even fairly remunerative prices.

That our consuming power is not increasing as fast as our productive power is plainly illustrated by the following table, in which is shown the percentage of increase of population and production and of the area under cultivation from 1870-74 to 1890-05.

	Percentage of increase.
Population	62.74
Production of wheat.....	81.71
Acreage of wheat	70.90
Production of corn.....	70.69
Acreage of corn	93.24
Production of oats.....	162.08
Acreage of oats.....	187.08
Production of hay	147.52
Acreage of hay.....	141.98
Number of cattle	125.64
Number of hogs	56.60

We see from this table that during the last twenty-six years production has completely outstripped population. While population increased 62.74 per cent. during this period, production of wheat increased 81.71 per cent., of corn 70.69 per cent., of oats 162.08 per cent., of hay 147.52 per cent., the number of cattle 125.64 per cent., and of hogs 56.60 per cent.—hogs alone falling behind the increase in population. During the same period the average of each crop increased at about a corresponding ratio. Of wheat the increase in the area was 70.90 per cent., of corn 93.24 per cent., of oats, 187.08 per cent., and of hay 141.98 per cent.

This is the situation in this country. With a good foreign market the farmers might be even more instead of less prosperous because of abundant crops. But his hopes in this direction are badly shattered by the outlook abroad. The Argentine Republic is threatening to become our worst competitor in the European market. In 1894 it exported over fifty million bushels of wheat, and according to Mulhall the area in wheat in 1895 was more than double that of 1893. It is also estimated that wheat is produced much cheaper in Argentine than in the United States.

Uruguay and Chili are also exporters of wheat. So is also Canada and Australia. Perhaps some of our farmers still remember the effect upon the exports of the United States of the large exports from India in 1891 and 1892. In Europe, Russia is the greatest exporter and in 1895 contributed nearly one-half of the amount necessary to supply the shortage in England and other countries in Europe. And it is thought that before long Russia will alone supply the entire shortage on the continent. Where then will the American farmers find a market for their surpluses?

The following tables have been compiled from the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture and other reports issued by the government, and it will be found that what has been said regarding production and price is fully sustained by the figures in these tables.

TABLE I—WHEAT.—*Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	235,884,700	18,992,591	\$245,865,045	\$1 04	\$12 90	6.09
1871.....	230,722,400	19,943,893	290,411,820	1 25	14 56	5.83
1872.....	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	1 24	14 87	6.15
1873.....	281,254,700	22,171,676	323,594,805	1 15	14 59	6.74
1874.....	309,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	94	11 66	7.22
Average 5 years	261,392,320	21,366,709	\$292,231,988	\$1 12.5	\$13 71	6.40
1875.....	292,136,000	26,381,512	\$294,580,990	\$1 00.0	\$11 16	6.64
1876.....	289,356,500	27,672,021	300,259,300	1 03.7	10 86	6.41
1877.....	364,194,146	26,277,546	394,695,779	1 08.2	15 08	7.85
1878.....	420,122,400	32,108,560	326,346,424	77.7	10 16	8.82
1879.....	448,756,630	32,545,950	497,030,142	1 10.8	15 27	9.17
Average 5 years	362,913,135	28,988,117	\$362,582,527	\$1 00.0	\$12 50	7.77
1880.....	498,549,868	37,986,717	\$474,201,850	\$0 95.1	\$12 48	9.94
1881.....	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,790,427	1 19.0	12 03	7.46
1882.....	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,602,125	88.2	11 99	9.60
1883.....	421,086,160	36,455,593	383,649,272	91.1	10 52	7.84
1884.....	512,765,060	39,475,885	330,862,260	64.5	8 38	9.33
Average 5 years	463,973,329	37,738,881	\$418,021,186	\$0 91.5	\$11 08	8.83
1885.....	357,112,000	34,189,246	\$275,320,390	\$0 77.1	\$8 05	6.36
1886.....	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,226,020	68.7	8 54	7.99
1887.....	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,612,960	68.1	8 25	7.77
1888.....	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,248,030	92.6	10 32	6.93
1889.....	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,491,707	69.8	8 98	8.00
Average 5 years	435,417,420	36,819,442	\$325,579,821	\$0 75.2	\$8 82	7.41
1890.....	399,262,000	36,087,154	\$334,773,678	\$0 83.8	\$9 28	6.37
1891.....	611,780,000	39,916,897	513,472,711	83.9	12 86	9.56
1892.....	515,949,000	38,554,490	322,111,881	62.4	8 35	7.88
1893.....	396,131,725	34,629,418	213,171,381	53.8	6 16	5.92
1894.....	460,267,416	34,882,436	225,902,025	49.1	6 48	6.74
1895.....	467,102,947	34,047,332	237,938,998	50.9	6 99	6.57
Average 6 years	475,082,181	36,519,611	\$307,895,112	\$0 65.8	\$8 35	7.17

The preceding table shows the total production, total average, and total value of twenty-six wheat crops, also the average value per bushel and acre and the production per capita of each crop. The table has been divided into four periods of five crops each and one period of six crops; the average of each period is also given. A careful study of this table will reveal much of vital importance not only to the farmers and those depending upon them, but to the country at large. Besides an increased production of this crop at a greater ratio than the increase in population,—the consuming power—it may be noticed that although

wheat growers do not depend on home consumption alone for a market, prices are at least largely influenced, if not fixed, by the amount produced in this country. This is evident from the fact that lower prices always follow an enlarged supply and that with growing surpluses the price is steadily going down. A medium or even short crop often brings more money in the gross than a large one. After a small crop there is nearly always a sharp advance in prices and after one or two large crops prices are seen to be falling.

The wheat crop of 1870 was estimated at 235,884,700 bushels, the crop of 1895 at 467,102,947 bushels, or 98.02 per cent. larger than that of 1870. Population during this time increased from 38,558,371 in 1870 to 69,700,000 in 1895 or 80.77 per cent. If, instead of the crops of these two years the average yearly crops of the two periods 1870-74 and 1890-95 are used for comparison the difference in the increase between production and population is still greater. The average production of the first of these periods is 261,392,230 bushels and that of the other or fifth period 475,082,181 bushels or an increase of 81.75 per cent. while population has increased only 62.74 per cent., or from 40,636,472, the average of the first period, to 66,133,541, the average of the last period.

The area in wheat has increased nearly as rapidly as production. In 1870 the acreage amounted to 18,992,591 acres, in 1895 to 34,047,332 acres, and the increase from the first to the fifth period was 70.91 per cent. In 1880 there were 37,986,717 acres in wheat, an increase of 100 per cent. during the eighth decade alone, but from this time the acreage decreased, slightly, until 1884, when the lowest point had been turned and the tendency was again upward. The highest point, or 39,916,897 acres was reached in 1891, and the average since has kept close to the thirty-six million mark.

Although the crop of 1895 was nearly 100 per cent. larger than the crop of 1870 its total market value was \$7,936,047. less, and counting the extra cost of raising

and handling the larger crop, its value must have been reduced by a much greater amount. The average price per bushel during the fifth or last period is about 71 per cent. less than during the first period. The value per bushel has varied from \$1.26 to 49 cents; the value per acre from \$15.27 to \$6.16 and the production per capita from 9.94 to 5.83 bushels. From 1870 to 1895 the mean production per capita is 7.87 bushels. The average export during this period according to the statistical abstract is about 30 per cent. of each crop or 2.26 bushels per capita. According to this about 5.61 bushels per capita are consumed at home.

TABLE II — CORN. — *Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	1,094,255,000	38,046,977	\$601,839,030	\$0 54.9	\$15 82	28.30
1871.....	991,898,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	48.2	14 02	25.00
1872.....	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	435,194,290	39.8	12 24	26.90
1873.....	932,274,000	39,197,148	447,183,020	48.0	11 41	22.10
1874.....	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,080	64.7	13 40	19.80
Average 5 years	992,258,900	37,559,803	\$502,498,064	\$0 51.1	\$13 39	24.40
1875.....	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	\$555,445,930	\$0 42.0	\$12 38	30.00
1876.....	1,283,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	37.0	9 69	28.40
1877.....	1,342,558,000	50,369,113	480,643,400	35.8	9 54	28.90
1878.....	1,388,218,750	51,585,000	441,153,405	31.8	8 55	29.10
1879.....	1,547,901,790	53,085,450	580,486,217	37.5	10 93	31.60
Average 5 years	1,376,715,008	49,782,859	\$506,644,032	\$0 36.8	\$10 21	29.60
1880.....	1,717,434,543	62,317,842	\$679,714,499	\$0 39.6	\$10 91	34.20
1881.....	1,194,916,000	64,262,025	759,482,170	63.6	11 82	23.20
1882.....	1,617,025,100	65,659,545	783,867,075	48.5	11 94	30.80
1883.....	1,551,066,895	68,301,889	658,051,485	42.4	9 63	28.80
1884.....	1,795,528,000	69,683,780	640,735,560	35.7	9 19	32.70
Average 5 years	1,575,194,107	66,045,016	\$704,370,177	\$0 45.9	\$10 69	29.94
1885.....	1,936,176,000	73,130,150	\$635,674,630	\$0 32.8	\$8 69	34.40
1886.....	1,665,441,000	75,694,208	610,311,000	36.6	8 06	29.00
1887.....	1,456,161,000	72,392,720	646,106,770	44.4	8 93	24.80
1888.....	1,987,790,000	75,672,763	677,561,580	34.1	8 95	31.40
1889.....	2,112,892,000	78,319,651	597,918,829	28.3	7 63	34.40
Average 5 years	1,831,692,000	75,041,898	\$633,514,561	\$0 35.2	\$8 45	30.80
1890.....	1,489,970,000	71,970,763	\$754,433,451	\$0 50.6	\$10 48	23.80
1891.....	2,060,154,000	76,402,515	836,439,228	40.6	10 98	32.20
1892.....	1,628,464,000	70,626,658	642,146,630	39.4	9 09	24.80
1893.....	1,619,496,131	72,036,485	591,625,627	36.5	8 21	24.20
1894.....	1,212,770,032	62,582,269	554,719,162	45.7	8 66	17.70
1895.....	2,151,138,580	82,075,830	567,509,106	26.4	6 91	30.80
Average 6 years	1,693,665,460	72,582,750	\$657,645,534	\$0 39.8	\$9 08	25.60

Corn is considered, and rightly so, the most important of our farm products. As animal feed it may be said to be the raw material from which the greater part of our beef and pork products are made; and the annual product of corn alone is of greater value than that of wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, oats and potatoes combined. More bushels are also harvested each year and it covers a larger area than the above crops. Its successful cultivation is with few exceptions, the real indication of our place as an agricultural nation.

The exportation of corn is very light. During the last twenty years it has averaged 3.88 per cent. of the product. The price therefore, depends wholly upon the relation of the supply to the home demands. The sharp fall in prices after every large crop as well as the enormous drop during the twenty-six year period covered by this table, indicate that production has more than equalled consumption. That this is the case may also be seen from the production per capita, which has largely increased.

During the first period, or from 1870 to 1874, prices were high, averaging 51 cents per bushel, but the production per capita was less than the average has been since. The crops of 1873-4 were considerably below the medium, but the yield of 1875 was so large as to more than make up for this, and as the four succeeding yields were of even greater magnitude, the product per capita of the second period exceeded that of the first period by 5.20 bushels, the average per capita in the second period being 29.60 bushels while in the first it was only 24.40 bushels.

That this large increase in production should have had a marked effect on the price is natural. The table also shows a decline from 51.1 cents in the first to 36.8 in the second period. The indications were that but for the large increase in the number of cattle about this time and the short crop of 1881 which brought the price up to 63.6 cents that year the fall would have continued. For these reasons, however, the fall was not only checked but though an increase of one-sixth of one bushel per capita in

production over the former period is shown, the price rose from 36.6 cents in the second to 45.9 cents in the third period.

The latter half of the ninth decade, or from 1885 to 1889, shows a larger production than either of the other periods in this table, the average of the five crops being 1,831,692,000 bushels or 30.80 bushels per capita. It exceeded the average of the preceding five crops by 256,479,893 bushels and the following six crops by 138,026,540 bushels. Yet its total value was \$70,865,616 less than the value of the former and \$24,130,973 less than the value of the later period. The yield of 1887 was 656,731,000 bushels less than that of 1889, but was worth \$48,187,941 more.

The six crops from 1890 to 1895 show a decline in the average production per capita below that of the crops from 1885 to 1890 of 5.20 bushels per capita and a rise in the average value of 4.6 cents. During this period there were several short crops. The one 1894, for instance, fell to 17.70 bushels to the person, causing an advance of 9 cents per bushel in the price. This advance, however, was more than offset by the enormous fall after the large crop of this year (1895).

TABLE III—OATS.—*Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value of crop per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	247,277,400	8,792,395	\$107,136,710	\$0 43.7	\$12 18	6.41
1871.....	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030	40.1	12 26	6.46
1872.....	271,747,000	9,000,767	91,315,710	33.6	10 14	6.69
1873.....	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	37.4	10 37	6.48
1874.....	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	52.0	11 47	5.64
Average 5 years	257,095,280	9,361,617	\$105,449,146	\$0 41.3	\$11 28	6.33
1875.....	354,317,500	11,915,075	\$129,499,930	\$0 36.5	\$10 86	7.85
1876.....	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	35.1	8 44	7.10
1877.....	406,394,000	12,826,148	118,661,550	29.2	9 25	8.76
1878.....	415,578,000	13,176,500	101,945,830	24.6	7 74	8.69
1879.....	363,761,320	12,683,500	120,533,294	33.1	9 50	7.44
Average 5 years	371,786,964	12,792,026	\$116,701,300	\$0 31.7	\$9 15	7.96
1880.....	417,885,380	16,187,977	\$150,243,565	\$0 36.0	\$9 28	8.33
1881.....	416,481,000	16,831,600	193,198,970	46.4	11 48	8.11
1882.....	488,250,610	18,494,691	182,978,002	37.5	9 89	9.30
1883.....	571,302,400	20,324,962	187,040,264	32.7	9 20	10.64
1884.....	583,628,000	21,300,917	161,528,470	27.7	7 58	10.63
Average 5 years	495,509,478	18,628,029	\$174,957,858	\$0 36.0	\$9 48	8.40
1885.....	629,409,000	22,783,630	\$179,631,860	\$0 28.5	\$7 88	11.21
1886.....	624,134,000	23,658,474	186,137,930	29.8	7 87	10.87
1887.....	659,618,000	25,920,906	200,699,790	30.4	7 74	11.25
1888.....	701,735,000	26,998,282	195,424,240	27.8	7 24	11.70
1889.....	751,515,000	27,462,316	171,781,008	22.9	6 26	12.22
Average 5 years	673,282,200	25,364,721	\$186,734,965	\$0 27.8	\$7 39	11.45
1890.....	523,621,000	26,431,369	\$222,048,486	\$0 42.4	\$8 40	8.36
1891.....	738,394,000	25,581,861	232,312,267	31.5	9 08	11.54
1892.....	661,035,000	27,063,835	209,253,611	31.7	7 73	10.10
1893.....	638,854,850	27,273,033	187,576,092	29.4	6 88	9.56
1894.....	662,086,928	27,023,553	214,816,920	32.4	7 10	9.69
1895.....	824,443,537	28,878,406	163,655,068	19.7	5 84	11.89
Average 6 years	674,739,252	26,875,342	\$204,943,740	\$0 31.1	\$7 50	10.20

A very rapid increase is shown in the production of oats, for the crop increased from 247,277,400 bushels in 1870 to 824,443,537 bushels in 1895, or 233 per cent. The increase of the fifth period over the first was 162 per cent. The great increase shown by the first comparison is due to the fact that the crop of 1895 was the largest in the time covered by the table. Even a greater advance has been made in the area of the crop than in production; the area in the fifth period being 187 per cent. larger than in the first. The price per bushel fluctuated from 52 cents to 19 cents but

has averaged about 33 cents. Per capita production has increased until the last period when it fell slightly, causing a corresponding rise in the price. The total value of the crop, comparing the first and fifth period, shows a gain of 94 per cent. for the latter.

TABLE IV—BUCKWHEAT.—*Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value per bushel and acre and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	9,841,500	536,992	\$7,725,044	\$0 79.5	\$14 39	.25
1871.....	8,328,700	413,915	6,900,268	82.8	16 67	.21
1872.....	8,133,500	448,497	6,747,618	82.9	15 04	.20
1873.....	7,837,700	454,152	6,382,043	81.4	14 05	.19
1874.....	8,016,600	452,590	6,477,885	80.8	14 31	.19
Average 5 years	8,431,600	461,229	\$6,846,571	\$0 81.4	\$14 89	.20
1875.....	10,082,100	575,530	\$7,166,267	\$0 71.0	\$12 45	.23
1876.....	9,668,800	666,441	7,021,498	72.6	10 53	.21
1877.....	10,077,000	649,923	6,998,810	68.7	10 76	.22
1878.....	12,246,820	673,100	6,454,120	52.7	9 59	.26
1879.....	13,140,000	639,900	7,856,191	59.8	12 23	.27
Average 5 years	11,042,944	640,978	7,099,377	\$0 64.9	\$11 12	.24
1880.....	14,617,535	822,802	\$8,682,488	\$0 59.4	\$10 55	.29
1881.....	9,486,200	828,815	8,205,705	86.5	9 90	.18
1882.....	11,019,353	847,112	8,038,862	73.0	9 49	.21
1883.....	7,668,954	857,349	6,303,980	82.0	7 35	.14
1884.....	11,016,000	879,403	6,549,020	59.0	7 45	.20
Average 5 years	10,761,608	847,096	\$7,556,001	\$0 71.9	\$8 94	.20
1885.....	12,626,000	914,394	\$7,057,363	\$0 56.0	\$7 72	.24
1886.....	11,869,000	917,915	6,465,120	54.5	7 04	.21
1887.....	10,844,000	910,506	6,122,320	65.5	6 72	.18
1888.....	12,050,000	912,630	7,627,647	63.3	8 36	.20
1889.....	12,110,349	837,164	7,690,000	63.4	9 18	.20
Average 5 years	11,899,869	885,921	\$6,992,490	\$0 60.5	\$7 80	.21
1890.....	11,800,000	830,000	\$7,434,000	\$0 63.0	\$8 95	.19
1891.....	10,600,000	825,000	6,572,000	62.0	7 96	.18
1892.....	11,600,000	820,000	6,960,000	60.0	8 48	.18
1893.....	12,132,311	815,614	7,074,450	58.3	8 67	.18
1894.....	12,668,200	789,232	7,040,238	55.6	8 92	.19
1895.....	15,341,399	763,277	6,936,399	45.2	9 09	.22
Average 6 years	12,356,968	807,187	\$7,002,847	\$0 57.3	\$8.67	.19

From a survey of the table of buckwheat it is seen that while the total production has increased slightly during each period the per capita production has fallen steadily since 1880. The average per capita production in the first period was .20 and in the last it was only .19, showing the per capita production of the fifth period to be less than that

of the first, something which does not occur in any of the other tables. The production of 1895 as compared with 1870 shows an increase of 56.36 per cent., but the large increase is due to the fact that the crop of 1895 was by far the largest in 26 years, it being estimated at 15,341,399 bushels. The average value per acre has varied from \$16.67 in 1871 to \$6.72 in 1887. The demand for buckwheat has failed by 24.41 per cent. to keep pace with the increase in population. There has been a steady fall in price from the first period, when it was 81.4 cents per bushel, to 57.3 cents per bushel in the last period.

TABLE V—RYE.—*Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value per bushel and acre and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	15,473,600	1,176,137	\$12,612,605	\$0 81.4	\$10 72	.40
1871.....	15,365,500	1,069,531	12,145,646	79.0	11 36	.38
1872.....	14,888,600	1,048,654	11,363,693	76.3	10 83	.37
1873.....	15,142,000	1,150,355	11,548,126	76.2	10 04	.36
1874.....	14,990,900	1,116,716	12,870,411	85.8	10 52	.35
Average 5 years	15,172,120	1,112,278	\$12,108,096	\$0 79.7	\$10 89	.37
1875.....	17,722,100	1,359,788	\$13,631,900	\$0 76.9	\$10 02	.40
1876.....	20,374,800	1,468,374	13,635,826	66.9	9 28	.45
1877.....	21,170,100	1,412,902	12,542,895	59.2	8 57	.45
1878.....	25,842,790	1,622,700	13,592,826	52.6	8 38	.54
1879.....	23,639,460	1,625,450	15,507,431	65.6	9 54	.48
Average 5 years	21,749,850	1,497,842	\$13,782,175	\$0 64.2	\$9 21	.46
1880.....	24,540,829	1,767,619	\$18,564,560	\$0 75.6	\$10 50	.48
1881.....	20,704,950	1,789,100	19,327,415	93.3	10 80	.40
1882.....	29,960,037	2,227,894	18,439,194	61.5	8 28	.57
1883.....	28,058,582	2,314,754	16,000,503	58.0	7 04	.52
1884.....	28,640,000	2,343,963	14,857,040	52.0	6 34	.52
Average 5 years	26,380,879	2,088,666	\$17,497,942	\$0 68.0	\$8 59	.49
1885.....	21,756,000	2,129,301	\$12,594,820	\$0 57.9	\$5 92	.38
1886.....	24,489,000	2,129,918	13,181,330	53.8	6 19	.42
1887.....	20,693,000	2,053,447	11,283,140	54.5	5 49	.35
1888.....	28,415,000	2,364,805	16,721,869	58.8	7 07	.47
1889.....	28,421,398	2,171,604	16,220,200	57.1	7 47	.46
Average 5 years	24,754,879	2,169,815	\$14,000,271	\$0 56.4	\$6 42	.41
1890.....	27,800,600	2,160,000	\$15,290,000	\$0 55.0	\$7 07	.44
1891.....	27,200,000	2,120,000	14,471,400	53.2	6 82	.42
1892.....	26,400,000	2,040,000	13,997,200	52.3	6 86	.40
1893.....	26,555,446	2,038,485	13,612,222	51.3	6 67	.39
1894.....	26,727,615	1,944,780	13,394,476	50.1	6 84	.39
1895.....	27,210,070	1,890,345	11,964,826	43.6	6 32	.38
Average 6 years	26,982,188	2,032,268	\$13,788,825	\$0 50.9	\$6 74	.40

The production of rye as seen in above table has also more than kept pace with population. In 1882 the highest point in production was reached, and it may be noticed that the exceptionally large yield of this and the two succeeding years caused a rapid fall in prices as well as in the production and acreage of this cereal. Not till 1888-89 do we again find the same area under cultivation and since then production has kept close to the 27,000,000 point. The highest production per capita is found during the third period. The price per bushel has fallen from 79.9 to 50.9 cents from 1870 to 1895.

TABLE VI—BARLEY.—*Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value of crop per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	26,295,400	1,108,924	\$22,244,584	\$0 84.6	\$20 05	.68
1871.....	26,718,500	1,117,666	21,541,777	80.6	18 30	.68
1872.....	26,846,400	1,397,082	19,837,733	73.9	14 20	.66
1873.....	32,044,491	1,387,106	29,333,529	91.5	21 15	.77
1874.....	32,550,500	1,580,626	29,983,769	92.1	18 97	.76
Average 5 years	28,891,458	1,330,280	\$24,588,278	\$0 84.5	\$18 53	.71
1875.....	36,908,600	1,789,902	\$29,952,082	\$0 81.3	\$16 73	.84
1876.....	38,710,500	1,766,511	25,735,110	66.5	14 57	.86
1877.....	34,441,400	1,614,654	22,028,044	64.0	13 64	.74
1878.....	42,245,630	1,790,400	24,483,315	58.0	13 67	.89
1879.....	40,283,100	1,680,700	23,714,444	58.9	14 11	.86
Average 5 years	38,517,846	1,728,433	\$25,182,599	\$0 65.7	\$14 54	.84
1880.....	45,165,346	1,843,329	\$30,080,742	\$0 66.6	\$16 32	.90
1881.....	41,161,330	1,967,510	33,862,513	82.3	17 21	.80
1882.....	48,953,926	2,272,103	30,768,015	62.8	13 54	.93
1883.....	50,136,097	2,379,009	29,420,423	58.7	12 38	.93
1884.....	61,203,000	2,608,815	29,779,170	48.7	11 41	1.11
Average 5 years	49,323,939	2,214,153	\$30,784,172	\$0 63.8	\$14 17	.94
1885.....	58,360,000	2,729,359	\$32,867,696	\$0 56.3	\$12 04	1.03
1886.....	59,428,000	2,652,957	31,840,510	53.6	12 00	1.03
1887.....	56,812,000	2,901,953	29,464,390	51.9	10 15	.96
1888.....	63,884,000	2,996,382	37,672,032	59.0	12 57	1.06
1889.....	78,332,976	3,220,834	45,433,000	58.0	14 10	1.25
Average 5 years	63,363,395	2,900,297	\$35,455,525	\$0 55.7	12 17	1.07
1890.....	75,200,000	3,100,000	\$35,860,000	\$0 55.0	\$11 56	1.20
1891.....	72,400,000	2,960,000	36,485,600	50.4	12 32	1.13
1892.....	69,900,000	3,200,000	30,756,000	44.0	9 61	1.06
1893.....	69,869,495	3,220,371	28,729,386	41.1	8 92	1.04
1894.....	61,400,465	3,170,602	27,134,127	44.2	8 51	.89
1895.....	87,072,744	3,299,973	29,312,413	33.6	8 88	1.32
Average 6 years	72,640,450	3,158,491	\$31,329,587	\$0 44.7	\$9.96	1.10

The above table represents twenty-six crops of barley. In form it is identical with the foregoing tables and the deductions made from it lead to practically the same conclusions. It may be noticed that both the product and acreage of barley, throughout the whole period, have steadily increased in a much greater ratio to population than wheat. Prices have been fluctuating. With one or two large crops prices have gone down; with a yield below the medium prices have risen. The fall in the prices of this product can perhaps be best seen by comparing the average price per bushel during the first and fifth period. During the first period the average price was 84.5 cents and during the fifth 44.7 cents, a fall of over 47 per cent.

TABLE VII—POTATOES.—*Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	114,775,000	1,325,119	\$82,668,590	\$0 72.0	\$62 37	2.97
1871.....	120,461,100	1,220,912	71,836,671	59.6	58 83	3.04
1872.....	113,516,000	1,331,331	68,081,120	59.9	51 14	2.79
1873.....	106,089,000	1,295,139	74,774,890	70.5	57 74	2.53
1874.....	105,981,000	1,310,041	71,823,330	67.7	54 83	2.47
Average 5 years	112,164,420	1,296,508	\$73,836,920	\$0 65.9	\$56 98	2.76
1875.....	166,877,000	1,510,041	\$65,019,420	\$0 38.9	\$43 06	3.80
1876.....	124,827,000	1,741,983	83,861,390	67.2	48 14	2.76
1877.....	170,092,000	1,792,287	76,249,500	44.8	42 54	3.66
1878.....	124,126,650	1,776,000	73,059,125	58.9	41 14	2.60
1879.....	181,626,400	1,836,800	79,153,673	43.6	43 09	3.71
Average 5 years	153,509,810	1,731,422	\$75,468,621	\$0 50.6	\$43 59	3.30
1880.....	167,659,570	1,842,510	\$81,662,214	\$0 48.3	\$44 00	3.34
1881.....	109,145,494	2,041,670	99,291,341	90.9	48 63	2.12
1882.....	170,972,508	2,171,636	95,304,844	55.7	43 89	3.25
1883.....	208,164,425	2,289,275	87,849,991	42.2	38 37	3.88
1884.....	190,642,000	2,220,980	75,524,290	39.6	34 00	3.47
Average 5 years	169,316,799	2,113,212	\$87,926,536	\$0 55.3	\$41 77	3.21
1885.....	175,029,000	2,265,823	\$75,153,403	\$0 44.7	\$34 49	3.18
1886.....	168,051,000	2,287,136	78,441,940	46.7	34 30	2.92
1887.....	134,103,000	2,357,322	91,506,740	68.2	38 82	2.28
1888.....	202,965,000	2,533,280	81,413,589	40.2	32 14	3.37
1889.....	261,496,620	2,640,000	80,800,000	34.6	30 16	4.26
Average 5 years	188,208,924	2,416,712	\$81,463,134	\$0 46.8	\$34 07	3.20
1890.....	250,400,000	2,630,000	\$79,900,000	\$0 31.1	\$30 38	3.99
1891.....	230,200,000	2,600,000	80,640,000	35.0	31 01	3.59
1892.....	191,400,000	2,580,000	84,500,000	44.1	32 75	2.92
1893.....	183,034,203	2,605,186	87,900,000	48.0	31 43	2.73
1894.....	170,787,338	2,737,973	91,526,787	54.1	33 45	2.50
1895.....	297,237,370	2,954,952	78,984,901	26.5	26 73	3.16
Average 6 years	220,509,818	2,684,685	\$83,908,614	\$0 39.8	\$30 95	3.14

As one of the common food products of all classes the table on the production and value of the potato crop is of general interest. There has been a large and steady increase in production until last year the crop was estimated at 297,237,370 bushels against 114,775,000 bushels in 1870, or a gain of 159 per cent. During the same time the acreage increased 123 per cent. The mean price per bushel has been 51.6 cents, but last year it reached the lowest point at 26.5 cents per bushel. The highest price per bushel was 90 cents in 1881 when the crop was the smallest in the 20 years after 1875. The value per acre has gradually fallen from \$56.98 in the first period to \$30.95 in the fifth period. The per capita production has not shown much fluctuation and in the last four periods has varied only .16 of one bushel.

TABLE VIII.—HAY.—*Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and ton and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per ton.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	24,525,000	19,861,805	\$338,969,680	\$13 82	\$17 09	.64
1871.....	22,239,400	19,009,052	351,717,035	15 81	18 50	.56
1872.....	23,812,800	20,318,936	345,969,079	14 52	17 03	.59
1873.....	25,085,100	21,894,084	339,895,486	13 55	15 52	.60
1874.....	24,133,900	21,769,772	331,420,738	13 73	15 22	.56
Average 5 years	23,959,240	20,570,729	\$341,594,403	\$14 28	\$16 67	.57
1875.....	27,873,600	23,507,964	\$342,203,445	\$12 27	\$14 56	.63
1876.....	30,867,400	25,282,797	300,901,252	9 74	11 90	.83
1877.....	31,629,300	25,367,708	271,934,950	8 59	10 72	.82
1878.....	39,608,296	26,931,300	285,543,752	7 21	10 60	.30
1879.....	35,493,000	27,484,991	330,804,494	9 32	12 04	.72
Average 5 years	33,094,319	25,714,952	\$306,277,578	\$9 42	\$11 96	.71
1880.....	31,925,233	25,863,955	\$371,811,084	\$11 65	\$14 38	.64
1881.....	35,135,064	30,888,700	415,131,366	11 82	13 43	.68
1882.....	38,138,049	32,339,585	371,170,326	9 73	11 48	.73
1883.....	46,864,019	35,515,948	383,834,451	8 19	10 81	.87
1884.....	48,470,460	38,571,593	396,139,309	8 17	10 27	.88
Average 5 years	40,106,563	32,635,956	\$377,617,307	\$9 91	\$12 07	.74
1885.....	44,731,550	39,849,701	\$389,752,873	\$8 71	\$9 78	.80
1886.....	43,796,499	36,501,688	353,437,699	8 46	9 68	.73
1887.....	41,454,458	37,664,739	413,440,283	9 97	10 98	.71
1888.....	46,643,094	38,591,903	408,499,565	8 76	10 59	.78
1889.....	66,831,480	52,948,797	490,672,000	7 35	9 45	1.10
Average 5 years	48,291,416	41,111,365	\$411,160,484	\$8 65	\$10 09	.82
1890.....	60,100,000	46,700,000	\$513,855,000	\$8 55	\$11 00	.90
1891.....	63,800,000	49,200,000	418,200,000	6 55	8 50	1.00
1892.....	64,200,000	48,600,000	545,058,000	8 49	11 21	.98
1893.....	65,766,158	49,613,469	570,882,872	8 68	11 50	.98
1894.....	54,874,408	48,321,272	468,578,321	8 54	9 69	.80
1895.....	47,078,541	44,206,493	393,185,615	8 35	8 89	.68
Average 6 years	59,303,184	49,777,532	\$484,959,951	\$8 19	\$10 13	.89

In area of crop and in production hay has increased each period, but since the period of 1884 the price per ton and per acre has fallen. Comparing the extreme years of the table, the gain in production has been 91.96 per cent., but the gain of the fifth period over the first was 147.55 per cent. The area has leaped from 20,570,729 acres in the first period to 49,777,532 acres in the last, making an increase of 141.98 per cent. Comparing the year 1870 with 1895, the value per ton fell from \$13.82 to \$8.35, or 39.5 per cent. The fall in the value per acre was slightly larger, being 39.8 per cent. In per capita production a substantial increase is shown in each period over the preceding one.

Owing mostly to atmospheric influence crops are subject to great variations. From the same area the yield of one year is often one-third larger or smaller than that of the preceding or following year. For comparative purposes, therefore, single crops may be very unsatisfactory and hence the foregoing eight tables covering twenty-six crops of wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay were divided into periods and the average of each period given. An examination of the tables will show that the ups and downs are fairly well represented in the divisions and the averages of these are therefore of special value.

In the following eight tables these averages are tabulated in such manner as to bring them together in a more compact form. These tables are brief and will be found interesting. As the average population of each period is also included the difference in the percentage of increase between population and production and the effect of such differences on prices can be easily ascertained.

WHEAT.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	261,392,320	21,366,709	\$292,231,988	\$1 12.5	\$13 71	6.40
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	362,913,135	28,988,117	362,582,527	1 00.0	12 50	7.77
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	463,973,329	37,738,881	418,021,186	91.5	11 08	8.83
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	435,417,420	36,819,442	325,579,821	75.2	8 82	7.41
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	475,082,181	36,519,611	307,895,112	65.8	8 35	7.17

CORN.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	992,258,900	37,559,803	\$502,498,064	\$0 51.1	\$13 39	24.40
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	1,376,715,008	49,782,859	506,644,032	36.8	10 21	29.60
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	1,575,194,107	66,045,016	704,370,177	45.9	10 69	29.94
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	1,831,692,000	75,041,898	633,514,561	35.2	8 45	30.80
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	1,693,665,460	72,582,750	657,645,534	39.8	9 08	25.60

OATS.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	257,095,280	9,361,617	\$105,449,146	\$0 41.3	\$11 28	6.33
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	371,786,964	12,792,026	116,701,300	31.7	9 15	7.96
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	495,509,478	18,628,029	174,957,858	36.0	9 48	8.40
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	673,282,200	25,364,721	186,734,965	27.8	7 39	11.45
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	674,739,252	26,875,342	204,943,740	31.1	7 50	10.20

BUCKWHEAT.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	8,431,600	461,229	\$6,846,571	\$0 81.4	\$14 89	.20
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	11,042,944	640,978	7,099,377	64.9	11 12	.24
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	10,761,608	847,096	7,556,001	71.9	8 94	.20
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	11,899,869	885,921	6,992,490	60.5	7 80	.21
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	12,356,968	807,187	7,002,847	57.3	8 67	.19

RYE.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	15,172,120	1,112,278	\$12,108,096	\$0 79.7	\$10 89	.37
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	21,749,850	1,497,842	13,782,175	64.2	9 21	.46
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	26,380,879	2,088,666	17,497,942	68.0	8 59	.49
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	24,754,879	2,169,815	14,000,271	56.4	6 42	.41
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	26,982,188	2,032,268	13,788,826	50.9	6 74	.40

BARLEY.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	28,891,458	1,330,280	\$24,588,278	\$0 84.5	\$18 53	.71
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	38,517,846	1,728,433	25,182,599	65.7	14 54	.84
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	49,323,939	2,214,153	30,784,172	63.8	14 17	.94
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	63,363,395	2,900,297	35,455,525	55.7	12 17	1.07
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	72,640,450	3,158,491	31,329,587	44.7	9 96	1.10

POTATOES.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popu- lation.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	112,164,420	1,296,508	\$73,836,920	\$0 65.9	\$56 98	2.76
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	153,509,810	1,731,422	75,468,621	50.6	43 59	3.30
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	169,316,799	2,113,212	87,926,536	55.3	41 77	3.21
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	188,208,924	2,416,712	81,463,134	46.8	34 07	3.20
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	220,509,818	2,684,685	83,908,614	39.8	30 95	3.14

HAY.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, ton and production per capita.

Years.	Popu- lation.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per ton.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	23,959,240	20,570,729	\$341,594,403	\$14 28	\$16 67	.57
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	33,094,319	25,714,952	306,277,578	9 42	11 96	.71
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	40,106,563	32,635,956	387,617,307	9 91	12 07	.74
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	48,291,416	41,111,365	411,160,484	8 65	10 09	.82
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	59,303,184	49,777,532	484,959,951	8 19	10 13	.89

In the three following tables we have endeavored to condense into a more compact form those figures in the foregoing tables, which relate most intimately to the movement of prices and to the production per capita since 1870. It could perhaps, be said that in these tables the final results of this investigation are shown. The first eight, which may be called the basic tables, show twenty-six crops of each product in periods of five crops. The next preceding eight tables, show the averages in the different periods

The three which appear below show the average product per capita, the average value per bushel and per acre, respectively, of each product.

The first table in order is the one which shows the average yearly production per capita in each period during the time covered. Perhaps, the most prominent feature in this table is the importance it gives to corn. In the first period corn furnished 24.40 out of the 41.17 bushels, which, as the table shows, is the average annual production during these five years, and the proportion has remained about the same since. Of buckwheat less is produced than of any of the other products. Only about one-fifth of one bushel per capita is raised annually. From 1885 to 1889 the average is the highest, having steadily increased since 1870. During the last period the average is somewhat lower, partly due to two or three short crops. The increase in production per capita from the first to the last period is 6.90 bushels or from 41.17 to 48.07 bushels, equivalent to 16.76 per cent.

The second table in order is concerned with the value per bushel. Seven staple products are included in this table also, and the average yearly value per acre of each product in the different periods is shown. The table is simple and the changes in prices from time to time appear plainly. In the footings the total and average values are given. From the first to the last period prices fell 36 per cent. or from 73.8 cents to 47 cents per bushel. The total value of one bushel of each product or of the seven bushels is seen to be \$5.16 in the first, \$4.14 in the second, \$4.32 in the third; \$3.58 in the fourth and \$3.29 in the fifth period.

The third and last table includes eight products. Hay has been added to the other seven staples. The value of one acre's yield of each of these products as well as the total and average of the eight acres yield in each period is given. According to this table the average value of an acre's product fell about 41.5 per cent. during the twenty-

six years, or from \$19.54 to \$11.42. In the first, second, third, fourth and fifth periods the average value of the eight acres is seen to be \$156.34, \$122.28, \$116.79, \$95.21 and \$91.38 respectively.

Average production of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes in bushels per capita, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

Crops.	Average production per capita from 1870 to 1874.	Average production per capita from 1875 to 1879.	Average production per capita from 1880 to 1884.	Average production per capita from 1885 to 1889.	Average production per capita from 1890 to 1895.
Wheat.....	6.40	7.77	8.83	7.41	7.17
Corn.....	24.40	29.20	29.90	30.80	25.60
Oats.....	6.33	7.96	8.50	11.45	10.20
Rye.....	.37	.46	.49	.41	.40
Barley.....	.71	.84	.93	1.06	1.10
Buckwheat.....	.20	.24	.20	.21	.19
Potatoes.....	2.76	3.30	3.21	3.20	3.41
Total.....	41.17	49.07	52.06	54.54	48.07
Average.....	5.88	7.11	7.42	7.79	6.87

Average value of one bushel of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes during periods of five years, from 1870 to 1895, inclusive.

Crops.	Average value from 1870 to 1874.	Average value from 1875 to 1879.	Average value from 1880 to 1884.	Average value from 1885 to 1889.	Average value from 1890 to 1895.
Wheat.....	\$1 12	\$1 00	\$0 91.5	\$0 75.2	\$0 65.8
Corn.....	51.1	36.8	45.9	35.2	39.8
Oats.....	41.3	31.7	36.0	27.8	31.1
Rye.....	79.7	64.2	68.0	56.4	50.9
Barley.....	84.5	65.7	63.8	55.7	44.7
Buckwheat.....	81.4	64.9	71.9	60.5	57.3
Potatoes.....	65.9	50.6	55.3	46.8	39.8
Total.....	\$5 16	\$4 14	\$4 32	\$3 58	\$3 29
Average.....	73.8	59.1	61.8	51.1	47

Average value in periods of five years of one acre each, of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and hay from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

Crops.	1870 to 1874.	1874 to 1879.	1880 to 1884.	1885 to 1889.	1890 to 1895.
Wheat	\$13 71	\$12 50	\$11 08	\$8 82	\$8 35
Corn	13 39	10 21	10 69	8 45	9 08
Oats	11 28	9 15	9 48	7 39	7 50
Rye	10 89	9 21	8 59	6 42	6 74
Barley	18 53	14 54	14 17	12 17	9 96
Buckwheat	14 89	11 12	8 94	7 80	8 67
Potatoes.....	56 98	43 59	41 77	34 07	30 95
Hay.....	16 67	11 96	12 07	10 09	10 13
Total	\$156 34	\$122 28	\$116 79	\$95 21	\$91 38
Average.....	19 54	15 28	14 52	11 90	11 42

In the following tables, farm animals, their number and value, is shown by years. The period covered is the same as in the foregoing tables dealing with the cereals and the same form of tables are used. On the whole what has been said about the cereals might also be said of farm animals. When the supply has outrun the demand lower prices have followed. With the exception of cattle, the increase in relation to population has been smaller than of other products. In hogs and sheep there is a decrease since 1870, and since 1890 there has been a decrease in all but horses. This decrease in number while prices also were falling show how much too large the supply must have been during the fourth period.

CATTLE.—Total value and number of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	15,388,500	\$346,926,440	\$22 54	399
1871.....	16,212,200	369,940,056	22 81	408
1872.....	16,389,800	321,562,693	19 56	403
1873.....	16,413,800	329,298,755	20 06	393
1874.....	16,218,100	310,649,803	19 15	379
Average 5 years.....	16,124,480	\$334,675,549	\$20 82	386
1875.....	16,313,400	\$304,858,859	\$18 68	371
1876.....	16,785,300	319,623,509	19 04	371
1877.....	17,956,100	307,105,386	17 10	387
1878.....	19,223,300	329,541,703	17 09	403
1879.....	21,408,100	329,543,327	15 39	438
Average 5 years.....	18,337,240	\$318,134,556	\$17 46	394
1880.....	21,231,000	\$341,761,154	\$16 97	423
1881.....	20,937,702	362,861,509	17 33	408
1882.....	23,280,238	463,069,500	19 89	443
1883.....	28,046,077	611,549,100	21 80	520
1884.....	29,046,100	683,229,050	23 86	529
Average 5 years.....	24,508,223	\$492,494,062	\$19 97	464
1885.....	29,866,573	\$694,382,913	\$23 23	531
1886.....	31,275,242	661,956,274	21 16	544
1887.....	33,511,750	663,137,926	19 78	571
1888.....	34,378,363	611,750,520	17 79	573
1889.....	35,032,417	597,236,812	17 04	571
Average 5 years.....	32,812,869	\$645,692,889	\$19 80	558
1890.....	36,849,024	\$560,625,137	\$15 21	588
1891.....	36,875,648	544,127,908	14 75	576
1892.....	37,651,239	507,749,155	13 48	575
1893.....	35,954,196	547,882,304	15 23	538
1894.....	36,608,168	536,789,747	14 66	536
1895.....	34,364,216	482,999,130	14 06	491
Average 6 years.....	36,383,748	\$530,028,880	\$14 56	550

MILCH Cows.— *Total number and value, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.*

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	10,095,600	\$394,940,745	\$39 12	261
1871.....	10,023,000	374,179,093	37 33	253
1872.....	10,303,500	329,468,983	31 68	253
1873.....	10,575,900	314,358,931	29 72	253
1874.....	10,705,300	299,609,309	27 98	256
Average 5 years.....	10,340,660	\$301,499,412	\$33 16	245
1875.....	10,906,800	\$311,089,824	\$28 52	248
1876.....	11,085,400	320,346,728	28 89	245
1877.....	11,260,800	307,743,211	27 50	242
1878.....	11,300,100	298,499,866	26 41	237
1879.....	11,826,400	256,953,928	21 72	241
Average 5 years.....	11,275,900	\$298,926,711	\$26 60	242
1880.....	12,027,899	\$279,899,420	\$23 27	239
1881.....	12,368,653	296,277,060	23 95	241
1882.....	12,611,632	326,489,310	25 88	242
1883.....	13,025,685	396,575,405	30 44	242
1884.....	13,501,206	423,486,649	31 36	245
Average 5 years.....	12,707,015	\$344,545,568	\$26 98	241
1885.....	13,904,722	\$412,903,093	\$29 69	247
1886.....	14,235,388	389,985,523	27 39	248
1887.....	14,522,083	378,789,589	26 83	253
1888.....	14,856,414	366,252,173	24 65	247
1889.....	15,298,625	366,226,376	23 93	249
Average 5 years.....	14,563,446	\$382,831,350	\$26 49	248
1890.....	15,952,883	\$353,152,133	\$22 13	254
1891.....	16,019,591	346,397,900	21 62	253
1892.....	16,416,351	351,378,132	21 40	251
1893.....	16,425,087	357,299,785	21 75	245
1894.....	15,487,400	358,998,661	23 18	227
1895.....	16,504,629	362,601,729	21 97	237
Average 6 years.....	16,134,156	\$354,971,390	\$22 00	244

SHEEP.—*Total value and number, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.*

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	40,853,000	\$93,364,433	\$2 28	1,059
1871.....	31,851,000	74,035,837	2 32	805
1872.....	31,679,300	88,771,197	2 48	780
1873.....	33,002,400	97,922,350	2 90	791
1874.....	33,928,200	88,690,569	2 32	792
Average 5 years.....	34,262,780	\$87,556,877	\$2 46	835
1875.....	33,783,600	\$94,320,652	\$2 79	769
1876.....	35,935,300	93,666,318	2 60	796
1877.....	35,804,200	80,892,683	2 25	772
1878.....	35,740,500	80,603,062	2 25	750
1879.....	38,123,800	79,023,984	2 07	779
Average 5 years.....	35,877,480	\$85,701,339	\$2 39	773
1880.....	40,765,900	\$90,230,537	\$2 21	817
1881.....	43,576,899	104,070,759	2 34	849
1882.....	45,016,224	106,595,954	2 36	857
1883.....	49,237,291	124,365,835	2 52	917
1884.....	50,626,626	119,902,706	2 36	921
Average 5 years.....	45,844,588	\$109,033,158	\$2 35	872
1885.....	50,360,243	\$107,960,650	\$2 14	896
1886.....	48,322,331	92,443,867	1 91	842
1887.....	44,759,314	89,872,839	2 07	711
1888.....	43,544,755	89,279,926	2 05	726
1889.....	42,599,070	90,640,369	2 12	694
Average 5 years.....	45,917,142	\$94,039,530	\$2 05	773
1890.....	44,336,072	\$100,659,761	\$2 27	708
1891.....	43,431,136	108,397,447	2 49	678
1892.....	44,938,365	116,121,290	2 60	687
1893.....	47,273,553	125,909,264	2 64	711
1894.....	45,048,017	89,186,110	1 97	658
1895.....	42,294,064	66,685,767	1 58	639
Average 6 years.....	44,553,534	\$101,159,773	\$2 25	680

SWINE.—Total value and number of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons
1870.....	26,751,400	\$187,191,502	\$7 00	690
1871.....	29,457,500	182,602,352	6 26	740
1872.....	31,796,300	138,733,828	4 36	770
1873.....	32,632,050	133,729,615	4 10	780
1874.....	30,860,900	134,565,526	4 36	710
Average 5 years.....	30,299,630	\$150,364,564	\$5 20	740
1875.....	28,062,200	\$149,869,234	\$5 34	630
1876.....	25,726,800	175,070,484	6 80	560
1877.....	28,077,100	171,077,196	6 10	600
1878.....	32,262,500	160,838,532	4 98	690
1879.....	34,766,100	110,613,044	3 18	710
Average 5 years.....	29,778,940	\$153,493,698	\$5 28	630
1880.....	34,034,100	\$145,781,515	\$4 28	680
1881.....	36,247,603	170,535,435	4 70	700
1882.....	44,122,200	263,543,195	5 98	830
1883.....	43,270,086	291,951,221	6 75	800
1884.....	44,200,893	246,301,139	5 57	803
Average 5 years.....	40,374,976	\$223,622,501	\$5 45	760
1885.....	45,142,657	\$226,401,683	\$5 02	800
1886.....	46,092,043	196,569,894	4 27	800
1887.....	44,612,836	200,043,291	4 50	760
1888.....	44,346,525	220,811,082	4 95	730
1889.....	50,301,592	291,307,193	5 79	820
Average 5 years.....	46,099,130	\$227,026,628	\$4 90	780
1890.....	51,602,780	\$243,418,336	\$4 71	820
1891.....	50,625,106	210,193,923	4 15	780
1892.....	52,398,019	241,031,415	4 60	820
1893.....	46,094,807	295,426,492	6 41	660
1894.....	45,206,498	270,384,626	5 98	650
1895.....	43,892,708	239,857,071	4 97	640
Average 6 years.....	48,303,319	\$250,051,943	\$5 16	730

HORSES AND MULES.— *Total number and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.*

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	9,428,300	\$799,904,257	\$84 84	244
1871.....	9,944,300	809,385,373	81 39	226
1872.....	10,267,200	780,735,232	76 04	254
1873.....	10,532,470	809,122,042	76 82	252
1874.....	10,673,150	786,429,265	73 86	249
Average 5 years.....	10,169,084	\$797,103,233	\$78 55	245
1877.....	10,897,950	\$757,873,652	\$69 54	247
1876.....	11,149,800	739,012,099	66 28	247
1877.....	11,598,900	709,687,607	61 18	250
1878.....	11,967,200	705,137,620	59 06	251
1879.....	12,651,800	669,288,779	52 98	258
Average 5 years.....	11,653,130	\$716,199,951	\$64 79	250
1880.....	12,931,300	\$719,244,930	\$55 64	257
1881.....	13,150,357	788,050,489	59 99	256
1882.....	12,356,720	746,770,292	60 43	235
1883.....	12,709,190	913,773,698	71 89	232
1884.....	13,083,809	994,949,376	76 04	238
Average 5 years.....	12,846,275	\$832,557,757	\$64 79	243
1885.....	13,537,141	\$1,014,780,044	\$74 96	241
1886.....	14,130,250	1,044,204,304	73 89	246
1887.....	14,613,885	1,068,743,293	73 13	249
1888.....	15,364,663	1,120,949,717	72 96	256
1889.....	15,920,868	1,161,639,308	72 96	259
Average 5 years.....	14,713,361	\$1,082,063,333	\$73 58	250
1890.....	16,544,864	\$1,160,910,661	\$70 16	264
1891.....	16,353,282	1,120,670,592	68 53	255
1892.....	17,812,839	1,182,475,706	66 38	270
1893.....	18,537,930	1,156,988,936	62 41	277
1894.....	18,433,370	915,457,610	49 17	269
1895.....	18,226,426	687,658,414	37 73	262
Average 6 years.....	17,651,450	\$1,037,360,319	\$59 06	266

CATTLE, MILCH COWS, SWINE, SHEEP, HORSES AND MULES.—Average value per head in each five year period from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

	Average value per head from 1870 to 1874.	Average value per head from 1875 to 1879.	Average value per head from 1880 to 1884.	Average value per head from 1885 to 1889.	Average value per head from 1890 to 1895.
Cattle.....	\$20 82	\$17 46	\$19 97	\$19 80	\$14 56
Milch cows.....	33 16	26 60	28 98	26 49	22 00
Swine.....	5 20	5 28	5 45	4 90	5 16
Sheep.....	2 46	2 39	2 35	2 05	2 25
Horses and mules...	78 55	64 79	64 79	73 58	59 06
Totals.....	\$140 19	\$116 52	\$119 54	\$126 82	\$103 03
Average.....	28 04	23 31	23 91	25 36	20 60

CATTLE, MILCH COWS, SWINE, SHEEP, HORSES AND MULES.—Average number to 1,000 inhabitants in each five year period from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1870 to 1874.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1875 to 1879.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1880 to 1884.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1885 to 1889.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1890 to 1895.
Cattle.....	386	394	464	558	550
Milch cows.....	245	242	241	248	244
Swine.....	740	630	760	780	730
Sheep.....	835	773	872	773	680
Horses and mules...	245	250	243	250	266
Totals.....	2,451	2,289	2,580	2,609	2,470
Average.....	490	458	516	522	494

PART III.

Mechanics' and Workingmen's
Returns.

MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S RETURNS.

In investigations concerning wages only whether daily or weekly in the different industries, the most satisfactory results can generally be had from the information obtained from employers. But when facts relating more closely to other matters than wages or to the condition of any particular person or class are desired this method is not the safest.

In such cases the most reliable data are as a rule obtained either by actual observations or from direct inquiries from the parties themselves.

As reliable statistics compiled from employers' reports of the daily money-wages received by mechanics and workers in the different industries in this state have in the past been collected and published by this bureau, it was thought advisable at this time to deviate somewhat from the former course and give more space and attention to other matters than wages. The inquiry tabulated in the following tables was therefore decided upon, and it will be noticed that these tables are made up of individual statements or reports. These reports were made out by the wage-earners themselves on blanks provided for this purpose and the tables contain much information that is both valuable and interesting.

To reach every wage-earner in the state would have required more help and a larger fund for expenses than the bureau is provided with. The blanks for the necessary information were therefore distributed only among workers in the principal manufacturing cities in this state. Over 15,000 such blanks were sent out; of this more than one-third to Trades and Labor Unions in these cities. The bal-

ance were distributed either directly by mail or in factories and shops through employers.

We regret that it is necessary to state that only a comparatively small percentage of the blanks sent out were answered and returned. The basic table shows 1,488 reports, and outside of about 100 reports received which were so incompletely made out that they could not be used, this is the total number of those returned.

The tables, however, are compact and show at a glance that the material from which they have been made up had been carefully prepared and that the figures given to each question were correct. These facts alone impart additional value to the tables especially from an economic point of view.

Special efforts were made to have these blanks so distributed that the reports received would represent the lowest as well as the highest scale of wages and living in each occupation and thus on the whole show the average standard in this state. While fairly successful in this respect, the rather small number of reports returned in some occupations may leave it an open question whether the tables in these instances can possibly show a fair average. But when these tables are examined more closely or compared with similar tables of the same occupations in other reports it will be seen that there is little cause for apprehension on this ground, as differences, if any, between the averages of these and the averages of other tables covering the same field are small and unimportant.

As already stated, the more important individual answers to the questions asked, appear or have been tabulated in table No. 1, or the first in order. The tables which follow this are deductive or analysis tables in which the deductions and conclusions drawn from the first table are shown

TABLE NO. 1.—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

BLACKSMITHS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1	Norway	Eau Claire	52	4	10	10	12	\$2 25	\$13 50
2	Denmark	do	37	9	10	8	12	2 70	16 20
3	Canada	do	52	5	10	8	12	2 50	15 00
4	Norway	do	36	2	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
5	Germany	Janesville	23	1	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
6	do	do	45	3	10	10	8	2 25	13 50
7	Norway	do	32	...	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
8	Germany	Kenosha	44	10	10	10	8½	2 25	13 50
9	Prussia	do	52	9	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
10	Germany	do	...	6	9	8	10	1 50	9 00
11	Denmark	do	33	8	10	8	9	1 80	10 80
12	Wisconsin	do	20	1	10	8	7	1 16½	7 00
13	Germany	La Crosse	39	3	10	8	12	2 60	15 60
14	Illinois	do	26	4	10	8	12	1 40	8 40
15	Wisconsin	do	37	6	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
16	Norway	do	33	3	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
17	Ireland	do	29	4	9	8	12	1 50	9 00
18	Germany	Menasha	38	2	10	9	10½	1 75	10 50
19	do	do	24	2	10	9	12	1 87	11 22
20	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	29	4	10	9	11	2 33½	14 00
21	Germany	do	24	2	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
22	Prussia	do	40	8	10	10	12	2 33½	14 00
23	Germany	do	53	6	10	8	10	1 70	10 20
24	do	do	36	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
25	do	do	41	10	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
26	England	do	47	4	10	9	10	3 15	18 90
27	New York	do	40	6	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
28	Germany	do	47	2	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
29	Austria	do	39	5	10	9	8	2 50	15 00
30	New York	do	42	5	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
31	Wisconsin	do	27	...	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
32	do	do	22	...	10	10	12	1 57½	9 50
33	Prussia	Oshkosh	40	7	10	8	9½	1 00	6 00
34	Canada	do	35	4	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
35	New York	do	27	3	10	10	6½	1 00	6 00
36	Germany	do	38	5	10	8	12	1 80	10 80
37	Wisconsin	do	22	...	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
38	do	do	20	...	10	8	6	83½	5 00
39	Denmark	Racine	30	2	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
40	Wisconsin	do	23	1	10	10	11½	1 50	9 00
41	Denmark	do	33	3	10	8	12	3 50	21 00
42	Norway	do	36	7	10	9	10	2 50	15 00
43	England	do	56	2	10	10	11	1 90	11 40
44	Wisconsin	do	20	3	10	10	9	1 25	7 50
45	Norway	do	27	3	10	9	9	1 75	10 50
46	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	41	4	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
47	Austria	do	53	...	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
48	Wisconsin	do	38	5	10	9	12	1 50	9 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

BLACKSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
1	Monthly.....	\$712 00		\$100 00	\$280 00	\$150 00	\$50 00		\$132 00	\$612 00
2	do.....	850 00		350 00	300 00	175 00	25 00			500 00
3	do.....	728 00		100 00	340 00	110 00	50 00		128 00	628 00
4	do.....	624 00								
5	Weekly.....	292 00		100 00	100 00	10 00	30 00		50 00	190 00
6	do.....	465 75			225 00	75 00	52 00		113 75	465 75
7	Monthly.....	657 00		250 00						
8	Weekly.....	472 98	\$34 00							
9	do.....	408 00	392 00		500 00	400 00	48 00		150 00	1,098 00
10	do.....	375 00		40 00	240 00	50 00	30 00		15 00	335 00
11	do.....	410 00			300 00	65 00	35 00		50 00	450 00
12	do.....	200 00		20 00	60 00	40 00	15 00	\$80 00	5 00	180 00
13	Monthly.....	800 00		325 00	275 00	70 00	48 00		82 00	475 00
14	do.....	400 00			210 00	43 00	29 00	84 00	34 00	400 00
15	do.....	410 00			200 00	100 00	25 00		20 00	421 00
16	do.....	425 00			240 00	120 00	20 00	76 00	45 00	421 00
17	do.....	440 00			240 00	70 00	30 00		100 00	440 00
18	do.....	477 00	50 00	150 00	180 00	75 00	30 00		92 00	377 00
19	do.....	525 00			250 00	100 00	30 00	84 00	61 00	525 00
20	Weekly.....	628 00			200 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	175 00	625 00
21		600 00			250 00	50 00	14 00	118 00	178 00	610 00
22	Two weeks..	696 00								
23	Monthly.....	445 00	221 00		420 00	200 00	33 50	120 00	50 00	823 50
24	do.....	750 00			470 00	120 00	38 00		120 00	748 00
25	do.....	450 00	38 35		365 00	50 00	40 00		43 00	498 00
26	do.....	800 00	600 00		600 00	180 00	70 00	150 00	400 00	1,400 00
27	do.....	650 00	150 00	200 00	450 00	90 00	30 00		30 00	600 00
28	Two weeks..	550 00			240 00	75 00	20 00		215 00	550 00
29	Weekly.....	500 00		115 00	230 00	40 00	20 00	84 00	15 00	389 00
30	do.....	450 00	130 00	100 00	250 00	100 00		80 00	50 00	480 00
31	Two weeks..	400 00	250 00	254 40						
32	Weekly.....	450 00		75 00						
33	do.....	250 00			200 00	25 00	30 00		20 00	275 00
34	Monthly.....	375 00			185 00	45 00	30 00	90 00	25 00	375 00
35	Two weeks..	160 00	10 00		100 00	10 00	14 50	55 00	45 00	224 50
36	Weekly.....	500 00		100 00	180 00	100 00	30 00		90 00	400 00
37	do.....	290 00								
38	Irregular..	130 00								
39	Two weeks..	450 00		50 00	180 00	20 00	30 00	84 00	86 00	400 00
40	do.....	450 00		100 00	177 00	125 00	18 00		30 00	350 00
41	Monthly.....	1,080 00		380 00	400 00	125 00	40 00		135 00	700 00
42	Two weeks..	600 00								
43	Weekly.....	543 00	150 00	70 00	220 00	125 00	36 00	96 00	146 00	623 00
44	Monthly.....	270 00			145 00	25 00	25 00	70 00	15 00	280 00
45	Two weeks..	360 00			175 00	35 00	30 00	72 00	80 00	390 00
46	Monthly.....	490 00								
47	do.....	200 00			125 00	25 00	30 00	36 00	14 00	230 00
48	Two weeks..	450 00		150 00	185 00	45 00	30 00		40 00	300 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

BLACKSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1						\$1,200			\$2,000	No.
2						4,500	\$1,800	7	3,000	No.
3						750	300	6	1,000	10 days.
4									1,000	No.
5						1,200	500	7		
6						1,500			5,500	No.
7	\$150 00	\$40 00	\$217 00	\$407 00						10 days.
8						1,800				No.
9					298 00	6,000			2,000	No.
10						1,500				No.
11					40 00	1,500	1,000	6	2,000	No.
12										No.
13						2,000			2,000	1 month.
14									2,000	1 month.
15					11 00					\$1.50 each month.
16						650				1 month.
17						1,000			500	
18						1,500	500	6		No.
19										No.
20									2,000	No.
21										No.
22						1,400	600	7		
23					157 50					Yes.
24						2,400	650	6		Two weeks.
25						900	100	7	900	15 days.
26										
27						3,800	700			15 days.
28						1,500	1,300	7	1,000	No.
29										
30										
31	300 00	45 60	50 00	395 60		4,000	900	6	1,000	One week.
32	208 00	75 00	92 00	375 00						
33					25 00	1,200	400	5	1,000	1½ days.
34									2,000	1 day.
35					54 50					No.
36						1,000				
37	182 00	45 00	63 00	290 00						Sometimes.
38	156 00	50 00		206 00	76 00					
39										
40						1,200	200	6	1,000	One day.
41										
42						2,800	1,700	6	2,000	No.
43						1,500	1,100	6	2,000	5 days.
44					10 00				2,000	No.
45					32 00				500	10 days.
46						1,600	900	7	2,000	12 days.
47					30 00					20 days.
48						1,000	300	5		No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

BOILER MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
50	do.	do.	38	7	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
51	England	Janesville	47	7	10	9	10	2 95	17 70
52	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	24	4	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
53	do.	Milwaukee	35	5	10	9	11	3 00	18 00
54	do.	do.	33	2	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
55	Michigan	do.	23	1	10	10	12	2 75	16 50

BOILER MAKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.						
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
											49
50	do.	456 00			200 00	65 00	35 00		\$84 00	72 00	456 00
51	do.	760 00	\$300	60 00	500 00	160 00	60 00			280 00	1,000 00
52	Weekly	450 00			279 00	45 00	23 00		60 00	50 00	457 00
53	do.	800 00		77 00	480 00	75 00	34 00		84 00	50 00	723 00
54	Two weeks	605 75		155 00	245 00	52 00	26 80		180 00	26 95	530 75
55	do.	858 00		400 00							

BOILER MAKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
49						\$1,000			\$4,000	One month.
50									1,000	No.
51						3,500			2,500	No.
52										No.
53					\$700				1,000	No.
54									1,000	No.
55	\$208 00	\$138	\$112 00	\$458 00						5 days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workmen's returns.

BOOKBINDERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
56	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	32	4	10	10	11	\$3 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$20 00
57	Bohemia	do	52	4	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
58	Germany	do	40	10	10	10	12	1 17	13 00
59	do	do	21	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
60	Wisconsin	do	39	4	10	10	11	3 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 00
61	Germany	do	28	10	10	10	12	1 90	11 40

BOOKBINDERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
56	Weekly	\$960 00								
57	do	700 00								
58	do	675 00		\$295 00	\$250 00	\$40 00	\$30 00		\$60 00	\$380 00
59	Two weeks	468 00			272 90	18 50	26 25	\$70 50	79 85	468 00
60	Weekly	900 00		200 00	480 00	100 00	50 00		70 00	700 00
61	Two weeks	550 00		150 00						

BOOKBINDERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.				Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.	Amount of life insurance.	
56					\$3,000	\$1,300	6	\$1,000	No.	
57					5,000				No.	
58					3,000	2,000	6		No.	
59									No.	
60					3,500	500	6	1,000	No.	
61	\$206 00		\$194 00	\$400					No.	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

BREWERY WORKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
62	Wisconsin	La Crosse	26	3	10	10	7	\$1 75	\$10 50
63	Austria	do	33	6	11	11	12	2 00	12 00
64	Germany	do	30	4	10	10	12	2 17	13 00
65	do	Milwaukee	42	6	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
66	do	do	46	8	10	8	11	2 50	15 00
67	do	do	30	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
68	do	do	41	6	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
69	Denmark	do	46	1	10	10	11	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
70	Germany	do	34	5	10	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 16	12 96
71	do	do	26	3	10	9	11	2 34	14 00
72	do	do	39	1	10	10	9	2 17	13 00
73	do	Sheboygan	45	1	12	12	8	1 00	6 00
74	United States	do	29	1	12	12	6	1 00	6 00
75	Germany	Milwaukee	48	6	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
76	do	do	25	2	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
77	Wisconsin	do	25	2	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
78	do	do	40	10	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
79	do	do	42	2	10	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17	13 00
80	Germany	do	58	4	10	9	10	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
81	do	do	49	6	10	10	9	2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 00
82	do	do	28	2	10	10	9	2 00	12 00
83	do	do	36	5	10	10	11	2 30	13 80
84	do	do	34	6	10	8	12	1 75	10 50
85	do	do	35	4	12	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	12 00
86	do	do	40	2	10	10	11	2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 00
87	Wisconsin	do	34	9	10	9	8	2 00	12 00
88	Austria	do	27	4	10	10	11	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
89	Wisconsin	do	26	3	10	10	8	2 50	15 00
90	Germany	do	38	2	9	7	12	2 50	15 00
91	do	do	42	6	8	6	11	2 50	15 00
92	do	do	44	8	10	10	10	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
93	do	do	29	10	10	10	11	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
94	do	do	37	10	10	8	9	2 60	15 60
95	do	do	34	10	10	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	12 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

BREWERY WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
62						\$3,500	\$2,800	7	\$2,000	No.
63									4,000	No.
64										No.
65									2,000	No.
66						1,650	550	6	2,000	No.
67									2,000	No.
68						600	400	5		No.
69						3,500				No.
70						2,000	500	5		No.
71									2,200	No.
72	\$230 00	\$60 00	\$160 00	\$450 00						
73	156 00	50 00	35 00	241 00	\$97 00					
74	168 00	25 00	50 00	243 00	3 00					
75						6,000	1,400	6		No.
76						2,500			2,000	No.
77									2,000	No.
78									2,200	No.
79										20 per cent.
80									1,000	No.
81					200 25	1,600	800	6		No.
82										No.
83						2,200	1,500		1,000	Yes.
84						2,500	1,450	6	1,300	No.
85										No.
86						3,000	1,200		2,000	3 days.
87										Yes.
88					10 00					No.
89					254 00				1,200	No.
90									1,000	No.
91										No.
92						3,500	400	6	2,000	No.
93										No.
94	336 00	50 00	114 00	500 00						No.
95	200 00	50 00	350 00	600 00	4 00					No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

CABINET MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
96	Germany	Eau Claire	25	..	10	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1 50	\$9 00
97	Wisconsin	Janesville	39	2	10	8	9	1 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 00
98	do	do	..	..	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
99	Bohemia	Manitowoc	29	5	10	8	11	2 25	13 50
100	New York	Milwaukee	35	2	10	8	12	1 50	9 00
101	Germany	do	30	5	10	8	6	1 75	10 50
102	Bohemia	do	46	4	8	8	11	1 60	9 60
103	Wisconsin	do	32	3	10	8	10	1 80	10 80
104	Germany	do	33	7	10	8	11	2 50	15 00
105	do	do	28	4	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
106	Wisconsin	do	37	5	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
107	Germany	do	34	1	10	9	12	1 85	11 10
108	do	do	27	2	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
109	Wisconsin	do	21	..	10	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00
110	do	do	20	..	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
111	Germany	Oshkosh	30	5	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
112	do	do	48	5	10	8	9	1 45	8 70
113	Wisconsin	do	29	3	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
114	Norway	do	32	2	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
115	Prussia	do	53	5	10	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75	10 50
116	Wisconsin	do	22	..	9	8	9	1 35	8 10
117	Germany	Sheboygan	37	2	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
118	do	do	25	2	10	8	11	1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	7 00
119	Wisconsin	do	30	3	10	8	10	1 90	11 40
120	Germany	do	38	7	10	..	3	1 25	7 50
121	do	do	39	9	10	8	6	1 25	7 50
122	do	do	32	7	10	8	6	1 10	6 60
123	do	do	48	9	10	9	10	1 75	10 50
124	do	do	59	3	10	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	6 00
125	do	do	44	4	10	8	10	1 37	8 22
126	Wisconsin	do	35	6	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
127	do	do	32	2	10	10	11	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 75
128	Germany	do	42	5	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
129	do	do	36	..	10	10	3	1 00	6 00
130	do	do	23	..	10	9	11	1 00	6 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

CABINET MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
96										Ten days.
97						\$1,000	\$750 00	7		No.
98	\$165 00	\$50 00	\$100 00	\$315 00		1,300			\$1,000	20 days.
99										
100										
101					\$28 00					No.
102						1,500	275 00	6	1,000	No.
103										
104						2,000	1,200 00	6	4,000	One week.
105						3,500	1,300 00	6		5 days.
106									2,000	10 days.
107									1,000	2 days.
108										
109	208 00		292 00	500 00						No.
110	192 00	125 00	50 00	367 00						
111						850	150 00	6		No.
112						900	250 00	5		No.
113						1,500	600 00	7		5 days.
114									700	No.
115										
116	150 00	47 00	75 00	272 00						
117						1,200	900 00	6	2,500	Two weeks.
118										Six weeks.
119						400				Four weeks.
120					4 10	1,100	1,100 00	6		One week.
121					144 25	900	850 00	7		Ten weeks.
122					119 00					2 months.
123						3,000				Six weeks.
124										
125						1,800	700 00	7	1,000	
126						800				
127						1,550	650 00	6	1,000	20 days.
128						1,100	625 00	7		25 days.
129	168 00	30 00	50 00	248 00	170 00					Two weeks.
130	168 00	40 00	45 00	253 00						

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*
CARPENTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
131	Norway	Eau Claire	44	2	10	8	11		
132	Sweden	do.	41	2	10	8	12	\$1 75	\$10 50
133	do.	do.	45	2	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
134	Canada	do.	65	2	10	10	12	1 60	9 60
135	Ireland	do.	49	2	10	10	9	2 00	12 00
136	Norway	do.	41	2	10	8	6	2 00	12 00
137	do.	do.	35	2	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
138	do.	do.	48	6	10	10	9	1 75	10 50
139	do.	do.	36	7	10	10	12	1 60	9 60
140	do.	do.	47	5	10	10	10	1 80	10 80
								2 00	12 00
141	Wisconsin	Green Bay	31	3	10	10	10½	1 50	9 00
142	Germany	do.	35	7	10	8	12	2 2	13 50
143	Canada	do.	39	2	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
144	Holland	do.	53	2	10	8	12	1 80	10 80
145	Germany	do.	46	8	10	8	8	1 75	10 50
146	Denmark	do.	21	1	10	8	9½	1 60	9 60
147	Wisconsin	Janesville	30	3	10	8	7	1 75	10 50
148	New York	do.	51	4	8	8	11	2 50	15 00
149	Wisconsin	Kenosha	45	4	10	10	12	2 33¾	14 00
150	do.	do.	34	6	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
151	Denmark	do.	21	1	8	8	9	1 08	6 48
152	Wisconsin	La Crosse	35	6	10	8	7	1 75	10 50
153	Germany	do.	48	11	10	8	10	2 25	13 50
154	Wisconsin	do.	38	4	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
155	do.	do.	43	2	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
156	Maine	do.	38	2	10	9	11¼	2 25	13 50
157	Norway	do.	37	6	10	8	12	1 37	8 22
158	do.	do.	55	4	10	9	6	1 80	10 80
159	Germany	do.	58	2	10	8	10	2 00	12 00
160	Wisconsin	do.	34	5	10	10	6	1 65	9 90
161	Germany	do.	33	6	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
162	Wisconsin	do.	27	2	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
163	Norway	do.	56	6	10	8	11	2 25	13 50
164	Wisconsin	do.	43	5	10	10	9	1 50	9 00
165	Norway	do.	58	3	10	8	9	2 25	13 50
166	Ohio	do.	29	1	10	9	12	2 00	12 00
167	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	32	4	10	8	7	2 00	12 00
168	Illinois	do.	24	1	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
169	Wisconsin	do.	26	3	10	9	9	2 20	13 20
170	Holland	do.	52	12	12	12	12	2 50	17 50
171	Wisconsin	do.	38	6	8	8	9	2 40	14 40
172	do.	do.	41	4	10	8	11	2 50	15 00
173	Bavaria	do.	23	2	10	10	10½	2 00	12 00
174	Germany	do.	32	4	10	8	5	2 00	12 00
175	Wisconsin	do.	31	3	9	7	12	1 40	8 40
176	do.	do.	42	4	12	12	12	2 00	12 00
177	do.	do.	35	6	10	10	12	2 70	16 15
178	do.	do.	48	3	10	10	12	1 37	8 22
179	Germany	do.	45	1	10	9	9	1 61	9 66
180	Norway	do.	45	6	10	8	12	1 75	10 50
181	Germany	do.	46	7	10	9	11	2 40	14 40
182	Illinois	do.	35	3	10	8	12	2 16¾	13 00
183	Wisconsin	do.	37	8	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
184	Norway	do.	32	5	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
185	Germany	do.	41	4	8	8	10	1 40	8 40
186	Wisconsin	do.	36	6	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
187	Norway	do.	32	4	10	8	9	2 00	12 00
188	Wisconsin	do.	33	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
189	do.	do.	36	6	10	9	12	2 20	13 20
190	Germany	do.	33	4	10	8	12	2 00	12 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

CARPENTERS—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
191	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	40	7	10	8	11	\$1 75	\$10 50
192	Germany.....	do.....	25	2	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
193	Wisconsin.....	do.....	24	1	10	8	9	2 00	12 00
194	do.....	do.....	30	1	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
195	Norway.....	do.....	32	1	10	8	12	1 75	10 50
196	Canada.....	do.....	29	1	10	8	5	2 00	12 00
197	Germany.....	do.....	39	9	9	8	10½	1 80	10 80
198	France.....	do.....	29	3	10	10	11	1 65	9 90
199	Germany.....	do.....	43	5	10	9	8	2 50	15 00
200	Wisconsin.....	Oshkosh.....	28	3	10	8	8½	2 00	12 00
201	Prussia.....	do.....	42	5	10	8	10	1 70	10 20
202	Wisconsin.....	do.....	35	3	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
203	Europe.....	do.....	36	3	10	9	10	1 50	9 00
204	New York.....	do.....	37	3	10	9	10½	1 50	9 00
205	Vermont.....	do.....	57	5	10	9	11	1 40	8 40
206	Denmark.....	Racine.....	47	2	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
207	Wisconsin.....	do.....	48	2	10	8	8	1 70	10 20
208	do.....	do.....	37	6	9	9	9	1 57½	9 45
209	do.....	do.....	40	7	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
210	Illinois.....	do.....	30	4	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
211	Norway.....	do.....	59	1	9	8	12	1 66%	10 00
212	Illinois.....	do.....	27	3	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
213	Wisconsin.....	do.....	43	3	10	8½	12	2 25	13 50
214	Germany.....	Sheboygan.....	58	2	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
215	do.....	do.....	44	4	10	9	10	2 25	13 50
216	Wisconsin.....	do.....	36	6	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
217	Germany.....	do.....	27	3	10	10	11½	1 19	7 14
218	Wisconsin.....	do.....	26	2	10	9	8	1 25	7 50
219	Austria.....	do.....	29	2	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
220	Wisconsin.....	do.....	40	5	10	8	11	1 35	8 10
221	Germany.....	do.....	4	10	8	8	5	1 25	7 50
222	Wisconsin.....	do.....	32	4	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
223	Germany.....	do.....	28	1	10	8	6	1 50	9 00
224	Ohio.....	do.....	38	3	10	10	11	1 40	8 40
225	Wisconsin.....	do.....	35	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
226	Prussia.....	do.....	47	9	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
227	Germany.....	do.....	26	2	10	9	10	1 20	7 20
228	Wisconsin.....	do.....	50	2	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
229	Germany.....	do.....	39	6	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
230	do.....	do.....	38	2	10	9	10	1 50	9 00
231	do.....	do.....	28	1	10	8	8	95	5 70
232	Sweden.....	Superior.....	34	2	10	8½	8	2 25	13 50
233	do.....	do.....	32	6	8	8	10	1 00	6 00
234	Wisconsin.....	do.....	35	3	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
235	Sweden.....	do.....	50	4	10	8	10	1 12	6 72
236	Norway.....	do.....	45	3	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
237	Canada.....	do.....	28	1	10	8	9	1 75	10 50
238	Wisconsin.....	do.....	46	1	14	14	12	1 80	10 80
239	Norway.....	do.....	37	3	10	8	3	2 00	12 00
240	Sweden.....	do.....	36	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
241	Norway.....	do.....	29	4	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
242	Canada.....	do.....	34	4	12	12	9	1 60	9 00
243	Sweden.....	do.....	29	1	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
244	New York.....	do.....	55	1	10	8	6	1 40	8 40
245	Norway.....	do.....	34	4	10	9	8	1 50	9 00
246	Wisconsin.....	Appleton.....	39	4	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
247	New York.....	do.....	44	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*
CARPENTERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
131	Monthly	\$500 00			\$240 00	\$80 00	\$23 00		\$147 00	\$500 00
132	Semi-month.	600 00	\$70 00	\$125 00	230 00	150 00	25 00		140 00	545 00
133	do.	489 60	45 00		275 00	150 00	25 00		84 60	534 60
134	Monthly	420 00	280 00		200 00	350 00	40 00		150 00	740 00
135	do.	312 00								
136	do.	600 00		200 00	250 00	40 00	25 00		85 00	400 00
137	do.	411 00			250 00	50 00	20 00		100 00	420 00
138	Semi-month.	500 00	12 00		325 00	175 00	25 00		100 00	625 00
139	do.	550 00			254 00	130 00	20 00		146 00	550 00
140	do.	500 00			260 00	100 00	30 00		110 00	500 00
141	Weekly	409 50			174 00	60 00	35 00	\$72 00	90 00	431 00
142	do.	700 00		150 00	180 00	125 00	45 00		200 00	550 00
143	do.	587 00	75 00	257 00	200 00	110 00	30 00	50 00	25 00	405 00
144	Monthly	560 00		48 00	240 00	75 00	35 00		162 00	512 00
145	do.	400 00	100 00	75 00	200 00	150 00	30 00		45 00	425 00
146	Semi-month.	374 00		50 00						
147	When want'd	325 00			150 00	40 00	14 00		120 00	324 00
148	Weekly	550 00								
149	do.	720 00								
150	do.	625 67		50 17	350 00	25 00	32 50		168 00	575 50
151	do.	250 00								
152	Semi-month.	325 00			200 00	100 00	20 00		70 00	390 00
153	Weekly	586 00	480 00		600 00	300 00	40 00		126 00	1,066 00
154	Monthly	400 00		135 00	200 00	50 00	15 00			265 00
155	do.	628 00	84 00	42 80	250 00	125 00	24 20	120 00	150 00	669 20
156	do.	650 00			180 00	100 00	25 00	120 00	225 00	650 00
157	do.	420 00			120 00	84 00	96 00	60 00	60 00	420 00
158	do.	250 00	350 00		350 00	100 00	50 00		500 00	1,000 00
159	Weekly	525 00			200 00	60 00	35 00	108 00	122 00	525 00
160	Semi-month.	267 00	43 00		161 00	28 00	15 00	96 00		300 00
161	Weekly	500 00	11 00	100 00	200 00	40 00	11 00	60 00	100 00	411 00
162	Monthly	430 00			180 00	33 00	22 00	72 00	123 00	430 00
163	Semi-month.	625 00	875 00		450 00	350 00	50 00		650 00	1,500 00
164	Monthly	360 00	21 00		192 00	48 00	30 00	60 00	60 00	390 00
165	Semi-month.	500 00	400 00	500 00	240 00	75 00	80 00		56 00	400 00
166	Monthly	620 00		28 00						
167	Semi-month.	372 00			240 00	85 65	40 00	72 00		437 65
168	do.	630 00			200 00	80 00	42 00	96 00	242 00	630 00
169	do.	510 00			290 00	90 00	30 00	84 00	16 00	510 00
170	Weekly	900 00		50 00	240 00	200 00	45 00		365 00	850 00
171	do.	526 60		23 60	192 00	200 00	15 00	96 00		503 00
172	Semi-month.	680 00								
173	do.	525 00		200 00	128 00	35 00	14 00	56 00	92 00	325 00
174	Monthly	260 00			100 00	10 00	15 00	60 00	75 00	260 00
175	do.	425 00		50 00	130 00	60 00	30 00	84 00	71 00	375 00
176	Semi-month.	625 00			265 00	75 00	40 00	96 00	149 00	625 00
177	do.	840 00		250 00	240 00	150 00	45 00		155 00	590 00
178	Monthly	410 00		20 00	168 00	60 00	24 00	84 00	54 00	360 00
179	do.	375 00			180 00	45 00	20 00	60 00	70 00	375 00
180	do.	525 00		100 00	200 00	75 00	25 00	100 00	25 00	425 00
181	Semi-month.	686 00		69 00	300 00	200 00	35 00		82 00	617 00
182	Weekly	676 00								
183	Monthly	530 00			275 00	65 00	34 00		190 00	564 00
184	do.	625 00	115 00		300 00	150 00	40 00	96 00	154 00	740 00
185	Semi-month.	365 00			200 00	38 00	32 00		80 00	400 00
186	Monthly	780 00	156 00	358 00	235 00	175 00	38 00		130 00	578 00
187	Semi-month.	450 00								
188	do.	600 00		102 50	250 00	100 00	21 50	96 00	30 00	497 50
189	Monthly	660 00			300 00	110 00	40 00		300 00	750 00
190	do.	600 00			280 00	100 00	40 00		180 00	600 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

CARPENTERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
191	Monthly	\$500 00			\$200 00	\$80 00	\$20 00	\$120 00	\$80 00	\$500 00
192	Semi-month.	460 00			208 00	50 00	20 00	75 00	107 00	460 00
193	Weekly	450 00		\$56 00						
194	Semi-month.	700 00		200 00						
195	Monthly	540 00								
196	Semi-month.	258 00								
197	do.	500 00			300 00	150 00	35 00		50 00	535 00
198	Monthly	475 00			192 00	35 00	49 00	75 00	124 00	475 00
199	Weekly	510 00	370 00	140 00	320 00	100 00	25 00		295 00	740 00
200	do.	448 00		10 35	112 00	48 65	26 00	66 00	185 35	438 00
201	do.	420 00		50 00	215 00	85 00	25 00		45 00	370 00
202	Monthly	480 00		30 00	300 00	40 00	20 00	72 00	18 00	450 00
203	do.	390 00			180 00	35 00	25 00		150 00	390 00
204	do.	430 00			200 00	60 00	25 00	96 00	40 00	430 00
205	do.	400 00	100 00		300 00	80 00	30 00		90 00	500 00
206	Semi-month.	400 00	20 00							
207	do.	357 00	38 38		240 00	24 93	28 15	60 00	48 95	402 03
208	do.	365 00			275 00	75 00	35 00		60 00	445 00
209	do.	420 00			240 00	40 00	45 00	108 00		433 00
210	Monthly	500 00		100 00	275 00	60 00	40 00		25 00	400 00
211	Semi-month.	510 00		114 00	275 00	75 00	36 00		10 00	396 00
212	do.	500 00								
213	Weekly	679 70	166 66	150 00	331 36	75 00	40 00		250 00	696 36
214	Monthly	360 00								
215	do.	600 00		100 00	200 00	160 00	40 00		100 00	500 00
216	Irregular	325 00								
217	Semi-month.	350 00			180 00	40 00	30 00	72 00	28 00	350 00
218	do.	250 00			140 00	25 00	20 00	60 00	15 00	260 00
219	Monthly	290 00			80 00	30 00	25 00	42 00	113 00	290 00
220	Irregular	379 37								
221	do.	140 00	70 00		180 00	84 00	26 00		188 00	478 00
222	Monthly	262 00								
223	Weekly	250 00		25 00	100 00	19 00	8 00	48 00	50 00	225 00
224	Monthly	405 15		120 00	140 00	75 00	25 00		45 15	285 15
225	Semi-month.	459 00		39 00	100 00	100 00	50 00	120 00	50 00	420 00
226	Monthly	500 00	150 00							
227	Semi-month.	315 00	16 00		150 00	20 00	18 00	36 00	107 00	331 00
228	Irregular	210 00								
229	Semi-month.	182 00			180 00	70 00	30 00	48 00	12 00	340 00
230	Irregular	390 00			200 00	40 00	30 00		120 00	390 00
231	Monthly	200 00								
232	Semi-month.	450 00	350 00							
233	do.	260 00		6 00	180 00	24 00	20 00	30 00		254 00
234	do.	300 00	100 00		200 00	50 00	25 00	60 00	65 00	400 00
235	do.	295 00			160 00	29 00	10 00	66 00	30 00	295 00
236	do.	300 00	75 00	165 00	125 00	46 00	14 00		25 00	210 00
237	do.	405 00		140 00	170 00	20 00	25 00	24 00	26 00	265 00
238	Monthly	564 00		144 00	180 00	60 00	60 00	120 00		420 00
239	do.	144 00			150 00	25 00	25 00		300 00	500 00
240	Semi-month.	396 00			145 00	10 00	15 00	30 00	196 00	396 00
241	do.	360 00			120 00	25 00	10 00		145 00	300 00
242	Weekly	369 00	80 00		300 00	32 37	30 00		490 00	852 37
243	Monthly	288 00			220 00	50 00	11 00		7 00	288 00
244	do.	218 00								
245	do.	288 00								
246	do.	429 00		150 00	180 00	40 00	30 00		29 00	279 00
247	Weekly	480 00	233 00	33 00	300 00	100 00	48 00		232 00	680 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

CARPENTERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
131										No.
132						\$1,200			\$1,000	No.
133						700			1,000	Yes.
134					\$40 00	1,500				15 days.
135						120			2,000	No.
136						900			1,000	½ month.
137					9 00	1,200				½ month.
138					113 00	900	\$100 00	8	4,000	6 days.
139						600				6 days.
140						1,000				½ month.
141					21 50				1,500	No.
142						900			1,500	No.
143						1,100	200 00	6		No.
144						2,500				No.
145						575	275 00	6	1,000	Yes.
146	\$164 00	\$90 00	\$70 00	\$324 00						
147						1,200				No.
148						2,500			2,000	No.
149						2,600				
150						2,000	400 00	7	1,000	2 days.
151	182 00	65 00	50 00	297 00	47 00					No.
152					65 00	1,200	800 00	6		No.
153						2,400			2,000	One week.
154						1,400			250	Two weeks.
155						1,000			2,000	No.
156									2,000	No.
157										No.
158					400 00	1,400				One month.
159									2,000	No.
160									500	One week.
161										No.
162									2,500	Yes.
163						1,500				
164					9 00					
165						1,500				No.
166	192 00	200 00	200 00	592 00	55 65	592			1,000	No.
167										
168										Two weeks.
169									1,500	Yes.
170						2,000	300 00	6½		No.
171									1,000	No.
172						4,000	1,100 00	6		Ten days.
173						1,800	1,375 00	6	2,200	
174										One month.
175									1,600	No.
176									1,000	Yes.
177						1,800			1,000	No.
178									1,000	Ten days.
179										No.
180						2,000	180 00	7		One month.
181									1,000	15 days.
182						2,500	900 00	6	2,000	
183					34 00	2,000	900 00	6	1,000	10 days.
184									1,500	10 days.
185					35 00	600	300 00	6		No.
186						2,300	1,050 00	6	2,000	
187						2,500	1,600 00	6	800	Yes.
188										No.
189					30 00	2,000	400 00	6	2,000	10 days.
190						1,500	850 00		300	4 weeks.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

CARPENTERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
191										4 weeks.
192										5 days.
193	\$260 00	\$50 00	\$24 00	\$394 00					\$1,000	No.
194	300 00	125 00	75 00	500 00					300	1 day.
195	240 00		300 00	540 00						27 days.
196	195 00	45 00	20 00	260 00	\$2 00				200	
197					35 00	\$1,600	\$700 00	7		No.
198									1,000	No.
199						7,000	1,100 00	6	2,000	No.
200										No.
201						1,200	150 00	6	1,000	½ day.
202									2,000	15 days.
203						1,000	300 00	7		Yes.
204										
205						2,000	400 00	5		15 days.
206						2,000	800 00	6	2,000	One-fourth.
207					6 65					No.
208					80 00	800	300 00	7	1,000	1 week.
209					23 00					No.
210						1,800	800 00	6	1,000	10 days.
211						1,200	400 00	6		
212									1,000	1 week.
213						1,500	800 00	6	2,500	No.
214						1,000			500	6 weeks.
215						2,000				No.
216						1,500	400 00	6		Two months.
217									1,000	10 days.
218					10 00					Yes.
219									200	15 days.
220						3,000	1,400 00	6	1,000	6 weeks.
221					268 00	1,200	600 00	6		Yes.
222						1,200	100 00	7		
223										No.
224						1,000				No.
225						1,500	1,000 00	7		No.
226						1,000			2,000	No.
227										6 weeks.
228						2,000	800 00	6½		No.
229					158 00					1 month, 23 days.
230						900	450 00	6		1 week.
231	160 00	35 00	5 00	200 00						15 days.
232						4,000	1,200 00	8	1,000	No.
233										No.
234										No.
235										No.
236						1,200	400 00	10		No.
237						300			1,000	5 per cent.
238										No.
239					356 00	1,000	100 00	6	2,000	No.
240										15 days.
241						1,000	500 00	6		No.
242					405 37	200			1,000	No.
243						100			1,000	No.
244	180 00	30 00	40 00	250 00	32 00				2,000	No.
245	192 00	50 00	46 00	288 00						No.
246						1,500	400 00	6½	2,000	No.
247						3,000	1,500 00	6½	1,500	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

CIGAR MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
248	Germany	La Crosse	23	2	8	8	3½	2 50	\$15 00
249	do	do	36	5	8	8	11	2 52	15 15
250	Wisconsin	do	29	1	8	8	10	1 35	8 10
251	Saxony	do	53	3	5	5	9	1 33½	8 00
252	Wisconsin	do	33	6	6	6	9	1 66½	10 00
253	New York	do	37	3	3	3	11	1 16%	7 00
254	Illinois	do	30	5	5	5	6	1 69%	10 00
255	Germany	Milwaukee	29	3	3	3	6	1 25	7 50
256	do	do	32	6	6	6	7	2 00	12 00
257	do	do	33	5	5	5	6	1 16%	7 00
258	do	do	40	4	4	4	5	1 00	6 00
259	Wisconsin	do	40	4	4	4	9	1 00	6 00
260	Pennsylvania	do	34	3	3	3	6	1 33%	8 00
261	Bohemia	do	32	3	3	3	10	1 16%	7 00
262	Michigan	do	34	3	3	3	12	1 50	9 00
263	Wisconsin	do	33	5	5	5	5	1 60	9 60
264	do	do	31	4	4	4	12	2 00	12 00
265	do	do	29	7	7	7	10	1 60	9 60
266	Cuba	do	30	3	3	3	10	3 00	18 00
267	Germany	do	31	2	2	2	6	1 33½	8 00
268	Ohio	do	48	8	8	8	3	1 50	9 00
269	Wisconsin	do	33	6	6	6	6	1 50	9 00
270	Kentucky	do	28	8	8	8	5	1 50	9 00
271	Wisconsin	do	23	8	8	8	8	1 50	9 00
272	do	do	18	8	8	8	9	1 16%	7 00
273	Germany	do	39	6	6	6	6	1 16%	7 00
274	do	do	29	8	8	8	8	1 50	9 00
275	do	Oshkosh	35	4	4	4	12	1 66%	10 00
276	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	28	4	4	4	8	1 50	9 00
277	do	do	38	5	5	5	5½	1 33½	8 00
278	do	do	34	4	4	4	10	1 00	6 00
279	Germany	Superior	42	3	3	3	12	2 50	15 00
280	do	Milwaukee	43	3	3	3	8	83½	5 00
281	New York	do	30	4	4	4	12	1 33½	8 00
282	Germany	do	22	2	2	2	9	1 25	7 50
283	do	Racine	30	3	3	3	11	2 33½	14 00
284	Denmark	do	27	2	2	2	11	1 66%	10 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

CIGAR MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
248	Weekly	\$225 00			\$192 00	\$27 00	\$9 00	\$60 00		\$288 00
249	do	720 68			350 00	120 00	40 00	72 00		720 68
250	do	356 00		\$200 00	100 00		20 00		\$188 68	156 00
251	do	312 00			200 00	65 00	35 00		100 00	400 00
252	do	380 00	\$23 00	83 00	200 00	60 00	17 00		43 00	320 00
253	do	336 00			220 00	20 00	20 00	76 00		336 00
254	do	260 00	54 00		200 00	40 00	12 00	72 00	24 00	348 00
255	do	232 50	80 50		140 00	10 00	29 00	84 00	50 00	313 00
256	do	420 00			250 00	50 00	22 00	78 00	20 00	420 00
257	do	154 00	46 00		150 00	40 00	30 00		20 00	240 00
258	do	132 00								
259	do	294 00	60 00		185 00	25 00	6 50	60 00	17 50	294 00
260	do	200 00	90 00		190 00	24 00	28 00	84 00	75 00	401 00
261	do	308 00			150 00	50 00	30 00	72 00	23 00	325 00
262	do	466 85		6 85	200 00	80 00	30 00	90 00	60 00	460 00
263	do	211 00				100 00	50 00	60 00	40 00	250 00
264	do	600 00			300 00	150 00	20 00	108 00	22 00	600 00
265	do	410 61								
266	do	792 00			250 00	100 00	50 00	144 00	250 00	794 00
267	do	208 00								
268	do	117 00	72 00		224 00	72 00	28 00	48 00		372 00
269	do	228 00								
270	do	198 00								
271	do	315 00								
272	do	250 00								
273	do	175 00								
274	do	315 00								
275	do	500 00			280 00	72 00	45 00		103 00	530 00
276	do	315 00			208 00	25 00	50 00	84 00		367 00
277	do	224 00	105 00		208 00	15 00	30 00	84 00		337 00
278	do	264 00			160 00	20 00		84 00		264 00
279	do	800 00		204 00	280 00	90 00	55 00	96 00	75 00	596 00
280	do	175 00								
281	do	416 00			204 00	50 00	30 00	72 00	60 00	416 00
282	do	270 00	430 00		400 00	150 00	21 00	72 00	100 00	743 00
283	do	670 50		17 00	260 00	25 00	44 00	102 00	222 50	653 50
284	do	465 00		77 00	175 00	25 00	40 00	108 00	40 00	388 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued),—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

COOPERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
285	Connecticut	Green Bay	48	4	10	10	9	\$1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$8 00
286	Pennsylvania	do	40	4	10	10	10	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 18
287	Wisconsin	do	30	3	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
288	do	do	38	4	10	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
289	do	do	25	2	10	10	10	1 36	8 15
290	New York	do	51	5	.....	.....	9	1 50	9 00
291	Wisconsin	do	35	7	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
292	New York	do	66	5	10	.....	9	1 50	9 00
293	Pennsylvania	do	37	8	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
294	Wisconsin	do	33	4	8	8	9	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 18
295	Norway	La Crosse	27	5	9	9	12	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
296	Wisconsin	do	30	1	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
297	do	Milwaukee	38	3	8	7	9	1 08	6 48
298	Minnesota	do	26	3	8	8	7	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
299	Canada	do	32	2	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
300	Wisconsin	do	25	3	10	10	10	83	4 98
301	do	do	34	5	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
302	Germany	do	54	3	10	9	12	1 00	6 00
303	Wisconsin	do	46	5	10	9	11	2 20	13 20
304	do	do	42	2	10	10	6	2 00	12 00
305	do	do	30	8	10	8	6	1 50	9 00
306	Germany	do	53	4	10	10	10	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
307	Wisconsin	do	35	4	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
308	Hungary	Sheboygan	32	6	10	8	10	1 05	6 30
309	Wisconsin	Superior	38	2	10	10	7	2 35	14 10
310	Illinois	do	46	4	10	10	3	2 50	15 00
311	Wisconsin	do	33	5	10	10	7	2 50	15 00
312	Minnesota	do	31	3	10	8	9	2 50	15 00
313	Illinois	do	34	.....	10	8	6	2 50	15 00
314	Canada	do	27	3	11	9	4	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
315	Denmark	do	36	.....	10	9	6	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
316	Minnesota	do	24	.....	10	10	5	1 50	9 00
317	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	28	4	10	10	12	1 35	8 10
318	New York	do	45	2	6	4	7	1 00	6 00
319	Germany	do	56	1	9	7	10	1 00	6 00
320	do	do	40	5	10	8	7	1 50	9 00
321	do	do	54	1	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
322	do	do	37	9	10	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 30
323	Wisconsin	do	34	.....	8	8	6	50	3 00
324	do	do	19	.....	10	10	12	1 00	6 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns:*

COOPERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
285						\$1,700				No.
286									\$2,000	No.
287										No.
288										No.
289										One day.
290										No.
291						1,200	\$240 00			No.
292					\$2 00					No.
293						500	260 00	7		No.
294					163 00				3,000	Yes.
295										
296	\$200 00	\$75 00	\$120 00	\$395 00						
297					20 25					No.
298					61 50					No.
299					50 00					No.
300										No.
301									1,000	No.
302						3,350	1,800	6	1,000	No.
303						3,000	500	6½	1,000	No.
304					44 00					No.
305										No.
306						1,800				
307										
308					12 76					
309										
310									100	No.
311					23 00					No.
312						250			1,000	No.
313	208 00	35 00	147 00	390 00						One day.
314	185 00		10 00	195 00	35 00					No.
315	215 00	76 77	111 48	403 25	43 25					
316	208 00			208 00						No.
317										No.
318					164 00					No.
319						4,000	1,000	6	1,200	No.
320										No.
321						2,600	1,000	6		No.
322										
323	50 00		25 00	75 00						
324	200 00		100 00	300 00						

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

ENGINEERS (STATIONARY).

Office number.	Where born.	Locat'on.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
325	Norway	Eau Claire	35	5	10	10	12	\$2 75	\$16 50	
326	Canada	do	30	4	10	10	12	1 75	10 50	
327	Wisconsin	Janesville	28	2	10	10	12	2 00	12 00	
328	do	Kenosha	35	10	10	10	12	3 00	18 00	
329	Illinois	La Crosse	53	5	12	12	6	2 50	15 00	
330	Norway	do	30	4	12	12	12	1 80	10 80	
331	Iowa	do	24	10	10	10	12	2 33½	14 00	
332	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	30	5	12	8	12	2 50	15 00	
333	do	do	31	5	10	8	12	3 00	18 00	
334	do	Milwaukee	29	3	12	12	12	2 00	12 00	
335	Poland	do	32	2	8	8	9	2 12	12 72	
336	Iowa	do	31	1	12	12	12	2 80	16 80	
337	Connecticut	do	40	4	11	11	12	2 75	16 50	
338	Wisconsin	do	31	5	12	12	12	2 50	15 00	
339	Illinois	do	41	6	12	12	12	2 33	13 98	
340	England	do	63	2	10	10	12	2 90	17 40	
341	Indiana	do	33	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00	
342	Wisconsin	do	1	10	9	11	12	2 00	12 00	
343	New York	do	55	6	12	12	12	2 13	12 78	
344	Wisconsin	do	34	2	12	12	10½	2 20	13 20	
345	Germany	do	4	10	10	9	9	2 25	13 50	
346	Wisconsin	do	24	1	12	12	12	2 50	15 00	
347	Germany	do	35	7	10	9	12	2 75	16 50	
348	Scotland	do	44	6	12	12	9	2 85	17 10	
349	Germany	do	27	3	10	10	12	1 60	9 60	
350	Wisconsin	do	24	10	10	10	12	2 00	12 00	
351	Michigan	Neenah	30	5	11	11	7	3 50	21 00	
352	Wisconsin	do	46	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00	
353	do	Racine	31	4	15	12	5	1 75	10 50	
354	Denmark	do	45	9	10	10	12	2 00	12 00	
355	New York	do	46	6	11	10	12	1 80	10 80	
356	do	Sheboygan	65	2	12	12	12	2 60	15 60	
357	Wisconsin	do	33	1	12	10	12	1 65	9 90	
358	do	do	37	2	12	12	12	5 00	30 00	
359	do	do	42	5	10	9	11	1 50	9 00	
360	do	do	31	3	10	8	12	1 80	10 80	
361	do	do	26	10	10	10	12	2 75	16 50	
362	Sweden	Superior	26	5	10	9	9	2 00	12 00	
363	Germany	do	37	3	10	10	6	2 50	15 00	
364	Wisconsin	do	27	1	10	10	12	1 95	11 70	
365	Canada	do	38	4	12	9	11	2 75	16 50	
366	United States	do	39	2	10	10	12	3 33	19 80	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

ENGINEERS (STATIONARY)—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
325	Monthly.....	\$765 00		\$300 00	\$250 00	\$100 00	\$15 00		\$100 00	\$465 00
326	do.....	500 50		97 50	200 00	75 00	25 00		43 00	403 00
327	Semi-month.	675 00			300 00	100 00	35 00	\$60 00		675 00
328	Weekly.....	900 00			400 00	85 00	55 00	100 00	240 00	941 29
329	Monthly.....	530 00			450 00	50 00	60 00	132 00	260 00	900 00
330	Weekly.....	580 00		280 00	200 00	50 00	25 00		50 00	742 00
331	Monthly.....	730 00		300 00					25 00	300 00
332	do.....	750 00	\$25 00	262 00	168 00	75 00	50 00	120 00	100 00	513 00
333	Irregular.....	890 73			623 19	98 60	57 50		43 00	403 00
334	Semi-month.	600 90		251 00	200 00	25 00	35 00		162 00	675 00
335	Weekly.....	525 00			200 00				89 00	349 00
336	Semi-month.	870 00		200 00	208 00	65 00	45 00	192 00	160 00	670 00
337	Monthly.....	860 00			400 00	200 00	30 00	102 00	128 00	860 00
338	Semi-month.	780 00								
339	Monthly.....	720 00			400 00	100 00	45 00	120 00	55 00	720 00
340	Semi-month.	912 50	700 00	550 00	600 00	100 00	50 00		312 50	1,062 50
341	do.....	600 00		36 00	300 00	65 00	24 00	120 00	55 00	564 00
342	do.....	550 00	490 00							
343	Monthly.....	650 00		60 00	250 00	70 00	50 00	132 00	88 00	590 00
344	Semi-month.	600 00								
345	Weekly.....	525 00		58 00	212 00	60 00	35 00	120 00	40 00	467 00
346	Semi-month.	720 00		30 00	350 00	50 00	40 00	100 00	150 00	690 00
347	Weekly.....	840 00		150 00	300 00	200 00	50 00		140 00	690 00
348	Semi-month.	635 60			400 00	120 00	50 00		65 00	635 00
349	Weekly.....	520 00		5 00	204 00	50 00	30 00	96 00	135 00	515 00
350	do.....	620 00	130 00	200 00						
351	Monthly.....	629 00			360 00	100 00	48 00	72 00	200 00	780 00
352	do.....	780 00		100 00	380 00	140 00	60 00		100 00	680 00
353	Semi-month.	225 00			105 00	40 00	10 00	60 00	10 00	225 00
354	do.....	600 00	130 00	100 00	410 00	120 00	50 00		80 00	660 00
355	do.....	540 00	60 00	10 00	300 00	70 00	50 00		170 00	590 00
356	do.....	780 00		62 83	280 00	75 00	72 00		190 00	617 00
357	Irregular.....	511 50			200 00	150 00	30 00		160 00	540 00
358	Semi-month.	1,400 00		400 00	240 00	200 00	35 00	180 00	345 00	1,700 00
359	do.....	400 00			200 00	115 00	35 00		50 00	400 00
360	do.....	540 00			345 00	60 00	35 00	60 00	40 00	540 00
361	Monthly.....	830 00		400 00						
362	do.....	450 00			300 00	75 00	25 00	48 00		448 00
363	Semi-month.	390 00								
364	do.....	582 00	36 00	49 25	154 00	97 50	28 50	42 00	246 75	568 75
365	Monthly.....	800 00		100 00	300 00	100 00	20 00	120 00	160 00	709 00
366	do.....	1,000 00	100 00	340 00	280 00	165 00	40 00	90 00	185 00	760 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

ENGINEERS (STATIONARY) -- continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
325						\$1,200	\$700	6	\$2,000	No.
326									2,000	No.
327						3,500			2,500	No.
328										No.
329					212 00				2,000	No.
330						1,600	500	7	1,500	No.
331	\$275 00	\$50 00	\$105 00	\$430 00						
332									3,000	20 days.
333					50 56	1,000	900	6	3,000	½ day.
334						1,100	700	6		2 days.
335										No.
336									2,000	5 days.
337									1,000	No.
338									1,000	No.
339						500			1,500	10 days.
340						4,000	1,500	6		No.
341									4,000	2 days.
342						6,000	1,500	6	1,500	No.
343										No.
344										2 weeks.
345										10 days.
346										5 days.
347						1,800				No.
348						2,500			1,000	No.
349									1,000	No.
350				550 00						½ cent on dollar.
351					151 00	800			4,000	From 10 to 15 days.
352						4,000	500	6	3,000	15 days.
353										3 days.
354						1,200	725	6	2,000	1 day.
355						2,500	650	6	1,000	2 weeks.
356						3,000	2,500	6		No.
357					29 00	700			1,000	6 weeks.
358									3,000	No.
359						1,000				No.
360										Yes.
361	180 00	70 00	180 00	430 00					1,000	No.
362									3,000	No.
363						1,000			1,000	No.
364										\$2.00.
365									1,000	No.
366									2,500	Yes.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
367	Wisconsin	Kenosha	30	6	10	8	10	\$1 75	\$10 50
368	Germany	do.	33	2	10	10	9	1 25	7 50
369	do.	do.	40	5	8	8	10	1 12	6 72
370	Wisconsin	do.	24	...	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
371	Missouri	La Crosse	31	2	10	10	6	1 16½	7 00
372	Wisconsin	do.	21	...	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
373	Switzerland	do.	22	...	8	8	9	1 30	7 80
374	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	38	4	11	8	11½	1 75	10 50
375	do.	do.	26	3	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
376	Missouri	do.	21	...	10	8	8½	1 12½	6 75
377	Wisconsin	do.	22	...	11	9	9	1 25	7 50
378	Illinois	Milwaukee	38	6	8	8	9	1 50	9 00
379	Wisconsin	do.	41	5	8	8	11¼	1 60	9 60
380	Michigan	do.	21	2	10	10	6	1 10	6 60
381	Bohemia	do.	29	...	10	9	7	1 00	6 00
382	Wisconsin	do.	22	...	10	8	10	1 40	8 40
383	Austria	do.	26	...	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
384	Wisconsin	Oshkosh	28	...	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
385	do.	do.	21	1	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
386	Wales	do.	22	1	10	8	8½	1 00	6 00
387	Wisconsin	do.	29	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
388	Germany	do.	57	5	10	8	12	1 50	9 00
389	Switzerland	do.	45	3	10	9	11	1 12	6 72
390	Denmark	do.	26	4	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
391	Switzerland	do.	34	6	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
392	Wisconsin	do.	38	5	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
393	Canada	do.	40	1	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
394	Austria	do.	42	10	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
395	Wisconsin	do.	37	5	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
396	Germany	do.	29	6	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
397	England	do.	36	4	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
398	Austria	do.	32	5	10	8	9	96	5 76
399	Germany	do.	46	3	10	8	12	1 00	6 00
400	Wisconsin	do.	32	4	10	8½	11	1 12½	6 75
401	do.	do.	31	6	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
402	Germany	do.	32	4	10	9	11	1 40	8 40
403	Wisconsin	do.	41	4	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
404	Ohio	do.	42	3	10	9	11½	1 29	7 75
405	Wisconsin	do.	22	2	10	10	8	1 12½	6 75
406	do.	do.	20	1	8	8	7½	90	5 40
407	Germany	do.	26	...	10	8	10	1 37½	8 25
408	Austria	do.	17	...	10	9	9	75	4 50
409	do.	do.	24	...	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
410	Germany	do.	22	...	10	8	5	1 12	6 72
411	do.	do.	20	...	10	10	3	1 00	6 00
412	Wisconsin	do.	21	...	10	8	11	80	4 80
413	Germany	Racine	31	2	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
414	do.	do.	31	3	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
415	do.	do.	31	2	10	8	9½	1 12½	6 75
416	do.	Sheboygan	27	...	10	8	9	1 20	7 20
417	do.	do.	53	...	10	10	10	1 10	6 60
418	do.	do.	36	...	10	10	9½	95	5 70
419	do.	do.	28	...	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
420	Wisconsin	do.	27	1	10	8	12	1 00	6 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
421	Germany	Sheboygan	56	4	10	10	9	\$1 15	\$6 90
422	do.	do.	45	2	10	10	6	1 00	6 00
423	do.	do.	30	1	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
423	do.	do.	36	7	9	8	9½	1 05	6 30
425	do.	do.	25	3	10	10	9	1 25	7 50
425	Wisconsin	do.	58	2	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
426	Germany	do.	31	5	10	8	10	1 30	7 80
427	do.	do.	54	6	10	8	4	85	5 10
428	do.	do.	37	4	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
429	do.	do.	40	1	10	10	8	1 15	6 90
430	Russia	do.	40	1	10	10	8	1 15	6 90
431	Wisconsin	do.	28	2	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
432	Russia	do.	35	1	10	10	10	1 05	6 30
433	Wisconsin	do.	27	3	10	8	11	80	4 80
434	Germany	do.	47	6	10	10	9	80	4 80
435	do.	do.	28	4	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
436	do.	do.	42	3	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
437	New York	do.	51	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
438	Germany	do.	42	6	9	6	2	80	4 80
439	do.	do.	28	3	10	8	2	1 00	6 00
440	Austria	do.	34	5	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
441	Germany	do.	...	...	10	8	9	95	5 70
442	do.	do.	32	2	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
443	do.	do.	36	4	10	10	9	1 05	6 30
444	Austria	do.	21	...	10	10	10	1 05	6 30
445	Germany	do.	23	...	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
446	do.	do.	23	1	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
447	United States	do.	25	...	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
448	Austria	do.	26	...	10	10	10	80	4 80
449	do.	do.	27	...	10	10	10	1 05	6 30
450	Wisconsin	do.	24	...	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
451	Massachusetts	Superior	30	3	10	8	9	1 35	8 10
452	Ohio	do.	59	4	10	8	11	80	4 80
453	Sweden	do.	30	2	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
454	Wisconsin	do.	29	4	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
455	Sweden	do.	26	1	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
456	Minnesota	do.	19	...	10	10	4	1 00	6 00
457	Norway	do.	28	...	10	8	11	1 00	6 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
367	Weekly	\$440 00		\$60 00	\$240 00	\$60 00	\$22 00		\$58 00	\$380 00
368	Monthly	225 00	\$50 00		125 00	50 00	25 00		75 00	275 00
369	Weekly	290 00	50 00		275 00	150 00	40 00		50 00	515 00
370	Semi-month.	450 00	40 00	226 00						
371	do.	192 25			100 00	30 00	25 00	\$60 00	25 00	240 00
372	do.	340 00		60 00						
373	Weekly	300 00		75 00						
374	Monthly	511 00		150 00	260 00	60 00	20 00		21 90	361 90
375	do.	303 00		30 00	128 65	45 00	20 00	25 00	55 00	273 65
376	do.	240 00		65 00						
377	do.	280 00								
378	Weekly	336 00			152 00	16 00	24 00	96 00	48 00	336 00
379	do.	450 00	168 00	18 00	330 00	100 00	40 00		130 00	600 00
380	Semi-month.	160 00			185 00		48 00	60 00	20 00	313 00
381	do.	180 00								
382	Monthly	350 64	16 25	101 00						
383	Semi-month.	300 00		30 00						
384	Monthly	200 00			90 00	40 00	80 00	60 00	75 00	295 00
385	Weekly	260 00		24 00	150 00	20 00	6 00	40 00	20 00	236 00
386	do.	212 00			160 00	45 00	16 00	40 00	50 00	311 00
387	Monthly	250 00		12 00	136 00		30 00	72 00		238 00
388	Weekly	468 00	250 00	150 00	238 00	80 00	30 00		220 00	568 00
389	do.	325 00	80 00		175 00	62 80	25 00	48 00	92 25	403 05
390	Monthly	350 00			200 00	65 00	25 00		40 00	350 00
391	do.	285 00			226 00		25 00		65 00	316 00
392	Weekly	500 00			300 00	70 00	30 00		100 00	500 00
393	do.	360 00		45 00	130 00	45 00	30 00	60 00	50 00	315 00
394	do.	360 00	90 00		300 00	100 00	40 00		100 00	540 00
395	Monthly	412 00		52 00	150 00	100 00	25 00		85 00	360 00
396	do.	325 00			180 00	50 00	25 00		70 00	325 00
397	do.	360 00								
398	Weekly	244 76			200 00	30 00	40 00		80 00	350 00
399	Monthly	300 00			180 00	45 00	35 00		40 00	300 00
400	do.	316 11			168 00	60 00	35 00	36 00	16 00	315 00
401	Semi-month.	291 25			177 00	20 00	10 00	84 00		291 00
402	Monthly	400 00		50 00	200 00	60 00	40 00		50 00	350 00
403	Semi-month.	434 36	126 89		282 00	75 00	40 00		169 25	561 25
404	Monthly	387 50								
405	Weekly	250 00		20 00						
406	Monthly	170 00								
407	do.	360 00		110 00						
408	do.	160 00								
409	do.	280 00		26 00						
410	Weekly	140 50								
411	Monthly	70 00								
412	do.	246 00								
413	Semi-month.	300 00			133 43	20 00	27 90	52 80	179 34	413 47
414	do.	210 00			150 00	50 00	18 00	72 00	20 00	310 00
415	do.	267 97			97 40	20 00	27 00	52 80	179 30	376 50
416	do.	280 00			200 00	40 00	20 00		40 00	300 00
417	do.	290 00			230 00	40 00	20 00			290 00
418	Monthly	200 00			240 00	40 00	35 00		35 00	350 00
419	do.	209 50	30 90		87 00	43 00	17 50	54 00	60 40	261 90
420	do.	300 00			156 00	38 00	15 00	54 00	37 00	300 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
421	Monthly	\$250 00	300 00		\$220 00	\$150 00	\$60 00		\$125 00	\$555 00
422	do.	160 00			84 00	12 00	16 00	\$45 00		160 00
423	do.	240 00			160 00	25 00	20 00	15 00	20 00	240 00
424	do.	250 00		\$75 00	105 00	30 00	22 00		20 00	177 00
425	do.	240 00			144 00	26 00	50 00	36 00	14 00	240 00
426	Irregular	310 00	80 00							
427	Semi-month.	327 00		77 00	162 00	25 00	15 00	48 00		250 00
428	Irregular	80 00	85 00		200 00	40 00	25 00		55 00	320 00
429	Monthly	250 00			176 00	30 00	18 00	54 00	22 00	300 00
430	do.	240 00		50 00	100 00		20 00	60 00	10 00	190 00
431	Irregular	350 00			182 00	48 00	24 00	48 00	48 00	350 00
432	Monthly	275 00			160 00	25 00	15 00	48 00	27 00	275 00
433	do.	230 00			100 00	75 00	24 00		35 24	234 24
434	Irregular	175 00	145 00		184 00	40 00	20 00	56 00	20 00	320 00
435	do.	294 00			176 00	50 00	20 00	48 00		294 00
436	Monthly	286 00			175 00	37 00	13 00	36 00	25 00	286 00
437	do.	250 00	144 00		200 00	48 00	25 00	48 00	73 00	394 00
438	do.	35 00	150 00		124 00	25 00		36 00		185 00
439	Two months	200 00	60 00	40 00	130 00	50 00	25 00		15 00	220 00
440	Monthly	230 00			200 00	40 00	15 00		80 00	335 00
441	do.	220 00	140 00	79 00	125 00	60 00	12 00	72 00	12 00	281 00
442	do.	290 00			180 00	50 00	15 00		45 00	290 00
443	do.	250 00			180 00	28 00	12 00	42 00	18 00	280 00
444	do.	242 00		75 00						
445	Two months	210 00								
446	Semi-month.	250 00		25 00						
447	Monthly	180 00								
448	do.	210 00								
449	do.	277 20	22 00	75 00						
450	do.	220 00		19 00						
451	do.	315 00			168 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	35 00	333 00
452	do.	29 00	72 00		116 99	50 00	40 00	84 00	10 00	300 99
453	do.	248 15			153 00	35 34	13 00	18 00	38 00	257 34
454	do.	330 00			200 00	28 00	15 00	81 00	17 00	341 00
455	do.	320 00			200 00	35 00	25 00	30 00	30 00	320 00
456	do.	90 00								
457	Semi-month.	275 00								

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
421					\$5 00	\$2,000				15 days.
422										No.
423										20 days.
424						900	\$100 00	6		20 days.
425										
426						2,500				8 weeks.
427										40 days.
428					155 00	2,000	1,200 00	6		15 days.
429					50 00					20 days.
430										
431										1 month.
432										No.
433					4 24	800	200 00	6		17 days.
434										2 weeks.
435									\$2,000	5 days.
436										20 days.
437										17 days.
438										No.
439						2,000	600 00	6	1,000	Six weeks.
440					95 00	1,200	1,000 00	6		
441										Yes.
442						750				
443					30 00					20 days.
444	\$144 00	\$23 00		\$167 00						No.
445				210 00						Two months.
446	160 00	45 00	\$20 00	225 00						Two months.
447	120 00	35 00	40 00	195 00	15 00					20 days.
448	144 00	30 00	95 00	269 00	59 00					One month.
449	156 00	30 00	38 00	224 00						Half month.
450	156 00	45 00		201 00						20 days.
451					18 00					10 days.
452										10 days.
453					9 19					No.
454					11 00					15 days.
455										Yes.
456	55 00	20 00	15 00	90 00						No.
457	180 00	20 00	75 00	275 00						No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

FIREMEN (STATIONARY).

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
				In summer.	In winter.	Per day.	Per week.			
458	Wisconsin	La Crosse.....	30	4	12	12	11	\$1 75	\$10 50	
459	Minnesota	do	35	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50	
460	Norway	do	35	9	10	10	12	1 66%	10 00	
461	Canada	do	46	8	13	11	12	2 05	12 30	
462	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	38	4	13	13	8	1 50	9 00	
463	Germany.....	do	41	7	10	8	12	1 46	8 76	
464	Wisconsin.....	do	23	...	10	...	3½	2 20	13 20	
365	Ireland	do	27	...	12	12	10	2 50	15 00	
466	Wisconsin.....	Sheboygan.....	29	5	10	10	12	1 40	8 40	
467	do	do	30	2	10	10	12	1 30	7 80	
468	Holland.....	do	30	3	11	11	11	1 25	7 50	
469	Finland	do	24	1	10	9	11½	1 37½	8 25	

FIREMEN (STATIONARY)—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
458	Weekly	\$500 00	.....	\$60 00	\$150 00	\$100 00	\$50 00	\$120 00	\$50 00	\$470 00
459	do	530 00	.....	.....	290 00	120 00	25 00	.....	111 00	546 00
460	do	498 00	\$48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
461	Monthly	636 00	.....	36 00	300 00	85 00	35 00	78 00	102 00	600 00
462	Semi-month.	328 00	.....	.....	201 00	40 00	36 00	72 00	60 00	409 00
463	Monthly	400 00	.....	.....	200 00	150 00	40 00	.....	10 00	400 00
464	do	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
465	Semi-month.	660 00	90 00	334 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
466	Irregular	411 97	.....	.....	250 00	45 00	25 00	60 00	30 00	410 00
467	Monthly	400 00	.....	.....	230 00	50 00	30 00	.....	90 00	400 00
468	do	365 00	.....	.....	144 00	60 00	25 00	60 00	75 00	364 00
469	Semi-month.	415 00	35 00	.....	108 00	75 00	72 00	48 00	192 00	450 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FIREMEN (STATIONARY)—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
458	
459	
460	\$1,500	\$300	7	.....
461	\$1,000	
462	\$81 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
463	2,000	600	6	.....
464	\$208 00	\$45 00	\$15 00	\$268 00	88 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
465	216 00	100 00	100 00	416 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
466	
467	1,200	600	6½	.....
468	350	
469	

\$15 00.
Yes.
10 days.
40 days.
2 weeks.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
470	Wisconsin	Appleton	37	4	10	10	12	\$2 25	\$13 50	
471	Vermont	do	43	6	11	9	6	1 75	10 50	
472	Ohio	do	48	6	10	10	11	2 25	13 50	
473	Minnesota	Eau Claire	41	6	10	10	12	2 25	13 50	
474	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	10	11	2 00	12 00	
475	Norway	do	57	2	10	8	12	2 50	15 00	
476	do	do	36	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00	
477	do	do	34	5	10	8	12	2 00	12 00	
478	Wisconsin	do	25	10	10	8	11	2 00	12 00	
479	do	do	24	10	10	8	10	1 50	9 00	
480	Scotland	Green Bay	37	3	10	8	12	2 00	12 00	
481	Wisconsin	Janesville	26	2	10	10	11	1 65	9 90	
482	do	do	33	1	10	10	11	1 75	10 50	
483	do	do	27	4	10	10	11	1 75	10 50	
484	do	do	24	4	10	10	9	1 65	9 90	
485	do	do	23	1	10	10	9	1 75	11 50	
486	Maine	La Crosse	64	5	10	8	12	2 00	12 00	
487	Wisconsin	do	38	5	10	10	11½	2 75	16 50	
488	Germany	do	45	5	10	8	12	2 70	16 20	
489	do	do	50	5	10	10	12	2 60	15 60	
490	England	do	37	4	10	9	11	2 60	15 60	
491	Wisconsin	do	31	2	10	9	12	2 50	15 00	
492	Iowa	do	33	6	10	10	9½	2 60	15 60	
493	Austria	do	34	4	10	8	11	1 90	11 40	
494	England	do	25	10	10	8	10½	2 00	12 00	
495	Wisconsin	do	35	8	10	10	12	2 60	15 60	
496	do	do	22	10	10	8	6	2 00	12 00	
497	Switzerland	do	28	10	9	11½	6	2 60	15 60	
498	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	31	2	10	10	12	2 25	13 50	
499	do	do	24	10	10	10	10	2 00	12 00	
500	Connecticut	Milwaukee	40	3	10	10	8	2 50	15 00	
501	England	do	50	6	10	10	9	2 25	13 50	
502	do	do	31	7	10	10	12	3 33½	20 00	
503	do	do	47	5	10	10	12	2 85	17 10	
504	Wisconsin	do	40	3	10	8	10	2 50	15 00	
505	Illinois	do	28	2	10	10	12	3 50	21 00	
506	Wisconsin	do	42	2	9	9	11½	2 80	16 80	
507	Austria	do	36	6	10	10	11½	2 25	13 50	
508	England	do	44	5	10	10	12	2 25	13 50	
509	do	do	27	3	10	10	10	2 75	16 50	
510	Germany	do	30	4	10	10	11	2 50	15 00	
511	Norway	do	34	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00	
512	do	do	35	8	10	10	11½	3 00	18 00	
513	Germany	do	33	4	10	10	11	1 90	11 40	
514	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	10	10	1 75	10 50	
515	Denmark	do	29	3	10	8	12	2 25	13 50	
516	Wisconsin	do	28	2	10	10	12	3 50	21 00	
517	Germany	do	44	2	9	8	12	2 25	13 50	
518	do	do	33	4	10	8	12	2 25	13 50	
519	do	do	34	5	10	10	10½	3 40	20 40	
520	do	do	33	4	10	10	11½	2 00	12 00	
521	Wisconsin	do	36	8	10	10	12	2 00	12 00	
522	New York	do	45	5	9	8	6	2 23	13 38	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
523	New York	Milwaukee	38	7	9½	9½	12	\$3 00	\$18 00
524	Germany	do	30	5	10	8	9	2 20	13 20
525	Ohio	do	37	2	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
526	England	do	27	2	10	10	11½	2 75	16 50
527	Germany	do	28	5	10	10	10	2 20	13 20
528	England	do	26	1	8½	8½	12	3 65	21 90
529	Germany	do	41	8	8	8	10	2 50	15 00
520	do	do	32	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
531	Wisconsin	do	37	3	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
532	New Hampshire	do	48	4	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
533	Wisconsin	do	35	2	10	10	9½	2 00	12 00
534	do	do	34	5	10	10	12	3 25	19 50
535	New York	do	46	4	10	10	12	2 75	16 50
536	Germany	do	27	1	10	8	11½	2 25	13 50
537	Wisconsin	do	25	1	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
538	Germany	do	22	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
539	Maine	do	25	1	10	10	11½	1 90	11 40
540	Missouri	do	28	2	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
541	Michigan	do	41	4	10	10	12	2 75	16 50
542	Ireland	do	28	1	10	10	11½	2 75	16 50
543	Wisconsin	do	22	1	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
544	Maine	Oshkosh	42	4	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
545	New York	do	31	4	10	10	12	3 20	19 20
546	Wisconsin	do	48	5	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
547	do	do	25	3	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
548	Pennsylvania	Racine	52	3	10	8	10	3 00	18 00
549	Canada	do	48	2	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
550	England	do	47	1	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
551	Michigan	do	34	1	11	11	12	2 50	15 00
552	New York	do	54	1	9	9	12	2 75	16 50
553	Wisconsin	do	35	3	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
554	Denmark	do	60	3	10	9	10	2 50	15 00
555	Ohio	do	34	2	9	9	9	2 00	12 00
556	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	40	1	10	8	10	2 50	15 00
557	Canada	Superior	45	2	10	8	10½	2 50	15 00
558	Germany	do	28	1	10	10	11½	2 50	15 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
470	Monthly	\$650 00		\$80 00	\$360 00	\$90 00	\$40 00		\$140 00	\$570 00
471	do.	275 00	100 00		180 00	150 00			200 00	585 00
472	do.	550 00	200 00	50 00	300 00	75 00		\$100 00	175 00	700 00
473	Semi-monthly	675 00		75 00	320 00	80 00			150 00	600 00
474	do.	560 00			280 00	85 00			155 00	560 00
475	do.	780 00								
476	do.	600 00		100 00	240 00	75 00	25 00		160 00	500 00
477	do.	600 00		30 00	300 00	50 00	20 00		200 00	570 00
478	do.	520 00								
479	do.	366 00		15 00						
480	Monthly	60 00		20 00	250 00	100 00	40 00		190 00	580 00
481	Weekly	465 00			230 00	60 00	38 00	72 00	65 00	465 00
482	do.	472 00			290 00	47 50	50 00		384 00	771 50
483	Monthly	500 00		60 00	240 00	55 00	30 00	72 00	43 00	440 00
484	Weekly	375 00								
485	Monthly	390 00		20 00						
486	do.	600 00								
487	do.	800 00		250 00	300 00	100 00	30 00		120 00	550 00
488	do.	800 00		200 00	240 00	90 00	45 00		225 00	600 00
489	do.	850 00								
490	do.	749 32		210 51	183 99	17 50	39 00		298 32	538 81
491	do.	750 00		140 00	130 00	75 00	45 00	110 00	250 00	610 00
492	do.	626 00		35 00	320 00	90 00	32 00	96 00	53 00	591 00
493	do.	503 05	104 85	114 84	201 45	55 00	19 65		169 60	445 70
494	do.	600 00		100 00	200 00	40 00	40 00	96 00	124 00	500 00
495	do.	827 32			240 00	85 00	32 00	108 00	362 32	827 32
496	do.	300 00								
497	do.	730 00		150 00						
498	Weekly	650 00								
499	do.	520 00				60 00	30 00	96 00	94 00	520 00
500	Monthly	500 00		86 00	180 00	40 90	50 00	144 00		414 00
501	Semi-monthly	500 00		200 00	180 00	60 00	40 00		20 00	300 00
502	do.	1,000 00			360 00	200 00	50 00	138 00	252 00	1,000 00
503	do.	950 00	60 00	8 00	460 00	180 00	42 00		320 00	1,002 00
504	do.	580 00	160 00	160 00	300 00	100 00	50 00		130 00	580 00
505	do.	1,029 00		217 00	390 00	150 00	40 00	132 00	100 00	812 00
506	do.	844 04		217 47	322 60	58 80	31 50		213 67	626 57
507	Monthly	663 00			363 00	100 00	51 00		150 00	664 00
508	do.	631 63		141 63	300 00	80 00	40 00		70 00	490 00
509	do.	665 00			168 00	120 00	42 00	168 00	168 00	666 00
510	do.	700 00								
511	Semi-monthly	725 18	175 00	280 18	345 56	100 00	25 75	120 00	28 69	620 00
512	Monthly	828 25			420 00	120 00	40 00	144 00	104 25	828 25
513	do.	60 00		125 00	300 00	75 00	25 00		75 00	475 00
514	do.	370 00	385 00	375 00	150 00	25 00	42 00	120 00	43 00	380 00
515	do.	600 00		120 00	180 00	50 00	35 00	132 00	83 00	480 00
516	Weekly	1,100 00	85 00	400 00	325 00	150 00	25 00		285 00	785 00
517	Monthly	700 00	100 00	130 00	270 00	120 00	30 00		250 00	670 00
518	do.	680 00			325 00	125 00	30 00	108 00	92 00	680 00
519	do.	900 00			400 00	75 00	25 00	90 00	310 00	900 00
520	do.	610 00			275 00	108 00	45 00	108 00	74 00	610 00
521	Weekly	288 00			250 00	100 00	40 00			390 00
522	Monthly	610 00	100 00	124 00	400 00	47 50	58 50		80 00	586 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
523	Weekly	\$936 00			\$596 00	\$100 00	\$40 00		\$200 00	\$936 00
524	Monthly	494 78	110 00	\$110 00	273 75	50 00	28 00	\$78 00	65 00	494 75
525	do	500 00			300 00	75 00	30 00	132 00	113 00	650 00
526	Semi-month.	858 00		197 00	300 00	130 00	45 00	126 00	60 00	661 00
527	do	570 00			300 00	100 00	40 00	126 00	10 00	570 00
528	Weekly	1,144 00		200 00	250 00	75 00	60 00	180 00	379 00	944 00
529	Semi-month.	600 00		80 00	300 00	125 00	20 00	96 00	80 00	521 00
530	Weekly	720 00		10 00	300 00	125 00	40 00	120 00	125 00	710 00
531	Semi-month.	600 00		250 00	325 00	140 00	55 00		130 00	650 00
532	Weekly	720 00								
533	Semi-month.	500 00			260 00	85 00	25 00		255 00	625 00
534	Monthly	1,015 00			450 00	100 00	90 00	216 00	159 00	1,015 00
535	do	900 00			300 00	75 00	70 00	204 00	251 00	900 00
536	Weekly	650 00		138 00						
537	do	780 00	218 00	100 00						
538	Monthly	600 00								
539	Semi-month.	500 00		175 00						
540	Monthly	500 00								
541	Weekly	850 00	100 00	270 00	300 00	80 00	30 00	160 00	110 00	680 00
542	do	800 00		300 00						
543	Monthly	700 00								
544	Weekly	420 00			263 00	60 00	25 00	72 00		420 00
545	Monthly	1,000 00		375 00	243 00	120 00	62 00		200 00	625 00
546	do	1,050 00		300 00	300 00	100 00	50 00		300 00	750 00
547	Semi-month.	315 00			200 00	30 00	20 00	72 00		322 00
548	do	740 00			320 00	130 00	50 00	120 00	120 00	740 00
549	do	500 00			280 00	90 00	50 00		80 00	500 00
550	do	670 00								
551	do	780 00		120 00	460 00	50 00	30 00	96 00	24 00	660 00
552	do	820 00		100 00	350 00	50 00	40 00	120 00	160 00	720 00
553	do	650 00			280 00	80 00	40 00	120 00	130 00	650 00
554	do	651 76	124 00	168 76	253 00	60 00	50 00		244 00	607 00
555	Semi-month.	460 00		28 00	200 00	80 00	30 00	72 00	50 00	432 00
556	Monthly	690 00			200 00	56 00	35 00		375 00	666 00
557	Semi-month.	675 00	150 00							
558	Monthly	720 00		5 00						

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
470					210 00	\$1,500			\$3,000	
471						1,500	\$500	7		5 days.
472									2,000	No.
473						1,500			2,000	No.
474						600			2,000	No.
475						1,500			2,000	No.
476						1,000			2,000	1 week.
477						1,400	400	6		1 week.
478	\$250 00	150 00	\$120 00	\$520 00					2,000	No.
479				351 00						No.
480						1,800	700	7	1,000	20 days
481										No.
482					299 50	2,500			2,000	1 day.
483										10 days.
484				375 00						No.
485	185 00		185 00	370 00						
486										
487						1,300	500	7	3,000	No.
488						2,000			2,500	25 days.
489						2,000			3,000	2 weeks.
490						1,500			1,000	
491									1,500	No.
492									550	15 days.
493									250	* 3 cts. per day.
494									2,000	* \$1.0 per month.
495									4,250	15 days.
496				300 00						15 days.
497	300 00	80 00	200 00	580 00						15 days.
498									1,000	No.
499										
500									3,000	½.
501						2,000	400	7		No.
502									2,500	2 weeks.
503						1,800				2 weeks.
504						4,000	200	6	1,000	3 to 5 days.
505									7,000	
506						3,000	300	6		
507						1,700	500	6	2,000	10 days.
508						2,200			3,000	10 days.
509					1 00					10 days.
510						3,000	1,800	6		No.
511						4,500	1,500	6	2,500	½ month.
512									3,500	10 days.
513									2,000	No.
514						6,000			3,000	10 days.
515										10 days.
516						3,000			3,000	No.
517						3,500	100		3,000	1 month.
518										25 days.
519										15 days.
520						700	500	5		10 days.
521					102 00	2,000	600	7	1,000	3 days.
522						5,000	500	6	1,000	

* For insurance.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MACHINISTS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
523						\$2,500	\$900	7	\$2,500	
524						3,000	1,075	6	1,000	1 month.
525					150 00				1,000	10 days.
526									1,000	No.
527										
528									1,000	No.
529										
530									2,000	No.
531						3,500	1,000	6	3,500	
532										1 day.
533					125 00	2,100				10 per cent.
534										10 days.
535						15,000	1,000	7		10 days.
536	\$268 00	\$94 00	\$150 00	\$512 00						
537	595 00		403 00	998 00					1,000	1 day.
538	300 00	170 00	130 00	600 00						
539	200 00	50 00	75 00	325 00						10 days.
540										15 days.
541	250 00	60 00	190 00	500 00					4,000	No.
542	350 00	100 00	250 00	700 00					2,000	No.
543										*5 days.
544									2,000	One day.
545						1,600			2,000	No.
546						3,000			2,000	Yes.
547					7 00				2,000	1 week.
548									3,500	No.
549						700				5 days.
550						3,000				5 days.
551									1,000	No.
552										1 week.
553										5 days.
554						1,550				
555						1,200	465 00	7		1 week.
556						1,500			1,000	10 days.
557						1,500	300 00	6		No.
558	285 00	150 00	300 00	715 00					1,000	No.

* For insurance.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINE HANDS.

Office number.	Where born.	Locat.on.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
559	Norway	Eau Claire	46	6	10	10	10	\$1 75	\$10 50
560	Wisconsin	do	20	1	10	10	12	1 00	6 00
561	do	do	19	1	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
562	do	Janesville	38	3	10	10	8	1 75	10 50
563	do	do	40	1	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
564	do	Kenosha	31	3	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
565	do	La Crosse	36	4	10	8	8	1 80	10 80
566	do	do	37	2	11	9	11	1 40	8 40
567	do	do	29	3	10	10	6	1 50	9 00
568	Minnesota	do	25	1	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
569	Wisconsin	do	34	2	9	9	11	1 12½	6 75
570	do	do	37	4	10	9	11	1 23	7 38
571	Pennsylvania	do	45	3	10	9	12	1 25	7 50
572	Germany	Manitowoc	26	1	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
573	Wisconsin	do	23	1	10	10	5	1 50	9 00
574	do	Milwaukee	23	2	10	10	9	1 75	10 50
575	do	do	29	4	10	8	9	1 75	10 50
576	do	do	44	4	10	9	11	2 33%	14 00
577	New York	do	55	1	10	8	11	2 15	12 90
578	Hungary	do	27	2	10	9	10	1 25	7 50
579	Illinois	do	24	2	12	12	10	1 65	9 90
580	Wisconsin	do	24	1	12	12	12	1 66%	10 00
581	France	do	27	1	10	9	9½	2 16%	13 00
582	Wisconsin	do	20	1	12	12	12	1 95	11 70
583	do	Menasha	24	4	10	10	12	1 10	6 60
584	do	do	32	5	10	9	10½	1 75	10 50
585	Illinois	do	26	1	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
586	do	do	55	1	13	11	12	2 00	12 00
587	Wisconsin	Oshkosh	38	6	10	9	11	2 00	12 00
588	Germany	do	41	6	9	8	9	1 10	6 60
589	Wisconsin	do	26	4	10	8	4	1 00	6 00
590	Germany	do	31	6	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
591	Bohemia	do	26	5	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
592	Wisconsin	do	25	3	10	8	8	1 57½	9 45
593	Massachusetts	do	44	4	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
594	Wisconsin	do	36	4	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
595	do	do	39	1	10	8	9	92	5 52
596	do	do	29	5	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
597	New Jersey	do	45	3	10	10	9	1 40	8 40
598	Germany	do	25	1	10	9	10	1 50	9 00
599	do	Racine	38	1	10	8	11	1 87	11 22
600	Denmark	do	42	8	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
601	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	9	10	1 25	7 50
602	Vermont	do	50	2	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
603	New York	do	36	4	10	8	11	1 60	9 60
604	Wisconsin	do	20	1	10	10	7	1 33½	8 00
605	Iowa	do	23	1	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
606	Germany	Sheboygan	31	3	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
607	do	do	31	3	10	8	9½	1 05	6 30
608	Michigan	do	51	5	10	8	5	1 25	7 50
609	Wisconsin	do	25	3	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
610	Germany	do	38	5	6	7	5	1 50	9 00
611	do	do	33	5	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
612	Illinois	do	40	3	10	8	10	1 75	10 50
613	Germany	do	32	6	10	10	9½	1 66%	10 00
614	do	do	60	3	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
615	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	8	11	1 20	7 20
616	do	do	21	1	10	10	10½	1 50	9 00
617	Germany	Superior	35	1	10	8	12	1 25	7 50
618	Norway	do	20	1	10	8	10½	1 25	7 50
619	Wisconsin	Racine	35	4	8	8	4	75	4 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
620	Norway	Eau Claire	23	1	10	10	11		\$1 75	
621	do	do	30	5	10	10	12		1 40	\$10 50
622	Germany	do	32	4	10	8	11		1 50	8 40
623	Austria	do	33	1	10	10	9		1 65	9 90
624	Norway	do	21	1	10	10	10		1 35	8 10
625	Germany	do	24	19	10	10	9		1 75	10 50
626	Wisconsin	do	19	10	10	8	11		1 25	7 50
627	Germany	do	24	10	10	8	11½		1 35	8 10
628	Canada	Janesville	41	6	10	10	11		2 00	12 00
629	Germany	do	51	3	10	8	8		1 25	7 50
630	Wisconsin	La Crosse	27	1	10	8	11		1 75	10 50
631	Wisconsin	do	23	3	10	8	10		1 25	7 50
632	Germany	do	23	1	10	8	10		1 33½	8 00
633	Wisconsin	do	40	3	9	8	11		1 75	10 50
634	Germany	do	39	5	10	8	9		1 20	7 20
635	do	do	44	6	10	8	12		2 25	13 50
636	Minnesota	do	18	10	10	9	11		1 30	7 80
637	Minnesota	do	20	10	10	9	10		1 30	7 80
638	Poland	Milwaukee	27	3	10	8	12		1 25	7 50
639	Wisconsin	do	41	3	10	10	9½		2 00	12 00
640	Germany	do	28	4	10	10	11½		1 66½	10 00
641	New York	do	28	3	10	8	9		1 30	7 80
642	Germany	do	29	7	10	8	10		1 50	9 00
643	Wisconsin	do	39	5	10	9	12		1 50	9 00
644	do	do	23	8	8	8	11		1 20	7 20
645	do	do	27	12	8	12	11		1 36	8 16
646	do	do	22	10	10	9	10		1 46	8 76
647	do	do	18	10	8	11	11		1 50	9 00
648	United States	Oshkosh	46	3	10	9	10½		1 37½	8 25
649	Germany	do	36	9	8	8	10		1 20	7 20
650	do	do	27	3	10	8	9		1 00	6 00
651	do	do	26	4	10	9	9		1 25	7 50
652	Illinois	do	24	3	10	8	10		1 00	6 00
653	Germany	do	54	7	10	10	2		1 25	7 50
654	Wisconsin	do	27	2	10	10	8		1 75	10 50
655	Germany	do	20	10	10	9	10		1 50	9 00
656	Wisconsin	do	20	10	10	8	10		1 00	6 00
657	do	do	27	10	8	9	9		1 00	6 00
658	Austria	do	20	10	8	8	9		1 00	6 00
659	Bohemia	do	19	10	10	11	11		1 00	6 00
660	Wisconsin	do	22	10	9	8	8		1 20	7 20
661	Germany	do	27	10	8	8	8		1 25	7 50
662	do	do	21	10	8	8	8		90	5 40
663	Wisconsin	do	22	10	9	9	9		95	5 70
664	Germany	do	26	10	8	9	9		90	5 40
665	do	do	36	10	10	11	11		1 83½	11 00
666	Canada	do	21	10	8	10	10		2 00	12 00
667	Bohemia	do	31	10	8	10	7		75	4 50
668	Wisconsin	do	19	10	8	10	10		1 00	6 00
669	do	Racine	36	2	10	8	12		2 00	12 00
670	do	do	37	2	10	8	10		2 00	12 00
671	Scotland	do	28	3	10	8	10½		1 75	10 50
672	Illinois	do	38	6	9	8	8		1 90	11 40

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
673	Wisconsin	Racine	29	3	10	8	4	\$2 15	\$12 00
674	Denmark	do	28	4	9	9	9	1 80	10 80
675	Bohemia	do	25	2	8	9	7	1 25	7 50
676	Austria	do	32	3	10	8	9	1 50	9 00
677	Wisconsin	do	38	5	10	8	9	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 00
678	Denmark	do	27	...	10	8	12	1 25	7 50
679	Germany	Sheboygan	52	...	10	8	9	1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	7 00
680	Wisconsin	do	38	10	10	10	10	1 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	11 00
681	do	do	25	2	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
682	Germany	do	45	10	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
683	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	8	11	1 10	6 60
684	Europe	do	26	3	10	8	9	1 05	6 30
685	Canada	do	45	4	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
686	Germany	do	59	4	10	8	9	95	5 70
687	do	do	57	4	10	8	9	85	5 10
688	do	do	28	3	10	8	9	1 10	6 60
689	Bohemia	do	31	4	10	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	9 00
690	Germany	do	37	5	10	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
691	Bavaria	do	48	7	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
692	Germany	do	60	5	10	10	10	1 20	7 20
693	Michigan	do	25	...	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
694	New York	Superior	35	5	10	8	11	1 40	8 40
695	Norway	do	33	2	10	8	9	1 57	9 42
696	Illinois	do	38	3	10	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 50
697	Sweden	do	36	7	10	8	12	1 35	8 10

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
620	Semi-month.	\$500 00			\$240 00	\$50 00	\$20 00	\$96 00	\$94 00	\$500 00
621	do	420 00		\$22 00	145 00	110 00	20 00	48 00	75 00	398 00
622	do	425 00			225 00	55 00	30 00	96 00	19 00	425 00
623	Monthly	385 00			200 00	60 00	20 00	84 00	21 00	385 00
624	do	350 00		40 00	115 00	65 00	8 00	36 00	86 00	310 00
625	do	405 06		115 00						
626	do	350 32								
627	do	406 75		251 75						
628	do	575 00			300 00	100 00	25 00	96 00	54 00	575 00
629	Semi-month.	260 00	\$72 00	25 00	200 00	60 00	8 00		40 00	308 00
630	Weekly	500 00		75 00	240 00	50 00	19 00		116 00	425 00
631	do	320 00			140 00	82 00	13 00	60 00	25 00	320 00
632	do	350 00			200 00	25 00	15 00	85 00	25 00	350 00
633	do	500 00			300 00	125 00	25 00		50 00	500 00
634	do	275 00	50 00		175 00	70 00	22 00		55 00	322 00
635	do	700 00	500 00	300 00	500 00	150 00	30 00		220 00	900 00
636	do	370 00								
637	do	340 00								
638	Semi-month.	365 00			150 00	50 00	24 00	50 00	98 00	372 00
639	Weekly	500 00		40 00	200 00	50 00	30 00	120 00	60 00	460 00
640	Monthly	485 00			225 00	95 00	31 50	72 00	62 00	485 50
641	Weekly	300 00			143 00	40 00	19 50	60 00	36 45	298 95
642	Monthly	350 00			200 00	40 00	36 00	72 00		348 00
643	Semi-month.	460 00			240 00	60 00	30 00	72 00	58 00	460 00
644	Weekly	345 60								
645	Monthly	424 00								
646	Semi-month.	330 00	50 00	100 00						
647	do	430 00								
648	Monthly	375 00	75 00		250 00	75 00	30 00	48 00	47 00	450 00
649	do	315 00	30 00		220 00	60 00	25 00		40 00	345 00
650	do	235 00			155 40	60 00	33 60	36 00		285 00
651	do	290 00			200 00	50 00		72 00		322 00
652	do	251 00		10 00	94 00	30 00	15 00	72 00	30 00	241 00
653	Weekly	65 00			300 00	50 00				350 00
654	Monthly	365 00		100 00	175 00	60 00	30 00			265 00
655	Weekly	350 00								
656	do	200 00								
657	Semi-month.	220 00								
658	Weekly	225 00								
659	do	270 00		54 00						
660	do	240 00								
661	Monthly	260 00								
662	Weekly	185 00								
663	do	211 00								
664	do	200 00								
645	do	510 00		275 00						
666	do	525 00		50 00						
667	do	198 00								
668	Semi-month.	260 00		13 00						
669	Weekly	620 00			350 00	120 00	40 00		110 00	620 00
670	Semi-month.	525 00			200 00	50 00	50 00	180 00	45 00	525 00
671	do	475 00			180 00	75 00	37 50		182 50	475 00
672	do	440 00			250 00	70 00	30 00	72 00	18 00	440 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and working men's returns.*

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
673	Monthly.....	\$225 00			\$240 00	\$60 00	\$55 00	\$84 00	\$15 00	\$454 00
674	Semi-month.	425 49		\$115 00	206 00	30 49	20 00	60 00		310 49
675	do	230 00			115 00	41 50	36 00		42 05	234 55
676	Irregular.....	350 00			200 00	40 00	20 00	60 00	30 00	350 00
677	Monthly.....	300 00	\$100		250 00	65 00	30 00		30 00	375 00
678	Semi-month.	373 00		25 00	180 00	30 00	20 00		32 90	262 90
679	Monthly.....	262 90		60 00	264 00	50 00	25 00		125 00	464 00
680	Semi-month.	475 00								
681	Monthly.....	210 00			125 00	25 00	10 00	48 00	75 00	283 00
682	do	330 00	305		375 00	30 00	30 00		200 00	635 00
683	Semi-month.	315 00			180 00	40 00	18 00	60 00	50 00	348 00
684	Monthly.....	245 28			180 00	61 00	27 50	48 00	20 00	336 50
685	3 months....	262 00								
686	Monthly.....	221 63			180 00	70 00	25 00		30 00	305 00
687	do	190 00			150 00	50 00	25 00		40 00	265 00
688	Irregular.....	257 00			150 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	45 00	298 00
689	Semi-month.	375 00			270 00	35 00	25 00		55 00	385 00
690	Monthly.....	280 00			180 00	40 00	12 00	48 00		280 00
691	Irregular.....	280 00	90		144 00	120 00	40 00		90 00	394 00
692	Monthly.....	315 00	350	100 00	280 00	120 00	30 00		135 00	565 00
693	Irregular.....	396 00								
694	do	398 00			180 00	80 00	12 00	81 00	45 00	398 00
695	Semi-month.	370 52			198 80	75 45	20 00	48 00	78 50	420 75
696	do	667 00		100 00	290 00	70 00	45 00		202 00	607 00
697	do	420 00			300 00	70 00	30 00		20 00	420 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
673					229 00					6 days.
674								\$250		5 days.
675					104 75	\$1 800	\$250	6		One week.
676									3,000	One week.
677						1,000	125	6		One week.
678	\$182 00	\$80 00	\$71 00	\$313 00				6	500	One week.
679						2,500	1,200	6	200	
680						1,200	650	7	1,000	Yes.
681										17 days.
682						2,600	700	6	1,000	No.
683					33 00					Two months.
684					91 22					Yes.
685										Yes.
686					83 37	600				One month.
687					75 00	800	600	7	2,000	One month.
688					38 00					Two months.
689					10 00	600	250	7		No.
690									295	
691					24 00	875			1,000	20 days.
692						2,000	1,200	6		1½ months.
693	156 00	50 00	190 00	396 00						No.
694										Yes.
695					50 23					2 weeks.
696						1,250				No.
697						250				No.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
698	Germany.....	Milwaukee.....	52	7	8	.....	6	40	\$20 40
698 ²	do.....	do.....	49	8	8	.....	6	20	19 20
699	do.....	do.....	42	8	10	10	10	50	15 00
699 ²	England.....	do.....	38	8	8	10	10	20	19 20
700	Michigan.....	do.....	25	1	8	.....	.....	20	18 00
701	Wisconsin.....	do.....	23	1	8	.....	.....	20	19 20
702	Ohio.....	do.....	24	.....	8	.....	.....	20	19 20
703	Wisconsin.....	Appleton.....	29	4	10	.....	.....	50	15 00
704	England.....	do.....	31	4	10	8	11	50	18 00
705	Germany.....	do.....	42	10	10	.....	6	50	15 00
706	do.....	do.....	29	2	10	.....	.....	50	15 00
707	Wisconsin.....	do.....	20	.....	10	.....	6½	20	12 00
708	do.....	Kenosha.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	18 75
709	Bohemia.....	La Crosse.....	49	.....	9	.....	.....	60	21 60
710	Germany.....	Sheboygan.....	25	3	10	.....	.....	50	9 00
711	Scotland.....	Superior.....	31	3	10	8	4	25	13 50
712	Sweden.....	do.....	44	3	10	9	5	50	9 00

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
698	Weekly.....	\$530 00	.....	.....	\$325 00	\$100 00	\$45 00	.....	\$150 00	\$620 00
698 ²	Semi-monthly.....	500 00	250	.....	380 00	125 00	48 00	\$120 00	77 00	750 00
699	do.....	660 00	.....	.....	350 00	120 00	50 00	.....	140 00	660 00
699 ²	do.....	595 00	.....	.....	420 00	53 00	40 00	60 00	50 00	623 00
700	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
701	do.....	595 00	800	\$170 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
702	do.....	420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
703	do.....	380 00	.....	100 00	200 00	40 00	20 00	.....	30 00	290 00
704	do.....	864 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
705	Irregular.....	400 00	.....	.....	250 00	200 00	25 00	.....	50 00	525 00
706	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	110 00	130 00	15 00	.....	130 00	385 00
707	Monthly.....	250 00	50	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
708	Weekly.....	400 00	150	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
709	Irregular.....	475 00	.....	.....	624 00	120 00	30 00	.....	75 00	849 00
710	do.....	300 00	.....	.....	200 00	80 00	25 00	48 00	20 00	373 00
711	do.....	230 00	.....	.....	160 00	20 00	14 00	36 00	.....	230 00
712	Monthly.....	180 00	90	.....	192 00	68 00	10 00	.....	.....	270 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS— continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
698						\$2,300			\$1,000	No.
698 ²										No.
699						3,500	\$950	6	2,000	No.
699 ²					\$28 00					No.
700	\$200 00	\$50 00	\$150 00	\$400 00					2,000	No.
701	225 00		1,000 00	1,225 00		8,000			3,000	No.
702				420 00						No.
703						700				No.
704					128 00	1,800			1,000	No.
705									1,000	No.
706						2,200	600	6	2,000	No.
707	144 00	81 00		225 00						No.
708				370 00		2,000				No.
709					374 00	3,000	300	10		One-third.
710					73 00					No.
711									500	No.
712						300				No.

MATTRESS MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
713	Massachusetts	Kenosha	60	4	10	8	11	\$1 16%	\$7 00
714	England	do.	24	4	10	10	9	1 25	7 50
715	Bohemia	Milwaukee	35	5	8	8	10	1 50	9 00
716	Wisconsin	do.	26	3	8	4	10	1 36%	8 20
717	do.	do.	31	1	10	8	9	1 33½%	00
718	do.	do.	26	1	10	10	11	1 33½%	00
719	Germany	do.	23	8	8	8	12	1 41%	50
720	New Jersey	do.	26	8	8	8	12	1 46	75

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MATTRESS MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
713	Weekly.....	\$330 00	\$100	.....	\$250 00	\$80 00	\$35 00	.....	\$65 00	\$430 00
714	do	260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
715	do	400 00	181	.....	320 00	100 00	40 00	.....	121 00	581 00
716	do	360 00	.....	.....	200 00	55 00	24 00	48 00	33 00	360 00
717	do	312 00	.....	.....	206 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	9 00	312 00
718	do	384 00	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
719	do	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
720	do	464 00	.....	\$75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MATTRESS MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,500	.....	.....	.....	No.
714	\$150 00	\$35 00	\$75 00	\$260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	\$1,900	6	.....	No.
716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
718	250 00	70 00	100 00	420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
719	.....	.....	.....	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
720	182 00	40 00	167 00	389 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MILLWRIGHTS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
721	Wisconsin	Appleton	27	3	10	10	12	\$2 50	\$15 00
722	Pennsylvania	do	36	4	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
723	Norway	Eau Claire	35	7	12	10	12	2 88	17 28
724	Canada	do	41	3	10	10	12	1 54	9 24
725	New York	do	55	3	10	8	12	2 25	13 50
726	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	37	7	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
727	New York	do	42	5	10	10	8	2 00	12 00
728	England	do	56	1	10	...	11	2 75	16 50
729	Norway	do	47	8	10	10	12	2 75	16 50
730	Pennsylvania	Neenah	59	1	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
731	Norway	do	28	4	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
732	New York	Oshkosh	42	4	10	8	12	2 66%	16 00

MILLWRIGHTS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
721	Monthly	\$780 00	.....	\$200 00	\$330 00	\$85 00	\$45 00	.....	\$120 00	\$580 00
722	do	550 00	.....	100 00	210 00	100 00	40 00	.....	100 00	450 00
723	do	900 00	50 00	200 00	240 00	175 00	50 00	120 00	115 00	700 00
724	do	480 00	.....	100 00	240 00	50 00	25 00	.....	60 00	375 00
725	Semi-m'thly.	700 00	400 00	500 00	360 00	100 00	25 00	.....	115 00	600 00
726	Two months	420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
727	Weekly	420 00	.....	.....	220 00	60 00	25 00	84 00	31 00	420 00
728	do	780 00	.....	300 00	240 00	80 00	40 00	.....	120 00	480 00
729	do	850 00	.....	45 00	430 00	175 00	50 00	.....	150 00	805 00
730	Monthly	568 00	284 00	397 00	300 00	50 00	10 00	.....	75 00	435 00
731	do	510 00	75 00	225 00	240 00	60 00	35 00	.....	25 00	360 00
732	do	830 00	200 00	600 00	240 00	75 00	35 00	.....	80 00	430 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MILLWRIGHTS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
721						\$1,500	\$800	6	\$2,000	10 days.
722						1,800	300	7	1,000	No.
723										No.
724						800			1,000	No.
725						1,000			1,000	10 days
726						3,000	1,300	7		
627									5,000	
728						3,500				
729						1,200	200	4		No.
730						1,800	500	5	2,500	No.
731						1,850	775	7	2,000	No.
732						3,000			1,000	15 days.

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON.)

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
733	Wisconsin	Janesville	39	6	8	8	7½	\$2 66⅔	\$16 00
734	do	do	38	3	8	8	8	2 25	13 50
735	Germany	Manitowoc	27	3	10	8	8½	1 50	9 00
736	Wisconsin	do	26	2	10	8	9	1 50	9 00
737	Norway	do	28	2	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
738	Wisconsin	do	31	4	9	8	8	1 50	9 00
939	New York	do	39	1	10	8	8	1 90	11 40
740	Wisconsin	do	28	4	10	8	8	1 75	10 50
741	do	do	22	10	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
742	Germany	do	23	10	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
743	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	25	3	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
744	do	do	27	4	10	10	7	2 25	13 50
745	England	do	41	5	10	10	11	4 16⅔	25 00
746	Wisconsin	do	51	9	10	10	11	3 00	18 00
747	Austria	do	32	7	10	8	7	2 50	15 00
748	France	do	43	4	10	10	9	2 50	15 00
749	Wisconsin	do	25	5	10	10	9	2 50	15 00
750	Denmark	do	28	3	10	10	9	3 00	18 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON)—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
				In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
751	do	do	47	5	12	12	10	9	\$2 50	\$15 00
752	Wisconsin	do	37	3	10	9	10	9	2 25	13 50
753	Holland	do	29	2	10	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
754	New York	do	41	4	10	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
755	Germany	do	34	6	11	11	11	7	2 00	12 00
756	Wisconsin	do	42	5	12	11	11	8½	2 25	13 50
757	Germany	do	50	10	10	10	9	9	2 50	15 00
758	Wisconsin	do	39	6	10	10	12	10	2 75	16 50
759	do	do	42	5	10	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
760	do	do	39	4	10	10	10	6	2 25	13 50
761	New York	do	49	4	11	11	10	10	2 00	12 00
762	Wisconsin	do	29	4	11	11	10	9	2 37½	14 25
763	do	do	26	3	10	10	10	8	2 66%	16 00
764	do	do	31	2	10	10	11	11	2 00	12 00
765	New York	do	43	7	9	8	12	12	2 35	14 10
766	Germany	do	28	3	10	10	12	12	2 58%	15 50
767	Wisconsin	do	29	3	9	9	11	11	2 00	12 00
768	do	do	29	4	9	9	10½	10	2 00	12 00
769	Holland	do	34	7	10	10	12	12	3 00	18 00
770	Wisconsin	do	35	2	10	8	10	10	2 00	12 00
771	do	do	23	3	10	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
772	do	do	41	4	10	10	11	12	2 00	12 00
773	Poland	do	41	4	10	9	12	12	2 16%	13 00
774	Wisconsin	do	25	3	10	10	10	10	2 16%	13 00
775	do	do	21	10	10	10	6	6	1 66%	10 00
776	Denmark	do	23	10	10	12	2	2	2 00	12 00
777	Wisconsin	do	21	10	10	9¾	1	1	1 75	10 50
778	do	Oshkosh	23	10	8	7	2	2	2 00	12 00
779	do	Racine	24	3	10	9	12	11	1 50	9 00
780	Denmark	do	36	6	9	9	11	11	2 00	12 00
781	Wisconsin	do	25	2	10	9	10	10	1 66%	10 00
782	England	do	53	5	10	10	11½	11	2 70	16 20
783	Germany	do	26	3	10	9	11	11	1 80	10 80
784	do	Sheboygan	42	9	10	9	12	12	1 75	10 50
785	Wisconsin	do	22	4	10	10	9½	9	1 41%	8 50
786	France	do	35	5	10	8	12	12	1 50	9 00
787	Wisconsin	do	27	10	9	6	1	1	1 66%	10 00
788	do	do	25	10	8	10	1	1	1 62½	9 75
789	do	Milwaukee	27	10	10	11	2	2	2 00	12 00
790	Switzerland	do	26	11	11	10	10	10	1 66%	10 00
791	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	10	8	8	2 66%	16 00
792	do	Racine	32	4	10	9	9½	9	2 75	16 50
793	do	do	47	4	9	9	8	8	2 50	15 00
794	Denmark	do	32	10	9	9	9½	9	2 50	15 00
795	Wisconsin	do	22	9	9	8	2	2	2 00	12 00
796	Denmark	do	28	10	10	12	1	1	1 50	9 00
797	Wisconsin	do	28	10	8	10	2	2	2 00	12 00
798	England	do	27	9	9	8	3	3	3 00	18 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON) — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
791	Weekly.....	\$560 00	.....	\$160 00	\$335 00	\$100 00	\$65 00	\$84 00	\$26 00	\$610 00
792	Semi-month.	660 00	.....	50 00	250 00	27 00	46 00	108 00	80 00	511 00
793	do.....	500 00	\$50 00	39 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
794	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
795	do.....	460 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
796	Monthly.....	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
797	Semi-month.	525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
798	do.....	625 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON) — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
733	\$1,000	\$350	7	\$200	No.
734	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....	4,000	No.
735	600	245	5	2,300	20 days.
736	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 days.
737	1/2
738	20 days.
739	3 weeks.
740	20 days.
741	\$156 00	\$125	\$103 00	\$384 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
742	120 00	30	110 00	260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
743	Two weeks.
744	Yes.
745	3,000	.....	.....	1,500	No.
746	5,000	.....	.....	.....	25 days.
747	162 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1 month.
748	4,000	.....	.....	1,000	No.
749	No.
750	1,000	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
799	Norway	Eau Claire	33	6	10	10	11	\$1 60	\$9 60
800	do	do	47	10	10	10	12	1 80	10 80
801	Germany	Janesville	29	10	10	8	10	2 25	13 50
802	England	do	53	10	10	4	10	2 00	12 00
803	Ohio	La Crosse	46	10	9	9	12	2 00	12 00
804	Missouri	do	30	10	10	10	11½	2 00	12 00
805	Germany	do	37	12	12	9	9	2 16½	13 00
806	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	44	10	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
807	Germany	do	43	10	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
808	do	do	31	11	11	9	7	4 00	24 00
809	Wisconsin	do	23	8	8	8	8½	1 13½	6 80
810	do	do	30	6	10	...	8	1 75	10 50
811	do	do	32	4	9	8	9	2 20	13 20
812	Holland	do	26	1	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
813	Wisconsin	do	48	10	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
814	do	do	40	10	8	8	12	2 40	14 40
815	Germany	do	61	9	9	8	7½	1 16½	7 00
816	Pennsylvania	do	39	10	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
817	Wisconsin	do	40	8	8	...	3	1 50	10 80
818	Germany	do	65	10	10	9	9	2 25	13 50
819	Norway	do	23	3	10	8	8	1 90	11 40
820	Wisconsin	do	24	...	8	...	7	2 00	12 00
821	Germany	Oshkosh	28	3	8	8	8	1 83½	11 00
822	do	do	28	4	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
823	Denmark	do	29	...	10	10	11½	1 40	8 40
824	Ohio	Racine	26	3	10	8	7	2 00	12 00
825	Wisconsin	do	37	2	10	8	8	3 33½	20 00
826	Norway	do	38	6	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
827	Wisconsin	do	25	8	8	8	6	1 42	8 50
828	do	do	23	5	10	9	7	1 25	7 50
829	Germany	do	35	6	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
830	do	do	26	...	9	8	11	2 15	13 50
831	California	Sheboygan	31	1	10	...	12	1 43	8 58
832	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	8	9	1 20	7 20
833	Germany	do	32	2	10	8	10	1 40	8 40
834	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	8	12	1 75	10 50
835	Austria	do	35	1	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
836	Germany	do	28	6	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
837	do	do	45	6	10	8	9½	1 05	6 30
838	do	do	29	6	10	10	11	2 75	16 50
839	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	8	9½	1 25	7 50
840	do	do	24	2	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
841	do	do	35	4	10	8	11	1 20	7 20
842	Germany	do	34	3	10	8	10	2 00	12 00
843	Wisconsin	do	23	4	10	8	10½	1 25	7 50
844	Germany	do	38	6	10	8	10	1 80	10 80
845	do	do	35	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
846	do	do	31	4	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
847	Illinois	do	35	...	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
848	Germany	do	27	...	8	8	10	1 00	6 00
849	do	do	20	...	10	8	8	64	3 84
850	Denmark	Superior	44	4	14	13	11	1 92	11 52
851	Sweden	do	36	4	10	...	10	1 50	9 00
852	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	23	...	10	4	9	1 80	10 80

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

PAINTERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
799	Semi-month.	\$430 00			\$275 00	\$70 00	\$30 00		\$85 00	\$460 00
800	do.	550 00			250 00	175 00	35 00		90 00	550 00
801	Weekly	575 00			280 00	70 00	45 00	\$96 00	84 00	575 00
802	do.	525 00	250 00		180 00	35 00	30 00		30 00	275 00
803	Monthly	600 00	300 00	\$300 00	250 00	150 00	26 00	72 00	102 00	600 00
804	do.	600 00			240 00	150 00	20 00	84 00	106 00	600 00
805	do.	509 00								
806	Semi-month.	460 00			300 00	25 00	18 00	96 00	21 00	460 00
807	do.	460 00			220 00	47 00	30 00	84 00	79 00	460 00
808	do.	740 00			400 00	150 00	60 00		130 00	740 00
809	do.	245 00			144 00	21 50	13 00	60 00	6 50	245 00
810	Weekly	357 50			156 00	150 00	25 00	50 00	54 00	435 00
811	Monthly	500 00			300 00	50 00	35 00		115 00	500 00
812	do.	576 00			250 00	75 00	40 00	108 00	103 00	576 00
813	do.	575 00			300 00	85 00	35 00	108 00	47 00	575 00
814	do.	609 46	412 18	443 00	360 00	100 00	70 00		48 00	578 00
815	do.	227 94			120 00	70 00	30 00	48 00	15 00	283 00
816	Weekly	950 00		200 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	200 00		750 00
817	do.	133 00			172 00	85 00	24 00	96 00	10 00	387 00
818	Monthly	512 00	192 00	165 00						
819	do.	445 00								
820	Weekly	350 00		170 00						
821	do.	370 00	45 00		182 00	60 00	20 00	96 00	57 00	415 00
822	Semi-month.	230 00			120 00	50 00	36 00	72 00		278 00
823	Monthly	410 70		87 00						
824	Semi-month.	370 00			185 00	50 00	25 00	60 00	50 00	370 00
825	Weekly	700 00		300 00	240 00	50 00	35 00		75 00	400 00
826	Semi-month.	586 00			400 00	50 00	30 00		100 00	580 00
827	Monthly	225 00			180 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	17 00	300 00
828	Semi-month.	230 00	106 00		260 00	100 00	31 00		25 00	416 00
829	Monthly	286 00			192 00	53 00	30 00		75 00	350 00
830	Semi-month.	640 00		130 00						
831	do.	442 00	130 00	150 00	180 00	80 00	23 00	60 00	78 00	421 00
832	do.	284 80			120 00	40 00	24 00	60 00	40 00	284 00
833	do.	369 00			195 00	45 00	20 00	60 00	49 00	369 00
834	Monthly	540 00		100 00	175 00	100 00	40 00		125 00	440 00
835	do.	280 00		800 00	144 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	25 00	272 00
836	do.	235 00			200 00	50 00	30 00	54 00	5 00	339 00
837	Irregular	253 50	42 00		124 80	36 00	28 00		73 70	261 00
838	Semi-weekly.	790 00			375 00	115 00	40 00	108 00	152 00	790 00
839	Monthly	300 00			200 00	40 00	18 00		42 00	300 00
840	do.	295 00			170 00	15 00	12 00	28 00	70 00	295 00
841	Semi-month.	345 00			195 00	50 00		48 00	52 00	345 00
842	Irregular	500 00			300 00	50 00	35 00		125 00	510 00
843	Monthly	340 00			200 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	15 00	365 00
844	do.	475 00			260 00	50 00	60 00	84 00	20 00	474 00
845	Irregular	260 00			135 00	51 50	26 00		47 29	259 79
846	Monthly	290 00			144 00	50 00	22 00	48 00	20 00	284 00
847	do.	500 00								
848	do.	250 00								
849	do.	134 00								
850	Semi-month.	550 00	150 00		388 00	162 00				
851	do.	370 00		70 00	216 00	60 00	30 00	72 00	48 00	700 00
852	do.	420 00		70 00			24 00			300 00

PAINTERS — continued.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.			Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.		Total.	Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.			Rate of interest paid.
799									
800						\$800			6 days.
801						1,200	\$300	4	6 days.
802						1,500	80	6	1,000
803									Yes.
804									4,000
805	\$160 00	140 00	\$200 00	\$500 00				1,000	No.
806								2,000	No.
807									10 days.
808						1,200			
809									3,000
810					\$78 00				10 days.
811						2,800	1,000	6	6 days.
812									1 month.
813									10 days.
814						3,200	510	6	10 days.
815					55 06				1 month.
816					254 00				2 weeks.
817								2,000	No.
818	156 00	40 00	343 00	539 00	2,000			2,000	No.
819	190 00	65 00	200 00	455 00	10 00				1 month.
820	80 00	50 00	50 00	180 00					
821									No.
822					48 00				1 week.
823	182 50	25 00	116 00	323 50					5 days.
824									5 days.
825						1,800			10 per cent.
826						1,600	800	6	1 week.
827					75 00	550	250	5	1 week.
828						1,000	80	6	Yes.
829					80 00	1,000	800	7	10 days.
830	210 00	160 00	140 00	510 00					
831								1,000	10 days.
832									30 days.
833									6 weeks.
834						900	425	5	17 days.
835									
836									2 weeks.
837						1,400	1,000	7	Yes.
838								1,000	No.
839						1,000	725	6	190
840									20 days.
841									17 days.
842						1,200		1,000	Yes.
843								1,000	Yes.
844					1 00				2 months.
845						1,000	200	7	2 months.
846					6 00				2 months.
847						1,275			Yes.
848	180 00	50 00	40 00	270 00	20 00			3,000	No.
849	150 00	25 00	10 00	191 00					20 days.
850									12 days.
851						600			
852	208 00	78 00	64 00	350 00					No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

PAPER MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
853	Wisconsin	Appleton.....	39	7	12	12	12	\$3 00	\$18 00
854	England	do.....	45	1	11	11	12	2 25	13 50
855	Canada	do.....	27	4	11	13	10½	2 60	15 60
856	Scotland.....	do.....	39	6	11	11	12	2 25	13 50
857	Missouri	do.....	34	2	10	10	6	2 00	12 00
858	Wisconsin	Neenah.....	36	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
859	Denmark	do.....	45	5	12	12	10	2 00	12 00
860	Wisconsin	do.....	25	2	12	12	11	3 00	18 00
861	Germany	do.....	27	3	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
862	Wisconsin	do.....	23	...	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
863	do	do.....	24	...	13	10	8	1 50	9 00
864	do	do.....	19	...	12	12	12	1 40	8 40

PAPER MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
853	Monthly.....	\$936 00	\$114	\$150 00	\$600 00	\$50 00	\$60 00	\$120 00	\$70 00	\$900 00
854	do	690 00	.....	120 00	280 00	75 00	45 00	108 00	62 00	570 00
855	Weekly	730 00	.....	300 00	225 00	125 00	40 00	.....	40 00	430 00
856	Monthly	700 00	.....	.....	320 00	90 00	100 00	108 00	82 00	700 00
857	do	300 00	.....	100 00	106 00	10 00	24 00	60 00	.....	200 00
858	do	540 00	600 00	600 00	250 00	125 00	100 00	.....	65 00	540 00
859	do	525 00	.....	.....	280 00	70 00	30 00	96 00	49 00	535 00
860	do	860 00	.....	300 00	260 00	75 00	35 00	108 00	82 00	560 00
861	do	505 75	.....	50 00	156 75	75 00	40 00	.....	184 00	455 75
862	Weekly	468 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	Monthly	315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
864	do	436 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

PAPER MAKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
853									\$,000	No.
854										No.
855						\$1,000			2,000	No.
856									1,000	
857										No.
858						1,800			3,000	10 days.
859										
860									1,100	3 weeks.
861						900	\$650 00	6	2,000	Yes.
862	\$208 00	\$150	\$110 00	\$468 00						8 days.
863	120 00	50	145 00	315 00						
864	160 00		76 00	236 00						No.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
865	Wisconsin	Appleton	17	10	10	12	\$0 42	\$2 52	
866	Iowa	Eau Claire	25	10	8	12	2 59	15 00	
867	Wisconsin	do.	29	10	8	8	3 00	18 00	
868	Iowa	Janesville	21	10	8	12	00	12 00	
869	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	30	3	10	6	2 65	15 90	
870	Germany	do.	34	4	10	8	1 40	14 40	
871	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	32	10	10	7	1 50	9 00	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.						
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
865	Weekly.....										
866	Semi-month.	\$780 00		\$200 00	\$156 00	\$50 00	\$25 00			\$349 00	\$580 00
867	...do.....	600 00			350 00	100 00	40 00			110 00	600 00
868	Weekly.....	535 00		300 00							
869	...do.....	413 00			200 00	75 00	24 00	\$144 00		128 00	571 00
870	Monthly.....	597 18			150 00	160 00	31 00	96 00		160 00	597 00
871	...do.....	280 00									

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
865										No.
866						\$1,500			\$3,000	No.
867						1,000				No.
868	\$208 00	\$40 00	\$87 00	\$335 00						No.
869					\$158					One day.
870						1,600	\$1,225	6	1,000	No.
871	168 00	75 00	100 00	343 00	63				1,000	No.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

PRINTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
872	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	33	1 8	8	12	\$2 45	\$14 70	
873	do.....	do.....	28	3 8½	8½	9	3 00	18 00	
874	Germany.....	do.....	31	4 10	10	12	2 00	12 00	
875	do.....	do.....	38	5 8	8	12	2 45	14 70	
876	Wisconsin.....	do.....	33	5 10	10	11	2 67	16 00	
877	Prussia.....	do.....	37	3 8	8	11	2 83	17 00	
878	Canada.....	do.....	37	2 10	10	11	3 00	18 00	
879	Wisconsin.....	do.....	30	3 10	10	11	2 66½	16 00	
880	Ohio.....	do.....	33	1 10	10	12	3 00	18 00	
881	do.....	do.....	53	8½	8½	12	3 00	18 00	
882	Germany.....	do.....	50	8	8	12	2 50	15 00	
883	Wisconsin.....	do.....	32	8½	8½	12	3 00	18 00	
884	Switzerland.....	do.....	48	10	10	9½	2 16½	13 00	
885	Germany.....	do.....	24	10	10	11½	3 00	18 00	
886	Ohio.....	do.....	21	8½	8½	9	3 00	18 00	
887	Wisconsin.....	Oshkosh.....	36	4 10	10	12	2 50	15 00	
888	do.....	Sheboygan.....	39	1 10	10	11½	2 00	12 00	

PRINTERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
872	Weekly.....	\$762 00	.....	\$50 00	\$364 00	\$148 00	\$22 00	.....	\$173 00	\$712 00
873	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	260 00	80 00	35 00	\$102 00	123 00	600 00
874	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	210 00	80 00	60 00	120 00	130 00	600 00
875	do.....	762 00	.....	100 00	350 00	110 00	40 00	.....	162 00	662 00
876	do.....	750 00	.....	.....	340 00	100 00	50 00	108 00	152 00	750 00
877	do.....	800 00	.....	250 00	325 00	80 00	40 00	.....	107 00	550 00
878	do.....	850 00	.....	193 00	250 00	100 00	30 00	96 00	175 00	651 00
879	do.....	750 00	.....	140 00	270 00	50 00	30 00	110 00	150 00	610 00
880	do.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
881	do.....	920 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
882	do.....	750 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
883	do.....	666 00	.....	192 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
884	do.....	524 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
885	do.....	896 00	.....	326 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
886	do.....	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
887	do.....	780 00	.....	80 00	320 00	110 00	35 00	108 00	123 00	700 00
888	Monthly.....	580 00	\$185	350 00	200 00	100 00	30 00	.....	84 00	414 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

PRINTERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
872						\$1,800				No.
873										No.
874									\$1,000	No.
875						3,650				No.
876									1,000	No.
877						3,500	\$1,200	6	2,000	No.
878									2,000	No.
879									2,000	No.
880	\$312 00	\$100	\$550 00	\$962 00	\$62 00					No.
881				620 00		6,000				No.
882				550 00		2,000				No.
883	234 00	40	200 00	474 00						No.
884	208 00		166 00	374 00		1,500				No.
885	300 00	70	200 00	570 00						No.
886	312 00									No.
887									2,000	No.
888						1,800				No.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

SHOEMAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
889	Wisconsin.	Janesville.	33	2	10	10	6	\$2 00	\$12 00	
890	Canada.	do	30	2	10	10	7	2 50	15 00	
891	Wisconsin.	do	27	2	10	10	11	3 00	18 00	
892	do	do	39	4	6	6	6	1 15	6 90	
893	do	Milwaukee.	28	1	10	10	3	1 25	7 50	
894	Wisconsin.	do	23	2	10	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 66 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 00	
895	Germany.	do	24	2	10	8	11	1 75	10 50	
896	do	do	60	4	8	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	7 50	
897	do	do	30	3	10	8	6	2 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 00	
898	Wisconsin.	do	34	4	10	10	10	1 42	8 52	
899	Germany.	do	28	4	10	8	9	2 00	12 00	
900	England.	do	25	4	10	9	11	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 00	
901	Wisconsin.	do	32	4	10	8	9	1 08 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 50	
902	do	do	38	6	8	8	11	1 25	7 50	
903	Germany.	do	46	7	10	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	9 00	
904	Wisconsin.	do	35	3	10	8	7	1 75	10 50	
905	Poland.	do	27	2	10	9	11	1 67	10 00	
906	Germany.	do	47	2	10	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	12 00	
907	do	do	27	4	10	8	8	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 00	
908	Wisconsin.	do	32	1	10	8	9	1 50	9 00	
909	Massachusetts.	do	45	6	10	10	10	2 00	12 00	
910	Wisconsin.	do	28	4	10	8	9	2 50	15 00	
911	do	do	29	2	10	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	18 00	
912	Vermont.	do	38	10	9	9	2	2 50	15 00	
913	Wisconsin.	do	22	10	8	8	8	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00	
914	Austria.	do	27	10	8	7	7	92	5 52	
915	Germany.	do	21	10	8	8	8	1 50	9 00	
916	do	do	23	10	8	12	1 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	11 00		
917	do	do	22	10	10	11	1 50	9 00		
918	Denmark.	Neenah.	30	2	10	10	10	1 75	10 50	
919	Wisconsin.	do	26	4	10	10	10	2 08 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 50	
920	Germany.	do	26	1	10	10	10	2 08 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 50	
921	Wisconsin.	Racine.	45	7	10	8	12	1 50	9 00	
922	do	do	23	2	10	8	12	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00	
923	Bohemia.	do	28	2	10	9	12	1 75	10 50	
924	Germany.	do	50	8	10	10	4	1 25	7 50	
925	Illinois.	do	29	10	10	9	9	1 00	6 00	
926	Germany.	Sheboygan.	29	4	10	10	9	1 00	6 00	
927	Wisconsin.	do	39	3	10	10	9	2 00	12 00	
928	Germany.	do	43	3	7	7	8	90	5 40	
929	do	do	42	4	10	10	8	1 08 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 50	
930	do	do	35	5	10	10	9	1 00	6 00	
931	do	do	36	2	10	8	6	90	5 40	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

SHOEMAKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.						
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
889	Weekly.....	\$288 00			\$260 00	\$85 00	\$45 00			\$260 00	\$650 00
890	do.....	460 00			235 00	50 00	25 00	\$108 00		42 00	460 00
891	do.....	860 00		\$100 00	280 00	80 00	40 00	72 00		288 00	700 00
892	do.....	275 00		2 00	160 00	20 00	45 00	120 00		8 80	353 80
893	do.....	84 00				10 45	14 00	84 00		45 00	153 45
894	do.....	440 00			260 00	20 00	50 00	96 00		25 00	451 00
895	do.....	450 00		100 00	180 00	35 00	20 00	72 00		46 00	353 00
896	do.....	247 68	\$24 00		145 00	30 00	25 00	75 00			275 00
897	do.....	338 00		29 00	75 00	75 00	25 00	84 00		50 00	309 00
898	do.....	370 00			261 28	16 50	21 00	42 00		23 33	364 11
899	do.....	450 00			200 00	54 00	30 00	96 00		70 00	450 00
900	do.....	380 00			256 00	30 00	52 00	48 00			386 00
901	do.....	280 00			208 00	35 00	30 00	78 00		15 00	366 00
902	do.....	360 00			150 00	40 00	28 50			135 00	353 50
903	do.....	400 00	140 00		300 00	100 00	30 00			110 00	540 00
904	do.....	350 00			180 00	40 00	29 25	78 00		23 00	350 25
905	Semi-month..	425 00		26 00	180 00	40 00	25 00	84 00		70 00	399 00
906	Weekly.....	490 00	108 00	200 00	200 00	35 00	30 00			133 00	398 00
907	do.....	250 00	29 00		156 00	25 00	29 25	72 00		37 00	319 25
908	do.....	350 00			144 00	30 00	35 00	84 00		57 00	350 00
909	do.....	500 00			350 00	200 00	45 00			300 00	895 00
910	do.....	577 10			269 00	35 00	20 00	103 00		150 00	577 00
911	do.....	875 00			365 00	80 00	30 00	165 00		240 00	880 00
912	do.....	592 26	36 00								
913	do.....	340 00									
914	do.....	170 00									
915	do.....	300 00									
916	do.....	558 78	9 00	100 00							
917	do.....	400 00	50 00	100 00							
918	do.....	450 00			260 00	50 00	40 00	72 00		128 00	550 00
919	do.....	500 00		100 00	200 00	25 00	40 00	72 00		63 00	400 00
920	do.....	550 00	650 00	500 00	350 00	100 00	50 00			200 00	700 00
921	do.....	460 00	340 00		380 00	150 00	50 00	120 00		100 00	800 00
922	do.....	500 00			270 00	60 00	30 00	84 00		56 00	500 00
923	do.....	540 00		50 00	260 00	70 00	35 00			125 00	490 00
924	Semi month..	135 00			340 00	110 00	45 00			90 00	585 00
925	do.....	228 65									
926	do.....	230 00			156 00	56 00	24 75			39 54	276 29
927	do.....	468 00			200 00	40 00	25 00	60 00		43 00	368 00
928	do.....	200 00	18 00		88 00	30 00	15 00			85 00	218 00
929	do.....	210 00			100 00	30 00	12 00	60 00		8 00	210 00
930	do.....	235 00			92 00	45 00	37 60	48 00		28 00	250 00
931	do.....	140 00			75 00	20 00	20 00	36 00		7 00	158 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

SHOEMAKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.			Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.		Total.	Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.			Rate of interest paid.
889				362 00	\$1,400				No.
890									No.
891								\$1,000	One day.
892								2,000	No.
893				69 45					No.
894				11 00					No.
895									No.
896				3 34					One day.
897									No.
898					1,400	\$500	7		No.
899								1,000	No.
900				6 00					Three days.
901				106 00					No.
902					3,200	1,400	6		No.
903					2,000	400	6	1,150	No.
904									No.
905					3,000				No.
906								500	No.
907				40 25					Two days.
908									No.
909				395 00	5,000	200	7	5,000	No.
910								1,500	No.
911				5 00				1,500	No.
912	\$328 00		\$300 00	\$628 00					No.
913	160 00	\$60 00	120 00	340 00					No.
914	182 00			182 00	12 00				No.
915	208 00	43 00	49 00	300 00					No.
916	250 00	50 00	167 00	467 00				100	No.
917	200 00	75 00	75 00	350 00					No.
918				100 00				2,000	No.
919								1,000	No.
920					2,800	800	6	1,090	No.
921								200	No.
922								2,000	No.
923					1,500	800	6	2,200	No.
924				450 00	1,500			1,000	No.
925	208 00		20 00	228 00					No.
926				46 29	500	500	6½		No.
927									Two weeks.
928					1,000	550	7		Two days.
929									Two weeks.
930				15 00				2,000	Four weeks.
931				18 00					

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

TAILORS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
932	Russia	Milwaukee.....	34	2	10	10	12	\$2 00	\$12 00
933	Michigan	do	33	3	10	10	11½	2 50	15 00
934	New York	do	34	3	10	10	13	1 25	7 50
935	Wisconsin	do	33	4	8	8	7	2 00	12 00
936	Russia	do	22	10	10	8	7	2 00	12 00
937	Iowa	do	27	10	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
938	Austria	Oshkosh	37	4	10	10	10	1 52	9 12
939	Germany	do	54	10	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
940	Bohemia	Sheboygan.....	28	3	10	10	6	2 00	12 00
941	Germany.....	do	35	4	10	10	10	1 66%	10 00

TAILORS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
932	Semi-monthly.	\$600 00	.....	\$200 00	\$230 00	\$50 00	\$25 00	.....	\$95 00	\$400 00
933	Monthly.....	746 75	\$577	189 52	180 00	100 00	87 00	\$96 00	100 00	563 00
934	Irregular.....	90 00	.....	.....	120 00	4 00	15 00	84 00	19 00	242 00
935	Weekly.....	370 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
936	Semi-monthly.	370 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
937	Weekly.....	700 00	.....	145 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
938	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	200 00	50 00	36 00	.....	114 00	400 00
939	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	214 00	50 00	36 00	.....	100 00	400 00
940	Weekly.....	312 00	.....	7 00	200 00	25 00	30 00	.....	50 00	305 00
941	do.....	435 00	.....	50 00	200 00	40 00	35 00	72 00	38 00	385 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
942	Holland	Kenosha	28	12	10	10	12	\$ 00	\$12 00
943	Germany	do.	52	7	10	10	10	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00
944	do.	do.	37	5	10	10	11	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
945	Denmark	do.	34	7	10	10	12	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
946	Switzerland	do.	34	5	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
947	Michigan	do.	26	3	10	10	12	1 41 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 50
948	England	do.	45	8	8	7	9	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00
949	Germany	do.	56	5	10	10	11	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
950	Sweden	do.	26	8	8	8	12	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
951	Canada	do.	28	2	9	9	11	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
952	New Jersey	La Crosse	49	5	10	10	9	2 00	12 00
953	Wisconsin	do.	38	2	10	10	9	1 50	9 00
954	do.	do.	23	4	10	9	11	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00
955	Norway	do.	30	10	10	10	11	1 40	8 40
956	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	32	2	10	9	12	2 25	13 50
957	Germany	do.	26	3	10	10	12	1 00	6 00
958	do.	do.	47	3	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
959	do.	do.	33	5	8	8	12	2 49	14 94
960	do.	do.	32	5	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
961	do.	do.	28	4	10	10	12	1 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 50
962	Wisconsin	do.	35	5	5	5	10	1 50	9 00
963	Germany	do.	53	8	10	9	12	2 50	15 00
964	do.	do.	34	5	10	10	11	1 60	9 60
965	do.	do.	53	8	10	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 50
966	Austria	do.	32	6	10	8	11	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 80
967	Maryland	do.	51	6	10	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	15 00
968	Ireland	do.	39	3	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
969	Norway	do.	47	4	10	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 00
970	Germany	do.	50	1	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
971	Wisconsin	do.	23	1	10	8	9	2 00	12 00
972	Canada	do.	48	8	10	5	9	2 75	16 50
973	Germany	do.	20	2	10	10	12	1 20	7 20
974	Illinois	do.	21	10	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
975	Germany	do.	45	10	10	10	12	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00
976	Wisconsin	do.	24	8	8	10	10	1 20	7 20
977	do.	do.	26	1	10	8	9	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 00
978	Bohemia	do.	30	10	8	11	11	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 25
979	Germany	do.	24	10	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
980	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	27	3	10	10	11	1 35	8 10
981	Germany	do.	40	7	10	10	8	1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	7 00
982	do.	do.	40	7	10	10	5	1 00	6 00
983	Prussia	do.	47	4	10	9	10	1 90	5 40
984	Germany	do.	32	5	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
985	do.	do.	30	5	10	10	11	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
986	do.	do.	30	2	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
987	Austria	do.	41	6	10	9	11	88	5 28
988	New York	do.	35	4	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
989	Germany	do.	50	10	8	9	9	1 08	6 48
990	do.	do.	31	2	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
991	Wisconsin	do.	44	8	10	8	10	1 23	7 38
992	Germany	do.	21	10	8	8	8	1 23	7 38
993	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	30	2	10	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	9 00
994	Germany	do.	30	2	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
995	do.	do.	24	1	9	8	8	1 79 $\frac{1}{6}$	10 75

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

TANNERS AND CURRIERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
942	Weekly	\$620 00	\$10 00	\$140 00	\$200 00	\$70 00	\$35 00	\$96 00	\$89 00	\$490 00
943	do	440 00			280 00	60 00	35 00		65 00	440 00
944	do	384 00			275 00	40 00	40 00		29 00	384 00
945	do	570 00		100 00	280 00	35 00	30 00		75 00	470 00
946	do	728 00	55 00	318 00	250 00	65 00	35 00		115 00	465 00
947	do	410 16			170 00	115 00	40 00	72 00	13 16	410 16
948	do	390 00			240 00	40 00	26 00	84 00		390 00
949	do	376 00	190 00		300 00	150 00	30 00		86 00	566 00
950	do	570 00		150 00						
951	do	500 00			200 00	120 00	60 00	96 00	24 00	500 00
952	do	460 00			230 00	60 00	30 00	96 00	34 00	460 00
953	do	325 00		90 00						
954	do	500 00		50 00						
955	do	425 00		100 00						
956	do	700 00		50 00	400 00	120 00	19 00	96 00	15 00	650 00
957	do	300 00			183 00	40 00	20 00	72 00	25 00	340 00
958	do	624 00		200 00	243 00	65 00	20 00	96 00		424 00
959	do	777 00		55 00	416 00	146 75	28 00		131 25	722 00
960	do	360 00			200 00	40 00	35 00	72 00	13 00	360 00
961	do	490 00			210 00	60 00	35 00	96 00	89 00	490 00
962	do	396 00			245 00	55 00	45 00		51 00	396 00
963	do	780 00	229 00		550 00	150 00	38 00	132 00	175 00	1,045 00
964	do	410 00			186 00	100 00	29 00	60 00	85 00	460 00
965	do	450 00	650 00	100 00	540 00	140 00	40 00	100 00	180 00	1,000 00
966	do	332 00			193 00	37 00	30 00	60 00	35 00	355 00
967	do	672 00	128 00	35 00	300 00	150 00	36 00	156 00	123 00	765 00
968	do	700 00		100 00	250 00	100 00	60 00	100 00	90 00	600 00
969	do	850 00		150 00	330 00	95 00	60 00		215 00	700 00
970	do	680 00		100 00	400 00		20 00	84 00	76 00	580 00
971	do	468 00	132 00	50 00	200 00	91 00	25 00	84 00	150 00	550 00
972	do	626 00	25 00	9 00	260 00	150 00	46 00	111 00	75 00	642 00
973	do	374 40			180 40	40 00	25 00	84 00	45 00	374 40
974	do	620 00								
975	do	520 00								
976	do	315 00		5 00						
977	do	360 00		12 00						
978	do	358 00								
979	do	360 00		112 00						
980	Monthly	388 00			195 00	60 00	25 00	60 00	48 00	388 00
981	do	240 00			210 00	30 00	25 00		45 00	310 00
982	do	130 00			175 00	100 00	60 00		160 00	495 00
983	do	245 00	180 00		200 00	50 00	33 00		150 00	433 00
984	do	210 00			104 00	40 00	25 00	36 00	60 00	265 00
985	do	325 00			166 00	40 00	32 50		84 50	322 00
986	do	260 00			110 00	90 00	20 00	42 00	15 00	277 00
987	do	250 00			180 00	40 00	20 00	48 00	32 00	320 00
988	do	360 00			180 00	40 00	20 00	60 00	60 00	360 00
989	do	250 00	50 00		170 00	30 00	25 00		125 00	350 00
990	do	250 00			150 00	25 00	20 00	48 00	37 00	280 00
991	do	325 00	135 00		260 00	100 00	25 00		75 00	460 00
992	do	241 00								
993	Weekly	443 45	108 00	56 00	260 00	55 00	30 00		150 00	495 00
994	do	300 00	100 00		250 00	60 00	20 00	60 00	60 00	450 00
995	do	315 00	24 00		250 00	125 00	18 00	48 00		441 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

TEAMSTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
996	Sweden.....	La Crosse.....	49	8	10	9	10	\$1 35	\$8 10
997	Wisconsin.....	do.....	27	3	12	9	12	1 80	10 80
998	Norway.....	do.....	22	3	10	9	12	1 35	8 10
999	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	27	4	10	9	12	1 90	11 40
1000	do.....	do.....	53	1	10	10	11	1 30	7 80
1001	Austria.....	do.....	48	3	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1002	Wisconsin.....	do.....	45	6	11	11	12	1 32	7 92
1003	do.....	do.....	31	1	10	10	12	4 16%	25 00
1004	Germany.....	do.....	37	1	10	9	10	1 15	6 90
1005	Wisconsin.....	Oshkosh.....	31	2	10	9	11	1 37½	8 25
1006	Germany.....	Menasha.....	46	6	10	9	11	1 25	7 55
1007	Canada.....	do.....	38	10	10	10	12	1 54	9 24
1008	Sweden.....	do.....	23	1	10	10	11	1 50	9 00

TEAMSTERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Living expenses.		Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
996	Weekly.....	\$340 17	.....	\$225 00	\$35 00	\$8 00	.....	\$72 17	\$340 17
697	Semi-month.	560 00	.....	43 40	260 00	68 90	15 00	96 00	516 60	
998	Weekly.....	400 00	.....	.....	230 00	60 00	25 00	84 00	450 00
999	Semi-month.	550 00	.....	100 00	200 00	35 00	20 00	72 00	350 00	
1000	do.....	350 00	.....	.....	264 00	50 00	19 25	72 00	580 45
1001	do.....	390 50	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1002	do.....	410 84	.....	.....	280 00	80 00	35 00	.....	485 00
1003	do.....	1,300 0	.....	200 00	348 00	135 00	45 0	132 00	1,100 00	
1004	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 5	Weekly.....	390 00	.....	22 00	180 00	70 00	20 00	.....	365 00
1006	Monthly.....	360 00	.....	50 00	190 00	45 00	25 00	.....	310 00
1007	Weekly.....	480 48	.....	.....	300 00	75 00	35 00	.....	480 48
1008	Monthly.....	423 00	.....	.....	208 00	45 00	20 00	96 00	423 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

TEAMSTERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
996	No.	
997	No.	
998	\$156 00	100 00	\$144 00	\$400 00	.....	.....	.....	\$660 00	1 week.
999	2,000 00	.....
1000	2 weeks.	
1001	1,000 00	No.	
1002	\$74 16	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....
1003	
1004	234 50	80 00	30 00	344 50	45 50	.....	.....	.....	No.
1005	1,000 00	500 00	.....	Yes.	
1006	800 00	400 00	6	No.	
1007	800 00	.....	7	No.	
1008	2,000 00	No.	

TABLE No. 1 (continued),—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

TINSMITHS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1014	Germany	do	27	3	10	10	12	00	12 00
1015	Prussia	Milwaukee	36	5	10	10	11½	00	12 00
1016	Wisconsin	do	26	1	10	10	9	00	12 00
1017	do	do	28	1	10	10	12	40	14 40
1018	Germany	do	22	...	10	10	8	1 50	9 00

TINSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1014	Weekly	579 18	\$2 15	\$131 94	139 30	59 40	22 85	72 00	185 84	479 39
1015	do	580 00	...	300 00	75 00	40 00	96 00	69 00	580 00	
1016	do	460 00	...	80 00	195 00	45 00	96 00	24 00	380 00	
1017	Monthly	740 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1018	Weekly	300 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TINSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.				Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.	Amount of life insurance.	
1014	1,000	No.
1015	2,000	3 days.
1016	2,000	3 days.
1017	1,000	Yes.
1018	\$192 00	\$36 00	\$72 00	\$300 00	...	...	...	...	1,000	3 days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UPHOLSTERERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1019	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	29	3	10	10	12	\$2 50	\$15 00
1020	Norway.....	do.....	39	6	10	9	12	2 50	15 00
1021	New Jersey.....	do.....	28	2	10	9	12	2 00	12 00
1022	United States.....	do.....	45	7	10	9	12	2 16%	13 00
1023	Germany.....	do.....	46	7	10	8	8½	1 50	9 00
1024	Wisconsin.....	do.....	29	....	10	8	12	1 66%	10 00

UPHOLSTERERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1019	Weekly.....	\$780 00	.....	\$100 00	\$240 00	\$80 00	\$35 00	\$120 00	\$205 00	\$680 00
1020	do.....	760 00	.....	.....	300 00	110 00	35 00	120 00	195 00	780 00
1021	Monthly.....	624 00	.....	.....	250 00	65 00	23 00	96 00	190 00	624 00
1022	Weekly.....	650 00	\$200	.....	350 00	150 00	35 00	.....	465 00	1,000 00
1023	do.....	333 00	317	.....	72 00	150 00	35 00	120 00	273 00	650 00
1024	do.....	500 00	.....	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UPHOLSTERERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1019	\$1,000	No.	
1020	1,000	No.	
1021	1,100	No.	
1022	\$150	\$6,000	\$300	2,000	No.	
1023	1,000	No.	
1024	\$208 00	\$50 00	\$200 00	\$458 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

WAGONMAKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1025	No.
1026	\$1,200	.....	.....	.....	No.
1027	1,000	.....	.....	\$2,000	No.
1028	\$218	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1029	73	1,800	\$80	7	2,000	No.
1030	1,600	.....	.....	3,000	No.
1031	1,000	.....	.....	.....	No.
1032	1,300	No.
1033	Yes.
1034	2,000	1 week.
1035
1036	1,000	150	7	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1037	Germany	Appleton	36	4	11	11	9	\$1 50	\$9 00
1038	Wisconsin	do	34	2	11	11	9	1 25	7 50
1039	Switzerland	Eau Claire	47	10	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
1040	Wisconsin	do	23	10	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1041	Scotland	do	45	3	10	8	11½	1 27	7 62
1042	Minnesota	do	39	2	10	9	12	1 35	8 10
1043	Sweden	do	35	5	15	15	12	1 50	9 00
1044	Norway	do	35	2	10	8	10	1 15	6 90
1045	Ohio	do	38	2	10	10	12	1 00	6 00
1046	Norway	do	41	2	10	9	10	1 15	6 90
1047	Denmark	do	48	5	10	8	12	1 50	9 00
1048	Germany	do	40	4	10	8	7	1 50	9 00
1049	Norway	La Grosse	47	10	10	9	10	1 35	8 10
1050	do	do	28	4	10	9	10	1 35	8 10
1051	do	do	28	4	11	12	9	1 50	9 00
1052	do	do	61	2	11	10	12	1 50	9 00
1053	Denmark	do	29	2	10	8	10	1 44	8 64
1054	Germany	do	28	2	10	7	7	1 44	8 40
1055	Norway	do	38	3	12	16	9	1 50	9 00
1056	Sweden	do	48	4	10	5	5	1 25	7 50
1057	Prussia	do	34	6	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
1058	Wisconsin	do	34	2	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
1059	Norway	do	21	2	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
1060	Prussia	do	41	7	10	10	7	1 50	9 00
1061	Norway	do	36	2	10	10	4	1 25	7 50
1062	Austria	do	60	2	10	2	2	1 25	7 50
1063	do	do	43	6	10	7	9	1 40	8 40
1064	Norway	do	30	10	10	6½	10	1 25	7 50
1065	New York	do	51	6	12	12	7	1 20	8 40
1066	Austria	do	41	4	10	8	9	1 33½	8 00
1067	Germany	do	46	9	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1068	Wisconsin	do	31	2	10	14	10	1 23	7 38
1069	New York	do	44	3	10	3	3	1 25	7 50
1070	Austria	do	55	1	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
1071	Norway	do	28	2	10	9	8½	1 25	7 50
1072	Canada	do	42	3	11	12	12	1 50	9 00
1073	England	do	38	1	13	13	12	1 75	10 50
1074	Norway	do	27	5	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
1075	do	do	38	7	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
1076	United States	Green Bay	30	6	10	10	12	1 66%	10 00
1077	New York	do	45	2	10	8	12	1 25	7 50
1078	Wisconsin	do	30	5	12	11	12	1 13	6 78
1079	do	Janesville	50	2	10	10	12	1 35	8 10
1080	Michigan	do	28	2	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
1081	Germany	Kenosha	37	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1082	Wisconsin	do	21	2	10	10	9	1 16%	7 00
1083	Germany	do	43	3	10	10	12	1 16%	7 00
1084	do	do	34	4	10	10	12	1 66%	10 10
1085	do	do	31	5	10	10	12	1 33%	8 00
1086	Poland	Menasha	43	7	10	9	11	1 37½	8 25
1087	do	do	34	9	10	9	11	1 12½	6 75
1088	Ireland	do	45	7	10	9	12	1 37½	8 25
1089	Germany	do	35	5	10	10	12	1 20	7 20
1090	Wisconsin	do	30	2	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1091	do	do	47	7	10	13	7	1 38½	8 25
1092	Germany	do	47	7	10	13	7	1 30	7 80
1093	Germany	do	35	7	10	9	10	1 50	9 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1094	Wisconsin.	Menasha.	27	1	10	8	7	\$1 00	\$6 2
1095	do	do	21	10	10	11	11	1 00	6 0
1096	Wisconsin.	Milwaukee.	19	10	8	10	10	1 12	6 0
1097	do	do	27	10	8	10	10	1 50	9 0
1098	do	do	19	10	8	12	12	1 20	7 20
1099	do	do	38	4	10	10	7	1 10	6 60
1100	Germany	do	41	8	10	10	12	1 35	8 10
1101	Wisconsin.	do	40	10	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
1102	do	do	32	4	8	5	5	1 20	7 20
1103	Germany	do	31	6	10	10	11	1 10	6 60
1104	Wisconsin.	do	27	10	10	6	6	1 10	6 60
1105	Canada.	do	45	10	10	11	10	1 10	6 60
1106	United States	do	44	10	8	8	8	1 50	9 00
1107	Germany	do	44	7	10	8	10½	1 37½	8 25
1108	do	do	19	10	12	12	12	1 25	7 50
1109	Wisconsin.	do	29	3	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
1110	do	do	51	10	13	13	9	1 50	10 50
1111	Poland	do	48	5	10	10	2	1 25	7 50
1112	do	do	35	4	10	9	6	99	5 94
1113	Germany	do	30	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
1114	Wisconsin	do	28	10	8	6	6	1 25	7 50
1115	do	do	36	8	8	10	10	1 50	9 00
1116	New York	do	46	9	10	10	10	1 35	8 10
1117	Poland	do	58	6	10	9	11	1 10	6 60
1118	Austria.	do	28	5	10	9	9	1 10	6 60
1119	Wisconsin	do	45	5	12	10	12	1 20	7 20
1120	Germany	do	53	4	10	10	12	1 10	6 60
1121	do	do	35	4	10	9	12	1 10	6 60
1122	do	do	47	10	9	9	11	1 57½	9 45
1123	Wisconsin	do	45	6	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
1124	Germany	do	31	2	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
1125	Norway	do	47	2	10	10	12	1 60	9 60
1126	Germany	do	31	6	10	8	10	1 37½	8 25
1127	do	do	27	1	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
1128	do	do	40	8	10	10	12	1 83½	11 00
1129	New York	do	56	9	8	8	9	1 25	7 50
1130	Wisconsin	do	23	9	8	8	9	1 08½	6 50
1131	Germany	do	38	5	8	8	11	1 90	11 40
1132	Wisconsin	do	24	5	9	9	10	1 16½	7 00
1133	Germany	Oshkosh.	20	3	10	8	4	1 00	6 00
1134	Bohemia	do	45	5	10	8	9	90	5 40
1135	Germany	do	32	6	16	8	8	1 50	9 00
1136	do	do	49	8	10	10	4	90	5 40
1137	Wisconsin	do	28	3	12	10	10	1 25	7 50
1138	Germany	do	36	4	10	9	10½	1 25	7 50
1139	do	do	23	10	9	11	11	1 35	8 10
1140	Switzerland	do	34	5	10	9	11	1 12½	6 75
1141	Germany	do	30	5	10	9	10	1 12½	6 75
1142	Wisconsin	do	24	2	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
1143	Kansas	do	24	1	10	9	11	1 10	6 60
1144	Wisconsin	do	24	2	10	8	10	1 37½	8 25
1145	do	do	26	3	10	10	11½	1 25	7 50
1146	do	do	35	5	10	9	10	1 50	9 00
1147	do	do	26	1	10	9	9	1 00	6 00
1148	Illinois	do	27	3	10	8	9	1 50	6 00
1149	Wisconsin	do	27	10	8	8	10	1 20	7 20
1150	Prussia	do	56	4	10	8	6	1 50	9 00
1151	Wisconsin	do	18	1	10	9	3	90	5 40
1152	Denmark	do	55	5	10	10	7	1 25	7 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1153	Pennsylvania	Oshkosh	22	...	10	9	11	\$1 00	\$6 00
1154	Wisconsin	do.	22	...	10	9	11	85	5 10
1155	do	do.	21	2	10	8	8	75	4 50
1156	do	do.	29	4	10	10	12	1 90	11 40
1157	Denmark	do.	38	5	10	9	11½	1 25	7 50
1158	Germany	do.	40	6	10	9	12	1 30	7 80
1159	Bohemia	do.	21	...	10	8	7	75	4 50
1160	do	do.	31	8	10	9	12	1 12½	6 75
1161	Wisconsin	do.	19	...	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
1162	France	do.	49	9	13	10	9	1 10	6 80
1163	Germany	do.	35	...	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
1164	Illinois	do.	22	...	10	8	2	90	5 40
1165	Wisconsin	Racine	50	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1166	England	do.	35	3	10	10	8	1 25	7 50
1167	Denmark	do.	45	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1168	Germany	do.	56	1	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
1169	Holland	do.	50	4	10	10	10	1 35	8 10
1170	Wales	do.	55	1	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
1171	Wisconsin	do.	36	4	10	10	8	1 80	10 80
1172	Ireland	do.	66	2	10	10	10½	1 35	8 10
1173	Denmark	do.	40	10	10	10	10	1 33½	8 00
1174	Wisconsin	do.	37	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1175	Illinois	do.	35	...	9	...	7	1 50	9 00
1176	Germany	do.	42	6	10	10	10½	1 30	7 80
1177	Wisconsin	do.	30	4	10	...	6	1 50	9 00
1178	Germany	Sheboygan	42	3	10	10	11	1 00	6 00
1179	Norway	do.	52	6	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
1180	do	do.	35	4	12	12	8	1 50	9 00
1181	Wisconsin	do.	42	4	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
1182	Massachusetts	do.	28	3	10	8	12	1 00	6 00
1183	Germany	do.	31	5	10	8	9	1 10	6 60
1184	do	do.	63	...	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1185	do	do.	56	2	10	8	5	75	4 50
1186	do	do.	39	...	10	10	7	1 12½	6 75
1187	Wisconsin	do.	31	4	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
1188	Germany	do.	37	5	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1189	do	do.	30	5	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1190	Illinois	do.	24	...	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1191	Germany	do.	50	5	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1192	do	do.	55	6	10	...	4	90	5 40
1193	do	do.	26	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1194	do	do.	30	5	10	...	8	1 25	7 50
1195	do	do.	31	5	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1196	do	do.	31	7	...	...	6	1 25	7 50
1197	do	do.	45	6	10	8	8	80	4 80
1198	do	do.	23	...	10	8	9	95	5 70
1199	do	do.	36	4	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1200	Wisconsin	do.	26	...	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
1201	Germany	do.	53	3	10	10	7	1 00	6 00
1202	do	do.	26	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1203	do	do.	57	4	10	10	7	95	5 70
1104	do	do.	49	5	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
1205	do	do.	26	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1206	do	do.	50	5	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
1207	do	do.	30	7	10	8	8	85	5 10
1208	do	do.	34	4	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
1209	do	do.	42	4	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1210	Canada	do.	58	2	10	8	11	1 00	6 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*
UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1211	Germany	Sheboygan	47	6	10	8	8	\$1 00	\$6 00
1212	do.	do.	39	4	10	8	8	1 05	6 30
1213	do.	do.	38	5	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1214	do.	do.	45	7	10	8	8	80	4 80
1215	do.	do.	35	5	10	8	7	1 25	7 50
1216	Wisconsin	do.	17	1	10	8	11	40	2 40
1217	do.	do.	21	1	10	8	10	70	4 20
1218	Germany	do.	40	3	10	8	6	1 25	7 50
1219	do.	do.	54	3	10	10	3	1 25	7 50
1220	do.	do.	50	3	10	10	6	80	4 80
1221	do.	do.	40	8	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1222	do.	do.	33	9	10	8	10	1 35	8 15
1223	do.	do.	46	4	10	10	5	1 25	7 50
1224	do.	do.	33	5	10	10	6	1 50	9 00
1225	do.	do.	28	1	10	8	10	95	5 70
1226	Bavaria	do.	51	5	8	8	6	64	3 84
1227	Germany	do.	45	4	10	8	9	90	5 40
1228	do.	do.	37	9	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1229	do.	do.	39	6	10	10	10	1 20	7 20
1230	do.	do.	45	7	10	8	10	80	4 80
1231	do.	do.	29	5	10	10	6	1 12½	6 75
1232	Wisconsin	do.	38	2	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1233	Germany	do.	62	3	10	10	3	1 25	7 50
1234	do.	do.	46	7	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
1235	do.	do.	50	3	10	8	10	1 05	6 30
1236	Bohemia	do.	36	4	10	8	8	90	5 40
1237	Germany	do.	40	5	10	10	6	1 25	7 50
1238	do.	do.	36	6	10	10	11	1 00	6 00
1239	do.	do.	64	2	10	10	3	90	5 40
1240	do.	do.	24	3	10	10	8	1 00	6 00
1241	do.	do.	49	3	10	8	7	80	4 80
1242	do.	do.	59	5	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
1243	Wisconsin	do.	38	10	10	8	5	1 00	6 00
1244	Germany	do.	56	4	10	10	8	80	4 80
1245	do.	do.	56	9	10	8	10	80	4 80
1246	do.	do.	43	1	10	10	7	1 00	6 00
1247	do.	do.	23	4	10	10	9	80	4 80
1248	do.	do.	22	1	10	9	7	1 37½	8 25
1249	do.	do.	46	10	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1250	do.	do.	40	9	10	10	6	1 25	7 50
1251	do.	do.	66	2	10	10	1½	85	5 10
1252	do.	do.	37	9	9	8	9	1 00	6 00
1253	do.	do.	57	2	10	8	7	96	5 76
1254	do.	do.	47	2	10	10	7	68	4 08
1255	do.	do.	50	1	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
1256	do.	do.	44	3	10	8	3	1 05	6 30
1257	do.	do.	55	4	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
1258	Wisconsin	do.	26	3	10	11	11	1 45	8 70
1259	Germany	do.	61	9	10	8	9	76	4 56
1260	do.	do.	35	7	10	8	9½	1 10	6 60
1261	do.	do.	25	1	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1262	do.	do.	36	3	10	10	9	76	4 56
1263	Wisconsin	do.	26	3	10	8	11	1 30	7 80
1264	do.	do.	30	2	10	10	4	1 00	6 00
1265	Germany	do.	45	6	10	10	7	1 15	6 90
1266	Austria	do.	45	7	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1267	Bohemia	do.	34	2	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1268	Germany	do.	30	5	10	8	9	1 20	7 20

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1269	Germany	Sheboygan	33	1	10	8	11	\$1 20	7 20
1270	do	do	34	3	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
1271	do	do	39	6	10	10	9	1 05	6 30
1272	do	do	34	8	10	8	10	1 08	6 48
1273	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
1274	do	do	35	6	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
1275	do	do	48	6	10	10	10	1 10	6 60
1276	England	do	30	10	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1277	Wisconsin	do	33	3	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
1278	Germany	do	25	2	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1279	do	do	31	3	10	8	9	1 10	6 60
1280	do	do	58	4	10	8	6	80	4 80
1281	do	do	45	5	10	8	3	1 12½	6 75
1282	do	do	22	1	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1283	Wisconsin	do	28	5	10	8	10	1 27½	7 65
1284	do	do	26	10	10	8	12	1 00	6 00
1285	Germany	do	41	8	10	10	6	1 12½	6 75
1286	Illinois	do	27	10	10	8	5	1 00	6 00
1287	Germany	do	40	5	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1288	do	do	42	9	10	8	10	1 23	7 38
1289	do	do	33	4	11	8	6	1 00	6 00
1290	do	do	29	10	10	10	4	1 05	6 30
1291	do	do	45	10	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1292	do	do	24	10	10	8	9½	1 00	6 00
1293	Ohio	Superior	45	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1294	Wisconsin	do	24	4	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
1295	New Jersey	do	48	8	10	10	7	1 25	7 50
1296	Norway	do	45	5	10	8	9	1 50	9 00
1297	do	do	31	2	10	8	12	1 25	7 50
1298	do	do	38	1	10	8	10½	1 25	7 50
1299	Ireland	do	29	10	10	8	7	1 70	10 20
1300	Canada	do	25	3	10	10	4	1 50	9 00
1301	Sweden	do	33	3	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
1302	do	do	49	10	10	9	3	1 25	7 50
1303	do	do	31	8	10	10	12	1 91½	11 50
1304	do	do	42	8	10	9	7	1 50	9 00
1305	do	do	45	4	10	9	10½	1 50	9 00
1306	do	do	33	10	10	9	1	1 50	9 00
1307	Canada	do	43	4	10	8	6	1 00	6 00
1308	Norway	do	29	10	8	8	8½	1 00	6 00
1309	Sweden	do	22	10	8	10	10	1 00	6 00
1310	do	do	27	10	8	8	9	1 12	6 72
1311	Norway	do	36	10	10	9	4	1 50	9 00
1312	do	do	48	7	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
1313	Denmark	do	41	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1314	Sweden	do	31	10	8	8	9	1 25	7 50
1315	do	do	36	1	7	5	10½	1 75	10 50
1316	Canada	do	39	3	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
1317	Wisconsin	do	29	12	12	12	11	1 80	10 80
1318	do	do	24	2	10	8	7	1 12	6 72
1319	Norway	do	38	3	10	6	8½	1 75	10 50
1320	do	do	29	10	9	8	8	1 50	9 00
1321	Sweden	do	37	6	10	8	11	1 35	8 10
1322	United States	do	21	10	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1323	Sweden	do	36	4	10	6	8	1 75	10 50
1324	Wisconsin	do	15	8	8	8	6	50	3 00
1325	Norway	do	29	3	10	10	7	1 25	7 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1326	Germany	Milwaukee	36	2	10	10	9	\$2 00	\$12 00
1327	do	do	40	6	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
1328	do	do	35	10	10	10	9	2 00	12 00
1329	Wisconsin	do	43	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
1330	Germany	do	35	7	12	10	4	1 00	6 00
1331	Sweden	do	43	4	8	8	9	1 44	8 64
1332	Germany	do	40	4	10	7	12	2 00	12 00
1333	do	do	43	3	10	10	12	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
1334	Wisconsin	do	33	...	11	11	8	1 25	7 50
1335	Austria	Racine	32	3	10	9	10	1 25	7 50
1336	Denmark	do	33	...	10	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
1337	Austria	Sheboygan	36	5	10	?	8	90	5 40

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1037	Weekly.....	\$360 00		\$60 00	\$180 00	\$50 00	\$20 00		\$50 00	\$300 00
1038	do									
1039	Monthly.....	318 50			140 00	48 00	15 00	60 00	55 00	318 00
1040	Two weeks..	360 00								
1041	Monthly.....	380 00		50 00	200 00	75 00	25 00		50 00	330 00
1042	do	410 00		122 00	144 00	48 00	14 00		28 00	288 00
1043	do	540 00		150 00						
1044	do	280 00			150 00		8 00	72 00		280 00
1045	do	312 00			165 00	30 00	12 00	84 00	50 00	312 00
1046	Twice a Mo..	299 00	\$70 00	95 00	175 00	35 00	9 00	24 00	31 00	274 00
1047	do	468 00		60 00	240 00	80 00	20 00		68 00	408 00
1048	do	350 00	75 00	50 00	200 00	70 00	20 00		85 00	375 00
1049	Weekly.....	325 00								
1050	do	260 00			160 00	20 00	10 00	60 00	20 00	270 00
1051	Monthly.....	324 00		16 00	150 00	50 00	20 00	48 00	40 00	308 00
1052	Weekly.....	547 00								
1053	do	230 00		75 00						
1054	do	240 00			150 00	30 00	15 00	60 00	40 00	295 00
1055	Monthly.....	300 00			225 00	60 00	15 00			300 00
1056	Weekly.....	125 00	175 00		200 00	30 00	12 00		58 00	300 00
1057	do	418 00			200 00	125 00	18 00		75 00	418 00
1058	do	320 00			175 00	25 00	15 00	72 00	33 00	320 00
1059	do	460 00		135 00						
1060	Monthly.....	275 00	72 00		172 00	95 00	20 00	60 00		347 00
1061	Weekly.....	128 00	50 00							
1062	do	52 50	60 00		145 50	8 00	9 00		50 00	212 50
1063	do	333 00	88 00		240 00	75 00	18 00		88 00	421 00
1064	do	177 00								
1065	Monthly.....	200 00	144 00		300 00	75 00	30 00	60 00		465 00
1066	Weekly.....	250 00	150 00		208 00	70 00	19 00		111 00	408 00
1067	Monthly.....	400 00	50 00		300 00	100 00	20 00		40 00	460 00
1068	Weekly.....	320 00			95 00	45 00	12 00	60 00	108 00	320 00
1069	Two weeks..	98 75	35 00		104 00	6 00	7 00	54 00		171 00
1070	do	400 00	84 00	234 00	150 00		15 00		85 00	250 00
1071	Weekly.....	273 00		7 00						
1072	Monthly.....	450 00		80 00	215 00	75 00	20 00		60 00	370 00
1073	Two weeks..	540 00		300 00	150 00	30 00	20 00		40 00	240 00
1074	Weekly.....	292 50			172 00	33 00	15 00	60 00		292 50
1075	Monthly.....	300 00			180 00	60 00	20 00		40 00	300 00
1076	Weekly.....	500 00			200 00	150 00	40 00	72 00	50 00	512 00
1077	Monthly.....	426 25		50 00	120 00	80 00	25 00	54 00	87 25	376 25
1078	do	420 00			200 00	100 00	20 00	60 00	40 00	420 00
1079	do	400 00	100 00		200 00	90 00	35 00		175 00	500 00
1080	do	357 50		85 00						
1081	Weekly.....	316 00			195 00	55 00	40 00		26 00	316 00
1082	do	250 00			140 00	20 00	20 00	48 00	32 00	250 00
1083	do	362 84	100 00		250 00	100 00	50 00		75 00	475 00
1084	do	475 00		50 00	225 00	65 00	35 00		100 00	425 00
1085	do	400 00		50 00	135 00	60 00	29 50	72 00	54 00	350 50
1086	Monthly.....	363 00	120 00		324 00	100 00	30 00		49 00	503 00
1087	do	327 35			151 50	123 20	32 75		38 87	346 32
1088	do	390 00	280 00		280 00	200 00	50 00		140 00	670 00
1089	do	366 00			195 00	46 75	35 00		120 00	396 75
1090	do	380 00		80 00	150 00	75 00	25 00		50 00	300 00
1091	do	420 00			210 00	180 00			31 00	420 00
1092	do	234 00	191 00	32 00	200 00	100 00	43 00		50 00	393 00
1993	do	378 00		50 00	160 00	60 00	48 00		60 00	328 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.							
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.		
1094	Monthly	\$182 00	\$88 00	\$75 00								
1095	do	275 00		70 00								
1096	do	304 40		20 00								
1097	do	398 47										
1098	Weekly	362 40		125 00								
1099	Twice a Mo.	200 00	145 00	20 00	\$180 00	\$40 00	\$20 00	\$60 00	\$25 00	\$325 00		
1100	Monthly	400 00	75 00	10 00	250 00	140 00	15 00		60 00	\$25 00	\$325 00	465 00
1101	Weekly	380 00		90 00								
1102	Two weeks	176 00			120 00	29 00	27 00					176 00
1103	do	310 00										
1104	do	171 00										
1105	do	310 00		5 00	157 00	35 00	18 00	60 00	35 00	305 00		
1106	do	340 00										
1107	do	360 00			215 00	68 00	27 00		40 00	260 00		
1108	Monthly	390 00		8 00								
1109	Weekly	500 00			200 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	50 00	500 00		
1110	do	400 00	300 00		300 00	50 00	30 00	150 00	170 00	700 00		
1111	do	655 00	39 00		462 00	125 00	44 25	42 00	36 75	710 00		
1112	Monthly	150 00			240 00	75 00	50 00	48 00		413 00		
1113	Weekly	520 00		\$100 00	150 00	60 00	25 00	66 00	119 00	420 00		
1114	Two weeks	195 00										
1115	Weekly	385 00			220 00	55 00	25 00	72 00	33 00	405 00		
1116	do	360 00	288 00	210 00	252 00	53 45	36 00	96 00		437 45		
1117	Monthly	310 00			200 00	60 00	20 00		45 00	325 00		
1118	Two weeks	243 00			156 00	15 00	24 00	60 00		265 00		
1119	do	375 00			259 00	20 00	24 00	72 00		375 00		
1120	do	343 00			180 00	28 00	22 00	72 00	41 00	343 00		
1121	Monthly	350 00			200 00	45 00	30 00	48 00	27 00	350 00		
1122	do	453 00	277 00		360 00	180 00	42 00		148 00	730 00		
1123	Two weeks	400 00			250 00	75 00	24 00		51 00	400 00		
1124	do	400 00		62 00	180 00	35 00	25 00	78 00	20 00	338 00		
1125	Weekly	475 00	75 00	10 00	250 00	30 00	40 00	120 00	100 00	540 00		
1126	Two weeks	300 00			195 00	25 00	20 00	60 00		300 00		
1127	do	445 00		252 00	125 00	20 00		48 00		193 00		
1128	Weekly	572 00	28 00		300 00	100 00	40 00	84 00	96 00	620 00		
1129	do	400 00										
1130	Two weeks	250 00		50 00								
1131	Monthly	550 00			280 00	100 00	35 00	84 00	51 00	550 00		
1132	do	280 00			208 00	35 00	37 70		43 50	324 20		
1133	do	96 00										
1134	do	260 00	109 20		200 00	60 00	30 00		110 00	400 00		
1135	do	300 00			170 00	25 00	20 00	60 00	25 00	300 00		
1136	Weekly	85 00			200 00	50 00	25 00		75 00	350 00		
1137	do	307 50			250 00	50 00	50 00	78 00	134 00	562 00		
1138	Monthly	325 00	25 00		300 00	50 00	50 00		50 00	450 00		
1139	do	350 00										
1140	do	298 00			190 00	30 00	25 00		53 00	298 00		
1141	do	282 88			162 00	52 00	25 00	48 00	33 00	320 00		
1142	Weekly	240 00										
1143	do	288 78			160 00	30 00	20 00	36 00	42 78	288 78		
1144	do	314 00			200 00	20 00	25 00		69 00	314 00		
1145	Monthly	375 00			200 00	40 00	25 00	75 00	35 00	375 00		
1146	do	400 00			225 00	90 00	35 00		65 00	415 00		
1147	do	210 00			100 00	20 00	10 00	60 00	20 00	210 00		
1148	Weekly	180 00			90 00	30 00	20 00	36 00	40 00	216 00		
1149	do	288 00										
1150	Two weeks	180 00			114 00	10 00	20 00		360 00	180 00		

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1151	Weekly	\$75 00								
1152	do.	210 00	\$256		\$260 00	\$55 00	\$30 00		\$121 00	\$466 00
1153	Monthly	230 00								
1154	do.	220 00		\$16 00						
1155	do.	146 90	180		175 00	85 00	40 00		200 00	500 00
1156	Weekly	600 00		200 00	200 00	150 00	35 00		15 00	400 00
1157	Monthly	300 60			260 00	50 00			25 00	335 00
1158	do.	392 34			150 00	50 00	30 00	\$70 00	92 34	392 34
1159	do.	200 00								
1160	Weekly	324 00			240 00	40 00	25 00		19 00	324 00
1161	do.	300 00		10 00						
1162	do.	237 00			182 00	52 00	26 00		26 00	286 00
1163	do.	300 00			170 00	45 00	20 00		65 00	300 00
1164	Monthly	46 80								
1165	Two weeks	575 00	175	175 00	270 00	75 00	25 00	120 00	85 00	575 00
1166	Monthly	225 00			100 00		30 00	96 00		226 00
1167	Two weeks	250 00			160 00	35 00	20 00		15 00	250 00
1168	Monthly	360 00	300	160 00	240 00	75 00	35 50		150 00	500 00
1169	do.	349 00			190 00	45 00	25 00	72 00	17 00	349 00
1170	Two weeks	315 00			168 00	35 00	25 00		87 00	315 00
1171	do.	374 40			225 00	45 00	30 00		75 00	375 00
1172	Monthly	340 20	100	100 00	240 00	70 00	0 00			340 00
1173	do.	345 00			240 00	10 00	20 58	47 20	54 02	371 80
1174	do.	500 00		133 00	200 00	40 00	30 00		97 00	367 00
1175	Two weeks	270 00			100 00	25 00	60 00	60 00	25 00	270 00
1176	do.	360 00			190 60	35 00	25 00	78 00	32 00	360 00
1177	do.	270 00			160 00	60 00	24 00	99 00	32 00	375 00
1178	do.	252 00								
1179	do.	285 00			168 00	30 00	20 00	42 00	25 00	285 00
1180	do.	305 00			200 00	50 00	25 00	60 00		335 00
1181	Monthly	300 00			185 00	35 00	20 00	36 00	24 00	300 00
1182	Irregular	312 00			178 00	30 00	22 00	42 00	40 00	312 00
1183	Monthly	225 00			108 00	25 00	22 50		68 64	224 14
1184	do.	242 00								
1185	do.	100 00			48 00	10 00	12 00	42 00	20 00	132 00
1186	Two weeks	204 75			150 00	75 00	35 00	72 00	40 00	372 00
1187	Monthly	206 00	48		150 00	20 00	12 00	60 00	14 00	254 00
1188	do.	500 70								
1189	Irregular	294 00			165 00	33 00	22 00	60 00	26 50	306 50
1190	Monthly	285 00								
1191	do.	225 00			200 00	55 00	28 00		67 00	350 00
1192	do.	90 00	35		360 00	120 00	45 00		60 00	585 00
1193	do.	250 00			150 00	80 00		40 00	10 00	280 00
1194	Two weeks	200 00			110 00	20 00	15 00	48 00	100 00	293 00
1195	Monthly	235 00	105		150 00	35 00	22 50		153 60	361 10
1196	do.	189 00			116 00	25 00	22 50	48 00	35 00	246 50
1197	do.	184 00			105 00	40 00	22 50	60 00	30 00	257 50
1198	do.	220 00								
1199	do.	225 00								
1200	do.	225 00		15 00						
1201	do.	170 00	120		230 00	45 00	25 00		90 00	360 00
1202	do.	240 00			142 00	50 00	30 00	42 00	30 00	294 00
1203	do.	160 00	70		122 00	20 00	18 00	60 00	10 00	240 00
1204	Two months	275 00			155 00	65 00	40 00		90 00	350 00
1205	Monthly	250 00			154 00	40 00	20 00	36 00		250 00
1206	do.	256 00			300 00	100 00	30 00		35 20	465 20
1207	do.	180 00	35		160 00	35 00	30 00	60 00	16 00	301 00
1208	do.	243 00			150 00	27 00	18 00	36 00	12 00	243 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1209	Monthly	\$200 00			\$145 00	\$25 00	\$20 00		\$10 00	\$200 00
1210	Two months.	300 00			156 00	34 00	28 00		46 00	300 00
1211	Irregular	208 00			230 00	64 00	36 00	66 00	84 00	480 00
1212	Monthly	163 80			124 80	35 00	22 50		70 02	252 32
1213	do.	211 12			122 70	30 00	22 50		57 48	232 68
1214	do.	168 00		\$6 00	122 00	12 00			28 00	162 00
1215	do.	207 50			140 00	40 00	22 50	60 00	37 50	300 00
1216	do.	114 40		9 40						
1217	do.	172 00		2 00						
1228	Two weeks.	180 00			130 00	20 00	15 00		17 00	230 00
1229	Monthly	100 00	\$50 00		150 00	60 00	50 00	60 00	50 00	370 00
1220	do.	125 00	100 00		150 00	30 00	18 00	48 00	29 00	275 00
1221	do.	250 00	130 00		160 00	90 00	70 00	60 00	90 00	470 00
1222	do.	340 00			340 00		100 00	60 00	10 00	450 00
1223	Two weeks.	160 00			200 00	20 00	30 00		50 00	300 00
1224	Weekly	156 00	70 00		96 00	40 00	30 00	60 00		226 00
1225	Monthly	245 00								
1225	do.	100 00	25 00					60 00	80 00	140 00
1227	Two months.	220 00			144 00	24 00	22 00		30 00	220 00
1238	Monthly	275 00			200 00	30 00	48 00	60 00	42 00	380 00
1239	do.	315 00			180 00	40 00	25 00	48 00	22 00	315 00
1230	do.	200 00			150 00	80 00	30 00	48 00	5 00	313 00
1231	Two weeks.	175 00		10 00	72 00	12 00	16 00	60 00	5 00	165 00
1232	Monthly	375 00								
1233	Weekly	90 00			84 00		16 00			100 00
1234	do.	200 00			130 00	20 00	11 00	36 00	10 00	207 00
1235	Monthly	202 00	155 00	110 00	22 00	40 00	30 00		17 00	307 00
1236	do.	200 00			192 00	5 45	20 00	54 00		271 45
1237	Two weeks.	195 00	22 00		120 00	15 00	15 00	60 00	7 00	217 00
1248	do.	290 00			230 00	40 00	20 00	60 00	20 00	370 00
1249	Monthly	70 00			50 00	10 00	8 50	24 00	2 50	95 00
1240	do.	210 00			120 00	76 00	25 00	54 00	15 00	290 00
1241	Two months.	148 00								
1242	Monthly	280 00	30 00		200 00	30 00	20 00		12 00	310 00
1243	Irregular	135 00	195 00		228 00	60 00	42 00	48 00		330 00
1244	Monthly	170 00	40 00		144 00	25 00	20 00		11 00	210 00
1245	Irregular	210 00	365 00	16 00	270 00	220 00	39 00		30 00	559 00
1246	Monthly	175 00	80 00		208 00	30 00	36 00		75 00	349 00
1247	Six weeks.	180 00			120 00	35 00	14 00	60 00		229 00
1258	Two weeks.	25 00		50 00					40 00	420 00
1259	Monthly	200 00	200 00		280 00	70 00	30 00		40 00	420 00
1250	do.	190 00			200 00	50 00	35 00	60 00	15 00	360 00
1251	do.	30 00	60 00		110 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	150 00
1252	do.	216 00			200 00	75 00	40 00		10 00	325 00
1253	do.	178 00			145 00	15 00	20 00		20 00	200 00
1254	do.	120 00			120 00	20 00	22 00	36 00	12 00	210 00
1255	Irregular	225 00			120 00	30 00	20 00		55 00	225 00
1256	Monthly	75 00			125 00	25 00	20 00		30 00	200 00
1257	do.	400 00			230 00	65 00	30 00		75 00	400 00
1268	Two weeks.	375 00		43 00	100 00	80 00	30 00	72 00	50 00	332 00
1269	Monthly	160 00			120 00	20 00	20 00			160 00
1260	do.	264 00			160 00	35 00	30 00	54 00	35 00	314 00
1261	do.	300 00		7 00	150 00	25 00	23 00	45 00	50 00	293 00
1262	do.	150 00			110 00		40 00			150 00
1263	do.	223 84			140 00	60 00	40 00	60 00	20 00	320 00
1264	do.	100 00			125 00	75 00	25 00	60 00		285 00
1265	do.	210 00	141 60		200 00	80 00	31 25		75 00	386 25

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1037						\$1,000	\$400	6		
1038										
1039									\$2,000	Fifteen days.
1040	\$208 00		\$152 00	\$360 00						No.
1041						1,000				Ten days.
1042						800				Ten days.
1043	144 00	\$100	146 00	390 00						No.
1044										No.
1045						300			1,000	No.
1046						600	300	7	2,000	Eight days.
1047						500	200	6	1,000	No.
1048										No.
1049										No.
1050					\$10 00					No.
1051						700				No.
1052										No.
1053	125 00	20 00		145 00	55 00					No.
1054										No.
1055						700				Six days.
1056						300	200	8		Ten days.
1057						1,200	800	6		No.
1058										No.
1059	182 00	45 00	98 00	325 00		1,400	1,000	6		No.
1060										No.
1061	156 00		122 00	178 00						No.
1062					160 00	1,150			2,000	No.
1063						1,100			700	No.
1064	160 00	70 00			53 00					No.
1065					121 00	230				No.
1066					8 00	1,000	100	7	2,000	No.
1067					10 00	1,000	400		2,000	No.
1068					37 25					Six days.
1069						1,350			2,200	
1070										
1071	156 00	65 00	45 00	266 00		1,200	700	7	1,000	25 cents per month
1072						1,500				No.
1073										
1074						1,000	450	7		Six days.
1075										Fifteen days.
1076					12 00					
1077										25 cents a day.
1078										One month.
1079						1,800	1,000	6		Two days.
1880	153 00	40 00	79 50	272 50						Ten days.
1081						1,800				
1082										No.
1083				12 16		1,500	175	7		No.
1084						1,200	575	7		No.
1085										No.
1086				20 00		700	200	8		No.
1087				18 97		700	200	6		No.
1088										No.
1089				30 75		1,000	650	6		No.
1090									1,300	Two weeks.
1091						1,900				
1092						1,800	175	8	1,150	No.
1093						1,000			3,000	Ten days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1094	\$130 00	\$25 00	\$40 00	\$195 00					No.	
1095	144 00	50 00	11 00	205 00					Yes.	
1096	180 00	90 00	4 40	274 40					Two weeks.	
1097	182 00	60 00	166 47	408 47					No.	
1098	156 00	35 00	46 40	237 40					Twelve days.	
1099									No.	
1100						\$1,800	\$200	6	No.	
1101	180 00	75 00	35 00	290 00					No.	
1102						1,800	800	5	Two weeks.	
1103						1,200	600	7	Two weeks.	
1104				208 00	\$37 00					
1105									Two weeks.	
1106	208 00	30 00	100 00	338 00		1,000			No.	
1107									Yes.	
1108	182 00			182 00					No.	
1109								\$300	No.	
1110									No.	
1111					616 00				No.	
1112					263 00				No.	
1113									No.	
1114	175 00	75 00		250 00					No.	
1115					20 00				No.	
1116									No.	
1117					15 00	1,800	600	6½	No.	
1118					22 00				No.	
1119								1,000	Yes.	
1120									11 days.	
1121									No.	
1122						3,000	1,400	6	900	
1123						4,000	1,100	6	No.	
1124									No.	
1125									144	
1126									3 days.	
1127									5 days.	
1128									No.	
1129	200 00	50 00	150 00	400 00					No.	
1130		25 00	175 00	200 00					No.	
1131						1,400	600	7	4 days.	
1132					44 00				No.	
1133	180 00			180 00	84 00				No.	
1134					30 80	950	300	7	1,000	
1135									No.	
1136					285 00	800	200	7	No.	
1137					254 50				No.	
1138					100 00	750	300	6	10 days.	
1139	144 00	30 00	176 00	350 00					10 days.	
1140						650	400	7	Yes.	
1141					37 87				15 days.	
1142	182 00	60 00	35 00	277 00	37 00	1,000	528	6		
1143									No.	
1144						1,000	900	7	No.	
1145						1,100	1,000	6	No.	
1146						15 00	1,600	6	No.	
1147									15 days.	
1148					36 00				No.	
1149	156 00		132 00	288 00					No.	
1150						800	600	6	No.	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1209						\$900	\$300			Six weeks.
1210										Six weeks.
1211					27: 00			\$1,000		Yes.
1212					88 52	1,100	750	500		15 days.
1213					21 56	850	500	500		15 days.
1214						500				10 days.
1215					92 50					No.
1216		\$25 00	\$80 00	\$105 00						20 days.
1217	\$144 00	20 00	6 00	170 00						18 days.
1218					50 00					No.
1219					220 00					10 days.
1220					50 00					No.
1221					90 00					20 days.
1222					110 00					10 days.
1223					140 00	1,000				No.
1224										Yes.
1225	120 00	50 00	75 50	245 50						20 days.
1226					15 00					No.
1227						750				
1228					105 00					Yes.
1229										2 weeks.
1230					113 00					15 days.
1231						1,300	200	6		No.
1232						1,000	600	7		
1233					10 00					
1234					7 00					No.
1235						1,500				
1236					71 45					16 days.
1237										No.
1238					80 00					Two weeks.
1239					25 00					12 days.
1240					80 00					20 days.
1241										
1242						2,400	1,600	6	300	1 month.
1243						1,000	525	6		1 month.
1244						1,800	950	6		20 days.
1245						1,500	300	7		Six weeks.
1246					94 00					Yes.
1247					49 00					1 month.
1248	144 00	30 00	30 00	204 00						No.
1249					20 00	1,200	500	7		Yes.
1250					170 00					Two weeks.
1251					60 00	1,500				Two weeks.
1252					109 00	1,300	300	6		20 days.
1253					22 00	1,200	400	6		20 days.
1254					90 00				200	2 weeks.
1255						1,000	500	7		2 months.
1256					125 00	66			1,000	15 days.
1257						2,000				
1258									1,000	No.
1259						2,000	1,300	6		10 days.
1260					50 00					10 days.
1261										Yes.
1262						1,000				15 days.
1263					96 17					10 days.
1264					185 00					15 days.
1265					35 25	600	500			26 days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1266						\$1,550	\$700	6	\$2,000	6 weeks.
1267					\$46					Yes.
1268						1,000				
1269						1,500	400	6	1,000	Irregular.
1270										No.
1271					75	900	650	6		15 days.
1272						900	700	6		15 days.
1273						550	25	6		No.
1274						5,500	800	6		Yes.
1275						1,100	700	6		15 days.
1276	\$168 00	\$96 00	\$27 80	\$291 80						Two months.
1277						1,000	250	6		Six weeks.
1278									200	4 weeks.
1279						1,500	500	7	2,000	
1280					85	1,500	30	7		4 weeks.
1281					136					15 days.
1282					86					
1282					35					20 days.
1284	180 00	75 00	300 00	555 00	255				1,000	Two months.
1285										No.
1286	60 00	20 00	45 00	125 00						6 weeks.
1287					300	1,225	700	7		10 to 20 days.
1288										10 days.
1289					65	1,700	150	7		10 days.
1290	156 00	50 00	10 00	216 00	110					20 days.
1291					50	1,300	750	6		2 weeks.
1292	180 00	30 00	30 00	240 00						2 & 3 months
1293										
1294										No.
1295						600	150	8		¼
1296										
1297						800	200	8		Ten days.
1298						450	150	8		
1299	192 00	50 00	34 00	276 00						No.
1300					226	175				Two days.
1301					584	500			500	No.
1302										No.
1303										No.
1304						100				No.
1305										No.
1306	208 00	40 00	40 00	288 00						No.
1307						1,000			1,000	No.
1308	165 00	25 00		190 00						No.
1309	180 00	45 00		225 00						No.
1310	168 00	22 00	10 00	200 00						No.
1311	100 00	40 00	4 00	144 00						No.
1312										No.
1313						200	50	7		10 days.
1314	180 00	75 00	33 00	288 00						No.
1315	200 00	60 00	40 00	300 00						No.
1316									1,000	No.
1317	200 00	75 00	100 00	375 00						No.
1318	182 00	30 00	75 00	287 00	82					No.
1319										10 days.
1320	200 00	50 00	38 00	288 00						5 days.
1321						500	100	8	500	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1322	\$192 00	\$75 00	\$123 00	\$390 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1323	No.	
1324	No.	
1325	\$40 00	.....	.....	.....	No.	
1326	2,600 00	1,500 00	6	No.	
1327	3,500 00	2,000 00	6	No.	
1328	19 00	.....	.....	\$500 00	No.	
1329	2,800 00	.....	.....	Yes.	
1330	458 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	No.	
1331	1,000 00	No.	
1332	2,000 00	No.	
1333	3,500 00	.....	500 00	No.	
1334	182 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 days.
1335	97 00	.....	.....	.....	6 days.	
1336	156 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 days.
1337	71 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Occupation.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1338	Wisconsin	Appleton...	Foreman.....	24	2	10	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$2 00	\$12 00
1339	New York	do.....	Mfg. pulp, wood, etc.	38	7	9	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	24 00
1340	do	do	Foreman.....	25	...	10	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 32	25 92
1341	Michigan.	Eau Claire.	do	29	2	10	10	9	2 90	17 40
1342	Denmark.	do	Contractor.	29	4	10	8	9	3 00	18 00
1343	Canada	do	Supt. electric light..	31	1	12	12	12	2 75	16 50
1344	Wisconsin	do	Millwright.....	31	6	10	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 00
1345	do	do	Lumber grader.....	29	3	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
1346	Norway.	do	do	38	7	10	8	12	1 60	9 60
1347	Sweden.	do	do	29	4	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
1348	Norway.	do	Lumber Salesman..	40	5	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1349	England	do	Foreman.....	29	2	10	10	12	3 85	23 10
1350	Norway...	do	Contractor.....	36	5	10	8	11	2 50	15 00
1351	Germany.	Green Bay.	Lumber sorter.....	39	8	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
1352	Wisconsin	do	Foreman.....	27	...	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1353	England...	Janesville..	Cloth finisher.....	31	2	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
1354	Canada...	do	Carder and spinner..	35	10	10	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	18 00
1355	Wisconsin	do	Locomotive engineer	33	2	10	10	11	3 70	22 20
1356	do	do	Foreman.....	34	...	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
1357	Mass.....	Kenosha...	Organ reed tuner.....	26	3	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
1358	Wisconsin	do	Mason contractor...	46	7	10	9	7	4 50	27 00
1359	New York	do	Foreman.....	29	...	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
1360	Mass.....	La Crosse..	Tanner.....	43	4	10	10	12	3 84	23 00
1361	Canada	do	Foreman.....	63	3	10	10	12	3 20	19 30
1362	Wisconsin	do	do	31	3	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1363	do	do	Shingle sawer.....	44	4	10	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25	13 50
1364	Iowa.....	do	Sawyer.....	30	3	10	8	7	4 06	24 00
1365	Germany..	do	Lumber scaler.....	37	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1366	Norway...	do	Lumbering.....	43	5	10	9	12	1 65	9 90
1367	do	do	Lumber grader.....	35	7	10	9	12	1 75	10 50
1368	New York	do	Saw filer.....	46	5	10	9	6	5 45	32 70
1369	Penn.....	do	Harness maker.....	46	3	9	8	11	2 00	12 00
1370	Iowa.....	do	do	32	3	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
1371	Germany..	do	Butcher.....	46	8	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1372	Prussia...	do	Car inspector.....	35	6	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1373	Wisconsin	Manitowoc.	Foreman.....	39	5	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
1374	Canada...	Menasha...	do	47	6	10	10	12	2 90	17 40
1375	Wisconsin	do	do	32	2	13	13	12	1 50	9 00
1376	Vermont..	do	do	45	7	10	9	12	2 87	17 22
1377	New H....	Milwaukee.	Tanner and currier..	52	6	10	9	11	3 75	22 50
1378	Germany..	do	Foreman.....	42	11	...	...	12	4 25	25 50
1379	Wisconsin	do	do	35	5	10	...	12	3 25	23 10
1380	Germany..	do	do	25	3	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
1381	Illinois...	do	do	22	2	10	10	11	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
1382	Michigan.	do	do	34	5	9	9	11	3 00	18 00
1383	Wisconsin	do	do	36	5	10	10	12	3 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 00
1384	Switzerl'd	do	do	30	1	10	10	10	4 00	24 00
1385	Ohio.....	do	do	42	8	10	10	11	4 00	24 00
1386	Canada...	do	do	54	4	10	10	12	4 80	28 80
1387	Wisconsin	do	do	29	4	10	10	11	2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 00
1388	Canada...	do	do	53	4	10	10	12	1 60	9 60
1389	Wisconsin	do	do	40	4	10	9	11	2 50	15 00
1390	Michigan.	do	do	33	3	10	10	12	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50
1391	Wisconsin	do	Contractor.....	44	3	10	10	12	4 80	28 80
1392	do	do	Foreman.....	38	4	10	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	15 00
1393	England...	do	do	58	3	10	9	12	3 21	19 26
1394	Illinois...	do	Inspector of work...	36	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Occupation.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1395	Ohio	Milwaukee.	Foreman	48	2	10	10	12	\$2 00	\$12 00
1396	Wisconsin	do.	Stonecutter	22	1	9	8	10	1 50	9 00
1397	Germany	do.	Marblecutter	33	5	10	6	10	2 50	15 00
1398	Poland	do.	do.	23	1	10	5	9	1 25	7 50
1399	Germany	do.	Harnessmaker	28	3	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
1400	Wisconsin	do.	do.	43	6	10	10	9½	3 16%	19 00
1401	do.	do.	do.	39	5	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
1402	Illinois	do.	Hatter	26	3	10	9	10½	2 50	15 00
1403	England	do.	do.	35	4	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
1404	do.	do.	do.	24	2	5	9	11	2 25	13 50
1405	Ohio	do.	do.	35	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
1406	England	do.	Butcher	30	5	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1407	Germany	do.	do.	38	6	8	8	10	2 00	12 00
1408	do.	do.	do.	37	6	10	10	9½	2 25	13 50
1409	Wisconsin	do.	do.	42	4	10	10	12	3 20½	19 23
1410	Scotland	do.	Miller	60	1	10	11	10	2 50	15 00
1411	Switzerl'd	do.	Grain elevator	45	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
1412	Ohio	do.	Lithographer and E.	46	6	8	8	10	3 00	18 00
1413	Prussia	do.	do.	49	4	8	8	10½	4 16%	25 00
1414	Germany	do.	do.	32	4	8	8	10	3 00	18 00
1415	do.	do.	do.	56	9	8	8	11	3 00	18 00
1416	Wisconsin	do.	do.	37	3	10	9	11	3 20	19 00
1417	do.	do.	do.	24	3	10	10	9	3 00	18 00
1418	Ohio	do.	Civil engineer	29	4	8½	8½	12	5 00	30 00
1419	New York	do.	Oil-grease comp'nder	35	1	9½	9½	12	3 85	23 10
1420	Germany	do.	Rope maker	34	3	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
1421	Wisconsin	do.	Metal polisher	32	2	10	9	4	2 33½	14 00
1422	do.	do.	Designer	38	7	8	8	10	4 16%	25 00
1423	Norway	do.	Miller	42	2	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
1424	Wisconsin	do.	do.	30	4	12	10	11	2 00	12 00
1425	Germany	do.	Puddler	49	5	12	10	8	3 00	18 00
1426	England	do.	Draughtsman	40	7	9	9	11	5 00	30 00
1427	Wisconsin	do.	Glove cutter	26	3	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1428	do.	do.	Confectioner	39	3	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
1429	do.	do.	Glove maker	44	7	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
1430	Germany	do.	Sausage maker	60	4	10	8	12	3 00	18 00
1431	New York	do.	Glover	41	3	10	10	12	5 75	34 50
1432	Scotland	do.	Puddler	45	7	11	10	9	3 03	18 18
1433	do.	do.	Catcher in iron work	42	4	11	10	11	4 00	24 00
1434	Conn.	do.	Jappanner	29	2	9	9	12	4 16%	25 00
1435	Tenn.	do.	Lithographer	25	3	8	8	11½	4 58	27 50
1436	Canada	do.	Street car conductor	32	6	10	10	7	2 00	12 00
1437	Wisconsin	do.	Stoker	35	2	8	8	12	2 15	12 80
1438	Ohio	do.	Printer	32	5	9	8	11½	3 83½	23 00
1439	Scotland	do.	Roll turner, iron	51	4	10	10	11½	7 00	42 00
1440	Wisconsin	do.	Door maker	33	5	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1441	do.	do.	Silver plater	26	10	8	8	12	2 00	12 00
1442	do.	do.	Butcher	28	10	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
1443	Germany	do.	Brick maker	28	10	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
1444	New York	do.	Marble cutter	20	10	6	10	10	1 50	9 00
1445	Wisconsin	do.	Lumber scaler	32	10	8	8	11	1 85	11 10
1446	New York	do.	Foreman	25	10	10	10	12	3 85	23 10
1447	Ireland	do.	Furnace worker	24	12	12	12	3	3 33½	20 00
1448	New York	Oshkosh	Foreman	42	7	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
1449	do.	do.	File	50	3	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
1450	Ohio	do.	Contractor and b'ld'r	40	5	10	8	7	3 23	19 38

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Occupation.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1451	Indiana	Oshkosh	Foreman	37	1	10	8	11	\$2 25	\$13 50
1452	New York	do.	do.	48	3	10	10	11	2 25	13 50
1453	Wisconsin	do.	do.	34	4	10	8	10½	3 00	18 00
1454	do.	do.	do.	40	3	9	8	10	1 60	9 60
1455	New York	do.	Warehouseman	38	5	10	9	12	1 35	8 10
1456	Wisconsin	Onalaska	Beef-packer	33	1	10	10	10½	2 00	12 00
1457	Canada	Stanley	Sawyer	46	4	10	10	12	3 85	23 10
1458	Wisconsin	do.	Scaler	22	3	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
1459	do.	Sheboygan	Bookkeeper	35	4	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
1460	do.	do.	Foreman	39	3	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
1461	do.	do.	do.	36	4	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1462	Germany	do.	do.	42	5	10	8	9½	2 37½	14 25
1463	Ohio	do.	Lumber sorter	45	5	10	8	11	1 10	6 60
1464	Germany	do.	Foreman	45	9	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
1465	Wisconsin	do.	do.	32	3	10	10	9	2 00	12 00
1466	Germany	do.	do.	36	5	10	8	10½	1 75	10 50
1467	Wisconsin	do.	Tinner	39	5	12	10	12	3 85	23 10
1468	Germany	do.	Butcher	55	1	10	10	3½	1 00	6 00
1469	England	do.	Lumberman	37	1	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
1470	Illinois	do.	Foreman	22	1	10	8	11½	1 95	11 70
1471	Wisconsin	Racine	do.	28	3	10	8	10	2 25	13 50
1472	New York	do.	do.	44	4	10	10	11	2 70	16 20
1473	Canada	do.	do.	36	4	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
1474	Germany	do.	do.	32	5	10	8	12	1 80	10 80
1475	Wisconsin	do.	Purchasing agent	33	2	10	10	12	4 00	24 00
1476	do.	do.	Inspector	37	7	10	10	12	1 80	10 80
1477	Canada	Superior	Cook	47	7	12	12	6	1 00	6 00
1478	Wisconsin	do.	Brakeman	34	6	10	10	6½	2 50	15 00
1479	Sweden	do.	Elevator man	36	2	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
1480	Michigan	do.	Civil engineer	42	5	10	10	12	1 92	11 52
1481	Switzerl'd	do.	Stone cutter	38	6	9	9	5	3 50	21 00
1482	Scotland	do.	Foreman	29	1	12	8	12	2 25	13 50
1483	Maine	do.	do.	56	4	10	9	12	2 50	15 00
1484	Ohio	do.	Sawyer	53	6	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
1485	Michigan	do.	Foreman	50	3	12	10	12	3 85	23 10
1486	Canada	do.	Ship builder	33	1	10	9	7	2 00	12 00
1487	Minn	do.	Flour packer	24	1	12	12	8	2 25	13 50
1488	Norway	do.	Miller	26	1	12	12	7	1 75	10 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Living expenses.		Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
1338	Weekly	\$475 00		\$250 00	\$150 00	\$50 00	\$25 00				\$225 00
1339	Monthly	1,200 00	\$1,200 00	1,200 00	500 00	300 00	75 00			\$325 00	1,200 00
1340	do	1,271 00	606 00	1,481 00							
1341	do	675 00		130 00	260 00	75 00	35 00	\$100 00	75 00		545 00
1342	do	600 00	155 00	550 00	120 00	40 00	20 00		25 00		205 00
1343	do	840 00			345 00	120 00	35 00	96 00	244 00		840 00
1344	do	1,000 00		250 00	400 00	100 00	30 00	84 00	136 00		750 00
1345	do	380 00		100 00	144 00	60 00	12 00		64 00		280 00
1346	do	500 00		50 00	250 00	80 00	15 00	84 00	21 00		450 00
1347	do	300 00			200 00	75 00			50 00		325 00
1348	do	545 00		80 00	240 00	120 00	20 00		85 00		465 00
1349	Semi-month.	1,200 00	250 00	500 00	250 00	300 00	50 00		350 00		950 00
1350	do	700 00		300 00	130 00	100 00	25 00		145 00		400 00
1351	Weekly	620 00			400 00	100 00	30 00		90 00		620 00
1352	Irregular	500 00		170 00							
1353	Monthly	750 00		50 00	300 00	100 00	35 00	132 00	133 00		700 00
1354	do	880 00		546 00	150 00		40 00	144 00			334 00
1355	do	1,000 00	100 00	600 00	300 00	80 00	20 00		100 00		500 00
1356	do	500 00		100 00							
1357	Semi-month.	1,050 00		400 00	320 00	75 00	35 00		220 00		650 00
1358	do	830 00			500 00	150 00	50 00		130 00		830 00
1359	Semi-month.	1,085 00		500 00							
1360	Weekly	1,200 00		250 00	400 00	180 00	70 00		300 00		950 00
1361	do	1,000 00	36 00	36 00	410 00	120 00	38 00	150 00	282 00		1,000 00
1362	do	600 00		150 00	240 00	55 00	40 00	96 00	19 00		450 00
1363	do	125 00	75 00				12 00	72 00	116 00		200 00
1364	do	751 00		280 00	230 00	50 00	20 00	120 00	51 00		471 00
1365	do	370 00	87 00		280 00	100 00	20 00		75 00		475 00
1366	do	514 00			300 00	100 00	40 00		74 00		514 00
1367	do	540 00			315 00	120 00	38 00		67 00		540 00
1368	do	850 00			225 00	100 00	40 00		500 00		865 00
1369	do	595 00			200 00	50 00	25 00	120 00	200 00		595 00
1370	do	430 00			200 00	75 00	25 00	78 00	50 00		428 00
1371	do	624 00	300 00		256 00	325 00	26 00	78 00	197 00		882 00
1372	Monthly	550 00	50 00	100 00	250 00	100 00	30 00		120 00		500 00
1373	do	500 00			190 00	100 00	35 00	90 00	85 00		500 00
1374	do	900 00		100 00	375 00	165 00	50 00	120 00	90 00		800 00
1375	do	468 37	40 73		204 46	35 87	38 93	90 00	134 84		509 10
1376	do	900 00			420 00	180 00	50 00		250 00		900 00
1377	Weekly	1,050 00		50 00	400 00	200 00	60 00	144 00	226 00		1,030 00
1378	Semi-month.	1,320 00									
1379	Weekly	1,200 00			450 00	250 00	72 00	168 00	260 00		1,200 00
1380	do	900 00			300 00	100 00	50 00	156 00	294 00		900 00
1381	do	545 00		25 00	225 00	50 00	22 00	60 00	163 00		520 00
1382	Semi-month.	850 00		50 00	360 00	50 00	45 00	180 00	165 00		800 00
1383	Weekly	1,092 00		192 00	400 00	185 00	66 00		249 00		900 00
1384	Semi-month.	1,036 00		320 00	300 00	52 00	49 00		315 00		736 00
1385	Weekly	1,100 00		175 00	500 00	150 00	50 00	180 00	45 00		925 00
1386	Monthly	1,500 00	180 00	100 00	480 00	400 00	70 00	480 00	150 00		1,580 00
1387	Weekly	618 00		50 00	200 00	60 00	30 00		278 00		568 00
1388	Semi-month.	500 00	550 00		360 00	175 00	40 00		600 00		1,175 00
1389	Monthly	700 00			200 00	150 00	35 00	120 00	195 00		700 00
1390	do	650 00			300 00	100 00	50 00	144 00	56 00		650 00
1391	do	1,500 00	50 00	350 00	480 00	250 00	63 00	240 00	167 00		1,200 00
1392	do	660 00			360 00	50 00	50 00	120 00	80 00		660 00
1393	Semi-month.	1,000 00	60 00		380 00	200 00	65 00		415 00		1,060 00
1394	Monthly	607 92			215 00	35 00	52 00	127 50	178 20		607 70

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1395	Monthly.....	\$600 00	268 00	\$175 00	\$300 00	\$100 00	\$30 00	\$156 00	\$107 00	\$693 00
1396	Weekly.....	392 65	.....	45 00	189 00	23 00	12 00	36 00	87 65	347 65
1397	do.....	650 00	.....	72 00	255 50	70 00	23 37	96 00	130 13	578 00
1398	do.....	290 00	.....	.....	182 00	75 00	24 00	48 00	25 00	354 00
1399	do.....	349 20	.....	.....	192 00	32 00	15 50	78 00	31 70	349 20
1400	do.....	750 00	.....	.....	350 00	110 00	48 00	108 00	134 00	750 00
1401	do.....	712 00	.....	40 00	338 70	75 00	24 00	.....	234 30	672 00
1402	Semi-month.	682 00	.....	150 00	264 00	92 50	32 00	144 00	.....	532 50
1403	do.....	700 00	.....	100 00	300 00	80 00	30 00	132 00	58 00	600 00
1404	do.....	650 00	150 00	150 00	402 00	60 00	50 00	138 00	.....	650 00
1405	do.....	771 38	.....	.....	310 00	90 00	50 00	192 00	129 00	771 00
1406	Weekly.....	618 00	154 00	328 00	200 00	55 00	28 00	144 00	17 00	444 00
1407	Semi-month.	520 00	.....	10 00	200 00	60 00	30 00	120 00	100 00	510 00
1408	Weekly.....	550 00	.....	50 00	200 00	100 00	35 00	.....	165 00	500 00
1409	do.....	1,000 00	300 00	150 00	500 00	200 00	30 00	120 00	300 00	1,150 00
1410	do.....	650 00	.....	.....	240 00	70 00	45 00	180 00	115 00	650 00
1411	Semi-month.	780 00	.....	.....	560 00	170 00	50 00	.....	200 00	780 00
1412	Weekly.....	750 00	.....	150 00	280 00	70 00	50 00	120 00	80 00	600 00
1413	do.....	1,150 00	250 00	400 00	350 00	150 00	40 00	300 00	260 00	1,100 00
1414	Semi-month.	775 00	300 00	485 00	200 00	150 00	50 00	.....	190 00	590 00
1415	Weekly.....	860 00	.....	.....	520 00	100 00	50 00	.....	190 00	860 00
1416	do.....	89 67	211 60	388 10	200 00	100 00	35 00	174 00	204 17	713 17
1417	do.....	700 00	.....	.....	250 00	36 00	100 00	144 00	170 00	700 00
1418	Monthly.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	350 00	200 00	55 00	240 00	655 00	1,500 00
1419	Semi-month.	1,200 00	.....	300 00	300 00	125 00	85 00	300 00	90 00	900 00
1420	Weekly.....	405 00	.....	16 00	200 00	50 00	15 75	84 00	40 00	389 75
1421	do.....	235 00	175 00	.....	240 00	150 00	44 00	156 00	300 00	890 00
1422	do.....	1,100 00	.....	75 00	500 00	175 00	50 00	200 00	100 00	1,025 00
1423	Monthly.....	936 00	.....	200 00	380 00	100 00	40 00	120 00	90 00	730 00
1424	Weekly.....	550 00	168 00	.....	390 00	50 00	35 00	.....	243 00	718 00
1425	Semi-month.	630 00	330 00	.....	450 00	200 00	70 00	.....	240 00	960 00
1426	Weekly.....	1,440 00	200 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1427	do.....	600 00	84 00	300 00	290 00	40 00	20 00	.....	34 00	384 00
1428	do.....	645 00	.....	.....	250 00	50 00	25 00	96 00	224 00	645 00
1429	do.....	510 00	.....	.....	300 00	90 00	32 00	96 00	50 00	568 00
1430	do.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1431	do.....	1,700 00	.....	100 00	600 00	200 00	95 00	300 00	405 00	1,600 00
1432	Semi-month.	686 45	.....	250 00	260 00	70 00	55 00	.....	51 45	436 45
1433	do.....	1,150 00	.....	400 00	330 00	120 00	55 00	.....	245 00	750 00
1434	do.....	1,300 00	800 00	1,100 00	350 00	250 00	45 00	168 00	187 00	1,000 00
1435	Monthly.....	1,350 00	.....	.....	600 00	150 00	40 00	192 00	368 00	1,350 00
1436	Semi-month.	372 00	.....	.....	18 00	35 00	23 00	84 00	20 00	354 00
1437	Monthly.....	660 00	13 50	143 50	201 71	80 00	40 70	120 00	87 59	530 00
1338	Weekly.....	1,150 00	.....	350 00	250 00	100 00	38 00	.....	412 00	800 00
1439	Semi-month.	2,100 00	.....	900 00	900 00	100 00	60 00	.....	140 00	1,200 00
1440	do.....	390 00	710 00	400 00	300 00	200 00	45 00	.....	155 00	700 00
1441	Monthly.....	620 00	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1442	Weekly.....	780 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1443	Semi-month.	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1444	Weekly.....	397 80	.....	80 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1445	Semi-month.	500 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1446	Monthly.....	1,200 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1447	Semi-month.	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1448	Weekly.....	760 00	.....	.....	360 00	140 00	40 00	120 00	100 00	760 00
1449	do.....	750 00	192 00	472 00	280 00	90 00	35 00	.....	95 00	500 00
1450	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	300 00	100 00	100 00	.....	100 00	600 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1451	Semi-month.	\$640 00			\$450 00	\$15 00	\$53 00	\$80 00	\$183 00	\$761 00
1452	Weekly	625 00			300 00	90 00	60 00		175 00	625 00
1453	Monthly	800 00		\$300 00	250 00	100 00	25 00		125 00	500 00
1454	Weekly	396 00	120 00	50 00	240 00	80 00	35 00		111 00	466 00
1455	Monthly	405 23		50 00	160 00	40 00	15 00		140 00	355 00
1456	Weekly	546 00	250 00	389 00						
1457	Monthly	1,200 00	100 00	600 00	400 00	50 00	15 00		235 00	700 00
1458	do.	350 00		50 00	120 00	125 00	25 00		30 00	300 00
1459	do.	930 00		230 00	300 00	150 00	50 00	150 00	50 00	700 00
1460	Semi-month.	700 00		250 00	300 00	75 00	25 00		50 00	450 00
1461	do.	546 00		236 00	170 00	25 00	15 00	84 00	16 00	310 00
1462	Monthly	583 70	60 00	160 00	240 00	75 00	45 00		123 70	483 70
1463	Irregular	315 00			180 00	55 00	25 00	48 00	7 00	315 00
1464	Monthly	543 00	350 00	6 00	551 00	175 00	51 00		110 00	887 00
1465	do.	430 00			400 00	50 00	50 00		119 00	619 00
1466	do.	485 28		15 00	168 00	156 78	35 00	72 00	38 50	470 28
1467	do.	1,200 00								
1468	Weekly	77 50			96 00	25 00	9 00		50 00	180 00
1469	Monthly	550 00			240 00	50 00	30 00	96 00	136 00	552 00
1470	do.	550 00		300 00						
1471	Semi-month.	550 00			208 00	150 00	40 00		150 00	548 00
1472	Monthly	7 00	120 00	200 00	300 00	110 00	40 00		240 00	690 00
1473	Semi-month.	1,075 00			450 00	200 00	60 00	150 00	215 00	1,075 00
1474	Monthly	555 00			300 00	105 00	50 00		100 00	555 00
1475	Weekly	1,200 00		800 00	236 00	50 00	30 00	84 00		400 00
1476	Monthly	540 00	60 00	100 00	300 00	100 00	40 00		60 00	500 00
1477	do.	156 00								
1478	do.	400 00			150 00	125 00	25 00	60 00	40 00	400 00
1479	do.	924 00		400 00	300 00	100 00	25 00		99 00	524 00
1480	Semi-month.	600 00			400 00	75 00	36 20	60 00	248 00	819 20
1481	do.	440 00			310 00	50 00	30 00		50 00	440 00
1482	do.	700 00			280 00	100 00	50 00	150 00	120 00	700 00
1483	Monthly	780 00	520 00	529 00	365 00	150 00	50 00	156 00	50 00	771 00
1484	Semi-month.	620 00	340 00		450 00	200 00	60 00		250 00	960 00
1485	Monthly	1,200 00		300 00	400 00	75 00	30 00	120 00	275 00	900 00
1486	Semi-month.	350 00	30 00	118 00						
1487	do.	450 00	10 00	130 00						
1488	do.	300 00		60 00						

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1338						\$1,700				No.
1339						3,000	\$1,100	7	\$6,000	No.
1340	\$365 00	\$125		\$390 00					2,000	No.
1341									4,000	No.
1342						1,000	350	7	1,500	No.
1343									1,000	No.
1344									4,000	Yes.
1345						700	50	8	10 days.	
1346									3,000	No.
1347					\$25	150	150	5	2,000	No.
1348						1,100	200	5	1,000	No.
1349						4,000	450	8	3,000	7 days.
1350						2,000			2,000	No.
1351						2,800	800	8	1,500	No.
1352	204 00	75 00	50 00	329 00					1,000	10 days.
1353									1,000	10 days.
1354						2,000			7,000	14 days.
1355									2 days.	
1356	180 00	50 00	170 00	400 00		2,600			4,000	No.
1357						1,500	250	6	2,000	No.
1358	208 00	50 00	327 00	585 00					4,000	No.
1360						3,200	1,000	7	3,500	No.
1361									4,000	No.
1362									No.	
1363									2,000	1 week.
1364									2,000	1 week.
1365					18	900	400	6	1,000	1 week.
1366						800	600	7	1,000	1 week.
1367						1,500	250	8	2,000	No.
1368					15	2,000	800	8	1,000	No.
1369									2,000	No.
1370									2,000	No.
1371					228				5,000	No.
1372						900	300	7	1,000	No.
1373									5,000	20 days.
1374									4,000	No.
1375									5 days.	
1376						1,000			2,000	No.
1377									2,000	
1378						6,000			5,000	
1379									4,000	No.
1380						500			2,000	No.
1381										
1382						1,300	1,150	6	2,000	10 days.
1383						3,500	2,000	6	4,000	No.
1384						2,500			3,000	
1385									No.	
1386						3,000			No.	
1387						2,300	1,000	6	1,000	1 week.
1388					125	4,200	2,200	7	2,000	No.
1389						5,000	3,000	6	1,000	No.
1390									1,000	No.
1391									2,000	
1392									10 days.	
1393						2,600				
1394									1,000	Yes.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld.
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1395								\$1,500	No.	
1396									Yes.	
1397								1,000	No.	
1398					\$64 00				No.	
1399									No.	
1400									No.	
1401						\$2,300	\$1,400	6	2,000	No.
1402										10 days.
1403									3,000	10 days.
1404										Yes.
1405									1,000	Yes.
1406						2,500	1,224	6		1 day.
1407										
1408						2,000			1,000	
1409									4,200	No.
1410									2,000	No.
1411						3,000	2,250	6	1,500	No.
1412										No.
1413									4,000	No.
1414						3,750	1,500	6		No.
1415						3,000	1,300	6	1,000	No.
1416									4,000	No.
1417									2,000	No.
1418									2,000	No.
1419									1,000	No.
1420									1,000	No.
1421					480 00					No.
1422									5,000	No.
1423									2,000	No.
1424						4,800	1,700	6		No.
1425						2,000			2,400	12 days.
1426						13,000	5,100	10	2,500	1 day.
1427						3,000	1,400	6		No.
1428									1,000	No.
1429					58 00					No.
1430						10,000				No.
1431										
1432						1,700				2 weeks.
1433						1,600	700	6	4,000	2 weeks.
1434									5,000	No.
1435										No.
1436									2,000	5 days.
1437									1,000	No.
1438						2,000	700	6	1,000	No.
1439						6,000			3,000	No.
1440						4,800	500	6	6,000	No.
1441	\$180 00	\$20 00	170 00	\$370 00					1,000	1 month.
1442	250 00	200 00	300 00	750 00					1,000	No.
1443	260 00	200 00	39 96	499 96					500	No.
1444	164 00	68 00	85 00	317 00						No.
1445	240 00	120 00	100 00	460 00					1,000	No.
1446	260 00		340 00	600 00						No.
1447	240 00	60 00	100 00	400 00	160 00					Two weeks.
1448									2,000	No.
1449						1,800			3,000	No.
1450						3,000			3,500	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1451					121 00					No.
1452						\$3,000			\$2,000	No.
1453						2,500	\$500	6	2,000	15 days.
1454						1,400	700	7	2,000	No.
1455						1,400	900	7	2,000	10 days.
1456	\$156 00	\$83 00	\$168 00	\$407 00		5,000	1,300	6	2,000	No.
1457						1,200			4,000	No.
1458						400	100	8		15 days.
1459						5,000	3,000	7	1,000	10 days.
1460						4,000				No.
1461										Two weeks.
1462						2,500			1,000	10 days.
1463										Yes.
1464						1,800	500	7	2,200	No.
1465					189 00	1,000			1,000	2 weeks.
1466									300	15 days.
1467						3,000			3,000	No.
1468					102 50	800	50	8		No.
1469										No.
1470	144 00	55 00	50 00	249 00						10 days.
1471						1,800			4,000	One week.
1472						1,200			1,250	5 days.
1473										5 days.
1474						800				No.
1475									2,000	No.
1476						1,000				10 days.
1477										One month.
1478										8 days.
1479						1,000	500	8	3,000	15 days.
1480					219 00					No.
1481						2,000	1,200	10	1,000	Sometimes.
1482										No.
1483									1,000	No.
1484						3,000	700	7		No.
1485						750			1,250	10 days.
1486	118 00	93 50	50 00	262 00						2 days.
1487	200 00	75 00	55 00	330 00						
1488	180 00	45 00	15 00	240 00						No.

Among the many problems which to-day confront society and await solution, none is more important nor of greater significance to our social and industrial development than the "Labor Question."

The question is not new. It is a strife between classes. In earlier times it was the poor against the rich. Now, or with the advent of production under capitalistic management and consequently of the wage system it is a conflict between the wage earners and capital or capitalists.

Capital and Labor look upon each other with suspicion and seem to forget their common interests. The breach between the two classes is widening. Society is in vain as it seems looking for the missing coupling. Meanwhile the question is growing and affects the economic welfare of the nation as much as of any particular class. It affects every industry and every home. It concerns science as much and more than it does the practical philanthropist. Although primarily and from its nature an economic question, that is, growing out of the conditions which determine and follow production and the distribution of these products, it has because of its consequences become a social one.

The problem as we see it to-day is chiefly a question of wages or of distribution. Labor is one of the factors of production, and as such is entitled to a part of the joint output of all the factors. The share which falls to labor is usually fixed for the time being at a certain amount per day and paid the workers as wages for work done. Under normal conditions competition is supposed to determine the just share of each of those factors which takes part in production. Perfect competition, however, implies so much that there are good reasons to believe it seldom, if ever, exists. Labor claims that in the division they are steadily getting the worst of it; that they get less than justly and rightly belongs to them. As to whether the wage-earners are right in their claims and are cheated out of a part of their share it is not the purpose of this investigation to show. The persistence with which this agitation is carried on at least indicates their own confidence in the justness of their cause; and to many, the drift of our industrial tendencies is evidence enough to satisfy them that something is wrong.

Although wealth is increasing at a much greater ratio than population, there seems to be as much misery and want as ever. And even in those industries in which production is carried on under the best possible management, and with the latest and most improved machinery,

and in which, consequently, a man's labor has become much more effective, there is as much complaint of low wages and bad conditions in other respects, as in industries which have not benefited by advantages of this kind. Even when conditions warrant higher wages an increase is not always granted voluntarily. Just demands on the part of the workers are not seldom stubbornly resisted by employers and in such instances, often leads to conflicts, during which, production is at a standstill, men thrown out of work, and sometimes property or the material factors of production destroyed. With this we do not mean to say that all strikes and other struggles between wage-earners and wage-payers are based on a just cause. To do this would be getting away from the truth. Workingmen in pushing their claims or in seeking redress for some grievance, often fail to consider whether the surrounding conditions are favorable to their success. A manufacturer, for instance, cannot increase wages when the state of the market is such as to seriously impair both his profits and the interest on his capital. Conditions such as mentioned have, however, greatly contributed towards the gravity of the situation and toward imparting the great social importance to this problem.

That many efforts should have been made to solve this question is not to be wondered at. Even legislation has been invoked. And the discussions and stir brought about by these efforts are hardly second to that caused directly by the question itself.

While as yet the progress made in adjusting social and economic differences is not great, the task should not be considered hopeless. Although our industrial system is attended by many abuses and is much more complicated as to its organization than former systems, it has also been of much good. It presupposes a greater intelligence on the part of all classes, and with it we have men who read and think, and who, therefore, are capable of judging the merit of their claims and of their duties. With a higher standard of education such men will increase in number, and therein lies our hope of the ultimate adjustment of in-

dustrial difficulties. No intelligence, however great, would be likely to judge rightly and act wisely in these matters without a thorough knowledge of existing conditions and the causes of their development.

Statistics, by showing the condition from time to time, will some day be of even greater value than at present, and it was with the hope that we might be able to throw some light upon the condition of the workers in this state, at present that this investigation was begun. As to our success we cannot say. Our efforts did not meet with much encouragement. The information most desired was seldom given in the returns. In by far the most instances the blanks were not even returned. With the information and facts received, however, we have endeavored to make as good use as possible, and we have, at least, some reason for thinking that our work will not be wholly without value.

It must be admitted that the working classes to-day are in most respects better off than formerly. They enjoy better and more nutritious food, live in healthier and more comfortable houses and dress much better than they could possibly afford to do some years ago. Their necessaries of life are of greater variety, better quality and cheaper, and the workingday much shorter. It is not such a great while ago since sixteen to eighteen hours constituted a days work; to-day a ten hour day is considered too long, and there are at present both national and international movements favoring an eight hour day.

A late writer says that during the last fifty years, the economic condition of the working classes in England has improved on the average from fifty to one hundred per cent.; in France from forty to seventy-five per cent., and in the United States a worker can at present with the earnings of ten hours work buy between four and five times as much as he could half a century ago. Besides this there is less suffering in other ways. Medical help and medicines are now easily obtained and sanitary regulations benefit all. Protective legislation in favor of the masses is enacted nearly everywhere.

Since what has just been said is in accordance with facts,

a true account of the condition of the poorer classes of to-day, is, in many respects, a much brighter one than any that could have been truthfully given a generation or more ago. Still their present condition is marred by many black spots. Evils unknown under other conditions have crept in with the changes, and the dark sides of this problem are as dark as ever.

One cannot read these tables without feeling that the condition of, at least, a large proportion of the wage-earners in this state is not what it ought to be. With a general advancement their wants have increased and articles which were luxuries before are necessities now. But the tables show that the total earnings or income of many families does not equal the outlay for such necessities. In cases of this kind there can be but little choice. They either have to fall back on what they have saved in the past or run in debt. When men who are both willing and able to work are forced to this because unable to obtain work, conditions are not normal.

The causes of this state of things are often attributed to our present industrial organization. To-day, it is often said, capital is master and by it labor has been transformed into a commodity, the price of which is determined by the demand for it, the same as of goods in the general market, and which when the supply is greater than the demand, is often unable to find a buyer. The workers have but little to say, as to the conditions under which they are to render their services, and can be thrown out of work at the pleasure of the employer or capitalist.

Other causes, inherent in the system, render employment uncertain. When, as is often the case, a new line of commodities comes into use or the demand for some old commodity is increasing, capital and consequently labor are attracted by the prospects of better profits; soon, more is produced than there is a demand for; the result is a fall in prices, factories close down and workmen are thrown out of work. Of this we have many examples. The crises which follow, however, do not affect the working classes alone, but the whole community.

There are many other features about the capitalistic system of production that are held to be injurious to labor. Among these is the use of machinery, by taking the place of man and by enabling children and women to do the same, which, in turn, tend to reduce wages; the concentration of work in great establishments, by depriving workers of home life, etc. Most of the objections raised against the use of machinery, however, and the evils supposed to have grown out of it, are not well taken. Machinery, instead of making less work, has been the means by which new avenues of production, impossible without it, have been opened up, providing additional employment to thousands of men, and the advantages derived in other ways from the use of machinery greatly overbalance the possible harm it may have inflicted in single instances.

The earnings and expenditures shown in these tables are those of 1895, and from what is generally known about wages both of skilled and unskilled labor it is plain that the average, at present, is somewhat lower than a few years ago. The average yearly working time has also failed to reach the usual point. The returns give "Hard times" as a reason for this. And certain it is that the late depression, whatever its causes may have been, has seriously affected earnings. Many state that they have found it necessary to reduce living expenses and to go without things, which they formerly enjoyed. On the other hand quite a number say, their earnings last year had slightly increased, and that in their opinion the effects of the "Hard times" on their occupation was less than estimated, and largely imaginary.

As already stated the blanks were distributed among both skilled and unskilled workmen, but it may be noticed that the majority of those reporting, belong to some trade or have a fixed occupation. Since this class of workers, as a rule, are better paid, the average earnings and also expenditures, as shown here, are higher than the average would be if all male persons in the state who work for wages were included. Of each of the occupations represented, however, the average shown is fairly accurate.

The next table or table No. 2, shows the averages by

cities. These averages are based upon the number reporting, as to the particular fact inquired about, but do not include instances in which less than ten reports were received. The reason for imposing this limit is, that less than this number could hardly be considered a safe basis from which fairly reliable results could be obtained. This limit also accounts for the fact, that some of the occupations which appear in table No. 1 do not appear in this table.

Table number 3 is a summary of what is shown in detail in the first or basic table. It shows the average age of those reporting in each occupation; the average number of persons supported to each family and the average hours of a day's work both in summer; winter; the average number of months employed during year and amount of daily and weekly wages paid; the percentage owning homes and average value of same with indebtedness and rate of interest paid on such indebtedness; the percentage carrying life insurance and the average amount of each policy; the percentage reporting as to weekly, semi-monthly and monthly payment of wages, also percentage of those who report part of their wages withheld.

The figures showing the results enumerated above, have, in each instance been obtained from the total sum of all the answers and facts in all the returns received, relating to that particular point or fact which they represent in this table. This table therefore may be said to be a summary of the whole.

In table number 4 is shown the average individual earnings and the income from all other sources last year of each family in the different occupations here represented; also the average cost of living to each family during the same period. This is one of the most important tables in connection with this investigation, dealing as it does with facts, which vitally affect the condition in life of every individual, and uppermost in the mind of every wage earner. For this reason and in order that it might be so arranged as to be more easily read or understood, separate space was allowed this table.

TABLE No 2.—Recapitulation and averages (by cities).

LOCATION.	OCCUPATION.	Average age.	Per cent. of American born.	Per cent. of foreign born.	Ave. No. persons supported, per capita.	Average No. months employed.	Av. wages per day.	Av. wages per week.	Average earnings for the year.	Average total family expenses.	HOMES.			LIFE INSURANCE.				
											Per cent. owning.	Per cent. not owning.	Average value.	Average amount in mortgage.	Average interest paid.	Per cent. having.	Per cent. not having.	Average amount carried.
Appleton.....	Paper makers	37	40	60	4	10	2 42	\$14 52	\$671 20	\$525 00	20	80	\$1,000 00	.....	40	60	\$2,000 00	
	Carpenters.....	45	.....	100	4½	10½	1 85	11 10	488 26	539 32	100	.....	872 00	.....	50	50	1,800 00	
Eau Claire.....	Machinists.....	35	57.14	42.86	4½	11½	2 03½	12 21	533 06	516 33	71.43	28 57	1,200 00	80 00	6	71.43	28.57	2,000 00
	Machine wood workers.....	26	12.50	87.50	2½	11	1 50	9 00	402 26	351 67	25	75	1,650 00	650 00	7½	12.50	87.50	2,000 00
	Unskilled labor	40	30	70	4	11½	1 29	7 74	674 00	371 75	50	50	640 00	250 00	7	40	60	1,500 00
Green Bay.....	Carpenters.....	37	16.67	83.33	4½	10½	1 82	10 92	505 08	441 16	66.67	33.33	1,268 75	238 00	6	50	50	1,333 33
Janesville.....	Coopers.....	40	100	.....	4½	10	1 47	8 82	346 94	410 56	30	70	1,133 33	250 00	7	20	80	2,500 00
	Machinists.....	27	100	.....	1½	10½	1 71	10 26	440 40	484 30	20	80	2,500 00	.....	20	80	2,000 00	
Kenosha.....	Blacksmiths.....	39	20	80	7	8½	1 75	10 50	373 19	412 60	80	20	2,700 00	250 00	6	40	60	2,000 00
	Tanners and curriers.....	37	10	90	5	11	1 74	10 44	498 81	453 51	60	40	1,058 33	533 33	6	50	50	1,166 66
	Unskilled labor.....	33	20	80	4	11	1 37	8 22	360 65	363 30	60	40	1,500 00	375 00	7	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	Blacksmiths.....	33	40	60	4	11	1 70	10 20	495 00	432 50	60	40	1,216 00	.....	60	40	1,500 00	
	Carpenters.....	42	53.34	46.66	4½	10	1 89	11 34	497 20	600 54	53.33	46.67	1,374 00	53 33	6	53.33	46.67	1,531 25
	Cigar makers.....	34	57.14	42.86	4	8½	1 74	10 44	369 52	366 95	42.86	57.14	2,166 66	200 00	7	42.86	57.14	2,566 66
	Machinists.....	37	50	50	4	11	2 40	14 40	677 97	529 21	33 33	66.67	1,700 00	125 00	7	75	25	2,007 10
	Machine hands.....	35	100	.....	3	10	1 36½	8 19	338 14	338 62	42.86	57.14	1,233 33	216 66	6½	57.14	42.86	3,312 50
	Machine wood workers.....	29	62.50	37.50	3½	10½	1 50	9 00	419 37	440 87	50	50	2,312 50	175 00	7	37.50	62.50	1,200 00
Unskilled labor	40	14.81	85.19	4	8½	1 38	8 28	297 72	304 48	48.15	51.85	1,050 77	380 00	7	22.22	77.78	1,650 00	
Manitowoc.....	Moulders, brass and iron	28	62.50	37.50	2½	9	1 64	9 84	397 19	394 33	12 50	87.50	600 00	245 00	5	12.50	87.50	2,300 00
Menasha and Neenah.....	Paper makers.....	28	71.43	28.57	3½	11	1 84	11 04	521 40	442 82	28.57	71.43	1,350 00	325 00	6	42.85	57.15	2,033 33
	Unskilled labor.....	35	30	70	6	10	1 25	7 50	331 53	375 70	60	40	1,183 33	307 25	7	30	70	1,816 66
Milwaukee.....	Blacksmiths.....	35	38.40	61.60	5	9½	2 12	12 72	566 89	623 67	53.84	46.16	2,000 00	603 66	6	30.77	69.23	1,225 00
	Book binders.....	35	33.33	66.67	3	11	2 54	15 24	708 83	487 00	66.67	33.33	3,625 00	950 00	6	33.33	66.67	1,000 00
	Carpenters.....	35	51.52	48.48	4	10½	2 02	12 12	544 48	465 03	42.42	57.58	2,400 00	825 00	6	63.64	36.36	1,190 00
	Coopers.....	38	63.16	36.84	4	9	1 22½	7 35	291 42	402 58	26.31	73.69	2,830 00	1,075 00	6	21.05	78.95	1,050 00
	Factory operatives.....	29	66.67	33.33	4½	9	1 31	7 86	294 44	326 48	33.33	66.67	3,750 90	1,750 00	6	33.33	66.67	545 00

Milwaukee	Machinists	34	45.45	54.55	4	11	2 53	15 18	736 63	643 16	43.18	56.82	3,605 26	798 21	6¼	54.55	45.45	2,354 12
	Machine hands	30	77.78	22.22	2½	10½	1 85	11 10	491 66	458 36	44.45	55.55	2,450 00	750 00	5½	44.45	55.55	3,000 00
	Machine wood workers	28	70	30	4	10½	1 47	8 82	398 96	390 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	80	700 00
	Masons and bricklayers	36	42.85	57.15	6	6½	3 10	18 60	528 66	642 57	42.85	57.15	4,600 00	316 66	6	57.15	42.85	2,000 00
	Mattress makers	28	68.67	33.33	3	10½	1 40	8 40	333 33	417 00	16.67	83.33	4,000 00	1,900 00	6	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	Moulders, brass and iron	34	65.72	34.28	4½	9½	2 35	14 10	596 04	564 42	34.29	65.71	2,975 00	833 33	6	42.86	57.14	1,476 66
	Printers	35	53.33	46.67	3	11	2 71	16 26	748 69	620 35	40	60	1,583 33	200 00	6	40	60	1,600 00
	Tailors	30	50	50	2	8½	2 00	12 00	479 46	506 48	33.33	66.67	2,750 00	800 00	6	.....	.....	.....
	Tanners and curriers	34	29.63	70.37	4	11	1 82	10 92	507 07	513 08	18.52	81.48	2,200 00	864 00	7	40.75	59.25	1,288 88
	Teamsters	37	33.33	66.67	4	11½	1 85	11 10	549 97	553 32	16.66	83.34	1,200 00	.....	.....	33.33	66.67	1,500 00
	Upholsters	36	66.67	33.33	5	11½	2 05	12 30	607 85	695 33	16.66	83.34	6,000 00	300 00	6	100	.....	1,350 00
Oshkosh	Unskilled labor	36	43.48	56.52	5	9½	1 19	7 14	310 00	353 83	23.95	76.05	2,491 00	977 77	6	19.57	80.43	1,038 20
	Blacksmiths	30	50	50	3	9	1 26	7 56	285 83	295 08	33.34	66.66	1,100 00	200 00	5	33.34	66.66	1,500 00
	Cabinet makers	31	45.45	54.45	3½	10½	1 86	11 16	500 27	415 18	27.27	72.73	2,333 33	925 00	6	36.36	63.64	2,000 00
	Carpenters	39	66.67	33.33	3½	10	1 64	9 84	428 00	429 61	50	50	1,400 00	283 33	6	33.33	66.67	1,500 01
	Factory operatives	32	41.38	58.62	4	9½	1 19	7 14	302 53	293 27	41.38	58.62	1,168 75	499 50	6	20.70	79.30	1,533 50
Racine	Machine hands	33	66.67	33.33	4	9½	1 31	7 86	317 11	322 01	75	25	1,083 33	497 22	6¼	33.33	66.67	1,300 00
	Machine wood workers	27	45	55	5	9	1 20	7 20	273 81	277 33	14.29	85.71	1,016 66	616 66	5½	19.05	80.95	443 00
	Unskilled labor	31	50	50	4	9	1 11	6 66	256 31	311 90	50	50	909 37	469 20	6½	06.25	92.75	1,000 00
	Blacksmiths	38	37.50	62.50	3	10½	1 99	11 94	530 26	457 50	50	50	1,750 00	975 00	6¼	75	25	1,583 33
	Carpenters	41	75	25	3½	10	1 77	10 62	466 46	463 73	75	25	1,266 66	620 00	6¼	62.50	37.50	1,500 00
Sheboygan	Machine hands	34	71.44	28.56	4½	10½	1 61	9 66	440 28	449 57	42.86	57.14	2,200 00	416 66	6½	71.43	28.57	1,000 00
	Machine wood workers	32	50	50	3½	9	1 93	11 58	451 75	470 75	33.33	66.67	1,500 00	500 00	6	33.33	66.67	1,650 00
	Moulders, brass and iron	31	50	50	4	10	2 16	12 96	547 33	437 93	16.66	83.34	1,700 00	1,000 00	6	58.33	41.67	1,714 27
	Painters	30	55.56	44.44	4	8½	1 93	11 58	433 85	418 00	71.43	28.57	1,190 00	482 50	6	.....	.....	.....
	Shoemakers	35	60	40	5	10	1 43	8 58	372 73	520 60	40	60	1,500 00	400 00	6	80	20	1,350 00
	Unskilled labor	44	33.33	66.67	4	9	1 41	8 46	348 73	359 46	46.16	53.84	1,150 00	400 00	6½	33.33	66.67	1,440 00
Superior	Cabinet makers	37	21.43	78.57	5	8½	1 33	7 98	289 48	367 85	64.29	35.71	1,316 66	804 16	6	21.42	78.58	1,500 00
	Carpenters	36	38.33	61.67	3½	9½	1 33	7 98	325 97	339 10	61.11	38.89	1,481 81	671 43	6½	27.78	72.22	940 00
	Engineers	39	100	.....	2½	11½	2 55	15 30	743 58	587 83	50	50	1,566 66	843 33	6	50	50	1,666 66
	Factory operatives	32	20 59	79.41	3½	9	1 04	6 26	237 16	269 32	31.43	68.57	1,445 45	512 50	6	11.43	88.57	1,500 00
	Machine hands	36	45.45	54.55	4	9½	1 36	8 16	323 76	338 54	45.45	54.55	1,240 00	550 00	6	36.37	63.63	1,350 00
	Machine wood workers	40	26.66	73.34	5	9½	1 19	7 14	294 32	330 30	53.33	46.67	1,396 87	766 66	6½	40	60	1,216 00
	Moulders, brass and iron	30	60	40	6	10	1 59	9 54	403 60	350 80	20	80	1,200 00	.....	.....	60	40	1,100 00
	Painters	31	42.10	57.90	4	10	1 36	8 16	362 29	334 13	31.58	68.42	1,129 16	587 50	6½	36.84	63.16	1,170 00
	Shoemakers	37	16.66	83.34	3½	8	1 15	6 90	247 16	263 88	33.33	66.67	750 00	825 00	6	16.66	83.34	2,000 00
Superior	Tanners and curriers	36	23.08	76.92	5	9½	1 11	6 66	269 53	346 38	53.85	46.15	1,428 57	690 00	6	32.50	67.50	1,250 00
	Unskilled labor	39	16.52	83.48	4½	8½	1 05	6 30	218 56	257 54	39.13	60.87	1,081 48	511 51	6½	13.04	86.96	1,826 66
	Carpenters	37	21.43	78.57	3	8½	1 56	9 36	326 43	359 86	50	50	1,114 28	550 00	7½	42.85	57.15	1,333 33
	Coopers	34	75	25	3½	6	2 23	13 38	340 06	356 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	75	650 00
Superior	Factory operatives	31	57.14	42.86	3	9	1 07	6 42	258 16	275 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unskilled labor	34	78.79	21.21	4	8½	1 44	8 64	300 18	289 25	27.27	72.73	480 55	130 00	8	12.30	87.70	750 00

TABLE NO. 3—continued.—*Summary and averages.*

	Engineers.	Factory operatives.	Firemen.	Machinists.	Machine hands.	Machine wood workers	Masons and bricklayers.	Mattress makers.
Average age.....	35.9	32.4	32.3	36.2	33.5	32.7	34.7	31.3
Average No. of persons supported.....	3.7	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.9	3.2
Average hours employed — in summer.....	11.2	10.	11.9	9.9	10.1	10.	9.1	9.1
Average hours employed — in winter.....	9.7	8.8	9.6	9.1	8.	8.3	8.3	5.2
Average number of months employed.....	10.9	9.2	10.5	10.8	9.8	9.7	6.3	10.5
Average daily wages.....	\$2.05	\$1.14	\$1.68	\$2.39	\$1.50	\$1.39	\$2.71	\$1.35
Average weekly wages.....	12.30	6.84	10.08	13.34	9.00	8.34	16.26	8.10
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
No. reporting owning homes.....	42.8	33.7	25.	45.9	44.2	30.7	52.9	16.6
No. reporting <i>not</i> owning homes.....	57.2	66.3	75.	54.1	55.8	69.3	47.1	83.4
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Average value of homes.....	\$2,133 00	\$1,420 00	\$1,566 00	\$2,311 00	\$1,539 00	\$1,396 00	\$2,055 00	\$2,750 00
No. reporting homes mortgaged.....	55.5	80.	100.	50.	81.4	66.6	33.3	33.3
No. reporting homes <i>not</i> mortgaged.....	44.5	20.	.....	50.	18.6	33.4	66.7	66.7
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Average amount of mortgage.....	1,017 00	572 00	500 00	602 00	496 00	551 00	616 00	1,900 00
Average rate of interest paid.....	6.	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.3	6.
No. reported carrying life insurance.....	61.8	19.1	25.	56.1	36.	26.9	47.	.....
No. reported <i>not</i> carrying life ins.....	38.2	80.9	75.	43.9	64.	73.1	53.	.....
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	.....
Average amount life insurance carried.....	1,961 00	1,423 00	1,833 00	2,118 00	1,578 00	1,050 00	1,687 00	.....
Wages paid weekly to.....	17.5	17.6	27.2	17.9	23.3	32.8	16.6	100.
Wages paid semi-monthly to.....	47.5	21.1	27.2	33.7	23.3	30.1	66.6	.....
Wages paid monthly to.....	35.	61.3	45.6	48.4	53.4	37.1	16.8	.....
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
No. reporting part of wages withheld.....	45.2	60.6	100.	64.8	62.5	67.1	92.3	.....
No. reporting <i>no</i> part wages withheld.....	54.8	39.4	.....	35.2	37.5	32.9	7.7	100.
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

TABLE No. 3—continued—*Summary and averages.*

	Tanners and curriers.	Teamsters.	Tinsmiths.	Tobacconists.	Unskilled labor.	Upholsterers.	Wagon makers.	Miscellan- eous
Average age.....	35.4	35.1	28.5	29.7	36.9	36.	41.2	32.7
Average No. of persons supported.....	4.3	4.8	2.4	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.1
Average hours employed—in summer.....	10.	10.	10.	8.	10.7	10.	10.	10.
Average hours employed—in winter.....	8.9	9.5	10.	8.	8.1	8.2	8.2	9.
Average No. of months employed.....	10.4	11.2	10.6	10.2	8.9	11.5	9.2	10.7
Average daily wages.....	\$1.62	\$1.63	\$2.06	\$1.87	\$1.21	\$2.06	\$1.88	\$2.87
Average weekly wages.....	9.72	9.78	12.36	11.22	7.26	12.36	11.28	17.22
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
No. reporting owning homes.....	39.1	36.4	20.	25.	39.4	16.6	58.3	50.7
No. reporting not owning homes.....	60.9	63.6	80.	75.	60.6	83.4	41.7	49.3
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Average value of homes.....	\$1,514	\$950	\$800	\$1,500	\$920	\$6,000	\$1,371	\$2,530
No reporting homes mortgaged.....	83.3	50.	100.	100.	68.6	100.	28.5	59.4
No. reporting homes not mortgaged.....	16.7	50.	.....	.....	31.4	.....	71.5	40.6
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Average amount of mortgage.....	730	450	500	600	412	300	215	1,060
Average rate of interest paid.....	6.4	6.5	7.	6.	6.5	6.	7.	6.8
No. reporting carrying life insurance...	41.	30.7	83.3	50.	16.	100.	41.6	63.5
No. reporting not carrying life Ins....	59.	69.3	16.7	50.	84.	.....	58.4	36.5
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Average amount life insurance carried	1,352	1,415	1,400	2,000	1,172	1,350	2,060	2,371
Wages paid weekly to.....	75.9	30.7	66.6	100.	20.2	83.3	50.	37.9
Wages paid semi-monthly to.....	.....	53.8	.....	.....	22.1	.....	25.	26.2
Wages paid monthly to.....	24.1	15.5	33.4	.....	57.7	16.7	25.	35.9
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
No. reporting part of wages withheld.	34.	30.	66.6	.....	56.1	.....	25.	33.5
No. reporting no part wages withheld.	66.	70.	33.4	100.	43.9	100.	75.	66.5
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

TABLE NO. 4.—Average income and expenditures of each family in thirty-two occupations, during the year 1895.

OCCUPATION.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURES.	BALANCES.	
	Individual earnings.	From other sources.	Total.	Living expenses.	Income over expenditures.	Expenditures over income.
Blacksmiths	\$492 86	\$45 82	\$538 68	\$494 33	\$44 35	.....
Boilermakers.....	711 96	50 00	761 96	691 89	70 07	.....
Bookbinders.....	681 00	.....	681 00	515 99	165 01	.....
Brewery workers...	596 74	31 78	628 52	592 89	35 63	.....
Cabinet makers.....	386 36	42 29	428 65	442 69	.....	\$14 04
Carpenters.....	461 07	47 46	508 53	472 04	36 49	.....
Cigar makers.....	379 61	35 57	415 18	418 40	.....	3 22
Coopers.....	332 32	108 48	440 80	451 10	.....	10 30
Engineers.....	684 78	31 50	716 28	628 23	88 05	.....
Factory operatives.	283 89	30 82	314 71	317 71	.....	3 00
Firemen.....	442 66	9 22	451 88	450 03	1 85	.....
Machinists.....	681 06	26 92	707 98	633 84	74 14	.....
Machine hands.....	493 93	35 58	529 51	404 00	125 51	.....
Machine woodwk'rs	367 67	30 22	397 89	401 21	.....	3 33
Masons & brickla'rs.	423 64	30 91	454 55	506 82	.....	52 27
Mattress makers...	350 50	70 25	420 75	420 75	.....	.....
Millwrights.....	669 82	89 81	759 73	512 26	247 47	.....
Miscellaneous	768 40	74 07	839 27	670 76	168 71	.....
Moulders.....	557 34	28 65	585 99	551 19	34 80	.....
Painters.....	433 86	32 62	466 48	435 62	30 86	.....
Paper makers.....	642 97	79 33	722 30	542 29	180 01	.....
Plumbers & steamfit	518 25	.....	518 25	587 00	.....	68 75
Printers.....	723 40	18 40	741 80	625 50	116 30	.....
Shoemakers.....	391 62	36 36	427 98	438 81	.....	10 83
Tailors.....	480 53	83	481 36	385 00	96 36	.....
Tanners & curriers..	448 69	46 88	495 57	489 68	5 89	.....
Teamsters.....	495 89	17 27	513 16	482 15	31 01	.....
Tobacconists	505 87	33 00	538 87	544 72	.....	5 85
Tinsmiths.....	599 79	8 04	607 83	554 84	52 99	.....
Upholsterers.....	629 40	103 40	732 80	742 80	.....	10 00
Wagon makers.....	486 73	30 91	517 64	498 63	19 01	.....
Unskilled labor ...	288 10	33 46	321 56	341 34	.....	19 78
Total.....	\$16,410 71	\$1,256 95	\$17,667 66	\$16,244 51	\$1,624 51	\$201 36
Averages.....	\$512 84	\$39 28	\$552 12	\$507 64	\$50 77	\$6 29

As already stated, the above table shows the average income and expenditure of each family in thirty-two different occupations, during the year 1895. The reports as to these items of nearly fourteen hundred families are included in the table and embracing as they do some of the highest as well as some of the lowest paid in each occupation, the facts presented cannot fail to be of some value, at least to students of economic questions.

The income is classified as individual earnings and income from other sources. The amount earned during the year by the head of the family—the father or husband—through his individual efforts or work is designated as “individual earnings.” The amount received from the earnings of other members of the family who also share in the expenses, and from interest on money loaned or on deposit in same savings institution, also from rents for houses or other property is designated as “income from other sources.”

Regarding these two classes of income it will be noticed from the tables that that part which comes under “individual earnings” is proportionately much the larger and that there is at least one wage-earner to each family; that the part which comes under the second class is much smaller, and while averaged up among all in the same occupation, for the sake of convenience, is received only by comparatively few families, and constitutes on the average less than 8 per cent. of the total income. Still all but two of the thirty-two occupations in the tables show an income from “other sources,” the average amount of which is seen to vary from \$108.48 to 83 cents.

Under the head of Expenditures come all outlays for necessary living expenses. Only the total amount of these are shown, but they include such items as the amounts paid during the year for subsistence, clothing, fuel, light, rent and sundry expenses.

Of the last two columns on the table, one shows the excess of income over outlay, and the other the excess of outlay over income. As it is somewhat difficult to see the

real relation of the figures in these columns to the whole a brief explanation may be in place. In every occupation there are on the one hand some, whose income is larger than their outlay and on the other hand some, whose outlay is larger than their income. In adding up the income and outlay of all in each occupation — which was necessary in order to get at the average to each family — income and outlay measured each other. If the footings of the incomes are larger than the footings of the expenses it means that the income is larger than the outlay and vice versa. To illustrate, on page 257 five upholsterers report a total income of \$3,664.00 and a total outlay of \$3,714.00 or \$50.00 more than their income. Not all, however, were running behind. One expended \$100.00 less than his income. While another expended \$150.00 more and of the remaining three, the accounts balanced at the end of the year, and as seen, this leaves a shortage of \$50.00 on the whole or \$10.00 on each. This corresponds to the difference between the average income which in the above table is seen to be \$732.80 and the average outlay which as the same table shows is \$742.80.

Those classed as miscellaneous workers received the highest income last year, or \$839.47, and those classed as factory operatives the lowest, or only \$314.71. The expenditures vary with the income, but not in proportion to it. It is significant, however, that the income of all but two of those occupations in which the average expenditure is larger than the average income, is below the general average.

The averages of all are shown at the foot of the table, and it appears from this that the average individual earnings are \$512.84, the income from "other sources" \$39.28 and that the total from all sources is \$552.12. As the average outlay for cost of living is only \$507.64, there is a favorable balance of \$44.48.

That the average income, last year, to each family reporting was \$44.48 higher than the expenditures for necessities or living expenses, is also confirmed by the differ-

ence between the average of the balances showing "income over expenditures" and of those showing "expenditures over income;" the average of the former being \$50.77, of the latter \$6.29, or a difference of \$44.48.

These conclusions, however, or what this shows, do not vitiate what has already been said about the condition in this state. While the averages here are high and the income larger than expenditures, it should also be noticed that the yearly income of those who work at common labor or in occupations in which the duties are lighter and and require less skill, is very low, averaging only about \$300, and that those who receive this amount and even less are by far the most numerous.

The items of expenditures of what may be called "Living Expenses" up may be classified as follows: Subsistence, clothing, fuel, rent and sundry expenses. In the following tables the actual and relative amount of each of these items in one year's expenditures of single as well as of groups of families in the different occupations is shown. The figures from which these tables are made up have been taken from table No. 1; but only returns in which all questions relating to income and expenditures were fully and apparently correctly answered, were made use of. As table No. 1 shows, nearly all reported as to total income and total expenditures, but many neglected details essential to these tables. Since returns defective in this respect were excluded from these tables the conclusions drawn rest upon a safer basis. The classification as to trades or occupations is the same in these as in the foregoing tables and the number of families and persons embraced as well as the minimum and maximum income, appear at the head of their respective tables.

Each table represents the items of expenditures of a given number of families in a given occupation. The total amount expended for each item as well as for all the items by the whole number of families included in the table, is shown. Also the average to each family, or of one family, and the percentage of the total of each item of expenditure.

In the notes to the different tables is shown the average number of persons to each family; the average amount of yearly expenditure to each person; the average amount of daily expenditure to each person and the average yearly income to each family.

The figures in these tables are based upon the income and expenditures of one year, as already stated.

The occupation covered by the first of these tables in order is that of "Blacksmiths." Seventeen families of twenty-six persons are represented. The income per family during the year varied from \$200 to \$650, the mean income being \$476.82. All expenditures of whatever nature covered by "living expenses" are included in one or the other of the following items: Subsistence, clothing, fuel, rent and sundries.

The table shows, that the seventeen families during the year, paid out for subsistence \$3,800, for clothing \$1,238, for fuel \$501, for rent, \$1,459, for sundries, \$1,379, a total cost for seventeen families or 76 persons of \$8,377.

Of one family the expenditures are as follows: For subsistence \$223.41, for clothing \$72.82, for fuel \$29.40, for rent \$85.81, for sundries \$81.31, a total cost for one family of \$492.75.

Since the expenditures of one year for one family is based upon the expenditures of the seventeen families, that is, it is the average of the same, the percentage of each item of cost of the total amount expended, must be the same in both instances.

The table shows the percentages to be, for subsistence 45.36, for clothing 14.78, for fuel 5.98, for rent 17.42, for sundries 16.46, total 100 per cent.

In the foot notes to this table it is seen that the average number of persons of each family is 4.47; that the average yearly expenditure of each person is \$109.50; that the average daily expenditure of each person is 30 cents and that the average yearly income of each family is \$476.82. This amount is \$15.94 less than the average yearly expenditures.

Blacksmiths.

Total yearly expenditures of 17 families (76 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$650 a year; also the average yearly expenditure of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 17 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$3,800 00	\$223 41	45.36
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,238 00	72 82	14.78
Fuel.....	501 00	29 40	5.98
Rent.....	1,459 00	85 81	17.42
Sundry expenses.....	1,379 00	81 31	16.46
Total.....	\$8,377 00	\$492 75	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.47
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$109.50
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.30
Average yearly income to each family.....	476.82

Boiler makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 4 families (14 persons), each family with an income varying from \$150 to \$300 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 4 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,204 00	\$269 00	49.76
Clothing and dry goods.....	237 00	59 25	10.95
Fuel.....	118 00	29 50	5.45
Rent.....	408 00	102 00	18.84
Sundry expenses.....	198 00	81 50	15.00
Total.....	\$2,165 00	\$541 25	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$154.64
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.42.37
Average yearly income to each family.....	577.75

Brewery workers.

Total yearly expenditures of 16 families (70 persons), each family with an income varying from \$420 to \$780 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 16 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,258 00	\$266 12	43.30
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,278 00	79 91	13.00
Fuel.....	580 00	36 25	5.89
Rent.....	1,614 00	100 86	16.41
Sundry expenses.....	2,104 00	131 50	21.40
Total.....	\$9,834 00	\$614 64	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.38
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$136.58
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.37.42
Average yearly income to each family.....	629.56

Cabinet makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 12 families (44 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 12 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$2,594 00	\$216 16	42.47
Clothing and dry goods.....	848 00	70 67	13.88
Fuel.....	393 00	32 75	6.43
Rent.....	933 00	77 75	15.28
Sundry expenses.....	1,340 00	111 67	21.94
Total.....	\$6,108 00	\$509 00	100.00
Average persons to family.....			3.63
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$140.22
Average daily expenditure to person.....			.38.33
Average yearly income to each family.....			505.57

Carpenters.

Total yearly expenditures of 36 families (153 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$500 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 36 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$6,579 00	\$182 75	42.69
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,148 00	59 61	13.92
Fuel.....	1,010 00	28 06	6.56
Rent.....	2,714 00	75 39	17.61
Sundry expenses.....	2,963 00	82 31	19.22
Total.....	\$15,412 00	\$428 12	100.00
Average persons to family.....			4.25
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$100.73
Average daily expenditure to person.....			.27.52
Average yearly income to each family.....			435.00

Cigarmakers.

Total yearly expenditures of 14 families (56 persons), each family with an income varying from \$250 to \$720 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 14 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$3,334 00	\$238 14	47.59
Clothing and dry goods.....	909 00	64 92	12.47
Fuel.....	427 00	30 50	6.05
Rent.....	1,242 00	88 74	17.58
Sundry expenses.....	1,152 00	82 28	16.31
Total.....	\$7,064 00	\$504 58	100.00
Average persons to family.....			4.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$126.14
Average daily expenditure to person.....			.34.56
Average yearly income to each family.....			451.06

Coopers.

Total yearly expenditures of 15 families (70 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$550 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 15 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence	\$3,531 00	\$235 40	47.59
Clothing and dry goods.....	935 00	62 33	12.61
Fuel.....	433 00	28 86	5.84
Rent.....	1,215 00	81 00	16.36
Sundry expenses.....	1,306 00	87 06	17.60
Total.....	\$7,420 00	\$494 65	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.67
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$115.03
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.31.58
Average yearly income to each family.....	418.88

Engineers—Stationary.

Total yearly expenditures of 16 families (60 persons), each family with an income varying from \$500 to \$1,000 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 16 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,560 00	\$285 00	43.28
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,547 00	96 69	14.68
Fuel.....	601 00	37 56	5.71
Rent.....	1,702 00	106 37	16.15
Sundry expenses.....	2,125 00	132 81	20.18
Total.....	\$10,535 00	\$658 43	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.7
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$177.87
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.48.73
Average yearly income to each family.....	755.05

Factory operatives.

Total yearly expenditures of 29 families (108 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$350 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 29 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence	\$4,501 47	\$151 77	52.42
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,080 14	37 24	12.12
Fuel.....	628 40	21 66	7.06
Rent.....	1,478 60	50 98	16.62
Sundry expenses.....	1,216 29	35 38	11.78
Total.....	\$8,904 90	\$307 03	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.72
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$75.46
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.20.65
Average yearly income to each family.....	290.03

Firemen — Stationary.

Total yearly expenditures of 6 families (31 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$600 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 6 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,153 00	\$202 00	44.96
Clothing and dry goods.....	405 00	67 50	14.73
Fuel.....	243 00	40 50	8.83
Rent.....	438 00	73 00	15.94
Sundry expenses.....	509 00	74 83	15.54
Total.....	\$2,748 00	\$457 83	100.00
Average persons to family.....			5.17
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$88.56
Average daily expenditure to person.....			24.26
Average yearly income to each family.....			463.49

Machine hands.

Total yearly expenditures of 14 families (48 persons), each family with an income varying from \$250 to \$550 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 14 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$2,559 00	\$182 79	44.89
Clothing and dry goods.....	960 00	68 57	16.84
Fuel.....	350 75	25 05	6.13
Rent.....	1,124 00	80 25	19.76
Sundry expenses.....	705 81	50 41	12.38
Total.....	\$5,699 56	\$407 10	100.00
Average persons to family.....			3.43
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$118.75
Average daily expenditure to person.....			32.52
Average yearly earnings to each family.....			456.79

Machine wood workers.

Total yearly expenditures of 25 families (107 persons), each family with an income varying from \$285 to \$475 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 25 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,770 00	\$190 80	48.29
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,483 45	59 33	15.01
Fuel.....	593 50	23 74	6.00
Rent.....	1,824 00	72 56	18.44
Sundry expenses.....	1,206 95	48 24	12.26
Total.....	\$9,877 90	\$394 67	100.00
Average persons to family.....			4.28
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$92.21
Average daily expenditure to person.....			25.26
Average yearly earnings to each family.....			390.07

Machinists.

Total yearly expenditure of 33 families (138 persons), each family with an income varying from \$465 to \$1,000 a year; also the average yearly expenditure of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 33 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$9,477 31	\$287 19	42.96
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,938 00	89 03	13.22
Fuel.....	1,314 75	39 84	5.96
Rent.....	4,069 00	123 33	18.44
Sundry expenses.....	4,257 42	129 01	19.32
Total.....	\$22,056 48	\$668 40	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.2
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$159.14
Average daily expenditure to person.....	43.57
Average yearly income to each family.....	739.85

Masons and bricklayers.

Total yearly expenditures of 3 families (17 persons), each family with an income varying from \$300 to \$750 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 3 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$940 00	\$313 34	53.71
Clothing and dry goods.....	258 00	86 00	14.77
Fuel.....	113 00	37 66	6.47
Rent.....	228 00	76 00	13.05
Sundry expenses.....	207 00	69 00	12.00
Total.....	\$1,746 00	\$582 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	5.66
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$102.83
Average daily expenditure to person.....	28.12
Average yearly earnings to each family.....	548.34

Mattress makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (6 persons), each family with an income varying from \$312 to \$360 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$400 00	\$200 00	59.52
Clothing and dry goods.....	90 00	45 00	13.39
Fuel.....	44 00	22 00	6.54
Rent.....	96 00	48 00	14.28
Sundry expenses.....	42 00	21 00	6.27
Total.....	\$672 00	\$336 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$113.00
Average daily expenditure to person.....	26.85
Average yearly earnings to each family.....	336.00

Millwrights.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (12 persons), each family with an income varying from \$420 to \$950 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$480 00	\$240 00	44.71
Clothing and dry goods.....	215 00	107 50	17.97
Fuel.....	75 00	37 50	6.69
Rent.....	204 00	102 00	18.21
Sundry expenses.....	146 00	73 00	12.42
Total.....	\$1,120 00	\$560 00	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	6.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$93.34
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.25.57
Average yearly income to each family.....	685.00

Moulders.

Total yearly expenditures of 28 families (134 persons), each with an income varying from \$350 to \$800 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 28 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$7,096 20	\$253 44	48.96
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,187 50	78 13	15.09
Fuel.....	856 50	30 59	5.90
Rent.....	2,374 00	84 78	16.40
Sundry expenses.....	1,978 57	70 66	13.65
Total.....	\$14,492 77	\$517 60	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.8
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$107.83
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.29.56
Average yearly income to each family.....	570.09

Painters.

Total yearly expenditures of 25 families (100 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$900 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 25 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$5,211 00	\$208 44	48.56
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,755 50	70 22	16.36
Fuel.....	702 00	28 08	6.54
Rent.....	1,788 00	71 52	16.66
Sundry expenses.....	1,273 50	50 94	11.88
Total.....	\$10,730 00	\$429 20	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	4.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$107.30
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.29.40
Average yearly income to each family.....	430.01

Paper makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 5 families (22 persons), each family with an income varying from \$525 to \$900 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 5 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,740 00	\$348 00	53.48
Clothing and dry goods.....	360 00	72 00	11.07
Fuel.....	270 00	54 00	8.27
Rent.....	540 00	108 00	16.59
Sundry expenses.....	345 00	69 00	10.59
Total.....	\$3,255 00	\$651 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.04
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$161.13
Average daily expenditure to person.....	44.14
Average yearly income to each family.....	765.00

Plumbers and steamfitters.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (7 persons), each family with an income varying from \$400 to \$600 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$350 00	\$247 00	42.21
Clothing and dry goods.....	379 00	117 50	20.19
Fuel.....	55 00	27 50	4.70
Rent.....	240 00	120 00	20.58
Sundry expenses.....	144 00	72 00	12.32
Total.....	\$1,168 00	\$584 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$166.86
Average daily expenditure to person.....	45.71
Average yearly income to each family.....	505.09

Printers.

Total yearly expenditures of 6 families (22 persons), each family with an income varying from \$600 to \$850 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 6 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,650 00	\$275 00	42.18
Clothing and dry goods.....	520 00	86 66	13.29
Fuel.....	240 00	40 00	6.19
Rent.....	648 00	108 00	16.56
Sundry expenses.....	853 00	142 16	21.78
Total.....	\$3,911 00	\$651 82	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	3.6
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$108.63
Average daily expenditure to person.....	29.76
Average yearly income to each family.....	721.66

Shoemakers.

Total yearly expenditures of 21 families (68 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$800 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 21 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,430 00	\$210 95	47.91
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,000 00	47 62	10.81
Fuel.....	644 00	30 67	6.97
Rent.....	1,750 00	83 33	18.92
Sundry expenses.....	1,423 00	67 76	15.39
Total.....	\$9,247 00	\$440 33	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.23
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$137.60
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.37.70
Average yearly income to each family.....	449.18

Tailors.

Total yearly expenditures of 3 families (9 persons), each family with an income varying from \$400 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 3 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$500 00	\$166 66	42.02
Clothing and dry goods.....	144 00	48 00	12.10
Fuel.....	137 00	45 66	11.51
Rent.....	252 00	84 00	21.18
Sundry expenses.....	157 00	52 34	13.19
Total.....	\$1,190 00	\$396 66	\$100 00

Average persons to family.....	3.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$132.22
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.36.23
Average yearly income to each family.....	616.00

Tanners and curriers.

Total yearly expenditures of 24 families (100 persons), each family with an income varying from \$210 to \$800 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 24 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$5,621 40	\$234 22	47.55
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,988 00	80 75	16.56
Fuel.....	753 00	35 55	6.37
Rent.....	1,987 00	80 70	16.39
Sundry expenses.....	1,572 16	65 50	13.13
Total.....	\$11,821 56	\$496 72	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.2
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$118.26
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.32.40
Average yearly income to each family.....	501.00

Teamsters.

Total yearly expenditures of 6 families (29 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 6 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,510 00	\$251 66	44.29
Clothing and dry goods.....	393 00	65 50	11.52
Fuel.....	143 25	23 87	4.22
Rent.....	542 00	90 33	15.89
Sundry expenses.....	820 80	136 80	24.08
Total.....	\$3,409 05	\$568 16	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.8
Average yearly expenditure to persons.....	\$116.28
Average daily expenditure to persons.....	.31.86
Average yearly income to each family.....	627.00

Tinsmiths.

Total yearly expenditures of 4 families (14 persons), each with an income varying from \$460 to \$780 a year; also the average yearly expenditure of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 4 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$946 00	\$236 50	42.67
Clothing and dry goods.....	229 00	82 25	14.43
Fuel.....	118 00	29 50	5.32
Rent.....	372 00	93 00	16.78
Sundry expenses.....	552 00	113 00	20.80
Total.....	\$2,217 00	\$554 25	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$167.96
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.45.50
Average yearly income to each family.....	607.75

Tobacconists.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (7 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$780 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$482 00	\$241 00	42.65
Clothing and dry goods.....	90 00	45 00	7.96
Fuel.....	60 00	30 00	5.37
Rent.....	234 00	117 00	20.70
Sundry expenses.....	264 00	132 00	23.30
Total.....	\$1,130 00	\$565 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$161.43
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.44.23
Average yearly income to each family.....	565.00

Unskilled labor.

Total yearly expenditures of 44 families (215 persons), each family with an income varying from \$220 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 44 families.	Average of each family.	Percentages.
Subsistence.....	\$7,770 00	\$176 59	48.72
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,117 00	48 11	13.29
Fuel.....	1,189 00	27 02	7.45
Rent.....	2,817 00	64 03	17.67
Sundry expenses.....	2,053 00	46 66	12.87
Total.....	\$25,946 00	\$362 41	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.9
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$73.96
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.20.26
Average yearly income to each family.....	352.32

Upholsterers.

Total yearly expenditures of 4 families (18 persons), each family with an income varying from \$625 to \$789 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 4 families.	Average of each family.	Percentage.
Subsistence.....	\$1,102 00	\$275 50	40.06
Clothing and dry goods.....	405 00	101 20	14.92
Fuel.....	128 00	32 00	4.81
Rent.....	456 00	110 00	16.80
Sundry expenses.....	583 00	155 80	23.41
Total.....	\$2,674 00	\$674 50	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	4.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$149.89
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.41.06
Average yearly income to each family.....	703.50

Wagon workers.

Total yearly expenditures of 5 families (22 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$640 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 5 families.	Average of each family.	Percentages.
Subsistence.....	\$995 00	\$199 00	40.27
Clothing and dry goods.....	340 00	68 00	13.73
Fuel.....	225 00	45 00	9.09
Rent.....	492 00	98 40	19.87
Sundry expenses.....	434 00	86 80	17.04
Total.....	\$2,476 00	\$495 20	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	4.4
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$112.54
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.35.58
Average yearly income to each family.....	505.20

All Occupations.

Average yearly expenditure to each of 423 families (1,787 persons), the average income to each family varying from \$340 to \$705 a year.

CLASSIFICATION.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$233 93	46.17
Clothing and dry goods.....	71 27	13.88
Fuel.....	32 67	6.48
Rent.....	88 57	17.37
Sundry expenses.....	85 00	16.10
Total.....	\$511 44	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.22
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$121.20
Average daily expenditure to person.....	33.10
Average yearly income to each family.....	535.66

The above table headed "All occupations" is the last in the series relating to "Living Expenses." It is very comprehensive, a kind of summary of all the other tables, or in other words, it shows the results of this part of the investigation. Thus we see the totals of all the tables in such instances where it is important that the totals be shown and the averages of all where the averages ought to be shown, for instance, it shows that the whole number of reports upon which these tables are based is 423, that these reports are made by parties who have families to support and that the number of persons thus supported is 1,787, or 4.22 to each family. It shows the total cost of maintaining the 423 families one year as well as the outlay for each item of expenditure. In form it is the same as the other tables, and differs from them only in this, that it shows the average of all occupations instead of that of only one.

As to averages the table shows that the income during the year of the 423 families is ranging from \$340 to \$705, and that the average income of each family is \$535.66.

The average cost of supporting a single family of 4.22 persons one year is seen to be: for subsistence, \$233.93; for clothing, \$71.27; for fuel, \$32.67; for rent, \$88.57; for sundries, \$85.00; or a total for one family of \$511.44.

The percentage of each item of expenditure shown in this table corresponds to the average percentage of these items of all the tables, the average percentage of each item is: Subsistence, 46.17 per cent.; clothing, 13.88 per cent.; fuel, 6.48 per cent.; rent, 17.37 per cent.; sundries, 16.10 per cent.

In the notes to this table is shown: that the average number of persons to each family was 4.22; that the average cost of supporting one person one year was \$121.20, or 33.10 cents per day, and that the average income during the year of each family was \$335.66, or \$24.22 more than the outlay, the outlay for cost of living being \$511.44.

It may be noticed that the percentage of the different items of expenditure in this investigation differ somewhat from that shown in similar investigations conducted in other states ten or twelve years ago. We have tried to discover the reasons for this, and while the data at hand was not sufficient for statistical evidence it appeared to us that the fall in prices of nearly all food products is the main cause of this. Of course there were some irregularities in the returns, but against this many precautions were taken. It is evident, however, that a fall in prices of food products without a corresponding fall in wages might reduce the percentage expended for food or subsistence.

There are in places some slight discrepancies between the tables and the averages drawn from them. This is due to omitting fractions and cents from the basic figures, but this does materially affect the final results.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to furnishing the information tabulated in the foregoing tables in this part, each man was requested to state his own views upon such topics as, the eight hour day, weekly payment of wages and upon other matters of general interest to wage earners, or relating to their condition in this state. This request was quite generally complied with, and as a result several hundred such views touching upon nearly every phase of the labor question as it is known to day, were received. In the remaining pages of this part in the report quite a number of these opinions appear.

As intimated, only a limited number have been published. A great many were so much alike, both as to what was said and the way in which was expressed, that to print all seemed superfluous. Besides this we were rather crowded as to space. Those which have been used, however, were selected because in them is expressed in some connection nearly every important view held.

In nearly all, an eight hour working day and weekly payment of wages are favored. Many other reforms are also advocated, and it may be said, that on the whole the views are those of organized labor. They are certainly interesting and may be read with profit.

BLACKSMITH.—Eight hours a day would be a benefit to all laborers. Weekly payments makes the working man attend better to his business for when he loses a day's work he misses the money directly. State employment bureaus would bring the work and the workingman closer together. The best means of improving the condition of wage workers in the state would be the suppression of petty foremen or gang bosses who are often worse than the slave masters before the war.

BLACKSMITH.—I think that eight hours work a day is not enough and that ten hours is about right for an ordinary day's work. I do not think the board of immigration is a good thing for the working people of the state of Wisconsin. Most of the unsettled land in the northern part of the state

will not support a man. People who come to take up this land finally drift into the cities and compete with the laborers.

BLACKSMITH.—I find from personal observation that carelessness to their own interests, shiftlessness and jealousy are the worst enemies of the laboring man. If united they could better their condition; but as long as they work against one another legislation will bring them little benefit. They should be educated to be industrious, economical, sober and above all united.

BLACKSMITH.—It would be better for the workingman if immigration were stopped for five years to give the people a chance to spread out from the big cities. Also the tariff should be fixed so that we could do our own work and not have it imported from foreign countries.

BOILER MAKER.—There should be a boiler inspector in every large city and at least one in every county in the state. These inspectors should be practical boiler makers and not engineers.

BOOKBINDER.—As the book binding trade is closely connected with the printing trade my idea is that the printers will have to lead us in the eight hour movement. Weekly payment of wages benefits the working class.

BREWER.—This country is good enough for me as it is.

CARPENTER.—The social condition of the workingman would be helped if every saloon was planted somewhere near the north pole. I favor state employment bureaus to the highest. I have had experience with private employment bureaus and they literally rob the workingman of his last dollar if they have an opportunity. It seems queer to me that the law can not reach them in some way.

CARPENTER.—There is no doubt but with the vast labor saving machinery of modern industry there must come a reduction of working hours or there will be an amount of idleness that will tax the power of the state to deal with. Mills that keep back two weeks' wages bring suffering to many families and it is a burning shame to allow it. If our laborers would quit liquor and tobacco they would be better for it. "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a curse to any people."

CARPENTER.—If we would get eight hours work with ten hours pay it would be all right. The trouble with our trade here is that there are too many "jack-knife" carpenters with a hammer, saw and square working for low wages. If the carpenters of this or any other city would start a union and keep this class out it would be a good move. One was started here ten years ago but it took in this class and did not exist long.

CARPENTER.—Legal apprenticeship system would be a benefit to tradesmen in general. We should have legislation allowing towns, villages and cities to do all public work and make public improvements directly, instead of by contract, as it can be done cheaper this way and the workmen would

receive better pay. Weekly payment of wages ought to be enforced as workingmen often have to refuse work because they will have to wait thirty to sixty days for their pay. Where men are employed steady it does not make so much difference. A better school system in country districts would be a good thing.

CARPENTER.—I can see no benefit to be derived from an eight hour day as it would only serve to decrease my wages. Weekly payment of wages will only increase my employer's expenses. Employment bureau can be of little value under existing circumstances when the supply of labor exceeds the demand. To improve social conditions let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and send representatives to Washington who will strive to regain the good times we lost in 1892. The representatives should be instructed to pass laws restricting immigration.

CARPENTER.—One of the greatest aids to the workingman would be the abolishment of the saloons as so many families suffer from the lack of the money spent there in idle hours. The employment of women and children in factories is socially ruinous and morally dangerous, and they lessen the men's wages and make it more difficult to support the family. Night schools such as are supported here are a great factor in aiding the workingmen. A shorter working day would give added opportunity. Many laboring men are compelled to work ten hours a day for 65 cents and this is barely enough to support a single man and it is starvation to a family. It makes thieving almost a necessity and is dangerous to all classes alike. It makes dull brains, sad hearts, desperate thoughts, hopeless lives and ambition a mockery.

CARPENTER.—There are men who claim to be mechanics and are hired by the bosses and set to work when they are simply "Jack of all trades." This is where a man who has learnt a good trade loses. There should be a law to protect all mechanics who properly learn a trade just as the doctors, lawyers and school teachers are protected. We need a state mechanical school and less normal schools where teachers are being prepared by the wholesale now.

CURRIER.—Eight hours should constitute a day's work at every branch of trade, for experience has taught us that the same work can be done in eight hours as is now done in nine or ten hours. The time the workman gains under the eight-hour system he could use in improving his mind by reading good books, and it would also give him more time to devote to his family. Ten or twelve hours, as some workmen are compelled to labor, is too much of a load and they are simply rendered a machine. Reasonable concessions on the part of the employers to their men would banish the bitterness of the workers against them. But most of the gentlemen cannot or will not appreciate this. They regard their help as practically slaves, and this is shown almost daily. In branches where constant work

is necessary there should be three gangs of workmen, each working eight hours a day. This would give those out of work a chance. Wages should be paid Saturday of each week. Employment bureaus under the control of the state or city would be of much benefit, as is shown by the practical operation of such bureaus in the old country. No work which men can do should be done by women. Once for all it should be strictly prohibited to employ married women in factories — two generations are injured by this habit. More schools and free books are needed.

CIGARMAKER.— We want direct legislation and especially laws passed to prohibit the manufacture of cigars in prisons.

CIGARMAKER.— I wish to state that the eight hour working day is a success, so far as our business is concerned. We have had the eight-hour day since 1886. At that time we received from \$6 to \$13 a thousand for making cigars and now for the same work we receive \$7.50 to \$16 a thousand. I believe that if the eight-hour day was adopted throughout the United States it would do away with a great deal of misery now existing.

CIGARMAKER.— Immigration should be stopped as there are now three people for every place, all prison made goods should be plainly labeled as such. Convicts should be put to work building highways or cultivating land to raise provisions for themselves and the poor.

COOPER.— I favor keeping the children at school until 16 years of age. state employment bureaus and more stringent employers' liability laws; There should be better workshops, free public baths; and better laws in regard to immigration. All public work should be done by day work and the laboring man ought to try and learn more of the politics of the country. I think the single tax on land a good thing as through its operations more laborers in large cities would be able to own their homes.

COOPER.— I believe in labor unions when not maintained for political purposes. They afford an opportunity for all concerned to understand each other but as a rule the president of the union and of the trades council is looking for some "snap" political office which creates jealousy among the members and a general dissatisfaction.

COOPER.— Organization of labor is a good thing and I think the act to make "boycotts a criminal offense" one of the most inhuman acts passed by a legislative body as it takes away the only weapon the laboring class has to fight capital with and I believe it is the direct cause of making Wisconsin have "the lowest scale of wages of any state in the union" as Carroll D. Wright says in his report.

COOPER.— The reduction of working hours is in accordance with the improvement of machinery; the creators of wealth (labor) should receive the full benefit of all improvements. The means of production should be put in the hands of the people; that is to abolish private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

FOREMAN.—I think an eight hour day would not prove of any benefit whatever to the majority of the working class and especially to the foreign element — “Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.” Weekly payment of wages would enable the laborer to live a much more independent and, therefore, a more honorable life. State employment bureaus I consider a great benefactor, inasmuch as it tends to bring to the laborer the recognition due him. It means a great deal to have the State of Wisconsin interested in every laborer individually and also in his family, whether they be rich or poor.

FOREMAN.—The enactment and enforcement of strict apprenticeship laws I am confident would be of great benefit to tradesmen. The more general observance of all holidays and an increase in their number would in the end prove of benefit to all—not for the benefit of the lazy, but to give all the people and especially the laboring man more recreation and knowledge. Give us more public libraries, and in large places more branches, making it more convenient for the laboring class to make use of the same.

FOREMAN.—The first and greatest evil of the working class is the competition of cheap foreign labor in all grades from the humble laborer to the skilled artisan. Foreign laborers, do not as a rule, consume manufactured products to the same extent that American or domestic laborers do, consequently, production increases faster the consumption, resulting in close competition among manufacturers and cutting wages is always the first step in such cases to balance the effect of rate wars. First stop immigration of foreign labor, more especially pauper labor, for a term of twenty years, then advance co-operation in all classes of labor where possible. Possession is characteristic of the human race, be they high or low, rich or poor, civilized or savage, one and all strive not alone for supremacy but for something to possess as their very own. In co-operation each laborer becomes at once employer and employed and in advancing the company's interests — of which he is a member — he at once advances his private interests. Next let the eight hour system at ten hours pay join hands with co-operation and the present employers would be astonished at the increased output not only in quantity, but best of all, in quality as the working man would then have some interest to serve as an impetus to his movements and the exercise and improvement of his skill. I firmly believe this to be the only feasible plan at present and for a long time to come whereby the conditions of the laborer may be improved without detriment to his employer. Strikes from my point of view are due to dissatisfaction with the present low wages as against the apparent large profits of those engaged in manufacturing and mercantile trade. Co-operation would do away with this trouble. If labor unions are properly conducted they may be made valuable not as an agitating factor concerning wages but as a means of mutual advancement mentally, socially and industrially.

In the interest of iron workers I would like to see the state equip each of the normal schools with a chemical laboratory so constructed that instruction in practical form may be given in the chemical analysis of iron in its relation to the various uses in the manufactured articles of commerce.

FOREMAN.— Where the eight hour plan is worked it does not give satisfaction. If there is anything in the world that will make a strike it is a reduction of pay and the eight hour day would reduce wages. A man must not expect pay for time that is spent in recreation. If we had the dispositions of our English cousins it would work here.

FOREMAN.— I consider the eight hour day a benefit to the working class. It gives a workingman time to read or cultivate a garden if so disposed. I have seen the eight hour day tried in two places in Scotland and it was a blessing to the working man. I think semi-monthly payment of wages better than weekly for then the men consider before they spend their money.

FOREMAN.— I am convinced that a good compulsory educational law rigidly enforced would have a tendency to improve the condition of the so-called "laboring class" more than anything else that could be done for them. The benefits would not be seen at once but in time the results would show for themselves. The greatest enemy the working man has is his ignorance. Compelling the children to go to school would not only educate them but would also take them from the labor market and thus increase the demand for labor.

FOREMAN.— I do not think the eight hour system would benefit us much as in most cases we would be paid by the hour and wages would be fixed according to the time employed. Weekly payment of wages would benefit the working men 15 per cent. and there should be a law passed making wages payable every week if the men wanted to draw the money that way. Now, if we need any money between pay days, we have to literally beg to get it.

FOREMAN.— In my opinion the laboring man as well as the employer would be benefited by the eight hour working day and wages would rise. All classes would be benefited if the laboring man was paid in currency instead of in checks. The saloon would suffer but the laboring man would be the gainer. State employment bureau would be a grand thing and a blessing if properly conducted.

FOREMAN.— What is needed most in the way of legislation to benefit the producing class is to restore silver to its place prior to 1873. Give us free coinage of both silver and gold at 16 to 1. This would bring back prosperity and give the farmer something for his produce with which to buy the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life, and all kinds of business would liven up. Weekly payment of wages would enable us to pay

cash for our expenses and to get things cheaper as most dealers charge more on book accounts to cover the loss on bad accounts.

FOREMAN.—If the employer would cultivate the good will of his employe and the employe reciprocate it would go a long way towards solving the labor problem. Arbitration is the next best. I think ten hours the best for all concerned and in my business I know it is.

FOREMAN.—Although I have worked all my lifetime ten hours for a day's pay, yet I and those I have talked with think eight hours enough irrespective of wages earned. For if ten men are working instead of eight then both capital and labor must be benefited, for though my wages are smaller my taxes ought to be smaller also, for there will be less pauperism and prison labor. I can hardly say that I am a total abstainer, but I think it a shame that boys and girls should be employed in bottling beer and grow up with an increased liking for that which comes too natural. As to wages perhaps bi-weekly or weekly may be better for wage workers, but on the other hand I learn that men who get paid weekly with checks go to the saloon to have their checks cashed and often return without the change.

FOREMAN.—Legislation to restrict immigration would help the workingman as would also the eight hour day. State employment bureau if honestly carried on can be of great help to both capital and labor.

FACTORY HAND.—Laws should be passed to prohibit convict labor from competing with free labor; to punish parents who send their fourteen year old children to work in the factory and have them swear falsely to their age. I would like to see the establishment of a state insurance bureau so that the laborer can insure with the state instead of with greedy corporations. Cities should be prohibited from giving away franchises to corporations. Convicts should be put to work upon the public highways.

FACTORY HAND.—Women and children should work at home and not be allowed to work in the factories. An eight hour working day is just the thing. It would give the laboring man more employment and better pay. Labor unions are a good thing but they are being neglected.

FACTORY HAND.—The working men should be united, each trade in a separate union and then the eight hour system ought to be enforced. No one should be allowed to work at a trade unless he has learned that trade in due form by working as an apprentice for a certain length of time. No boss should be allowed to have more than one apprentice for every five skilled workmen. The men should be forced to pay to the secretary of the union an equal proportion of their wages for the benefit of sick workmen or those disabled through accident, every Saturday should be pay day with no wages held back. And if wages are to be cut or men discharged notification to this effect should be given at least a week in advance. Every factory should have a supply of pure drinking water.

FACTORY HAND.—I wish the state would establish an employment bureau and do something to bring the employment “sharks” to justice or drive them out of existence. If there were state employment bureaus in the large cities of the state the men looking for work would go there instead of going to the robbers who steal the last dollar from him to satisfy themselves and the contractors. How can a man be honest when the employment bureau takes the last of his money for securing work and the contractor who is sharing with the employment bureau discharges him as soon as another poor working man has paid his tribute to the employment “shark.”

JAPANNER AND STRIPPER OF TINWARE.—If the employment of females in paint shops, etc., was stopped, I think one-half of the men out of employment would stand some show of getting work. When I started to learn my trade there were hardly any girls employed, but now the work is done mostly by females. I was foreman three years and was forbidden to hire boys when I could get girls.

MEAT SALESMAN.—I am satisfied to work ten hours and think all wages should be paid weekly. The greatest good the state can do for the working class is to teach economy in housekeeping; good wages do no good unless a part is saved and in many cases do harm, as families cultivate luxuries out of proportion to their standing. The state in connection with the churches should furnish lectures illustrated by diagrams showing the actual nourishment contained in various foods. Our almshouses and poor houses are filled with people who study what is nice to eat not what is most nourishing and beneficial to them. As a result the people who live within their means to-day, must support those people who live beyond their means. All school supplies should be purchased by the state by contract. Workingmen who have large families should not be compelled to purchase school supplies except at cost.

LABORER.—An eight hour working day seems to be preferred among the laborers. I think it would be justice in highly protected branches of industry, to share the benefits with the laborers. Water and gas plants should be kept as city property and run as city property. Then the workingmen would get reasonable wages and at the same time the city would get better service. The saloons ought to be abolished.

LABORER.—I believe that the land and everything therein should be owned by the government (the people) and that money should be wiped out of existence. Then production could be controlled and everyone given employment.

LABORER.—A universal working day of eight hours should be established at once to give the unemployed who are willing to work a chance to live. Postoffice saving banks should be established to allow the working man to save his earnings. Government fire and life insurance, like in

European states, should be established, as well as government ownership of railways and telegraph lines. The initiative and referendum should be made a law to take the veto power out of the hands of the president and governor and restore it to the people. This would put an end to lobbying in congress and legislation in favor of trusts and corporations.

LABORER.— I think the eight hour system of labor with ten hours' pay would be beneficial, as it would give the laborer more time for rest, recreation or study, as he may elect, but at the present state of low wages we are glad when we can get a chance to work over time. It is my idea that weekly payment of wages is preferable for, owing to the great competition in trade and the consequence of small profits, merchants are unable to carry their customers, thereby causing distress to many an honest laboring man.

LABORER.— The eight hour working day might give employment to more laborers but labor cannot receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. I don't think weekly payment of wages would be as good as semi-monthly. At nearly all the shops here money can be drawn on account between pay-days. I believe labor saving machinery is throwing laborers out of employment. The manufacturer who first uses it makes something by it, but when all have this labor saving machinery there is an overproduction. But we can't stop this onward march until the world is as far advanced as when the Tower of Babel was begun.

LABORER.— I am emphatically in favor of an eight hour working day at living wages, which is hardly possible under the existing circumstances in the city where I live. I am also in favor of weekly payment of wages, as it does away with the credit system, which is highly injurious to the wretchedly paid laborer. Urgent investigation in regard to child labor is needed in this city. I am in favor of government ownership of all railway and telegraph systems, restriction of immigration and expulsion of pauper aliens. Am opposed to foreign possession of our bonds and a firm believer in free trade.

LABORER.—1. I believe children under fifteen years of age should be compelled to attend school instead of crowding the already over-crowded labor market even if the community had to support them.

2. In case of a reduction of wages the Labor Commissioner should appoint a local committee to have free access to the books to investigate and decide whether a reduction in wages was really necessary. The same thing should be done when the workmen ask a raise and are refused.

3. I believe the liquor traffic is one of our worst evils and should be abolished by law as soon as possible.

4. Eight hours should be sufficient for a day's work.

5. I furthermore believe that the government should gradually get possession of all sources of monopoly such as means of communication and natural resources.

6. The government should establish saving banks where the working man in time of need could get a small loan at reasonable interest on furnishing sufficient security.

LABORER.—I could never see where the eight hour working day would help the laborers in large cities where there are saloons. I think men who frequent saloons and spend all their earnings are the ones who hatch up strikes and excite and cause others to do so. I believe in arbitration in settling wage difficulties. Some of the men who complain of poverty will smoke up enough tobacco to pay for their board. Pay received twice a month fills the bill better than any other way. I think it would be a good plan if the government would provide some plan whereby the workingman could deposit his savings and receive government security in return. The post office could perhaps do this work.

LABORER.—State employment bureaus under the existing circumstances would be of great value to the laboring class. Contract work is a great injury to the laborer, and the state ought to proceed in a good example by not letting any more contracts, or, if this could not be done, the state should require a clause to be put in public contracts providing that the men employed should be paid certain fixed wages. The liquor traffic is also a great detriment to the working people.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—In the factory where I work wages are so low that when we work four or six months the city has to keep us the rest of the year, or until we get work again. It would be a good thing if the state would pass a law establishing a minimum wage rate for adult labor, and a heavy fine imposed for the violation of the same.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—I believe the condition of the masses will continue to grow worse until the great time of trouble spoken of by Daniel, the prophet, which will be upon us in a very short time, and at that time Christ will assume control and set up the longed for kingdom of righteousness. It is beyond the power of man to bring about a satisfactory result as selfishness rules in the heart of the manufacturer and the working man.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—The want of proper education is a source of humiliation to the working man. Although there are a great number of ignorant emigrants spread over the country this lack of education is caused by the poverty and drinking habits of the parents. The employment of children and young men is a great cause of ignorance to-day and results in their being disqualified for any society but their own grade, in the saloon. The saloon is the greatest evil confronting the laboring class. There is one saloon in the cities of our state for every 50 working men and 35 of this number are either moderate drinkers or worse. When the workingman wastes his small earnings in the saloon poverty stares him in the face and his children have to seek employment for their support before their education is completed. Labor difficulties can never be settled until

the saloon is done away with. Minor and female labor is largely taking the place of experienced workmen as a result of improved machinery. Machinery was invented and intended as a blessing to mankind but it would seem sometimes as though it was missing its intended mission and was a detriment to all but its owner. Trusts and monopolies are keeping up the prices and discharging experienced labor to give places to minors and females and thus they are public robbers. I do not believe in levying a tax on machinery but would rather see some law enforced that would make the trusts illegal and crush them out of existence.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—The working men—the essential part of our great industrial system—are becoming more and more dependent upon the whims and dictates of the people who hold nearly all the wealth of the country. The rights of the working men are being gradually but surely set aside and it seems to be a case where “the weakest must go to the wall.” Any law passed for the supposed benefit of the working men is not enforced—manufacturers make obnoxious rules and cause their employes to sign under penalty of dismissal. This entirely counteracts any laws passed by the legislature. I propose that there be appointed in each city and district, competent inspectors to examine into and report all cases where dangerous machinery is used—dangerous not only to the operator but to those employed in the vicinity. Boys under sixteen years of age should not be allowed to operate machinery. I think that the professors of the state university—those of political economy, mechanical and architectural drafting, etc.—should be sent around to the different cities of the state to lecture free of charge, thus educating the great middle class and teaching them to help themselves. I believe in a legal eight hour day and if the employers wish longer service let them pay at the rate of time and a half. An eight hour day would induce the people to live in the suburbs of cities on small holdings.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—There should be a law passed making it a crime for an employer to hire women or children to work in a factory. Right here in Oshkosh there are at least 300 girls and women working in factories while there are about 200 men out of work. If the girls and women were out of the factories there would be room for the men.

MACHINIST.—I have great faith in the good that will come through the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics but think a different system in regard to gathering data as to rates of wages, etc., must be employed to get reliable statistics. Most of the manufacturers in making an average of workmen's wages include the salaries of superintendents, draftsmen and time keepers and thus does not show the true state of affairs. Employment bureaus that charge a man for a job ought to be prohibited by law.

MACHINIST.—It would be a good thing to have a law compelling employers to pay the wages and doctor bills of an injured employe. At present a work-

man can get them, but must lose his place in consequence and pay a good share of what he gets to a lawyer. Every person running a steam engine, no matter how small, should be compelled to take out a license. A strict enforcement of the laws in regard to criminal carelessness should be carried out, making every shop or factory owner use every means in his power to protect life, limb and health of his workmen.

MACHINIST.—I think the principles of the various trades should be generally taught in the public schools, having a period of the day set aside for manual training. Few laboring people can afford to send their children to the state university. Many of the foreigners who come to this country are young unmarried men with no property or no one dependent upon them and they will work for less and thrive on smaller wages than the American citizen can. They should not be allowed to vote until they own property or are tax payers.

MACHINIST.—The only remedy to improve the condition of the working man in general is a universal eight hour working day to enable all who are willing and able to work to do so. Further, there should be postoffice savings banks established as soon as possible to enable the workmen to deposit their small savings, instead of spending them in the saloon or putting their savings in a private bank so the cashier can go to Canada for his health. There should be a government fire and life insurance department the same as in Germany. I should like to see government ownership of all railroads and telegraph lines and the amount of money in circulation increased to at least \$50 per capita. The initiative and referendum should be instituted as in Switzerland.

MACHINIST.—I would like to see good honest legislation and a law to license every engineer in the state; also an honest board to examine all power plants.

MACHINIST.—I believe in passing a law that will prohibit any person under sixteen years of age or any incompetent person from operating or working on any machine driven by steam, electricity or any other power. Too many boys are employed in sash, door and blind factories. Incompetent men and boys are often put to operate dangerous machines and nine cases out of ten they are injured. In the factory where I am employed any employe who is late in the morning is sent home and told to come back to work at noon, so you see by being late an employe must lose half a day.

MACHINIST.—The eight hour day is a good thing for intelligent people who can appreciate its value. To achieve it we must enact laws and enforce them, making the lawful working day eight hours. I do not believe in prohibition of immigration but to demand, say from \$300 to \$500 in gold, of every foreigner coming to our shores to stay. With that kind of legislation we would not be obliged to tax our people to death in order to feed foreign paupers. We find more disturbances among the ignorant classes

because they can neither read nor write and will not adapt themselves to the customs of the country. Our immigration laws are too loose at present. Weekly payment of wages would establish a cash basis in all retail and wholesale businesses and many failures would be avoided and many interest-bearing bills would disappear. University extension lecture courses would greatly improve the workingmen if they would attend them.

MACHINIST.—I think that non-sectarian reading rooms throughout the cities where good books, papers and tracts could be had would tend to improve the social condition of the workingmen of Wisconsin.

MACHINIST.—Eight hours working day would give employment to more men — idle men are dangerous. When paid weekly I saved more than at other times. I think there should be more free public places of amusement and instruction, such as public parks with music every night and Sunday afternoons. Keep the streets perfectly clean and in repair with convict labor.

MACHINIST.—We ought to have legislation prohibiting overtime and night work except in case of an accident or a break down. Night work should especially be prohibited, as it ruins the health of workmen in factories, besides diminishing work. I favor the eight hour day as it gives the laboring class more recreation and more time for improvement. Strict laws should be passed prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

MACHINIST.—There is plenty of law for the workingman but no enforcement of it. It is a noted fact that in courts of all kinds it is only a question of which party has the most money. The almighty dollar is law. Every law seems to favor trusts and corporations. The condition of the working man is slowly but surely getting worse every day, while trusts and corporations are increasing their wealth. The poor workingman must be content with what he can get and submit to rules and regulations which are obnoxious to all true Americans. A case here (in Milwaukee) where a corporation insists that all heads of families who have children in their employ must sign a contract releasing the corporation from all liability in case the children are killed or injured. It is a case of sign or lose his position. It is not legislation but justice that the workingman needs. I don't think any man in the class of skilled labor need complain of ten hours' work. A reduction to eight hours will give about as much relief as the bond issue of the democratic administration. The working class should keep away from the saloons and spend their leisure time in reading and studying or with their families. More American independence and a better knowledge of affairs to vote intelligently would soon carry the day and elect honest men to conduct the affairs of government.

[MACHINIST.— I believe eight hours per day would be a practical benefit all round. There would be a market for surplus labor and piece work would be abolished. As it is now going we shall be practically slaves in a short time and a man's trade will be of no account to him. I believe in weekly payments and state employment bureaus. I think the state should not spend a penny in encouraging labor to come here but let every man come here without alluring inducements being held out to him.

MACHINIST.— Immigration should be checked by some means. To compete with emigrants in the different trades is a detriment to the American born citizen. It means lower wages, scanty living and less educational advantages for the children. This is a serious question for the American citizen. Eight hours work a day is enough as far as the output or production is concerned — all demands can be supplied by working under this system. Workers would be better and life's vital energies would not be weakened by fatigue from long hours of labor. The amount of wages would adjust itself according to supply and demand.

MACHINIST.— Any legislation preventing or prohibiting piece work would be a Godsend to all trades and to labor in general. I am confident that this is the worst evil of the working class. It gives the employer every chance in the world to reduce the employe's pay lower and lower and cause the employes to work harder and harder to make a living. I consider it absolutely necessary that an eight hour working day be established in view of the great improvement in machinery.

MISCELLANEOUS.— All boys at the reformatory at Waukesha should be made to learn a trade and this would make them better citizens after they are released. Many a bright boy is sent there who, if he had a chance, would learn a trade and make a good citizen. One of the best boards ever appointed by the state is the arbitration board and it should be kept up.

MISCELLANEOUS.— There is legislation enough with the exception of restricting immigration to a certain extent. A free-born American citizen cannot live and raise a family on wages that a foreigner can. For instance, an Italian will come here with a family of six or eight and live in one room with no regard for improvement of self and family and will work for less wages than a free-born American citizen who tries to make a home for his family and to surround them with elevating environments. Let the American government be just before it is merciful. The workingmen in our large cities have means of improving themselves if they will but avail themselves of privileges at hand, such as lyceums, university extension courses, public libraries, etc. The trouble of many of our working people is trying to live like millionaires. The result is financial ruin and lack of credit and living on the edge of the crater with a certainty of falling in

sooner or later. Let us be glad to have enough work to keep us busy ten hours a day. Two hours a day more of idleness would be that much more business for saloon keepers and labor agitators.

MISCELLANEOUS.—To better the workingman's condition we should educate him and his children, stop immigration of paupers, prohibit the use of foreign languages in business, compel every voter to pass an educational examination and extend length of time of residence before naturalization papers are issued, tax property at its actual value, put railroads under government control, pass laws against the centralization of capital, revise bankruptcy and marriage laws, change liquor laws so that the number of saloons will be restricted and license sold to the highest bidder with high minimum license, enforce adulterated food laws in the liquor business. The American workingman as a rule improves his own condition by being faithful. Trouble is usually caused by foreigners with blatherskite leaders.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Eight hours' work with eight hours' pay is what the laboring man should have. Labor unions want too much. Every man should be paid by the hour and not by the day, and a man should not expect ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The working man should keep away from all labor unions, for many times they have been the cause of a good man losing a good position. They have also forced factories out of business by their "eight hours' work — ten hours' pay" movement.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There is one thing that ought to be abolished by law and that is the paying of employes by bank check. It is a most pernicious system that workmen have allowed to grow, and in my opinion it is the primary source of more corruption of youth than anything I can name. The eight hour day must come sooner or later or you must stop immigration, cease inventing labor-saving machinery, and feed an army of idle men who through losing heart will become tramps and criminals. Bureaus of employment and state or city ownership will reach the point. Give the workman good wages and he himself will be the means of improving trade by consuming more of the product of labor. Stop the manufacturers from underselling one another until they destroy trade and make paupers of their workmen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—If men were hired by the day instead of by the hour and worked eight hours a day, better results would be obtained at a less cost. If corporations would stay by their old employes, making a trifling increase in their wages after each two or three years' service, they would find their men more reliable and settled and much less liable to strike. In this way each man's character would be more valuable to his employer and the good men would derive the benefit at the expense of the shiftless and improvident ones.

MOULDER.— I should think a compulsory system of education until sixteen years of age would help the next generation. It would give poor boys a better chance in the battle of life. Perhaps the state should assist poor families, but that is no more than they are doing now, as they practically give an education to all those who can afford to pay board while going to school. But the state might go a little further, and give all a common school education — the state to provide board if the boy's guardians are too poor. The money will be repaid with interest in the better citizens it would make by building up a state of intellectual men and women. That I think would raise their moral standard as well as improve their material conditions. I think six or eight hours work a day is an improvement if we can supply our wants with those hours of employment with all labor intelligently employed. I think the experience of short days in England is proof that it means cheaper production. Respecting weekly payment of wages I think it would help cash payments for supplies, consequently the retailer could sell some cheaper as he would not have to give such long credit with the consequent per cent. of bad debts. To improve the social condition of the workingman the state, by making public improvements and giving employment at remunerative wages to all willing and able to work in times of depression, would be taking a step in the right direction.

MOULDER.— At the moulding trade apprentices should serve four years and not be allowed to work by the piece until their fourth year. This is necessary to have good mechanics and preserve health. For instance you take a boy sixteen years old and put him to work on piece work the first three years. He does not think of learning a trade but only how much wages he can make; the employer does not care about him learning a trade but is satisfied to have him pound out lots of work, so when his time is up he is turned out and another young man goes through the same evolution. We will never get any mechanics through this process. We have about 300 such moulders running around Milwaukee looking for work and still more are being turned out.

MOULDER.— Something that ought to be done away with is the way some firms have of taking apprentices to learn the trade. In one shop in Milwaukee when they take a boy to learn the trade they give him one piece, say an oven door, to make. He is kept at that as long as he works there and if after serving his apprenticeship out he leaves the shop he can make only one piece. He either has to go back to the same place to work or quit the trade. I know several cases of this kind and it is taking a mean advantage of a boy. They should either make a good mechanic of him or not hire him to learn the trade.

MOULDER.— Wholesome laws recognizing unions and protecting their members; prohibiting blacklisting and discharge without due cause; plac-

ing labor upon an equality with the employer -- such laws would be of vast benefit. Law is a wonderful equalizer. The social condition of working men can be improved in no small degree by remuneration commensurate with the labor performed.

MOULDER -- I believe the only legislation that will help the working man is restriction of immigration for at least twenty years. Look at the large amount of manufacturing carried on in this state to-day and compare it with the amount done twenty years ago and then compare the unemployed with the number of unemployed at that time. Does it not show that the country is getting over stocked with labor from Europe. What are our children going to do if this keeps on? An employment bureau carried on in an honest way would be a great help to men out of employment.

PAINTER.—I think 99 of every 100 working men favor an eight hour working day, because eight hours' labor gives more time for recreation — a working man would feel better if he could spend a couple of hours with his family instead of being completely tired out by ten hours of hard labor. Then, too, it would give employment to more men and increase the demand for labor and increase the wages and purchasing power of the working class. Weekly payment of wages would do away with the monthly account books of our grocer, butcher, etc. Incorruptible legislators, honest judges, no supreme court decisions annulling the will of the people, no laws favoring only the employing class but laws protecting the majority of the people from the aggressions of the few would benefit the laboring class of Wisconsin and the United States.

PAINTER.—To better the condition of the working men I think child labor should be stopped; a man should not vote if he cannot read and write English; the government should acquire all railroads; the liquor question should be more closely investigated and prohibited. If an eight hour day is established ten hours' wages should be paid. Wages should be paid weekly and a state employment bureau established.

PAINTER.—I would rather work ten hours on account of the money, still eight hours is long enough during the winter months. I prefer the monthly payments as it is much handier in paying rent, besides it would be inconvenient for a large corporation to pay weekly. I think that if employes would go to their employers and state their wrongs it would be better for them, but some unions like to run their employer's business. Any man who takes an interest in his employer's business will be well cared for.

PAINTER.—I would advocate the creation of a bureau of arbitration at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of all differences between capital and labor. I am in favor of an eight hour day, provided wages can be adjusted to meet unemployed time. I am satisfied with monthly payments as situated at present.

PAINTER.— In my opinion the painters and decorators should receive at least \$2 a day for eight instead of ten hours' work. The better way would be to work eight and a half hours a day for five days and five and a half hours on Saturday, making Saturday afternoon a holiday. If the painter here could work fifty-two weeks in the year he would be better off in every respect than the European painter. The severe winters in Wisconsin makes it impossible to work part of the year and this doubles his expenses.

PRINTER.— The ban of the working man and all classes is the concentration of capital and its unhallowed power of increasing itself by interest, the principal being unaffected by the natural laws of decadence and death; for verification of the above witness the prodigious increase of capital in the hands of our "multi-millionaires" of the present day. Their progenitors may have honestly earned a tithe of what they left; interest and foreclosing on property at one-third its value did the "accumulating act." Take away the fortunes of many of these multi-millionaires and they could not command a dollar a day in the labor market; still capital and labor are on a par. Equality, thy bedfellow is "interest" not "labor."

PRINTER.— The introduction of the machine in the place of hand composition on newspapers and in some book offices has made shorter hours imperative not only on account of the great mental strain entailed but also on account of the number of men forced out of employment. I would be in favor of reducing the hours below eight for newspaper work on machines. While in some cities of the United States the hours of composition on newspapers have been reduced from eight or nine to seven or six hours no noticeable reduction has been made in Milwaukee. If no other improvements are made on typesetting machinery to still further force men out of employment things will assuredly adjust themselves in a few years.

PRINTER.— The social conditions of the working people are the result of their own inclinations. Circumstances may have a great deal to do with their conditions, but if they saved more and shunned the haunts of vice and drink, they would have less to complain of. State employment bureaus are good if honestly conducted, but too many are made sinecures and do not accomplish any good. Weekly payments are good, as it keeps the money moving and the tradesmen will give better bargains. Eight hours should be sufficient for all labor, mental as well as physical. Since the introduction of labor-saving machinery has so reduced the cost of production, the laborer should have some of the benefit as well as capital.

SHOEMAKER.— To keep every one employed is of the first importance and a shorter working day would be a step towards this end. After the country has fully recovered from the financial set-back there should be a general effort to establish a national eight hour working day, and I believe that this can be done only by slow degrees — say the working day was re-

duced a quarter of an hour each year. This would lead to the result within a reasonable time. It has been argued that immigration makes a greater consuming power and, therefore, creates a demand for labor as well as enters into it. This is quite true if he locates where there is room and work for him, but he too often tries to plant himself where there is already an army of unemployed and the chances are that he becomes a consumer at the expense of the county. We do not need much immigration now as most of the good land is taken up. The purpose and intention of labor organizations are good enough, but like all ideals, very difficult to put into practical working order. Unionism is a force that the working man has not yet learned to wield to his own advantage. He strikes too readily and does not know how to handle respectful diplomacy. Employers are often enough unfair to employes, but the working man, armed with the power of organization, is often still more unjust towards his employer.

SHOEMAKER.—In my opinion an improvement of prevailing bad conditions that surround the working men could be secured by public ownership of public utilities now owned by private corporations. If the national government would take hold of the railways, the land, the telephone and telegraph systems and the municipalities throughout the country would acquire the street railways, gas and electric lighting plants, by so doing a few million of the working men could be given employment at a fair salary. Of course the \$50,000 a year salaries would have to be done away with and the opportunity to create millionaires on short notice would also disappear. All this money would go to many men instead of to the few as under the present system.

SHOEMAKER.—Hours of labor ought to be reduced to a point where the wage earners could receive a fair proportion of the benefits of recent inventions in labor-saving machinery. As yet the benefits of invention seem to be mostly with and on the side of capital. I even think useful inventions are bought up by corporations to save the cost of having to apply them to the benefit of labor.

SHOEMAKER.—If legislation could be had to guard employes against paying for damaged work caused by no fault of theirs, it would be a great benefit to earners of small wages. The establishment of mutual benefit organizations in factories would be the means of helping working men and women in case of sickness or necessity. What we need is an organizer.

TAILOR.—In nearly every trade machinery has been introduced, and, as much of it can be run by young boys and girls, the men are thrown out of work. The children should be kept at school instead of being allowed to work in the factory. Postoffice savings banks should be established and also public baths in connection with schools.

TAILOR.—In my estimation the only thing that would better the working class is to completely restrict immigration for a period of ten years. Let us try it as an experiment and even if it does no good I don't think it will do any harm. State employment bureaus should be established in all the larger cities. A law should be passed levying a tax upon all prison made goods and providing for a label on the same. This tax could go to some charitable institution or to pay state expenses.

TOBACCONIST.—We should have free employment bureaus in every city in the state where both male and female could seek employment. Free lectures and entertainments to the working class would be a good means of improving their social condition. The eight hour working day would be a good thing for the workman for he could do many things at home that he would have to do on Sunday under the ten hours plan.

PART IV.

Wages and Time in Operation.

WAGES AND TIME IN OPERATION.

In the following table some interesting figures are shown. Few subjects have taken more attention than that relating to the earnings and condition of the workingmen. Economists and labor leaders have spoken and written exhaustively upon the subject; but frequent changes in the labor world occasioned by industrial depressions, over-production of manufactures, business stagnation or other causes both local and national, makes the subject ever living and important. It is not the aim, however, to here enter into any discussion of the subject, but simply to present some facts helping to show the true condition of labor in this state, so far as it relates to the wages paid for labor.

The table below shows by years the total number of factories in the state engaged in sixty-two different industries; the total number of men employed therein and the total amount of wages paid them. The contents of the table itself are so plain, that we shall take but little space for remarks. The only average shown in the table is the average number of men to each factory, which, in variation corresponds to other comparisons showing the changes in the condition of labor. The greatest difference in the total amount of wages paid in any two years of the eight recorded is \$9,879,174, the smallest amount being paid in 1888 and the largest in 1892. In the same way, the smallest difference is found to be \$275,631, or the difference existing in the amounts paid in 1891 and 1892.

The great difference first mentioned is largely accounted for in an increase of 196 factories employing 19,718 more

men in 1892 than in 1888 — or an average addition to the working force of about six men to each factory.

The largest number of factories and men employed are reported for 1893, but the average number of men to each factory were 8.4 men less than in the preceding year. There being 5,600 more men employed in 1893 it is naturally expected that with this greater number of men, the total amount of wages paid for the year should exceed that of the preceding year, but the cause for not so doing is found in the curtailment of the working time of 6.3 per cent. and an average reduction in the daily wages. This will be found in a subsequent table.

TABLE I.— *Showing total number of establishments reported each year in the state, beginning with 1888, engaged in sixty-two different industries classified as in foregoing tables; also showing total number of men employed in those industries, together with the total amount of wages paid and the average number of men to each factory or shop.*

Year.	Number of factories reporting.	Number of men employed.	Amount of wages paid.	Average No. of men per factory.
1888.....	1,135	71,218	\$28,416,694	62.7
1889.....	1,272	80,504	32,575,944	63.3
1890.....	1,364	80,880	33,125,213	59.3
1891.....	1,336	94,089	38,023,247	70.4
1892.....	1,331	90,936	38,295,878	68.3
1893.....	1,610	96,540	37,327,810	59.9
1894.....	1,460	83,642	31,409,244	57.3
1895.....	1,368	85,767	32,993,707	62.7

Where comparative figures for a succession of years are presented as in the foregoing table, based as they are upon the yearly reports of manufacturers in the state, representing yearly an average of 1,360 establishments, embracing 62 different industries and employing on an average over 85,000 persons, it will be admitted, that the deductions and conclusions drawn therefrom in so far as they relate to wages and time of employment, are very significant and in a measure reveals the prosperity or adversity of the laboring classes.

The following table presents averages of yearly and daily wages and time of employment for a period of eight

years—1888 to 1895, inclusive—and the averages represent the combined sixty-two classified industries of the state. It should be borne in mind that the employes receiving the average wages indicated in the table below includes men, women and minors. Of course, quite a difference in the average would at once be apparent if the wages of the men alone were considered; the average for them would range higher, while that of the women and minors would be less. [In a subsequent table a classified wage-scale for the various industries will be found, showing the percentage of employes receiving the different amount of wages paid.]

It will be seen that up to 1892 the general tendency of wages was upwards, at which time the level of the highest wages was reached. The same can be said of the working-time. After 1892 the tendency of wages has been unmistakably downward, the decrease in the time of employment showing about the same ratio of reduction. A small increase in the workingtime of 1895 marks a corresponding increase in the yearly earnings of that year over that of 1894, although the average daily wages for 1895 was slightly below that of 1894.

Dividing the eight years tabulated into two periods, making 1892 the year for comparisons, we find the greatest difference in the yearly earnings between the years 1888 and 1892 to be an increase of \$22.12 or 5.5 per cent. over 1888, and a corresponding increase of 4.2 per cent. in working-time. The smallest difference in the same period is that between 1889 and 1890, being an increase of \$4.91 or 1.2 per cent. and in workingtime an increase of 2.1 per cent. over 1889. The greatest deviation in the second period or between 1892 and 1895, is the decrease of \$45.61 or 10.8 per cent. in 1894 under that of 1892, while the greatest difference in the time employed in the second period shows a reduction of 6.3 per cent. The smallest change here is between 1894 and 1895, being an increase in 1895 of \$9.17 or 24 per cent. in earnings and 2.2 per cent. in the workingtime.

TABLE II. — *Averages for all occupations by years.*

Year.	Average yearly wages.	Average daily wages.	Average No. of weeks.
1888.....	\$399 01	\$1 44	46.4
1889.....	404 65	1 45	46.8
1890.....	409 56	1 43	48
1891.....	404 12	1 44	46.9
1892.....	421 13	1 46	48
1893.....	386 76	1 42	45
1894.....	375 52	1 38	45.4
1895.....	384 69	1 37	46.5

The following table comprises averages of the yearly and daily earnings of employes, also the average number of weeks of employment in each year for eight consecutive years. The table is prepared for comparative purposes and represents sixty-two specified leading industries.

Objections may be raised—and quite rightfully so—against a statement showing *average* earnings of the working classes in *any* given industry, for the reason that averages are based upon dissimilar amounts and therefore can be said to be misleading. Of course, numerous contingencies may affect general averages which may make them more or less unreliable, so for that reason classified statements relating to rates of wages paid would be more satisfactory, in that they would more definitely describe the actual earnings per employe. Especially would this be true for the report of an investigation involving only one year.

This method not being possible under the existing circumstances, a careful compilation of averages derived from reliable yearly reports and embracing a series of years, are furnished for comparison.

When it is considered that these reports have yearly been obtained from over 1,350 industrial establishments, representing every leading industry in the state and employing annually over 85,000 men, it will be admitted, that the averages submitted indicate, in so far as investigations of this kind are able to indicate, the changes in the range of wages and in the time and opportunities for earning same, which again in a measure denotes the prosperity

or adversity of the wage-earning classes, and that their material condition can be quite well ascertained. Thus, the objection referred to is to a large extent obviated and overcome.

Quite a difference in the rate of wages paid is discernible in the different industries, in some of which it can be termed high while in others it is painfully small. This is presumably owing to the fact that in industries engaged in light manufacturing, women help and minor labor is largely employed. This is especially true in knitting works, cotton and linen mills, match works and the manufacture of paper and cigar boxes. Certain branches in other kinds of manufacture seem also to be especially adapted to women, and they are generally paid a smaller wage for the same work than was formerly paid to the male employe.

By reference to the table below it will be seen in the general averages for eight years, that the employes in rolling mills are enabled to earn the highest yearly and daily wages, and their time of employment covers nearly the whole year.

Those employed in grain and warehouses come next with almost an equal amount of yearly earnings.

The smallest daily and yearly earnings per employe is found in the manufacture of knit goods.

While the annual earnings recorded for those engaged in the manufacture of brick and drain tile appear to be the next lowest, it is noticed that they are occupied at that work only about half of the year or 25.4 weeks.

The employes engaged in rolling mills and grain and warehouses obtain the highest yearly earnings, being over \$600 per employe. *Eleven* industries, "beef and pork packing, beer and malt, coal and wood, gas works, lithographing and engraving, machine shops and foundries, paints and oils, etc., railway shops, sewer pipe and cement, etc., electric lighting and street railways, and flour and feed" enables their employes to earn more than \$500 yearly. Those engaged in the following *seven* industries, "glass works;

iron works (pig); printing, publishing and book binding; shipbuilding; stoves, ranges and furnaces; vinegar, pickles, sauces, etc; and windmills, pumps and tanks," earn yearly \$450 or over, but less than \$500. *Ten*, "agricultural implements and machinery; brass goods; cigars; cut stone (granite and marble); electrical and gas fitting supplies; hardware specialties; paper and pulp; tanners and curriers; wagons, carriages, and sleighs; and woodwork (interior and exterior)" pay their employes between \$400 and \$450. *Eleven*, "boots and shoes; boiler works; confectionery and steam bakeries; cooperage; furs, gloves and mittens; iron works (malleable); mattresses and bedding; harness, etc.; sash, doors and blinds; soap, lye and potash; and tobacco," between \$350 and \$400. *Nine*, "boxes (packing); chairs and chairstock; excelsior; furniture; lumber; lath and shingles; refrigerators; tinware and sheet iron goods; trunks, valises, etc.; and woodenware," between \$300 and \$350. *Seven*, "cloaks and clothing; laundries; screen doors; staves and heading; veneer mills; willowware and toys, and woolen and worsted mills," between \$250 and \$300, and *five*, "boxes (paper and cigar), brick and drain tile, cotton and linen mills, knitting works and match works," fall below \$250.

In a little table following the one immediately below will be found a short classification and summary showing the percentages of the industries paying the different stated or grouped amounts.

TABLE NO. III.—*Showing averages of yearly and daily wages and number of weeks in operation.*

Agricultural implements and machinery.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$376 17	\$323 77	\$428 13	\$474 32	\$489 42	\$437 39	\$384 70	\$392 66	\$413 32
Daily.....	1 74	1 35	1 48	1 64	1 66	1 59	1 39	1 36	1 52
Weeks.....	36	40	48	48	49	46	46	48	45.1

The wages in above industry are very fluctuating, being highest in 1888, which also appears to be the shortest working year, being only 36 weeks.

For some reason the wages dropped in 1889 22.4 per cent., but a healthy increase is noticeable since then up to and including 1892. Since 1892 the wages have again decreased about 17 per cent. and the time in operation has decreased about 6 per cent.

Beef and pork packing.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly	\$570 84	\$535 22	\$509 13	\$559 04	\$492 79	\$437 88	\$475 77	\$502 60	\$510 41
Daily	1 83	1 71	1 80	1 98	1 58	1 52	1 62	1 61	1 71
Weeks.....	52	52	47	47	52	48	49	52	49.9

The largest fluctuation in wages of beef and pork packers in the eight years given is about 23 per cent. and the smallest 00.6 per cent. The highest wages were paid in 1891 and the smallest in 1893. A small increase is noted for 1894 and 1895.

Beer and malt.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$500 42	\$535 89	\$513 73	\$591 42	\$542 99	\$575 23	\$567 50	\$552 00	\$547 40
Daily	1 81	1 86	1 71	1 93	1 77	1 88	1 85	1 84	1 83
Weeks.....	46	48	50	51	51	51	51	50	49.7

The wages paid in the beer and malt industry are among the best and differ but little from year to year. The largest deviation in eight years' record is 11.4 per cent., being an increase in 1891 over 1890. Since 1891, when the highest wages were paid, a decrease of 8.3 per cent. is shown for 1892, advancing again by 6.2 per cent. in 1893, since which time wages have remained about the same. Hardly any difference is noted in the time employed as nearly the full year is worked.

Boiler works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$428 94	\$424 77	\$275 87	\$328 70	\$348 51	\$345 27	\$316 79	\$330 00	\$349 85
Daily.....	1 45	1 41	1 03	1 07	1 13	1 17	1 12	1 10	1 18
Weeks.....	49	50	45	51	51	49	47	50	49

The average of decrease in wages in above industry is 23 per cent. since 1888 and '89, ranging from 28 per cent. in 1890 down to 18.3 per cent. in 1893. The scale of wages seems not to have varied much since 1892. The shortest working year is 1894, being 5 weeks or 9.6 per cent. less than a full year.

Boots and shoes.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$350 07	\$371 65	\$356 71	\$350 60	\$396 12	\$340 09	\$307 10	\$345 00	\$352 17
Daily.....	1 32	1 26	1 26	1 19	1 35	1 38	1 11	1 25	1 26
Weeks.....	44	49	47	49	49	41	46	46	46.4

Wages remained very even in the above line of work up to 1893 at which time the highest wages were paid. A heavy decrease however is noted in 1894 when wages dropped 20 per cent. below that of the preceding year, but half of this difference or about 10 per cent. was regained in 1895. The time employed is about the same year by year, being an average of 5½ weeks or 10.5 per cent. less than a full year.

Boxes (packing).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$295 43	\$284 12	\$318 75	\$329 51	\$339 19	\$320 04	\$338 81	\$354 24	\$322 51
Daily.....	1 01	1 07	1 08	1 08	1 19	1 22	1 25	1 23	1 14
Weeks.....	49	44	49	51	49	44	45	48	47.4

Boxes (paper and cigar).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$246 65	\$237 73	\$229 22	\$205 53	\$250 58	\$241 25	\$234 93	\$216 77	\$232 31
Daily.....	81	82	73	67	80	79	82	75	77
Weeks.....	51	48	51	51	52	51	48	48	50.

The above statement shows that the average wages for making packing-boxes has slowly but steadily advanced since 1888, since which time and up to 1894 a gradual increase is shown, the difference being about 23 per cent. A slight decrease is noticed for 1895. Wages for making paper and cigar boxes are much lower, as a large portion of the work is performed by female help. The largest fluctuation in wages is in 1892 over 1891, noted by an increase of 16.2 per cent. On the whole but little time is lost in either of these industries.

Brass goods.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$423 77	\$412 95	\$435 93	\$422 37	\$478 39	\$474 77	\$429 29	\$422 28	\$437 47
Daily.....	1 41	1 38	1 42	1 41	1 56	1 61	1 36	1 38	1 44
Weeks.....	50	51	51	50	51	49	52	51	50.6

The most noticeable item about the foregoing table is a decrease in the average wage scale in 1891 of 15.5 per cent. under that of 1893. A very small increase is shown for 1895.

Brick and drain tile.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$246 99	\$225 85	\$224 92	\$240 49	\$236 87	\$230 14	\$197 13	\$183 77	\$223 27
Daily.....	1 65	1 45	1 39	1 48	1 46	1 42	1 43	1 45	1 47
Weeks.....	25	26	27	27	27	27	23	21	25.4

The preceding table is noticeable by the evenness of the average wage scale and the short time employed, as employment is furnished only about one-half the year.

Chairs and chair stock.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$258 12	\$334 31	\$310 21	\$370 21	\$331 57	\$294 23	\$284 20	\$300 84	\$310 46
Daily.....	1 03	1 11	1 05	1 29	1 15	1 29	1 10	1 09	1 14
Weeks.....	42	50	49	49	48	38	43	46	46.6

A steady increase in wages — with but one exception — is noted in the above branch of employment up to and including 1893, when a decrease of 14.7 per cent. is shown. An additional slight decrease is noted for 1895. The average yearly loss of time seems to be about 5 weeks or about 9.6 per cent. except in 1893 when 14 weeks or 27 per cent. were lost.

Cigars.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$346 38	\$352 58	\$440 76	\$453 98	\$467 22	\$393 47	\$382 80	\$375 06	\$401 53
Daily.....	1 15	1 17	1 46	1 48	1 52	1 35	1 30	1 33	1 34
Weeks.....	50	50	50	51	51	49	49	47	49.6

Wages for making cigars present a healthy increase up to 1892; the total increase between 1888 and 1892 being 24.3 per cent. A decrease of 11.2

per cent. is noted in 1893 added by another decrease of 3.3 per cent. in 1894, which has not quite been overcome by an increase in 1895.

Cloaks and clothing.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$357 43	\$351 03	\$254 47	\$302 68	\$331 87	\$288 02	\$221 33	\$251 55	\$294 80
Daily.....	1 22	1 25	92	99	1 08	1 09	90	85	1 04
Weeks.....	48	48	46	51	51	44	47	49	48

An accurate scale of wages for the above class of work is almost impossible to obtain. As a rule most of the work is let to contractors who again sublet the same. Nearly all is piece work and the greater portion is performed in the homes of families where no regular time is kept. The above table, carefully made from figures submitted, is perhaps as nearly correct as it is possible to prepare such a one.

Coal and wood.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$465 90	\$522 92	\$550 39	\$538 37	\$507 71	\$513 55	\$473 32	\$480 42	\$507 20
Daily.....	1 49	1 77	1 76	1 83	1 69	1 68	1 53	1 57	1 66
Weeks.....	52	49	52	49	50	51	52	51	50.7

Confectionary and steam bakeries.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$386 10	\$365 37	\$354 23	\$365 46	\$395 19	\$339 26	\$329 60	\$334 08	\$358 66
Daily.....	1 43	1 22	1 16	1 19	1 29	1 18	1 12	1 16	1 22
Weeks.....	45	50	51	51	51	48	49	48	49.1

With the exception of 1888, when the rate of wages in above occupation seems to have been highest, the wage-scale has been quite even. An increase is noted up to 1892, a decrease of 8.5 per cent. in 1893, followed by another decrease of 4.7 per cent. the following year. This is partly offset by an increase of 3.6 per cent. in 1895.

Cooperage.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$422 32	\$397 97	\$429 93	\$454 45	\$455 44	\$344 13	\$345 08	\$345 53	\$399 36
Daily.....	1 56	1 58	1 43	1 58	1 62	1 30	1 37	1 37	1 48
Weeks.....	45	42	50	48	47	44	42	42	45

The average wage scale of the cooper trade seems to be very even up to 1892, reaching the highest point in that year. In 1893 a decrease of 20 per cent. in wages and 6.4 in time employed is noted. A slight increase in wages is given for 1894-5; but this is offset by a decrease of time of employment.

Cotton and linen mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$249 11	\$268 84	\$253 08	\$248 46	\$266 51	\$222 04	\$225 32	\$205 20	\$242 32
Daily.....	81	89	93	83	85	77	77	76	83
Weeks.....	51	48	45	50	52	48	49	45	48.5

Female help is mostly employed in above industry. Wages since 1893 averages somewhat lower (about 10 per cent.) than previous to 1893. The same is also true of the time employed.

Cut stone.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$394 64	\$374 48	\$469 22	\$459 85	\$502 76	\$409 99	\$370 60	\$350 88	\$416 55
Daily.....	1 49	1 60	1 63	1 82	1 82	1 71	1 76	1 72	1 69
Weeks.....	44	39	48	42	46	40	35	34	41.

Electric and gas fitting supplies.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$412 26	\$409 35	\$428 63	\$363 93	\$542 28	\$384 27	\$477 16	\$441 36	\$432 41
Daily.....	1 32	1 62	1 52	1 38	1 74	1 56	1 56	1 50	1 52
Weeks.....	52	42	47	44	52	41	51	49	47.2

The foregoing table presents considerable variation in the wage scale, reaching the highest point in 1892. Wages since that time appear to have decreased about 10 per cent., together with a similar reduction in time employed.

Electric lighting, power and street railways.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$556 92	\$568 66	\$574 96	\$480 72	\$524 16	\$531 99	\$580 85	\$556 93	\$546 90
Daily.....	1 79	1 82	1 84	1 54	1 68	1 77	1 86	1 82	1 76
Weeks.....	52	52	52	52	52	50	52	51	51.6

Excelsior.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$212 31	\$307 91	\$356 80	\$267 85	\$359 02	\$328 12	\$302 40	\$311 59	\$305 75
Daily.....	69	1 12	1 21	1 24	1 23	1 43	1 44	1 30	1 21
Weeks.....	51	46	49	37	49	38	35	40	43.1

Flour and feed.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly	\$491 20	\$486 01	\$514 58	\$547 95	\$564 13	\$509 74	\$528 32	\$532 98	\$521 86
Daily.....	1 82	1 70	1 82	1 94	1 96	1 81	1 96	1 89	1 86
Weeks.....	45	48	47	47	48	47	45	47	46.7

Furniture.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly	\$350 76	\$355 58	\$342 30	\$335 45	\$389 26	\$320 54	\$297 26	\$324 73	\$339 48
Daily.....	1 27	1 29	1 19	1 22	1 35	1 41	1 18	1 23	1 27
Weeks.....	46	46	48	46	48	38	42	44	44.7

Very little change is seen in the wages of the above industry until 1892, when an increase of 10.7 per cent. is noted, followed by a further increase of 4.4 per cent. in 1893; but the time employed is 20.8 per cent. less in 1893 than the preceding year. A decrease of 16.4 per cent. in wages is noted in 1894, but an increase of 10.5 per cent. in time employed. A small advance in wages and time is noted for 1895.

Furs, gloves and mittens.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$367 97	\$357 80	\$419 68	\$391 47	\$363 94	\$385 12	\$402 40	\$408 00	\$386 42
Daily.....	1 19	1 21	1 39	1 30	1 29	1 43	1 40	1 36	1 32
Weeks.....	51	48	50	50	47	45	48	50	48.6

Gas works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$557 31	\$563 00	\$612 01	\$493 69	\$452 72	\$465 32	\$519 25	\$511 30	\$521 82
Daily.....	1 78	1 80	1 96	1 58	1 45	1 49	1 67	1 64	1 67
Weeks.....	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

The wages for above class of work is seen to range good up to 1890, followed by a total decrease for three years of about 18 per cent. This is partly recovered in 1894 and 1895 by an increase of about 9 per cent.

Glass works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$303 55	\$492 27	\$507 88	\$483 29	\$561 95	\$406 62	\$392 78	\$471 11	\$452 44
Daily.....	1 49	1 71	1 63	1 68	2 03	1 73	1 64	1 70	1 70
Weeks.....	34	48	52	48	46	39	40	46	44.1

From the preceding table it appears that up to 1892 wages remained quite even in that industry. In 1892 an increase of 20.8 per cent. is noted followed in 1893 by a decrease of 14.8 in wages and 15.2 in time of employment. The wage-scale of 1894-5 is about the same as that prevailing before 1892.

Grain and warehousemen.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$805 77	\$604 73	\$601 51	\$687 91	\$579 62	\$540 45	\$605 66	\$583 68	\$601 17
Daily.....	1 98	1 93	1 92	2 20	1 89	1 88	2 06	2 03	1 99
Weeks.....	51	52	52	52	51	48	49	48	50.4

The large increase shown for 1891 in the preceding table was no doubt in consequence of the enormous crops of that year that had to be handled.

Hardware specialties.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$415 78	\$408 10	\$390 91	\$451 57	\$497 05	\$407 59	\$404 95	\$428 69	\$425 58
Daily.....	1 33	1 31	1 25	1 45	1 59	1 42	1 41	1 46	1 40
Weeks.....	52	52	52	52	52	48	48	49	50.6

Woodwork (interior and exterior).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$379 59	\$427 56	\$379 64	\$449 03	\$472 31	\$427 23	\$419 35	\$379 48	\$416 77
Daily.....	1 38	1 45	1 32	1 47	1 55	1 48	1 43	1 47	1 44
Weeks.....	46	49	48	51	51	48	49	43	48.1

Iron works (malleable).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$355 44	\$407 26	\$430 31	\$454 26	\$434 99	\$369 15	\$354 78	\$379 83	\$398 25
Daily.....	1 37	1 38	1 40	1 55	1 45	1 32	1 21	1 26	1 38
Weeks.....	43	49	51	49	50	46	49	50	48.4

Iron works (pig).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$412 05	\$438 76	\$458 02	\$546 60	\$442 17	\$577 09	\$237 14	\$507 57	\$452 42
Daily.....	1 46	1 92	1 80	2 13	1 84	1 96	2 08	1 81	1 87
Weeks.....	47	38	42	42	40	49	19	52	41.1

In the malleable iron industry the wages shows a slight but steady increase up to 1891, and a gradual decline since that year with the exception of 1895 which shows an increase of about 4 per cent. over 1894. The pig iron industry also shows wages to be highest in 1891. An advance in 1894 of 6 per cent. over '93 is noted, but the time employed in '94 is 30 weeks or 61.2 per cent. less than in '93. Wages for 1895 is seen to be 13 per cent. lower than that of 1894.

Knitting works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$166 77	\$177 26	\$176 87	\$177 43	\$210 35	\$226 25	\$213 31	\$208 47	\$194 59
Daily.....	60	66	64	69	71	86	76	71	70
Weeks.....	46	45	46	43	49	44	47	49	46.1

Laundries.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$268 87	\$267 24	\$276 88	\$286 59	\$305 56	\$302 87	\$308 05	\$285 39	\$287 68
Daily.....	93	94	93	97	98	1 01	99	95	96
Weeks.....	48	47	49	49	51	50	52	50	49.5

Lithographing and engraving.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$535 23	\$522 08	\$537 66	\$531 39	\$586 16	\$594 27	\$521 56	\$522 38	\$543 80
Daily.....	1 90	1 82	1 79	1 84	1 99	1 94	1 74	1 67	1 84
Weeks.....	47	48	50	48	49	51	49	52	49.2

Lumber, lath and shingles.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$306 52	\$331 95	\$350 84	\$353 22	\$350 68	\$316 24	\$295 10	\$304 49	\$326 25
Daily.....	1 70	1 69	1 72	1 89	1 72	1 70	1 64	1 64	1 71
Weeks.....	30	32	34	31	34	31	30	31	31.6

The uniformity of the wage scale and time of employment in the above industry is strikingly noticeable, the largest fluctuation being an increase of 10 per cent. in wages in 1891. This was counterbalanced by a like decrease in 1892, since which time slight reductions in wages have been made. The active season in this industry is comparatively short, being about 32 weeks or 61.5 per cent. of the year. As the majority of the men employed in this industry are usually occupied in the lumber woods three to four months in winter, their actual yearly earnings are larger than given in the table. However, it is quite difficult to determine their winter earnings.

Machine shops and foundries.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$497 80	\$503 87	\$560 96	\$585 43	\$547 61	\$531 01	\$524 32	\$558 48	\$538 68
Daily.....	1 76	1 68	1 87	1 91	1 82	1 84	1 78	1 79	1 81
Weeks.....	47	50	50	51	50	48	49	52	49.6

Match factories.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$333 33	\$333 33	\$195 29	\$209 57	\$228 26	\$169 53	\$200 95	.....	\$238 61
Daily.....	1 11	1 11	63	70	75	60	70	.....	80
Weeks.....	50	50	52	50	51	47	48	.....	49.7

Mattresses and bedding.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$406 06	\$366 27	\$387 32	\$360 85	\$383 46	\$336 90	\$300 90	\$356 34	\$362 26
Daily.....	1 33	1 20	1 32	1 20	1 23	1 15	1 09	1 18	1 21
Weeks.....	51	51	49	50	52	49	46	50	49.7

Paints, oils and greases.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$587 12	\$512 95	\$669 31	\$605 03	\$590 79	\$460 84	\$450 77	\$498 11	\$546 86
Daily.....	2 08	2 19	2 42	2 10	2 08	1 96	1 79	1 80	2 05
Weeks.....	47	39	46	48	48	39	42	46	44.4

Paper and pulp.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$403 10	\$426 62	\$402 82	\$379 64	\$412 96	\$385 62	\$405 54	\$400 45	\$402 09
Daily.....	1 43	1 51	1 43	1 34	1 41	1 46	1 44	1 42	1 43
Weeks.....	47	48	47	47	49	44	47	47	47

Printing, publishing and book binding.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$472 30	\$471 46	\$472 30	\$472 72	\$457 92	\$446 39	\$497 41	\$455 52	468 25
Daily.....	1 54	1 54	1 54	1 51	1 47	1 43	1 59	1 46	1 51
Weeks.....	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	51.6

Railway shops.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$516 79	\$509 68	\$532 41	\$557 52	\$592 08	\$579 01	\$473 79	\$492 34	\$531 70
Daily.....	1 76	1 67	1 71	1 79	1 89	1 85	1 55	1 57	1 72
Weeks.....	49	51	52	52	52	52	51	52	51.4

By referring to the preceding table it is at once apparent that on the whole a steady increase in wages was enjoyed up to 1892. A small decrease of 2.1 per cent. is noted for 1893, followed by an additional decrease of 15.7 per cent. for the last two years.

Refrigerators.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$376 17	\$502 11	\$435 50	\$280 57	\$331 01	\$252 08	\$224 39	\$274 91	\$334 59
Daily.....	1 89	1 61	1 39	1 20	1 31	1 12	1 10	1 14	1 34
Weeks.....	33	52	52	39	42	38	34	40	41.2

Rolling mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$577 18	\$552 71	\$592 80	\$552 24	\$715 79	\$663 26	\$610 87	\$539 74	\$606 82
Daily.....	2 34	1 84	1 90	2 09	2 30	2 21	1 96	1 89	2 07
Weeks.....	41	50	52	44	52	50	52	52	49.1

Beginning with 1889, after a heavy reduction of 21.3 per cent. from the wages of 1888 had been made, we find the average wages in rolling mills on an upward grade up to 1892, then reaching about the same point as that of 1888. Since 1892 an average yearly decrease of 6.1 per cent. is noticed.

Saddlery, harness, whips, etc.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$376 32	\$393 37	\$389 91	\$360 98	\$390 00	\$414 96	\$417 25	\$383 09	\$390 73
Daily.....	1 20	1 26	1 27	1 16	1 28	1 38	1 39	1 33	1 28
Weeks.....	52	52	51	52	51	50	50	48	50.7

Sash, doors, blinds and planing mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$394 50	\$368 60	\$388 31	\$389 05	\$388 94	\$375 08	\$347 97	\$348 98	\$375 18
Daily.....	1 49	1 31	1 37	1 35	1 35	1 42	1 29	1 29	1 36
Weeks.....	44	47	47	47	48	44	45	45	45.9

With but one exception, the uniformity of the wage-scale for above industry up to 1893 is very noticeable. 1894 and '5 show a decrease of 9.1 per cent.

Screen doors.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$370 00	\$281 66	\$370 25	\$180 00	\$265 71	\$239 60	\$214 86	\$198 86	\$256 37
Daily.....	1 25	1 19	1 23	1 15	1 13	1 21	1 16	1 00	1 16
Weeks.....	40	40	50	26	38	33	31	33	36.4

Sewer pipe, cement, etc.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$607 14	\$548 11	\$568 85	\$468 18	\$479 49	\$474 52	\$478 12	\$468 99	\$511 67
Daily.....	2 02	2 12	2 02	1 66	1 66	1 65	1 66	1 63	1 80
Weeks.....	50	43	47	47	48	48	48	48	47.4

Shipbuilding.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$445 52	\$486 70	\$506 41	\$483 55	\$564 47	\$431 24	\$344 76	\$371 49	\$454 14
Daily.....	1 48	1 66	1 62	1 83	1 88	1 53	1 27	1 51	1 60
Weeks.....	50	49	52	44	50	47	45	41	47.2

Soap, lye and potash.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$342 33	\$354 61	\$395 58	\$387 31	\$443 09	\$359 42	\$419 29	\$408 93	\$388 19
Daily.....	1 13	1 18	1 27	1 40	1 48	1 33	1 37	1 32	1 31
Weeks.....	49	50	52	46	50	45	51	51	49.2

Staves and heading.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$302 33	\$301 53	\$351 31	\$276 61	\$319 49	\$322 11	\$263 30	\$241 10	\$297 60
Daily.....	1 40	1 39	1 63	1 42	1 44	1 36	1 30	1 22	1 40
Weeks.....	36	36	36	42	37	39	34	33	36.6

Stoves, ranges and furnaces.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$538 29	\$553 65	\$447 64	\$406 68	\$462 26	\$405 34	\$397 92	\$419 51	\$460 16
Daily.....	1 92	1 92	1 62	1 51	1 63	1 61	1 47	1 51	1 65
Weeks.....	51	48	46	45	47	42	45	46	46.2

Tanners and curriers.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$439 32	\$447 09	\$436 49	\$480 02	\$472 86	\$407 91	\$425 02	\$429 70	\$442 30
Daily.....	1 43	1 55	1 43	1 57	1 57	1 48	1 42	1 46	1 49
Weeks.....	51	48	51	51	50	46	50	49	49.5

The wages in the above important industry and the time employed is marked by small variations. A change of 8.4 per cent. increase in 1889 followed by a similar decrease the following year is shown. 1891-2 are marked by an increase of 9.8 per cent. which is reduced 5.7 per cent. in 1893 together with a reduction of 8 per cent. in time employed. 1894-5 also show slight reductions in wages.

Tinware and sheetiron works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$298 35	\$300 43	\$306 62	\$321 20	\$317 56	\$315 56	\$330 72	\$305 75	\$312 02
Daily.....	95	98	1 00	1 05	1 02	1 03	1 12	1 04	1 02
Weeks.....	52	51	51	51	51	51	49	49	50.6

Tobacco.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$420 05	\$375 06	\$293 09	\$256 58	\$287 06	\$432 18	\$472 53	\$463 74	\$375 03
Daily.....	2 00	2 01	1 68	1 42	1 45	1 41	1 51	1 48	1 62
Weeks.....	35	31	29	30	33	51	52	52	39.1

Trunks, valises and satchels.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$367 56	\$362 84	\$387 58	\$366 12	\$353 75	\$292 03	\$294 60	\$305 15	\$341 20
Daily.....	1 27	1 26	1 27	1 22	1 20	1 28	1 23	1 11	1 23
Weeks.....	48	48	51	50	49	38	40	46	46.2

Veneer mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$300 41	\$333 20	\$314 94	\$281 60	\$308 87	\$273 06	\$296 66	\$277 20	\$298 24
Daily.....	1 14	1 16	1 03	1 02	1 07	1 11	1 03	1 05	1 08
Weeks.....	44	48	51	46	48	41	48	44	46.2

Vinegar, pickles, sauces, etc.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$546 15	\$506 53	\$437 71	\$471 93	\$403 83	\$392 87	\$460 64	\$462 69	\$460 29
Daily.....	1 82	1 80	1 73	1 71	1 82	1 49	1 64	1 49	1 69
Weeks.....	50	47	42	46	37	44	47	52	45.6

Wagons, carriages and sleighs.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$390 48	\$396 05	\$420 43	\$435 11	\$433 27	\$385 06	\$384 05	\$372 93	\$402 17
Daily.....	1 30	1 29	1 43	1 45	1 39	1 36	1 35	1 27	1 35
Weeks.....	50	51	49	50	51	47	48	49	49.4

Willow-ware and toys.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$276 07	\$284 63	\$281 83	\$301 50	\$289 49	\$237 12	\$264 45	\$272 64	\$275 97
Daily.....	1 02	97	96	99	1 00	1 04	90	96	98
Weeks.....	45	49	49	51	48	38	49	47	47

Wind-mills, pumps and tanks.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$508 54	\$508 61	\$490 44	\$534 66	\$534 48	\$471 14	\$461 96	\$442 38	\$494 03
Daily.....	1 92	1 91	1 79	1 68	1 78	1 60	1 67	1 54	1 74
Weeks.....	44	46	46	52	50	45	46	48	47.6

Woodenware.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$340 12	\$350 51	\$359 46	\$387 31	\$378 55	\$337 91	\$314 35	\$301 96	\$346 27
Daily.....	1 13	1 11	1 19	1 25	1 29	1 19	1 14	1 12	1 18
Weeks.....	50	51	50	51	49	47	46	45	48.6

Woolen and worsted mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$312 57	\$311 08	\$288 88	\$265 68	\$287 52	\$287 89	\$252 81	\$269 29	\$284 46
Daily.....	1 08	1 13	1 04	1 08	1 04	1 07	1 03	1 02	1 06
Weeks.....	48	47	46	41	46	45	41	44	44.7

Taking the annual earnings of employes in the 62 industries represented in the foregoing table, and forming them into groups as below, we find the number and per cent. of the industries enabling their employes to earn the amounts, as follows:

No. Industries.		Per Cent.		Amount.
2	or	3.23	gives	\$600 and over.
11	"	17.74	"	500 and over.
7	"	11.29	"	450 but less than \$500.
10	"	16.13	"	400 but less than 450.
11	"	17.74	"	350 but less than 400.
9	"	14.52	"	300 but less than 350.
7	"	11.29	"	250 but less than 300.
5	"	8.06	"	less than \$250.
<u>62</u>		<u>100.00</u>		

TABLE IV.—Showing the wage scale for 1894 by industries, the total to the total number employed in that industry, the average number during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY															
			\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.								
										No.	Per ct..	No.	Per ct..	No.	Per ct..	No.	Per ct..
Agricultural implements and machinery	39	No.	35	26	52	121	460	616	564	Per ct..	1.50	1.12	2.24	5.21	19.80	26.52	24.28
Beef and pork packing	10	No.	30	71	68	69	149	282	185	Per ct..	03.15	07.51	07.19	07.30	15.75	29.95	19.54
Beer and malt	93	No.	150	45	97	547	1,253	808	458	Per ct..	03.69	01.10	02.38	13.44	30.81	19.92	11.26
Boiler works	10	No.	1	1	5	33	52	39	25	Per ct..	00.58	00.58	02.88	18.96	29.88	22.41	14.36
Boots and shoes	26	No.	26	41	96	131	180	277	311	Per ct..	01.11	01.78	04.12	05.62	07.71	11.88	13.34
Boxes, (packing)	13	No.	6	7	5	14	49	109	127	Per ct..	00.94	01.09	00.79	02.18	07.67	17.06	19.88
Boxes, (paper and cigar) ..	11	No.	4	1	3	2	9	36	19	Per ct..	01.06	00.27	00.82	00.54	02.37	09.52	05.02
Brass goods	10	No.	15	6	31	45	126	143	65	Per ct..	02.08	00.83	04.29	06.24	17.48	19.83	09.02
Brick and drain tile	23	No.	5	1	7	12	24	114	473	Per ct..	0.55	0.11	0.77	1.32	2.64	12.54	52.04
Chairs and chairstock	16	No.	23	6	28	31	82	184	476	Per ct..	0.82	0.22	0.99	1.10	2.91	6.53	16.90
Cigars	34	No.	12	20	18	73	138	148	67	Per ct..	1.63	2.71	2.44	9.91	18.72	20.08	9.09
Cloaks and clothing	20	No.	46	29	38	34	91	137	120	Per ct..	3.43	2.17	2.84	2.53	6.79	10.23	8.95
Coal and wood	19	No.	84	46	8	15	84	834	75	Per ct..	7.27	3.98	0.69	1.29	7.27	72.15	6.49
Confectionery and steam } baking	15	No.	39	15	19	27	47	75	47	Per ct..	5.21	2.00	2.54	3.61	6.29	10.03	6.29
Cooperage	19	No.	5	13	13	36	116	229	128	Per ct..	0.61	1.58	1.58	4.39	14.15	27.93	15.62
Cotton and linen mills	5	No.	2	.....	3	4	16	28	33	Per ct..	0.38	.....	0.57	0.76	3.05	5.33	6.29
Cut stone	12	No.	4	56	25	34	68	164	17	Per ct..	1.05	14.74	6.58	8.95	17.89	43.16	4.47
Electrical and gasfitting } supplies	5	No.	12	5	5	17	28	66	48	Per ct..	4.24	1.77	1.77	6.01	9.89	23.32	16.96
Electric lighting, power } and street railways	35	No.	23	11	29	63	645	483	224	Per ct..	1.50	0.72	1.89	4.12	42.15	31.57	14.64
Excelsior	5	No.	1	.....	2	.....	4	11	16	Per ct..	1.64	.....	3.28	.....	6.56	18.08	26.23

number of men employed in each, the percentage each class bears of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed by

WAGES FOR 1894.				Total number employees.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
231	94	108	16	2,323	2,305	18	1,741	44.89	\$760 00
9.94	4.04	4.65	0.69	100					
79	9	3		945	945		490	49.	
08.36	00.95	00.30		100					
163	175	326	44	4,066	3,735	331	4,827	51.90	97,271 00
04.01	04.30	08.02	01.07	100					
8	5	5		174	174		472	47.20	
04.59	02.88	02.88		100					
465	298	381	130	2,331	1,476	855	1,184	45.54	5,894 00
19.94	12.57	16.35	05.58	100					
118	54	122	28	639	619	20	599	46.08	6,731 00
18.48	08.44	19.09	04.38	100					
31	116	126	31	378	118	260	526	47.82	4,437 00
08.20	30.68	33.32	8.20	100					
107	58	68	57	721	676	45	518	51.80	
14.84	08.04	09.43	7.92	100					
174	48	48	3	909	909		530	23.04	200 00
19.14	5.28	5.28	0.33	100					
1,090	378	343	175	2,816	2,539	277	688	43.00	
38.71	13.43	12.18	6.21	100					
62	58	86	55	737	509	228	1,653	48.62	
8.42	7.87	11.67	7.46	100					
210	371	223	41	1,340	308	1,032	928	46.40	51 683 00
15.67	27.68	16.65	3.06	100					
2	8			1,156	1,155	1	988	52.00	3,935 00
0.17	0.69			100					
42	51	187	199	748	445	303	732	48.80	40,000 00
5.62	6.81	25.00	26.60	100					
53	49	76	102	820	709	111	823	43.26	18,400 00
6.46	5.98	9.26	12.44	100					
123	136	123	57	525	211	314	222	44.40	
23.43	25.90	23.43	10.86	100					
8		4		380	379	1	418	34.83	
2.11		1.05		100					
50	21	29	2	283	276	7	257	51.40	3,589 00
17.67	7.42	10.25	0.70	100					
38	7	3	4	1,530	1,524	6	1,768	50.51	2,368 00
2.49	0.46	0.20	0.26	100					
15		12		61	58	3	176	35.20	
24.59		19.67		100					

TABLE IV (continued).—Showing the wage scale for 1894 by industry class bears to the total number employed in that industry, the destroyed by fire during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY						
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.
Flour and feed.....	94	No. 63 Per ct.. 4.01	26 1.65	54 3.44	121 7.70	235 14.96	533 33.96	305 19.43
Furniture.....	37	No. 19 Per ct.. 0.87	16 0.73	24 1.09	50 2.29	132 6.04	362 16.57	395 18.07
Furs, gloves and mittens...	8	No. 6 Per ct.. 1.84	3 0.92	10 3.07	27 8.31	28 8.62	28 8.62	44 13.54
Gas light.....	11	No. 9 Per ct.. 1.91	6 1.28	12 2.56	47 10.00	61 12.98	134 28.51	144 30.64
Glass works.....	2	No. 19 Per ct.. 19.54	.....	4 4.13	7 7.22	16 16.50	6 6.19	6 6.19
Grain and warehousemen..	9	No. 8 Per ct.. 5.09	10 6.36	2 1.27	11 7.01	38 24.20	80 50.96	6 3.83
Hardware specialties.....	11	No. 3 Per ct.. 1.04	5 1.73	7 2.43	17 5.90	31 10.77	53 18.40	60 20.84
Interior and exterior woodwork.....	28	No. 6 Per ct.. .49	5 0.42	24 1.99	75 6.20	171 14.14	452 37.37	213 17.62
Iron works (malleable)....	15	No. 12 Per ct.. 0.84	9 0.63	13 0.92	53 3.73	349 24.54	362 25.44	175 12.29
Iron works (pig).....	2	No. 5 Per ct.. 3.41	4 2.73	1 0.67	2 1.37	1 0.67	35 23.81	98 66.67
Knit goods.....	14	No. 20 Per ct.. 1.19	6 0.35	18 1.07	25 1.49	19 1.13	44 2.63	48 2.92
Laundries.....	38	No. Per ct..	.....	5 0.99	10 1.98	16 3.16	40 7.90	50 9.88
Lithographing and engraving	13	No. 63 Per ct.. 10.26	25 4.07	35 5.70	46 7.49	49 7.98	49 7.98	27 4.39
Lumber, lath and shingles.	213	No. 439 Per ct.. 2.29	233 1.17	297 1.49	491 2.48	1,443 7.26	4,622 23.25	7,454 37.51
Machine shops and foundries	72	No. 76 Per ct.. 2.20	62 1.79	112 3.24	353 10.38	746 21.63	936 27.15	641 18.59
Mattresses and beddings...	8	No. 3 Per ct.. 0.88	5 1.47	8 2.36	16 4.73	19 5.61	68 20.06	73 21.54
Paints, oils and greases...	10	No. 20 Per ct.. 7.72	5 1.93	8 3.09	2 0.77	14 5.40	55 21.24	117 45.18
Paper and pulp.....	41	No. 44 Per ct.. 1.32	23 0.69	110 3.30	99 2.98	194 5.83	839 26.69	702 21.07
Printing, publishing and book binding.....	113	No. 139 Per ct.. 5.48	64 2.52	187 7.38	257 10.14	302 11.92	329 12.98	189 7.46
Railway shops.....	16	No. 15 Per ct.. 0.70	20 0.95	44 2.08	207 9.74	281 13.24	712 33.54	531 25.02

ies, the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each average number of weeks in operation; also the value of property

WAGES FOR 1894.				Total number employees.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
170	41	12	10	1,570	1,553	17	4,730	50.32	61,356 00
10.83	2.61	0.77	0.64	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
646	242	202	98	2,186	2,175	11	1,559	42.13	2,300 00
29.55	11.07	9.24	4.48	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	101	21	4	325	120	205	370	46.25	1,000 00
16.31	31.08	6.46	1.23	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	46	.....	470	465	5	572	52.00	75 00
2.13	0.21	9.78	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	30	1	97	97	.....	81	40.50	.....
4.13	4.13	30.93	1.04	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	157	156	1	442	49.11	.....
0.64	0.64	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	28	45	3	288	279	9	539	49.00	90 00
12.50	9.73	15.62	1 04	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	51	52	25	1,209	1,191	18	1,358	48.50	.....
11.17	4.22	4.31	2.07	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	85	113	28	1,423	1,422	1	735	49.00	20,000 00
15.74	5.98	7.93	1.97	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	147	147	.....	37	18.50	600 00
.....	0.67	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	395	403	594	1,673	234	1,439	661	47.22	.....
6.03	23.61	24.08	35.50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	162	79	10	506	131	375	1,930	50.79	.....
26.48	32.02	15.61	1.98	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	80	109	79	614	556	68	660	50.77	.....
8.47	13.04	17.76	12 86	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,726	628	518	21	19,872	19,675	197	6,263	29.40	181,402.00
18.74	3.11	2.60	0.10	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
285	91	114	27	3,448	3,431	17	3,601	50.01	6,000.00
8.27	2.65	3.31	0.79	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	41	66	5	339	286	53	371	46.37	.....
10.33	12.09	19.45	1.48	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1	8	1	259	253	6	424	42.40	.....
10.82	0.38	3.09	0.38	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
454	647	168	1	3,331	2,584	747	1,867	45.53	3,000.00
13.63	19.42	5.04	0.02	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	249	275	283	2,534	2,144	390	5,334	51.63	21,089.00
10.27	9.83	10.86	11.16	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
262	35	10	6	2,123	2,116	7	820	51.25	193.00
12.34	1.64	0.47	0.28	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IV (continued).—Showing the wage scale for 1894 by industr class bears to the total number employed in that industry, the destroyed by fire during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY									
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.			
		No.....	Per ct..	No.....	Per ct..	No.....	Per ct..	No.....	Per ct..		
Refrigerators	3	No..... 1	Per ct.. 0.40	No..... 1	Per ct.. 0.40	No..... 4	Per ct.. 1.59	No..... 42	Per ct.. 16.74	No..... 53	Per ct.. 21.12
Rolling mills.....	1	No..... 60	Per ct.. 6.42	No..... 26	Per ct.. 2.78	No..... 69	Per ct.. 7.38	No..... 62	Per ct.. 6.63	No..... 120	Per ct.. 12.83
Saddlery, harness, etc.....	4	No..... 2	Per ct.. 0.21	No..... 2	Per ct.. 0.21	No..... 5	Per ct.. 0.74	No..... 9	Per ct.. 12.68	No..... 14	Per ct.. 19.72
Sash, doors, blinds, plan- } ing mills..... }	68	No..... 20	Per ct.. 00.53	No..... 23	Per ct.. 00.63	No..... 91	Per ct.. 02.45	No..... 124	Per ct.. 03.33	No..... 347	Per ct.. 09.33
Screen doors	6	No..... 6	Per ct.. 02.08	No..... 9	Per ct.. 03.13	No..... 30	Per ct.. 10.42	No..... 42	Per ct.. 19.78	No..... 57	Per ct.. 30.91
Sewer pipe, cement, etc....	8	No..... 9	Per ct.. 02.49	No..... 7	Per ct.. 01.93	No..... 9	Per ct.. 02.49	No..... 20	Per ct.. 05.52	No..... 25	Per ct.. 06.91
Ship building.....	5	No..... 4	Per ct.. 00.89	No..... 6	Per ct.. 01.34	No..... 89	Per ct.. 19.96	No..... 118	Per ct.. 26.46	No..... 149	Per ct.. 38.42
Soap lye and potash.....	6	No..... 5	Per ct.. 04.09	No..... 3	Per ct.. 02.45	No..... 4	Per ct.. 03.28	No..... 11	Per ct.. 09.01	No..... 4	Per ct.. 03.28
Staves and heading.....	15	No..... 1	Per ct.. 00.32	No..... 7	Per ct.. 02.30	No..... 6	Per ct.. 01.97	No..... 16	Per ct.. 05.23	No..... 54	Per ct.. 17.73
Stoves, ranges and furnaces	10	No..... 19	Per ct.. 01.92	No..... 50	Per ct.. 05.07	No..... 46	Per ct.. 04.67	No..... 106	Per ct.. 10.75	No..... 184	Per ct.. 18.66
Tanners and curriers.....	35	No..... 22	Per ct.. 00.55	No..... 14	Per ct.. 00.35	No..... 58	Per ct.. 01.44	No..... 135	Per ct.. 03.35	No..... 274	Per ct.. 06.80
Tinware and sheet iron } works..... }	12	No..... 17	Per ct.. 01.59	No..... 18	Per ct.. 01.69	No..... 16	Per ct.. 01.50	No..... 44	Per ct.. 04.14	No..... 68	Per ct.. 06.39
Tobacco.....	5	No..... 14	Per ct.. 04.74	No..... 6	Per ct.. 02.04	No..... 6	Per ct.. 02.04	No..... 21	Per ct.. 07.12	No..... 34	Per ct.. 11.53
Trunks, valises and satchels	7	No..... 9	Per ct.. 02.02	No..... 5	Per ct.. 01.12	No..... 9	Per ct.. 02.02	No..... 9	Per ct.. 02.02	No..... 19	Per ct.. 04.26
Veneer mills.....	3	No..... 1	Per ct.. 00.64	No..... 1	Per ct.. 00.64	No..... 4	Per ct.. 02.53	No..... 3	Per ct.. 01.89	No..... 7	Per ct.. 04.44
Vinegar, pickles, sauces, etc	10	No..... 14	Per ct.. 04.93	No..... 9	Per ct.. 03.17	No..... 5	Per ct.. 01.76	No..... 17	Per ct.. 05.99	No..... 28	Per ct.. 09.86
Wagons, carriages and sleighs.....	67	No..... 15	Per ct.. 00.55	No..... 23	Per ct.. 00.87	No..... 39	Per ct.. 01.45	No..... 134	Per ct.. 04.99	No..... 492	Per ct.. 18.34
Willow-ware and toys.....	3	No..... 1	Per ct.. 00.36	No..... 5	Per ct.. 00.36	No..... 2	Per ct.. 01.78	No..... 14	Per ct.. 00.72	No..... 22	Per ct.. 05.00
Windmill, pumps and tanks	10	No..... 12	Per ct.. 02.30	No..... 7	Per ct.. 01.34	No..... 10	Per ct.. 01.92	No..... 24	Per ct.. 04.61	No..... 122	Per ct.. 23.41
Woodenware.....	8	No..... 8	Per ct.. 00.87	No..... 3	Per ct.. 00.33	No..... 13	Per ct.. 01.42	No..... 39	Per ct.. 04.26	No..... 46	Per ct.. 05.03
Woolen and worsted mills..	19	No..... 20	Per ct.. 01.84	No..... 8	Per ct.. 00.78	No..... 17	Per ct.. 01.55	No..... 28	Per ct.. 02.59	No..... 34	Per ct.. 03.12
Totals.....	1,480	No..... 1,742	Per ct.. 02.06	No..... 1,134	Per ct.. 01.34	No..... 1,941	Per ct.. 02.29	No..... 4,118	Per ct.. 04.86	No..... 9,761	Per ct.. 11.52
		No..... 18,482	Per ct.. 21.82	No..... 18,815	Per ct.. 22.23	No..... 18,815	Per ct.. 22.23	No..... 18,815	Per ct.. 22.23	No..... 18,815	Per ct.. 22.23

ies, the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each average number of weeks in operation; also the value of property

WAGES FOR 1894.				Total number employes.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
90	14	38	8	251	251		102	34.00	
35.85	5.58	15.13	3.19	100					
304	64	22		935	935		51	51.00	
32.52	6.85	2.34		100					
11	6	4		71	60	11	202	50.50	
15.49	08.46	05.64		100					
675	401	354	200	3720	3660	60	3049	44.84	617.00
18.14	10.77	09.52	05.38	100					
22	34	38	3	288	288		243	40.50	
07.64	11.80	13.19	07.05	100					
94		1		362	358	4	385	48.12	193.00
25.79		.28		100					
15	8			446	446		224	44.80	
03.36	01.79			100					
7	10	30		122	95	27	308	51.33	
5.74	08.20	24.58		100					
33	45	19		305	305		504	33.60	
10.82	14.75	06.23		100					
95	59	70	36	986	980	6	466	46.60	
09.63	05.99	07.09	03.65	100					
606	249	228	13	4027	3797	230	1708	48.51	93,200 00
15.05	06.19	05.66	00.32	100					
99	156	261	200	1065	847	218	612	51.00	35 00
09.29	14.64	24.50	18.79	100					
30	28	49	32	295	205	90	259	51.80	
10.17	9.48	16.61	10.85	100					
104	73	43	33	446	422	24	291	41.57	
23.32	16.37	09.64	07.39	100					
30	10	26	3	158	144	14	144	48.00	
18.98	6.33	16.45	01.89	100					
26	8	78	6	284	226	58	472	47.20	
09.15	02.82	27.47	02.11	100					
361	153	116	5	2,683	2,627	56	3,216	48.00	8,000 00
13.46	05.70	04.32	00.19	100					
60	52	37	57	280	240	40	146	48.66	
21.43	18.57	13.21	20.36	100					
90	23	14		521	518	3	464	46.40	4,122 00
17.28	04.42	02.69		100					
307	203	75	16	915	915		365	45.63	
33.56	22.19	08.19	01.75	100					
148	232	281	92	1,087	461	626	776	40.84	
13.60	21.34	25.84	08.49	100					
12,892	6,643	6,328	2,844	84,700	75,855	8,845	66,381	Ave.	\$638,540 00
15.22	07.84	07.47	03.35	100.00	89.56	10.44	45.56		

TABLE V.—Showing the wage scale for 1895 by industries, the total to the total number employed in that industry, the average number during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY						
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.
Agricultural implements and machinery	25 No.....	36	14	35	138	378	600	592
	Per ct..	1.59	0.62	1.56	6.03	16.78	26.63	26.28
Beef and pork packing	7 No.....	23	43	60	75	131	264	290
	Per ct..	2.13	3.99	5.58	6.96	12.17	24.52	26.92
Beer and malt	88 No.....	93	44	71	648	1103	669	383
	Per ct..	2.38	1.13	1.82	16.62	28.28	17.15	9.82
Boiler works.....	16 No.....	1	4	22	47	33	77	56
	Per ct..	0.36	1.42	7.83	16.73	11.74	27.40	19.93
Boots and shoes.....	20 No.....	15	15	59	77	127	212	157
	Per ct..	0.88	0.88	3.49	4.55	7.49	12.52	9.27
Boxes (packing).....	16 No.....	9	2	9	10	17	141	156
	Per ct..	1.21	0.28	1.21	1.35	2.28	18.95	20.96
Boxes (paper and cigars) ..	12 No.....	3	.....	8	6	20	68	37
	Per ct..	0.55	.....	1.47	1.11	3.69	12.52	6.82
Brass goods.....	9 No.....	11	7	14	24	54	87	62
	Per ct..	2.72	1.72	3.44	5.89	13.27	21.37	15.23
Brick and drain tile.....	24 No.....	1	1	2	6	15	117	343
	Per ct..	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.73	1.84	14.31	41.93
Chairs and chair stock....	15 No.....	25	15	35	43	95	301	492
	Per ct..	0.74	0.44	1.03	1.30	2.81	8.93	14.64
Cigars.....	32 No.....	15	9	26	48	125	126	90
	Per ct..	2.21	1.33	3.83	7.06	18.38	18.53	13.23
Cloaks and clothing.....	18 No.....	38	11	45	21	42	105	92
	Per ct..	2.51	0.73	2.98	1.39	2.78	6.94	6.09
Coal and wood.....	18 No.....	40	11	22	36	102	673	331
	Per ct..	3.14	0.86	1.72	2.83	8.00	52.78	25.96
Confectionery and steam { baking.....}	11 No.....	21	14	14	25	45	81	30
	Per ct..	2.81	1.87	1.87	3.35	6.03	10.84	4.02
Cooperage.....	10 No.....	1	1	2	8	97	67	64
	Per ct..	0.28	0.28	0.57	2.22	27.02	18.66	17.82
Cotton and linen mills. ...	5 No.....	1	2	1	4	14	21	63
	Per ct..	0.18	0.37	0.18	0.74	2.59	3.88	11.64
Cut stone.....	11 No.....	2	34	16	15	39	102	49
	Per ct..	0.73	12.50	5.88	5.51	14.33	37.50	18.05
Electrical and gas fitting { supplies.....}	9 No.....	9	10	21	61	129	182	102
	Per ct..	1.23	1.37	2.87	8.35	17.65	24.89	13.96
Electric lighting power { and street railways....}	25 No.....	9	4	18	45	132	979	156
	Per ct..	0.67	0.29	1.29	3.24	9.48	70.28	11.13
Excelsior	5 No.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	17	11
	Per ct..	.....	1.50	.....	.....	7.47	25.37	16.42

number of men employed in each, the percentage each class bears
ber of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed by

WAGES FOR 1895.				Total number of employees.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
268	98	81	15	2,253	2,230	23	1,214	48.56	150 00
11.89	4.35	3.60	0.67	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	71	35	1	1,077	1,076	1	362	51.71	.....
7.79	6.59	3.26	0.09	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
394	162	222	112	3,901	3,535	366	4,335	49.27	4,993 79
10.09	4.15	5.69	2.87	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	14	9	1	281	281	.....	769	48.06	9,500 00
6.05	4.98	3.20	.36	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	219	542	116	1,694	1,187	507	894	44.70	.....
9.15	12.93	31.99	6.85	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	90	84	78	744	736	8	768	48.00	600 00
19.89	12.10	11.29	10.48	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	133	110	104	543	258	285	584	48.66	.....
9.95	24.49	20.25	19.15	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	33	58	4	407	396	11	462	51.33	16,074 62
13.02	8.11	14.25	0.98	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
245	51	33	4	818	817	1	525	21.87	1,275 00
29.95	6.24	4.03	0.49	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1260	459	463	181	3,369	3,060	309	693	46.20	3,000 00
37.38	13.62	13.74	5.37	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	59	81	59	680	585	95	1,522	47.56	75 00
6.03	8.67	12.06	8.67	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
324	301	415	118	1,512	329	1,183	980	51.66	7,500 00
21.42	19.92	27.44	7.80	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	6	.....	.....	1,275	1,269	6	928	51.55	35,000 00
4.24	0.47	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	50	175	263	747	420	327	522	47.45	.....
3.88	6.69	23.43	35.21	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	35	9	.....	359	359	.....	425	42.50	.....
20.89	9.75	2.51	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	162	125	26	541	206	335	236	47.20	.....
22.55	29.96	23.10	4.81	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2	3	.....	272	272	.....	369	33.56	300 00
3.67	0.73	1.10	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	41	103	30	731	684	47	439	48.77	.....
5.88	5.61	14.09	4.10	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	5	1	1	1,393	1,390	3	1,268	50.72	730 00
3.09	0.37	0.08	0.08	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	8	.....	.....	67	67	.....	202	40.40	.....
37 32	11.92	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V (continued).—Showing the wage scale for 1895 by industries, bears to the total number employed in that industry, the average by fire during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY							
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.	
		No.	Per ct..	No.	Per ct..	No.	Per ct..	No.	Per ct..
Flour and feed.	80	33	19	28	117	158	451	266	
		2.77	1.59	2.35	9.82	13.26	37.87	22.34	
Furniture.....	32	22	4	18	56	108	360	547	
		0.85	0.15	0.69	2.17	4.19	13.96	21.22	
Furs, gloves and mittens...	9	7	10	15	15	52	33	58	
		2.07	2.95	4.42	4.42	15.34	9.74	17.11	
Gas light.....	11	4	4	7	54	65	187	194	
		0.76	0.75	1.33	10.27	12.36	35.55	36.88	
Glass works.....	2	2	.....	3	3	7	11	6	
		4.44	.....	6.67	6.67	15.56	24.45	13.33	
Grain and warehousemen..	9	10	4	6	4	31	84	21	
		6.13	2.45	3.67	2.45	19.03	51.54	12.88	
Hardware specialties.....	10	5	4	8	17	65	66	54	
		1.47	1.18	2.36	5.01	19.17	19.46	15.94	
Interior and exterior } woodwork..... }	27	8	11	13	75	256	458	231	
		0.64	0.87	1.04	5.99	20.47	36.61	18.47	
Iron works (malleable)....	23	12	12	24	63	248	388	252	
		0.76	0.76	1.54	4.04	15.89	24.87	16.16	
Iron works (pig).....	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	24	54	
		3.53	2.35	.....	.....	1.17	28.24	63.54	
Knit goods.....	12	20	6	13	18	17	49	61	
		1.25	0.38	0.81	1.14	1.08	3.08	3.85	
Laundries.....	31	3	.....	8	10	22	39	31	
		0.65	.....	1.75	2.18	4.80	8.52	6.77	
Lithographing and en- } graving..... }	7	44	18	41	33	41	43	29	
		8.09	3.31	7.53	6.06	7.53	7.91	5.34	
Lumber, lath and shingles.	174	375	202	249	420	1,040	3,612	7,526	
		2.33	1.25	1.55	2.61	6.48	22.49	46.86	
Machine shops and found- } ries..... }	71	76	63	131	217	740	941	582	
		2.33	1.93	4.02	6.59	22.69	28.85	17.84	
Mattresses and bedding....	10	7	2	1	23	21	133	78	
		1.66	0.48	0.24	5.44	4.95	31.44	18.44	
Paints, oils and greases....	9	16	4	5	4	6	58	54	
		8.51	2.13	2.66	2.13	3.19	30.84	28.73	
Paper and pulp.....	34	32	11	107	100	202	838	842	
		0.97	0.33	3.25	3.04	6.11	25.25	25.62	
Printing, publishing and } book-binding..... }	121	101	71	141	192	269	315	132	
		4.29	3.02	5.99	8.18	11.44	13.39	5.62	
Railway-shops.....	19	78	262	208	657	1,186	2,075	1,416	
		1.23	4.14	3.28	10.38	18.73	32.78	22.37	
Refrigerators.....	3	2	1	7	7	6	54	99	
		0.60	0.30	2.12	2.12	1.81	16.31	29.91	

the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each class number of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed

WAGES FOR 1895.

WAGES FOR 1895.				Total number of employees.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
79	22	15	3	1,191	1,176	15	3,677	45.96	90,350 00
6.64	1.85	1.26	0.25	100					
786	282	305	90	2,578	2,568	10	1,400	43.75	\$2,505 56
30.48	10.93	11.87	3.49	100					
54	46	41	8	339	190	149	440	48.88	
15.93	13.57	12.09	2.36	100					
10		1		526	523	3	572	52.00	500 00
1.90		0.19		100					
5	4	2	2	45	45		92	46.00	
11.11	8.89	4.44	4.44	100					
2	1			163	163		433	48.11	87,000 00
1.23	0.62			100					
45	37	34	4	339	337	2	497	49.70	100 00
13.28	10.92	10.03	1.18	100					
79	32	69	19	1,251	1,247	4	1,107	41.00	35,449 26
6.32	2.56	5.52	1.51	100					
292	162	91	16	1,560	1,555	5	1,158	50.35	
18.70	10.37	5.89	1.02	100					
	1			85	85		52	52.00	
	1.17			100					
215	292	494	405	1,590	425	1,165	425	35.42	
13.52	18.37	31.08	25.44	100					
126	140	75	4	458	170	288	2019	49.00	2,535 00
27.51	30.58	16.37	0.87	100					
40	74	118	63	544	468	76	364	52.00	
7.36	13.60	21.69	11.58	100					
1,873	562	183	18	10,060	15,867	193	5,316	30.56	298,760 00
11.67	3.44	1.15	0.12	100					
206	111	176	20	3,261	3,244	17	3,596	50.65	36,565 00
6.31	3.44	5.39	0.61	100					
76	51	29	2	423	378	45	503	50.30	113 44
17.95	12.05	6.87	0.48	101					
22	4	12	3	188	180	8	380	42 20	
11.70	2.13	6.39	1.59	100					
377	607	154	17	3,287	2,566	721	1,552	45.64	83,287 00
11.47	18.47	4.68	0.51	100					
225	196	254	455	2,351	1,973	378	6,292	52.00	2,410 84
9.57	8.34	10.81	19.31	100					
373	57	11	8	6,331	6,321	10	988	52.50	661.58
5.89	0.91	0.17	0.12	100					
80	23	37	15	331	331		120	40.00	
24.17	6.95	11.18	4.53	100					

TABLE V (continued).—Showing the wage scale for 1895 by industries, bears to the total number employed in that industry, the average by fire during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.		CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY						
			\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.
Rolling mills.....	2	No..... Per ct..	131 7.52	35 2.01	88 5.05	117 6.72	242 13.89	274 15.74	212 12.17
Saddlery, harness, etc.....	8	No..... Per ct..	1 0.33	3 1.00	2 0.67	6 2.00	19 6.33	33 11.00	28 9.33
Sash, doors, blinds, and planing mills.....	60	No..... Per ct..	21 0.70	17 0.57	57 1.92	88 2.95	255 8.59	555 18.77	752 25.34
Screen doors.....	2	No..... Per ct..	1 0.63	1 0.63	.....	1 0.63	6 3.77	7 4.40	69 43.39
Sewer pipe, cement, etc....	7	No..... Per ct..	5 1.79	3 1.07	11 3.96	17 6.12	17 6.12	106 38.15	112 40.28
Shipbuilding.....	6	No..... Per ct..	5 0.82	.....	10 1.65	109 18.02	138 22.32	167 27.60	156 25.78
Soap, lye and potash.....	5	No..... Per ct..	.....	.....	2 1.95	4 5.94	8 7.84	19 18.62	16 15.68
Staves and heading.....	21	No..... Per ct..	.....	.....	3 0.51	47 8.02	23 3.92	69 11.77	166 28.34
Stoves, ranges and furnaces	5	No..... Per ct..	25 3.78	17 2.57	47 7.12	52 7.88	96 14.55	95 14.39	103 15.61
Tanners and curriers.....	29	No..... Per ct..	18 0.46	21 0.53	48 1.22	107 2.73	310 7.92	942 24.08	1668 42.63
Tinware and sheet iron works.....	14	No..... Per ct..	15 1.29	15 1.29	16 1.38	30 2.57	93 7.97	130 11.16	97 8.32
Tobacco.....	3	No..... Per ct..	18 6.29	4 1.39	3 1.04	21 7.35	33 11.54	45 15.74	34 11.89
Trunks, valises and satchels.....	5	No..... Per ct..	1 0.42	.....	.....	9 3.77	14 5.82	52 21.76	45 18.84
Veneer mills.....	6	No..... Per ct..	1 0.58	.....	2 1.17	1 0.59	8 4.63	17 9.95	38 22.23
Vinegar, pickles, sauces, etc.....	5	No..... Per ct..	.....	1 4.76	.....	.....	6 28.58	10 47.62	.....
Wagons, carriages and sleighs.....	43	No..... Per ct..	7 0.38	4 0.21	23 1.23	119 6.38	308 16.51	546 29.26	464 24.86
Willow ware and toys.....	4	No..... Per ct..	2 0.87	1 0.43	3 1.29	2 0.87	18 7.79	23 9.96	24 10.39
Windmills, pumps and tanks.....	9	No..... Per ct..	7 1.14	1 0.16	9 1.47	33 5.38	130 21.22	163 26.59	105 17.13
Woodenware.....	8	No..... Per ct..	17 1.09	11 0.71	16 1.03	56 3.61	72 4.64	182 11.73	357 23.03
Woolen and worsted mills..	18	No..... Per ct..	17 1.57	9 0.83	22 2.04	26 2.43	50 4.66	112 10.43	162 15.09
Grand total.....	1,341	No.....	1,505	1,095	1,875	4,264	9,090	18,655	20,697
Percentage of totals.....		Per ct..	1.78	1.32	2.23	5.07	10.82	22.18	24.61

the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each class number of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed

WAGES FOR 1895.				Total number of employees.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
537	77	29		1,742	1,741	1	104	52.00	
30.82	4.42	1.66		100					
29	36	111	32	300	128	172	388	48.50	
9.67	12.00	37.00	10.67	100					
415	329	325	153	2967	2944	23	2751	45.83	\$22,823 16
13.98	11.08	10.95	5.15	100					
39	16	19		159	159		66	33.00	
24.54	10.06	11.95		100					
4	2	1		278	278		340	48.57	
1.44	0.72	0.35		100					
13	7			605	605		246	41.00	
2.15	1.16			100					
10	11	21	10	102	76	26	253	50.60	
9.80	10.78	20.59	9.80	100					
160	67	48	3	586	586		691	32.90	10,000 00
27.30	11.44	8.19	0.51	100					
68	73	56	28	660	657	3	232	46.40	
10.31	11.06	8.49	4.24	100					
553	129	85	32	3,913	3,893	20	1,476	50.69	
14.14	3.30	2.17	0.82	100					
127	194	262	187	1,166	1,122	44	681	48.64	734 40
10.89	16.63	22.47	16.03	100					
32	27	48	21	286	201	85	155	51.66	
11.19	9.45	16.77	7.35	100					
52	22	27	17	239	221	18	224	44.80	
21.76	9.21	11.30	7.12	100					
47	14	26	17	171	167	4	265	44.17	
27.49	8.20	15.21	9.95	100					
1	1	2		21	18	3	260	52.00	
4.76	4.76	9.52		100					
204	109	75	7	1,866	1,814	52	2,096	48.72	5,680 00
10.93	5.84	4.02	0.38	100					
40	34	31	53	231	183	48	184	46.00	800 00
17.32	14.72	13.42	22.94	100					
118	26	20	1	613	611	2	427	47.44	
19.25	4.24	3.26	0.16	100					
478	231	112	19	1,551	1,547	4	363	45.37	32,100 00
30.82	14.89	7.22	1.23	100					
153	181	263	79	1,074	479	595	790	43.88	
14.25	16.86	24.49	7.35	100					
11,489	6,289	6,212	2,924	84,095	76,399	7,696	60,423	2,819.44	\$791,573 65
13.66	7.48	7.38	3.47	100	90.85	9.14	Aver..	46.22	

PART V.

Factory Inspection.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

Owing to a lack of space the factory inspection is handled in a somewhat different manner than in former reports, and instead of the statistical returns being given for each factory separately they are arranged in tables. These tables, and the other information given in this part of the report, are obtained from the inspection reports returned by Mr. Henry P. Fischer of Milwaukee and Mr. J. J. Williams of Marshfield, the factory inspectors. Two classifications of the factory inspections have been made — one by towns and cities and the other by industries.

It can be readily seen that the work of the factory inspectors is a direct benefit to the factory employes of the state. The general public is probably more interested in the industries of the state as classified than in any single factory but the reports of the inspectors on each factory are filed in this office.

Messrs. Fischer and Williams reported 2,284 factories, employing five or more men each but when opportunity offered they visited smaller plants, though it was not thought necessary to report upon these and include them in the tables. The number reported is a gain of 295 over the last report. This gain, however, does not mean that 295 new plants have been established but it is largely due to the diligent work of the inspectors who were careful to see that no factories were overlooked. The increase in buildings, men employed, and motive power is in proportion to the increase in the number of factories inspected and 13,183 more men are considered than in the last report. The first table gives an idea of the relative importance of

the towns and cities of the state in manufacturing and the second affords a comparison of industries.

A total of 367 orders were issued to factories by the inspectors and as the majority of them are readily complied with the condition of industrial plants in the state has been brought to a higher standard of comfort and safety for employes. The general condition of every factory has been investigated and when machinery dangerous to employes, stairways unguarded were found or children under 14 years of age were employed, orders for the correction of such evils were given. Quite a number of children under 14 years were ordered discharged, and but for the potent influence of unexpected visits of the factory inspectors it is safe to say that a large number of children under age would today be employed in the factories of the state. The orders issued to industrial plants have been classified as follows: New fire escapes, 21; guards around elevator openings, 28; railings or guards on stairways, 18; safety guards placed as follows: On fly wheels 87, on edge saws 9, on band saws 1, on shafting 11, on pulleys 10, over gearing 5, over projecting keys 2, over set screws 4, on cranks 8, around openings in the floor 1, around belting 67, main doors changed to open out 10, alarm bell connection between operative's room and engineer's room 14; children under 14 years of age discharged, 45; and miscellaneous, 28.

In addition to the orders given to factories eight orders for fire escapes and for main doors to swing out were given to hotels. There were also 61 orders given in relation to churches, halls and schools. Of these 21 were ordered to have doors swing out; 37 for the erection of fire escapes and one for hand rails on stairways and to have stairs built. All halls and theaters of importance were inspected. Whenever the means of escape in case of fire were not up to the requirements of state laws orders were issued for fire escapes and doors opening out so that an audience could have ready exit. The same supervision was extended to churches and schools.

The inspectors reported 157 accidents, and this included 21 which were fatal. The accidents in the industrial plants of the state have shown a marked decrease in proportion to population. This is undoubtedly due, to some extent, to the official inspection of factories and the orders issued for the protection of machinery dangerous to employes. A majority of the accidents were in the lumber, lath and shingle industry and happened to men employed about the sawing plants. Of the number injured only three were females, for, as a rule, the machinery they operate is not dangerous except through carelessness. The percentage of employes killed or injured is only 00.14 of the total number of employes. Outside of the accidents which resulted fatally a large number were injuries to hands, fingers or legs.

The table which immediately follows is the classification by towns and cities and shows that the inspectors visited 230 places to inspect the factories reported. In places visited, and especially so in the lumber district, in many instances only one industry is reported, but it is quite often an important manufacturing enterprise and could not be overlooked. After Milwaukee, where 662 inspections were made, La Crosse leads other citins with 83 factories, while Racine has 77, Oshkosh, 68, Superior, 65, Green Bay, 61 and Sheboygan, 57. A total of 7,336 buildings were reported for these industries of which 35.81 per cent. are brick; 03.94 per cent. stone, and 60.25 frame. These are classified as follows: 25.88 one to two story brick; 05.37, three story brick; 04.55, four or more story brick; 03.03, one or two story stone; 00.63, three story stone; 00.29, four or more story stone; 53.64, one or two story frame; 03.12, three story frame; 01.32, four or more story frame; and 02.17 sheds and elevators. The total number of employes reported is 115,497 and of this number 88.37 per cent., or 102,066, are males and 11.63 per cent., or 13,431, are females. To operate these industrial plants 3,476 boilers and 2,527 engines furnishing 210,974 horse power are required. In addition to this many plants, and especially

in the paper and pulp industry, use water power and 60,428 horse power is added from this source. A total of \$3,653,822 was expended in new buildings and \$3,706,800 in new machinery. This amount is not as large as shown in some previous years but undoubtedly covers the improvements as it is especially along this line that there has been a hesitation to employ capital. An average of \$3,218 was used by each firm in new buildings and machinery.

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.									
	Number of factories.									
	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			
	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	Sheds.
Ahnapee—Kewaunee	6	8					5	1		
Albion—Jackson (P. O. Black River Falls)	2						1	1		
Alma—Buffalo	4	4					18	3		
Altoona—Eau Claire	16	4					3			
Antigo—Langlade	16	6					44	4		
Appleton—Outagamie	43	58	8	13	3		69	2	2	2
Appleton Junction	1	1					1			
Arbor Vitae—Vilas	1	4					6	1		
Arcadia—Trempealeau	4	3					6			
Ashland—Ashland	32	20	1		1		95	2	3	
Athens—Marathon	4						1	17		
Auburndale—Wood	1						3			
Baldwin—St. Croix	1						3			
Bangor—La Crosse	1				6	1	1			
Baraboo—Sauk	15	10			1		15	2		
Barnum—Crawford	1						1			
Bayfield—Bayfield	2	1					11			
Beaver Dam—Dodge	12	19	3	1			18	1		
Blenderville—Pierce	3						9			
Bell Center—Crawford	2						4			
Beloit—Rock	34	31	5	5	18	1	53	1		
Benoit—Bayfield	2						6			
Berlin—Green Lake	16	6	1	1	3		12	3		
Big Bend—Waukesha	3						5			
Black River Falls—Jackson	4	3	1				5			
Boardman—St. Croix	1						5		1	
Boscobel—Grant	5	1					9	1		2
Boyd—Chippewa	2						8			
Brodhead—Green	6	3					9			
Burg Park—Douglas	1						3			
Burlington—Kenosha	12	7			7		15			
Burkhardt—St. Croix	1						9	1	1	
Butternut—Ashland	1						4			
Cadott—Chippewa	2	1					9			3
Carrolltown—Milwaukee	1	3	1	1	1		1			
Carroll—Douglas	1						4			
Cecil—Shawano	1						3			
Cedarburg—Ozaukee	9	1			9	3	3	12	1	1
Cedar Falls—Dunn	1	1					3			
Centralia—Wood	6	2			1		22	1		
Chelsea—Taylor	1						1			
Chili—Clark	1						1			
Chilton—Calumet	6	1			6		1	13		
Chippewa City—Chippewa	1						1			
Chippewa Falls—Chippewa	11	6		1	3	1	17		2	
Clifford—Lincoln	1						2			
Clintonville—Waupaca	7				2		10		1	3
Colby—Marathon	1						1			
Columbus—Juneau	4	5		1		1	1	11	1	1
Combined Locks—Outagamie	1	11	1							
Dancy—Portage	1						3			
Delavan—Walworth	5	2					7	1		
De Pere—Brown	6	12	3	4			6			
Dodgeville—Iowa	1	1					1			
Downsville—Dunn	1	1					4			

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
128	6	134	5	6	298		\$17,500	\$45,000
10		10				50		
163	2	166	9	6	344		10,000	10,900
53		53	3	1	40			
365	4	369	22	19	1,356		2,300	4,500
1,054	339	1,393	60	30	4,047	8,677	79,000	74,500
6	4	10	1	1	20			
325		325	6	2	650			
9		9	1	1	20	30	200	500
1,466	19	1,485	92	68	4,744		26,375	98,500
216		216	8	6	560		5,000	14,000
30		30	3	1	80			
6		6	1	1	12			
9		9	2	2	40		20,550	15,152
282	79	361	8	5	247	24	7,900	12,557
7		7	1	1	25			
135	1	136	1	1	10		20,000	5,500
337	207	544	12	12	652	275	1,500	35,000
101		101	6	5	243			
18		18	1	1	20	35		
1,113	249	1,362	34	26	2,326	635	36,000	2,500
42		42	6	3	215		2,000	6,000
168	49	217	9	12	476		16,300	5,500
12		12	4	4	120		4,000	4,000
28	5	33	1	1	59	80		
30		30	1	2	250	100		
98		98	6	5	80			
65		65	5	3	2	35		80
38		38	1	1	7	110		
15		15	2	2	70			
111	84	195	9	9	164			
11	2	13	1	1		125		5,000
40		40	3	1	150		1,500	2,500
75	1	76	4	4	195		15,000	35,000
14		14	6	2	100		50,000	30,000
35		35	1	1	90			
12		12	1	1	45			
200	89	289	5	5	289	155	8,900	9,800
109		109	1	1	75	1,500		
273	9	282	8	3	720	680		14,395
43		43	2	2	80		150	500
60		60	2	1	50		3,000	3,000
53		53	5	4	163	42		
35		35				100	1,000	1,000
534	18	552	11	8	1,928	303	6,700	12,050
45		45	2	2	120		11,000	5,000
76		76	6	5	273	146		
30		30	2	1	40		500	3,000
27	4	31	6	5	93	65	800	3,850
160	15	175	10			5,400		5,000
45		45	2	1	80			
25	5	30	4	4	232			
179	153	332	6	3	165	1,125	1,000	1,200
19		19	1	1	50			500
92		92	1			500		

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
Downing.....	1								5		
Drummond—Bayfield.....	1	2							5		
Durand—Pepin.....	3								3		
Eagle River—Vilas.....	1								20		
Eau Claire—Eau Claire.....	35	34	4	1	7	1	1	103	6		
Eau Plaine—Marathon.....	1								1		
Edgerton—Rock.....	2								2		
Edson—Chippewa.....	1								2		
Eidsvold—Clark.....	1								3		
Elkhorn—Walworth.....	5	1	1						7		1
Elsworth—Pierce.....	2								4		
Embarrass—Waupaca.....	1								1		
Evansville—Rock.....	2	5			2				4		
Fairchild—Eau Claire.....	1	1							9		
Finnemore—Grant.....	1	1							1		
Fenwood—Marathon.....	1								3		
Fond du Lac—Fond du Lac.....	35	39	16	2	2	1		46	6	1	
Fort Atkinson—Jefferson.....	10	13	1		4			27	1		3
Fountain City—Buffalo.....	4	2	1	2				4			
Glen Flora—Chippewa.....	1							2			
Glenwood—St. Croix.....	1	1						25	1		
Grafton—Ozaukee.....	3	3	1				1				
Grand Rapids—Wood.....	6	1						14	2		
Granton—Clark.....	4							4			
Green Bay—Brown.....	61	54	5	2	3			118	3	3	23
Greenwood—Clark.....	2							4			
Harshaw—Oneida.....	1							4			
Hartford—Washington.....	8	4	1		4	2	2	25		1	
Hawthorne—Douglas.....	1							5			
Hayward—Sawyer.....	2	7						3	1		5
Hazelhurst—Oneida.....	1							10			4
Hewitt—Wood.....	1							2			
Horicon—Dodge.....	3	1			2			20			
Hogan—Wood.....	1							20			
Houghton—Bayfield.....	2				2			20			
Houlton—St. Croix.....	1							11			
Hudson—St. Croix.....	5	7			1			18	3	1	
Humbird—Clark.....	1							2			
Independence—Trempealeau.....	3	2						2	1		
Ingram—Chippewa.....	1							2			
Iron River—Ashland.....	2	2						10			
Janesville—Rock.....	37	30	11	3				39	2		
Jefferson—Jefferson.....	17	11	7	1				30	2		4
Jefferson Junction—Jefferson.....	1	2		1				2		*	1
Juneau—Dodge.....	4	4						7			
Kaukauna—Outagamie.....	20	9			17	5		46	1		
Kelly—Marathon.....	1	1						2			
Kenosha—Kenosha.....	18	32	5	2				20	3		4
Kewaunee—Kewaunee.....	8	3	1					18			
Kimberly—Outagamie.....	1	15	1	1							
Knapp—Dunn.....	1							3			
Knox Mills—Price.....	1	1						3			
Lac Du Flambeau—Vilas.....	1							9			
La Crosse—La Crosse.....	83	87	19	6	24	6	5	127	5	4	4
Lancaster—Grant.....	2	1						1			2
Lake Mills—Jefferson.....	3	3			1	1		7			

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
6		6	1	1	20		\$300	
275	6	281	8	3	575			
36		36	3	3	130		3,000	\$6,300
100		100	4	1	160			2,500
958	116	2,074	75	33	5,139	3,345	21,500	15,450
15		15	2	1	70			
22		22	1	1	35			
20		20	1	1	80			250
35		35	3	2	175			
39	3	42	3	2	43			
34		34	2	2	60		500	2,000
12		12				90		
61	1	62	3	3	131		8,200	1,800
250	2	252	7	3	235		2,500	5,000
6		6	1	1	25		3,500	6,500
30	3	33	6	2	145		4,000	12,000
1,130	236	1,366	44	34	2,337		19,000	19,800
357	37	394	12	13	420			2,800
28		28	3	3	61		2,500	3,800
100		100	2	2	100			
400		400	14	9	481			
55		55	1	1	35	159	5,000	7,000
58		58	3	3	100	900	1,500	3,000
49		49	5	4	125		1,500	3,900
1,630	141	1,771	80	63	4,453		72,650	1,05,000
80		80	3	2	165		1,500	1,000
75		75	2	1	125		5,000	12,000
112	8	120	10	8	381	75	2,000	2,000
70		70	3	5	220		10,000	10,000
255		255	12	4	120	1,500		
225		225	4	2	190		1,000	2,000
35		35	2	1	45			
185		185	4	4	150		1,800	2,200
22		22	1	1	65		500	
125		125	40	10	580			
120		120	7	2	550		5,000	3,000
567		567	11	5	204	600	4,500	20,000
20		20	1	1	55			
12		12				65		300
35		35	1	1	65			
160		160	7	3	600			
835	631	1,466	31	29	1,327	818	51,000	85,800
280	33	313	14	12	424	75	500	
14		14	3	2	60			
37		37	4	4	121			
735	73	808	25	16	2,582	5,305	88,000	2,500
50		50	5	2	150	150		
1,737	251	1,988	41	29	2,669		58,000	213,500
117	5	122	6	6	391		1,500	2,500
170		170	1	1	200	3,000		
15		15	1	1	35			
125		125	6	2	400		15,000	45,000
255		255	7	3	520		45,000	50,000
3,647	728	4,375	132	105	7,715		115,500	145,070
17	2	19	1	1	100			
73		73	4	3	118	47		

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.									
	Number of factories.									
	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
Little Chute—Outagamie.....	1	2					2			
Longwood—Clark.....	1									
Loyal—Clark.....	2						6	1		3
McMillan—Marathon.....	1									
Madison—Dane.....	30	38	9	1	3	3	31	1	1	
Manitowoc—Manitowoc.....	29	34	2	6			53	1		1
Marathon City—Marathon.....	3	1					3			
March Rapids—Marathon.....	1						5			
Marinette—Oconto.....	23	34	1				51	4		1
Marshfield—Wood.....	11	9	2				27	3		5
Mason—Bayfield.....	1						6			
Mauston—Juneau.....	3						10			
Mazomanie—Dane.....	3	2	1		8					
Medford—Taylor.....	5	2			1		12	1		
Menasha—Winnebago.....	18	33	9	3			25	4		
Menominee—Dunn.....	9	17			1		44	1		
Merrill—Lincoln.....	17	15			1		100	4		
Milwaukee—Milwaukee.....	632	440	152	218	4	3	4	548	49	27
Milton Junction—Rock.....	1						1			
Mineral Point—Iowa.....	4				7	1	13	2		
Monroe—Green.....	7	6	3							3
Moon—Marathon.....	1						7			
Mosinee—Marathon.....	2	3					8			6
Necedah—Juneau.....	3	2					12	2	1	
Neenah—Winnebago.....	14	24	5				5	1		
Nekoosa—Wood.....	1	*7					1			
Neillsville—Clark.....	9	5	1		1		20	1		
New Lisbon—Juneau.....	1	1			1		3			
New London—Waupaca.....	7	5	1		2		22			
New Richmond—St. Croix.....	4	2			1		20	1		
Oconto—Oconto.....	14	10					29	1	1	
Oconto Falls—Oconto.....	2	1			1		12			
Odanah—Ashland.....	1	2					2			
Omro—Winnebago.....	4	3					9			
Onalaska—La Crosse.....	2					2	1	10		1
Oshkosh—Winnebago.....	68	55	5		5	4	117	9	10	
Park Falls—Price.....	1						5	1		
Perkinstown—Taylor.....	1						5			
Peshigo—Marinette.....	3	1					10	1		
Petersburg—Crawford.....	1						2			
Phillips—Price.....	2						9			
Pine Creek—Clark P. O. Withee.....	1						1			
Pittsville—Wood.....	3						9			7
Plattville—Grant.....	5	7	2		3		4	9		
Plummer—Iron.....	1						1			
Plymouth—Sheboygan.....	12	14	1				13	10		
Portage—Columbia.....	12	15	2		1		11			
Port Edwards—Wood.....	2						10			
Porters Mill—Eau Claire.....	1				1		10			
Port Washington—Ozaukee.....	10	7	2		4		13	2	2	3
Prairie du Chien—Crawford.....	6	2	2		2	1	13			
Preble—Brown.....	1	4					1			
Prentice—Price.....	3						18	1	1	
Racine—Racine.....	77	103	39	22			110	5	1	4
Reedsburg—Sauk.....	11	12		1			17			

*13 sheds, 27 grain elevators

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
55		55	1	1		3,000		
18		18	1	1	45			\$1,000
45		45	2	2	120			700
101		101	3	3	500		\$2,000	2,000
849	92	941	27	28	1,981		16,000	27,000
796	69	765	32	32	1,301		6,700	6,300
65	2	67	5	4	215		1,150	6,500
75		75	2	2	90			
1,917	42	1,959	79	34	4,429	2,300	3,500	38,000
580	73	653	22	13	1,208		4,500	26,350
210		210	8	5	1,500		60,152	71,318
21		21	2	2	41	150		250
26		26	3	3	47	75		
157		157	11	9	345		5,000	3,600
1,333	140	1,473	29	20	3,169	1,620	10,000	14,300
875	8	883	21	14	1,645	1,500	3,800	7,500
1,630	11	1,641	70	43	3,945	750	81,300	59,775
34,268	6,208	40,476	826	676	55,359		727,900	786,815
10	4	14	1	1	6			
244	28	272	8	5	642	20		
72	1	73	4	4	412			
25	3	28	2	1	55		200	500
125		125	7	2	256	580	1,000	
230		230	15	5	1,275			500
327	84	411	19	11	1,466	1,900		12,500
130	10	140	4	4	800		100,000	100,000
194		194	11	11	709		1,500	700
6		6	1	1	10			
207		207	13	10	519		6,575	2,000
92	4	96	10	5	310		10,000	10,000
630	12	642	36	17	1,686		10,500	24,300
63	12	75	5	1	100	1,575	25,000	50,000
125		125	4	2	750		20,000	25,000
55		55	4	4	220			
170	11	181	7	4	165		31,000	6,800
3,789	438	4,227	119	74	7,388		242,925	46,100
140	5	145	3	1	175		800	500
79		79	6	4	150		1,000	2,000
281		281	14	4	470	500	500	3,500
8		8	1	1	30			
100	5	105	6	3	180		30,000	30,000
20		20	1	1	45		1,000	2,000
64		64	5	5	175		700	1,200
82	6	88	2	4	95			750
35		35	4	2	125			
258	13	271	11	11	347	90	1,000	2,500
158	226	384	8	9	177		6,020	9,275
112	1	113	1	1		2,000	500	5,700
340		340	15	7	500			
524	45	569	13	13	672		25,500	6,700
99	98	197	7	6	223		20,000	
20		20	1	1	48			
145		145	12	7	200		3,000	1,000
5,120	933	6,053	105	94	6,858		60,500	76,200
154	93	247	6	3	336	154	1,125	1,700

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.		Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.	
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.		4 or more stories high.
Rhindelander—Oneida.....	14	10						38	5		
Rib Lake—Taylor.....	2							11			
Rice Lake—Barron.....	6	12			3			18		2	
Richland Center—Richland.....	7	7						6	1	1	
Ripon—Fond du Lac.....	13	10	2		4			12		1	
River Falls—Pierce.....	4				1			11	2		
Rock Falls—Lincoln (P. O. Tomahawk).....	2							6			
St. Francis—Milwaukee.....	1							2			
Schleisingerville—Washington.....	3	4	2	1				6			
Schofield—Marathon.....	2							8			
Shamrock—Jackson.....	1							1			
Shawano—Shawano.....	4	2						9	1		
Sheboygan—Door.....	57	69	15	12				81	13	10	3
Sheboygan Falls—Door.....	6	6	3		1			13	1		
Shell Lake—Washburn.....	1	2						10			
Sherry—Wood.....	1	1						9			
Soldiers Grove—Crawford.....	3							5			
Sparta—Monroe.....	2	2			2			3			
Spencer—Marathon.....	2							2			
Spokeville—Clark.....	1							1			
Spring Valley—Pierce.....	5	10						11			
Staadtt—Marathon.....	1							3			
Stanley—Chippewa.....	2	2						3			
State Line—Vilas.....	1							5			
Star Lake—Vilas.....	1	3						12			
Stetsonville—Taylor.....	1							7			
Steuben—Crawford.....	1							4			
Stevens Point—Portage.....	20	15			8	1		38			2
Stoughton—Dane.....	6	7	1					19			
Stratford—Marathon.....	1							4			
Sturgeon Bay—Door.....	7	5			1			11	1		
Superior, incl. West & South—Douglas.....	65	57	7	6	1			144	8	9	7
Thorp—Clark.....	3							14			
Three Lakes—Forest.....	1							6			
Tomah—Monroe.....	2	2			1			9			
Tomahawk—Lincoln.....	7	1						24	2		
Tomahawk Lake—Oneida.....	1							8			
Two Rivers—Manitowoc.....	8	16	4					17	6	1	
Turtle Lake—Barron.....	1							1			
Veefkind—Clark.....	1							6			
Warrens—Monroe.....	1							4			
Washburn—Bayfield.....	8	3						29		1	
Waterloo—Jefferson.....	4	2						4			
Watertown—Jefferson.....	32	45	9	7				42	1	3	
Waukesha—Waukesha.....	23	22		1	9	3		35			
Waupaca—Waupaca.....	11	3						27	1		
Waupun—Fond du Lac.....	11	4			8	1		17			
Wausau—Marathon.....	32	24	6	3				96	4		
Wauwatosa—Milwaukee.....	13	11	2	4	2	1	1	29	2		3
Wauzeka—Crawford.....	2							5			
Waverly—Pierce.....	1							8			
West Bend—Washington.....	6	9	3	1		1		16			2

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
661		661	41	18	1,828		\$4,500	\$36,320
450		450	15	15	370			2,100
362	1	363	15	15	794	310		
69	12	81	6	6	500	150	1,200	5,800
94	139	233	10	9	261	75	12,000	43,000
38		38	1	1	12	125	4,500	2,000
100		100	6	2	650		5,000	6,500
26		26	2	1	8		4,000	4,000
51		51	2	2	40		60,000	5,000
204		204	7	4	400	240		
17		17	1	1	30		400	1,000
89	10	99	5	2	125	700	12,000	22,000
3,835	278	4,113	80	64	6,146		73,850	41,950
151	45	196	7	5	283	395		1,000
371	1	372	10	5	605			12,000
90		90	7	3	180			
36	11	47	1	1	50	40		
41	2	43	3	2	30	50		
47		47	4	2	115			700
18		18	2	2	70			
93		93	9	6	551	85	2,900	111,000
50	3	53	1	1	65		1,000	5,000
249		249	17	4	530		8,000	2,000
54		54	4	3	174		3,000	22,000
340		340	5	1	600		250,000	
30	1	31	1	1	40		200	200
8		8	1	1	25			
620	25	645	27	23	1,543		3,000	4,800
203	9	212	2	3	253		4,000	8,500
75		75	2	1	80		1,000	
106	2	108	11	7	433		1,500	4,500
4,238	298	4,536	123	116	16,465		686,900	357,075
120		120	9	6	345		500	
75		75	5	2	150		10,000	50,000
170		170	3	2	57			
334		334	19	10	1,540			12,500
65	1	66	1	1	125			
705	4	709	17	9	1,275			1,500
18		18	1	1	50			3,000
20		20	2	1	50			
20		20	1	1	40			1,000
600		600	48	23	2,365			2,200
20		20	2	3	93		100	500
680	58	738	41	37	1,811	450		670
443	13	456	23	25	1,017	50	17,500	24,500
81	16	97	5	6	160	245		1,300
506	107	613	10	9	344			19,600
1,296	16	1,312	54	38	4,048	510	14,600	47,600
456	7	463	26	17	567		7,500	7,000
18		18	2	2	75			
30		30	2	2	75			
131		131	10	11	380	120	2,000	1,000

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.										
	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.	
	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.		
West Deperre—Brown.....	6	2					6			8	
Westboro—Taylor.....	1						4				
Weyauwega—Waupaca.....	3						6		1		
Whiting—Portage.....	2	4	2				2				
Whitewater—Walworth.....	7	3	1		4	1	10	1			
Wildwood—St. Croix.....	1						4	1			
Wil-on—St. Croix.....	1						6				
Wilson Island—Ashland.....	1						11				
Winneconne—Winnebago.....	2				1		3				
Withee—Clark.....	1						7				
Wittenberg—Shawano.....	3						5	1			
Woodville—St. Croix.....	1						3				
Totals.....	2284	1899	394	334	222	46	21	3935	229	97	159

Table No. II is the classification by industries and the totals are the same as in Table No. I, both tables being compiled from the same reports. Some difficulty was experienced in making the classifications as a number of concerns manufacture two staple products, and as there was no way of apportioning the employes, motive power, etc., between the two, these reports were of a necessity included under the head "miscellaneous." The number of plants, number and kind of buildings, number of employes, motive power and cost of improvements in each industry is shown. This affords a comparison of their relative extent and importance. Seventy classifications have been made, covering as far as possible the important industries of the state. In the larger cities a number of publishing and printing firms occupy the same business block and of the buildings reported for this industry 37 firms occupy only part of the three and four or more story brick buildings. Under the head of laundries 11 firms occupy only part of the three and four story brick buildings credited to them. In order that a comparison of the importance of the various industries may be more easily made, the per-

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
91	.....	91	4	4	136	.....	2,000	3,450
45	.....	45	4	1	75	.....	200	.....
40	4	44	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....
154	66	220	6	2	340	4,100	.....	.....
37	4	41	8	1	336	.....	2,300	55,950
79	.....	79	3	1	175	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	90	5	3	100	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	50	4	3	200	.....	3,000	39,000
11	.....	11	2	3	120	.....	14,000	.....
120	.....	120	4	2	250	.....	4,000	5,000
58	.....	58	4	2	238	.....	4,000	5,000
20	.....	20	3	1	80	.....	.....	.....
102,066	13,431	115,497	3,476	2,527	210,974	60,428	\$3,653,822	\$3,706,800

centages of the number employed in each have been prepared. The total percentage of male and female is given in the introduction. Besides showing the percentage of male and female employed in the industry it shows what per cent. the employes of that industry is of the total number of employes reported for the state. A glance will show that in the number of employes the lumber industry easily leads all other by a considerable margin. Then comes in the following order: Machine shops and foundries, sash, doors and blinds, beer and malt, railway shops, chairs and chair stock, paper and pulp, boots and shoes, agricultural implements and wagons, carriages and sleighs. These are some of the more important industries and the position held by the others will be quickly determined by reference to the percentages. In a number of the heavier industries where women are not likely to be employed a small percentage of female employes is occasionally shown. They are probably clerks or stenographers engaged in office work, but this could not be determined from the reports of the inspectors.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	NUMBER OF FACTORIES.										
	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.	
	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.		
Agricultural implements.....	36	68	23	7	7	.....	94	1	.....	.....
Beef and pork packing.....	13	15	14	3	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Beer and malt.....	109	193	58	76	47	18	9	212	5	7	15
Boiler works.....	21	7	1	1	3	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Boots and shoes.....	38	22	10	9	5	.....	24	4	.....	.....
Boxes and packing.....	22	12	.....	1	.....	.....	46	1	.....	.....
Boxes, paper and cigars.....	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Brass goods.....	7	17	4	2	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....
Brick and drain tile.....	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	1	35
Butter.....	11	5	.....	5	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Baskets.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Chairs and chair stock.....	20	37	12	4	.....	.....	52	13	7	1
Cigars.....	46	21	9	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	35	18	3	16	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Coffins and burial caskets.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	18
Confectionery and bakeries.....	16	19	9	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Cooperage.....	54	11	.....	2	.....	.....	148	2	.....	.....
Cotton and linen mills.....	5	5	4	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Cribs, cradles and cots.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Coal and wood.....	29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1	.....	25
Dairy implements.....	2	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	11	.....	.....
Distilling, medical water soft drinks..	24	8	1	.....	1	.....	43	1	.....	.....
Drugs and chemicals.....	7	4	1	3	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....
Elec. lighting power and st. railways..	48	27	1	1	3	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Electrical and gas fitting supplies....	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....	2
Flour and feed.....	116	64	17	22	22	8	6	164	31	27	6
Furniture and upholstery.....	52	28	8	12	4	.....	78	20	11	.....
Furs, gloves and mittens.....	11	1	1	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Gas light.....	9	33	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Grain elevators.....	18	17	2	2	1	.....	12	6	3	*19
Hardware specialties.....	11	5	5	2	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....
Hats and caps.....	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Interior and exterior woodwork.....	31	32	9	2	.....	.....	1	62	9	2
Iron works, (malleable).....	16	21	1	.....	1	.....	22	2	.....	.....
Iron works, (pig).....	4	23	.....	5	4	.....	.....	25	3	.....
Knit goods.....	15	15	.....	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1
Laundries, (steam).....	92	46	12	2	.....	.....	42	1	.....	.....
Leather.....	42	44	13	19	2	.....	112	16	4	1
Lithographing and engraving.....	14	1	4	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	223	131	6	12	966	24	2	27
Machine shops, engines, foundries....	118	121	15	6	21	1	195	11
Matches.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Mattresses and bedding.....	15	8	2	2	.....	.....	14	1	1	.....
Paints, oils and greases.....	11	6	3	3	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....
Paper and pulp.....	49	127	20	18	18	4	91	1	1	1
Potteries.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Printers supplies.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Printing, publishing and book-binding	172	91	31	22	4	1	1	27	3
Railway shops.....	21	85	1	7	57
Refrigerators.....	4	7	1	1	12
Rolling mills.....	3	22	17
Saddlery, harness, whips.....	12	3	3	1	1	10
Sash, doors and blinds.....	98	72	6	1	5	1	227	13	3
Screen doors.....	5	6	17	1

* Grain elevators.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
3,269	6	3,275	46	40	2,835	55	\$84,500	\$87,850
1,369		1,369	40	25	1,735		500	
3,820	447	4,267	208	166	11,935		352,175	132,702
394		394	17	16	452		100	3,100
2,330	1,152	3,482	34	30	972	23	18,000	32,000
935	120	1,055	36	21	2,225		22,000	99,650
95	139	234	6	6	221		1,500	3,950
591	24	615	13	21	352		2,250	2,850
1,415		1,415	48	43	2,324		13,050	28,500
82	4	86	8	8	158		5,500	3,200
171	6	177	5	4	125	30	800	3,000
3,624	341	3,965	45	26	3,449		15,500	7,700
661	257	918	2	3	9			100
563	1,386	1,949	13	24	416		4,000	10,875
266	46	312	8	4	285			
532	502	1,034	16	13	521			2,500
1,631	1	1,632	68	56	2,607		54,100	49,580
181	404	585	7	3	385	634	16,400	20,932
46	3	49	2	2	150			
1,598	1	1,599	57	74	3,618		458,000	176,000
150		150	3	3	208			2,500
295	17	312	17	19	293		7,500	500
141	47	188	6	6	162		6,000	9,500
414		414	88	68	19,124		35,500	200,000
177		177		2	46			
111	4	115	10	10	690		3,400	200
1,634	17	1,651	128	89	15,627	5,064	166,850	238,200
2,448	31	2,479	61	43	4,225	35	34,500	36,045
322	227	549	2	2	58			3,200
173	2	175	20	34	893		5,500	
258		258	34	26	3,970		350	12,000
684	2	686	11	9	472		57,500	51,000
170	512	682	7	2	205		8,000	5,000
1,307	2	1,309	42	35	2,350		67,300	54,450
1,788	5	1,793	18	12	756		20,000	56,450
275		275	22	16	2,915			1,000
369	1,659	2,028	16	14	634	40	20,200	20,900
222	912	1,134	37	86	1,179		13,900	62,560
4,339	31	4,370	112	69	4,557		151,000	43,800
601	41	642	10	10	383			
20,733	173	20,906	938	416	50,542	4,085	574,202	593,118
5,030		5,040	111	110	4,966	425	101,125	112,100
112	203	315	5	4	405		65,925	
472	75	547	10	7	661		4,000	21,000
243	2	245	15	12	583		1,400	3,500
2,883	769	3,652	138	52	13,563	42,420	160,000	215,000
38	4	42	2	3	79			
179	4	183	2	1	150			
2,317	554	2,871	53	80	1,148		10,500	100,475
4,041		4,041	51	31	1,840	100	32,600	300
297		297	6	8	600			700
1,512		1,512	74	49	6,280		32,500	90,000
227	148	375	9	12	223		2,000	6,300
4,773	54	4,827	125	100	8,705	80	227,000	77,150
261		261	8	6	443		9,000	6,000

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
Sewer pipe and cement.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	4	.....
Shipbuilding.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Soap, lye and potash.....	11	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Stone—cut and quarried.....	20	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	62	2	.....	7
Stoves and ranges.....	5	12	6	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Sheetmetal works and tinware.....	15	20	2	9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco.....	5	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trunks.....	10	9	3	7	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	.....
Vinegar, pickles, yeast.....	15	10	2	1	5	.....	.....	18	4	1	1
Veneer.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5	.....	.....
Wagons, carriages, sleighs.....	92	68	17	8	11	1	.....	145	2	1	.....
Water works.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Willow ware and toys.....	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Windmills, pumps and tanks.....	9	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Wooden ware.....	9	6	6	1	3	.....	.....	10	7	.....	.....
Woolen and worsted mills.....	24	33	9	1	4	7	.....	26	3	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	244	144	23	29	20	10	1	386	18	22	1
Totals.....	2,284	1899	394	334	222	46	21	3935	229	97	159

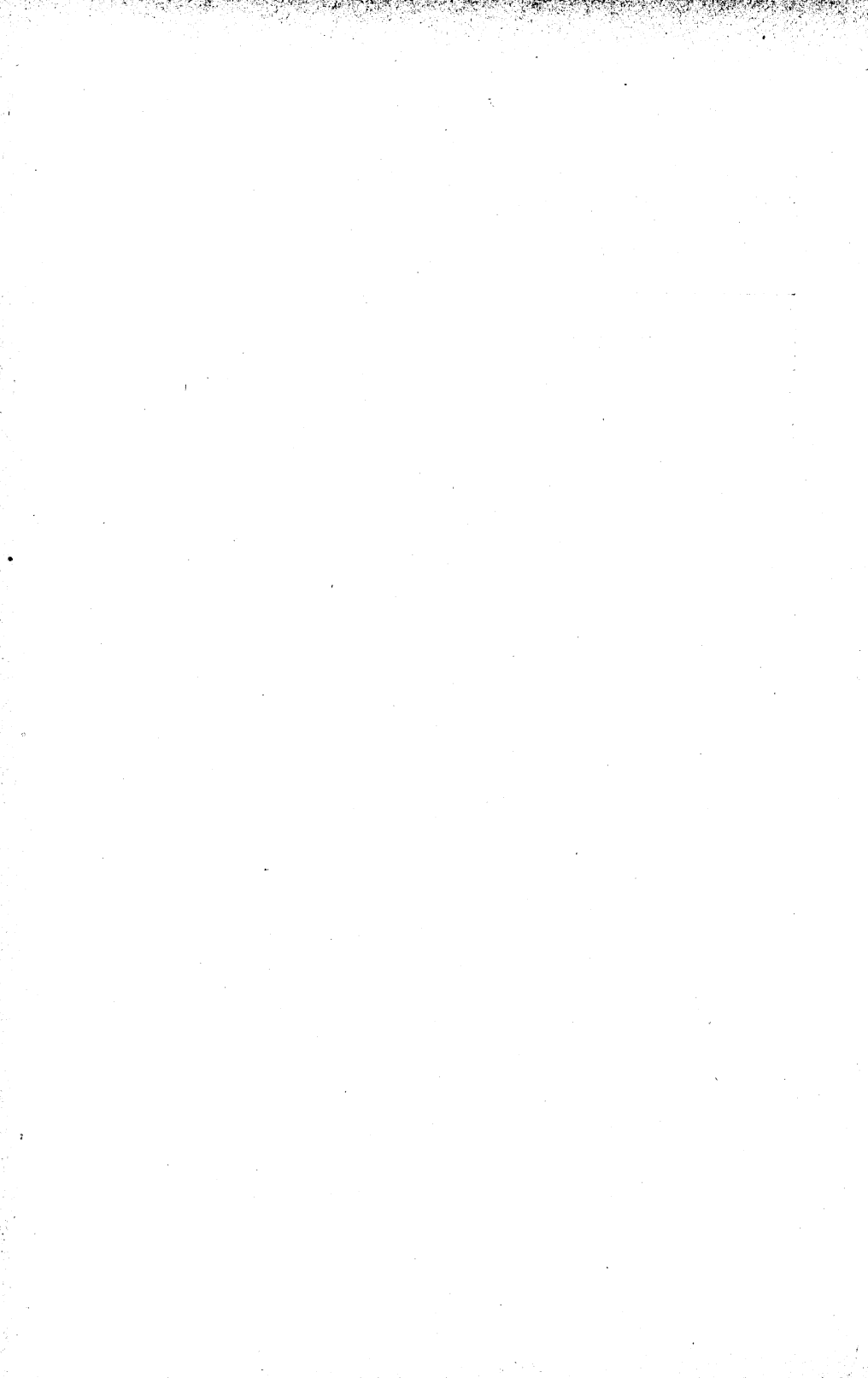
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
276	.....	276	9	8	872	.....	\$2,500	.....
1,201	7	1,208	16	24	894	.....	4,000	\$10,000
135	56	191	13	10	225	.....	1,500	1,800
641	.....	641	69	35	1,826	.....	10,500	98,500
754	100	854	7	6	485	.....	.....	2,000
1,350	377	1,727	10	10	495	.....	60,000	36,200
258	128	386	6	3	365	.....	.....	.....
1,063	77	1,140	12	8	785	.....	.....	8,780
183	102	285	25	13	519	.....	9,600	6,600
313	5	318	11	12	799	.....	5,000	25,000
3,023	47	3,070	62	56	2,956	.....	74,400	50,000
36	.....	36	8	8	825	.....	17,000	55,000
264	43	307	3	3	280	25	.....	.....
292	1	293	11	10	425	.....	11,000	15,000
1,355	7	1,362	16	11	1,270	1,000	.....	.....
666	679	1,345	28	20	1,185	625	3,000	4,250
7,687	1,458	9,145	250	254	12,554	5,787	609,195	735,233
102,066	13,431	115,497	3,476	2,527	210,974	60,428	3,653,822	3,706,800

Percentages based on the number employed in each industry.

Industries.	Percent- age of males.	Percent- age of females.	Percentage of total number of employees engaged in each industry.
Agricultural implements.....	99.80	.20	02.836
Beef and pork packing.....	100.	.....	01.185
Beer and malt.....	89.52	10.48	03.694
Boiler works.....	100.	.....	00.341
Boots and shoes.....	96.92	33.08	03.014
Boxes, packing.....	88.62	11.38	00.913
Boxes, cigar and paper.....	40.59	59.41	00.203
Brass goods.....	96.09	03.91	00.532
Bricks and drain tile.....	100.	.....	01.225
Butter.....	96.51	03.49	00.074
Baskets.....	96.65	03.35	00.153
Chairs and chair stock.....	91.39	08.61	03.433
Cigars.....	72.00	28.00	00.795
Clothing.....	28.88	71.12	01.688
Coffins and caskets.....	85.25	14.75	00.270
Confectioneries and bakeries.....	50.45	49.55	00.895
Cooperage.....	100.	.....	01.413
Cotton and linen mills.....	30.94	69.06	00.506
Cribs and cradles.....	93.88	06.12	00.042
Coal and wood.....	100.	.....	01.394
Dairy implements.....	100.	.....	00.121
Soft drinks, mineral water.....	94.55	05.45	00.270
Electric light, power and street railways.....	100.	.....	00.358
Excelsior.....	96.52	03.48	00.099
Flour and feed.....	98.97	01.03	01.429
Furniture and upholstery.....	98.75	01.25	02.147
Furs, gloves and mittens.....	58.65	41.35	00.475
Gas light.....	98.86	01.14	00.152
Grain elevators.....	100.	.....	00.223
Hardware specialties.....	99.71	00.29	00.594
Hats and caps.....	24.86	75.14	00.591
Interior and exterior woodwork.....	99.85	00.15	01.133
Iron works, malleable.....	99.72	00.28	01.563
Iron works, pig.....	100.	.....	00.239
Knit goods.....	18.14	81.86	01.757
Laundries.....	10.76	89.24	00.981
Leather.....	99.29	00.71	03.782
Lithographing and engraving.....	93.62	06.38	00.556
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	99.20	00.80	18.101
Machine shops, foundries.....	99.81	.19	04.364
Matches.....	35.55	64.45	00.273
Mattresses and bedding.....	86.29	13.71	00.473
Paints, oils and greases.....	99.19	00.81	00.212
Paper and pulp.....	78.95	21.05	03.162
Potteries.....	90.48	09.52	00.036
Printers' supplies.....	97.82	02.18	00.158
Printing, publishing and bookbinding.....	80.71	19.29	02.436
Railway shops.....	100.	.....	03.499
Refrigerators.....	100.	.....	00.257
Rolling mills.....	100.	.....	01.309
Saddlery, harness, whips.....	60.53	39.47	00.325
Sash, doors and blinds.....	88.88	01.12	04.179
Screen doors.....	100.	.....	00.226
Sewer pipe and cement.....	100.	.....	00.239
Ship building.....	99.42	00.58	01.046
Soap, lye and potash.....	70.67	29.33	00.165
Stone, cut and quarried.....	100.	.....	00.555
Stoves and ranges.....	83.29	11.71	00.738
Sheet metal and tinware.....	78.17	21.83	01.495
Tobacco.....	66.84	33.16	00.334

Percentages based on the number employed in each industry.—Cont.

Industries.	Percent- age of males.	Percent- age of females.	Percentage of total number of employees engaged in each industry.
Trunks.....	93.24	06.76	00.987
Vinegar, pickles, yeast, etc.....	64.21	35.79	00.246
Veneer.....	98.43	01.57	00.275
Wagons, carriages, sleighs.....	98.47	01.53	02.658
Water works.....	100.	.....	00.030
Willoware and toys.....	85.99	14.01	00.266
Wind mills, pumps, tanks.....	99.66	00.34	00.253
Wooden ware.....	99.48	00.52	01.179
Woolen and worsted mills.....	49.51	50.49	01.164
Electric and gas fitting supplies.....	100.	.....	00.153
Drugs and chemicals.....	75.	25.	00.163
Miscellaneous.....	84.05	15.95	07.918
			100.



PART V.

Manufacturers' Returns—Cost
of Production.

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.

This investigation was undertaken for the purpose of showing the cost of production and the relation of the value of the goods produced to the amount of capital used in producing it, in the different manufacturing industries in this state. This purpose, however, was somewhat modified by circumstances. Owing to the nature of this investigation, it was found desirable to maintain the strictest secrecy in every respect. This was at least the case to a much greater extent than possible, should the different returns in each industry have been tabulated and shown separately. In order to accomplish this many important changes were made in the original plans, especially in the form of the tables used. The returns were classified as to industries. Only the averages of all the establishments reporting in each industry have been used. Cost of production, the selling price or market value of the goods produced, the amount of capital invested or used, etc., are shown by 100; the amount of each element or class of these, by their percentage of the total. By this change from the usual method of showing the various returns in full, the value of this inquiry has, perhaps, been considerably reduced, at least, to those who might want to use the figures for comparison as between the different establishments. It may therefore, be said, that secrecy was had only at the loss of value. On the other hand the methods adopted are the safest. A glance at the tables will show, that while the average condition in each industry may to some extent be seen, it is practically impossible to ascertain the condition of any particular establishment. This

investigation as it now stands shows, in the different manufacturing industries, the percentage of the total cost, of the different elements which enter into the cost of production, the percentage of these elements of the selling price, the ratio of the value of the goods produced to the amount of capital used in producing it, and the respective earnings, in the industry in which they are engaged, of both employers and employes.

The data upon which this investigation is based was obtained from the manufacturers on special schedules. These schedules were prepared with the greatest care and arranged with a view of making the inquiry as broad as possible, or as circumstances admitted. The business of one year is made the basis, that is, all the facts pertaining to this investigation or used in arriving at the results shown in the tables, are based upon the business done or goods manufactured during the course of one year. Each establishment was asked to give, the amount of capital invested or used in securing the product of one year, and the market value or selling price of this product. Besides this, they were asked to give, the respective amounts paid for materials and supplies of all kinds, rent, salaries, wages, taxes, insurance, freight and express, repairs and sundry expenses; also the amount required to replace the wear and tear of plant, and all expenses involved in selling the product, the amount set aside as insurance against risks, losses by bad accounts and the balance, if any, between all expenses and outlays and the selling price of the goods. Reports were received from about 1,400 establishments. A large number of these reported very fully as to profits. Many failed to report as to certain expenses or outlays, while apparently correctly reporting all other items. This caused some changes which have been explained later. On the whole, however, the reports were fairly complete. Only those were used which were considered reliable.

Those who did not report as to all expenses involved, usually alleged as a reason for failing to do so, that separate accounts were not kept of the items omitted. While

it is undoubtedly true, that many business men do not take the trouble to keep a *very* complete set of books of their business transactions, it struck us, that this explanation hardly covered the ground. A little investigation will reveal other reasons—some of which are of greater weight and much more difficult to overcome than the one given. Among these is the fear that the data regarding their business thus furnished, may, in some way, be used so as to lead to results, prejudicial to their personal or business interests. The information wanted in this particular instance was also of such a nature that it rather tended to increase the existing apprehensions from this source.

That such fears, however, are practically groundless is amply shown from experience. There are, of course, conditions in all lines of business which cannot always be safely reported. Such conditions, however, are not, as a rule, lasting, and data regarding them is not likely to be wanted unless, perhaps, for some special purpose. In statistics covering longer periods their effect is not always felt, being as a rule minimized by reactions. Statistics have been of much good, and the means of solving many important problems in the past. From the progress of this science, still greater results may be expected in the future. That manufacturers have much to gain and nothing to lose by furnishing data for statistics along the line of this investigation is plain from the results as shown in the tables.

An investigation of this kind involves an immense amount of work. Not only is this true of collecting the necessary data, but of preparing the materials gathered for publication. The work of collecting the data was commenced about eight months ago. In addition to other work already outlined or under way at that time, it was found a big undertaking, requiring more time and work for completion within the time set than could be given to it without neglecting other duties. The crowding necessitated by this, accounts for many discrepancies which may be found in the report. Many details have been over-

looked and the percentages have not in all cases been carried out to an exact mathematical nicety. As much care, however, as possible under the circumstances was exercised, and the few shortcomings here and there do not materially affect the general result.

As this is about the first effort by this Bureau to secure the facts and present full and comprehensive statistics relating to this important subject, in practically all the manufacturing industries in the state, it was hoped the investigation would be timely and, perhaps, of some value. The field covered is large, and the nature of the data required was unexpected to those called upon to furnish it. This had a tendency to largely increase the difficulties with which investigations of this kind are nearly always combined. The plans, however, upon which it was conducted were carefully considered, not only with a view of making it as complete as possible; but also in order to avoid frictions and misunderstandings between the Bureau and those with whom it had to deal.

Manufacture is a branch of production. Those who are engaged in it produce utilities by working up and combining things or materials into new forms, suitable for the market or for satisfying wants. The process by which this change is affected are various and differ greatly as between the industries; but all involve the consumption of matter and expenditure of force.

By the cost of production is here meant the expenses of production. The expenses are reflected in the money-payments necessary for the many different kinds of labor required, and for the capital in various forms of which the use must be had in the production of commodities. In other words, it means the actual outlays for the goods produced during the year. The different elements of expense which are included in the cost of production are shown. But no attempt has been made to carry the analysis of each back into the past. To do this would not have added anything to the value, because manufacturers must, as a rule, accept conditions as they find them, and the prices they

pay are determined by causes over which they have little or no control.

Manufacturing cannot be carried on without the use and assistance of much capital. There must be as much land as necessary for the purpose, also power of some kind such as steam, electricity, or water, and there must be buildings to work in, and for shelter and storing, and there must also be machinery, implements and tools to work with. In economics, capital in the forms mentioned is usually called fixed. Then there must be ready money, whether owned or obtained by credit, with which to meet recurring expenses, such as for a constant supply of materials, and for labor of all kinds, etc. Capital may thus be said to be the material means of production. For the purposes of this investigation the capital used in production has been classified under land, buildings and fixtures; machinery, implements and tools and cash and credit capital.

The different elements of expense in production have been classified as follows: *stock* or all the materials used in manufacturing or entering into the product, including all kinds of supplies, such as coal for heat or power, light, etc.; *rent* or the amount paid for the use of shops, warehouses and other hired premises; *salaries* or the amount paid for superintendence and clerk hire; *wages* or the amount paid mechanics, operatives and those who perform the various kinds of manual work; *taxes*; *insurance* against fire; *freight and expenses*; *repairs*; *sundry* or petty expenses which cannot properly be included elsewhere; *replacement* or the amount allowed for replacing the depreciation of the plant by use, or wear and tear; *selling expenses* or all the expenses involved in selling the goods, such as salaries and expenses of traveling salesmen, commissions, etc.; *insurance against risks* or the amount usually set aside to cover all kinds of risks involved in carrying on the business; *losses* by bad accounts, etc.; *interest* or the amount paid for the use of capital regardless of ownership of same. In these classifications the manufacturers were requested to include all expenses involved in production. In all in-

stances, therefore, where this request was complied with, the balance between the sum of these expenses and the value or selling price of the goods produced would constitute the net profit of the business.

Regarding the value or selling price of the goods produced, the amount of capital used in production and the expenses which come under either one or the other of the following heads: Stock, rent, salaries, wages, insurance against fire, taxes, freight and express, repairs, and sundry expenses, the reports of the manufacturers were on the whole, complete and apparently correct; regarding replacement, selling expenses, losses by bad debts, and etc., insurance against risks and interest on the capital used, a large percentage of the reports received were not complete, some were even misleading.

Since the reports were not complete as to all the expenses of production, they have been tabulated accordingly.

In looking over the above classification it will be noticed, that the expenses, correctly reported, are directly incurred in the processes of production, and, that the expenses or outlays, not completely reported are, at least, as much incurred in the mercantile functions of a manufacturing industry as in its productive functions. While the latter are as much a part of the necessary outlays as the former, and must be met if production is to go on, there is a difference between them. This difference even appears from their respective treatment on the books of many manufacturers. As the later expenses were not completely reported, their amount could not be definitely ascertained from the reports; but together with the net profit they clearly constitute the difference between the total sum of the former expenses or those which were completely reported, and the total value of the goods produced. The former are shown in the table for Cost and Production. The latter in the table for Gross Profit.

The expenses thus explained constitute the cost of production to the manufacturers, or in other words, all the

expenses which the manufacturers have to meet in order to obtain full ownership of the goods produced. Should the goods produced be sold at prices corresponding to this cost, the outlays and income of the business would of course balance; but there would be nothing left with which to compensate the manufacturers for their services in organizing the business and for managing it, nor for the risks they assume. Under such circumstances they could not be expected to continue in this capacity.

Those who engage in business of any kind do so with the expectation of gain. In the case of manufacturers this gain is the difference between the cost to them and the market value of the goods produced. When manufacturers sell their goods for more than it costs to make them, they are said to be making a profit. Whether this profit is large, small or dwindles into nothing depends upon the conditions of production and the state of the market. In one sense profit is to the employers what wages is to the employes. Employers live on their income from profits; employes live on their income from wages. The average amount of net profit paid by all the establishments in the different industries, the report of which are included in this investigation, is shown as earnings of management in the table for Gross Profit.

The total number of establishments in the different industries represented in this investigation which reported was 1,368. Of these only 870 or 58 per cent. could under the circumstances be used. With a few exceptions as in lumber, furniture and two or three other industries, no reports were included in the tables which showed an absolute loss after allowing for all expenses. The number of establishments which reported a loss was quite large and the reports from these, therefore, could not be included. Besides this, many reports were, as mentioned, incomplete and misleading and as the time was too short for the steps necessary in order to have them corrected, these also had to be thrown out. These are the principal reasons why so many reports had to be excluded. A sufficient number,

however, are represented in each industry to show a fair average, or, with a few exceptions, the normal condition in this state. The following tables show in each industry the results of this investigation.

Cost of Production.—This table includes all expenses of production which were completely reported. These expenses are: Stock or materials and supplies, rent, salaries, wages, taxes, insurance, freight and express, repairs and sundry expenses. The total sum of these expenses is represented by 100 and the respective amount of each element of expense by its percentage of the total cost. In the foot-notes this table is condensed into wages, raw materials and supplies and other factors.

Cost of Production and Selling Price.—This table includes stock, rent, salaries, wages, taxes, insurance, freight and express, repairs and sundry expenses, or the same expenses as the table for cost and production. It also includes the difference between the sum of these expenses and the selling price. This difference as the table shows is called gross profit. The percentages in this table relate to the value or selling price of the goods produced, which, like the total in the table for cost of production, becomes 100.

Capital and Product.—This table shows the relation of the value of the goods produced to amount of capital used in producing it. The amount of capital used is shown by—100—and the value of the goods produced is shown by its ratio of the capital used. Thus, if the value of the product exceeds the amount of capital used the "value of the goods produced" is shown by an amount greater than—100—, if less than capital used the value of the goods produced is shown by an amount smaller than 100.

Capital Invested.—In this table is included all the capital used in the business or in securing the product, regardless of whether owned or borrowed. As the table shows, it has been classified into land, buildings and fixtures; machinery, implements and tools and cash and credit capital.

Partners or Stockholders and Wage Earners.—This table shows the relative number of partners or stockholders. The total

number of both is indicated by 100. The respective number of each by their percentage of this amount.

Gross Profit.—This table shows an analysis of the amount which in this investigation is called gross profit. As already seen, this amount—the gross profit—constitutes as a whole, the difference between the sum total of all expenses which were completely reported—and which are shown in the table for “cost of production”—and the value or selling price of the goods produced. Besides the net profit or earnings of management, if anything is left for this after all expenses have been deducted, it thus includes, replacement, selling expenses, losses by bad debts, interest, insurance against risks, etc. Since the reports regarding these expenses or outlays were not complete, their approximate amounts could only be estimated. In arriving at these estimates, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for *replacement*; 5 per cent. on the value of product was allowed for *selling expenses* and *losses* by bad accounts, and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for *interest*. The balance between the sum of these expenses and the sum of the gross profit was left for *earnings of management*.

These estimates are applied to all industries, and while not absolutely correct in every respect or for every industry are certainly fair. They have been used before by the best equipped and most efficient state bureau in the country, that of Massachusetts. They were also carefully compared with all the reports of these expenses which were received and found to correspond in most instances. Of course, these expenses like all other expenses vary as between the different industries, even as between the different establishments in the same industry and no common estimate could possibly be discovered which would exactly apply to all. But on the whole it will be found, that they cover the expenses in question, more correctly than might, perhaps, be expected.

It should be noticed, however, and especially by those who may have occasion to use these figures, that no allow-

ance has been made for the depreciation of buildings and fixtures, nor for interest on the capital invested in the plant, including land, nor for the amount usually set aside as insurance against risks. The original cost of the plant is not always an element of expense in production. Especially is this true of establishments which have been in operation for a term of years. The reason for this is, that the plant has, in such instances, been paid for. This has usually been accomplished by a system of charging. From time to time a fixed amount above interest has been charged to profits and credited to capital invested. When this account is thus balanced, the owner can certainly not be entitled to any charge for interest on the value of the plant. The amount required, however, to keep the plant in repair or running order, is a proper charge even in such cases, and so also is a charge for insurance against risks. Since no allowance has been made for these, the amount left for earnings of management can hardly be considered pure profit.

This table shows the percentage of the selling price of the following items: Replacement, selling expenses, etc., interest, and earnings of management.

In notes to this table are shown the respective percentages of the capital invested or used, of the items, here called gross profit and earnings of management.

Investment and Earnings.—This table shows the average amount of capital used to each partner or stockholder, and also the average earnings to each.

Product and Earnings.—This table shows the value of the average amount of goods produced to each worker, and also the amount of the average earnings to each worker. Among wage earners have been included all those who work for wages, regardless of sex, age and amount of wages paid.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.18
Rent .....	.49
Salaries	4.59
Wages	26.00
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance .....	.46
Freight	2.33
Repairs	1.94
Other expenses	3.52
Total.....	100.00
Wages	26.00
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	60.18
Other factors	13.82
	74.00
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.85
Rent .....	.44
Salaries	4.11
Wages	23.21
Taxes .....	.44
Insurance .....	.41
Freight	2.06
Repairs	1.72
Other Expenses	3.15
Gross profit—excess of selling price	10.61
Total.....	100.00
Wages	23.21
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.85
Other factors	12.33
Gross profit	10.61
	76.79
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		138.39
Excess of product over capital invested	38.39	
Total	138.39	138.39

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	33.44
Machinery, implements and tools	25.34
Cash and credit capital	41.22
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.03
Average number of wage earners	93.97
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.54
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.26
Earnings of Management	2.81
Gross profit	10.61

Gross profit equivalent to 17.38 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 4.59 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$17,409.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	799.07

Net earnings 4.59 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,829.62
Average earnings to each worker	424.65

Wages 23.21 per cent. of product.

BEER AND MALT.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.90
Rent .....	.19
Salaries	4.26
Wages	13.44
Taxes	1.86
Insurance	1.43
Freight	3.25
Repairs	2.28
Other expenses	13.39
Total.....	100.00

Wages	13.44
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.90
Other factors.....	26.66
	86.56
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	47.04
Rent .....	.13
Salaries	3.35
Wages	10.61
Taxes	1.49
Insurance	1.17
Freight	2.65
Repairs	1.81
Other expenses.....	10.60
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	21.15
Total.....	100.00

Wages	10.61
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	47.04
Other factors	20.20
Gross profit	21.15
	89.39
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		53.93
Excess of capital over value produced.....		46.07
Total	100.00	100.00

BEER AND MALT.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, building and fixtures.....	34.21
Machinery, implements and tools.....	21.56
Cash and credit capital.....	44.23
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	36.27
Average number of wage-earners.....	63.73
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.00
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	4.12
Earnings of management	8.03
Gross profit	21.15

Gross profit equivalent to 11.41 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 4.34 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$14,413.00
Average net earnings of each partner or stockholder.....	625.52

Net earnings 4.34 per cent on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$4,970.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	527.32

Wages 10.61 per cent of product.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

BOXES— (PACKING,)

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	63.25
Rent .....	.67
Salaries	3.10
Wages	24.30
Taxes .....	.51
Insurance	1.66
Freight	3.99
Repairs .....	.74
Other expenses.....	1.78
Total.....	100.00

Wages	24.30
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	63.25
Other factors.....	12.45
	75.70
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.46
Rent .....	.57
Salaries	2.67
Wages	21.04
Taxes .....	.44
Insurance	1.41
Freight	3.33
Repairs .....	.63
Other expenses	1.51
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.94
Total.....	100.00

Wages	21.04
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	54.46
Other factors.....	10.56
Gross profit.....	13.94
	78.96
Total	100.00

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		75.98
Excess of capital over value produced.....		24.05
Total	100.00	100.00

BOXES— (PACKING,
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	34.40
Machinery, implements and tools.....	18.84
Cash and credit capital.....	44.76
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	6.34
Average number of wage-earners.....	93.66
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.47
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.42
Earnings of management.....	4.05
Gross profit.....	13.94

Gross profit equivalent to 15.86 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 3.07 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$27,294.80
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	837.95

Net earnings 3.07 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,441.13
Average earnings to each worker.....	303.21

Wages 21.04 per cent. of product.

BOXES—(PAPER AND CIGARS).*

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	66.91
Rent .....	.69
Salaries	3.82
Wages	23.05
Taxes .....	.53
Insurance .....	.50
Freight	1.75
Repairs .....	.55
Other expenses	2.20
Total.....	100.00
Wages	23.05
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	66.91
Other factors	10.04
	76.95
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	58.37
Rent .....	.59
Salaries	3.33
Wages	20.30
Taxes .....	.47
Insurance .....	.45
Freight	1.52
Repairs .....	.47
Other expenses	1.89
Gross profit—excess of selling price	12.61
Total.....	100.00
Wages	20.30
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	58.37
Other factors	8.72
Gross profit	12.61
	79.70
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		143.69
Excess of product over capital invested	43.69	
Total	143.69	143.69

BOXES—(PAPER AND CIGARS).

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	31.54
Machinery, implements and tools	21.62
Cash and credit capital	46.84
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	9.16
Average number of wage-earners	90.84
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.50
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.63
Earnings of management	4.48
Gross profit	12.61

Gross profit equivalent to 18.05 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 6.44 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$6,950.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	447.53

Net earnings 6.44 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,050.00
Average earnings to each worker	213.15

Wages 20.30 per cent. of product.

BOILER WORKS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.78
Rent .....	.54
Salaries	5.47
Wages	33.79
Taxes .....	.58
Insurance .....	.59
Freight	1.75
Repairs	1.30
Other expenses	1.20
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.79
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	54.78
Other factors	11.43
Total.....	66.21
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	45.01
Rent	4.45
Salaries	4.45
Wages	27.75
Taxes .....	.47
Insurance .....	.48
Freight	1.40
Repairs	1.04
Other expenses .....	.97
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.98
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.75
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	45.01
Other factors	9.26
Gross profit	17.98
Total	72.25
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		85.86
Excess of capital over value produced		14.14
Total	100.00	100.00

BOILER WORKS.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	24.64
Machinery, implements and tools	22.26
Cash and credit capital	53.10
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	23.45
Average number of wage-earners ..	76.55
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.50
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.00
Earnings of Management	7.43
Gross profit	17.93

Gross profit equivalent to 13.24 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 6.42 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$4,642.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	298.00

Net earnings 6.42 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Average product to each worker	\$1,504.00
Average earnings of each worker	417.36

Wages 27.75 per cent. of product.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.64
Rent .....	.55
Salaries	4.26
Wages	22.73
Taxes .....	.37
Insurance .....	.55
Freight	2.20
Repairs	1.92
Other expenses	1.78
Total.....	100.00

Wages	22.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.64
Other factors	11.63
	77.27
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	58.10
Rent .....	.50
Salaries	3.76
Wages	20.10
Taxes .....	.34
Insurance .....	.50
Freight	1.93
Repairs	1.66
Other expenses	1.51
Gross profit—excess of selling price	11.66
Total.....	100.00

Wages	20.10
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	58.10
Other factors	10.20
Gross profit	11.60
	79.90
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price	72.59	172.59
Excess of product over capital invested.....		
Total	172.59	172.59

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	17.02
Machinery, implements and tools	17.94
Cash and credit capital	65.04
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.27
Average number of wage-earners	91.73
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.04
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.81
Earnings of management.....	3.75
Gross profit	11.60

Gross profit equivalent to 20.20 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 6.47 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$8,221.60
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	531.94

Net earnings 6.47 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,319.20
Average earnings of each worker	277.00

Wages 20.10 per cent. of product.

BRASS GOODS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.64
Rent	2.86
Salaries	3.81
Wages	33.64
Taxes .....	.82
Insurance	1.00
Freight	2.43
Repairs	1.60
Other expenses	1.20
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.64
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	52.64
Other factors	13.72
	66.36
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	42.86
Rent	2.31
Salaries	3.02
Wages	27.45
Taxes .....	.65
Insurance .....	.80
Freight	1.93
Repairs	1.23
Other expenses .....	.95
Gross profit—excess of selling price	18.75
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.45
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	42.86
Other factors	10.94
Gross profit	18.75
	72.55
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		57.71
Excess of capital over value produced		42.29
Total	100.00	100.00

BRASS GOODS.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	24.00
Machinery, implements and tools	19.43
Cash and credit capital	56.57
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.50
Average number of wage earners	93.50
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.29
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	4.91
Earnings of management.....	5.55
Gross profit	18.75

Gross profit equivalent to 11.06 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 3.20 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$30,277.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	968.86

Net earnings 3.20 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,272.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	349.16

Wages 27.45 per cent. of product.

BRICK AND DRAIN TILE.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	37.85
Rent .....	.07
Salaries	5.01
Wages	44.33
Taxes	1.98
Insurance .....	.42
Freight .....	.74
Repairs	4.24
Other expenses.....	5.36
Total.....	100.00
Wages	44.33
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	37.85
Other factors.....	17.82
Total.....	55.67
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	30.06
Rent .....	.05
Salaries	3.94
Wages	35.34
Taxes	1.54
Insurance .....	.33
Freight .....	.56
Repairs	3.32
Other expenses.....	4.24
Gross Profit—excess of selling price.....	20.62
Total.....	100.00
Wages	35.34
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	30.06
Other factors	13.98
Gross profit.....	20.62
Total	64.66
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		34.11
Excess of capital over value produced.....		65.89
Total	100.00	100.00

BRICK AND DRAIN TILE.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	31.92
Machinery, implements and tools.....	16.87
Cash and credit capital.....	51.21
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners of stockholders.....	5.55
Average number of wage earners.....	94.45
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.94
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	7.51
Earnings of management.....	3.17
Net profit	20.62

Gross profit equivalent to 8.06 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 1.08 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$25,308.06
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	273.32

Net earnings 1.08 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$506.91
Average earnings to each worker.....	179.14

Wages 35.34 per cent. of product.

**CHAIRS AND CHAIRSTOCK.
COST OF PRODUCTION.**

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.23
Rent .....	.55
Salaries	4.17
Wages	37.17
Taxes .....	.85
Insurance	1.61
Freight	1.80
Repairs	1.28
Other expenses.....	.34
Total.....	100.00
Wages	37.17
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.23
Other factors.....	10.60
	62.83
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	46.45
Rent .....	.50
Salaries	3.71
Wages	33.08
Taxes .....	.75
Insurance	1.43
Freight	1.59
Repairs	1.16
Other expenses .....	.30
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	11.03
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.08
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	46.45
Other factors	9.44
Gross profit.....	11.03
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		86.34
Excess of capital over value produced.....		13.66
Total	100.00	100.00

CHAIRS AND CHAIRSTOCK.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, building and fixtures.....	32.00
Machinery, implements and tools.....	19.40
Cash and credit capital	48.60
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	8.74
Average number of wage-earners.....	91.26
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.22
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.85
Earnings of Management .....	.96
Gross profit	11.03

Gross profit equivalent to 9.05 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 0.83 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$23,064.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	191.43
Net earnings 0.83 per cent. on capital invested.	

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$791.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	261.66

Wages 33.08 per cent. of product.

CIGARS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	58.46
Rent .....	.57
Salaries	3.95
Wages	30.33
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance	2.23
Freight	1.72
Repairs .....	.30
Other expenses.....	1.95
Total.....	100.00
Wages	30.33
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	58.56
Other factors	11.21
	69.69
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.22
Rent .....	.48
Salaries	3.39
Wages	26.08
Taxes .....	.42
Insurance	1.90
Freight	1.46
Repairs .....	.25
Other expenses.....	1.65
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	14.15
Total.....	100.00
Wages	26.08
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	50.22
Other factors.....	9.55
Gross profit.....	14.15
	73.92
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		194.53
Excess of product over capital invested.....	94.53	
Total product.....	194.53	194.53

CIGARS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	27.64
Machinery, implements and tools.....	6.25
Cash and credit capital.....	66.11
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	10.89
Average number of wage-earners.....	89.11
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.32
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.70
Earnings of management.....	7.13
Gross profit.....	14.15

Gross profit equivalent to 27.52 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 13.87 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$5,951.66
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	825.49

Net earnings 13.87 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,400.09
Average earnings to each worker.....	365.14

Wages 26.08 per cent. of product.

CLOAKS AND CLOTHING.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	66.40
Rent	1.30
Salaries	3.87
Wages	22.36
Taxes .....	.50
Insurance .....	.65
Freight	1.75
Repairs .....	.88
Other expenses.....	2.29
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.36
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	66.40
Other factors	11.24
Total.....	77.64
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.14
Rent	1.09
Salaries	3.20
Wages	18.56
Taxes .....	.42
Insurance .....	.53
Freight	1.46
Repairs .....	.73
Other expenses	1.31
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	16.96
Total.....	100.00
Wages	18.56
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.14
Other factors.....	9.34
Gross profit	16.96
Total	81.44
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		186.56
Excess of product over capital invested.....	86.56	
Total	186.56	186.56

CLOAKS AND CLOTHING.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, building and fixtures.....	13.66
Machinery, implements and too.s.....	22.66
Cash and credit capital.....	63.68
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	8.74
Average number of wage-earners.....	91.26
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.21
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.70
Earnings of management.....	9.05
Gross profit	16.96

Gross profit equivalent to 19.20 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 16.87 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$11,440.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,929.93

Net earnings 16.87 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average produce to each worker.....	\$2,391.00
Average earnings of each worker.....	443.77

Wages 18.56 per cent of product.

COTTON AND LINEN MILLS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.27
Salaries	3.10
Wages	30.39
Taxes	1.37
Insurance	1.05
Freight	1.72
Repairs	2.45
Other expenses .....	.65
Total.....	100.00
Wages	30.39
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.27
Other factors.....	10.34
Total	69.61
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	51.41
Rent	
Salaries	2.39
Wages	26.38
Taxes	1.17
Insurance .....	.91
Freight	1.48
Repairs	2.12
Other expenses.....	.56
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.28
Total.....	100.00
Wages	26.38
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	51.41
Other factors.....	8.93
Gross profit	13.28
Total	73.32
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		70.00
Excess of capital over value produced.....		30.00
Total	100.00	100.00

COTTON AND LINEN MILLS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	53.74
Machinery, implements and tools.....	21.19
Cash and credit capital.....	25.07
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	26.00
Average number of wage-earners.....	74.00
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.03
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.79
Earnings of management.....	3.46
Gross profit.....	13.23

Gross profit equivalent to 9.30 per cent. on capital invested.

Net earnings equivalent to 2.42 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$2,879.09
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	69.57

Net earnings 2.42 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$708.60
Average earnings to each worker.....	186.93

Wages 26.33 per cent. of product.

CONFECTIONARY AND STEAM BAKERIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	68.49
Rent	2.19
Salaries	5.80
Wages	15.55
Taxes .....	.60
Insurance .....	.92
Freight	3.17
Repairs	1.02
Other expenses	2.26
Total.....	100.00

Wages	15.55
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	68.49
Other factors.....	15.96
	84.45
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.75
Rent	1.77
Salaries	4.72
Wages	12.54
Taxes .....	.48
Insurance .....	.74
Freight	2.57
Repairs .....	.85
Other expenses.....	1.83
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	18.77
Total.....	100.00

Wages	12.54
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.75
Other factors.....	12.94
Gross profit.....	18.77
	87.46
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		429.43
Excess of product over capital invested.....	329.43	
Total	429.43	429.43

CONFECTIONARY AND STEAM BAKERIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	20.67
Machinery, implements and tools.....	27.54
Cash and credit capital	51.79
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	6.29
Average number of wage-earners.....	93.71
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement .....	.61
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest .....	.57
Earnings of management	12.59
Gross profit.....	18.77

Gross profit equivalent to 34.77 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 56.84 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$6,649.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	3,779.29

Net earnings 56.84 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$2,277.54
Average earnings to each worker.....	285.60

Wages 12.54 per cent. of product.

COOPERAGE.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	63.57
Rent .....	.17
Salaries	1.17
Wages	30.54
Taxes .....	.46
Insurance .....	.76
Freight	2.35
Repairs .....	.58
Other expenses .....	.40
Total.....	100.00

Wages	30.54
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	63.57
Other factors	5.89
	69.46
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.69
Rent	1.14
Salaries	1.00
Wages	26.72
Taxes .....	.40
Insurance .....	.67
Freight	2.02
Repairs .....	.51
Other expenses .....	.36
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	12.49
Total.....	100.00

Wages	26.72
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	56.69
Other factors.....	5.10
Gross profit.....	12.49
	73.28
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....	104.71	204.71
Excess of product over capital invested.....		
Total product.....	204.71	204.71

COOPERAGE.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	41.58
Machinery, implements and tools.....	11.92
Cash and credit capital.....	46.50
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	5.04
Average number of wage-earners.....	94.96
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement .....	.58
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.14
Earnings of management	5.77
Gross profit.....	12.49

Gross profit equivalent to 25.55 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 11.81 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$14,876.81
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,756.95

Net earnings 11.81 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,648.97
Average earnings to each worker.....	440.60

Wages 26.72 per cent. of product.

ELECTRICAL AND GASFITTING SUPPLIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	64.33
Rent .....	.64
Salaries	5.89
Wages	22.28
Taxes .....	.89
Insurance .....	.66
Freight	2.99
Repairs	1.43
Other expenses.....	.89
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.28
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	64.33
Other factors.....	13.39
Total	77.72
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.38
Rent .....	.51
Salaries	4.80
Wages	18.22
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance .....	.52
Freight	2.44
Repairs	1.14
Other expenses .....	.72
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	18.57
Total.....	100.00
Wages	18.22
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.38
Other factors.....	10.83
Gross profit.....	18.57
Total	81.78
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		74.45
Excess of capital over value produced.....		25.45
Total	100.00	100.00

ELECTRICAL AND GASFITTING SUPPLIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	19.86
Machinery, implements and tools.....	22.59
Cash and credit capital.....	57.55
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	9.73
Average number of wage-earners.....	90.27
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.90
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	3.69
Earnings of management.....	6.98
Gross profit.....	18.57

Gross profit equivalent to 13.33 per cent. on capital invested.

Net earnings equivalent to 5.43 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$20,709.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,124.50

Net earnings 5.43 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,739.62
Average earnings to each worker.....	316.95

Wages 18.22 per cent. of product.

EXCELSIOR.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	57.83
Rent	
Salaries	4.51
Wages	26.26
Taxes .....	.85
Insurance	1.09
Freight	2.06
Repairs	3.18
Other expenses	4.12
Total.....	100.00
Wages	26.26
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	57.83
Other factors.....	15.91
	73.74
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	43.28
Rent	
Salaries	3.45
Wages	19.75
Taxes .....	.64
Insurance .....	.82
Freight	1.54
Repairs	2.53
Other expenses	3.98
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	25.06
Total.....	100.00
Wages	19.75
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	43.28
Other factors	11.91
Gross profit	25.06
	80.25
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		83.32
Excess of capital over value produced.....		16.68
Total	100.00	100.00

EXCELSIOR.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	21.99
Machinery, implements and tools.....	19.62
Cash and credit capital.....	58.39
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	16.92
Average number of wage-earners.....	83.08
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.14
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.96
Earnings of management.....	14.96
Gross profit.....	25.06

Gross profit equivalent to 20.88 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 12.46 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$8,763.29
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,091.90

Net earnings 12.46 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,635.50
Average earnings to each worker.....	323.00

Wages 19.75 per cent. of product.

FLOUR AND FEED.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	92.78
Rent .....	.25
Salaries	1.08
Wages	3.13
Taxes .....	.16
Insurance .....	.47
Freight .....	.42
Repairs .....	.63
Other expenses.....	1.08
Total.....	100.00
Wages	3.13
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	92.78
Other factors.....	4.09
	96.87
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	84.73
Rent .....	.23
Salaries	1.00
Wages	2.86
Taxes .....	.15
Insurance .....	.44
Freight .....	.39
Repairs .....	.58
Other expenses	1.00
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	8.62
Total.....	100.00
Wages	2.86
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	84.73
Other factors.....	3.79
Gross profit	8.62
	97.14
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		286.33
Excess of product over capital invested.....	186.33	
Total	286.33	286.33

FLOUR AND FEED.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	22.45
Machinery, implements and tools.....	25.42
Cash and credit capital.....	52.13
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	33.00
Average number of wage-earners	67.00
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.56
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest .....	.33
Earnings of management.....	1.88
Gross profit.....	8.62

Gross profit equivalent to 26.15 on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 5.58 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$8,837.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	493.10

Net earnings 5.58 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$15,226.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	435.46

Wages 2.86 per cent. of product.

FURNITURE.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.14
Rent .....	.71
Salaries	3.27
Wages	29.31
Taxes .....	.88
Insurance .....	.99
Freight	2.96
Repairs	1.04
Other expenses.....	1.10
Total.....	100.00
Wages	29.91
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.14
Other factors.....	10.95
Total	70.99
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.72
Rent .....	.93
Salaries	2.91
Wages	26.64
Taxes .....	.73
Insurance .....	.88
Freight	2.63
Repairs .....	.93
Other expenses .....	.98
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	10.90
Total.....	100.00
Wages	26.64
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.72
Other factors.....	9.74
Gross profit	10.90
Total	73.36
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		70.00
Excess of capital over value produced.....		30.00
Total	100.00	100.00

FURNITURE.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	37.17
Machinery, implements and tools.....	9.90
Cash and credit capital.....	52.93
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	14.94
Average number of wage-earners.....	85.06
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.42
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	3.76
Earnings of management .....	.72
Gross profit.....	10.90

Gross profit equivalent to 7.65 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 0.50 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$7,861.96
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	39.31

Net earnings 0.50 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$969.07
Average earnings to each worker.....	258.16

Wages 26.64 per cent. of product.

FURS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	71.55
Rent	1.41
Salaries	4.09
Wages	20.57
Taxes .....	.22
Insurance .....	.76
Freight	1.09
Repairs .....	.17
Other expenses .....	.14
Total	100.00

Wages	20.57
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	71.55
Other factors.....	7.88
	79.43
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.45
Rent	1.19
Salaries	3.44
Wages	17.28
Taxes .....	.18
Insurance .....	.64
Freight .....	.91
Repairs .....	.14
Other expenses .....	.12
Gross profit—excess of selling price	15.65
Total	100.00

Wages	17.28
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	60.45
Other factors	6.62
Gross profit	15.65
	82.72
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		154.31
Excess of product over capital invested	54.31	
Total	154.31	154.31

FURS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Land, buildings and fixtures	3.06
Machinery, implements and tools.....	21.73
Cash and credit capital	75.21
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	22.31
Average number of wage-earners.....	77.69
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.41
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.44
Earnings of management	6.30
Gross profit	15.65

Gross profit equivalent to 27.52 per cent on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 10.46 per cent on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	3778.70
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	395.25

Net earnings 10.46 per cent of capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	1900.25
Average earnings to each worker.....	323.36

Wages 17.28 per cent of product.

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.44
Rent .....	.22
Salaries	5.49
Wages	31.01
Taxes .....	.56
Insurance .....	.91
Freight	1.12
Repairs .....	.71
Other expenses.....	.54
Total.....	100.00

Wages	31.01
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.44
Other factors.....	9.55
	68.99
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.33
Rent .....	.18
Salaries	4.51
Wages	25.76
Taxes .....	.47
Insurance .....	.75
Freight .....	.92
Repairs .....	.59
Other Expenses.....	.45
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.04
Total.....	100.00

Wages	25.76
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	49.33
Other factors	7.87
Gross profit	17.04
	74.24
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		98.88
Excess of capital over value produced.....		1.12
Total	100.00	100.00

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	35.06
Machinery, implements and tools.....	23.48
Cash and credit capital.....	41.46
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	8.44
Average number of wage-earners.....	91.56
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.38
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.08
Earnings of management	7.58
Gross profit.....	17.04

Gross profit equivalent to 16.81 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 7.48 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$16,468.73
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,231.86

Net earnings 7.48 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,503.37
Average earnings to each worker.....	387.27

Wages 25.76 per cent. of product.

IRON WORKS—(MALLEABLE).

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	48.62
Rent .....	.19
Salaries	3.84
Wages	39.29
Insurance .....	.53
Freight	4.09
Repairs	1.68
Other expenses.....	1.26
Total.....	100.00
Wages	39.29
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	48.62
Other factors.....	12.09
	60.71
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	43.49
Rent .....	.17
Salaries	3.45
Wages	34.93
Taxes .....	.45
Insurance .....	.48
Freight	3.63
Repairs	1.51
Other expenses	1.13
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	10.71
Total.....	100.00
Wages	34.93
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	43.49
Other factors.....	10.87
Gross profit.....	10.71
	65.07
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	101.92
Value of goods produced—selling price.....	1.92	
Excess of product over capital invested.....		
Total	101.92	101.92

IRON WORKS—(MALLEABLE).

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	40.97
Machinery, implements and tools.....	13.66
Cash and credit capital.....	45.37
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	4.59
Average number of wage-earners.....	95.41
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.32
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.22
Earnings of management.....	2.17
Gross profit.....	10.71

Gross profit equivalent to 10.92 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 2.20 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$22,894.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	503.66

Net earnings 2.20 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,090.24
Average earnings to each worker.....	380.82

Wages 34.93 per cent. of product.

KNIT GOODS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.78
Rent .....	.67
Salaries	3.45
Wages	22.83
Taxes .....	.38
Insurance .....	.72
Freight	2.84
Repairs	1.76
Other expenses.....	1.57
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.83
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.78
Other factors	11.39
Total	77.17
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.20
Rent .....	.55
Salaries	2.89
Wages	18.98
Taxes .....	.32
Insurance .....	.59
Freight	2.34
Repairs	1.44
Other expenses	1.29
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	16.40
Total.....	100.00
Wages	18.98
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.20
Other factors.....	9.42
Gross profit	16.40
Total	81.02
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		151.84
Excess of product over capital invested.....	51.84	
Total	151.84	151.84

KNIT GOODS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	15.19
Machinery, implements and tools.....	34.66
Cash and credit capital.....	50.15
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	4.31
Average number of wage-earners.....	95.69
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.17
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.57
Earnings of management	7.66
Gross profit.....	16.40

Gross profit equivalent to 26.00 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 11.64 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$10,959.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,275.62

Net earnings 11.64 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$788.28
Average earnings to each worker.....	149.61

Wages 18.98 per cent. of product.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.57
Rent .....	.05
Salaries	3.73
Wages	24.41
Taxes	3.69
Insurance	2.13
Freight	2.55
Repairs	1.35
Other expenses	1.52
Total.....	100.00
Wages	24.41
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	60.57
Other factors.....	15.02
	75.59
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.65
Rent .....	.04
Salaries	3.23
Wages	21.22
Taxes	3.20
Insurance	1.85
Freight	2.21
Repairs	1.16
Other expenses	1.32
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.12
Total.....	100.00
Wages	21.22
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.65
Other factors	13.01
Gross profit	13.12
	78.78
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		47.63
Excess of capital over value produced.....		52.37
Total	100.00	100.00

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	37.41
Machinery, implements and tools.....	10.05
Cash and credit capital.....	52.54
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	4.84
Average number of wage-earners.....	95.16
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.11
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	5.51
Earnings of management	0.50
Gross profit	13.12

Gross profit equivalent to 6.08 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 0.23 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$46,450.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	106.83

Net earnings 0.23 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,183.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	251.03

Wages 21.22 per cent. of product.

MACHINE SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.86
Rent .....	.79
Salaries	3.38
Wages	33.62
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance	1.11
Freight	1.54
Repairs	1.76
Other expenses	1.45
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.62
Other expenses:	
Raw materials and supplies.....	55.86
Other factors.....	10.52
Total	66.38
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	46.71
Rent .....	.66
Salaries	2.81
Wages	28.15
Taxes .....	.41
Insurance .....	.93
Freight	1.30
Repairs	1.45
Other expenses	1.20
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	16.38
Total.....	100.00
Wages	28.15
Other expenses:	
Raw materials and supplies.....	46.71
Other factors.....	8.76
Gross profit.....	16.38
Total	71.85
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		81.30
Excess of capital over value produced.....		18.70
Total	100.00	100.00

MACHINE SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	23.32
Machinery, implements and tools.....	24.56
Cash and credit capital.....	52.12
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	11.60
Average number of wage-earners.....	88.40
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.02
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	3.20
Earnings of management	5.16
Gross profit.....	16.38

Gross profit equivalent to 13.28 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 4.19 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$13,629.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	571.00

Net earnings 4.19 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,453.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	409.02

Wages 28.15 per cent. of product.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	70.64
Rent	1.05
Salaries	3.86
Wages	20.73
Taxes .....	.40
Insurance .....	.60
Freight	1.84
Repairs .....	.44
Other expenses .....	.44
Total.....	100.00

Wages	20.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	70.64
Other factors	8.63
	79.27
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	61.27
Rent .....	.91
Salaries	3.35
Wages	18.01
Taxes .....	.35
Insurance .....	.51
Freight	1.60
Repairs .....	.38
Other expenses .....	.38
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.24
Total.....	100.00

Wages	18.01
Other expenses:	
Raw material and other supplies.....	61.27
Other factors	7.48
Gross profit.....	13.24
	81.99
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		102.03
Excess of product over capital invested.....	2.03	
Total	102.03	102.03

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	33.21
Machinery, implements and tools.....	29.44
Cash and credit capital.....	37.35
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	13.40
Average number of wage-earners.....	86.60
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.70
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.68
Earnings of management.....	3.86
Gross profit	13.24

Gross profit equivalent to 13.84 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 3.94 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$9,073.00

Net earnings 3.94 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,472.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	265.11

Wages 18.01 per cent of product.

PAINTS, OILS AND GREASES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	82.18
Rent .....	.94
Salaries	4.40
Wages	8.25
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance .....	.79
Freight .....	.62
Repairs .....	.52
Other expense	1.73
Total.....	100.00
Wages	8.25
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	82.18
Other factors	9.57
	91.75
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	73.77
Rent .....	.83
Salaries	3.92
Wages	7.36
Taxes .....	.51
Insurance .....	.70
Freight .....	.55
Repairs .....	.46
Other expenses	1.54
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	10.36
Total.....	100.00
Wages	7.36
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	73.77
Other factors	8.51
Gross profit	10.36
	92.64
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		125.29
Excess of product over capital invested.....	25.29	
Total	125.29	125.29

PAINTS, OILS AND GREASES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	14.75
Machinery, implements and tools	15.53
Cash and credit capital.....	69.72
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	15.84
Average number of wage-earners	84.16
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.24
Selling expenses, etc	5.00
Interest	2.78
Earnings of management	1.34
Gross profit.....	10.36

Gross profit equivalent to 12.98 per cent on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 1.68 per cent on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	28353.00
Average net to each partner or stockholder	476.33

Net earnings 1.68 per cent on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	6250.00
Average earnings to each worker	460.00

Wages 7.36 per cent of product.

PAPER AND PULP.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	61.21
Rent .....	.51
Salaries	3.51
Wages	22.22
Taxes	1.12
Insurance .....	.96
Freight	6.94
Repairs	2.20
Other expenses	1.23
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.22
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	61.21
Other factors	16.57
Total	77.78
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	51.52
Rent .....	.51
Salaries	2.95
Wages	18.84
Taxes .....	.94
Insurance .....	.80
Freight	5.84
Repairs	1.85
Other expenses	1.03
Gross profit—excess of selling price	15.72
Total.....	100.00
Wages	18.84
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	51.52
Other factors	13.92
Gross profit	15.72
Total	81.16
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		65.41
Excess of capital over value produced		34.59
Total	100.00	100.00

PAPER AND PULP.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	33.95
Machinery, implements and tools	37.76
Cash and credit capital	28.29
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.47
Average number of wage-earners	93.53
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	5.77
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.16
Earnings of management	2.79
Gross profit	15.72

Gross profit equivalent to 10.28 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 1.82 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$43,100.36
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	784.43
Net earnings 1.82 per cent. of capital.	

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,948.68
Average earnings to each worker	367.13

Wages 18.84 per cent. of product.

REFRIGERATORS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	43.18
Rent .....	.....
Salaries	5.62
Wages	38.30
Taxes .....	.60
Insurance	2.10
Freight	3.30
Repairs	3.17
Other expenses	3.73
Total.....	100.00
Wages	38.30
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	43.18
Other factors	18.52
Total	61.70
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	37.48
Rent .....	.....
Salaries	4.83
Wages	33.20
Taxes .....	.53
Insurance	1.85
Freight	2.89
Repairs	2.77
Other expenses	3.26
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.19
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.20
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	37.48
Other factors	16.13
Gross profit	13.19
Total	66.80
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		68.98
Excess of capital over value produced		31.02
Total	100.00	100.00

REFRIGERATORS.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	32.94
Machinery, implements and tools	19.86
Cash and credit capital	47.20
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.80
Average number of wage-earners	91.20
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.95
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.45
Earnings of management	1.73
Gross profit	13.19

Gross profit equivalent to 9.06 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 1.24 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$11,720.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	145.32

Net earnings 1.24 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$824.90
Average earnings to each worker	273.96

Wages 33.20 per cent. of product.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	62.18
Rent	3.14
Salaries	4.21
Wages	23.66
Taxes .....	.48
Insurance .....	.85
Freight	2.70
Repairs	1.63
Other expenses	1.15
Total.....	100.00
Wages	23.66
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	62.18
Other factors	14.16
Total	76.34
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.83
Rent	2.71
Salaries	3.64
Wages	20.52
Taxes .....	.41
Insurance .....	.72
Freight	2.32
Repairs	1.41
Other expenses .....	.99
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.45
Total.....	100.00
Wages	20.52
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.83
Other factors	12.20
Gross profit	13.45
Total	79.48
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		140.19
Excess of product over capital invested	40.19	
Total	140.19	140.19

SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	11.10
Machinery, implements and tools	15.55
Cash and credit capital	73.35
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	15.82
Average number of wage-earners	84.18
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.10
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.61
Earnings of management	4.74
Gross profit	13.45

Gross profit equivalent to 18.70 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 6.64 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$5,354.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	355.50

Net earnings 6.64 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$2,155.00
Average earnings of each worker	442.21

Wages 20.52 per cent. of product.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.77
Rent .....	.36
Salaries	3.50
Wages	24.34
Taxes .....	.65
Insurance	1.37
Freight	1.60
Repairs .....	.91
Other expenses	1.50
Total.....	100.00
Wages	24.34
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.77
Other factors	9.89
Total	75.66
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	57.39
Rent .....	.31
Salaries	3.04
Wages	21.26
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance	1.19
Freight	1.39
Repairs .....	.30
Other expenses	1.30
Gross profit—excess of selling price	12.75
Total.....	100.00
Wages	21.26
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	57.39
Other factors	8.60
Gross profit	12.75
Total	78.74
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	104.18
Value of goods produced—selling price	4.18	
Excess of product over capital invested		
Total	104.18	104.18

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	31.72
Machinery, implements and tools	23.96
Cash and credit capital	44.32
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.51
Average number of wage-earners	91.49
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.29
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.13
Earnings of management	3.33
Gross profit	12.75

Gross profit equivalent to 13.28 on capital invested.

Net earnings equivalent to 3.46 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner of stockholder	\$1,682.36
Average net earnings to each partner of stockholder	58.21

Net earnings 3.46 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,579.56
Average earnings to each worker	335.81

Wages 21.26 per cent. of product.

SEWERPIPE AND CEMENT.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.65
Rent	6.52
Salaries	5.29
Wages	22.70
Taxes	1.10
Insurance	1.32
Freight	4.65
Repairs	2.02
Other expenses	2.74
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.70
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.65
Other factors	23.65
	77.30
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	44.82
Rent	5.44
Salaries	4.40
Wages	19.02
Taxes .....	.92
Insurance	1.09
Freight	3.87
Repairs	1.68
Other expenses	2.26
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.50
Total.....	100.00
Wages	19.02
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	44.82
Other factors	19.66
Gross profit	16.50
	80.98
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	52.18
Value of goods produced—selling price		47.82
Excess of capital over valued produced		
Total	100.00	100.00

SEWERPIPE AND CEMENT.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	12.27
Machinery, implements and tools	32.38
Cash and credit capital	55.35
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	34.15
Average number of wage-earners	65.85
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	5.54
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	4.90
Earnings of management	1.06
Gross profit.....	16.50

Gross profit equivalent to 2.56 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 0.55 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$8,320.16
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	45.76

Net earnings 0.55 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$2,251.00
Average earnings to each worker	428.14

Wages 19.02 per cent. of product.

SHIPBUILDING.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	44.05
Rent .....	.17
Salaries	2.95
Wages	46.49
Taxes	2.06
Insurance	1.54
Freight	1.66
Repairs	1.08
Other expenses	1.08
Total.....	100.00
Wages	46.49
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	44.05
Other factors	9.46
Total	53.51
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	39.73
Rent .....	.15
Salaries	2.65
Wages	41.92
Taxes	1.86
Insurance	1.39
Freight	1.50
Repairs .....	.98
Other expenses	9.82
Gross profit—excess of selling price	9.82
Total.....	100.00
Wages	41.92
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	39.73
Other factors	8.53
Gross profit	9.82
Total	58.08
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		59.42
Excess of capital over value produced		40.53
Total	100.00	100.00

SHIPBUILDING.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	77.70
Machinery, implements and tools	8.72
Cash and credit capital	13.58
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	13.72
Average number of wage-earners	86.28
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.13
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.47
Earnings of management	2.22
Gross profit	9.82

Gross profit equivalent to 5.85 per cent. on capital invested.

Net earnings equivalent to 1.32 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$13,190.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	174.10

Net earnings 1.32 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,369.00
Average earnings to each worker	573.88

Wages 41.92 per cent. of product.

SOAP, LYE AND POTASH.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.29
Rent .....	.53
Salaries	4.32
Wages	24.73
Taxes .....	.61
Insurance .....	.41
Freight	2.09
Repairs .....	.72
Other expenses	1.30
Total.....	100.00
Wages	24.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.29
Other factors	9.98
	75.27
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.89
Rent .....	.43
Salaries	3.58
Wages	20.80
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance .....	.32
Freight	1.71
Repairs .....	.57
Other expenses	1.07
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.14
Total.....	100.00
Wages	20.80
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	54.89
Other factors	8.17
Gross profit	16.14
	79.20
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		124.03
Excess of product over capital invested	24.03	
Total	124.03	124.03

SOAP, LYE AND POTASH.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	30.44
Machinery, implements and tools	13.84
Cash and credit capital	55.72
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	14.75
Average number of wage-earners	85.24
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.04
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.19
Earnings of management	7.91
Gross profit	16.14

Gross profit equivalent to 20.50 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 9.81 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$6,679.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	655.20

Net earnings 9.81 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$2,052.00
Average earnings to each worker	426.81

Wages 20.80 per cent. of product.

STAVES AND HEADING.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	56.55
Rent .....	.09
Salaries	3.37
Wages	30.96
Taxes .....	.72
Insurance	1.17
Freight	4.57
Repairs	2.09
Other expenses .....	.78
Total.....	100.00

Wages	30.96
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	56.55
Other factors	12.49
	69.04
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.04
Rent .....	.08
Salaries	2.71
Wages	27.43
Taxes .....	.68
Insurance	1.05
Freight	4.01
Repairs	1.84
Other expenses .....	.69
Gross profit—excess of selling price	11.52
Total.....	100.00

Wages	27.43
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	50.04
Other factors	11.01
Gross profit	11.52
	72.57
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		93.41
Excess of capital over value produced		6.59
Total	100.00	100.00

STAVES AND HEADING.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	30.96
Machinery, implements and tools	21.89
Cash and credit capital	47.15
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	9.48
Average number of wage-earners	90.52
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.31
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.52
Earnings of management	1.66
Gross profit	11.52

Gross profit equivalent to 10.87 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 1.55 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner of stockholder	\$9,083.24
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	140.73

Net earnings 1.55 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$913.25
Average earnings to each worker	250.50

Wages 27.43 per cent. of product.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.54
Rent .....	.34
Salaries	4.67
Wages	30.51
Taxes .....	.63
Insurance .....	.32
Freight .....	.53
Repairs	1.30
Other expenses	2.03
Total.....	100.00
Wages	30.34
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	59.54
Other factors	10.12
	69.66
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.24
Rent .....	.25
Salaries	3.90
Wages	25.02
Taxes .....	.52
Insurance .....	.26
Freight .....	.44
Repairs	1.33
Other expenses	1.68
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.33
Total.....	100.00
Wages	25.02
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	49.24
Other factors	8.41
Gross profit	17.33
	74.98
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		224.43
Excess of product over capital invested	124.43	
Total	224.43	224.43

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	44.80
Machinery, implements and tools	22.40
Cash and credit capital	32.80
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.34
Average number of wage-earners	93.66
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.37
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest .....	.79
Earnings of management	10.47
Gross profit	17.33

Gross profit equivalent to 36.30 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 23.50 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$16,341.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	3,840.13

Net earnings 23.50 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$2,283.00
Average earnings to each worker	571.20

Wages 25.02 per cent. of product.

STONE—(MARBLE, GRANITE, ETC.).

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	42.71
Rent .....	.61
Salaries	5.61
Wages	33.47
Taxes	1.63
Insurance .....	.83
Freight	7.30
Repairs .....	.65
Other expenses	1.62
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.47
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	42.71
Other factors	18.82
	61.53
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	34.15
Rent .....	.49
Salaries	4.46
Wages	30.87
Taxes	1.35
Insurance .....	.67
Freight	6.24
Repairs .....	.52
Other expenses	1.30
Gross profit—excess of selling price	19.95
Total.....	100.00
Wages	30.87
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	34.15
Other factors	15.03
Gross profit	19.95
	69.13
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		9.73
Excess of capital over value produced		81.27
Total	100.00	100.00

STONE—(MARBLE, GRANITE, ETC.).

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	66.64
Machinery, implements and tools	17.00
Cash and credit capital	16.36
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	23.35
Average number of wage-earners	76.65

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	5.69
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.69
Earnings of management	6.57
Gross profit	19.95

Gross profit equivalent to 1.09 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 0.64 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$33,585.14
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	214.94

Net earnings 0.64 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$978.15
Average earnings to each worker	301.95

Wages 30.87 per cent. of product.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	78.26
Rent .....	.12
Salaries	1.41
Wages	14.51
Taxes .....	.44
Insurance .....	.47
Freight	1.43
Repairs	1.20
Other expenses	2.16
Total.....	100.00
Wages	14.51
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	78.26
Other factors	7.23
	85.49
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	67.92
Rent .....	.11
Salaries	1.21
Wages	12.70
Taxes .....	.38
Insurance .....	.41
Freight	1.24
Repairs	1.06
Other expenses	1.86
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.11
Total.....	100.00
Wages	12.70
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	67.92
Other factors	6.27
Gross profit	13.11
	87.30
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		132.29
Excess of product over capital invested	32.29	
Total	132.29	132.29

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	22.49
Machinery, implement and tools	8.23
Cash and credit capital	69.28
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.33
Average number of wage-earners	93.67
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.62
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.77
Earnings of management	3.72
Gross profit	13.11

Gross profit equivalent to 17.34 per cent. on capital invested.

Net earnings equivalent to 4.90 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$34,080.72
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	1,669.95

Net earnings 4.90 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$3,537.62
Average earnings to each worker	449.28

Wages 12.70 per cent. of product.

TINWARE AND SHEET IRON GOODS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	56.41
Rent .....	.52
Salaries	3.17
Wages	33.83
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance .....	.98
Freight .....	.95
Repairs	1.90
Other expenses	1.54
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.83
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	56.41
Other factors	9.76
Total	66.17
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	46.25
Rent .....	.42
Salaries	2.57
Wages	27.68
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance .....	.79
Freight .....	.78
Repairs	1.55
Other expenses	1.26
Gross profit—excess of selling price	18.13
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.68
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	46.25
Other factors	7.94
Gross profit	18.13
Total	72.32
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		87.30
Excess of capital over value produced		12.70
Total	100.00	100.00

TINWARE AND SHEET IRON GOODS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	29.50
Machinery, implement and tools	41.97
Cash and credit capital	28.53
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	4.29
Average number of wage-earners	95.71
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.80
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.63
Earnings of management	6.70
Gross profit	18.13

Gross profit equivalent to 15.83 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.84 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$28,182.71
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	1,645.87

Net earnings 5.84 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,103.70
Average earnings to each worker	305.59

Wages 27.68 per cent. of product.

TOBACCO.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	78.21
Rent .....	.59
Salaries	1.58
Wages	14.78
Taxes .....	.69
Insurance .....	.56
Freight	2.95
Repairs .....	.17
Other expenses	1.37
Total.....	100.00
Wages	14.78
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	78.21
Other factors	7.01
	85.22
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	67.11
Rent .....	.59
Salaries	1.33
Wages	12.73
Taxes .....	.59
Insurance .....	.47
Freight	1.75
Repairs .....	.14
Other expenses	1.17
Gross profit—excess of selling price	14.20
Total.....	100.00
Wages	12.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	67.11
Other factors	5.96
Gross profit	14.20
	87.27
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	180.00
Value of goods produced—selling price		
Excess of product over capital invested	80.00	
Total	180.00	180.00

TOBACCO.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	18.30
Machinery, implements and tools	26.35
Cash and credit capital	55.35
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.92
Average number of wage-earners	93.08
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.50
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.51
Earnings of management	6.19
Gross profit	14.20

Gross profit equivalent to 26.65 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 11.13 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$27,330.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	3,041.83

Net earnings 11.13 on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$3,694.09
Average earnings to each worker	470.25

Wages 12.73 per cent. of product.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.43
Rent .....	.80
Salaries	5.39
Wages	27.77
Taxes .....	.68
Insurance	1.52
Freight .....	.92
Repairs .....	.84
Other expenses	1.65
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.77
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	60.43
Other factors	11.80
	72.23
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.60
Rent .....	.63
Salaries	4.37
Wages	22.64
Taxes .....	.55
Insurance	1.25
Freight .....	.72
Repairs .....	.67
Other expenses	1.35
Gross profit—excess of selling price	18.22
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.64
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	49.60
Other factors	9.54
Gross profit	18.22
	77.36
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		81.03
Excess of capital over value produced		18.97
Total	100.00	100.00

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, Buildings and fixtures.....	30.41
Machinery, implements and tools	6.19
Cash and credit capital	63.40
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	16.25
Average number of wage-earners	83.75
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.76
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.31
Earnings of management	8.55
Gross profit	18.22

Gross profit equivalent to 14.76 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 6.92 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$7,662.84
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	530.27

Net earnings 6.92 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,205.16
Average earnings to each worker	272.84

Wages 22.64 per cent. of product.

VENEER.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.99
Rent	1.01
Salaries	3.66
Wages	34.90
Taxes	1.90
Insurance	1.80
Freight	3.05
Repairs	2.39
Other expenses	1.20
Total.....	100.00
Wages	34.90
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	50.99
Other factors	14.11
	65.10
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	42.42
Rent .....	.86
Salaries	3.04
Wages	29.43
Taxes .....	.83
Insurance	1.48
Freight	2.52
Repairs	1.98
Other expenses	1.99
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.44
Total.....	100.00
Wages	29.43
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	42.42
Other factors	11.71
Gross profit	16.44
	70.57
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		94.35
Excess of capital over value produced		5.65
Total	100.00	100.00

VENEER.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	22.65
Machinery, implements and tools	36.74
Cash and credit capital	40.61
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	14.09
Average number of wage-earners.....	85.91
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.89
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.07
Earnings of management	5.48
Gross profit	16.44

Gross profit equivalent to 15.41 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.16 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$5,962.52
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	307.67

Net earnings 5.16 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$922.82
Average earnings to each worker	271.58

Wages 29.43 per cent. of product.

VINEGAR.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.13
Rent	2.73
Salaries	4.69
Wages	21.35
Taxes .....	.76
Insurance .....	.91
Freight .....	.36
Repairs	2.16
Other expenses	1.41
Total.....	100.00

Wages	21.85
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.13
Other factors	13.02
	78.15
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.78
Rent	2.26
Salaries	3.85
Wages	18.14
Taxes .....	.62
Insurance .....	.73
Freight .....	.29
Repairs	1.73
Other expenses	1.15
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.40
Total.....	100.00

Wages	18.14
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.78
Other factors	10.68
Gross profit	17.40
	81.86
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		108.26
Excess of product over capital invested	8.26	
Total	108.26	108.56

VINEGAR.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	27.21
Machinery, implements and tools.....	31.74
Cash and credit capital.....	41.05
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	39.13
Average number of wage-earners.....	60.37
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.34
Selling expenses, etc	5.00
Interest	1.89
Earnings of management	7.57
Gross profit	17.40

Gross profit equivalent to 15.81 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 8.19 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$ 4,083.33
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	334.42

Net earnings 8.19 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$2,841.83
Average earnings to each worker.....	515.50

Wages 18.14 per cent. of product.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.69
Rent .....	.15
Salaries	4.19
Wages	28.02
Taxes .....	.69
Insurance .....	.91
Freight	1.55
Repairs	1.23
Other expenses	3.52
Total.....	100.00
Wages	28.02
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.69
Other factors.....	12.29
Total	71.98
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.70
Rent .....	.12
Salaries	3.55
Wages	23.90
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance .....	.77
Freight	1.32
Repairs	1.10
Other expenses.....	3.00
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	15.07
Total.....	100.00
Wages	23.80
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	50.70
Other factors	10.43
Gross profit	15.07
Total	76.20
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		98.88
Excess of capital over value produced.....		1.12
Total	100.00	100.00

WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	24.59
Machinery, implements and tools.....	10.50
Cash and credit capital	64.91
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	17.00
Average number of wage-earners.....	83.00
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.06
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.60
Interest	3.28
Earnings of management	5.73
Gross profit	15.07

Gross profit equivalent to 14.95 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.66 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$7,552.94
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	427.50

Net earnings 5.66 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,469.72
Average earnings to each worker.....	349.79

Wages 23.80 per cent. of product.

WILLOW WARE AND TOYS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.04
Rent	1.14
Salaries	3.21
Wages	31.75
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance	1.58
Freight	1.22
Repairs .....	.52
Other expenses .....	.84
Total.....	100.00
Wages	31.75
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	59.04
Other factors	9.21
	68.25
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.01
Rent .....	.99
Salaries	2.80
Wages	28.10
Taxes .....	.60
Insurance	1.40
Freight	1.06
Repairs .....	.46
Other Expenses .....	.74
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	11.84
Total.....	100.00
Wages	28.10
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.01
Other factors	8.05
Gross profit	11.84
	71.90
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....	42.96	142.96
Excess of product over capital invested.....		
Total	142.96	142.96

WILLOW WARE AND TOYS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	27.48
Machinery, implements and tools.....	18.08
Cash and credit capital.....	54.44
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	18.41
Average number of wage-earners.....	81.59
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.26
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.90
Earnings of management.....	3.68
Gross profit	11.84

Gross profit equivalent to 16.90 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.26 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$2,694.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	141.70

Net earnings 5.26 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$935.03
Average earnings to each worker.....	262.74

Wages 28.10 per cent. of product.

WOODENWARE.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	64.55
Rent .....	.06
Salaries	2.47
Wages	27.08
Taxes	1.19
Insurance .....	.51
Freight	1.64
Repairs	1.54
Other expenses.....	.96
Total.....	100.00
<hr/>	
Wages	27.08
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	64.55
Other factors.....	8.37
Total	72.92
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.60
Rent .....	.05
Salaries	2.11
Wages	23.44
Taxes	1.01
Insurance .....	.43
Freight	1.40
Repairs	1.32
Other expenses .....	.82
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.82
Total.....	100.00
<hr/>	
Wages	23.44
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.60
Other factors	7.14
Gross profit.....	13.82
Total.....	76.56
Total.....	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		94.36
Excess of capital over value produced.....		5.64
Total	100.00	100.00

WOODENWARE.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	20.73
Machinery, implements and tools.....	39.72
Cash and credit capital	39.55
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	3.00
Average number of wage-earners.....	97.00
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.50
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.74
Earnings of management	3.58
Gross profit	13.82

Gross profit equivalent to 25.02 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 3.38 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$14,472.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	489.15

Net earnings 3.38 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,134.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	265.81

Wages 23.44 per cent. of product.

WOODWORK.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.57
Rent .....	.92
Salaries	4.05
Wages	40.50
Taxes .....	.65
Insurance	1.41
Freight	1.09
Repairs	1.11
Other expenses.....	.70
Total.....	100.00

Wages	40.50
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	49.57
Other factors.....	9.93
	59.50
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	41.55
Rent .....	.77
Salaries	3.35
Wages	33.93
Taxes .....	.53
Insurance	1.17
Freight .....	.90
Repairs .....	.93
Other expenses .....	.58
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.29
Total.....	100.00

Wages	33.93
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	41.55
Other factors	8.23
Gross profit	16.29
	66.07
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		110.09
Excess of product over capital invested	10.09	
Total	110.09	110.09

WOODWORK.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	33.44
Machinery, implements and tools	18.38
Cash and credit capital	48.18
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	29.61
Average number of wage-earners	70.39
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.67
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.19
Earnings of management	7.43
Gross profit	16.29

Gross profit equivalent to 17.93 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 8.18 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$2,486.57
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	203.40

Net earnings 8.18 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,151.45
Average earnings to each worker	390.68

Wages 33.93 per cent. of product.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	62.97
Rent .....	.58
Salaries	4.77
Wages	22.63
Taxes .....	.85
Insurance .....	.77
Freight	2.19
Repairs	2.16
Other expenses	3.03
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.68
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	62.97
Other factors	14.35
	77.32
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.14
Rent .....	.50
Salaries	4.09
Wages	19.50
Taxes .....	.72
Insurance .....	.66
Freight	1.88
Repairs	1.85
Other expenses	2.60
Gross profit—excess of selling price	14.36
Total.....	100.00
Wages	19.50
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	54.14
Other factors	12.30
Gross profit	14.06
	80.50
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		99.52
Excess of capital over value produced .....		.48
Total	100.00	100.00

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	12.88
Machinery, implements and tools	45.06
Cash and credit capital	42.06
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.36
Average number of wage-earners	91.64
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.53
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.11
Earnings of management	2.42
Gross profit	14.06

Gross profit equivalent to 13.99 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 2.04 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$18,426.30
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	375.90

Net earnings 2.04 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,673.19
Average earnings to each worker	326.27

Wages 19.50 per cent. of product.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	61.90
Rent .....	.83
Salaries	3.93
Wages	26.01
Taxes .....	.83
Insurance .....	.99
Freight	2.26
Repairs	1.44
Other expenses	1.91
Total.....	100.00
Wages	26.01
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	61.80
Other factors	12.19
	73.99
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.30
Rent .....	.69
Salaries	3.31
Wages	22.47
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance .....	.85
Freight	1.89
Repairs	1.21
Other expenses	1.59
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.99
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.47
Other expenses:	
Raw materials and supplies	53.30
Other factors	10.24
Gross profit	13.99
	77.53
Total.....	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		96.50
Excess of capital over value produced		3.50
Total	100.00	100.00

ALL INDUSTRIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	29.13
Machinery, implements and tools	21.69
Cash and credit capital	49.18
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Average number of partners or stockholders	10.20
Average number of wage-earners	90.80
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.30
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.55
Earnings of management	4.14
Gross profit	13.99

Gross profit equivalent to 14.17 per cent. on capital invested.

Net earnings equivalent to 3.83 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$12,063.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	462.00
Net earnings 3.83 per cent. on capital invested.	

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,605.00
Average earnings to each worker	353.00

Wages 22.47 per cent. of product.

The last table in order, or the table for "*All Industries*," concludes this investigation and may be said to show the final results. In form it is the same as the preceding tables and shows of all industries what these show of each industry. The tables for the different industries include all the reports from all the establishments in the industry which they represent, which could be used. The table for "all industries" includes the total number of reports from establishments in all industries which were used. In all instances the results shown in the tables were arrived at from their corresponding totals of all the reports included.

The tables for the different industries have been quite fully explained, and as the above tables or the tables for "all industries" only differ from the preceding tables as to the number of reports included, it is not thought necessary to add anything in this respect, outside, perhaps, of a few words relating to the comparative earnings of partners or employers and workers.

The table for "Investment and Earnings" shows that the average income as earnings of management or from profits to each partner or stockholder, from one year's business in all industries, was \$462.00. The table for "Product and Earnings" shows that the average income to each worker from wages paid during the year in all industries is \$353.00. From this it appears that the income from profit was on the average larger by \$109.00 to each person sharing it than the income from wages to workers. In considering the difference between these two sources of income, however, it should in no instance be forgotten that only reports from establishments which did not show a loss are included, and that no allowance was made for interest on capital invested in land, buildings and fixtures nor for all risks involved, and, that therefore, the profits as shown here are higher than would be the case if some allowance was made for these purposes.

Thus we see what was the respective income of both employers and employes from the business of one year, under

our present industrial organization. As this system is often attacked and by many held to be both unjust and uneconomical it might be of some interest to show what the results would have been had the business been conducted on some one of the many plans which are so often advocated. Most of these plans are of a co-operative or socialistic nature and their principal object seems to be to socialize the profits by doing away with the entrepreneur or employer. While some of the systems advocated are visionary and impossible of operation at the present stage of civilization, others, when tried, have proven, at least, a partial success and to possess merits which certainly deserve attention. It is true, that as yet, comparatively few enterprises, organized on the co-operative plan, have been able to hold their own as against enterprises operated by private employers or to show that there are any substantial advantages to wage-earners to be derived from this plan in the immediate future. Successive experiments along these lines, however, while not in most instances a success, have still not been without value. They have been the means of showing the weak points and other obstacles which must be overcome before any such system can be generally adopted. Profits alone, however, are in most industries insufficient as a stimulous to efforts of this kind. While, in some cases, profits are relatively large and leave a considerable amount to each when divided among employers only, this does not, as a rule, hold good when shared in by wage-earners also. There are apparently few industries in which the profit if shared by all would seem a fair compensation for the increased trouble, risks and responsibilities which under such conditions the wage-earners would naturally have to assume. This is amply illustrated in this investigation. Below is shown how the income of both employers and employes would have been affected by a distribution of the surplus in equal shares among both employers and wage earners, after allowing wages to both at the rate at which the latter were paid.

As we have seen already the average income to each employer from profit was larger by \$109.00 than the average income to each worker from wages. If this difference, instead of going to the employers, had been divided alike among both employers and wage-earners the result would have been, that the income of each wage earner would have been increased by \$9.00, and the income of each employer decreased by \$109.00. Since the income to each employer was \$462.00 and to each worker \$353.00, the average to each, if shared alike, on this basis, would be \$362.00. In other words if the total sum of profit and wages had been shared alike by the total number of both employers and wage-earners the average to each would have been \$362.00.

PART VII.

Building and Loan Associa-
tions.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

In this age of progress there are many and varied ways and methods employed to advance the material welfare of people who toil in factories or shops, whose opportunities are more or less restricted, and whose ability for acquiring property or a competency for life is limited to the amount that can be saved from their weekly or monthly earnings.

The prominence which Building and Loan Associations have gained in this country, the possibilities of and opportunities for an increased number of such institutions in our own state, and the general desire of the public to know something of their operations, prompted this Bureau to take up this subject, and, if possible, place before the public a systematic and comprehensive review of such work. Accordingly a blank or list of inquiries was formulated and sent to the secretaries of the associations in the state. In most cases the information was readily given and responses promptly returned, while others adopted dilatory measures.

The investigation of the workings of these associations seemed to be all the more necessary, as there really has been no supervision of the associations in the state. Like most other new financial enterprises, they have had their share of adversity and failures ascribed to various causes, in some instances to the reckless management or criminal negligence of their officers. Fortunately, such cases have not been many in our state.

The great losses attendant upon the many disastrous bank failures in the country of recent years, and the consequent

shaken confidence of the people in the safety of banks as the custodians of their earnings, has caused them to look around for a more satisfactory way in which they might invest their savings which economy and frugality alone have made possible for them to acquire.

It was therefore but natural that their attention was drawn to these mutual associations and to invest their savings therein. When, therefore, it is considered that so much of the savings of the working classes are invested in this way, it is plain that the paramount point about these associations should be an honest and economical management. With this end in view, the Bureau has devoted a good deal of attention to collecting and placing before the public a comprehensive statement of all the important items connected with these institutions, so that those interested can see their standing and cost of transacting business.

No stronger or better presentations of the functions of these associations can be given the public, than by stating the language of a New Jersey law enacted to encourage Building and Loan associations. "Associations for investing and accumulating the periodical or other contributions of the associators for the creation of a fund to be finally distributed among them, have in other states been highly conducive to public and individual prosperity, by encouraging and fostering the virtues of temperance, industry, economy and frugality." Further,— "The establishment of associations for the purpose of assisting the members to purchase lots and erect dwelling houses thereon, or to pay for houses and lots already purchased, by furnishing them with loans out of the funds of the association, to be paid in the same easy and convenient mode mutually agreed on, or by redemption of shares upon equitable terms, has been found to be highly beneficial, enabling persons of limited means to acquire comfortable homes for themselves and families, without the necessity of taking any large amount from their business or earnings."

Quoting from a New York law: "The object and pur-

pose of such associations shall be to encourage industry, frugality, house-building and savings among its members; the accumulation of savings, the loaning of such accumulations to its members, and the repayment to each member of his savings when they have accumulated to a certain sum, or at any time when he shall desire the same, or the association shall desire to repay the same."

In the ninth annual report of the United States Bureau the commissioner says: "The growth of these associations in the United States has been very rapid since 1840, and their accumulated assets have increased to an enormous amount. These private corporations, doing a semi-banking business conducted by men not trained as bankers, offer a study in finance not equalled in any institutions." . . . "The total dues paid on installment shares in force plus the profits on the same of the building and loan associations of the country amounts to \$450,667,594." And Mr. M. J. Brown, vice president of the U. S. League of local building and loan associations in their convention last July, according to the Annals of American Academy, said, "That the present accumulation of money in the building associations in the United States estimated for an average of only five years is \$600,000,000. He also said that twice this sum which is invested at present has been saved by building society people. Most of it doubtless went into some permanent investment when drawn out as the shares matured."

While many have connected themselves with these associations because of the satisfactory returns upon their investment therein, the great majority of those making up the memberships are from the wage-earning classes. To the person with steady employment or a regular income, it is comparatively easy to keep up the payments in an association. But there are members whose circumstances are such, from the lack of steady employment or other causes over which they had no control, that it is a hardship upon them and heir families to meet the obligations to the association.

When it is remembered that the only encouragement for this praiseworthy struggle and self-denial is the prospect of sooner or later being in possession of a paid-up home, it will be readily admitted that it is absolutely necessary that the management of these associations should be honest, efficient and economical, and the associations and every member of the same are as much entitled to the same safeguard and protection from the state for their savings, as are now given to depositors in state and savings banks.

The history of the associations in this state is meagre because, first, their number in this state is limited, and secondly, their organization dates back a comparatively short period or only about fifteen years.

The reason for the slow growth of these institutions in this state is no doubt attributable to the fact that so little knowledge of their conditions and business methods have been current among the people.

If the immense business represented by these associations with all its possibilities and opportunities were in the hands of some private party or corporation, with a fixed salary or a percentage of the earnings for its management, the business would be heralded and pushed to its utmost, and members would be acquired where otherwise they could not be obtained. The altruistic effect would perhaps, in this way be more generally felt, but part of the co-operative spirit or idea which characterizes these institutions, and which should be encouraged in every possible way, would be lost sight of.

A better understanding of the workings and benefits of these associations will no doubt materially increase their number and extend their usefulness.

Every city in the state of any importance should have one or more. There are now fifty of these institutions doing business in this state of which one-third are located in Milwaukee, the balance are distributed among the other principal cities. They are all doing excellent work, and there is room for a great many more.

Other cities the size of Milwaukee have upwards of

eighty or more building and loan associations, and the grand results of the work they have performed in several places — which really are incalculable — stands as a lasting mark of their efficacy and of well applied thrift and economy and serves as a splendid example to others of what can be accomplished in the same way.

Of the great body of workmen in this state, skilled and unskilled, clerks and small business men, the great majority are honestly striving to advance and succeed in life, and one of the first and highest aims is to come into possession of a home fully paid for.

To a workingman who is desirous of improving his condition, engaged in steady employment and frugal in his ways of living, it is not difficult to understand how he can through the advantages offered by the building and loan associations, in a comparatively short time be able to see his cherished hope of owning a comfortable home, realized; for these associations when properly managed as they generally are, offer the best terms for the workingman to acquire a home, and at the same time they afford the best security for his savings.

As to the different systems or plans on which the business of these associations are conducted, especially relating to the rate of premium charged and the conditions on which loans are made, are questions which cannot here be fully dealt with. The reason for this is, that the circumstances and advantages of an association in one locality may be such as to make it comparatively easy for it to prosper, consequently it can offer to its members better terms than the association in another locality where conditions are the reverse.

It is with some satisfaction that the Bureau is able to submit a report from all the associations now running in the state. It is but fair to state to the public who is interested to learn about the building and loan associations that it was no easy task to secure the reports. In many cases the officers were indifferent as to these reports so

that they were delayed from time to time by excuses until months went by before they could be secured.

However, it will be seen that nearly all have had a healthy growth and enjoyed success in the period of time they have existed, With the already large and varied manufacturing interests and the great industrial possibilities of our state, distributed among our numerous manufacturing cities, these mutual associations, their mission being better known, will no doubt rapidly increase in number and importance, and the results of their existence be a worthy example of what has been accomplished by similar associations in other states.

A commendable effort to promote the welfare of these institutions in our state is the "State League of Building and Loan Associations," recently organized. The necessity for a state league seems to be very apparent. It is composed of representatives of the local associations, men who know the workings and needs of their respective organizations, and its object is to promote the mutual welfare of all true building associations by remedying their faults, to establish a more uniform business system, and a concerted action for mutual improvement. The careful consideration by the State League of the needs and shortcomings of the local organizations and its concerted action in their behalf for their improvement, will certainly be beneficial to all the local associations.

In the following tables, especially the compilation comprising the returns in detail, some very interesting items are shown, in fact a history of the growth and progress of each association in the state is contained in the figures presented. It should be borne in mind, that while 49 associations reported to the Bureau they did not all return complete statements, some questions being omitted or unanswered. The averages shown are therefore derived from the number of associations reporting.

Of the 49 associations 10 are seen to be ten years old or more, 22 are under ten years but more than five, and

17 are less than five years old. The three oldest now in the state is the Savings Loan and Building of Eau Claire organized in 1877, the Milwaukee Mutual organized in 1884, and the First Bohemian National of Milwaukee organized in 1885.

Twenty-six of the associations are serial, 18 permanent and five terminating. Series are generally issued when required, although a number of the associations have stated periods when series are issued. A total of 652 series have been issued by 38 associations reporting, of which 601 are now in force or an average of about 16 series to each association reporting. The maturing value of each share is found to be \$200 in twelve associations, \$130 in one, \$100 in thirty one and \$50 in five, and the average time for the maturity of the shares is 93.28 months. The number of shareholders reported is 10,173 or an average to each association of about 212.

The number of shares held by these shareholders is 84,165, which is an average of 1,753.5 to each association.

Of the shareholders 76.68 per cent. are male, adults 18.56 per cent. are female adults and 4.76 per cent. are minors. Wage workers constitute 54.10 per cent, of the shareholders, those working for salaries 23.69 per cent. and persons in business for themselves 22.21 per cent.

Turning to those who borrow the funds of the associations we find that 87.13 per cent. are male and 12.87 per cent. are female borrowers.

According to the number of associations reporting 78.12 per cent. of the borrowers are wage workers and 21.88 per cent. are working for salaries. In other words while the wage workers constitute a little more than half of the shareholders in the associations reported, they make up over three-fourths of the borrowers. As nearly all the money borrowed by this class is invested in homes, the beneficial results to the individual member and his family as well as to the community where he lives is apparent even to the cursory observer.

A more appreciative understanding of the extent of these

transactions is formed, when it is seen that the amount loaned to members during the year was \$815,567; add to this the amount paid in withdrawals and matured shares \$634,312, the total sum disbursed by the associations to its members during the year is \$1,449,879. The total amount of loans in force to shareholders is \$3,174,977, or an average to each association of \$66,145. The total loans made by the associations at the end of their first fiscal year was \$580,386, or an average per association of \$12,617.

The total amount of assets is reported as \$3,495,676, and liabilities the same. The total net profits are \$827,430, or an average to each association of \$17,987, while the profits at the end of the first year's business was \$24,567, or an average of \$585 to each association.

The total loss is reported as \$12,408 which is an average of \$1,034 to the associations affected.

The following summaries and classifications embrace some of the more important items. The averages and percentages shown are based in each instance on the number of associations reporting.

Number of shareholders and shares in force.

Shareholders.	Total.	Ave. No. per Ass'n.	Per- centage.
Number at end of first year.....	7,208	167.63	.....
Number at close of fiscal year, 1895.....	10,173	212.	.....
Number since organization.....	19,604	.....	.....
Number of male adults.....	6,413	145.75	76.68
Number of female adults.....	1,552	35.27	18.56
Number of minors.....	398	12.	4.76
Number of wage-workers.....	3,479	87.	54.10
Number working for salaries.....	1,523	40.	23.69
Number in business for themselves.....	1,428	34.83	22.21
<i>Shares.</i>			
In force at end of first year.....	69,098	1,470.	.....
In force at close of fiscal year, 1895.....	84,165	1,753.44	.....
Number pledged (borrowed on) at the close of fiscal year, 1895.....	24,091	512.57	.....

Number of borrowers and amount borrowed.

Borrowers.	Total.	Average per ass'n.	Per-centage.
Total No. of borrowers.....	3,628	75 58	
No. of males.....	2,917	63 41	87 13
No. of females.....	431	9 79	12 87
No. of wage-workers.....	1,646	43 31	73 12
No. working for salary.....	461	13 17	21 88
Amount borrowed at end of first year.....	\$ 580,386.94	\$ 12,617 11	
Amount borrowed at close of fiscal year, 1895.....	3,174,977.49	66,145 36	
Average largest mortgage loan during the year.....		2,613 58	
Average smallest mortgage loan during the year.....		247 82	
Average amount of loan per borrower.....		849 34	
Average amount of loan per shareholder.....		280 26	

Reference to the following summary shows the amount of assets and profits of the association at the end of their first year's business also at the close of their fiscal year of 1895. As far as stated by the returns the losses to the associations have been exceedingly small, considering the amount of business transacted and the ordeal they with others have had to go through in the recent financial depression and consequent decrease in value of real property. With 65 securities in default or foreclosure during the year, the small loss reported in that period is especially noticeable.

Assets, profits and losses.

	Total.	Average per ass'n affected.	Average for all ass'ns.
Total assets at end of first year.....	\$547,949 56	\$12,743 01	
Total assets at close of fiscal year of 1895.....	3,445,952 22	71,790 67	
Total net profit at end of first year.....	24,567 54	585 89	
Total net profit at close of fiscal year of 1895.....	827,430 55	17,987 62	
Total losses since organization.....	12,408 87	1,034 07	\$253 24
Losses during the fiscal year of 1895.....	1,870 65	374 13	38 17

Among the "miscellaneous" items in the following summary, the amounts for conducting the affairs of the associations are noteworthy for economy. It shows the average amount of salary paid by each association to be \$465.15, which, in relation to the total disbursements for the year is

only 01.18 per cent. The other current office expenses are about in the same ratio, averaging \$190.54 per association or 00.46 per cent. of total disbursements.

Miscellaneous items.

	Total.	Average per ass'n.
Paid in withdrawals and matured shares during the year	\$634,312 15	14,095.82
Cash borrowed during the year.....	177,709 67	8,462.35
Amount repaid.....	132,327 55	5,513.65
Salaries paid during the year.....	21,860 40	465.15
Office expenses.....	8,574 33	190.54
No. of salaried officers.....	92	2
No. paying for homes through the associations.....	2,330	51
No. of houses built during the year through loans from associations.....	248	7
No. of securities in default or foreclosure during year	65	3

Premium plans.

Number of associations working under the "net" plan.....	4
"Gross" plan.....	6
"Installment" plan.....	23
"Premium interest" plan.....	14
General average number of shares held per shareholder.....	9%

The withdrawal value per share is generally what has been paid into the association with a certain rate of interest added.

In perusing the several items making up the total assets and liabilities of these associations another illustration of the soundness of these institutions is afforded. The security for the investments are what is generally considered the best, and the real estate owned by twenty of the associations is not likely to prove very burdensome judging from the small loss reported from foreclosures and liens which is only .04 per cent. of the liabilities. In fact only one association reports loss from foreclosure.

Assets.		Per cent.	Liabilities.		Per cent.
Loans on bond and first mortgage.....	\$2,898,432 35	82.91	Value of shares out-standing.....	\$2,857,688 23	81.75
Loans on shares.....	175,681 86	5.03	Paid up stock and dividends.....	124,487 52	3.56
On other securities....	152,344 25	4.36	Due borrowers.....	36,319 70	1.04
Real estate.....	123,350 81	3.70	Loss from foreclosures and liens.....	1,500 00	0.04
Furniture and fixtures	5,409 77	0.15	Borrowed money.....	54,798 53	1.57
Cash on hand.....	134,457 42	3.85	Undivided profits.....	331,309 88	9.56
			Sundry liabilities.....	86,572 55	2.48
Total assets.....	\$3,495,676.46	100.00	Total liabilities.....	\$3,495,676.46	100.00

In the summary of receipts and disbursements an explanation relating to the item "expenses" may be necessary. At first glance it appears to be a small discrepancy between the figures given in said column and those given in a previous column. Under the headings "Salaries" and "Office Expenses" the figures represent just what has been paid on these items, while in the column "Expenses, including Salaries" some associations have included expenses other than office expenses, for instance insurance, taxes, etc., which goes to make up the difference. In a few instances local reports were made up from parts of two fiscal years, and if a discrepancy is found it is for this reason.

Receipts.

Fiscal year of 1895.	Total.	Average per ass'n.	Per-centages.
Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year.....	\$106,837 71	\$2,180 36	5.77
Dues.....	755,863 27	15,425 78	40.80
Loans repaid.....	548,529 60	11,194 48	29.61
Interest.....	220,275 67	4,495 42	11.89
Premiums.....	56,246 00	1,147 88	3.04
Fines and fees.....	10,858 37	221 60	0.58
Borrowed money.....	111,050 49	2,266 34	5.99
Miscellaneous receipts.....	42,938 21	876 29	2.32
Total receipts.....	\$1,852,599 32	\$37,808 15	100.00

Disbursements.

Fiscal Year of 1895.	Total.	Average per ass'n.	Per- centage.
Loans on mortgage security	\$757,843.88	\$15,466.21	40.91
Loans on stock and pass-book security	57,723.47	1,178.03	3.11
Withdrawals	577,754.06	11,790.80	31.19
Expenses (including salaries)	36,083.40	736.40	1.95
Borrowed money repaid	128,548.72	2,623.44	6.99
Interest paid	39,626.89	808.71	2.15
Miscellaneous disbursements	126,927.29	2,794.43	7.33
Cash on hand	118,091.61	2,410.03	6.37
Total disbursements	\$1,852,599.32	\$37,808.15	100.00

Inasmuch as the state has assumed a certain supervision over the state and savings banks, no valid reason can be presented why there should not be some similar supervision over the building and loan associations.

It cannot be denied that the members who pay into these associations their husbanded earnings are as much entitled to state protection as are those who deposit their surplus savings in the state and savings banks. The interests involved are the same. It is therefore but common justice that the associations should be accorded this recognition, and in this connection establish to intending members, both investors and borrowers, a guarantee of their stability.

It is the opinion of the Bureau that the subject of supervision by the state of these associations should receive the attention it deserves.

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Date when organized.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan.19, 1893
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	Aug. 9, 1892
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	May 3, 1887
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	May 2, 1892
Feloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	Nov., 1887
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	April, 1893
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	Jun.25, 1889
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Sep.10, 1892
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	1877
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct.28, 1885
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	Feb'y, 1894
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	Aug.3, 1889
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	Sep., 1886
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct.12, 1887
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	Aug.2, 1890
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	April, 1894
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	June, 1886
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	July11, 1887
La Crosse County Building, Loan and Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1894
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	Dec.22, 1881
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	Feb. 2, 1887
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Jun.27, 1892
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec 30, 1893
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec. 8, 1887
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	Feb., 1889
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	July 2, 1891
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	July, 1892
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	Jan.31, 1884
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	Nov. 1885
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	Mr. 10, 1891
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	Feb. 1, 1894
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	1893
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Jun.29, 1888
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	Apr.22, 1885
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec. 1, 1891
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Apr.29, 1892
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	Sep., 1891
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	Apr., 1890
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1884
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	May 10, 1887
The Oshkosh Mutual-Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	Mar.13, 1886
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	Dec. 1, 1893
Union Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	Apr. 1, 1894
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	J.....
Waukesha Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	July 3, 1889
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	Aug., 1888
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	Mar.26, 1887
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar.23, 1887
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Apr.16, 1895
Totals.....	.....	.....

Returns from Secretaries.

Reports when issued.	Date of last report.	Is association terminating, serial or permanent.	How often are series issued.	Number series issued since organization.	Series now running.
Annually	Feb. 6, 1895	Permanent ..	No stated time	1	1
Semi-annually	Aug. 27, 1895	Permanent ..	Monthly	35	35
Annually	May 2, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually	15	15
Semi-annual	Apr. 30, 1895	Serial	No stated time	4	4
Quarterly	Nov. 15, 1895	Serial	Quarterly	32	31
Annually	Apr. 30, 1895	Terminating	Quarterly	11	11
Annually	Oct. 31, 1895	Permanent ..	No stated time	1	1
Annually	Oct. 31, 1894	Serial	No stated time	3	3
Annually	Aug. 1, 1895	Serial	Annually	18	10
Quarterly	Oct. 1, 1895	Serial	Biennially	5	5
Semi-annually	Sept. 1, 1895	Terminating	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually	Jul. 22, 1895	Serial	No stated time		
Annually	Oct. 11, 1895	Serial	Annually	9	9
Annually	Oct., 1895	Permanent ..	Annually		
Quarterly	May 13, 1895	Serial	Quarterly	19	19
Semi-annually	Nov. 1, 1895	Permanent ..	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually	Nov. 23, 1895	Serial	Quarterly	38	23
Semi-annually	Jul. 20, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually	17	13
Semi-annually	Jun. 30, 1895	Terminating	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually	Jan. 15, 1895	Serial	Semi-Annually	20	16
Annually	Feb. 4, 1895	Permanent ..	Quarterly	32	32
Semi-annually	Dec. 31, 1895	Permanent ..	No stated time		
Annually	Feb. 5, 1895	Permanent ..	No stated time	1	1
Quarterly	Oct. 1, 1895	Serial	No stated time	3	3
Quarterly	Dec. 31, 1895	Permanent ..	Monthly	82	74
Annually	Oct. 1, 1894	Serial	Monthly	47	47
Annually	July, 1896	Permanent ..	No stated time	2	1
Annually	Jan. 31, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually	22	19
Semi-annually	May 6, 1895	Serial	Annually	11	11
Semi annually	Aug. 1, 1895	Permanent ..	Quarterly	18	18
Annually	Oct. 10, 1895	Permanent ..	Stock issued in classes		
Annually	Aug., 1895	Permanent ..	No stated time		
Quarterly	Jul. 13, 1895	Terminating	Biennially	4	3
Annually	Apr. 26, 1895	Permanent ..	Annually	12	11
Annually	Dec. 2, 1895	Terminating	No stated time		
Quarterly	Jul. 31, 1895	Serial	No stated time	2	2
Semi-annually	Mar. 31, 1895	Permanent ..	Quarterly	13	13
Annually	Feb. 26, 1895	Permanent ..	Monthly	42	42
Annually	Mar. 31, 1895	Serial	Annually	13	10
Annually	June 1, 1895	Serial	Annually	7	6
Annually	Apr. 1, 1895	Serial	Quarterly	36	36
Semi-annually	Jun. 10, 1895	Permanent ..	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually	Apr. 1, 1895	Permanent ..	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually	Jun. 17, 1895	Serial	Quarterly	21	21
Annually	Jul. 31, 1895	Serial	No stated time	9	9
Semi-annually	Mch. 31, 1895	Serial	Quarterly	17	17
Semi-annually	Mch. 23, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually	18	18
Annually	Feb. 28, 1895	Serial	No stated time	3	2
Annually	Jan. 7, 1896	Serial	Monthly	9	9
Total					

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Series matured.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	None.
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	None.
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	None.
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	None.
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	None.
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	None.
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	8
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Association.....	Green Bay.....	.....
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	None.
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	None.
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	None.
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	.....
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	15
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	3
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	.....
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	4
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	None.
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	None.
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	None.
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	3
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	None.
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	None.
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	.....
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	.....
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	1
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	None.
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	None.
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	3
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan and Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	None.
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	.....
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	.....
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	None.
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	None.
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	None.
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Association.....	Whitewater.....	None.
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Totals.....	.....	.....

Returns from Secretaries.

Matur- ing value of each share.	Time (in months) of ma- turity.	Number sharehold- ers at end of first year.	Number sharehold- ers at time of last re- port.	Total number share- holders since or- ganiza- tion.	Shares in force at end of first year.	Shares in force at time of last report.	Shares pledged (borrowed on) at time of last re- port.
\$100 00	72	88	88	190	445	525	65
50 00	100	95	160	180	1,080	1,562	771
200 00	112	43	70	.....	402	335	134
100 00	.....	.....	97	.....	211	206	34
100 00	.....	.....	165	.....	1314	1,476	711
103 00	100	98	120	130	1,019	1,442	264
100 00	93	187	500	945	1,200	5,794	.....
200 00	100	400	340	.....	3,940	3,472	568
200 00	120	150	380	.....	795	1,392	465
200 00	.....	112	362	540	340	1,869	1,160
100 00	60, 84, 116	68	89	94	717	1,057	113
100 00	140	67	53	125	692	564	5
200 00	120	151	367	.....	908	2,280	557
200 00	93	154	269	775	714	1,311	442
100 00	.....	94	125	.....	.....	2,737	450
100 00	50, 84, 116	103	114	124	1,524	1,887	407
100 00	72	100	142	5,141	912	1,318	437
102 72	78	78	189	.....	435	1,309	599
100 00	60, 84, 116	170	170	170	2,607	2,607	307
50 00	120	203	245	836	4,145	4,384	1,703
100 00	.....	210	416	820	2,690	3,100	1,248
100 00	74	129	214	291	935	1,042	609
200 00	100	56	56	88	256	256	5
130 00	96	132	368	783	.....	559	175
100 00	.....	289	533	698	2,133	4,462	1,780
100 00	96	221	338	502	1,332	2,011	641
100 00	72	222	70	.....	1,596	551	.....
50 00	112	272	158	669	5,656	5,214	172
200 00	.....	.....	147	.....	913	998	403
100 00	108	175	290	345	2,282	4,020	1,054
100 00	60, 84, 116	41	50	56	472	591	20
100 00	60, 81, 112	88	110	.....	716	850	167
111 05	.....	98	63	239	344	220	103
200 00	127	654	775	.....	603	1,820	800
100 00	72	.....	210	672	4,400	1,656	430
100 00	78	95	72	152	652	431	352
100 00	.....	64	59	.....	784	519	60
100 00	.....	115	137	206	899	1,241	269
200 00	102	200	400	2,000	1,500	2,660	1,220
100 00	96	.....	381	.....	3,284	3,500	1,494
200 00	.....	138	376	755	741	1,610	622
100 00	60, 84, 116	35	38	46	236	252	65
100 00	60, 84, 116	242	242	248	2,654	2,654	345
50 00	96	52	90	169	694	896	287
100 00	.....	60	112	165	603	1,328	361
100 00	.....	117	104	.....	949	1,016	276
50 00	120	126	97	299	2,335	1,702	614
200 00	100	840	222	975	4,578	1,449	1,285
100 00	92	176	.....	176	1,461	.....	42
.....	.....	7,208	10,173	19,604	69,098	84,165	24,091

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Average number of shares per shareholder.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5 85-88
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	9 1-2
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	4 5-7
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	3
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	8 94-100
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	12 1-60
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	10
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	10
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	4
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5 1-2
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	11 4-5
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	10 64-100
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	6
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 8-9
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	22
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	17
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	9 3-10
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	7
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	15 1-3
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	19
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	8
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 31-36
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 4-7
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 1-2
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	8 7-8
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	6
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	7 6-7
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	33 1-5
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	6 39-49
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	13
Ripon Building Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	11 4-5
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	7 5-7
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	3 1-2
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	2 1-3
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	7 31-35
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	6
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	8 47-59
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	9 1-17
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	6 13-20
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	9 3-16
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	4 13-47
Twin City Building-Loan & Saving Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	6 3-4
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	10 26-27
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	10
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	11 6-7
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior... ..	9 10-13
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	17 13-24
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	6 13-24
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	8 9-29
Totals.....		Av. 9 1-4

Returns from Secretaries.

SHAREHOLDERS.						Amount borrowed by shareholders at end of first year.	Amount borrowed by shareholders at time of last report.
How many are male adults.	How many are female adults.	How many are minors.	How many are wage-workers.	How many are working for salaries.	How many are in business for themselves		
59	15	14	10	32	21	\$1,750 00	\$6,390 00
80	70	10	52	26	82	19,775 00	55,661 53
51	16	3	27	7	21	3,950 00	27,285 00
32	8	.....	26	11	15	1,000 00	3,400 00
96	53	16	37	37	40	7,100 00	62,006 64
99	18	3	11	64	45	7,930 00	26,330 00
400	75	25	300	100	100	14,500 00	251,862 66
250	40	50	200	100	50	47,600 00	96,560 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000 00	93,100 00
304	58	.....	.....	.....	33	13,939 57	150,514 33
7	10	.....	40	9	23	11,800 00	13,700 00
41	9	3	10	27	12	3,510 17	7,104 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,200 00	152,290 00
181	86	2	92	107	6	20,645 00	88,361 53
72	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,761 20	42,519 11
106	5	3	41	33	40	24,550 00	40,460 00
109	26	7	100	7	19	9,560 00	43,719 86
147	32	10	118	23	26	3,500 00	59,900 00
153	9	8	93	32	30	2,150 00	23,150 00
196	35	14	122	39	70	12,100 00	85,150 00
220	145	51	100	60	50	6,000 00	124,800 00
140	73	1	50	88	7	32,800 00	60,900 00
47	5	4	29	9	15	1,000 00	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,460 00	30,870 00
430	95	8	160	100	50	11,000 00	169,438 12
267	68	3	172	62	104	9,000 00	50,830 00
60	10	.....	67	.....	3	.....	29,366 75
121	35	2	63	16	47	15,850 00	56,100 00
95	52	.....	56	25	27	9,400 00	75,413 29
224	41	25	90	100	50	7,000 00	86,357 13
39	9	1	17	2	22	3,700 00	4,500 00
60	40	10	.....	.....	.....	5,550 00	16,150 00
41	20	2	42	15	4	2,913 00	13,040 00
698	77	.....	581	116	78	7,990 00	147,272 19
185	20	5	185	5	20	80,000 00	99,614 38
65	4	3	69	.....	3	13,650 00	14,330 00
52	7	.....	29	26	4	4,470 00	6,000 00
99	25	13	24	28	57	2,800 00	26,900 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244,650 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,424 00
251	76	49	.....	.....	.....	6,050 00	103,462 00
30	8	.....	17	7	14	2,735 00	3,410 00
165	31	17	56	63	69	34,500 00	34,500 00
74	16	.....	50	9	25	1,750 00	12,825 00
89	13	10	60	5	37	3,950 00	34,550 00
83	13	8	24	33	25	3,800 00	27,600 00
76	19	2	42	14	26	6,550 00	30,289 12
190	32	.....	163	32	27	29,880 00	216,920 00
137	23	16	54	54	31	4,218 00	.....
6,413	1,552	398	3,479	1,523	1,428	\$580,386 94	\$3,174,977 49

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Total assets first year (including dues, interest, pre- miums and fines).
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	\$5,090 13
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	21,432 02
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	5,155 63
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	2,096 91
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	9,234 36
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	8,012 54
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	16,668 87
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	51,569 83
Eau Claire Savings. Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	14,000 00
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	16,940 00
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	11,534 88
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	4,449 79
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	14,319 24
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	22,702 24
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	14,438 43
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	25,622 11
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	9,560 00
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	.....
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	23,590 00
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	13,494 49
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	7,200 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	33,267 99
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	2,190 47
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	14,689 22
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	11,777 09
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	16,301 03
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	9,885 55
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	7,916 31
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	2,642 85
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	5,645 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,097 29
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	9,530 78
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	19,542 12
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	5,000 33
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	4,022 35
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	6,889 86
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	2,735 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	39,346 85
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	1,541 25
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	4,039 71
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	6,500 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	7,255 84
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	30,282 60
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5,738 90
Totals.....	.....	\$547,949 56

Returns from Secretaries.

Total assets at time of last report (including dues, interest, premiums and fines).	Estimated total assets on June 30, 1895.	Total net profits at end of first year.	Total net profits at time of last report.	BORROWERS.			
				Total number borrowers.	How many are males.	Females.	Wage-workers.
\$9,254 35	\$9,000 00	\$125 28	\$333 79	8	6	2	2
39,786 64	36,250 00	762 13	3,260 56	92	66	26	52
33,615 88	34,000 00	275 28	10,772 95	40	33	7	28
4,218 97	.....	2 20	1,431 70	10	5	5	6
81,157 46	.....	710 82	.....	64	52	12	32
26,385 77	29,650 00	224 66	1,724 61	20	17	3	.....
194,805 95	190,000 00	1,477 79	56,134 80	506	450	56	400
95,141 97	129,161 66	2,159 83	8,204 31	85	75	10	70
113,649 00	112,000 00	1,000 00	29,000 00	125	115	10	.....
153,666 80	150,000 00	1,722 47	43,017 20	242	221	21	.....
15,037 77	12,050 00	299 86	434 91	19	15	4	12
9,014 55	9,014 55	118 46	2,206 10	13	10	3	3
172,409 44	160,000 00	473 92	45,798 20	153	140	13	.....
105,070 36	113,000 00	723 41	38,510 32	53	47	6	29
55,911 44	54,000 00	921 05	15,043 16	32	25	7	.....
40,719 40	42,000 00	58 05	827 07	24	22	2	9
55,193 63	55,436 83	459 22	35,304 98	67	66	1	40
62,890 63	62,830 63	487 65	15,017 68	92	79	13	69
23,590 83	23,590 83	655 81	653 81	19	14	5	12
88,849 94	88,857 57	958 49	25,782 44	83	74	9	51
140,082 63	150,000 00	500 00	42,409 13	190	178	12	.....
62,971 48	56,236 07	1,085 80	9,030 00	40	29	11	15
2,190 47	6,000 00	161 72	161 72	2	2	.....	2
40,713 74	.....	573 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181,517 45	.....	786 76	70,643 64	164	149	15	57
54,574 58	61,550 00	529 58	5,689 14	80	62	18	44
31,161 58	.....	.....	3,209 58	59	51	8	59
72,422 60	72,002 63	1,276 17	16,919 94	56	48	8	25
87,286 65	87,286 65	212 35	2,630 65	53	43	10	24
90,700 96	81,000 00	1,049 81	15,977 44	83	75	8	40
4,324 60	3,609 39	.....	.....	6	4	2	3
19,041 54	.....	330 00	1,225 00	20	15	5	.....
13,823 23	13,823 23	174 78	745 44	28	26	2	21
168,883 58	.....	396 40	11,273 41	156	150	6	125
104,590 67	.....	.....	18,478 67	120	80	40	115
22,387 95	.....	648 37	1,994 05	38	38	.....	38
7,453 29	.....	177 65	1,268 39	15	11	4	14
28,483 12	.....	191 85	1,748 76	40	36	4	16
258,002 25	280,000 00	.....	88,876 72	150	.....	.....	.....
187,095 73	187,095 73	.....	69,919 34	130	.....	.....	.....
106,729 84	106,358 04	318 86	21,602 39	104	93	11	.....
3,762 74	3,864 00	13 63	81 74	7	6	1	5
39,346 85	55,769 99	1,246 93	1,246 93	39	34	5	15
12,474 00	12,474 00	100 48	3,023 59	51	39	12	33
35,799 13	35,000 00	164 31	6,551 78	30	24	6	21
33,487 65	35,014 06	.....	9,466 20	28	24	4	17
33,643 90	32,403 20	398 00	1,203 49	42	38	4	22
219,689 23	.....	1,066 60	87,969 58	144	125	19	117
.....	.....	120 90	.....	6	5	1	3
\$3,445,952 22	.....	\$24,567 54	\$827,430 55	3,628	2,917	431	1,646

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Bor- rowers work- ing for salary.	MORT-
			Largest single during year.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	3	\$1,600 00
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	40	2,000 00
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	2	800 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	4	700 00
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	10	2,500 00
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	18	3,500 00
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	106	5,000 00
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	15	5,610 00
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	2,400 00
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n....	Milwaukee.....	.....	5,000 00
Fort Howard Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	1	1,500 00
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	6	600 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	3,000 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	19	.....
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	.....	.....
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	4	5,000 00
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	3	1,175 00
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	12	1,000 00
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n..	La Crosse.....	2	12,000 00
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	32	2,500 00
Loan Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	.....	4,000 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	9	3,000 00
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n....	Milwaukee.....	.....	600 00
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	5,200 00
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	18	500 00
Peoples Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	12	3,000 00
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	1,000 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	4	2,600 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	9	2,000 00
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	23	3,300 00
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	.....	1,400 00
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	.....	2,000 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee.....	7	2,000 00
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n..	Sheboygan.....	31	5,000 00
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5	2,200 00
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	2,000 00
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	1	300 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	8	3,500 00
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	1,400 00
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	.....	7,000 00
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	1	1,300 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	6	4,000 00
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	2	440 00
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	4	2,600 00
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	11	200 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	3	600 00
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	27	1,700 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	3	1,500 00
Totals.....	.....	461	120,225 00 av2,613 58

Returns from Secretaries.

GAGE LOANS.			Number paying for homes through association.	Number of houses built during the year through loans from associations.	Premium plan used.	Interest rate during the year.
Smallest single during year.	Average per shareholder.	Average per borrower.				
\$150 00	\$72 61	\$798 75	4	2	Premium interest.	9½
50 00	374 88	605 02	79	5	Installment.....	6
50 00	389 78	682 12	9	2	Installment.....	6
100 00	35 05	340 00	7	1	Gross.....	10
100 00	42 01	968 85	53	4	Premium interest.	8
500 00	219 42	1,316 50	17	6	Gross.....	8
100 00	434 20	497 74	250	15	Installment.....	6
170 00	284 00	1,136 00	65	28	Net.....	10
100 00	245 00	744 80	75	10	Installment.....	6
50 00	415 78	621 96	31	3	Gross.....	6
200 00	153 92	721 05	15	9	Installment.....	6
100 00	134 00	546 53	5	1	Premium interest.	6
100 00	414 95	995 36	75	10	Premium interest.	6
.....	328 48	1,667 20	39	.....	Installment.....	7 4-5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Installment.....	6
550 00	354 91	1,685 83	12	6	Premium interest.	6
400 00	308 00	652 53	23	.....	Installment.....	6
100 00	317 00	651 08	86	8	Gross.....	7 2-10
250 00	136 17	1,218 42	17	5	Premium interest.	10 8-10
100 00	347 55	1,025 90	76	.....	Installment.....	6
200 00	300 00	656 84	180	25	Installment.....	8
200 00	284 58	1,522 50	29	8	Installment.....	7 7-25
400 00	17 85	500 00	2	2	Net.....	7 8-10
130 00	83 89	.....	.....	.....	Premium interest.	6
50 00	317 89	1,033 16	64	7	Installment.....	6
100 00	150 38	635 78	58	15	Installment.....	6
200 00	419 52	497 74	59	.....	No premium.....	7
150 00	356 06	1,001 78	50	1	Premium interest.	6
200 00	513 02	1,422 89	35	.....	Installment.....	.....
300 00	297 78	1,040 45	80	15	Premium interest.	7
300 00	109 75	750 00	4	2	Installment.....	6
50 00	145 82	807 50	10	6	Installment.....	6
1,000 00	207 00	465 71	.....	.....	Gross.....	6
200 00	190 03	944 05	110	7	Installment.....	6
100 00	474 35	830 12	40	.....	Premium interest.	7
300 00	199 00	377 07	38	4	Gross.....	6
100 00	101 69	400 00	15	1	Installment.....	6
300 00	196 50	672 50	28	6	Premium interest.	6
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	Net.....	10
300 00	326 57	957 11	116	7	Interest.....	10
150 00	275 17	994 82	65	9	Installment.....	7
300 00	89 74	487 14	5	2	Premium interest.	6
200 00	142 56	884 61	23	8	Installment.....	6
40 00	138 26	244 59	35	.....	Installment.....	6
500 00	308 48	1,151 66	26	4	Premium interest.	6
200 00	265 38	985 71	20	.....	Installment.....	6
60 00	312 26	721 17	32	.....	Premium interest.	6
1,700 00	977 11	1,506 39	119	1	Net.....	10
500 00	23 96	703 00	5	3	Installment.....	10
\$11,400 00	\$12,232 31	.....	2,330	248	.....	.....
av. 247 82	av. 260 26	av. 849 34	.....	.....	.....	.....

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	PREMIUMS.		
		High- est bid.	Low- est bid.	Aver- age bid.
		Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....			
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	4		
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....			1.2
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	3	3	3
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	6½	5	6
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.9	.9	.9
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....			4.8
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	2	.3	.5
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	5.4	4.2	4.8
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....			1.8
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....			4.8
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1.3	1.3	
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....			3.6
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....			4.8
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....		3.1	4.2
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	1.7		1.2
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....			
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....			1.7
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....			1.2
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	½		
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....			1.2
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....			4.6
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	4.8	3	4.5
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	3	3	3
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....			
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	4.8	3.8	4.3
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	3		1.8
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	3½	3½	3½
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....			4.2
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....			
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5	1½	2½
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....			2.7
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....			
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.4		
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	8.4	6	
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....			
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	4.8	4.2	4.5
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	5.4	4.2	4.8
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	5	4.2	
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	4.1	1.2	2.9
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....		6	
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....			
Total.....				

Returns from Secretaries.

Is the premium deducted in advance or paid in periodical installments.	If deducted in advance, is interest charged on the gross amount (maturing value) of shares borrowed on, or on the amount of cash actually advanced.	Withdrawal value per share at last report.	Amount paid in withdrawals and matured shares during the year.
Weekly installments..		Oldest series \$26.84 ..	\$2,453 24
Installments		Amount paid in with 8 per ct.	3,865 00
Monthly installments.		Oldest \$134.40.....	706 90
In advance	On gross amount..		
Installments	On cash advanced..	Dues paid in with 6 per cent..	34,601 34
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount..	Dues paid in with 6 per cent..	841 00
Installments	On cash advanced..	\$78.00	49,630 10
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced..	26.51	12,872 00
Monthly installments.	On gross amount..	Oldest \$168.00.....	29,000 00
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount..	Oldest 190.75	5,544 00
Monthly installments.			112 00
Monthly installments.		\$72.00	2,627 70
Monthly installments.		146.88	34,291 21
Weekly installments.		Amount paid in	25,024 18
Monthly installments.		\$33.79	21,304 32
Monthly installments.			803 00
Weekly installments..		\$98.08	19,781 52
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount..	94.82	19,285 00
Monthly installments.			163 00
Monthly installments.		\$50.00	18,828 11
Monthly installments.			13,154 50
Installments	On cash advanced..	Amount p'd in with dividends.	3,596 51
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced..	\$13.86	607 75
Installments			
Installments		Dues paid in with 6 per ct. int.	6,890 06
Monthly installments.		Dues paid in with 7 per ct. int.	2,349 15
Installments		Dues paid in with 5 per ct. int.	18,493 99
Monthly installments.			9,517 93
			2,900 74
Monthly installments.		Dues paid in with 6 per ct. int.	20 00
Monthly installments.			
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount..	\$27.49	12,352 24
Monthly installments.			16,727 33
Installments		\$57.00	16,279 40
In advance	On gross amount..	Amount paid in with interest.	819 50
Monthly installments.		\$24.45	3,946 56
Installments		35.56	1,699 30
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced..	178.55	120,280 28
No premium charged.			43,169 55
Installments		\$154.75	26,203 91
Monthly installments.			303 92
Monthly installments.			111 20
Installments		Dues paid in with 7 per ct. int.	1,384 90
Monthly installments.		Dues paid in with 6 per ct. int.	1,209 77
Monthly installments.		\$55.80	6,191 42
Monthly installments.		37.76	5,688 06
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced..	126.07	38,159 06
Monthly installments.			121 50
			\$634,312 15

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Number of securities in default or foreclosure during the year.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	None.
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	1
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	.....
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	8
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	None.
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	5
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	5
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	None.
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	1
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	.....
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	None.
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	1
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	3
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	4
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	None.
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	None.
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	None.
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	1
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	5
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	3
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	1
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	1
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	1
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	None.
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	None.
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	2
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	8
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	None.
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	2
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	3
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	None.
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	None.
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	None.
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	None.
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	None.
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	5
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	3
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Totals.....	.....	65

Returns from Secretaries.

Losses to the association in this or other ways during the year.	What has been the total losses since organization.	Amount of cash borrowed by the association during the year.	Amount repaid.	Number of salaried officers.	Total amount of salaries paid during year.	Amount of other current office expenses.
None.	None.	None.	None.	1	\$355 00	\$19 29
None.	None.	\$1,561 00	\$2,586 00	3	570 40	180 91
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	300 00	20 00
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	60 00	24 25
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	300 00	.....
None.	None.	20,980 00	14,690 00	1	50 00	8 00
None.	\$1,600 00	.....	.....	1	800 00	590 24
\$5 59	5 59	28,000 00	28,000 00	1	1,000 00	252 51
1,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	2	375 00	306 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	530 00	50 00
None.	None.	5,700 00	1,100 00	1	75 00	136 75
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	34 04	35 05
375 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	2	375 00	430 18
None.	None.	15,025 00	5,356 25	1	30	214 50
None.	None.	350 00	1,780 00	1	480 00	271 50
None.	None.	29,900 00	5,300 00	2	420 00	42 48
.....	485 88	.....	.....	4	296 70	87 30
290 06	291 56	680 00	680 00	1	240 00	72 95
None.	None.	2,700 00	2,700 00	2	530 00	92 65
None.	185 91	.....	.....	2	700 00	172 35
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	420 00	130 00
None.	None.	17,102 01	10,184 59	1	200 00	180 16
None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 80
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	350 00	85 00
.....	.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	2	1,050 00	221 60
None.	None.	16,000 00	12,300 00	2	505 00	210 50
.....	1,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	5	195 80	243 15
.....	1,003 86	300 00	2,600 00	2	460 00	253 45
None.	None.	.....	4,000 00	2	652 00	.....
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	300 00	23 38
None.	None.	1,600 00	100 00	1	240 00	75 00
None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
None.	None.	.....	.....	3	175 00	15 00
200 00	400 00	.....	.....	1	360 00	38 00
None.	None.	.....	810 00	11	317 00	15 00
None.	800 00	700 00	3,450 00	6	117 00	.....
.....	None.	.....	.....	1	180 00	8 00
None.	136 07	.....	.....	1	182 95	35 93
None.	.....	.....	.....	1	2,499 96	756 17
None.	None.	.....	11,066 50	3	2,349 45	1,790 32
None.	None.	2,747 45	.....	2	1,100 00	380 12
None.	None.	790 00	460 00	1	106 50	25 95
None.	None.	16,945 00	16,945 00	3	330 00	130 24
None.	None.	1,900 00	1,400 00	2	202 00	85 82
None.	None.	.....	4,000 00	1	125 00	25 00
.....	None.	.....	.....	1	480 00	120 00
None.	None.	7,029 21	6,079 21	1	240 00	36 00
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	600 00	40 45
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	332 00	573 34
\$1,870 65	\$312,408 87	\$177,709 67	\$132,327 55	92	\$21,860 40	\$8,574 33

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Loans on bond and first mortgage.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	\$6,390 00
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	47,802 53
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	26,585 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	3,400 60
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	62,006 64
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	26,331 00
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	180,710 70
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	92,660 26
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	95,411 00
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	91,695 00
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	11,300 00
Fourth Mutual Loan Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	6,944 85
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	152,290 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	88,361 53
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	42,017 11
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	40,460 00
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	35,382 99
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	53,100 00
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	23,150 00
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	83,200 00
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	124,800 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	60,900 00
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,000 00
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	30,870 00
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	130,000 00
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	48,815 00
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	25,110 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	55,050 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	70,943 29
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	84,757 13
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	4,174 60
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	16,150 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	11,700 00
Sheboygan Mutual Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	147,272 19
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	38,540 38
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	16,450 00
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	6,000 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	26,500 00
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	244,650 00
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	114,200 00
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	103,462 00
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	3,285 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	34,500 00
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	11,690 60
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	34,222 00
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	27,600 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	30,471 55
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	216,920 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,200 00
Totals.....		\$2,698,432 35

Returns from Secretaries.

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

On shares.	On other securities.	Real estate owned by the association.	Furniture and fixtures.	Cash on hand	Total assets.
\$2,070 00	\$18 60		\$142 86	\$632 89	\$9,254 35
1,994 00	5,915 00	\$1,452 90	15 00	205 90	57,335 33
1,681 77	1,453 00	512 70		3,767 53	34,000 00
	581 63	10,486 19	837 71	425 82	3,825 82
				7,245 29	81,157 46
	3,837 96	7,044 25	535 99	54 77	26,385 77
	443 56		125 00	2,676 99	194,805 89
	7,881 14	9,983 32		1,705 15	94,933 97
58,819 33	34,626 37			373 95	113,649 81
	225 00			3,006 10	188,146 80
160 00	42 66			9 88	11,534 88
	8,888 43	9,437 88	33 50	1,867 04	9,014 55
3,923 00			220 50	1,759 63	172,409 44
502 00	1,712 58	10,996 39		12,565 33	105,070 36
				683 36	55,911 44
			259 40		40,719 40
	10,850 00	4,237 00	38 57	4,685 09	55,193 63
1,500 00	1,798 40	743 82	30 55	657 86	62,830 63
242 00			149 75	49 08	23,590 83
1,950 00	63 73		139 50	3,496 71	88,849 94
			198 97	15,083 66	140,082 63
100 00	728 48		125 00	1,118 00	62,971 48
628 50	54 21		148 30	359 46	2,190 47
2,380 00			300 00	7,263 74	40,713 74
20,000 00	19,439 18	8,139 60		3,940 67	181,519 45
	939 91		150 00	2,654 67	54,574 58
2,015 00		3,600 00	45 00	1,149 83	34,161 58
4,256 75		5,100 00		4,495 01	72,422 60
1,050 00	6,727 59			11,114 36	87,286 65
4,470 00	759 00			1,676 60	90,700 96
1,600 00	7 66	2,659 57			
				150 00	4,324 60
1,115 00		750 00		1,026 54	19,041 54
1,340 00			50 00	783 23	13,873 23
	1,566 40	2,800 00	100 00	17,144 99	168,883 58
43,000 00	18,074 00	3,000 00	21 58	1,960 71	104,596 67
				267 95	22,387 95
5,670 00				335 99	7,453 29
320 00	797 30			1,510 61	28,483 12
472 51					
	5,576 54	4,292 93	270 00	3,212 78	258,002 25
10,224 00	14,708 70	42,795 59	889 35	4,278 09	187,695 73
		968 67	120 00		106,729 84
	1,106 99			1,072 18	3,762 74
125 00	246 61			106 13	34,964 77
100 00			86 25	278 52	12,474 00
	250 84			532 56	35,799 43
450 00			70 00	1,057 43	
					33,487 65
1,405 00	3,019 19			1,463 46	33,643 90
2,250 00		350 00		572 35	219,689 23
				2,769 22	5,738 90
18 00	3 59		307 01	1,210 30	
\$175,681 86	\$152,344 25	\$129,350 81	\$5,409 77	\$134,457 42	\$3,495,676 46

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Value of shares outstanding (including gain).
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	\$9,229 86
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton	25,754 15
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland	34,000 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield	3,825 82
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit	81,157 46
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay	17,630 11
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire	158,887 25
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	91,582 31
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n	Eau Claire	112,662 25
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	110,192 25
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay	4,308 24
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	8,941 59
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire	169,782 20
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	83,705 01
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior	54,724 41
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine	11,838 02
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	37,058 40
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna	62,598 63
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse	11,873 66
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	88,834 02
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n	Janesville	97,673 50
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n	Milwaukee	49,289 46
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	2,087 22
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	36,815 00
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n	Madison	179,693 75
People's Building & Loan Ass'n	Oshkosh	41,696 20
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	31,861 58
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	72,332 61
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison	82,538 39
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	87,444 11
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon	2,524 60
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville	15,977 71
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	13,873 23
Sheboygan Mutual Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan	147,068 58
Scarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	104,510 16
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	15,798 15
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior	6,078 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n	Manitowoc	28,389 39
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee	165,406 98
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	122,448 05
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society	Oshkosh.....	103,888 45
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Neenah	1,562 56
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay.....	31,811 75
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn	11,927 59
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Waukesha	34,712 78
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior... ..	22,111 50
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater	31,335 29
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society	Milwaukee	131,633 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	3,723 00
Totals.....		\$2,857,688 23

Returns from Secretaries.

LIABILITIES.

Paid up stock and dividends.	Due borrowers.	Loss from foreclosures and liens.	Borrowed money.	Undivided profits.	Sundry liabilities.	Total liabilities.
				\$24 49		\$9,254 35
\$29,606 18			\$1,975 00			57,335 33
						34,000 00
						3,825 82
						81,157 46
			8,590 00	18 98	\$146 68	26,385 77
13,600 00	\$20,169 81		3,401 66	2,148 83		194,805 89
						94,933 97
	437 35			43,017 20	987 16	113,649 41
1,300 00	1,220 00		4,600 00	3 26	103 38	118,146 80
				72 96		11,534 88
	302 60				2,324 64	9,014 55
9,024 14			9,668 75	2,672 46		172,409 44
			1,187 03			105,070 36
						55,911 44
25,022 20	3,343 51		341 91		173 76	40,719 40
4,500 00				5,572 31	8,062 92	55,193 63
					232 00	62,830 63
11,035 17	452 60			12 23	217 17	23,590 83
				15 92		88,849 94
				42,409 13		140,082 63
	77 54		11,379 98	2,224 50		62,971 48
				15 75	87 50	2,190 47
				9 04	3,859 70	40,713 74
				1,855 70		181,519 45
4,300 00	3,846 00		3,700 00	58 60	973 78	54,574 58
		\$1,500 00	800 00			34,161 58
				20 99	69 00	72,422 60
	3,256 85				4,748 26	87,286 65
						90,700 96
300 00			1,500 00			4,324 60
900 00				738 93	1,424 90	19,041 54
						13,873 23
					21,875 00	168,883 58
					86 51	104,596 67
			3,745 80	2,041 00	800 00	22,387 95
				1,268 39	106 90	7,453 29
					93 78	28,483 12
	406 79			88,886 72	3,301 76	258,002 25
22,729 83				41,917 85		187,095 73
			2,747 45			106,729 84
1,900 00			300 00	94 18	93 00	3,762 74
	150 00			3 02		34,964 77
	995 15		500 00		46 41	12,474 00
				70 00	21 50	35,799 43
	36 50			9,466 20	1,873 45	33,487 65
			361 00	1,670 82	276 79	33,643 90
				87,969 58	86 65	219,689 23
0 00	1,625 00			120 90		5,738 90
\$124,487	\$36,319 70	\$1,500 00	\$54,798 58	\$334,309 88	\$86,572 55	\$3,495,676 46

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	RECEIPTS
		Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	\$2,285 83
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	984 47
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	640 27
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	.....
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	10,937 54
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	82 54
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	5,437 12
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	3,209 09
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,166 21
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	9 88
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	796 87
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	3,115 46
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	12,565 33
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	3,103 53
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	812 79
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	.....
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	1,058 22
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	44 52
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	2,347 23
Loan-Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	4,251 87
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	533 49
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,266 54
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	4,100 30
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	2,654 67
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	174 71
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	2,710 06
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	3,165 75
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	3,931 72
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	79 87
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	1,029 40
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,079 03
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	219 06
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,026 02
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	235 00
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	248 97
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	2,868 47
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	11,438 64
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,750 91
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	4,180 26
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	*86 47
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	.....
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	282 46
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	102 10
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior...	974 77
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	64 13
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	3,756 14
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Totals.....		\$106,837 71

* Receipts and disbursements for fiscal year ending Dec. 10, 1895.

Returns from Secretaries.

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Dues.	Loans repaid.	Interest.	Pre-miums.	Fines and fees.	Borrowed money.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts for fiscal year.
\$6,368 50	\$1,188 00	\$567 65	.....	\$5 05	.....	\$55 70	\$10,470 73
10,087 89	8,950 90	1,747 70	\$1,165 14	140 19	\$4,561 00	503 88	28,141 17
1,802 20	1,400 93	1,229 77	.....	42 20	.....	33 16	5,148 53
1,164 00	.....	326 68	.....	21 60	59 76	.....	1,572 04
9,782 00	32,589 00	4,775 51	1,776 78	57 90	.....	133 01	60,051 74
8,361 00	700 00	1,496 42	.....	159 25	20,780 00	16 95	31,596 16
41,800 37	29,845 59	10,244 20	9,925 61	303 70	.....	2,158 21	99,714 80
144,391 00	8,000 00	20,022 51	1,452 87	332 07	.....	641 00	175,839 45
19,653 00	13,431 24	6,627 63	2,049 38	259 57	.....	1,701 50	46,931 41
19,426 32	16,874 4C	7,400 83	.....	657 62	17,500 00*	23 75	67,276 24
3,033 30	1,300 00	400 40	237 45	260 34	.....	2,828 00	8,069 37
3,436 50	679 91	423 15	124 12	17 96	.....	526 72	6,005 23
29,734 00	20,730 05	8,927 38	3,394 72	383 46	.....	700 32	67,035 39
18,655 64	3,743 22	8,939 76	1,197 82	196 00	6,894 56	18 46	52,210 79
15,643 10	14,628 34	2,550 92	2,190 45	235 02	350 00	462 01	39,163 37
10,647 65	11,015 00	3,899 73	.....	560 73	.....	453 03	27,388 93
15,433 86	20,729 94	1,223 04	473 18	67 55	.....	6,705 61	44,633 18
16,104 00	4,185 73	4,042 80	.....	235 45	680 00	837 78	27,143 98
11,217 85	.....	980 88	.....	1,392 49	.....	.....	13,635 74
13,437 32	11,250 00	5,218 75	3,111 24	141 53	.....	9 42	35,515 49
18,160 00	32,900 00	9,704 00	937 80	121 00	.....	.....	67,074 67
16,460 47	9,025 50	3,680 33	261 96	.....	17,102 01	117 00	47,180 76
2,551 75	65 00	62 95	.....	76 11	.....	.....	2,755 81
3,848 75	5,070 00	967 30	163 55	12 75	.....	.....	13,288 89
31,931 40	28,124 96	9,274 08	5,200 65	1,103 50	2,400 00	179 90	82,314 79
15,687 80	2,545 00	2,117 27	1,077 83	519 30	5,500 00	.....	30,101 87
7,439 55	1,466 32	988 71	.....	16 73	800 00	98 00	10,984 02
15,663 00	18,316 25	3,595 35	2,906 32	210 02	300 00	877 16	44,578 16
12,328 37	9,816 48	4,254 34	1,351 00	90 38	.....	.....	31,006 32
10,555 44	11,043 12	2,417 10	1,208 52	556 45	.....	3,362 03	33,074 41
3,001 90	25 00	433 12	.....	29 23	.....	193 53	3,762 70
7,762 10	900 00	1,708 74	.....	.....	.....	272 56	11,672 80
3,140 00	10,120 00	863 69	45 17	10 18	.....	69 90	15,327 97
22,630 00	16,108 64	8,923 95	2,349 30	185 74	.....	14 50	50,431 19
24,211 75	10,301 83	5,599 28	45 30	61 45	.....	146 83	41,392 46
3,339 75	.....	847 64	.....	1 05	700 00	.....	5,123 44
3,777 35	865 00	236 68	243 65	121 85	.....	325 85	5,819 35
7,211 00	5,550 00	1,415 50	424 65	35 40	.....	61 25	17,566 27
37,804 87	82,582 30	23,903 06	7,095 00	239 61	.....	1,291 77	164,355 25
27,791 70	32,532 00	11,893 40	.....	631 07	.....	13,826 67	88,455 75
19,926 00	33,855 00	6,381 90	1,266 62	574 77	2,747 45	158 46	69,090 46
1,443 10	.....	382 88	.....	121 80	3,074 50	.....	5,108 75
12,720 53	24,500 00	2,092 55	.....	33 77	16,945 00	1,828 60	58,120 45
3,031 80	.....	570 37	885 92	186 40	1,900 00	104 93	6,961 88
7,675 14	2,166 85	1,789 64	847 62	1 00	.....	32 30	12,614 65
5,821 00	1,596 10	1,390 26	682 97	105 40	.....	206 00	10,776 50
5,735 75	7,662 00	1,980 22	926 30	125 43	8,756 21	369 86	25,619 90
19,139 00	.....	21,382 63	.....	218 22	.....	.....	44,495 99
3,844 50	150 00	373 02	.....	.....	.....	1,592 60	5,960 12
\$755,863 27	\$548,529 60	\$220,275 67	\$56,246 00	\$10,858 37	\$111,050 49	\$42,938 21	\$1,852,599 32

*Series account. Borrowed from other series.

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Dis-
		On loans and mortgage security.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	\$4,690 00
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	12,870 32
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	2,750 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	1,283 89
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	17,737 94
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	15,279 11
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	37,808 66
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	135,424 80
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	9,310 75
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	30,100 00
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	4,848 00
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	1,100 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	18,700 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	18,275 72
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	4,705 00
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	17,958 49
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	1,775 00
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	10,757 56
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	8,705 31
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	12,050 00
Loan-Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	36,300 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	22,727 19
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	900 00
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,235 68
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	57,508 94
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	12,358 25
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	2,100 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	15,050 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	8,062 50
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	24,825 00
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	1,000 00
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	9,265 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	16,790 00
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	11,550 00
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	700 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	13,500 00
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	51,311 91
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,708 64
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	40,130 00
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	2,600 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	34,350 00
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	3,110 60
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	6,095 50
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	200 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	6,319 12
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	3,400 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	2,675 00
Totals.....	.....	\$757,843 88

Returns from Secretaries.

BURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Loans on stock and pass book security.	Withdrawals.	Expenses (including salaries).	Borrowed money repaid.	Interest paid.	Miscellaneous disbursements.	Cash on hand.	Total disbursements for fiscal year.
\$2,318 00	\$2,453 24	\$374 15		\$2 45		\$632 89	\$10,470 73
4,781 00	3,865 35	750 91	\$2,586 00	2,617 92	\$463 77	205 90	28,141 18
		131 00			2,000 00	267 53	5,148 53
		108 50			179 65		1,572 04
	34,601 34	428 74			38 43	7,245 29	60,051 74
	841 00	232 95	14, 60 00	374 04	124 29	54 77	31,596 16
	49,630 10	1,390 24		3,551 01	4,657 80	2,676 99	99,714 80
	29,295 00	3,833 82		2,263 05	5,476 66	3,546 12	174,839 95
	20,945 00	681 41		8,324 42	7,295 88	373 95	46,931 41
16,032 00	5,544 00	455 64	10,800 00	1,325 00	13 50	3,006 10	67,276 24
	16 00	316 85	1,600 00	175 75		1,112 77	8,069 37
260 00	2,627 70	69 09			81 40	1,867 04	6,005 23
	26,605 00	85 18			19,115 58	1,759 63	67,035 39
	8,818 26	514 50	12,638 70	618 59	8,803 82	2,541 20	52,210 79
	21,304 32	754 50	1,780 00	150 00	9,786 19	683 36	39,163 37
	1,927 25	489 75		1,713 44	5,300 00		27,388 93
4,584 00	19,781 52	384 00		725 59	2,697 98	4,685 09	44,633 18
	14,376 55	296 24	682 63		342 46	688 54	27,143 98
242 00	163 00	622 00	2,700 00	313 91	845 00	44 52	13,635 74
300 00	18,710 19	872 35		117 92	63 73	3,401 30	35,515 49
	13,154 50			1,986 51	550 00	15,083 66	67,074 67
	10,458 64	380 16	10,184 59	114 10	2,208 58	1,107 50	47,180 76
693 50	607 75	165 10			30 00	359 46	2,755 81
665 00	4,417 75	175 00		528 07	40 85	4,266 54	14,328 89
	13,369 09	2,833 04	2,400 00	356 42	1,906 63	3,940 67	82,314 79
690 00	5,962 05	1,116 38	7,700 00	1,043 20		1,231 99	30,101 87
1,987 00	2,349 15	439 55	2,500 00	134 94	323 55	1,149 83	10,984 02
1,650 00	17,947 20	713 40	2,600 00	546 79	1,575 76	4,495 01	44,578 16
999 03	5,917 93	739 50	4,000 00	233 00		11,114 36	31,006 32
1,000 00	2,900 74	323 38		19 42	2,329 27	1,676 60	33,074 41
495 00	391 45	245 00	1,253 50	55 77		321 98	3,762 70
	804 11	162 76		104 20	310 19	1,026 54	11,672 80
1,950 00	12,352 24	242 50				783 23	15,327 97
	11,882 50	398 00		3,568 47	637 23	17,144 99	50,431 19
9,194 94	16,279 40	693 05	810 00	46 40	857 96	1,960 71	41,392 46
945 00	198 75	274 10	3,450 00	165 55		90 04	5,123 44
971 00	3,946 56	188 73				33 06	5,819 35
500 00	1,644 19	218 90			192 57	1,510 61	17,566 27
	63,412 00	3,880 65		5,556 37	36,981 54	3,212 78	164,355 25
5,633 00	43,169 53	4,139 77	11,086 50	1,720 89	13,739 31	4,278 09	88,455 75
	26,203 91	1,480 12		100 63	103 62	1,072 18	69,090 46
75 00	1,384 55	101 60	722 14	140 27	67 50	17 69	5,108 75
100 00	4,011 20	795 93	16,945 00	451 26	1,188 54	278 52	58,120 45
	1,384 90	279 82	1,400 00	174 60	79 40	532 56	6,961 88
	1,209 77	150 00	4,000 00	101 95		1,057 43	12,614 65
1,530 00	6,930 74	551 95			100 35	1,463 46	10,776 50
60 00	5,688 06	307 40	12,039 66	202 28	431 03	572 35	25,619 90
	38,149 06	640 45				2,306 48	44,495 99
68 00	121 50	905 34		2 71	977 27	1,210 30	5,960 12
\$57,723 47	\$577,754 06	\$36,083 40	\$128,548 72	\$39,626 89	\$136,927 29	\$118,091 61	\$1,852,599 32

ERRATA.

- On page 31, in 6th line, \$11 should read 11 cents.
- On page 96, number born in other counties reads 48, should be 49.
- On page 96, number born in the United States reads 28.11 per cent., should read 28.12.
- On page 97, number attended six months or less reads 19.91 per cent., should read 18.91 per cent.
- On page 105, number not answering reads 28.14, should read 28.24 per cent.
- On page 106, number answering and not answering, total reads 549, should read 569.
- On page 106, number not answering reads 42.72 per cent., should read 41.72 per cent.
- On page 110, number answering reads 53, should read 533.
- On page 150, twenty-sixth line, reads .05, should read .95.
- On page 151, eighth line from top, reads "average," should read "acreage."
- On page 307, average of each family of operatives reads \$307.03, should read \$297.03.
- On page 313, percentage of subsistence of tobaccoists reads 42.65 per cent., should read 42.67 per cent.
- On page 314, total for 44 families unskilled labor reads \$25,946, should read \$15,946.
- On page 314, total averages of each family of wagon makers reads \$495.20, should read \$505.20.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF

NORMAL SCHOOLS

OF WISCONSIN

For the School Years 1894-5, 1895-6.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER,
1896.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PH.D. THESIS

THE HISTORY OF THE

UNION

OF THE



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

1894—1895.

Regents Ex-Officio.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE—GEO. W. PECK.
THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT—OLIVER E. WELLS.

Regents Appointed.

F. P. AINSWORTH,
D. J. GARDNER,
IRA A. HILL,
JOHN W. HUME,

E. M. JOHNSON,
MICHAEL KIRWAN,
BYRON B. PARK,
W. D. PARKER,

W. J. TURNER.

1895—1896.

Regents Ex-Officio.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR—WM. H. UPHAM.
THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT—JOHN Q. EMERY.

Regents Appointed.

CHAS. PITTELKOW, Milwaukee,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1897
JAS. O. RAYMOND, Stevens Point,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1897
A. E. THOMPSON, Oshkosh,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1897
E. D. COE, Whitewater,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1898
W. A. BROWN, Marinette,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1898
FRANK OSTRANDER, West Superior,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1898
†E. BALLARD, River Falls,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1899
J. J. FRUIT, La Crosse,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1899
T. JENKINS, Jr., Platteville,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1899
FREEMAN H. LORD, River Falls,	- - -	Term expires February 1, 1899

†Died August 8, 1896.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT, E. D. COE,

September, 1896.

VICE-PRESIDENT, A. E. THOMPSON.

SECRETARY, S. S. ROCKWOOD.

TREASURER, SEWELL A. PETERSON.

Standing Committees.

Executive, - - The PRESIDENT, Regents RAYMOND and PITTLEKOW.
Finance, - - Regents BROWN, THOMPSON and LORD.
Graduating Classes, Regents EMERY, UPHAM, FRUIT, JENKINS, LORD and
BROWN.
Teachers Institutes, Regents EMERY, COE and FRUIT.
Inspection, - - Regents THOMPSON, OSTRANDER, LORD and the PRESIDENT.
Teachers - - Regents EMERY, PITTLEKOW and OSTRANDER.
Course of Study and Text
Books, - Regents RAYMOND, FRUIT and JENKINS.

Schools in Operation.

Platteville, opened 1866.	River Falls, opened 1875.
Whitewater, opened 1868.	Milwaukee, opened 1885.
Oshkosh, opened 1871.	Stevens Point, opened 1894.
Superior, opened 1896.	

Regular meetings first Wednesday in February and July, at 10 o'clock a. m. Room
107, Capitol.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

His Excellency, Wm. H. UPHAM, *Governor.*

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of sections 333 and 410 of the annotated statutes of the state of Wisconsin, I have the honor to report for the biennial period ending August 31, 1896.

In the report of my predecessor for the period ending August 31st, 1894, an express statement was made that in the estimate for the then ensuing year no provision was made for needed repairs or for the purchase of apparatus to keep the schools abreast of like institutions elsewhere. It was stated that the increase in the number of schools, the great increase in the number of students, the natural deterioration in the buildings and furnishings demanded increased permanent aid and the recommendation was made that legislation be sought to increase the annual revenue of the board without which the seventh Normal school could not be established or successfully maintained, and the President of the board closed the matter by saying "this increase can best be accomplished by repealing chapter 364, laws of 1885, and section 3 of chapter 185, laws of 1893 and the enactment of a statute appropriating annually 1-5 of one mill on the dollar of the taxable property of the state, for the maintenance of Normal Schools."

During the following fall under the direction of the board, a systematic effort was put forth to bring the matter to the considerate and favorable attention of the newly elected legislature, and was followed up by presenting to that body when assembled, lucid and detailed statements of the condition of the schools and their needs of legislation. As a result of these efforts chapter 91 of the laws of

President's Report.

1895, approved March 29th, was enacted, appropriating the gross sum of \$72,500 apportioned as follows:

(1) For current expenses for the year 1894-5	\$6,000
(2) For Libraries	10,000
(3) For equipment for chemical, physical and biological laboratories, museums, drawing departments and gymnasia	14,700
(4) For heating apparatus, repairs and furniture	41,500

The same act amended the law of 1893 and provided for an annual levy of a state tax of 1.5 of one mill on every dollar of the assessed valuation of taxable property of the state. This liberal provision by the legislature added to the annual income from the permanent fund of the schools opened up a new era for the Normal Schools of the state.

The Board held an adjourned regular meeting on the 10th-11th of April succeeding the action of the legislature and partitioned the funds appropriated among the schools for the purposes set forth above. New heating and ventilating plants were authorized for the schools at Whitewater, River Falls, and Oshkosh at meetings held in May and June following and were successfully installed and made ready for use during the following winter.

At an adjourned semi-annual meeting in May a number of long deferred and thoroughly merited salary increases were made by the Board to take effect the succeeding year, and at the June meeting provision was made for a considerable increase in the teachers for each of the schools. At the annual meeting in July, the salaries of the presidents of the various schools were fixed as follows: Oshkosh, \$3,500; Milwaukee, \$3,500; Whitewater, \$3,200; River Falls, \$3,000; Platteville, \$3,000; Stevens Point, \$3,000; Superior, \$3,000.

This management of the Board has been thoroughly justified by the results attained by the schools during the past year as shown by the accompanying statistics of growth and usefulness.

President's Report.

SEVENTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

According to the statement made in the last biennial report of the president of this Board, in May, 1894, the Board rescinded an earlier action which located the Seventh Normal School at the city of Superior, and also authorized its officers to draw a warrant on the treasurer for \$65,000 in favor of the city of Superior for the purpose of refunding to that city its gift designed for the establishment of the Normal School, which gift was made on the 9th of September, 1893. The warrant was duly drawn and deposited with the treasurer of the Board. From that time till the 12th of July, 1895, the warrant remained in the hands of the treasurer, the city of Superior steadily declining to receipt the same and receive the money, when the Board by resolution directed the return of the warrant to the secretary's office and the cancellation of the same, which was duly done. In the meantime the question of locating the Seventh Normal School had been raised by a communication from the mayor of the city of La Crosse and the chairman of the board of county supervisors of La Crosse county, sent to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools asking that the said Seventh Normal School be located in the city of La Crosse. This communication was laid before the Board on May 17th, at an adjourned semi-annual meeting, and after the passage of the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the question as to whether the city of Superior, by reason of the former action of this Board in locating the seventh Normal School at that point and the subsequent action of the authorities of said city in relation thereto, is equitably entitled to such location, be first determined and decided by this Board.

the further consideration of the question was postponed till the next meeting of the Board which occurred June 14, 1895. At that time the Board adopted the following preamble and resolution, after hearing an elaborate dis-

President's Report.

cussion of the matter by representatives of both La Crosse and Superior:

Whereas, By a resolution duly adopted by this Board, the seventh Normal School was located at the city of Superior, and

Whereas, The said city of Superior pursuant to said resolution, and in compliance with the terms thereof, did deposit with the treasurer of this Board, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars to be used by this Board in the construction of a Normal School building at said city, and now offers to furnish a suitable site for said building, and

Whereas, For satisfactory reasons and cause appearing to this Board said resolution so locating said Normal School at said city of Superior was afterward rescinded by this Board, and

Whereas, It appears to this Board that the causes and reasons upon which the action of this Board in rescinding said resolution so locating said Normal School at the city of Superior was based, no longer exist; therefore

Resolved, That the city of Superior is equitably entitled to said location, and that the said seventh Normal School be and the same is hereby located at the said city of Superior in accordance with the resolution of this Board so locating the same heretofore adopted by this Board, and upon the terms and conditions in said resolution contained.

The matter being thus settled, the Executive Committee were directed to proceed at once to the city of Superior and select a site, which duty was duly performed the first day of July, 1895.

After properly advertising for bids the contract for furnishing the material and building the seventh Normal School was awarded to the Barnett & Record Co., for the sum of \$60,990, but a subsequent modification brought the contract to \$61,790, the terms of which required the contractors to complete said building on or before the 15th day of July, 1896.

In accordance with these several actions of the board the building was completed and thoroughly equipped ready for the opening of the school which took place by proper exercises dedicating the building on the 6th day of September, and the opening of the same for regular class work on the 8th of said month.

President's Report.

Further particulars of the organization of the school will be found in Pres. McNeill's report printed in the appendix herewith.

Attention is invited to the following statistics which it is believed show a most gratifying condition of the great trust under the management of this board.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

The plan upon which the schools are conducted involves the establishment and maintenance of large libraries, practically two in each school, one of text-books and the other of reference books. Having been once established, the text-book libraries are maintained by a small rental charged each student, and the reference libraries have to be provided for out of the regular income fund.

The receipts and expenditures for libraries during the past two school years, are as follows:

Receipts.

Schools.	Items.	1894-5.	1895-6.	Totals.
Milwaukee.....	Book revenues	\$751 07	\$894 60	\$1,645 67
Milwaukee.....	Appropriation Laws 1895.	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Oshkosh	Book revenues	1,661 75	1,863 33	3,525 18
Oshkosh	Appropriation Laws 1895.	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Platteville.....	Book revenues	813 90	1,018 10	1,832 00
Platteville.....	Appropriation Laws 1895.	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
River Falls.....	Book revenues	987 58	856 55	1,844 13
River Falls.....	Appropriation Laws 1895.	800 00	.....	800 00
Stevens Point.....	Book revenues	889 42	811 22	1,703 64
Stevens Point.....	Appropriation Laws 1895.	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
Whitewater.....	Book revenues	1,045 86	1,194 02	2,239 88
Whitewater.....	Appropriation Laws 1895.	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Total.....	.....	\$16,449 68	\$6,640 82	\$23,090 50

*President's Report.**Expenditures.*

SCHOOLS.	BOOKS.		SALARIES.	TOTALS.
	Text.	Reference.		
Milwaukee	\$1,528 37	\$1,921 64	\$200 00	\$3,650 01
Oshkosh	2,804 60	1,604 01	200 00	4,608 61
Platteville	1,805 79	2,411 30	200 00	4,417 09
River Falls	1,289 53	1,099 07	200 00	2,588 60
Stevens Point	2,639 23	2,988 62	200 00	5,827 85
Whitewater	2,027 19	1,299 19	200 00	3,526 38
Totals	\$12,094 71	\$11,323 83	\$1,200 00	\$24,618 54

Total revenue	\$23,090 50
Total expense	24,618 54
Excess of expenditures	\$1,528 04

This large excess is more than accounted for by the large purchases made from the equipment fund of the Stevens point school.

Total enrollment of students.

1894-5.	Normal.	Prepara- tory.	Gram- mar.	Interme- diate.	Primary.	Totals.
Milwaukee.....	202	.....	90	45	28	365
Oshkosh.....	521	92	122	63	56	854
Platteville	347	37	36	38	51	509
River Falls	309	21	62	36	40	468
Stevens Point.....	152	49	61	56	48	366
Whitewater.....	247	31	37	28	49	392
Totals.....	1,778	230	408	266	272	2954
1895-6.						
Milwaukee.....	267	.....	77	53	88	485
Oshkosh.....	632	*	111	49	90	882
Platteville	437	56	39	35	44	611
River Falls	286	20	45	40	54	445
Stevens Point.....	261	22	56	56	47	442
Whitewater.....	287	23	32	29	62	433
Totals.....	2,170	121	360	262	385	3,298

* Preparatory students attend a private preparatory academy.

President's Report.

Number of Graduates.

Year.	1894-5.		1895-6.		Totals.	
Course.	Ele- men- tary.	Ad- vanced	Ele- men- tary.	Ad- vanced	Ele- men- tary.	Ad- vanced
Milwaukee		70		80		*150
Oshkosh	26	33	49	43	75	76
Platteville.....	[9	41	8	44	17	85
River Falls.....	22	6	22	7	44	13
Stevens Point.....	7		14	3	21	3
Whitewater	26	23	38	25	64	48
Totals	92	161	144	191	236	352

* Kindergarten course — 31. The school has no elementary course.

Total number of graduates from each course since the organization of the respective schools, not counting any person twice.

	Elementary.	Advanced.
Milwaukee, opened 1885.....		388 *388
Oshkosh, opened 1871	346	210 210
Platteville, opened 1866.....	105	426 426
River Falls, opened 1875	82	207 207
Stevens Point, opened 1894	21	3 3
Whitewater, opened 1868.....	394	275 275
Totals	948	1,509

* Kindergarten course — 31.

President's Report.

FINANCES.

I

PERMANENT FUND.

At the annual meeting of the Board held in July last a more complete scheme of book-keeping was adopted for the secretary's office which requires a monthly report from the treasurer of all the changes of any kind in the securities, or funds of the Board, whereby the secretary's books will show at the end of each month the exact condition of the finances of the Board, something not heretofore readily attainable. From the report of the finance committee made at the time after an exhaustive examination and the monthly reports of the treasurer made since, that is to say, from the books of the secretary I am able to make the following statements:

The total Normal School fund August 31st, 1896, was \$1,883,795.89, of which the sum of \$84,670.71 was cash, and \$1,470.24 represented premiums paid on bonds purchased and must ultimately be deducted from the account. The amounts of securities of various kinds were as follows:

Drawing 7 per cent. interest	\$562,400 00
Drawing 6 per cent. interest.....	18,222 86
Drawing 5½ per cent. interest.....	2,925 00
Drawing 5 per cent. interest.....	526,498 58
Drawing 4½ per cent. interest	242,000 00
Drawing 4¼ per cent. interest.....	44,000 00
Drawing 4½ per cent. interest	25,000 00
Drawing 4 per cent. interest.....	357,500 00
Eau Claire armory loan—doubtful security drawing 4½ per cent. interest ..	10,000 00
Land contracts, loans and sales—7 per cent. interest	9,108 50

 \$1,797,654 94

Omitting the Eau Claire Armory loan the earnings of the fund were at the rate of \$95,711.03 per year. But this rate is only true for August 31st, 1896, and constantly changes with the paying and purchasing of securities, but these particular changes which only affect the income

President's Report.

temporarily, are of little importance compared with the two general changes which permanently affect it, namely: the constant slow increase of the total fund and the constant decrease in the rate of interest. The fund is \$58,037.81 greater than two years ago, but at that time there was \$645,967.92 drawing 7 per cent., now there is only \$571,508.50 drawing that rate, and the inevitable result is smaller income. However, it is believed that the 1-5 mill tax will increase from year to year enough to prevent any serious impairment of the total annual revenue.

LIST OF SECURITIES.

The following is a detailed list of investments of the permanent fund as shown by the books of the Secretary August 31st, 1896.

Bayfield, town.....	\$15,000 00
Beaver Dam, city.....	12,000 00
Fond du Lac, city.....	20,000 00
Grand Rapids, city.....	9,500 00
Light Horse Squadron, Milwaukee.....	30,000 00
Milwaukee, city.....	122,000 00
Mineral Point, city.....	9,000 00
Manitowoc county.....	70,000 00
Madison, city.....	15,000 00
Onalaska, city.....	3,000 00
Prairie du Chien, city.....	10,000 00
Portage county.....	24,000 00
Rhineland, city.....	3,000 00
Vernon county.....	15,000 00
Total 4 per cents.....	\$357,500 00
Oshkosh city bridge—4½ per cent.....	\$25,000 00
Winnebago county—4½ per cent.....	44,000 00
Eau Claire Light Guards.....	10,000 00
Hudson city.....	44,000 00
Madison city and board of education.....	65,000 00
Milwaukee city.....	80,000 00
Dunn county.....	50,000 00
Chippewa Falls city.....	3,000 00
Total 4½ per cents.....	\$252,000 00

President's Report.

Ashland county.....	\$45,000 00
Ashland city.....	22,000 00
Bloomer village.....	4,500 00
Chippewa Falls city.....	35,000 00
Chippewa county.....	16,105 26
Columbus city hall.....	12,000 00
Columbus city school.....	3,000 00
Cumberland city.....	5,900 00
Durand city.....	3,000 00
Edgerton city.....	13,000 00
Eau Claire city.....	10,000 00
Hammond village.....	1,680 00
Jackson county.....	18,000 00
Kenosha city.....	100,000 00
La Crosse city.....	10,000 00
Lincoln county.....	8,000 00
Madison city.....	90,000 00
Menasha city.....	8,750 00
Mosinee town.....	500 00
New London city.....	12,000 00
Oshkosh city.....	22,000 00
Phillips city.....	7,333 32
Plymouth school district.....	8,500 00
Richland Center water works.....	5,000 00
Richmond town, Shawano county.....	5,000 00
Seneca town, Wood county.....	1,800 00
Shawano city.....	3,200 00
Spoooner town.....	5,000 00
Waupaca city.....	9,500 00
Waukeshon town, Shawano county.....	450 00
Washburn county.....	18,500 00
Washara county.....	2,000 00
Whitewater board of education.....	6,000 00
White Fish Bay village.....	4,800 00
Windsor joint district, Dane and Columbia counties.....	1,000 00
Vernon county.....	8,000 00
Total 5 per cents.....	\$526,498 58
Elroy city and Plymouth, etc., Jt. dist., 5½ per cent.....	\$2,925 00
Bayfield school district.....	2,500 00
Boyd village.....	2,000 00
Glenwood town.....	10,000 00
Howard town, Brown county.....	1,260 00
Levis school district, Clark county.....	342 86
Rib Lake district, Taylor county.....	1,120 00
Windsor joint district, Dane and Columbia counties.....	1,000 00
Total 6 per cents.....	\$18,222 86
Certificate of debt—state.....	\$515,700 00
Brown county.....	10,000 00
Milwaukee city.....	36,500 00

President's Report.

Osceola village	200 00
Land contracts, etc.....	9, 108 50
Total 7 per cents	\$571, 508 50
Total loans.....	\$1, 797, 654 94
Premiums	1, 470 24
Cash.....	84, 673 71
Total normal school fund.....	\$1, 883, 795 89

II.

INCOME FUND.

From this fund are paid the total expenses of the schools which amount to \$618,607.69 for the biennial period beginning August 1st, 1894, and ending July 2nd, 1896, inclusive, as shown by the tables of classified expenditures which follow the detailed list of vouchers herewith given. This unusual expenditure is fully explained by the extraordinary repairs especially provided for by the legislature, the increase of libraries and laboratories, the increase of faculties and salaries made necessary by the growth of the schools, the addition to the Milwaukee School, the large final payments on the new building at Stevens Point, and the payment of more than half the total cost of building and equipping the new school at Superior.

The following is a statement of the total income fund for the period from August 1st, 1894, to June 30th, 1896, furnished by the treasurer of the Board. It will be observed that he reports the total disbursements as \$598,596.11. On the 2nd of July, two days after the close of his report, at the annual meeting of the Board, warrants were drawn to the amount of \$20,172.48, which are included in the classified statements referred to above, and if added to the total given by the treasurer, make a total of \$618,768.59. From this sum should be deducted a warrant for \$160.90 drawn in the preceding biennial period and paid in this by the treasurer, but not included in the classified tables of expenditures, which being done leaves the total, according to the treasurer, at \$618,607.69, as given above.

President's Report.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Accounts with normal school fund income and treasurer of board of normal school regents from August 1st, 1894, to June 30, 1896, inclusive, as shown from books in state treasurer's office.

<i>Normal school fund income.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
To balance on hand Aug. 1, 1894.....	\$22,175 70	.....
Income from investments.....	186,135 44	.....
Interest from banks.....	1,493 82	.....
Tuitions, rents, etc.....	23,220 73	.....
State tax.....	142,813 00	.....
Fifth normal school.....	5,000 00	.....
Miscellaneous.....	1,946 69	.....
By disbursements, refunds.....	.....	\$1,429 19
By transfers, treasurer of board.....	.....	381,356 19
	<u>\$382,785 38</u>	<u>\$382,785 38</u>
 <i>Treasurer board of normal regents.</i>		
To balance on hand Aug 1, 1894.....	\$206,843 98	.....
Transfers from income fund.....	381,356 19	.....
Appropriations for teachers' institutes.....	1,726 95	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2,636 30	.....
Total.....	\$592,563 42	.....
By disbursements.....	.....	\$598,596 11
To balance overdrawn June 30, 1896.....	6,032 69	.....
	<u>\$598,596 11</u>	<u>\$598,596 11</u>

The following is a detailed list of vouchers paid during the school year 1894-95:

No.	Date.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
	1894.		
1	Aug. 1.	W. J. Turner, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	\$112 50
2		1. John W. Hume, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	135 00
3		1. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	135 00
4		1. F. P. Ainsworth, pay roll, River Falls.....	120 00
5		1. E. M. Johnson, pay roll, Whitewater.....	134 00
6		1. E. Bonnett & Son, building, Stevens Point.....	10,370 00
7		1. W. C. Hewitt, expense, service, Institute.....	69 45
8		1. W. D. Parker, secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00
9		3. W. O. Lamoreau, building, Stevens Point.....	155 00
10		10. F. S. Ideson, steam apparatus, Stevens Point.....	1,896 20
11		10. Barnes & Crane, insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
12		10. A. J. Barber & Co., insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
13		10. H. L. Lawson Bro., insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
14		10. L. S. Tuttle & Bro., insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
15		10. John West, insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
16		16. O. F. Chase, insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
17		16. G. S. Luscher, insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
18		16. L. D. Harmon & Son, insurance premium, Oshkosh.....	112 50
19		20. F. P. Ainsworth, expense, Board.....	26 05
20		20. Ira A. Hill, expense, service, Board.....	76 06
21		20. John W. Hume, expense, Board.....	11 35
22		20. E. M. Johnson, expense, service, Board.....	80 00
23		20. Michael Kirwan, expense, Board.....	5 00
24		20. Byron B. Park, expense, Board.....	27 14
25		20. Whitewater Water Co., water rent, Whitewater.....	112 50
26		22. W. J. Turner, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	112 50

President's Report.

27	22.	John W. Hume, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	135 00
28	22.	F. P. Ainsworth, pay roll, River Falls.....	130 00
29	22.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	112 50
30	22.	Byron B. Park, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	55 00
31	22.	E. M. Johnson, pay roll, Whitewater.....	87 50
32	22.	Margaret C. Bloomfield, expense, service, Institute.....	51 18
33	22.	L. H. Clark, expense, service, Institute.....	46 00
34	22.	W. H. Hewitt, expense, service, Institute.....	132 55
35	22.	J. A. James, expense, service, Institute.....	103 75
36	22.	J. E. Riordan, expense, service, Institute.....	54 39
37	22.	Cornelia E. Rogers, expense, service, Institute.....	41 71
38	22.	C. H. Sylvester, expense, service, Institute.....	135 20
39	22.	Arthur A. Upham, expense, service, Institute.....	96 28
40	22.	A. P. Adams, repairs, Oshkosh.....	130 50
41	22.	E. Bonnett & Son, building and estimates, Stevens Point	14,917 50
42	22.	E. Bonnett & Son, repairs, Whitewater.....	64 89
43	22.	T. H. Goodhue, repairs, Whitewater.....	38 64
44	22.	Oshkosh Electric Light & Power Co., building, Oshkosh	115 00
45	22.	P. L. Marden & Bro., building, Oshkosh.....	153 20
46	22.	W. A. Olmsted, repairs, Whitewater.....	45 60
47	22.	Geo. W. Sperbeck, repairs, Whitewater.....	114 61
48	22.	John Stiver, building, Oshkosh.....	76 08
49	22.	Charles P. Sinnott, expense, service, Institute.....	120 13
50	22.	Albert Salisbury, expense, service, Institute.....	67 18
51	22.	Tracy, Gibbs & Co., expense, printing, Board.....	111 05
52	22.	W. D. Parker, expense, vouchers, Board.....	53 53
53	22.	W. D. Parker, secretary's salary, Board.....	106 00
54	Sept. 8.	A. G. Green, fuel, Stevens Point.....	973 55
55	8.	Arthur H. Vogel, building, Milwaukee.....	2,500 00
56	8.	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	343 25
57	10.	W. J. Pollock, expense, service, Institute.....	199 60
58	11.	F. S. Ideson, steam apparatus, Stevens Point.....	3,655 00
59	26.	E. Bonnett & Son, building, Stevens Point.....	10,000 00
60	26.	James Gardner, stone, Stevens Point.....	12 00
61	26.	W. A. Holbrook, architectural service, Milwaukee.....	500 00
62	26.	Hubbard & Blood, sidewalk, Stevens Point.....	42 72
63	26.	F. S. Ideson, steam apparatus, Stevens Point.....	1,800 00
64	26.	P. L. Marden & Bro., walks, Stevens Point.....	1,200 00
65	26.	P. B. Rivers, painting, Stevens Point.....	19 10
66	26.	Arthur H. Vogel, building, Milwaukee.....	3,000 00
67	26.	A. G. Vaughn, pumps, etc., Stevens Point.....	13 15
68	26.	The Rau Mn'f'g Co., Homocastic system, Stevens Point	405 00
69	26.	F. P. Ainsworth, expense, vouchers, Board.....	88 41
70	26.	F. P. Ainsworth, secretary's salary, Board.....	44 00
71	26.	F. P. Ainsworth, secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00
72	26.	Lillian Currier, clerk's salary, Board.....	48 50
73	26.	Gust Wenger, fuel, Whitewater.....	767 90
74	26.	Whitewater Lumber Co., fuel, Whitewater.....	523 91
75	26.	G. Lewis, furniture, Oshkosh.....	46 00
76	26.	Manitowoc Seating Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	1,358 25
77	26.	Manitowoc Seating Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	253 00
78	26.	Robert Mead & Sons, furniture, Oshkosh.....	293 00
79	26.	The Buckstaff Edwards Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	304 91
80	26.	W. H. Cheever, expense, service, Institute.....	337 93
81	26.	W. J. Brier, expense, service, Institute.....	287 86
82	26.	C. J. Brewer, expense, service, Institute.....	23 50
83	26.	Alice P. Bray, expense, service, Institute.....	43 55
84	26.	J. P. Briggs, expense, service, Institute.....	31 44

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85	26.	John Callahan, expense, service, Institute.....	28 00
86	26.	C. P. Cary, expense, service, Institute.....	84 11
87	26.	John N. Foster, expense, service, Institute.....	40 00
88	26.	H. N. Goddard, expense, service, Institute.....	36 22
89	26.	Jennie M. Goodrich, expense, service, Institute.....	23 50
90	26.	H. B. Hubbell, expense, service, Institute.....	111 70
91	26.	W. C. Hewitt, expense, service, Institute.....	282 60
92	26.	A. J. Hutton, expense, service, Institute.....	282 79
93	26.	J. W. Livingston, expense, service, Institute.....	175 37
94	26.	D. McGregor, expense, service, Institute.....	152 61
95	26.	Ed. McLoughlin, expense, service, Institute.....	92 12
96	26.	T. N. Mitchell, expense, service, Institute.....	173 33
97	26.	W. L. Morrison, expense, service, Institute.....	94 77
98	26.	F. W. Meisnest, expense, service, Institute.....	92 96
99	26.	John W. Perrin, expense, service, Institute.....	162 98
100	26.	J. E. Riordan, expense, service, Institute.....	98 84
101	26.	Charlotte E. Richmond, expense, service, Institute....	80 40
102	26.	J. F. Sims, expense, service, Institute.....	118 96
103	26.	A. H. Sage, expense, service, Institute.....	99 84
104	26.	C. H. Sylvester, expense, service, Institute.....	97 83
105	26.	C. R. Showalter, expense, service, Institute.....	199 06
106	26.	Mae E. Schreiber, expense, service, Institute.....	93 35
107	26.	Chas. P. Sinnott, expense, service, Institute.....	129 20
108	26.	Albert H. Sanford, expenses, service, Institute.....	141 64
109	26.	Geo. C. Shutts, expenses, salary, Institute.....	173 70
110	26.	H. L. Terry, expenses, service, Institute.....	108 39
111	26.	E. W. Walker, expenses, service, Institute.....	93 01
112	26.	E. A. Birge, expense, visitor, Oshkosh.....	5 53
113	26.	Ransom A. Moore, expense, visitor, Oshkosh.....	30 66
114	26.	R. L. Reid, water connections, River Falls.....	719 90
115	26.	H. A. Simonds, expense, visitor, Oshkosh.....	7 03
116	26.	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	340 94
117	26.	Bell & Gill, repairs, Oshkosh.....	237 14
118	26.	Smeade Warming & Ventilating Co., repairs, Wh't'r....	129 17
119	26.	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	201 00
120	26.	W. J. Turner, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	1,953 50
121	26.	John W. Hume, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,715 00
122	26.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,830 00
123	26.	F. P. Ainsworth, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,946 25
124	26.	B. B. Park, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,102 00
125	26.	E. M. Johnson, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,058 50
126	Oct. 24.	W. J. Turner, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	1,997 50
127	24.	John W. Hume, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,792 00
128	24.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,934 50
129	24.	F. P. Ainsworth, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,890 00
130	24.	B. B. Park, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,610 00
131	24.	E. M. Johnson, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,156 00
132	24.	Lillian Currier, service, Board.....	10 00
133	24.	F. P. Ainsworth, expense, vouchers, Board.....	39 15
134	24.	F. P. Ainsworth, secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00
135	24.	Ira A. Hill, expense, service, Board.....	125 24
136	24.	W. J. Turner, expense, service, Board.....	16 15
137	24.	J. Knauber Litho. Co., printing board.....	15 50
138	24.	W. J. Brier, expense, service, Institute.....	78 07
139	24.	W. H. Cheever, expense, service, Institute.....	31 59
140	24.	W. C. Hewitt, expense, service, Institute.....	93 50
141	24.	C. E. Patzer, service, expenses, Institute.....	145 91
142	24.	C. H. Sylvester, expense, service, Institute.....	54 00

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143	24.	A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co., steam appar., Mil...	4,000 00
144	24.	U. S. School Furniture Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	63 50
145	24.	Arthur H. Vogel, building, Milwaukee.....	4,000 00
146	24.	McKenzie & Crawford, fuel, Oshkosh.....	376 73
147	24.	J. V. Gardner, fuel, Platteville.....	611 25
148	24.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., apparatus, River Falls.....	188 00
149	24.	Narragansett Machine Co., appar., Stevens Point.....	217 53
150	.	E. B. Grant, furniture, Stevens Point.....	184 52
151	24.	Phillip Gross, hardware, Stevens Point.....	873 38
152	24.	Henry McElwin, black boards, Stevens Point.....	351 00
153	24.	A. O. Vaughn, pump fittings, Stevens Point.....	13 15
154	24.	Elmer & Amend, chemicals, Stevens Point.....	51 63
155	24.	A. H. Andrews & Co., misc., Stevens Point.....	24 60
156	24.	Albert H. Fetter, sod pipe, Stevens Point.....	189 75
157	24.	Gross & Jacobs, hardware, Stevens Point.....	14 15
158	24.	Gale & Blocki, chemicals, Stevens Point.....	7 54
159	24.	John Q. Adams, misc., Stevens Point.....	6 85
160	24.	McIntosh Battery & Opt. Co., appar., Stevens Point....	85 02
161	24.	Prang Educational Co., appar., Stevens Point.....	116 68
162	24.	D. C. Heath & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	69 22
163	24.	Maynard, Merrill & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	10 50
164	24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	18 50
165	24.	Albert Salisbury, ref. books, Stevens Point.....	3 00
166	24.	O. E. Wells, ref. books, Stevens Point.....	43 00
167	24.	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, sta., Stevens Point.....	5 50
168	24.	Allyn & Bacon, text books, Stevens Point.....	12 96
169	24.	American Book Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	198 14
170	24.	Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, text books, Stevens Point..	18 75
171	24.	Albert Scott & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	39 17
172	24.	Silver, Burdett & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	82 23
173	24.	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter, Stevens Pt.	130 25
174	24.	Julius Andrae, wiring, Stevens Point.....	665 00
175	Nov.	16. Perkins & Selby, expense, service, Stevens Point.....	710 55
176		16. John W. Hume, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,781 00
177		16. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,895 00
178		16. F. P. Ainsworth, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,945 00
179		16. E. M. Johnson, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,061 00
180		16. B. B. Park, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,632 50
181		16. W. J. Turner, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,027 50
182		16. F. P. Ainsworth, Secy's salary, Board.....	150 00
183		16. F. P. Ainsworth, expense, vouchers, Board.....	39 01
184		16. Lillian Currier, service, Board.....	10 00
185		16. W. A. Holbrook, service, Milwaukee.....	500 00
186		16. American Express Co., expressage, River Falls.....	4 95
187		16. W. D. Parker, text, ref. books, River Falls.....	312 96
188		16. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., appar., Stevens Point.....	38 08
189		16. North Side Lumber Co., lumber, Stevens Point.....	153 30
190		16. E. Bonnett & Sons, building, Stevens Point.....	434 86
191		16. Benj. Burr & Sons, fuel, Stevens Point.....	224 31
192		16. John A. Walker, ins. Premium, Stevens Point.....	193 75
193		16. Geo. E. Oster, ins. Premium, Stevens Point.....	503 69
194		16. Buckingham & Engberry, ins. Premium, Stevens Point	502 24
195		16. Gale & Blocki, chemicals, Stevens Point.....	9 57
196		16. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., text Books, Stevens Point.....	65 61
197		16. Shelton & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	19 20
198		16. Arthur H. Vogel, building, Milwaukee.....	4,400 00
199		16. B. Uhrig & Sons, building, Oshkosh.....	60 00
200		16. W. H. Crawford, building, Oshkosh.....	3,212 00

President's Report.

201	16.	J. F. Sims, expense, visitor, Platteville.....	17 60
202	16.	J. G. Gray, assignee, Queen & Co., appar. Stevens Pt...	343 70
203	16.	National Distilling Co., alcohol, Stevens Point.....	21 35
204	28.	Ziegler Electric Co., apparatus, Stevens Point.....	48 30
205	26.	Fred. J. Smith, expense, visitor, Stevens Point.....	14 50
206	28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference and text books, Stevens Point	251 07
207	28.	Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, text books, Stevens Point..	14 17
208	28.	Allyn & Bacon, text books, Stevens Point.....	1 70
209	28.	American School Book Co., text books, Stevens Point...	8 00
210	28.	American Book Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	221 26
211	28.	E. B. Grant, furniture, Stevens Point.....	42 11
212	28.	Jacob Gorsch, fuel, Stevens Point.....	37 62
213	28.	B. L. Vaughn, fuel, Stevens Point.....	6 75
214	28.	B. Uhrig & Son, fuel, Milwaukee.....	125 83
215	28.	W. H. Cheever, expense, service, Institute.....	22 00
216	28.	W. C. Hewitt, expense, service, Institute.....	127 90
217	28.	A. J. Hutton, expense, service, Institute.....	67 26
218	28.	I. N. Mitchell, expense, service, Institute.....	18 00
219	28.	G. C. Shutts, expense, service, Institute.....	60 84
220	28.	E. Bonnett & Son, building, Stevens Point.....	1,084 98
221	Dec. 26.	W. J. Turner, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,047 50
222	26.	John W. Hume, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,770 00
223	26.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,895 00
224	26.	F. P. Ainsworth, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,945 00
225	26.	Byron B. Park, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,666 00
226	26.	E. M. Johnson, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,156 00
227	26.	F. P. Ainsworth, secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00
228	26.	F. P. Ainsworth, expense, vouchers, Board.....	47 05
229	26.	Lillian Currier, service, Board.....	10 00
230	26.	C. R. Morse, printing, Board.....	5 00
231	26.	Benj. M. Weil, insurance premium, Milwaukee.....	180 00
232	26.	Arthur H. Vogel, building, Milwaukee.....	2,300 00
233	26.	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	43 56
234	26.	H. B. Hobbins, insurance premium, River Falls.....	180 00
235	26.	A. H. Main & Son, insurance premium, River Falls.....	450 00
236	26.	Thomas Charles Co., apparatus, Stevens Point.....	32 18
237	26.	Phillip Gross, hardware, Stevens Point.....	3 00
238	26.	Wallace & Karner, fuel, Stevens Point.....	25 44
239	26.	Langstadt & Croswell, Stevens Point.....	79 00
240	26.	R. A. Moore, expense, visitor, Stevens Point.....	18 50
241	26.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	30 39
242	26.	Ginn & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	123 18
243	26.	Henry Holt & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	39 32
244	26.	C. R. Barnes, expense, visitor, Whitewater.....	4 72
245	26.	W. J. Brier, expense, service, Institute.....	57 46
246	26.	L. H. Clark, expense, service, Institute.....	19 12
247	26.	W. C. Hewitt, expense, service, Institute.....	65 70
248	26.	H. D. Kneip, service, Institute.....	25 00
249	26.	C. H. Sylvester, expense, service, Institute.....	194 40
250	26.	Ira A. Hill, expense, service, Board.....	116 24
251	26.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus, Milwaukee.....	221 16
252	26.	A. J. Lindermann & Hoverson Co., steam heating, Milwaukee	1,700 00
253	26.	Louis H. Stoltz, service, Milwaukee.....	152 00
254	26.	Weber & Faber, building, Oshkosh.....	5,000 00
255	26.	Dwight H. Perkins, expense, service, Stevens Point....	564 18
256	Jan. 23.	W. J. Turner, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,047 50

President's Report.

257	23.	John W. Hume, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,825 00
258	23.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,782 50
259	23.	F. P. Ainsworth, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,923 00
260	23.	B. B. Park, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,676 00
261	23.	E. M. Johnson, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,174 00
262	23.	F. P. Ainsworth, expense, nine vouchers, Board.....	38 51
263	23.	Daisy J. Goodwin, service, Board.....	2 25
264	23.	Estelle L. Keenan, service, Board.....	31 96
265	23.	F. P. Ainsworth, salary, secretary, Board.....	150 00
266	23.	Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing, Board.....	16 5
267	23.	Democrat Printing Co., printing, Board.....	15 30
268	23.	B. Uhrig & Son, fuel, Milwaukee.....	652 98
269	23.	C. Dwight Marsh, expense, visitor, Oshkosh.....	5 70
270	23.	Weber & Faber, building, Oshkosh.....	763 25
271	23.	Thos. J. Jones, expense, visitor, Platteville.....	14 75
272	23.	J. E. Fawcett, repairs, Platteville.....	50 00
273	23.	A. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	70 50
274	23.	C. Hennecke Co., apparatus, Stevens Point.....	11 30
275	23.	E. Bonnett & Son, building, Stevens Point.....	200 00
276	23.	King & Walker Co., expense, service, Stevens Point....	58 45
277	23.	Jacob Gorsch, fuel, Stevens Point.....	20 12
278	23.	John Shannon, furniture, Stevens Point.....	43 25
279	23.	Ella C. Sabin, expense, visitor, Stevens Point.....	12 73
280	23.	Patterson & Eggleston, repairs, Stevens Point.....	8 23
281	23.	A. C. McClurg & Co., books, Stevens Point.....	53 21
282	23.	American Book Co., books, Stevens Point.....	14 08
283	23.	Tracy, Gibbs & Co., books, Stevens Point.....	14 40
284	23.	Ed. McLaughlin, expense, visitor, Whitewater.....	17 84
285	23.	A. H. Sage, expense, service, Institute.....	24 85
286	23.	Arthur H. Vogel, building, Milwaukee.....	2,500 00
287	23.	J. V. Gardner, fuel, Platteville.....	819 92
288	23.	W. D. Parker, fuel, River Falls.....	7 10
289	Feb. 7.	W. J. Turner, miscellaneous bills, Milwaukee.....	783 91
290	7.	Jno. W. Hume, miscellaneous bills, Oshkosh.....	2,347 88
291	7.	D. J. Gardner, miscellaneous bills, Platteville.....	917 46
292	7.	F. P. Ainsworth, miscellaneous bills, River Falls.....	1,085 37
293	7.	B. B. Park, miscellaneous bills, Stevens Point.....	1,072 53
294	7.	E. M. Johnson, miscellaneous bills, Whitewater.....	1,270 35
295	7.	W. A. Brown, expense, Board.....	32 50
296	7.	E. D. Coe, expense, Board.....	8 72
297	7.	J. Q. Emery, services, Board.....	9 00
298	7.	Frank Ostrander, expense, Board.....	31 50
299	7.	Chas. Pittelkow, expense, Board.....	15 38
300	7.	J. O. Raymond, expense, Board.....	22 54
301	7.	A. E. Thompson, expense, Board.....	23 97
302	7.	F. P. Ainsworth, expense, service, 5 vouchers.....	23 55
303	7.	B. B. Park, expense, service, Board.....	32 25
304	7.	E. M. Johnson, expense, service, Board.....	62 00
305	7.	D. J. Gardner, expense, service, Board.....	104 91
306	7.	Jno. W. Hume, expense, service, Board.....	53 35
307	7.	Michael Kirwan, expense, service, Board.....	39 04
310	7.	L. D. Harvey, expense, Board.....	12 77
309	7.	T. B. Pray, expense, Board.....	40 70
310	7.	Albert Salisbury, expense, Board.....	7 50
311	7.	W. D. Parker, expense, Board.....	10 73
312	7.	Jas. Chalmers, expense, Board.....	135 06
313	7.	G. S. Albee, expense, Board.....	15 25
314	7.	Wm. Waters, service, Oshkosh.....	344 12

President's Report.

315		7. Eugene Dietzgen Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	136 80
316		7. C. W. Bowron, building, Oshkosh.....	50 00
317	Feb.	27. Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,070 00
318		27. A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,814 00
319		27. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,915 00
320		27. Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,945 00
321		27. Jas. O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,676 00
322		27. E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,167 50
323		27. F. P. Ainsworth, salary, Board.....	150 00
324		27. F. P. Ainsworth, sec'y, expense, 12 vouchers, Board....	25 54
325		27. Estelle L. Keenan, service, Board.....	40 00
326		27. Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing, Board.....	56 10
327		27. Louis H. Stoltz, service, Milwaukee.....	196 00
328		27. The Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	28 24
329		27. W. D. Parker, fuel, 2 vouchers, River Falls.....	89 04
330		27. Benj. Burr & Son, fuel, Stevens Point.....	687 47
331		27. W. C. Hewitt, expense, service, Institutes.....	34 75
332		27. A. J. Hutton, expense, service, Institutes.....	47 34
333		27. W. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	50 00
334		27. Frank R. Dengel & Co., gas fixtures, Milwaukee.....	64 00
335		27. S. V. Hanley, plumbing, Milwaukee.....	530 44
336		27. B. Uhrig & Son, fuel, Milwaukee.....	450 63
337		27. The Buckstaff, Edwards Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	112 00
338	Mar.	11. S. S. Rockwood, secretary, expense, 7 vouchers, Board..	14 92
339		15. Arthur H. Vogel, building addition, Milwaukee.....	2,000 00
340		27. Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,059 50
341		27. A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,825 00
342		27. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,882 00
343		27. Jas. O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,626 00
344		27. Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,934 00
345		27. E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,068 00
346		27. W. D. Parker, fuel, 7 vouchers, River Falls.....	497 38
347		27. Estelle L. Keenan, service, Board.....	14 19
348		27. Edna M. Greenfield, service, Board.....	16 77
349		27. Wykoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairs, typewriter, Board	3 50
350		27. J. V. Gardner, fuel, Platteville.....	364 50
351		27. McKenzie & Crawford, fuel, Oshkosh.....	863 83
352		27. The Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	1,138 65
353		27. A. G. Green, fuel, Stevens Point.....	64 00
354		27. Biersach & Neidermeyer, repairs, Stevens Point.....	198 00
355		27. Ziegler Electric Co., apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Pt.	24 80
356		27. W. A. Olmsted, apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Point..	7 88
357		27. E. D. Coe, fuel, Whitewater.....	209 19
358		27. Henry Martens, furniture, Platteville.....	65 00
359		27. A. J. Hutton, expense, salary, Institute.....	125 00
360		27. Taylor Frye, salary, Institute.....	30 00
361		27. W. J. Brier, expense, salary, Institute.....	78 13
362		27. Ed. McLaughlin, miscell. expense, visitor, Whitewater..	15 84
		Whitewater	4 04
363		27. Agnes Van Valkenburgh, miscell. expense, visitor,	
364		27. Ellen C. Sabin, miscell. expense, visitor, Stevens Point	11 47
365		27. J. F. Sims, miscell. expense, visitor, Platteville.....	19 84
366		27. S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary Board.....	150 00
367		27. Duerr & Rohm, building, Milwaukee.....	140 00
368		27. King, Fowle, McGee & Co., printing, Board.....	39 75
369		27. Nase, Kraus & Koken, building, furniture, apparatus,	
		Milwaukee	155 90
370		27. Langstatt & Crosswell, miscellaneous, Milwaukee.....	88 25

President's Report.

371	27. Frederick S. Sprinkman, building, Milwaukee.....	141 95
372	27. B. Uhrig & Son, fuel, Milwaukee.....	301 48
373	27. Northwestern Furniture Co., apparatus, furniture, Milwaukee	298 00
374	27. Louis H. Stoltz, building (inspector) Milwaukee.....	72 00
375	27. A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co., building, Milwaukee..	156 50
376	27. F. S. Ideson, building, Stevens Point.....	471 80
377	27. E. D. Coe, fuel, Whitewater.....	60 00
378	April 11. Louis H. Stoltz, building, Milwaukee.....	48 00
379	11. A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co., building, Milwaukee	800 00
380	11. Standard Printing & Sta. Co., printing, Board.....	7 00
381	11. D. McGregor, expense, salary, Institute.....	178 11
382	11. C. H. Sylvester, expense, salary, Institute.....	179 13
383	11. W. C. Hewitt, expense, salary, Institute.....	109 05
384	11. Buckstaff-Edwards Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	28 35
385	11. J. W. Strophe, miscellaneous, Stevens Point.....	25 00
386	11. N. B. Bailey, miscellaneous, insurance, River Falls.....	892 50
387	11. Arthur H. Vogel, building, Milwaukee.....	3,377 08
388	11. W. A. Yunker, water rent, Milwaukee.....	113 82
389	11. E. D. Coe, expense, service, Board.....	68 00
390	11. Frank Ostrander, expense, service, Board.....	146 52
391	11. W. A. Brown, expense, service, Board.....	72 68
392	11. D. J. Gardner, expense, service, Board.....	118 32
393	11. James O. Raymond, expenses, Board.....	27 00
394	11. A. E. Thompson, expenses, Board.....	11 37
395	11. Chas. Pittelkow, expenses, Board.....	55 23
396	11. L. D. Harvey, expenses, Board.....	40 96
397	11. W. D. Parker, expenses, Board.....	47 06
398	11. G. S. Albee, expenses, Board.....	38 54
399	11. T. B. Pray, expenses, Board.....	54 54
400	11. Albert Salisbury, expenses, Board.....	37 74
401	11. James Chalmers, expenses, Board.....	36 44
402	11. C. I. King, miscellaneous, Milwaukee.....	126 64
403	24. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,827 00
404	24. Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,070 50
405	24. A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,803 00
406	24. James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,576 00
407	24. E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,106 50
408	24. Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,791 00
409	24. McIntosh Battery & Opt. Co., appar. and cab., River Falls	28 21
410	24. E. H. Currier, fuel and light, River Falls.....	109 65
411	24. Wis. Electrical Construction Co., misc., Milwaukee.....	225 05
412	24. Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	250 50
413	24. Globe Wire Works (B. Trepte), repairs, Milwaukee....	25 00
414	24. B. Uhrig & Son, fuel and light, Milwaukee.....	210 00
415	24. A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	101 68
416	24. F. J. Smith, misc., visitor, Stevens Point.....	14 25
417	24. W. J. Brier, expense, salary, Institute.....	228 73
418	24. W. H. Cheever, expense, salary, Institute.....	86 32
419	24. S. S. Rockwood, misc., ex. Sec. office (7 vouchers), Board	10 30
420	24. S. S. Rockwood, secy's salary, Board.....	150 00
421	21. Edna M. Greenfield, salary of clerk, Board.....	40 00
422	24. F. L. Vogel's Sons, building, Milwaukee.....	170 00
423	May 18. D. J. Gardner, expense, service, Board.....	59 90
424	18. E. D. Coe, expenses, service, Board.....	48 15
425	18. A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	65 10
426	18. G. S. Albee, expenses, Board.....	144 39

President's Report.

427	18.	James O. Raymond, expenses, Board.....	13 50
428	18.	Albert Salisbury, expenses, Board.....	8 22
429	18.	Michael Kirwan, expenses, Board.....	7 75
430	18.	James Chalmers, expenses, Board.....	17 64
431	18.	W. D. Parker, expenses, Board.....	18 50
432	18.	Frank Ostrander, expense, service, Board.....	44 46
433	18.	L. D. Harvey, expenses, Board.....	99 36
434	18.	L. D. Harvey, expenses, Board.....	6 40
435	24.	Wm. H. Crawford, building, Oshkosh.....	553 00
436	24.	W. Waters, archt. building, Oshkosh.....	252 53
437	24.	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel and light, Oshkosh.....	10 30
438	24.	D. C. Pinkerton, building, Oshkosh.....	73 82
439	24.	Phillip Gross, building, Milwaukee.....	219 89
440	24.	John Steinmetzer, misc., Milwaukee.....	97 90
441	24.	M. C. Johnson, fuel and light, River Falls.....	23 65
442	24.	G. W. Mair, fuel and light, River Falls.....	17 73
443	24.	Whitewater Lumber Co., fuel and light, Whitewater....	135 95
444	24.	C. H. Sylvester, expenses, salary, Institute.....	72 75
445	24.	Edna M. Greenfield clerk secy's office, Board.....	40 00
446	24.	S. S. Rockwood, secy's office, Board.....	24 67
447	24.	S. S. Rockwood, salary secy's office, Board.....	150 00
448	24.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,113 30
449	24.	S. S. Rockwood, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,628 50
450	24.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,814 00
451	24.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	1,915 00
452	24.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,156 00
453	24.	T. B. Pray, apparatus and cabinet Stevens Point.....	82 97
454	24.	T. B. Pray, apparatus and cabinet, gym., Stevens Point	39 39
455	24.	F. A. Blood repairs Stevens Point.....	81 75
456	24.	Fond du Lac Table Mfg. Co., furniture Stevens Point	36-00
457	24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Stevens Point....	76 54
458	24.	G. W. Barker reference books Stevens Point.....	24 35
459	24.	L. P. Swan, misc., Stevens Point.....	70 00
460	24.	Library Bureau, misc., Stevens Point.....	87 47
461	24.	James Hubbard, repairs, Stevens Point.....	3 00
462	24.	Des Forges & Co., reference books, Stevens Point.....	23 23
463	24.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar. and cab., Stevens Point	159 24
464	24.	Rand, McNally & Co., reference books, Stevens Point..	53 30
465	24.	Frank Ostrander pay roll River Falls.....	1,945 00
466	June	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Patteville.....	1,915 00
467	15.	Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,945 00
468	15.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,160 50
469	15.	S. S. Rockwood. expense secy's office, Board.....	17 75
470	15.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,660 00
471	15.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,112 50
472	15.	Hessling & Spielmeier, ref. books, Whitewater.....	30 75
473	15.	Howard, Farwell & Co., miscel., River Falls.....	377 50
474	15.	Western Bank Note Co., printing diplomas, Board.....	150 00
475	15.	Maurice Goodman, printing, sec. office, Board.....	28 75
476	15.	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary Institute.....	29 26
477	15.	J. Q. Emery, text books, Stevens Point.....	7 50
478	15.	J. Q. Emery, reference books, Stevens Point.....	29 00
479	15.	State Journal Printing Co., printing, secy's office, Board	13 00
480	15.	Walter S. Houghton, reference books, Whitewater.....	30 50
481	15.	S. V. Hanley, repairs, Milwaukee.....	38 91
482	15.	Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	52 41
483	15.	Stark Bros. Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	487 74

President's Report.

484	15.	The Chas. Baumbach Co., appar. and cab., Milwaukee..	142 79
485	15.	Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	112 50
486	15.	Ludwig Kumlein, apparatus and cabinet, Whitewater..	41 75
487	15.	McIntosh Battery and Opt. Co., apparatus and cabinet, Whitewater	81 15
488	15.	The Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., apparatus and cabinet, Whitewater	93 25
489	15.	James O. Raymond, repairs, grounds, Stevens Point....	22 25
490	15.	P. P. Caproni, apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Point....	12 50
491	15.	D. C. Heath & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	52 72
492	15.	A. G. Green, fuel and light, Stevens Point.....	45 75
493	15.	T. B. Pray, reference books, Stevens Point.....	129 77
494	15.	T. B. Pray, text books, Stevens Point.....	129 40
495	15.	John P. Haire, reference books, Stevens Point.....	17 50
496	15.	Ziegler Bros., apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Point....	48 56
497	15.	Des Forges & Co., reference books, Stevens Point.....	91 80
498	15.	Queen & Co., apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Point.....	24 25
499	15.	S. Y. Gillan & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	10 05
500	15.	M. Wadleigh, repairs, grounds, Stevens Point.....	100 00
501	15.	Edgar G. Barratt, repairs, one-half each Whitewater and River Falls.....	200 00
502	15.	Chas. Pittelkow, expense, service, Board.....	44 30
503	15.	Ira A. Hill, expense, service, Board.....	61 29
504	15.	Ira A. Hill, expense, service, Board.....	22 00
505	15.	Albert Salisbury, expense, Board.....	8 97
506	15.	James O. Raymond, expenses, Board.....	22 94
507	15.	W. A. Brown, expense, service, Board.....	26 00
508	15.	Michael Kirwan, expense, Board.....	8 20
509	15.	J. Q. Emery, expense, service, Board.....	65 65
510	15.	G. S. Albee, expenses, Board.....	22 57
511	15.	T. B. Pray, expenses, Board.....	25 14
512	15.	Frank Ostrander, expense, service, Board.....	83 90
513	15.	E. D. Coe, expense, service, Board.....	19 25
514	15.	D. J. Gardner, expense, service, Board.....	23 75
515	15.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,825 00
516	27.	Edna M. Greenfield, salary clerk, Board.....	40 00
517	27.	S. S. Rockwood, salary, secretary, Board.....	150 00
518	July 10.	D. J. Gardner, annual budget, Platteville.....	1,171 61
519	10.	Frank Ostrander, annual budget, River Falls.....	946 23
520	10.	E. D. Coe, annual budget, Whitewater.....	1,453 79
521	10.	A. E. Thompson, annual budget, Oshkosh.....	2,354 70
522	10.	James O. Raymond, annual budget, Stevens Point.....	1,067 84
523	10.	Chas. Pittelkow, annual budget, Milwaukee.....	1,014 44
524	12.	Frank Ostrander, expense, service, Board.....	123 86
525	12.	E. D. Coe, expense, service, Board.....	67 35
526	12.	Chas. Pittelkow, expense, service, Board.....	22 30
527	12.	A. E. Thompson, expense, service, Board.....	34 80
528	12.	D. J. Gardner, expense, service, Board.....	54 00
529	12.	George H. Bresee, miscellaneous, Platteville.....	45 00
530	12.	S. S. Rockwood, expense, secy's office, Board.....	37 85
531	12.	Ira A. Hill, expense, service, Board.....	20 10
532	12.	Ira A. Hill, expense, service, Board.....	35 30
533	12.	Michael Kirwan, expense, Board.....	15 95
534	12.	J. Q. Emery, expense, service, Board.....	18 15
535	12.	J. O. Raymond, expense, Board.....	14 25
536	12.	T. B. Pray, expense, Board.....	23 15
537	12.	Albert Salisbury, expense, Board.....	29 86
538	12.	W. D. Parker, expense, Board.....	15 40

President's Report.

539	12. James Chalmers, expense, Board.....	89 75
540	12. James Chalmers, expense, Board.....	19 85
541	12. L. D. Harvey, expense, Board.....	15 90
542	12. G. S. Albee, expense, Board.....	34 21
543	12. James Chalmers, miscellaneous (contg.), Platteville.....	50 00
544	12. Albert Salisbury, misc. (Pres. contgt. fund), Whitewater	34 40
545	12. G. S. Albee, appar. and cab. and repairs., Oshkosh.....	492 28
546	12. A. S. Lieu, repairs, River Falls.....	12 00
547	12. Archie B. Rollins, repairs, River Falls.....	11 93
548	12. James Sharaboro, repairs, River Falls.....	6 25
549	12. H. B. Wentz, repairs, River Falls.....	15 00
550	12. S. C. Shepard, repairs, River Falls.....	7 50
551	12. George Herold, repairs, River Falls.....	10 00
552	12. H. A. Hutchins, repairs, River Falls.....	16 25
553	12. Frank Luberg, repairs, River Falls.....	19 65
554	12. H. F. Parsons, repairs, River Falls.....	35 00
555	12. C. F. Hall, repairs, River Falls.....	8 63
556	12. Michael Crean, repairs, River Falls.....	37 32
557	12. Raymond Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	3 00
558	12. D. J. Campbell, repairs, River Falls.....	21 25
559	12. J. Anderson, repairs, River Falls.....	35 63
560	12. A. C. McClurg & Co., text and ref. books, River Falls..	371 42
561	12. Hugo D. Loeb, miscellaneous, Oshkosh.....	15 09
562	12. P. L. Marden & Bro., repairs (walks), Oshkosh.....	423 22
563	12. Oshkosh Decorating Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	51 37
564	12. Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar. and cab., Oshkosh....	630 53
565	12. The Soper Furniture Co., Oshkosh.....	122 73
566	12. E. G. Barratt, repairs, Whitewater, \$62.50; River Falls, \$118.25	180 75
567	12. W. E. Clinton & Co., ref. books, Whitewater.....	40 30
568	12. Helen L. Pray, salary, Stevens Point.....	35 00
569	12. J. C. Fillmore, reference books, Stevens Point.....	60 00
570	12. Sentinel Co., reference books, Stevens Point.....	69 55
571	12. Clement, Williams & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	72 00
572	12. J. L. Prentice, repairs, grounds, Stevens Point.....	35 90
573	12. James O. Raymond, repairs, grounds, Stevens Point....	98 18
574	12. B. L. Vaughn, repairs, grounds, Stevens Point.....	480 26
575	12. Agnes Van Valkenburg, miscellaneous, visitor, White- water	3 10
576	12. C. H. Sylvester, expenses, Institute.....	21 76
577	12. F. J. Sims, miscellaneous, Platteville.....	19 41
578	12. A. J. Hutton, expenses, Institutes.....	5 72
579	12. W. J. Brier, expenses, Institute.....	25 08
580	12. D. McGregor, expenses, Institute.....	8 40
581	12. Ellen C. Sabin, miscellaneous, Stevens Point.....	13 53
582	12. J. W. Stearns, miscellaneous, Platteville.....	33 95
583	12. W. C. Hewitt, expenses, Institute.....	22 90
584	12. Democrat Printing Co., printing, sec. office, Board.....	39 00
585	12. R. T. Vernan, repairs, Platteville.....	146 00
586	12. J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	108 66
587	12. Gustav Wollager, misc., insurance, Milwaukee.....	720 00
588	12. Standard Pr. and Sta. Co., printing, Milwaukee.....	155 00
589	12. B. Uhrig & Son, fuel and light, Milwaukee.....	189 73
590	12. D. Appleton & Co., text books, Milwaukee.....	50 40
591	12. D. C. Heath & Co., text books, Milwaukee.....	12 09
592	12. W. A. Yunker, water rent, Milwaukee.....	39 96
593	12. John Ford, reference books, Milwaukee.....	32 50
594	12. Richards & Co., appar. and cab., Milwaukee.....	22 45

President's Report.

595	12. Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., ap. and cab., Milwaukee....	19 28
596	12. John Ford, reference books, Milwaukee.....	27 50
597	12. Allyn & Bacon, stationery, Milwaukee.....	31 56
598	12. The Chas. Baumbach Co., misc., appar. and cab., Milwaukee	56 33
599	12. A. J. Linderman & Hov Co., building, Milwaukee.....	523 99
600	12. Prang Educational Co., appar. and cab., Platteville.....	36 68
601	12. W. A. Olmsted, appar and cab., Platteville.....	14 31
602	12. W. A. Olmsted, appar. and cab., Platteville.....	13 97
603	12. A. Flanagan, reference books, Platteville.....	20 00
604	12. Elce Bros., text books, Platteville.....	40 00
605	12. L. A. Murray, appar. and cab., Platteville.....	42 00
606	12. Henry Martins, furniture, Platteville.....	40 00
607	12. E. H. Kopp, reference books, Platteville.....	54 40
608	12. James Chalmers, reference books Platteville.....	135 52
609	12. L. P. Swan, miscellaneous (lib.), Stevens Point.....	70 00
610	12. T. B. Pray, text books, Stevens Point.....	39 46
611	12. T. B. Pray, miscellaneous, Stevens Point.....	25 37
612	12. Louis H. Bacon, appar. and cab., Platteville.....	148 00
613	12. Manitowoc Seating Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	445 20
614	12. A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Platteville.....	678 01
615	12. Townsend McCoan, ref. books, Platteville.....	30 00
Total		\$283,664 22.

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1894-5, FROM AUGUST 1ST
TO JULY 12TH, INCLUSIVE.

Items.	Mil- waukee.	Oshkosh.	Platte- ville.	River Falls.	Stevens Point.	Superior.	White- water.	Totals.
Apparatus, etc	\$842 62	\$1,156 24	\$309 21	\$311 69	\$1,349 93	.....	\$315 10	\$5,984 79
Building	33,996 35	9,815 00	.....	.....	50,069 32	.....	.....	92,180 67
Fuel and light	2,106 33	2,618 07	1,795 67	756 52	2,105 79	.....	1,736 83	11,119 21
Furniture	1,261 04	1,667 49	157 00	27 25	2,082 18	.....	115 44	5,310 40
Miscellaneous	2,034 63	1,460 71	980 63	2,911 40	2,953 77	.....	557 55	10,898 69
Printing	211 25	61 30	164 05	249 65	236 20	.....	215 30	1,137 75
Reference books	111 54	481 15	1,057 20	646 78	1,391 73	.....	278 54	3,966 94
Repairs	314 49	1,919 72	1,123 77	724 62	1,186 48	.....	882 33	6,151 41
Salaries	20,724 30	28,493 00	19,038 50	19,459 25	15,949 00	.....	21,485 50	125,149 55
Stationery	149 79	382 41	123 94	319 88	92 46	.....	228 76	1,297 24
Text-books	515 50	1,051 93	654 68	711 46	1,395 01	.....	875 54	5,204 12
Water rent	225 30	287 50	.....	100 00	241 91	.....	281 25	1,135 96
Totals	\$62,493 14	\$49,394 52	\$25,404 65	\$26,218 50	\$79,053 78	.....	\$26,972 14	\$269,536 73
Expenses of committees, secretary's office, and per diem of members for committee work							\$4,898 31	
Salary of secretary for eleven (11) months							1,650 00	
								6,548 31
Expenses of Teachers' Institutes:								
Expenses of conductors							\$2,258 18	
Salaries of conductors							5,321 00	
								7,579 18
Total expenses for school year ending July 12, 1895 .....							.....	\$283,664 22

President's Report.

The following is a detailed list of vouchers paid during the school year 1895-6.

616	July	24.	Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	\$80 00
617		24.	J. Anderson, repairs, River Falls.....	15 00
618		24.	Michael Crean, repairs, River Falls.....	15 53
619		24.	B. W. Healy, repairs, River Falls.....	18 64
620		24.	A. L. Lieu, repairs, River Falls.....	22 50
621		24.	H. F. Parsons, repairs, River Falls.....	15 00
622		24.	Thomas Martin, repairs, River Falls.....	24 97
623		24.	Frank Luberg, repairs, River Falls.....	23 25
624		24.	W. S. Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	150 92
625		24.	Raymond Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	7 00
626		24.	Chas. D. Angell, repairs, River Falls.....	12 25
627		24.	D. J. Campbell, repairs, River Falls.....	12 50
628		24.	H. A. Hutchins, repairs, River Falls.....	13 75
629		24.	C. F. Hall, repairs, River Falls.....	18 25
630		24.	Walter F. Glass, repairs, River Falls.....	13 05
631		24.	Archie B. Rollins, repairs, River Falls.....	14 83
632		24.	James Sharbono, repairs, River Falls.....	5 37
633		24.	Louis Turnquist, repairs, River Falls.....	9 00
634		24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	192 01
635		24.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	115 00
636		24.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	108 50
637		24.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	140 50
638		24.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	90 00
639		24.	W. D. Allen & Co., miscellaneous, Stevens Point.....	40 22
640		24.	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	201 35
641		24.	Ransom A. Moore, miscellaneous, Stevens Point.....	33 00
642		24.	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	8 21
643		24.	Edna M. Greenfield, clerk secy's office, Board.....	40 00
644		24.	S. S. Rockwood, expenses Secy's office, Board.....	10 60
645		24.	S. S. Rockwood, salary of Secretary, Board.....	150 00
646	Aug.	2.	R. C. Huntington, printing, Platteville.....	265 00
647		5.	Emma S. Wyman, reference books, Platteville.....	27 00
648		12.	Albert Salisbury, miscellaneous, Whitewater.....	10 44
649		12.	D. J. Gardner, expenses, service, Board.....	38 00
650		12.	E. D. Coe, expenses, services, Board.....	19 50
651		12.	A. E. Thompson, expenses, Board.....	7 25
652		12.	State Journal Printing Co., incidental, Institute.....	28 00
653		12.	L. D. Harvey, expenses, salary, Institute.....	66 80
654		12.	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	144 76
655		12.	C. I. King, expert services (see pdggs.), Board.....	27 92
656		12.	C. I. King, expert services (see pdggs.), Board.....	100 00
657		12.	Frank Ostrander, printing, Superior.....	4 50
658		12.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	270 00
659		12.	McKenzie & Crawford, fuel and light, Oshkosh.....	39 40
660		12.	W. M. Castle, printing, Oshkosh.....	195 33
661		12.	Manitowoc Seating Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	100 00
662		12.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	2,250 00
663		12.	Franklin Educational Co., appar. and cabinet, White- water	226 13
664		12.	Queen & Co., appar. and cabinet, Whitewater.....	43 90
665		12.	Ludwig Kumlein, apparatus and cabinet, Whitewater..	49 00
666		12.	Ward's Natural Science Estb., appar., cab., Milwaukee	700 00
667		12.	Clement, Williams & Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	13 00
668		12.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., ref. books, Milwaukee.....	74 25

President's Report.

669	12.	Phoenix Chair Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	47 50
670	12.	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	181 45
671	12.	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	129 30
672	12.	J. B. McCoy, miscellaneous, Platteville.....	2,500 00
673	12.	Lizzie P. Swan, miscellaneous, Stevens Point.....	70 00
674	12.	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	47 39
675	12.	W. S. Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	876 94
676	12.	F. P. Ainsworth, repairs, River Falls.....	59 53
677	12.	Louis Turnquist, repairs, River Falls.....	2 00
678	12.	H. F. Parsons, repairs, River Falls.....	4 38
679	12.	F. Luberg, repairs, River Falls.....	14 10
680	12.	A. L. Lieu, repairs, River Falls.....	9 13
681	12.	B. W. Healy, repairs, River Falls.....	20 13
682	12.	Michael Crean, repairs, River Falls.....	22 63
683	12.	Chas. E. Burnett, repairs, River Falls.....	7 88
684	12.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	4,000 00
685	12.	H. A. Hutchins, repairs, River Falls.....	9 00
686	12.	Chas. D. Angell, repairs, River Falls.....	33 76
687	12.	J. Anderson, repairs, River Falls.....	22 75
688	12.	Frank Ostrander, expenses, service, board.....	69 30
689	28.	Edna M. Greenfield, service Secy's office, Board.....	40 00
690	28.	S. S. Rockwood, Secy's salary, Board.....	150 00
691	28.	S. S. Rockwood, expenses Secy's office, Board.....	5 97
692	28.	Johnson Electric Service Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	400 00
693	28.	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel and light, Milwaukee....	256 59
694	28.	Thomas Gardner, repairs, Milwaukee.....	250 00
695	28.	The Brass Ritter Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	1,663 90
696	28.	C. M. Sikes & Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	226 17
697	28.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	86 00
698	28.	Goodearle & Whitney, repairs, Whitewater.....	699 50
699	28.	Robert Brand & Sons, fur., repairs, Oshkosh.....	839 70
700	28.	Joseph Reek, repairs, Oshkosh.....	52 03
701	28.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Oshkosh.....	192 95
702	28.	W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	331 50
703	28.	W. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	1,800 00
704	28.	Edmund Berrigan, expenses, salary, Institute.....	92 34
705	28.	A. H. Sanford, expenses, salary, Institute.....	118 15
706	28.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., incidental, Institute.....	195 00
707	28.	Jennie C. Conant, expenses, salary, Institute.....	25 07
708	28.	W. H. Hickok, expenses, salary, Institute.....	30 30
709	28.	D. McGregor, expenses, salary, Institute.....	286 86
710	28.	D. E. Cameron, expenses, salary, Institute.....	48 29
711	28.	F. W. Meisnest, expenses, salary, Institute.....	100 64
712	28.	Isabella Pretlow, expenses, salary, Institute.....	48 10
713	28.	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	54 01
714	28.	Chas. P. Sinnott, expenses, salary, Institute.....	55 41
715	28.	Charlotte E. Richmond, expenses, salary, Institute....	97 44
716	28.	L. H. Clark, expenses, salary, Institute.....	53 74
717	28.	L. H. Clark, expenses, salary, Institute.....	71 05
718	28.	J. E. Riordan, expenses, salary, Institute.....	165 95
719	28.	I. N. Mitchell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	73 30
720	28.	James Chalmers, expenses, salary, Institute.....	126 25
721	28.	Mrs. L. W. Richmond, expenses, salary, Institute.....	99 82
722	28.	C. P. Cary, expenses, salary, Institute.....	108 77
723	28.	Mae E. Schreiber, expenses, salary, Institute.....	47 07
724	28.	W. L. Morrison, expenses, salary, Institute.....	49 25
725	28.	G. L. Bowman, expenses, salary, Institute.....	45 75
726	28.	Cornelia E. Rogers, expenses, salary, Institute.....	38 25

President's Report.

727	28.	A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	238 73
728	28.	W. J. Pollock, expenses, salary, Institute.....	170 51
729	28.	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	217 31
730	28.	L. D. Harvey, expenses, salary, Institute.....	67 00
731	28.	W. J. Briér, expenses, salary, Institute.....	279 64
732	28.	J. F. Sims, expenses, salary, Institute.....	99 91
733	28.	W. J. Brier, expenses, salary, Institute.....	67 69
734	28.	Margaret C. Bloomfield, expenses, salary, Institute....	48 05
735	28.	C. H. Sylvester, expenses, salary, Institute.....	215 56
736	28.	Geo. C. Shutts, expenses, salary, Institute.....	199 37
737	28.	F. E. Bolton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	42 12
738	28.	A. E. Brainerd, expenses, salary, Institute.....	110 10
739	28.	Theodore L. Wright, misc., Milwaukee.....	11 55
740	28.	I. N. Mitchell, appar. and cab., Milwaukee.....	143 96
741	28.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	175 00
742	28.	Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	80 00
743	28.	W. S. Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	185 82
744	28.	F. P. Ainsworth, fuel and light, River Falls.....	143 14
745	28.	John Klein, Jr., repairs, River Falls.....	311 65
746	28.	W. A. Knapp, repairs, River Falls.....	122 50
747	28.	Chas. E. Burnett, repairs, River Falls.....	27 00
748	28.	Thos. Martin, repairs, River Falls.....	22 00
749	28.	Michael Crean, repairs, River Falls.....	15 00
750	28.	J. Anderson, repairs, River Falls.....	7 50
751	Sept. 12.	A. E. Brainerd, expenses, salary, Institute.....	32 20
752	12.	L. E. Amidon, expenses, salary, Institute.....	37 00
753	12.	W. J. Brier, expenses, salary, Institute.....	70 05
754	12.	John Callahan, expenses, salary, Institute.....	36 00
755	12.	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	151 05
756	12.	E. C. Wiswall, expenses, salary, Institute.....	116 36
757	12.	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	273 86
758	12.	W. L. Morrison, expenses, salary, Institute.....	57 86
759	12.	Jas. V. Collins, expenses, salary, Institute.....	95 80
760	12.	Arthur A. Upham, expenses, salary, Institute.....	157 43
761	12.	H. L. Terry, expenses, salary, Institute.....	104 80
762	12.	C. C. Parliu, expenses, salary, Institute.....	33 35
763	12.	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute.....	209 07
764	12.	Arthur Burch, expenses, salary, Institute.....	114 76
765	12.	Ed. McLaughlin, expenses, salary, Institute.....	113 30
766	12.	Geo. Beck, expenses, salary, Institute.....	115 55
767	12.	C. J. Brewer, expenses, salary, Institute.....	39 88
768	12.	F. A. Howe, fuel and light, River Falls.....	67 09
769	12.	Geo. Fortune, fuel and light, River Falls.....	5 00
770	12.	Robert Johnson, repairs, River Falls.....	5 50
771	12.	W. A. Knapp, repairs, River Falls.....	131 46
772	12.	Nils Lafendahl, repairs, River Falls.....	10 63
773	12.	A. W. Horton, fuel and light, River Falls.....	800 71
774	12.	A. W. Lund, repairs, River Falls.....	5 25
775	12.	Frank Luberger, repairs, River Falls.....	15 60
776	12.	Geo. J. Dodge, repairs, River Falls.....	23 55
777	12.	Peter B. Bogart, repairs, River Falls.....	237 00
778	12.	Chas. E. Burnette, repairs, River Falls.....	13 50
779	12.	F. P. Ainsworth, fuel and light, misc., River Falls.....	165 55
780	12.	W. S. Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	52 95
781	12.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	2,000 00
782	12.	B. Uhrig & Son, fuel and light, Milwaukee.....	85 00
783	12.	Geo. Brumder, reference books, Milwaukee.....	11 05
784	12.	W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	698 00

President's Report.

785	12. J. Q. Emery, reference books, Oshkosh.....	63 00
786	12. H. Mooers Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	2,400 00
787	12. Geo. H. Morton, repairs, Whitewater.....	100 00
788	12. Geo. Beach, miscellaneous, Whitewater.....	82 50
789	12. M. Wadleigh, repairs, Stevens Point.....	40 00
790	12. Ludwig Kumlien, apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Point	104 10
791	12. Burdick, Armitage & Allen, printing, Stevens Point....	115 50
792	12. Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Stevens Point.....	70 00
793	12. James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	108 00
794	12. Henry Kleinhammer, repairs, Platteville.....	426 72
795	12. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	140 00
796	12. Michael Kirwan, expenses, Board.....	5 00
797	12. Ira A. Hill, expenses, service, Board.....	16 72
798	12. Ira A. Hill expenses, Board.....	9 80
799	12. Frank Ostrander, expenses, service, Board.....	43 65
800	12. W. A. Brown, expenses, Board.....	26 25
801	12. A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	29 12
802	12. D. J. Gardner, expenses, service, Board.....	37 25
803	12. Conover & Porter, miscellaneous, Superior.....	100 00
804	17. D. J. Gardner expenses, service, Board.....	20 00
805	26. Harry W. Jones, building, Superior.....	1,524 75
806	26. Edna M. Greenfield, clerk Secy's office, Board.....	40 00
807	26. W. A. Brown, expenses, service, Board.....	16 50
808	26. E. D. Coe, expenses, service, Board.....	20 65
809	26. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,542 00
810	26. D. J. Gardner, expenses, service, Board.....	17 75
811	26. E. Bonnett & Son, building, repairs, Whitewater.....	16 50
812	26. E. Bonnett & Son, repairs, Whitewater.....	386 45
813	26. E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,267 50
814	26. G. H. Lawton, miscellaneous, Whitewater.....	6 25
815	26. J. N. Humphrey, salaries, Whitewater.....	140 25
816	26. Geo. Beck, reference books, Platteville.....	7 50
817	26. T. B. Pray, building, repairs.....	176 87
818	26. Chas. Stephens, repairs, Platteville.....	29 38
819	26. Albert Webster, repairs, Platteville.....	69 65
820	26. J. E. Fawcett, repairs, Platteville.....	317 44
821	26. Goodearle & Whitney, repairs, Whitewater.....	27 46
822	26. C. M. Sikes & Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	76 29
823	26. Germania Publishing Co., miscellaneous, Superior.....	10 80
824	26. Hicks Publishing Co., misc., Superior.....	7 30
825	26. The Sentinel Co., misc., Superior.....	4 70
826	26. The Evening Wisconsin Co., misc., Superior.....	15 00
827	26. Telegram Printing Co., misc., Superior.....	7 05
828	26. The Pioneer Press Co., misc., Superior.....	10 50
829	26. Middleton Man'fg. Co., misc., Superior.....	4 15
830	26. J. C. Freeman, misc., Milwaukee.....	28 39
831	26. I. N. Mitchell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	53 57
832	26. H. D. Knelp, expenses, salary, Institute.....	50 04
833	26. C. P. Cary, expenses, salary, Institute.....	50 45
834	26. A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	126 88
835	26. W. H. Schulz, expenses, salary, Institute.....	118 85
836	26. Wm. F. Sell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	45 94
837	26. C. H. Sylvester, expenses, salary, Institute.....	75 84
838	26. D. McGregor, expenses, salary, Institute.....	154 45
839	26. E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	52 18
840	26. Chas. P. Sinnott, expenses, salary, Institute.....	58 96
841	26. James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,927 00
842	26. W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	80 49

President's Report.

843	26.	W. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	1,618 00
844	26.	Chas. L. Rundle, repairs, Oshkosh.....	250 00
845	26.	J. D. Carr, misc., Oshkosh.....	45 00
846	26.	Elmer & Amend, appr. and cab., Oshkosh.....	551 57
847	26.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,440 75
848	26.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appr., cab., Milwaukee.....	39 75
849	26.	Phoenix Chair Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	18 00
850	26.	The Prang Educational Co., stationery, Milwaukee.....	131 78
851	26.	Thomas Charles Co., stationery, Milwaukee.....	90 00
852	26.	P. P. Caproni & Bro., stationery, Milwaukee.....	78 85
853	26.	Delaney Oil & Grease Co., miscellaneous, Milwaukee...	60 83
854	26.	Northwestern Fur. Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	225 00
855	26.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar. and cab., Milwaukee.....	176 40
856	26.	Clement, Williams & Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	13 00
857	26.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,640 00
858	26.	Lyon, Potter & Co., furniture, Plattville.....	500 00
859	26.	Wm. Pedelty, misc., Platteville.....	25 00
860	26.	Adams Stamp & Stencil Co., misc., Platteville.....	2 85
861	26.	W. H. Sanderson, misc., River Falls.....	63 75
862	26.	Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,110 00
863	26.	Joseph M. Smith, misc., River Falls.....	63 75
864	26.	James Conklin, expenses Secy's office, Board.....	33 30
865	26.	S. S. Rockwood, Secy's salary, Board.....	150 00
866	26.	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Secy's office, Board.....	19 69
867	26.	J. Q. Emery, expenses, service, Board.....	13 61
868	26.	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	20 10
869	26.	Ira A. Hill, expenses, service, Board.....	11 10
870	26.	Chas. Pittelkow, expenses, service, Board.....	35 95
871	Oct.	1. Des Forges & Co., reference book, Stevens Point.....	62 10
872		1. Elmer & Amend, apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Point..	310 14
873		1. T. B. Pray, expenses, service, Board.....	138 27
874		1. Patterson & Eggleston, repairs, Stevens Point.....	373 75
875		1. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Stevens Point....	64 48
876		1. The John Rice and Bro. Co., fuel and light, Stevens Point	770 54
877		1. The John Rice and Bro. Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	171 49
878		1. C. I. King, service, expert, Board.....	149 23
879		1. W. S. Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	1,575 00
880		1. R. L. Jones Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	60 44
881		1. Geo. W. Coburn, fuel and light, Whitewater.....	825 65
882		1. The Journal Co., misc., Superior.....	14 25
883	10.	W. H. J. Hewitt, appar. and cab., Whitewater.....	100 25
884	23.	Democrat Printing Co., printing Secy's office, Board...	30 00
885	23.	Edna M. Greenfield, clerk Secy's office, Board.....	40 00
886	23.	S. S. Rockwood, expenses Secy's office, Board.....	6 19
887	23.	S. S. Rockwood, salary Secretary, Board.....	150 00
888	23.	W. J. Brier, expenses, salary, Institute.....	64 94
889	23.	C. H. Sylvester, expenses, salary, Institute.....	35 15
890	23.	S. Y. Gillan, expenses, salary, Institute.....	141 90
891	23.	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	64 14
892	23.	W. J. Brier, expenses, salary, Institute.....	53 83
893	23.	A. J. Lutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	26 70
894	23.	Jno. N. Foster, expenses, salary, Institute.....	35 00
895	23.	C. E. Patzer, expenses, salary, Institute.....	33 72
896	23.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,960 00
897	23.	H. A. Vetter Mfg. Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	495 74
898	23.	Ziegler Electric Co., apparatus and cabinet, Stevens Point	42 48

President's Report.

899	23.	The John Rice & Bro. Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	187 03
900	23.	W. E. Landenberg, repairs, Stevens Point.....	49 28
901	23.	Henry Vetter, repairs, Stevens Point.....	126 97
902	23.	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	172 52
903	23.	James O. Raymond, repairs, Stevens Point.....	10 50
904	23.	A. V. Fetter, repairs, Stevens Point.....	18 39
905	23.	Frank Wheelock, repairs, Stevens Point.....	15 10
906	23.	B. L. Vaughn, repairs, Stevens Point.....	102 35
907	23.	A. G. Green, fuel and light, Stevens Point.....	123 94
908	23.	The Sentinel Co., reference books, Stevens Point.....	23 70
909	23.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,608 00
910	23.	H. O. Shockley, reference books, Platteville.....	5 75
911	23.	Frank Pitts, repairs, Platteville.....	150 40
912	23.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,506 75
913	23.	Geo. McIlree, stationery, printing, Whitewater.....	22 40
914	23.	Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Stevens Point, Whitewater.....	45 50
915	23.	C. A. Nichols & Co., reference books, Whitewater.....	30 00
916	23.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Whitewater.....	634 78
917	23.	Whitewater Hardware Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	63 11
918	23.	Whitewater Waterworks Co., water rent, Whitewater...	92 65
919	23.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,407 00
920	23.	Gimbel Bros, furniture, Milwaukee.....	56 00
921	23.	Jacob Baumbach, repairs, Milwaukee.....	30 26
922	23.	I. N. Mitchell, salaries, Milwaukee.....	200 00
923	23.	Bruss Ritter Co., misc., Milwaukee.....	45 00
924	23.	Bruss Ritter Co., appar, cab., Milwaukee.....	49 00
925	23.	Bruss Ritter Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	34 40
926	23.	Bruss Ritter Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	20 00
927	23.	Bruss Ritter Co., misc., Milwaukee.....	22 80
928	23.	C. A. Nichols Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	27 00
929	23.	Chas. Baumbach Co., appar. and cab., Milwaukee.....	26 06
930	23.	William Willer, repairs, Milwaukee.....	19 25
931	23.	J. T. Miller, repairs, Milwaukee.....	33 00
932	23.	Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,033 00
933	23.	Thomas Martin, repairs, River Falls.....	32 80
934	23.	W. A. Knapp, repairs, River Falls.....	22 30
935	23.	John Klein, Jr., repairs, River Falls.....	12 00
936	23.	W. S. Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	235 50
937	23.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	500 00
938	23.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,485 00
939	23.	W. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	35 00
940	23.	E. G. Smith, apparatus, cab., Oshkosh.....	11 40
941	23.	Elmer & Amend, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	93 28
942	23.	Barnes & Crane, misc., Oshkosh.....	450 00
943	23.	The Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel and light, Oshkosh..	810 09
944	23.	J. F. W. Decker, misc., Oshkosh.....	28 00
945	23.	David C. Pinkerton, fuel and light, Oshkosh.....	46 23
946	23.	W. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	2,200 00
947	23.	P. L. Marden & Bro., repairs, Oshkosh.....	116 52
948	23.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	14 10
949	Nov.	E. D. Coe, misc., Whitewater.....	280 00
950	29.	Edna M. Greenfield, clerk Secy's office, Board.....	40 00
951	29.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,960 00
952	29.	Ludwig Kumlain, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	127 60
953	29.	P. L. Marden & Bro., repairs, Stevens Point.....	72 00
954	29.	D. Appleton & Co., reference books, Stevens Point.....	55 00
955	29.	W. A. Olmsted, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	65 89
956	29.	Bruss Ritter Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	45 00

President's Report.

957	29. John S. Hawks, expenses Secy's office, Board.....	36 50
958	29. S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Secy's office, Board.....	25 75
959	29. S. S. Rockwood, Secy's salary.....	150 00
960	29. Minnesota Tribune Co., misc., Superior.....	10 50
961	29. C. I. King, expert services, Board.....	44 16
962	29. Ira A. Hill, expenses, Board.....	63 46
963	29. A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	143 87
964	29. H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	33 70
965	29. W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	87 25
966	29. C. H. Syvester, expenses, salary, Institute.....	34 54
967	29. D. McGregor, expenses, salary, Institute.....	74 48
968	29. W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	79 03
969	29. Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,110 00
970	29. E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,295 50
971	29. J. N. Humphrey, salaries, Whitewater.....	140 25
972	29. MacIntosh Battery & Opt. Co., appar., cab., Whitewater	52 00
973	29. H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	50 00
974	29. Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Whitewater.....	70 09
975	29. Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Whitewater.....	15 00
976	29. Marine Biological Laboratory, appar., cab., Whitewater	8 60
977	29. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Whitewater...	133 87
978	29. A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,457 67
979	29. Wm. Churchill, salaries, Oshkosh.....	50 00
980	29. Elmer & Amend, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	126 60
981	29. Queen & Co., Incorporated, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	116 07
982	29. Johnson Electric Service Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	400 00
983	29. Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	5 63
984	29. Elmer & Amend, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	19 95
985	29. Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,233 50
986	29. I. N. Mitchell, salaries, Milwaukee.....	200 00
987	29. Chas. Pittelkow, salaries, Milwaukee.....	150 00
988	29. W. A. Holbrook, building, Milwaukee.....	300 00
989	29. Phillip Gross, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	66 44
990	29. John Dobertin, repairs, Milwaukee.....	19 00
991	29. Library Bureau, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	45 19
992	29. G. H. Murphy, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	125 00
993	29. National Sidewalk & Paving Co., repairs, Milwaukee....	330 00
994	29. Geo. W. Rowe, stationery, misc., Milwaukee.....	64 43
995	29. Ludwig Kumlien, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	84 00
996	29. Milwaukee Wire & Iron Wks., appar., cab., Milwaukee	30 00
997	29. Narragansett Machine Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee....	418 09
998	29. U. S. School Furniture Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	125 00
999	29. Fette & Meyer Co., fuel and light, Milwaukee.....	211 64
1000	29. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	669 94
1	29. E. D. Coe, expenses, service, Board.....	69 60
2	29. Ira A. Hill, expenses, service, Board.....	11 10
3	29. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,630 00
4	29. J. V. Gardner, fuel and light, Platteville.....	793 75
5	29. B. A. Gardner, misc., Platteville.....	2 00
6	29. P. P. Caproni & Bro., appar., cab., Platteville.....	71 83
7	29. Ward's Nat. Science Est. appar., cab., Platteville.....	44 00
8	29. McIntosh Bat. & Opt. Co., appar., cab., Platteville.....	276 91
9	29. Thum Bros. & Schmidt, appar., cab., Platteville.....	22 96
10	29. Geo. Beck, reference books, Platteville.....	27 00
11	29. W. A. Olmsted, appar., cab., Platteville.....	398 36
12	29. Library Bureau, misc., Platteville.....	5 75
13	29. Milton Orchard, reference books, Platteville.....	12 00
14	29. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Platteville.....	286 09

President's Report.

15	29.	M. Crean, repairs, River Falls.....	19 01
16	29.	Thomas Martin, repairs, River Falls.....	25 65
17	29.	Justin Hemenway, repairs, River Falls.....	12 60
18	29.	W. C. Knapp, repairs, River Falls.....	28 00
19	29.	Frank Luberg, repairs, River Falls.....	18 25
20	29.	John S. Scott, repairs, River Falls.....	12 60
21	29.	Louis Turnquist, repairs, River Falls.....	18 87
22	29.	John Klein, Jr., repairs, River Falls.....	22 20
23	29.	Johnson & Elertson, repairs, River Falls.....	21 03
24	29.	Nels A. Nelson, repairs, River Falls.....	36 60
25	29.	A. L. Ewing, misc., River Falls.....	128 22
26	Dec.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,514 00
27	17.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,608 00
28	17.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,522 00
29	17.	Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,110 00
30	17.	Jas. O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,960 00
31	17.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,357 00
32	17.	Chas. Pittelkow, salaries, Milwaukee.....	105 00
33	17.	Chas. Pittelkow, expenses, service, Board.....	40 97
34	17.	Frank Ostrander, expenses, services, Board.....	127 09
35	17.	E. D. Coe, expenses, services, Board.....	19 55
36	17.	A. E. Thompson, expenses, services, Board.....	57 00
37	17.	Peter B. Bogart, repairs, River Falls.....	550 00
38	17.	Conover & Porter, building, Superior.....	15 00
39	17.	Carl Wirth, building, Superior.....	240 40
40	17.	Heitland & Ruel, building, Superior.....	20 00
41	17.	The Barnett & Record Co., building, Superior.....	14,022 00
42	17.	Frank H. Nutter, building, Superior.....	50 00
43	17.	W. J. Brier, expenses, salary, Institute.....	26 29
44	17.	L. D. Harvey, expenses, salary, Institute.....	28 45
45	17.	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	62 65
46	17.	Albert Salisbury, expenses, salary, Institute.....	26 47
47	17.	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	28 43
48	17.	D. McGregor, expenses, salary, Institute.....	72 91
49	17.	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Secy's office, Board.....	8 75
50	17.	Edna M. Greenfield, clerk, Secy's office, Board.....	40 00
51	17.	A. O. Wright, advg. schools, Board.....	33 00
52	17.	Ira A. Hill, expenses, services, Board.....	35 10
53	17.	L. D. Harvey, expenses, Board.....	18 71
54	17.	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
55	17.	E. L. Everts, misc., Stevens Point.....	13 23
56	17.	The James Rice & Bro. Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	75 00
57	17.	R. Freeman, repairs, River Falls.....	6 40
58	17.	A. W. Lund, repairs, River Falls.....	8 75
59	17.	Sam P. Peterson, repairs, River Falls.....	15 50
60	17.	Nels A. Nelson, repairs, River Falls.....	9 40
61	17.	M. Crean, repairs, River Falls.....	7 50
62	17.	John S. Scott, repairs, River Falls.....	8 60
63	17.	W. A. Olmsted, misc., River Falls.....	10 80
64	17.	A. M. Nelson, repairs, River Falls.....	11 00
65	17.	W. S. Ensign, repairs, River Falls.....	114 34
66	17.	W. A. Olmsted, appar., cab., River Falls.....	93 57
67	17.	E. S. Richie & Sons, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	26 56
68	17.	Johnson Electric Service Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	400 00
69	17.	W. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	1,000 00
70	17.	E. C. Perisho, reference books, Platteville.....	6 14
71	17.	A. J. Volland, misc., Platteville.....	20 91
72	17.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Whitewater.....	7 25

President's Report.

73	17.	Manville Covering Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	200 00
74	17.	Geo. L. Williams, misc., Whitewater.....	20 21
75	17.	Albert Hardy, misc., Whitewater.....	21 87
76	17.	Franklin Educational Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	90 34
77	17.	Geo. K. Baker, repairs, Milwaukee.....	200 00
78	17.	Ernst Winter, repairs, Milwaukee.....	95 30
79	17.	Frank R. Dengel & Co., misc., Milwaukee.....	199 14
80	17.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	22 75
81	17.	National Wood Working Co., misc., Milwaukee.....	85 00
82	17.	L. D. Harvey, misc., Milwaukee.....	18 00
83	31.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	200 00
84	31.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	1,085 00
1896.			
85	Jan.	21. Harry W. Jones, building, Superior.....	425 15
86		21. The Barnett & Record Co., building, Superior.....	11,373 00
87		21. The Barnett & Record Co., building, Superior.....	2,005 22
88		21. S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Board.....	22 55
89		21. S. S. Rockwood, salary, Sec'y, Board.....	150 00
90		21. Edna M. Greenfield, clerk Secy's office, Board.....	40 00
91		21. Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,579 00
92		21. A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Milwaukee.....	37 65
93		21. Ginn & Co., text and ref. books, Milwaukee.....	81 96
94		21. D. C. Heath & Co., text and ref. books, Milwaukee.....	81 21
95		21. Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Milwaukee.....	70 00
96		21. Longmans, Green & Co., text books., Milwaukee.....	47 25
97		21. Manville Covering Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	66 38
98		21. Johnson Electric Service Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	85 00
99		21. D. Appleton & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	56 00
100		21. McIntosh Battery & Optical Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	482 88
101		21. American Book Co., text books, Milwaukee.....	148 70
102		21. Frank Ostrander, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,110 00
103		21. H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	920 50
104		21. H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	244 26
105		21. Joseph M. Smith, misc., River Falls.....	127 50
106		21. U. S. School Fur. Co., furniture, River Falls.....	44 26
107		21. John Klein, Jr., repairs, River Falls.....	10 63
108		21. A. M. Nelson, repairs, River Falls.....	14 00
109		21. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, River Falls.....	207 17
110		21. A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,555 00
111		21. Manville Covering Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	202 00
112		21. Eimer & Amend, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	51 58
113		21. The Morgan Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	175 12
114		21. The Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel and light, Oshkosh.....	1,016 14
115		21. The John Rice & Bro. Co., fuel and light, Stevens Point.....	608 24
116		21. E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,504 50
117		21. Geo. W. Coburn, fuel and light, Whitewater.....	416 85
118		21. H. Mooers Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	1,850 00
119		21. D. Appleton & Co., reference books, Whitewater.....	56 00
120		21. Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Whitewater.....	47 25
121		21. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Whitewater.....	53 42
122		21. D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,619 00
123		21. D. C. Heath & Co., reference books, Platteville.....	8 04
124		21. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Platteville.....	372 57
125		21. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Platteville.....	111 11
126		21. Geo. Beck, reference books, Platteville.....	7 50
127		21. Carl Wirth, building, Superior.....	189 30
128		21. C. H. Sunderland, building, Superior.....	175 00

President's Report.

129		21. Jas. O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	1,971 00
130		21. J. W. Strobe, furniture, Stevens Point.....	140 00
131		21. R. B. Dudgeon, misc., Stevens Point.....	15 85
132		21. N. L. Wilson, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	25 00
133		21. L. Kumlein, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	31 25
134		21. Narragansett Machine Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point..	145 90
135	Feb.	5. Chas. Pittelkow, annual budget, Milwaukee.....	1,047 53
136		5. A. E. Thompson, annual budget, Oshkosh.....	3,005 74
137		5. Frank Ostrander, annual budget, River Falls.....	743 51
138		5. James O. Raymond, annual budget, Stevens Point.....	1,602 09
139		5. E. D. Coe, annual budget, Whitewater.....	1,630 80
140		6. D. J. Gardner, annual budget, Platteville.....	2,149 36
141		6. Frank Ostrander, building, expenses, service, Sup. Bd.	200 72
142		6. W. A. Brown, expenses, service, Board.....	23 00
143		6. Chas. Pittelkow, expenses, service, Board.....	68 25
144		6. D. J. Gardner, expenses, service, Board.....	45 50
145		6. E. D. Coe, expenses, service, Board.....	20 15
146		6. A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	44 15
147		6. J. O. Raymond, expenses, service, Board.....	38 90
148		6. J. Q. Emery, expenses, service, Board.....	27 65
149		6. E. Ballard, expenses, Board.....	26 26
150		6. Geo. S. Albee, misc., Board, Oshkosh.....	83 46
151		6. James Chalmers, misc., Board, Platteville.....	115 00
152		6. Albert Salisbury, misc., Board.....	11 19
153		6. L. D. Harvey, misc., Board.....	9 77
154		6. T. B. Pray, misc., Board, sta., text book, Stevens Point	112 48
155		6. S. S. Rockwood, exp. Secy's office, Board.....	13 05
156		6. W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	29 49
157		6. S. Y. Gillan, advg. schools, Board.....	28 75
158		6. T. W. Gray, misc., Whitewater.....	11 43
159		6. Whitewater Water Works Co., water rent, Whitewater	56 88
160		6. J. G. Gray, appar., cab., Whitewater.....	26 62
161		6. T. A. Rockwell, repairs, Oshkosh.....	400 00
162		6. The Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh....	62 18
163		6. J. V. Gardner, fuel and light, Platteville.....	602 25
164		6. R. C. Huntington, printing, Platteville.....	100 00
165		6. J. H. Ott, misc., Milwaukee.....	14 02
166		6. Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Milwaukee.....	52 47
167		6. McIntosh Battery & Opt. Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee..	398 10
168		6. Stevens Point Lighting Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	400 33
169		6. Albert V. Fetter, repairs, Stevens Point.....	513 00
170		6. Wm. Rohlfing & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	550 00
171		6. D. C. Heath & Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	29 07
172		6. Clement, William Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	35 00
173		6. A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Stevens Point..	120 77
174		6. Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture, Stevens Point..	255 66
175		6. Ginn & Co., text and reference books, Stevens Point..	59 89
176		6. John S. Scott, repairs, River Falls.....	27 15
177		6. U. S. School Fur. Co., furniture, River Falls.....	44 76
178		6. Stark Bros. Co., furniture, River Falls.....	80 47
179		6. H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	1,809 50
180		6. Manville Covering Co., repairs, River Falls.....	460 48
181		6. W. D. Parker, repairs, River Falls, misc.....	98 24
182		6. D. F. Barry, building, Superior.....	5 00
183		6. H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	54 90
184		6. Chas. T. Taylor, misc., Oshkosh.....	13 96
185		14. Robert Lrand & Sons., repairs, Oshkosh.....	170 30
186		14. W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	594 37

President's Report.

187	14.	Johnson Elec. Service Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	633 00
188	14.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,556 50
189	14.	D. J. Gardner, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,629 00
190	14.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,668 00
191	14.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,080 00
192	14.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,508 25
193	14.	E. Ballard, pay roll, River Falls.....	1,788 00
194	14.	S. S. Rockwood, sec'y salary, Board.....	150 00
195	14.	Edna M. Greenfield, salary clerk, Board.....	45 00
196	14.	State Journal Printing Co., Secretary's office, Board....	24 00
197	14.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	19 75
198	14.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	134 03
199	14.	Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Milwaukee.....	70 00
200	14.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	54 95
201	14.	Edgar G. Barratt, repairs, Whitewater, River Falls.....	380 75
202	14.	Carl Wirth, building, Superior.....	186 00
203	14.	C. H. Sunderland, building, Superior.....	87 50
204	14.	Barnett & Record Co., building, Superior.....	11,160 00
205	14.	Thos. F. Solon., building, Superior.....	22 16
206	14.	C. H. Sylvester, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	34 00
207	14.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	16 75
208	14.	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	33 86
209	14.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	205 60
210	Mch.	J. H. Natrass, misc., Whitewater.....	13 80
211	11.	Geo. L. Williams, misc., Whitewater.....	22 71
212	11.	J. H. Natrass, misc., Whitewater.....	11 55
213	11.	A. T. Carroll, misc., River Falls.....	255 00
214	11.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	106 55
215	11.	Wm. E. Anderson, misc., River Falls.....	31 56
216	11.	Queen & Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	654 60
217	11.	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel and light, Oshkosh.....	146 41
218	11.	Harriet Cecil Magee, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	40 00
219	14.	Wm. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	85 25
220	11.	Wm. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	15 00
221	11.	Wm. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	16 00
222	11.	Wm. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	265 45
223	11.	Hugo Dennhardt, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	150 00
224	11.	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel and light, Milwaukee.....	949 02
225	11.	Geo. K. Barker, repairs, Milwaukee.....	29 64
226	11.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	297 74
227	25.	S. S. Rockwood, expenses Secy's office, Board.....	16 90
228	25.	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	45 00
229	25.	S. S. Rockwood, salary Sec'y, Board.....	150 00
230	25.	E. Ballard, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,388 00
231	25.	Thomas Martin, fuel and light, River Falls.....	202 44
232	25.	E. H. Currier, fuel and light, River Falls.....	504 30
233	25.	Buckingham & Engbery, misc., Stevens Point.....	168 75
234	25.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	263 82
235	25.	Ward's Nat. Science Estab., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	68 00
236	25.	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	78 19
237	25.	L. Kumlein, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	25 25
238	25.	J. O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,014 00
239	25.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,657 00
240	25.	Joseph Smart, ref. books, Milwaukee.....	35 00
241	25.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	25 50
242	25.	Geo. B. Frazer, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	15 90
243	25.	Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Milwaukee.....	64 62
244	25.	Wm. Rohlfing & Sons, furniture, Milwaukee.....	300 00

President's Report.

245	25.	Northwestern Fur. Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	55 00
246	25.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,639 00
247	25.	Allen & Werdner, ref. books, Oshkosh.....	299 23
248	25.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	92 37
249	25.	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,574 00
250	25.	A. J. Hutton, misc., River Falls.....	24 59
251	25.	R. B. Dudgeon, misc., Stevens Point.....	15 79
252	25.	A. J. Volland, misc., Platteville.....	25 50
253	25.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,424 00
254	25.	H. Mooers Co., repairs, River Falls.....	34 50
255	25.	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	44 20
256	25.	W. A. Brown, expenses, Board.....	15 25
257	25.	E. Ballard, expenses, Board.....	22 50
258	25.	T. Jenkins, Jr., expenses, Board.....	26 41
259	25.	James O. Raymond, expenses, service, Board.....	58 80
260	25.	Albert Salisbury, expenses, Board, misc., Whitewater..	14 58
261	25.	G. S. Albee, expenses, Board.....	9 80
262	25.	T. B. Pray, expenses, Board.....	19 60
263	25.	E. D. Coe, expenses, service, Board.....	44 10
264	25.	Chas. Pittelkow, expenses, service, Board.....	49 40
265	25.	W. D. Parker, expenses, Board.....	23 33
266	25.	J. Q. Emery, expenses, Board.....	3 75
267	25.	C. I. King, expert services, Board.....	111 60
268	25.	E. B. Grant, furniture, Stevens Point.....	112 50
269	25.	B. F. Huntington, misc., Platteville.....	95 00
270	25.	Queen & Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	545 85
271	25.	Queen & Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	108 06
272	25.	R. A. Cook, repairs, Stevens Point.....	170 27
273	Apr.	10. A. E. Foote, repairs, Milwaukee.....	282 00
274		10. Barnett & Record Co., building, Superior.....	5,850 00
275		10. Meyst & Coats, misc., Oshkosh, Milwaukee, River Falls, Whitewater, Stevens Point.....	300 00
276		10. H. Mooers Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	17 54
277		10. Phillip Gross, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	30 60
278		10. Phoenix Chair Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	42 50
279		10. Bruss-Ritter Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	61 20
280		10. H. Mooers Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	385 00
281		10. Julius Brown, furniture, Milwaukee.....	30 00
282		10. Geo. W. Coburn, fuel and light, whitewater.....	179 36
283		10. Carl Wirth, building, Superior.....	99 65
284		22. W. A. Yunker, water rent, Milwaukee.....	113 78
285		22. S. S. Rockwood, salary Secretary, Board.....	150 00
286		22. Edna M. Greenfield, salary clerk, Board.....	45 00
287		22. S. S. Rockwood, expenses Secy's office, Board.....	8 30
288		22. State Journal Print Co., expenses Secretary's office, Board, inc. Inst	13 50
289		22. Democrat Printing Co., expenses Secretary's office, Board	42 50
290		22. E. D. Coe, miscellaneous, Board.....	10 90
291		22. E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,490 00
292		22. Whitewater Water Works, water rent, Whitewater.....	34 04
293		22. Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,679 00
294		22. Chas. G. Armstrong, repairs, Milwaukee.....	54 25
295		22. J. B. Hoeger & Sons, ref. books, Milwaukee.....	51 85
296		22. Jacob Baumbach, repairs, Milwaukee.....	22 72
297		22. Clement, Williams & Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	37 50
298		22. Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Milwaukee.....	70 00
299		22. Ludwig Kumlain, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	5 00

President's Report.

300	22.	James Shipp, building, Superior.....	25 00
301	22.	Harry W. Jones, building, Superior.....	40 00
302	22.	Carl Wirth, building, Superior.....	37 50
303	22.	Barnett & Record Co., building, Superior.....	2,250 00
304	22.	E. Ballard, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,110 00
305	22.	Thomas Martin, fuel and light, River Falls.....	25 99
306	22.	J. Tajerle, fuel and light, River Falls.....	40 00
307	25.	Johnson Elec. Serv. Co., repairs, River Falls.....	35 00
308	22.	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,585 00
309	22.	C. J. Smith, misc., Platteville.....	29 46
310	22.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,552 25
311	22.	Hollister, Ames & Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	2 49
312	22.	American Book Co., text books, Oshkosh.....	58 53
313	21.	Hay Hardware Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	74 00
314	22.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,014 00
315	22.	D. C. Heath & Co., ref. and text books, Stevens Point..	50 54
316	22.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	28 90
317	22.	Frank Ostrander, ex., Bd., misc., Superior.....	164 27
318	May 7.	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Milwaukee.....	283 16
319		7. Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel and light, Milwaukee....	621 95
320		7. F. S. Schmitt & Sons, repairs, Milwaukee.....	130 65
321		7. Oshkosh Water Works, water rent, Oshkosh.....	25 00
322		7. C. Dwight Marsh, misc., Oshkosh.....	2 09
323		7. Ule Bros., repairs, Stevens Point.....	558 00
324		7. A. G. Green, fuel and light, Stevens Point.....	187 79
325		7. James O. Raymond, expenses, service, Board.....	28 30
326		7. E. D. Coe, expenses, service, Board.....	27 72
327		7. E. Ballard, expenses, Board.....	27 00
328		7. T. Jenkins, Jr., expenses, Board.....	29 00
329		7. W. A. Brown, expenses, Board.....	34 00
330		7. The Rundle Hardware Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	233 50
331	27.	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	45 06
332	27.	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
333	27.	S. S. Rockwood, expense, Secy's office, Board.....	13 55
334	27.	L. D. Harvey, misc., Board.....	17 69
335	27.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,069 00
336	27.	Werner School Book Co., text and ref. books, Stevens Point	42 70
337	27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Stevens Point....	58 00
338	27.	Queen & Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	84 87
339	27.	Ziegler Electric Co., misc., appar., cab., Stevens Point..	41 76
340	27.	Ginn & Co., text and ref. books, Stevens Point.....	43 55
341	27.	Des Forges & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	34 37
342	27.	E. L. Everts, misc., Stevens Point.....	15 12
343	27.	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,640 00
344	27.	E. Ballard, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,074 00
345	27.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,514 25
346	27.	Albert Hardy, misc., Whitewater.....	23 92
347	27.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,733 50
348	27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Milwaukee.....	81 64
349	27.	C. W. Fisher, furniture, Milwaukee.....	20 00
350	27.	Thomas-Charles Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	11 90
351	27.	A. E. Thompson, expense, service, Board.....	31 20
352	27.	F. A. Ward, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	220 00
353	27.	Edward M. Katz, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	81 89
354	27.	Chas. Meckenhauser, repairs, Milwaukee.....	145 40
355	27.	Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Milwaukee.....	33 65
356	27.	Geo. B. Frazar, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	13 75

President's Report.

357	27.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee..	165 13
358	27.	Kelling & Clappenbach, ref. books, Milwaukee.....	33 85
359	27.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,555 00
360	27.	Harrold Berry, repairs, Oshkosh.....	5 29
361	27.	D. W. Harris, repairs, Oshkosh.....	10 50
362	27.	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, light, repairs, Oshkosh..	201 95
363	27.	Evan Vincent, repairs, Oshkosh.....	10 00
364	27.	W. H. Crawford, repairs, Oshkosh.....	51 34
365	27.	F. M. Hasbrouck, repairs, Oshkosh.....	68 78
366	27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Oshkosh.....	55 90
367	27.	T. F. Fulley, repairs, Oshkosh.....	19 20
368	27.	Queen & Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	402 43
369	27.	A. C. McClurg & Co., text and ref. books, Oshkosh.....	75 02
370	27.	Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	24 00
371	27.	Metropolitan Elec. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	23 36
372	27.	McKenzie & Crawford, fuel and light, Oshkosh.....	7 08
373	27.	Anthony Bowers, repairs, Oshkosh.....	10 00
374	27.	J. G. Kestol, misc., Whitewater.....	100 00
375	27.	E. W. Walker, misc., Whitewater.....	10 25
376	27.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Whitewater.....	96 00
377	June	12. S. S. Rockwood, expense, Secy's office, Board.....	23 46
378	12.	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Sec'y, Board.....	150 00
379	12.	Edna M. Greenfeld, salary, clerk, Board.....	45 00
380	12.	State Journal Printing Co., printing, Board.....	10 00
381	12.	J. O. Raymond, rep. St. Pt., service, Board.....	30 40
382	12.	James O. Raymond, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,091 00
383	12.	D. C. Heath & Co., text and ref. books, Stevens Point..	22 68
384	12.	Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Stevens Point.....	70 00
385	12.	C. I. King, repairs, Oshkosh, Stevens Point.....	48 29
386	12.	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	3,555 00
387	12.	E. Ballard, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,092 00
388	12.	Wm. E. Anderson, misc., River Falls.....	30 35
389	12.	E. D. Coe, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,523 00
390	12.	Chas. Pittelkow, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	2,704 00
391	12.	Geo. L. English & Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	30 60
392	12.	McIntosh Battery and Opt. Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee	210 15
393	12.	King, Fowle, McGee & Co., misc., printing, Milwaukee	179 00
394	12.	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,629 00
395	12.	Geo. McIlree, printing, Whitewater.....	181 00
396	July	2. I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	156 26
397	2.	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	12 25
398	2.	Jas. O. Raymond, budget, Stevens Point.....	1,559 00
399	2.	E. D. Coe, budget, Whitewater.....	1,465 03
400	2.	A. E. Thompson, budget, Oshkosh.....	2,457 67
401	2.	E. Ballard, budget, River Falls.....	1,385 06
402	2.	Chas. Pittelkow, budget, Milwaukee.....	1,284 18
403	2.	T. Jenkins, Jr., budget, Platteville.....	2,019 91
404	2.	A. E. Thompson, expenses, services, Board.....	149 57
405	2.	E. D. Coe, expenses, service, Board.....	26 40
406	2.	T. Jenkins, Jr., expenses, service, Board.....	88 20
407	2.	E. Ballard, expenses, service, Board.....	106 76
408	2.	Chas. Pittelkow, expenses, service, Board.....	70 25
409	2.	Frank Ostrander, expenses, service, Board.....	167 92
410	2.	James O. Raymond, expenses, service, Board.....	35 25
411	2.	J. J. Fruit, expenses, service, Board.....	56 35
412	2.	James Chalmers, expenses, Board.....	160 27
413	2.	Albert Salisbury, expenses, Board.....	75 60
414	2.	Aibert Salisbury, expenses, Board.....	9 22

President's Report.

415	2. Albert Salisbury, expenses, Board.....	13 12
416	2. L. D. Harvey, expenses, Board.....	16 43
417	2. T. B. Pray, expenses, Board.....	102 03
418	2. W. D. Parker, expenses, Board.....	108 48
419	2. J. Q. Emery, expenses, Board.....	60 35
420	2. G. S. Albee, expenses, Board.....	43 24
421	2. S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Secy's office, Board.....	10 17
422	2. Western Bank Note & Engraving Co., exp., Board.....	150 00
423	2. A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	103 08
424	2. W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	28 00
425	2. Linnie B. Dunlap, expenses, salary, Institute.....	16 55
426	2. A. J. Volland, misc., Platteville.....	23 97
427	2. C. J. Smith, misc., Platteville.....	24 02
428	2. C. I. King, building, Superior.....	47 82
429	2. Barnett & Record Co., building, Superior.....	1,350 00
430	2. Chas. C. Hoyt, misc., Superior.....	8 00
431	2. Ober, Cash & Ekstrand, building, Superior.....	5,000 00
432	2. A. O. Wright, advertising Secy's office, Board.....	33 00
433	2. Carl Wirth, building, Superior.....	22 50
434	2. L. A. Williams, misc., Milwaukee.....	33 85
435	2. A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Milwaukee.....	34 41
436	2. The Werner Co., ref. books, Milwaukee.....	20 50
437	2. H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	8 60
438	2. J. H. Natrass., misc., Whitewater.....	12 05
439	2. A. J. Hutton, misc., River Falls.....	22 87
440	2. R. B. Dudgeon, misc., Stevens Point.....	11 02
441	2. Julius Andrae & Sons Co., misc., Stevens Point.....	280 24
442	2. Crocker Chair Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	44 00
443	2. H. A. Vetter Mfg. Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	62 00
444	2. American Book Co., text books, Stevens Point.....	44 16
445	2. Jas. B. Clow & Son, misc., Stevens Point.....	36 60
446	2. A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	518 07
447	2. W. M. Castle, printing, Oshkosh.....	187 95
448	2. De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., ref. books, Oshkosh.....	33 70
449	2. W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	126 32
450	2. Ludwig Kumlein, appar. and cab., Oshkosh.....	20 10
451	2. Ludwig Kumlein, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	35 45
452	2. Chas. T. Taylor, misc., Oshkosh.....	15 72
453	2. Allan & Weidner, repairs, Oshkosh.....	82 97
454	2. P. L. Marden & Bro., repairs, Oshkosh.....	96 00
Total		\$334,943 47

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1895-6, FROM JULY 13TH, TO JULY 2^D, INCLUSIVE.

Items.	Mil- waukee.	Oshkosh.	Platte- ville.	River Falls.	Stevens Point.	Superior.	White- water.	Totals.
Apparatus, etc.....	\$4,063 38	\$2,673 53	\$982 85	\$249 76	\$2,242 19		\$883 15	\$11,094 86
Building.....	300 00			142 87		\$56,505 70		56,948 57
Fuel and light.....	2,302 97	2,605 21	1,396 00	1,913 77	1,776 87		1,448 86	11,443 68
Furniture.....	813 45	323 26	849 54	239 73	1,579 84		116 60	3,922 42
Miscellaneous.....	1,729 74	1,728 53	3,558 98	1,077 40	1,800 21	295 28	1,464 98	11,655 12
Printing.....	249 41	461 58	817 55	244 80	219 70		242 75	2,235 79
Reference books.....	1,810 10	1,122 86	1,354 10	452 29	1,596 89		1,020 65	7,356 89
Repairs.....	5,357 28	14,374 64	1,855 80	15,825 25	3,976 56		9,420 34	50,809 87
Salaries.....	26,596 50	35,638 17	26,319 00	21,085 00	20,244 00		15,054 75	154,937 42
Stationery.....	473 26	441 29	288 34	266 45	120 37		212 69	1,802 40
Text-books.....	1,012 87	1,752 67	1,151 11	578 07	1,244 22		1,151 65	6,890 59
Water rent.....	181 90	250 00		100 00	274 73		267 42	1,074 05
Totals.....	\$44,890 86	\$61,371 74	\$38,573 27	\$42,175 39	\$35,075 58	\$56,800 98	\$41,283 84	\$320,171 66
Expenses of committees, secretary's office, and per diem of members for committee work.....							\$4,912 72	6,712 72
Salary of secretary for twelve (12) months.....							1,800 00	
Expenses of Teachers' Institutes:								
Expenses of conductors.....							\$2,309 88	
Salaries of conductors.....							5,517 25	
Incidentals.....							231 96	\$8,059 09
Total expenditures for school year ending July 2, 1896.....								\$334,943 47

President's Report.

President's Report.

In the appendix herewith is given the reports of the presidents of the seven schools wherein will be found much interesting information concerning them which I have not touched upon. Taken all in all it is quite evident that the schools are more popular than ever before in their history, that their growth is steady, substantial and wholly satisfactory, that in spite of the very great increase of their facilities during the past two years the demands made upon them still exceed the capacity of buildings, faculties and equipment, and that soon the question must be seriously asked—shall there be a limit placed upon their number and size?

The interests of this most valuable trust are commended to your favorable consideration and to the thoughtful care of the legislature.

E. D. COE,

President of the Board.

Milwaukee Normal School.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MILWAUKEE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. E. D. COE,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

The report of the Milwaukee State Normal School for the biennial period ending August 31, 1896, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Enrollment for the year.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Senior year.....	84	94
Junior year.....	118	173
Total.....	202	267
Model school.....	163	218
Total enrollment in normal department and model school.....	365	485
Number of counties represented.....	31	35
Other states represented.....	2	2
Number of graduates.....	70	80
Number having taught before entering the normal school.....	67	86
Number of high school graduates.....	161	208
Number admitted from other normal schools or colleges.....	13	15
Number admitted on examination.....	28	44

Number of students graduated since school was organized:

In year 1886.....	15
In year 1887.....	17
In year 1888.....	21
In year 1889.....	19
In year 1890.....	22
In year 1891.....	25
In year 1892.....	31
In year 1893.....	35
In year 1894.....	53
In year 1895.....	70
In year 1896.....	80
Total.....	388
Average age present senior class on entering.....	21.1
Average age present junior class on entering.....	20.8

President's Report.

The facilities for efficient work have been materially enlarged during the period covered by this report. The addition to the building completed in the spring of 1895, has made it possible to accomodate the rapidly increasing attendance, while the improvements in equipment in all departments have contributed to better the instruction given and to raise the standard of both teachers and students.

In the management of the school, the aim has steadily been to unify the professional work in all departments and classes. In the attempt to realize this end demands have been made upon teachers for such a study and application of pedagogical principles as will result not only in good teaching of subjects, but in good training of the students for teaching the subjects in which they have received instruction either in this school or elsewhere. The cordial cooperation of the Faculty in the effort to build up a healthy professional spirit and while giving sound academic instruction to subordinate it to its rightful place in a professional school for the training of teachers, is most gratifying to the responsible head of the school and is of great value to those under training.

The Kindergarten which was opened at the beginning of the school year 1895-96 as a school of observation and practice in connection with the Kindergarten training department, has been well patronized and has proved a valuable adjunct to the work of that department.

The gymnasium with a fairly good equipment has been in constant use for a year. During the year the department of physical training has been organized with a competent instructor at the head. Special attention is given to the physical conditions and needs of the individual students as well as to their training for work in the public schools. No line of work in the school is more popular with students and I believe none is productive of better results.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Faculty that the

Milwaukee Normal School.

quality of the student body is improving year by year but they are equally unanimous in the conclusion that the preparation of many of the high school graduates in the common branches, is far from what it should be, in order that they may do the best professional work.

How to secure a more thorough knowledge of the subjects of arithmetic, geography, history and grammar as a part of the preparation for entering the normal school is as yet an unsolved question. A provision in the high school courses of instruction for a thorough mastery of the essentials of these subjects in the senior year of the course, would undoubtedly accomplish the purpose. Unless some such an arrangement can be effected with the high schools, it seems almost a necessity to make some modification of the existing courses of study for high school graduates in the normal schools, either in the way of elimination of subjects or of lengthening the time required for the completion of the courses. Either plan is open to serious objections.

I believe the Milwaukee normal school could better its service to the public schools by a further differentiation of work than is possible under existing conditions.

By far the larger number of those graduated from the school enter upon the work of teaching in the primary and intermediate departments of the graded schools. By eliminating a portion of the work now required, time would be gained for more specific preparation for teaching in the lower grades and for more practice teaching in these grades. It is possible that something would be lost in *breadth* of preparation by the adoption of this plan, but I am firmly convinced that there would be decided gain in the *depth* of preparation where depth is needed.

For those who wish to prepare for teaching in grammar and high school grades I would have the present course extended to three years and limit admission to those who should develop aptitude for this grade of teaching.

President's Report.

The question is simply this: Shall the school have freedom to recognize the aptitudes of its students and to adapt its instruction to the development of these aptitudes within reasonable limits, to the end that more immediate and greater efficiency may be secured in distinct fields of school work.

To refuse such freedom of adjustment and administration in a Normal School, is to deny to it the opportunity to do its best work, and bases its organization on a principle condemned every day in the year by the pedagogical teaching of every Normal School worthy of the name.

The present building will accommodate three hundred students and no more, and even with that enrollment there will not be a sufficient number of recitation rooms to accommodate the teaching force. The rapid growth of the school during the past four years, coupled with the steadily increasing demand for trained teachers, and the increased attendance in the high schools from which the students come, would indicate a steadily increasing attendance for some years. Your Board will have to meet the alternative of providing additional room or of limiting the attendance. It may be impossible to do the former; it will be unfortunate to say the least, to be compelled to say to the graduates of high schools who wish to prepare themselves for teaching, we cannot take you.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. HARVEY,

President Milwaukee Normal School.

Platteville Normal School.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

To the President of the Board of Regents:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report as President of the Platteville State Normal School for the two years ending August 31, 1896, as follows:

ENROLLMENT FOR 1894-95.

Normal and preparatory students:

Graduate students.....	8	
Fourth year students.....	40	
Third year students.....	43	
Second year students.....	70	
First year students.....	140	
Special (music, drawing, English, etc.).....	64	
Preparatory.....	37	402

MODEL SCHOOL.

Grammar department.....	36	
Intermediate department.....	38	
Primary.....	51	125
Total.....		527
Twice counted.....	18	
Actual enrollment.....		509

ENROLLMENT FOR 1895-96.

Normal and preparatory students:

Graduate students.....	14	
Fourth year students.....	44	
Third year students.....	80	
Second year students.....	130	
First year students.....	123	
Special (music, drawing, English, etc.).....	73	
Preparatory.....	56	520

MODEL SCHOOL.

Grammar department.....	39	
Intermediate department.....	35	
Primary department.....	44	118
Total.....		638
Twice counted.....	27	
Actual enrollment.....		611

President's Report.

The marked increase in attendance for the last two years has naturally attracted attention and raised inquiry as to its cause. This increase was all the more noticeable owing to the fact that the school had remained practically stationary in point of attendance for a period of ten years, as the following table, exhibiting the enrollment of the Normal and Preparatory departments for the last decade will show:

In 1886 the enrollment was.....	284
In 1887 the enrollment was.....	292
In 1888 the enrollment was.....	303
In 1889 the enrollment was.....	287
In 1890 the enrollment was.....	296
In 1891 the enrollment was.....	268
In 1892 the enrollment was.....	287
In 1893 the enrollment was.....	265
In 1894 the enrollment was.....	276
In 1895 the enrollment was.....	402
In 1896 the enrollment was.....	520

Indeed, it might be stated that the enrollment remained nearly stationary for twenty years, instead of ten, the catalogue of 1876-7 showing an enrollment in the Normal Department of 224, that of 1881-2, five years later, an enrollment of 243, and that of 1892-3, sixteen years later, an enrollment of 265. So that the statistics of the School exhibit a slight increase during the first decade, and a slight falling off during the last decade of the past twenty years, while in the main the enrollment has stood practically unchanged during that period. It is therefore not surprising that the rapid increase from 276 in 1894 to 520 in 1896 should be matter for comment and question.

It is thought that there are two reasons—both very interesting to the student of education—for this change. First, the rapid increase in numbers is no doubt to be ascribed in part to the development by the Board of Regents of the facilities of the school. Its enlarged library and better equipped laboratories, its increased faculty of specialists, its advancing movement, its widening reach,

Platteville Normal School.

its growing strength, have commanded the attention and aroused the interest of the youth of Southwestern Wisconsin, so that more and more of them are drawn to seek its benefits. But, secondly, there are deeper and more general reasons. The increase in school and college attendance is not local. It is all but universal. In almost every part of the country the same phenomenon appears. With few exceptions the schools and colleges, large and small, State and denominational, report the greatest number of students in their history. The fact is explained partly by the general prosperity of the people, and may be taken as a sign of it. Another reason, and one of a more permanent nature, is the larger demand for educated men and women in the various employments of life. In many of the most inviting pursuits the knowledge and discipline which education gives have become almost essential to advancement, and the desire is more generally felt to secure the advantages of complete intellectual equipment. But the most significant reason for the growth of school and college attendance is the more extensive appreciation of education for its own sake. Wide and varied intelligence, trained faculties, cultivated taste and mental elevation are more highly esteemed as having a value that is inherent and indestructible.

It is believed that the change in the administration of the school, which took place two years ago, was simply coincident with the opening of this period of the school's prosperity, and not the cause of it. Policies and methods had been adopted by my predecessor and set in operation before my incumbency which have contributed not a little to the present successful development of the school; and his continued connection with the faculty of the school, by reason of his devoted services in the promotion of its interests and its usefulness, has been one of the chief elements of its strength, and one of the main sources of its prosperous development.

President's Report.

Perhaps the most interesting fact developed by a study of the statistics of the school for the purpose of this report, is the immediate effect of the raising of the standard of admission in cutting down the enrollment of the freshman class. That class twenty years ago numbered 150 students, ten years ago it numbered 153 students. For twenty years the freshman class has remained practically unchanged at about 150 members, varying from that number only slightly, sometimes a little above, sometimes below, but maintaining a remarkable uniformity of numbers during the entire period.

It is interesting, therefore, to note the immediate effect upon the freshman class of advancing the qualifications for admission. Let it be borne in mind that during the past two years the Normal department has increased from 276 to 520 students. In 1895 the sophomore class numbered 70, in 1896 it numbered 130—nearly doubled in one year, mainly by the increased attendance of graduates of high schools having three years courses. In 1895 the junior class numbered 43, in 1896 it numbered 80—practically doubled in one year, mainly by the increased attendance of graduates of high schools having four years courses. There was every reason to expect as large an increase in the freshman class as in any other. In fact the greatest effort had been made to reach the country places and the country schools by means of Normal Extension lectures and in other ways. If the freshman class had kept pace with the sophomore and junior classes it should have increased from 140 in 1895 to about 270 in 1896. On the contrary the advanced requirements for admission have cut that class down to 123; and 23 of those are ninth grade pupils, not enrolled in the Normal department until the end of the year and not to be admitted to seats in the Normal department until the opening of the next school year. So that owing to the higher requirements for admission, the

Platteville Normal School.

freshman class, instead of increasing nearly 100 per cent. with the growth of the other classes, is cut down about 50 per cent. below what it has been at any time during the past twenty years.

This, however, does not mean a permanent depletion of the freshman class. Large numbers of those who were rejected at the opening of last year, having now made an additional year's preparation, can take their places in next year's freshman class and bring that class up once more to its usual proportionate number of students.

The chief internal organic gain of the school in the past two years is one of department specialization. Formerly one man taught both the natural and the physical sciences — did, unaided, all of the science work required in the school; one man taught the mathematics and the music of the school, and so forth. Now, through the fostering care and generosity of the Board of Regents, two men devote their whole time to the science work, two men give their whole time to history and civics, two men teach only English, two men devote all their time to mathematics, one man gives his entire time to music, and so forth. Under this liberal and wise policy of administration of affairs by the Board it has been practicable to thoroughly specialize the work and organize it closely along department lines, as much so as in college or university. This increase in teaching force and consequent specialization of work I judge to be the greatest gain made by the school during the past two years.

The school is being administered upon the belief that the great need of a school is teachers. The first want of education, the first want of the world, is teachers — teachers who have great ability and scholarship, who are endowed with great teaching power, and who, from love of their calling have consecrated themselves to its fulfillment. Such men are sought for, and high salaries are offered to

President's Report.

secure them. The best schools are accumulating means of study and instruction, and are offering opportunities for research and self-improvement which, to an earnest teacher, count more than a high salary. The best teacher covets the best field for his energies; and in estimating the value of a field, he takes much less account of elaborate or imposing buildings than he does of the laboratories, the museums, the library, and the atmosphere of the place as determined by the character of the teachers already employed. These are facts with which we must reckon; and is it not plain that we should direct our expenditures as much as possible to the immediate business of teaching, and only as we must to the mere externals of a school? What the members of our faculty ask for is the means for teaching. The united voice is for books, for apparatus, for the appliances of work. They want room, indeed, but they will be content with great simplicity in their surroundings, if they are given ample facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CHALMERS,

President.

Platteville, Wis., Aug. 31, 1896.

Oshkosh Normal School.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF THE OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

Hon. E. D. Coe, President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

DEAR SIR:—The Biennial Report of the Oshkosh Normal School is herewith respectfully submitted.

Candidates for Admission.

	1894-5.	1895-6.
No. different applicants.....	375	379
Admitted to Normal course:		
By examination.....	108	173
By certificate.....	38	46
By diploma.....	79	78
Total admitted.....	225	297
Character of previous training:		
No. having previous experience in teaching.....	107	101
Average age when entering school.....	19 yr. 7 mo.	19 yr. 8 mo.
Prepared in other normal schools and colleges.....	4	8
Graduates from high schools.....	78	76
Graduates from college.....	1	2
Final training in preparatory department.....	91	114
Prepared in rural and graded schools.....	34	52
Prepared in lower departments of graded schools.....	21	37
Prepared partly in private schools.....	35	49

Enrollment by Departments.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	1894-5.	1895-6.
Men.....	216	241
Ladies.....	397	399
Total registration.....	613	*640
Average registration per quarter.....	432	454
Average membership per quarter.....	416	441
Average attendance per quarter.....	399	434
MODEL DEPARTMENT.		
Enrollment in grammar grade.....	122	111
Enrollment in intermediate grade.....	63	49
Enrollment in second primary grade.....	56	46
Enrollment in first primary grade.....	56	44
Entire enrollment of school.....	854	890

*Exclusive of enrollment in preparatory academy.

*President's Report.**Special Statistics.*

	1894-5.	1895-6.
Number of students having previous experience in teaching.....	264	289
Number of students withdrawn to teach during year.....	77	71
Number of graduates of high schools.....	121	126
Number of graduates of colleges.....	4	2
Number of post-graduates of normal and college courses.....	1	6
Number of counties represented.....	42	43
Number of other states represented in school.....	7	11
Number of students graduating from full course.....	33	42
Number of students graduating from elementary course.....	26	48
Average age of graduates from full course.....	27 yr.	26 yr.
Average age of graduates from elementary course.....	23 yr. 9 mo.	22 yr. 5 mo.

Occupation of Graduates.

Graduates from advanced course.....	217
Have not taught since graduation.....	15
Remaining in the profession.....	136
Have completed college or professional courses.....	29
Now under graduates in college.....	10
Men who have entered other professions.....	19
Ladies who have married and left the profession.....	21
Are deceased.....	6
Completed elementary course only.....	324
Have not taught since graduation.....	23
Are pursuing advanced course.....	21
Have completed college or other professional courses.....	33
Are pursuing college courses.....	2
Are now in professional work.....	152
Men who have entered other professions.....	28
Ladies who have married and left the profession.....	55
Are deceased.....	14

The foregoing statistics serve for purposes of comparison in constructive history of the Oshkosh Normal School on lines of development in magnitude and, presumably, in influence upon professional ideals of our own commonwealth. The democratic basis inaugurated by your predecessors as early as the system comprised more than one school, of placing no geographic barriers against a candidate's entering the school of his choice, has left each school dependent largely upon the merit and appreciation of its work for its clientage.

From its organization this school has held the conviction that a school of high degree is to educate communities through co-operation rather than through dictation, open or covert, and our standards for admission to the professional courses have been firmly maintained throughout a quarter-century of history, as a contribution to the

Oshkosh Normal School.

ideals of excellence towards which every community should press, as every failure of a candidate became a prima facie reproach to the school in which he claimed to have received training. But to have issued an edict that all ambitious persons who had been unfortunate in surroundings of early years, must be scattered broadcast upon communities not their own to sink or survive in their future according to chance, would have not only been to punish the innocent for the guilty, but to have denied that the state had any care or function in dealing with the ideals and worthy ambitions of its youth.

With the conviction that until Wisconsin had better teachers in vastly greater number, any very considerable improvement in its schools was improbable, the Oshkosh school persisted in organizing facilities for bettering this body of unfortunate candidates, but only when it was satisfactorily learned that adequate facilities did not exist at their homes, and upon condition that such training should incur little direct pecuniary burden for the state. Some sincere believers that communities can be best reformed and improved by fulminations against their backwardness and general unworthiness, have bitterly condemned the position taken. Which was the better service can certainly never be settled by the leaders who start from premises so opposed. Only the communities served can fitly testify. We have said to the sturdy boy of German, Norsk, or Belgian descent, stumbling from his child speech into English, we recognize a duty and have a sympathizing desire to help you.

Much more frequently the trouble is far different from the foregoing: viz., that of neglected or distorted mental function, one or more, induced by the procrustean tendency of unthinking teachers to institute uniform exactions from all pupils of a class, and from each pupil in all his branches. To say that they as uniformly fail neither denies the

President's Report.

charge nor prevents untold mischief. This we have found to be the most prolific source of defective knowledge and of distorted ideals of the real nature of study. Under the auspices of what class of schools can such earnest but maimed seekers find more special consideration than in the system of normal schools?

PROFESSIONAL STATUS.

In our biennial report of 1892 attention was directed to the humiliating fact that the work of the normal schools, combined with a general growth in educational thought, had generated a demand for such a large advance from original lines of the system that the means at our command were altogether inadequate. In fact that deterioration was imminent, relatively, as leaders of pedagogical development in the state, since trained instructors were being taken one by one from our work to more lucrative posts in other states. But the people had only to have our need fully presented, to secure a prompt response, since the work of the normal school lies so near to every educational interest. We no longer fear comparison for effectiveness in aid of the public schools, with the work of any state. Every addition to corps of instructors has been a distinct advance in breadth of culture and promise of professional strength. In our library and laboratory equipments, comparison with conditions five years ago is difficult, so greatly has the entire use changed at the first opportunity.

DEMANDS OF THE STATE.

The needs presented four years ago and practically outlined for the whole system before the legislature two years later, contained something of probable forecast of demands likely to be made during the next five years, according to the best judgment of men intimately fitted to understand

Oshkosh Normal School.

them. It was realized that there was certain to be a gradual growth in professional appreciation that would send students in increased number from year to year; but likely to be absorbed for some time by the two new schools to be opened. But what has happened is such an access as to dwarf all estimates. The estimate of 25 per cent. increase in enrolled students by the end of the fifth year has already been exceeded for the Oshkosh school in the two years past, and in several others it is as great or more.

Gratifying as this is, it brings cumulative responsibility to all entrusted with the interests and issues of this arm of the educational service; to Board of Regents, to presidents of schools, and to the legislature. At the present writing the enrollment of this school is 20 per cent. larger than at the same time last year and 30 per cent. greater than it was two years ago; 100 more than the seating capacity, while the basement is being called into use as classrooms for which it was never intended, until adequate capacity can be afforded.

STATE'S ANNUAL NEED OF TEACHERS.

To the reader unacquainted with the average duration of a "generation of teachers" in this and neighboring states, it would appear that in the near future there would arise a surplus of trained teachers, beyond the demand. But statistics show that nearly 2,000 teachers leave the profession in this state, yearly, while all the normal schools combined furnish an annual supply of less than 1,000, the majority being undergraduates of different degrees, entering the ranks of the rural district teacher. The revolution that is in progress consists of a change in the demands of school officers. While teachers of successful experience are in no danger of supersedure, the inexperienced candidate finds himself confronted with inquiries regarding the character of his training which induces him to ask the

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privilege of assuming charge of some of the most important interests of forty families in a community. Not more than twenty years ago, even, the reply that he was certified as possesd of knowledge to sell would have been deemed valid by a majority of officers, but the office of teaching has come to signify insight regarding a child, in his past and future, as reasons for making particular demands upon him just now, which calls for special preparation. Vaguely it has always been felt as inhering in the problem, but the development of the normal work in Wisconsin during the last thirty years has helped to render the requirement definite, and the young people are heeding the warning. With present capacity the entire system cannot keep pace with the supply demanded in supplying vacancies annually occurring, by a large margin; so it is highly probable that the normals will be crowded beyond what is desirable until capacity is considerably enlarged.

COURSE OF TRAINING FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

The recent action of your Board in shaping a definite course of training for teachers in rural schools, makes plain to all that the Normal system is devoted to strengthening every grade of schools. It has been a fact throughout its history that the rural districts have reaped the larger profit, insofar as they have had returned to that work the undergraduates of all degrees of advancement, a great majority of all enrolled.

While the large registration of the Oshkosh Normal has resulted in somewhat large graduating classes, it is still true that a majority of students sent annually to strengthen the ranks, go to work in the district school, undergraduates who have been trained by some of the strongest members of the faculty especially equipped to meet such need. The organization of this short course will emphasize a few features needful in rounding any complete course, some-

Oshkosh Normal School.

what earlier than formerly, but will entail no great modification, while it will definitely announce to young people that their going to rural school work requires a balanced preparation adapted to the work, just as certainly as does the work in long courses.

NORMAL WORK CAREFULLY BALANCED.

It is not so widely known nor so strongly emphasized as should be that the normal school does not tolerate any scheme in its organization which determinately contemplates widely different ability, either in scholarship or skill of its teachers for different classes in its course. The work of informing, impressing, instructing, and of training to philosophic estimate, must be carried on at all stages of progress, with the least possible waste of time and energy to the student. The due extent of emphasis to be assigned to each of these essential factors in all good teaching can only be determined by men of trained insight into springs of student thought and purpose. Taskers are to be had in plenty everywhere—men who know much of many things other than how to meet an undisciplined mind successfully. Schools for higher learning have trusted much to the great length of time a student must continue in the processes of schooling after he has reached maturity sufficient to profit most successfully by skilled appeals to reflective powers in hastening the process. From eight to eleven years are asked after the lad has reached fourteen or sixteen years of age, before he passes from the school-room to the school of life responsibilities. Whether this inordinate period of gestation is necessary or may be shortened without loss of power, should employ the best thought of every class of schools to whom the later courses of youth are entrusted. The normal schools are placing this problem in the forefront of their purposes. In furtherance of this we refuse to find any place for mediocrity in

President's Report.

instruction, to the full extent of ability to pay for highest skill in the profession.

FACILITIES FOR BUSY TEACHERS.

The excellent plan of institute conductorships, first inaugurated in connection with this school in 1872, has borne fruits beyond expectation, through the unremitting labor of a most able body of men representative of respective Normal schools. No other like number of men have so profoundly influenced the ideals of vast bodies of teachers. But the institute is essentially suggestive and stimulative, not directly constructive. It renders teachers discontented with puerilities by showing something of the height and depth of problems with which they are attempting to deal, but does not satisfy ideals when aroused. A large body of excellent teachers who have passed through the stage of merely rudimentary knowledge indicated by the lowest grade certificate are ambitious to forge ahead in scholarship and skill based on sound philosophy, but for different reasons are barred from laying down their bread-winning for even one year. The management of the Oshkosh Normal decided, four years ago, that, instead of the fashionable fad of "extensions," with their inordinate intellectual wastes, aside from an advertising power, it were better to invite teachers sufficiently advanced to be highly profited by the extensive facilities gathered in every school of the system, to spend a good part of the summer in daily work with what they are best fitted for and what will prove of vital value in their work. The invitation, at a nominal tuition, has been accepted each summer by over one hundred such persons. After this intimate acquaintance gained by daily instruction, advice for work during the months to intervene can be wisely given. But in the majority of cases the teachers prefer to study anew in presence of school work the topics opened up during the term to attempting any extended range among unknown

Oshkosh Normal School.

difficulties. This is sometimes indicative of too much mental timidity, and is dealt with as not wholly a virtue, for which it might be easily mistaken by one who prays always to be guided.

The point of this experiment is that there is a large amount of fine material now in active work that could be made far more valuable to the profession, if more fully distributed facilities were furnished.

As soon as the resources of your board allow, I would urge that at least three of the normal schools be designated from year to year, as responsible for aiding these able and energetic teachers to permanent growth in contact with the large body of skill in your employment.

In closing this first report since the valuable aid granted to the system by the legislature, more than customary acknowledgment is due to the board of regents for the care and wisdom with which the greatly enlarged trust of the state has been administered.

Very respectfully yours,

G. S. ALBEE.

Oshkosh, Wis., October 17, 1896.

President's Report.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RIVER
FALLS SCHOOLS.

HON. E. D. COE,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

DEAR SIR:—In this biennial report covering two years that close at this date, and referring to the twentieth and twenty-first years of the history of the school, attention is directed to the questions that are likely to occur to an inquirer who seeks information relating to one of seven sister schools. The discussion of professional topics is omitted from this report.

The period included by the report has been filled with local interest by good bodies of students whose study has been directed by zealous teachers, and the facilities thus offered by the state have resulted in maintaining high ideals and in creating homogeneous scholarship.

Convenience of the building has been conserved by the expenditure of some sixteen thousand dollars, which was appropriated by the last legislature; the house is now thoroughly warmed, perfectly ventilated, and is available throughout for school purposes. The reference library has received many new books, laboratories have been made more commodious, and varieties of new apparatus have opened new fields of object teaching.

The local community of less than two thousand inhabitants has maintained cordial relations with the school, has generously patronized the model grades where fees for tuition and books have been charged, in spite of good local free schools. The Wisconsin counties within a radius of sixty miles bear a small population and have limited means of public conveyance, when compared with like environment of sister schools, and they have only sixteen high schools, eight of which have three years courses

River Falls Normal School.

of study. The patronage from a neighboring state is necessarily limited for any Wisconsin normal school, the sixth state normal school has within two years divided the River Falls territory upon the east, and the opening of the seventh state normal school next year will divide the territory upon the north.

The corps of teachers has been enlarged and strengthened by additions that have refined the division of labor.

The methods of instruction have engaged the active co-operation of students, the whole of the work is believed to have been stimulating and broadening, and it has carried professional convictions up to a plane in which a good body of students exhibited self-sustained activity.

The courses of study have been identical with those prescribed by the Board for the other schools, excepting those of Milwaukee, and are inviting. The branches are administered in ways that are calculated for teachers, and are readily understood by name, excepting observation, which has been treated as elementary psychology, preceding the study that the name implies, as carried on in the model grades. The figures that succeed the names of branches indicate the number of weeks continuance of the study, and a school term is of ten weeks duration.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Leading to Diploma.

FIRST YEAR.

First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Fourth term.
Observation. Arithmetic. Geography. Orthoepy (5). Reading (5). Vocal music. Calisthenics.	Observation. Algebra. Geography (5). Physiology (5). Reading. Vocal music. Orthography.	Observation. Algebra. U. S. History. Physiology. Composition. Drawing (5). Calisthenics.	Practice. Algebra. U. S. History. Constitution. Grammar. Drawing. Penmanship (5).

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Instruction in any branch named above will be repeated during any term of that year upon conditions that the school will fix.

SECOND YEAR.

First term.	Second term.	Third term.	Fourth term.
Practice. Word analysis. Physics. Drawing. Calisthenics.	Practice. Rhetoric. Physics. Physical Geography. Reading.	School management. Geometry. Civics. Botany (5). Physiology (5). Calisthenics.	School law (5). Geometry. Reviews. Botany. Bookkeeping (E).

THIRD YEAR.

Algebra. Physics. General History. Literature.	Geometry. Physics. General history. Literature.	Practice. Zoology. General history. Literature.	Drawing. Zoology. Rhetoric. Literature.
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FOURTH YEAR.

Practice. Psychology. Chemistry. Drawing.	Practice. Psychology. Chemistry. Trigonometry.	Hist. of Education. Geology. Pol. economy (E). Theses.	Science of education. Geology. Botany. Theses.
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River Falls Normal School.

Statistics as follows will aid in judgments:

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Aggregate enrollment—		
Normal.....	309	286
Preparatory.....	21	21
Grammar.....	62	45
Intermediate.....	36	40
Primary.....	40	54
Total	468	446
Number of Normal students studying—		
Observation.....	124	112
School Management.....	60	46
School Law.....	34	35
History of Education.....	7	10
Science of Education.....	7	9
Psychology.....	8	10
Experimental teaching—		
Number of student teachers.....	73	77
Number of weeks' practice teaching.....	1377	1428
Average weeks' practice teaching.....	18.9	18.5
Number of graduates, Elementary course.....	22	22
Number of graduates, Higher course.....	7	6
Total, Elementary course.....	22	266
Total, Higher course.....	7	83

Through your courtesy I desire to thank the Board and its committees for active co-operation during the period.

Respectfully,

W. D. PARKER,

President.

RIVER FALLS, Wis., August 31, 1896.

President's Report.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT STEVENS POINT SCHOOL.

HON. E. D. COE,

*President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools, Whitewater
Wisconsin.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the normal school at Stevens Point for the biennial period ending August 31, 1896.

Enrollment.

	Regular normal.	Special.	Prepara- tory.	Total.	Model school.	All grades.
Normal department, 1894-5...	152	.....	49	201	165	366
Normal department, 1895-6...	252	9	22	283	159	442

These students for the year 1894-5 represented twenty-six counties, lying for the main part in the central belt across the state from east to west.

During the year 1895-6 thirty-seven counties were represented.

Of those who entered in 1894-5 ninety-three had had experience in teaching varying from two months to one hundred sixty, giving an average of twenty-three months for those who had taught.

Of one hundred thirty-eight new students entering the normal department during the year 1895-6, eighty-four had had experience in teaching varying from two months to one hundred fifty months, giving an average of twenty-six months for those who had taught.

The average age of students admitted during 1894-5 was nineteen.

The average age of students admitted during 1895-6 was seventeen.

Stevens Point Normal School.

The decrease in age seems to be due chiefly to the larger proportion of high school graduates entering, though caused to a certain extent by the admission of those seeking to prepare for work in the common schools.

The average experience of those entering the school in 1895-6 was eleven months.

The number of high school graduates in 1894-5 was thirty-four.

The number of high school graduates in 1895-6 was fifty-five.

MODEL SCHOOL.

Since the opening of this school in the fall of 1894 the attendance upon the Model school has been at all times large enough to be satisfactory and since the first few months it has been necessary to keep a "waiting list" for one or more departments upon which were entered in the order of their application the names of those who were waiting for an opportunity to enter the school. During the second quarter of the operation of the school two persons of somewhat advanced standing were assigned to practice teaching and from that time the number has increased steadily until during the past year the number arose to thirty-five. It will be evident without argument that to employ so large a number in teaching under conditions at all resembling those which they must meet when they go into active service in the schools, a strong Model school is a necessity. Pupils who deal with groups of six to ten children cannot acquire that skill in management which is essential when dealing with rooms containing from thirty-five to fifty or sixty pupils, as is not uncommonly the case. In the original plan of this building, three rooms were assigned to the Model school affording sufficient accommodation for forty pupils in each. The pressure for entrance to the school and our needs in order to furnish adequate opportunity for practice teaching have compelled us to

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receive as high as fifty-five pupils at times in one of these rooms. During the second year it seemed wise to provide for an advanced eighth grade class who were hardly ready to enter the Normal school and yet could furnish a grade of work for practice teachers that it was very desirable we should retain. These were, therefore, taken care of in the Grammar Grades for the first half of the year when they were absorbed in the Normal and Preparatory Departments. Present indications are that a similar condition will exist during the year 1896-7 and the argument will apply with equal and even greater force should the number of practice teachers increase, as there is reason to anticipate. Connected with the Model school rooms are only three recitation rooms. It will be seen that this provision is altogether inadequate to meet the requirements under the conditions which already exist; and such limited accommodations for the Model school, which is the source of the greatest strength of the Normal school, must hamper seriously the growth and development of the Normal Department. Should the conditions continue which have prevailed up to this time there would seem to me, if sufficient accommodation is provided, no difficulty whatever in allowing the enrollment in the Model school to rise high enough to furnish abundant occupation for the coming teacher-students who are likely to be employed at any given time.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

When we consider the conditions of the schools in the territory which this school was intended to accommodate, and the scarcity of high schools affording adequate training in the higher branches, and when moreover it is known that many holders of certificates find the ordinary entrance examination in the Normal school too difficult for them to pass, it will be seen that there is a necessity for a prepar-

Stevens Point Normal School.

atory department into which will be received some of those who hold certificates and some of the more ambitious students from the common schools whose preparation in one or more branches is defective and can probably be remedied in a short period. In the organization of our teaching force there was no one especially designated to take charge of the preparatory classes, but they have been cared for by the regular Normal teachers in the different departments. It would seem to me entirely feasible to carry this grade, at least including all of those who hold teachers' certificates, partly under the care of the regular teachers and utilizing for a part of their instruction the most advanced and capable students in the Normal school. Some of these students who can remain but a brief period will return to their work in the common schools stimulated and helped by contact with the influences prevailing in the Normal school, will have their ideals raised and be brought for a time at least in sympathy with, and in definite relation to, the current of educational progress. If these results are secured, they will justify some pains and effort to provide for the preparatory class.

Should there be an increase in the enrollment next year at all comparable with the steady growth up to the present time, it would be, if not necessary, extremely desirable, to provide for the preparatory class elsewhere than in the Normal assembly room, and should suggest a room sufficiently large and properly arranged to accommodate the preparatory class, the advanced eighth grade, of which I have spoken above, and probably the regular eighth grade from the grammar department. This would allow a re-assignment of the lower grades, more effective than at present, and relieve the primary department sufficiently to allow more attention to be given to the lowest primary classes. It is believed that at this point the training of teachers may be made most effective since the trend of educational thought is toward the recognition of the pri-

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mary grades as those in which the greatest technical skill and definite preparation are required.

COMMON SCHOOL COURSE.

Acting under the authority of recent action of the board authorizing the one year common school course, it will be our effort to mature the plans, at first tentatively adopted when this school was first organized, to render most efficient service to the teachers of the common schools. The time is apparently far distant when the common schools can be filled with teachers who have taken any extended course of training at the Normal schools. Even the moderate expense which such attendance makes necessary, and the probability of finding more remunerative situations in the village and graded schools, together with the short term of service of most of the teachers, will make it impossible to supply the country schools with graduates from the Normal Schools. The common schools must, therefore, be assisted through influences brought to bear upon the under-graduates and those who can attend the Normal for short periods only. It will, therefore, be our purpose to incorporate into the one year course such reviews of the fundamental branches as may seem necessary and also to experiment upon the early introduction of professional training instead of that academic instruction which is so marked a feature of the early years of the Normal courses. It is believed that this may be done without serious loss in the model school if wisely managed and supervised, and result in quickening professional thought and inspiration of those who will teach in the country schools.

GYMNASIUM.

The fact that this building contains a large gymnasium, which has been thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances, indicates a wish on the part of the Board that

Stevens Point Normal School.

physical training should receive due attention. This work has been constantly under the care of a teacher who has made ample preparation through careful study of anatomy and physiology and a study of the different systems of physical training in vogue in the schools. All students are expected to take regular exercise in the gymnasium, are examined and measured, and the results tabulated and charted, and students are encouraged to follow prescriptions of different exercises made for individual cases. At different times during the week the gymnasium is open to individual classes of students for voluntary exercise, and has proven exceedingly popular.

Outdoor sports have not been ignored, but students have been encouraged to participate in all active physical sports, and to a certain extent the exercises in the gymnasium during inclement weather have been so managed as to promote interest in and preparation for such outdoor athletics. While it is not possible to give at this time statistics on the subject, it is believed that the records show a better average physical condition of the pupils during the second year than during the first, and it is believed that the number of those who closed the year with diminished vitality is exceedingly small.

It should be said that the physical training is by no means restricted to the pupils of the Normal Department, but is carried through all grades of the Model school to the lowest Primary grade, the youngest class. It is possible to note some exceedingly gratifying results in arresting in different cases curvature of the spine and other serious bodily deformities, and in securing much more symmetrical development. It is believed that the conditions warrant still more careful attention to this subject, and during the year to come no pains will be spared to promote the physical well-being of all students in school, and further to promote such interest in physical perfection

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as will tend to diminish very greatly among teachers that negligence of physical conditions which is not unknown in our schools.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The changes recently made in the course of study looking toward the extension of electives and affording a better preparation for those students expecting to take advanced standing in the University, seem well devised, and it is believed will afford opportunity for much more thorough training in the advanced studies in the course and preparation of students to teach those branches in the public schools. It would appear, however, that either fewer subjects should be attempted in the upper course, throwing the burden of efficient preparation and the responsibility for it altogether upon the fitting school whose students are received into the upper course of the Normal school, or more time should be allowed in order to do well all the subjects now named in the course of study. It is believed that the same may be said of the first two years constituting the elementary course. It seems that more subjects are there named than can be profitably and carefully studied during the two years allotted and that it would be as well if some branches could be eliminated, and, in others the standard of requirements raised.

LIBRARY.

During the two years past by purchasing from time to time such books only as were needed for immediate use in the several classes, the appropriation for the library has been expended gradually and with such careful selection that the present reference library of thirty-six hundred volumes contains the latest and most serviceable books in our line. It is believed that the interests of every department in the school can be served by reasonable extensions in the library and by such competent trained assistance as

Stevens Point Normal School.

will make available to every student all the resources of the library.

The card catalogue has been made as complete as the help in the library would admit, and students are rapidly learning to use it and help themselves effectively.

It is recommended that moderate expenditure be continued from year to year, not only to maintain the library at its present state, but to increase its resources as rapidly as the needs of students and teachers appear. It should be added that the library is open every school day and half of Saturday to all grades of students from the primary grades through the normal department. The eagerness with which books are taken is sufficient evidence that the library meets a great need.

Conclusion. I ought not to close without expressing in behalf of the president and faculty our full appreciation of the effort constantly made by the board of regents to give to the school the most ample equipment and broadest opportunity commensurate with the means at its disposal.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PRAY.

Stevens Point, December 12, 1896.

President's Report.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPERIOR
SCHOOL.

Hon. E. D. Coe, President Board of Regents, Whitewater, Wis.

DEAR SIR:

Complying with your request of recent date, I beg to offer the following facts concerning the progress of the Wisconsin State Normal School of the seventh district, located at this place:

The Wisconsin Normal School of the seventh district, more generally known as the Superior State Normal School, was authorized by the legislature of Wisconsin, April 15, 1893. It was finally located in Superior, April 17, 1895. Superior gave the state in grounds and cash, as a bonus for locating the school, \$100,000, \$65,000 being in cash and \$35,000 in land. Douglas county presented a handsome memorial window, representing the history and progress of Superior, with Pallas Athena, the Greek goddess of science, art and poetry, as the central figure. The actual cost of this art memorial was \$3,000. Superior and Douglas county put \$103,000 in the State Normal School. The cost of this normal school to the state has, therefore, been comparatively small. The contract for the building was let Sept. 25, 1895. The school is now, Sept. 10, 1896, practically completed and in operation.

It is generally conceded that no other public school building in Wisconsin is better adapted for the purpose for which it was erected than the Superior State Normal School. It is heated by steam and ventilated by fans, thus insuring an even temperature and pure air; it is supplied with the latest improvements in school furniture, and everything has been planned for the health and comfort of students. In connection with the gymnasium there are

Superior Normal School.

baths, lavatories and a swimming pool. The equipment of the building is modern, and the necessary appliances for instruction in physical and natural sciences have been placed in the rooms set apart for such instruction. The building itself is an imposing structure of thirty rooms, exclusive of those used for toilet purposes and those occupied by the Janitor. The school building is made of Lake Superior red sandstone and cream brick. The edifice stands on elevated ground and has a campus of seven acres. The grounds have been graded and a beautiful lawn with a miniature lake immediately in front of the building will make the place a very attractive spot in this busy city. The grounds were laid out by Hon. Frank Ostrander, Resident Regent, and a landscape gardener under his employ. While very little has been expended in beautifying them, the effect as one approaches the building is a pleasant one.

The location of the school is central, being close to four lines of street cars which are under the same control. Students may board several miles away and be able to reach the school quickly by paying one fare. It now appears that the selection of this city as the site of one of your Normal Schools was a wise one. At the head of the lakes with a healthful bracing climate, with the varied industries to be found only in a large and rapidly growing city, in close proximity to many thriving towns in Northern Wisconsin, this school cannot fail to be of educational and professional value to the men and women who get their training for the arduous duties of the schoolroom here. The city of Superior has placed at the disposal of the students of this Normal School its well equipped public library, and nowhere else is there better opportunity to study forms of land and water by brookside, river bank, sylvan lake or "inland ocean." There are many school systems in the vicinity of this Normal that will look to it for their trained teachers. It is thought that teachers prepared for their work in this new Northwest will better un-

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derstand the genius of the people, and will therefore be able to cope with the conditions that necessarily arise in rapidly growing communities. Nowhere else in all the Northwest do students have a better opportunity to study the characteristics of a cosmopolitan population.

One of the great questions that arose was the item of expense for board and room that would fall upon the men and women who come from other places. The people of Superior with their accustomed loyalty took this matter in hand and authorized the statement to be made that they would furnish board and room for Normal students at prices ranging from ten to eighteen dollars per month. They are carrying this out. It is quite probable that within the next few months, private capital will erect, in the immediate vicinity of the Normal School, a home for men and another for women where good board and comfortable lodging may be had at very low rates.

The president of the school was elected by your honorable body May 7, 1896. He immediately visited the various Normal schools and assisted the teachers' committee in finding suitable people to enter upon the work of instructing in the new Normal school. A very large per cent. of the teachers employed were Wisconsin people, trained in the institutions of the state. All who were recommended by the teachers' committee for places were men and women of successful experience in the lines which they intend to follow. The faculty consists of I. C. McNeill, president; E. W. Walker, institute conductor; N. A. Harvey, natural and physical sciences; G. L. Bowman, mathematics and reading; Katherine Schlegel, german and geography; Marie E. Doyle, supervisor of practice and teacher of methods; Irma Reel, english, literature and rhetoric; Jane C. Evans, physical culture and general assistant; Cora A. Merry, vocal music and drawing; C. H. Smith, latin and trigonometry; Grace Geary, penmanship and assistant in mathematics;

Superior Normal School.

Francis Eply, assistant in natural and physical sciences; Lucy Norton, critic teacher, grammar grade; Sophia Runnie, critic teacher, intermediate grade; Georgia Barker, critic teacher, primary grade; Leona Pinkham, librarian and clerk.

The architect of the building was Harry W. Jones; the general contractors were Barnett & Record; the superintendent of construction, Carl Wirth; plumbing contractors, Neil & Co.; heating and ventilating contractors, Ober, Cash & Eckstrand; special superintendent of the heating and ventilating, Prof. C. I. King, of the state university. The building was completed Sept. 1, and accepted by the Board of Regents at a meeting held in West Superior, Sept. 5, 1896. It is held by all who have examined the structure that a thoroughly honest piece of work has been turned over to the proper officers of the state.

The dedication exercises of the school, held on Sept. 5, attracted wide-spread attention. There were present many distinguished citizens from all sections of the state and from other states. The governor and other state officials, the members of the Board of Regents, Congressmen, Senators and other friends of education were here. The exercises were presided over by the President of the Board of Regents and were participated in by many of Wisconsin's most prominent citizens.

The school opened for pupils September 8. It was anticipated that from seventy-five to ninety people for the Normal Department would report at the opening. Arrangements were made for the accommodation of that number, but when the count was made at 8:40 A. M. on the first day of school there were found to be present 150 people who proposed to train to be teachers in the Superior State Normal School. Seventy-nine were persons who came from other sections, sixteen counties in the state were represented for the purpose of attending the school, and

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55 per cent. of the enrollment was made up of High School graduates and teachers of experience. Other states were represented by a very small per cent. of the attendance. The unexpected attendance from other portions of the state made it necessary for the plans of organization to be changed at once. Authority from the Board of Regents was promptly received and the work of the school progressed. It is now confidently expected that the enrollment in the Normal department will reach considerably over two hundred by the close of the first ten weeks of school. The Model Department opened with every seat full and pupils on the waiting list in several of the grades. All classes found in any Normal School are represented in the first organization of this school. There are seniors in the Advanced Course, and many others who will finish the Elementary Course this year. The large patronage from different counties shows a proper public appreciation of the advantages that come to the state through the professional training of teachers.

Superior, Wis.,
September 10, 1896.

Respectfully submitted,
I. C. McNEILL.

6 N. S.

Whitewater Normal School.

**REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHITEWATER
SCHOOL.**

HON. E. D. COE,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

DEAR SIR:—The following report of the condition and progress of the Whitewater Normal School for the two years ending August 31, 1896, is respectfully submitted.

During this period the school has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity; and it may safely be asserted that progress has been made in many if not all directions.

A greater number of adult pupils have availed themselves of its privileges than in any previous period, as will be seen from the following table of

Enrollment.

Normal Department.		1894-5.	1895-6.
Senior class.....		24	29
Junior class.....		52	65
Second year classes.....		51	72
First year classes.....		117	119
Special students.....		3	3
Preparatory class.....		31	23
Totals.....		278	311
Number of ladies.....		209	208
Number of gentlemen.....		69	103
Model Department.		1894-5.	1895-6.
Grammar grades.....		37	32
Intermediate grades.....		28	29
Primary grades.....		49	62
Totals.....		114	123
Totals in all departments.....		392	433

The attendance of pupils has been very regular, and almost continuous, throughout the school year. The average *daily attendance*, including the preparatory department, was, for 1894-5, 207; for 1895-6, 232, out of a total enroll-

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ment of 278 and 311 for the two years respectively. The number of pupils withdrawing to teach during the two years was 24 and 20, being less than half the numbers of a few years ago. Whether this change is wholly desirable may admit of question; but it is undoubtedly conducive to better work on the part of the pupils who thus remain more continuously in school.

Sources of Membership.

	1894-5.	1895-6.
Admitted on entrance examination	28	22
Admitted on high school diplomas	35	46
From 2d and 3d years of high school	7	16
On 1st and 2d grade certificates	12	9
Promoted from preparatory department	37	34
From other normal schools	3	.....
	122	127

From these data, it may be seen that about one third of our new supply was composed of high school graduates, while on the other hand, about an equal share came through our preparatory department, where they had spent periods of time ranging from ten to forty weeks.

Age at admission.

The average age of those admitted in 1894-5 was.....19.5 years.
 The average age of those admitted in 1895-6 was.....20.1 years.
 The average for the last *eleven* years is.....19.6 years

The increasing proportion of high school graduates does not seem to affect appreciably the average age at admission.

Graduation.

The sanction of the school has been granted as follows:

	1894-5.	1895-6.
Certificated (Elementary course)	26	38
Graduated (Advanced course)	23	25
	49	63

Whitewater Normal School.

Occupation of Graduates.

(Classes from 1870 to 1896 inclusive.)

Graduated from Advanced Course, (men, 92; women, 183)	275
Have not taught since graduation	11
Still in the teaching profession	139
Have completed college or professional courses	32
Now in college or university	11
Men who have entered other professions	20
Women who have married and left the profession	58
Deceased	20
Completed the Elementary Course only, (men, 100; women, 294)	394
Have not taught since certification	20
Are pursuing the Advanced Course	20
Have completed college or other professional courses	13
Still in the teaching profession	187
Men who have entered other professions	18
Women who have left the profession by marriage	108
Deceased	23

IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR WORK.

While the Whitewater school did not share so largely as some others in the liberal appropriations made to normal schools by the last legislature, the benefits which it has received are marked and easily discernible. The new steam-heating plant, with exhaust ventilation, placed in the main part of the building during the summer of 1895 has shown itself to be adequate and up to the highest expectations. The effect of this improvement on the comfort, to say nothing of the health, of pupils and teachers is very noticeable and highly appreciated.

The additions to the library of the school were greatly needed, and have increased the effectiveness of our work; though they have, at the same time, emphasized the dearth of house-room, which has compelled the breaking up of the library into many sections and overflows.

The modest additions which we have been able to make to our outfit for teaching the sciences, are not impressive to the view, but have partially met the criticisms passed upon us by successive boards of visitors for the lack in that direction. It is believed that no part of this increased equipment has greater value than the zoological specimens mounted birds, mammals and fishes prepared by the skilful hand of Professor Ludwig Kumlien.

The addition of one professor to the teaching force came

President's Report.

none too soon, and does not fully relieve the pressure caused by the introduction of German and the extension of the scientific work of the scholars. There is already need of further differentiation, so that one man shall not be compelled to carry so many and such incongruous subjects as German, botany, physiology and zoology,

CRYING NEED FOR MORE ROOM.

But the most exigent need, forcing itself upon the attention of every observer, is that for a liberal extension of the school building itself. Throughout the past year, the attendance in the normal department has been greatly in excess of the seating capacity. This stress has been met by various makeshifts, all of which interfere with the easy and natural operation of the school, putting students and teachers to great inconvenience, and adding materially to the burdens of administration. Our assembly room needs to be increased greatly in floor space. It now has seating capacity for only 196 students, with the utmost crowding of desks. Provision should be made for the seating of 300 pupils in this room at the earliest date possible.

But the problem of seating those who come to us is not, after all, the chief of our difficulties. The very small space available with us for library and reading-room purposes has already compelled a division of our library into scattered sections, now found in no less than ten different rooms. The care and the proper handling of the library thus becomes a matter of some intricacy and much inconvenience.

In the scientific department, the over-crowding is illustrated by the fact that one room must serve in the triple capacity of class-room, museum, and biological laboratory.

Last, but by no means lest, the insufficient space available for cloak-room and toilet purposes is the source of

Whitewater Normal School.

unwholesome conditions from the sanitary as well as the moral point of view. We need more seating room, more library room, more laboratory room, more dressing rooms. The need is urgent and increasing.

Plans already drawn, by direction of the Board of Regents, will, when executed, provide fairly, though not excessively, for the present needs of the school. This extension of the building, provided with heating apparatus and proper furniture, will cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000, at present prices.

It is not pleasant or congenial to dwell so insistently on the material needs of the institution committed to my care; but present conditions and needs are such that I have no freedom to do otherwise. I must stand and cry till we have room to house properly the young people who are flocking to the service of the State as teachers in the public schools.

THE NEW COURSE OF STUDY.

The "One Year Course of Study for Teachers of Common Schools" recently inaugurated by action of the Board is already attracting attention from the rural teachers and is receiving the hearty endorsement of the County Superintendents. I feel sure that it is destined to increase the popularity and usefulness of the Normal Schools.

THE MULTIPLICATION OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to the wisdom of the present tendency toward an increase in the number of Normal Schools in the state. The state needs many more teachers professionally trained. It needs trained teachers who can afford to work cheap; that is, at the wages which the schools will pay, or can pay. This means that pedagogical training must be cheapened by bringing it to the doors, as it were, of the future teachers of the state. You can not compel teachers to go far from home

President's Report.

for their training and then expect them to teach in the common schools at the going wages. The Normal School must come near.

But, at the same time, there is a real danger that Normal Schools may be multiplied so rapidly as to interfere with and endanger the proper equipment and support of those already in operation. It is not wise to attempt the work of a century in one generation.

The families of good people may increase so rapidly as to bring all to a starvation basis. And it may happen that the newest comers in the family are so lusty and so clamorous that the older children are forgotten or neglected in the stress. These older children, who have borne the heat and burden of the day of small things, may not have the right to expect all the finery that is lavished on the latest comers; but they certainly have the right to be properly nurtured and kept in a state of industrial efficiency. This is the dictate of the simplest and truest economy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is due to the corps of instruction connected with this school to say that no man need ask, or expect to find, a more harmonious, earnest, or devoted company of fellow-workers. To their efficiency and single heartedness is chiefly due the success attained.

And to the officers and members of the Board of Regents, past and present, my thanks are tendered for the patience and considerate interest which they have ever shown towards my administration of the School.

ALBERT SALISBURY,

President.

Whitewater, Wis., August 31, 1896.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Years ending September 30, 1895 and 1896.



MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1896

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of the Public Lands

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Biennial Fiscal Term Ending September 30, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS
MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 10, 1896.

To His Excellency, WM. H. UPHAM,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

As required by law we have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office during the biennial fiscal term ending September 30, 1896. The reports of the secretary of state and state treasurer exhibit detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of the several funds affected by our action and to them we respectfully refer.

The only funds those reports do not show are the Non-productive Trust Funds, which consist principally of unsold lands, and their estimated value will be found, viz:

THE NON-PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The non-productive capital of the several funds consists of the lands which have been offered for sale and are unsold, and cash in the treasury. School lands are estimated at the average price

Sales of Public Lands.

of \$1.10 per acre; University lands, \$2.50; Agricultural College, \$1.25; Normal School, \$1.40; Drainage lands, \$1.30, and Indemnity, \$3.00.

The following table shows the Non-productive Trust Funds, September 30, 1896, compared with the figures for September 30, 1894:

	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1896.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1894.	Cash in State Treasury Sept. 30, '96.	Cash in State Treasury Sept. 30, '94.	Aggregate 1894.	Aggregate 1896.
School	\$44,739 07	\$59,789 34	\$23,152 48	\$1,712 68	\$61,502 02	\$67,891 55
Normal School...	227,228 58	298,076 67	92,446 17	8,551 80	306,628 47	319,674 75
Agricul. College..	397 05	203 84	64,984 03	.....	203 84	65,381 08
University	1,786 83	2,348 50	30,151 47	.....	2,348 50	31,938 30
Drainage	210,559 90	299,570 07	32,079 27	8,921 35	308,490 42	342,639 17
Indemnity	94,363 47	113,670 48	14,004 51	7,405 20	121,075 68	108,367 98
	\$579,074 90	\$733,658 90	\$256,817 93	\$26,590 03	\$800,248 93	\$935,892 83

The foregoing estimate of the value of lands held by the state takes into account the same lands taken into this account in the former reports, which also includes 55,932.75 acres reserved under chapter 324, laws of 1878, for a state park in the counties of Vilas and Iron.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of school lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, amounted to 13,581.18 acres for the sum of \$15,583.25. From these sales the state received \$6,315.50 as principal and other charges \$1,477.04, leaving a balance due of \$8,022.70 upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest. The following tables show the sales for the years 1895 and 1896, viz. :

Sales of School Lands for 1895.

Sale of School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Int. paid.	Other ch'rges paid.	Balance due.
Adams	2,120.00	\$2,245 51	\$511 55	\$85 81	\$228 96	\$1,505 00
Bayfield.....	360.00	353 82	292 28	1 90	33 54	28 00
Burnett.....	480.00	437 64	151 64	9 86	.....	286 00
Chippewa....	160.00	150 97	44 28	06	22 69	84 00
Clark.....	240.00	288 51	50 67	2 73	24 84	213 00
Columbia.....	2.50	41 20	41 20	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	30.50	42 38	11 28	74	4 10	27 00
Door.....	40.00	39 10	1 89	02	10 21	27 00
Douglas.....	3.50	10 50	10 50	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	160.00	125 96	7 49	05	11 47	107 00
Eau Claire.....	40.00	42 01	36 80	.....	5 21	.....
Florence.....	80.00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	240.00	276 14	15 54	12	38 60	222 00
Jackson.....	80.00	80 08	16 80	3 31	3 28	60 00
Juneau.....	280.00	289 19	117 94	3 67	36 25	135 00
La Crosse.....	83.25	121 18	52 66	32	5 52	63 00
La Fayette ..	10.00	124 00	108 00	.....	16 00	.....
Langlade.....	40.00	50 00	13 00	22	.....	37 00
Lincoln.....	160.00	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Marathon.....	200.00	181 55	27 91	6 40	20 64	133 00
Marinette.....	77.87	353 61	349 56	.....	4 05	.....
Monroe.....	80.00	115 82	52 30	2 06	12 52	51 00
Oconto.....	120.00	134 37	65 80	3 86	7 57	61 00
Outagamie.....	40.00	47 53	14 22	96	3 31	30 00
Ozaukee.....	.....	407 38	397 83	.....	9 55	.....
Pierce.....	40.00	36 92	2 10	02	4 82	30 00
Polk.....	40.00	37 23	2 10	02	5 13	30 00
Portage.....	120.00	103 07	64 78	48	18 29	20 00
Price.....	120.00	135 79	115 20	.....	20 59	.....
Richland.....	40.00	320 00	320 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix.....	80.00	114 08	7 04	06	6 44	100 60
Sauk.....	40.00	79 70	77 04	.....	2 66	.....
Sawyer.....	120.00	138 75	125 32	.....	13 43	.....
Shawano.....	320.00	266 06	85 76	7 64	4 30	176 00
Taylor.....	320.00	348 96	178 80	4 33	30 16	140 00
Vernon.....	340.78	401 59	158 79	7 46	37 50	205 30
Vilas.....	22.50	31 48	31 48	.....	.....	.....
Washburn....	1,304.19	1,067 34	188 69	13 91	20 15	858 50
Waupaca.....	320.00	734 75	224 20	11 43	50 55	460 00
Waushara.....	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	1,040.00	1,030 17	93 87	4 73	94 30	842 00
Total.....	9,435.09	\$11,154 34	\$4,416 31	\$172 17	\$806 63	\$5,931 40

Sale of School Lands for 1896.

Sale of School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Int paid.	Other ch'rges paid.	Balance due.
Adams	240.00	\$207 83	\$103 62	\$1 03	\$29 20	\$75 00
Bayfield.....	26.02	32 53	32 53			
Burnett.....	166.50	140 74	37 40	3 66	10 34	93 00
Chippewa	40.00	37 00	34 44		2 56	
Clark	40.00	38 20	9 80	1 30	1 40	27 00
Dane	160.00	16 16	4 28		11 88	
Douglas	160.00	150 07	147 81		2 26	
Eau Claire.....	40.00	41 68	36 80		4 88	
Florence	40.00	50 00	50 00			
Forest	86.47	108 09	108 09			
Iowa	6.92	23 84	12 84		11 00	
Jackson.....	83.08	104 45	27 74	43	16 71	60 00
Juneau.....	880.00	1,091 45	323 40	24 80	105 05	663 00
Langlade	80.00	100 00	26 00	28		74 00
Lincoln.....	80.00	100 00	100 00			
Marathon.....	40.00	26 76	7 61	04	2 15	17 00
Marinette.....	80.00	86 21	76 80		9 41	
Oconto.....	160.00	162 92	78 02	3 29	20 90	64 00
Oneida.....	80.00	86 50	59 50	87		27 00
Outagamie	80.00	103 70	26 67	16	17 03	60 00
Portage.....	440.00	465 81	116 78	11 79	60 03	289 00
Shawano.....	80.00	115 96	31 33	3 14	18 63	66 00
Vernon.....	240.00	322 30	112 98	2 84	21 02	188 30
Vilas	56.10	70 13	70 13			
Washburn.....	600.00	512 87	135 76	2 49	63 11	314 00
Waukesha	1.00	3 00	3 00			
Wood	160.00	230 72	125 86	3 70	30 86	74 00
Total	4,146.09	\$4,428 91	\$1,899 19	\$59 82	\$438 42	\$2,091 30

University Lands.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The sales of University Lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, amounted to 349.10 acres for the sum of \$1,013.99. From these sales the state received \$763.71 as principal and other charges \$60.41, leaving a balance of \$195.00 upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest. The following tables show the sales for the years 1895 and 1896, viz.:

Sale of University Lands for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Int. paid.	Other ch'rges paid.	Balance due.
Crawford.....	75.80	\$163 94	\$45 87	\$2 31	\$12 07	\$105 00
Eau Claire.....	40.00	120 00	30 00	2 82	.....	90 00
Portage.....	40.00	81 34	81 34	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	31.68	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	187.48	\$414 28	\$207 21	\$5 13	\$12 07	\$195 00

Sale of University Lands for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Green.....	80.00	\$247 00	\$231 12	\$15 88
Crawford.....	81.62	277 71	250 38	27 33
Dodge.....	.....	75 00	75 00	.....
Totals... ..	161.62	\$599 71	\$556 50	\$43 21

Agricultural College Lands.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

The sales of Agricultural College Lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, amounted to 720 acres for the sum of \$890.73. From these sales the state received \$794.55 as principal and other charges \$15.39, leaving a balance of \$81.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest. The following tables show the sales for the years 1895 and 1896, viz. :

Sale of Agricultural Lands for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTY.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Lincoln.....	600.00	\$756 78	\$756 78

Sale of Agricultural College Lands for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Int. paid.	Other charges paid.	Balance due.
Langlade.....	80.00	\$86 10	\$25 18	\$0 14	\$6 92	\$54 00
Taylor.....	40.00	47 85	12 59	07	8 26	27 00
Total	120.00	\$133 95	\$37 77	\$0 21	\$15 18	\$81 00

Marathon County Lands.

MARATHON COUNTY LANDS.

The sales of Marathon County Lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, amounted to 367.82 acres for the sum of \$1,061.52. From these sales the state received \$277.99 as principal and \$783.53 as trespass collected. The following tables show the sales for the years 1895 and 1896, viz.:

Sale of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTY.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid	
Marathon.....	327.82	\$247 99	\$247 99 783 53	Trespass expenses collected.
Total.....	327.82	\$247 99	\$1,031 52	

Sale of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTY.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Marathon	40.00	\$30 00	\$30 00

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of Normal School Lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, amounted to 35,807.88 acres for the sum of \$52,044.70. From these sales the state received \$51,510.78 as principal and \$708.94 for other charges, leaving a balance of \$1,557.00 upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest. The following tables show the sales for the years 1895 and 1896, viz.:

Sale of Normal School Lands for 1895.

Sale of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES.	No of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other ch'rges paid.	Balance due.
Adams.....	120.00	\$150 00	\$150 00			
Ashland.....	476.47	736 21	736 21			
Bayfield.....	165.01	206 26	206 26			
Burnett.....	442.49	763 15	763 15			
Chippewa.....	734.50	982 91	978 95		\$3 96	
Clark.....	240.00	378 23	372 78		5 45	
Crawford.....	1,066.37	1,184 78	1,184 78			
Dane.....	40.00	68 80	59 40		9 40	
Dodge.....	40.00	58 90	48 15		10 75	
Douglas.....	719.70	1,312 77	1,312 77			
Florence.....	176.79	378 84	378 84			
Forest.....	541.38	746 73	746 73			
Iron.....	120.00	150 00	{ 150 00 209 68	Trespass collected		
Jackson.....	40.00	393 37	376 31		17 06	
Juneau.....	200.00	250 00	250 00			
La Crosse.....	40.00	120 00	120 00			
Langlade.....	318.50	468 13	468 13			
Lincoln.....	3,065.74	3,786 59	3,782 19		4 40	
Marathon.....	440.00	716 02	710 00		6 02	
Marinette.....	480.00	605 69	583 81		21 85	
Marquette.....	40.00	50 00	50 00			
Monroe.....	320.00	491 09	467 12		23 97	
Oconto.....	475.65	687 90	609 44	\$1 94	9 46	\$69 00
Oneida.....	816.58	1,187 88	1,187 88			
Outagamie.....	240.25	202 71	180 85		21 86	
Polk.....	80.00	152 92	152 92			
Portage.....	1,559.05	1,977 57	1,464 04	12 93	45 53	468 00
Price.....	80.00	100 00	100 00			
Sawyer.....	320.00	400 00	{ 400 00 1,415 45	Trespass collected		
Shawano.....	917.72	1,446 91	500 16	\$30 17	173 75	773 00
Taylor.....	1,045.36	1,455 73	1,455 73			
Trempealeau.....	30.00	90 00	90 00			
Vernon.....	683.96	1,643 60	1,643 60			
Vilas.....	551.27	689 09	{ 689 09 51 00	Trespass collected		
Washburn.....	64.70	80 88	80 88			
Waupaca.....	23.03	69 09	69 09			
Waushara.....	40.00	120 00	120 00			
Winnebago.....	120.00	160 00	160 00			
Wood.....	240 00	477 46	470 51	\$7 64	6 95	
Total.....	17,114 52	\$24,940 21	\$24,945 93	\$52 68	\$360 41	\$1,310 00

Sale of Normal School Lands for 1896.

Sale of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other ch'rges paid.	Balance due.
Adams.....	40.00	\$40 00	\$10 00	\$0 17	.....	\$30 00
Ashland..	240.00	490 00	{ 440 00 50 00	Trespass penalty	.....	.....
Bayfield	286.74	498 42	498 42	.....	.....	.....
Burnett	614.82	728 53	728 53	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	760.00	803 18	785 68	.....	\$17 50	.....
Clark.....	160.00	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	1,787.10	1,957 11	1,957 11	.....	.....	.....
Dodge.....	760.00	714 46	700 33	.....	14 13	.....
Douglas.....	160.00	270 00	270 00	.....	.....	.....
Florence.....	879.27	1,149 12	1,149 12	.....	.....	.....
Forest	2,458.26	3,250 54	3,250 54	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	30.12	90 36	90 36	.....	.....	.....
Iron.....	40.00	128 77	{ 120 00 8 77	Trespass damages	.....	.....
Jackson.....	240.51	159 39	150 26	.....	9 13	.....
Juneau	2,796.29	3,498 04	3,498 04	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....
Langlade.....	798.90	1,308 63	1,308 63	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	1,724.76	2,877 19	2,877 19	.....	.....	.....
Marathon.....	120.00	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Marinette	80.00	154 40	150 00	.....	4 40	.....
Monroe	200.00	346 89	330 21	.....	16 68	.....
Oconto.....	895.66	1,361 29	1,145 71	84	43 58	172 00
Oneida	830.77	1,248 46	1,248 46	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	114.40	343 20	343 20	.....	.....	.....
Polk	80.00	80 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....
Portage	640.00	658 09	607 74	.....	50 35	.....
Price	242.97	373 71	373 71	.....	.....	.....
Richland	15.80	47 40	47 40	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer	280.00	420 00	420 00	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	480.00	641 54	525 25	2 20	71 29	45 00
Taylor.....	80.00	240 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	245.99	762 97	{ 737 97 25 00	Trespass penalty	.....	.....
Vilas.....	80.00	230 00	{ 100 00 130 00	Trespass penalty	.....	.....
Washburn.....	171.00	671 60	{ 373 00 298 60	Trespass penalty	.....	.....
Waupaca	160.00	911 20	845 62	.....	65 58	.....
Wood.....	160.00	80 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,693.36	\$27,104 49	\$26,564 85	\$3 21	\$292 64	\$247 00

Drainage Lands.

DRAINAGE LANDS.

The sales of Drainage Lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, amounted to 42,666.32 acres for the sum of \$53,085.17. From these sales the state received \$54,091.89 and other charges of \$525.18. The following tables show the sales for the years 1895 and 1896, viz.:

Sale of Drainage Lands for 1895.

Sale of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Adams.....	120.20	\$200 25	\$200 25	.....
Ashland.....	120.00	270 00	270 00	.....
Bayfield.....	244.97	376 22	376 22	.....
Brown.....	68.70	52 74	51 53	\$1 21
Buffalo.....	112.05	96 10	84 04	12 06
Burnett.....	420.85	536 07	536 07	.....
Chippewa.....	560.00	647 89	647 89	.....
Clark.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
			31 50	Trespass collected
Crawford.....	1,456.15	1,681 44	1,681 44	.....
Dodge.....	40.00	34 53	30 00	\$4 53
Douglas.....	840.00	1,472 39	1,472 39	.....
Florence.....	280.00	350 00	350 00	.....
Forest.....	560.00	840 00	840 00	.....
Grant.....	41.00	123 00	123 00	.....
Iron.....	200.00	320 00	320 00	.....
			35 00	Trespass collected
Jackson.....	75.72	40 57	37 86	2 71
Juneau.....	200 00	250 00	250 00	.....
La Crosse.....	320.00	496 65	480 80	15 85
Langlade.....	320.00	470 00	470 00	.....
Lincoln.....	3,988.02	5,000 22	4,994 75	5 47
Marathon.....	90.86	272 58	272 58	.....
Marinette.....	1,603.91	1,444 67	1,347 21	97 46
Marquette.....	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....
Monroe.....	639.82	659 45	621 62	37 83
Oconto.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Oneida.....	614.64	838 32	838 32	.....
Polk.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Portage.....	4,394.86	3,589 47	3,495 17	94 30
Price.....	160.00	200 00	200 00	.....
Sawyer.....	302.39	377 99	377 99	.....
			1,465 40	Trespass collected
Shawano.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Taylor.....	970.80	1,327 74	1,327 74	.....
Trempealeau.....	116.12	85 94	85 94	.....
Vernon.....	1,492 50	2,204 78	2,193 16	11 62
Vilas.....	670.28	837 86	837 86	.....
Washburn.....	200.00	390 00	390 00	.....
Waupaca.....	211.45	263 12	234 35	28 77
Waushara.....	80.00	71 45	60 00	11 45
Winnebago.....	137.32	137 32	137 32	.....
Wood.....	80.00	172 98	172 98	.....
Total.....	21,932.61	\$26,571 74	\$27,780 38	\$323 26

Sale of Drainage Lands for 1896.

Sale of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Adams.....	40.00	\$50 00	\$50 00	.....
Ashland.....	482.73	621 62	621 62	.....
Barron.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Bayfield.....	324.93	616 17	616 17	.....
Buffalo.....	40.00	35 72	30 00	\$5 72
Burnett.....	290.17	342 71	342 71	.....
Chippewa.....	160.00	210 00	210 00	.....
Clark.....	160.00	480 00	480 00	.....
Crawford.....	2,098.87	2,244 67	2,244 67	.....
Dane.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Dodge.....	3,333.42	2,678 55	2,670 56	7 99
Douglas.....	83.12	275 63	{ 173 90 101 73	Trespass penalty
Florence.....	680.00	920 00	920 00	.....
Forest.....	2,382.99	3,124 26	3,124 26	.....
Grant.....	51.27	153 81	153 81	.....
Iron.....	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....
Jackson.....	360.71	199 56	180 36	19 20
Jefferson.....	40.00	30 21	30 00	21
Juneau.....	2,871.87	3,589 87	3,589 87	.....
La Crosse.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Langlade.....	760.22	950 28	950 28	.....
Lincoln.....	1,511.45	2,387 07	2,387 07	.....
Marathon.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Marinette.....	193.44	352 51	345 08	7 43
Monroe.....	40.00	26 55	20 00	6 55
Oconto.....	207.04	328 80	328 80	.....
Oneida.....	997.31	1,386 64	1,386 64	.....
Outagamie.....	135.35	406 05	406 05	.....
Polk.....	108.60	101 45	101 45	.....
Portage.....	760.00	617 94	585 00	32 94
Price.....	240.00	300 00	300 00	.....
Sauk.....	32.00	96 06	96 00	.....
Sawyer.....	359.70	519 63	519 63	.....
Shawano.....	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....
Shawano.....	200.00	390 00	390 00	.....
Taylor.....	482.25	370 67	361 69	8 98
Trempealeau.....	369.50	1,050 91	{ 1,018 50 25 00	Trespass penalty
Vernon.....	80.00	200 00	{ 100 00 100 00	Material sold.
Vilas.....	80.00	539 84	{ 100 00 439 84	Material sold.
Washburn.....	327.89	311 87	206 38	105 49
Waupaca.....	208.88	204 44	204 44	.....
Wood.....	20,733.71	\$26,513 43	\$26,311 51	\$201 92
Total.....				

Indemnity Lands.

INDEMNITY LANDS.

The lands known as Indemnity Lands are the lands which the state received as indemnity and selected in lieu of swamp lands, located by United States land warrants. The sales of such lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, amounted to 6,376.60 acres for the sum of \$19,129.80 as principal and \$147.30 trespass damages. The following tables show the sales for the years 1895 and 1896, viz.:

Sale of Indemnity Swamp Lands for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Lincoln.....	126.30	\$378 90	\$378 90
Marinette	762.61	2,287 83	2,287 83
Sawyer.....	320.00	960 00	960 00
Taylor.....	548.62	1,645 86	1,645 86
Total.....	1,757.53	\$5,272 59	\$5,272 59

Sale of Indemnity Swamp Land for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	
Forest	3,148.79	\$9,446 37	\$9,446 37	
Lincoln.....	198.20	594 60	594 60	
Marinette	284.16	852 48	852 48	
Marinette		147 30	147 30	Trespass damages.
Oneida.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	
Sawyer.....	27.92	83 76	83 76	
Taylor.....	920.00	2,760 00	2,760 00	
Total.....	4,619.07	\$14,004 51	\$14,004 51	

Summary.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the aggregate sales of land during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896:

Class of Lands.	No. of acres sold.	Amount sold for.
School.	13,581.18	\$15,583 25
University.....	349.10	1,013 99
Agricultural College.....	720 00	890 73
Marathon County.....	367.82	1,061 52
Normal School.....	35,807.88	52,044 70
Drainage.....	42,666.32	53,085 17
Indemnity.....	6,376.60	19,277 10
Total.....	\$99,868.90	\$142,956 46

State Lands.

PRICES AND TERMS OF SALES OF STATE LANDS.

Lands held by the state are subject to sale at private entry after having been offered at public auction, on the following terms: The School, University and Agricultural College lands are sold on ten years' time; twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money, interest on the seventy-five per cent. remaining unpaid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the date of purchase to the first of January following, and the certificate fee of fifty cents for each forty acres tract, being required in cash; interest thereafter at seven per cent. per annum, payable annually in advance. The Normal School and Drainage (Swamp) and Marathon County lands are sold for cash. The prices range as follows:

School lands from	\$1.00 to \$1.25 per acre.
University lands from	2.00 to 3.00 "
Agricultural College	1.25 "
Normal School land (swamp) from	.50 to 3 00 "
Drainage lands (swamp) from . .	.50 to 3.00 "
Marathon County lands . . . .	.75 "

Section 3, chapter 332, laws of 1883, provides that any lands the state owns may be entered by actual settlers at \$1.25 per acre, in quantities not exceeding two hundred acres, under such rules, requirements, restrictions, conditions and provisions as the commissioners of public lands may establish, to be approved by the governor.

FORFEITURE OF STATE LANDS.

The following tables show the number of acres held on certificates in the several counties and the amounts due that were forfeited for the non-payment of interest during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, viz. :

Forfeitures for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Chippewa							40.00	\$33 00
Dane	160.00	\$4 00						
Douglas.....	1,080.00	798 00						
Dunn	80.00	51 00						
Forest	77.55	65 00						
Green			80.00	\$216 00				
Langlade	80.00	74 00			80.00	\$74 00		
Marathon	400.00	243 00						
Monroe							80.00	58 00
Oconto							200.00	257 00
Outagamie	80.00	81 00						
Pierce	94.63	75 00	40.00	65 00				
Polk	80.00	54 00						
Shawano	40.00	30 00						
Taylor					193.00	179 00		
Vernon	160.00	201 20			125.67	116 00		
Washburn	480.00	316 00						
Total	2,812.18	\$1,992 20	120.00	\$281 00	398.67	\$369 00	320.00	\$348 00

Forfeitures for 1895.

Forfeitures for the year ending September 30, 1896

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Adams.....	160.00	\$125 00						
Burnett.....	240.00	220 00						
Chippewa.....	120.00	118 00						
Columbia.....	40.00	50 80						
Douglas.....	120.00	88 00						
Dunn.....	40.00	27 00						
Eau Claire.....			120.57	\$184 00				
Forest.....	40.00	37 00						
Jackson.....	160.00	116 00					205.40	\$230 00
Langlade.....	160.00	148 00						
Marathon.....	120.00	86 00						
Monroe.....	280.00	266 00						
Oconto.....	80.00	52 00					400.00	426 00
Outagamie.....	50.03	31 00						
Pierce.....			80.00	164 00				
Polk.....	80.00	54 00			200.00	\$167 00		
Portage.....	40.00	20 00						
Price.....	80.00	74 00						
St. Croix.....	358.90	365 60						
Shawano.....	120.00	146 00			449.57	416 00	40.00	60 00
Taylor.....	360.00	270 00						
Vilas.....	40.00	37 00						
Vernon.....	80.00	54 00						
Waupaca.....	80.00	54 00						
Total.....	2,848.93	\$2,439 40	200.57	\$348 00	649.57	\$583 00	645.40	\$116 00

Forfeitures for 1896.

Dues — Loans.

DUES.

The following table shows the amounts due the several funds upon lands held on certificates for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, viz. :

School.....	\$94,965 15
University.....	9,193 00
Agricultural College.....	50,939 00
Normal School.....	9,459 50
Drainage.....	1,648 00
Total.....	\$166,204 65

This statement, compared with same in former reports, shows a large and continuous decrease of principal and income from this source, which is accounted for by the increase of full payments on outstanding certificates and fewer purchases of lands on contract.

LOANS.

The following tables show the amount due the Trust Funds for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896, on account of loans to individuals. No loans to individuals have been made since 1865, and the amount is gradually diminishing by payments and forfeitures as shown by the following tables for the years 1895 and 1896:

Individual Loans in 1895.

Individual Loans for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES.	School.	Normal.	University.
Adams.	\$335 00	\$550 00	.....
Brown.		250 00	.....
Chippewa.....	300 00		.....
Columbia.....	725 00	375 00	.....
Crawford.....		500 00	.....
Dane.....	750 00	400 00	.....
Dodge.....	740 00		.....
Fond du Lac.....		300 00	.....
Grant.....	395 00		.....
Green Lake.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Iowa.....	1,299 24	500 00	\$350 00
Jackson.....		200 00	.....
Jefferson.....	400 00		.....
Juneau.....	150 00	300 00	.....
La Fayette.....	250 00		.....
Manitowoc.....	300 00	450 00	.....
Marquette.....	461 50	200 00	.....
Monroe.....	120 00	500 00	.....
Pierce.....		133 00	.....
Portage.....	200 00		.....
Racine.....	200 00	400 00	.....
Racine City.....	602 70		.....
Richland.....		425 00	.....
Sheboygan.....	150 00		.....
Waushara.....	450 00		.....
Total	\$8,328 44	\$5,983 00	\$350 00

Individual Loans for 1896.

Individual Loans for the year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	School.	Normal.	University.
Adams.....	\$335 00	\$550 00	.....
Brown.....	.....	250 00	.....
Chippewa.....	300 00	.....	.....
Columbia.....	725 00	375 00	.....
Dane.....	750 00	400 00	.....
Dodge.....	740 00	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	.....	300 00	.....
Grant.....	395 00	.....	.....
Green Lake.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Iowa.....	1,299 24	500 00	\$350 00
Jackson.....	.....	200 00	.....
Jefferson.....	400 00	.....	.....
Juneau.....	150 00	300 00	.....
La Fayette.....	250 00	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	300 00	450 00	.....
Marquette.....	461 50	200 00	.....
Monroe.....	120 00	500 00	.....
Pierce.....	.....	133 00	.....
Portage.....	200 00	.....	.....
Racine.....	200 00	400 00	.....
Racine City.....	537 00	.....	.....
Richland.....	.....	425 00	.....
Sheboygan.....	150 00	.....	.....
Waushara.....	450 00	.....	.....
Total.....	\$8,262 74	\$5,483 00	\$350 00

Loans.

Statement of the Trust Funds on account of loans made to individuals in the several counties September 30, 1896, compared with the amounts due September 30, 1894.

COUNTIES.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Paid during two years.	Forfeitures.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896
Adams.....	\$885 00			\$885 00
Brown.....	250 00			250 00
Chippewa.....	300 00			300 00
Columbia.....	2,050 00	\$950 00		1,100 00
Crawford.....	500 00	500 00		
Dane.....	1,650 00	500 00		1,150 00
Dodge.....	940 00	200 00		740 00
Fond du Lac.....	300 00			300 00
Grant.....	395 00			395 00
Green.....	300 00	300 00		
Green Lake.....	1,000 00			1,000 00
Iowa.....	3,049 24	900 00		2,149 24
Jackson.....	200 00			200 00
Jefferson.....	400 00			400 00
Juneau.....	550 00	100 00		450 00
La Fayette.....	250 00			250 00
Manitowoc.....	750 00			750 00
Marquette.....	661 50			661 50
Monroe.....	720 00	100 00		620 00
Pierce.....	133 00			133 00
Portage.....	200 00			200 00
Racine.....	600 00			600 00
Racine City.....	602 70	65 70		537 00
Richland.....	590 00	165 00		425 00
Sauk.....	200 00	200 00		
Sheboygan.....	150 00			150 00
Trempealeau.....	450 00	450 00		
Waupaca.....	500 00		\$500 00	
Waushara.....	450 00			450 00
Total.....	\$19,026 44	\$4,365 00	\$500 00	\$14,095 74

New Investment of Trust Funds.

NEW INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the investment of Trust Funds during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896:

SCHOOL FUND.		
Loans to School Districts.....	\$163,615 00	.....
Columbus City bonds.....	25,000 00	.....
Highland Village bonds.....	2,800 00	.....
		\$191,415 00
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
Loan to Town of Bovina.....	\$4,000 00	.....
" " Oconto Falls.....	4,000 00	.....
" " W in.....	2,100 00	.....
" " Board of Education, City and Town of Ripon.....	5,000 00	.....
		15,100 00
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.		
Vernon County bonds.....	\$23,000 00	.....
Elroy City bonds.....	2,925 00	.....
		25,925 00
Loan to Board of Education, City of Grand Rapids.....	\$9,500 00	.....
Loan to Village of Hammond.....	1,660 00	.....
" " City of Fond du Lac.....	20,000 00	.....
" " Madison.....	15,000 00	.....
" " New London.....	12,000 00	.....
" " Onalaska.....	3,000 00	.....
" " Shawano.....	3,200 00	.....
" " Rhineland.....	3,000 00	.....
" " Town of Bayfield.....	15,000 00	.....
" " Cleveland.....	500 00	.....
" " Mosinee.....	500 00	.....
" " Richmond.....	5,000 00	.....
" " City of Prairie du Chien.....	10,000 00	.....
Loans to School Districts.....	4,700 00	.....
		103,060 00
Totals.....		\$335,500 00

Productive School Fund.

The amounts of productive School fund on the 30th day of September, 1895 and 1896, were as follows:

	1895.	1896.
Dues on Certificates of Sales	\$99,794 33	\$95,061 75
Due on School District and individual Loans.	323,694 30	397,549 25
Certificates of Indebtedness, State of Wisconsin	1,563,700 00	1,563,700 00
Ashland County bonds.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Ashland City bonds	25,000 00	25,000 00
Chippewa Falls City bonds.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Chilton Town bonds.....	17,400 00	17,400 00
Chilton City bonds.....	7,600 00	7,600 00
Columbus City bonds.....	.....	25,000 00
Elkhorn School bonds.....	6,000 00	4,000 00
Elroy City bonds.....	6,350 00	6,350 00
Eau Claire City bonds.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Fond du Lac School bonds.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Highland Village bonds .....	.....	2,800 00
Madison City bonds.....	60,000 00	60,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds	309,000 00	281,000 00
Mineral Point City bonds.....	3,000 00	2,000 00
Marathon County bonds.....	16,000 00	8,000 00
" " " premium.....	336 72	336 72
Oshkosh City Water and Sewer bonds.....	70,800 00	70,800 00
Ripon City bonds.....	4,500 00	3,000 00
Stoughton City bonds.....	30,000 00	15,000 00
Superior " "	250,000 00	250,000 00
Superior " " premium.....	34,315 15	34,315 15
Wausau " "	30,000 00	30,000 00
Loan to Board of Education, Madison.....	5,000 00	.....
Loan to Brown County.....	6,000 00	4,000 00
" Bayfield "	25,000 00	16,666 67
" Brown "	69,600 00	65,250 00
" Jackson "	4,000 00	2,000 00
" Chippewa "	48,000 00	45,473 68
" Oneida "	30,000 00	28,000 00
" Price "	16,000 00	12,000 00
" Winnebago County.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
" City of Berlin	2,000 00	.....
" " Chippewa Falls.....	14,000 00	13,000 00
" " Green Bay.....	35,000 00	35,000 00
" " Jefferson.....	20,000 00	18,000 00
" " Menasha.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
" " Neenah.....	2,000 00	1,000 00
" " New London	10,500 00	9,500 00
" " Oconto.....	33,250 00	31,500 00
" " Phillips	6,400 00	6,400 00
" " Rice Lake	12,200 00	10,700 00
" Town of Arcadia.....	6,666 66	5,000 00
" " Arena.....	300 00	200 00
" " Ashland	1,720 79	1,290 59
" " Crandon.....	1,000 00	800 00

University Fund.

PRODUCTIVE SCHOOL FUND.—Continued.

	1895.	1896.
Loan to Town of Clinton.....	\$200 00	.....
“ “ Mosinee	200 00	.....
“ “ Moscow	3,028 00	\$2,271 00
“ “ Maine	1,800 00	1,550 00
“ “ Pleasant Valley.....	766 50	.....
“ “ Richfield..	825 00	550 00
“ “ Rolling	100 00	.....
“ “ Russell... ..	2,900 00	2,200 00
“ “ St Croix Falls	500 00	250 00
“ “ Waldwick	7,650 00	6,800 00
“ “ Wood	2,000 00	1,000 00
“ State Agricultural Society.....	90,666 00	90,666 00
“ State Historical B'ld'g Ass'n .....	.....	30,000 00
Totals.....	\$3,432,763 45	\$3,455,980 81

UNIVERSITY FUND.

	1895.	1896.
Dues on Certificates of Sales.....	\$9,854 00	\$9,193 00
Due on Loans (individual).....	350 00	350 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Eau Claire County bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00
Manitowoc County bonds.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Vernon County bonds	12,000 00	8,000 00
Waupaca County bonds	2,000 00	.....
Greenwood City bonds.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Platteville City bonds.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Stoughton City bonds.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Tomahawk City bonds.....	5,500 00	4,000 00
Loan to Board of Education, City of Ripon.....	2,500 00	2,250 00
Loan to Shawano County.....	6,000 00	4,500 00
Loan to Winnebago County	8,000 00	8,000 00
Loan to Village of Thorpe.....	3,500 00	3,000 00
Totals.....	\$212,204 00	\$201,793 00

Agricultural College Fund.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

	1895.	1896,
Dues on Certificates of Sales.	\$60,277 00	\$50,939 00
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	60,660 00	60,600 00
Eau Claire County bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Eau Claire bridge bonds.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Eau Claire bridge bonds premium.....	693 06	693 06
Manitowoc County bonds.....	33,000 00	22,000 00
Grand Rapids bridge bonds.....	4,000 00	3,000 00
Black River Falls City bonds.....	15,000 00	14,400 00
Madison City bonds.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Milwaukee City bonds.....	30,000 00	20,000 00
New Richmond City bonds.....	1,000 00	500 00
Platteville City bonds.....	3,800 00	3,200 00
Tomahawk City bonds.....	5,500 00	5,500 00
Loan to Manitowoc County.....	10,000 00	.....
Loan to Winnebago County.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Loan to City of Merrill.....	4,000 00	3,000 00
Loan to City of Waupaca.....	6,000 00	5,000 00
Loan to Town of Bovina.....	.....	4,000 00
Loan to Town of Colburn.....	1,500 00	1,000 00
Loan to Town of Day.....	1,400 00	1,166 67
Loan to Town of Hancock.....	2,000 00	1,000 00
Loan to Town of Minong.....	1,000 00	400 00
Loan to Town of Oconto Falls.....	.....	4,000 00
Loan to Town of Wein.....	.....	2,100 00
Loan to Board of Education, City and Town of Ripon.....	.....	5,000 00
Totals.....	\$271,270 06	\$238,998 73

Normal School Fund.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

	1895.	1896.
Dues on Certificates of Sales	\$9,910 50	\$9,459 50
Due on loans	15,683 00	11,704 86
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	515,700 00	515,700 00
Ashland County bonds.....	45,000 00	45,000 00
Manitowoc County bonds.....	70,000 00	70,000 00
Vernon County bonds .....	.....	23,000 00
Waushara County bonds.....	3,000 00	2,000 00
Ashland City bonds	22,000 00	22,000 00
Ashland City bonds premium.....	1,011 60	1,011 60
Beaver Dam City bonds	12,000 00	12,000 00
Chippewa Falls City bonds.....	35,000 00	35,000 00
Columbus City Hall bonds.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
Columbus City School bonds.....	4,000 00	3,000 00
Centralia City Bridge bonds.....	900 00	.....
Durand City bonds.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Edgerton City bonds.....	13,000 00	13,000 00
Eau Claire City bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Eau Claire City bonds premium.....	458 64	458 64
Eau Claire Light Guard Armory bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Elroy City bonds.....	.....	2,925 00
Hudson City bonds.....	44,000 00	44,000 00
Kenosha City bonds	100,000 00	100,000 00
La Crosse City bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Madison City bonds.....	115,000 00	115,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds.....	282,000 00	239,000 00
Menasha City bonds.....	9,250 00	7,250 00
Oshkosh City School bonds	42,000 00	40,000 00
Oshkosh City Bridge bonds	7,000 00	7,000 00
Plymouth School bonds.....	8,500 00	8,500 00
Portage School bonds.....	24,000 00	24,000 00
Richland Center Water bonds.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Glenwood Town bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Loan to Brown County.....	12,500 00	10,000 00
Loan to Chippewa County.....	17,000 00	16,105 26
Loan to Dunn County.....	55,000 00	50,000 00
Loan to Florence County.....	3,000 00	.....
Loan to Jackson County	18,000 00	18,000 00
Loan to Lincoln County.....	10,000 00	8,000 00
Loan to Washburn County.....	22,750 00	18,500 00
Loan to Winnebago County.....	44,000 00	44,000 00
Loan to Board of Education, City of Grand Rapids .....	.....	9,500 00
Loan to Board of Education, City of Madison	40,000 00	40,000 00
Loan to Board of Education, City of White water.....	8,000 00	6,000 00
Loan to Village of Bloomer.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Loan to Village of Boyd.....	2,500 00	1,500 00
Loan to Village of Hammond .....	.....	1,660 00
Loan to Village of Osceola.....	400 00	200 00
Loan to Village of Whitefish Bay.....	5,100 00	4,800 00
Loan to City of Cumberland.....	5,900 00	5,900 00

Loans.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.— *Continued.*

	1895.	1896.
Loan to City of Chippewa Falls.....	\$6,000 00	\$3,000 00
Loan to City of Fond du Lac.....		20,000 00
Loan to City of Madison.....		15,000 00
Loan to City of Menasha.....	3,000 00	1,500 00
Loan to City of Mineral Point.....	10,000 00	9,000 00
Loan to City of New London.....		12,000 00
Loan to City of Onalaska.....		3,000 00
Loan to City of Phillips.....	7,999 99	7,333 32
Loan to City of Shawano.....		3,200 00
Loan to City of Waupaca.....	10,500 00	9,500 00
Loan to City of Rhinelander.....		3,000 00
Loan to Town of Bayfield.....		15,000 00
Loan to Town of Cleveland.....		500 00
Loan to Town of Grover.....	900 00	
Loan to Town of Mosinee.....		500 00
Loan to Town of Pine River.....	1,500 00	1,000 00
Loan to Town of Richmond.....		5,000 00
Loan to Town of Seneca.....	2,400 00	1,800 00
Loan to City of Prairie du Chien.....		10,000 00
Loan to Town of Spooner.....	6,000 00	5,000 00
Loan to Town of Waukechon.....	900 00	450 00
Loan to Town of Worcester.....	500 00	
Loan to Town of Waupaca.....	1,000 00	
Light Horse Squadron.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Totals.....	\$1,768,763 73	\$1,805,458 18

LOANS.

The following tables show the outstanding Loans to School Districts September 30, 1894; new loans made and amount of principal paid for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896:

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
3	Monroe	Adams.....	\$100 00	\$100 00	.....	.....	School.
3	Preston	Adams.....	31 25	31 25	.....	.....	School.
Joint 8	Preston, Adams and Richfield	Adams.....	150 00	50 00	.....	\$100 00	School.
2	Monroe	Adams.....	.....	.....	\$350 00	350 00	School.
Joint 1	Lincoln and New Chester	Adams.....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
Joint 1	Strong's Prairie and Monroe	Adams.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	School.
	Butternut	Ashland	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
	Butternut	Ashland	625 00	125 00	.....	500 00	School.
	Barron	Barron.....	49 00	49 00	.....	.....	.....
3	Sumner	Barron.....	125 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....
6	Stanford	Barron.....	600 00	300 00	.....	300 00	School.
Joint 1	Barron City and Town	Barron.....	1,000 00	250 00	.....	750 00	School.
2	Dallas	Barron.....	220 00	55 00	.....	165 00	School.
Joint 3	Oak Grove and Stanfold	Barron.....	314 28	78 57	.....	235 71	School.
2	Maple Grove	Barron.....	240 00	30 00	.....	210 00	School.
3	Stanley	Barron.....	568 75	81 25	.....	487 50	School.
Joint 3	Dallas, Dover and Chetek	Barron.....	86 50	43 25	.....	43 25	School.
4	Maple Grove	Barron.....	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
1	Turtle Lake	Barron.....	340 00	85 00	.....	255 00	School.
10	Cumberland	Barron.....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
3	Sumner	Barron.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	School.
	Washburn	Bayfield	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
1	Bayfield	Bayfield	1,000 00	500 00	.....	500 00	School.
	Iron River School Directors	Bayfield	4,533 34	1,133 34	.....	3,400 00	School.
	Washburn School Directors	Bayfield	22,500 00	2,500 00	.....	20,000 00	School.
	Iron River School Directors	Bayfield	3,000 00	500 00	.....	2,500 00	School.
	Washburn	Bayfield	10,000 00	1,000 00	.....	9,000 00	School.
1	Bayfield	Bayfield	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	Normal
1	Bayfield	Bayfield	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	School.
6	Lawrence	Brown	333 36	83 34	.....	250 02	School.

Locms.

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
2	Howard.....	Brown.....			\$1,400 00	\$1,400 00	Normal
4	Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	\$250 00	\$50 00		200 00	School.
5	Nelson.....	Buffalo.....			1,100 00	1,100 00	School.
3	Wood Lake.....	Burnett.....	100 00	50 00		50 00	School.
10	Grantsburgh.....	Burnett.....	46 68	11 68		35 00	School.
11	Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	100 00	100 00			
6	Anson.....	Chippewa.....	80 00	80 00			
5	Big Bend.....	Chippewa.....	200 00	200 00			
5	Anson.....	Chippewa.....	80 00	20 00		60 00	School.
11	La Fayette.....	Chippewa.....	90 00	30 00		60 00	School.
11	Edison.....	Chippewa.....	900 00	300 00		600 00	School.
10	Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	132 00	66 00		66 00	School.
1	Lawrence.....	Chippewa.....	600 00	200 00		400 00	School.
4	La Fayette.....	Chippewa.....	200 00	100 00		200 00	School.
5	Arthur.....	Chippewa.....	266 66	133 33		133 33	School.
15	Big Bend.....	Chippewa.....	400 00	100 00		300 00	School.
10	Edson.....	Chippewa.....	850 00	212 50		637 50	School.
6	Arthur.....	Chippewa.....	400 00			400 00	School.
7	Arthur.....	Chippewa.....			400 00	400 00	School.
3	Edson.....	Chippewa.....			600 00	600 00	School.
8	Big Bend.....	Chippewa.....			700 00	700 00	School.
5	Unity.....	Clark.....	75 00	75 00			
3	York.....	Clark.....	100 00	100 00			
2	Freemont.....	Clark.....	100 00	100 00			
3	Hixon.....	Clark.....	100 00	100 00			
7	Thorp.....	Clark.....	50 00	50 00			
6	Thorp.....	Clark.....	95 66	95 66			
Joint 5	Pine Valley and Weston.....	Clark.....	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
2	Hoard.....	Clark.....	150 00	50 00		100 00	School.
Joint 3	Mayville and Hoard.....	Clark.....	160 00	40 00		120 00	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
4	Thorp.....	Clark	\$180 00	\$90 00	.....	\$90 00	School.
Joint 3	Green Grove and Colby.....	Clark	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
Joint 4	Hoard and Mayville	Clark	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	School.
3	Mayville	Clark	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
2	Pine Valley	Clark	450 00	50 00	.....	400 00	School.
2	Loyal	Clark	1,500 00	150 00	.....	1,350 00	School.
4	Unity	Clark	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
2	Hewitt.....	Clark	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
oint 1	Easton, Warner and Greenwood	Clark	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	School.
2	Withee.....	Clark	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
3	Thorp.....	Clark .....	.....	.....	\$500 00	500 00	School.
5	Levis.....	Clark .....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	Normal
Joint 1	Unity (Brighton, Marathon Co.).....	Clark	480 00	240 00	.....	240 00	School.
Joint 5	Unity (Brighton, Marathon Co.).....	Clark	250 00	.....	.....	250 00	School.
Joint 3	York and Grant	Clark .....	.....	.....	800 00	800 00	School.
2	Hixon.....	Clark .....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	School.
2	Caledonia.....	Columbia	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
5	Haney	Crawford	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Joint 1	Clayton, Scott and Haney	Crawford	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
5	Utica	Crawford	300 00	150 00	.....	150 00	School.
Joint 9	Haney and Clayton	Crawford	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
5	Haney.....	Crawford	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
7	Scott.....	Crawford .....	.....	.....	300 00	300 00	School.
Joint 8	Freeman and Seneca	Crawford .....	.....	.....	700 00	700 00	School.
11	Madison	Dane	1,916 66	383 33	.....	1,533 33	School.
12	Middleton.....	Dane	2,000 00	500 00	.....	1,500 00	School.
4	Springdale	Dane	800 00	200 00	.....	600 00	School.
Joint 5	Windsor, Vienna (Leeds, Columbia Co.).....	Dane .....	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	Normal
7	Oak Grove	Dodge	2,500 00	500 00	.....	2,000 00	School.
5	Sturgeon Bay	Door	66 00	66 00	.....	.....	.....

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
2	Sturgeon Bay	Door	\$220 00	\$110 00	.....	\$110 00	School.
1	Sturgeon Bay	Door	120 00	40 00	.....	80 00	School.
3	Washington	Door	187 48	46 88	.....	140 60	School.
2	Nasewaupée	Door	200 00	100 00	.....	109 00	School.
5	Nasewaupée	Door	281 25	56 25	.....	225 00	School.
2	Egg Harbor	Door	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
3	Clay Banks	Door .....	.....	.....	\$300 00	300 00	School.
2	Jacksonport	Door .....	.....	.....	375 00	375 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	1,200 00	400 00	.....	800 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	1,200 00	400 00	.....	800 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....
	Nebagamain School Directors	Douglas	700 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....
	Nebagamain School Directors	Douglas	795 00	265 00	.....	530 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
6	Tiffany	Dunn	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
4	Spring Brook	Dunn	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
3	Menomonie	Dunn	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
6	Rock Creek	Dunn	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
8	Pleasant Valley	Eau Claire	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
2	Drammen	Eau Claire	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Joint 1	Rock Creek (Brunswick, Eau Claire Co.)	Eau Claire	75 00	25 00	.....	50 00	School.
3	Colfax	Dunn	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
7	Spring Brook	Dunn	240 00	40 00	.....	200 00	School.
Joint 1	Hay River and Sherman	Dunn	187 50	62 50	.....	125 00	School.
3	Red Cedar	Dunn	80 00	40 00	.....	40 00	School.
1	Tiffany	Dunn	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	School.
9	Menomonie	Dunn	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
Joint 8	Stanton and Tiffany	Dunn	360 00	90 00	.....	270 00	School.
5	Sherman	Dunn	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
4	Elk Mound.....	Dunn	\$500 00	\$125 00		\$375 00	School.
2	Colfax	Dunn	200 00			200 00	School.
Joint 4	Otter Creek, Colfax, Grant and Tainter.....	Dunn	300 00	37 50		262 50	School.
4	Colfax	Dunn	300 00	50 00		250 00	School.
5	Stanton	Dunn	400 00			400 00	School.
4	Lucas	Dunn	400 00			400 00	School.
Joint 12	Washington and Pleasant Valley.....	Eau Claire..	90 00	45 00		45 00	School.
Joint 1	Brunswick (Rock Creek, see Dunn Co.).....	Eau Claire..					
	Eau Claire City.	Eau Claire..	36,000 00	2,000 00		34,000 00	School.
5	Pleasant Valley	Eau Claire..	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
4	Union.....	Eau Claire..	900 00	400 00		500 00	School.
5	Brunswick.....	Eau Claire..			\$500 00	500 00	School.
4	Crandon	Forest	200 00	200 00			
	Gagen	Forest	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
4	Muscoda	Grant	100 00	100 00			
1	Muscoda	Grant	750 00	375 00		375 00	School.
Joint 9	Wyalusing and Bloomington	Grant	525 00	175 00		350 00	School.
Joint 4	Exeter and New Glarus.....	Green	134 00	134 00			
3	Mt. Pleasant	Green	2,300 00	400 00		1,600 00	School.
Joint 11	York (Perry and Moscow, see Iowa Co.).....	Iowa					
4	Mifflin	Iowa	320 00	160 00		160 00	
Joint 11	Moscow (Perry and York).....	Iowa	500 00	50 00		450 00	School.
Joint 1	Moscow and Blanchard, see La Fayette Co.....						
Joint 1	Alma and Garden Valley	Jackson	400 00	200 00		200 00	School.
6	Albion	Jackson	40 00				
7	Albion	Jackson	46 25	46 25			
4	Albion	Jackson	50 00	50 00			
Joint 2	Manchester and New Lyne.....	Jackson	67 00	67 00			
4	Northfield.....	Jackson	50 00	25 00		25 00	School.
Joint 3	Garden Valley, Northfield.....	Jackson					

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
	Hixton and Curran	Jackson.....	\$359 00	\$72 00	.....	\$287 00	School
13	Albion	Jackson.....	115 00	57 50	.....	57 50	School.
Joint 11	Albion, Orving, Springfield and Franklin...	Jackson.....	175 00	.....	.....	175 00	School.
11	Albion	Jackson.....	120 00	40 00	.....	80 00	School.
3	Albion	Jackson.....	295 60	73 90	.....	221 70	School.
1	Northfield	Jackson.....	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	School.
4	Garfield.....	Jackson.....	.....	.....	\$150 00	150 00	School.
4	Garden Valley.....	Jackson.....	160 00	2) 00	.....	140 00	School.
7	Alma	Jackson.....	650 00	216 66	.....	433 34	School.
3	Northfield.....	Jackson.....	.....	.....	250 00	250 00	School.
Joint 4	Sullivan and Concord	Jefferson.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	School.
4	Lemonweir.....	Juneau.....	45 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....
2	Summit.....	Juneau.....	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 3	Necedah and Germantown	Juneau.....	80 00	40 00	.....	40 00	School.
3	Armenia	Juneau.....	210 00	70 00	.....	140 00	School.
4	Armenia	Juneau.....	318 00	106 00	.....	212 00	School.
4	Armenia	Juneau.....	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	School.
3	Clearfield	Juneau.....	.....	.....	120 00	120 00	School.
5	Armenia	Juneau.....	.....	.....	175 00	175 00	School.
6	Campbell.....	La Crosse.....	585 00	97 50	.....	487 50	School.
6	Campbell.....	La Crosse.....	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	School.
Joint 1	Blanchard (Moscow, Iowa Co.)	La Fayette...	700 00	100 00	.....	600 00	School.
Joint 3	Blanchard and Argyle.....	La Fayette...	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
1	Argyle.....	La Fayette...	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
2	New Diggings.....	La Fayette...	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	School.
4	Elton.....	Langlade.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
4	Summit.....	Langlade.....	150 00	30 00	.....	120 00	School.
2	Summit.....	Langlade.....	110 00	22 00	.....	88 00	School.
1	Elton.....	Langlade.....	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
1	Langlade.....	Langlade.....	250 00	125 00	.....	125 00	School.

Looms.

Loans.

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
2	Rolling	Langlade ...	\$300 00	\$30 00	.....	\$270 00	School.
5	Norwood	Langlade	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
2	Harrison	Lincoln	300 00	150 00	.....	150 00	School.
5	Rock Falls	Lincoln	3,332 50	666 50	.....	2,666 00	School.
3	Harrison	Lincoln	306 40	76 60	.....	229 80	School.
5	Russell	Lincoln	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
	Merrill School Directors	Lincoln	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	School.
4	Eaton	Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	\$500 00	500 00	School.
2	Marathon	Marathon	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
1	Norrie	Marathon	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
6	Maine .....	.....	60 00	30 00	.....	30 00	School.
4	Hull .....	.....	105 00	35 00	.....	70 00	School.
3	Eau Plaine .....	.....	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
4	McMillan .....	.....	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
1	Wein .....	.....	350 00	50 00	.....	300 00	School.
Joint 1	Brighton and Unity, see Clark Co .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint 2	Frankfort and Hall .....	.....	350 00	50 00	.....	300 00	School.
2	Harrison .....	.....	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
Joint 2	Norrie, Easton and Plover .....	.....	240 00	80 00	.....	160 00	School.
4	Frankfort .....	.....	342 22	48 89	.....	293 33	School.
1	Plover .....	.....	266 66	66 67	.....	199 99	School.
4	Eldron .....	.....	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
4	Holeton .....	.....	160 00	40 00	.....	120 00	School.
2	Easton .....	.....	270 00	30 00	.....	240 00	School.
Joint 9	Wausau and Texas .....	.....	440 00	55 00	.....	385 00	School.
13	Mosinee .....	.....	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
5	Cleveland .....	.....	480 00	96 00	.....	384 00	School.
4	Eau Plaine .....	.....	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
1	Kronnenwetter .....	.....	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
Joint 6	Wein and Cassel .....	.....	545 00	54 50	.....	490 50	School.

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
3	Harrison and Plover.....		\$400 00	\$50 00		\$350 00	School.
2	Eau Plaine.....	Marathon	350 00			350 00	School.
4	Wein.....	Marathon			500 00	500 00	School.
1	Hull.....	Marathon			500 00	500 00	School.
1	Bergen.....	Marathon			300 00	300 00	School.
1	Hull.....	Marathon			275 00	275 00	School.
5	Day.....	Marathon			600 00	600 00	School.
3	Marathon.....	Marathon			500 00	500 00	School.
Joint 5	Brighton and Unity, see Clark Co.	Marathon					
2	Halsey.....	Marathon			275 00	275 00	School.
1	McMillan.....	Marathon			600 00	600 00	School.
	Packwaukee.....	Marquette	100 00	100 00			
4	Amberg.....	Marinette	500 00	500 00			
2	Peshtigo.....	Marinette	688 88	172 22		516 36	School.
1	Amberg.....	Marinette	750 00	375 00		375 00	School.
10	Coleman.....	Marinette			300 00	300 00	School.
3	Granville.....	Milwaukee	4,000 00	4,000 00			
5	Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee	8,000 00			8,000 00	School.
Joint 17	Granville and Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee			4,000 00	4,000 00	School.
1	Tomah.....	Monroe	600 00	600 00			Normal
1	La Grange.....	Monroe	110 00	110 00			School.
7	Ridgeville.....	Monroe	66 67	33 33		33 34	School.
7	Byron.....	Monroe	75 00	25 00		50 00	School.
2	Byron.....	Monroe	150 00	25 00		125 00	School.
Joint 8	Byron and Lincoln.....	Monroe	75 00			75 00	School.
2	Lincoln.....	Monroe			150 00	150 00	School.
8	Gillett.....	Oconto	235 72	78 57		157 15	School.
2	Chase.....	Oconto	160 00	80 00		80 00	School.
5	Little River.....	Oconto	400 00	200 00		200 00	School.
1	Stiles.....	Oconto	700 00	100 00		600 00	School.

Looms.

Loans.

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
4	Oconto Falls	Oconto	\$600 00	\$200 00		\$400 00	School.
2	Oconto	Oconto	350 00	175 00		175 00	School.
6	Maple Valley	Oconto	800 00	200 00		600 00	School.
7	Little River	Oconto	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
8	Oconto	Oconto	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
1	Spruce	Oconto	400 00	100 00		300 00	School.
2	Pensaukee	Oconto	1,200 00	240 00		960 00	School.
5	Little River	Oconto			\$426 00	426 00	School.
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida	300 00	150 00		150 00	School.
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida	2,250 00	450 00		1,800 00	School.
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida	1,800 00	300 00		1,500 00	School.
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida	3,500 00			3,500 00	School.
8	Seymour	Outagamie	40 00	40 00			
2	City of Appleton	Outagamie	22,500 00	2,500 00		20,000 00	School.
Joint 4	Port Washington, city and town	Ozaukee			2,800 00	2,800 00	School.
4	Albany	Pepin			200 00	200 00	School.
9	River Falls	Pierce	100 00	50 00		50 00	School.
1	Spring Lake	Pierce	600 00	120 00		480 00	School.
7	Trim Belle	Pierce	1,200 00			1,200 00	School.
3	Union	Pierce	1,300 00			1,300 00	School.
6	Trimbell	Pierce			500 00	500 00	School.
1	El Paso	Pierce	100 00	100 00			
6	Braiman	Price	300 00	300 00			
1	St. Croix Falls	Polk	240 00	240 00			
3	Clam Falls	Polk	20 00	10 00		10 00	School.
2	Clam Falls	Polk	60 00	20 00		40 00	
Joint 1	Johnson, Beaver (Turtle Lake, Brown Co.)	Polk	200 00	66 67		133 33	
Joint 1	Clear Lake and Black Brook	Polk	1,190 00	170 00		1,020 00	
2	Sterling	Polk	125 00	62 50		62 50	
1	Beaver	Polk	200 00	50 00		150 00	

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New Loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
2	Balsam Lake	Polk	\$480 00	\$60 00		\$420 00	
2	Apple River	Polk	350 00	70 00		280 00	
2	Georgetown	Polk	400 00	100 00		300 00	
Joint 5	Lincoln and Amery	Polk	2,350 00	235 00		2,115 00	
4	Alden	Polk	550 00			550 00	
2	Johnston	Polk	700 00			700 00	
4	Loraine	Polk	200 00	100 00		100 00	
3	Osceola	Polk			\$250 00	250 00	
3	Black Brook	Polk			600 00	600 00	
2	Amherst	Portage	1,000 00	1,000 00			
2	Grant	Portage	250 00	50 00		200 00	
5	Eau Plaine	Portage	206 25	68 75		137 50	School
Joint 1	Almond, Pine Grove (Plainfield and Oasis, Waushara Co.)	Portage	600 00	100 00		500 00	School.
3	Carson	Portage	500 00	83 34		416 66	School.
11	Stockton	Portage	100 00	25 00		75 00	School.
6	Carson	Portage	400 00			400 00	School.
7	Amherst	Portage			900 00	900 00	School.
Jt. 16	Carson and Sherry see Wood Co.	Portage					
2	Georgetown	Price	600 00	200 00		400 00	School.
9	Ogema	Price	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
3	Akan	Richland	199 20	50 00		149 20	School.
3	Bloom	Richland	633 33	158 33		475 00	School.
Jt. 10	Westford (Woodland, Sauk Co)	Richland	250 00	83 33		166 67	School.
Joint 9	Forest (Liberty, Vernon Co.)	Richland	2,345 00			2,345 00	School.
Joint 1	Janesville and Center	Rock	284 00	142 00		142 00	School.
Joint 2	Clinton village and town	Rock	2,000 00			2,000 00	School.
Joint 2	Clinton village and town	Rock	4,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00	School.
2	Navarino	Shawano	30 00	30 00			
4	Wittenberg	Shawano	18 75	18 75			

Loans.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund
Joint 2	Green Valley and Gillett	Shawano	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
5	Richmond	Shawano	80 00	20 00	.....	60 00	School.
7	Birnamwood	Shawano	900 00	180 00	.....	720 00	School.
5	Green Valley	Shawano	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
3	Lesser	Shawano	170 00	85 00	.....	85 00	School.
6	Hutchins	Shawano	330 00	165 00	.....	165 00	School.
Joint 5	Angelica, Maple Grove, (Pittsfield, Brown Co., Chase, Oconto Co.)	Shawano	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 4	Navarino, (Mattison, Waupaca Co.)	Shawano	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
7	Wittenberg	Shawano	280 00	70 00	.....	210 00	School.
3	Aniwa	Shawano	262 50	37 50	.....	225 00	School.
5	Hutchins	Shawano	325 72	51 28	.....	271 44	School.
2	Fairbanks	Shawano	3,600 00	400 00	.....	3,200 00	School.
2	Wittenberg	Shawano	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	School.
5	Washington	Shawano	500 00	166 67	.....	333 33	School.
1	Richmond	Shawano	475 00	.....	.....	475 00	School.
3	Green Valley	Shawano	700 00	.....	.....	700 00	School.
1	Morris	Shawano .....	.....	.....	450 00	450 00	School.
Joint 1	Richmond and Herman	Shawano .....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
4	Angelica	Shawano .....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
Joint 1	Lesser, Angelica, Hartland and Maple Grove	Shawano .....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
6	Stanton	St. Croix	240 00	80 00	.....	160 00	School.
Joint 1	Richmond, Star Prairie and Stanton	St. Croix	4,200 00	700 00	.....	3,500 00	School.
Joint 1	Hammond, city and village	St. Croix	1,710 00	285 00	.....	1,425 00	School.
Joint 1	Hammond, Star Prairie and Stanton	St. Croix	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	School.
1	Somerset	St. Croix	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
3	Eau Galle	St. Croix	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	School.
1	Kinnic Kinnic	St. Croix	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	School.
1	Glenwood	St. Croix	7,500 00	.....	.....	7,500 00	School.
1	Somerset	St. Croix	70 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
2	Warren	St. Croix....	\$400 00	\$100 00	.....	\$300 00	School.
Joint 1	Springfield and Cady.....	St. Croix....	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
Joint 3	Cady and Springfield.....	St. Croix....	.....	.....	\$350 00	350 00	School.
Joint 10	Woodland and Westford (see Richland Co.)	St. Croix....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Spring Green	Sauk	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	School.
Joint 2	La Valle, village and town	Sauk .....	.....	.....	800 00	800 00	School.
4	Chelsea	Taylor	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Joint 4	Medford and Browning	Taylor	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
3	Rib Lake	Taylor	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
4	Pine Creek	Taylor	480 00	80 00	.....	400 00	School.
7	Medford	Taylor	58 76	29 38	.....	29 38	School.
7	Deer Creek	Taylor	250 00	.....	.....	250 00	School.
4	Little Black	Taylor	160 00	20 00	.....	140 00	School.
5	Deer Creek	Taylor	187 51	31 25	.....	156 25	School.
8	Medford	Taylor	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
Joint 1	Guver and Moliter	Taylor	320 00	80 00	.....	240 00	School.
2	Pine Creek	Taylor	700 00	140 00	.....	560 00	School.
Joint 1	Medford, city and town	Taylor	3,000 00	500 00	.....	2,500 00	School.
Joint 1	Medford, city and town	Taylor	1,500 00	250 00	.....	1,250 00	School.
3	Guver	Taylor	400 00	.....	.....	400 00	School.
1	Rib Lake	Taylor .....	.....	.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	Normal
4	Hale	Trempealeau	120 00	40 00	.....	80 00	School.
Joint 2	EttRick and Gale.....	Trempealeau	700 00	100 00	.....	600 00	School.
Joint 2	Hale, Unity and Sumner	Trempealeau	360 00	120 00	.....	240 00	School.
1	Trempealeau	Trempealeau	1,750 00	250 00	.....	1,500 00	School.
2	Sumner	Trempealeau	388 92	55 56	.....	333 36	School.
1	Albion	Trempealeau	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
13	Trempealeau	Trempealeau	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
1	Lincoln	Trempealeau	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	School.
1	Sumner	Trempealeau	1,100 00	110 00	.....	990 00	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
Joint 8	Arcadia, (Glencoe, Buffalo Co)	Trempealeau	\$450 00	.....	.....	\$450 00	School.
6	Hale	Trempealeau	.....	.....	\$300 00	300 00	School.
2	Wheatland	Vernon	50 00	\$50 00	.....	.....	.....
1	Kic apoo	Vernon	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
Jt. 13	Clinton and Webster	Vernon	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
Joint 5	Liberty and Webster	Vernon	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	School.
1	Genova	Vernon	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
7	Union	Vernon	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
4	Coon	Vernon	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
Joint 1	Jefferson and Viroqua	Vernon	900 00	100 00	.....	800 00	School.
Joint 8	Sterling, Harmony and Jefferson	Vernon	260 00	65 00	.....	195 00	School.
Joint 1	Jefferson and Viroqua	Vernon	400 00	40 00	.....	360 00	School.
7	Christiana	Vernon	1,800 00	.....	.....	1,800 00	School.
Joint 9	Forest, Union, Whitestown and Stark	Vernon	.....	.....	800 00	800 00	School.
7	Forest	Vernon	.....	.....	40 00	400 00	School.
3	Jefferson	Vernon	.....	.....	250 00	250 00	School.
Joint 5	Viroqua and Jefferson	Vernon	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	School.
15	Stark	Vernon	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	School.
	Eagle River School Directors	Vilas	2,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	School.
	Eagle River School Directors	Vilas	6,000 00	1,500 00	.....	4,500 00	School.
	Eagle River School Directors	Vilas	8,000 00	1,600 00	.....	6,400 00	School.
	Minocqua Directors	Vilas	3,600 00	900 00	.....	2,700 00	School.
3	Walworth	Walworth	1,800 00	200 00	.....	1,600 00	School.
11	Richmond	Walworth	140 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....
7	Spooner	Washburn	28 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....
	Spooner	Washburn	733 33	733 33	.....	.....	.....
	Veazie	Washburn	300 00	150 00	.....	150 00	School.
2	Sheli Lake	Washburn	4,200 00	600 00	.....	3,600 00	School.
2	Bashaw	Washburn	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
	Veazie School Directors	Washburn	520 00	130 00	.....	390 00	School.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
Joint 1	Veazie School Directors	Washburn ..	\$500 00	\$100 00	.....	\$400 00	School.
	Bashaw and Shell Lake	Washburn ..	2,500 00	500 00	.....	2,000 00	School.
	Veazie School Directors	Washburn ..	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
	Monong School Directors	Washburn ..	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
3	Matteson	Waupaca ..	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	School.
Joint 1	Larrabee and Matteson	Waupaca ..	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 4	Matteson and Navarino, (See Shawano Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint 8	Royalton, Mukwa and Weyauwega	Waupaca ..	120 00	60 00	.....	60 00	School.
4	Harrison	Waupaca ..	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
2	Matteson	Waupaca ..	.....	.....	\$500 00	500 00	School.
Joint 9	Plainfield and Oasis	Waushara ..	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	School.
Joint 9	Oasis and Deerfield	Waushara ..	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	School.
2	Coloma	Waushara ..	80 00	80 00	.....	.....	School.
9	Hancock	Waushara ..	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	School.
4	Leon	Waushara ..	60 00	30 00	.....	30 00	School.
Joint 1	Wautoma and Dakota	Waushara ..	1,750 00	250 00	.....	1,500 00	School.
Joint 1	Plainfield et al., (See Portage Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint 2	Rose and Springwater	Waushara ..	.....	.....	895 00	895 00	School.
5	Omro, first loan	Winnebago ..	8,000 00	1,000 00	.....	7,000 00	School.
5	Omro, second loan	Winnebago ..	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	School.
5	Wood	Wood	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	School.
4	Auburndale	Wood	116 66	116 66	.....	.....	School.
6	Sigel	Wood	115 00	115 00	.....	.....	School.
4	Milladore	Wood	350 00	50 00	.....	300 00	School.
5	Milladore	Wood	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
3	Marshfield	Wood	360 00	180 00	.....	180 00	School.
5	Lincoln	Wood	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
3	Saratoga	Wood	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
Joint 3	Milladore and Auburndale	Wood	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
4	Saratoga	Wood	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1894	Principal paid in 1895.	New loans made in 1895	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Fund.
4	Remington.....	Wood	\$400 00	\$100 00	.....	\$300 00	School.
5	Siegel	Wood	389 86	48 67	.....	340 69	School.
Joint 1	Wood and Pittsville.....	Wood	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
1	Nekoosa village .....	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	1,200 00	School.
Joint 6	Sherry (Carson, Portage Co.).....	.....	.....	.....	\$500 00	500 00	School.
3	Auburndale .....	.....	.....	.....	225 00	225 00	School.
3	Rock .....	.....	.....	.....	700 00	700 00	School.
1	Marshfield City .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	School.
	Totals .....	.....	\$346,377 55	\$63,727 69	\$42,416 00	\$325,065 86	.....

LOANS.

The following tables show the outstanding Loans to School Districts, September 30, 1894; New Loans made and amount of Principal paid for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept 30, 1896	Fund.
Joint 8	Preston, Adams and Richfield	Adams	\$100 00	\$50 00	.....	\$50 00	School.
2	Monroe	Adams	350 00	87 50	.....	262 50	School.
Joint 1	Lincoln and New Chester.....	Adams	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
Joint 1	Strong's Prairie and Monroe	Adams	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	School.
3	Leola	Adams .....	.....	.....	\$150 00	150 00	School.
Jt. 10	Jackson and New Haven	Adams .....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	School.
6	Rutternut	Ashland	500 00	125 00	.....	375 00	School.
Joint 1	Stanford	Barron	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	School.
2	Barron, city and town.....	Barron	750 00	250 00	.....	500 00	School.
Joint 3	Dallas	Barron	165 00	55 00	.....	110 00	School.
2	Oak Grove and Stanford	Barron	235 71	78 57	.....	157 14	School.
Joint 3	Maple Grove	Barron	210 00	30 00	.....	180 00	School.
Joint 1	Stanford, Stanley and Barron.	Barron .....	.....	.....	440 00	440 00	School.
3	Stanley	Barron	487 50	81 25	.....	406 25	School.
Joint 3	Dallas, Dover and Chetek.....	Barron	43 25	43 25	.....	.....	School.
4	Maple Grove	Barron	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 1	Turtle Lake	Barron	255 00	85 00	.....	170 00	School.
5	Turtle Lake, Beaver and Johnson, (See Polk Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Prairie Farm	Barron .....	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	School.
9	Cumberland	Barron	400 00	.....	.....	400 00	School.
3	Turtle Lake	Barron .....	.....	.....	210 00	210 00	School.
9	Sumner	Barron	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	School.
1	Bayfield	Bayfield	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	School.
	Iron School Directors.....	Bayfield.....	3,400 00	1,133 33	.....	2,266 67	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
	Washburn School Directors	Bayfield	-20,000 00	\$2,500 00	.....	\$17,500 00	School.
	Iron River School Directors	Bayfield	2,500 00	500 00	.....	2,000 00	School.
	Washborn School Directors	Bayfield	9,000 00	1,000 00	.....	8,000 00	School.
1	Bayfield	Bayfield	5,000 00	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	Normal
6	Bayfield	Bayfield	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	School.
	Lawrence	Brown	250 02	83 34	.....	166 68	School.
2	Howard	Brown	1,400 00	140 00	.....	1,260 00	Normal
Joint 5	Pittsfield, et al., (See Shawano Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Buffalo	Buffalo	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
5	Nelson	Buffalo	1,100 00	220 00	.....	880 00	School.
Joint 8	Glencoe and Arcadia, (See Trempealeau Co) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Wood lake	Burnett	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	School.
10	Grantsburgh	Burnett	35 00	11 67	.....	23 33	School.
5	Rusk	Burnett .....	.....	.....	\$400 00	400 00	School.
5	Chilton	Calumet .....	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	School.
7	Brillion	Calumet .....	.....	.....	750 00	750 00	School.
5	Anson	Chippewa	60 00	20 00	.....	40 00	School.
11	LaFayette	Chippewa	60 00	30 00	.....	30 00	School.
11	Edison	Chippewa	600 00	300 00	.....	300 00	School.
10	Bloomer	Chippewa	66 00	66 00	.....	.....	School.
1	Lawrence	Chippewa	400 00	200 00	.....	200 00	School.
4	LaFayette	Chippewa	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	School.
5	Arthur	Chippewa	133 33	133 33	.....	.....	School.
15	Big Bend	Chippewa	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	School.
10	Edson	Chippewa	637 50	212 50	.....	425 00	School.
6	Arthur	Chippewa	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
7	Arthur	Chippewa	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
3	Edson	Chippewa	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	School.
8	Big Bend	Chippewa	700 00	.....	.....	700 00	School.
11	Edson	Chippewa .....	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
7	Wheaton.....	Chippewa			\$100 00	\$400 00	School.
9	Edson.....	Chippewa			800 00	800 00	School.
8	Edson.....	Chippewa			600 00	600 00	School.
Joint 5	Pine Valley and Weston	Clark	\$200 00	\$100 00		100 00	School.
2	Hoard	Clark	100 00	50 00		50 00	School.
Joint 3	Mayville and Hoard	Clark	120 00	40 00		80 00	School.
4	Thorp.....	Clark	90 00	90 00			School.
Joint 3	Green Grove and Colby	Clark	400 00	100 00		300 00	School.
Joint 4	Hoard and Mayville	Clark	200 00	50 00		150 00	School.
3	Mayville	Clark	100 00	100 00			School.
2	Pine Valley	Clark	400 00	50 00		350 00	School.
2	Loyal	Clark	1,350 00	150 00		1,200 00	School.
4	Unity	Clark	250 00	50 00		200 00	School.
2	Hewitt.....	Clark	500 00			500 00	School.
Joint 1	Eaton, Warner and Greenwood	Clark	1,500 00	500 00		1,000 00	School.
2	Withee	Clark	500 00	100 00		400 00	School.
3	Thorp.....	Clark	500 00	166 66		333 34	Schocl.
5	Levis	Clark	400 00	57 14		342 86	Normal
Joint 1	Unity, (Brighton, Marathon Co.)	Clark	240 00	239 80		20	School.
Joint 5	Unity, (Brighton, Marathon Co.)	Clark	250 00	125 00		125 00	School.
Joint 3	York and Grant	Clark	800 00			800 00	School.
2	Hixon	Clark	1,000 00			1,000 00	School.
2	Green Grove	Clark			600 00	600 00	School
Joint 5	Leeds, (Viena, Windsor. See Dane Co.).....	Columbia					
1	Dekorra	Columbia			500 00	500 00	School.
5	Utica	Crawford	150 00	150 00			School.
Joint 9	Haney and Clayton	Crawford	100 00	100 00			School.
5	Haney	Crawford	100 00	50 00		50 00	School.
7	Scott	Crawford	300 00			300 00	School.
Joint 8	Freeman and Seneca	Crawford	700 00			700 00	School.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
Joint 11	Utica and Clayton	Crawford			\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	School.
11	Madison	Dane	\$1,533 33	\$383 33		1,150 00	School.
12	Middleton	Dane	1,500 00	500 00		1,000 00	School.
4	Springdale	Dane	600 00	200 00		400 00	School.
Joint 5	Windsor, Vienna. (Leeds, Columbia Co)	Dane	1,500 00	501 00		999 00	Normal
Joint 11	Perry et al., See Iowa Co.)	Dane					
5	Albion	Dane			600 00	600 00	School.
1	Oregon	Dane			9,000 00	9,000 00	School.
7	Oak Grove	Dodge	2,000 00	500 00		1,500 00	School.
2	Sturgeon Bay	Door	110 00	110 00			School.
1	Sturgeon Bay	Door	80 00	40 00		40 00	School.
3	Washington	Door	140 60	46 88		93 72	School.
2	Nasawaupee	Door	100 00	100 00			School.
5	Nasawaupee	Door	225 00	56 25		168 75	School.
2	Egg Harbor	Door	500 00			500 00	School.
3	Clay Banks	Door	300 00			300 00	School.
2	Jacksonport	Door	375 00			375 00	School.
Joint 3	Nasawaupee and Sturgeon Bay	Door			850 00	850 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	200 00	100 00		100 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	800 00	400 00		400 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	800 00	400 00		400 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	500 00			500 00	School.
	Nebagamain School Directors	Douglas	530 00	265 00		265 00	School.
	Brule School Directors	Douglas	500 00			500 00	School.
	Superior School Directors	Douglas			3,000 00	3,000 00	School.
Joint 1	Rock Creek, (Brunswick, Eau Claire Co)	Dunn	50 00	25 00		25 00	School.
3	Colfax	Dunn	400 00	100 00		300 00	School.
7	Spring Brook	Dunn	200 00	40 00		160 00	School.
Joint 1	Hay River and Sherman	Dunn	125 00	62 50		62 50	School.
3	Red Cedar	Dunn	40 00	40 00			School.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
1	Tiffany	Dunn	\$500 00	\$100 00		\$400 00	School
9	Menomonie	Dunn	250 00	50 00		200 00	School.
Joint 8	Stanton and Tiffany	Dunn	270 00	90 00		180 00	School.
5	Sherman	Dunn	500 00	100 00		400 00	School.
4	Elk Mound	Dunn	375 00	125 00		250 00	School.
2	Colfax	Dunn	209 00	40 00		160 00	School.
Joint 4	Otter Creek, Colfax, Grant and Taintor	Dunn	262 50	37 50		225 00	School.
4	Colfax	Dunn	250 00	50 00		200 00	School.
5	Stanton	Dunn	400 00	100 00		300 00	School.
4	Lucas	Dunn	400 00	100 00		300 00	School.
5	Hay River	Dunn				300 00	School.
Joint 12	Washington and Pleasant Valley	Eau Claire	45 00	45 00	\$275 00	275 00	School.
Joint 1	Brunswick, (Rock Creek, see Dunn Co.)	Eau Claire					
	Eau Claire city	Eau Claire	34,000 00	2,000 00		32,000 00	School.
5	Pleasant Valley	Eau Claire	200 00	100 00		100 00	School.
4	Union	Eau Claire	500 00	500 00			
5	Brunswick	Eau Claire	500 00			500 00	School
1	Commonwealth	Florence			1,000 00	1,000 00	School
	Gagen	Forest	200 00	100 00		100 00	School.
1	Muscoda	Grant	375 00	375 00			
Joint 9	Wyalusing and Bloomington	Grant	350 00	175 00		175 00	School.
3	Wingville High School	Grant			5,000 00	5,000 00	School.
2	Fennimore	Grant			4,365 00	4,365 00	School.
3	Mt. Pleasant	Green	1,600 00	400 00		1,200 00	School.
Joint 11	York et al., (See Iowa Co.)	Green					
1	New Glarus	Green			5,000 00	5,000 00	School.
4	Mifflin	Iowa	160 00	160 00			
Joint 11	Moscow, Perry and York	Iowa	450 00	50 00		400 00	School.
Joint 1	Moscow and Blanchard, (See La Fayette Co.)	Iowa					
9	Moscow	Iowa			500 00	500 00	School.

A. C. P. L.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
1	Moscow	Iowa			\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00	School
	Saxon School Directors	Iron			2,500 00	2,500 00	School.
Joint 1	Alma and Garden Valley	Jackson	\$200 00	\$200 00			
4	Northfield	Jackson	25 00	25 00			
Joint 3	Garden Valley and Northfield	Jackson					
	Hixton and Curran	Jackson	287 00	72 00		215 00	School.
13	Albion	Jackson	57 50	52 50		5 00	School.
Joint 11	Albion, Orving, Springfield and Franklin	Jackson	175 00			175 00	School.
11	Albion	Jackson	80 00	40 00		40 00	School
3	Albion	Jackson	221 70	73 90		147 80	School.
1	Northfield	Jackson	200 00	50 00		150 00	School.
4	Garfield	Jackson	150 00	50 00		100 00	School.
4	Garden Valley	Jackson	140 0	20 00		120 00	School.
7	Alma	Jackson	433 24			433 34	School.
3	Northfield	Jackson	250 00			250 00	School.
Joint 5	Springfield and Curran	Jackson			500 00	500 00	School.
Joint 4	Hixton and Curran	Jackson			1,600 00	1,600 00	School.
3	Springfield	Jackson			500 00	500 00	School.
Joint 4	Sullivan and Concord	Jefferson	1,000 00	300 00		700 00	School.
1	Palmyra	Jefferson			8,800 00	8,800 00	School.
3	Summit	Juneau	100 00	100 00			
Joint 3	Necedah and Germantown	Juneau	40 00	40 00			
3	Armenia	Juneau	140 00	70 00		70 00	School.
4	Armenia	Juneau	212 00	106 00		106 00	School.
4	Armenia	Juneau	150 00			150 00	School.
4	Armenia	Juneau	120 00	20 00		100 00	School.
3	Clearfield	Juneau	175 00			175 00	School.
5	Armenia	Juneau			300 00	300 00	School.
3	Kingston	Juneau			700 00	700 00	School.
1	Carlton	Kewaunee				390 00	School.
6	Campbell	La Crosse	487 50	97 50			

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
6	Campbell	La Crosse ...	\$600 00	\$100 00	.....	\$500 00	School.
Joint 1	Blanchard, (Moscow, Iowa Co.).....	La Fayette ..	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	School.
2	New Piggings.....	Ia Fayette ..	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	School.
4	Summit.....	Langlade.....	120 00	30 00	.....	90 00	School.
2	Summit.....	Langlade.....	88 00	22 00	.....	66 00	School.
1	Elton	Langlade.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
1	Langlade.....	Langlade.....	125 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....
2	Rolling	Langlade.....	270 00	30 00	.....	240 00	School.
5	Norwood.....	Langlade.....	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
2	Langlade.....	Langlade.....	.....	.....	\$500 00	500 00	School.
1	Rolling	Langlade.....	.....	.....	450 00	450 00	School.
2	Harrison	Lincoln	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
	Rock Falls	Lincoln	2,666 00	666 50	.....	1,999 50	School.
3	Harrison	Lincoln	229 80	76 60	.....	153 20	School.
5	Russell.....	Lincoln	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
	Merrill School Directors.....	Lincoln	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	School.
4	Eaton.....	Manitowoc ..	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
2	Manitowoc city.....	Manitowoc ..	.....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	School.
6	Maine.....	Marathon	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
4	Hull	Marathon	70 00	35 00	.....	35 00	School.
3	Eau Plaine.....	Marathon	100 00	50 00	.....	50 00	School.
4	McMillan	Marathon	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	School.
1	Wein	Marathon	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
Joint 1	Brighton and Unity, (See Clark Co.).....	Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint 2	Frankfort and Hull.....	Marathon	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	School.
2	Harrison	Marathon	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 2	Norrie, Easton and Plover.....	Marathon	160 00	80 00	.....	80 00	School.
4	Frankfort	Marathon	293 33	48 89	.....	244 44	School.
1	Plover	Marathon	199 99	66 67	.....	133 32	School.
4	Eldron.....	Marathon	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....

Loans.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
4	Holeton	Marathon	\$120 00	\$40 00	.....	\$80 00	School.
2	Easton	Marathon	240 00	30 00	.....	210 00	School.
Joint 9	Wausau and Texas	Marathon	385 00	55 00	.....	330 00	School.
13	Mosinee	Marathon	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
5	Cleveland	Marathon	384 00	96 00	.....	288 00	School.
4	Eau Plaine	Marathon	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	School.
1	Kronenwetter	Marathon	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
Joint 6	Wein and Cassell	Marathon	490 50	54 50	.....	436 00	School.
Joint 3	Harrison and Plover	Marathon	350 00	50 00	.....	300 00	School.
2	Eau Plaine	Marathon	350 00	50 00	.....	300 00	School.
4	Wein	Marathon	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
1	Hull	Marathon	500 00	50 00	.....	450 00	School.
1	Bergen	Marathon	300 00	60 00	.....	240 00	School.
1	Hull	Marathon	275 00	27 50	.....	247 50	School.
5	Day	Marathon	600 00	60 00	.....	540 00	School.
3	Marathon	Marathon	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
Joint 5	Brighton and Unity, (See Clark Co.)	Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Halsey	Marathon	275 00	.....	.....	275 00	School.
1	McMillan	Marathon	600 00	120 00	.....	480 00	School.
1	Day	Marathon .....	.....	.....	\$250 00	250 00	School.
5	Eldron	Marathon .....	.....	.....	300 00	300 00	School.
3	Frankfort	Marathon .....	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	School.
5	Frankfort	Marathon .....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
2	Peshtigo	Marinette	516 66	172 22	.....	344 44	School.
1	Amberg	Marinette	375 00	375 00	.....	.....	.....
10	Coleman	Marinette	300 00	.....	.....	300 00	School.
6	Amberg	Marinette .....	.....	.....	800 00	800 00	School.
11	Coleman	Marinette .....	.....	.....	225 00	225 00	School.
1	Montello	Marquette .....	.....	.....	6,600 00	6,600 00	School.
5	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	8,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00	School.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
Joint 17	Granville and Wauwatosa	Milwaukee ..	\$4,000 00	\$571 43		\$3,428 57	School.
4	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..			\$1,100 00	1,100 00	School.
Joint 16	Wauwatosa and Greenfield	Milwaukee ..			8,000 00	8,000 00	School.
7	Ridgeville	Monroe	33 34	33 34			
7	Byron	Monroe	50 00	25 00		25 00	School.
2	Byron	Monroe	125 06	25 00		100 00	School.
Joint 8	Byron and Lincoln	Monroe	75 00	15 00		60 00	School.
8	Lincoln	Monroe	150 00	15 00		135 00	School.
Joint 2	La Grange, Lincoln and Byron	Monroe			150 00	150 00	School.
5	Byron	Monroe			180 00	180 00	School.
3	Wilton	Monroe			350 00	350 00	School.
2	Gillett	Oconto	157 15	78 57		78 58	School.
5	Little River	Oconto	200 00	200 00			
1	Stiles	Oconto	600 00	100 00		500 00	School.
4	Oconto Falls	Oconto	400 00	200 00		200 00	School.
2	Oconto	Oconto	175 00	175 00			
6	Maple Valley	Oconto	600 00	200 00		400 00	School.
7	Little River	Oconto	200 00	100 00		100 00	School.
8	Oconto	Oconto	200 00	100 00		100 00	School.
1	Spence	Oconto	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
2	Pensaukee	Oconto	960 00	240 00		720 00	School.
5	Little River	Oconto	426 00			426 00	School.
5	Chase	Oconto	80 00	80 00			
Joint 6	Oconto Falls and Stiles	Oconto			325 00	325 00	School.
Joint 5	Chase, Pittsfield and Angelica, (See Shaw- ano Co.)						
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida	150 00	150 00			
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida	1,800 00	450 00		1,350 00	School.
	Pelican	Oneida	1,500 00	300 00		1,200 00	School.
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida	3,500 00			3,500 00	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept 30,1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30,1896	Fund.
	Pelican School Directors	Oneida ..			\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	School.
2	City of Appleton	Outagamie ..	\$20,000 00	\$2,500 00		17,500 00	School.
Joint 3	Deer Creek	Outagamie ..			400 00	400 00	School.
3	Black Creek and Osborn	Outagamie ..			250 00	250 00	School.
1	Bovina	Outagamie ..			400 00	400 00	School.
6	Bovina	Outagamie ..			350 00	350 00	School.
Joint 4	Port Washington City and Town ..	Ozaukee ..	2,800 00			2,800 00	School.
4	Albany	Pepin	200 00			200 00	School.
Joint 3	Waubeck and Waterville	Pepin			200 00	200 00	School.
9	River Falls	Pierce	50 00	50 00			
1	Spring Lake	Pierce	480 00	120 00		360 00	School.
7	Trim Belle	Pierce	1,200 00	100 00		1,100 00	School.
3	Union	Pierce	1,300 00	130 00		1,170 00	School.
6	Trimbell	Pierce	500 00	166 67		333 33	School.
5	Hartland	Pierce			500 00	500 00	School.
5	Clam Falls	Polk	10 00	10 00			
2	Clam Falls	Polk	40 00	20 00		20 00	
Joint 1	Johnston, Beaver. (Turtle Lake, Barron Co.)	Polk	133 33	66 67		66 66	
Joint 1	Clear Lake and Black Brook	Polk	1,020 00	170 00		850 00	
2	Sterling	Polk	62 50	62 50			
1	Beaver	Polk	150 00	50 00		100 00	School.
2	Balsam Lake	Polk	420 00	60 00		360 00	School.
2	Apple River	Polk	280 00	70 00		210 00	School.
2	Georgetown	Polk	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
Joint 1	Lincoln and Amery	Polk	2,115 00	235 00		1,880 00	School.
4	Alden	Polk	550 00	55 00		495 00	School.
4	Johnston	Polk	700 00	140 00		560 00	School.
4	Lorraine	Polk	100 00	100 00			
3	Osceola	Polk	250 00			250 00	School.
3	Black Brook	Polk	600 00			600 00	School.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
1	Eureka.....	Polk.....			\$500 00	\$500 00	School.
2	Grant.....	Portage.....	\$200 00	\$50 00		150 00	School.
5	Eau Claire.....	Portage.....	137 50	68 75		68 75	School.
Joint 1	Almond, Pine Grove, (Plainfield and Oasis, Waushara Co.).....	Portage.....	500 00	100 00		400 00	School.
3	Carson.....	Portage.....	416 66	83 34		333 32	School.
11	Stockton.....	Portage.....	75 00	25 00		50 00	School.
6	Carson.....	Portage.....	400 00	66 67		333 33	School.
7	Amherst.....	Portage.....	900 00			900 00	School.
14	Stockton.....	Portage.....			300 00	300 00	School.
6	Plover.....	Portage.....			318 00	318 00	School.
Joint 16	Carson, (Sherry, Wood Co.).....	Portage.....					
1	Grant.....	Portage.....			600 00	600 00	School.
9	Plover.....	Portage.....			1,200 00	1,200 00	School.
Joint 6	Belmont and Almond.....	Portage.....			600 00	600 00	School.
2	Carson.....	Portage.....			600 00	600 00	School.
2	Georgetown.....	Price.....	400 00	200 00		200 00	School.
9	Ogema.....	Price.....	200 00	100 00		100 00	School.
2	Lake.....	Price.....			1,600 00	1,600 00	School.
3	Akan.....	Richland.....	149 20	50 00		99 20	School.
3	Bloom.....	Richland.....	475 00	158 34		316 66	School.
Joint 10	Westford, (Woodland, Sauk Co.).....	Richland.....					
Joint 9	Forest, (Liberty, Vernon Co.).....	Richland.....	2,345 00			2,345 00	School.
Joint 8	Westford, (Ironton, Sauk Co.).....	Richland.....			600 00	600 00	School.
4	Westford.....	Richland.....			700 00	700 00	School.
Joint 1	Janesville and Center.....	Rock.....	142 00	142 00			
Joint 2	Clinton Town and Village.....	Rock.....	2,000 00			2,000 00	School.
Joint 2	Clinton Town and Village.....	Rock.....	2,000 00	2,000 00			
5	Richmond.....	Shawano.....	60 00	20 00		40 00	School.
7	Birnamwood.....	Shawano.....	720 00	180 00		540 00	School.

Loans.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
5	Green Valley.....	Shawano.....	\$250 00	\$50 00		\$200 00	School.
3	Lesser.....	Shawano.....	85 00	85 00			
6	Hutchins.....	Shawano.....	165 00	165 00			
Joint 5	Angelica, Maple Grove.....	Shawano.....					
	Pittsfield, Brown, Chase, Oconto.....	Shawano.....	100 00	100 00			
Joint 4	Navarino, (Matteson, Waupaca Co.).....	Shawano.....					
7	Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	210 00	70 00		140 00	School.
3	Aniwa.....	Shawano.....	225 00	37 50		187 50	School.
5	Hutchins.....	Shawano.....	271 44	54 28		217 16	School.
2	Fairbanks.....	Shawano.....	3,200 00	400 00		2,800 00	School.
2	Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	200 00	50 00		150 00	School.
5	Washington.....	Shawano.....	333 33	166 67		166 66	School.
1	Richmond.....	Shawano.....	475 00	95 00		380 00	School.
3	Green Valley.....	Shawano.....	700 00	100 00		600 00	School.
1	Morris.....	Shawano.....	450 00	90 00		360 00	School.
Joint 1	Richmond and Herman.....	Shawano.....	400 00			400 00	School.
4	Angelica.....	Shawano.....	400 00			400 00	School.
Joint 1	Lesser, Angelica, Hartland and Maple Grove.....	Shawano.....	400 00			400 00	School.
2	Angelica.....	Shawano.....			\$350 00	350 00	School.
1	Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....			800 00	800 00	School.
6	Richmond.....	Shawano.....			500 00	500 00	School.
Joint 3	Maple Grove, (Pittsfield, Brown Co.).....	Shawano.....			1,000 00	1,000 00	School.
7	Birnamwood.....	Shawano.....			1,000 00	1,000 00	School.
6	Hutchins.....	Shawano.....					
6	Stanton.....	St. Croix.....	160 00	80 00		80 00	School.
Joint 1	Richmond, Star Prairie and Stanton.....	St. Croix.....	3,500 00	700 00		2,800 00	School.
Joint 1	Hammond City and Village.....	St. Croix.....	1,425 00	285 00		1,140 00	School.
Joint 1	Richmond, Star Prairie and Stanton.....	St. Croix.....	2,000 00			2,000 00	School.
1	Somerset.....	St. Croix.....	300 00	100 00		200 00	School.
3	Eau Galle.....	St. Croix.....	500 00	100 00		400 00	School.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
1	Kinnickinnic.. .. .	St. Croix...	\$500 00	\$100 00	.....	\$400 00	School.
1	Glenwood	St. Croix...	7,500 00	.....	.....	7,500 00	School.
2	Warren	St. Croix...	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	School.
Joint 1	Springfield and Cady	St. Croix...	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	School.
Joint 3	Cady and Springfield	St. Croix...	350 00	50 00	.....	300 00	School.
Joint 5	Stanton and Star Prairie	St. Croix...	.....	.....	\$600 00	600 00	School.
Joint 7	Glenwood, (Tiffany, Dunn Co.)	St. Croix...	.....	.....	700 00	700 00	School.
Joint 1	Hammond Village and Town.....	St. Croix...	.....	.....	800 00	800 00	School.
2	Glenwood	St. Croix...	.....	.....	500 00	500 00	School.
Joint 5	Stanton and Star Prairie	St. Croix...	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
Joint 10	Woodland, (Westford, Richland Co.)	Sauk	166 67	83 32	.....	83 35	School.
2	Spring Green.....	Sauk	1,500 00	300 00	.....	1,200 00	School.
Joint 2	La Valle Town and Village	Sauk	800 00	.....	.....	800 00	School.
14	Holland	Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	1,300 00	1,300 00	School.
4	Pine Creek.....	Taylor.....	400 00	80 00	.....	320 00	School.
7	Medford.....	Taylor.....	29 38	29 38	.....	.....	.....
7	Deer Creek.....	Taylor.....	250 00	.....	.....	250 00	School.
4	Little Black	Taylor.....	140 00	20 00	.....	120 00	School.
5	Deer Creek.....	Taylor.....	156 25	31 25	.....	125 00	School.
8	Medford	Taylor.....	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 1	Grover and Molitor.....	Taylor.....	240 00	80 00	.....	160 00	School.
2	Pine Creek.....	Taylor.....	560 00	140 00	.....	420 00	School.
Joint 1	Medford City and Town	Taylor.....	2,500 00	500 00	.....	2,000 00	School.
Joint 1	Medford City and Town	Taylor.....	1,250 00	248 00	.....	1,002 00	School.
3	Grover.....	Taylor.....	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
1	Rib Lake.....	Taylor.....	1,400 00	280 00	.....	1,120 00	Normal
4	Grover.....	Taylor.....	.....	.....	325 00	325 00	School.
5	Chelsea.....	Taylor.....	.....	.....	300 00	300 00	School.
4	Hale	Trempealeau.....	80 00	40 00	.....	40 00	School.
Joint 2	Ettrick and Gale	Trempealeau.....	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	School.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
Joint 2	Hale, Unity and Sumner	Trempealeau.	\$240 00	\$120 00	.....	\$120 00	School.
1	Trempealeau	Trempealeau.	1,500 00	250 00	.....	1,250 00	School.
2	Sumner	Trempealeau.	333 36	55 56	.....	277 80	School.
1	Albion	Trempealeau.	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
13	Trempealeau	Trempealeau.	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
1	Lincoln	Trempealeau.	4,000 00	500 00	.....	3,500 00	School.
1	Sumner	Trempealeau.	990 00	110 00	.....	880 00	School.
Joint 8	Arcadia, (Glencoe, Buffalo Co.)..	Trempealeau.	450 00	75 00	.....	375 00	School.
6	Hale	Trempealeau.	300 00	30 00	.....	270 00	School.
4	Pigeon	Trempealeau.	.....	.....	\$500 00	500 00	School.
5	Pigeon	Trempealeau.	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
Joint 5	Ettrick, (Franklin, Jackson Co.)..	Trempealeau.	.....	.....	375 00	375 00	School.
13	Kickapoo	Vernon.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Joint 1	Clinton and Webster	Vernon.....	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	School.
Joint 5	Liberty and Webster	Vernon.....	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	School.
1	Genoa	Vernon.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
7	Union	Vernon.....	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	School.
4	Coon	Vernon.....	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 1	Jefferson and Viroqua	Vernon.....	800 00	100 00	.....	700 00	School.
Joint 8	Sterling, Harmony and Jefferson..	Vernon.....	195 00	65 00	.....	130 00	School.
Joint 1	Jefferson and Viroqua	Vernon.....	360 00	40 00	.....	320 00	School.
7	Christiana	Vernon.....	1,800 00	180 00	.....	1,620 00	School.
Joint 9	Forest, Union, Whitestown and Stark.	Vernon.....	800 00	.....	.....	800 00	School.
7	Forest	Vernon.....	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
3	Jefferson	Vernon.....	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	School.
Joint 5	Viroqua and Jefferson	Vernon.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	School.
15	Stark	Vernon.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	School.
Joint 6	Jefferson and Coon	Vernon.....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	School.
5	Bergen	Vernon.....	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	School.
Joint 6	Jefferson and Coon	Vernon.....	.....	.....	125 00	125 00	School.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
	Eagle River School Directors.....	Vilas.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00			
	Eagle River School Directors.....	Vilas.....	4,500 00	1,500 00		\$3,000 00	School.
	Eagle River School Directors.....	Vilas.....	6,400 00	1,600 00		4,800 00	School.
	Minoqua School Directors.....	Vilas.....	2,700 00	900 00		1,800 00	School.
3	Walworth.....	Walworth.....	1,600 00	200 00		1,400 00	School.
	Veazie.....	Washburn.....	150 00	150 00			
2	Shell Lake.....	Washburn.....	3,600 00	600 00		3,000 00	School.
2	Bashaw.....	Washburn.....	150 00	50 00		100 00	School.
	Veazie School Directors.....	Washburn.....	390 00	130 00		260 00	School.
	Veazie School Directors.....	Washburn.....	400 00	100 00		300 00	School.
Joint 1	Bashaw and Shell Lake.....	Washburn.....	2,000 00	500 00		1,500 00	School.
	Veazie School Directors.....	Washburn.....	500 00	100 00		400 00	School.
	Minong School Directors.....	Washburn.....	500 00	250 00		250 00	School.
1	Genesee.....	Waukesha.....			\$1,400 00	1,400 00	School.
Joint 1	Larabee and Matteson.....	Waupaca.....	100 00	50 00		50 00	School.
Joint 4	Mattison, (Navarino, Shawano Co).....	Waupaca.....	150 00	50 00		100 00	School.
Joint 8	Royalton, Mukwa and Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	60 00	60 00			
4	Harrison.....	Waupaca.....	250 00	50 00		200 00	School.
2	Mattison.....	Waupaca.....	500 00			500 00	School.
Joint 1	Farmington and Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.....			500 00	500 00	School.
1	City of Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....			9,000 00	9,000 00	School.
2	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.....			4,166 00	4,166 00	School.
6	Matteson.....	Waupaca.....			495 00	495 00	School.
4	Leon.....	Waushara.....	30 00	30 00			
Joint 1	Wautoma and Dakota.....	Waushara.....	1,500 00	250 50		1,250 00	School.
Joint 1	Plainfield, et al., (See Portage Co).....	Waushara.....					
Joint 2	Rose and Springwater.....	Waushara.....	895 00			895 00	School.
Joint 1	Leon and Saxville.....	Waushara.....			1,000 00	1,000 00	School.
	Omro, first loan.....	Winnebago.....	7,000 00	1,000 00		6,000 00	School.
	Omro, second loan.....	Winnebago.....	2,000 00			2,000 00	School.

Loans.

Loans.

No.	Name of Town.	County.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1895	Principal paid in 1896.	New loans made in 1896	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1896	Fund.
4	Milladore	Wood	\$300 00	\$50 00	.....	\$250 00	School.
5	Milladore	Wood	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
3	Marshfield	Wood	180 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....
5	Lincoln	Wood	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
3	Saratoga	Wood	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
Joint 3	Milladore and Auburndale	Wood	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
4	Saratoga.....	Wood	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	School.
4	Remington.....	Wood	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	School.
5	Siegel.....	Wood	340 69	48 67	.....	292 02	School.
Joint 1	Wood and Pittsville.....	Wood	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	School.
1	Nekoosa Village.....	Wood	1,200 00	150 00	.....	1,050 00	School.
Joint 6	Sherry, (Carson, Portage Co)	Wood	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	School.
3	Auburndale	Wood	225 00	75 00	.....	150 00	School.
3	Rock.....	Wood	700 00	100 00	.....	600 00	School.
1	Marshfield City.....	Wood	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	School.
Joint 5	Milladore, (Carson, Portage Co.) .....	.....	.....	.....	\$475 00	475 00	School.
4	Remington.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	600 00	School.
Totals.....			\$325,065 86	\$55,457 49	\$125,899 00	\$395,507 37	

Summary of Loans to School Districts.

SUMMARY OF LOANS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

FUNDS.	Outstanding Sept. 30,'94.	Increased by new loans.	Decreased by payments	Outstanding Sept. 30,'96.
School.....	\$340,777 55	\$163,615 00	\$115,107 04	\$389,285 51
Normal School... ..	5,600 00	4,700 00	4,078 14	6,221 86
Total.....	\$346,377 55	\$168,315 00	\$119,185 18	\$395,507 37

Drainage Moneys, 1895.

DRAINAGE MONEYS, 1895.

Statement of Drainage Moneys received for the year ending September 30, 1895.

COUNTIES.	Amount of Sales.	Dues Paid	Interest.	Amount due Counties.
Adams..	\$200 25			\$200 25
Ashland..	270 00			270 00
Barron..				
Bayfield	376 22			376 22
Brown..	51 53			51 53
Buffalo..	83 44	\$45 00	\$3 43	131 87
Burnett	536 07			536 07
Calumet.				
Chippewa	647 59			647 59
Clark..	151 50			151 50
Columbia..				
Crawford	1,681 44			1,681 44
Dane..			40 53	40 53
Dodge..	30 00			30 00
Door ..				
Douglas	1,472 39			1,472 39
Dunn ..				
Eau Claire			3 15	3 15
Florence	350 00			350 00
Fond du Lac.				
Forest	840 00			840 00
Grant ..				
Green ..				
Green Lake.			4 41	4 41
Iowa ..				
Iron ..	305 00			305 00
Jackson ..	37 86			37 86
Jefferson..				
Juneau ..	250 00			250 00
Kenosha..				
Kewaunee				
La Crosse	480 80			480 80
LaFayette				
Langlade.	470 00			470 00
Lincoln..	4,994 75			4,994 75
Manitowoc			2 52	2 52
Marathon	272 58			272 58
Marinette..	1,347 21			1,347 21
Marquette	50 00		33 11	83 11
Milwaukee				
Monroe	621 62			621 62
Oconto ..	120 00			120 00
Oneida ..	838 32			838 32
Outagamie				
Ozaukee				

Drainage Moneys, 1895.

DRAINAGE MONEYS, 1895—Continued.

Statement of Drainage Moneys received for the year ending September, 1895.

Counties.	Amount of Sales.	Dues Paid	Interest.	Amount due Counties.
Pepin ..				
Pierce...				
Polk	\$30 00			\$30 00
Portage	3,487 17			3,487 17
Price	200 00			200 00
Racine				
Richland				
Rock				
St. Croix				
Sauk				
Sawyer	1,843 39			1,843 39
Shawano	120 00			120 00
Sheboygan				
Taylor	1,327 74			1,327 74
Trempealeau	85 38			85 38
Vernon	2,198 16			2,198 16
Vilas	837 86			837 86
Walworth				
Washburn	390 00			390 00
Washington				
Waukesha			\$12 60	12 60
Waupaca	234 35		3 15	237 50
Waushara	60 00		9 45	69 45
Winnebago	137 32		23 10	160 42
Wood	172 98			172 98
Total.....	\$27,602 92	\$45.00	\$135 45	\$27,788 37

Drainage Moneys, 1896.

DRAINAGE MONEYS, 1896.

Statement of Drainage Moneys received for the year ending September 30, 1896.

Counties.	Amount of Sales.	Dues paid	Interest.	Amount due Counties.
Adams.....	\$ 50 00			\$ 50 00
Ashland	621 62			621 62
Barron.....	30 00			30 00
Bayfield	616 17			616 17
Brown.....				
Buffalo	30 00		\$3 43	33 43
Burnett	342 71			342 71
Calumet				
Chippewa.....	210 00			210 00
Clark	480 00			480 00
Columbia.....				
Crawford	2,244 67			2,244 67
Dane	30 00		40 53	70 53
Dodge	2,670 56			2,670 56
Door.....				
Douglas.....	275 63			275 63
Dunn.....				
Eau Claire.....			3 15	3 15
Florence	920 00			920 00
Fond du Lac.....				
Forest	3,124 26			3,124 26
Grant	153 81			153 81
Green.....				
Green Lake.....			4 41	4 41
Iowa.....				
Iron	50 00			50 00
Jackson.....	180 36			180 36
Jefferson.....	30 00			30 00
Juneau	3,589 87			3,589 87
Kenosha				
Kewaunee.....				
La Crosse.....	120 00			120 00
La Fayette.....				
Langlade	950 28			950 28
Lincoln	2,387 07			2,387 07
Manitowoc			2 52	2 52
Marathon	120 00			120 00
Marinette	345 08			345 08
Marquette			29 54	29 54
Milwaukee.....				
Monroe.....	20 00			20 00
Oconto	328 80			328 80
Oneida.....	1,386 64			1,386 64
Outagamie.....	406 05			406 05
Ozaukee.....				

Drainage Moneys, 1896.

DRAINAGE MONEYS, 1896—Continued.

Statement of Drainage Moneys received for the year ending September 30, 1896.

Counties.	Amount of Sales.	Dues Paid	Interest.	Amount due Counties.
Pepin				
Pierce				
Polk	\$101 45			\$101 45
Portage.....	585 00			585 00
Price	300 00			300 00
Racine				
Richland				
Rock				
St. Croix				
Sauk	96 00			96 00
Sawyer	519 63			519 63
Shawano.....	50 00			50 00
Sheboygan				
Taylor	390 00			390 00
Trempealeau	361 69			361 69
Vernon	1,043 50			1,043 50
Vilas	200 00			200 00
Walworth				
Washburn.....	539 84			539 84
Washington				
Waukesha		\$180 00	\$5 25	185 25
Waupaca	206 38		3 15	209 53
Waushara.....		45 00	3 82	48 82
Winnebago.....			23 10	23 10
Wood	204 44			204 44
Total.....	\$26,311 51	\$225 00	\$118 90	\$26,655 41

Apportionment of Drainage Moneys, 1895 and 1896.

APPORTIONMENT OF DRAINAGE MONEYS, 1895 AND 1896.

*Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with chapter 340,
laws of 1889, showing the amount due the several counties for the
fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.*

COUNTIES	No. of acres selected.	Amount due counties, 1895.	Amount due counties, 1896.
Adams	1,707 23	\$64 06	\$170 32
Ashland	181 24	6 80	18 08
Barron	160 00	6 00	15 85
Bayfield	67 70	2 54	6 72
Brown	720 00	27 00	71 52
Buffalo	3,105 26	116 45	310 02
Burnett	360 00	13 50	35 52
Calumet	177 57	6 65	17 35
Chippewa	1,424 76	53 43	141 98
Clark	1,280 00	48 00	127 50
Columbia	2,248 70	88 33	224 27
Crawford	1,620 54	60 77	161 55
Dane	1,796 66	67 37	179 26
Dodge	2,133 87	80 02	212 93
Door	1,133 73	42 51	112 87
Douglas	339 96	12 75	33 50
Dunn	6,145 66	230 46	614 06
Eau Claire	1,282 02	55 08	127 73
Fond du Lac	760 00	28 50	75 32
Grant	37 30	1 40	3 43
Green	360 00	13 50	35 52
Green Lake	453 75	17 93	45 02
Jackson	1,050 79	39 40	104 57
Jefferson	1,360 00	51 00	135 57
Juneau	1,247 33	46 77	124 33
Kenosha	80 00	3 00	7 86
Kewaunee	515 02	19 31	51 12
La Crosse	4,035 42	151 33	403 14
Lincoln	121 38	4 55	11 83
Manitowoc	1,825 91	63 47	182 10
Marathon	1,679 71	62 98	167 37
Marinette	1,583 37	59 37	158 02
Marquette	1,642 32	51 59	163 78
Monroe	1,950 29	73 16	194 59
Oconto	2,069 70	77 61	206 47
Outagamie	1,626 11	60 98	162 01
Pepin	1,775 20	66 57	177 02
Polk	360 18	13 51	35 52
Portage	1,067 60	40 03	106 26
Racine	40 00	1 50	3 84
Richland	1,261 29	47 30	125 73

Apportionment of Drainage Moneys, 1895 and 1896.

APPORTIONMENT OF DRAINAGE MONEYS, 1895 AND 1896.—*Continued.*

Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with chapter 340, laws of 1889, showing the amount due the several counties for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres selected.	Amount due counties, 1895.	Amount due counties, 1896.
Rock	756 22	\$ 28 36	\$ 75 12
Sauk	1,879 26	70 47	187 43
Shawano	1,242 10	46 57	123 71
Sheboygan	359 99	13 50	35 59
Trempealeau.....	861 56	32 30	85 66
Vernon	1,534 22	57 53	152 92
Walworth	1,315 08	49 30	131 11
Washington	680 88	25 53	67 68
Waukesha.....	80 00	3 00	7 95
Waupaca.....	4,722 50	177 09	471 75
Waushara.....	1,490 70	55 90	148 67
Winnebago.....	809 33	30 35	80 53
Wood.....	1,730 83	64 91	172 68
Total.....	70,250 84	\$ 2,636 29	\$ 7,002 25

Lands held by the State, 1896.

STATEMENT OF LANDS HELD BY THE STATE SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

Counties.	School lands	Univer- sity lands.	Agricul- tural col- lege lands.	Normal school lands.	Drainage lands.	Marathon county lands.	Indem- nity lands	Total num- ber acres.
Adams	1,000.00			810.00	713.94			2,523.94
Ashland	281.90			3,189.73	3,044.78			6,516.41
Barron				249.54	199.92			449.46
Bayfield	520.00			2,957.20	3,277.03			6,754.23
Buffalo	240.00			399.51	1,628.68			2,268.19
Burnett	7,772.29			12,704.53	16,158.68			36,635.50
Calumet					80.00			80.00
Chippewa	453.70			3,334.22	1,367.43		3,146.27	8,351.62
Clark	80.00	40.00		960.00	545.12			1,625.12
Columbia	17.20			47.32	.68			65.27
Crawford	64.38			1,284.35	1,259.59			2,608.32
Dane					81.44			81.44
Dodge				92.60	87.96			180.56
Door	220.00			564.13	626.08			1,410.21
Douglas	1,000.00			4,956.73	5,062.00			11,018.73
Dunn	640.00			367.72	304.83			1,312.55
Eau Claire	480.00	329.28		82.35	414.83			1,306.46
Florence	40.00			2,861.91	3,112.81			6,014.71
Fond du Lac					40.00			40.00
Forest	1,842.05			25,148.24	24,152.58		2,190.33	53,333.20
Grant				216.62	248.44			465.06
Green Lake				81.87	80.00			161.87
Iowa	40.00							40.00
Iron	2,342.00			5,207.20	5,324.71		167.65	13,041.56
Jackson	2,447.00			1,917.30	2,604.79			6,969.09

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Lands held by the State, 1896.

Jefferson				41.33	120.00			161.33
Juneau	1,207.00			2,581.60	2,628.50			6,417.10
Kewaunee					40.00			40.00
La Crosse				293.38	199.78			403.16
Langlade	120.00		40.00	5,953.66	5,441.26			11,554.92
Lincoln	672.95		237.64	7,269.10	6,480.15		7,057.25	21,717.09
Manitowoc					80.00			80.00
Marathon	40.00	40.00		3,052.71	433.78	669.08		4,240.57
Marquette	1,040.00			2,096.03	2,353.83		10,470.20	15,965.06
Marquette				108.43	66.25			174.68
Monroe	1,360.00			445.75	900.34			2,706.09
Oconto	735.10			6,253.36	2,015.02		400.00	9,403.48
Oneida	1,563.77			16,805.23	15,978.52		416.60	34,761.12
Outagamie				312.23	2,911.78			3,224.01
Pepin	120.00	76.90		70.40	112.00			379.30
Pierce				37.17	65.60			102.77
Polk	1,120.00		40.00	943.59	1,237.08			3,340.67
Portage	80.00	228.55		2,170.38	4,055.85			6,534.78
Price	761.78			16,622.28	15,118.36			32,502.42
Richland				41.44	39.44			80.88
Sawyer	1,000.00			4,229.38	4,785.48		4,965.52	14,980.38
Shawano				1,810.88	967.73			2,778.61
Sheboygan				40.00				40.00
Taylor	40.00			2,962.54	3,789.80		2,642.67	9,435.01
Trempealeau				79.99	149.54			229.44
Vernon	80.00			491.35	479.09			1,050.44
Vilas	8,348.26			13,283.05	13,442.55			35,073.86
Washburn	2,543.50			6,109.97	6,463.72			15,117.19
Waukesha								
Waupaca				241.35	629.82			871.17
Waushara	240.00			80.00	80.00			400.00
Wood	120.00			486.50	477.57			1,084.07
Total	40,671.88	714.73	317.64	162,306.13	161,965.15	669.08	31,454.49	398,103.10

Swamp Land Grant.

Under the Swamp Land Grant, approved September 28th, A. D. 1850, entitled, "An Act to enable the state of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the Swamp Lands within their limits," the state has received patents for 3,457 21-100 acres of land during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1896. These lands were selected under such grant, but had been previously disposed by the United States. In order to perfect title to the purchasers of such lands they were patented by the United States to the state. Relinquishment of all claims having been first made to the United States by such purchasers.

The state has also received patents for 3,322 62-100 acres under the Swamp Land Grant above referred to. Conflicts had arisen between the United States and the state as to the claim thereto by the state as swamp lands. Such claims to certain tracts have been adjudicated in favor of the state and patents received therefor. Such lands are subject to sale on compliance with the statute in such case made and provided. The aggregate received being 6,779 83-100 acres.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State,

SEWELL A. PETERSON, State Treasurer,

W. H. MYLREA, Attorney General,

Commissioners of the Public Lands.

Official:

EGBERT WYMAN,

Chief Clerk of the Department of the Public Lands.

SIXTEENTH (SEVENTH BIENNIAL) REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1895-1896.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER,
1896.

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View of the stream near the house.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin:

We, the undersigned, have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by law, the report to the legislature of the transactions of the commissioners of fisheries for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, with an account of the expenditure of the appropriations for that period, and of the spawn and fish received and distributed with the time and place thereof, and such other matters as we have deemed proper. All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN E. BRYANT,
CALVERT SPENSLEY,
JAMES J. HOGAN,
WILLIAM J. STARR,
CURRIE G. BELL,
HENRY D. SMITH.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of Wisconsin:

The commissioners of fisheries of the state of Wisconsin, in compliance with the law prescribing their duties, present here following a report of their transactions for the two years ending September 30, 1896, arranged in the following manner:

First. A general statement of transactions.

Second. A statement of the distribution of fry from the hatcheries of the state and of fish from its waters.

Third. A statement of the appropriations and expenses, summarized, for the two years.

Fourth. A statement of the proceedings of the commission with reference to the location of a hatchery in the north half of the state.

Fifth. Statements as to miscellaneous matters.

Sixth. Recommendations and suggestions as to the increase of the usefulness of the commission.

Seventh. Recommendations and suggestions as to legislation necessary for the better preservation of fish and game.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS.

The two years embraced in this report have been years of increased activity and multiplied duties to the commissioners and their corps of assistants. The improvements made necessary and the establishment of a new hatchery in a remote part of the state, have devolved unusual labor upon the commissioners and great responsibilities upon their able, faithful and efficient superintendent, Mr. James Nevin. The work of collection and distribution of fish caught in the lakes and bayous of the Mississippi River

Commissioner's Report.

add greatly to the labor to be supervised, and make all seasons of the year replete each with its pressing demands upon time and attention. The commissioners are able to report great and substantial progress in their work and great augmentation of the usefulness and importance of the interest committed to their special charge.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

The following table shows, in general numbers, the number and kinds of fry and fish distributed in the waters of the state, during the two years covered by this report:

	1895	1896.
Brook trout.....	2,556,000	3,110,000
Rainbow trout.....	1,470,000	1,611,000
Whitefish.....	15,000,000	27,500,000
Lake trout (impregnated eggs).....	22,000,000	17,570,000
Black bass.....	116,500	156,635
White bass (full grown).....	2,355	13,500
Lake trout fry.....		2,000,000
Wall-eyed pike (full grown).....	2,000	2,500
Yellow perch.....		2,000
Black-spotted trout (full grown).....		450
Carp.....	8,525	.....
Totals.....	64,255,370	75,980,085

A detailed statement showing the places where distribution was made is appended to this report as "Exhibit A."

The calls on the commission are constantly increasing. Demand outruns all possibility of adequate supply, notwithstanding a steady increase in the production. The valuable results flowing from the work of the commission seem to render all portions of the state eager to share in the fruits of its labors.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, ETC., AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation from January 1st, 1895, to January 1st, 1896.....	\$20,000
Appropriation from January 1st, 1896, to January 1st, 1897.....	\$20,000

Commissioner's Report.

The expenditures for the same period have been, in general statement, as follows:

For year, from January 1st, 1895, to January 1st,	
1896	\$18,627 81
For year, from January 1st, 1896, to January 1st,	
1897	\$22,623 69

The accompanying account of the treasurer of the commission will more fully explain the objects and nature as well as distribution of the expenditures. Every effort has been made to economize and to obtain the largest results and fullest value for moneys laid out, and the commissioners feel assured that they have made the utmost that could be realized from the funds placed subject to their disbursement.

BAYFIELD HATCHERY.

The legislature of 1895 increased the annual appropriation of the commission from \$12,000 to \$20,000, with the requirement that a fish hatchery be established in the north half of the state.

During the following summer, the commissioners made careful inquiry and examination of the various offered sites and others suggested or recommended. Several localities tendered gratuitously sufficient land and water privileges, desiring to secure the location. All these were inspected and their advantages and drawbacks compared. After mature deliberation, the commission located the site in Bayfield county, about three miles south of Bayfield, on the Chequamegon Bay on lands adjacent to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad. The site embraces over six hundred acres of land, including fully nine miles of trout stream; and this valuable tract was donated to the state and conveyed to it for the use of a fish hatchery, and as long as so used, by the public-spirited generosity of Capt. R. H. Pike, Col. Isaac H. Wing and William Knight

Commissioner's Report.

of Bayfield. The streams so granted are naturally excellent trout waters, spring fed, of low temperature and soft. The banks are in primeval wilderness. The streams consist of Pike's Creek which empties into Chequamegon Bay. About a mile from its mouth it divides into two branches, each running down a secluded ravine or valley and fed every few rods by a spring. The supply of water at the junction of the two streams is over five thousand (5,000) gallons per minute. The streams have considerable fall and opportunities for dams and pools or ponds at various places for the whole extent. The two streams in years past have been among the finest trout streams in the state, and good catches could be made when the commission took possession. A small private hatchery had been operated for some years by Capt. Pike and careful experiments were made by the commission before the final selection of the site, to make sure that the waters were well adapted to artificial hatching of the spawn.

Having selected this site, examined and obtained the title, running to the state of Wisconsin of some twenty-five (25) acres of land for ponds, hatch house and appurtenant lands and buildings, and a strip twenty-five feet wide on each side of Pike's Creek and Birch Run, the commission set about operations there.

Birch Run is a smaller independent stream fed by several large springs and having a flow of twelve hundred (1,200) gallons per minute. Like Pike's Creek, it is shaded, secluded and its waters remarkably cold. It is intended to use these waters for hatching purposes, while the waters of Pike's Creek will furnish the ponds on the low grounds, kept for the home of the breeding fish.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AT THE BAYFIELD HATCHERY.

The commission immediately set about the improvement of the new site, desiring above all things to make it avail-

Commissioner's Report.

able as rapidly as possible. Captain Pike gave to the use of the commission his private hatchery located near the junction of the two forks of the creek. Here several millions of lake trout eggs were hatched out in the winter of 1895. A small dwelling house was built for the occupancy of the assistant in charge, and needed equipment was purchased.

In the spring of 1896, operations were begun and pushed with energy. A large dam was built across Birch Run, so as to make an admirable pond of cold spring water of some three acres area. This will make an excellent pond for the pasture of young fish in raising for breeders. It also furnished the head for the large temporary hatch house already built and the permanent one soon to be erected. The dam is relieved in flow by a flume two-hundred and fifty feet long and eight feet wide and four feet deep. This is used for an immense hatching trough in which the trays may be laid during the period of hatching. The details of this operation are fully explained in the appended report of the superintendent.

A dam on the main stream of Pike's Creek was built, very substantial and durable, to make a head to supply the fish ponds constructed below.

Ten retaining ponds were constructed for the holding of part of the stock of breeding fish. Each pond is in dimensions one hundred feet long and twelve feet wide. A spawning race fifty feet long and four feet wide is at the head of each pond. These ponds are constructed with special reference to the convenient handling of large numbers of trout during the spawning season. These ponds are fed with water by a wooden pipe twenty-four inches in diameter and eighteen hundred feet in length which has been placed some six feet under ground to conduct the water from the pond on Pike's Creek to the ten fish ponds in the level ground below. The details of the construction of

Commissioner's Report.

this pipe are fully given in the superintendent's report. It is believed that the arrangement thus made affords a system of fish ponds not excelled in any hatchery now existing.

The special advantages of this site to which the commission invite attention are these:

1. The supply and quality of water is all that could be desired for the hatching of all kinds of food fish.

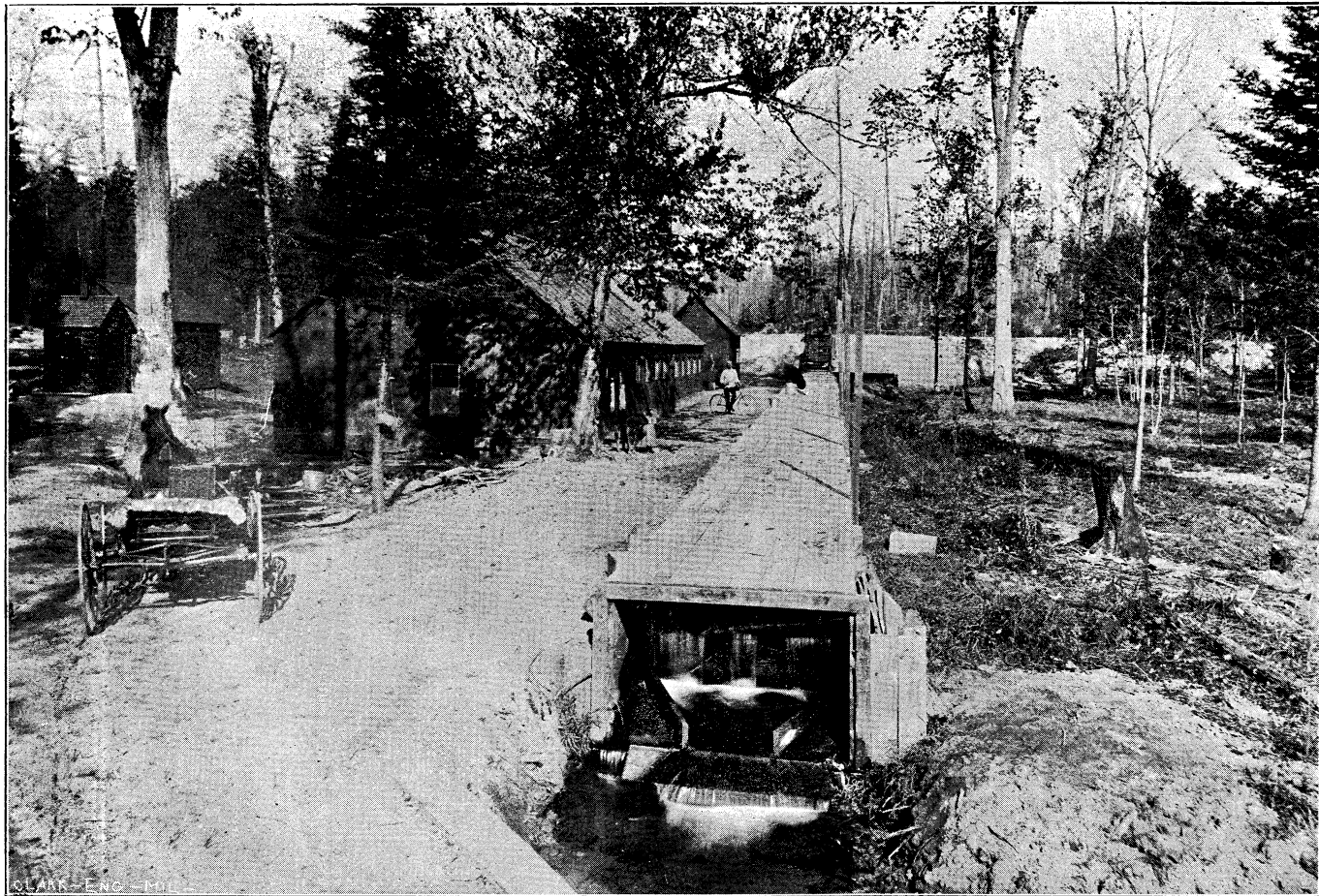
2. The coldness of the water will enable us to delay the hatching of trout, so that the distribution can be made later in the spring.

3. The long stretch of trout brook will enable us to carry hundreds of thousands of breeding fish allowing them to live in the wild state, and to subsist upon the fish-food found in the streams and the insects. Numerous pools and ponds can be formed and the fish kept separate with respect to ages and thus flourish. The fish there can be kept in state of nature, without artificial food and will retain the color, activity and vigor of the wild trout, imparting to the fry all the qualities of the brook trout from the wild woodland stream.

4. The brooks are not flooded with surface water. The wild state of the land in the valleys and the situation prevents any considerable wash of surface flow into the streams.

5. The proximity to the lake and lake trout fishing grounds enables the commission to procure vast quantities of lake trout eggs from the fishermen and thus give great extension to the propagation of this valuable commercial fish.

6. The facilities for netting millions of minnows in the bay to be used as fish food for the grown trout in the ponds will, at intervals, supply them with a natural food preferable to liver, the artificial food, and keep them in better condition.



Hatching House and Raceway.—Bayfield Hatchery.

Commissioner's Report.

7. The proximity to the railroad connecting readily with all the railway systems of the state enables the distribution to be made with little expense of shipment.

8. Facilities are here convenient for the propagation of black bass. The demand for this excellent game fish constantly increases for the stocking of the inland lakes, especially those near summer resorts; and the commission desires to increase as much as possible the supply. Ponds for the propagation of bass will be prepared, and this work entered upon in connection with that of brook trout, lake trout and whitefish.

9. Upon the land donated an abundance of fuel is found without denuding its forest or clearing the land.

10. The facilities for hatching whitefish are greatly increased; and it is hoped that the obtaining of spawn will be made less difficult.

11. The out-put of fry for distribution can be increased from ten to twenty times our present capacity as soon as the new hatchery can be adequately stocked with breeding fish which, of course, is a matter of two or three years time. The hatchery when thus stocked, and with the buildings and equipment contemplated, will be the largest and completest of which we have any knowledge, and will afford a greater product for distribution, without corresponding increase of expense.

12. The supply of water is without doubt adequate and permanent. The surrounding country is not for many years likely to be cleared off so as to cause a drying-up of the springs.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MADISON.

The Madison Hatchery has undergone substantial and permanent improvements, greatly adding to its utility and arresting deterioration. The old hatching house has been moved from its foundation to a more eligibile site, and made

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into a comfortable dwelling house for two families of employes. The siding of some of the ponds has been renewed, and a large raceway rebuilt.

The water supply of this hatchery has during the past years of dry seasons greatly diminished. It is not yet made evident that an increased average of rainfall throughout the northwest will restore the volume, as it is shown that the sources of the springs are far distant from this region. If the decline continues as for several years past the usefulness of this hatchery will be ended. It may be that a series of wet seasons will replenish the source from which these springs are fed.

IMPROVEMENTS NECESSARY.

The improvements necessary to be carried on during the ensuing two years may be stated generally as follows:

1. The completion of the works at Bayfield by building a large and permanent hatchery.
2. The building of dwelling house, out houses, barn, etc., for the occupancy of the agent in charge, and suitable buildings for the assistants and employes required to be on the grounds at all hours.
3. The laying of a pipe from Birch Run pond to this hatching house.
4. The clearing up of the lower land, now covered with a mass of down timber, and setting monuments of boundary.
5. The clearing out of trout streams, erection of small dams at various places, and placing of screens to keep fish confined in sections.
6. The full equipment of this hatchery and of a few boats to use in the netting of minnows, suckers, etc., for fish food.
7. At the Madison Hatchery, many repairs of an ordinary character will be necessary, such as laying new sidewalks,

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re-planking of ponds and painting of buildings, to prevent deterioration.

The sum of fifteen thousand dollars additional, and as a special appropriation, is necessary to complete the improvements at Bayfield on a scale and of a character worthy of the state and adequate to the character of the plant. The necessary expenditures at Madison can be paid out of the regular appropriation.

The unfortunate errors which befell the passage of the fish and game law of 1895, whereby it failed of enactment, as the supreme court decide, render legislation necessary on the whole subject intended to be embraced in that bill. The commissioners beg leave to submit the following suggestions:

1. That the portion of the law relating to the commissioners of fisheries be passed, substantially as in the bill of 1895, separating, however, the fish and game warden and his duties entirely from those of the commissioners, and confining their duties entirely to the original object of the creation of the commission, and committing to the warden and his deputies all matters of enforcement of the protective legislation.

2. Especially do we recommend the enactment of the provision making the professor of zoology of the university of Wisconsin a member of the commission. During the last two years, until the decision of the court holding the law invalid, Dr. E. A. Birge, the incumbent of that chair in the university, has served on the commission, and his services and counsel in every direction have been of great value and assistance.

3. The enactment of more stringent law against trespassing upon the grounds or fishing in the waters of any state fish hatchery. This offense should be severely dealt with.

4. A special appropriation in addition to the annual appro-

Commissioner's Report.

priation now allowed by law, for the speedy erection of permanent buildings and equipment of the hatchery at Bayfield and the improvement of the grounds, so as to bring that plant to its highest productiveness as soon as possible.

5. Authority to cause to be printed by the state printer for distribution such information relating to the varieties of fish found in the state, their habits, and other scientific information respecting them as may be of general interest.

THE ACT REQUIRING FISHWAYS IN DAMS.

The act of 1895 (chap. 337), entitled "An act to provide for fishways in the dams on and across all streams in the state of Wisconsin" required all persons, firms or corporations owning, occupying, using or having charge of any dam now erected or hereafter to be erected on or across any waters of the state of Wisconsin to put in such dam, good and sufficient fishways, which shall be constructed according to plans furnished by the secretary of the commissioners of fisheries, upon application therefor," etc. Such fishways were to be kept open, unobstructed, and in good repair from March 15th, to June 15th, in each year, and heavy penalties were imposed for failure to observe the law. The act required all fishways to be built by March 1st, 1896.

The great majority of owners of dams in the state never learned of the existence of the law until after the period of time when the fishways should be completed. The commissioners of fisheries, by the third section of the act, were empowered to issue certificates under the seal of the board, suspending the operation of the act with respect to any dam, if it should be made to appear to the board of fish commissioners that "The fishway or fishways is or are not necessary to the free passage of fish, or that there are no fish in the stream over which the state has exercised

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any protecting jurisdiction." The commissioners held meetings in February, 1896, for the purpose of hearing such applications for exemption. Some hundreds of applications were filed, and many applicants appeared in person or by attorney. Most of them established, to the satisfaction of the commission, their right to exemption.

But the law is faulty in several respects which are here mentioned:

1. It devolved upon the fish and game warden the furnishing of plans. It was found impossible to devise plans which were adapted to all cases.

2. The fishways were required to be in from the first of March to the fifteenth of June. No fishways could be made for the amount limited in the act (one hundred fifty dollars) which could be kept up and in repair during the season when the ice was going out and flowing in large masses over the dams. The law provided that "No person, firm or corporation shall be compelled to construct any fishway under the provisions of this act, the necessary and original cost of which shall exceed the sum of one hundred fifty dollars." This provision furnished an easy defense for those cases where a fishway was of the greatest necessity.

3. The act also provided that the fine for neglect to comply with its provisions should be five dollars per day for each day of such neglect; and ten dollars per day for each day when the fishway once put in should be out of repair, so as not to be open and unobstructed. This gave opportunity for many prosecutions, and as the act gave half the fine or penalties recovered to any informer, it furnished occasion for many prosecutions by persons in no wise harmed by the failure to build the fishways. By this means many persons owning mill dams were prosecuted by informers for private gain. The first knowledge they had of the existence of the law was the service upon them of

Commissioner's Report.

the legal process commencing the action against them. Many of these actions were compromised and dropped, as there is credible evidence, by paying to the informer his share and the costs and depriving the state school fund of its portion of the recovery. Thus much injustice resulted from the law, although the commission and the fish and game warden took pains to give the widest publicity to its provisions and requirements.

4. The secretary of the commission, that is, the fish and game warden, found it impossible to procure and furnish plans for the fishways which could be made for \$150, and be of much utility, or stand the spring floods or floating ice. This tended in a great degree to render the law ineffectual where its enforcement is most needed, and most burdensome where need of fishways was of least utility.

5. The law worked much hardship in 1896, during the dry season when the streams are all in a low state of water. The almost universal complaint was that the keeping open of fishways so diminished the head of water as to render the water power in small country grist mills practically useless. But this was not a ground of exemption which the commissioners could, under the terms of the act, consider. The commission granted several hundred certificates of suspension, chiefly on the ground that no necessity existed for fishways. They were given mostly for one year, in anticipation that the legislature at the present session, would modify the law. A law providing for an efficient system of fishways, to permit the free passage of fish is in aid of common law rights, should be enacted and enforced; but the commissioners are fully satisfied that the present law is inadequate in some particulars and unduly harsh in others. The power of exemption from its operation, if this can be legally delegated to any administrative board, should be devolved upon the fish and game warden, who can visit the site in difficult

Commissioner's Report.

cases, and not be imposed upon this commission, which serves without compensation and can meet only at rare intervals and then at great personal inconvenience.

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

The several railway companies of the state have been of the most and substantial assistance to the work of the commission in extending free transportation for the fish car and its employes engaged in the distribution of fish. The fish car "Badger" traveled over the several railway lines in the state 23,099 miles in 1895, and 30,859 miles in 1896. Had regular rates been paid for this transportation it would have much more than exhausted our entire appropriation.

The commissioners respectfully recommend that if any legislation be had relative to the free transportation of state officers, etc., that the fish car and officers and employes traveling upon it in the performance of their duties be excepted from its prohibitions.

The several companies and their superintendents and officers in charge of trains have invariably shown the utmost willingness to aid the commission in its work, and the commissioners make this acknowledgment of the great service rendered with so much promptness and courtesy.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF OUR FISHERIES.

The importance of our fisheries both in the inland and outlying waters can not be over-estimated. A few statistics, believed to be approximately reliable, show the value and extent of this great interest in only a part. When it is taken into account that stringent laws faithfully enforced, supplemented by the work of the commission in the propagation of lake trout and whitfish, will increase the yield of this product, make it yearly more valuable, the reason will

Commissioner's Report.

be obvious why all the states are zealously laboring in this field of endeavor.

When it is also considered that the stocking of inland waters is increasing the supply of trout and game fish of the finest varieties, the utility of supporting the work of the commission and extending its usefulness and enlarging its operations needs no argument to support it. It adds millions of dollars worth to the food supply. It brings hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state each year and is already in many of our counties a very substantial source of gain. These facts are now so well established and generally known that the legislature has hitherto liberally aided in the work. The commission can truly say that the appropriations made for the purpose have been expended with the utmost care, and that the utmost has been realized from their expenditure. It is confidently asserted that the moneys have been expended economically. For the last two or three years the difficulty of obtaining the spawn of the whitefish has greatly increased and made the work more expensive. This is true in all states bordering on the Great Lakes; but it is believed that hereafter we shall be able to increase the output and prevent the practical extermination of this choicest product of our waters. It is confidently hoped that the product of the northern hatchery will soon be realized both in the outlying and inland waters.

For the brook trout fishing our state is now one of the most popular resorts in the Union, and yearly increasing the throng of sportsmen who come among us distributing their money with liberal hand.

The successful results of the two years' labor are in large measure due to the zeal and efficiency in high executive ability of Mr. James Nevin, the superintendent, on whom the burden of carrying out the directions of the commission has mainly devolved. He has displayed excellent judg-

Commissioner's Report.

ment and great capacity in obtaining the largest results for the moneys at disposal. His assistants and employes have been faithful and efficient in the performance of duties, always exacting and laborious.

Hon. Jas. T. Ellarson, the fish and game warden, under the supposition that the law of 1895 was legally passed, acted as secretary of the commission until its overthrow by the decision of the court. He gave the board valuable aid, in addition to his efficient performance of the regular duties of his office.

Hereto appended are the reports of the superintendent, the statement of distribution of fish and of the receipts and expenditures and also of mileage traveled by the fish car and other statistics.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

January 27th, 1897.

EDWIN E. BRYANT,
CALVERT SPENSLEY,
JAMES J. HOGAN,
WILLIAM J. STARR,
CURRIE G. BELL,
HENRY D. SMITH.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Fish Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit here following a report of the distribution of fish to the public waters of the state, and of work performed at the hatcheries and at other points under your direction during the biennial period, 1895 and 1896.

A statement in detail of the distribution of the several species during the years covered by this report is appended hereto.

The constantly increasing demand for fish noted in previous years is still very much in evidence, and we find it quite as impossible to supply the demand for fish for public waters as heretofore, in spite of the increased distribution of most species.

BAYFIELD HATCHERY.

In the fall of 1895, operations were begun at the Bayfield plant, and Mr. Henry Sykes, who has been in the employ of the commission for ten years and has proven his efficiency in the work of fish culture, was placed in charge of the new hatchery.

In former years, Capt. R. D. Pike had conducted a private hatchery at the fork of the streams owned by the state at Bayfield. The water for this hatchery was drawn from springs near by. This hatchery was used by the commission during the winter of 1895 and 1896 for hatching lake trout. Some two millions of lake trout fry were hatched here. These eggs were taken from fish which were caught for market about the Apostle Islands. A few brook trout eggs, taken from the wild fish in the streams, were also hatched.

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The grounds selected for the hatching house and reservoir were in the rough state in which nature had left them, and the cost of subduing the land and making it blossom like the rose was considerable. The experience of the commission in trout culture has demonstrated that a trout hatchery should not be located at the head of a stream or near springs, if the best results are to be obtained. The majority of trout hatcheries of which I have any knowledge take their supply of water for hatching direct from springs, their supply pipe leading from the spring into the hatching room. The usual temperature of spring water as it comes from the ground is about 48 degrees Fahrenheit, and trout eggs will hatch in water which maintains this temperature in from fifty-five to sixty days. Eggs taken during the month of November will, therefore, hatch during the month of January following. I notice from the reports of the fish commissioners of other states, that the distribution of trout, in several of them, is begun as early as the 5th of February. At that season of the year the streams are in no condition to receive the fish unless they are planted in springs or spring rivulets which feed the stream. I contend that the longer the eggs are in process of incubation, the stronger and healthier the fry will be. Acting on this principle, the water used in the hatching room at the Bayfield hatchery is drawn from a pond or reservoir. This pond is some ten feet deep and covers three acres of land. The pond will usually freeze over solidly by the 15th of December, and the temperature of the water is 33 degrees Fahrenheit. In water of this temperature it requires from eighty to one hundred days for brook trout eggs to hatch. The reservoir is located on what is called Birch Run, which flows twelve hundred gallons of water per minute. About one-half the water rises from springs in the reservoir and the remainder a

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short distance above. Thus we have an abundance of pure spring water for hatching purposes.

The hatching house is located eighty feet from the reservoir dam.

During the spawning season of the lake trout in the fall of 1896, sixty bushels of lake trout eggs are laid down in the hatching room. There are two hundred fifty thousand eggs to the bushel, making fifteen millions of eggs in the hatchery. This is without doubt a larger number of eggs than was ever before laid down in any trout or salmon hatchery under one roof.

Only practical fish culturists can realize the vast amount of work necessary to properly take care of so large a number of eggs. The largest number of men and boys employed at one time in taking care of these eggs was eight. Since the middle of December, four men working four days per week have done and will continue to do the work until the eggs begin to hatch.

The eggs are laid down on two thousand two hundred trays, each twelve by seventeen inches, all of which must be transferred to the picking trough every time the eggs are picked over. The hatching troughs are divided into compartments, and eight trays are placed in each compartment. The water passes up through the eggs in one compartment and thence into and up through the eggs in the next compartment, and thus from one compartment to another until it passes out through the waste-pipe, thus giving the eggs a thorough circulation of water. When the eggs are hatched the fry will be placed in trays or boxes made expressly for the purpose. These boxes containing the fry will be placed in the compartments of the hatching-troughs, four boxes to each compartment. The fry which can not be handled in this way in the hatching troughs will be transferred to the flume outside the hatchery. This flume is two hundred feet long and eight feet wide. The

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water from the reservoir, having a ten foot head can be run directly through this flume, if required. The flume is four feet deep, with two feet of water in it. It is covered by a roof and closed in on the sides, the walls being five feet high. It is partitioned at intervals of twenty-five feet. A part of the fry will be placed in each of these divisions in the bottom of the flume. A large number of floating boxes have also been provided in which another portion of the fry will be placed. In this manner we are enabled to handle the large quantity of fry without crowding or suffocation, and to give the fish a perfect circulation of water. From what we have seen and read we believe that we have the best equipped hatchery, and one that has capacity for handling a larger number of eggs and fish than any other station of which we have any knowledge.

During the past summer, ten ponds have been constructed. Each pond is twelve feet deep and one hundred feet long, with a spawning race at the head of each, fifty feet long, four feet wide. This arrangement of the ponds enables us to conveniently and easily handle, during the spawning season, the breeding trout which we may have in the creeks and ponds.

On the main stream a tumbling dam was built, thirty feet long with a front face of sixteen feet. Heavy square timbers and matched plank were used for the frame work, which was made into compartments four feet square and well spiled. The whole frame work was then filled with clay, which was puddled in like cement to prevent leaking as far as possible. The great advantage of this construction lies in the fact that, in case of a leak in the dam, it can not be washed out, as the leak could affect but one of the compartments. The dam is provided with gates made of iron, which prevents the fish going down the stream, and are so constructed that any floating matter which may

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come down the stream in case of high water will not clog the gates and make a head of water against them.

A wooden pipe, twenty-four inches in diameter and 1,800 feet long, has been constructed of 2x4 hemlock pieces. This pipe is bound and held together by iron bands four inches wide, one-fourth-inch thick, with cast-iron lug fastenings, drawn together with inch bolts. The bands are placed at intervals of two feet on the pipe, and make the pipe secure against accident by bursting from the pressure of the water or by swelling from the moisture. The pipe is used to draw the water from the main stream to supply the ponds below. It is laid on a grade of one inch fall to each 100 feet. Over thirty tons of iron were used in its construction. All the iron-work was dipped in hot coal tar before it was applied to the pipe.

The retaining ponds in which a part of the stock of breeding trout will be held will be built large, some of them covering from two to three acres. We will endeavor to keep these ponds supplied with live minnows as food for the trout. The minnows can be secured in large quantities about the docks at Bayfield and at the mouth of the stream by using seines with a small mesh, and transferred to the trout ponds alive. The supply of food obtained in this manner will cost very little, and will be much cheaper than feeding with beef livers, and this natural food is much better for the health of the trout.

Although the tract of land on which the ponds for holding the breeding trout and bass are to be constructed is quite level, the ponds will be so built that the water can be drawn off from each of them, leaving them entirely dry. By building the ponds in this way we are enabled to keep the small fish entirely separate from the large ones, and no large fish are left in a pond, when smaller fish are transferred to a pond which has formerly been occupied by large fish. It is of great importance that the fish in each

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pond should be of nearly uniform size, as the larger and stronger fish will devour the smaller and weaker ones, if confined to the same pond. In a well-regulated trout preserve, it is necessary that the fish should be sorted each spring and fall up to the time that they become three years old. If this is not done, the owner will be surprised to find that his stock of fish will not increase, notwithstanding his efforts in replenishing the stock each year with fry.

The streams will be cleared of all logs and underbrush. By September 1st, stationary racks will be placed above each of the many pools so that the trout in working their way up stream in spawning time, can go no farther than the pool below each rack. They can then be taken out of the pools in nets and transferred to the spawning races, where they will be relieved of their eggs in due time and returned to the stream. The streams with their several branches will support without artificial feeding, thousands of trout, and the conditions under which the trout will live and grow will be the same as surround them in any wild trout stream. It is thought that in this way, the beautiful colors and wild nature of the trout grown naturally in wild streams will be preserved in the trout which are planted in the public streams throughout the state. On the whole the Bayfield hatchery has been planned and the work inaugurated on a scale which bids fair to enable the state to do a very extensive work in the artificial propagation of fish.

The construction of the pipe line, the building of the hatching house, and all other work done at the Bayfield and other hatcheries which was not performed under our immediate supervision, and all material purchased, the cost of which exceeded fifty dollars, was let by contract to the lowest bidder.

Commercial fish as well as brook trout will be hatched at

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this station. The location of the hatchery so near the extensive fisheries of Lake Superior enables us to take eggs from the fishing grounds and lay them down on the hatching trays the same day that they are taken.

The C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. Co's. tracks are within one-hundred feet of the hatching house, and the railway company has kindly consented to build a side track at the hatchery for our convenience in shipping fish. Very close connections are made by the trains on this line with the trains of other systems of the state at Ashland, affording splendid railway facilities for the distribution of fish to all parts of the state.

I would recommend that a large pond for holding a stock of breeding black bass be built on the Bayfield hatchery grounds next season. I would suggest that a series of small ponds be constructed at the head of the large pond, each pond to be of convenient size for holding two pairs of black bass. The breeding bass can then be transferred to these smaller ponds before the spawning season begins. When the spawning season is over, the large bass can be returned to the pond, and the fry can be retained in the small ponds until such time as they are ready for distributions to public waters. There is no question but that million of black bass fry can be produced and distributed in this way. Our experience has demonstrated that black bass can be successfully propagated in ponds as outlined above. No other line of work undertaken by the commission in recent years has been received with greater favor by the people than the planting of black bass. During the past four years the distribution of black bass has been made from the sloughs and bayous of the Mississippi river. The river overflows its banks in times of flood, forming shallow lakes and sloughs along the banks and on the islands. The breeding fish find their way up into these sloughs and lakes and deposit their eggs. As the water



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subsides, the parent fish return to the river. The eggs hatch by the millions and as the sloughs dry up in summer or freeze to the bottom in winter, the young fish must inevitably perish. We found the small bass more difficult to obtain from these sloughs during the past season than usual, on account of high water which continued during the whole summer. The work was also made more difficult on account of the unusual amount of weeds and grass which the sloughs contained.

The small-mouthed black bass were, by nature, given a wide distribution throughout this state, and all our lakes and rivers have, up to recent years, been naturally well stocked with this species, making artificial propagation unnecessary. But with an increased population and the growth of the summer resort business, the streams and lakes have been subjected to incessant fishing both for pleasure and profit until now it has become evident that steps should be taken to replenish the stock of this fish in our streams and lakes by artificial means. No branch of our work will be more popular than the propagation and distribution of this species. The increasing and urgent demand for this fish has been such that we believe that the establishment of ponds as recommended above will meet with the hearty approval of the public.

WHITE BASS.

Each year since the commission has been provided with a car, a quantity of full grown white bass have been distributed to the summer resort lakes of the state. During the last season of distribution, thirteen thousand five hundred of this species were planted. The fish were obtained from Lake Winnebago, and were on the eve of spawning when planted.

The white bass is a very clean and handsome fish. It

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takes the hook readily during the summer months and is considered gamy by the angler. As a food fish it ranks little below the black bass. Its weight ranges from one to three pounds. Altogether, it is pre-eminently adapted for stocking summer resort lakes, and will afford the angler, whether lady, child or sportsman, more pleasure and amusement than any other fish that the commission can plant.

WALL-EYED PIKE.

The annual collection of pike spawn made by the commission during the past two years has been made at Gills Landing on the Wolf River. A good supply of eggs has generally been secured, but we have been unable at any time to secure a sufficient number of male fish to impregnate the eggs obtained. It is believed that this difficulty can now be overcome by commencing operations earlier and thus secure the first run of fish which is usually composed of male fish. To utilize the run of males, it will be necessary for us to catch large numbers of them and hold them alive in crates and pens until the run of female fish comes on. By this means we hope to increase the out-put of pike fry 100 per cent. over the distribution of 1896.

The pike is one of our best commercial fish. There is a large demand for the fry for stocking inland lakes. The commission has been unable to supply more than about half this demand in the past.

MADISON HATCHERY.

The permanent improvements made at the Madison hatchery during the summer of 1895 are worthy of notice here. The old hatching house was moved back into the grove and fitted up for a dwelling house for the employes, with rooms for two families. It is now a very comfortable dwelling house. The siding of some of the ponds which

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had rotted out was renewed, and one of the large raceways was rebuilt with planks throughout.

Many repairs will be necessary the ensuing year, including the rebuilding of sidewalks and ponds and the painting of the buildings.

The water supply is decreasing rapidly, and if the present rate of decline continues, it is only a matter of a few years when this valuable property will have to be abandoned by the commission.

It has been suggested that artesian wells could be had by sinking wells of considerable depth; and an adequate supply of water secured in this way. The suggestion brings but little hope or encouragement to me.

The results of stocking the streams of the state with brook and rainbow trout has been entirely satisfactory, and the work has met with universal approval throughout the state. Trout have been introduced into the streams of nearly all the counties in the state and in every instance where the waters have been suitable and the fry have been properly planted, success has attended our efforts along this line. The complete success of this branch of the commission's work will be better appreciated when it is remembered that the streams in central and southern Wisconsin did not contain trout until they were planted in those streams by the commission. As the result of carefully and liberally stocking these streams with trout fry, it may now be truthfully said that they take rank with the best streams in the country for excellent trout fishing. The conditions found in these streams are such that the trout take kindly to their new home and thrive accordingly. Nearly all the streams which are fed by springs contain caddis, freshwater schrimp, and other crustacea. Our experience with all these streams goes to show that if they are not overstocked, trout will attain a remarkable growth and size in a short time.

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Our efforts with the rainbow trout have not met with the same unvarying success which has attended the propagation of brook trout in our streams. They thrive and do well in the small streams for the first year, after which they disappear. In the large streams they have done much better and a good showing is made. In some streams, several thousand have been caught during a season. They are a larger species than the brook trout and attain to a greater weight and size. Reports of large rainbow trout caught in various parts of the state are numerous, one caught at Antigo, weighing seventeen and one-half pounds. They have been caught in gill nets in Lakes Superior and Michigan and Green Bay. The fish caught in these waters have worked down from the large streams in the interior where they were planted. A considerable number of this species has been caught in the waters of Green Bay, and the fishermen are desirous that the commission should plant them in Green Bay in large numbers, believing that they would multiply and become a good commercial fish.

On the whole, the established work of the commission as outlined herein, has been conducted during the past two years with a measure of success and usefulness which has been very gratifying to me.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE GREAT LAKES.

While the value of the product of the Great Lake fishing industry can not be said to have increased during the past two years as compared with the preceding biennial period, it is to be noted that there has been a perceptible increase in the amount of fish caught, and a decrease in the average price per pound which the fishermen have received for their product.

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WHITEFISH.

Our efforts to obtain an adequate supply of whitefish eggs have not resulted satisfactorily for several years. There are no spawning grounds in our state from which we are reasonably certain of getting a supply of eggs for our hatchery. The fish caught are not spawning fish, as they will average only about two pounds each. I would recommend that no further effort be put forth to stock the Great Lakes with whitefish; that the work of artificial propagation of this species be abandoned; and the attention of the commission be given to the propagation of lake trout. We have the lake trout with us, and we should endeavor to keep them with us for all time.

I would recommend that a hatchery be established expressly for hatching lake trout for the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay.

In the waters of Lake Superior, whitefish are greatly on the increase. Notwithstanding this fact, some of the fishermen operating on that body of water are desirous of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," by opening the Chequamegon Bay for net fishing, and permitting the use of nets along the shore from Bayfield to West Superior. It is to be hoped that the fishermen's wishes in this matter will not be gratified, as we will be deprived of our only means of preserving the small whitefish in those waters. I know of but one way to preserve the small whitefish and that is to prevent the fishermen from setting their nets within one mile of the mainland.

LAKE TROUT.

The catch of lake trout in the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Green Bay for the past year shows an increase over the catch of the preceding three years, which is a matter of wonder and surprise when the great number

Superintendent's Report.

of nets used on these waters is taken into consideration, together with the fact that the waters are fished during all seasons of the year.

As a commercial fish the lake trout rank next to the white fish in our great lake fisheries. The largest catches of this fish are made during the months of September, October and November. They are caught principally in gill and pound nets. Some fishermen at Two Rivers and Sturgeon Bay Canal catch them with set lines from tugs. From one to two thousand pounds are sometimes taken from hooks at a single lift from the fishing grounds on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. During the spawning season six thousand pounds are often taken at a lift from gill nets.

The greatest obstacles in the way of artificial propagation of this fish are the dangers and hardships which it is necessary to undergo in collecting the spawn. The spawning grounds of the fish are in the open lake, and the spawning season, the months of October and November. During these months storms are frequent, and great hardships and loss of life sometimes result.

HERRING.

The catch of herring in Green Bay during the past fall has been enormous. More of this species were caught than the fishermen could handle. There was an abundance of fish but the price was extremely low. One year ago the fish sold for two dollars per package, and at this price yielded a good profit for the money and labor invested. This year the fishermen find it difficult to get one dollar per package for their fish. The value of the herring fisheries in this state will range from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars per annum.

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FISH PROTECTION.

Forseeing the wisdom of maintaining the supply of food fish in our waters, the state has for several years made liberal appropriations for protection and artificial propagation looking to this end. Much, however, yet remains to be done, and the legislature should take prompt action to promote the fishing industry; and such just and reasonable legislation should be had to protect the people's rights therein as may be necessary.

By some it is expected that the fish commission will restock the great lakes and maintain a supply of fish therein, sufficient to enable the fishermen to do a profitable business. Yet many of the fishermen will insist on pursuing their work of destruction without halt or hindrance, in season and out of season, if he can find an unscrupulous dealer to buy his undersized and illegally taken fish.

The task set for us is too great to be accomplished without the assistance of nature, and this assistance can not be had without good laws, well executed. For not only are the small whitefish, lake trout and pike, which are the natural increase of the lakes, destroyed, but also those hatched artificially and planted by the commission are captured before they come to the spawning age. Thus the work of nature and the ingenuity of man are rendered abortive; and tons upon tons of small fish which the law forbids being caught and marketed are taken from the waters each year.

Up to the time the present game warden took his position, no attention whatever had been paid to the enforcement of the laws relative to lake fisheries. A good showing in this matter would no doubt have been made this year, had it not been for the decision of the supreme court which rendered the supposed law of 1895 inoperative.

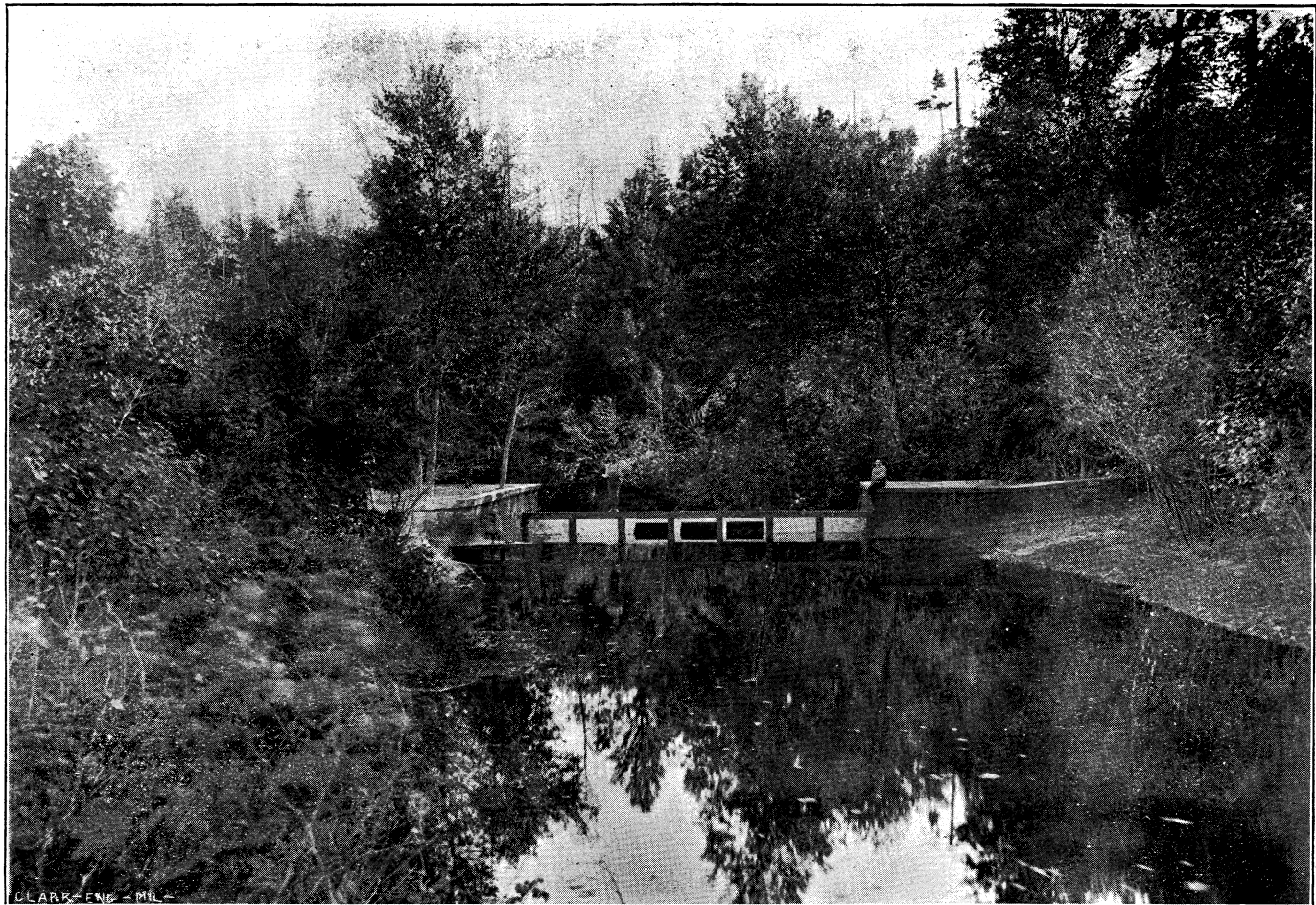
Superintendent's Report.

The non-enforcement of the lake fisheries laws in the past, has been due in a large measure to the fact that there have been too many changes in the wardens. About the time a warden becomes acquainted with his duties and is in position to perform them fully, a change of administration in the state government removes him and a new warden takes his place. It is to be hoped that the present warden, Hon. Jas. T. Ellarson, who has shown his efficiency and desire to perform his whole duty, will be retained in his position.

Great credit is due the employes of the commission for the part they have taken in the commission's work. The work accomplished during the past two years is largely the result of exacting hard labor on their part. In whatever position they have been placed they have been equal to their duties. Had it not been for the lively interest taken by them in the work, and their cooperation at all times and under all circumstances, we could not have accomplished the amount of work we have.

Concluding, I desire to renew my allegiance to the work of the commission. It shall be my constant aim while occupying the position of superintendent of fisheries to advance and promote the interests of the state in my hands, and contribute my best efforts to the development and success of the work in my charge to the end that the greatest good and best results may follow.

JAMES NEVIN,
Superintendent.



Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement for 1895.

1895.		Dr.		
Jan. 1.	To balance on hand		\$1,113 26	
	appropriation for 1895		20,000 00	
	A. Booth Packing Co., whitefish sold		125 69	
	Nels Shervey, whitefish sold		10 00	
				\$21,248 98
		Cr.		
	By salary, Jas. Nevin, superintendent, 12 mos		\$1,800 00	
	clerk hire		496 00	
	expenses, Jas. Nevin, superintendent		386 92	
				\$2,682 92
MADISON HATCHERY ACCOUNT.				
	By salary, V. Maag, officer in charge, 12 mos		\$715 00	
	salary, Jas. Foy, 12 mos		600 00	
	salary, Henry Sykes, 4 mos		240 00	
	salary, Jas. Brisseo, 4 mos		240 00	
	salary, C. Hutchinson, 4 mos		240 00	
	salary, Frank Eddy, 4 mos		128 00	
	disbursements for sundry employment		230 48	
	disbursements for fish food		929 64	
	disbursements, distributing fry		313 58	
	disbursements replenishing stock of breeding trout		500 00	
	telephone rent		59 15	
	disbursements for permanent improvements		1,765 82	
	miscellaneous expenditures		1,130 99	
				\$7,692 66
MILWAUKEE HATCHERY ACCOUNT.				
	By salary, John Maag, officer in charge, 7 mos		\$525 00	
	disbursements, collecting pike eggs		761 74	
	disbursements, collecting whitefish eggs		841 87	
	disbursements, distributing fry		218 92	
	disbursements, planting impregnated lake trout eggs		346 45	
	rent of hatching rooms		300 00	
	Milwaukee city, rent of water		300 00	
	miscellaneous expenditures		215 83	
				\$3,509 81
BAYFIELD HATCHERY ACCOUNT.				
	By salary, Henry Sykes, officer in charge, 3 mos		\$180 00	
	disbursements for sundry employment		136 50	
	disbursements, collecting lake trout eggs		303 68	
	disbursements for permanent improvements		1,824 47	
	miscellaneous expenditures		736 92	
				\$3,181 57
	By disbursements, collecting and distributing white bass		515 04	
	disbursements, collecting and distributing black bass		995 12	
	disbursements, repairing and maintaining fish car		372 86	
	disbursements for postage and stationery		126 83	
	commissioners' expenses		151 00	
				\$18,627 81
	Balance on hand December 31, 1895		2,621 17	
				\$21,248 98

Fish Commissioners' Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement for 1896.

1896.	<i>Dr.</i>		
Jan. 1. To balance on hand.....		\$2,621 17	.....
appropriation for 1896.....		20,000 00	.....
E. Craite, for whitefish sold.....		28 60	.....
			\$22,649 77
	<i>Cr.</i>		
By salary, Jas. Nevin, superintendent, 12 mos.....		\$1,800 00	.....
salary, Arthur Sykes, clerk, 12 mos.....		820 00	.....
expenses, Jas. Nevin, superintendent.....		491 60	.....
			\$3,111 60
MADISON HATCHERY ACCOUNT.			
By salary, V. Maag, officer in charge, 12 mos.....		\$830 00	.....
salary, C. Hutchinson, 12 mos.....		640 00	.....
salary, Jas. Foy, 9 mos.....		430 00	.....
salary, Jas. Brisse, 3 mos.....		179 00	.....
salary, F. Suthers, 3 mos.....		150 00	.....
disbursements for sundry employment.....		118 75	.....
disbursements for fish food.....		966 14	.....
disbursements, distributing fry.....		289 04	.....
disbursements for permanent improvements.....		29 05	.....
miscellaneous expenditures.....		1,206 91	.....
			\$1,829 89
MILWAUKEE HATCHERY ACCOUNT.			
By salary, John Maag, officer in charge, 7½ mos.....		\$553 00	.....
disbursements for sundry employment.....		51 00	.....
disbursements, distributing fry.....		223 62	.....
disbursements, collecting pike spawn.....		284 26	.....
disbursements, planting impregnated lake trout eggs.....		156 00	.....
disbursements, collecting whitefish eggs.....		497 10	.....
Milwaukee city, rent of water.....		300 00	.....
rent of hatching rooms.....		300 00	.....
miscellaneous expenditures.....		182 50	.....
			\$2,544 48
BAYFIELD HATCHERY ACCOUNT.			
By salary, Henry Sykes, officer in charge, 12 mos.....		\$770 00	.....
disbursements for sundry employment.....		1,002 01	.....
disbursements, collecting and transporting black bass.....		50 80	.....
disbursements, collecting lake trout eggs.....		1,010 63	.....
disbursements, obtaining wild brook trout for breeding purposes.....		551 75	.....
disbursements for permanent improvements.....		5,645 09	.....
miscellaneous expenditures.....		1,364 09	.....
			\$10,394 37
By disbursements, distributing white bass.....			4 85
disbursements, distributing black bass.....			1,169 62
disbursements, repairing and maintaining fish car.....			8 53
commissioners' expenses.....			126 25
			\$22,638 69
Balance on hand December 31, 1896.....			26 08
			\$22,649 77

Brook Trout Distribution, 1895.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
H. C. Besse, Butternut.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
Ed. Richter, Butternut.....	Spille Creek.....	8,000
Nohl & Yarkee, Butternut.....	Wortgow Creek.....	4,000
Nohl & Yarkee, Butternut.....	Harris Creek.....	4,000
		24,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
E. W. Kingsbury, Perley.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
J. J. Smith, Barron.....	Johnson Creek.....	4,000
J. J. Smith, Barron.....	Barker Creek.....	4,000
C. C. Coe, Barron.....	Pine Creek.....	8,000
T. W. Borum, Barron.....	Miller Creek.....	8,000
John Post, Barron.....	Daugherty Creek.....	4,000
John Post, Barron.....	Red Eye Creek.....	4,000
P. E. Olson, Rice Lake.....	Yellow River.....	4,000
N. W. Heintz, Rice Lake.....	Hickery Creek.....	4,000
S. R. Coin, Rice Lake.....	E. Branch, Tuscobia.....	4,000
M. T. Howard, Rice Lake.....	Little Bear Creek.....	4,000
Geo. McCluskey, Rice Lake.....	Bear Creek.....	4,000
E. Hartel, Rice Lake.....	Rock Creek.....	4,000
M. P. Barry, Rice Lake.....	Cranberry Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Luce, Rice Lake.....	Spring Brook.....	4,000
A. A. Gabriel, Rice Lake.....	Pakegema Creek.....	4,000
		76,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
Erik Alme, Nelson.....	South Branch, Little Bear.....	8,000
Louis Owen, Urne.....	Bear Creek.....	8,000
Andrew Miller, Alma.....	Mill Creek.....	15,000
L. P. Hunner, Alma.....	Braeln Creek.....	15,000
John Leonhardy, Alma.....	Waumande Creek.....	10,000
		56,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—		
Abner H. Dodge, Albertville.....	Elk Creek.....	8,000
S. R. Kaiser, Cadott.....	Bentley Creek.....	8,000
A. K. Stafford, Chippewa Falls.....	La Fayette Brook.....	8,000
A. Jackson, Bloomer.....	Duncan Creek.....	8,000
Leo Hattemer, Bloomer.....	O'Neil Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Stafford, Chippewa Falls.....	La Fayette Brook.....	8,000
		48,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
Chas. A. Van Dusen, Thorp.....	Marshall Creek.....	8,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY—		
M. Chapek, Wauzeka.....	Little Kickapoo.....	5,000
M. Chapek, Wauzeka.....	Plum Creek.....	5,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
CRAWFORD COUNTY—Con.		
J. A. Hays, Mt. Sterling.....	Copper Creek.....	5,000
J. A. Hays, Mt. Sterling.....	Tallman Creek.....	5,000
Roscoe Mitchell, Gay's Mills.....	Wells Creek.....	10,000
Geo. Alderman, Barnum.....	Gibber's Creek.....	10,000
Haskins & Lathrup Co., Barnum.....	Shaw Hollow Springs.....	10,000
C. A. Huffman, Bell Center.....	Sand Creek.....	10,000
M. B. Seward, Soldier's Grove.....	Trout Creek.....	5,000
M. B. Seward, Soldier's Grove.....	Knapp's Creek.....	5,000
J. O. Davidson, Soldier's Grove.....	Soldier's Grove Creek.....	10,000
J. O. Davidson, Soldier's Grove.....	Knapp's Creek.....	5,000
Tim. Garrity, Soldier's Grove.....	Bear Creek.....	10,000
W. S. Manning, Soldier's Grove.....	Johnson Creek.....	10,000
W. S. Manning, Soldier's Grove.....	Trout Creek.....	5,000
		110,000
DANE COUNTY—		
Chas. E. H. Baer, Black Earth.....	Sand Bottom Creek.....	10,000
M. D. Perkins, Mt. Vernon.....	W. Branch Sugar River.....	4,000
M. D. Perkins, Mt. Vernon.....	Milem Creek.....	4,000
W. W. Willoughby, Paoli.....	Boning Creek.....	4,000
W. W. Willoughby, Paoli.....	Milem Creek.....	4,000
		26,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
John Bergin, Gordon.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
Aug. W. Kunert, Superior.....	Deep Springs Creek.....	8,000
William Wegner, Superior.....	Spring Pond.....	8,000
P. J. Railton, Superior.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
		32,000
DUNN COUNTY—		
D. D. MPherson, Lochiel.....	Otter Creek.....	8,000
A. A. Anderson, Colfax.....	Beaver Creek.....	8,000
Olef Peterson, Colfax.....	Brimkew Creek.....	8,000
F. J. Basner, Wheeler.....	Otter Creek.....	8,000
Peder Stenerson, Blairmoor.....	Otter Creek.....	8,000
Chas. Ingraham, Menomonie.....	Little Elk Creek.....	8,000
L. Ingrham, Menomonie.....	Gilbert Creek.....	8,000
Wm. Follett, Menomonie.....	Gilbert Creek.....	8,000
C. A. Leonard, Menomonie.....	Hay Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Bailey, Menomonie.....	Brush Creek.....	8,000
Dan. P. Chamberlain, Rock Falls.....	Branch of Rock Creek.....	8,000
		88,000
Eau Claire County—		
Fred. Mueller, Fall Creek.....	Twelve Mile Creek.....	8,000
Fred. Brown, Altoona.....	Nine Mile Creek.....	4,000
Fred. Brown, Altoona.....	Six Mile Creek.....	4,000
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire.....	Elk Creek.....	4,000
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire.....	Little Elk Creek.....	4,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1895.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—Con.		
Jacob Bubser, Eau Claire.....	Nine Mile Creek.....	8,000
Thomas Kemp, Eau Claire.....	Otter Creek.....	8,000
Geo. F. Winslow, Eau Claire.....	Cranberry Creek.....	4,000
Geo. F. Winslow, Eau Claire.....	Rock Creek.....	4,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		48,000
R. O. Rigford, Fond du Lac.....	Rigford Creek.....	4,000
R. O. Rigford, Fond du Lac.....	Colman Brook.....	4,000
P. E. LeFevre, Rosendale.....	Kenyon's Brook.....	8,000
M. G. Smith, Fond du Lac.....	Cemetery Brook.....	8,000
Chas. F. Geise, Fond du Lac.....	Parson Creek.....	4,000
Chas. F. Geise, Fond du Lac.....	Camp Ground Creek.....	4,000
L. E. Reed, Ripon.....	Powell Creek.....	8,000
H. W. Wolcott, Ripon.....	Roy's Creek.....	8,000
Henry S. Miller, Fond du Lac.....	Camp Ground Creek.....	8,000
C. Y. Wakefield, Ripon.....	Clark's Creek.....	8,000
H. P. Cody, Ripon.....	Henderson Creek.....	8,000
Stephen F. Meyer, West Bend.....	Stoney Creek.....	8,000
GRANT COUNTY—		80,000
John O. Palmer, Boscobel.....	Seeley Creek.....	5,000
John O. Palmer, Boscobel.....	Clear Creek.....	5,000
Wm. J. F. Nauert, Boscobel.....	Crooked Creek.....	5,000
Wm. J. F. Nauert, Boscobel.....	Bell Branch.....	5,000
Jos. Horsfall, Jr., Millville.....	South Branch, Mill Creek.....	10,000
T. R. Chesebro, Muscoda.....	Hoozier Creek.....	5,000
J. B. Horsfall, Millville.....	Millville Creek.....	10,000
Fred. Postel, Muscoda.....	Six Mile Branch.....	10,000
V. L. Fayant, Muscoda.....	Sand Branch.....	5,000
Turner Johns, Muscoda.....	Brigg's Branch.....	5,000
William A. Garden, Belmont.....	Harris Branch.....	8,000
William A. Garden, Belmont.....	Jones Branch.....	4,000
William A. Garden, Belmont.....	Burris Branch.....	4,000
H. L. Henning, Platteville.....	Shorester's Stream.....	4,000
H. L. Henning, Platteville.....	Young's Branch.....	4,000
Nels H. Nelson, Fennimore.....	Fennimore Branch.....	4,000
Nels H. Nelson, Fennimore.....	Pine Hollow Branch.....	4,000
W. D. Burr, Ellenboro.....	Williams' Branch.....	8,000
Jas. A. McPherson, Ellenboro.....	Hofner Branch.....	8,000
Willis Wentworth, Ellenboro.....	Big Spring Branch.....	8,000
F. B. Callis, Lancaster.....	Pigeon River.....	8,000
Geo. H. Baxter, Lancaster.....	Borah Branch.....	8,000
Geo. H. Baxter, Lancaster.....	Milner Branch.....	8,000
Geo. H. Baxter, Lancaster.....	Day Branch.....	8,000
Henry W. Brown, Lancaster.....	Walker Branch.....	4,000
Henry W. Brown, Lancaster.....	Raines Branch.....	4,000
Fred. P. Meyer, Lancaster.....	McPherson Branch.....	4,000
Fred. P. Meyer, Lancaster.....	Austin Branch.....	4,000
		169,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
IOWA COUNTY—		
Jas. L. Jones, Hillside.....	Lowery Stream.....	10,000
P. J. Delaney, Avoca.....	De Laney's Creek.....	10,000
Jas. Van Blaricon, Hillside.....	Van Blaricon Creek.....	10,000
William Jenkins, Mineral Point.....	Jenkins' Branch.....	4,000
H. F. McMurrough, Mineral Point.....	Cullen Creek.....	4,000
Chas. Gillman, Mineral Point.....	Gillman Creek.....	4,000
W. A. Jones, Mineral Point.....	Jones' Branch.....	4,000
Robt. M. Crawford, Mineral Point.....	Carpenter's Creek.....	4,000
J. M. Mulhairn, Mineral Point.....	Solomon Branch.....	4,000
W. Lanyard, Jr., Mineral Point.....	Peter Berg's Branch.....	4,000
W. H. Priedeaux, Mineral Point.....	Dodge's Branch.....	4,000
J. A. Sprattler, Mineral Point.....	Harker Branch.....	4,000
A. Apple, Mineral Point.....	Lylches Branch.....	4,000
Cyrus Lanyard, Mineral Point.....	Gribble's Branch.....	4,000
C. G. Reynolds, Mineral Point.....	Clem Branch.....	4,000
Robt. James, Mineral Point.....	Powder Creek.....	4,000
John Tobin, Jonesdale.....	Tobin Creek.....	4,000
E. A. Phillips, Mineral Point.....	Lerry's Branch.....	4,000
John McKenna, Hollendale.....	Hollendale Brook.....	8,000
Fred. Jewell, Dodgeville.....	Head waters of Pecatonica river.....	8,000
		106,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
C. W. Elmore, Black River Falls.....	French Creek.....	4,000
C. W. Elmore, Black River Falls.....	Pappoose Creek.....	4,000
R. D. Squires, Black River Falls.....	Squaw Creek.....	4,000
R. D. Squires, Black River Falls.....	Pappoose Creek.....	4,000
R. D. Squires, Black River Falls.....	Allen's Creek.....	4,000
R. D. Squires, Black River Falls.....	Snow Creek.....	4,000
H. J. Ormsby, Black River Falls.....	Trout Run.....	4,000
H. J. Ormsby, Black River Falls.....	Pine Creek.....	4,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	Pigeon Creek.....	8,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	Bovee Creek.....	8,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	Cisna Creek.....	4,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	Hall Creek.....	4,000
		56,000
KENOSHA COUNTY—		
B. M. Schilz, New Munster.....	Runkl's Creek.....	8,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
John F. Miner, Necedah.....	Mile and A-Half Creek.....	10,000
A. R. Atcherson, Necedah.....	Little Roch-a-Cris.....	15,000
A. R. Atcherson, Necedah.....	Big Roch-a-Cris.....	15,000
F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon.....	Little Lemonweir River.....	8,000
A. D. Gill, New Lisbon.....	Northcott Creek.....	4,000
A. D. Gill, New Lisbon.....	Fountain Creek.....	4,000
		56,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1895.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
Geo. Pooler, Jr., Onalaska.....	Spring Coolie Creek.....	4,000
Geo. Pooler, Jr., Onalaska.....	Jostad Creek.....	4,000
Alex. Johnson, West Salem.....	McEldowney Creek.....	5,000
Alex. Johnson, West Salem.....	McKinley Creek.....	5,000
Evan Torgeson, West Salem.....	Lewis Creek.....	5,000
Evan Torgeson, West Salem.....	Knudson Creek.....	5,000
John Ruland, West Salem.....	Gill's Coolie.....	10,000
August Luce, West Salem.....	Adams Valley Creek.....	10,000
Buttles & Pierce, Onalaska.....	Sand Lake Cooley Creek.....	4,000
Buttles & Pierce, Onalaska.....	Halfway Creek.....	4,000
F. C. Harrington, La Crosse.....	Clear Creek.....	8,000
Thomas Barclay, Mindora.....	Flemming's Creek.....	8,000
A. Hirschheimer, La Crosse.....	N. Branch, Coon River.....	8,000
Otto Gunderson, Onalaska.....	Halfway Creek.....	4,000
Otto Gunderson, Onalaska.....	Sand Lake Brook.....	4,000
Mills Tourtellotte, La Crosse.....	Aurutz Creek.....	8,000
William Smith, Bangor.....	Dutch Creek.....	8,000
John Markle, La Crosse.....	Mormon Cooley.....	8,000
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.....	State Road Creek.....	4,000
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.....	Mormon Creek.....	4,000
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.....	Chipmunk Creek.....	4,000
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.....	Bostwick Valley Creek.....	4,000
O. C. Hanson, Mindora.....	Fleming's Creek.....	8,000
J. W. Williams, La Crosse.....	Genoa Creek.....	8,000
James McCord, La Crosse.....	Krall Creek.....	16,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—		160,000
Paul Noble, Darlington.....	King's Branch.....	4,000
Paul Noble, Darlington.....	Poor House Branch.....	4,000
Eugene Clement, Darlington.....	Wood's Branch.....	4,000
Eugene Clement, Darlington.....	Blair Branch.....	4,000
F. E. Langford, Darlington.....	Lovett's Branch.....	4,000
F. E. Langford, Darlington.....	King's Branch.....	4,000
James Morgan, Darlington.....	Wood's Branch.....	8,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Whiteside Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Burke's Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Johny Cake Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Cherry Branch.....	4,000
Louie N. Sandefur, Darlington.....	Bussell's Branch.....	4,000
Louie N. Sandefur, Darlington.....	Peavey's Branch.....	4,000
R. C. Cullen, Warren's (Ill.).....	Center Wolf Creek (Wis.).....	8,000
F. W. Chapman, Darlington.....	Otter Creek.....	4,000
F. W. Chapman, Darlington.....	Meehan's Branch.....	4,000
M. F. Gould, Blanchardville.....	Bainbridge Creek.....	4,000
R. F. Lund, Blanchardville.....	Burns' Branch.....	4,000
W. E. Robinson, Blanchardville.....	Ula Branch.....	4,000
James Blanchard, Blanchardville.....	Johnson Creek.....	4,000
Wm. Brazell, Argyle.....	Brazell's Branch.....	4,000
Wm. Brazell, Argyle.....	Dougherty Creek.....	4,000
		96,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
W. H. Flett, Merrill.....	Cold Brook.....	10,000
John van Hecke, Merrill.....	King's Creek.....	10,000
R. G. Kingsley, Merrill.....	Black Alder Creek.....	10,000
Julius Thielman, Merrill.....	Prairie River.....	10,000
Thomas Gallagher, Merrill.....	North Branch, Prairie River..	10,000
Alex. Empy, Merrill.....	Prairie River.....	10,000
William Connors, Merrill.....	East Branch of Prairie River..	10,000
W. H. Canon, Merrill.....	Prairie River.....	10,000
		80,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
C. E. Guenther, Knowlton.....	Little Eau Claire River.....	10,000
F. W. Burt, Wausau.....	Big Sandy Creek.....	10,000
F. P. Corwith, Wausau.....	Jim Moore Creek.....	5,000
J. T. Winkley, Wausau.....	Bear Creek.....	5,000
M. Corwith, Wausau.....	Single Creek.....	5,000
O. E. Odell, Wausau.....	Little Rib River.....	5,000
John Creary, Wausau.....	Big Rib River.....	5,000
B. N. Thomas, Wausau.....	Bull Junior Creek.....	5,000
Samuel Quaw, Wausau.....	Black Creek.....	5,000
Albert Geisragen, Wausau.....	Kennedy Creek.....	5,000
William Voltz, Jr., Wausau.....	Little Sandy Creek.....	5,000
William Voltz, Sr., Wausau.....	Plover River.....	5,000
H. G. McCossen, Wausau.....	Cave Creek.....	5,000
W. A. Barewald, Wausau.....	Little Trappe.....	5,000
Neal Brown, Wausau.....	Little Rib River.....	15,000
R. E. Parcher, Wausau.....	Mow Brook.....	15,000
C. W. Tisdale, Wausau.....	Eau Claire and Tribs.....	15,000
H. C. Dearn, Wausau.....	Bull Junior Creek.....	15,000
F. Jaeger, Wausau.....	Plover River.....	15,000
Frank Fellows, Mosinee.....	Kennedy Creek.....	10,000
		165,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY—		
Chas. E. Pond, Westfield.....	Duck Creek.....	4,000
Chas. E. Pond, Westfield.....	Cave Creek.....	4,000
F. Wacholz, Westfield.....	Kurth's Creek.....	8,000
Chas. Bay, Westfield.....	Bay's Creek.....	8,000
		24,000
MONROE COUNTY—		
C. H. Campbell, Cashton.....	Taylor Creek.....	4,000
C. H. Campbell, Cashton.....	W. Branch, Brush Creek.....	4,000
D. W. Cheeney, Sparta.....	Bailey's Creek.....	5,000
D. W. Cheeney, Sparta.....	Squaw Creek.....	5,000
Frank L. French, Sparta.....	Sargent's Creek.....	5,000
Fred. Gross, Sparta.....	Walrath Creek.....	10,000
J. W. Monroe, Sparta.....	Beaver Creek.....	10,000
J. Morrow, Sparta.....	Silver Creek.....	5,000
C. K. Erwin, Tomah.....	La Flora Creek.....	4,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1895.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MONROE COUNTY—Con.		
C. K. Erwin, Tomah.....	Tar Creek.....	4,000
J. O. Eaton, Tomah.....	Mill Creek.....	8,000
J. A. Wells, Tomah.....	Deer Creek.....	4,000
J. A. Wells, Tomah.....	Mud Creek.....	4,000
H. C. Calkins, Tomah.....	Cole Creek.....	4,000
H. C. Calkins, Tomah.....	Hill's Creek.....	4,000
E. M. Hamilton, Tomah.....	Silver Creek.....	4,000
E. M. Hamilton, Tomah.....	Squaw Creek.....	4,000
		88,000
PEPIN COUNTY—		
Wm. H. Smith, Eau Galle.....	Large Missouri Creek.....	4,000
Wm. H. Smith, Eau Galle.....	Small Missouri Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Bear Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Spring Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Porcupine Creek.....	4,000
		24,000
PIERCE COUNTY—		
W. W. Walsingham, Maiden Rock.....	Rush River.....	8,000
W. C. Condit, Rock Elm.....	Little Missouri Creek.....	8,000
Wm. Hudson, Maiden Rock.....	Fuller Creek.....	8,000
J. E. Stevenson, Maiden Rock.....	Brush Creek.....	8,000
Gus. A. Erickson, Maiden Rock.....	Pine Creek.....	8,000
Hiram A. Benson, Maiden Rock.....	Rush River.....	8,000
John H. Brassington, Brassington.....	Rush River.....	8,000
H. G. Ecklund, Moeville.....	Trimbelle Creek.....	8,000
F. J. Burhyte, River Falls.....	Tidd's Creek.....	4,000
F. J. Burhyte, River Falls.....	Burr Springs.....	4,000
Frank A. Fuller, River Falls.....	Hornet Creek.....	4,000
Frank A. Fuller, River Falls.....	Whitcomb Creek.....	4,000
R. M. Briggs, River Falls.....	Timber Lake Creek.....	4,000
R. M. Briggs, River Falls.....	East Branch.....	4,000
Freeman H. Lord, River Falls.....	Rush River.....	8,000
Fred. Severance, Beldenville.....	Trimbelle Creek.....	8,000
A. Combacher, Ellsworth.....	Middle Rush River.....	4,000
A. Combacher, Ellsworth.....	Lost Creek.....	4,000
A. Combacher, Ellsworth.....	Isabelle Creek.....	8,000
John O. Gilbert, Spring Valley.....	Rush River.....	8,000
		128,000
POLK COUNTY—		
O. D. Jones, Clear Lake.....	Bull Brook.....	4,000
O. D. Jones, Clear Lake.....	Black Brook.....	4,000
Amil Markee, Volga.....	Herman Creek.....	4,000
Amil Markee, Volga.....	Capitol Springs.....	4,000
H. A. Holliday, Amery.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
N. G. Beckman, Amery.....	Hill's Brook.....	4,000
N. G. Beckman, Amery.....	Rice Creek.....	4,000
		32,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Anton Lee, Amherst Junction.....	S. Branch, Little Wolf.....	8,000
Chas. Rhordanz, Stevens Point.....	Rocky Run.....	8,000
A. J. Anderson, Amherst.....	To-morrow River.....	8,000
Benjamin Flemming, Amherst.....	Waupaca River.....	8,000
Henry Simpere, Stevens Point.....	Little Plover River.....	8,000
Frank Wheelock, Stevens Point.....	Love Creek.....	8,000
Frank B. Lamoreaux, Stevens Point..	Gardner's Stream.....	8,000
Byron B. Park, Stevens Point.....	Little Plover River.....	8,000
A. M. Nelson, Amherst.....	Trib., Little Wolf River.....	8,000
		72,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
C. E. Jaquish, Neptune.....	Trib., Willow Creek.....	10,000
Jos. Sawyer, Neptune.....	Trib., Willow Creek.....	5,000
A. M. Bliss, Richland Center.....	West Branch Mill Creek.....	5,000
H. W. Haskell, Lone Rock.....	Harter's Mill Pond.....	10,000
A. Beckwith, Dixon.....	Little Bear Creek.....	10,000
J. E. Coffland, Richland Center.....	Pine Branch.....	5,000
J. W. Ferguson, Woodstock.....	Jones' Creek.....	5,000
A. J. Cunningham, Richland Center...	Cunningham Branch.....	5,000
R. D. Meeker, Woodstock.....	Neffo Branch.....	5,000
J. R. Brown, Sabin.....	Thomas Branch, Mill Creek....	5,000
D. M. Cranston, Sabin.....	Shepherd's Branch.....	5,000
J. M. Urban, Yuba.....	Pine River.....	10,000
R. C. Lybrand, Richland Center.....	Lybrand Creek.....	5,000
H. B. Allen, Richland Center.....	Branch of Willow Creek.....	10,000
H. B. Allen, Richland Center.....	Branch of Ash Creek.....	5,000
H. B. Allen, Richland Center.....	Branch of Hawkins' Creek....	5,000
C. W. Elliott, Byrd's Creek.....	Byrd's Creek.....	5,000
J. A. Logan, Muscoda.....	West Branch, Byrd's Creek...	5,000
		115,000
ROCK COUNTY—		
C. A. Hill, Beloit.....	East Coon Creek.....	8,000
A. J. Gaston, Beloit.....	West Coon Creek.....	8,000
F. W. Coon, Edgerton.....	Saunders Creek.....	4,000
F. W. Coon, Edgerton.....	Hurd's Brook.....	4,000
		24,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		
J. F. Johnson, Martell.....	Lucy Creek.....	8,000
F. F. Gray, Hudson.....	Willow River.....	8,000
Rex. Peabody, Stanton.....	Gordon Brook.....	8,000
C. A. Sorenson, Martell.....	Rush River.....	8,000
William F. Wilton, Pleasant Valley...	Trib., S. E. Branch of Kinick- kinick Brook.....	8,000
Henry H. Tuttle, Pleasant Valley.....	Trib., Kinickkinick Creek....	8,000
S. B. Wilton, Pleasant Valley.....	N. Branch Kinickkinick.....	8,000
John Sackerson, Deer Park.....	Hay Creek.....	8,000
B. E. Wadsworth, Deer Park.....	Reed's Springs.....	8,000
		72,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1895.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
SAUK COUNTY—		
John W. Proctor, Spring Green.....	Ryans Creek.....	5,000
Erastus Mercer, Spring Green.....	Wilson Creek.....	5,000
John Curtiss, Dixon.....	Branch of Little Bear.....	5,000
B. D. Sherwood, Spring Green.....	Bear Creek.....	5,000
S. P. George, Spring Green.....	Branch of Honey Creek.....	5,000
Brown & Davis, Spring Green.....	Jones Valley Creek.....	5,000
W. M. Hathaway, Spring Green.....	Pierce Hollow Creek.....	5,000
Allin McCoy, North Freedom.....	Kreofski Creek.....	4,000
Allin McCoy, North Freedom.....	Trib. to Seeley Creek.....	4,000
H. W. Erswell, North Freedom.....	Hanley Creek.....	8,000
C. W. Fish, North Freedom.....	Hay's Creek.....	4,000
C. W. Fish, North Freedom.....	Honey Creek.....	4,000
W. D. Johnson, Reedsburg.....	Morley Creek.....	4,000
R. J. Davis, Reedsburg.....	Hay Creek.....	4,000
F. A. Foss, Reedsburg.....	Twin Creek.....	4,000
E. G. Stolte, Reedsburg.....	Murphy's Creek.....	4,000
R. R. Jackson, Reedsburg.....	Twin Creek.....	4,000
Aug. Darrenogue, Reedsburg.....	Babb's Creek.....	4,000
John M. Jax, Cazenovia.....	Tribs., W. Branch, Little Bara- loo.....	8,000
Liberty Ostrander, Reedsburg.....	Del' Creek.....	4,000
M. L. Reynolds, Reedsburg.....	Beaver Creek.....	4,000
Frank Herfort, Baraboo.....	Jackson's Brook.....	4,000
Frank Herfort, Baraboo.....	Palmer's Creek.....	4,000
J. W. Davis, Baraboo.....	Eikey Creek.....	4,000
J. W. Davis, Baraboo.....	Helm's Creek.....	4,000
F. J. Butler, Baraboo.....	Leach Creek.....	8,000
Dan'l McCarthy, Cazenovia.....	Tribs. South Branch of Little Baraboo.....	8,000
		131,000
SAWYER COUNTY—		
Theo. Bunker, Hayward.....	N. Fork Bear Brook.....	8,000
N. J. Eytcherson, Nobleton.....	Hay Creek.....	4,000
N. J. Eytcherson, Nobleton.....	Cedar Creek.....	4,000
		16,000
TREMPEAULEAU COUNTY—		
Peter Harris, Centerville.....	Fox Colly Creek.....	4,000
Peter Harris, Centerville.....	Holcomb Coolie Creek.....	4,000
F. G. Davis, Galesville.....	French Creek.....	4,000
F. G. Davis, Galesville.....	Beaver Creek.....	8,000
F. G. Davis, Galesville.....	Mars Creek.....	8,000
F. G. Davis, Galesville.....	Hardies Creek.....	4,000
		32,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
VERNON COUNTY—		
C. T. Shannon, Westby.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
M. B. Davidson, Westby.....	Sveen Creek.....	8,000
Aug. Smith, Viroqua.....	Towerville Branch.....	8,000
F. M. Minshall, Viroqua.....	Bishop's Branch.....	4,000
F. M. Minshall, Viroqua.....	Seige Branch.....	4,000
Andrew Johnson, Viroqua.....	Syde Branch.....	4,000
Andrew Johnson, Viroqua.....	Purdie Branch.....	4,000
J. K. Schreiner, Westby.....	Timber Coolie Creek.....	8,000
Gus. Morterud, Bloomingdale..	West branch Kickapoo river..	8,000
Michael Rheutz, Esosfa.....	N. Bad-axe Creek.....	8,000
J. W. Groves, Madison.....	Brush Hollow Creek.....	4,000
J. W. Groves, Madison.....	Seize Run.....	4,000
Johannes Sveen, Westby.....	Sherve Creek.....	8,000
S. B. Reque, Westby.....	Baglin Stream.....	8,000
		88,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
T. D. Weeks, Whitewater.....	Channing Stream.....	8,000
Clarence Baldrick, Whitewater.....	Bradway Stream.....	8,000
Harry M. Trippe, Whitewater.....	Whitewater Lake Stream.....	8,000
Chas. S. Weeks, Whitewater.....	Bluff Stream.....	8,000
H. L. Halverson, Whitewater.....	Steel Brook.....	4,000
H. L. Halverson, Whitewater.....	Lima Brook.....	4,000
B. Bulkey, Whitewater.....	Utter Brook.....	8,000
Jas. A. Quinn, Whitewater.....	Waterford Creek.....	8,000
Jos. Moran, Whitewater.....	Gleason's Creek.....	8,000
Ward Bloodgood, Whitewater.....	Big Spring Creek.....	8,000
B. F. Carver, Troy Center.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
		80,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
C. W. Haskins, Spooner.....	Beaver Brook.....	4,000
C. W. Haskins, Spooner.....	Little McKenzie.....	4,000
		8,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
Wm. H. Tuohy, Eagle.....	Eagle Creek.....	8,000
C. H. Forsyth, Genesee.....	Genessee Creek.....	8,000
		16,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
H. Oleson, Sheridan.....	Larson Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Stow, Sheridan.....	Spring brook.....	8,000
William Morey, Sheridan.....	Trib., Waupaca river.....	8,000
William Pipe, Sheridan.....	Outlet to Spring Lake.....	8,000
W. B. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	Trib. to Peterson Creek.....	8,000
H. N. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	Borgen Creek.....	8,000
		48,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1895.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
W. A. Roblier, Coloma Station.....	Chaffee Creek.....	4,000
L. Hawkins, Coloma.....	Bassett Creek.....	4,000
H. J. Hawkins, Coloma.....	Ray's Creek.....	4,000
A. Preno, Coloma.....	Liberty Bluff Creek.....	4,000
Harwood Preno, Coloma.....	Willard Creek.....	4,000
G. W. Twist, Coloma.....	Roch-a-cre Creek.....	4,000
F. M. Smith, Coloma.....	Cowlan Creek.....	4,000
J. H. Hopper, Coloma.....	Bassett's Creek.....	4,000
C. W. Lindsay, Coloma.....	Roch-a-cre Creek.....	4,000
C. W. Lindsay, Coloma.....	King's Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Harris, Richford.....	Weddie Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Harris, Richford.....	Rogers Creek.....	4,000
J. S. Williams, Plainfield.....	Ten Mile Creek.....	8,000
		56,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
B. F. Haskins, Centralia.....	Ten Mile Creek.....	10,000
Total for 1895.....		2,556,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ADAMS COUNTY—		
Jonathan Bowman, Kilbourn City.....	Dell Creek.....	10,000
Jonathan Bowman, Kilbourn City.....	Witches Gulch.....	10,000
Jonathan Bowman, Kilbourn City.....	Barney's Run.....	5,000
		25,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
Jason M. Pratt, Mondovi.....	Pratt Brook.....	10,000
Henry M. Ammidon, Gilmanton.....	Elk Creek.....	10,000
M. H. Ammidon, Gilmanton.....	Three Mile Creek.....	10,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Harvey Creek.....	10,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Ford Creek.....	5,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Whelan Creek.....	5,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Armour Creek.....	5,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Ammidon's Creek.....	5,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Hadley's Creek.....	5,000
		65,000
CALUMET COUNTY—		
J. W. Parkinson, Jericho.....	Mill Brook.....	10,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
W. L. Morrison, Wellsville.....	Hav Meadow Creek.....	10,000
L. E. Moh, Granton.....	Moh's Brook.....	10,000
		20,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
J. H. Brinkerhoff, Waupun.....	Hurd's Run.....	10,000
FLORENCE COUNTY—		
Chas. Peterson, Florence.....	La Montague Creek.....	20,000
J. T. Milks, Florence.....	La Montague Creek.....	20,000
S. T. Beatie, Florence.....	La Page Creek.....	10,000
S. T. Beatie, Florence.....	Fisher Creek.....	10,000
C. O. Coleman, Florence.....	Sea Lion Lake.....	20,000
O. C. Davidson, Commonwealth.....	La Page Creek.....	10,000
O. C. Davidson, Commonwealth.....	Ansreson's Creek.....	10,000
Ralph C. Knight, Commonwealth.....	Painter's Creek.....	10,000
Ralph C. Knight, Commonwealth.....	Lake Emily.....	10,000
H. I. Washburn, Florence.....	Wood's Creek.....	20,000
Geo. C. Youngs, Florence.....	La Montague Creek.....	20,000
W. W. Noyes, Florence.....	Oilbway Creek.....	20,000
H. D. Fisher, Florence.....	Silver Spring Lake.....	20,000
		200,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
H. Shaver, Peebles' Corners.....	Shaver's Pond.....	10,000
Peter McGalloway, Dotyville.....	Sheboygan River.....	10,000
H. M. Ballou, Peebles.....	Spring Brook.....	10,000
Chas. F. Geise, Fond du Lac.....	Parson's Creek.....	10,000

Rainbow Trout Distribution, 1895.

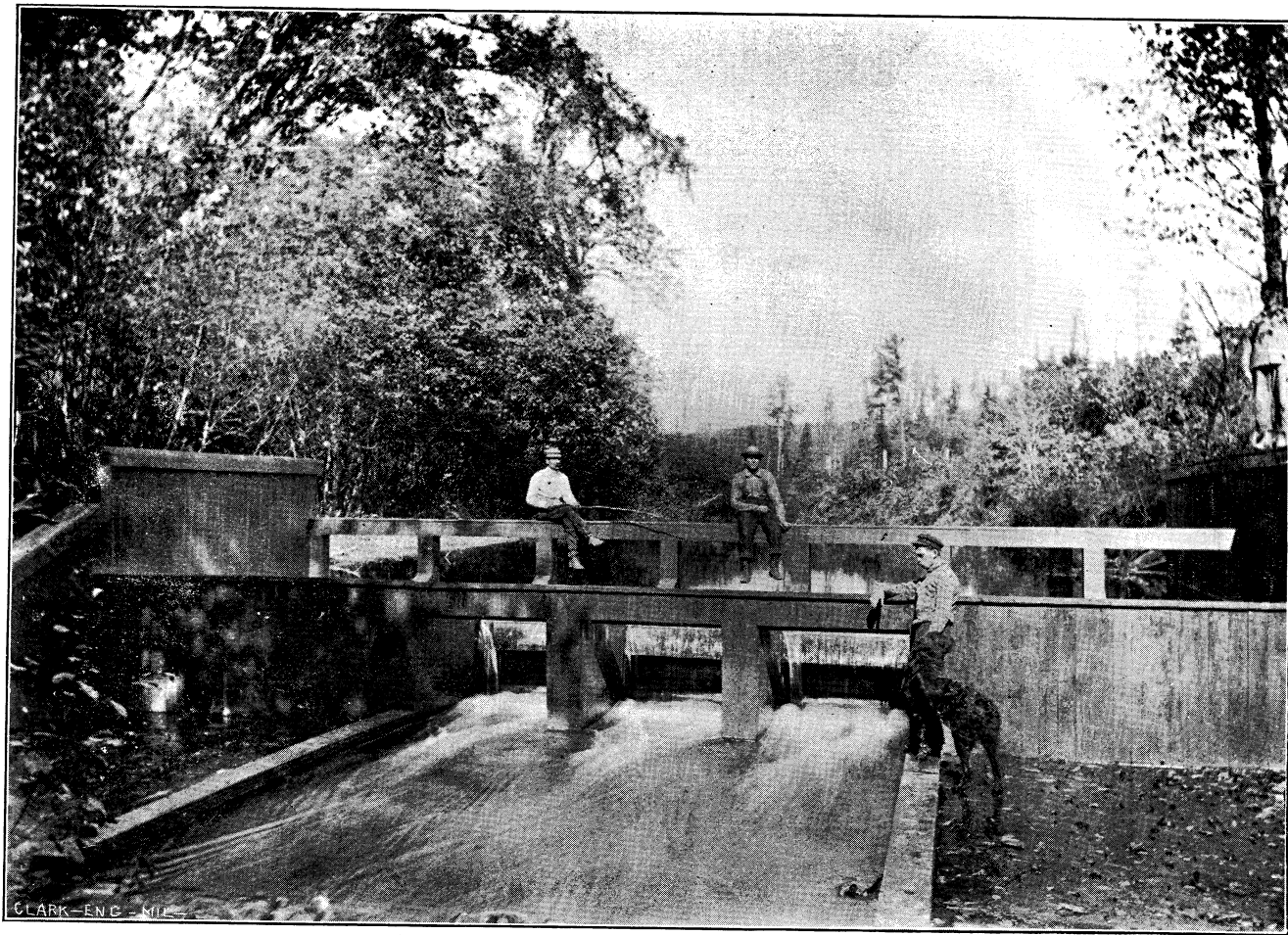
RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—Con.		
Ed. Fisher, Peebles.....	Fisher's Creek.....	10,000
B. Enders, St. Cloud.....	Irving Creek.....	10,000
A. E. Richter, Fond du Lac.....	De Neven Creek.....	10,000
Louie Northrup, Waupun.....	Rock River.....	10,000
Jas. S. Clark, Waupun.....	East Creek.....	10,000
		90,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
John Bouck, Alma Center.....	Brch., Trempealeau River.....	10,000
J. B. Ellison, Taylor.....	Scutley Creek.....	10,000
Gay R. Sechler, Sechlerville.....	Sly Creek.....	10,000
L. T. Branch, Sechlerville.....	Lowe's Creek.....	10,000
Miller Brothers, Hixton.....	Lane's Creek.....	10,000
Miller Brothers, Hixton.....	Withee's Branch.....	10,000
		60,000
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—		
D. W. Stebbins, Ahnapee.....	Stoney Creek.....	10,000
D. W. Stebbins, Ahnapee.....	Silver Creek.....	10,000
Geo. Mashek, Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee River.....	10,000
Geo. Mashek, Kewaunee.....	Mishicot River.....	10,000
		40,000
LANGLADE COUNTY—		
Anton Follstad, Elcho.....	Elcho Lake.....	10,
F. O. Simmons, Muler's Lake.....	Lake Goto.....	10,000
Pat. H. Murphy, Deer Brook.....	Deer Brook Creek.....	10,000
		30,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
N. W. Johnson, Crivitz.....	N. branch, Oconto River.....	200,000
L. E. Katzenstein, Milwaukee.....	Little Eagle River.....	10,000
L. E. Katzenstein, Milwaukee.....	Wausaukee River.....	10,000
E. D. Graham, Big Wausaukee.....	S. Branch, Pike River.....	10,000
E. D. Graham, Big Wausaukee.....	Rut River.....	10,000
A. C. Merriman, Marinette.....	Pembine Creek.....	5,000
A. C. Merriman, Marinette.....	Thunder River.....	10,000
A. C. Merriman, Marinette.....	Little Eagle River.....	10,000
W. A. Brown, Marinette.....	Pike River.....	10,000
W. A. Brown, Marinette.....	Handsaw Creek.....	10,000
W. A. Brown, Marinette.....	Medicine Creek.....	5,000
W. P. White, Big Wausaukee.....	Eagle Nest River.....	20,000
		130,000
MONROE COUNTY—		
R. B. Dunlap, Kendall.....	West Branch, Baraboo River.....	10,000
C. E. Phillips, Wilton.....	Branch, Kickapoo River.....	10,000
Chas. Todd, Wilton.....	Staten Creek and branches.....	20,000
		40,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
OCONTO COUNTY—		
Chas. Hall, Oconto.....	Berrie Lake.....	10,000
Chas. Hall, Oconto.....	Pshoynette Lake.....	10,000
L. C. De Lano, Abrams.....	N. & S. branches of Pensaukee River	20,000
A. C. Frost, Mountain.....	Spring Lake.....	10,000
		50,000
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander	Tamarack Lake.....	10,000
W. H. Canon, Madison.....	Clear Lake.....	20,000
		30,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Isiah Aitenberg, Plover.....	Beauna Vista Ck. and Tribs..	20,000
ROCK COUNTY—		
B. W. Hubbard, Evansville.....	Allen's Creek.....	5,000
B. W. Hubbard, Evansville.....	Lin Creek.....	5,000
		10,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
Henry Erswell, North Freedom.....	Hanley Creek.....	20,000
R. Greenwood, Reedsburg.....	Twin Creek.....	10,000
Anson Priest, Reedsburg.....	Hay Creek.....	10,000
S. McKey, Reedsburg.....	Dell Creek.....	10,000
		50,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
Chas. Brooks, Shawano.....	Wolf River.....	10,000
D. Gorham, Jr., Shawano.....	Wolf River.....	10,000
John Way, Tigerton.....	Sucker Creek.....	10,000
Jos. Roemer, Tigerton.....	N. Branch, Tiger Creek.....	10,000
J. J. Sprague, Whitcomb.....	Embarrass River.....	10,000
Buckstaff & Sprague Lbr. Co., Morris.	Middle Brch., Embarrass River]	10,000
John Dally, Elmhurst.....	Red River.....	10,000
H. Meisner, Wittenberg.....	Embarass River.....	10,000
		80,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
R. G. Arnold, Glenbeulah.....	Mullet River.....	10,000
Erwin Underhill, Winooski.....	Head-waters, Onion River.....	10,000
B. H. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls.....	Head-waters, Milwaukee River	10,000
Aug. Frome, Jr., Howard Grove.....	Pigeon River.....	10,000
TERMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
Nic. Paulson, Strum.....	Brch., Carter Creek.....	40,000
William Lindsey, Osseo.....	Tracey Creek.....	10,000
H. E. Hotchkiss, Osseo.....	King's Creek.....	10,000
E. A. Oleson, Osseo.....	King's Creek.....	10,000
Virgil Borst, Independence.....	Elk Creek.....	10,000



Dam at



Rainbow Trout Distribution, 1895.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
David Maloney, Elk Creek.....	Maloney's Mill Pond.....	10,000
M. E. Lanphere, Whitehall.....	Hantson Creek.....	10,000
C. Haines, Arcadia.....	Bell's Valley Creek.....	20,000
T. I. Gilbert, Blair.....	Blair Mill Pond.....	10,000
Ole Neltson, Blair.....	Trempealeau River.....	10,000
E. S. Green, Blair.....	Trempealeau River.....	10,000
J. E. Mayer, Blair.....	Blair Mill Pond.....	10,000
T. E. Shappee, Independence.....	Elk Creek.....	10,000
		140,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
O. L. Thomas, State Line.....	Hay Meadow Creek.....	10,000
Chas. A. Bent, State Line.....	White Fish Lake.....	10,000
H. W. Bent, State Line.....	Beaver Lake.....	10,000
Erastus Bowen, State Line.....	Newcomb Creek.....	10,000
Gerry Lumber Co., Eagle River.....	Deer Skin River.....	15,000
N. L. Kinney, Eagle River.....	Carpenter Lake.....	10,000
		65,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
Frank P. Jones, Clintonville.....	Pigeon River.....	10,000
James Bents, Clintonville.....	Honey Creek.....	10,000
Geo. E. Beedle, Embarass.....	Mill Creek.....	10,000
Preston Hayward, Royalton.....	Shaw Creek.....	20,000
W. R. Craig, Royalton.....	Squaw Creek.....	10,000
W. R. Craig, Royalton.....	Willow Creek.....	10,000
Fred Lindekugel, Manawa.....	Little Wolf River and Tribs... ..	20,000
C. O. Selmar, Iola.....	Trib., Little Wolf River.....	10,000
C. O. Selmar, Iola.....	Wallace Creek.....	10,000
M. S. Stroud, Manawa.....	Little Wolf River.....	10,000
		120,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
John Kerwin, Dousman.....	.....	25,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
Chas. Tice, Terrill.....	Willow Creek.....	10,000
Ed. F. Kimball, Pine River.....	Pierce's Creek.....	10,000
Ed. F. Kimball, Pine River.....	Cosgrove Stream.....	15,000
Mat. Westover, Pine River.....	Pine River.....	15,000
W. E. Carpenter, Pine River.....	Pine River.....	10,000
W. E. Carpenter, Pine River.....	Warwick's Creek.....	20,000
L. C. Jordan, Waushara.....	Pine Creek and Branches.....	10,000
J. S. Bugh, Wautoma.....	Willow Creek and Branches... ..	10,000
		110,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
W. W. Meade, Centralia.....	Fourteen Mile Creek.....	10,000
Total for 1895.....		1,470,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1895.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
BARRON COUNTY—		
M. P. Barry, Rice Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	200,000
H. M. Hillikin, Rice Lake.....	Pekegema Lake.....	200,000
J. T. Simpson, Rice Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	200,000
		600,000
CALUMET COUNTY—		
O. R. Potter, Potter.....	Manitowoc River.....	200,000
John G. Nagler, Chilton.....	Manitowoc County.....	200,000
		400,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
F. A. Mathewson, Pardeeville.....	Crystal Lake.....	100,000
F. A. Mathewson, Pardeeville.....	Swan Lake.....	100,000
John Cuff, Portage.....	Swan Lake.....	200,000
W. R. Ketchum, Portage.....	Mason Lake.....	100,000
W. R. Ketchum, Portage.....	Briggsville Pond.....	200,000
		700,000
DANE COUNTY—		
J. H. Porter, Marshall.....	Waterloo Creek.....	400,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
John Sturner, Lowell.....	Lowell River.....	200,000
Robt. Logenbach, Mayville.....	Rock River.....	200,000
Eugene Zeigler, Mayville.....	Rock River.....	200,000
W. N. Hamilton, Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	200,000
G. J. Clark, Mayville.....	Rock River.....	200,000
Gebhard Weber, Theresa.....	Rock River.....	200,000
		1,200,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
Geo. W. Smith, Eau Claire.....	Lowe's Mill Pond.....	200,000
Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire.....	Washington Mill Pond.....	200,000
		400,000
FLORENCE COUNTY—		
H. D. Fisher, Florence.....	Fisher Lake.....	200,000
H. D. Fisher, Florence.....	Silver Spring Lake.....	200,000
W. W. Noyes, Florence.....	Price Lake.....	200,000
S. T. Beattie, Florence.....	Keyes Lake.....	200,000
H. C. Campbell, Milwaukee.....	Fisher's Lake.....	200,000
		1,000,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
J. Arimond, Dundee.....	Long Lake.....	200,000
GREEN COUNTY—		
H. C. Putnam, Monroe.....	Sugar River.....	500,000

Wall-Eyed Pike Distribution, 1895.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
IOWA COUNTY—		
A. Apple, Mineral Point.....	Spensley's Stream.....	200,000
H. T. McMurrugh, Mineral Point.....	Spensley's Stream.....	200,000
		400,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY—		
C. H. Powers, Ialmyra.....	Upper Spring Lake.....	200,000
A. Solliday, Watertown.....	Rock River.....	200,000
H. T. Ames, Waterloo.....	Waterloo Mill Pond.....	200,000
		600,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
Newton H. Reed, Mauston.....	Lemonweir River Pond.....	200,000
Henry Schall, Mauston.....	Lemonweir River.....	200,000
A. D. Gill, New Lisbon.....	Lemonweir River.....	200,000
James Lynn, Camp Douglas.....	Cranberry Lake.....	200,000
J. H. Armstrong, Necedah.....	Armstrong Pond.....	200,000
F. M. Canfield, Necedah.....	Yellow River.....	200,000
		1,200,000
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—		
D. W. Stebbins, Ahnapee.....	Whitefish Bay Lake.....	400,000
John Wattawa, Kewaunee.....	Alaska Lake.....	200,000
Geo. Mashek, Kewaunee.....	Burke's Lake.....	200,000
		800,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—		
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
M. L. Bennett, South Wayne.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
B. B. Bennett, South Wayne.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
		600,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
Otto Zipp, Merrill.....	Lake View	200,000
Phillip Zipp & Son, Merrill.....	Lake View	200,000
W. H. Bradley, Tomahawk.....	Farmer's Mill Pond.....	200,000
W. H. Bradley, Tomahawk.....	Tomahawk Lake	200,000
		800,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY—		
Paul Szukalski, Timothy.....	Szukalski Lake.....	200,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
Neal Brown, Wausau.....	Eau Claire River.....	200,000
D. W. Parcher, Wausau.....	Trib., Wisconsin River.....	200,000
F. B. Corwith, Wausau.....	Big Rib River.....	200,000
Geo. B. Marshall, Wausau.....	Wisconsin River	200,000
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—		
William Person, Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee River	800,000
Albert C. Rhordanz, Milwaukee.....	Little Muskego Lake.....	200,000
		200,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address o. Applicant.	Where Planted	No. of Fish.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Con.		
Geo. Hamer, Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee River	200,000
John Schmidt, Milwaukee.....	Kurtz Lake	200,000
		800,000
OCONTO COUNTY—		
Chas. Hall, Oconto.....	Berry Lake	200,000
Chas. Hall, Oconto.....	Pshoynette Lake	200,000
		400,000
OZAUKEE COUNTY—		
J. W. Lutting, Saukville.....	Milwaukee River	200,000
C. H. Witt, Fredonia Station.....	Calteaux River	200,000
F. G. Schuette, Cedarburg.....	Cedarburg Pond	200,000
		600,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
W. O. Lamoreaux, Stevens Point.....	Wisconsin River	200,000
W. F. Collins, Stevens Point.....	Wisconsin River	200,000
A. J. Anderson, Amherst.....	Lake Meyers	200,000
L. H. Fowler, Amherst.....	Lake "L"	200,000
John Een, Amherst.....	Lake Emily	200,000
G. O. Gullikson, Nelsonville.....	Mill Pond	200,000
		1,200,00
RACINE COUNTY—		
Bennett Brothers, Kansasville.....	Eagle Lake	200,000
Bert Toat, Waterford.....	Wind Lake	100,000
Bert Toat, Waterford.....	Tichian Lake	100,000
Edw. Rolfsen, Wind Lake.....	Silver Lake	200,000
		600,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
E. H. Parfrey, Richland Center.....	Pine River	200,000
N. L. James, Richland Center.....	Pine River	200,000
		400,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
H. C. Keysar & Co., Prairie du Sac....	Crystal Lake	100,000
H. C. Keysar & Co., Prairie du Sac....	Fish Lake	100,000
John M. Jax, Cazenovia.....	Little Baraboo River.....	200,000
Daniel McCarthy, La Valle.....	Little Baraboo	200,000
N. C. Kark, Baraboo.....	Devils Lake	200,000
J. B. Fowler, Baraboo.....	Devils Lake	200,000
		1,000,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
D. E. Wescott, Shawano.....	Shadow Lake	200,000
H. A. Brauer, Shawano.....	Shawano Lake	200,000
		400,000

Wall-Eyed Pike Distribution, 1895.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
Chas. Koch, Beechwood.....	Beechwood Lake	200,000
P. J. Haag, Scott.....	N. Branch, Milwaukee Riv....	200,000
Jacob Hanson, Random Lake.....	Random Lake	200,000
Theo. Dickman, Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan River.....	200,000
Otto Osthoff, Elkhart Lake.....	Elkhart Lake	200,000
		1,000,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
B. Bulkley, Whitewater.....	Lauderdale Lakes	200,000
James Brady, East Troy.....	East Troy Lakes.....	200,000
		400,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
C. A. Bentley, Schleisingsville.....	Cedar Lake	200,000
Chas. F. Mueller, Schleisingsville.....	Cedar Lake	400,000
		600,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
C. E. Sharp, Eagle.....	Eagle Lake	200,000
John A. Lins, Eagle.....	Eagle and Kulu Lakes.....	200,000
Alex Mathewson, Genesee.....	Spring Lake	200,000
Louis Auer, Pewaukee.....	Pewaukee Lakes.....	400,000
G. A. Kuechle, Hartland.....	Beaver Lake	400,000
Frank W. Suelflow, Hartland.....	Beaver Lake	200,000
Frank Lerch, Nashotah.....	Forest Lake	200,000
S. Vrooman, Monterey.....	Ashippun River.....	200,000
Oscar Low, Hartland.....	Low's Lake.....	200,000
John Porter, Mukwonago.....	Lake Beulah	200,000
A. P. Kletch, Nashotah.....	Grass Lake.....	400,000
Chris Paulus, Hartland.....	Beaver Lake.....	200,000
Frank A. Suelflow, Dousman.....	Dousman Pond	400,000
		3,400,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
Geo. Button, Waupaca.....	Twin Lakes	200,000
W. B. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	Inland Lake.....	200,000
William Pipe, Sheridan.....	Spring Lake	200,000
		600,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
W. W. Meade, Centralia.....	Mill Pond	200,000
B. F. Haskins, Centralia.....	Mill Pond	200,000
A. J. Hasbronch, Grand Rapids.....	Wing Lake.....	200,000
Geo. W. Baker, Centralia.....	Elm Lake	200,000
T. H. Waylor, Grand Rapids.....	Beron Pond.....	200,000
		1,000,000
Total distribution for 1895.....		23,100,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1895.

Name and Address of Applicant.	No. of Fish.	Name and Address of Applicant.	No. of Fish.
ASHLAND COUNTY—		KENOSHA COUNTY—	
Nohl & Yarkee, Butternut....	100	A. Runyard, Trevor.....	100
Geo. Sell, Glidden.....	100		
	200	LAFAYETTE COUNTY—	
CALUMET COUNTY—		W. A. Garden, Belmont.....	100
J. G. Nagler, Chilton.....	100		
Henry Poppe, New Holstein..	100	LANGLADE COUNTY—	
	200	Pat. H. Murphy, Deer Brook	200
CLARK COUNTY—		C. L. Leykon, Antigo.....	100
W. B. McPherson, Veekind....	100	J. P. Hughes, Deer Brook....	200
S. J. Schafer, Colby.....	200		
K. Kuermester, Neillsville...	100	MARATHON COUNTY—	
Chas. Eisentraut, Neillsville..	100	Louis Marchetti, Wausau....	100
	500	Fred Ventzke, Wausau.....	100
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		John Man, Wausau.....	100
P. W. McKenzie, Poynette....	100	Gus Neitzke, Wausau.....	100
		John Dumdel, Nutterville....	100
DODGE COUNTY—		G. F. Dumaei, Nutterville...	100
Wm. Ringle, Mayville.....	100	R. E. Parcher, Wausau.....	100
Aug. Dornfeld, Lebanon.....	100	J. Sonnentag, Marathon City..	100
	200	Aug. Ritger, Marathon City..	100
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		F. Schubring, Wausau.....	100
Fred Brown, Altoona.....	100		
Gotlieb Matz, Nix Corners....	200	MILWAUKEE COUNTY—	
	300	Geo. Hammer, Silver Springs	200
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		Edw. Rolfson, Layton Park..	200
J. M. Satler, Calumet Harbor	100	Julius Rust, North Greenfield	200
		Wm. Pierron, Milwaukee.....	500
			1,100
FOREST COUNTY—		MONROE COUNTY—	
F. C. Kopp, Three Lakes....	100	Geo. C. Gebhart, Warrens....	100
GRANT COUNTY—		ONEIDA COUNTY—	
Jno. Fawcett, Platteville....	100	Geo. Koestler, Rhinelander...	100
F. Hoppe Brewery, Platteville	100		
J. H. Bevus, Platteville.....	100	OZAUKEE COUNTY—	
L. M. Okey, Cassville.....	100	W. H. Horn, Cedarburg.....	100
Milton Orchard, Platteville...	25	John Weber, Cedarburg.....	100
	425		
JEFFERSON COUNTY—		POLK COUNTY—	
G. J. Loetz, Jefferson.....	100	John Cain, Amery.....	100

Carp Distribution, 1895.

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1895—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	No. of Fish.	Name and Address of Applicant.	No. of Fish.
PRICE COUNTY—		VILAS COUNTY—	
B. J. Nutter, Phillips.....	100	N. L. Kinney, Eagle River....	100
ROCK COUNTY—		WASHINGTON COUNTY—	
Alex Bucholz, Janesville.....	100	William Grieve, Jackson.....	200
D. L. Stark, Shopiere.....	100	Chas. F. Mueller, Schleising- erville	200
	200		
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		WAUPACA COUNTY—	
S. L. Pickett, Wilson.....	100	Chas. F. Folkman, Clinton- ville	100
F. M. Linton, Wilson.....	100	John Stylars, New London....	100
J. E. Jones, Hudson.....	100	A. Ahlyrinson, Marion.....	100
	300		
SAUK COUNTY—		WAUSHARA COUNTY—	
Andrew Mess, Johnson City	100	Chas. Handrich, West Bloom- field	100
Fred Klatch, Reedsburg.....	100	H. Handrich, West Bloomfield	100
F. Pufhal, Reedsburg.....	100	Hubert Trimm, West Bloom- field	100
Henry Meyer, Reedsburg.....	100	Aug. Milus, Plainfield.....	100
	400		
SHAWANO COUNTY—		WOOD COUNTY—	
H. F. Gralapp, Wittenberg..	100	J. Arpin Lbr. Co., Centralia..	100
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		Total for 1895.....	
C. J. Leibenstein, Scott.....	100		8,525
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—			
Andrew Nix, Osseo.....	200		

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ADAMS COUNTY—		
James Crothers, Big Spring.....	Crothers Brook.....	8,000
D. A. Landt, Kilbourn City.....	Landt's Creek.....	8,000
R. Thiel, Necedah.....	Bib Rochacre Creek.....	8,000
		24,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
Anton Olson, Ironwood.....	Sucker Creek.....	8,000
D. W. McClonch, Rice Lake.....	Engle Creek.....	8,000
E. K. Brayton, Rice Lake.....	Meadow Creek.....	8,000
Geo. Anderson, Rice Lake.....	Silver Creek.....	8,000
J. E. Horsman, Rice Lake.....	Cobb Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Luce, Rice Lake.....	Little Bear Creek.....	4,000
W. W. Deitz, Rice Lake.....	Tuscobia Creek.....	4,000
Geo. McCluskey, Rice Lake.....	Silver Creek.....	4,000
S. S. Morrison, Rice Lake.....	Inglert Creek.....	4,000
Chas. Beecher, Rice Lake.....	Brown Creek.....	4,000
W. S. Foster, Dallas.....	Upper Pine Creek.....	4,000
Torger Olson, Dallas.....	Lower Pine Creek.....	4,000
K. Espeseth, Dallas.....	North Creek.....	4,000
E. A. Felton, Dallas.....	Doe Creek.....	4,000
T. W. Borum, Barron.....	Pine Creek.....	4,000
T. W. Borum, Barron.....	Barker Creek.....	4,000
DeWitt Post, Barron.....	Johnson Creek.....	4,000
C. C. Coe, Barron.....	Four Mile Creek.....	4,000
Simon Christeson, Barron.....	Miller Creek.....	4,000
		92,000
BROWN COUNTY—		
H. A. Straubel, Green Bay.....	Bands Creek.....	4,000
H. A. Straubel, Green Bay.....	Potter Creek.....	4,000
Val. Klesges, Green Bay.....	Trent Creek.....	8,000
		16,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
Rust Owen Lbr. Co., Drummond.....	Long Lake Branch.....	8,000
John L. Sayles, Pratt.....	Eighteen Mile Creek.....	4,000
John L. Sayles, Pratt.....	Twenty Mile Creek.....	4,000
Frank Hammill, Cable.....	Big Brook.....	8,000
		24,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Ford Creek.....	4,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Robinson Creek.....	4,000
L. D. Nogle, Eleva.....	Nogle Creek.....	8,000
J. W. Wheelan, Mondovi.....	Hunter Creek.....	4,000
J. W. Wheelan, Mondovi.....	Hoyts Creek.....	4,000
		24,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1896.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
CALUMET COUNTY—		
John G. Nagler, Chilton.....	Stony Brook.....	4,000
John G. Nagler, Chilton.....	Killsauke Creek.....	4,000
Hugo Soldan, New Holestine.....	Pilsmak Creek.....	8,000
		16,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—		
W. M. Bockhouse, Chippewa Falls....	Stilson Creek.....	8,000
C. A. Stanley, Chippewa Falls.....	Hay Creek.....	8,000
Andrew Detline, Bloomer.....	W. Branch, Oneil Brook.....	8,000
John Ure, Jr., Badger Mills.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
T. L. Buchanan, Cartwright.....	Sand Creek.....	4,000
C. M. Tarr, Cartwright.....	S. Branch, Sand Creek.....	4,000
L. W. Basseau, Cartwright.....	Duncan Creek.....	8,000
		48,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
Fred Klopff, Neillsville.....	Vismew Creek.....	8,000
H. A. Pitcher, Neillsville.....	Hewitt Creek.....	4,000
H. A. Pitcher, Neillsville.....	O'Neil Creek.....	4,000
W. L. Morrison, Neillsville.....	Pony Creek.....	4,000
W. L. Morrison, Neillsville.....	Cellar Creek.....	4,000
		24,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
Sherman Hindes, Lodi.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY—		
J. O. Davidson, Soldiers Grove.....	Bear Creek.....	8,000
J. O. Davidson, Soldiers Grove.....	Knapps Creek.....	8,000
M. B. Seward, Soldiers Grove.....	Johnson Creek.....	8,000
M. B. Seward, Soldiers Grove.....	Soldiers Grove Creek.....	8,000
Tim Garrity, Soldiers Grove.....	Trout Creek.....	8,000
		40,000
DANE COUNTY—		
C. W. Cross, Verona.....	Badger Mills Creek.....	8,000
J. E. Stanford, Black Earth.....	Partridge Creek.....	4,000
Herman Fessenfeld, Black Earth.....	Goolson Creek.....	4,000
C. M. Oleson, Black Earth.....	Michelson Creek.....	4,000
Geo. Thatcher, Black Earth.....	Erby Creek.....	4,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
		24,000
Jas. M. Cole, Waupun.....	Newton Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Thorpe, Beaver Dam.....	Shaw Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Thorpe, Beaver Dam.....	Smiths Springs.....	4,000
W. H. Thorpe, Beaver Dam.....	Swarthouts Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Thorpe, Beaver Dam.....	Johnsons Creek.....	4,000
		24,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
N. Lucius, Jr., White Birch.....	Brule River.....	8,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
DUNN COUNTY		
John Steele, Menomonie.....	Hay Creek.....	4,000
John Steele, Menomonie.....	Wilson Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Bailey, Menomonie.....	Irving Creek.....	4,000
Chas. H. Ingraham, Menomonie.....	Little Elk Creek.....	8,000
L. Ingraham, Menomonie.....	Gilbet Creek.....	8,000
		32,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
Henry Russell, Augusta.....	Bridge Creek.....	4,000
Henry Russell, Augusta.....	Hay Creek.....	4,000
C. C. Cousins, Fairchild.....	Shufer Creek.....	8,000
G. A. Foster, Fairchild.....	Scotts Creek.....	8,000
Wm. F. Hood, Fairchild.....	Marvins Creek.....	8,000
Charles Swanke, Fall Creek.....	Bear Grass Creek.....	8,000
Jas. T. Joyce, Eau Claire.....	Rock Creek.....	8,000
Geo. F. Winslow, Eau Claire.....	Pine Creek.....	4,000
Geo. F. Winslow, Eau Claire.....	Eighteen Mile Creek.....	4,000
B. S. Phillips, Eau Claire.....	Elk Creek.....	8,000
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire.....	Lowes Creek.....	4,000
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire.....	Beaver Creek.....	4,000
Herman Kromery, Fall Creek.....	Beaver Creek.....	8,000
G. E. Bartz, Fall Creek.....	Fall Creek.....	8,000
Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire.....	Lose Creek.....	4,000
Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire.....	Cook Creek.....	4,000
		96,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
J. J. Gromme, Fond du Lac.....	Phillip Hill Stream.....	8,000
W. R. Brietenstein, Fond du Lac.....	Willis Spring Brook.....	8,000
Mike Washbush, Fond du Lac.....	Ash Creek.....	8,000
Paul J. Bartz, Fond du Lac.....	Statterfield Creek.....	8,000
S. H. Longdin, Fond du Lac.....	Willow Brook.....	8,000
W. E. Rauk, Waupun.....	Hard Spring Creek.....	8,000
Jas. S. Clark, Waupun.....	East Creek.....	8,000
H. P. Cody, Ripon.....	Snake Creek.....	4,000
H. P. Cody, Ripon.....	Henderson Creek.....	4,000
H. P. Cody, Ripon.....	Dakin Creek.....	8,000
L. E. Reed, Ripon.....	Roy Creek.....	8,000
H. C. Every, Ripon.....	White Creek.....	8,000
T. S. Chitenden, Ripon.....	Fairwater Creek.....	8,000
Harvey Durand, Fond du Lac.....	Empire Mill Creek.....	20,000
Geo. Carter, Fond du Lac.....	Empire Creek.....	8,000
		124,000
GRANT COUNTY—		
T. R. Cheesebro, Musoda.....	Harris Branch.....	8,000
S. J. Hasler, Musoda.....	Taylor Branch.....	8,000
Hoyt Clark, Musoda.....	Ludwick Branch.....	8,000
C. L. McLellan, Musoda.....	Wall Branch.....	8,000
Orlando Thomas, Montfort.....	Blue River.....	8,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1896.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
GRANT COUNTY—Con.		
T. E. McDermott, Fennimore.....	Green River.....	8,000
Calvin Jones, Woodman.....	Big Green River.....	4,000
Calvin Jones, Woodman.....	Little Green River.....	4,000
J. W. Beetham, Fennimore.....	Big Spring Branch.....	4,000
J. W. Beetham, Fennimore.....	Rogers Branch.....	4,000
T. D. Taylor, Hurricane.....	Hurd Branch.....	4,000
T. D. Taylor, Hurricane.....	Oliver Brook.....	4,000
John Johnson, Castle Rock.....	Whiteside Branch.....	8,000
John Johnson, Castle Rock.....	Fennimore Branch.....	8,000
H. A. Davis, Montfort.....	Badger Creek.....	4,000
H. A. Davis, Montfort.....	Dark Hollow Creek.....	4,000
C. W. Mauer, Stitzer.....	Legged Creek.....	8,000
Fred P. Meyer, Lancaster.....	Decker Branch.....	4,000
Fred P. Meyer, Lancaster.....	Walker Branch.....	4,000
Fred P. Meyer, Lancaster.....	Marsden Branch.....	4,000
A. J. Howell, Lancaster.....	Trolop Branch.....	4,000
A. J. Howell, Lancaster.....	Suck Branch.....	4,000
A. J. Howell, Lancaster.....	Austin Branch.....	4,000
H. W. Brown, Lancaster.....	Borah Branch.....	4,000
H. W. Brown, Lancaster.....	Milner Branch.....	4,000
H. W. Brown, Lancaster.....	Day Branch.....	4,000
F. B. Callis, Lancaster.....	Pigeon Creek.....	8,000
J. H. Dunlop, Glen Haven.....	Chase Creek.....	8,000
L. M. Oakey, Cassville.....	McCartney Creek.....	8,000
		164,000
GREEN COUNTY—		
Lohr Bros., Juda.....	Juda Spring Creek.....	8,000
Frank R. Shipley, Juda.....	Juda Spring Creek.....	8,000
Franklin Mitchell, Juda.....	South Branch, Sugar Creek....	8,000
H. C. Putnam, Brodhead.....	Sugar River.....	8,000
		32,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—		
Geo. W. Morton, Berlin.....	Warren's Creek.....	8,000
C. H. Britton, Berlin.....	Chub Creek.....	8,000
Wilbur Walker, Berlin.....	Walker Creek.....	8,000
		24,000
IOWA COUNTY—		
Thomas Stewart, Ridgeway.....	Ryans Creek.....	8,000
Saml. W. Reese, Dodgeville.....	Colo. Hollow Creek.....	8,000
Saml. W. Reese, Dodgeville.....	Griffiths Branch.....	8,000
Saml. W. Reese, Dodgeville.....	Suncy Branch.....	4,000
Saml. W. Reese, Dodgeville.....	Regan Creek.....	4,000
Saml. W. Reese, Dodgeville.....	Harker Branch.....	8,000
Saml. W. Reese, Dodgeville.....	Snead Branch.....	4,000
Saml. W. Reese, Dodgeville.....	Blanchard Creek.....	4,000
Arthur Jones, Dodgeville.....	Jones Creek.....	8,000
Ed Perkins, Dodgeville.....	Terrier Stream.....	8,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
IOWA COUNTY—Con.		
Fred Jewell, Dodgeville.....	Head of Pecatonica.....	8,000
F. H. Meiss, Ridgeway.....	Meiss Branch.....	8,000
W. E. Williams, Dodgeville.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
		88,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
E. E. Moore, Merrillan.....	Prairie Branch.....	4,000
E. E. Moore, Merrillan.....	Cisna Creek.....	4,000
R. K. Frost, Millston.....	Robinson Creek.....	4,000
R. K. Frost, Millston.....	Pigeon Creek.....	4,000
Wm. Zahрте, Millston.....	E. Branch Robinson Ck.....	4,000
Wm. Zahрте, Millston.....	Pigeon Creek.....	4,000
C. E. Martin, Millston.....	Clear Creek.....	8,000
Gabriel Anderson, Beaver Creek.....	Beaver Creek.....	8,000
Geo. W. Purnell, Merrillan.....	Cisna Creek.....	4,000
Geo. W. Purnell, Merrillan.....	Dunn Creek.....	4,000
R. D. Squires, Black River Falls.....	Trout Creek.....	4,000
R. D. Squires, Black River Falls.....	Pine Creek.....	4,000
H. J. Ormsby, Black River Falls.....	Squaw Creek.....	4,000
H. J. Ormsby, Black River Falls.....	Allens Creek.....	4,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	South Fork.....	4,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	Hall Creek.....	4,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	Pigeon Creek.....	4,000
E. B. Sanders, Merrillan.....	Baree Creek.....	4,000
		80,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY—		
John Wilson, Lake Mills.....	Stoney Brook.....	8,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
E. H. Townsend, New Lisbon.....	Macomber Creek.....	4,000
E. H. Townsend, New Lisbon.....	Hoten Creek.....	4,000
F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon.....	Fountain Creek.....	4,000
F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon.....	Serruier Creek.....	4,000
F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon.....	Clifton Creek.....	4,000
F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon.....	Lemonweir Creek.....	4,000
C. P. Peck, Mauston.....	Mile Creek.....	8,000
Barney Ohmans, Mauston.....	Brewers Creek.....	8,000
Solomon Brown, Kilbourn City.....	Hulbert Creek.....	4,000
Solomon Brown, Kilbourn City.....	Sullivan Creek.....	4,000
Wade Clark, New Lisbon.....	McComber Creek.....	8,000
Chas. Peck, Mauston.....	Peck's Creek.....	8,000
J. C. Weatherby, Mauston.....	Siebecke Brook.....	4,000
J. C. Weatherby, Mauston.....	Wright Brook.....	4,000
		72,000
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—		
Geo. Mashek, Kewaunee.....	Scarboro River.....	8,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1896.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
Henry Richmond, La Crosse.....	Hardy Creek.....	8,000
Thos. Barclay, Mindora.....	Fleming's Creek.....	4,000
Thos. Barclay, Mindora.....	Brown's Creek.....	4,000
John Erickson, Rockland.....	Fish Creek.....	4,000
John Erickson, Rockland.....	Big Creek.....	4,000
Alex Johnson, West Salem.....	Adams Valley Creek.....	4,000
Alex Johnson, West Salem.....	Luce Creek.....	4,000
Alex Johnson, West Salem.....	Jones Creek.....	4,000
John Ruland, West Salem.....	Ruland Creek.....	4,000
John Ruland, West Salem.....	Gills Coolie.....	4,000
John Ruland, West Salem.....	McEldowney Creek.....	4,000
Evan Torgeson, West Salem.....	Larson Creek.....	4,000
Evan Torgeson, West Salem.....	Thronson Creek.....	4,000
Evan Torgeson, West Salem.....	Burns Creek.....	4,000
Evan Torgeson, West Salem.....	Knudson Creek.....	4,000
James McCord, La Crosse.....	Krauley Creek.....	16,000
Jas. J. Hogan, La Crosse.....	Fish-back Creek.....	8,000
Jas. J. Hogan, La Crosse.....	Coon Creek.....	8,000
A. Hirschheimer, La Crosse.....	North Branch of Coon River..	8,000
H. L. Wilhelm, Onalaska.....	Halfway Creek.....	4,000
H. L. Wilhelm, Onalaska.....	Sand Lake Cooley Creek.....	4,000
A. C. Hanson, Mindora.....	Flemming Creek.....	8,000
Buttles & Pierce, Onalaska.....	Halfway Creek.....	4,000
Buttles & Pierce, Onalaska.....	Sand Lake Creek.....	4,000
John Markl, La Crosse.....	Mormon Coolie.....	8,000
Peter Merinitz, La Crosse.....	Mormon Creek.....	8,000
		144,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—		
William A. Garden, Belmont.....	Harris Branch.....	8,000
William A. Garden Belmont.....	Burris Branch.....	8,000
T. E. Bordenier, Darlington.....	Kings Branch.....	8,000
Louis Sandefur, Darlington.....	Russel's Branch.....	4,000
Louis Sandefur, Darlington.....	Peavy's Branch.....	4,000
F. Gordon, Jr., Darlington.....	Lovett's Branch.....	8,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Whiteside Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Johnny Cake Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Cherry Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Burke's Branch.....	4,000
		56,000
LANGLADE COUNTY—		
R. W. Cave, Elcho.....	Hunting River.....	8,000
E. D. Matteson, Phlox.....	Trib., Red River.....	8,000
J. Pearson Hughes, Pearson.....	Stephenson Creek.....	4,000
J. Pearson Hughes, Pearson.....	Mosquito Creek.....	4,000
John Dalley, Elmhurst.....	Red River.....	8,000
F. O. Simmons, Mullers Lake.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
Pat H. Murphy, Deer Brook.....	Deer Brook.....	8,000
		48,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
O. F. Headstream, Tomahawk.....	Muscalongue Creek.....	4,000
O. F. Headstream, Tomahawk.....	Clear Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Bradley, Tomahawk.....	Tomahawk Pond.....	8,000
W. H. Bradley, Tomahawk.....	Railway Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Bradley, Tomahawk.....	Little Somo Creek.....	8,000
		32,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY—		
L. T. Kepplar, Steintal.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
Neal Brown, Wausau.....	Plover River.....	20,000
Neal Brown, Wausau.....	Sandy River.....	20,000
Neal Brown, Wausau.....	Eau Claire River and Tribs....	20,000
D. W. Parcher, Wausau.....	Little Rib River.....	20,000
Curtliss & Porter, Wausau.....	West Brook.....	8,000
H. P. Corwith, Jr., Wausau.....	Stinchfield Creek.....	8,000
Ed. C. Hall, Jr., Wausau.....	Clear Creek.....	8,000
Henry French, Wausau.....	Sand Creek.....	8,000
John A. Lemoner, Marathon City.....	Scott Creek.....	8,000
John Loy, Stettin.....	Big Creek.....	8,000
Robt. Freeman, Mosinee.....	Freeman Creek.....	8,000
		136,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY—		
S. W. Stone, Oxford.....	Hoover Creek.....	4,000
S. W. Stone, Oxford.....	Jones' Creek.....	4,000
W. J. Ogle, Oxford.....	King's Creek.....	4,000
W. J. Ogle, Oxford.....	McNutt Creek.....	4,000
Frank Hopwood, Oxford.....	Mason Creek.....	8,000
J. J. Wright, Oxford.....	Neenah Creek.....	4,000
J. J. Wright, Oxford.....	Paper Mill Creek.....	4,000
J. M. Worden, Oxford.....	Bushinham Creek.....	8,000
John M. Coon, Oxford.....	Kilbaugh Creek.....	4,000
John M. Coon, Oxford.....	Langraff Creek.....	4,000
Emer Worden, Oxford.....	Wade Creek.....	4,000
Emer Worden, Oxford.....	Franklin Creek.....	4,000
C. E. Pond, Wesfield.....	Calles Creek.....	4,000
C. E. Pond, Wesfield.....	Duck Creek.....	4,000
		64,000
MONROE COUNTY—		
C. K. Erwin, Tomah.....	Council Creek.....	8,000
C. K. Erwin, Tomah.....	Mill Creek.....	8,000
J. O. Eaton, Tomah.....	Brandy Creek.....	8,000
J. A. Wells, Tomah.....	Coles Creek.....	8,000
H. C. Calkins, Tomah.....	Deer Creek.....	8,000
H. C. Calkins, Tomah.....	Musk Creek.....	8,000
E. M. Hamilton, Tomah.....	Squaw Creek.....	8,000
E. M. Hamilton, Tomah.....	Silver Creek.....	8,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1896.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MONROE COUNTY—Con.		
C. A. Thayer, Tomah.....	Tarr's Creek.....	8,000
C. A. Thayer, Tomah.....	Flora Creek.....	8,000
Sam'l Sloggy, Ontario.....	Brush Creek.....	8,000
Sam'l Sloggy, Ontario.....	Brey Creek.....	8,000
Edward Sloggy, Ontario.....	Billing's Creek.....	4,000
Edward Sloggy, Ontario.....	Cook Creek.....	4,000
Chas. Todd, Wilton.....	Slaten Creek.....	8,000
A. H. Noth, Tomah.....	Head of Kickapoo River.....	8,000
C. E. Phillips, Wilton.....	Wages Creek.....	8,000
J. A. Worden, Wilton.....	Branch of Kickapoo River.....	8,000
Emer Wolcott, Sparta.....	Canon Valley Creek.....	8,000
John A. Sholts, Sparta.....	Clear Creek.....	4,000
John A. Sholts, Sparta.....	Little Silver Creek.....	4,000
Burton and Graves, Sparta.....	Hall's Creek.....	4,000
Burton and Graves, Sparta.....	Shattuck Creek.....	4,000
D. C. Hope, Sparta.....	La Crosse Creek.....	4,000
D. C. Hope, Sparta.....	Swamp Creek.....	4,000
Fred. Gross, Sparta.....	Squaw Creek.....	8,000
Edmund Trimm, Sparta.....	Sparta Creek.....	4,000
Edmund Trimm, Sparta.....	Tarr Creek.....	4,000
Lee Canfield, Sparta.....	La Crosse River.....	8,000
W. B. Clark, Sparta.....	Sargent Creek.....	4,000
W. B. Clark, Sparta.....	Bailey Creek.....	4,000
		200,000
OCONTO COUNTY—		
A. C. Frost, Mountain.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
Paul Browne, Rhinelander.....	Germond Creek.....	8,000
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—		
Ferdinand Pribnow, New London.....	Maple Creek.....	8,000
OZAUKEE COUNTY—		
W. H. Horn, Cedarburg.....	Cedar Creek.....	8,000
John Weber, Cedarburg.....	Cedar Creek.....	8,000
		16,000
PEPIN COUNTY—		
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Bear Creek.....	8,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Spring Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Porcupine Creek.....	4,000
J. H. Gates, Porcupine.....	Elk Creek.....	4,000
J. H. Gates, Porcupine.....	Little Plum Creek.....	4,000
		24,000
PIERCE COUNTY—		
Martin Olson, River Falls.....	Kinnickinnick River.....	8,000
J. M. Curtiss, River Falls.....	Rocky Branch.....	8,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1896.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
PIERCE COUNTY—Con.		
Frank G. Peterson, River Falls.....	Kinnickinnick River.....	8,000
H. R. Huber, Ellsworth.....	Lower Trimbelle Creek.....	4,000
H. R. Huber, Ellsworth.....	Isabelle Creek.....	4,
O. O. Steen, Elpaso.....	Rush River.....	8,000
D. W. Woodworth, Ellsworth.....	Lost Creek.....	4,000
D. W. Woodworth, Ellsworth.....	Cave Creek.....	4,000
D. W. Woodworth, Ellsworth.....	Trimbelle Creea.....	4,000
D. W. Woodworth, Ellsworth.....	Rush River.....	4,000
		56,000
POLK COUNTY—		
Manfred Smith, Osceola Mills.....	Anderson Creek.....	8,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Louis G. Zimmer, Stevens Point.....	Big Plover River.....	16,000
W. Cormack, Stevens Point.....	Buena Vista Creek.....	4,000
W. Cormack, Stevens Point.....	Duck Creek.....	4,000
A. J. Anderson, Amherst.....	To-morrow River.....	8,000
		32,000
PRICE COUNTY—		
E. D. Sperry, Phillips.....	Little Elk Creek.....	8,000
Chas. M. Durkee, Phillips.....	Big Elk Creek.....	8,000
C. S. Webster, Phillips.....	Cramer Creek.....	8,000
J. Hammill, Phillips.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
		32,000
Simon Spry, Richland Center.....	Shepherd's Branch.....	8,000
Pat. Conley, Richland Center.....	Lucas Creek.....	8,000
Riley Smith, Richland Center.....	Willow Creek.....	8,000
Geo. Mehaffey, Richland Center.....	Brush Creek.....	8,000
Joe. Miller, Hub City.....	Sauler's Creek.....	8,000
Henry Perkins, Boaz.....	Ripley's Branch.....	8,000
James McBain, Bloom City.....	South Fork.....	8,000
O. G. Beach, West Lima.....	North Fork.....	8,000
Edward Parks, Richland Center.....	Fancy Creek.....	8,000
K. W. Eastland, Richland Center.....	Shoonover Creek.....	8,000
Lewis and Hendricks, Richland Center	Hawkins' Creek.....	8,000
S. G. Curtiss, Richland Center.....	German Creek.....	8,000
J. W. Ferguson, Woodstock.....	West Branch.....	8,000
D. Cunningham, Woodstock.....	Snyder Branch.....	4,000
D. Cunningham, Woodstock.....	Cunningham Branch.....	4,000
R. D. Meeker, Woodstock.....	West Branch of Pine River...	8,000
H. B. Allen, Richland Center.....	Warren Branch.....	4,000
H. B. Allen, Richland Center.....	Wulfing Branch.....	4,000
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock.....	Martell Creek.....	4,000
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock.....	Hollen Creek.....	4,000
N. L. James, Richland Center.....	Brush Creek.....	4,000
N. L. James, Richland Center.....	Ash Creek.....	4,000
		144,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1896.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ROCK COUNTY—		
Arthur Spencer Evansville.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		
J. E. Jones, Hudson.....	Willow River.....	8,000
H. H. Harris, Baldwin.....	Hay Springs.....	8,000
P. E. DeMille, Baldwin.....	East Branch of Rush River...	8,000
S. S. Holmes, Baldwin.....	Wood Springs.....	8,000
John Sakrison, Deer Park.....	Black Brook.....	8,000
J. T. Thompson, Deer Park.....	Wolf Creek.....	8,000
H. C. Constance, New Richmond.....	Willow River.....	8,000
N. D. Donahue, New Richmond.....	Reed's Springs.....	8,000
		56,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
R. M. Mathews, Ironton.....	Carr Valley Creek.....	8,000
E. G. Marriott, Baraboo.....	Pine Creek.....	8,000
W. E. Gosch, Reedsburg.....	Copper Creek.....	8,000
Henry Klug, Reedsburg.....	Camp Stream.....	8,000
H. M. Acott, Baraboo.....	Pine Creek.....	8,000
C. H. Page, Baraboo.....	Skillet Creek.....	8,000
G. F. Post, Spring Green.....	Trib. of Honey Creek.....	4,000
G. F. Post, Spring Green.....	Wilson Creek.....	4,000
J. H. Carpenter, White Mound.....	Tribs., Honey Creek.....	8,000
D. E. Welch, Baraboo.....	Helm Creek.....	8,000
		72,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
A. C. Weber, Shawano.....	Wolf River.....	8,000
P. A. Helm, Tigerton.....	Morris Creek.....	4,000
P. A. Helm, Tigerton.....	Longfield Creek.....	4,000
Rev. E. Stubenvoll, Pella.....	Indian Creek.....	4,000
Rev. E. Stubenvoll, Pella.....	Cedar Creek.....	4,000
W. A. Chessman, Wittenberg.....	Gold Creek.....	4,000
William Heins, Wittenberg.....	Deep Creek.....	4,000
A. Jackson, Wittenberg.....	Embarass Creek.....	4,000
E. J. Homme, Wittenberg.....	Valley Creek.....	4,000
R. Glaubitz, Wittenberg.....	Field Creek.....	4,000
R. Puchner, Wittenberg.....	Tiger Creek.....	4,000
Jas. K. Stewart, Hunting.....	North Branch of Pigeon.....	8,000
David Winter, Cecil.....	Coal Creek.....	8,000
		64,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
Jas. Slyfield, Waldo.....	Mullett River.....	8,000
R. G. Arnold, Glenbeulah.....	Mullett River.....	8,000
E. Underhill, Winooski.....	N. branch of Onion River.....	8,000
S. Aiken, Winooski.....	S. branch of Onion River.....	8,000
W. W. Jewett, Winooski.....	Tribs. to Milwaukee River....	8,000
B. H. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls.....	Head of Milwaukee River.....	8,000
		48,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
VERNON COUNTY—		
Jas. Buler, Hillsboro.....	Head of East Pine River.....	8,000
Otis Warner, Stoddard.....	Warner's Creek.....	8,000
A. H. Dahl, Westby.....	Dixon Creek.....	8,000
Nordad Neparud, Coon Valley.....	Coon Creek.....	8,000
F. C. Roberts, Otter Vale.....	Otter Creek.....	8,000
Brown Olson, Viroqua.....	Seas Branch.....	4,000
Brown Olson, Viroqua.....	Spring Cooley.....	4,000
C. J. Skough, Westby.....	Upper Springs.....	8,000
John C. Baglin, Lovass.....	Lovass Creek.....	4,000
John C. Baglin, Lovass.....	East Coon Creek.....	4,000
O. C. Sveen, Springville.....	Springville branch of Badaxe Creek.....	8,000
C. T. Shannon, Westby.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
A. J. Johnson, Viroqua.....	Purdy Branch.....	8,000
E. W. Hazen, Viroqua.....	Selzes Branch.....	4,000
E. W. Hazen, Viroqua.....	Elk Run.....	4,000
C. D. Williams, Viroqua.....	North Badaxe.....	8,000
H. D. Williams, Viroqua.....	Hinkst Branch.....	8,000
Hans. Sherve, Westby.....	Sherve Springs.....	8,000
F. M. Minshall, Viroqua.....	Bishop Branch.....	4,000
F. M. Minshall, Viroqua.....	Sees Branch.....	4,000
		128,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
Gerry Lumber Co., Eagle River.....	Deer Skin River.....	15,000
Gerry Lumber Co., Eagle River.....	Musk-Rat Creek.....	10,000
Gerry Lumber Co., Eagle River.....	Head of Wis. River.....	15,000
Erastus Bowen, State Line.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
Harvey Rowell, State Line.....	Iron Run.....	8,000
Dickinson & Cook, Eagle River.....	Green Creek.....	4,000
Dickinson & Co., Eagle River.....	Willow Creek.....	4,000
Finn Lawler, Eagle River.....	Willow Creek.....	4,000
Finn Lawler, Eagle River.....	Hay Meadow Creek.....	4,000
Williams Salsich Co., Star Lake.....	Gleason Creek.....	10,000
Williams Salsich Co., Star Lake.....	Donahue Creek.....	10,000
Williams Salsich Co., Star Lake.....	Lost Creek.....	10,000
Williams Salsich Co., Star Lake.....	Plum Creek.....	10,000
		112,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
Chas. Weeks, Whitewater.....	Territorial Creek.....	12,000
Geo. V. Phillips, Whitewater.....	Lee Creek.....	8,000
Geo. V. Phillips, Whitewater.....	Stul Creek.....	4,000
T. D. Weeks, Whitewater.....	Conlin's Creek.....	8,000
T. D. Weeks, Whitewater.....	Bradway Creek.....	8,000
		40,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
C. W. Haskins, Spooner.....	Mud Creek.....	8,000

Brook Trout Distribution, 1896.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
Wm. H. Tuohy, Eagle.....	Eagle Creek.....	4,000
Wm. H. Tuohy, Eagle.....	Mullins Creek.....	4,000
Harry Dreyer, Waukesha.....	Spring Creek.....	8,000
C. H. Kinzie, Milwaukee.....	Genesee Creek.....	8,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
Ed. Ross, Sheridan.....	Tributary, Waupaca River....	24,000
W. B. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	Morgan's Creek.....	8,000
Thos. Morgan, Sheridan.....	Tributary, Waupaca River....	8,000
W. H. Snow, Sheridan.....	Steadman Creek.....	8,000
Brooks and Root, Sheridan.....	Waupaca River.....	8,000
A. J. Poll, Waupaca.....	Spring Brook.....	16,000
E. W. Brown, Weyauwega.....	Mosquito Creek.....	8,000
Alex. Bucholz, Clintonville.....	Madison Creek.....	4,000
C. F. Schroeder, Clintonville.....	Hide Creek.....	4,000
Aug. Ahlgrinsson, Pella.....	Main Embarass River.....	8,000
G. E. Beedle, Embarass.....	Schoenick's Creek.....	8,000
C. E. Olmstead, Embarass.....	Dodge Creek.....	8,000
L. E. Knudson, Clintonville.....	Hyde Creek.....	4,000
L. E. Knudson, Clintonville.....	Matteson Creek.....	4,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
Geo. Holts, Richford.....	White's Creek.....	108,000
H. E. Chaffee, Richford.....	Chaffee Creek.....	8,000
Frank White, Richford.....	Hall Creek.....	8,000
Wm. M. Smith, Coloma Station.....	Willard Creek.....	8,000
H. J. Hawkins, Coloma Station.....	Weddie Creek.....	8,000
J. H. Hopper, Coloma Station.....	Potter's Creek.....	8,000
William Berry, Wautoma.....	Straw's Creek.....	8,000
D. Hoxie, Wautoma.....	Lunch Creek.....	8,000
W. A. Bugh, Wautoma.....	White River and branches.....	24,000
J. S. Bugh, Wautoma.....	White River and branches.....	20,000
C. W. Lindsay, Hancock.....	Rochaere Creek.....	8,000
L. L. Harris, Richford.....	Mecan River.....	8,000
G. Apps, Richford.....	Rogers' Creek.....	8,000
Wm. McLaughlin, Coloma Station.....	Willard Creek.....	8,000
L. W. Beach, Hancock.....	Riten House Creek.....	8,000
Chas. Tice, Terrill.....	Cedar Creek.....	4,000
J. S. Waterman, Pine River.....	Waterman Creek.....	4,000
G. F. Baxter, Pine River.....	Silver Creek.....	4,000
G. E. Hunt, Pine River.....	Reams Creek.....	4,000
E. T. Kimball, Pine River.....	Silver Creek.....	4,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
John Arpin Lbr. Co., Grand Rapids....	Two Mile Creek.....	168,000
John Arpin Lbr. Co., Grand Rapids....	Hemlock Creek.....	4,000
		4,000
		8,000
Total for 1896.....		2,952,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
Nohl and Yarkee, Butternut.....	Wortgon Creek.....	4,000
Nohl and Yarkee, Butternut.....	Harris Creek.....	4,000
Geo. Seli, Glidden.....	Head of East Fork of Chip- pewa River	8,000
A. A. Markl, Mellen.....	Bad River.....	8,000
Carl Hetfels, Glidden.....	East Fork of Chippewa River	8,000
		32,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
M. F. Howard, Rice Lake.....	Menomonie River.....	8,000
H. S. Comstock, Cumberland.....	Hay River.....	2, 0
H. S. Comstock, Cumberland.....	Miller's Creek.....	4,000
		16,000
BROWN COUNTY—		
Cas. F. Kimball, Green Bay.....	Beaver Dam Creek.....	8,000
H. A. Straubel, Green Bay.....	Band's Creek.....	8,000
Val. Klesges, Green Bay.....	Trout Creek.....	8,000
		24,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
D. J. Estabrook, Washburne.....	Sioux River.....	8,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Devil's Creek.....	4,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Dutch Creek.....	4,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Harney Creek.....	4,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Marietta Creek.....	4,000
S. D. Hubbard, Mondovi.....	Benett Valley Creek.....	4,000
		20,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—		
Conrad Trankle, Bloomer.....	Duncan Creek.....	8,000
Andrew Detline, Bloomer.....	West Branch, O'Neil Creek...	8,000
Louis Mittermeyer, Boyd.....	Hay Creek.....	8,000
Wm. Gilbert, Cadott.....	Paint Creek.....	4,000
Wm. Gilbert, Cadott.....	Clear Creek.....	4,000
		32,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
N. E. Denney, Abbottsford.....	Big Eau Plaine River.....	8,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY—		
C. W. Lathrop, Barnum.....	Shaw Valley Creek.....	8,000
Geo. M. Alderman, Barnum.....	Meyers' Creek.....	8,000
		16,000

Rainbow Trout Distribution, 1896.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
DANE COUNTY—		
H. H. Willard, Mazomanie.....	Halfway Prairie Creek.....	8,000
Geo. Thatcher, Black Earth.....	Lynch Creek.....	8,000
D. A. Barber, Black Earth.....	Man Creek.....	8,000
T. J. Hughes, Black Earth.....	Ives Creek.....	8,000
		32,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
W. N. Hamilton, Fox Lake.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
N. Lucius, Jr., White Birch.....	Brule River.....	8,000
DUNN COUNTY—		
Chas. A. Stidding, Menomonie.....	Hay Creek.....	8,000
Geo. B. Sheraton, Menomonie.....	Gilbert Creek.....	8,000
Victor Desimral, Menomonie.....	Annis Creek.....	8,000
L. W. Morris, Wheeler.....	Big Otter Creek.....	8,000
F. J. Basner, Wheeler.....	Beaver Creek.....	8,000
John L. Berg, Colfax.....	Little Otter Creek.....	4,000
G. N. Amble, Colfax.....	Bronken Creek.....	4,000
A. Brickley, Boyceville.....	Brickley Creek.....	8,000
D. C. Baldwin, Colfax.....	Eighteen Mile Creek.....	8,000
		64,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
G. D. White, Eau Claire.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire.....	Eighteen Mile Creek.....	4,000
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire.....	Little Rock Creek.....	4,000
Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire.....	Elk Creek.....	4,000
Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire.....	Otter Creek.....	4,000
		24,000
GRANT COUNTY—		
H. S. Hurlbut, Boscobel.....	Sanders Creek.....	8,000
Wm. R. Jameson, Muscoda.....	Hoosier Creek.....	8,000
Hoyt Clark, Muscoda.....	Ludwick Branch.....	8,000
John Smalley, Muscoda.....	Indian Creek.....	4,000
Milton Hungerford, Blue River.....	Hungerford Creek.....	8,000
T. R. Cheesebro, Muscoda.....	Ludwick Branch.....	4,000
F. W. Schmitt, Boscobel.....	Terrill Branch.....	8,000
W. J. F. Nauert, Boscobel.....	Bell Branch.....	8,000
G. A. Elliott, Muscoda.....	Taylor's Branch.....	4,000
H. A. Davis, Montfort.....	Badger Creek.....	4,000
H. A. Davis, Montfort.....	Blue River.....	4,000
O. Thomas, Montfort.....	Blue River.....	8,000
J. W. Beetham, Fennimore.....	Big Spring Branch.....	8,000
F. N. Kern, Fennimore.....	Green River.....	8,000
		92,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
GREEN COUNTY—		
H. C. Putnam, Brodhead.....	Sugar River and Tribs.....	16,000
E. T. Warren, Albany.....	Sugar River.....	8,000
Wm. Roantree, Brodhead.....	Tributaries of Sugar River...	8,000
		32,000
IOWA COUNTY—		
Frank Brunner, Barneveld.....	Brunner's Creek.....	8,000
J. W. Starry, Dodgeville.....	Otter Creek.....	8,000
Josephus Bailey, Cobb.....	Spring Brook.....	8,000
Ed. Perkins, Dodgeville.....	Terrier Creek.....	8,000
		32,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
John R. Jones, Rockland.....	Fish Creek.....	8,000
N. Clark, Onalaska.....	Half-way Creek.....	4,000
N. Clark, Onalaska.....	Sand Lake Creek.....	4,000
Jas. McCord, La Crosse.....	Coon Creek.....	8,000
Jas. McCord, La Crosse.....	Riley Creek.....	8,000
A. Hirshheimer, La Crosse.....	North Branch, Coon River.....	8,000
Mills Tourtellotte, La Crosse.....	Aurutz Creek.....	8,000
John Markl, La Crosse.....	Mormon Creek.....	8,000
		56,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—		
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Poor-house Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Blair Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Whiteside Branch.....	4,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Cherry Branch.....	4,000
Gust Johnson, South Wayne.....	Johnson Creek.....	8,000
		24,000
LANGLADE COUNTY—		
Herman A. Muller, Mullers Lake....	Mullers Lake.....	20,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
John H. Chesak, Athens.....	Black Creek.....	8,000
G. E. Vanuercook, Spencer.....	Little Eau Plaine River.....	16,000
		24,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
J. W. Monroe, Wausaukee.....	Middle Inlet.....	10,000
J. W. Monroe, Wausaukee.....	Wausaukee River.....	10,000
Jas. Carlinn, Wausaukee.....	Pike River.....	10,000
Jas. Carlinn, Wausaukee.....	Rat Run.....	10,000
E. C. Rollins, Wausaukee.....	Peshigo River.....	10,000
C. F. Dutton, Milwaukee.....	Medicine Brook.....	10,000
Geo. H. Heafford, Chicago.....	Eagle Nest River.....	10,000
Geo. H. Heafford, Chicago.....	Little Eagle Nest River.....	10,000
Geo. Banta, Middle Inlet.....	South Inlet.....	8,000
		88,000

Rainbow Trout Distribution, 1896.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896 - Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MONROE COUNTY—		
H. C. McGeary, Norwalk.....	Moore's Creek.....	8,000
Chas. Todd, Wilton.....	Slaten Creek.....	8,000
F. L. French, Sparta.....	La Crosse River.....	10,000
F. L. French, Sparta.....	Little La Crosse River.....	10,000
D. W. Cheeney, Sparta.....	Silver Creek.....	4,000
D. W. Cheeney, Sparta.....	Big Creek.....	4,000
D. C. Hope, Sparta.....	Beaver Creek.....	4,000
D. C. Hope, Sparta.....	Perch Lake.....	8,000
C. K. Erwin, Tomah.....	Mill Creek.....	20,000
C. K. Erwin, Tomah.....	Mud Creek.....	10,000
C. K. Erwin, Tomah.....	Tar Creek.....	10,000
		96,000
OZAUKEE COUNTY—		
A. R. Boemer, Cedarburg.....	Cedar Creek.....	8,000
PEPIN COUNTY—		
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Porcupine Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Arkansaw Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Fall Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Cranberry Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Huntington, Durand.....	Bear Creek.....	4,000
		20,000
PIERCE COUNTY—		
D. W. Woodworth, Ellsworth.....	Rush River.....	8,000
J. T. Bowers, Ellsworth.....	Lost Creek.....	8,000
C. W. Bateman, Ellsworth.....	Rush River.....	8,000
A. Combacher, Ellsworth.....	Trimbelle Creek.....	8,000
J. F. Mason, Ellsworth.....	Isabelle Creek.....	8,000
J. L. Moody, Ellsworth.....	Rush River.....	8,000
F. H. Lord, River Falls.....	Kinickinnick River below the Falls.....	8,000
		56,000
POLK COUNTY—		
O. D. Jones, Clear Lake.....	Willow River.....	8,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
John C. Frost, Stevens Point.....	Plover River.....	8,000
A. J. Anderson, Amherst.....	To-morrow River.....	8,000
John S. Loberg, Nelsonville.....	Waupaca River.....	8,000
Wm. Cormack, Stevens Point.....	Little Plover River.....	8,000
Thos. W. Fulton, Stevens Point.....	Big Plover River.....	8,000
John Men, Amherst.....	To-morrow River.....	8,000
Benjamin Flemming, Amherst.....	Branch of Waupaca River.....	8,000
		56,000
PRICE COUNTY—		
Chas. M. Durkee, Phillips.....	Round Lake.....	10,000
Chas. M. Durkee, Phillips.....	Long Lake.....	10,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
PRICE COUNTY—Con.		
Hugh Boyd, Fifield.....	Boyd Creek.....	10,000
Wm. Turner, Fifield.....	Flambeau River.....	10,000
		40,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock.....	Martell Creek.....	4,000
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock.....	Hollen Creek.....	4,000
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock.....	McCarvil Creek.....	4,000
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock.....	Trout Branch.....	4,000
A. Beckwith, Dixon.....	Little Bear.....	8,000
		24,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		
J. E. Jones, Hudson.....	Willow River.....	8,000
Chas. Jones, Deer Park.....	South Fork, Willow River...	8,000
Otto Niger, Deer Park.....	Willow River.....	8,000
J. T. Thompson, Deer Park.....	Wolf Creek.....	8,000
P. E. DeMune, Baldwin.....	E. Branch of Rush River.....	8,000
L. G. Green, Hudson.....	Willow River.....	8,000
		48,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
D. W. Morgan, Spring Green.....	Needham Creek.....	4,000
Jas. Casper, Spring Green.....	Mill Creek.....	4,000
B. D. Sherwood, Spring Green.....	Bear Creek.....	4,000
Brown & Davis, Spring Green.....	Sugar Grove Creek.....	4,000
S. M. Harris, Spring Green.....	Branch of Honey Creek.....	4,000
W. J. Groff, Spring Green.....	Sneed Creek.....	4,000
T. F. Kitson, Cazenovia.....	Tribs. of Little Baraboo.....	8,000
David Rowe, Lime Ridge.....	Willow Creek.....	8,000
M. L. Reynolds, Reedsburg.....	Beaver Creek.....	4,000
W. O. Canon, Valton.....	Little Baraboo River.....	8,000
David McCarthy, Cazenovia.....	South Branch, Little Baraboo.	8,000
Allin McCoy, North Freedom.....	Douglas Brook.....	8,000
John M. Jax, Cazenovia.....	Little Baraboo.....	8,000
Dennis Bresnahan, Reedsburg.....	Dell Creek.....	4,000
Geo. Hemer, Reedsburg.....	McDonalds Brook.....	4,000
R. J. Davis, Reedsburg.....	Hay Creek.....	4,000
F. Buehler, Prairie du Sac.....	Fish Lake.....	8,000
J. W. Fancher, Prairie du Sac.....	Fancher Creek.....	8,000
Rev. P. Leidke, Leland.....	Honey Creek.....	8,000
		112,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
G. A. Buckstaff, Oshkosh.....	Trib., Embarass River near Tigerton	8,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
B. H. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls.....	Milwaukee River.....	8,000

Rainbow Trout Distribution, 1896.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
F. G. Davis, Galesville.....	French Creek.....	8,000
F. G. Davis, Galesville.....	Beaver Creek.....	8,000
F. G. Davis, Galesville.....	Dutch Creek.....	4,000
E. T. Clark, Galesville.....	Mars Creek.....	8,000
E. T. Clark, Galesville.....	Hardies Creek.....	8,000
E. T. Clark, Galesville.....	Corrigan Creek.....	4,000
L. L. O'dell, Galesville.....	Holcomb Cooley Creek.....	8,000
L. L. O'dell, Galesville.....	Crystal Valley Creek.....	8,000
		56,000
VERNON COUNTY—		
Jos. Buler, Hillsboro.....	Head of East Pine River.....	8,000
O. G. Durkee, Trippsville.....	Head-waters, Baraboo River..	8,000
		16,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
W. H. Canon, Madison.....	Clear Water Lake.....	40,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
Chas. S. Weeks, Whitewater.....	West Creek.....	8,000
T. D. Weeks, Whitewater.....	Channing Stream.....	8,000
		16,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
G. L. Jones, Shell Lake.....	Shell Lake and tributary streams	40,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
C. A. Bentley, Milwaukee.....	Cedar Lake.....	8,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
Wm. H. Tuohy, Eagle.....	Eagle Creek.....	8,000
J. C. Schuert, Muskego.....	Hales Creek.....	8,000
C. E. Sharpe, Eagle.....	Jericho Creek.....	4,000
C. E. Sharpe, Eagle.....	Hinkley Springs.....	4,000
J. A. Lins, Eagle.....	Jericho Creek.....	8,000
Frank W. Suelflow, Dousman.....	Hunter Lake.....	8,000
		40,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
Geo. M. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	Gunderson Creek.....	4,000
Wm. Pipe, Sheridan.....	Steadmans Creek.....	4,000
Oliver Olfson, Sheridan.....	Brick Dust Creek.....	4,000
And. Erickson, Sheridan.....	Stoney Creek.....	4,000
W. B. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	Steadman Creek.....	4,000
W. H. Stow, Sheridan.....	Peterson Creek.....	4,000
Chas. R. Brainard, Waupaca.....	Waupaca River.....	8,000
W. J. Chamberlain, Waupaca.....	Hunter Creek.....	8,000
Wm. Rutheford, Waupaca.....	South Fork of Little Wolf.....	8,000
Wm. J. Nivin, Sheridan.....	Howard Creek.....	4,000
H. N. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	Bergen Creek.....	4,000
H. Oleson, Sheridan.....	Larson Creek.....	4,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUPACA COUNTY—Con.		
Thos. Morgan, Sheridan.....	Small Creek.....	4,000
Edw. Ross, Sheridan.....	Trib. to Waupaca River.....	4,000
Orr Decker, Waupaca.....	Stratton Lake.....	8,000
M. S. Stroud, Waupaca.....	Trib., Little Wolf River.....	8,000
		84,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
P. A. Ham, Crystal Lake.....	Pine Lake.....	8,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
Geo. H. Smith, Sherry.....	Mill Creek.....	8,000
Total for 1896.....		1,478,000

Wall-Eyed Pike Distribution, 1896.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1896.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
Nohl & Yarkee, Butternut.....	Butternut Lake.....	300,000
CALUMET COUNTY—		
I. N. MComb, Brillion.....	Long Lake.....	300,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
Thomas Ryan, Briggsville.....	Briggsville Pond.....	300,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
E. E. Heath, Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	300,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
L. A. Lange, Fond du Lac.....	Lake De Neveau.....	300,000
FOREST COUNTY—		
J. D. Hull, Pratt Junction.....	Post Lake.....	300,000
GREEN COUNTY—		
H. C. Putnam, Brodhead.....	Sugar River.....	300,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—		
H. W. Card, Manchester.....	Manchester Pond.....	200,000
IOWA COUNTY—		
Geo. H. Marsten, Mineral Point.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
W. H. Priedeaux, Mineral Point.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
J. M. Mulhairn, Mineral Point.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
A. Apple, Mineral Point.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
Geo. D. Marsten, Mineral Point.....	Pecatonica River.....	200,000
		1,000,000
IRON COUNTY—		
M. S. McGeehan, Hurley.....	Lake Lovina.....	300,000
Joe Odgers, Mercer.....	Turtle River.....	300,000
		600,000
TUNEAU COUNTY—		
H. C. Thompson, Mauston.....	Lemonweir River.....	250,000
W. S. Braddock, Mather.....	Braver Creek.....	200,000
J. L. Russell, Mauston.....	Lemonweir River.....	300,000
Wm. G. Gleason, Camp Douglas.....	Lemonweir River.....	300,000
		1,050,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
M. Main, La Crosse.....	North Trempealeau River.....	300,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address or Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY—		
T. E. Bordner, Darlington.....	Pecatonica River.....	300,000
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington.....	Pecatonica River.....	300,000
		600,000
LANGLADE COUNTY—		
James Mitchell, Phlox.....	Mitchell's Lake.....	250,000
Anton Follstad, Elcho.....	Elcho Lake.....	300,000
Anton Westerhold, Neva.....	Spring Lake.....	300,000
		850,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
P. J. Reis, Wausau.....	Big Rib River.....	300,000
C. J. Paff, Wausau.....	Big Rib River.....	300,000
Aug. Kickbush, Wausau.....	Roberta Lake.....	200,000
		800,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
N. W. Johnson, Crivitz.....	Wheeler Lake.....	300,000
E. W. DeBower, Crivitz.....	Left Foof Lake.....	300,000
		600,000
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—		
Wm. Pierron, Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee River.....	500,000
Louis Henner, Brown Deer.....	Milwaukee River.....	400,000
		900,000
MONROE COUNTY—		
F. A. Brandt, Sparta.....	Big Lax Lake.....	250,000
North Vice, Cataract.....	Big Creek.....	200,000
D. W. Cheeney, Sparta.....	Perch Lake.....	300,000
		750,000
OCONTO COUNTY—		
Thomas Savage, Underhill.....	Kelly Lake.....	300,000
OZAUKEE COUNTY—		
F. G. Schuette, Cedarburg.....	Cedarburg Pond.....	200,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Geo. E. Oster, Stevens Point.....	Wisconsin River.....	250,000
F. M. Ramsdall, Stevens Point.....	Wisconsin River.....	200,000
Thos. Riley, Lanark.....	Rolfe Lake.....	300,000
A. M. Nelson, Amherst.....	Waupaca River.....	300,000
Hans Johnson, Nelsonville.....	Johnson Lake.....	300,000
Martin Murat, Amherst.....	Lake Emily.....	300,000
		1,650,000
PRICE COUNTY—		
Bruno Miller, Phillips.....	Cranberry Lake.....	300,000

Wall-Eyed Pike Distribution, 1896.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
RACINE COUNTY—		
Waller and Gittings, Burlington.....	Bohners Lake.....	400,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
Wm. Rathbun, La Valle.....	Big Creek Pond.....	200,000
E. T. Hopkins, Baraboo.....	Devils Lake.....	300,000
R. M. Mathews, Ironton.....	Ironton Pond.....	300,000
		800,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
R. B. Glaubitz, Wittenberg.....	Pike Lake.....	200,000
L. S. Rouse, Belle Plaine.....	Long Lake.....	200,000
Fred Kroenig, Leopold.....	Shawano Lake.....	300,000
H. F. Gralapp, Wittenberg.....	Lillie Lake.....	300,000
		1,000,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
F. C. Sharp, Elkhart Lake.....	Elkhart Lake.....	300,000
Otto Bergman, Plymouth.....	Mullet River.....	300,000
C. V. Pettibone, Elkhart.....	Elkhart Lake.....	300,000
John Schwartz, Elkhart.....	Elkhart Lake.....	300,000
Wm. Gerber, Plymouth.....	Dobbin Ponds.....	300,000
		1,500,000
TAYLOR COUNTY—		
A. A. Gearheart, Chelsea.....	Chelsea Lake.....	250,000
J. L. Leeper, Westboro.....	James Lake.....	300,000
		550,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
Erastus Bowen, State Line.....	Anderson Lake.....	250,000
Harvey Rowell, State Line.....	Donahue Lake.....	250,000
O. L. Thomas, State Line.....	Lac Vieaux Desert Lake.....	300,000
		800,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
Geo. W. Ingersoll, Delavan.....	Delavan Lake.....	400,000
James Brady, East Troy.....	East Troy Lake.....	300,000
H. H. Wallis, Delavan.....	Delavan Lake.....	400,000
		1,100,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
John Schneider, Milwaukee.....	Bark Lake.....	400,000
C. A. Bentley, Milwaukee.....	Cedar Lake.....	400,000
John Briedster, Hartford.....	Pike Lake.....	250,000
C. S. Raesser, Milwaukee.....	Lillograph Lake.....	300,000
Wm. Grieve, Jackson.....	Jackson Lake.....	400,000
John Koch, Mayville.....	Lake Tillie.....	300,000
		2,050,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1896—Continued.

WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
O. K. Mann, Oconomowoc.....	La Belle Lake.....	100,000
O. K. Mann, Oconomowoc.....	Silver Lake.....	100,000
O. K. Mann, Oconomowoc.....	Nemahbin Lake.....	100,000
O. K. Mann, Oconomowoc.....	Okauchee Lake.....	100,000
Chas. Berch, Nashotah.....	Grass Lake.....	400,000
Wm. H. Tuohy, Eagle.....	Eagle Lake.....	300,000
J. F. Pritzlaff, Merton.....	Lake Cheses.....	400,000
		1,500,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
A. R. Lea, Waupaca.....	Hanson Lakes.....	300,000
Chas. Roemer, Clintonville.....	Pine Lake.....	250,000
Theo. Buettner, Caroline.....	Embarass River.....	250,000
R. N. Roberts, Waupaca.....	Long Lake.....	300,000
Hill & Nesling, Waupaca.....	Chain o' Lakes.....	400,000
H. N. Jeffers, Sheridan.....	O'Conors Lake.....	300,000
W. H. Stow, Sheridan.....	Clear Lake.....	300,000
		2,100,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
P. A. Ham, Crystal Lake.....	Pine Lake.....	250,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
Ben Hansen, Centralia.....	Wisconsin River.....	200,000
C. Lyon, Centralia.....	Nekoosa Mill Pond.....	200,000
W. W. Meade, Centralia.....	Mill Pond.....	200,000
S. A. Voyer, Centralia.....	Wisconsin River.....	200,000
H. W. Panter, Centralia.....	Wisconsin River.....	200,000
		1,000,000
Total for 1896.....		25,250,000

Black Bass Distribution, 1895.

BLACK BASS DISTRIBUTION, 1895.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Goose Lake, Dane County.....	3,500
Rock River, at Wafertown.....	3,500
Golden Lake, Waukesha County.....	3,500
Swan Lake, Columbia County.....	6,000
Spring Lake, Jefferson County.....	6,000
Pewaukee Lake, Waukesha County.....	6,000
Delavan Lake, Walworth County.....	5,000
Pine Lake, Waukesha County.....	7,000
Pike Lake, Washington County.....	2,000
Cedar Lake, Washington County.....	4,000
Silver Lake, Fond du Lac County.....	8,000
Pike Lake, Washington County.....	2,000
Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County.....	6,000
Sugar River at Brodhead.....	2,000
Pecatonica River at Mineral Point.....	4,000
Poplar Lake, Chippewa County.....	5,000
Beaver Lake, Waukesha County.....	6,000
Eagle Lake, Racine County.....	2,000
Browns Lake, Racine County.....	3,000
Green Lake, Green Lake County.....	6,300
La Belle Lake, Waukesha County.....	2,000
Silver Lake, Waukesha County.....	3,000
Oconomowoc Lake, Waukesha County.....	3,000
Big and Little Butternut Lakes, Ashland County.....	8,500
Bark Lake, Kewaunee County.....	2,500
Croner Lake, Kewaunee County.....	2,500
Chain o' Lakes, Waupaca County.....	116,300
Total for 1895.....	116,500

Fish Commissioners' Report.

BLACK BASS DISTRIBUTION, 1896.

WHERE PLANTED.	No. of Fish.
Beaver Lake, Waukesha County.....	3,000
Lows Lake, Waukesha County.....	2,700
Lake Kesus, Waukesha County.....	3,000
Lake Mendota (Fourth Lake), Dane County.....	7,060
Oconomowoc Lake, Waukesha County.....	3,000
La Belle Lake, Waukesha County.....	3,000
Nemahbin Lake, Waukesha County.....	2,400
Pecatonica River at Mineral Point.....	4,000
Waubesa (Second) Lake, Dane County.....	6,000
Black Earth Pond, Dane County.....	2,000
Lake Kegonsa (First Lake), Dane County.....	8,000
Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County.....	6,000
Delavan Lake, Walworth County.....	6,400
Brown's Lake, Racine County.....	5,000
Eagle Lake, Racine County.....	2,000
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan County.....	7,875
Devil's Lake, Sauk County.....	5,000
Clark's Lake, Door County.....	5,500
Whitefish Bay Lake, Kewaunee County.....	2,500
La Crosse River at West Salem.....	2,500
Lake Halle, Eau Claire County.....	2,500
Poplar Lake, Chippewa County.....	6,000
Chain o' Lakes, Waupaca County.....	9,300
Perch Lake, Monroe County.....	2,500
Water Mill Pond, at Tomah, Monroe County.....	2,500
Lemonweir River at New Lisbon.....	2,500
Lake Benedict, Kenosha County.....	4,500
Crooked Lake, Waukesha County.....	4,000
Forest Lake, Waukesha County.....	4,500
Mud Lake, Washburn County.....	2,500
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas County.....	2,000
Island Lakes, Douglas County.....	2,000
Green Lake, Green Lake County.....	4,000
Oconomowoc Lake, Waukesha County.....	2,500
La Belle Lake, Waukesha County.....	2,000
Nemahbin Lake, Waukesha County.....	2,500
English Lake, Manitowoc County.....	1,500
East Twin River at Two Rivers.....	4,000
West Twin River at Two Rivers.....	2,000
Porter's Lake, Walworth County.....	3,000
Lake Beulah, Walworth County.....	2,000
East Troy Lake, Walworth County.....	1,400
.....	700
Total for 1896.....	156,635



Whitefish Distributed in 1895 and 1896.

WHITEFISH DISTRIBUTION, 1895.

WHERE PLANTED.	No. of Fish.
Off from Sawyers Harbor.....	2,400,000
In Green Bay, North of Light House.....	2,100,000
Whitefish Bay (Off from Whitefish Point).....	2,100,000
Off Madaline Island.....	2,100,000
Off Shoemaker's Point.....	2,100,000
Off Ray's Point.....	2,100,000
In Sand Bay.....	2,100,000
Total for 1895.....	15,000,000

WHITEFISH DISTRIBUTION, 1896.

WHERE PLANTED.	No. of Fish.
In Pikes Bay.....	3,000,000
In Chequamegon Bay.....	7,500,000
Off from Little Sturgeon.....	4,000,000
In Sawyers Harbor.....	4,500,000
Off Red River, in Green Bay.....	4,000,000
Off, Squaw Island.....	4,500,000
Total for 1896.....	27,500,000

6 Fish Com.

Fish Commissioners' Report.

WHITE BASS DISTRIBUTION, 1895.

WHERE PLANTED.	No. of Fish.
Lake DeNeavu, Fond du Lac County.....	500
Rock Lake, Jefferson County.....	300
Camp Lake, Kenosha County.....	500
Clark's Lake, Kewaunee County.....	225
Cedar Lake, Fond du Lac County.....	260
Silver Lake, Kenosha County.....	260
Shawano Lakes, Shawano County.....	300
Total for 1895.....	2,345

WHITE BASS DISTRIBUTION, 1896.

WHERE PLANTED.	No. of Fish.
Green Lake, Green Lake County.....	700
Lake Geneva, Walworth County.....	800
Green Lake, Green Lake County.....	500
Lake Mills, Jefferson County.....	700
Devil's Lake, Sauk County.....	400
Golden Lake, Waukesha County.....	500
Camp Lake, Walworth County.....	800
Oconomowoc Lake, Waukesha County.....	500
Nemahbin Lake, Waukesha County.....	500
Okauchee Lake, Waukesha County.....	700
Beaver Lake, Waukesha County.....	700
Forest Lake, Waukesha County.....	700
Pine Lake, Waukesha County.....	750
Pike Lake, Washington County.....	750
Cedar Lake, Washington County.....	750
Silver Lake, Columbia County.....	800
Bohner's Lake, Racine County.....	750
Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County.....	800
Pike Lake, Washington County.....	550
Swan Lake, Columbia County.....	150
La Belle Lake, Waukesha County.....	700
Total for 1896.....	13,500

The fish planted as per above statements were mature or full grown fish, ripe for spawning.

Distribution of Lake Trout Eggs and Fry.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPREGNATED LAKE TROUT EGGS.

Planted from boats fishing off from,	1895.	1896.
Sturgeon Bay.....	2,662,000	.....
Detroit Harbor.....	1,166,000	.....
Milwaukee	2,662,000	6,900,000
Kenosha	12,606,000	5,640,000
Port Washington.....	2,915,000	5,030,000
Totals	22,011,000	17,570,000

DISTRIBUTION OF LAKE TROUT FRY, 1896.

WHERE PLANTED.	No. of Fish.
Off from Port Washington.....	240,000
In Green Lake, Green Lake County.....	284,000
In Chain o' Lakes, Waupaca County.....	240,000
In Chequamegon Bay.....	1,300,000
Total	2,064,000

Fish Commissioners' Report.

MISCELLANEOUS DISTRIBUTION, 1896.

Full Grown Wall-Eyed Pike.	No. of Fish.
Planted in Chain o' Lakes, Waupaca County.....	1,500
Planted in Lake Emily, Waupaca County.....	1,000
	2,500
PERCH.	
Planted in Lemonwein River Pond at New Lisbon.....	2,000
FULL-GROWN BLACK-SPOTTED TROUT.	
Black Spotted Trout, Pike's Creek.....	500
Brook Trout, Pike's Creek.....	500
Planted in White River, Waushara County.....	50
Planted in Turner Creek, Near Fifield, Taylor County.....	400
	1,450

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF ALL KINDS.

	1895.	1896.
Brook Trout.....	2,556,000	3,110,000
Rainbow Trout.....	1,470,000	1,611,000
Whitefish.....	15,000,000	27,500,000
Lake Trout, Impregnated eggs.....	22,000,000	17,570,000
Wall-eyed Pike.....	23,100,000	25,250,000
Black Bass.....	116,500	156,635
White bass (full grown).....	2,345	13,500
Lake Trout (fry).....		2,000,000
Wall-eyed pike (full grown).....	2,000	2,500
Yellow Perch (full grown).....		2,000
Black-Spotted Trout (full grown).....		450
Carp.....	8,525	
Totals.....	64,255,370	77,280,085

Statistics of Fish Car Badger.

MILES TRAVELED BY THE FISH CAR, "BADGER," OVER THE SEVERAL RAILWAY LINES IN WISCONSIN DURING THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

	No. of Miles, 1895.	No. of Miles, 1896.
C., M. & St. P. Ry	9,961	12,079
C. & N. W. Ry.....	6,470	10,864
C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.....	3,274	3,385
C., B. & N. Ry.....	1,290	1,340
Wis. Central Lines.....	1,510	3,005
G. B., W. & St. P. Ry.....	210	.....
K., G. B. & W. and A. W. Ry.....	384	184
Totals	24,099	30,859

MEALS SERVED ABOARD THE FISH CAR, 1895 AND 1896.

	No. of meals.	Average cost per meal.
Meals served, 1895.....	1,051	15½ c.
Meals served, 1896.....	1,164	13 c.

Fish Commissioners' Report.

STATISTICS OF LAKE FISHERIES, 1895 AND 1896.

Variety.	NUMBER OF POUNDS CAUGHT, 1895.			
	Lake Michigan.	Lake Superior.	Green Bay.	Mississippi River.
Whitefish	20,325	300,780	500,000	.....
Lake trout	2,604,000	1,500,250	2,700,000	.....
Herring	3,000,000	2,200,000	10,400,000	.....
Blue fins	1,600,000	1,200,000	70,000	.....
Perch .....	.....	.....	5,750,000	.....
Black bass .....	.....	.....	4,500	.....
All other kinds	400,000	155,000	1,400,000	.....
All kinds .....	.....	.....	.....	*2,225,000
Totals	7,624,325	5,356,030	20,824,500	2,225,000

Grand total, 36,029,855 lbs.

* Estimated catch.

Variety.	NUMBER OF POUNDS CAUGHT, 1896.			
	Lake Michigan.	Lake Superior.	Green Bay.	Mississippi River.
Whitefish	28,000	700,000	525,000	.....
Lake trout	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	.....
Herring	3,500,000	2,525,200	14,000,000	.....
Blue fins	3,000,000	2,500,000	100,000	.....
Perch .....	.....	.....	6,250,000	.....
Black bass .....	.....	.....	3,000	.....
All other kinds	425,000	155,000	2,450,000	.....
All kinds .....	.....	.....	.....	*2,200,000
Totals	9,953,000	7,880,200	26,328,000	2,200,000

Grand total, 46,361,200 lbs.

* Estimated catch.

Statistics.

SUMMARY OF FISH STATISTICS, 1895 AND 1896.

In Wisconsin Waters, in Lakes Superior and Michigan and Green Bay.

Year.	No. of pounds.	Value.	No. of nets.	Value.	Persons employed.	No. of boats.	Value.	Total value of all property.
1895.....	36,029,855	\$915,701.30	34,600	\$327,925	1,465	635	\$171,650	\$499,575
1896.....	46,361,200	1,015,595.00	34,999	328,530	1,510	687	186,920	515,450

PROPERTY AND MEN, 1896.

	LAKE MICHIGAN.		LAKE SUPERIOR.		GREEN BAY.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Gill Nets.....	25,220	\$117,220	2,000	\$6,700	3,809	\$14,900
Pound nets.....	400	88,600	80	8,410	290	57,000
Hoop nets.....	975	1,600	Nil.	Nil.	2,200	31,000
Seines.....	17	1,500	Nil.	Nil.	17	1,600
Men employed.....	750		260		500	
Docks and buildings.....		150,820		10,000		200,000
Other property.....		35,200		3,000		15,200
Boats used.....	400	150,520	47	29,200	240	7,200
Totals.....		\$545,460		\$57,310		\$326,900

Fish Commissioners' Report.

IN MEMORIAM:

The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Wisconsin, in contemplating the death of Hon. A. V. H. Carpenter, a member of the commission for more than a decade, believe that the blow has fallen upon this body with little to temper its harshness. His work for the commission and through it for the state of Wisconsin has been of peculiar value, a value which cannot be estimated nor in any appreciable degree comprehended by those not to some extent familiar with the history of the fish culture in the state. It was to his ripe judgment that appeal was taken when conflicting methods were proposed; it was his conservative temperament which stayed hasty action upon matters of importance; his genial influence which warned those in power to see the path of progress as it presented itself to him, and above all and beyond all it was his pure, upright, unswerving integrity, coupled with gentleness of demeanor and knightly courtesy which made his personality admired throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth of Wisconsin, and gave to this body a prestige most enviable. His indomitable energy and indefatigable insistence solved many problems of ways and means difficult and oftentimes hopeless, and the solution could many times be traced to no other source than his charming individuality, which brought him friends to the right and left. And this is also true of him, that he never made a friend to lose him again—he kept those with whom he sustained relations of a cordial nature so continually in his mind that neither he nor the new found friend ever separated so far that the line of affection did not bind one to the other. This is especially true of the friends who became such because of relations with him upon the State Fish Commission. To them he came so close and made himself so dear that so long as memory shall remain to any one of them the kindly face, cheering voice and charming presence of A. V. H. Carpenter will not die. His greatness was his goodness, his fame his honesty, and his monument so far as his friends are concerned shall be the ever blooming and ever enduring record of duties met and duties accomplished. When, in the sunset of life, to his eyes was denied the sight of earthly beauty and the faces of those he loved, the sunset lost none of its beauty, none of its splendor through clouds of disappointment and regrets and vain chiding against affliction, but in undimmed serenity his sun dropped below the horizon of this earthly existence with all the beauty of an ideal old age after a life spent in usefulness to his fellows, and left an afterglow of sweetest memories which cannot fade so long as skies shall remain. While we pause to thus pay our tribute to his worth before the work he has left behind is taken up for accomplishment we cannot think of him as dead, but as living on through coming generations in the results which we and those following us can conquer by reason of his faithfulness, courage and zeal.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF

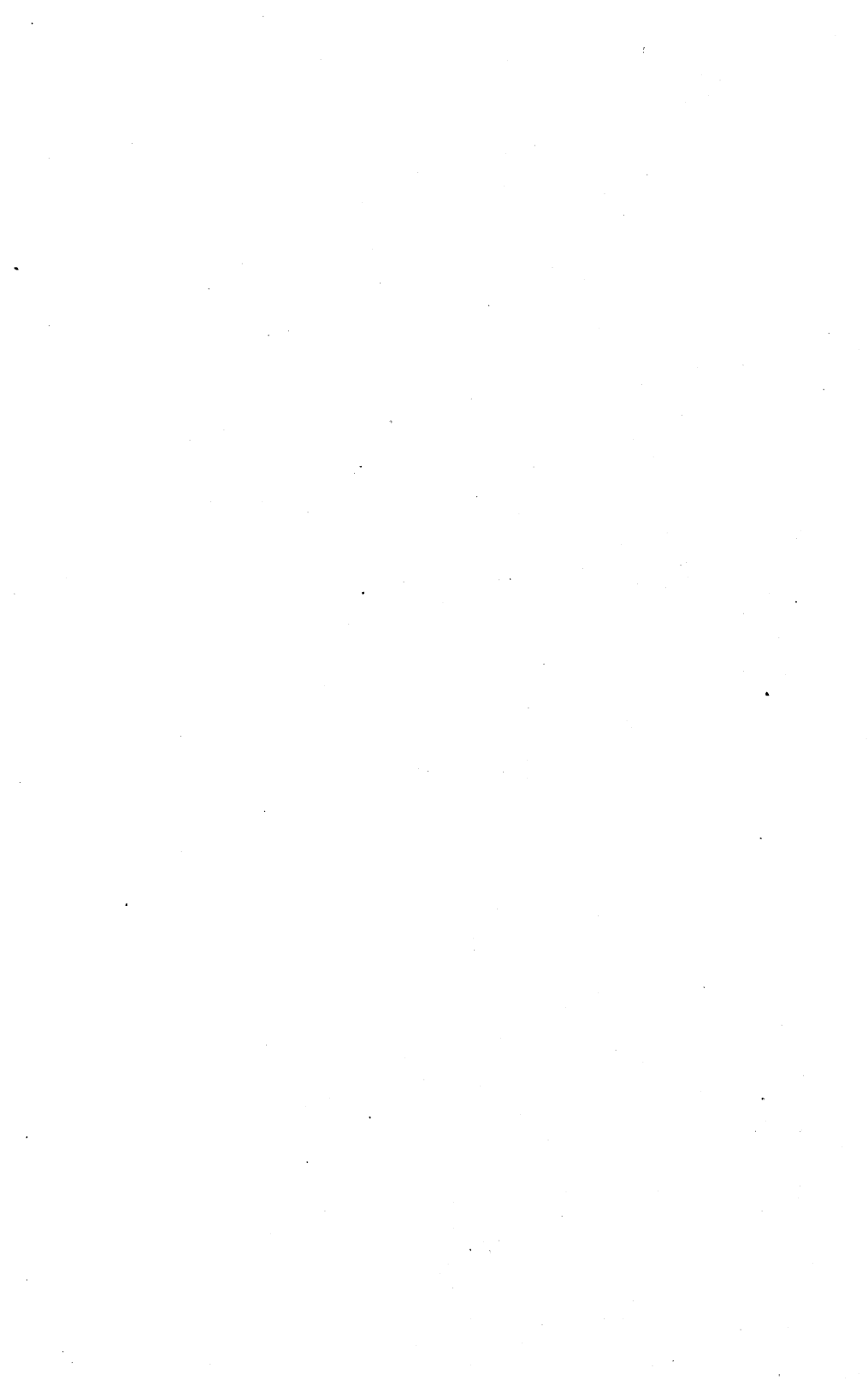
Milwaukee Hospital for Insane

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER,
1896.



MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

B. B. HOPKINS, - - - - -	Term expires first Monday in May, 1903.
J. H. TWEEDY, JR., - - - - -	Term expires first Monday in May, 1902.
PAUL BECHTNER, - - - - -	Term expires first Monday in May, 1901.
G. E. GUSTAV KUECHLE, - - - - -	Term expires first Monday in May, 1900.
ALFRED L. CARY, - - - - -	Term expires first Monday in May, 1899.
CHRISTIAN WAHL, - - - - -	Term expires first Monday in May, 1898.
DAVID VANCE, - - - - -	Term expires first Monday in May, 1897.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

B. B. HOPKINS, <i>President.</i>	A. F. WALLSCHLAEGER, <i>Secretary.</i>
ALFRED L. CARY, <i>Vice President.</i>	COUNTY TREASURER, <i>Ex-officio Treasurer.</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. H. TWEEDY, JR.,	G. E. GUSTAV KUECHLE,	DAVID VANCE.
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VISITING COMMITTEE.

CHRISTIAN WAHL,	ALFRED L. CARY.
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PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

M. J. WHITE, M. D., - - - - -	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
WILLIAM BEUTLER, M. D., - - - - -	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
F. P. CARTER, M. D., - - - - -	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
E. L. KENYON, - - - - -	STEWARD.
MISS ADA MAXON, - - - - -	MATRON.

CONSULTING STAFF.

S. MARKS, M. D.	M. H. FISK, M. D.
WM. MACKIE, M. D.	G. D. LADD, M. D.
ERNST KRAMER, M. D.	JACOB LANG, M. D.
WM. FOX, M. D.	ERNST COPELAND, M. D.

WAUWATOSA, Wis., February 10, 1897.

To His Excellency, EDWARD SCOFIELD, Governor:

We have the honor to submit herewith a complete statement of all facts relating to the government of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, during the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1896, and the following resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting:

Resolved, That it gives us great pleasure to express our entire confidence in the ability of the superintendent and our appreciation of his devotion to the arduous duties of his responsible position, covering his long period of service in the hospital.

Very respectfully yours,

B. B. HOPKINS, President.

A. F. WALLSCHLAEGER, Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the by-laws of your honorable Board, I herewith submit for your consideration my fifth biennial report of the operations of the hospital for the two fiscal years ending September 30th, 1896.

The subjoined tables of statistics will show the movements of the population during that period and a reference to them will set forth the following facts:

There remained under treatment September 30th, 1894, 179 male patients and 186 female patients, making a total of 365. The number of new admissions during the ensuing year was males, 59; females, 36; total, 95. Readmissions from parole, bond, etc., males, 24; females, 22; total, 46. The total number treated during the year was, males, 262; females, 244; total, 506; and the average number under treatment daily 361 21-365.

There were discharged during the same period, recovered, males, 22; females, 16; total, 38. Improved, males, 24; females, 22; total, 46. Unimproved, males, 19; females, 9; total, 28. Not insane, males, 1. Transferred to the County Asylum for Chronic Insane, males, 10; females, 6; total, 16. Died, males, 20; females, 19; total, 39. Making the total number discharged, males, 96; females, 72; total 168. There remained under treatment September 30th, 1895, males, 166; females, 172; total, 338.

The following year the new admissions numbered, males, 62; females, 48; total, 110. Readmissions from parole, bond, etc., males, 33; females, 23; total, 56. Making the whole number treated during the year, males, 261; females, 243; total, 504. And the average number treated, 353 35-366.

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There were discharged during the year as recovered, males, 18; females, 20; total, 38. As improved, males, 25; females, 19; total, 44. As unimproved, males, 9; females, 5; total, 14. Transferred to the County Asylum for Chronic Insane, males, 7; females, 9; total, 16. Died, males, 23; females, 14; total, 37. Making the whole number discharged, males, 82; females, 67; total, 149; and leaving under treatment September 30th, 1896, males, 179; females, 176; total 355.

During the past biennial period the general health and moral well being of the inmates has been exceedingly good.

It will be observed that the number of new admissions during the last biennial period has been remarkably small as compared with previous years. This is accounted for by the absence of legislation regulating the commitment of the insane.

In November 1894, the law governing the commitment of insane persons, was declared unconstitutional by the judge of the circuit court, on the ground that the proceedings were in the nature of an *ex parte* affair; in fact that the action was not a "due process of law" in as much as the alleged insane person was granted no opportunity for hearing and defence. Pursuant to this decision, the judges of the courts of record in this county, declined to act and for a long time the situation became very distressing, great hardship being experienced by both patient and relatives. Subsequently, court commissioners were authorized to act under the old statute, in urgent cases and such is the condition of affairs at the present time. An amended law was submitted to the legislature at its last session, was passed to a second reading and referred to the committee on judiciary, but, through an oversight was not presented for final reading and action. Consequently, we remained for a time in a position where we were practically without any statute governing commitment in insane cases, a truly anomalous situation and one which worked serious hardship in many cases requiring restrictions and treatment in a proper place.

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During the chaotic condition that existed, one inmate of the hospital secured his discharge on a hearing by writ of habeas corpus, the ground taken, being, that the proceedings under which he was committed, had been declared null and void. The condition described as existing, while undoubtedly perplexing and distressing to many families whose afflicted members demanded the care and moral discipline not obtainable in outside surroundings, yet, has unquestionably operated to the advantage of our statistics in the way of recoveries, and as naturally follows, to the new admissions during this period who go to form those statistics. It also demonstrates the truth of observations made in previous reports and the force of my repeated advocacy of early treatment, in hospitals, of a large proportion, at least, of cases of mental derangement. Latterly the alternative has been adopted, of causing the arrest of the alleged insane person on a criminal charge and then obtaining an inquisition into his mental state; a practice most deserving of condemnation. Insanity is a misfortune; a dire affliction to which we are all liable and it ought not to be brought within the pale of criminal law under any circumstances. In the case of a person charged with crime where the suspicion of insanity exists, the criminal issue is set aside until the issue of responsibility is determined a most proper and humane proceeding. The court assumed parental authority in such cases and in my opinion, in the case of any alleged insane person, the old statute would seem to provide adequate protection against the incarceration of sane individuals. Such a belief, however, obtains to a degree in the minds of the public and from the statements of partially recovered patients, discharged from insane hospitals and those of irresponsible paranoiacs, popularly known as cranks, such a belief will continue to be fostered. Under the old law the legally adjudged insane person was protected in the following manner, viz: on the application of friends, he was entitled to a writ of habeas

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corpus, if not held on a criminal commitment; he had the right to demand a re-hearing before the State Board of Control and his letters to that body, were allowed to pass out unopened. Then the right of parole or probationary discharge was allowed, so that it is difficult to imagine a case being detained from other than motives calculated to benefit the individual and afford protection to the public. The constitutional question has been raised and the fact as to whether the proceedings in vogue, constitute a "due process of law" will give rise to a variance of opinion on the part of the legal and medical professions. Our legal brethren take, what seems to us, a very narrow view in the matter and I presume they are of the opinion that we are equally broad in our construction of the law, I would say however, that while I have had occasion in the past ten years to discharge a number of cases as not insane, I have not met with a case where the term insanity in a medical sense at least, could not justly be applied; and I have failed to meet with a case where any collusion or the suspicion of such, existed on the part of the examining physicians. The cases discharged as not insane were undoubtedly insane, in a medical sense, though in a legal aspect they might not so be regarded. Many were cases of alcoholic and toxic insanity or drug habitues, who manifested symptoms viz.; delusions and hallucinations which go to make up a diagnosis of insanity. These symptoms may have been fleeting and transitory, nevertheless they were sufficient in gravity to warrant a belief on the part of the general practitioner in the existence of disordered mental action. These are the cases to which I have called attention in previous reports as well as in a monograph read before the State Medical Society, which might be more properly treated in a detention hospital and in many cases so successfully, that commitment to a hospital for insane would be averted. A committee of the Bar association has been appointed to confer with a committee of the State Medical Society consist-

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ing of Drs. Becker, Ladd, Wingate, Seaman and myself, to frame a bill to be presented at the next session of the legislature calculated to meet the requirements in the matter of the commitment of insane persons, protecting the rights of the individual and at the same time having due regard for his mental welfare and for the amendment of the national constitution guaranteeing "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," I feel that a bill can be drawn, which will meet with approval and will in no way unjustly infringe on the personal rights of any individual. I am strongly in favor of leaving to the discretion of the court, the matter of granting or refusing the trial by jury and I feel that such discretion will not be abused and that it will invariably result to the benefit of the individual, as well as to the peace of mind of the afflicted relatives. I regard a jury trial for the average insane person as a blot on our boasted civilization; as a return to barbaric methods and one working hardship and infinite distress to the alleged insane person as well as to his relatives, who naturally shrink from the publicity attaching thereto. I would most sincerely regret to witness the application of such a law indiscriminately and I am firmly of the opinion that the folly of such a proceeding would be early demonstrated.

The percentage of recoveries for the last biennial period viz., 37 per cent. on new admissions and the death rate on the total number treated during that period of 7 per cent., is a record extremely gratifying to reflect upon. It is a deplorable fact, however, demonstrated by observation that a certain percentage of those discharged as recovered do not maintain their mental equilibrium permanently, but relapse into their former condition or into other phases of disordered mentalization. I would estimate the number of relapses as about 10 to 12 per cent.; these either pass into a chronic condition constituting terminal dementia or die from some intercurrent physical ailment or from the gradual exhaustion incident to progressive mental decay. These

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are lugubrious facts but nevertheless true and in the case of many relapses I cannot but feel that notwithstanding their lack of mental stability and the influences of temperament and hereditary tendencies, many might by placing themselves under medical supervision for a longer period following discharge and by having a due regard for proper regimen and a strict avoidance of causes which operated in the first attack, procure exemption from a recurrence.

Unfortunately stress of circumstances, the struggle of life and wearisome toil render these conditions impossible of realization. In many cases, however, I have found it advisable to require the patient to report at intervals, in person, and undergo examination and where this is impossible, to obtain a statement from time to time from the relatives; and in a considerable number of cases to insist, as far as possible on the continuance of remedial agencies being employed.

I am yearly more impressed with the necessity of suitable after care for this unfortunate class in order to perpetuate the results, in the environment of the patient outside the hospital, secured by his residence therein.

The table of ages of those admitted, evidences the fact that insanity is a disease of middle life, the majority suffering between the ages of twenty-five and forty. With the exception of progressive and essentially incurable types of the disease the prospects of recovery are comparatively more favorable than in earlier and later stages of human development, the recuperative power of the brain being greater during this period.

As noted in previous reports the greater frequency of the depressed form of disease viz, melancholia, stands out prominently in the statistics of forms of mental disorder. The increase in cases of general paresis, that bete noire of civilization, is also worthy of note.

By the employment of the strictest quarantine regulations during the epidemic of small pox, which visited the city

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the first fiscal year, we were enabled to escape without a case of infection.

The various industries established in the hospital in 1888, viz., the mat and basket work, have been assiduously pursued and added to, from time to time; during the past year two looms have been in operation producing many yards of carpet and many rugs for use in the various wards; two knitting machines operated solely by patients, have furnished the institution with men's socks, women's stockings and mittens, single and double, to the number of thousands rendering it unnecessary to purchase at all in the market. For over a year broom making has been pursued in our shop and the production has been more than sufficient to supply the needs of the entire institution; a very creditable article is made and exclusively by patients, both large brooms and whisks being manufactured. These articles enumerated as among our productions, are turned out at merely nominal cost simply that for material and taken in the aggregate, effect a very considerable reduction in the expenses formerly incurred.

I will simply repeat that the value of this plan viz., occupation for minds diseased, together with other suitable and necessary means, medical and moral, has been most forcibly demonstrated in the good results attained since its inception and I have no hesitation in asserting the utter inefficacy of any treatment, medical or moral, not including this element of occupation or employment in the average case of insanity. This opinion is based upon observation, experience and daily association with this class of sufferers covering a long period of time.

The Turkish bath is still employed in the treatment and its excellent results are clearly manifest in many cases, while conducing to the general health and cleanliness of the household as a whole. In this connection I would add that the Johnson temperature controlling apparatus has been installed in the bath rooms.

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The sun room is in daily use during the winter and spring seasons and it contributes very materially to the comfort and pleasure of the weak and infirm among our population.

Likewise the system of night nursing generally on the wards and the open door system at night to a certain extent, has proven a source of comfort and convenience to many of our household. Under the same head may be mentioned the custom instituted last summer of allowing the inmates the unrestricted use of the lawns until dark.

Permanent improvements completed during the past year include the erection of a spacious granary, adjoining the original barn building; this, with the addition of a high fence, completes the quadrangle projected in the original plan, and forms an arrangement as nearly model in the shape of farm buildings, as can be conceived.

The work of providing a most completely appointed henery under this building, is well under way and it is expected that it will be a most profitable investment in the way of furnishing additional employment to our patients as well as supplying us, in part, at least, with a very necessary article of daily diet. We are much indebted to our former trustee, S. H. Seaman, for assistance in planning this improvement.

A much needed and valuable improvement made during the year was the renewal of the floor in the basement of the center building, substituting concrete pavement for the unsanitary wooden floor used formerly. I regard this as one of the most important and satisfactory changes made during my connection with the hospital.

During the early spring the greater part of the basement floor under the front wards was replaced with concrete by our own labor, and we expect to complete the work of renewal during the coming spring season.

The work of abolishing the cell-like screen room, by substituting heavy plate glass for the iron screen, has been

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carried to completion, to the immense improvement in appearance and decidedly beneficial effect on patients requiring such means of protection. Seventy-five iron bedsteads of neat and tasty design have been added to the furnishing of the hospital.

Rustic pavillions in the groves set apart for male and female patients, have been erected under the supervision of a patient whose taste and ability in that direction has been fully demonstrated by the architecture and finish displayed in their construction; additional rustic work was added throughout the grounds in the shape of benches and tables by the same patient.

During the heated term weekly dances were given in one pavillion and proved a novel means of entertainment. The vari-colored lights, bewitching music by our orchestra and the effect of dancing in the open air, all constituting an unique source of enjoyment to many of our people.

This one pavillion was last summer wired with electric lights by a patient whose taste in that line was most strikingly displayed; colored electric lamps were arranged by him in a peculiarly artistic manner, and many tasty designs in the shape of stars, crescents, anchors, etc., were distributed throughout, producing a most pleasing effect to the eye.

The interior telephone system, connecting the wards and departments with the medical office, established at the close of the first fiscal year, has given entire satisfaction and has proven a most valuable means of keeping in constant touch with the inmates and of preventing many mishaps, which, without its employment, would be likely of occurrence. Under the rules established in connection with this system, attendants are strictly enjoined against laying hands on a patient to compel him to do anything against his will without first consulting the physician and obtaining his advice as to ways and means. By these measures many misunderstandings likely to occur between patient and attendant

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are avoided, the judgment of the physician being exercised in everything affecting the interest and well-being of the patient. To the employment of this system, in a measure and in greater measure to the most excellent character of our attendants, may be ascribed the almost entire absence of complaints of abuse on the part of patients.

Realizing the severe tax on the nervous energies of the attendants and the depressing atmosphere in which they exist from day to day it has been my aim to gradually withdraw them from these surroundings while not on duty and thus enable them to recuperate their energies to the fullest extent possible. With this idea in view, I have provided rooms in the employee's quarters for the attendants serving on the violent and hospital wards and they are now enabled to obtain restful repose and a change from the scene of their daily labors. The rooms thus vacated, have been converted into small dormitories thereby increasing the capacity of these wards materially. It is to be hoped that in time the completion of this plan may be realized. In this connection I would strongly recommend the conversion of the vacant private ward in the administration building to the purposes of a home for the unmarried female nurses. I think the success attending the removal of the nurses from the violent and hospital wards, which was accomplished some time ago, would warrant us in carrying out the plan to completion. It is being adopted in all modern institutions and meets with favor everywhere. It would still further increase our capacity about twenty-five beds. The benefit to the nurses and as a natural result to the patients under their care, will be too obvious to render it necessary to dwell upon at length.

I have recently devised and put in operation in this hospital, a system, designed to abolish entirely the use of oil lanterns by night nurses. The inconvenience of handling as well as protecting the lantern from damage and destruction at the hands of a violent patient and the risks of set-

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ting fire to bed clothing, in such an event, are too obvious to demand a lengthy explanation. Under the present system the attendant can operate the lights in the rooms singly, by means of switches of a peculiar design, operated by a key outside each door, or collectively, by means of a central switch in the clothes room of each ward. The lamps are located on the ceiling and are frosted to obviate the startling effect produced by the flashing of a lantern at the transom as formerly, or by that of a clear glass electric lamp globe. In the convalescent wards, however, the lamp is located on the wall in a neat fixture and at a proper height to render reading in the rooms in the evenings agreeable to the patient. The innovation has proven a means of pleasure as well as comfort to many, who, heretofore, were obliged either to dress and undress in darkness or to make their toilet in the corridors, in the presence of their fellow patients. Again, many nervous, hysterical women, who have been accustomed to a dim light in their bed-room at home, find it comforting and tranquilizing to be allowed a soft night light provided in this manner. In cases of fire or other emergency, this system, operated in conjunction with the electric door opening system, will tend still further to provide immunity from loss of life. I would add that the work of construction was performed by the patient referred to as having wired the dancing pavillion. It is thorough, workmanlike in every particular and the cost was simply that of material.

In accordance with the recommendation of your honorable Board, a test of the heating plant was made by experts early in the present year, and it was found that the conditions under which we were working were most extravagant in the matter of fuel. An inspection of the general condition of the power plant was also made by a committee of the board of supervisors, and it was unanimously their opinion that an entirely new heat, light and power plant should be erected to replace the dilapidated, inade-

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quate and decayed plant in operation. Acting on their recommendation, the county board, during the early summer, voted an appropriation of \$46,500.00 for that purpose. Work was begun on the construction August 4th, 1896, and at present the plant is in an almost complete state of operation. The appropriation provided for an entirely new building, containing engine and boiler rooms, carpenter shop, repair shop, laundry, ironing room, dry room, sewing room and bakery. A new five-foot chimney, fan room, with 2,600 feet of tempering coils, pump room and all other appointments, necessary to a first class plant of the modern type. In addition all the piping and radiation was to be new and of the most approved type — the overhead single pipe system being adopted. The plan further included the installment of four 90 horse power tubular boilers, each equipped with the Hawley down draft furnace, three new pumps, one 100 horse-power engine, one 50 horse-power engine, one 35 horse-power Sturtevant engine to propel two blowers of the same make, one 1,000 lamp dynamo, which together with our old dynamos, furnishes a capacity of about 1,600 lamps, three exhaust fans in the attics, operated by electric motors, also an exhaust fan for the laundry, ironing and drying rooms, the installment complete of the Johnson temperature controlling apparatus and the Paul vacuum system. Altogether the plant as designed leaves nothing to be desired. The work has progressed satisfactorily so far, considering that the old plant was kept in operation during the construction of the new, being gradually closed in upon and replaced by it. I anticipate that the plant in its entirety when fully in operation will constitute a practical and modern outfit, and one which will serve the requirements for the next fifteen years at the least. The chimney and boiler room as well as the engine capacity were planned to meet the necessities covering that period. I neglected to state that three electric motors, of fifteen, five and three horse-power respectively, have been pro-

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vided to operate the machinery in the new laundry and ironing room, and propel the exhaust fans for those departments. The new building will, as stated, provide for the laundry, ironing room and bakery, and will thus remove from the administration building what has for years been a nuisance, in the way of smell and smoke, as well as a menace from a standpoint of safety. In addition, the removal of the sewing room from its present location on ward four, will serve to increase the capacity of that ward by ten patients. The transference of the ironing room to the new building will furnish us an additional dining room with a seating capacity approximating two hundred, thus enabling us to serve food to all of our patients simultaneously, as has been impossible in the past, also to effect a more perfect classification during meals, than has been possible heretofore. Our seating capacity in the two congregate dining rooms will then aggregate 450. The old laundry will make an ideal smoking room, and one sufficiently large and airy to serve our needs for years to come. We can utilize to good advantage the space abandoned as a bakery for preparing vegetables in large quantities, for storage room and a barber shop. It is proposed to lay an asphalt pavement between the two buildings, which will be on the same level as the basement floor and it will make a most desirable arrangement, enabling us to transport on baggage trucks the necessary articles from the laundry and bakery in fair weather. In inclement weather the covered bridge connecting the two buildings can be utilized.

Among the improvements projected for the coming year may be mentioned: the erection of a small stable adjacent to the Hospital for the use of the driving horses, transferring the work horses which are at present quartered with the cows in the basement of our barn to the stable now occupied by the driving horses and thereby providing room for an increase in the herd of cows to the number of thirty

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or thirty-five which I estimate would be sufficient to furnish an unstinted supply of milk to our patients.

I would again take occasion to renew my recommendation for the removal of the unsightly clay bank at the south end of the building which not only obscures the view from the highway but renders the building damp and unsanitary. This work of beautifying the front of the building, thus rendering it in keeping with the importance of the institution should not longer be neglected; it would be advisable to advertise for bids for the work at so much per yard.

The narrow strip of land fronting on the highway and adjoining the Falbe tract, consisting of about six acres, should be purchased as soon as possible before a further advance in value and thus straighten out the line of the property owned by the county. This piece, added to the Falbe tract, would constitute a most desirable acquisition in the way of tillable land.

I regard the record of farmwork for the last two seasons as most creditable considering the fact that the entire work was performed by the patients, only one farmer being employed. The proportionate amount of land per patient is far below what it should be and what all authorities on this subject advise as the ratio, in order to conduce to the general health and physical well being of this unfortunate class as well as to render the hospital self supporting as far as possible. It is conceded by all familiar with the insane that no form of employment better than agricultural pursuits exists. The tonic and soporific effect of fresh air and the moderate degree of physical exhaustion produced by muscular exertion judiciously regulated, together constituting a medical agency unexcelled.

The greatly increased amount of vegetables, pickles, saur kraut etc., prepared for use during the last two seasons is very creditable to the energy of our matron and the indus-

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try of the cooks and has enabled us to vary the daily dietary to a most satisfactory extent.

I would again renew my recommendation for the erection of a suitable building to be used for the purposes of a gymnasium and bowling alley as well as for assembly use; also for the addition of tasty pavillions in the rear of the building, connected by under ground corridors, to be devoted to the use of patients suffering from physical ailments occurring in the course of their mental malady.

I would most earnestly advise the employment of a barber for the hospital; the shaving and hair-cutting is at present performed by the attendants and naturally the work is not of the most satisfactory character; indeed it could hardly be expected to meet the requirements in as much as the average attendant has had little or no experience in that line and still further has very little taste or aptitude for the work. I am convinced that with the services of an experienced barber, a complete transformation could be effected in the appearance of our patients. Furthermore what is now necessarily a somewhat painful operation would become a source of comfort and pleasure.

During the summer of 1895-6 the plan of having a clinical assistant in the hospital was introduced and with most satisfactory results. A third year student of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons was appointed to the position without compensation, and he was able to render himself of very material aid in writing the records, dispensing the medicine and otherwise; he was enabled to gain an insight into the various manifestations of insanity which could not be acquired except by close association with those affected. The plan has been demonstrated to be of benefit both to the hospital and to the student in search of knowledge and I think fully warrants its continuance. In this connection I would say that your superintendent was requested by the directors of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons to deliver a series of clinical

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lectures on insanity at the hospital. Monthly clinics have been held during the term, at which the students were afforded an opportunity of witnessing the disease in its varying aspects, and I think with great benefit to them; in fact something in the nature of a revelation, I am led to believe. The majority of students graduated have a very meager idea of the clinical aspect of the disease and naturally so, as from the character of the malady it is something outside the clinical teaching in medical colleges generally. I believe that this teaching should be made a part of the curriculum of every college; otherwise how can the young practitioner be expected to be able to recognize the existence of a disease whose manifestations he has never observed. The law requires a physician to certify to the mental state of an individual whereby he is liable to be deprived of his liberty and allows a verdict of damages where this knowledge is misapplied; serving to demonstrate, both that insanity is a question of fact, not of law and that a too thorough knowledge of the evidences of a diseased mind cannot be acquired to protect the physician in the expression of his opinion on so momentous a matter.

The subject of suitable provision for the insane awaiting commitment to hospitals is one which has occupied my attention for some time and it is a matter which ought to receive the careful consideration of every thoughtful and progressive person. In a paper read at the meeting of the Wisconsin State Medical Society held in 1894, I called attention to the necessity of some provision other than at present existing in order to bring us up to the standard obtaining in other states. The incarceration of insane persons in jails and like places of detention is most unjustifiable from every standpoint. Insanity and crime though allied in a measure should receive intelligent consideration and action suited to the particular condition found to exist. One is the outcome of an essentially diseased condition; the other the expression of a vicious and depraved nature. The provision made

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in each case should be entirely distinct. I suggested that accomodation for cases of insanity be provided in connection with the emergency hospital, if possible and that all cases be detained there until their discharge or transfer to the hospital for insane. As this plan would require an amending of the laws at present in force its realization will be only a matter of time it is to be hoped.

The necessity of street car extension to the front gate is becoming more and more urgent, and I trust that some steps will be taken in the spring looking to the provision of such facilities. There are four institutions grouped together here, with a population aggregating 1,500, and I would consider them of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of such service in the interest of the relatives of patients and of the general public as well; a great many women with young children being debarred the privilege of visiting their afflicted relatives owing to the distance from the present railway terminus. The revenue from the large number of employees of the four institutions together with that from the hundreds of general visitors would be very considerable to the company extending its line first.

The usual semi-weekly dancing parties, with an occasional phantom party and musical entertianment, have been held regularly except during the heated term, when, as before stated, dances were held in the pavillion in the grove once a week. During the past season refreshments have been served occasionally with the effect of stimulating a better attendance.

The annual fourth of July picnic and the Christmas tree festivities were, the past two years, unusually enjoyable events from the character of the musical program arranged. We have also been favored with recitations by Master Jimmie Cole, the boy orator; a musical and literary entertainment by the young ladies of St. Agnes Guild; vocal selec-

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tions by Mrs. Stacey Williams, which were greatly appreciated; a chalk-talk by Prof. Little, and several concerts by the Hospital orchestra, in which they displayed a degree of skill not often found in amateur organizations. In addition we were frequently entertained by a patient skilled in the art of modelling in clay, possessing at the same time ability as a lecturer and histrionic powers of no mean character. This patient gave no less than six entertainments during last winter, consisting of Punch and Judy shows, a lecture on popular topics, an exhibition of his skill in modelling in clay and soap, which was truly marvelous, and two short dramatic sketches, all of which proved most enjoyable to the entire household and served to relieve the monotony of hospital routine to a great degree. Our sincere acknowledgments are due the donors of the entertainments enumerated above. Last but not least, a minstrel company composed of the gentlemen connected with Trinity church, furnished an entertainment of a most enjoyable nature.

During the past year we subscribed for and distributed on the wards magazines and pictorials to the number of sixteen. Among them are the *Cosmopolitan*, *Munsey's*, *Peterson's Ueber Land und Meer*, *Garten Laube*, *Fliegende Blatter*, *Puck's Library*, *Up to Date*, *Black Cat*, etc. This matter is greatly appreciated by our patients, serving to entertain and distract them in the evening hours, and I think the expenditure fully warranted. One hundred and fifty volumes have been added to our library, for forty of which we are indebted to *The Sentinel Publishing Co.*

The Mission Band of Wauwatosa, under the leadership of Mr. D. G. Hawley, have been most faithful in their ministrations and their services have been greatly appreciated by our people.

On behalf of the patients I desire to express to the daily press of Milwaukee our sense of appreciation for gratuitous

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copies of their issue kindly furnished during the past two years.

Trustee Hopkins again very thoughtfully secured to the patients in general admission to the Annual State Fair exhibit, thirteen bus-loads, aggregating 234 patients, enjoyed the privilege and all showed a degree of appreciation very gratifying to observe. Incidentally, I would state that about forty of our people were allowed to view the parade on the occasion of the Semi-Centennial celebration and were much delighted with the brilliant display.

The training school for attendants which was established in the hospital about eight years ago and which had a successful career, graduating six nurses after a two years' course, but which gradually passed out of existence through lack of interest, was revived in 1895, and it has since been carried on successfully to the benefit of the attendants and indirectly to the patients as well.

Contributions of books and magazines, on the part of the Mrs. Fisk and Ryan of Wauwatosa, and Mrs. Wright, Helms and other ladies of Milwaukee, are hereby gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the inmates. Our thanks are also due the ladies of the Flower Mission for their kindly and cheering visitations made from time to time.

The consulting staff of physicians and surgeons are uniformly accorded our sincere thanks for their continued interest in the hospital, Drs. Fisk and Mackie in particular, whose services have been called upon during the past two years. This board has been increased by the addition of Dr. Ernst Copeland, of Milwaukee, as gynecologist.

The assistants, steward, matron and clerk are deserving of my sincere acknowledgments for their zealous and efficient aid rendered me; whatever measure of success has been attained is due in great part to the harmonious working together of the departments under their immediate charge.

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There has been one change, during the past year, in the personnel of the medical staff occasioned by the resignation of Dr. William F. Beutler. The doctor left to assume charge of the Milwaukee Asylum for Chronic Insane and he has the best wishes of the household for his future success and happiness. I have only words of commendation for the doctor's conscientious and painstaking discharge of the duties devolving upon him during our six year's association. The vacancy was filled by the promotion of Dr. F. P. Carter, for the past three years junior assistant physician; I feel assured that the duties of the position will be carefully and efficiently performed by him. Dr. Carl Bruck, for many years director of physical culture in the schools of Milwaukee and in the Milwaukee Turn Verein was appointed to the position of junior assistant physician and I am confident that the interests and well being of the patients will receive his studied consideration and best efforts.

The supervisors, attendants and employees generally are entitled to high commendation for their conscientious and painstaking efforts and for their humane and kindly care exercised under most trying circumstances at times.

I desire to render grateful acknowledgment to your Honorable Board for your ready and earnest support uniformly accorded me and for the unvarying interest in and devotion to the welfare of the inmates which has actuated your every move in their behalf.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. WHITE, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Alcohol.....	9 gallons	\$2 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$23 50
Axes, handled.....	9	84	7 55
Axe handles.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ dozen	2 34	1 95
Axle grease.....	1 case	.....	3 25
Arm chair.....	1	.....	10 00
Awnings.....	11	3 27	38 93
Apples, green.....	19 barrels	2 91	55 25
Apples, green.....	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 90
Apples, dried.....	7,462 pounds	07 $\frac{57}{100}$	564 74
Asparagus.....	1 box	.....	1 50
Allspice.....	10 pounds	15	1 50
Apron check.....	166 yards	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 96
Billiard repairing.....	.....	.....	4 25
Billiard cloth.....	1	.....	8 00
Billiard balls.....	1 set	.....	7 00
Billiard cues.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3 00	1 50
Billiard cue tips.....	1 box	.....	1 15
Base ball mask.....	1	.....	2 25
Base balls.....	4	1 19	4 75
Base ball bats.....	4	20	80
Base ball mitt.....	1	.....	2 70
Base ball caps.....	20	05	1 00
Brushes, paint.....	69	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 25
Brick.....	100	03 $\frac{3}{5}$	3 60
Bolts.....	15 $\frac{5}{12}$ doz.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 73
Bath tub.....	1	.....	18 00
Butts.....	38 pairs	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15
Butts, automatic blind.....	14 set	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 50
Blinds.....	8 pairs	2 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 50
Books, blank.....	30	1 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 45
Books, memorandum.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	97 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 20
Brandy.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	5 30	2 65
Beer.....	3 cases	1 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 20
Bandage cloth.....	241 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 84
Belting.....	50 feet	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 37
Belt lacing.....	200 feet	0 $\frac{17}{140}$	2 85
Belt rivets and burrs.....	1 pound	.....	25

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Boiler repairing.....			\$68 73
Boilers, insurance.....			50 00
Baskets.....	4 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz.	\$1 27	5 51
Barn repairs.....			4 10
Building paper.....	394 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{5}$	4 70
Binding twine.....	30 pounds	08 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 50
Blasting powder.....	350 pounds	25	87 50
Batts, cotton.....	3 cases	4 78	14 34
Beef.....	82,402 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{5}$	5,405 16
Beef tongues.....	134	30	40 20
Beans, navy.....	105 $\frac{2}{5}$ bush	1 98	208 65
Beans, canned.....	10 dozen	1 19	11 90
Bacon.....	985 pounds	10 $\frac{7}{13}$	103 78
Boots.....	37 pairs	1 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 50
Buttons.....	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross	29 $\frac{1}{5}$	17 06
Buttons, shoe.....	4 set	25	1 00
Broom tying and sewing machine.....	1		20 00
Broom corn.....	348 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{7}$	17 88
Broom wire.....	16 pounds	05	80
Broom staples.....	2 gross	12	14
Broom locks.....	1 gross		60
Broom comb.....	1		50
Broom pounder.....	1		1 00
Broom needles.....	2	50	1 00
Bed spreads.....	52	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 26
Blankets.....	108	1 69 $\frac{1}{4}$	184 54
Brooms.....	43 dozen	2 12 $\frac{1}{3}$	91 30
Brooms, whisk.....	2 dozen	1 10	2 20
Brushes, scrub.....	18 dozen	1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 55
Brushes, shoe.....	2 dozen	2 00	4 00
Brushes, window.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	6 50	1 09
Brushes, hair.....	1 dozen		2 00
Brushes, tooth.....	3 dozen	82 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 47
Brushes, shaving.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	85	43
Beds, iron.....	3	10 93 $\frac{1}{3}$	32 80
Bed spring.....	1		2 50
Barrels.....	26	83 $\frac{1}{13}$	21 80
Bluing.....	6 pounds	29 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 76
Bananas.....	5 bunches	1 28	6 40
Blackberries.....	2 cases	2 00	4 00
Baking powder.....	145 pounds	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 45
Butter, creamery.....	2,051 pounds	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	467 35
Butter, dairy.....	12,620 pounds	13 $\frac{7}{11}$	1,720 80
Croquet.....	2 sets	75	1 50
Christmas tree.....	1		3 65
Canary birds.....	3	1 41 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 25
Cement.....	4 bbls.	2 28 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 15
Corks.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	96
Coals, soft.....	2,998 $\frac{0.0.0}{2.0.0.0}$ tons	2 72 $\frac{5}{6}$	8,181 07
Coal, hard.....	85 $\frac{0.0.0}{2.0.0.0}$ tons	5 15 $\frac{1}{6}$	440 21

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Cows	11	\$39 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$433 00
Cultivator	1	.....	25 00
Corn knives	1 dozen	.....	1 50
Chamois skin	1	.....	50
Canvas	2 yards	20	40
Cleanser	1	.....	25
Carpet rugs	2	58 50	117 00
Carpet sweeper	1	.....	3 00
Carpet lining	50 yards	06	3 00
Carpet binding	3 pieces	15	45
Clocks, repairing .....	.....	.....	1 50
Combs	13 dozen	1 12	14 55
Chambers	7 dozen	5 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 40
Cots	12	3 00	36 00
Cabinet	1	.....	22 00
Corduroy	12 yards	1 00	12 00
Camp chairs	1 dozen	.....	9 00
Chairs	3	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 00
Cockroach paste	2 boxes	50	1 00
Cleaver, repairing .....	.....	.....	1 00
Crockery .....	.....	.....	309 18
Curtains, shading	372 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	51 82
Curtains, lace	4 pairs	10 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 69
Curtain stretcher	1	.....	2 00
Couch cover	1	.....	14 69
Cretonne	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 38
Curtains, fixtures .....	.....	.....	65 82
Coffee pots	27	45 $\frac{1}{5}$	12 20
Clothes lines	800 feet	00 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 40
Caustic soda	1,385 pounds	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 99
Candles	80 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 60
Car fare .....	.....	.....	35 87
Carriage hire .....	.....	.....	16 25
Cigars	300	04 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 75
Cranberries	30 quarts	15	4 50
Cheese	214 pounds	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	22 21
Crackers	320 pounds	06 $\frac{9}{10}$	20 99
Cakes	184 pounds	08 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 29
Coffee, Mocha and Java	756 pounds	37 $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	285 90
Coffee, ground	4,096 pounds	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	682 67
Citron	10 pounds	12	1 20
Cider	1 cask	.....	3 00
Currants	30 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 65
Corn meal	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	3 15	58 21
Cucumbers	8 dozen	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 75
Cucumbers	3 crates	1 15	3 45
Cherries	6 cases	1 75	10 50
Celery	12 dozen	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50
Chocolate	60 pounds	30 $\frac{1}{5}$	18 12
Corn, canned	22 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	1 09 $\frac{1}{7}$	24 80
Corn, pop	108 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{9}$	2 75
Corn, sweet	1 bag	.....	1 80

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Corn starch.....	120 pounds	\$ 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$7 80
Candy, mixed.....	152 pounds	05 $\frac{20}{30}$	9 07
Chickens.....	88	30	26 40
Cloves.....	12 pounds	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 08
Cinnamon.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	18	2 61
Cream tartar.....	5 pounds	25	1 25
Catsup.....	3 bottles	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Cambric.....	234 yards	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 44
Cheviot.....	506 yards	09 $\frac{2}{5}$	47 57
Clothing, miscellaneous.....			60 90
Collars, linen.....	17	16 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 75
Caps.....	12 dozen	4 50	54 00
Coats.....	7	2 86	20 00
Carpet scraps.....	835 pounds	07	58 45
Domino masks.....	4 dozen	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45
Door hangers.....	4 set	4 24	16 95
Door springs.....	8	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 50
Doors.....	9	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 64
Door knobs.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
Door bolts.....	7	23	1 60
Door plates.....	2	50	1 00
Drugs and medicine.....			496 24
Dynamite caps.....	3 C	85	2 55
Duck.....	148 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 50
Dusters.....	6	76 $\frac{1}{5}$	4 57
Divan.....	1		18 00
Desk.....	1		5 50
Disinfecting fluid.....	11 gallons	1 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 60
Drapery.....	76 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 69
Dust pans.....	4 dozen	2 00	8 00
Doylies.....	3 dozen	68 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 06
Denim.....	573 yards	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 56
Dress goods.....	262 yards	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 02
Electric bells and repairs.....			28 25
Elevator repairing.....			5 43
Escutcheons.....	3	10	30
Envelopes.....	5 M	1 42 $\frac{2}{5}$ M	7 13
Electrical appliances.....			6 00
Engine repairing.....			8 60
Egg beaters.....	3	50	1 50
Electric light supplies.....			125 65
Electric lights, rewiring.....			703 85
Electric lamps.....	297	33 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 00
Express charges.....			73 70
Extracts.....	21 pounds	98 $\frac{1}{10}$	20 60
Eggs.....	3,922 dozen	15 $\frac{2}{17}$	592 63
Eyelets.....	1 M		25
Fly nets.....	2	1 00	3 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Farm machinery and tools, re- pairing			\$17 33
Forks	$\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	\$4 50	3 00
Flower pots	4,000	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 50
Fuse	427 feet	60 C	2 56
Furniture tips, rubber	6 dozen	1 00	6 00
Furniture, reupholstering and repairing			82 33
Faucets	3	15	45
Felt	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	1 00	2 25
Fire pails	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 25	2 63
Fire pail covers	1 dozen		1 20
Fish, fresh	3,951 pounds	07 $\frac{3}{8}$	300 27
Fish, salt	53 half bbls.	5 83	309 00
Fish, cod	540 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	32 60
Fish, mackerel	90 pounds	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 90
Fish, bloaters	2 boxes	95	1 90
Flour, spring wheat	596 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbls.	2 99 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,783 89
Flour, rye	4 bbls.	3 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 25
Flour, buckwheat	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	6 00	3 00
Flour, graham	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ bbls.	2 57	9 25
Flannel, cotton	1,168 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	08	93 46
Glue	26 pounds	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 85
Ground feed	47 $\frac{10}{100}$ tons	15 58	740 33
Grind stone fixtures	1 set		50
Grass shears	1 pair		25
Garden hoes	1 dozen		3 50
Glazier points	5 pounds	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	63
Greenhouse, repairing			16 20
Glassware			21 60
Grapes	30 baskets	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 98
Gelatine	8 dozen	1 60	12 80
Ginger	32 pounds	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 80
Gingham	643 yards	08 $\frac{1}{5}$	54 43
Gloves	5 pairs	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 98
Hinges	42 pairs	09 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 09
Hose pipe	172 feet	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	44 12
Horse blankets	2	2 25	4 50
Horse brush	1		2 00
Hoe handles	1 dozen		1 75
Harrow	1		10 00
Horse hoe	1		5 25
Hay	84 $\frac{29.5}{100}$ tons	9 29 $\frac{1}{4}$	781 93
Harnesses	1 set		55 00
Harness, repairing			77 08
Horses, medical service			52 00
Horse medicine			5 45
Horse shoeing			190 45
Hot beds, glass	40 boxes	1 20	48 00
Hot beds, lumber	1,864 feet	16 25 M.	30 29

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Hot beds, sash.....	72	\$ 75½	\$54 36
Hot beds, putty.....	139 pounds	01¼	1 74
Harness oil.....	2½ gallons	94½	2 00
Hammock.....	1		4 00
Hardware.....			35 83
Hair clippers, grinding.....			3 90
Hampers.....	4	3 00	12 00
Ham.....	1,420 pounds	10 ⁷ / ₅	148 62
Hoods, ladies.....	4 dozen	5 26½	21 06
Hats, ladies' straw.....	7 ⁷ / ₂ dozen	2 60½	19 77
Hats, mens' straw.....	4 dozen	1 75	7 00
Hats, felt.....	3 ¹ / ₂ dozen	3 10	12 15
Handkerchiefs.....	2 ³ / ₈ dozen	83 ³ / ₈	2 23
Hose, ladies'.....	8½ dozen	1 63 ³ / ₈	13 48
Hand cuff.....	1		60
Iron.....	153 pounds	03 ¹ / ₂	4 71
Iron hooks.....	2 dozen	40	80
Iron staples and rings.....	16½ dozen	11 ¹ / ₆	1 84
Iron brackets.....	1 pair		40
Ink.....	15 quarts	55½	8 30
Ink stands.....	3	23½	70
Ice chest.....	1		5 00
Insect powder.....	7 pounds	27½	1 90
Insect powder gun.....	1		10
Ice cream freezer.....	1		1 80
Ice, weighing.....			10
Jumpers.....	1 ¹ / ₂ dozen	7 37½	7 99
Jackets.....	8	1 00	8 00
Keys.....	75	23 ¹ / ₅	17 40
Kettles.....	4	1 20	4 80
Kettles, repairing.....			52 50
Knives.....	2 ³ / ₈ dozen	1 33	3 55
Knives, replating.....	6 dozen	1 00	6 00
Knitting machines, repairing.....			85
Knitting machines, covers.....	2	1 50	3 00
Kannikens.....	½ dozen	2 75	1 38
Kerosene.....	50 gallons	10½	5 25
Knitting cotton.....	293½ pounds	16½	47 94
Linseed oil.....	180½ gallons	57 ³ / ₁₀	103 30
Lumber.....	34,058 feet	20 56M.	700 13
Lumber, oak.....	2 pieces	1 12½	2 25
Locks.....	8½ dozen	4 90	40 81
Locks, repairing.....			20 00
Lime.....	18 bbls.	66 ³ / ₈	12 00
Lead pencils.....	1 gross		4 25
Library.....	1 volume		1 00
Labels.....	1 dozen boxes		75
Lubricating oils.....	164½ gallons	38 ³ / ₇	63 20

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Lubricant.....	50 pounds	\$ 15	\$7 50
Lounge covers.....	6	2 00	12 00
Lemon squeezers.....	3	12 $\frac{2}{3}$	38
Lambrequins.....	1	.....	2 50
Laundry tubs.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 70	6 18
Laundry baskets.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	21 00	10 50
Laundry stoves, repairing.....	.....	.....	16 03
Lantern globes.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 78	4 15
Lanterns.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	12 67	19 00
Lanterns, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 00
Lantern burners.....	2 dozen	70	1 40
Lanterns, Japanese.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	80 $\frac{7}{12}$	3 67
Lemons.....	9 boxes	4 61 $\frac{1}{9}$	41 50
Lemons.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15
Lard.....	4,307 pounds	08 $\frac{7}{15}$	364 65
Lamb.....	4,902 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	465 68
Lemon peel.....	10 pounds	11	1 10
Music and entertainments.....	.....	.....	128 48
Mouth organ.....	1	.....	25
Magneto telephones.....	.....	.....	224 98
Mouldings.....	3,750 feet	9 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M	34 70
Mouldings.....	30 pieces	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 12
Magazines and periodicals.....	7	5 14 $\frac{2}{7}$	36 00
Mineral water.....	1 dozen	.....	1 50
Mattocks.....	4	85	3 40
Matting, straw.....	113 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards	.....	38 91
Matting, rubber ends.....	52 yards	77 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 50
Mosquito netting.....	12 pieces	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 01
Mattress tufts.....	7 packages	50	3 50
Molasses gates.....	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Meat chopper, repairing.....	.....	.....	12 75
Mops.....	9 dozen	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 30
Marking ink.....	2 pounds	10 50	21 00
Marking pens.....	4	15	60
Mangle, blankets.....	3 set	5 08 $\frac{2}{3}$	15 26
Matches.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	70	8 73
Melons.....	70	14 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	10 44
Melons.....	5 crates	1 20	6 00
Melons.....	9 baskets	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 25
Muttor.....	20,308 pounds	05	1,015 40
Molasses.....	20 gallons	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 30
Mace.....	2 pounds	75	1 50
Mustard.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 28
Mustard.....	1 gallon	.....	50
Mint.....	4 doz. bunches	77	3 08
Muslin, bleached.....	76 yards	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 28
Muslin, brown.....	1,173 yards	04 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$	58 22
Mittens, mens'.....	4 dozen	4 50	18 00
Mittens, ladies'.....	1 pair	.....	65
Nails.....	9 kegs	1 83 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 50

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Nails.....	54 pounds	\$ 04 $\frac{5}{8}$	\$2 51
Needles, sewing.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 13
Needles, knitting.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ M	10 95	8 21
Napkins.....	6 dozen	1 61 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 70
Nuts, mixed.....	84 pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 45
Nutmeg.....	2 pounds	60	1 20
Organ.....	1	.....	40 00
Opaque.....	384 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	57 17
Oil cloth.....	5 pieces	2 00	10 00
Oil cloth.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 73
Oil, dynamo.....	51 gallons	25	12 75
Onions.....	1 bag	.....	2 50
Oranges.....	9 boxes	2 92	26 25
Oranges.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	27	2 28
Oatmeal.....	24 barrels	3 89 $\frac{7}{32}$	93 50
Oysters.....	102 gallons	1 34 $\frac{1}{17}$	137 10
Oysters.....	30 cans	41	12 30
Olives.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 00	3 00
Olive oil.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	2 85	12 10
Overcoat.....	1	.....	10 00
Overalls.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 15	43 50
Overshoes, mens'.....	36 pairs	1 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 97
Overshoes, ladies'.....	19 pairs	1 34	25 45
Piano, tuning.....	.....	.....	4 50
Piano, repairing.....	.....	.....	10 00
Playing cards.....	4 dozen	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
Pipe and fittings.....	.....	.....	500 32
Paints.....	.....	.....	108 51
Putty.....	400 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 99
Plastering hair.....	2 bushels	30	60
Pens.....	9 gross	91 $\frac{1}{9}$	8 20
Penholders.....	2 dozen	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
Printing.....	.....	.....	71 00
Paper, writing.....	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ ream	2 80 $\frac{7}{8}$	16 35
Paper, pads.....	21 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 16
Powder paper.....	2 packages	21	42
Pumps, repairing.....	.....	.....	115 22
Potato digger.....	1	.....	11 50
Pick handles.....	1 dozen	.....	1 50
Paris green.....	100 pounds	21	21 00
Plants, flowers.....	207	08	16 55
Plants, strawberry.....	400	01	4 00
Plants, tomato.....	675	01	6 75
Pig.....	1	.....	8 00
Pillows.....	11	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 00
Pictures.....	12	91	10 90
Picture frames.....	14	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 99
Portiers.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pairs	5 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 73
Plating silverware.....	.....	.....	3 56
Pins.....	17 packages	17 $\frac{1}{17}$	2 99

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Paper, toilet.....	11½ case	\$3 86⅔	\$43 50
Paper.....	44 sheets	03½	1 54
Paper, fly.....	1 case	.....	3 60
Paper, fly.....	21 sheets	03½	75
Paper, shelf.....	1 bundle	.....	5 60
Pails.....	13 dozen	1 64½	21 35
Polishing irons.....	4	45	1 80
Postage.....	.....	.....	71 90
Photographic supplies.....	.....	.....	11 45
Patients expenses.....	.....	.....	96 51
Pipes.....	5 boxes	1 62	8 10
Pineapples.....	3	16⅔	50
Poultry.....	3,843 pounds	11⅞	437 71
Pork, salt.....	4 barrels	13 50	54 00
Pork, sausage.....	316 pounds	11½	37 19
Pigs' feet.....	1 kit	.....	1 00
Potatoes.....	1,181 bushels	54⅔	642 42
Potatoes, sweet.....	2 barrels	2 50	5 00
Potatoes, sweet.....	11 pounds	03½	36
Pumpkin.....	1	.....	10
Peaches.....	125 baskets	29⅔	36 72
Peaches.....	8 crates	1 34	10 70
Peaches.....	3 bushels	1 75	5 25
Peaches, canned.....	6 dozen	1 81⅔	10 90
Pears.....	4 bushels	1 25	5 00
Prunes.....	7,972 pounds	06⅞	540 31
Peas, split.....	4 barrels	4 86½	19 45
Peas, green.....	5 boxes	1 43	7 15
Peas, canned.....	2 dozen	1 35	2 70
Pickles.....	9 quarts	46	4 13
Pepper.....	87 pounds	13½	12 10
Prints.....	1,101 yards	08⅔	95 46
Pants.....	27 pairs	2 11½	57 00
Pants, repairing.....	1 pair	.....	65
Quilting.....	446½ yards	04¼	19 11
Quinces.....	1 box	.....	1 15
Rosin.....	1 box	.....	25
Ranges, repairing.....	.....	.....	19 29
Repairs, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	168 78
Rubber bands.....	2½ gross	1 15	2 88
Rakes.....	1½ dozen	2 08	3 30
Rope.....	31 pounds	10	3 10
Rockers.....	24	1 36½	32 75
Rugs.....	19	2 86⅞	54 38
Razors.....	2	1 50	3 00
Razor blades.....	3	1 00	3 00
Razor strops.....	½ dozen	10 00	5 00
Raspberries.....	21 cases	1 75	36 75
Raisins.....	341 pounds	04¼	14 33
Raisins.....	5 boxes	1 91	9 55

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Rice	1,277 pounds	\$ 05 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$68 66
Rhubarb.....	85 pounds	03	2 55
Rug patterns	6	28	1 68
Stucco.....	2 barrels	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 75
Sash weights.....	1,272 pounds	06	76 32
Sash cord irons.....	2 dozen	06	12
Sash lifts.....	3 dozen	25	75
Shingles.....	2 M	2 40	4 80
Sash, windows.....	5	1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 77
Screws.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	26 $\frac{1}{15}$	18 90
Sand paper.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ quires	24	89
Stationery, miscellaneous.....			10 25
Sponges.....	1 dozen		1 00
Surgical instruments.....			25 54
Soda ash.....	1,869 pounds	02 $\frac{4}{15}$	42 35
Scoops.....	1 dozen		8 00
Saw, cross cut.....	1		2 30
Seed drill.....	1		6 50
Sprinklers.....	2		2 00
Seeder.....	1		36 00
Seeder, Calhoun.....	1		3 50
Shovels.....	1 dozen		8 00
Scythes.....	2	1 15	2 30
Sewer pipe.....	60 feet	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 50
Stabling horses.....			16 00
Straw.....	200 bundles	06	12 00
Shavings.....	4 bundles	25	1 00
Seeds.....			258 95
Sleighs.....			58 10
Sheeting, brown.....	1,045 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 38
Sheeting, bleached.....	904 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	10 $\frac{1}{30}$	99 18
Sheeting, rubber.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 05
Stair linen.....	16 yards	30	4 80
Settees.....	3	5 06	15 17
Scouring brick.....	3 dozen	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 65
Scales repairing.....			3 00
Spittoons.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 74	4 05
Spoons, dessert.....	7 dozen	4 50	31 50
Spoons, tinned table.....	1 dozen		60
Spoons, wood.....	3	10	30
Sewing machines, repairing.....			6 10
Sand soap.....	11 boxes	2 35	25 85
Shears.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen	9 67	7 25
Shoe blacking.....	6 dozen	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 85
Steam tables, galvanized iron hoods.....	2	11 25	22 50
Shoe buckles and straps.....	2 dozen	9 00	18 00
Shoe buckles, repairing.....			2 06
Splints.....	1 dozen bunches		40
Starch, lump.....	964 pounds	03 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 77
Starch, silver gloss.....	112 pounds	07 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 20

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Soap	8,638 pounds	\$ 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$302 35
Sal soda	6,900 pounds	00 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$	67 69
Signal oil	60 gallons	65 $\frac{5}{12}$	39 25
Spectacles	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 08	2 25
Strawberries	59 cases	2 08	122 71
Sardines	82 boxes	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 03
Syrup	732 gallons	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	122 35
Syrup, maple	27 gallons	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 30
Sugar, cut loaf	635 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{10}$	32 84
Sugar, powdered	635 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{3}$	31 25
Sugar, granulated	13,882 pounds	04 $\frac{3}{8}$	607 32
Sugar, C	5,177 pounds	03 $\frac{1}{10}$	192 24
Sago	75 pounds	04	3 00
Salt	31 barrels	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	29 05
Salt	3 sacks	2 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 35
Saltpetre	32 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 05
Squash, canned	2 dozen	1 35	2 70
Saleratus	40 pounds	05 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 35
Spinach	5 barrels	95	4 75
Sacking cloth	20 yards	26 $\frac{1}{10}$	5 22
Shawls	35	1 23 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 32
Socks	6 dozen	1 15	6 90
Shirts	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	6 68 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 38
Slippers, men's	60 pairs	80	48 00
Slippers, ladies'	20 pairs	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 30
Suits	56	6 71 $\frac{3}{8}$	376 00
Shoes, ladies'	86 pairs	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 80
Shoes, men's	67 pairs	1 37	91 65
Shoes, repairing			22 45
Sandals	1 pair		60
Salaries and wages			24,433 86
Suspenders	7 dozen	2 49	17 42
Turpentine	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	34	46 40
Tools, miscellaneous			53 94
Tables	2	4 25	8 50
Tapestry	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards	75	3 50
Tinware			84 27
Tinware, repairing			10 20
Thermometers	3 dozen	1 12	3 35
Thimble	1 gross		81
Traps	5	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 23
Trays	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 25	3 13
Toweling	1,340 yards	08 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	107 61
Towels	20 dozen	1 53 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 74
Twines	11 pounds	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 80
Twines	10 balls	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Toilet soap	21 boxes	5 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 83
Toilet soap	55 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 52
Table linens	342 yards	38 $\frac{3}{16}$	130 59
Table covers	9	1 58 $\frac{0}{8}$	14 24
Table cloth	1		5 50

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Tallow.....	451 pounds	\$ 05 $\frac{1}{5}$	\$23 47
Tobacco, smoking.....	1,302 pounds	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	163 80
Tobacco, plug.....	755 pounds	18 $\frac{1}{13}$	142 28
Toll gate charges.....			1 90
Telegraphing.....			6 47
Telephone exchange.....			196 72
Traveling expenses.....			85 00
Transportation and freight.....			29 41
Tapioca.....	25 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13
Tea, Japan.....	2,123 pounds	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	329 02
Tea, black.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	54	24 00
Tomatoes.....	5 boxes	1 25	6 25
Tomatoes, canned.....	16 dozen	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 00
Thread.....	129 dozen	42 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 03
Thread, silk.....	17 spools	04 $\frac{3}{8}$	75
Tufting machines.....	3	1 00	3 00
Tarred rope.....	36 pounds	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 90
Underclothing, shirts.....	13 $\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	5 05	66 48
Underclothing, drawers.....	13 $\frac{5}{8}$ dozen	4 93	66 16
Violin strings.....	21	32 $\frac{1}{7}$	6 75
Violin bow.....	1		1 50
Violin bows, repairing.....	4	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 70
Viols, jars and fixtures.....			7 83
Vehicles, painting and repairing.....			203 40
Vehicles, difference in exchanging.....			55 00
Vermicelli.....	12 pounds	06	72
Veal.....	6,733 pounds	07 $\frac{3}{8}$	493 77
Veal, calves' livers.....	269	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 15
Veal plucks.....	7	15	1 05
Vinegar.....	536 gallons	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 97
Window bolts.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen		17 70
White lead.....	2,191 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{7}$	110 81
Wire guards.....	37	1 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 40
Wire screens.....	34 square feet	09 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 38
Window screen.....	1,004 feet	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 12
Window lights.....	647	11 $\frac{3}{10}$	74 02
Window lights.....	6 boxes	1 79	10 75
Wall paper.....	104 rolls	23 $\frac{5}{8}$	24 55
Wall paper, border.....	500 yards	08 $\frac{7}{8}$	42 69
Whitening.....	816 pounds	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 84
White plaster.....	1 case		6 00
Wines.....	3 gallons	2 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 85
Whisky.....	52 gallons	2 05 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 00
Whip.....	1		50
Wheelbarrows.....	3	4 17	12 50
Webbing.....	2 rolls	1 00	2 00
Watch.....	1		3 50
Wooden bowls.....	3	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Wax, paraffine.....	398 pounds	\$ 07 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	\$31 08
Wax, bees.....	8 pounds	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 62
Washboards.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 16 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 25
Yeast.....	311 pounds	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 55
Yarn.....	35 pounds	63	22 01
Total.....			\$68,295 70

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Amusements, miscellaneous.....			\$32 68
Alcohol.....	10 gallons	\$2 60	25 99
Axes, handled.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	10 00	5 00
Axe handles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 50	75
Axle grease.....	1 case		3 70
Awnings.....	2	3 65	7 29
Apples, green.....	220 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 88
Apples, green.....	17 barrels	2 64 $\frac{1}{8}$	44 90
Apples, dried.....	6,884 pounds	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	405 17
Asparagus.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 78
Allspice.....	10 pounds	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Billiard cue tips.....	1 box		1 00
Billiard cue clamp.....	1		1 00
Brushes paint.....	48	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 92
Brick, fire.....	1,100	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 50
Bolts.....	47 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 99
Basement floors, concrete.....			1,061 24
Butts.....	2 $\frac{1}{6}$ dozen	72	1 55
Blinds.....	8	2 25	18 00
Brackets.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pairs	5 28	2 64
Blank books.....	55	2 09 $\frac{7}{8}$	115 40
Books, memorandum.....	2 dozen	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Books, binding.....	1		75
Book numbers.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M	75	1 88
Brandy.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	3 09	10 04
Bandage cloth.....	47 yards	03 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 72
Bandages.....	1 dozen		1 50
Belting.....	21 feet	16	3 34
Belt lacing.....	200 feet	01 $\frac{1}{4}$ ⁷	2 85
Belt rivets and burrs.....	2 pounds	35	70
Boilers, repairing.....			981 67
Boilers, insurance.....			30 00
Baru repairs.....			115 42
Baskets.....	18	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 40
Bees.....	5 swarms	5 00	25 00
Bees, comb foundations.....	51 pounds	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 17
Beehives.....	5	50	2 50
Bee smoker.....	1		1 20
Beehive sections.....	500	30 C	1 50
Bed spreads.....	67	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 48
Blankets.....	124	1 47	182 28
Batts, cotton.....	7 cases	4 15	29 05

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Brushes, hair.....	3 dozen	\$2 33 $\frac{1}{8}$	\$7 00
Brushes, scrub.....	8 dozen	1 26	10 25
Brushes, shoe.....	1 dozen	.....	2 25
Brushes, shaving.....	1 dozen	.....	1 75
Bread cutter.....	1	.....	2 50
Bureau.....	1	.....	13 25
Book case, lumber.....	1	.....	3 00
Bluing.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 03
Bleach.....	155 pounds	06	9 30
Bunting.....	122 yards	04	4 88
Badges.....	4	65	2 60
Bananas.....	7 bunches	1 16	8 12
Berries.....	69 cases	1 40 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 72
Berries.....	6 baskets	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 65
Baking powder.....	140 pounds	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 53
Butter.....	14,720 pounds	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{0}{1}$	2,203 90
Beef.....	93,444 pounds	06 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	5,721 69
Beef tongues.....	120	30	36 00
Beef, dried.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	11 $\frac{1}{5}$	11 60
Beans, navy.....	60 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels	1 23 $\frac{3}{8}$	74 58
Bread.....	14 loaves	10	1 40
Bacon.....	1,150 pounds	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	116 68
Boots.....	56 pairs	1 75 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 40
Boots, rubber.....	7 pairs	3 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 20
Buttons.....	75 $\frac{3}{8}$ gross	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 10
Buttons, cuff.....	4 pairs	25	1 00
Broom handles.....	100	01 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	1 28
Broom corn.....	1,194 pounds	03 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	44 41
Broom twine.....	24 pounds	26 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	6 33
Broom tacks.....	23 pounds	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 14
Broom staples.....	5 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
Broom locks.....	4 gross	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 30
Broom wire.....	36 pounds	05	1 80
Broom needles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 00	1 50
Croquet.....	2 sets	1 00	2 00
Checker boards.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 25	81
Christmas tree.....	1	.....	2 50
Christmas tree trimmings.....	.....	.....	4 33
Cement.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	1 11	2 77
Cement and drain pipes.....	55 feet	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 99
Corks.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 32
Cotton waste.....	5 pounds	35	1 75
Cylinder oil.....	203 gallons	35	71 07
Coal, soft.....	3,025 $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ tons	2 49 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	7,534 00
Coal, hard.....	102 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ $\frac{0}{8}$ tons	5 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	514 93
Comb foundation fastener.....	1	.....	25
Cows.....	5	37 40	187 00
Cedar posts.....	70	17	11 90
Carriage sponges.....	22	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 85
Carriage sponges.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 73
Chemois skins.....	2	80	1 60

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Carpet.....	16½ yards	\$1 24½	\$20 50
Carpet binding.....	1 gross		2 21
Clock.....	1		1 50
Clocks, repairing.....			6 10
Combs.....	17 dozen	1 06½	18 06
Chambers.....	12 dozen	5 40	64 80
Crockery.....			275 83
Curtains.....	9½ pairs		21 92
Curtains, muslin.....	521¼ yards		74 21
Curtains, shading.....	336½ yards		51 40
Curtain fixtures, miscellaneous.....			52 66
Crochet hooks.....	1 box		64
Chairs, rockers.....	20	1 77	35 40
Chairs, camp.....	3½ dozen	8 94	27 55
Chair, office.....	1		8 00
Chairs.....	26½ dozen	8 50	223 79
Couch.....	1		7 00
Chair, barber.....	1		15 00
Caustic soda.....	2,009 pounds	027½	55 68
Clothes pins.....	3 boxes	43½	1 30
Candles.....	120 pounds	09½	11 00
Collection.....			50
Car fares.....			35 60
Carriage hire.....			4 00
Cigars.....	650	04½	26 50
Cranberries.....	1 barrel		8 50
Cranberries.....	1 box		2 75
Cheese.....	290 pounds	09½	28 04
Crackers.....	345½ pounds	06½	23 14
Cakes.....	178 pounds	09½	16 53
Coffee, Mocha and Java.....	660 pounds	35½	232 20
Coffee, Rio.....	4,183 pounds	15½	665 74
Corn meal.....	22½ barrels	2 96½	66 28
Currants.....	120 pounds	04½	5 78
Cabbage.....	2 crates	1 50	3 00
Cucumbers.....	22½ dozen	74½	16 78
Cucumbers.....	1 crate		1 35
Cherries, canned.....	1 dozen		2 50
Cherries.....	7 cases	1 36	9 50
Celery.....	4½ dozen	16	65
Cocoa.....	31 pounds	35½	11 08
Chocolate.....	96 pounds	32½	30 84
Corn, pop.....	296 pounds	02½	8 25
Corn, canned.....	10 dozen	1 10½	11 05
Corn, sweet.....	2 bags	40	80
Corn starch.....	255 pounds	05½	14 98
Candy.....	150 pounds	06	9 00
Cracked wheat.....	2 barrels	3 17½	6 35
Chickens.....	10	31	3 10
Cinnamon.....	14½ pounds	15½	2 20
Cloves.....	5 pounds	08½	43
Currie powder.....	2 pounds	20	40

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Celery seeds	15 pounds	\$ 16	\$2 40
Catsup.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ dozen	2 48	1 65
Citron.....	10 pounds	13	1 30
Cider.....	19 gallons	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 63
Cambric	271 yards	06 $\frac{7}{8}$	18 51
Cheese cloth	446 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	03 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 02
Clothing, miscellaneous.....			66 08
Cape.....	1		3 98
Corsets.....	10	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 15
Collars.....	1 dozen		1 30
Coats.....	2	4 00	8 00
Carpet scrap	1,816 pounds	07	127 12
Curled hair.....	479 pounds	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 66
Doors.....	10	3 75	37 50
Door openers, electric.....	1		4 00
Drawer pulls	1 dozen		30
Drugs and medicine.....			573 06
Drain tile.....	2,970	01 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	57 86
Drain spades	$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen	10 00	3 33
Drain cleaners.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen	10 00	1 67
Driveway groover.....	1		2 00
Dibbers.....	3	50	1 50
Duck, waterproof.....	100 yards	50	50 00
Duck, canvas.....	10 yards	14	1 40
Dusters, feather.....	$\frac{5}{12}$ dozen	5 28	2 20
Desk.....	1		35 00
Doilies.....	1 dozen		2 25
Denim.....	640 yards	09 $\frac{5}{8}$	62 97
Dress goods.....	641 yards	09 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	60 53
Exchange of double bass.....	1		25 00
Electric bells, repairing.....			75
Elevators, repairing			29 55
Envelopes	5 M	1 29 $\frac{3}{8}$ M	6 48
Engine, repairing.....			4 50
Ensilage, cutting	5 days	5 00	25 00
Egg whip.....	1		40
Electric light supplies.....			296 27
Express charges.....			61 07
Extracts	15 pounds	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 65
Eggs.....	3,938 dozen		589 15
Fire clay.....	6 barrels	2 00	12 00
Funnel, glass.....	1		15
Fly nets	4	1 00	4 00
Fertilizer.....	2 tons	26 00	52 00
Flower pots.....	300	06	18 00
Farm boiler.....	1		34 80
Farm machinery and tools, re- pairing.....			63 27
Faucets.....	7	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Furniture tips.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	\$5 24	\$16 15
Furniture repairing.....			26 47
Food trucks.....	2	35 00	70 00
Flag and pole.....	1		21 70
Flags.....	6 dozen	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	65
Fish, fresh.....	4,303 pounds	07 $\frac{3}{8}$	315 24
Fish, salt white.....	48 half barrels	5 94	285 00
Fish, cod.....	112 pounds	07 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 76
Flour.....	646 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	3 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,978 30
Flannel, cotton.....	260 yards	07 $\frac{5}{8}$	20 35
Game chips.....	1 M		5 00
Glue.....	2 bottles	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Glue.....	45 pounds	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 10
Gate hooks.....	1 dozen		36
Grate.....	1		2 25
Ground feed.....	511 $\frac{842}{2000}$ tons	10 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	534 50
Grub hoes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 50	3 75
Garden line reel.....	1		1 40
Green house, repairing.....			6 00
Glassware.....			28 23
Grass seats.....	1 dozen		1 20
Grapes.....	36 baskets	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 68
Gelatine.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 36	2 83
Ginger.....	40 pounds	15	6 00
Gingham.....	892 yards	07 $\frac{5}{8}$	68 04
Hinges.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 99
Hooks.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	70 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 16
Hose pipe.....	493 feet	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 59
Hose couplings.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pairs	1 34	7 36
Honey extractor.....	1		7 60
Horse blankets.....	3	3 17	9 50
Horse brushes.....	3	1 83 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 50
Horse clippers.....	2	2 25	4 50
Harness, single.....	1		35 00
Harness, double.....	1 set		38 00
Harnesses, repairing.....			68 30
Horse boots.....	3	1 65	3 15
Harness dressing.....	5 boxes	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 68
Horse rake.....	1		23 00
Horses.....	2 teams	257 50	515 00
Horses, difference in exchange.....			75 00
Horses, medical service.....			93 25
Horse medicine.....			6 00
Hay.....	491 $\frac{678}{2000}$ tons	12 21	608 50
Hay.....	3 lots	38 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 00
Horse shoeing.....			179 80
Hardware.....			20 89
Hair clippers.....	3	2 75	8 25
Hair clippers, repairing.....			5 25
Ham.....	1,645 pounds	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	169 18

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Hominy	100 pounds	\$ 02	\$2 00
Honey	11½ pounds	15	1 73
Hoods, ladies'	4 dozen	4 37	17 48
Hats, ladies'	8 dozen	2 94½	23 53
Hats, men's felt	4½ dozen	4 40	18 33
Hats, men's straw	6 dozen	1 75	10 50
Hose, ladies'	3½ dozen	2 55	8 50
Handkerchiefs	29½ dozen	49½	14 39
Hammock twine	21 pounds	30	6 30
Iron	35 pounds	03	1 05
Ink	13½ quarts	60	8 10
Ink stand	1	.....	35
Ice pick	1	.....	20
Ice cream	20 gallons	1 00	20 00
Jumpers	4 dozen	7 50	30 00
Jackets	13	1 07½	13 98
Keys	55	25 ³ / ₁₁	13 90
Knives	5½ dozen	1 37	7 30
Knives and forks, plating	49 dozen	2 00	98 04
Knife and forf, carving	1 set	.....	2 50
Kettles	14	83½	11 70
Key cord	3 pieces	1 78½	5 35
Knitting machine cylinder	1	.....	12 16
Kannikens	½ dozen	3 00	1 00
Kerosene	75 gallons	10	7 50
Knitting cotton	319¼ pounds	17 ³ / ₅	57 14
Linseed oil	208 ¹ / ₅ gallons	35½	73 93
Lumber	14,219 feet	27 98 M	397 87
Lath	375 feet	3 52 M	1 32
Lime	50 barrels	64½	19 25
Locks	6½ dozen	4 66	30 30
Locks, repairing .....	.....	.....	16 00
Lead pencils	1½ gross	3 88	4 20
Library books	175 volumes	45 ² / ₃	80 42
Labels	32 boxes	06¼	2 15
Lubricant compound	50 pounds	12	6 00
Linseed meal	143 pounds	03½	5 00
Lounge cover	1	.....	4 75
Linen	1 package	.....	65
Laundry tubs	1½ dozen	7 26	8 47
Laundry baskets	1½ dozen	14 33	21 50
Laundry stoves, repairing .....	.....	.....	5 68
Laundry stove, shield	1	.....	35 00
Lantern globes	1½ dozen	1 00	1 50
Lanterns	1½ dozen	7 20	9 00
Lantern burners	2 dozen	85	1 70
Lamps, electric	616	25 ¹ / ₁₁	154 56
Lobsters	2 cans	25	50
Lemons	12 boxes	3 82½	45 88
Lemons	25½ dozen	25 ³ / ₅	6 53
Lettuce	8 bunches	05	40

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Lard	4,223 pounds	\$ 06 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$271 44
Lamb.....	4,441 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	418 35
Lemon peel	3 pounds	13	39
Music and entertainments.....			124 98
Mouth organ	1		33
Magneto telephones.....			75 90
Mouldings	1,350 feet	25 60 M	34 55
Magazines and periodicals.....	22	3 25	71 50
Mucilage	2 quarts	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 55
Mucilage bottles.....	3	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	55
Medicine bottles.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen		2 50
Medicine cups	22 dozen	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 15
Medicine trays.....	2	10 00	20 00
Mower	1		45 00
Matting	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 15
Mosquito netting	24 pieces	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 52
Matts, rubber	35 pounds	20 $\frac{1}{7}$	7 02
Meat cutter, repairing.....			18 68
Mincing knife.....	1		25
Mops.....	8 dozen	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50
Marking ink	2 quarts	7 75	15 50
Marking pens.....	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ dozen	31	75
Mattresses, woven wire.....	5	1 50	7 50
Mirrors.....	1 dozen		4 00
Mangle, repairing.....			2 50
Matches	9 gross	64	5 75
Meals	1		50
Macaroni.....	62 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	5 60
Melons	9 crates	1 15	11 50
Melons	147	16 $\frac{1}{5}$	24 16
Melons	1 barrel		1 28
Melons	2 baskets	80	1 60
Mutton	21,787 pounds	05	1,086 85
Molasses.....	10 gallons	40	4 00
Mustard.....	97 pounds	16	15 55
Mint.....	54 bunches	05	2 70
Mace	2 pounds	60	1 20
Muslin, brown	2,177 yards	04 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 95
Mittens, men's	6 dozen	4 50	27 00
Mattress twine.....	17 pounds	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 14
Mat and basket shop, miscellaneous.....			53 70
Nails.....	5 kegs	2 95	14 75
Nails.....	52 pounds	04 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 53
Neat's foot oil.....	2 gallons	1 00	2 00
Needles, knitting machine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ M	12 84	3 21
Needles, sewing.....	5 M	1 32	6 59
Napkins.....	18 dozen	2 27 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 00
Nuts, mixed.....	50 pounds	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 25
Nutmegs.....	2 pounds	55	1 10

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Organ, repairing			\$12 00
Omnibus, painting			18 00
Oil cloth	5 pieces	\$1 73 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 68
Oil cloth	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 80
Oranges	9 boxes	3 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 50
Oranges	2 dozen	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Oatmeal	25 barrels	2 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 70
Oysters.....	127 cans	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 68
Oysters.....	85 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 66
Olives.....	5 bottles	60	3 00
Olive oil	7 gallons	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 10
Olive oil.....	3 bottles	45	1 35
Overalls.....	6 dozen	7 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 50
Over.oats..	12	6 50	78 00
Pianostrings	2	50	1 00
Piano tuning.....			6 00
Playing cards.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	67	6 25
Pipe and fittings.....			419 94
Plastering hair.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	34	85
Paints.....			108 26
Putty.....	212 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 65
Paper fasteners.....	1C		15
Pens	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross	96	1 20
Pens, gold	1		2 17
Pens, repairing.....			50
Penholders.....	2 dozen	30	60
Printing			97 25
Paper, note	4 reams	1 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15
Paper, pads.....	26 pac-ages	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 72
Paper, blotters.....	100	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
Paper, card board.....	1 sheet		25
Powder paper.....	2 packages	23	46
Powder boxes.....	2 gross	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 65
Putz pomade	9 pounds	50	4 50
Pumps, repairing.....			2 65
Pigs	57	2 68	152 75
Plants			58 55
Pot labels.....	1 M		60
Plow	1		14 00
Post hole digger.....	1		1 00
Pick handles	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 50	75
Pruning knife	1		2 00
Pillows.....	5	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 36
Powder guns	3	10	30
Pins	23 packages	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 45
Paper, toilet	9 cases	4 00	36 00
Paper, tissue.....	56 sheets	01 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 03
Paper, fly	1 case		2 75
Paper, fly.....	54 sheets	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 36
Paper bags.....	100		45
Pails.....	19 dozen	1 64 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 30

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Postage.....			\$63 40
Patients' expenses.....			57 68
Pipes.....	6 boxes	\$1 40	8 40
Photographic supplies.....			13 46
Pine apples.....	1 crate		8 00
Peanuts.....	344 bags	02 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 60
Poultry.....	4,819 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	527 59
Pork, salt.....	2 barrels	9 50	19 00
Pork, fresh.....	3,583 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{0}$	214 31
Pork, sausages.....	1,716 pounds	08 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{0}{6}$	138 34
Peaches.....	80 baskets	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 60
Peaches.....	2 boxes	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 35
Peaches.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00
Peaches, canned.....	2 dozen	1 85	3 70
Peaches dried.....	458 pounds	06 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 91
Potatoes.....	1,272 bushels	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	301 22
Potatoes, sweet.....	4 barrels	3 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 25
Potatoes, sweet.....	1 $\frac{0}{0}$ bushels	1 65	1 88
Potatoes, weighing.....	2 loads	15	30
Pears.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 00
Pears.....	1 barrel		4 25
Pears, dried.....	75 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 88
Pears, canned.....	1 can		20
Prunes.....	8,148 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{47}{00}$	518 86
Plums.....	2 cases	1 25	2 50
Plums, canned.....	2 dozen	2 75	5 50
Peas, canned.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 94
Pickles.....	2 bottles	10	20
Pepper.....	73 pounds	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 37
Prints.....	1,830 yards	08 $\frac{2}{3}$	153 60
Pants.....	70 pairs	2 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 50
Quilting.....	455 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	05 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 66
Ranges, repairing.....			78 49
Repairs, miscellaneous.....			410 88
Rubber bands.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1 10	1 65
Rope.....	46 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds	10	4 68
Reaper and binder.....	1		95 00
Rugs.....	7		55 17
Razors.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	18 00	9 00
Razor strops.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 83	8 75
Raisins.....	535 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	04 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	25 88
Raisins, layers.....	7 boxes	1 44 $\frac{2}{3}$	10 10
Rice.....	2,002 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 02
Stucco.....	1 barrel		1 25
Stones, crushed.....	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ yards	60	3 50
Sandpaper.....	19 quires	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 35
Screws.....	47 gross	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 02
Screw eyes.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	07 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 22
Slates.....	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	27

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Sponges	1 dozen		\$1 20
Surgical instruments			41 35
Scale weights	1 set		20
Soda ash	2,058 pounds	\$ 01 $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{0}$	37 33
Stoves, repairing			3 80
Scoops	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	8 94	14 90
Sprinkler	1		1 00
Shovels	1 dozen		7 00
Spades	2	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 55
Scythe stones	3	08	24
Sulkey plow	1		35 00
Stabling horses			27 75
Straw	125 bundles	05	6 25
Shavings	6 bales	21	1 25
Seeds			218 94
Sleighs, repairing			18 00
Sheeting, bleached	832 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 67
Sheeting, brown	705 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	12 $\frac{1}{12}$	85 24
Sheeting, rubber	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 53
Sisal, dressed	120 pounds	17	20 40
Spider	1		40
Sulphur	500 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{0}$	10 25
Sulphur candles	1 dozen		2 00
Sanitas fluid	30 gallons	1 70	51 00
Scouring brick	3 dozen	85	2 55
Settees	2	4 25	8 50
Spittoons	7 dozen	3 41	23 85
Sieves	1		15
Spoons	17 $\frac{7}{8}$ dozen	1 00	17 60
Spoons, plating	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 00	5 50
Sewing machine oil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1 24	1 55
Sewing machine needles	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 00
Sewing machines, repairing			2 32
Sand soap	16 boxes	2 35	37 55
Shoe blacking	9 dozen	38 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 45
Scissors and shears	$\frac{2}{3}$ dozen	6 15	4 10
Shoe buckles and straps	1 dozen		9 00
Starch	1,376 pounds	04 $\frac{2}{3}$	60 20
Soap, laundry	9,833 pounds	03 $\frac{2}{3}$	329 72
Soap, laundry	4 boxes	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 50
Sal soda	7,045 pounds	00 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{7}{0}$	59 90
Sole leather	1 piece		2 00
Signal oil	53 gallons	65	34 45
Spectacles	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	3 32 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 20
Spectacles, repairing			25
Sardines	50 cans		8 38
Syrup	1,099 gallons	16 $\frac{1}{5}$	178 08
Syrup, maple	40 gallons	1 12	44 75
Sugar, granulated	15,509 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{0}$	791 16
Sugar C	4,627 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{5}$	194 24
Sugar, cut loaf	596 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{5}$	34 91
Sugar, powdered	605 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 03

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Saltpetre.....	45 pounds	\$ 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$3 75
Salt.....	34 barrels	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	30 85
Salt.....	3 sacks	2 25	6 75
Salt.....	2 bags	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Squash, canned.....	3 dozen	1 15	3 45
Saleratus.....	75 pounds	05 $\frac{2}{8}$	4 28
Spinach.....	2 boxes	1 50	3 00
Shawls.....	37	1 76 $\frac{1}{8}$	65 17
Scarfs.....	2 dozen	3 00	6 00
Shirts.....	16 dozen	5 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 25
Slippers, men's.....	91 pairs	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 65
Slippers, ladies'.....	7 pairs	1 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 46
Shoes, men's.....	109 pairs	1 60 $\frac{7}{16}$	175 05
Shoes, ladies'.....	138 pairs	1 28	176 57
Shoe laces.....	1 gross	.....	85
Shoes, repairing.....	.....	.....	18 15
Shoes, rubber.....	62 pairs	39 $\frac{8}{8}$	24 53
Suits.....	101	6 81 $\frac{7}{10}$	688 50
Suspenders.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 43	14 78
Salaries and wages.....	.....	.....	24,353 15
Turpentine.....	161 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	50 31
Typewriter, repairing.....	.....	.....	15 00
Typewriter ribbons.....	2	1 00	2 00
Tools, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	53 21
Threshing.....	1,950 bushels	02	38 30
Twine, binding.....	120 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 40
Turner's crib wheel.....	1	.....	14 00
Tree pruner.....	1	.....	1 25
Ticking.....	234 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 60
Tapestry.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	.....	3 71
Tables.....	6	1 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 55
Table legs.....	42	25	10 50
Table tops, lumber.....	150 feet	06	9 00
Thermometers.....	3 dozen	1 66 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 00
Thimbles.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	92	1 38
Tinware, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	148 33
Trays.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen	3 00	75
Twine.....	14 $\frac{5}{12}$ dozen balls	58	8 31
Toilet soap.....	20 boxes	5 45 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 03
Toilet soap.....	40 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds	15	6 06
Toilet soap.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 83	6 40
Toothpicks.....	2 cases	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 75
Toweling.....	1,369 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	07 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 95
Towels.....	14 dozen	1 72 $\frac{3}{8}$	24 14
Table linen.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	38	44 35
Table covers.....	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	4 17	19 45
Table cloths.....	7	2 88	20 15
Traps.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	.....	35
Tallow.....	890 pounds	05	44 50
Tobacco, smoking.....	950 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 75
Tobacco, plug.....	647 pounds	18 $\frac{3}{11}$	116 76

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Toll gate charges			\$2 20
Telegraphing			24 13
Telephone exchange			165 00
Traveling expenses			94 96
Transportation and freight			61 02
Tea, Japan	2,031 pounds	\$ 14 $\frac{5}{8}$	301 24
Tea, black	99 pounds	58 $\frac{1}{12}$	57 50
Tomatoes	9 crates	1 38	12 40
Ties	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 50	3 75
Thread	123 $\frac{5}{12}$ dozen	41 $\frac{5}{7}$	51 42
Umbrella stand	1		7 00
Underclothing, men's shirts	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	5 57	79 85
Underclothing, men's drawers	14 dozen	5 56 $\frac{2}{3}$	77 88
Violin strings	33	17 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3}$	5 85
Violin bows, repairing			2 70
Vehicles, repairing			210 74
Veal	5,339 pounds	07 $\frac{8}{17}$	398 81
Veal, calves' livers	39	15	5 85
Veal, calves' plucks	4	15	60
Vinegar	792 gallons	08 $\frac{1}{5}$	64 29
Vests, ladies'	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	10 51	17 52
Window stops	50 pieces	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 75
White lead	1,548 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 29
Wire guards	5	1 35	6 75
Wire cloth	4 pieces	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 25
Wire mats	2	3 50	7 00
Wire screen	2,411 feet	01 $\frac{7}{20}$	32 54
Wall paper	4 rolls	25	1 00
Whitening	251 pounds	00 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 93
Window lights	559 lights	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{10}$	66 77
Washers	1 pound		15
Wines	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1 73	2 59
Wedges	2	30	60
Weeding hooks	1 dozen		1 50
Whip	1		1 60
Wheelbarrows	2	1 50	3 00
Webbing	9 yards	25	2 25
Watches with chain	3	2 78	8 35
Wax	178 pounds	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 66
Wood faucets	3	12	36
Wringer	1		10 00
Washboards	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 25	1 63
Warp	105 pounds	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 84
Yeast	319 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	15	47 95
Yarn	20 pounds	70	14 00
Yarn	4 skeins	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
Total			\$70,468 61

Current Expenses, September 30, 1895.

STATEMENT

Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance during the fiscal year ending September, 30, 1895.

CURRENT EXPENSES.			
To appropriation by county board.....	\$67,500 00	.....
To board of private patients.....	12,024 46	.....
To sales from farm	184 68	.....
To sales of waste material, etc.....	17 93	.....
Total.....		.....	\$79,727 07
By amusements.....	\$241 78	.....
By alteration and repairs.....	2,718 52	.....
By books, stationery and printing.....	213 52	.....
By drugs and medical supplies.....	694 28	.....
By engine, boilers, machinery and tools.....	465 13	.....
By fuel and heating	8,621 28	.....
By farm, barn and garden.....	3,529 86	.....
By household supplies.....	3,057 53	.....
By laundry expenses,	550 65	.....
By lights, including fixtures.....	1,032 30	.....
By miscellaneous items.....	955 36	.....
By provisions.....	19,624 83	.....
By patients' clothing.....	2,046 15	.....
By salaries and wages.....	24,433 86	.....
By mat and basket shop.....	110 65	.....
		.....	\$68,295 70
Balance.....		.....	\$11,431 37
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc....	\$12,227 07	.....
Amount overdrawn September 30, 1894.	2,355 23	.....
Current expense overdrawn September 30, 1895.....		.....	3,150 93
	\$14,582 30	.....	\$14,582 30

Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Months.	Current expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October, 1894.....	\$5,534 16		\$5,524 16
November, 1894.....	6,425 33	\$23 43	6,448 76
December, 1894.....	5,644 11	124 50	5,768 61
January, 1895.....	6,687 82	90 00	6,777 82
February, 1895.....	6,334 52	480 48	6,815 00
March, 1895.....	6,704 13	124 28	6,828 41
April, 1895.....	6,213 24		6,213 24
May, 1895.....	5,859 71		5,859 71
June, 1895.....	5,411 65		5,411 65
July, 1895.....	4,672 04	380 80	5,052 84
August, 1895.....	4,715 74	91 52	4,807 26
September, 1895.....	4,093 25	98 55	4,191 80
Totals.....	\$68,295 70	\$1,413 56	\$69,709 26

Improvements and Cost of Maintenance.

IMPROVEMENTS

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

DR.			
To balance in treasury October 1, 1894.....		\$1,343 92	.....
To appropriation by county board.....		3,000 00	.....
			\$4,343 92
CR.			
By bills paid on account:			
By beds.....		\$842 69	.....
By barn and granary.....		570 87	.....
			\$1,413 56
Balance in treasury October 1, 1895.....			\$2,930 36

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1894	\$1,447 41
Current expenses as per invoices.....	68,295 70
	\$69,743 11
Total	\$1,400 11
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$68,343 00
	12,227 07
Actual consumption or current expenses.....	\$56,115 93
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	131,786
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county..	\$3 63
Total number of days' board furnished.....	2 98
Weekly per capita cost on actual consumption.....	
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN

Of Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Beets, 393 bushels, at 40c.....	\$156 80
Beet tops, 338 dozen, at 15c.....	50 70
Beans, green, 275 bushels, at 60c.....	165 00
Beans, Lima, 1½ bushels, at \$1.00.....	1 50
Beef, 5,250 pounds, at 6c.....	315 00
Currants, 8½ bushels, at \$3.00.....	25 50
Carrots, 322 bushels, at 40c.....	128 80
Cucumbers, 24 dozen, at 20c.....	4 80
Cucumbers, 469 bushels, at 60c.....	281 40
Corn, 725 dozen, at 10c.....	72 50
Cauliflower, 600 heads, at 7c.....	42 00
Cabbage, 10,856 heads, at 2½c.....	271 40
Celery, 151 dozen, at 20c.....	30 20
Celery roots, 50 dozen, at 20c.....	10 00
Ensilage, 150 tons, at \$3.00.....	450 00
Egg plants, 105 at 10c.....	10 50
Hay, 15 tons, at \$12.50.....	187 50
Kohl rabi, 383 dozen, at 15c.....	57 45
Lettuce, 238 dozen, at 20c.....	47 60
Leek, 50 dozen, at 10c.....	5 00
Milk, 12,463 gallons, at 12½c.....	1,557 88
Melons, 153, at 5c.....	7 65
Oats, 2,030 bushels, at 25c.....	507 50
Onions, 236 bushels, at 60c.....	141 60
Onions, green, 511 dozen, at 10c.....	51 10
Potatoes, 830 bushels, at 25c.....	207 50
Pork, 12,306 pounds, at 5½c.....	676 83
Peas, green, 251 bushels, at 75c.....	188 25
Parsnips, 150 bushels, at 40c.....	60 00
Peppers, 23½ dozen, at 20c.....	4 70
Radish, 211 dozen, at 20c.....	42 20
Rhubarb, 344 dozen, at 20c.....	68 80
Rutabagas, 270 bushels, at 40c.....	108 00
Straw, 30 tons, at \$5.00.....	150 00
Spinach, 78 bushels, at 40c.....	31 20
Tomatoes, 367 bushels, at 50c.....	183 50
Turnips, 200 bushels, at 30c.....	60 00
Total.....	<u>\$6,860 36</u>

Articles Manufactured.

Articles manufactured in sewing room during the fiscal year ending September, 30, 1895.

Aprons	195
Bed ticks	77
Bed spreads	37
Curtains	15
Chemise	88
Comforters	22
Cooks' caps	40
Dresses	190
Drawers, women's, pairs	223
Drawers, men's, pairs	52
Dress waists	3
Horse blankets	10
Hoods, canvas	3
Mittens, canvas, pairs	10
Men's aprons	24
Napkins	24
Night dresses	14
Neck ties	100
Pillow ticks	40
Pillow slips	487
Pillow shams	12
Quilts, strong	84
Rugs	22
Sheets	565
Skirts	78
Straight suits	12
Straight dresses	14
Shirts	63
Sad iron holders	100
Table cloths	78
Awnings	17
Towels	892
Wrappers, men's	76
Wrappers, women's	68
Stockings, men's, pairs	710
Stockings, women's, pairs	232
Robes	6
Mattress covers	3
Shades	289
Bureau covers	2
Tray cloths	15
Toilet napkins	12
Couch covers	6
Jelly bags	6
Total number of pieces	<u>4,966</u>

Fruits and Vegetables.

*Fruits and Vegetables put up at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane
during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.*

CANNED FRUIT.

Blackberries	3 quarts
Cherries	55 quarts
Currants	85 quarts
Pears	40 quarts
Peaches	106 quarts
Pie plant	58 quarts
Raspberries	18 quarts
Strawberries	19 quarts
Plums	12 quarts

JELLY.

Currant	84 glasses
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PICKLES.

Cucumbers, Dill	15 barrels
Cucumbers, salt	9 barrels
Beans	13 barrels
Corn	1 barrel
Tomatoes	386 gallons
Catsup	25 gallons
Chili sauce	11 gallons
Pears	5 gallons
Peaches	17 gallons
Cucumbers, sweet	101 gallons
Mustard pickles	21 gallons
Chow chow	52 gallons
Sauer kraut	20 barrels

Current Expenses, September 30, 1896.

STATEMENT

Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

CURRENT EXPENSES.			
To appropriation of county board.....	\$75,000 00		
To interest received on bank accounts	117 25		
To Board of private patients.....	8,381 93		
To sales from farm.	223 82		
To sales from waste material, etc.....	65 66		
Total.....			\$83,788 66
CR.			
By amusements	\$232 43		
By alterations and repairs.....	3,247 31		
By books, stationery and printing.....	425 34		
By drugs and medical supplies.....	695 03		
By engine, boilers, machinery and tools.....	1,308 52		
By fuel and heating ...	8,048 93		
By farm, barn and garden	4,002 23		
By household supplies.....	3,003 73		
By laundry expenses.....	666 91		
By lights, including fixtures	521 73		
By miscellaneous items.....	890 71		
By provisions.....	19,801 76		
By patients' clothing.....	2,833 91		
By salaries and wages.....	24,353 15		
By mat and basket shop	435 92		
			\$70,468 61
Balance.....			\$13,320 05
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc....	\$8,671 41		
Current expense account overdrawn September 30, 1895.....	3,150 93		
			\$11,822 34
Balance in treasury, September 30, 1896.....			\$1,497 71

Monthly Expenditures, September 30, 1896.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Months.	Current expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October, 1895.....	\$6,884 28	\$197 70	\$7,081 98
November, 1895.....	7,964 46	154 03	8,118 49
December, 1895.....	5,879 19		5,879 19
January, 1896.....	6,395 72		6,395 72
February, 1896.....	5,762 51		5,762 51
March, 1896.....	6,395 00		6,395 00
April, 1896.....	6,259 81	138 00	6,397 81
May, 1896.....	4,863 17	72 59	4,935 76
June, 1896.....	5,475 64	13 06	5,488 70
July, 1896.....	4,781 92	871 16	5,653 08
August, 1896.....	5,090 63	4 62	5,095 25
September, 1896.....	4,716 28	7,480 00	12,196 28
Totals.....	\$70,468 61	\$8,931 16	\$79,399 77

Improvements.

IMPROVEMENTS.

General Improvement Account.

DR.		
1895, Oct. 1, to balance in treasury		\$2,930 36
CR.		
By Bills paid on account—		
Barn and granary	\$57 98	
Cuff and collar ironer	139 72	
Beds	60 00	
Pipe covering	94 03	
Sidewalk	223 38	
Green house	76 05	
		\$651 16
Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1896 . . .		\$2,279 20

Special Improvement Account.

DR.		
1896, June 23, to appropriation by county board		\$40,000 00
CR.		
By Bills paid on account—		
Power house, heating, ventilating, power plant, etc.		\$8,280 00
Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1896		\$31,720 00

Cost of Maintenance.

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$1,400 11
Current expenses as per invoices.....	70,468 61
Total	<u>\$71,868 72</u>
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1896.....	1,712 25
Actual consumption or current expenses....	<u>\$70,156 47</u>
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	8,671 41
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	<u><u>\$61,485 06</u></u>
Total number of days' board furnished.....	129,557
Weekly per capita cost on actual consumption.....	\$3 79
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	3 32

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN

Of Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Beets, 202 bushels, at 40c	\$80 80
Beet tops, 263 dozen, at 15c	39 45
Beans, green, 260 bushels, at 60c	156 00
Beans, Lima, 6 bushels, at \$1.00	6 00
Beans, navy, 20 bushels at \$1.00	20 00
Beef, 2,340 pounds, at 6c	140 40
Carrots, 229 bushels, at 40c	91 60
Currants, 18½ bushels, at \$3.00	55 50
Cabbage, 9,864 heads, at 2½c	246 60
Cauliflower, 128 heads, at 8c	10 24
Cucumbers, 36 dozen, at 15c	5 40
Cucumbers, 198 bushels, at 60c	118 80
Corn, 1,587 dozen, at 8c	126 96
Celery, 120 dozen, at 20c	24 00
Celery roots, 60 dozen, at 20c	12 00
Ensilage, 150 tons, at \$3.00	450 00
Egg plants, 16 dozen, at 60c	9 60
Hay, 15 tons, at \$12.50	187 50
Honey, 24 boxes, at 15c	3 60
Honey, 140 pounds, at 12½c	17 50
Kohl rabi, 343 dozen, at 15c	51 45
Lettuce, 831 dozen, at 20c	166 20
Leek, 80 dozen, at 20c	16 00
Milk, 14,150 gallons, at 12½c	1,764 38
Musk melons, 142 dozen, at 50c	71 00
Water melons, 48 dozen, at \$1.00	48 00
Oats, 1,422 bushels, at 25c	355 50
Onions, 105 bushels, at 60c	63 00
Onions, green, 592 dozen, at 10c	59 20
Pork, 8,985 pounds, at 6c	539 10
Potatoes, 1,146 bushels, at 25c	286 50
Pickle onions, 4 bushels, at \$2.00	8 00
Peppers, 40 dozen, at 20c	8 00
Parsley, 20 bushels, at 60c	12 00
Radishes, 370 dozen, at 20c	74 00
Rhubarb, 292 dozen, at 20c	58 40
Rutabagos, 160 bushels, at 40c	64 00
Straw, 30 tons, at \$5.00	150 00
Spinach, 121 bushels, at 40c	48 40
Strawberries, 60 quarts, at 10c	6 00
Tomatoes, 652 bushels, at 50c	326 00
Turnips, 92 bushels, at 30c	27 60
Total	<u>\$6,004 68</u>

Articles Manufactured.

Articles manufactured in sewing room during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Aprons	193
Attendants' caps.....	46
Red ticks.....	82
Bed spreads.....	65
Curtains.....	123
Chemises.....	107
Comforters.....	43
Cooks' caps.....	6
Dresses.....	221
Drawers, women's, pairs.....	103
Dress waists.....	5
Horse blankets.....	4
Mittens, canvas, pairs.....	29
Men's aprons.....	151
Napkins.....	183
Night dresses.....	43
Neckties.....	185
Pillow slips.....	496
Quilts, strong.....	4
Rugs.....	86
Sheets.....	337
Skirts.....	117
Straight suits.....	18
Straight dresses.....	2
Skirts.....	2
Sad iron holders.....	123
Table cloths.....	31
Towels.....	1,122
Wrappers, women's.....	21
Stockings, men's.....	359
Stockings, women's.....	417
Mittens, men's.....	56
Shades.....	341
Cushions.....	8
Broom bags.....	15
Tray cloths.....	2
Couch covers.....	25
Horse blankets.....	4
Strong dresses.....	11
Canvas slippers.....	1
Toilet napkins.....	92
Underwaists.....	6
Total number of pieces.....	<u>5,285</u>

Fruits and Vegetables.

Fruits and Vegetables put up at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

CANNED FRUIT.

Blackberries	14 quarts
Blueberries.....	25 quarts
Currants.....	20 quarts
Pineapples.....	21 quarts
Apple jam.....	12 quarts
Raspberries	18 quarts
Strawberries.....	31 quarts

JELLY.

Currant.....	114 glasses
Apple.....	282 glasses
Apple.....	12½ gallons

PICKLES.

Crab apples	21 gallons
Cucumbers.....	7 barrels
Beans	9 barrels
Chili sauce.....	40 gallons
Cucumbers, sweet.....	65 gallons
Tomatoes	452 gallons
Catsup.....	86 gallons
Tomatoes, green.....	56 gallons
Tomatoes, green, sweet.....	60 gallons
Piccailili.....	60 gallons
Pears.....	23 quarts
Peaches	70 quarts
Sauer kraut.....	12 barrels.

Articles Manufactured.

Articles Manufactured and work done in mat shop at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1896.

	Yards.	Pieces.
Cocoa mats.....		40
Rush mats.....		33
Shuttle mats.....		20
Woven mats.....		6
Fringes.....	219	
Mattresses, covered.....		31
Mattresses, made over.....		88
Mattresses, new.....		168
Pillows.....		63
Chairs, recaned.....		33
Cocoa matting.....	7	
Wood baskets.....		12
Waste baskets.....		5
Cushions, new.....		40
Cushions, repaired.....		13
Lounges, repaired.....		2
Pillows, made over.....		244
Carpets.....	165	
Carpets.....		2
Rugs.....		82
Couches.....		12
Couches, covered.....		19
Brooms.....		360
Whisk brooms.....		60
Scrubbing brushes.....		48
Stockings.....		prs. 19
	591	1,400

Inventory of Property.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Kind and estimate Value of Property belonging to Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, September 30, 1896.

Coal house.....	\$1,108 13
Dry house.....	2,930 77
Drugs, medical supplies and fixtures.....	830 07
Engine, boilers and heating apparatus.....	38,262 96
Extension ladders.....	182 50
Electric light plant.....	6,477 71
Farming implements, harnesses, etc.....	2,780 30
Furniture and fixtures.....	23,975 90
Fire hose and nozzles	1,302 25
Fire extinguishers.....	500 00
Fever cottage.....	544 97
Grading and improvements of ground.....	3,322 09
Granary.....	848 05
Hog house.....	988 07
Hot house.....	858 11
Ice house.....	697 34
Ice lake.....	193 62
Land.....	10,000 00
Live stock.....	3,339 00
Library.....	985 40
Main buildings, barn and farm houses.....	211,118 46
Passenger elevator.....	1,456 15
Provisions and supplies.....	401 39
Patients' clothing.....	394 02
Plunge bath.....	178 52
Root cellar.....	2,354 70
Silo.....	540 18
Sidewalks and depot.....	1,313 72
Sewers.....	4,006 36
Sun room.....	1,018 98
Turkish bath.....	1,019 07
Wood shed.....	189 03
Wagon shed.....	517 57
Water work telephone.....	55 65
Total.....	<u><u>\$324,691 04</u></u>

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

Table Showing admissions and discharges during the year and the number under treatment Sept. 30, 1895.

	Male.	Fe- Male.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30th, 1894.....	179	186	365
New admissions for the year	59	36	95
Re admissions from parole, bond, etc.....	24	22	46
Whole number treated.....	262	244	506
Average number treated.....			361 ²¹ / ₃₀
Discharged recovered.....	22	16	38
Discharged improved	24	22	46
Discharged unimproved	19	9	28
Discharged not insane.....	1		1
Transferred to county asylum for chronic insane.....	10	6	16
Died.....	20	19	39
Total discharged.....	96	72	168
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30th, 1895.....	166	172	338

Form of mental disorder on admission.

	Male.	Fe Male.	Total.
Mania, acute	11	15	26
Mania, chronic.....	5	1	6
Mania, recurrent.....	2	4	6
Mania, puerperal.....		2	2
Melancholia, acute.....	22	18	40
Melancholia, chronic.....	8	7	15
Dementia, Primary.....	6	1	7
Dementia, secondary.....	6	1	7
Dementia, senile.....	4	3	7
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
General paresis.....	13		13
Locomotor ataxia.....	3	2	5
Imbecility.....		1	1
Paranoia.....		2	2
Not insane.....	1		1
Total.....	83	58	141

Statistics.

Probable causes in those admitted.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Grief		5	5
Unknown	59	24	83
Intemperance	3	2	5
Imbeciles.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy.....	1		1
Heredity	1		1
Senility		3	3
Not insane.....	1		1
Domestic affliction.....		6	6
Overwork	1	3	4
Parturition		2	2
Masturbation	1		1
Insolation		1	1
Menopause		1	1
Ill health.....	3	1	4
Paranoia		1	1
Lactation.....		1	1
Morphinè habit.....		1	1
Puerpual		4	4
Mental worry.....	4	1	5
Disappointment in love.....	2	1	3
Pecuniary	2		2
Asphyxia.....	1		1
Accident	1		1
Sunstroke	1		1
Total..	83	58	141

*Statistics.**Duration of insanity previous to admission.*

	Male.	Re- male.	Total.
One week or less..	2	5	7
Two weeks	2	1	3
Three weeks	3	0	3
One month	3	3	6
Six weeks	1	2	3
Two months	5	1	6
Three months	0	1	1
Five months	1	0	1
Six months	1	0	1
Seven months	1	2	3
Nine months	5	1	6
One year	5	6	11
Two years	5	4	9
Three years	3	2	5
Four years	1	0	1
Five years	2	0	2
Six years	0	1	1
Eight years	1	0	1
Ten years	2	0	2
Fifteen years	2	0	2
Unknown	36	28	64
Congenital	1	1	2
Not insane	1	0	1
Total	83	58	141

Statistics.

Ages of those admitted.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years	5	4	9
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	5	9	14
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	14	9	23
Thirty to thirty-five years	17	15	32
Thirty-five to forty years	14	9	23
Forty to forty-five years	10	3	13
Forty-five to fifty years.....	4	2	6
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	3	1	4
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	3	3	6
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	6	2	8
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	1	1	2
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	1	.....	1
Total	83	58	141

*Statistics.**Occupation of those admitted.*

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Bookkeeper	1	.....	1
Cooper	1	.....	1
Laborer	12	.....	12
None	2	6	8
Unknown.....	8	3	11
Painter.....	5	.....	5
Tanner ..	4	.....	4
Carpenter.....	3	.....	3
Student.....	1	.....	1
Clerk	3	.....	3
Jeweler	1	.....	1
Farmer	1	.....	1
Driver.....	2	.....	2
Machinist	2	.....	2
Merchant.....	4	.....	4
Moulder	1	.....	1
Baker	1	.....	1
Barber	2	.....	2
Laundress.....	.....	1	1
Domestic .....	.....	5	5
Housewife .....	.....	34	34
Housekeeper .....	.....	1	1
Dressmaker .....	.....	1	1
Nurse .....	.....	2	2
Agent	2	.....	2
Stenographer .....	.....	1	1
School teacher.....	.....	2	2
Retoucher .....	.....	1	1
Shoe stitcher .....	.....	1	1
Cigar dealer.....	1	.....	1
Stevadore	1	.....	1
Bridge builder.....	1	.....	1
Tinsmith	1	.....	1
Soldier	1	.....	1
Shoemaker	2	.....	2
Tailor	1	.....	1
Butcher	4	.....	4
Artist	1	.....	1
Steamfitter	1	.....	1
Stone mason	1	.....	1
Fireman	1	.....	1
Grainer	1	.....	1
Railroader.....	2	.....	2
Teamster	1	.....	1
Musician.....	1	.....	1
Boot black.....	1	.....	1
Iron worker	1	.....	1
Ship carpenter.....	1	.....	1
Confectioner	1	.....	1
Total	83	58	141

*Statistics.**Nativity of those admitted.*

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
United States	35	30	65
Germany	35	22	57
Ireland.....	3	.....	3
Poland.....	2	2	4
Holland	1	.....	1
Austria.....	3	.....	3
Bohemia	1	.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	.....	2	2
Norway.....	2	.....	2
Scotland.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	83	58	141

Causes of death.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania	1	4	5
Exhaustion from recurrent mania .....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	1	3	4
Exhaustion from chronic mania	2	.....	2
Exhaustion of senile dementia	2	2	4
Exhaustion of secondary dementia.....	2	2	4
Exhaustion of chronic melancholia.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of general paresis.....	8	.....	8
Exhaustion of chronic pericarditis.....	.....	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	.....	3	3
Cerebral effusion .....	.....	1	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion peritonitis.....	1	.....	1
Status epilepticus.....	1	1	2
Cerebral apoplexy in course of senile dementia.....	.....	1	1
Total	20	19	39

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

Table showing admissions and discharges during the year and the number under treatment September 30, 1896.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30th, 1895 . . .	166	172	338
New admissions for the year	62	48	110
Re-admissions from parole, bond, etc.	33	23	56
Whole number treated	261	243	504
Average number treated			353 ³⁵³ ₃₈₈
Discharged recovered	18	20	38
Discharged improved	25	19	44
Discharged unimproved	9	5	14
Trans. to Co. asylum for chronic insane	7	9	16
Died	23	14	37
Total discharged	82	67	149
Remaining under treatment September 30th, 1896 . . .	179	176	355

Form of mental disorder on admission.

	Male.	Fe male.	Total.
Mania, acute	15	11	26
Mania, chronic	3	4	7
Mania, recurrent	1	9	10
Mania, puerpural		2	2
Melancholia, acute	20	15	35
Melancholia, chronic	23	14	37
Dementia, primary	4	3	7
Dementia, secondary	8	1	9
Dementia, senile	8	5	13
Epilepsy	4	5	9
General paresis	6		6
Imbecility	2	2	4
Paranoia	1		1
Total	95	71	166

Statistics.

Probable causes in those admitted.

	Male	Fe- male.	Total.
Heredity	3	4	7
Unknown	15	10	25
Congenital	2	1	3
Intemperance	38	7	45
Epilepsy	6	5	11
Senility	10	3	13
Domestic affliction	5	14	19
Parturition		2	2
Masturbation	1		1
Climateric		3	3
Traumatism	3		3
Shock		1	1
Ill health	3	6	9
Apoplexy	1	2	3
Religion		2	2
Mental worry	8	11	19
Total.....	95	71	166

*Statistics.**Duration of insanity previous to admission.*

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
One week or less	5	3	8
Two weeks	2	3	5
Three weeks	1	2	3
One month	1	2	3
Six weeks	4	4	8
Two months	4	3	7
Three months	4	2	6
Four months	3	1	4
Five months	2	2	4
Six months	1	2	3
Seven months	1	4	5
Eight months	1	.....	1
Ten months	1	.....	1
One year	9	7	16
Two years	11	10	21
Three years	8	5	13
Four years	8	5	13
Five years	5	.....	5
Six years	2	1	3
Seven years	3	2	5
Eight years	5	.....	5
Ten years	5	7	12
Fifteen years	4	2	6
Twenty years .....	.....	2	2
Unknown	3	2	5
Congenital	2	.....	2
Total	95	71	166

Statistics.

Occupation of those admitted.

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Bookkeeper	4		4
Cooper	2		2
Saloonkeeper	7		7
Laborer	22		22
Painter	4		4
Carpenter	6		6
Clerk	2		2
Jeweler	1		1
Butcher	2		2
Farmer	6		6
Cabinetmaker	1		1
Driver	7		7
Engineer	1		1
Machinist	3		3
Tailor	1		1
Printer	2		2
Merchant	1		1
Sailor	2		2
Cigarmaker	3		3
Mason	1		1
Barber	1		1
Baker	2		2
Moulder	1		1
Lather	2		2
Horse dealer	1		1
Shoemaker	1		1
Broom maker	1		1
Real estate agent	1		1
Dyer	1		1
Motorman	1		1
Coachman	1		1
Music teacher		2	2
Physician	1	1	2
Dressmaker		3	3
Domestic		21	21
House wife		33	33
Housekeeper		5	5
None	3	6	9
Total	95	71	166

*Statistics.**Causes of death.*

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	1	2	3
Exhaustion of recurrent mania	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of chronic mania	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of acute melancholia	1	1	2
Exhaustion of chronic melancholia	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of senile dementia	6	4	10
Exhaustion of secondary dementia.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of general paresis.....	6	.....	6
Phthisis pulmonalis	2	1	3
Cerebral effusion.....	.....	1	1
Locomotor ataxia .....	.....	1	1
Status epilepticus	2	2	4
Shock from accidental fracture.....	.....	1	1
Strangulation	1	.....	1
Carcinoma of the uterus.....	.....	1	1
Total	23	14	37

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.



MADISON, WISCONSIN :
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1896

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

MADISON.

September 30th, 1896.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM H. UPHAM,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

SIR—I have the honor to submit, as required by law, the
biennial report of the transactions of this department.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

As at present organized the guard comprises four regiments of infantry, one battery of light artillery and one troop of cavalry. Two of the regiments consist of twelve companies divided into three battalions of four companies each; the other two consist of eight companies divided into two equal battalions. The battalion organization is demanded by the drill regulations of the day.

The law limits the number of infantry companies to forty (Sec. 2, Ch. 292, Laws of 1893,) and this distribution was made before my entrance upon duty as adjutant general but is probably the best that can be devised so long as that number of companies is maintained.

One entire regiment of eight companies (the Fourth), the troop and battery, are stationed in the city of Milwaukee. The First Infantry covers the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, southern division, from Racine to Darlington, with companies at Madison and Whitewater on the Prairie du Chien division, and an outlying company at Ft. Atkinson on the Northwestern railway. Regimental headquarters are at Monroe.

General Report.

The Second Infantry covers the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway and Wisconsin Central to Marinette and Ashland, with outlying companies at Beaver Dam and Ripon on the St. Paul system. The large and important towns of Ashland, Marinette, Oconto, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan are the main stations of the regiment, headquarters being at Sheboygan.

The Third Infantry covers the line of the La Crosse division of the St. Paul road from Portage to La Crosse, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway from Camp Douglas to Hudson, with outlying companies at West Superior and Wausau—the latter station being, strictly speaking, in what may be considered as the regimental district of the Second Infantry. A company of the Second Infantry ("A") in like manner is found at Marshfield, in the district of the Third Infantry, and this abnormal arrangement has existed for several years. The stations of the Third are Neillsville, Eau Claire, Menomonie, Hudson, West Superior, Wausau, Portage, Mauston, Tomah and Sparta, with regimental headquarters and two companies at La Crosse.

Two companies in this regiment having fallen below the standard in drill and discipline were disbanded in General Orders, one in November, 1895, and the other in July, 1896, and two excellent companies were mustered in in their stead—one at West Superior (hitherto unprotected) and the other at Sparta.

EQUIPMENTS.

The state has long provided its troops with a service uniform of fair quality, consisting of dark blue forage cap and flannel blouse with light blue trousers. For field service it provides campaign hats and canvas leggings drawn from the general government, and the entire command is further provided with overcoats of excellent material, make and quality, which some officers of the regular ser-

General Report.

vice consider superior to those issued to the national troops. The equipment consists of the Mills woven cartridge belts (brown), and blanket bags, haversacks and canteens drawn from the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. To this equipment has been added, since the date of your Excellency's inauguration, blankets of standard weight and pattern and uniform blue flannel shirts, all made or purchased in Wisconsin. Meat ration cans and tin cups have also been provided this year.

ARMS.

The Light Battery armament consists of two of the latest pattern breech-loading 3 and 2-10 inch steel rifles, with carriage and caisson complete, two of the war time pattern 3 inch Ordnance rifles and 2 Gatling guns of the original six barrel pattern. Officers and non-commissioned officers are provided with Colt's revolvers and the light artillery sabre. The cavalry troop is armed with the U. S. Springfield carbine, cal. 45, Colt's revolvers and the cavalry sabre, and its equipment, as to saddles, bridles and blankets, is that of the regular service. The infantry is armed with the U. S. Springfield, breech-loading rifle, cal. 45, an admirable weapon and better suited to our needs than the magazine rifle in use, perhaps only experimentally, in the regular service. But there are several models of the Springfield. Many of the rifles have been in the hands of the troops a dozen years or more, and, through damage to sights, breech mechanism or wear of rifling, fully one-third are reported by the assistant inspector general as unserviceable. It is earnestly to be hoped that the general government may be induced to issue, in place of these worn out arms, the comparatively new Springfields turned in by the regular infantry when they were supplied with the magazine rifle.

General Report.

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The state has tentage enough to comfortably encamp one regiment, and no more. As a consequence, with abundant room at our fine reservation for the entire force, we are compelled to hold our camps of instruction by regiment, and the time has come for advanced instruction. For field manoeuvres at least two regiments are necessary. An inspection of the tentage at the close of camp last summer revealed the fact that at least fifty of our "A" tents have been so long in use that, through ordinary wear and tear and mildew, they have become unserviceable. The state to-day, therefore, has not suitable tentage for more than two battalions. Many of the tent floors, too, are worn out.

As an experiment four Buzzacott ovens were purchased. Co. "D" 4th Infantry and Troop "A" made thorough test of these; Co. "D" in camp and the troop on practice march, breaking camp day after day. For permanent camp they are excellent. For practice marches not quite so good, as the heat seems to warp the exposed surface, rendering repacking difficult. The Buzzacott is, nevertheless, the best article yet offered us.

Hitherto each company has brought with it to camp a big stove or cooking range and set it up in the frame kitchens provided for that purpose. This was all very well in the elementary days of the guard but those days are over. It should now be provided with portable cooking apparatus and required to use no other.

ARMORIES.

Except in the city of Milwaukee, where the troop, battery and four companies of infantry are housed under one roof, each company rents or owns a building or portion thereof in which are stored its arms, equipments, cloth-

General Report.

ing and often its ammunition; in which, too, almost all its drills take place. Some companies have fine, commodious armories, others have cramped and narrow quarters in which there is barely room to drill a squad. Partly due to this fact there is a lack of uniformity in the instruction of the men in the school of the company and the battle tactics of the day. It can not be expected of the State that it should build armories at every point where there is a company and the greater necessity exists therefore for a longer time under canvas or in the field. But there are communities which possess no buildings suitable for armories or drill halls. Co. "H" 2nd Infantry and Co. "D" 1st Infantry and others reported deficient in extended order drill (battle tactics) are compelled to hold their drills in armories too small for the instruction of even a squad of skirmishers. The county would feel deeply aggrieved were these companies to be disbanded because they had not learned this very essential part of their duty yet shrinks from the expenditure of a few thousand dollars for the building of a frame drill shed or armory that would pay for itself in less than ten years, Wisconsin has done so much for its troops, and does so much more than many other states, that it would seem as though the counties themselves ought to give some aid to the companies in such matters.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Hitherto by sending the regiments to camp on Sunday we were able to begin the week's work early Monday morning and to finish the programme by Saturday night. Last year a more extensive programme was essayed than ever before and successfully carried to a close. This year, in deference to the protest of numerous religious associations, your Excellency directed that the troops should not be sent to camp on Sunday, in consequence of which a day was lost. Our men can get leave, in most cases, from

General Report.

their employers to go to camp from Sunday to Sunday, but many declare they can not quit work to go on a Saturday or be allowed to remain away a second Monday. All regiments, therefore, had to be transported to camp on Monday, spending some time, (in the case of the Second Infantry from 4 A. M. to 4 P. M.) in the cars; some companies, like "L" 2nd Infantry, Ashland, not reaching camp until Tuesday. The experiment was given fair trial and even the chaplains of the regiments agree that if only seven days can be afforded the troops in camp, it is better that they should go there on Sunday. Then the tracks are clear and our special trains are not compelled to stop or wait. The men leave their armories in silence and order, are under strict discipline during the journey (the exception in the isolated case of one company of the First Infantry at Baraboo on the 6th of July last only proves the rule) and divine service is held on their arrival in camp.

Prior to 1895 the colonel commanding the regiment was the commanding officer in camp, and, though a certain programme of instruction was decided upon, there was a lack of uniformity in the methods employed and in the discipline maintained. A considerable force of infantry, cavalry and artillery of the regular army having been designated to encamp with the Wisconsin troops in 1895 your Excellency directed the establishment of a military post at the State Reservation during the summer, and I received your order to assume command thereof and of the troops of the State of Wisconsin there to encamp. The result appeared to warrant a continuance of the system as I received a similar order this summer and assumed personal charge of the instruction and discipline of our little force during the month of camp both years. A detailed report of that duty is herewith enclosed.

It will be observed that stricter discipline was required

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of officers and men and more advanced instruction given than heretofore. Less opportunity was afforded for the dissipation and excesses by night in the neighboring village, which some officers and men seemed to regard as an established privilege. Men can not turn out at 5:30 A. M. fit for a long day of drill and duty who have been carousing over night. The rule was made that every soldier must be in bed and absolute silence and order maintained in camp from 11 o'clock P. M. until morning gun fire. The Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, the troop and battery cheerfully complied and did their best, but a few companies of the First Infantry proved disorderly. This year all four commands showed great improvement over last year in everything connected with the order, discipline and soldierly performance of duty in camp. In all but four companies of the First Infantry the result of two years camp was even more than I had hoped. Companies "A", "B", "E" and "F" First Infantry, however, were officered by men, many of whom lacked ability to command, and the only disorders to occur, from one end of camp to the other, were directly traceable to members of these companies, which were also far behind their fellows in drill, in guard and sentry duty and in all the details of soldierly duty in the field. Three of the captains thus referred to as inefficient have since resigned and better work may reasonably be expected of the companies in the future.

This summer, as no regular cavalry was to encamp with our troops, a practice march of six days, shifting camp every twenty-four hours, was substituted for the week at the Reservation in the case of Troop "A," and that command received valuable instruction in pitching and breaking camp, packing and unpacking wagon trains and in general field work and exercises. The report of Captain Grant, commanding the troop, is hereto appended.

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INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE.

I have served with the Guard, year after year, practically since 1880; have seen it, slowly but surely, rise from a crude array of undisciplined militia to the compact and soldierly force it is to day, and can safely say that its discipline and its standard of instruction were never so high as during the encampment of this year. Some of the battalions deserve high commendation. The Second and Third Regiments of Infantry are organizations of which any state might be proud. The Fourth Infantry has improved so much in one year as to inspire the belief that with efficient battalion commanders, which it has lacked of late years, it will challenge comparison. Its marked improvement, as shown by the inspection reports of 1896, is due to the fact that the weak companies were provided with new captains of tried skill and ability. The First Infantry is the one weak and unreliable command. It has three companies in fine, soldierly condition; one company that, a year ago, was in danger of disbandment but vastly improved under a new captain; three companies that are in very poor shape as to discipline and instruction, and one company that is utterly lacking in both. The misconduct of this company on its way to and from camp has been made the subject of indignant protest from railway officials and prominent citizens of Baraboo and Madison, while its slovenly record in camp and at inspection is set forth in the special report herewith enclosed.

The Light Battery, despite its antiquated harness and equipment, would be a credit to the regular artillery. Officers and men are typical light gunners, full of intelligence, zeal and enthusiasm, highly instructed and ready for anything. Captain Capron, of the First U. S. Artillery, under whose immediate direction they served side by side with his own battery in the summer of 1895, repeatedly spoke of them in terms of highest praise and was evidently

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astonished at their proficiency. As far back as 1874 in his annual report to the Governor the then Quartermaster General of the state declared that "a moment's reflection should convince any one of the vast importance of having at least one reliable battery at its command for emergencies." The expense of maintaining such an organization for a long time stood in the way, but the admirable record so steadfastly preserved by this command in its ten years of service, and the fact that the officers and men contribute their pay and allowances to the fund for the hire of necessary horses, and practically make a present of their time and money to the State of Wisconsin, should entitle it to far greater aid than it is receiving from the legislature to-day.

The cavalry troop, long and favorably known as "The Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron," is struggling for existence. Recruited originally from among the professional and business men of the city in 1880, it is now largely made up of citizens who have the making of fine troopers, but many of them cannot afford to keep or hire a horse. The troop has fallen below the minimum in membership, but its long and distinguished service and the honors it has brought back to the city in the past entitles it to consideration. Even reduced in numbers as it is the troop would be an important factor in the suppression of riot, as it proved itself in 1886. The depression in business, as well as the fact that young men in Milwaukee ride bicycles—not horses—has told heavily upon it. With better times and reviving business prosperity its membership may be restored. If not, I cannot advise its retention in service.

THE MILITARY RESERVATION.

Excellent as it is, and, except in the matter of a stream of running water, filling all the requirements of the recommendations I had the honor to make to the Governor

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ten years ago, the Military reservation in Juneau county is now too small and should be added to at once. It now consists of six hundred and forty acres in the shape of an irregular polygon. The massive bluffs at the east prove a natural bullet stop for our rifle ranges, the sandy soil absorbs the rain, the dense underbrush has been cleared away, convenient frame buildings for hospital, guard-house, water works, offices, etc., have been erected from time to time, excellent rifle pits are constructed on the different ranges and there is abundant room for the encampment of our entire force, together with a like command of "regulars;" but there is no longer room for artillery practice and the extensive manoeuvres once contemplated. Land, long regarded of no value, has been partially occupied, wire fences hem us in on every side, and sections, quarter-sections and "forties" which could have been bought for a song when the original purchase was made, are now held at prices above their actual value; but the state can make no better investment, and an additional section, or sections can and should be purchased at once. Otherwise it will be speedily found that in Wisconsin, as in other states, military instruction has been impeded by injunctions sworn out by parties who declare their lives and property endangered from bullets flying a mile beyond the butts.

Much time is lost, labor wasted and expense incurred in hauling military stores and baggage from the freight platforms of the railway stations at Camp Douglas. The tracks of the "Omaha" road skirt the southwest line and the management of both roads have been urged to build a spur track into our land, thus far without success. It might be advisable for the Quartermaster's department to undertake its construction. The saving in time, labor and money would amply cover the cost.

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HOSPITAL CORPS.

The time has come for the organization of a hospital corps, authorized by Sec. 10, Ch. 292, Laws of 1893, but the medical department, through the Surgeon General, has expressed a wish to have further conference on the matter at the next annual convention of the officers of the guard, which is to be held early in January. Thus far instruction has been imparted to men selected in camp from each company, a system not entirely satisfactory.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The war department, in its questions regarding the organization of state troops, refers to the signal corps, and Wisconsin has none. Nor has the legislature made provision for such. Two men per company are instructed for the six days their regiment is in camp (five days this year) but better results can be obtained by a permanent organization. Captain Andrew J. Kluppak, Fourth Infantry, an officer of rare zeal and ability, has made thorough study of the subject and proved a most valuable instructor, but new men are sent to him every summer and the rudiments have to be gone over again and again to the detriment of higher progress.

BRIGADE ORGANIZATION.

The time would also seem to have come for the organization of the force as a brigade, as contemplated by Sec. 2, Ch. 292, Laws of 1893, as recommended by the inspectors of the War Department and by my predecessor in this office—the northern states, with the exception of Ohio, having long since so organized their guard. But before such step is taken a regimental reorganization will be necessary. The drill regulations of the day do not permit of more than three regiments to a brigade. Wisconsin has

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four regiments; two as has been seen, of three battalions, the other two of two battalions. To make this force homogeneous the two smaller regiments should be consolidated into one as recommended by Captain Evans, U. S. Army, in his report to the Secretary of War, or a general reorganization should be made, the four weakest companies being mustered out and other companies being transferred to their proper regimental districts—the number of infantry companies, thereafter, being limited to thirty-six instead of forty. This is a move in the interests of economy and discipline both. There are four companies that have shown such poor discipline for some time past that their own regimental comrades complain of having to serve in the same battalion with them. The best interests of the service would be subserved by their summary disbandment. If organized as a brigade the following officers would be dispensed with by honorable retirement—twenty in all, to-wit: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one regimental adjutant, one quartermaster, one regimental inspector of small arms practice, one chaplain, one battalion adjutant, four captains, eight lieutenants, as well as four companies and a band. Only six new officers would be required: One brigadier general, one assistant adjutant general with the rank of major, one inspector of small arms practice (major), one captain and quartermaster and two aides-de-camp. This move will probably be vehemently opposed by prominent citizens from the towns or cities where the mustered out companies have existed. Experience has demonstrated the fact that, however well convinced a legislator or ordinary citizen may be of the propriety of retrenchment and reorganization, or however necessary such step may be, he desires it to begin with somebody else's company and not his own. This was manifested last year when Co. "I" of the Third Infantry, which for several years had dragged along near the foot

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of the list and had, apparently, no local support whatever, was mustered out for general inefficiency. All the prominent citizens of Sparta united in immediate protest. Now, seeing how fine a company has sprung from the ashes of the defunct organization, they as unanimously agree that it was the best thing that could have happened.

In like manner there are a few companies to-day, reduced in membership, languishing in zeal and interest, which if disbanded would almost instantly be replaced by a vigorous organization made up of a most desirable class of men who will not enlist in these companies as they are officered and composed to-day.

NEW COMPANIES.

Applications are constantly being received from small towns for the muster in of new companies,—all manner of men signing the application. Experience has developed, however, that thirty-three per cent. of each company annually drops out in the course of a few years after its original organization, and only towns of over four or five thousand inhabitants can ordinarily supply proper material from which to steadily recruit and maintain a National Guard company. Neillsville is a marked exception. Its fine company ("A" 3rd Infantry) is the social center of the community. Some of these applications come from citizens practically of one nationality, but I do not believe it advisable to accept companies so limited—what are called "Race Companies." The so called "Kosciusko Guard" of Milwaukee was for years on the verge of disbandment owing to the difficulty experienced in getting proper officers. It was not until we practically drew upon the regular army for a captain and selected a lieutenant for men who could choose nothing but incompetents for themselves that this really soldierly command was rescued.

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INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspection of companies required by state law, as well as those directed by the War Department at Washington this year, have been conducted by First Lieutenant William L. Buck, U. S. A., who also holds the rank of Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Assistant Inspector General in the Wisconsin National Guard. Last summer the camp inspections were conducted by Captain W. P. Evans, 19th Infantry, U.S. Army, two officers as thorough, conscientious, and impartial as it has been my fortune to meet anywhere, and Wisconsin, her soldiery and her citizens may well be proud that they find so much to commend. It is significant of the steady progress of our troops in drill and discipline that, notwithstanding the discreditable showing made by two or three companies—notably "B" of the First Infantry—the average of improvement is nearly five points per company. The work of such fine commands as Cos. "E," "F," "A," "B" and "L" of the Second Infantry, Cos. "G" and "H" of the First, Cos. "A," "B," "K," "G" and "H" of the Third, and Cos. "H," "D," "A" and "F" of the Fourth Infantry, as well as the Light Battery, can hardly be too highly appreciated. Companies "A" of the Second, "G" of the Third and "H" of the Fourth, now among the leaders, were well nigh deficient a year ago, but new captains took hold with a will and fairly lifted them out of the mire. Company "D" First Infantry, too, despite its low standing at inspection, made an excellent record in camp and owes its retention in the Guard to the zealous and intelligent efforts of the new commander. The captain is the soul of a National Guard company, If he be soldierly, efficient and energetic the company thrives; otherwise it languishes. Since my entrance upon duty as Adjutant General changes have been brought about in the command of fourteen companies, manifestly to the benefit of the service. Only two captains

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who were a loss to the Guard, have resigned because of business reasons, and now very few officers remain who deserve summons before an examining board.

The character and qualifications of the men elected to lieutenancies as provided by law, have also been made the subject of scrutiny, with the result that in several cases they have been refused commissions and other elections have been ordered. The State Regulations which require that vacancies caused by death, resignation, etc., of company officers be filled by the election of some meritorious non-commissioned officer of that company should not be too literally construed. I have found it manifestly to the interests of the instruction and discipline of the Guard to recommend to your Excellency that they be disregarded in several instances where, however popular the men may have been as sergeants or corporals, they lack qualifications essential to a commissioned officer, and in their case I have ventured to maintain that high personal character, combined with the possession of a commission in some other company in the National Guard, or honorable discharge from the regular army or the possession of a diploma from the United States Military Academy at West Point, could, with safety, be considered equivalent to the possession of a pair of chevrons in the company in question. The result has more than justified the departure from the letter of the regulations which you were pleased to authorize.

No state in the union can show a more complete or comprehensive system of inspection reports than does Wisconsin. The war department has sent copies to its officers on inspection duty in other commonwealths as models. In this, as in every other matter entrusted to him, Colonel Buck has been most zealous and conscientious, and I deeply regret that, after four years of admirable work with our troops, we may be compelled to part with him on the expiration of his tour of detached service, early in 1897.

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RIFLE INSTRUCTION.

Another matter in which the Wisconsin National Guard excels in rifle practice. With the best ranges in the country (as many regular officers have assured us), and with a system devised by a most enthusiastic rifleman and instructor, Colonel George Graham, general inspector of small arms practice, the entire force of infantry and cavalry is instructed in the practical use of the Springfield, with the result that our percentage of sharpshooters and distinguished marksmen, based on the standard of the regular service, is creditably high. Still better results can be obtained by persistent gallery practice at the home armories.

ARSENAL.

Wisconsin has none. The law requires that the quartermaster general, who is also chief of ordnance, should have an office at Madison, have charge of the military property of the state, carefully preserve, repair and account for the same; and, from small beginnings, the duties of the quartermaster's department have developed into a big business. Fifteen years ago the office was in the west corridor of the capitol, opposite that of the adjutant general, but as the quartermaster general had little to do in those days, and less to take care of, he gave way, apparently, to the Agricultural Society. When the capitol extension was built he was assigned a large roomy office in the north wing and once more has he gracefully yielded—this time to give more room to the insurance commissioner. Now his office, his store rooms, repair shops and magazine are in the basement of the capitol—dark, damp and unwholesome.

The capitol is no place for the storage of arms, explosives and munitions of war. A suitable building large enough for all such purposes, for the office of the Quarter-

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master General and the armory and drill room of the local company or companies should be erected as soon as possible and excellent sites are available to-day. While it is not expected that this can be done at the present time, it should be one of the possibilities of the future.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

On three occasions within the last two years there have been intimations from prominent citizens that the services of the guard would have to be called into requisition to quell riot and preserve the peace. In each instance the disturbance grew out of "strikes," so called, and in no case did the difficulty assume such proportions that it could not readily have been suppressed by the civil authorities with the means at their disposal. The plans for the mobilization of our troops, however, are now so complete that it would probably surprise a large number of people to see how quickly a compact and disciplined force could be massed at any threatened point within the limits of the state.

PUBLICATION OF DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES.

The general regulations governing the Wisconsin National Guard provide (paragraph 107, page 89) that a list of all officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard who have been dishonorably discharged during the preceding six months by reason of court martial or by exclusion for the good of the service, shall be published in general orders in the months of January and July. The time was, in the history of the Guard, when such orders were published and with good result. Of late years, however, the Governor has not seen fit to authorize the publication and it has resulted that men do not now regard a dishonorable discharge as a matter of much consequence. I earnestly advocate the return to the system authorized by the regulations. Otherwise good order and discipline will suffer.

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IN GENERAL.

The condition of the Guard, despite certain defects in organization, is very satisfactory. The instruction imparted during the last few years in camp has been valuable and thorough. Most of its officers are zealous, intelligent and well schooled in their duties, while the "rank and file" is in the main made up of patriotic and soldierly young men, subordinate, self-respecting and reliable. Three days more in camp each year for all, and better drill rooms for a few companies would vastly increase their efficiency. The state may not be able to provide the armories, but it should authorize at once the additional days of camp and field service.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. The immediate reorganization of the entire force and its consolidation into a brigade of three regiments, one troop and one battery. The saving to the state will be no less than \$10,000 per annum.

2nd. The immediate organization of the hospital and signal corps.

3rd. The appointment of a military advisory board, before which negligent and inefficient officers may be ordered for examination.

4th. Legislative enactment restricting the number of companies of infantry to 36 instead of 40; no new companies in excess of 36 to be accepted meantime.

5th. Legislative enactment authorizing ten (10) days active duty in camp or field for all organizations instead of seven as at present.

6th. Legislative enactment providing for the immediate purchase of six hundred and forty (640) additional acres at the military reservation, Juneau county.

7th. Legislative enactment providing for a board of visitors to be appointed, two members by the Lieutenant

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Governor from the senate and four by the speaker from the assembly, biennially, and three to be appointed, annually, by the Governor from the public at large to serve two years, so that after the first year there shall always be as members of the board three, at least, who have served at previous encampments; the board, when organized, to consist of twelve members. The duties of this board, somewhat like those of the board of visitors to the national academy at West Point, shall be to visit once each summer, at least, the Wisconsin National Guard when in camp, observe its condition, equipment, instruction and discipline and render full report thereof to the Governor, together with such recommendations as it may see fit to make. The board to receive no compensation, but all its expenses to be paid by the state.

8th. That a fire-proof store house be erected at once at the military reservation for the proper care of tentage, blankets, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc.

9th. That field ovens of the Buzzacott pattern be purchased for the entire force, or at least a sufficient number for one regiment.

10th. That the rank of the two aides-de-camp of the general commanding the Wisconsin brigade be changed from first lieutenant to captain; otherwise they are outranked by the staff officers of the colonels.

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EXPENDITURES.

The following is the statement of all expenditures of the Adjutant General's department for the two years ending September 30, 1896. Those in the quartermaster general's department will appear in the Quartermaster General's report:

	Oct. 1, 1894 to Sept. 30, 1895	Oct. 1, 1895 to Sept. 30, 1896
Armory fund.....	\$15,700 00	\$15,900 00
Clothing fund.....	11,725 00	11,904 50
Pay of troops in camp and rifle competition....	40,835 46	40,953 84
Extra allowance for cavalry and artillery.....	600 00	600 00
Regimental headquarters expenses.....	100 00	400 00
Salary—adjutant general.....	2,172 48	2,000 00
Salary—assistant adjutant general.....	1,429 14	1,380 00
Expenses—adjutant general.....	*543 75	246 17
Salaries—clerks, national guard division.....	1,692 80	1,680 00
Salaries—clerks, volunteer service division....	2,471 70	6,120 00
Salary—pension clerk.....	1,398 90	1,380 00
Salary and expenses U. S. A. inspector.....	673 20	600 00
Salary—military secretary to governor.....	767 87	925 00
Postage.....	372 10	439 50
Printing.....	352 88	361 18
Telegrams and telephone.....	81 90	121 71
Expressage.....	34 19	41 14
Miscellaneous.....	121 25	288 15
Total.....	\$81,072 62	\$85,341 19

*\$225.00 drawn by my predecessor in the three months previous to my entrance upon duty.

WAR RECORD AND ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS.

In response to the repeated recommendations made by the Adjutants General of the state, the legislature, in 1885, enacted a law providing, first, that "the Governor and Adjutant General are hereby authorized to cause the files and records of the Adjutant General's office pertaining to the war of the rebellion to be properly compiled, perfected and recopied in such manner as they may deem best, and

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find practicable to provide for meeting the requirements of the daily work of such office, with the least practicable use of the original rolls and files. * * * * * When the work of compiling, perfecting and re-copying the war records of said office has made such progress as may render it practicable so to do, the Adjutant General is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for publication a complete roster of Wisconsin volunteers, showing the material facts in the military history of each soldier as the same appears in the records and files of said office, in the general style of the printed roster of volunteers of the State of Illinois, with such additions and improvements as may be found practicable, without materially increasing the cost of such publication" * * * and to publish "twenty-five hundred copies of said roster." Before the work of compiling the records had made any considerable headway the calls for copies of the roster became so numerous and the demands so persistent that the Governor deemed it advisable to discontinue the compiling and proceed with the work of preparing printer's copy for the roster, assuming that the information required could be obtained from the muster in and muster out rolls of the different commands. Experience soon demonstrated the fact that the information contained in the column of "remarks" on the muster out rolls was not to be relied upon except in the case of the men who were actually present with the command at its muster out. The result was that all records pertaining to each organization had to be closely examined in order to ascertain the final disposition made of each man. This necessitated a great deal of labor that was practically thrown away because if the records had been compiled and written up as provided for by law, before the roster was published, one handling of the records would have been saved besides obviating the necessity of eventually duplicating a good deal of the work. After the first volume of the

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roster was printed and distributed it was seen that the demands for the work would be so great that a second edition would have to be printed in order to supply the demand, so in 1887 the legislature was prevailed upon to enact chapter 540, session laws of that year, which provided that "each honorably discharged soldier of the late war who served in a Wisconsin regiment, troop, battery or company, or who served in the regular army or navy and was credited to Wisconsin, and has not already received the same, shall be entitled to receive one copy of the roster of Wisconsin volunteers, prepared under the provisions of chapter 244, laws of 1885, upon written application to the Adjutant General therefor, stating the name and rank of the applicant and the organization in which he served; * * * * * provided, that the cost of delivery, if any, shall be paid by the recipient." The law also authorized the Governor to order the printing of the special edition of said roster of such number as he may deem necessary to make the distribution provided for, and appropriated a sum of money sufficient to carry out the provisions of the act. That sum is still available and the manuscript prepared by my predecessor is still here, but in nearly 3,000 cases it fails to give definite and correct information as to the "final disposition" of the soldier, and many minor errors as to date, place and manner of discharge or death have been discovered. It became necessary to make diligent search through the old hospital records and the work is not in proper shape for publication for the following reasons:

The order of the Secretary of War of April 4th, 1895, is a serious embarrassment in the completion of these records in our possession. It is estimated, as has been stated, that in nearly 3,000 cases the final disposition of the soldier, whether died, deserted, discharged or mustered out, has not been properly stated. Occasionally we come across cases

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of men the date of whose actual discharge, especially when discharged from hospital, is widely at variance with that heretofore accepted on our rolls. Appeals of my predecessor to the War Department for transcript from these records were declined, the Chief of the Record and Pension Office at one time alleging that the records in his possession were the only safeguard the government had against fraud. Now the records of this office are also "official." It is quite as essential that they should be complete. We are frequently called upon by treasury officials and occasionally by the Chief of the Record and Pension Division himself, to supply information, and it is unhesitatingly furnished, but now the rule is made by the Honorable Secretary of War that this office can not be accorded similar courtesy at that end of the line. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. The reason now given is "because the dilapidated condition of the rolls and other records of the Volunteer Armies, caused by the constant handling to which they have been subjected in the past thirty years, makes it necessary that a strict rule for their preservation shall be adopted, and they shall be referred to only when reference to them is absolutely necessary."

But for many years past a large force of clerks has been at work in that Record and Pension Office transcribing from those dilapidated muster rolls the record of every soldier upon a slip of indestructible material. Over seven years ago the records of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, for instance, were so transcribed, and to obtain the actual record of a soldier one had only to consult this slip, not the "rolls or other records." It is this that makes it difficult to accept unquestioningly the decision of the Department. The Honorable Secretary announces his readiness to furnish complete record of any regiment or company provided the Governor will deposit with the disbursing clerk of the War Department a sum sufficient to cover all

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expenses. Now supposing the entire muster roll of Co. "K" —th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to contain 150 names and that our records are complete in that company except in the case of two privates left in hospital after Gettysburg and never again reported to their company. We have learned that one was discharged for disability some time in September; the other was sent to convalescent camp, where he is said to have deserted, but we have nothing to prove either statement. The War Department has complete record of the discharge and desertion both, but declines to furnish them unless the Governor will pay for the transcribing of the records of 148 other men whom we know all about. The rule seems oppressive and unjust, and will, I trust, be modified in the near future. Wisconsin gave to the general government the services of its soldiers. Is it asking too much that she shall be informed what became of them?

Another thing, here and there through the pages of the roster published seven years ago occurs the single word "deserted" after the name of a man, and frequently the record shows that that crime was committed under the worst possible circumstances, on the evening of or during a battle. To the friends of a man so branded this means a shame that only soldiers can appreciate and only when the evidence is indisputable should that stigma be attached to the name of a man enlisted in the service of his country.

What reparation can be made in the case of a soldier who, fighting valiantly or serving faithfully, has met his death blow unseen by his comrades and whose name has been thus blackened to to this day? Already within my brief experience in the office have we discovered cases where our roster, so lauded in other states and sought for in our own, has proclaimed men to be deserters who, wounded and captured, have died in rebel prisons or were actually killed in battle. The old edition is practically exhausted,

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but there are too many cases where the final disposition of a soldier is still unsettled (I have now before me no less than 31 so called "hung up" cases in Co. "D" 6th Wis. Inf. Vols., the total membership of which was 212) to warrant the publication of a new one now; but I would rather never issue another than be instrumental in permitting one unjust charge of desertion to appear upon its pages.

Until a new administration may change the existing rule of the war department therefore I can not recommend the publication of further editions of the roster.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE DIVISION.

Hardly a day passes without its demands upon this office for transcript of records, certificates or statements of service of volunteer soldiers whose discharges have been lost or destroyed, and the number of letters and endorsements continue formidable. All this part of the work has been entrusted to Captain Whitney and has been performed by him with rare accuracy and fidelity. Quoting from the records of the office from October 1st, 1894, to October 1st, 1896, we have.

Certificates of service.....	666
Statements of service.....	165
Letters and endorsements.....	682

There is no apparent falling off in the number of demands for information of this character.

PENSION DIVISION.

Chapter 292, Section 25, Laws of Wisconsin, 1893, specifically define the duties of the Adjutant General, as Pension Agent, as follows: "To assist all pensioners residing in the State of Wisconsin, having claims against the United States for pensions, bounty or back pay, where such claims have arisen out or by reason of service in the War of the Rebellion. To this end the said Adjutant General shall

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co-operate with the agents or attorneys of said claimants * * * and in all practical ways seek to secure speedy and just action upon all claims now pending, or which may be hereafter filed."

In pursuance of this act the pension division of this office has written 8,754 letters, distributed a fraction less than 15,000 blanks, given advice in 103 cases being prosecuted by other attorneys, mailed 356 postal cards, filed 553 new claims and completed 435 cases, of which notice has been received of the allowance of 238 and the rejection of 197.

It should be borne in mind that in large part these cases are such as had been more or less complicated by the claimants or their attorneys. Many had been rejected previously for want of proper evidence and others were such as had lain dormant for years by reason of irregularities or defect in their prosecution. It is evident that to secure settlement of claims of this character requires vastly more correspondence and attention than ordinary ones.

Complete copies of all claims filed and the evidence in support of each have been made, and copies of all calls for evidence made by the Bureau, as well as the evidence in answer thereto, are preserved in the files.

847 pension vouchers have been executed without cost to the pensioners.

Most of the applications filed during the past two years are for increase or widow's original.

Several hundred cases have been pending from one to six years, mainly applications for increase, and no action seems to have been taken at Washington. In all these claims every call from the Bureau has been promptly complied with, and the fault lies there.

It is worthy of remark in this connection that during the first few months of my duties as Adjutant General the

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office was, occasionally, in receipt of somewhat truculent letters from the pension bureau to the effect that the Adjutant General of Wisconsin would not be recognized as attorney in the case of such and such an applicant "having forfeited his rights through neglect." I knew there had been no neglect in my administration and was loath to believe it in the case of my predecessors. These letters, therefore, led to prompt protest and investigation, which developed that the neglect existed, generally in the Pension Bureau itself, and no more such letters were received, except one where it was seen that three years before I became Adjutant General and exofficio Pension Agent, a certain case was dropped for reasons apparently satisfactory to the then incumbent.

The work of the pension division has been mainly conducted by Col. E. B. Gray, whose large acquaintance with the volunteer soldiers of the state and active sympathy with their needs, have enabled him to render services of exceptional value.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express my obligation to the officers and clerks for intelligent and faithful performance of their duties, and to your Excellency and Colonel Anderson, military secretary, for unvarying support and courtesy.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES KING,

Adjutant General.

Report of Inspections, 1896.

 REPORT OF INSPECTIONS, 1896.

 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF
 THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

BY WM. L. BUCK,

1st Lieutenant 13th Infantry, U. S. A., Assistant Inspector General W. N. G.

MADISON, Wis., December 31st, 1896.

 To the ADJUTANT GENERAL,
 State of Wisconsin,
 Madison, Wis.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with general orders No. 1, dated A. G. O., Madison, Wis., April 6th, 1896, I made inspections of the several companies, troop, battery, non-commissioned staff and bands at the places and on the dates herein given. Inspections were made of 24 companies of infantry between May 4th and June 22nd and after camp the remaining (16) companies of infantry were inspected between August 4th and August 30th, 1896. The battery was inspected August 14th and the troop September 14th.

Dates and places of inspections.
First Infantry, W. N. G.

May 12.....	Co. "A"...	Janesville.	||	May 13.....	Co. "B"...	Fort Atkinson.
May 20.....	Co. "C"...	Whitewater.	||	May 19.....	Co. "D"...	Darlington.
May 11.....	Co. "E"...	Beloit.	||	May 4.....	Co. "F"...	Racine.
June 22.....	Co. "G"...	Madison.	||	May 18.....	Co. "H"...	Monroe.

Second Infantry, W. N. G.

Aug. 19.....	Co. "A"...	Marshfield.	||	June 25.....	Co. "B"...	Oshkosh.
May 6.....	Co. "C"...	Sheboygan.	||	Aug. 12.....	Co. "D"...	Ripon.
Aug. 7.....	Co. "E"...	Fond du Lac.	||	June 24.....	Co. "F"...	Oshkosh.
Aug. 11.....	Co. "G"...	Appleton.	||	May 7.....	Co. "H"...	Manitowoc.
Aug. 5.....	Co. "I"...	Marinette.		June 23.....	Co. "K"...	Beaver Dam.
Aug. 21.....	Co. "L"...	Ashland.		Aug. 6.....	Co. "M"...	Oconto.

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Third Infantry, W. N. G.

Aug. 17.....	Co. "A"...	Neillsville.		Aug. 28.....	Co. "B"...	La Crosse.
June 1.....	Co. "C"...	Hudson.		May 28.....	Co. "D"...	Mauston.
June 4.....	Co. "E"...	Eau Claire.	||	May 15.....	Co. "F"...	Portage.
Aug. 18.....	Co. "G"...	Wausau.	||	June 2.....	Co. "H"...	Menomonie.
Aug. 22.....	Co. "I"...	West Superior.	||	May 27.....	Co. "K"...	Tomah.
June 3.....	Co. "L"...	Eau Claire.	||	Aug. 29.....	Co. "M"...	La Crosse.

Fourth Infantry, W. N. G.

May 21.....	Co. "A"...	Milwaukee.	||	Aug. 13.....	Co. "B"...	Milwaukee.
May 5.....	Co. "C"...	Milwaukee.	||	May 22.....	Co. "D"...	Milwaukee.
May 8.....	Co. "E"...	Milwaukee.	||	Aug. 10.....	Co. "F"...	Milwaukee.
Aug. 8.....	Co. "G"...	Milwaukee.	||	Aug. 4.....	Co. "H"...	Milwaukee.

September 14, Troop "A," 1st Cavalry, Milwaukee.

August 14, Battery "A," 1st Lt. Artillery, Milwaukee.

July 6 to August 3rd, N. C. S. and Bands, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments at Camp Douglas.

The record of the results of said inspections is hereby respectfully submitted. As under the new law the inspecting officer is not paid in proportion to the number of miles traveled no record has been kept in that particular.

I respectfully submit the following criticism of the company drills, etc., of the several companies. These notes were taken on the nights of the inspections. Copies of criticism have been sent out to the respective captains, but to each only those pertaining to his company.

Analysis of Results of Inspection, 1896.

On the dates of inspections there were in the armories as follows:

REGIMENT.	Present.	Per cent. present.	Total absent.	ABSENT.		Total strength.
				With leave.	Without leave.	
First Infantry.....	414	95 2-5	20	12	8	434
Second Infantry.....	673	97 2-5	18	12	6	691
Third Infantry.....	671	96 4-5	22	21	1	693
Fourth Infantry.....	397	94 7-10	22	12	10	419
Totals.....	2,155	96 1-3	82	57	25	2,237

Comparing this with last year there is improvement in attendance in the Third and Fourth infantry and a loss for

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the First and Second. That of the Second is but slight, while there is a loss of about 2 per cent. in the First infantry. The number present this year at inspections in the armories is less in the First infantry, but greater in all the others—a matter of congratulation, as it shows a steady, healthy growth. The total strength in different regiments of infantry is greater than last year in all except the First infantry. The attendance, as a whole, is very slightly less than that of last year, the improvement in three regiments not being enough to overcome the loss in the First infantry.

Attendance in armories—1893-4-5-6.

REGIMENT.	TOTAL NUMBER PRESENT.				PER CENT. PRESENT.				TOTAL STRENGTH			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1st Inf.....	471	432	449	414	Pr.ct.	96	98	95 2-5	508	449	458	434
2d Inf.....	630	670	667	673	93	95	97 4-5	97 2-5	694	697	682	691
3d Inf.....	649	658	610	671	91	90	97 96 1-5	96 4-5	721	677	634	693
4th Inf.....	410	368	384	397	90	90	92 1-2	94 7-10	451	410	415	419
Totals ..	2,160	2,128	2,110	2,155	909-10	95	96 2-5	96 1-3	2,374	2,233	2,189	2,237

Examining the first table, there are fewer men absent without leave this year than last, as a whole. The First and Second shows a loss in this respect, while the Third and Fourth Infantry both show gains. This would naturally follow as the quality which, in the officers, would enforce attendance would naturally enforce discipline to prevent absences without leave. The wisdom of discharging undesirable men is shown in table two, there being a constant increase from 1893 to 1895 inclusive, and in 1896 had this been more strictly followed there would have been a marked increase instead of a very slight loss. There was this year no company in which there was a large number of men absent, but in the Third Infantry, Companies "I"

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and "G" each had twice as many men absent as any other company in the infantry. The importance of close attention to this matter in every company is emphasized in the fact that the low standing in attendance of these companies was sufficient to change the per cent. of the whole infantry from a gain to a loss. Slight though the loss is, it shows a step backward in the continuous gain since 1893. There is a natural explanation for these two companies in that the men of Co. "G" after camp went into the country to harvest — strenuous efforts should have been made, however, to get them. Then Co. "I" is a new one and it is hoped next year the men can be held together at least until after the company annual inspections. Examining table two the changes each year for the several regiments can be noted. Since 1893 there has been a steady improvement from 91 per cent. to 96 3-10th per cent., a gain of 5 per cent. in four years. Each year showing improvement except the very slight loss of 1896, is indicative of a healthy condition of the whole — may this growth continue.

On July 1st, 1893-4-5-6, the total strength of the W. N. G. was as follows:

Organization.	1893.	1894.	Gain.	Loss.	1895.	Gain.	Loss.	1896.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain. '93 to '96.	Loss. '93 to '96.
Gen. Staff.	16	17.	1	.....	18	1	.....	24	6	.....	8	.....
1st Inf. Band, Staff, etc.	515	485	.....	30	503	18	.....	526	23	.....	11	.....
2d Inf. Band, Staff, etc.	683	723	40	.....	733	10	.....	751	18	.....	68	.....
3d Inf. Band, Staff, etc.	717	723	6	.....	739	16	.....	729	.....	10	12	.....
4th Inf. Band, Staff, etc.	464	479	15	.....	475	.....	4	476	1	.....	12	.....
Totals.	2,395	2,427	62	30	2,468	45	4	2,506	48	10	111	.....
Troop "A," 1st Cavalry.	57	58	1	.....	36	.....	22	43	7	.....	.....	14
Battery "A," 1st Lt. Art.	63	56	7	57	1	65	8	2
Aggregate.	2,515	2,541	63	37	2,561	46	26	2,614	63	10	113	14

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By this table can be seen the gains and losses as shown by total strength of whole command on July 1st of each year since 1893. The National Guard in this state has grown in strength each year since 1893 and the greatest gain has been in 1896, the last year considered. This shows that the interest has continued to grow and is greatest at the present time—a most satisfactory condition. Only one organization, the Third Infantry, shows for 1896 a loss in total strength.

METHOD OF MARKING.

During the years 1893-4-5-6 while the writer has acted as inspector the scale of marking has been as follows:

Details (possible 10)		Interpretation.	Aggregate (possible 200)
Below 7	= 49	Deficient.....	Below 140
7 to 7½	= 52½	Very Poor.....	140 to 150
7½ to 8	= 56	Poor.....	150 to 160
8 to 8½	= 59½	Fair.....	160 to 170
8½ to 9	= 63	Good.....	170 to 180
9 to 9½	= 69½	Very Good.....	180 to 190
9½ to 10	= 70	Excellent.....	190 upw'd

The details of the inspections of the several companies are given on cards deposited in your office, the substance of which has been published in orders from the adjutant general's office. The corresponding data for battalions and regiments, etc., is given in the following tables, in all of which the small figures above or to the left of others give the order in that particular detail. For example, the First Infantry stands fourth in ceremony of inspection. At a glance can be seen the relative order of the several regiments in any particular detail.

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1896.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF COMPANIES BY REGIMENTAL AVERAGES PER COMPANY.	REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.			
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Attendance—(Max. Val. 20).				
Present in complete uniform.....	414	673	671	397
Absent.....	20	18	22	22
Total strength of company.....	424	691	693	419
Absent with leave.....	12	12	21	12
Absent without leave.....	8	6	1	10
Total score recd. for attendance.....	(3) 19.06	(1) 19.48	(2) 19.36	(4) 18.91
Inspection—(Max. Val. 70).				
Ceremony of inspection.....	(4) 8.80	(3) 8.86	(2) 8.88	(1) 9.06
Condition of arms.....	(4) 8.06	(3) 9.15	(1) 9.42	(2) 9.36
Condition of equipments.....	(3) 9.19	(2) 9.25	(2) 9.25	(1) 9.62
Condition of uniforms.....	(4) 9.24	(2) 9.50	(1) 9.52	(3) 9.42
Condition of books and papers.....	(3) 8.69	(4) 8.63	(2) 8.93	(1) 9.55
Condition of armory.....	(2) 9.78	(1) 10.00	(3) 9.56	(1) 10.00
Care of state property.....	(2) 9.40	(4) 9.87	(3) 9.89	(1) 9.97
(Max. Val. of each 10.)				
Total score recd. for inspection.....	(4) 63.16	(3) 65.26	(2) 65.45	(1) 66.98
Drill—(Max. Val. 70).				
School of the soldier.....	(4) 8.53	(2) 8.58	(3) 8.56	(1) 8.66
Manual of arms.....	(4) 7.34	(3) 7.97	(2) 8.26	(1) 8.40
Firings.....	(3) 8.11	(1) 8.65	(2) 8.62	(4) 8.02
Movements by fours.....	(4) 7.88	(2) 8.12	(3) 7.97	(1) 8.36
Movements by platoons.....	(3) 7.56	(1) 8.06	(2) 7.88	(4) 7.48
Movements by company.....	(4) 8.15	(2) 8.33	(3) 8.21	(1) 8.45
Extended order drill.....	(1) 8.34	(2) 7.75	(4) 6.97	(3) 7.21
(Max. Val. of each 10.)				
Total score recd. for drill.....	(4) 55.91	(1) 57.46	(3) 56.47	(2) 56.58
Efficiency of officers—(Max. Val. 20).				
Duties of captain.....	(3) 8.80	(2) 8.88	(4) 8.70	(1) 9.50
Duties of lieutenants.....	(3) 8.53	(1) 8.91	(4) 8.21	(2) 8.74
(Max. Val. of each 10.)				
Total score recd for efficiency.....	(3) 17.33	(2) 17.79	(4) 16.91	(1) 18.24
Mil. Crt. and Dis. (Max. Val. 10 each).				
Military courtesy.....	(2) 9.31	(3) 9.23	(4) 8.82	(1) 9.56
General discipline.....	(3) 8.17	(1) 8.62	(4) 7.90	(2) 8.47
Total score recd. for Crt. and Disc.....	(3) 17.48	(2) 17.85	(4) 16.72	(1) 18.03
Possible aggregate score 200.				
Total score received, average per company	(4) 172.94	(2) 177.84	(3) 174.91	(1) 178.74

Comparing this table with a similar one for last year it will be noticed that the regiments of infantry have gained in the following particulars and lost in others since 1895:

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FIRST INFANTRY

Gains in ceremony of inspection, care of state property, school of the soldier, movements by fours, company extended order drill, duties of captain and (average of the whole) military courtesy and discipline, and on the whole result there is a slight gain. All other details show a loss and there is still room for improvement in many particulars.

SECOND INFANTRY

Gains in total strength, ceremony of inspection, condition of armory, care of property, school of the soldier, movements by fours, platoons and company, as well as in extended order work, while the drill as a whole is slightly better than last year. There are gains in duties of captain and lieutenants, in military courtesy and discipline, and on the whole result there is considerable gain since last year. In details not mentioned above there is a loss.

THIRD INFANTRY

Gains in total strength, in attendance, ceremony of inspection, school of the soldier, manual of arms, firings, movements by fours, platoons and company, but shows a loss in extended order drill, but on the drill as a whole there is a decided gain. There are gains also in duties of captain and efficiency of officers as a whole, in military courtesy and discipline, and there is a gain in each particular since last year, and on the whole result there is a large gain over 1895.

FOURTH INFANTRY

Gains in total strength, attendance, ceremony of inspection, care of equipments, books and papers, armory, care of property and on inspection of arms, and on the whole

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there is commendable improvement. There are also gains in all the details of company drill, so that on the whole drill there is great improvement over last year; in fact this regiment shows a most remarkable fact in that there are gains in every detail of inspection except condition of arms and uniforms.

The Second and Fourth Infantry are commended in that all armories were thoroughly clean and received the maximum score, viz.: 10 for each company. The above facts when known will enable the commanders to devote proper attention to those details which show losses, without neglecting the others. There has been improvement on the whole in all the regiments for the first time since the guard was regularly inspected in '89 and '90. This shows a gratifying condition which it is hoped will continue.

BATTALIONS.

The battalions of the several regiments were composed of companies and commanders, as follows:

First Infantry.

1st Battalion.....	Cos. "B," "C," "F" and "G."	Major George H. Joachim
2d Battalion.....	Cos. "A," "D," "E" and "H."	Major Daniel A. Stearns

Second Infantry.

1st Battalion.....	Cos. "A," "B," "C" and "D."	Major Nathan E. Morgan.
2d Battalion.....	Cos. "E," "F," "G" and "H."	Major Chas. J. Hunter.
3d Battalion.....	Cos. "I," "K," "L" and "M."	Major C. R. Boardman.

Third Infantry.

1st Battalion.....	Cos. "C," "E," "H" and "L."	Major Thomas J. George.
2d Battalion.....	Cos. "B," "I," "K" and "M."	Major Julius E. Kircheis.
3d Battalion.....	Cos. "A," "D," "F" and "G."	Major Geo. C. Carnegie.

Fourth Infantry.

1st Battalion.....	Cos. "B," "C," "D" and "H."	Major E. I. Słupecki.
2d Battalion.....	Cos. "A," "E," "F" and "G."	Major Edward Shea.

The following table gives the details of company inspection for the several battalions in the hopes that it may stimulate *esprit de corps* among them as such. It will also give the majors an idea as to the weak points of their several battalions:

Detail of Company Inspections, 1896, by Battalions.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.....	FIRST.		SECOND.			THIRD.			FOURTH.		
	Battalions.....	First.	Second.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.
Attendance—(Max. Val. 20).											
Present in complete uniform.....	(6) 211	(8) 203	(1) 236	(2) 221	(4) 216	(5) 215	(1) 236	(3) 220	(9) 191	(7) 206	
Absent.....	8	12	4	6	8	2	8	12	14	8	
Total strength.....	219	215	240	227	224	217	244	232	205	214	
Absent with leave.....	3	9	2	4	6	2	8	11	8	4	
Absent without leave.....	5	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	6	4	
Total score recd. for attendance.....	(6) 19.27	(9) 18.88	(1) 19.83	(3) 19.47	(5) 19.28	(2) 19.81	(4) 19.34	(8) 18.92	(10) 18.63	(7) 19.25	
Inspection—(Max. Val. 70).											
Ceremony of inspection.....	9.28	8.31	8.69	8.96	8.94	8.50	9.06	9.06	9.31	8.81	
Condition of arms.....	8.81	7.31	8.94	9.44	9.10	9.58	9.31	9.34	9.47	9.25	
Condition of equipments.....	9.37	9.00	9.62	9.25	8.88	9.44	8.40	9.88	9.78	9.47	
Condition of uniforms.....	9.48	9.00	9.13	9.69	9.69	9.56	9.50	9.50	9.41	9.44	
Condition of books and papers.....	8.88	8.50	8.46	8.94	8.49	8.84	8.75	9.19	10.00	9.09	
Condition of armory.....	9.88	9.69	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.94	8.75	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Care of state property.....	9.25	9.56	10.00	10.00	9.63	9.94	9.82	9.94	9.94	10.00	
(Max. Val. of each 10).											
Total score recd. for inspection.....	(6) 64.95	(10) 61.37	(7) 64.84	(3) 66.28	(8) 64.73	(5) 65.80	(9) 63.64	(2) 66.91	(1) 67.91	(4) 66.06	
Drill—(Max. Val. 70).											
School of the soldier.....	8.81	8.25	8.40	8.61	8.75	8.31	8.37	8.94	8.78	9.19	
Manual of arms.....	7.56	7.12	8.13	8.31	7.47	7.69	8.13	8.97	8.94	4.53	
Firings.....	8.09	8.13	8.97	8.75	8.25	8.19	8.81	8.84	8.66	7.87	
Movements by fours.....	8.19	7.56	8.50	8.19	7.68	7.25	8.09	8.56	8.37	8.37	
Movements by platoons.....	7.44	7.69	8.00	8.31	7.87	6.94	8.06	8.63	7.50	8.35	
Movements by company.....	8.25	8.06	8.37	8.35	8.25	7.38	8.45	8.94	8.69	7.47	
Extended order drill.....	8.56	8.13	7.63	7.56	8.06	5.12	7.69	8.06	7.25	7.87	
(Max. Val. for each 10).											
Total score recd. for drill.....	(6) 56.90	9) 54.94	(4) 58.00	(3) 58.08	(7) 56.33	(10) 50.88	(5) 57.60	(1) 60.94	(2) 58.19	(8) 51.97	

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Detail of Company Inspections, 1896, by Battalion.—Continued.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.....	FIRST.		SECOND.			THIRD.			FOURTH.	
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.
Battalions.....										
Efficiency of officers. (Max. Val. 20).										
Duties of captain.....	8.72	8.88	9.12	9.45	8.06	8.12	8.81	9.19	9.69	9.31
Duties of lieutenants.....	8.47	8.59	8.94	9.49	8.31	7.13	8.32	9.19	8.84	8.63
(Max. Val. of each 10.)										
Total score recd. for efficiency.....	(7) 17.19	(6) 17.47	(4) 18.06	(1) 18.94	(9) 16.37	(10) 15.25	(8) 17.13	(3) 18.38	(2) 18.53	(5) 17.94
Mil. Crt. & Dis.—(Max. Val. 10 each).										
Military courtesy.....	9.50	9.12	9.31	9.56	8.81	8.00	9.06	9.41	9.44	9.69
General discipline.....	8.22	8.13	8.44	8.44	8.97	7.13	8.06	8.50	8.56	8.37
Total score recd. for Crt. & Disc.....	(6) 17.72	(7) 17.25	(5) 17.75	(2) 18.00	(4) 17.78	(9) 15.13	(8) 17.12	(3) 17.91	(2) 18.00	(1) 18.06
Possible aggregate score 200.										
Total score received.....	(6) 176.03	(9) 169.91	(4) 178.48	(3) 180.77	(8) 174.49	(10) 166.87	(7) 174.83	(1) 183.06	(2) 181.26	(5) 176.

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The small numbers to the left show the order of the battalion in that particular detail. The comparison is made between the ten battalions in company drill alone. Careful study of this table will be interesting to the field officers of the regiments as well as the captains.

The following table gives comparisons in *Order of Merit* for the years '94, '95 and '96 for the different battalions in the several sub-heads of the annual company inspections:

Batt.	Regt.	ORDER OF MERIT IN.																						
		Attendance.			Insp.of arms			Co. drill.			Eff.of Off'rs.			Crtsy.& Disc			On agg. p'ts.							
		1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896					
1st.	1st	9	2	6	7	5	6	10	7	4	6	9	7	2	7	7	4	4	6	7	10	4	6	9
2d.	1st	8	4	9	6	7	10	10	7	5	9	1	8	6	7	4	7	7	7	7	9	4	6	9
1st.	2d	10	1	1	8	10	7	9	8	4	4	7	10	4	7	8	5	5	6	8	4	8	4	
2d.	2d	2	6	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	7	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
3d.	2d	6	3	5	3	1	8	3	3	3	7	3	3	9	1	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	3	
1st.	3d	5	9	2	5	6	5	5	9	10	6	9	10	5	8	9	4	10	10	4	10	7	1	
2d.	3d	3	7	4	3	9	9	6	7	5	9	5	8	9	10	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	1	
3d.	3d	4	5	8	2	3	2	4	1	1	8	4	3	6	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	
1st.	4th	1	8	10	2	4	1	2	6	2	2	6	7	5	5	2	1	5	5	2	5	5	2	
2d.	4th	7	10	7	4	8	4	8	10	8	5	7	5	8	6	1	7	7	9	7	9	9	5	

By examination of this table it will be seen that in relative order of merit the Second Battalion, Second Infantry, stands first in attendance for the past three years while the First Battalion, Second Infantry, is first for the past two years and for '96 as well. In condition of arms, etc., for the past three years the Second Battalion, Second Infantry, stands at the top, with the First Battalion, Fourth Infantry, a close second. The latter battalion stands No. 1 for '96. The best battalion in company drill for the past three years is the Third Battalion, Third Infantry, with the Second Battalion, Second Infantry, a close second. In efficiency of officers for the years '94, '95 and '96 the best battalion is the Second Battalion, Second Infantry, while in military courtesy and discipline the best (for the past

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three years) is the Second Battalion, Second Infantry, and on all points considered for the time designated the best battalion is the Third Battalion, Third Infantry, with the Second Battalion, Second Infantry, a very close second. The improvement or the reverse for each year can be ascertained at a glance at the table, so far as relative merit is concerned, but to get the actual improvement or loss comparison must be made with the corresponding reports for the years mentioned. On the total points received there has been a gain in company drill in all the battalions, but the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, where the losses by company caused a loss in the battalion average. The great improvement made by certain companies may be seen by comparing General Orders No. 14, 1894, G. O. No. 15, 1895 and G. O. No. 7, 1896, and the attached copies marked "A" will give information concerning all the companies from 1889 to 1896, both inclusive.

The following table will give interesting information in a form to which reference can be readily made for details of inspection concerning the several companies, for the year 1896.

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Result of Inspection of Companies in Company Drills and Extended Order, etc., in Armories, 1896.

Order of merit.	Company.	Regiment.	STATION.	Total score.	ORDER OF MERIT.				
					Attendance.	Inspection of arms, etc.	Company drill.	Efficiency of officers.	Military courtesy and discipline.
1	"E"	2d	Fond du Lac	195.63	16	6	1	1	2
2	"G"	1st	Madison	193.25	10	1	3	3	3
3	"F"	2d	Oshkosh	190.875	4	12	4	2	5
4	"A"	3d	Neillsville	190.875	2	5	5	5	4
5	"B"	3d	La Crosse	187.00	6	13	6	23	9
6	"K"	3d	Tomah	185.375	3	22	7	11	18
7	"H"	4th	Milwaukee	185.28	27	2	18	4	6
8	"A"	2d	Marshfield	183.725	30	15	10	24	16
9	"D"	4th	Milwaukee	183.66	38	7	11	8	27
10	"B"	2d	Oshkosh	183.50	4	9	15	13	22
11	"C"	1st	Whitewater	183.40	29	19	13	15	11
12	"A"	4th	Milwaukee	182.96	25	20	8	18	29
13	"G"	3d	Wausau	182.40	40	26	2	17	13
14	"F"	4th	Milwaukee	182.145	24	10	23	9	8
15	"L"	2d	Ashland	181.00	23	3	28	7	1
16	"C"	2d	Sheboygan	180.93	11	28	12	10	14
17	"F"	3d	Portage	180.12	19	18	25	14	12
18	"H"	1st	Monroe	179.80	15	27	14	12	17
19	"H"	3d	Menomonie	179.12	19	4	21	31	28
20	"C"	4th	Milwaukee	179.06	22	24	22	16	15
21	"D"	3d	Mauston	178.56	13	11	17	25	37
22	"G"	4th	Milwaukee	177.43	14	23	30	6	7
23	"B"	4th	Milwaukee	176.96	37	8	24	32	23
24	"M"	3d	La Crosse	175.75	6	30	16	19	31
25	"M"	2d	Oconto	173.41	17	17	27	20	36
26	"F"	1st	Racine	173.07	21	25	29	28	20
27	"I"	2d	Marinette	173.065	28	29	9	40	10
28	"H"	2d	Maritowoc	171.75	18	14	36	22	25
29	"E"	1st	Beloit	171.55	32	31	26	33	21
30	"A"	1st	Janesville	170.83	36	38	19	26	19
31	"K"	2d	Beaver Dam	170.43	26	37	20	27	26
32	"C"	3d	Hudson	169.24	11	16	33	34	33
33	"E"	3d	Eau Claire	167.375	8	21	34	35	34
34	"D"	2d	Ripon	165.00	1	34	31	29	30
35	"G"	2d	Appleton	164.79	34	33	32	21	32
36	"E"	4th	Milwaukee	162.42	33	32	37	36	24
37	"D"	1st	Darlington	157.29	34	35	39	30	38
38	"B"	1st	Fort Atkinson	154.32	31	39	35	39	39
39	"L"	3d	Eau Claire	151.75	8	36	40	38	40
40	"I"	3d	Superior	151.32	39	40	38	37	35
3a.	Battery "A,"	1st Lt. Art	191.37	36½	21½	1½	1	1
24½.	Troop "A,"	1st Cavalry	175.21	39½	25½	20½	4½	24½

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Average per regiment.

	1896.	1895.	Gain.
4th Infantry	178.74	167.63	11.11
2d Infantry	177.84	174.695	3.145
3d Infantry	174.91	169.646	5.264
1st Infantry	172.94	172.57	.37

Average for 40 companies infantry, 1896, 176.16.

Average for 40 companies infantry, 1895, 171.343.

Gain, 4.817 points.

Average per company for entire command of infantry, 176.16. A gain of nearly 5 points over last year.

Attention is respectfully invited to tables in report for 1895, pages 16, 17, 18 and 19 (analysis), which with the data given in those just referred to will enable you to gain valuable information with reference to the organizations for the past two years. Your attention is especially called to the remarks on page 19, report of 1895.

TROOP "A," FIRST CAVALY.

The attendance in this organization is very low, and the difficulty of keeping it together seems very great. On all points considered there is a slight improvement over last year, but scarcely enough to justify its retention at the great expense to which the state is subjected in its maintenance. A good cavalry troop is undoubtedly very valuable in riot duty, and, if possible, this one should be thoroughly reorganized, or, if this can not be done, muster it out and from its ashes organize another.

The troop made a practice march during which, I am informed, they made excellent progress in camping, marching and in the use and care of horses, etc. They did not attend Camp Fairchild, '96.

BATTERY "A," FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This organization suffers in its lack of attendance at inspection, but its drill, discipline and general efficiency are excellent. If possible the amount assigned per horse hire

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should be increased to \$1,000 per annum. The work in camp of the battery was the best I ever saw in a national guard battery.

CAMP.

In compliance with instructions I reported to you at Camp Douglas on July 7th, where I remained most of the time until August 3rd, 1896. With my work and duties there you are personally cognizant. As the work in camp was under your own supervision, reference will be made only as a means of comparison, where it can result in good to the Guard. In the work done in camp as a whole there was improvement, especially in the matter of discipline. The Second, Third and Fourth Infantry are especially to be commended in this respect; for improvement over the year before the First Infantry is to be commended, but the disorganization of four companies in that regiment will prevent very much improvement unless said companies are mustered out. The military courtesy and saluting were about the same as last year but sentry duty is still very poorly performed. The ceremony of guard mount shows marked improvement, and as a whole there is great improvement in the drills. For remarks on camp you are respectfully referred to my report to the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C. (a copy of which has been furnished to you). Attention is respectfully called to pages 22, 23 and 24, report of 1895.

The attendance in camp for 1896 was as follows: For all infantry 89 9-10 per cent. For

Regiment.	Present.	Absent.	Total strength.	Per cent. present.
First Infantry	476	71	547	87
Second Infantry	691	86	777	88 9-10
Third Infantry	767	23	780	95 4-5
Fourth Infantry	410	82	492	83 1-3
Total	2,334	262	2,596	89 9-10

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This table includes field, staff and band. There were not as many men in camp in 1896 as last year, but the per cent. present was greater. In 1895 there were present 2,359, as against 2,334 for 1896, but the per cent. present in 1895 was 88 9-10 per cent against 89 9-10 per cent. in 1896. This increase is the more remarkable since last year. With the United States Regulars in camp there would seem to be a greater incentive to attendance in camp for that year. Attention is respectfully invited to page 22, report of 1895. The several morning reports for camp give the attendance for each day in camp. The attendance at target practice is given in the report of the General Inspector of Small Arms Practice. There were present at 200 yards to fire a total of 1,904 against 1,918 last year, and as there were twenty-five men less in camp and only fourteen less at target practice there was an increase in the per cent.

From data given in report of Colonel Graham, General I. S. A. P., we have the following:

Small Arms Practice by Regiments.

Regiment of Infantry.	Known Dist.		Skirmish.		Volley Firing.		R. C. & D. M.		Revolver.		Movable Target.		Com- bined Ag- gregate.	
	F. M.	O.	F. M.	O.	F. M.	O.	F. M.	O.	F. M.	O.	F. M.	O.	F. M.	O.
1st.....	.179	3	.157	2	.163	3	.842	2	.639	2	.137	1	2.117	2
2d .....	.196	2	.147	3	.177	2	.798	3	.527	4	.060	4	1.905	3
3d .....	.307	1	.216	1	.185	1	.989	1	.712	1	.119	2	2.528	1
4th.....	.177	4	.124	4	.154	4	.689	4	.578	3	.070	3	1.792	4

F. M.—Figure of Merit.

O.—Order.

R. C. & D. M.—Rifle Class & Distinguished Marksmen.

Attention is respectfully invited to pages 25 to 31, report of 1895. Assuming 200 as value of rifle practice, 100 for attendance in camp, 200 for company drill in armories and 5 for each man on state team we have for the regi-
ments:

*Report of Inspections, 1896.**Record by Regiments.*

Regiment.	Company drill.	Rifle work.	Attendance in camp.	State team, value of.	Aggregate figure of merit.	Order of merit.
1st.....	(4) 172.94	(2) 167.48	(3) 87.00	(2) 15.00	442.42	2
2d.....	(2) 177.84	(3) 150.71	(2) 88.90	(4) 5.00	422.45	3
3d.....	(3) 174.91	(1) 200.00	(1) 95.80	(1) 20.00	490.00	1
4th.....	(1) 178.74	(4) 141.77	(4) 83.33	(3) 10.00	413.84	4

Comparing this with the corresponding table for last year it will be seen that there has been relative improvement in all the regiments in company drill and, including revolver practice, there is a relative improvement in rifle work in the First Infantry, but a loss in the Second and Fourth. These regiments are badly handicapped with lack of home rifle ranges. In attendance in camp there is improvement in the First, Third and Fourth Infantry, while the Second Infantry is about the same. The state rifle team shows a gain in numbers from the First and Third with a loss from the Second and Fourth Infantry. On the aggregate figure of merit there are gains for the First and Third and losses for the Second and Fourth. In the matters of administration there enters so many different elements that it is most difficult to decide as to the supremacy of any regiment in all respects over the others, but in the judgment of the writer the Third Infantry stands first in the matter of "papers and returns," while in the matter of performance of his duties as such the adjutant of the First is probably ahead. The Third Infantry was badly handicapped by having its adjutant so constantly on the rifle range. In the administration, so far as it depends on the colonel, you are personally cognizant and will have formed your own judgment. From your frequent inspections of camp you also are acquainted with the relative merit of the several regiments in cleanliness of camp. In the judgment of the writer the Second Infantry had the best disci-

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pline in camp, with the Third Infantry a close second, and the First Infantry the poorest. In battalion drills as a whole the Second Infantry was best, but it is respectfully submitted that the best battalion, in my judgment, is the Third Battalion, Third Infantry.

Your attention is respectfully called to the expediency of having two men enlisted in each company as cooks. It was found on inspection that the kitchen and mess tent were better kept where enlisted men were cooks, and then when ordered into the field the company having its own cooks is in best condition. Reports were submitted to you at the time as to the results of the inspections by me of the several regiments in camp. The Second and Third Infantry have points of superior merit each over the other so that it is a matter of individual judgment as to which is the better regiment as a whole. The excellence of the Second Infantry in drill is offset by the superiority of the Third Infantry in rifle work, and the discipline of both being very good the question rests as to which regiment is the better commanded. The best 18 companies are:

Company Drill.	Rifle Work.	In Both Combined.
1. Co. "E," 2d Inf.	1. Co. "A," 3d Inf.	1. Co. "A," 3d Inf.
2. Co. "G," 1st Inf.	2. Co. "D," 3d Inf.	2. Co. "D," 3d Inf.
3. { Co. "F," 2d Inf.	3. Co. "A," 4th Inf.	3. Co. "B," 3d Inf.
4. Co. "A," 3d Inf.	4. Co. "L," 2d Inf.	4. Co. "K," 3d Inf.
5. Co. "B," 3d Inf.	5. Co. "B," 3d Inf.	5. Co. "A," 4th Inf.
6. Co. "K," 3d Inf.	6. Co. "K," 3d Inf.	6. Co. "L," 2d Inf.
7. Co. "H," 4th Inf.	7. Co. "C," 3d Inf.	7. Co. "M," 2d Inf.
8. Co. "A," 2d Inf.	8. Co. "G," 3d Inf.	8. Co. "G," 1st Inf.
9. Co. "D," 4th Inf.	9. Co. "C," 2d Inf.	9. Co. "E," 2d Inf.
10. Co. "B," 2d Inf.	10. Co. "A," 2d Inf.	10. Co. "G," 3d Inf.
11. Co. "C," 1st Inf.	11. Co. "G," 1st Inf.	11. Co. "A," 2d Inf.
12. Co. "A," 4th Inf.	12. Co. "L," 3d Inf.	12. Co. "C," 2d Inf.
13. Co. "G," 3d Inf.	13. Co. "E," 2d Inf.	13. Co. "C," 3d Inf.
14. Co. "F," 4th Inf.	14. Co. "E," 1st Inf.	14. Co. "B," 2d Inf.
15. Co. "L," 2d Inf.	15. Co. "B," 2d Inf.	15. Co. "C," 1st Inf.
16. Co. "C," 1st Inf.	16. Co. "M," 2d Inf.	16. Co. "E," 1st Inf.
17. Co. "F," 3d Inf.	17. Co. "D," 1st Inf.	17. Co. "L," 3d Inf.
18. Co. "H," 4th Inf.	18. Co. "C," 1st Inf.	18. Co. "D," 1st Inf.

In the selection of a company the discipline and the ability to control on the part of the company commander enters so largely to make up what constitutes a good com-

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pany that from my experience with officers and men at inspections and camp I would make some changes in the relative position of some of these companies. Company "A," Third Infantry, is in my opinion the best all-round company in the state. The absence of discipline in Company "D," Third Infantry, would place it much lower in my judgment, but, with attention to this defect, it can with justice be placed where its company drill and target practice would entitle it. Attention is respectfully invited to pages 32 and 33, report for 1895.

TROOP "A," FIRST CAVALRY,

Did not attend camp in 1896, but instead made a practice march, to which reference has been made.

BATTERY "A," FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY,

Has in camp upheld its record for excellence in discipline, drill and target practice, and in addition has the remarkable hospital record of *no man on sick report* for the whole week.

HOSPITAL CORPS

Performed its duties in a very satisfactory manner and the hospital was very efficiently conducted except in the case of the Fourth Infantry where there was lamentable inefficiency in administration and cleanliness as evidenced the day of my inspection. Lack of harmony seems to have been the cause rather than lack of ability. Attention is invited to pages 34-35, Report of 1895.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The work of this corps was again up to its high standard and practice was had with flag, torch and heliograph. Much credit is due the acting head of this department.

Report of Inspections, 1896.

In the several departments of the staff corps I respectfully invite attention to remarks on pages 35 to 38, Report of 1895, which are hereby endorsed, as also those referring to the several armories in the State. (See copy of Report to War Department, 1896.)

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Those made in Report of 1895 and in Report to War Department for 1896 are hereby respectfully renewed; and for my conclusion I will copy that written a year ago at a time when I thought my last report had been submitted.

CONCLUSION.

"To the officers and men of the Guard I desire to express the pleasure derived from association with you. The profit to the writer, from his work in this State, has increased his usefulness as an officer and increased his store of knowledge of men and things to a degree made possible only by the fortunate circumstances surrounding the details to Wisconsin's National Guard. For you all the writer entertains the kindest feelings. Every criticism made has been without partiality for or fear of anyone. If I have failed in that respect it was unintentional. In this my last report to the Adjutant General, permit me to be somewhat personal in the expression of my grateful appreciation of the treatment received at your hands. The profit and pleasure of association with you, as an officer and as a man, will remain with me long after my official connection shall be severed. To His Excellency, the Governor, I desire to express appreciation and thanks for his uniform kindness both personally and officially.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. BUCK,

First Lieutenant 13th Infantry, U. S. A.

Assistant Inspector General, W. N. G.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster General

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1896.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER,
1897.



REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Quartermaster General's Office.

MADISON, September 30, 1896.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM H. UPHAM,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—In compliance with section 28, chapter 292, laws of 1893, I have the honor to submit the following report, of the transactions of this department.

Great as has been the improvement in the National Guard from year to year, the demands on this department have correspondingly increased and have proved the same to be inadequate if conducted on the lines previously obtaining. It therefore became necessary to establish methods and principles which would place the department on a business basis, first and foremost of which was to reduce the expense of this branch of the National Guard as much as practicable, without seriously affecting the efficiency of the Guard, secondly to obtain as much, and as good, for the appropriation expended as is possible, and thirdly, to establish such means of record that which would enable control of, and prevent loss of the vast amount of property entrusted to this department. I venture to say that, though there is much room for improvement, a great deal has been accomplished by the department, and it is now apace with the National Guard.

The recommendations made by officers who have had the best interests of the service at heart, were solicited and carefully considered, and such as proved practicable were carried out. I am therefore enabled to say, that the National Guard in

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its present state is prepared and equipped to serve in the field without more than ordinary discomfort and exposure of the health of the men.

PROPERTY.

The steadily increasing amount of property controlled by this department, necessitated a new system of records, which involved a great amount of labor in the transcribing and searching of previous transactions and accounts. It was found also, that much property had been issued in previous years of which no record existed, and it was only after thorough search of shipping books and receipts and subsequent correspondence that the department was able to trace much of such property and establish the state's right of ownership to the same. This system is being continued, and with the conducting of annual inspections, together with the required rendering of the improved property returns by officers having property in charge, the possible loss is reduced to a minimum.

The property losses occurring in national guard companies, and determined by the above mentioned inspections, have been charged to companies, and the actual cost of property deducted from annual allowances, and in several instances where gross neglect on the part of commanding officers responsible for property, was evident, they were personally held and called upon to make good such losses. The total amount deducted and collected in such manner during the past two years was \$1,832.47. The property lost, has all been replaced and issued to the various companies by this department, and it is noticeable that the loss from year to year has grown considerably less. A portion of the property so replaced, especially ordnance and stores manufactured at U. S. arsenals, could not be purchased, and such losses have been supplied by property in possession of the department. To make such issuance from the department the amount of \$535.20 remains on hand.

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ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

By reason of the fact that a competent man was engaged as janitor of this department, it has become possible to place many of the arms in possession of the various companies in a serviceable condition by making frequent repairs; and the department has been able by purchase of supplies and the use of the labor already employed to reload 100,000 rounds of ammunition per annum, by which method a saving of \$9.00 per thousand has been accomplished. This saving appears in the accumulation of additional property drawn from the U. S. government.

EQUIPMENT.

In order to put the National Guard on a basis for field service, with the appropriations available, it was considered advisable, as the uniforms were in reasonably good condition, to dispense with an issue of clothing; and instead equip the Guard with heavy woolen blankets of the U. S. pattern and with serviceable straw ticks. In addition thereto, with companies recruited up to their maximum strength, the entire equipment of the National Guard was increased from fifty to sixty per company, including the issue of overcoats, campaign hats, leggings, blanket bags, haversacks and canteens, and an entire issue of meat cans and tin cups was also made. By withholding a portion of the annual clothing allowance from each company, it became possible to purchase blue flannel shirts throughout the companies, and field and staff officers willingly equipped themselves with shirts of the same U. S. pattern.

The field and staff officers had long been publicly criticised for not appearing with proper horse equipments when mounted and it became feasible to furnish a complete complement to each such officer.

The regimental non-commissioned staff and regimental bands were also serving without proper equipment, and each of these were furnished a complete set of enlisted man's equipments throughout.

General Report.

A variety of brass buttons had for some time decorated the uniforms of enlisted men; companies were therefore required to supply all uniforms with the adopted regulation state button, paying for the same out of the clothing allowance.

As an experiment, which has proven decidedly successful for field service, four field ovens were purchased, and to enable men detailed for signal duty to become more proficient, a set of heliographs were also acquired.

At the urgent request of the medical department a complete portable medical pannier was furnished them.

The amounts and items of ordnance and quartermaster's stores and other property received, issued, expended, etc., and remaining on hand September 30th, 1896, are hereto appended and marked as follows:

Exhibit "A," showing ordnance and ordnance stores, required, issued, and remaining on hand September 30th, 1896 (in 3 parts).

Exhibit "B," showing clothing and camp equipage received, issued and remaining on hand September 30th, 1896.

Exhibit "C," showing state military property in possession of the W. N. G., September 30th, 1896.

Exhibit "C" (Con.), showing property in possession of commanding officer of Light Battery "A," 1st Artillery.

Exhibit "C" (Con.), showing property in possession of commanding officer of Troop "A," 1st Cavalry.

Exhibit "D," showing state military property issued to military schools, etc.

Exhibit "E," showing state military property issued to the G. A. R. posts of Wisconsin.

Exhibit "F," showing property on the military reservation at Camp Douglas.

WISCONSIN MILITARY RESERVATION.

Upon assuming charge of the reservation, it was found that the system of employing a custodian for the purpose of supervising, without performing, manual labor was not to the best

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interest of the service; it was therefore considered advisable to employ help which could be used profitably during the entire year and have the officers of the department do the supervising. In this manner more could be accomplished without additional expense.

A team of horses, wagon, sleigh and harnesses were purchased, thus saving large expenditure for team hire and cartage.

The entire reservation inside of the fence line was thoroughly cleaned up, trees were trimmed and underbrush cut out. Forty-five acres of former swamp land in the northwest portion of the reservation were drained and grubbed, and together with forty more acres in rear of the range house, were broken, dragged and prepared for a drill ground, which will avoid interference and possible danger by troops drilling on the ranges.

The fences were repaired and completed and railings placed around roadways and groves of trees, to avoid damage by horses owned by visitors.

Range No. 1 was widened to include 15 instead of 10 targets. The pit of range No. 3, being in bad condition, was repaired and a new stone wall of substantial construction was built in the pit of range 5 and the range widened so as to provide for 12 instead of 10 targets.

Complaints had been received that the sanitary condition of the reservation was not considered good and healthy, and upon careful investigation it was ascertained that the cause for such complaints could be found in the men's drinking ice-water immediately after strenuous exercise. The water work system having been hurriedly put in, was only laid about two feet underground, and men were either required to drink the warm unpalatable water coming from the pipes encased in hot sand, or prepare and drink ice water. The condition was remedied by lowering the entire pipe line system to seven feet underground, which gives opportunity to furnish fresh cool water in summer, and in the winter prevents freezing and consequent bursting of pipes of which we previously had many occurrences.

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Stopcocks and drainage cocks were also added so that any branch of the system can now be shut off from use.

Upon careful examination by an architect, the supports underneath the water tanks in the tank building were pronounced as unsafe and dangerous, so that it became necessary to rebuild the supports in this structure.

Provisions were also made to furnish fire protection by attaching fire hydrants to the pipeline system in the vicinity of all buildings, and a fire hose reel with 500 feet of hose, fireaxes and ladders were also provided.

The building formerly occupied by the barber was renovated and added to and fitted out with heating apparatus and piping, thus furnishing five additional bath rooms which were set aside for officers' use.

The guard house was raised and placed on a sound foundation, and stairways placed all around the same. The interior was renovated by supplying new bunks and lockers and means of communication with the cell rooms from the interior of the guard house.

On the recommendation of the medical department, a new hospital was purchased. This building is portable and was furnished by the Ducker Portable House Co. of New York.

The old sinks which had been in existence since the opening encampment on the reservation in 1889, were destroyed and replaced by new ones.

The old officers' mess, which was but an old rookery, was also discarded, and a new building sufficiently large to accommodate the demands, was built with kitchen, pantry and ice-box additions.

The old barn, always a source of danger by fire, was also removed and a new barn and stable sufficiently large for fifty-four horses was constructed, to conform in appearance with the stables built two years previously, and a granary and tool house built from the old ice house was placed between the two sets of stables.

General Report.

The building known as general headquarters and the old hospital, now known as staff quarters, were both remodelled, and in this manner rooms were provided for the working force of the departments of administration, and the building formerly known as administration building, was assigned for use as regimental headquarters.

One of the most substantial improvements on the grounds is the log building which was erected by the officers of the National Guard, the greater portion of the expenditure being contributed by the officers by individual subscription. As the cost of the building exceeded the amount of original subscription, and the building is a permanent improvement on the reservation, the amount received from canteen privilege during the past two camping seasons has been devoted towards paying for a part of the deficiency.

A handsome new flag pole has been erected to take the place of the old tamarack pole, which had answered the purpose for the past six years.

Additional street lamps have also been provided to better illuminate the grounds, and a complete telephone system connecting all of the various buildings, ranges, and the village of Camp Douglas and neighboring cities, has been put in, with the central station located in the regimental headquarters building.

ENCAMPMENTS.

In addition to the numerous improvements made on the military reservation, more has been done to add to the comfort and convenience of officers and men while in camp.

All tents were provided with hanging tent shelves, officers were furnished cots, tables, chairs and washstands, and a number of new tents and floors were added to those already on hand.

The officers' mess which had previously been let out by contract, and by which system officers were called upon to pay \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day, has the past two season, been conducted

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by this department, furnishing the best of wholesome food obtainable at actual cost price. This method appears to have been more satisfactory, as there is less criticism and complaint and the cost to officers has been reduced to from seventy-eight to ninety cents per day.

In the officers' bath an attendant was engaged who was permitted to charge twenty-five cents for a Turkish rub if officers should desire one, such receipts to be deducted from his daily allowance of \$1.50 per day. By this arrangement the cost of conducting the officers' bath was reduced to about \$6.50 per week.

After continued urging the village board of Camp Douglas constructed a sidewalk reaching from the village to the reservation limits.

The privilege of conducting a canteen (without the sale of intoxicants) on the reservation was let out to L. G. Wilcox, who paid \$175.00 per season for the same. Numerous other applications for privilege of conducting side show attractions on the grounds were received, but were refused because it was considered advisable not to permit the use of the reservation for other purposes than those for which it was originally founded.

TRANSPORTATION.

It has been apparent that for some years past the transportation accounts were steadily increasing, and that therefore this branch of the department required careful attention and restriction, and it has therefore been possible, even with the increased attendance of National Guardsmen in annual encampments, to materially reduce this expenditure to legitimate outlay.

Even with the additional expenditure of \$1,265.00 required by furnishing transportation to the regiment of regular troops to our encampment in 1895, and about \$800.00 for transportation of troops to attend the Gen. Fairchild funeral in 1896, it has

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still been possible to inaugurate the new system of furnishing transportation to officers of the National Guard to the annual convention without increasing the transportation accounts, and though the department may be criticized by some for not being as free in the distribution of transportation blanks, it does not hesitate to say, that far more good has been accomplished by issuing the same only strictly within the limit of authorization.

The movement of troops had hitherto been carried out by arrangements made weeks and months previous to the encampments. During the last two seasons but limited notice was given to railroad companies as to program for transportation of the various regiments in order to ascertain with what rapidity railroad companies could be depended on in case of emergency calls. It is gratifying to say, that though it proved an additional hardship to them, the officials of the various railroads cooperated with the officers of this department in an energetic and courteous manner and the experiments were very satisfactory.

BATTLE FLAGS.

Sec. 39, chapter 292, laws of 1893, provides that the quartermaster general shall preserve and properly label the battle flags of the late war. To this end new cases were provided and the flags removed to the rotunda of the capitol building, where they might be better displayed and cared for, and where they were for the first time since the war, properly labeled in accordance with the law.

RELIEF TO ONTONAGON, MICH.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, August 26, 1896, this department was informed of the distress and suffering of the people of Ontonagon, Michigan, whose village had been destroyed by fire, and that prompt assistance from Michigan was not possible to render. Wisconsin's tentage was still at Camp Douglas, but two hours after notice was received was being carried by special train via Milwaukee to Ontonagon, and arrived there on the

General Report.

night of August 27th. The supply train was threatened by incendiaries that night, and Wisconsin's detail of soldiery, consisting of two privates of infantry, a corporal of artillery, a lieutenant of infantry, a captain, and a brigadier general of the quartermaster department, spent the night performing sentry duty. On the following day 260 tents were erected and afforded shelter for many homeless people, until ten days thereafter a company of Michigan troops with tentage relieved Wisconsin's detail.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are suggested:

That all buildings hereafter constructed on the reservation be made permanent of either brick or stone.

That a supply depot for ordnance and quartermaster stores be erected on the reservation, with a side track leading thereto which will join with both the C., St. P., M. & O., and the C., M. & St. P. railroads.

That a bakery and a meat market be established on the reservation.

That additional land be secured for the enlargement and protection of the Wisconsin military reservation.

That a law be passed giving the state authorities condemnation rights to secure additional land.

That additional tentage be secured to replace much of what has now become unserviceable.

That company kitchens be provided with permanent stoves or ranges to avoid transportation of those now in use by companies.

That the drill ground now started on the reservation be completed.

That the roads and walks be improved on the reservation with a view to permanency.

That a system of sewerage be provided on the reservation.

That the present system of insurance of state property in

General Report.

possession of companies be changed so that the state will carry the insurance by withholding an equal amount from each company's funds.

That application to the United States government be made for the release of responsibility for property, which during many years past has been lost, and for which the state is still held accountable.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures of the department appear in the accompanying financial report as follows:

For the year 1895.....	\$36,536 66
For the year 1896.....	22,039 57
Total expenditure for two years	<u>\$58,576 23</u>

Of the expenditure for the year 1895, the amount of \$12,888.54 was contracted for by the previous administration.

Under the present system of payment of accounts it is difficult to make comparisons and demonstrate the actual expenditures and savings from year to year, because items contracted for and received during one fiscal year may not appear in the expenditures until the following fiscal year. It will be seen therefore that the just comparison should be made by the political year, so as to indicate the actual transactions of each administration.

The necessary expenditures, though less in amount, were during the last two years materially increased by reason of increased attendance at the annual encampments, the co-operation of regular troops and the funeral escort to Gen. Fairchild.

In conclusion, I desire to say, that my service in this department has been exceedingly pleasant by reason of the thorough cooperation and friendly feeling which has existed between

General Report.

the adjutant general and his assistants, and all officers of this department, whose work has been earnest and sincere and performed in conformity with their duties, and particularly your support in all measures presented for your approval.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

OSCAR B. ZWIETUSCH,

Quartermaster General.

EXPENDITURES QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, OCT. 1, 1894, TO SEPT. 30, 1895.

GENERAL FUND.		
L. Buffmire, teaming and filling ice house.....	\$149	50
Fred. Huels, ammunition.....	20	40
K. F. Steul, cartage.....	78	25
Mrs. D. McCaul, washing.....	48	00
A. H. Hollister, drugs.....	16	59
Hinrichs & Thompson, merchandise.....	35	48
L. Bartlett & Sons, merchandise.....	18	00
Truax, Green & Co., drugs and pannier.....	487	92
T. W. Evans, drugs.....	14	00
S. B. Meadows, drugs.....	33	51
S. Stein, meals, officers' mess.....	476	11
Milwaukee Paste Co., paste.....	23	01
Louis Auer, expense account.....	109	42
J. H. Hardy, shoeing horse.....	1	60
Wm. Mahoney, expense account.....	67	85
Chas. R. Williams, expense account.....	64	00
L. Auer & Sons, insurance.....	68	75
King & Walker Co., merchandise.....	11	00
Jas. Armstrong, labor.....	5	00
John Larson, engraving.....	2	25
O. B. Zwietsch, outlays and expense account.....	325	88
N. Ahrens, hay.....	6	09
W. H. Dennison, cartage.....	56	75
J. W. Scott, cartage.....	26	25
John P. Joachim, labor.....	254	00
E. I. DuPont & Co., powder.....	111	00
Hibbard, S. B., & Co., Buzzacott ovens.....	140	00
Henry Schall, labor.....	248	00
Wilfred Chavous, labor.....	55	50
H. W. Ellis, repairs on harness.....	104	85
J. Livesey, jack screws.....	4	00
Smith Manf. Co., wagon.....	45	00
Geo. W. Lynn, labor.....	188	10
L. W. Brown, labor.....	89	50
Jno. Gallagher, repair of tents.....	118	25
A. Sperling, cartage.....	1	25
Goll & Frank, merchandise.....	38	75
C. W. Jarvis, cartage.....	7	25
Wirth & Hummel, horses.....	225	00
Mrs. F. Stormer, labor.....	8	00
Henry Nash, labor and blacksmithing.....	65	55
J. C. Haas, straw.....	9	00
Wm. Bogert, straw.....	23	23

Expenditures.

Clark Harness Co., harness.....	\$66 45	
Joseph Traelmer, straw.....	8 94	
The Woellaefer Manf. Co., merchandise.....	122 75	
Henry Anderson, labor.....	93 38	
L. E. Gleason & Son, hay and feed.....	191 42	
Grassler & Gezelschaps, boiler and heater.....	47 00	
A. C. Johnson, lumber and merchandise.....	226 48	
C. H. Hoten, merchandise.....	31 15	
Henry Montgomery, labor.....	33 25	
F. J. Martin, blacksmithing.....	37 45	
C. Olson & Son, straw and merchandise.....	30 83	
Ed. Bogert, cartage and labor.....	26 45	
Frohneider & Haskins, lumber and merchandise.....	70 30	
Albert Albertson, labor.....	24 15	
Dwight Hodges, labor.....	73 28	
A. Schneider, straw.....	10 74	
Wm. Allds, hay, straw and labor.....	25 20	
D. Sullivan, Jr., coal.....	38 25	
R. Schroeder, labor.....	13 00	
E. Schroeder, labor.....	11 00	
John Singleton, merchandise.....	30 37	
Wm. Good, labor.....	72 38	
Tom. Birkness, labor.....	99 38	
Fred. Olmstead, labor.....	94 88	
W. F. Eberhardt, board of team.....	7 00	
Warner Bradley, mowing, etc.....	76 00	
O. B. Zwietsch, amount paid for labor, washing and subsistence camp and competition, 1895.....	1,014 38	
C. Eisfeldt & Co., lamps.....	20 40	
The Goodyear Rubber Co., hose.....	53 65	
Comer & Hess, drugs.....	10 85	
Cribb Carriage Co., hand carts.....	11 00	
Dennis Nash, labor.....	15 50	
Chas. Baumbach & Co., drugs.....	26 96	
Schwab Stamp & Seal Co., stencils.....	9 80	
H. E. Bradley, paints.....	99 00	
Keely, Neckerman & K, merchandise.....	39 45	\$6,736 26
TRANSPORTATION.		
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.....	\$4,089 58	
The Chicago & Northwestern Ry.....	3,227 78	
The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.....	2,123 06	
The Wisconsin Central Ry.....	77 50	
The Illinois Central Ry.....	12 21	
The Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Ry.....	2 90	
Captain J. W. Hommel.....	8 00	\$9,541 03
FREIGHT.		
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.....	\$384 49	
The Chicago & Northwestern Ry.....	313 49	
The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.....	1 20	\$699 18
CLOTHING.		
David Ader & Sons.....	\$5,239 00	
Pettibone Manf. Co.....	12 50	
A. B. Cambier.....	192 00	
Goll & Frank Co.....	7,810 00	\$13,253 50
SALARIES.		
Louis Auer.....	\$134 56	
Wm. Mahoney.....	371 46	
J. H. Hardy.....	420 00	
O. B. Zwietsch.....	879 92	
A. F. Caldwell.....	1,012 32	
Chas. R. Williams.....	900 00	
E. S. Burroughs.....	300 00	
Henry Schall.....	62 00	\$4,080 26

Expenditures.

WISCONSIN MILITARY RESERVATION.		
W. D. McPherson, lumber.....	1	\$199 61
C. A. Goodyear, lumber.....		128 50
L. A. Brown, raising guard house, etc.....		39 00
A. Eberhardt, work on range No 5.....		196 14
L. A. Brown, building officers' mess.....		82 00
F. D. Olmstead, grubbing.....		169 63
A. Eberhardt, work on range No. 3.....		39 00
L. Buffmire, stone wall range No. 5.....		650 00
Ducker Portable House Co., hospital.....		890 00
Milwaukee Dry Dock Co., flag pole, etc.....		109 50
		\$2,443 38
		\$36,753 61
CREDITS.		
Refund on transportation account amounts received.....		216 95
Total expenditures from Oct. 1st, 1894, to Sept. 30th, 1895..		\$36,536 66

FROM OCTOBER 1ST, '95, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, '96.

GENERAL FUND.		
A. F. Caldwell, expense account.....		\$39 25
C. Preusser & Co., distinguished marksmen's badges.....		25 00
Sparta Iron Works, repairs.....		2 50
Hecht & Zumach, paints.....		72 28
M. J. Haisler, labor.....		41 01
Geo. W. Lynn, labor.....		158 80
Wm. Frankfurth & Co., merchandise.....		71 83
O. B. Zwietusch, expense account.....		195 95
Hoffman Manf. Co., pipe and fittings.....		175 93
Henry Schall, labor.....		660 00
J. W. Scott, cartage.....		3 25
John P. Joachim, labor.....		6 00
H. V. Allen & Co., chevrons.....		7 85
W. C. Church, guard manuals.....		12 00
L. Auer & Son, insurance.....		115 00
Chas. R. Williams, expense account.....		170 85
W. H. Dennison, cartage.....		41 75
John Youngs, hay.....		22 05
L. E. Gleason & Son, oats.....		51 00
T. A. Chapman Co., freight on shirts.....		28 95
T. W. Evans, drugs.....		14 71
Stephenson & Studeman, repairs.....		2 00
Sauthoff Bros., repairs.....		17 50
C. W. Jarvis, cartage.....		34 00
Summer & Morris, merchandise.....		13 72
Henry Nash, blacksmithing.....		8 50
Henry Anderson, filling ice house.....		54 50
A. C. Johnson, merchandise.....		23 46
E. I. DuPont & Co., powder.....		185 00
Geo. R. Cook, engraving.....		2 25
Currie Bros., grass seed.....		62 10
Keely, Neckerman & K., merchandise.....		56 97
Winchester Repeating A. Co., bullets.....		40 50
Geo. Eberhardt, hay.....		12 67
J. S. Petit, military science.....		35 00
Herman Heyn, crepe.....		12 16
Askew & Waltzinger, coffee.....		44 00
Kentzler Bros., livery.....		18 00
J. H. Purcell, livery.....		8 00
Jno. Gallagher, repairs of tents.....		80 86
L. C. Thompson, books.....		35 00
Geo. Lougee, hotel bill.....		9 00

Expenditures.

Leo: Wilkinson, labor.....	\$17 00	
Keuffel & Esser, heliographs.....	100 00	
W. B. Lewis, disinfectant.....	34 10	
Thos Taylor, oats.....	80 98	
L. W. Brown, labor.....	15 00	
N. A. Loofborrow, drugs.....	39 27	
Milwaukee Paste Co., paste.....	13 06	
North Western Fuel Co., coal.....	62 33	
John Singleton, labor.....	1 25	
Daniel Wilcox, labor.....	21 00	
Berger Bedding Co., pillows.....	9 00	
S. H. Meadows, drugs.....	28 31	
Elmer Smalley, labor.....	53 40	
T. A. Chapman Co., crepe.....	7 00	
Frohmadler & Haskins, mdse.....	4 95	
Chas. Wehrman, halter.....	1 15	
Pittelkow & Siegert, insurance.....	50 00	
Dennis Nash, labor.....	33 75	
		\$3,242 20
TRANSPORTATION.		
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.....	\$5,763 03	
The Chicago & Northwestern Ry.....	877 56	
The Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry.....	2,217 16	
The Wisconsin Central Ry.....	133 34	
The Illinois Central Ry.....	74	
Captain J. W. Hommel.....	17 00	
		\$9,008 83
FREIGHT.		
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.....	\$347 37	
The Chicago & Northwestern Ry.....	347 07	
The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.....	64 50	
The Illinois Central Ry.....	5 76	
The Berger Bedding Co.....	5 81	
C. J. Phillips.....	416 17	
		\$1,186 68
CLOTHING.		
Berger Bedding Co.....	\$1,945 00	
David Adler & Sons.....	735 23	
		\$2,680 23
SALARIES.		
O. B. Zwietusch.....	\$1,200 00	
A. F. Caldwell.....	1,380 00	
Chas. R. Williams.....	900 00	
E. S. Burroughs.....	720 00	
		\$4,200 00
WISCONSIN MILITARY RESERVATION.		
J. Andrea & Sons, telephone system.....	\$318 55	
L. Buffmire, labor on range No. 5.....	101 50	
Hoffman, Billings Co., pipe and fittings.....	59 77	
Sparta Iron Works, pipe and fittings.....	21 15	
Tom Birkness, labor.....	74 25	
Geo. Olmstead, labor.....	75 75	
Geo. W. Lynn, labor.....	47 50	
Jno. H. Johnson, labor.....	9 75	
Daniel Wilcox, labor.....	42 75	
Globe Light & Heat Co., lamps and posts.....	50 00	
Hecht & Zumach, paints.....	92 40	
Gutta Percha Rubber Co., hose.....	93 26	
L. W. Brown, building barn, sinks, etc.....	324 00	
Henry Anderson, labor.....	35 00	
House of Correction, chairs.....	33 75	
Woellager Manf. Co., tables, etc.....	78 40	
Frohmadler & Haskins, lumber.....	263 85	
		\$1,721 63
Total expenditures, Oct. 1st, 1895, to Sept. 30th, 1896.....		\$22,039 57

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "A."

Showing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores received, issued and remaining in hand, Sept. 30, 1896.

	3.2 in. B. L. rifle.	12 lb. brass cannon.	Howitzer, brass.	Carriage and limber, 3.2 in. rifle.	Carriage and limber, 12 lb. cannon.	Carriage and limber, Howitzer.	Caisson and limber, 3.2 in. rifle.	Artillery whips.	Axes, felling.	Breech straps.	Breech sight pouches.
Received from Gen. Louis Auer.....		6	1		6	1					
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1895.....	2			1			1				1
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1896.....								16	4		
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....											
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....											
Received by purchase, 1895.....											
Received by purchase, 1896.....											
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1895.....											
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1896.....											
Received from schools.....											
Total to be accounted for.....	2	6	1	1	6	1	1	16	4	2	1
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....	2			1			1			2	1
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....								16	4		
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1895.....		1	1		1	1					
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1896.....											
Issued to schools, 1895 ..											
Issued to schools, 1896.....											
Expended Camp Douglas, 1895.....											
Expended Camp Douglas, 1896.....											
Reloaded cartridges.....											
Condemned and dropped.....											
Total accounted for	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	4	2	1
Remaining on hand.....	5				5						

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "A."—Continued.

	Screw drivers, rifle.	Screw drivers, rev.	Spring vises.	Tumbler punches.	Wood wiping rods.	Sight covers.	Bridles curb.	Bridles, Commander-in-chief.	Bridles, General officer.	Bridles, General staff.	Halters, complete.	Hair girths.
Received from General Louis Auer....	29	.....	5	30	14	41	22	1	3	10	.....	.....
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1895.....	25	.....	5	.....	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1896.....	50	18	.....	.....	100	100	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895..	.....	.....	.....	5	21	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896..	2	.....	2	.....	36	22	9	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Received by purchase, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received by purchase, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1895....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1896....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to be accounted for.....	106	18	12	35	371	272	62	1	3	10	4	5
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....	16	.....	3	1	116	67	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....	37	.....	3	.....	129	121	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to schools, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to schools, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expended Camp Douglas, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expended Camp Douglas, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reloaded cartridges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condemned and dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total accounted for.....	53	.....	6	1	245	188	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining on hand.....	53	18	6	34	126	84	37	1	3	10	4	5

Ordinance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "A."—Continued.

	Cartridge boxes, McKeever.	Cartridge boxes, large.	Canteens.	Canteens, uncovered.	Canteen corks.	Canteen covers.	Canteen straps.	Gun slings.	Gun slings, Wisconsin pattern.	Haversacks.	Haversack straps.	Meat cans.	Sword belts, officers'.	Tin cups.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.
Received from General Louis Auer....	179	106	93	101	109	77	23	368	18	28	32	2	2	112	224	
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1895.....			500				550			540	540	2,550		2,600		
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1896.....							150								15	15
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.	100		66				60	162		62	60	60		60	93	72
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.	53		64				59	138		61	60	61			51	51
Received by purchase, 1895.....																
Received by purchase, 1896.....																
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1895....			65												106	115
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1896....			10												20	10
Received from schools.....								90								25
Total to be accounted for.....	332	181	723	101	109	77	845	758	18	691	692	2,671	2	2,660	397	512
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....	57	63	573		24		590	162	2	583	590	2,574			2	8
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....	65	32	82		7		198	160		71	70	73		2,460	17	17
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1895.....															79	95
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1896.....															32	58
Issued to schools, 1895.....								40							40	60
Issued to schools, 1896.....								90							50	80
Expended Camp Douglas, 1895.....																
Expended Camp Douglas, 1896.....																
Reloaded cartridges.....								128								
Condemned and dropped.....	10														17	
Total accounted for.....	132	95	655		31		788	580	2	654	660	2,647		2,460	237	318
Remaining on hand.....	200	86	68	101	78	77	57	178	16	37	32	24	2	200	160	194

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "A."—Continued.

	Paper targets, A.	Paper targets, B.	Paper targets, C.	Paper silhouettes, D.	Paper silhouettes, E.	Paper silhouettes, F.	Cloth silhouettes, D.	Cloth silhouettes, E.	Cloth silhouettes, F.	Steel target frames, sets.	Iron target plates.
Received from Gen. Louis Auer.....	10	154	701	221	170	380	196	176	218	22	15
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1895.....	1,000	1,000	.....	200	600	600	100	200	200	.....	.....
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1896.....	700	500	.....	100	100	150	100	100	100	20	.....
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Received purchase, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received purchase, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Received from schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to be accounted for.....	1,710	1,654	701	521	870	1130	396	476	518	43	65
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....	357	230	.....	82	125	135	27	44	47	5	10
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....	291	241	.....	79	126	136	29	53	53	2	8
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to schools, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued to schools, 1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expended Camp Douglas, 1895.....	401	253	5	129	189	233	32	79	71	.....	.....
Expended Camp Douglas, 1896.....	475	258	4	95	395	221	80	129	67	.....	.....
Reloaded cartridges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condemned and dropped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total accounted for.....	524	982	9	385	835	725	168	305	238	7	18
Remaining on hand.....	186	672	692	136	35	405	228	171	280	36	47

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "A."—Continued.

	Firing pin screws.	Front sights.	Front sight pins.	Guards, complete.	Guard bows.	Guard screws.	Guard bow swivels.	Guard bow swivel screws.	Guard plates.	Hammers.	Hinge pins.	Hinge pin studs.
Received from Gen. Louis Auer	314	76	83	51	18	93	81	287	12	47	114	115
Received from Gen'l. Gov't., 1895												
Received from Gen'l. Gov't., 1896		50	50									
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895												
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896												
Received by purchase, 1895												
Received by purchase, 1896												
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1895												
Received from G. A. R. Posts, 1896												
Received from schools												
Total to be accounted for	314	126	133	51	18	93	81	287	12	47	114	115
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895	9	23	42	1			13	25	1	18	5	
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896	12	44	41	4		3	6	19		27	9	
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1895												
Issued to G. A. R. Posts, 1896												
Issued to schools, 1895												
Issued to schools, 1896												
Expended Camp Douglas, 1895												
Expended Camp Douglas, 1896												
Reloaded cartridges												
Condemned and dropped												
Total accounted for	21	67	83	5	...	3	19	44	1	45	14	...
Remaining on hand	293	59	50	46	18	90	62	243	11	2	100	115

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "A."—Continued.

Lock plates.	4	35	221	222	21	3	38	148	39	73	54	192	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86	
Main springs.	35	221	222	25	75	100	38	148	50	50	50	20	20	50	40	87	14	14	100	50	
Main spring swivels.	221	222	25	75	100	38	148	139	50	50	50	20	20	50	40	87	14	14	100	50	
Main spring swivel rivets.	222	25	75	100	38	148	139	173	50	50	50	20	20	50	40	87	14	14	100	50	
Ramrods.	21	3	38	148	39	73	54	192	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86					
Rear sights, complete.	3	38	148	39	73	54	192	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86						
Rear sight base screws.	38	148	139	173	50	50	50	20	20	50	40	87	14	14	100	50					
Rear sight joint pins.	148	139	173	50	50	50	20	20	50	40	87	14	14	100	50						
Rear sight screws, "front."	39	73	54	192	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86									
Rear sight screws, "rear."	73	54	192	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86										
Sears.	54	192	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86											
Sear screws.	192	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86												
Sear springs.	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86													
Sear spring screws.	150	46	87	14	14	75	86														
Side screws.	46	87	14	14	75	86															
Stocks, (wood part).	40	150	46	87	14	14	75	86													
Tang screws.	87	14	14	75	86																
Triggers.	14	14	75	86																	
Trigger screws.	14	75	86																		
Tumblers.	75	86																			
Tumbler screws.	86																				
	4	35	221	222	46	178	38	148	139	173	154	192	60	150	96	140	87	14	14	275	186
	2	7	32	38	1	76	.....	.....	10	12	20	.....	7	.....	31	31	8	.....	72	71
	4	47	41	41	10	100	.....	.....	25	63	20	.....	16	.....	21	37	11	.....	72	76
	2	11	79	79	11	176	.....	.....	35	75	40	.....	23	.....	52	68	19	.....	144	147
	2	24	142	143	35	2	38	148	104	98	114	192	37	150	44	72	68	14	14	131	39

Clothing and Camp Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B."

Showing Clothing and Camp Equipage received, issued and remaining on hand Sept. 30, 1896.

	Blankets, woolen.	Blankets, old.	Blouses.	Campaign hats.	Cap ornaments.	Cap ornaments, mus.	Cloth chevrons, 1st Sergt., pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Co. Q. M. Sergt., pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Sergt Major, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Prin. Mus., pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Chief Trumpeter, pairs.
Received from Gen. Louis Auer.....	29		595	115	258	30	6	4	11	2	3
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1895.....	10	9		1,100							
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1896.....											
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895..	59		272	97	143						
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896..	61		341	365	300						
Received by purchase, 1895.....	2,750		10		240					1	
Received by purchase, 1896.....			103		625						
Total to be accounted for.....	2,870	29	1,321	1,677	1,596	30	6	4	11	3	3
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....	2,739		108	816	247	3				1	
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....	73		205	483	961	6	2	1			
Condemned and dropped.....			615		31						
Total to be accounted for.....	2,812		928	1,299	1,239	9	2	1		1	
Remaining on hand.....	58	29	393	378	357	21	4	3	11	2	3

Clothing and Camp Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B."—Continued.

	Tents, headquarters.		Tents, hospital.		Tents, wall.		Tents, common wall.		Tents, mess.		Tent flies, head-quarters.		Tent flies, hospital.		Tent flies, wall.		Tent poles, head-quarters, sets.		Tent poles, hospital, upright.		Tent poles, hospital, ridge.		Tent poles, wall, upright.	
Received from Gen. Louis Auer.....	3	11	214	3	12	3	11	212	3	22	11	428	3	22	11	428	3	22	11	428	3	22	11	428
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1895.....		7	20								11	60												
Received from Gen'l Gov't, 1896.....		6	20								6	80												
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....																								
Received from Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....																								
Received by purchase, 1895.....																								
Received by purchase, 1896.....																								
Total to be accounted for.....	3	24	254	3	12	3	28	277	3	56	28	568	3	56	28	568	3	56	28	568	3	56	28	568
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1895.....																								
Issued to Wis. Nat. Guard, 1896.....																								
Condemned and dropped.....																								
Total accounted for.....																								
Remaining on hand.....	3	24	254	3	12	3	28	277	3	56	28	568	3	56	28	568	3	56	28	568	3	56	28	568

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."

Showing State Military Property in possession of the Wisconsin National Guard, Sept. 30th, 1896.

	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .45.	Swords, officer's.	Swords, non-commissioned officer's.	Bayonets.	Headless shell ex-tractors.	Screw drivers.	Sight covers.	Spring vises.	Wood wiping rods.	Blanket bags.	Blanket bag shoulder straps, pairs.	Blanket bag coat straps, pairs.
FIRST INFANTRY.												
Field and Staff.....												
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....										29	29	29
Co. A.....	58	3		60	33	2	3		11	60	60	60
Co. B.....	60			66	7	7	1	1	2	60	60	60
Co. C.....	53			60						60	60	60
Co. D.....	61			63	10	10	12	1	16	61	60	60
Co. E.....	60	2		60		7	5	2	3	60	60	60
Co. F.....	60			60		3	4	1	17	59	59	59
Co. G.....	60	4		60	3		8		10	60	60	60
Co. H.....	60			60	40	15	23	1	3	60	60	60
Total 1st Infantry.....	477	9	489	93	44	65	6	63	509	508	508	508
SECOND INFANTRY.												
Field and Staff.....												
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....										29	29	29
Co. A.....	60			60		2	1	1	1	60	60	60
Co. B.....	60			68	4	3	12		7	61	61	61
Co. C.....	60			60	9	20	49	4	27	60	60	60
Co. D.....	60			65	38	3		2	4	60	60	60
Co. E.....	62	2		61	50	12	6	3		59	60	60
Co. F.....	60	3		60	40	24	21	1	6	60	60	60
Co. G.....	57			59		5	4	4	3	60	60	60
Co. H.....	59	1	1	60	13	2	6	1	4	60	60	60
Co. I.....	61			62	14	3	11	1	8	60	60	60
Co. K.....	60			60	32	6	1		9	60	60	59
Co. L.....	60			60	6	12	15	1	12	60	60	60
Co. M.....	60			61	2		7		6	60	60	60
Total 2d Infantry.....	719	6	1	736	208	92	133	18	87	749	750	749

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

	Cloth silhouettes, D. E. F.	Paper silhouettes, D. E. F.	Paper targets, A. B.	Pasters, buff.	Pasters, black.	Iron target plates.	Reloading tools, sets.	Steel target frames, sets.	Blankets, woolen.	Blouses, officers'.
FIRST INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff.....									11	...
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....									29	...
Co. A.....			2			1	1	1	60	2
Co. B.....			6	2,000	1,000		2	1	60	
Co. C.....		6	1	1,000			2	1	60	
Co. D.....			12		500		1	1	60	1
Co. E.....	1	2		500	500	1	1	1	60	2
Co. F.....			16		500		2	1	60	1
Co. G.....						1	1	1	60	3
Co. H.....	2	4	3			1	1	1	60	
Total 1st Infantry.....	3	12	40	3,500	2,000	4	10	7	520	9
SECOND INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff.....									14	...
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....									29	...
Co. A.....	3	3				1	1		60	3
Co. B.....								2	60	
Co. C.....						1	1		60	
Co. D.....						1	1	1	60	
Co. E.....	5	15	4			1	1	1	60	
Co. F.....	3	3	15				1	1	60	
Co. G.....	1	4	6	600	1,600	1	1	1	60	
Co. H.....						6	1		60	
Co. I.....			6	2,000			1		60	
Co. J.....	1	1		1,000	300	1	1	1	60	3
Co. K.....	3	3	3	1,000			1	1	60	1
Co. L.....	15	36	8	3,000	1,000		2	1	60	
Co. M.....				500	500	2	2		60	
Total 2d Infantry.....	31	65	42	8,100	3,400	13	14	8	763	7

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

Blouses.	Campaign hats.	Cap ornaments.	Chevrons, Sergeant, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Sergeant Major, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, R. Q. M. Sergt., prs.	Cloth chevrons, Com. Sergeant, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Hospital Steward, prs.	Cloth chevrons, Prin. Musician, pairs.	Chevrons, Corporal, pairs.	Forage caps, officers'.	Forage caps.	Flannel shirts.	Leggins, pairs.	Overcoats, officers'.	Overcoats.	Shoulder straps, prs., Captain.	Shoulder straps, prs., 1st Lieutenant.
12	12	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	3	46	27	5	2	29	1	1
54	35	35	28	12	10	12	14	10	2	2	121	60	33	60	60	60	1
118	60	110	73	12	10	12	7	6	3	3	95	60	54	60	60	60	1
138	60	66	10	12	12	12	14	10	2	4	61	60	54	60	60	60	1
104	60	93	12	12	12	12	10	2	2	2	101	60	55	60	60	1	1
131	76	95	14	12	12	12	7	3	3	3	117	60	54	60	60	60	1
140	60	93	7	13	13	13	6	3	3	3	81	60	59	60	59	60	1
95	65	134	13	12	12	12	8	3	3	3	116	60	60	60	60	1	1
119	61	80	12	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	146	60	53	60	60	60	1
130	60																
1,029	551	807	108	1	1	1	1	1	69	15	884	507	487	3	508	3	3
15	34	3	11	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	5	29	6	28	28	1	1
5	50	95	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	82	60	60	60	60	60	1
98	69	100	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	124	60	74	60	60	1	1
130	60	97	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	99	65	82	60	60	60	1
110	60	92	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	105	60	60	60	60	60	1
121	65	95	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	135	60	60	60	60	60	1
143	60	92	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	123	60	64	3	62	60	1
129	68	113	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	125	60	60	60	60	60	1
122	60	130	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	102	60	60	60	60	1	1
102	60	105	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	168	60	68	60	60	1	1
168	60	122	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	90	60	66	60	60	60	1
110	65	84	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	3	50	60	60	60	60	60	1
49	60	95	7	12	12	12	12	12	4	2	92	60	68	60	60	60	1
134	62	105	10	1	1	1	1	1	8	8							1
1,421	798	1,236	136	1	1	1	1	1	90	17	1,299	754	820	3	752	3	3

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

	Shoulder straps, prs., 2d Lieutenant.	Trousers, officers.	Trousers.	Trouser stripes, offi- cers.	Trouser stripes, Ser- geant.	Trouser stripes, Com- Sergeant, pairs.	Trouser stripes, Hos- pital Steward, prs.	Trouser stripes, Cor- poral.	Trouser stripes, Mu- sician.	Trumpets.
FIRST INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff.....										
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....			54		3	1	1		24	3
Co. A.....	1	2	105	4	28		18		4	3
Co. B.....			105		6		4		2	1
Co. C.....			109		5		1		1	
Co. D.....		1	117	2	15		12		2	1
Co. E.....	1	2	120	4	14		10		3	1
Co. F.....		1	92		12		12		2	1
Co. G.....	1	3	109	3	14		8		4	2
Co. H.....			129		6		4		2	2
Total 1st Infantry.....	3	9	940	13	103	1	1	69	44	11
SECOND INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff.....										
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....			30			1	1		25	
Co. A.....	1	2	64	2	6		4		2	2
Co. B.....	1		127		12		8		4	1
Co. C.....			108		12		8		4	3
Co. D.....			123		12		8		2	2
Co. E.....			171		12		8		2	1
Co. F.....			126		12		8		3	1
Co. G.....			118		6		4		2	3
Co. H.....	1	3	111	3	6		4		2	1
Co. I.....	1		167		12		8		2	2
Co. K.....			100		12		8		4	1
Co. L.....			51		6		8		2	3
Co. M.....			127		12		8		2	1
Total 2d Infantry.....	4	5	1,423	5	120	1	1	81	56	21

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

Trumpet cords.	Summer helmets.	Bed ticks.	Arms chests.	Stretchers.	Stretcher slings, pairs.	Drill regulations.	State regulations.	Manual guard duty.	Manual small arms firing.	U. S. regulations.	Saddles.	Bridles.	Saddle cloths, officers.	Uniform coats.	Black helmets.
.....	20	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....
3	50	30	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	47	30	.....	1	1	11	3	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	44	30	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	32	30	2	1	1	3	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	194	252	12	8	8	34	24	29	11	6	6	6	6	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	7	24	24
2	28	30	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	50	30	.....	1	1	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	53	30	.....	1	1	3	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	3	1	1	10	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	50	30	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	32	30	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	30	3	1	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	30	3	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	47	30	3	1	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	255	360	12	12	12	38	37	24	10	8	8	8	7	24	24

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C"-- Continued.

	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .45.	Swords, officers'.	Swords, non-commissioned officers'.	Bayonets.	Headless shell extractors.	Screw drivers.	Sight covers.	Spring vises.	Wood wiping rods.	Blanket bags.	Blanket bag shoulder straps, pairs.	Blanket bag coat straps, pairs.
THIRD INFANTRY.												
Field and Staff.....												
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....										29	29	29
Co. A.....	65			65	1	12				60	60	60
Co. B.....	60	3	5	60	20	1	12	2	22	60	60	60
Co. C.....	60			57		6	1	6	6	60	60	59
Co. D.....	60			60		4	13		10	60	60	60
Co. E.....	60	2		61	7	1	13		6	60	60	60
Co. F.....	60	2		60	1	1	3		19	60	60	60
Co. G.....	60			60			18	2	10	60	60	60
Co. H.....	61			60	1	4			13	60	60	60
Co. I.....	60			60		1	5	1	10	60	60	60
Co. K.....	54			53		1	10			60	60	60
Co. L.....	60			60		2	27	1	27	60	60	60
Co. M.....	62	3		64			24		12	60	60	60
Total 3d infantry.....	722	10	5	720	30	46	131	7	135	749	749	748
FOURTH INFANTRY.												
Field and Staff.....												
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....										28	28	28
Co. A.....	59	3	2	58			3		10	59	59	59
Co. B.....	61	3	2	62	5	7	7	2	2	60	60	60
Co. C.....	56	3	2	61	8	6	6	1	8	60	60	60
Co. D.....	60		2	60	18		12	2	13	60	60	60
Co. E.....	60		4	60	16	9				59	59	56
Co. F.....	59			62		1	9	2	15	60	59	57
Co. G.....	58	1	2	61	17	10	7	1	2	60	60	60
Co. H.....	60	3		60	10	5	11	4	16	60	60	60
Total 4th Infantry.....	473	13	14	484	74	38	55	12	66	506	505	500

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

	Cloth silhouettes, D, E, F.	Paper silhouettes, D, E, F.	Paper targets, A-B.	Pasters, buff.	Pasters, black.	Iron target plates.	Reloading tools, sets.	Steel target frames, sets.	Blankets, woolen.	Blouses, officers'.
THIRD INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff									14	.....
Bands and Non-Com. Staff									29	.....
Co. A							1	2	60	..... 3
Co. B						1	1	2	60	..... 3
Co. C	6	2	6	3,300	900		1	1	60	..... 2
Co. D						2	1	1	60	..... 3
Co. E	10	10	8	4,000	2,000	2	1	1	60	..... 3
Co. F									60	..... 1
Co. G	2					1	1	1	60	..... 1
Co. H						1	1	1	60	..... 1
Co. I			7	600	800	1	1	1	60	..... 1
Co. J						1	1	2	60	..... 3
Co. K						1	1	1	60	..... 3
Co. L	4	20	18	1,000	500	1	1	1	60	..... 3
Co. M	4	6				1	1	2	60	..... 3
Total 3d infantry	26	38	39	8,900	4,200	11	11	14	733	20
FOURTH INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff									11	.....
Bands and Non-Com. Staff									28	.....
Co. A			26						60	..... 3
Co. B							1	1	60	.....
Co. C						1	1	1	60	.....
Co. D						2	1	1	60	.....
Co. E						1	1	1	59	.....
Co. F				1,000		2	1	1	60	.....
Co. G						1	1	1	60	..... 6
Co. H						1	1	1	60	..... 7
Total 4th infantry			26	1,000		7	6		518	16

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

Blouses.	Campaign hats.	Cap ornaments.	Chevrons, Sergeant, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Sergeant Major, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, R. Q. M., Sergeant, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Com. Sergeant, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Hospital Steward, pairs.	Cloth chevrons, Principal Steward, pairs.	Chevrons, Corporal, pairs.	Forage caps, officers'.	Forage caps.	Flannel shirts.	Leggins, pairs.	Overcoats, officers'.	Overcoats.	Shoulder straps, privates, Captain.	Shoulder straps, privates, 1st Lieutenant.
57	15													2			
129	32	27			1	1	1				56	27			29		
143	80	85	12								105	129			60		
98	60	119	12								116	60	60	3	60	1	1
70	63	114	12								104	60	60		1	60	2
104	60	72	9								65	60	67	3	60		
91	60	60	12								81	66	60		60		
123	62	65	12								64	62	74	1	60	1	1
113	60	134	12								143	60	60		60		
159	60	137	12						11	11	100	60	60	3	60		
120	59	79	18						11	11	85	60	60		60		
99	68	81	12						8	8	111	59	60	3	60		
81	57	80	12						8	8	101	68	68		60	1	1
		101	8						6	3	89	60	59		60	2	1
1,387	776	1,154	143		1	1	1		98	22	1,220	831	779	14	749	7	6
28	14													2			
108	29	24		1	1	1	1	1			32	30	36		28		
128	61	89	12						8	9	97	60	66		56		
133	59	100	12						8		128	60	70		60		
123	55	54	11						9	3	99	60	62		60	1	1
117	59	125	18						12	6	98	60	33		61		
121	45	69	12						12		50	70	60		55		
114	58	82	12						8	1	72	50	55		58	1	
97	60	83	14						8	6	82	60	61		60	2	2
		100	12						8	3	97	60	60		60	1	2
969	500	726	103	1	1	1	1	1	73	28	755	510	505		498	5	5

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C." — Continued.

	Shoulder straps, prs., 2d Lieutenant.	Trousers, officers'.	Trousers.	Trouser stripes, offi- cers'.	Trouser stripes, Ser- geant	Trouser stripes, Com. Sergeant, pairs.	Trouser stripes, Hos- pital Steward.	Trouser stripes, Cor- poral.	Trouser stripes, Must- rean.	Trumpets.
THIRD INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff.....										
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....			57		1	1			24	
Co. A.....		1	132		6			4	2	2
Co. B.....	1	3	142	3	12			8	4	1
Co. C.....	1	3	93	3	12			6	3	1
Co. D.....		1	73		9			6	3	1
Co. E.....	2	3	86	3	6			4		
Co. F.....	1	1	98	1	7			4	2	2
Co. G.....			116		7			4	2	1
Co. H.....			105		6			4	1	2
Co. I.....			130		17			11	4	1
Co. K.....		3	117	3	12			8	2	1
Co. L.....		2	97	2	12			8	2	3
Co. M.....	1	4	91	8	22			10	2	1
Total 3d infantry.....	6	21	1,337	23	129	1		79	52	16
FOURTH INFANTRY.										
Field and Staff.....										
Band and Non-Com. Staff.....			28		3	1	1		24	8
Co. A.....		6	115		12			8	2	2
Co. B.....			126		12			8	2	2
Co. C.....	1	1	153	1	10			6	4	2
Co. D.....		1	121	1	18			12	2	1
Co. E.....			112		12			8	3	
Co. F.....			102		10			8	4	
Co. G.....	2	6	105	6	12			8	4	
Co. H.....	2	6	100	6	12			8	2	1
Total 4th infantry.....	5	20	962	14	101	1	1	66	47	16

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."— Continued.

Trumpet cords.	Summer helmets.	Bed ticks.	Arms chests.	Stretchers.	Stretcher slings, prs.	Drill regulations.	Manual guard duty.	Manual small arms firing.	State regulations.	U. S. regulations.	Saddles.	Bridles.	Saddle cloths, officers.	Uniform coats.	Black helmets.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	8	7	.....	.....
2	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	.....	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	47	30	4	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	3	1	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	30	3	1	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	47	30	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	30	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	30	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	30	4	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
16	97	360	25	11	11	31	19	14	30	5	8	8	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	11	14	.....	.....
.....
.....	40	30	.....	.....	.....	9	9	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	45	30	4	.....	.....	9	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
16	85	240	15	.....	.....	31	41	8	20	4	12	11	14	.....	.....

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

*Showing property in the possession of the Commanding Officer Light
Battery "A," 1st Artillery.*

21 3.2 inch B. L. rifles.	6 Vent punches.
21 3 inch M. L. rifles.	32 Whips.
2 Gatling guns, cal. .45.	22 Revolvers, Colt's, cal. .45.
2 Carriages and limbers, 3.2 inch rifle.	21 Sabers.
2 Carriages and limbers, 3 inch rifle.	25 Cartridge boxes.
2 Carriages and limbers, Gattling guns.	24 Revolver holsters.
2 Caissons and limbers, 3.2 inch rifle.	59 Saber belts and plates.
2 Caissons and limbers, 3 inch rifle.	13 Bridles, curb.
2 Breech sight pouches.	36 Halters.
3 Buckets, tar.	22 Nose bags.
12 Buckets, watering.	16 Leg guards.
8 Cartridge pouches.	13 Saddles.
2 Front sights, 3.2 rifle.	30 Saddle blankets.
2 Front sight covers.	26 Saddle cloths, scarlet.
4 Fuze cutters.	4 Saddle cloths, officers.
4 Fuze gauges.	16 Suringles.
2 Gun covers, Gattling gun.	2 Iron target plates.
4 Gunner's gimlets.	1 Set reloading tools.
6 Gunner's reamers.	60 Woolen blankets.
2 Handspikes, maneuvering.	66 Blouses.
12 Handspikes, trail.	59 Campaign hats.
8 Sets harness, lead.	62 Cap ornaments.
8 Sets harness, wheel.	6 Prs. sergeant's chevrons
4 Lanyards.	8 Prs. corporal's chevrons.
8 Paulins.	66 Forage caps.
4 Pole props.	60 Flannel shirts.
8 Primer pouches.	47 Prs. canvas leggins.
6 Priming wires.	60 Overcoats.
4 Prolongs.	68 Prs. trousers.
4 Pendulum hausses.	6 Prs. trouser stripes, sergeant's.
2 Rear sights, 3.2 inch rifle.	8 Prs. trouser stripes, corporal's.
2 Combination screw drivers.	1 Pr. trouser stripes, musician's.
2 Sperm oilers.	2 Trumpets.
2 Sponges and rammers, bore.	2 Trumpet cords.
4 Sponges and rammers, chamber.	24 Stable frocks.
3 Sponges and rammers, 3 inch rifle.	24 Prs. overalls, mounted.
2 Sponge covers, bore.	30 Bed ticks.
4 Sponge covers, chamber.	5 Equipment chests.
2 Small steel punches.	4 Shovels, long handled.
2 Tool boxes, 3.2 inch rifle.	4 Spades.
4 Tow hooks.	4 Pick axes, handled.
4 Tompions.	4 Axes, felling.
2 Vent covers.	

State Military Property in Possession of National Guard.

EXHIBIT "C."—Continued.

*Showing property in the possession of the Commanding Officer,
Troop "A," 1st Cavalry.*

64 S. B. L. Carbines, cal. .45.	1 Iron target plate.
41 Colt's revolvers, cal. .45.	1 Set reloading tools.
54 Curb bridles.	60 Woolen blankets.
31 Curry combs.	100 Blouses.
50 Halters.	50 Campaign hats.
30 Horse brushes.	50 Cap ornaments.
50 Horse covers, canvas.	6 Prs. sergeant's chevrons.
60 Nose bags.	4 Prs. corporal's chevrons.
3 Picket pins.	100 Forage caps.
64 Saddles.	60 Flannel shirts.
50 Pairs saddle bags.	53 Overcoats.
75 Saddle blankets.	100 Prs. trousers.
55 Carbine boot and straps.	6 Prs. sergeant's trouser stripes.
57 Carbine slings.	4 Prs. corporal's trouser stripes.
57 Carbine sling swivels.	1 Pr. musician's trouser stripes.
42 Cartridge belts, woven.	30 Bed ticks.
7 Cartridge boxes.	4 Arms chests.
50 Canteens.	1 Manual guard duty.
50 Canteen straps.	3 Manuals small arms firing.
42 Revolver holsters.	3 State regulations.
7 Waist belts.	1 U. S. regulation.
7 Waist belt plates.	

EXHIBIT "D."

Showing State Military Property issued to Military School, etc.

	Cannon, 12 lbs. brass	Carriage and limber, 12 pound cannon.	Caisson and limber, 12 pound cannon.	Howitzer, brass.	Sponges and rammers 12 pound gun.	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .45.	S. B. L. Cadet rifles, cal. .45.	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .50.	M. L. muskets, cal. .58.	S. B. L. carbines, cal. .45.	Sabers, cavalry.	Saber scabbards.	Bayonets, cal. .45.	Bayonets, cadet.	Bayonets, cal. .50.	Bayonets, cal. .58.	Screw drivers.	Spring vises.	Wood wiping rods.	Arms, chests.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .45.	Bayonet scabbards, cadet, cal. .46.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .50.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .58.	Cartridge boxes, large.	Gun slings.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	Woven cartridge belts.	
St. John's Military Academy.....	2	2	2		2	50	60				12	12	50	60			10	1		5	5	50	60	50		50			50	
University Sacred Heart.....								50							50								50		50		50			50
Northwestern College.....								60							60								60		60		60			60
Sons of Vet., Menasha.....								20							20								20		20		20			20
Milton College.....									40														40		40		40			40
St. Bernard's College.....										29											1	15			29		29			29
Columbus High School.....						15							15											29		29			29	
School for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan.....								20							20						1		20		20		20			20
Soldiers' Home, Waupaca.....	1	2		1		40			11				40		11						2	40		11		40		11		11
Rahr Guards, Manitowoc.....						30							30		30						2	30		30		30		30		30
Stoughton Rifles.....								30							30						2		20		20		20			20
Kilbourn City High School.....								30							30						2	30		30		30		30		30
	3	4	2	1	2	135	60	200	51	29	12	12	135	60	200	51	10	1	1	5	13	135	60	200	51	225	135	365	365	50

State Military Property in Possession of Schools, etc.

State Military Property in Possession of G. A. R. Posts.

EXHIBIT "E"

Showing State Military Property issued to the G. A. R. of Wisconsin.

	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .50.	M. L. muskets, cal. .58.	Sabers, cavalry.	Saber, scabbards.	Bayonets, cal. .50.	Bayonets, cal. .58.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .50.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .58.	Cartridge belts and plates, leather.	Cartridge boxes.	Cap pouches.	Waist belts and plates.	Saber belts and plates.
No. 1, Milwaukee	10				10		10			10		10	
No. 5, Butternut		8				8							
No. 9, Baraboo	12				12		12	8		8	8		
No. 10, Oshkosh	10				10		10		12				
No. 11, Madison	10				10		10		10				
No. 13, Reedsburg	10		6	6	10		10	6					
No. 19, Waukesha	20		2	2	20		20	6		20		20	
No. 20, Janesville	10				10		10						
No. 21, Waupaca	10				10		10		10			10	
No. 25, Lodi	20		2	2	20		20		20			10	
No. 26, Jefferson	10		4	4						10			
No. 30, Sparta	6		2	2			6	6		9	9	9	3
No. 31, Juneau	10				10		10		6	6	6	6	
No. 34, Whitewater	10				10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 35, Prairie du Sac	10				10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 36, Viroqua	10				10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 38, La Crosse		10			10		10		10				
No. 40, Stockbridge		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 41, Evansville		10	2	2	10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 43, Mayfield		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 44, Menasha		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 45, Darlington		10	3	3	10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 46, New London		10			10		10	3		10	10	12	
No. 47, Elroy	10				10		10		10				
No. 48, Neillsville		10	2	2	10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 49, La Valle		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 50, Kilbourn City		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 52, Eau Claire		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 53, Woneoc		7			10		10		10				
No. 56, Mazomanie		10			10		7	7		7	7	7	
No. 57, Warren Mills		10			10		10	10		10	10	10	
No. 61, New Lisbon		10	3	3	10		7	7		10	10	10	
No. 64, Montello		8	1	1	7		8	1		4	4	4	
No. 67, West Lima		5			5		5		5	2	2	2	
No. 68, Chippewa Falls	10				10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 69, Albany		10	1	1	10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 72, Rock Elm		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 74, Oconto		10			10		9		10	9	10	10	
No. 75, Verona		10			10		10		10				
No. 76, Elkhorn		10			10		10		10				
No. 77, North La Crosse		10			10		10		10				
No. 78, Antigo		10			10		10		13				
No. 81, Shawano	20				20		20		20				
No. 82, Durand		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	
No. 85, Viola	20				20		20		20				
No. 87, Alma Center		10			10		10		8		8	8	
No. 88, Kendall		10			10		10		10	8	8	8	
No. 90, Brodhead		9			9		9		10	8	8	8	
No. 93, Osseo		10			10		10		10	8	8	8	
No. 94, Watertown		6			6		6		6	6	6	6	
No. 96, Shullsburg		10			10		10		10	10	10	10	

State Military Property in Possession of G. A. R. Posts.

EXHIBIT "E."—Continued.

	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .50.	M. L. muskets, cal. .58.	Saber, cavalry.	Saber scabbards.	Bayonets, cal. .50.	Bayonets, cal. .58.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .50.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .58.	Cartridge belts and plates, leather.	Cartridge boxes.	Cap pouches.	Waist belts and plates.	Saber belts and plates.
No. 98, Augusta		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 102, Monroe		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 106, DeSoto	10				10		10		10		10	10	
No. 109, Dodgeville		10	2	2		10		10		10	10	10	
No. 110, Marshfield		10				8		10		7	7	7	
No. 112, Colby	10				10		10			10	10	10	
No. 116, Black Creek		10				8							
No. 118, Ellsworth	10				10		10			10		10	
No. 119, Waterloo		10	2	2		10		10		10	10	10	
No. 122, Friendship		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 124, Green Bay		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 125, Mineral Point	10				10		10		10				
No. 132, Lancaster		8				8		8		8	8	8	
No. 136, Brandon		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 137, Edgerton	16				16		16		16				
No. 138, Palmyra		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 140, Ashland	10				10		10			10	10	10	
No. 141, Hillsborough		19				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 145, Medford		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 146, Columbus	10				10		10		10				
No. 147, Bloomer		10				10		10		9	9	9	
No. 148, Knapp	8				8		9		9				
No. 149, Plover		19				10		9		10	10	10	
No. 152, Soldiers' Grove	10				10		10		10				
No. 153, Stoughton		24				24		24		24	24	24	
No. 154, Star		10				9						9	
No. 158, Ontario		10	3	3		10		10		10	19	10	
No. 159, Ft. Atkinson		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 161, Matrose		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 163, Thorp	8				8		8		8				
No. 164, Osceola Mills	10		2	2	10		10		10		10	10	2
No. 165, Hartford		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 167, Eau Claire	10				10		10		10		10	10	
No. 170, Superior		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 173, Fennimore	10				10		10		10				
No. 174, Lime Ridge		12				12		12		12		12	
No. 177, River Falls	10				10		10		10				
No. 179, Norwalk		10	3	3		10		10		10	10	10	
No. 181, Phillips		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 183, Cadott		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 184, Black Earth	6				6		6		6		6	6	
No. 190, Kiel		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 193, West Bend		15				15		15		15		15	
No. 194, Oconomowoc	8				8		8		8				
No. 195, Merrimac		10				9		10		10		10	
No. 196, Alma	10				10		10		8				
No. 197, Plainfield		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 198, Seymour		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 200, Hersey		10				10		10		10	10	10	
No. 201, Burlington	10				10		10		10				
No. 204, Maiden Rock	10		1	1	10		10		10				
No. 205, Chilton	6				6		6			6		6	
No. 207, Marinette		10	2	2		10		2		10	10	12	
No. 208, Sun Prairie	10		1	1	10		10		10				
No. 212, Plymouth		6				6		6		6	6	6	
No. 214, Cashton		5				5		5		5			
No. 215, Union Grove		6				6		6		6		6	
No. 219, Two Rivers		6				6		6		6		6	
No. 221, Rockbridge		8	1	1		8		8		8		8	

State Military Property in Possession of G. A. R. Posts.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

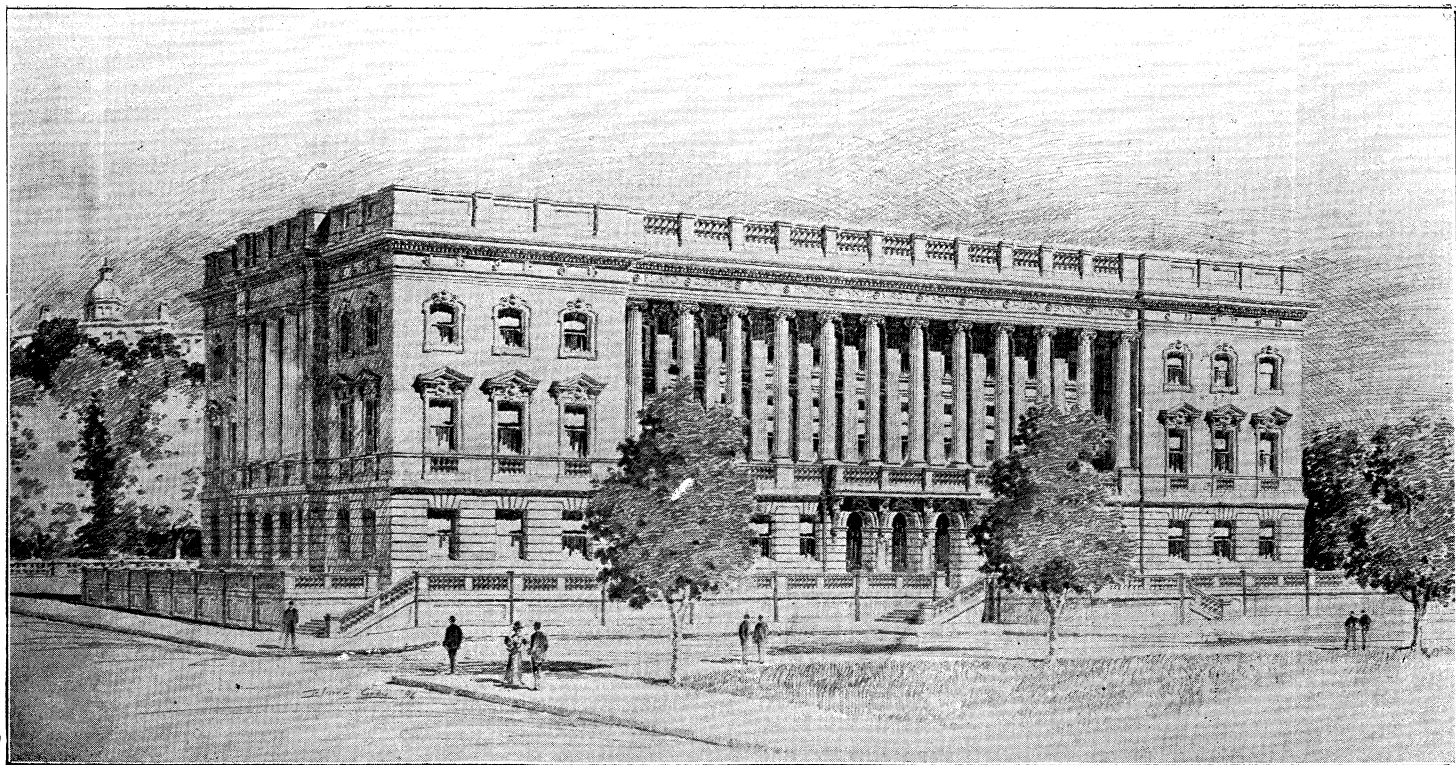
	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .50.	M. L. muskets, cal. .58.	Sabers, cavalry.	Saber scabbards.	Bayonets, cal. .50.	Bayonets, cal. .58.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .50.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .58.	Cartridge belts and plates, leather.	Cartridge boxes.	Cap pouches.	Waist belts and plates.	Saber belts and plates.
No. 230, Kenosha	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
No. 232, Rhinelander	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
No. 234, Bangor	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
No. 241, Oshkosh	10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
No. 245, Necedah .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 249, Bayfield	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 250, Milwaukee	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 251, Eureka .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....
No. 253, Lake Mills	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 257, Fountain City	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 260, Haywood .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
No. 272, Spring Valley	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 273, Superior .....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Total	544	692	57	57	640	671	523	734	409	767	530	781	7

State Property at Camp Douglas.

EXHIBIT "F."

Showing property on the Military Reservation at Camp Douglas.

3 Horses.	3 Cane rocking chairs.
1 Lumber wagon.	8 Canvas chairs.
1 Road wagon.	2 Wood setees.
1 Pair sleighs, heavy.	6 Office desks.
1 Cutter.	85 Tables.
1 Set harness, heavy.	52 Wash stands.
1 Set harness, light.	8 Commodes.
2 Single harnesses.	24 Looking glasses.
3 Fly nets.	21 Soap dishes.
2 Horse blankets.	29 Wash bowls.
1 Whip.	29 Pitchers.
1 Plow, breaking.	7 Tin slop pails.
1 Harrow.	5 Earthen slop buckets.
1 Scraper.	12 Chambers.
1 Cross cut saw.	2 Water coolers.
1 Hand saw.	5 Cuspidors.
1 Nail puller.	4 Clothes baskets.
1 Hand seeder.	3 Match safes.
1 Tin sprinkler.	1 Box lamp chimneys.
4 Whitewash brushes.	3 Ice boxes.
2 Fire shovels.	17 Tin pails.
5 Axes, handled.	35 Tin wash basins.
2 Axes, fire.	10 Tin paster boxes.
8 Shovels.	11 Trigger weights.
2 Scythes.	12 Telephones.
2 Scythe snathes.	1 Paper weight.
2 Grub hoes.	11 Ink stands.
3 Iron hoes.	3 Waste paper baskets.
1 Steel range.	50 Window screens — adjustable.
1 Sheet-iron range.	49 Feather pillows.
1 Coal stove.	10 Straw pillows.
1 Wood stove.	70 Iron cots — woven wire.
49 Street lamps.	43 Wood cots — woven wire.
13 Lanterns.	119 Mattresses.
18 Hanging lamps.	1 Hose cart.
31 Bracket lamps, complete.	500 Ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cotton hose.
6 Hand lamps.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. nozzles.
6 Candle holders, tin.	1100 Ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. hose.
1 Office stool.	220 9x9 tent floors.
219 Wood chairs.	21 14x14 tent floors.
17 Cane bottom chairs.	30 Oil barrels.



STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S NEW LIBRARY AND MUSEUM BUILDING, MADISON.

Now in course of erection, on ground deeded to the State for this purpose, adjoining State University campus. The first three floors will be devoted to library purposes; the fourth floor, lit almost wholly by skylight, will house the Society's Portrait Gallery and Museum. When building is completed in accordance with the above perspective, the State University Library will have rooms assigned to its use in the right-hand end, the central reading room being used by both libraries in common. The Library of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters will be housed in a room on the third floor.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
OF WISCONSIN

1895-96

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON, WISCONSIN
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1896

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

MADISON, August 18, 1896.

TO HON. WILLIAM H. UPHAM,

Governor.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the First Biennial Report (1895-96) of the State Library Commission, organized under chapter 314, laws of 1895, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of said act.

Very respectfully,

F. A. HUTCHINS,

Chairman.

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Appointed by the Governor—

FRANK E. HUTCHINS, *Chairman*.....BARABOO.
LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Secretary*.....MILWAUKEE.

Ex-Officio—

CHARLES K. ADAMS, *President of State University.*
JOHN Q. EMERY, *State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*
REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Secretary of State Historical Society.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 3, 1895.

In pursuance of a call issued by Commissioner Thwaites, on November 29, 1895, a meeting of the members of the State Library Commission of Wisconsin for purposes of organization, under chapter 314, Laws of 1895, was held this day at the office of R. G. Thwaites, in the rooms of the State Historical Society, in the Capitol at Madison, at 2:30 P. M.

Commissioner Thwaites called the meeting to order, and appointed L. E. Stearns temporary secretary.

Commissioners present: Charles K. Adams, president of the State University, J. Q. Emery, State superintendent of public instruction, and R. G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society, ex-officio; and F. A. Hutchins, of Baraboo, and L. E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, appointees of the governor.

The act creating the Commission was read by the secretary.

Upon motion, the following rules and regulations, governing the Commission, were adopted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

ARTICLE I.

Meetings.

Section 1. There shall be held each year an annual meeting on the second Tuesday of June, and such special meetings as may from time to time be deemed necessary.

Section 2. Special meetings shall be called by the chairman, or, in his absence or disability, by the secretary, upon the written request of two

members, such request to be filed and preserved by the secretary among the papers of the Commission.

Section 3. Due notice of meetings, regular or special, shall be served by the secretary on each member of the Commission.

Section 4. The annual meeting of the Commission shall be held at the capital of the State, unless otherwise requested by a majority of the members thereof.

Quorum and Rules.

Section 5. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, at any meeting, but a less number may adjourn from time to time. General parliamentary rules, not in conflict with these rules and regulations, shall be observed in conducting the business of the Commission.

Order of Business.

Section 6. The order of business at all meetings shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll of commissioners.
2. Reading the record of proceedings of preceding meeting.
3. Election of officers, and reception of credentials of new members.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees: (1) standing; (2) special.
6. Presentation and consideration of bills and accounts.
7. Unfinished business.
8. Miscellaneous business.

Bills and Accounts.

Section 7. All bills incurred in behalf of the Commission must be accompanied by proper vouchers; and, when approved by the chairman and secretary, shall be by them certified to the secretary of state.

ARTICLE II.

Officers of the Commission.

Section 1. The officers of the Commission shall be a chairman and secretary, to be chosen at the annual meeting for the period of one year; those elected at the organization of the Commission shall serve until the first annual meeting thereafter.

Vacancies in either of the above offices may be filled at any meeting, provided it is stated, in the notice calling such meeting, that such vacancy will be filled.

Duties of Officers.

Section 2. The chairman shall preside at all meetings, and shall perform such other duties as are usually performed by such officer, or as shall be required by the rules or resolutions of the Commission.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to perform such duties as ordi-

narily pertain to such office, and as may from time to time be required by the commission or its committees.

ARTICLE III.

Amendments.

Section 1. These rules and regulations may be amended, at any meeting of the Commission, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members thereof.

F. A. Hutchins was duly elected chairman, and L. E. Stearns secretary.

The chairman and secretary were instructed to prepare a handbook, to contain aids and guides in the establishment and administration of libraries.

The meeting was thereupon adjourned.

L. E. STEARNS,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

MADISON, Wis., June 9, 1896.

There being no quorum present, at the hour appointed for the first annual meeting of the commission, Commissioner Thwaites adjourned said meeting to June 10, 1896, at the same hour and place.

MADISON, Wis., June 10, 1896.

An adjourned meeting of the commission was held this day.

President F. A. Hutchins occupied the chair.

Commissioners present: C. K. Adams, J. Q. Emery, R. G. Thwaites, L. E. Stearns, and F. A. Hutchins.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

F. A. Hutchins was duly elected chairman, and L. E. Stearns secretary, for the ensuing year.

The secretary made her report in the following form:

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN WISCONSIN.

Since the organization of the Commission (Dec. 3, 1895), a *Handbook on Library Economy* has been prepared and widely distributed. A Wisconsin Supplement to *The Library Journal*, (New York), setting forth the history of the library movement in Wisconsin, was edited by the secretary; and a separate edition of 650 copies was issued for use as missionary material within this State.

The meeting of the Wisconsin State Library Association, at Racine, Wis., on March 12 and 13, was extensively advertised by the Commission, resulting in an attendance of 105 persons at the opening session. J. N. Larned, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., ex-president of the American Library Association, delivered an address at the conference, under the auspices of the Commission.

Since the Commission was inaugurated, free circulating libraries have been opened at Kenosha, Ripon, Oshkosh, Menasha, and Lake Geneva.

The citizens of Rice Lake and Racine have voted to tax themselves for the support of free libraries.

State Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, has established a system of 26 traveling libraries in Dunn county; and J. D. Witter, Grand Rapids, Wis., has offered to start a similar system for the citizens of Wood county.

Since April 1, 1896, F. A. Hutchins, chairman of the Commission, has been employed by Senator Stout to devote his entire time to the library interests of the State. Mr. Hutchins has already traveled thousands of miles, conferring with librarians of libraries already established, organizing traveling libraries, and aiding new public libraries. The secretary has visited Racine, Kenosha, Whitewater, Berlin, Ripon, and Oshkosh, in the interests of the library movement.

Through the continued liberality of Senator Stout, who paid the expenses of the first course, a Summer School of Library Science will be held at Madison, Wis., in connection with the University Summer School, from July 6 to Aug. 14 ensuing. Announcements of the course have been sent to all librarians and library trustees in Wisconsin, and to the librarians of surrounding states.

A committee of three, consisting of F. A. Hutchins, R. G. Thwaites, and L. E. Stearns, were appointed by the Commission to prepare printed lists of books with prices, to the value of \$50, \$100, \$250, and \$500, respectively.

Chairman Hutchins was authorized to act as a delegate from the Commission to the annual conference of the American Library Association, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 1-4 ensuing.

The meeting was thereupon adjourned.

L. E. STEARNS, *Secretary*.

THE WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

BY L. E. STEARNS, SECRETARY.

The formation of the Wisconsin Library Association was brought about by the members of the American Library Association in the State. Having themselves felt the benefit of the exchange of ideas as to purposes and methods, and the stimulus of the sense of companionship and co-operation of the national society, they were anxious that these helps should be brought within the reach of all librarians in the State.

The Organization.

With this idea in view, a conference was held in Madison, Wis., on February 11, 1891, to consider the advisability of forming a Wisconsin State Library Association. The following persons were present: K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee Public library; L. D. Harvey, president State Normal school, Milwaukee; R. G. Thwaites, I. S. Bradley, and Miss M. M. Oakley, of the State Historical Society library; J. C. Freeman and E. A. Birge, professors in the State University; O. E. Wells, C. A. Hutchins, F. A. Hutchins, of the department of public instruction; Walter M. Smith, librarian of the University library; A. O. Wright, of the State board of control.

R. G. Thwaites was chosen chairman *pro tem.*, and F. A. Hutchins secretary *pro tem.* A constitution was adopted, which declared the object of the Association to be "to promote the library interests of the State of Wisconsin." It provided that any person interested in promoting the object of the Association may become a member, by vote of the executive board and payment to the treasurer of the annual assessment—50 cents. It also provided for annual meetings, and gave power to the executive board to call other meetings when deemed neces-

sary. The following officers were elected to hold office until the first annual meeting. President, K. A. Linderfelt; vice-president, R. G. Thwaites; secretary and treasurer, F. A. Hutchins.

First Conference.

The first annual conference of the Association was held at Madison, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 11, 1891. Twenty-nine persons were in attendance.

No formal program had been prepared, but practical questions on management of public libraries, arousing library interest, etc., were discussed. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee; vice-president, R. G. Thwaites, Madison; secretary and treasurer, F. A. Hutchins, Madison.

Second Conference.

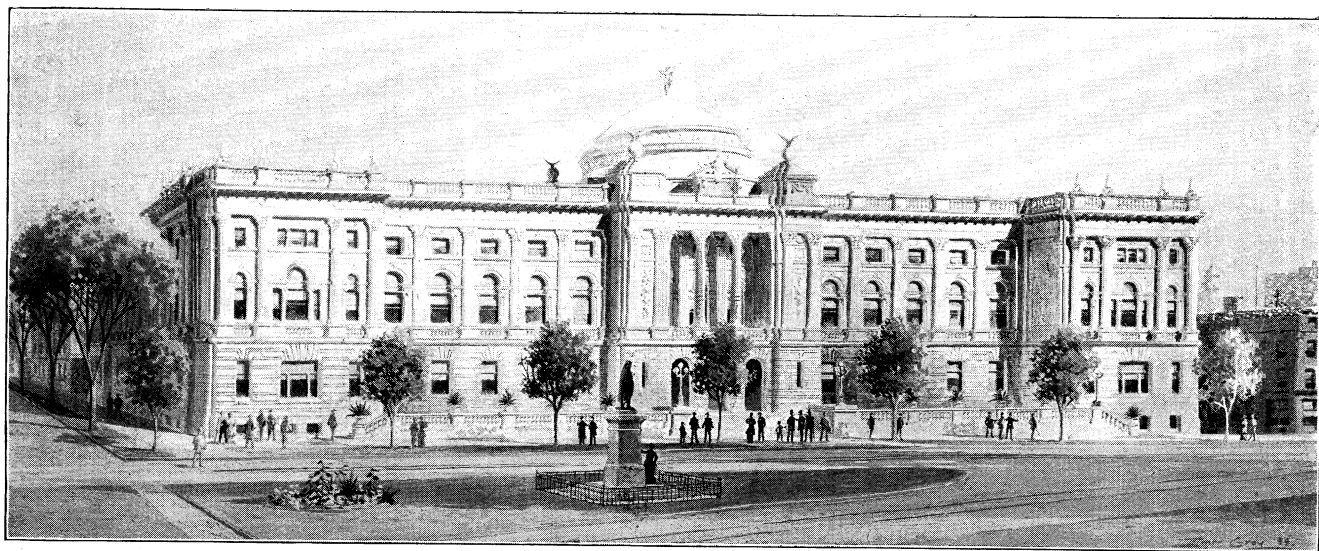
In compliance with a call by the officers of the Association, a reunion of the members was held in the Art Institute, Chicago, July 13, 1893. Only a brief meeting was held, as the members were anxious to attend the meeting of the World's Congress of Librarians. No business was transacted.

Third Conference.

The third conference of the Association was held at Beaver Dam, Wis., commencing Tuesday evening, July 3, and closing Wednesday evening, July 4, 1894. The railroad strike seriously interfered with the attendance, but 15 persons being present. In the absence of the acting president, R. G. Thwaites, Miss West was chosen chairman. One session was devoted to children's reading, and papers were read on library administration, access to shelves, binding, purchasing, etc., followed by informal discussion. Officers elected: F. A. Hutchins, president; Walter M. Smith, vice-president; Miss L. E. Stearns, secretary and treasurer.

Fourth Conference.

Fifty-five persons attended the fourth conference of the Association, which was held at Madison, Wis., February 13, 14,



MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Now in course of erection. Building will cost \$500,000. The Museum will occupy the left-hand side,—somewhat less than one-half,—and the Library the right-hand. Washington Park is in front.



1895. The session opened with the president's address on "How to Organize Free Public Libraries in Wisconsin," the rest of the first session being devoted to practical aids in library economy. At the evening session President Charles Kendall Adams, of the State University, spoke on "The Educational Power of a Library," which was followed by an address by Prof. J. C. Freeman on "Libraries and University Extension." Reuben G. Thwaites also spoke on the "Relation of the State Historical Society to Local Libraries." A round-table conference on selection of books, card catalog, etc., was found especially helpful. The sessions closed with a trustees' meeting, at which a trustee of the Madison Free library, Prof. Birge, spoke on "The Choice of a Librarian" and "The Librarian from the Trustees' Point of View." Dr. Birge was followed by Miss West, librarian of the Milwaukee Public library, in a complementary paper on "The Trustees from the Librarian's Point of View." Miss Katharine L. Sharp, Chicago, read a paper on "Library ence, Armour Institute, Chicago, read a paper on "Library School and Training Classes." Dr. Geo. W. Peckham, trustee of the Milwaukee Public library and superintendent of schools in that city, made an address on "State Library Commissions."

A bill drafted by Mr. F. A. Hutchins, creating a State Library Commission, which had been previously introduced into the legislature by Senator J. H. Stout, received the unanimous support of those present, and a committee of five was appointed to aid in furthering its passage; this committee consisted of F. A. Hutchins, E. A. Birge, G. W. Peckham, R. B. Dudgeon, and Miss L. E. Stearns.

The president announced that Senator J. H. Stout, trustee of Menomonie Memorial library, had volunteered to pay the necessary expense of a summer school in library economy in connection with the summer school of the University. Miss Katharine L. Sharp was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the association.

Officers elected: President, F. A. Hutchins, Baraboo; Vice-president, Miss Anna H. McDonnell, Green Bay; Secretary and treasurer, Miss L. E. Stearns, Milwaukee.

Fifth Conference.

The fifth conference of the Wisconsin Library Association was held at Racine on Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13, 1896. There were 105 persons present at the opening session. Among those in attendance were Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, Wis., the patron of traveling libraries and the head of the movement for a library commission in the last legislature; J. N. Larned, of Buffalo; Mrs. Zella A. Dixon, librarian of the University of Chicago; Dr. G. E. Wire, Mr. W. W. Bishop, Miss Mary B. Lindsay, of Evanston, Ill.; R. G. Thwaites, Madison, Wis.; H. L. Elmendorf, secretary A. L. A., St. Joseph, Mo.; A. H. Hopkins, assistant librarian John Crerar library, Chicago; Miss Katharine L. Sharp, Chicago.

Among the Wisconsin libraries represented were those of Ashland, Beaver Dam, Beloit, De Pere, Eau Claire, Fort Atkinson, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Menomonie, Merrill, Milwaukee, Oconomowoc, Two Rivers, and Wauwatosa. Representatives from the leading State normal schools of Wisconsin, members of the State board of control, and a number of trustees of the Wisconsin libraries, were also in attendance. The Milwaukee Public library closed its circulating and reference departments during the conference, thus enabling all the assistants to attend the meeting. The meeting was held at Racine to promote the library movement in that city, it being one of the last of the large cities in the State without a public library. It is the intention of the officers of the Association to change the place of meeting each year, that interest in the organizations of libraries may be aroused in different localities in the State. It is also the intention of the executive committee to have the Association meet in February or March, if possible, of each year, to stimulate enthusiasm, at the April town elections through reports of the meetings given in the newspapers of the State.

The session at Racine opened with an address by G. W. Johnston, of Kenosha, Wis., upon the subject "How to Arouse Interest in the Library: Organization, etc." Mr. Johnston showed the value of securing the co-operation of the local paper in arousing library interest. He gave in detail the methods

pursued in awakening enthusiasm for a library in his city. By appealing to the pride of the citizens, by direct, earnest, truthful appeals through the local paper, by personal calls upon workingmen, business men, pastors, teachers, members of the school board, common council, and the woman's club, every class was reached, and a flourishing library association was soon started. Those who desire pay a membership fee of \$2, but the books are free to all. Sixteen hundred books have already been donated to the new library (incorporated December, 1895), and two donations of \$1,000 each have already been given to the library.

The next exercise was conducted by the senior class of the Department of Library Science, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. This was a practical exercise, showing the history of the library-book from the time a review was read until it was worn out by book-borrowers and rebound. "Reviews and Bookbuying" was discussed by Miss Sarah S. Dickinson; "Ordering," Miss Irene Warren; "Accessioning," Miss Eleanor Roper; "Classifying," Miss Mary J. Calkins; "Cataloging," Miss Margaret Mann; "Loaning," Miss Virginia R. Dodge; "Binding," Miss Maude R. Henderson; "Repairing," Miss Maude W. Straight. This exercise was one of the most helpful of the conference. [The papers presented were of so practical a nature that they are incorporated in the present Biennial Report of the Commission.]

"The Library Bureau and the Public Library" was the subject of an address by Mr. G. B. Meleney, Chicago manager of the Library Bureau. Mr. Meleney gave a short history of the Bureau, and showed that, although the scope of its work has been extended, the wants of libraries are still considered of paramount importance. Mr. Almon Burtch, of the library department of McClurg's, Chicago, spoke on "The Relation of the Bookseller to the Librarian." Mr. Burtch gave many practical hints, showing best methods of ordering, etc. Mr. Burtch was followed by Mr. F. W. Faxon, Boston, Mass., who spoke on the value of bound periodicals in small libraries.

The secretary of the Association then talked on ways and means of advertising a library, and showed how a small li-

brary might have much of its printing done free of charge through the courtesy of the local newspaper.

At the evening session an address was delivered upon "The Mission and Missionaries of Books," by Mr. J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, N. Y. This address was pronounced by all who heard it one of the most inspiring and helpful addresses ever delivered before a body of librarians. [The lecture was tendered by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and is published in full elsewhere in this Biennial Report.] Mr. Larned was followed by Rev. C. S. Nickerson and Thomas M. Kearney, of Racine, Wis., both of whom spoke on the value of a library to a community. A social hour followed at the Hotel Racine, which was enlivened with music by the Temple Quartette, of Boston.

At the session on Friday morning Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, secretary of the American Library Association, spoke on the history of that organization, giving a review of what it had accomplished; and bespoke the attendance of the librarians of Wisconsin at the coming meeting of the A. L. A. in Cleveland, Ohio, in September next.

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, who was director of the Summer School of Library Science at Madison last year, made a report upon the work accomplished. Upon the conclusion of the address, the secretary of the Association made the announcement that the Summer School of Library Science would be held during July and August, 1896, upon broader lines than the course of last year, and extending over a period of six weeks. The statement elicited applause, which was renewed when it became known that the expenses for the course were the gift of Senator J. H. Stout, who had paid the expenses of the initial venture.

Miss Theresa West, librarian of Milwaukee Public library, then talked on "The Relation of the Trustee to the Librarian and Library." It has been very well said that the position of trustee of a public library is more important, more honorable, and opens a field of greater usefulness than does any other honorary position. Under the newer policy of the public library as an aggressive rather than a passive force, the endowments which bring success in almost any line of human

activity may be turned to account in the management of a library. In all relations which the library bears to the community as a whole, as, for instance, with the State authorities, the city government, or the school officials, the trustees should conduct the business. In all relations with individuals, the librarian should act for the trustees. In some cases trustees consider their chief duty to be the holding of the purse-strings; but sometimes their energies might be better employed in efforts to fill the purse. The trustees have no more important duty than the selection of the librarian. They may sometimes be compelled to forego technical training; they should never forego personal worth and executive strength. No library can occupy its full position of influence in the community unless it is governed by an intelligent, interested board of trustees.

Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, chairman Wisconsin Library Commission and president of the Wisconsin Library Association, followed with a paper on "Free Traveling Libraries for Farming Communities." Mr. Hutchins gave an account of a trip through the State in the interest of traveling libraries, and announced that Senator J. H. Stout, desiring to test the practicability of the traveling library, would shortly start sixteen libraries, of thirty volumes each, at his own expense, in his county. Dr. E. A. Birge, dean of the University of Wisconsin, and in charge of its University Extension work, made an address on "Traveling Libraries and University Extension." President L. D. Harvey, of the Milwaukee Normal School, in discussing the matter of traveling libraries, held that what was most needed was a man to go out into the country, as a traveling agent for the Library Commission. "Such a man," he said, "could build up a sentiment in favor of traveling libraries in every district visited. It is the work of a man who believes in the thing, which accomplishes wonders."

Rev. S. E. Lathrop, of Washburn, Wis., said that during the last fifteen years he had assisted in collecting 15,000 volumes for free public libraries. "In Northern Wisconsin," he said, "there are a hundred growing towns, just in the plastic state where libraries would be of inestimable value." W. J. Starr,

trustee of the public library of Eau Claire, Wis., spoke upon the needs of some system whereby those living in the country may receive the benefit of city libraries. R. G. Thwaites followed with a short talk on the value of preserving files of newspapers, etc., for the benefit of future historians.

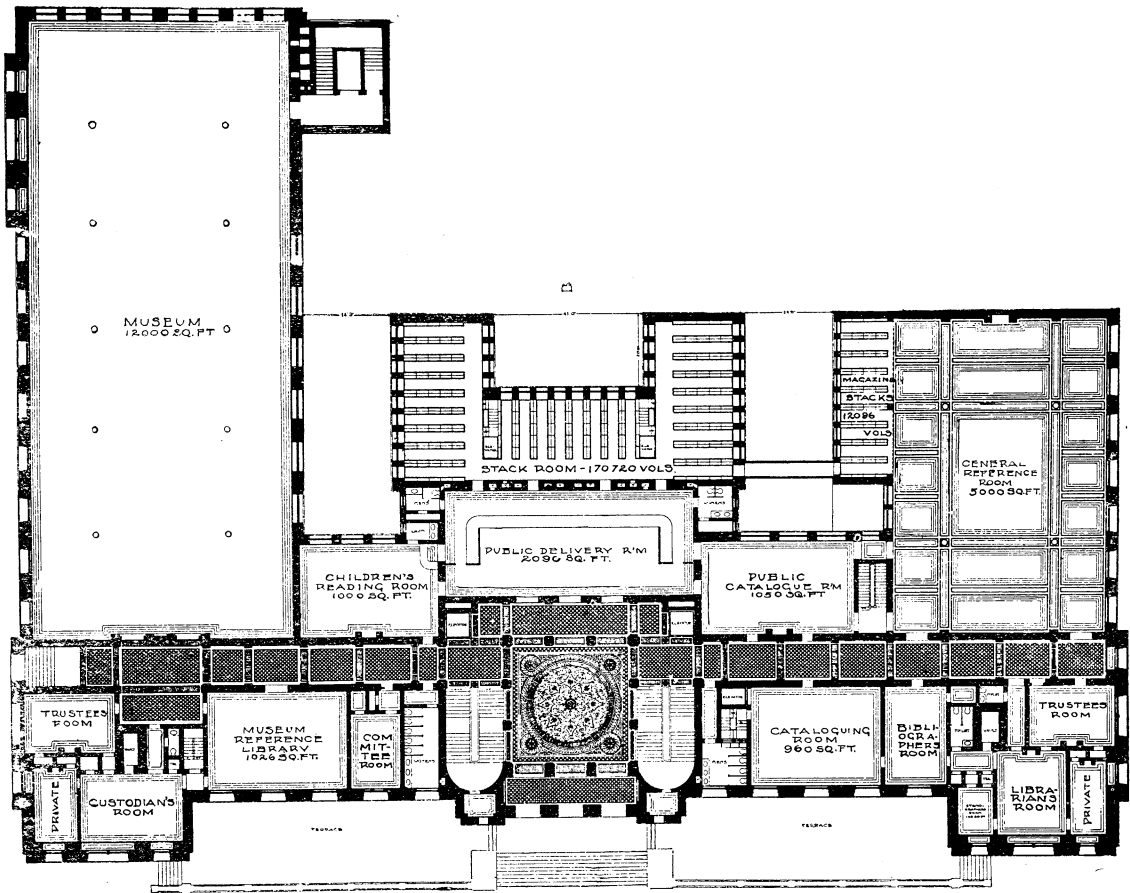
By a rising vote, Mr. J. N. Larned was elected an honorary member of the Library Association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. A. Hutchins, Baraboo, Wis.; vice-president, Miss Louise Sutermeister, Eau Claire, Wis.; secretary and treasurer, Miss L. E. Stearns, Milwaukee, Wis.

District Conference at Ashland.

A meeting of the Association, in the interests of the library movement in Northern Wisconsin, was held in the rooms of the Vaughn Library, at Ashland, November 13 and 14, 1896. Upwards of a hundred persons were present, principally teachers and librarians, and great interest was manifested by all, in the proceedings. Among those in attendance, outside of Ashland, were F. A. Hutchins, R. G. Thwaites, and L. E. Stearns, of the State Free Library Commission; State Senator James H. Stout, of Menomonie; Mrs. C. S. Morris, of Berlin, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; H. W. Rood and W. W. Jones, of Washburn; C. M. Gleason, of Rhinelander; Miss Mae Schreiber, superintendent of library reading, State Normal school, Milwaukee; Prof. T. C. McNeil, president of State Normal school, Superior; Miss Angie Neff, librarian, and two assistants, from the Duluth Public library; and M. Barry, of Phillips.

The afternoon session of November 13 was opened with congratulatory addresses, Dr. E. A. Ellis, of Ashland, welcoming the guests, and Chairman Hutchins responding. Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, founder of the Vaughn Library, Ashland, presented a helpful paper on "The Responsibility of the Library Trustee to the Public." Commissioner Thwaites spoke upon "The Gathering of Local History Material by Public Libraries," in which he strongly advised the gathering of newspaper files and other local documentary material. Mrs. G. F. Merrill, of Ashland, spoke of "The Relation of the Club to the Library." Miss



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM—PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

Angie Neff, of Duluth, gave her "Impressions of the American Library Association Conference of 1896." Miss Maude A. Earley, librarian of the Public library at Chippewa Falls, presented a paper on "The Summer School of Library Science at Madison." Miss Stearns, of the State Commission, addressed the meeting on "Advertising a Library," with examples of methods pursued in Milwaukee and elsewhere throughout the country. The evening was devoted to a charming reception for delegates and friends, tendered at her beautiful home by Mrs. Vaughn.

The morning of the 14th was devoted to the cause of traveling libraries, with remarks by Senator Stout, Commissioners Thwaites and Hutchins, Mrs. Morris of Berlin, Mrs. Vaughn of Ashland, and others. This session was one of great interest, and much enthusiasm was developed.

The afternoon, and concluding, session of the conference was given up to the consideration of topics bearing on the relations between the libraries and the schools. Papers were read, and remarks made by H. W. Rood and W. W. Jones of Washburn, Miss Schreiber, and others.

At the conclusion of the convention, a largely-attended meeting, chiefly of Ashland people, was held in the Vaughn library rooms, to provide a system of such libraries for Northern Wisconsin, with the Vaughn library as a basis of operation. Mr. M. Barry, of Phillips, was made temporary chairman, and Miss Janet Green, of Ashland, temporary secretary. A constitution was adopted, and an association formed to collect and purchase books, magazines, children's periodicals, and framed and unframed pictures to form small libraries which shall travel from hamlet to hamlet and from lumber camp to lumber camp through the forests and newly-settled regions in Northern Wisconsin. The association elected the following officers: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, of Ashland, president; H. W. Rood, of Washburn, president; I. C. McNeil of West Superior, Rev. S. E. Lathrop of Ashland, R. L. McCormick of Hayward, and C. M. Gleason of Rhinelander, vice-presidents; Miss Janet Green of the Vaughn library, secretary and librarian. Mrs. Vaughn, the president of the new association, is the founder of the Vaughn Library of Ashland, which is one of the best free pub-

lic libraries in the state. She is a leader in all good movements in Northern Wisconsin and will, with characteristic energy, push to a successful conclusion this project to give the boys, the girls, the men and women of destitute communities in our northern forests wholesome and entertaining literature. In this work, she and the new association of which she is the head, will be aided by the State Commission, which has already issued an address calling for contributions of worthy literature from the friends of libraries in Wisconsin.

THE MISSION AND MISSIONARIES OF THE BOOK.*

BY J. N. LARNED, SUPT. OF BUFFALO (N. Y.) LIBRARY.

For the most part, that lifting of the human race in condition and character which we call civilization has been wrought by individual energies acting on simply selfish lines. When I say this, I use the term selfish in no sense that is necessarily mean, but only as indicating the unquestionable fact, that men have striven, in the main, each for himself, more than for one another, even in those strivings that have advanced the whole race. Within certain limits there is no discredit to human nature in the fact. A measure of selfishness is prescribed to man by the terms of his individuality and the conditions of his existence. His only escape from it is through exertions which he must employ at first in his own behalf, in order to win the independence and the power to be helpful to his fellows. So it seems to me quite impossible to imagine a process that would have worked out the civilization of the race otherwise than by the self-pushing energy that has impelled individual men to plant, to build, to trade, to explore, to experiment, to think, to plan, primarily and immediately for their own personal advantage.

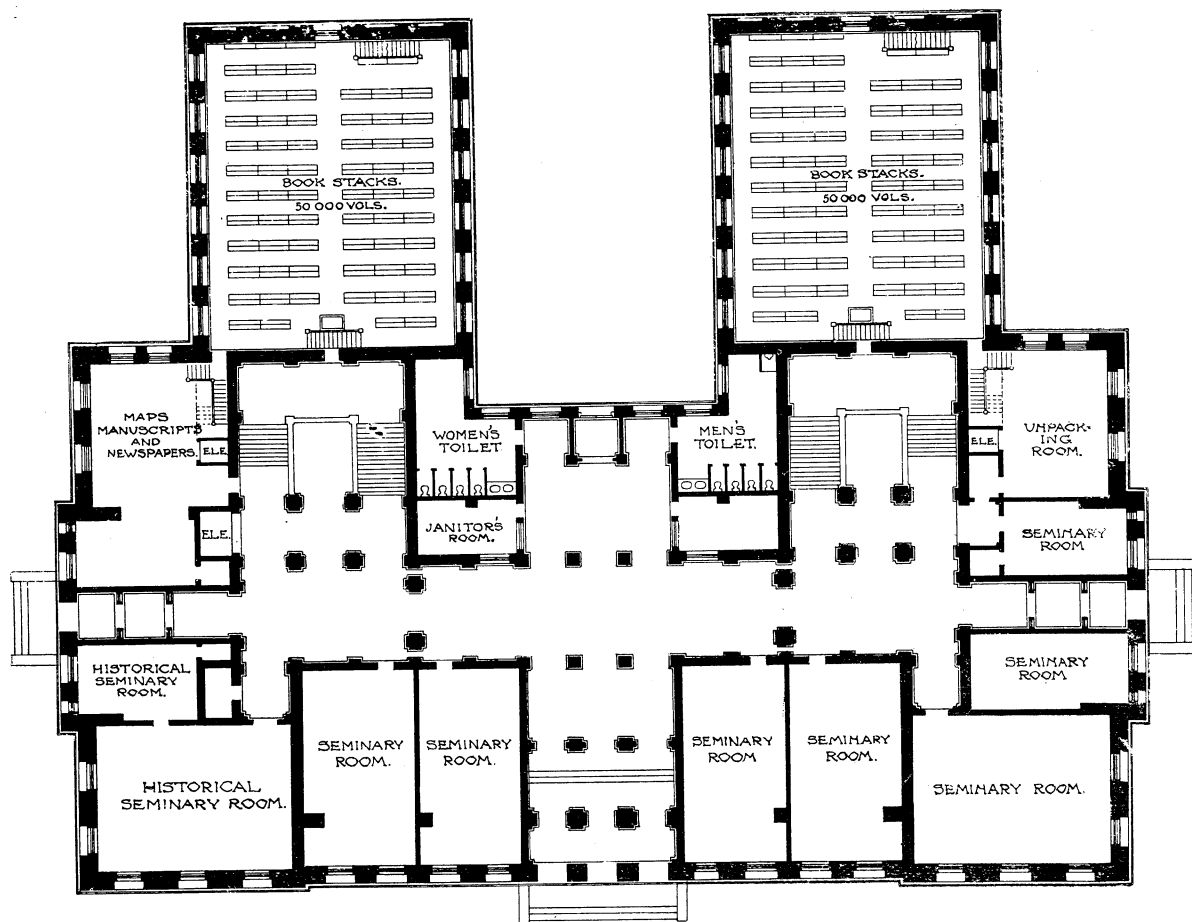
But if the more active forces in civilization are mainly from selfish springs, there are two, at least, which have nobler source and a nobler historic part. One is the sympathetic impulse which represents benevolence on its negative side, pained by the misfortunes of others and active to relieve them. In the second, which is more rare, we find benevolence of the positive kind. Its spring is in a purely generous feeling, which strongly moves one to communicate to others some good that is pre-

* Address before Wisconsin Library Association, at Racine Conference, March 12, 1896.

scious to him in his own experience of it. It is a feeling which may rise in different minds from different estimates of good, and be directed toward immediate objects that are unlike; but the disinterested motive and ultimate aim are unvarying, and it manifests in all cases the very noblest enthusiasm that humanity is capable of. There seems to be no name for it so true as that used when we speak of a missionary spirit, in efforts that aim at the sharing of some greatly cherished good with people who have not learned that it is good. At the same time we must remember that mere propagandisms put on the missionary garb without its spirit, and spuriously imitate its altruistic zeal; and we must keep our definition in mind.

There are always true missionaries in the world, laboring with equally pure hearts, though with minds directed toward many different ends of benefaction to their fellows. But only two objects—the spiritual good of mankind, contemplated in religious beliefs, and the intellectual good, pursued in educational plans—have ever wakened the missionary spirit in a large, world-moving way. The supremely great epochs in human history are those few which have been marked by mighty waves of altruistic enthusiasm, sweeping over the earth from sources of excitation found in one or the other of these two ideals of good.

Naturally the first wakening was under the touch of beliefs which contemplate a more than earthly good; and those beliefs have moved the missionary spirit at all times most passionately and powerfully. But even the religious wakening was not an early event in history. I think I may safely say that no trace of it is to be found among the worshippers of remote antiquity. The Hebrew prophets never labored as dispensers of a personal blessing from their faith. It was for Israel—the national Israel—that they preached the claims and declared the requirements of the God of Israel. The priests of Osiris and Bel were still more indifferent to the interest of the worshipper in the worship of their gods, thinking only of the honor demanded by the gods themselves. So far as history will show, the first missionary inspiration would seem to have been brought into religion by Gotama, the Buddha, whose pure and exalted but enervating gospel of renunciation filled Asia with evangelists,



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

Since the above cut was made, alterations have been made by the Board of Building Commissioners; but these do not

and was carried to all peoples as the message of a hope of deliverance from the universal sorrow of the world. Then, centuries later, came the commission more divine which sent forth the apostles of Christianity, to tell the story of the Cross, and to bear the offer of salvation to every human soul. As religiously kindled, the missionary spirit has never burned with more fervor than it did in the first centuries of Christian preaching. But nothing akin to it was set aflame, in the smallest degree, by any other eagerness of desire for the communication of a blessing or good to mankind. Until we come to modern times, I can see no mark of the missionary motive in any labor that was not religious.

The one object which, in time, as I have said, came to rival the religious object as an inspiration of missionary work—the modern zeal for education—was late and slow in moving feelings to an unselfish depth. Enthusiasm for learning at the period of the Renaissance was enthusiasm among the few who craved learning, and was mostly expended within their own circle. There was little thought of pressing the good gift on the multitude who knew not their loss in the lack of it. The earliest great pleader for a common education of the whole people was Luther; but the school was chiefly important in Luther's view as the nursery of the church and as a health-bringer to the state; and he labored for it more as a means to religious and political ends than as an end in itself. Almost a century after Luther there appeared one whom Michelet has called "the first evangelist of modern pedagogy," John Amos Comenius, the Moravian. The same thought of him, as an evangelist, is expressed by the historian Raumer, who says: "Comenius is a grand and venerable figure of sorrow. Wandering, persecuted and homeless, during the terrible and desolating Thirty Years' War, he yet never despaired, but, with enduring truth and strong in faith, he labored unweariedly to prepare youth by a better education for a better future. . . . He labored for them with a zeal and love worthy of the chief of the Apostles." And the education for which Comenius labored was no less, in his own words, than "the teaching to all men of all the subjects of human concern." Proclaiming his educational creed at another time, he said: "I undertake an organization of

schools whereby all the youth may be instructed save those to who God has denied intelligence, and instructed in all those things which make man wise, good, and holy."

Here, then, had arisen the first true missionary of common teaching, who bore the invitation to learning as a gospel proffered to all childhood and all youth, and who strove in its behalf with apostolic zeal. The period of the active labors of Comenius was before and a little after the middle of the 17th century. He made some impression upon the ideas and the educational methods of his time; but Europe generally was cold to his enthusiasm. In one small corner of it, alone, there was a people already prepared for and already beginning to realize his inspiring dreams of universal education. That was Holland, where the state, even in the midst of its struggle for an independent existence, was assuming the support of common schools and attempting to provide them for every child. In that one spot the true missionary leaven in education was found working while the 17th century was still young; and from Holland it would seem to have been carried to America long before the fermentation was really felt in any other country.

Elsewhere in the old world, if Comenius found any immediate successor in the new field of missionary labor which he had practically discovered and opened, it was the Abbé La Salle, founder of the great teaching order of the Christian Brothers. But the zeal kindled by La Salle, which has burned even to the present day, was essentially religious in its aims and dedicated to the service of his church. The spirit in common teaching still waited generally for that which would make a secular saving faith of it—urgent, persisting, not to be denied or escaped from. The world at large made some slow progress toward better things in it; schools were increased in number and improved; Jesuits, Jansenists, Oratorians, and other teaching orders in the Roman church, labored more intelligently; middle-class education in England and other countries received more attention. But the conscience of society in general was satisfied with the opening of the school to those who came with money in their hands and knocked at its door. There was no thought yet of standing in the door and crying out to the money-

less and to the indifferent, bidding them come. Far less was there thought of going out into the highways and hedges to bring them in. Another century of time was needed, and a long line of apostolic teachers, agitators and administrators, like Pestalozzi, Father Girard, Froebel, Humboldt, Brougham, Horace Mann, to inspire that feeling for education which warms the western nations of the world at last; the feeling for education as a supreme good in itself; not merely as a bread-making or a money-making instrument; not merely for giving arithmetic to the shop-keeper, or book-keeping to the clerk, or even political opinions to the citizens; not merely for supplying preachers to the pulpit, or physicians to the sick-room, or lawyers to the bench and bar; but in and of and for its own sake, as a good to humanity which surpasses every other good, save one. This is what I call the missionary spirit in education, and it has so far been wakened in the world that we expect and demand it in the teaching work of our time, and when we do not have it we are cheated by its counterfeit.

But this zeal for education was animated in most communities sooner than the thought needed for its wise direction. There was a time not long ago when it expended itself in school-rooms and colleges and was satisfied. To have laid benignant hands on the children of the generation, and pushed them, with a kindly coercion, through some judicious curriculum of studies, was thought to be enough. That limited conception of education as a common good sufficed for a time, but not long. The impulse which carried public sentiment to that length was sure to press questions upon it that would reach further yet. "Have we arrived," it began to ask, "at the end for which our public schools are the means? We have provided broadly and liberally—for what? For teaching our children to read their own language in print; to trace it in written signs; to construct it in grammatical forms; to be familiar with arithmetical rules; to know the standards and divisions of weight and measure; to form a notion of the surface-features of the earth and to be acquainted with the principal names that have been given to them; to remember a few chief facts in the past of their own country. But these are only keys which we expect them to use in their acquisition of knowledge, rather than knowledge

itself. When they quit the school, with these wonderful keys of alphabet and number in their possession, they are only in the vestibule chambers of education. Can we leave them there—these children and youth of our time—to find as best they may, or not find at all, the treasures we would have them unlock." To ask the question was to answer it. Once challenged to a larger thought of education, the missionary spirit of the age rose boldly in its demands. The free school, the academy, the college, even grew in importance, when looked at in the larger view, but they were seen to be not enough. They were seen to be only blessed openings in the way to knowledge,—garlanded gates,—ivory portals,—golden doors,—but passage-ways, only, after all, to knowledge beyond them. And the knowledge to which they led, while much and many kinds of it may need to be gleaned in the open fields of life, out of living observations and experiences, yet mainly exists as a measureless store of accumulated savings from the experience and observation of all the generations that have lived and died, recorded in writing and preserved in print. There, then, in the command and possession of that great store, the end of education was seen to be most nearly realized. And so the free public library was added to the free public school.

But, strangely enough, when that was first done, there happened the same halting of spirit that had appeared in the free public school. To have collected a library of books, and to have set its doors open to all comers, was assumed to be the fulfillment of duty in the matter. The books waited for readers to seek them. The librarian waited for inquirers to press their way to him. No one thought of outspreading the books of the library like a merchant's wares, to win the public eye to them. None thought of trying by any means to rouse an appetite for books in minds not naturally hungry for learning, or for poetry, or for the thinking of other men. So the free or the nearly free public libraries, for a time, wrought no great good for education beyond a circle in which the energy of the desire to which they answered was most independent of any public help.

But this stage of passive existence in the life of the free public library had no long duration. Soon the missionary passion began to stir men here and there in the library field, as it

had stirred teachers in the schools, before. One by one, the inspiration of their calling began to burn in their hearts. They saw with new eyes the greatness of the trust that had been confided to them, and they rose to a new sense of the obligations borne with it. No longer a mere keeper, custodian, watchman, set over dumb treasures to hold them safe, the librarian now took active functions upon himself, and became the minister of his trust, commanded by his own feelings and by many incentives around him to make the most, in all possible ways, of the library as an influence for good. The new spirit thus brought into library work spread quickly, as a beneficent epidemic, from New England, where its appearance was first notably marked, over America and Great Britain and into all English lands, and is making its way more slowly in other parts of the world.

The primary effort to which it urged librarians and library trustees was that towards bettering the introduction of books to readers; towards making them known, in the first instance, with a due setting forth of what they are and what they offer; then towards putting them in right relations with one another, by groupings according to subject and literary form and by cross-bindings of reference; then towards establishing the easiest possible guidance to them, both severally and in their groups, for all seekers, whether simple or learned. When serious attention had once been given to these matters, there was found to be need in them of a measure of study, of experiment, of inventive ingenuity, of individual and collective experience, of practical and philosophical attainments, that had never been suspected before. These discoveries gave form to a conception of "library science"—of a department of study, that is, entitled to scientific rank, by the importance of its results, the precision of its methods, the range of its details. The quick development of the new science, within the few years that have passed since the first thought of it came into men's minds, is marked by many library schools and classes already flourishing in the United States, east and west.

For more efficiency in their common work, the reformers of the library were organized at an early day. The American Library Association on this side of the sea and the Library

Association of the United Kingdom on the other side, with a journal giving voice to each, proved powerful in their unifying effect. Ideas were exchanged and experiences compared. Each was taught by the successes or warned by the failures of his neighbors. What each one learned by investigation or proved by trial became the property of every other. The mutual instruction that came about was only equaled by the working coöperation which followed. Great tasks, beyond the power of individuals, and impossible as commercial undertakings, because promising no pecuniary reward, were planned and laboriously performed by the union of many co-workers, widely scattered in the world, but moved by one disinterested aim. From 122 libraries, in that mode of alliance, there was massed the labor which indexed the whole body of general magazine literature, thus sweeping the dust from thousands of volumes that had been practically useless before, bringing the invaluable miscellany of their contents into daily definite service, by making its subjects known and easily traced. The same work of coöperative indexing was next carried into the indeterminate field of general miscellaneous books. By still broader coöperation, a selection of books was made from the huge mass of all literature, with siftings and re-siftings, to be a standard of choice and a model of cataloguing for small new libraries. And now, topical lists on many subjects are being prepared for the guidance of readers, by specialists in each subject, with notes to describe and value the books named.

The possibilities of coöperation in library work are just beginning to be realized, and the great tasks already accomplished by it will probably look small, when compared with undertakings to come hereafter.

But, after all, it is the individual work in the libraries which manifests most distinctly the new spirit of the time. The perfected cataloguing, which opens paths for the seeker from every probable starting-point of inquiry, not only to books, but into the contents of books; the multiplied reading lists and reference lists, on questions and topics of the day, which are quick to answer a momentary interest in the public mind and direct it to the best sources for its satisfaction; the annotated

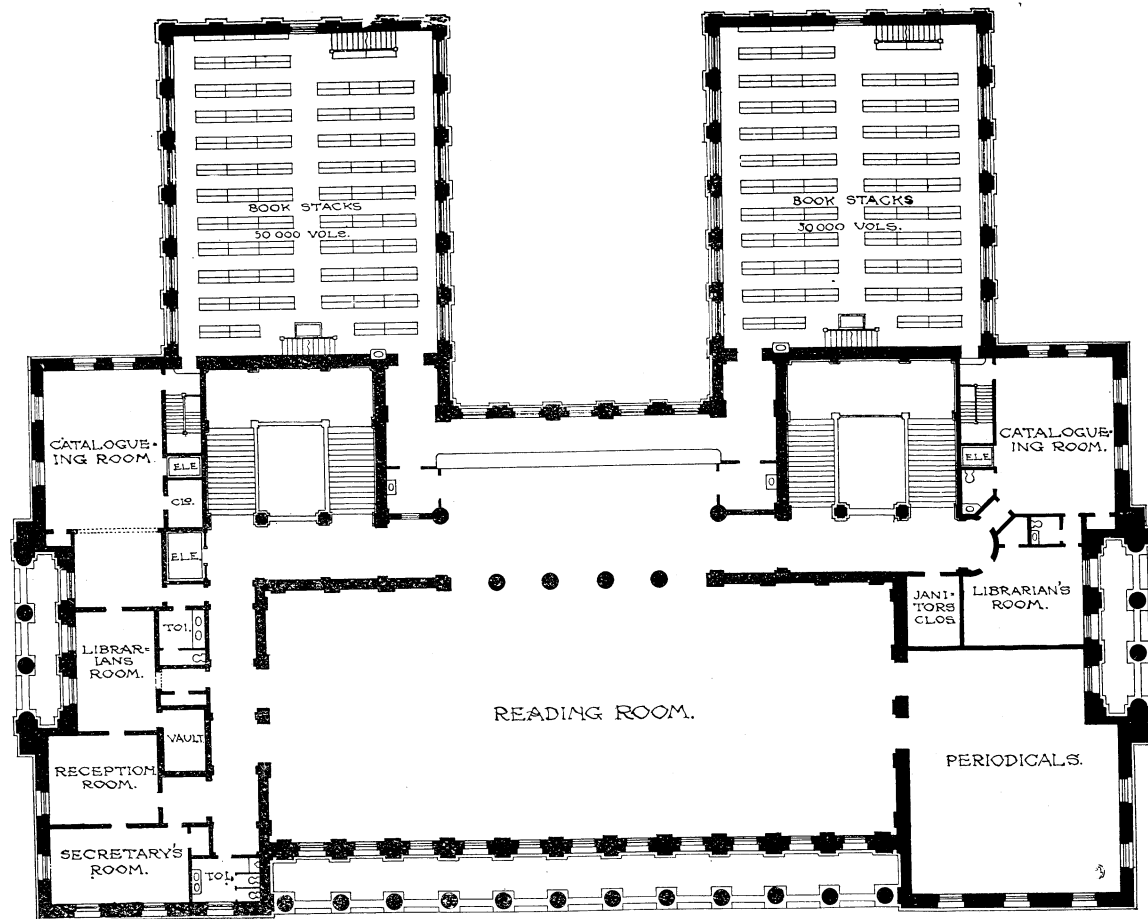
bulletins of current literature, which announce and value, as far as practicable, by some word of competent criticism, the more important publications of each month; the opening of book shelves to readers, to which libraries are tending as far as their construction and their circumstances will permit; the evolution of the children's reading-room, now become a standard feature to be provided for in every new building design, and to be striven for in buildings of an older pattern; the invention of "traveling libraries" and "home libraries"; the increasing provision made in library service for the helping of students and inquirers to pursue their investigations and make their searches; the increasing coöperation of libraries and schools, with the growing attraction of teachers and pupils toward the true literature of their subjects of study, and the waning tyranny of the desiccated text-book;—in all these things there is the measure of an influence which was hardly beginning to be felt a quarter of a century ago.

I have named last among the fruits of this potent influence the coöperation of libraries and schools, not because it stands least in the list, but because the whole missionary inspiration, from every standpoint of solicitude for the educational good of mankind, is united and culminated in it, and is doing its greatest work. The missionary teacher and the missionary librarian come together in these new arrangements, working no longer, one in the steps of the other—one carrying forward the education which the other has begun—but hand in hand and side by side, leading children from the earliest age into the wonderful and beautiful book-world of poetry, legend, story, nature-knowledge, or science, time-knowledge, or history, life-knowledge, or biography, making it dear and familiar to them in the impressionable years within which their tastes are formed. The school alone, under common conditions, can do nothing of that. On the contrary, its text-books, as known generally in the past, have been calculated to repel the young mind. They have represented to it little but the dry task of rote-learning and recitation. They have brought to it nothing of the flavor of real literature, nor any of that rapturous delight from an inner sense of rhythmic motions which real literature can give; neither the dancing step, nor the swinging

march, nor the rush as with steeds, nor the lift and sweep as with wings, which even a child may be made to feel in great poetry and in noble prose, and which once experienced is a beguiling charm forever. The whole tendency of the text-book teaching of the schools is toward deadening the young mind to that feeling for literature, and alienating it from books by a prejudice born of wrong impressions at the beginning. Just so far as the school reader, the school geography, the school history, and their fellow compends, are permitted to remain conspicuous in a child's thought, during his early years, as representative of the books which he will be admonished by and by to read, so far he will be put into an opposition never easy to overcome.

The tenderest years of childhood are the years of all others for shaping a pure intellectual taste and creating a pure intellectual thirst, which only a noble literature can satisfy in the end. We have come at last to the discernment of that pregnant fact, and our schemes of education for the young are being reconstructed accordingly. There is no longer the division of labor between school and library which seemed, but a little time ago, to be so plainly marked out. Schools are not to make readers for libraries, nor libraries to wait for readers to come to them out of the schools. The school and the world of books which it makes known to him are to be identified in the child's mind. There is to be no distinction in his memory between reading as an art learned and reading as a delight discovered. The art and the use of the art are to be one simultaneous communication to him.

That is the end contemplated in the coöperative work of libraries and schools, which, recent in its beginning, has made great advances already, and which especially appeals to what I have called the missionary enthusiasm in both libraries and schools. It contemplates what seems to be the truest ideal of teaching ever shaped in thought—of teaching not as educating, but as the setting of the young in the way of education; as starting them on a course of self-culture which they will pursue to the end of their lives, with no willingness to turn back. The highest ideal of education is realized in that life-long pursuit of it, and the success of any school is measured, not by the



STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDING — PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

Some changes have been made in the plans, since this cut was made, but the general arrangement remains the same. The Society, which will occupy fully three-fourths of its building, will assign a portion of the right-hand book-stack, and the adjoining offices, to the State University Library; the Society's own offices and special stack are on the left-hand (or State street) side. The reading-

little portion of actual learning which its students take out of it, but by the persisting strength of the impulse to know and to think which they carry from the school into their later lives.

But there are people who may assent to all that is said of education in this life-lasting view of it, who will deny that there is a question in it of books. "We," they say, "find more for our instruction in life than in books. The reality of things interests us more and teaches us more than the report and description of them by others. We study men among men, and God's works in the midst of them. We prefer to take knowledge at first hands, from nature and from society, rather than second-handedly, out of a printed page. Your book-wisdom is from the closet, and for closet use. It is not the kind needed in a busy and breezy world." Well, there is a half-truth in this which must not be ignored. To make everything of books, in the development of men and women, is a greater mistake, perhaps, than to make nothing of them. For life has teachings, and Nature out-of-doors has teachings, for which no man, if he misses them, can find compensation in books. We can say that frankly to the contemner of books, and we yield no ground in doing so; for then we turn upon him and say: "Your life, sir, to which you look for all the enlightenment of soul and mind that you receive, is a brief span of a few tens of years; the circle of human acquaintance in which you are satisfied to make your whole study of mankind is a little company of a few hundred men and women, at the most; the natural world from which you think to take sufficient lessons with your unassisted eyes is made up of some few bits of city streets and country lanes and seaside sands. What can you, sir, know of life, compared with the man who has had equal years of breath and consciousness with you, and who puts with that experience some large, wide knowledge of forty centuries of human history in the whole round world besides? What can you know of mankind and human nature compared with the man who meets and talks with as many of his neighbors in the flesh as yourself, and who, beyond that, has companionship and communion of mind with the kingly and queenly ones of all the generations that are dead? What can you learn from Nature compared with him who has Darwin and Dana and Huxley and Tyndall and Gray

for his tutors when he walks abroad, and who, besides the home-rambling which he shares with you, can go bird-watching with John Burroughs up and down the Atlantic states, or roaming with Thoreau in Maine woods, or strolling with Richard Jefferies in English lanes and fields?"

Truth is, the bookless man does not understand his own loss. He does not know the leanness in which his mind is kept by want of the food which he rejects. He does not know what starving of imagination and of thought he has inflicted upon himself. He has suffered his interest in the things which make up God's knowable universe to shrink until it reaches no farther than his eyes can see and his ears can hear. The books which he scorns are the telescopes and reflectors and reverberators of our intellectual life, holding in themselves a hundred magical powers for the overcoming of space and time, and for giving the range of knowledge which belongs to a really cultivated mind. There is no equal substitute for them. There is nothing else which will so break for us the poor hobble of every-day sights and sounds, and habits and tasks, by which our thinking and feeling are naturally tethered to a little worn round.

Some may think, perhaps, that newspapers should be named with books as sharing this high office. In truth, it ought to be possible to rank the newspaper with the book as an instrument of culture. Equally in truth, it is not possible to do so, except in the case of some small number. The true public journal—diary of the world—which is actually a newspaper and not a gossip-paper, is most powerfully an educator, cultivator, broadener of the minds of those who read it. It lifts them out of their petty personal surroundings and sets them in the midst of all the great movements of the time on every continent. It makes them spectators and judges of everything that happens or is done; demands opinions from them; extorts their sympathy and moves them morally to wrath or admiration. In a word, it produces daily, in their thought and feeling, a thousand large relations with their fellow men of every country and race, with noble results of the highest and truest cultivation.

But the common so-called newspaper of the present day,

which is a mere rag-picker of scandal and gossip, searching the gutters and garbage barrels of the whole earth for every tainted and unclean scrap of personal misdoing or mishap that can be dragged to light; the so-called newspaper which interests itself, and which labors to interest its readers, in the trivialities and ignoble occurrences of the day—in the prize fights and mean preliminaries of prize fights, the boxing matches, the ball games, the races, the teas, the luncheons, the receptions, the dresses, the goings and comings and private doings of private persons,—making the most in all possible ways of all petty things and low things, while treating grave matters with levity and impertinence,—with what effect is such a newspaper read? I do not care to say. If I spoke my mind I might strike harshly at too many people whose reading is confined to such sheets. I will venture only so much remark as this: that I would prefer absolute illiteracy for a son or daughter of mine—total inability to spell a printed word—rather than that he or she should be habitually a reader of the common newspapers of America to-day, and a reader of nothing better.

I could say the same of many books. So far, in speaking of books, I have been taking for granted that you will understand me to mean, not everything, without discrimination, which has the form of a book, but only the true literature which worthily bears that printed form. For, if we must give the name to all printed sheets, folded and stitched together in a certain mode, then it becomes necessary to qualify the use we make of the name. Then we must sweep out of the question vast numbers of books, which belong to literature no more than a counterfeit dollar belongs to the money of the country. They are counterfeits in literature—base imitations of the true book; that is their real character. Readers may be cheated by them precisely as buyers and sellers may be cheated by the spurious coin, and the detection and rejection of them are effected by identically the same process of scrutiny and comparison. Every genuine book has a reason for its existence, in something of value which it brings to the reader. That something may be information, it may be ideas, it may be moral stimulations, it may be wholesome emotions, it may be gifts to the imagination, or to the fancy, or to the sense of humor, or to the

humane sympathies, or indefinitely to the whole conscious contentment of the absorbing mind; but it will always be a fact which those who make themselves familiar with good and true books can never mistake. Whether they find it in a book of history, or of travel, or of biography, or of piety, or of science, or of poetry, or of nonsense (for there are good books of nonsense, like "Alice in Wonderland," for example), they will infallibly recognize the stamp of genuineness upon it. The readers who are cheated by base and worthless books are the readers who will not give themselves an expert knowledge of good books, as they might easily do.

Here, then, opens one of the greater missionary fields of the public library. To push the competition of good books against worthless books, making readers of what is vulgar and flat acquainted with what is wholesome and fine, is a work as important as the introduction of books among people who have never read at all. There is a theory which has some acceptance, that any reading is better than no reading. It rests on the assumption that an appetite for letters once created, even by the trash of the press, will either refine its own taste, or else will have prepared a susceptibility to literary influences which could not otherwise exist. Those who hold this doctrine have confidence that a young devourer of dime novels, for example, may be led, on an ascending plane, through Castlemon, Optic, Alger, Mayne Reid, Henty, Verne, Andersen, De Foe, Scott, Homer, Shakespeare, more easily than a boy or girl who runs away from print of every sort can be won into any similar path. For my own part, I fear the theory is unsafe for working. It will probably prove true in some cases; I am quite sure that it will prove dangerously false in many others. There are kinds of habit and appetite in reading which seem to be as deep-rooted in unhealthy states of mind and brain as the appetite for opium or alcohol. They grow up among the habitual readers of such newspapers as I have been speaking of, and equally among readers of the slop-shop novels, vulgar or vile, with which the world is flooded in this age of print. The newspaper appetite, or the trash-novel appetite, once fastened on the brain of its victim, is not often unloosed. It masters all other inclinations—permits no other taste or interest to be

wakened. The stuff which produces it is as dangerous to tamper with as any other dream- or stupor-making narcotic. To bait readers with it, expecting to lure them on to better literature, is to run a grave risk of missing the end and realizing only the mischiefs of the temptation.

Far safer will it be to hold the public library as strictly as can be done to the mission of good books. And that is a vague prescription. How are "good books" to be defined?—since their goodness is of many degrees. The mere distinction between good and bad in literature I believe to be easily recognized, as I have said, by every person who has tasted the good, and whose intellectual sense has been cultivated by it, to even a small extent. But between the supremely good and that which is simply not bad, there are degrees beyond counting. From Bulwer to Shakespeare, from Trumbull to Homer, from Roe to Thackeray, from Tupper to Marcus Aurelius, from Talmage to Thomas à Kempis or Jeremy Taylor, from Jacob Abbott to Edward Gibbon, the gradation of quality is beyond exact marking by any critical science. How shall we draw lines to distinguish the negatively from the positively good in letters? We simply cannot. We can only lay down loose lines, and put behind them the never relaxing spring of one elastic and always practicable rule—Strive unceasingly for the Best. Give all the opportunities to the best literature of every class. Give front places on all possible occasions to the great writers, the wise writers, the learned writers, the wholesome writers; keep them always in evidence; contrive introductions for them; make readers familiar with their rank and standing. There is little else to be done. The public library would be false to its mission if it did not exclude books that are positively bad, either through vice or vulgarity; but much beyond that it cannot easily go. Happily, it cannot force the best literature upon its public, for if it could the effect would be lost. But it can recommend the best, with an insisting urgency that will prevail in the end.

I am by nature an optimist. Things as they are in the world look extremely disheartening to me; but I think I can see forces at work which will powerfully change them before many generations have passed. Among such forces, the most potent in

my expectation is that which acts from the free public library. Through its agency, in my belief, there will come a day,—it may be a distant day, but it will come,—when the large knowledge, the wise thinking, the fine feeling, the amplitude of spirit that are in the greater literatures, will have passed into so many minds that they will rule society democratically, by right of numbers. I see no encouragement to hope that the culture which lifts men, from generation to generation, little by little, to higher levels and larger visions of things, will ever be made universal. Under the best circumstances which men can bring about, Nature seems likely to deny to a considerable class of unfortunates the capacity, either mentally, or morally, or both, for refinement and elevation. But if that be true at all, it cannot be true of any formidable number. Among the progressive races, the majority of men and women are unquestionably of the stuff and temper out of which anything fine in soul and strong in intellect can be made, if not in one generation, then in two, or three, or ten, by the continual play upon them of influences from the finer souls and greater minds of their own times and of the past. It is not by nature but by circumstance—heredity itself being an offspring of circumstance—that light is shut from the greater part of those who walk the earth with darkened minds. Man is so far the master of circumstance that he can turn and diffuse the light almost as he will, and his will to make the illumination of the few common to the many is now fully manifested. All the movements that I have reviewed are marks of its progressive working. It translates into active energy that desire for others of the good most precious to one's self, which is the finest and noblest feeling possible to human nature. All the forces of selfishness that race men against one another from goal to goal of a simply scientific civilization, would fail to bring about this supreme end, of a common culture for the race. Nothing but the missionary inspiration could give a reasonable promise of it. Let us thank God for the souls He has put into men, having that capability of helpfulness to one another.

REVIEWS AND BOOKBUYING.*

BY SARAH S. DICKINSON.

How to select most wisely the books—comparatively few, perhaps, in number—which a small library can yearly add to its collection, is a problem which demands for its solution not only an excellent general knowledge of literature, past and current, but an acquaintance with the reading tastes of the public, and the special needs of the community in which the library is situated; and last, but not least, good common sense.

The smaller the library, the more necessary is it that every single volume which is to be bought shall be just the right one in the right place. The mere number of accessions, as such, with comparatively little regard to value, is a very secondary question.

In considering what to buy, attention must be given, first, to the particular needs of the library itself and of those using it, and secondly, to the neighborhood of other libraries of a general or special character. If the collection of books is in any way to be confined to certain classes, many others may be ruled out or bought very sparingly, and the librarian's task is in one way lightened, as he at least knows what he need *not* get. Should manufacturing or literary interests of the community make certain kinds of literature most useful to the people, purchases must be generous along those special lines. And regard must be had at all times not to duplicate what is close at hand and accessible to the public.

For the very first purchase of books, in organizing the library, it is a good plan to consult the catalogs and statistics of other institutions, and in this way learn what per cent. of

* Read at Racine Conference, March 12, 1896.

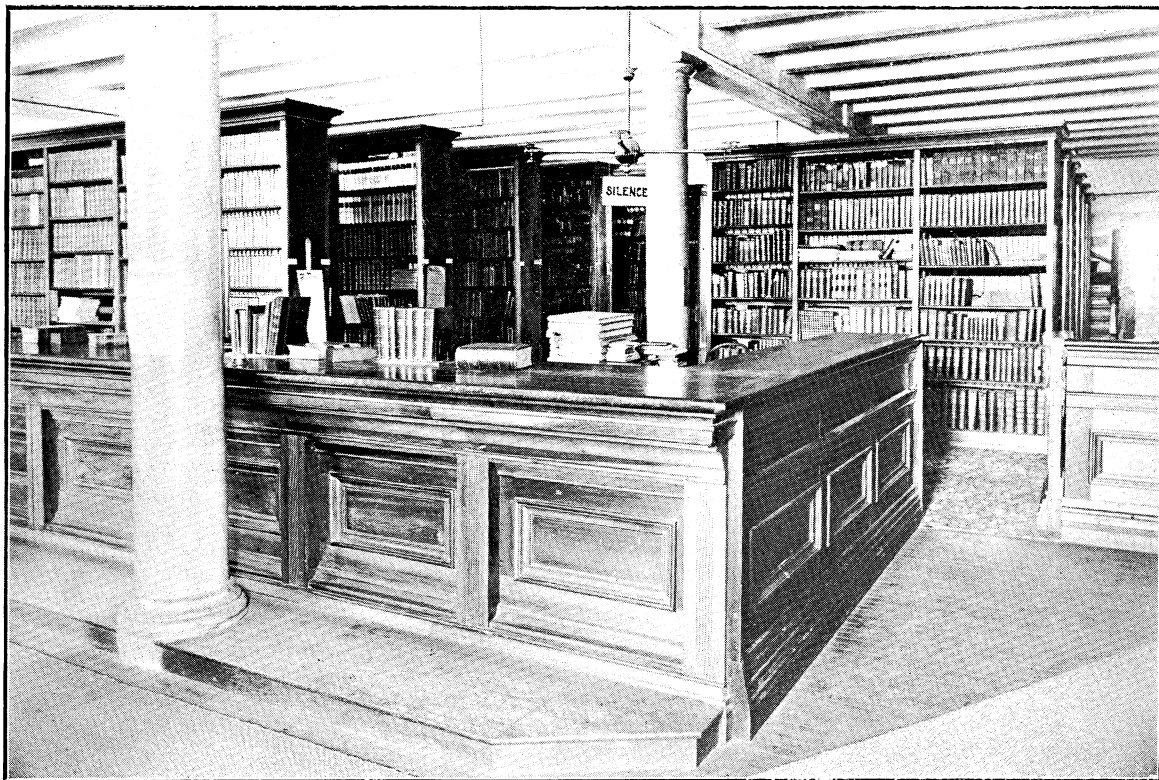
the whole amount to be invested should be devoted to each class,—fiction, history, travel, etc.; comparison of several will afford a good general idea on which to base the first investments and proportion the money.

The library once started and opened to the public, the next step in this line of book-buying is the periodical purchase of new and standard books, which is to maintain the interest in the institution.

For this the librarian, or whoever makes the selection, needs a good line of critical reviews. The first very necessary tool is the *Publisher's Weekly*, with which all are undoubtedly familiar, containing a full list of the new books as they appear from week to week, with all the trade items, and often descriptive notes. Corresponding to this for English and foreign books is the *Publisher's Circular*, of London; but a small American library would not have much need of this, since American editions of the best English books are almost sure to appear.

The most useful periodical for the criticisms and the estimate of the value of all classes of literature will undoubtedly prove to be the *Critic*, which gives a fair and full account each week of a large number of books. If only one magazine of the sort can be afforded, by all means subscribe for this. Next in importance would rank the *Nation* and the *Literary World*, the former confining its reviews for the most part to the books of a more substantial character,—the latter making a specialty of fiction. The *Dial*, a semi-monthly published in Chicago, ranks also among the best; and the *Bookman*, a literary journal of a general character, devotes much space to its department for new books, which contains long notices written and signed by such men as Theodore Roosevelt, William Wallace, Harry Thurston Peck, and others, as well as shorter unsigned articles.

Literary News, and the *Bookbuyer*, while their reviews are mostly of a trade character, add excellent illustrations which help to describe the book itself. There are a number of other journals of the same sort, which those who seek may learn about; and the diligent hunter for reviews will often find helpful descriptions and criticisms in magazines devoted particularly to other lines, such as *Public Opinion*, the *Outlook*, *Review of Reviews*, etc.



PRESENT LIBRARY OF STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY — INTERIOR.

Showing portion of delivery counter, and glimpse of the shelves, in present over-crowded quarters in the State Capitol.

The popular magazines which are common in all libraries, such as *Harper*, *Century* and *Scribner*, quite frequently contain reviews, but one has to be on guard to detect those which are inserted by the publishers to advertise their own publications.

In addition to all this current review literature, many books are easily obtainable which will be of inestimable value to the one who must determine the purchases of the library. Lists such as Sonnenschein's *Best Books*,—a classified bibliography of 50,000 books, brought down to 1895; Hardy's *500 Books for the Young*; Sargent & Whishaw's *Guide to Books*; and the *A. L. A. Catalog* of 5,000 books exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition, will give a large number from which the librarian may choose.

The first of these, Sonnenschein, though a fine work, is an expensive one for a small library; the others, however, can be obtained for moderate sums, and the *A. L. A. Catalog* is distributed free by the Bureau of Education.

It is an excellent plan also to consult specialists, and other citizens of the town who are particularly interested in books, to obtain their suggestions—securing thus valuable information from them, and, what is not less to be desired, enlisting their active interest in the library. Many libraries perhaps make a practice of keeping a request book or request blanks, by means of which their general readers may express their desires for special books, but not enough I think emphasize this feature and allow it to be understood that such requests are really valued. The average reader is rather inclined to depreciate his own powers of assisting the librarian, and considers it a great favor if a book is purchased for which he has made a special request.

Care should be taken to build up a library evenly in different classes, and this can best be done if the selection practically rests with one person, or with a committee whose constituency does not change. Several plans might be suggested by which the growth of the various departments could be watched. One library copies with a type-writer, on separate sheets of paper, names of desirable books that may some day be purchased, keeping those of a class together, and checking off the different ones when ordered; in this way seeing easily how many are

selected from each department. One of the class exercises in the library training class at the Armour Institute of Technology is the clipping weekly from each issue of the *Publisher's Weekly* the names of such books as seem desirable for a library. These clippings are then mounted on slips of paper, dated; and, as reviews of the books are found in the various critical periodicals, a brief memorandum of the same is entered beneath, with the name and date of the journal. At the end of the year the student has a long list of desirable books, with which she has become quite familiar by collecting the review notices. If there are enough assistants in the library whose services are not too valuable to be given to the mechanical work of clipping and pasting, such a slip record, classified and arranged by subject, might form a good list for the librarian to choose from.

Whether the library can indulge in a few or many books, one of the most important considerations in buying is a frequent purchase. Even quite limited additions, coming at close intervals, will serve to maintain a much greater interest on the part of the public than large numbers of books purchased at long intervals, and the public will feel that the library is being kept up to the times.

Buying wisely, then, and buying often, attention may next be given to the technical details of ordering.

ORDERING AND BUYING.*

BY IRENE WARREN.

"The best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost" should be the motto for the person selecting and buying books. At the start one must lay aside all personal ambition and feeling—throw himself into the spirit of the community, and as largely as it is practical consider the individual's needs and wants.

The librarian and book committee should be in perfect harmony. They should advise and consult with each other, but the final selection should be left to the librarian, because he is the only one constantly studying the needs of the cause and continually thrown with the people.

About the first question to meet his consideration is, "How much money is there to spend?" If it is an old library, he must then look carefully over the collection and decide in what proportion it is necessary to add to the various classes to keep the collection well rounded up. The *A. L. A. Catalog* of the model 5,000-volume library at the World's Fair is an excellent checklist for any library. The edition has run very low—so there may be some difficulty in getting a copy. However, it is well worth the trouble of writing for. Address U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. If the demand continues great for it, they may decide to issue another edition.

Before the final list is made, one ought to carefully think over the aim and scope of the library. Let the selection of books be such that no one shall ever be turned from the library door without having found at least something on the subject then interesting to him, or the promise that an attempt will be made to get something.

* Read at Racine Conference, March 12, 1896.

It is hard to decide how much one should duplicate books in great demand. Of course we can never hope to fully supply the first clamoring cry for a very popular book. All that seems practical is to attempt to estimate its lasting qualities, and then buy as many copies as may be afforded. It is better to have ten copies of such a book as *Marcella* than ten books, one copy each, of such books as Baxter's *Saints' Rest*, *The World Beyond*, which may never be called for. The librarian is expending the public's money for the public use, and he has no right to buy what he knows they will not read.

The librarian should do all he can to raise the standard of reading in his community. Urge the people to suggest books; then, when those suggested are received, send notice to the person who asked for them. It is but little trouble to the librarian, and in return he has gained the interest and sympathy of at least one.

It seems better to first attempt to get the necessary standard books and then branch out. A well and judiciously selected circulating library, with such reference books as are necessary, has been estimated to cost on an average \$1.25 per volume, i. e., for 10,000 volumes \$12,500.

Having advised with the book committee and decided how much money may be spent, how this shall be proportioned among the various classes in order to bring about the best results, to what extent duplicating may be indulged in, and having done his best to get the public to suggest books and to make out a list to please them, the question arises, where shall this order be placed?

If it is possible, patronize a local dealer; in this way you gain another's co-operation. Be careful not to be misled by advertisements of cheap books by irresponsible firms.

One will always find it economy to do business with a good straightforward house. There are a number of advantages in always dealing with one bookseller. He soon learns how, when, and what his customers buy, takes an interest in them and does his best for them.

It may also make some difference in the discount—the usual one is one-third off, but if the quantity is small it is not more than one-fourth or one-fifth. If it is in a small town and far

from a book center it must be expected that the books will cost more. Guard against subscription books; they are always high priced, and generally something can be found on the market to take their place—if not, in a short time, the books themselves. There are of course some exceptions to this rule, such as for example the *Century Dictionary*.

Bargains may often be picked up in the auction room, or at the second hand store. It is poor policy to attempt to buy in either of these places unless well informed on prices. The second-hand dealer usually knows the prices, and places his but little below. Never go into a second-hand store and ask for a certain book (its value always increases), but look around and see what can be picked up. One has to be very careful in bargain-hunting that he is not saving \$5 on a book at the expense of \$10 worth of time and energy.

The successful librarian must early learn to keep some money in reserve for emergencies. There may be a book sale, or a sudden demand for books on a certain subject. The librarian should always be on his guard and have some money on hand that he may at once, partially, to say the least, meet these problems.

I fear I cannot resist an anecdote right in this connection. In Chicago, the funds to be expended for public school libraries are very limited. Several of the most enterprising principals used to get up entertainments for the benefit of their book fund. But some of the citizens complained to the board of education that they were continually besieged to buy tickets, until this august body deemed it necessary to cut off almost the only means of support of the school libraries. Entertainments are now forbidden. One enthusiastic principal, some eight or nine years ago, raised about \$500 at one evening's entertainment. The money was very carefully expended for books with the exception of \$13.65. The principal lately showed me an itemized list of every expenditure from the original amount, and up to the present time the \$13.65 remained intact. Of course my wonderment grew to a curious question, and he told me he had always feared a time he might want certain books very much; should he spend all his money,

he would be helpless when such a time came. I asked him if it had never come in all these years, to which he confessed there had been times when he had desired and needed books very, very much, but he had still feared the time when he might need them even more. At first I was exceedingly amused; but, the longer I think of it, the more I am convinced of his wisdom.

Aside from the books which are bought, I wish to mention the government reports. They contain so much valuable material, and very many of them may be had for the asking. You are apt to get them with less delay if you address Mr. F. A. Crandall, Department of Public Documents, Washington, D. C.

From 5 to 20 per cent. can be saved on periodicals by buying through a large agency, such as the Subscription News Co., of Chicago, or through a local book-seller.

The order for all periodicals should commence with the first number of the volume. If it is so managed that the subscription to all expires at the same time, one order of renewal and one bill will be all that is necessary. If one orders through a large agency and any numbers are missing, send notice direct to the publisher. But the local dealers generally have a supply on hand, and will make up the lacking number from their pile and do the corresponding with the publisher. The Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass., is the best place to get the back volumes of periodicals. Sometimes one will obtain them by advertising a list of the desired magazines in the local newspaper. The people may have them stored away in their attics and be glad to give them to the library.

Every library should have the *Trade List Annual*, which gives the publishers and their various publications with the author, title, price and often some additional material. The order slips furnished by the Library Bureau at \$2 per 1,000 are very convenient. Look up the necessary data and put on slips, then copy into your order-letter book.

As to the order—it should be on good, plain, business stationery, the list of books arranged in tabulated form, author, title and publisher, the whole neat and accurate. If a special edition is desired, it should be specified, otherwise they will send the last one.

If there are any remarks, criticisms, or anything aside from the simple order, it is better to keep it for another time. A copy of every order should be made and kept.

It does not pay to buy books in very cheap editions; the bindings drop to pieces, the type is worn and hard to read, and besides there is an education for the people in just handling good, well-made books.

When the books are received, compare the bill with the books, to see that all charged have been sent. Then, working from the bill, each item should be compared with order slips. One soon finds the great advantage of the order slips because they may be arranged in any order—each slip containing the entry of but one book. Add the date of the receipt and date paid to order slips. They may then be arranged alphabetically by authors in a receipt tray, and serve as an author index to the library. If the books are not cataloged up to date, this will be very valuable.

I believe it is customary for the board of trustees to attend to the financial matters, but, if any bill and money are left to the librarian, he should be very careful that they are both accurately attended to.

CLASSIFICATION.*

BY MARY J. CALKINS.

One of the most important steps toward the useful arrangement of a library is a good classification, and a little proper attention given to it in the beginning will save much difficulty and perplexity in the future. Classification may be applied in three different ways.

1. In relation to the books themselves, their subject and contents.
2. To the arrangement on the shelves.
3. The grouping of subjects in the catalog.

"Order is Heaven's first law," and it should also be the watchword of the librarian. One instinct of an orderly mind will be to group all things which are alike together, and so we do with the books; sorting, sifting out, and arranging them, so that those which are alike in character, or treat of like subjects, will come together in one class or division, and each book of a kind receive the same sign or symbol. When this system is carried out into a corresponding arrangement on the shelves, it secures to each volume a permanent abiding place in the library, and gives it a "local habitation and a name."

Some of the advantages of a good classification, together with access to the shelves, may be briefly stated.

In the first place, when all the material on a given subject is massed together in one place, it shows the reader what the library contains on that subject almost at a glance.

Next, it enables him to make a better choice from several books, all treating of the same theme, but presenting it in different lights and phases.

Again, it is an aid to the librarian.

*Read at Racine Conference March 12, 1896.

If the books are closely classified and arranged in the same order on the shelves, it is easy to tell where to "put one's hand on" a book without going first to the catalog.

There have been numerous schemes of classification and notation devised by librarians and book collectors from the times of the ancients to our own day. In the old libraries, a broad, general division of knowledge was used, and as the books were not commonly accessible to the public, this answered the purpose very well. The tendency in our time is toward a closer classification, and even in a small library, it would better be too minute than too general.

Of the many systems which have been devised, it is best to select one which will be suited to the library in hand; considering its size, character, scope, etc. If the library is liable to grow to any extent, do not choose one which has a "fixed location." It will soon be found inadequate. Mr. Dewey's Decimal Classification and Mr. Cutter's Expansive Classification, seem to meet most requirements, and are coming into general use throughout the country. Mr. Dewey's system is based upon "tens," and he uses numerals throughout, except for the classes of fiction and biography, which may be separated entirely from the others. In the abridged form of this system, which has been lately published, the notation is limited to three figures, except in a few classes, and the general classes, are not so minutely subdivided. This makes it more adaptable for small libraries. The book containing this is also much less expensive than the larger original edition.

As its name implies, Mr. Cutter's system is valuable for its elasticity. He has arranged a set of seven different tables for use in libraries of different sizes, beginning with a very simple one for the smallest collection. This has eight divisions, or classes, indicated by eight large capital letters.

The second and third schemes are more elaborate, and so on up to the seventh, which is not yet completed.

The third table combined with one class from the fifth makes an excellent classification for a library containing about 2,000 volumes.

This system of notation indicates twenty-five general classes, by all the letters of the alphabet, with one exception—large

capitals are used for the main division. Two of these are subdivided by adding another letter, a smaller capital, and two others indicate the subdivisions by numerals. The general class of Literature is marked V. Fiction, which is a subdivision of that class, is VF. As there are usually a large proportion of books in this division the class mark is sometimes dropped entirely and only the book number used.

The book number is a letter, number, or character used to distinguish individual books from all others of the same class or group.

Mr. Cutter's Alphabetic Order Table is a great help in the assignment of book numbers, as it is the best arrangement of letters and figures now in use. When the books are to be arranged alphabetically under each class, this is a valuable tool for the librarian.

Mr. Cutter's system of classification is preferable to Mr. Dewey's for a small library, because, in a majority of cases, the class number is not so long. It takes less time to write one letter, B, for instance, to indicate Philosophy than it would to write the figures 200 which stand for the same class in the Dewey Decimal system.

When one person has all the library work to do, even a few seconds saved in that way proves a gain in time and strength.

In the Cutter system, books on constitutional history and numismatics go under the general division History, but in the Dewey they would be scattered and classed in other groups.

Even in the abridged form, the Dewey scheme has more subdivisions and sub-classes than would be used in a library which contained only a few books, but it would be well adapted to one of 3,000 volumes or upward.

Mr. Kephart, of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, thinks that there is no reason why all libraries of a given class should not use the same classification. "If a system could be devised by specialists and adopted throughout the country, it would simplify matters greatly and facilitate the work of the librarian."

In classifying, our first effort is to find the main subject of the book, and in doing this, we cannot rely entirely upon the title page for help. Titles often attract the eye and ear, but do not give us a definite conception of what the book is really

about. We must further examine the table of contents, read the preface, and often pay special attention to the opening and closing paragraphs, before we can decide where the book certainly belongs.

When a volume treats of several subjects equally important, it is often a difficult matter to classify it satisfactorily; but this may be settled by putting it with the subject which will be most called for, in the locality where the library is situated, or by having two copies of the same work, and putting one in each class.

Books of travel are often puzzling. We have here a copy entitled *Over the Ocean*, by Curtis Guild. This gives an account of travels in Europe, but one must read carefully the table of contents before we know what ocean is meant, or what is the destination of the traveler. Its class number according to the Cutter notation would be G 30, G for Geography and Travels, and 30 for Europe in general; and, with the book number, G 30. G. 9. In the Dewey, the number would be 913. G 9; in this case, no shorter.

William Winter's *Old Shrines and Ivy* does not give a clear idea of the subject, from the title. It contains descriptions of scenes and places of interest in England, and therefore goes in the same general class as our other book, but to the class letter G, we add 45, the figures indicating England. The full Cutter number is G 45. W 7.

Bradford Torrey's *Footpath Way* might go in several places. It is the description of a trip through New England, taken by several people interested in natural scenery, and also in natural history. We find upon looking into it more closely that the interest centers in the birds; it would therefore be more valuable in class O, Zoology, and near it on the same shelf would be Burroughs, Bolles, and Olive Thorne Miller.

This little volume has a misleading title: *How to Draw a Straight Line: a lecture on linkages*, by A. B. Kempe. Our first thought is that it would go in Arts, but it does not treat of drawing in general, it is specifically geometrical or mathematical drawing, so it might go in class L, Science. But would it be of more service there than with the books on machinery or engineering? Looking up the meaning of the word "link-

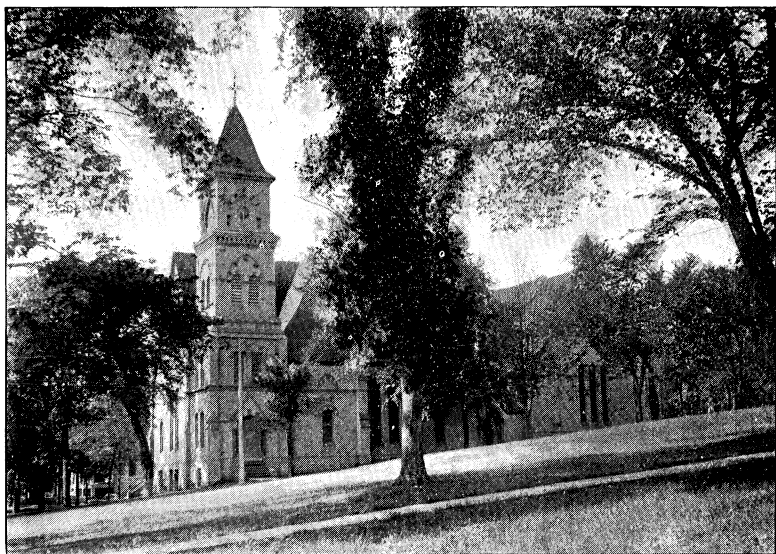
ages," if one does not already know it, we find that it relates to valves and gears, parts of machinery. So it would probably be of more use in the library to the mechanic or student of engineering. The letter S stands for the class Engineering, so we have for the call number, S. K 3. In the Dewey, 621. K 3.

Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, are rocks which have disturbed the smooth sailing of many a classifier. One library in Chicago has four copies of the *Sentimental Journey*, and these are kept in as many different places. Whether this is due to the system of "fixed location," or a many-sided classification, one could not determine. If a book is very knotty, lay it aside until you have time to examine other catalogs or libraries and see where others have put it. If necessary, read the book all through before finally deciding, but in the end have it well understood, and stand to your convictions.

After one has decided where the book belongs, pencil or write the class number and book number in the upper left-hand corner of the first fly leaf. This is a precaution in case the label should come off, a not uncommon occurrence. Labels may be either printed or written by hand, but they should always be legible, and well pasted on. The gilded label is the best in appearance, but the expense is a consideration in a small library. The book is now ready for the shelf list.

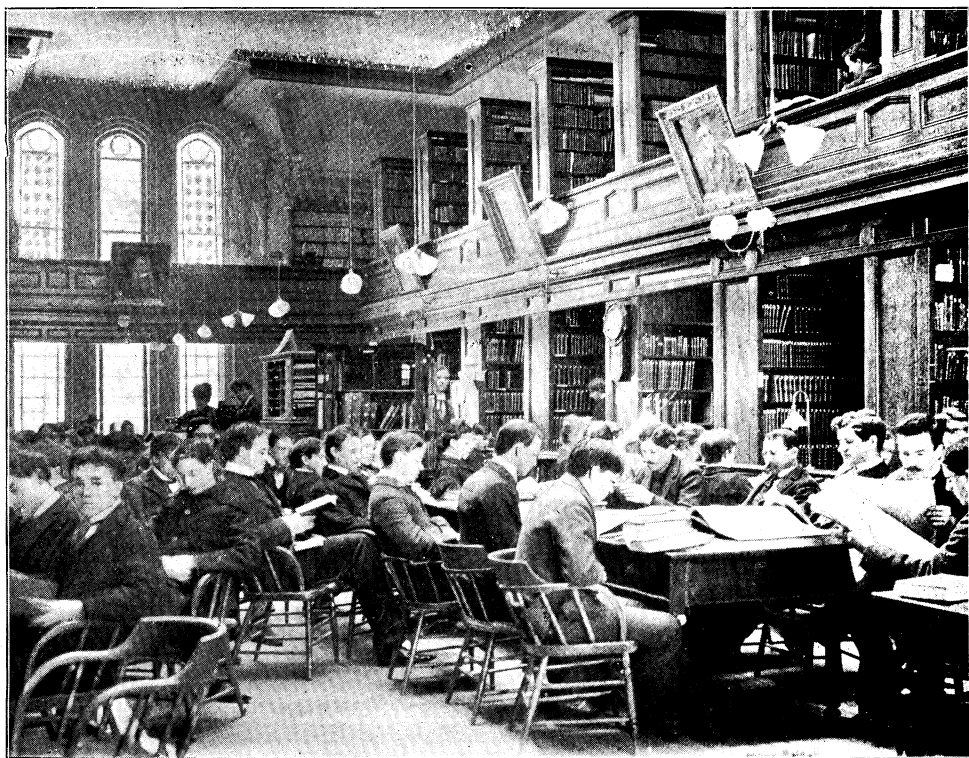
This is a record kept in the library, of the exact arrangement of the books on the shelves. It gives the call number, the accession number, author, and title, and the number of volumes or copies of each book. This record will be found useful in many ways. In the first place, in a small library it could be copied and printed for a catalog. It also serves as a convenient list from which the books can be checked off, in taking the yearly inventory. Lastly, it is the best record of the classification. The shelf-list may be kept in a book on the A. L. A. sheets, the New York shelf sheets, or on cards.

A shelf-list kept on the 32 P cards is easily handled. The advantage of using the latter form is in the fact that the new books may be added in their exact places, and the record of the shelf arrangement is as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it. The books having been entered on the shelf-list are now ready for the cataloger.



STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, AND LIBRARY HALL.

Library Hall, with the clock tower, occupies the greater part of the building; the Library is in the rear, and sadly over-crowded.



STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY — INTERIOR.

CATALOGING.*

BY MARGARET MANN.

In dealing with the book thus far, we have not had to take into consideration, to any great extent, the demands of the public. The records which have been already made are of little or no interest to the person who uses the library. They are made for his good, but only indirectly do they affect him.

It remains for the cataloger to present the book to the inquirer and furnish him with such bibliographical information as he shall seek. This must be done concisely, accurately, and in such form as to allow of easy access and unlimited interpolations.

Experience has shown us that the card catalog is the only style which satisfactorily answers the question as to the addition of new books, but as to accessibility two questions enter in—the use of the catalog at the library, and the use of the catalog at home. Many persons are unwilling to spend time at the library making up their lists of books, but will use the library more if their list can be made up at home when they have time and opportunity to make the selection.

The card catalog does not allow of this question. Some list must be provided for such persons, so we furnish a simple finding-list. Thus, in order to answer the two important questions as to the form of our catalog we find that our books must be presented in two different styles: on cards in order that the catalog may be kept up to date, and in a printed, portable form.

We will first take up the *card* catalog. The cards should be of good medium-weight paper and uniform in size and thickness. The writing must be plain and distinct. The question now presented to us is: What kind of a catalog

* Read at Racine Conference, March 12, 1896.

shall be made? The boy who is interested in starting an Agassiz association comes into the library and wishes to see all the books you have by Agassiz. He will naturally turn over the cards until he finds the entry "Agassiz" and there he should find all the works of the author together. To this boy we must present our book under its author.

A second person comes in and wants a book called *Tenants of an Old Farm*, has no idea what it is about or by whom written. The book must be presented to him by its title.

The next person who comes in is studying the subject of insects. He does not know whether any books have been written on the subject or not. The catalog must answer the question for him by means of a subject entry.

Thus to sum up, the three following questions will come to the library:

1. Have you a book by a certain author?
2. Have you a book of a certain title?
3. Have you a book on a certain subject?

Our author, title and subject entries arranged in alphabetical order will form our catalog, and from its resemblance to a dictionary in arrangement it is styled a dictionary catalog.

The kind of catalog having been settled for us by the demands of the public, we are now ready to select our code of rules, reference book and tools.

The most comprehensive code and one which should be in the hands of every cataloger is Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog* (3rd ed., 1891). This may be obtained free on application to the Bureau of Education, Washington.

Some shorter code would be best followed by a small library, and perhaps the best is the rules of the A. L. A. which are to be found in the appendix to Cutter's rules. If any changes have to be made in the rules in order to make them adaptable to the special library, it is best to indicate such change in some way so that you may have a complete code of rules for your own library. As these rules are only for author and title entries, have the Cutter always on hand for the subject entries. He gives full explanations and many examples.

The reference to books may be made to answer two purposes—furnish information for the cataloger and at the same

time serve as valuable reference books for the reading room. For these purposes I would suggest the following: Lippincott's *Biographical Dictionary*, as being the best one-volume general biographical dictionary; the *Century Cyclopædia of Names* will give help to the cataloger and also furnish much other matter.

The *A. L. A. Catalog* of books will be very valuable and can be followed in all cases where the same book is to be cataloged. To aid in the use of subject headings, no book will be found so useful as the *List of Subject Headings* recently issued by the A. L. A. It is based upon some of the most important library catalogs, and not only suggests headings but tells what cross references should accompany these headings. It can be obtained of the Library Bureau for \$2.00. By using this list and checking the words chosen as subject headings, you may always be able to tell at a glance without consulting the catalog just what reference cards have been made.

Before assigning the subject heading of a book it is necessary to study the book well: its contents, preface and introduction. Choose between synonymous headings, giving the preference to the most common form, as, enter such a book as *Tenants of an Old Farm*, which we are surprised to find treats entirely of insects, under the word Insects and not its synonym Entomology. Have a card with the heading Entomology but enter no books under this word; after you have chosen the word Insects merely make a reference "Entomology: see insects." This may be the only book in the library which treats of insects as a whole; but we may have a book devoted entirely to bees, and another to butterflies. The bee and the butterfly are insects, and will supplement this book, giving to the person who is studying this subject more specific material. We tell the inquirer of these further discussions by making a "see also" card, which is merely a reference from one subject heading to other headings which are so closely allied as to give added information.

After the cards have been written, we add the call number to the author subject and title card, but not to the reference cards. A reference should be made to the accession book, in case any information as to publisher, price, etc., is needed; so place the accession number on the back of the author card.

The cards are now ready to be arranged in their final resting place and after consulting Cutter's rules for arrangement, in his *Dictionary Catalog Rules* we have our catalog ready for the person who comes to the library with any of the three questions above mentioned.

FINDING-LIST.

The finding list which seems indispensable to the reader must be made in an economical but comprehensive way. It need not be more than an index to the library; the card catalog furnishing sufficient material for the student or person who desires more than brief author and title.

We first consider what shall be printed, and from what source we may get this material.

The shelf list contains author-title, volumes, if more than one, and call number; and this is about all the material a small library can afford to print, and in fact it is all that is necessary. As the books in this list are entered on cards, they may be easily rearranged in the exact order in which you wish them printed.

It is best to take out all works of fiction from the main list, and arrange them in one alphabetical list under author. Biography also is helpful if separated, and should be divided into Collective, arranged under author, and Individual, arranged under the subject

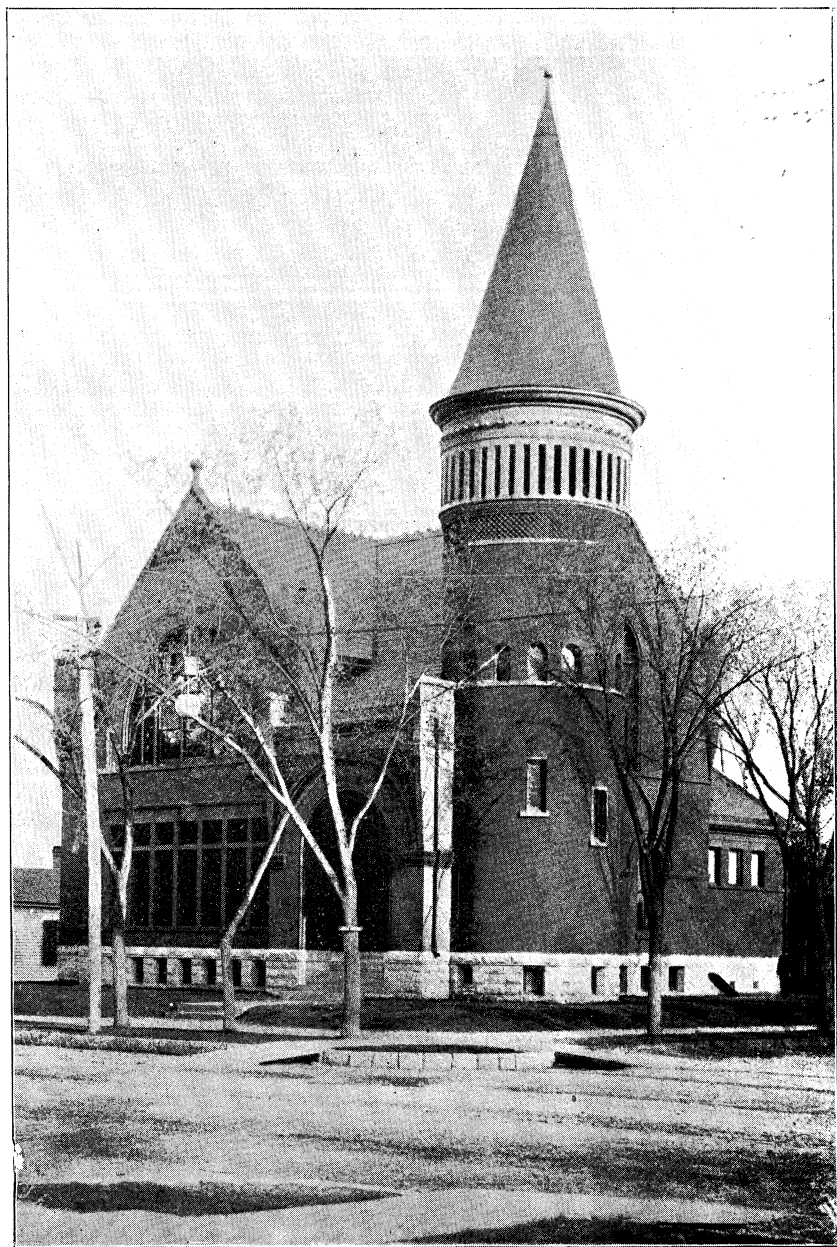
The other books are more easy to find if divided into general classes, and arranged alphabetically by the author under these classes.

The biography and fiction list, as well as a list of the periodicals, may precede or follow the general list.

After the cards have been arranged as desired for printing, they must be copied on sheets of paper, as it is not safe or always agreeable to send the slips to the printer.

In case of two works by same author immediately following each other, it is not necessary to give author's name with each, but it is sufficient to indent the second title.

Send these sheets to the printer with the understanding that the proof is to be corrected by the librarian at the library.



LA CROSSE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Building erected in 1888, at a cost of \$17,500, the gift of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn.

Besides the books, the finding-list should give a few suggestions and hints as to how to use the library catalog, etc.

The rules of the library, if briefly stated, may save many questions on the part of the reader. A brief explanation of the catalog may follow these rules, as well as an outline of the classification. This is very necessary, if there is no subject index; but, if possible, complete the finding-list with author and subject indexes.

In the arrangement of the page, double columns will be found more economical than a single one of long measure.

The style of type used should be carefully chosen. All headings of rules, classes, etc., should be in type larger than that of the main list. The author's name will be made more prominent if in different type from the title.

LOAN SYSTEM.*

BY VIRGINIA R. DODGE.

In taking up the loan system there are two sides to consider: 1st, the public for whose use the library is designed, and 2nd, the library. The two come into direct contact over the loan desk; and the usefulness and power of the library in the community depends largely upon the intelligence and ability of the person who gives that public what it wants, both in books and information.

Since so much depends upon this position, due attention should be given to the qualifications of the attendant who is placed at the loan desk; and it is suggested that the old-time habit of putting apprentices in this important position be done away with, to the better serving of the public. Some of the qualifications of such an attendant are tact, which must be inborn and afterwards cultivated; courtesy, which, if not inborn, must be permanently acquired; good memory; self composure; promptness and accuracy; systematic habits; wide knowledge of books and authors; a knowledge also of spoken languages; and above all, an unfailing enthusiasm, for philosophers tell us that under stress of enthusiasm one can accomplish tasks otherwise impossible; then with unlimited resources the attendant may palm off really good books on borrowers, If, being endowed with these requirements, a person is raised to the dignity of an attendant in charge of the loan desk, let him not be puffed up with unseemly pride, but let him studiously avoid anything that resembles patronizing manners and dictatorial speech; and let him spare no trouble, consistent with attention due to other borrowers in giving information and assistance to any one who may ask it.

* Read at Racine Conference, March 12, 1896.

In considering the needs of the two parties concerned, we find the characteristic which appeals most strongly to the public is the speed with which a book may be received and delivered; also it must be remembered that the less part the borrower has in the operation, the better he likes the system; the library must ask of him only those facts absolutely necessary to fill his order, and he must be kept in ignorance of everything which might suggest red tape.

Now on the part of the library; it, being a business institution, must keep a record of its transactions. It should be able to tell whether the library is really of use to the community; in order to do this it must be in possession of certain statistics. It must know whether the best books are really called for; whether more people are reading than at this time a year ago; what the prevailing taste of the community is; whether the people are gradually accumulating private libraries at the expense of the public; whether every one is getting an equal chance at the popular books; where is a book that people are calling for. It is the question to get these statistics at least cost of time and trouble to the public, and with least expenditure of labor and least risk of error on the part of the library. To this end many systems and devices have been formed.

The two systems best known are the Ledger and Card system, the Slip being only a rudimentary form of the Card system and keeping but a temporary record. The Ledger differs from the Card system in keeping the entries in a book; it has these advantages over the Card system: Entries cannot be lost or mislaid. Takes up less space than same information in any other form. Is handled rapidly.

These are offset by certain disadvantages: Impossible to change the order of accounts to alphabetic or any other to get at certain facts. Pages when soiled cannot be replaced. In course of time an active reader may have several library numbers which would tend to confusion. But one person can use the ledger at a time.

The other well known form, the Card system, has an advantage over the Ledger in admitting of any arrangement or change of arrangement at any time. This system is capable

of so many modifications that it is difficult to decide upon an arrangement which is most convenient, accurate and economical. Before deciding upon a card system for a small public library, it is necessary to consider the general principles underlying the loan system. It must be remembered that "more than most other questions of library management, the loan system must be adapted to the library, and there is no royal method suited in all its details to every library alike." But there are certain factors to be considered in each case, such as the number of volumes in the library; the number of volumes allowed to each reader; the number of borrowers, whether personally known to the librarian; whether notices are to be sent in all cases to delinquents; the rapidity with which borrowers change residence; also methods of reaching and helping borrowers; and one important step has been taken in this direction by the two-book system, that is, allowing the reader to take two books at a time, one other than fiction; the object being to encourage him in this way to read something besides fiction. This idea is worked out in many ways by many libraries; in one there are two cards, one fiction and one non-fiction; in another, one card which is divided into fiction and non-fiction columns; in another, the distinction is made by stamping fiction entries in red ink; in still another, the entries are not divided in any way, and it is claimed that the only difficulty is in an occasional carelessness at the receiving window in checking off the wrong card, but this does not occur often enough to make it serious.

Then there are certain questions to be considered which are answered by the charging system:

(1) Those answered by the book card:

Is a book given out?

If out, who has it?

When did he take it out?

When is it to be sent for as overdue?

Has the book ever been out?

How many times and when has the book been out?

(2) By an arrangement according to date:

How many and what books were issued on a given day?

How many and what books are due on a given day?

How many and what books of a given class are issued on a given day?

How many and what books are now out, charged to borrowers?

How many and what books are now at the bindery?

Has a certain book been rebound, and when?

What books have been discarded?

(3) By an account kept with borrower's card:

Has a given borrower a book charged to him?

How many books are charged to him?

What books are charged to him?

How many persons have now books charged to them?

Are these the persons who registered earliest or latest?

How often has the borrower made use of the library?

Has a borrower had a given book before?

What has been the character of the borrower's reading?

Is the borrower's card still in force and used?

Has this person a right to draw books?

But it does not follow that that system which answers the most questions is the best; for it may be at expense and labor out of proportion to the value of information—a point each library must decide for itself; for the college library, free city library, and village library differ widely as to patronage and resources.

In conclusion, I would suggest that simplicity be made the key-note for a charging system for a small library; for, in the words of Miss Plummer, "It implies speed, thus fulfilling the great demand of the public; and it insures greater accuracy, which is of importance to the library."

BINDING, FOR A SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

BY MAUDE R. HENDERSON.

"Though the principles of library book-binding are well known to libraries, a novice has a difficulty in finding a *usable* statement of them. There are many good books on binding, but they are either text-books for the use of practical workmen, or expositions of the history and artistic development of binding, written for book-lovers or collectors. All these books are very useful and interesting, but none of them give *compactly* just the information needed by the practical librarian."

These are the opening words of an article read before the Library Congress, 1893, which proceeds to give simply, tersely and practically just this much needed information. (Published in *Bur. of Ed. Rept.* 1893, G. W. Johnston, N. Y. St.) A careful reading of this paper, followed by a visit to a good bindery, will place the librarian in possession of information wherewith he can consider himself able to judge for himself, and to direct intelligently the binding of his books. It is a strong point to know and to know how to use a tradesman's own technical terms, and these can be "picked up" at the shop itself.

MATERIALS.

First of all in importance is a knowledge of materials, for no matter how good the work, if the materials are unworthy.

LEATHERS.

Of the leathers most in use we will consider only those in common use and adapted for public libraries; for, while calf and levant are most beautiful, they are too costly and perish-

* Read at Racine Conference, March 12, 1896.

able for any but private collections, while sheep and most roan are thoroughly unreliable as they split at the points, being spongy and badly tanned.

American russia; roan; buckram or duck (the trade make no distinction); cloth; pigskin (good for heavy table books, dictionaries, atlases, but not for shelves; suspected of mildewing); Houseman's morocco for better books (expensive but fine).

Comparative schedule of average prices.

	American Russia.	Buckram.	Roan.	Houseman's.	Cloth.
D	\$.60	\$.50	\$.60	....	....
O	1.00	.85	.30	\$ 1.25	....
Q	1.35	1 25	1.25	....	....

Those now most commonly used are roan and buckram, although American russia and buckram are growing in favor. Each has its disadvantages and its advocates and foes. As has been seen, the difference in price is slight. The testimony of libraries with experience is more valuable than a binder's opinion or preference. Detroit Public library has used linen buckram ten years for books in circulating department, which indicates their opinion of it, while they unhesitatingly disapprove of American russia. Cotton duck is used on newspapers and large weeklies, and though strong and durable is heavy, unsightly, grows fuzzy with wear, soils, with an added disadvantage of catching and drawing with it neighboring books, if hurriedly removed from a crowded shelf. Use linen duck, if any, on small books.

Roan must be of best if used at all.

COLOR IN MATERIAL.

In binding the leather a color should be chosen—not too light, as it will fade, discolor or soil—nor too dark, as the deeply dyed skins are apt to be tender. Those which have been failures in the lighter shades are often re-dyed black or dark green, thus rendering them very tender.

COLOR SCHEME.

Many libraries adopt one of the different color schemes which have been devised, some assigning color to language, some to subject, some to country; none of these are entirely without objection and none in *general* use.

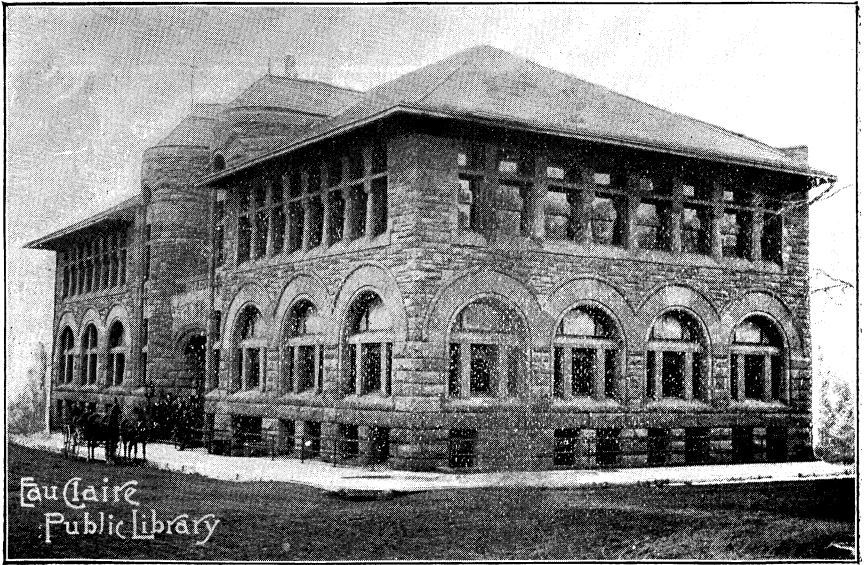
PROCESS.

The material decided upon, the processes themselves must be well understood. First in order comes "taking down," which consists in each part of the book (signature or selection) being separated from the others and carefully cleaned of all glue or threads. Torn or injured pages are then mended and all arranged as they are to occur in the finished book. All heavy plates are pasted upon narrow paper guards having a muslin hinge, and maps or folded plates are either *entirely* backed with very thin muslin, or strengthened with it along the folds, to prevent wear.

Saw-cuts.—Saw-cuts are then made at intervals along the back, through which sewing is to be done; these should not be deep and there should be one about 1 inch or less from each end.

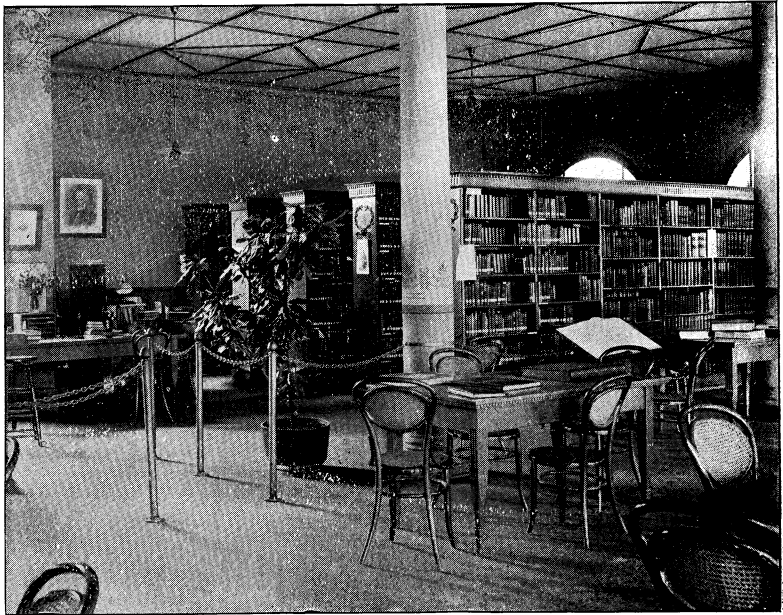
Sewing.—The sewer now takes the book, and stitches on a machine with very long stitch the first two sections together, also last two. Then the sewing proper is begun. There are three or more upright heavy cards in the sewing press, stretched tightly at same intervals as the saw cuts. Taking the left hand, she presses the saw-cuts around the cords and sews with blunt needle and linen thread each section to these cards, the needle passing in at the saw-cut around the upright cord, and out at and into the next cut. At the end the Kettle stitch is made, securely fastening the thread, thus making each section somewhat independent. In good work but two signatures are sewed at one time, but in cheap work three or four, each additional one lessening the amount of sewing to each.

Tapes are sometimes used instead of cords on very heavy books, and are very strong. All books up to octavos should be sewed upon at least three bands, and larger volumes four or more, the size of the cord and thread varying and agreeing with



INGRAM BUILDING, EAU CLAIRE.

The Eau Claire Free Public Library is housed herein, free of charge.



EAU CLAIRE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY — INTERIOR.

that of the book—too thick makes bulky and spreads it. The book is now taken from the sewing press, the cords cut off two or three inches from the leaves, and the volume is ready for the

Forwarding.—All of the work after the “sewing” until the finishing” goes by this term. The forwarder’s work begins by jogging the book thoroughly at top and back, on an iron or smooth stone, to make it perfectly even and take out any swelling. The cords are then pulled tight, and suitable linen or “end papers” chosen and placed in. The choice of end papers has always been a difficult question. In the selection it is well to remember that the lining is also the inside finish to the cover, the first attraction upon opening it, it should therefore be in harmony with the cover. White is bad for public use, shows thumb marks and tempts to scrawling.

Trimming and finishing.—The volume is now taken to be trimmed. The top and bottom are guillotined—smoothly cut. The tops may be finished by burnishing with an agate, gilded, marbled or sprinkled, expense being 15 to 20 cents extra, but it is best to do this. Books should be trimmed very little, MSS., maps, plates not at all, and *no* trimming should be done without special instructions to binder; object is of course to dispose of rough or soiled edges, but it is wise to be your own judge of this.

Roundng.—The book is now glued up—hot, thin glue being applied to the back with a brush, rubbed well into the sections and allowed to cool but not dry; it is then placed on a table and “rounded” with a hammer, so that when completed it is one-third of a circle. Then follows the backing or spreading of the edge with a hammer, to form flanges or grooves for the boards to fit in; it is a very *nice* process, as the proper formation of this hinge causes books to open squarely. Crash is pasted on to strengthen back, and if “*raised bands*” are to be used they are put on now.

Boards.—Mill boards are now cut the proper size, the holes made and the ends of the cords tipped with paste threaded through these holes, and pounded down very flatly, or will be seen through end paper in finished book. It is then placed in a press and left for at least in cheapest books 24 hours.

Head band or embroidered finish at top, is put on and the finishing or lining begins.

Finishing or covering, lettering and ornamenting.—Stock material used is cloth, leather, leather and cloth, or leather and paper. Paper sides are preferable for they do not blister or fray as cloth do, and if injured are more easily replaced. Cost 2 or 3 cents less, and move easily on a crowded shelf.

Lettering.—In finishing the back all “too’ing” or ornamentation is to be avoided except gilt cross-lines to divide the back into panels. Lettering should be in Roman capitals, Arabic numerals large enough to be easily read. Use of old English, German or other fancy texts or types, punctuation marks or Roman notation, not to be allowed. Binder revels in all these, and will put them on unless almost under bond not to. A general contract may be made with the binder, with written specifications to be followed in general, and note special instructions on binding slips.

Panels.—It is a great convenience to have the lettering always in the same relative place, and one good arrangement is to divide the back of the book into six panels. It is recommended that a schedule be used—binding book—for a record to be kept in the library of books sent out, and style ordered.

To be sure that the binder has instructions for each book, a small binding slip is made out with *exact* directions and sent; with magazines or those sets which are always to be bound uniformly, a “sample back” (25 cts.) made by binder, an exact reproduction of book, is tied up with the volumes sent.

REPAIRING OF BOOKS.*

BY MAUDE W. STRAIGHT.

The repairing of books in a library may be considered under three heads: first, the reasons why books need to be repaired; second, the materials necessary in order to do neat and strong repairing; third, the different kinds of repairing.

In order to understand why books wear out, one must become thoroughly acquainted with the different processes of binding and the materials used. This knowledge can be obtained only by visits to binderies. Of course the best bound book that is sewed by hand, and if a book is thus sewed, by a conscientious workman, it is seldom that a librarian is called upon to repair it; for if it does fall apart, as a rule it is a case for the binder and not for the librarian. Then there is the machine-sewed book. Nearly all of our light fiction, juvenile books, song books, and school books are sewed by machine. These are flexible bindings, and open readily to any desired place, and are superior to a poorly hand-sewed book. But in sewing them, a chain stitch is used; and although there are several sewings across the back, entirely separated from one another, when they once begin to go they go entirely, and if is not worth while to attempt to repair them.

By far the greater part of repairing is among the books sewed by hand, but poorly. Frequently too many sections are put on at once to be sewed. A good binder does not put on more than two at a time, and in many cases only one. The threads are not fastened securely. As a rule the books are case-bound, that is, the cover is simply glued on, either to the end-papers or back or both, and not laced through with the ends of the bands, as are all the best bound books. As a re-

* Read at Racine Conference, March 12, 1896.

sult, the covers easily become detached, sections become loose, leaves and plates fall out, and the book needs repairing.

The other principal cause of books wearing out is the cheap materials which are put into them. The paper used in this country for newspapers, fiction and juvenile books is a pulp paper. This wears with but little handling, and falls apart simply standing upon the shelves unused. In England a rag paper is largely used, which is much stronger. The thread also is often of an inferior quality, the paste or glue as cheap a quality as possible, and the cloth or leather not of a durable kind.

In order to do neat repairing, there are certain materials absolutely necessary. There should be quantities of good stout binders' thread, of various sizes, to be used according to the size and thickness of the paper of the book to be repaired. The needles, also of different sizes, should be those used by binders, a needle three or four inches long, quite slender, and having a blunt point. Then there must be a good paste, one with gum arabic in it will stick better than simply a flour paste. Higgin's drawing-board mucilage is very good and is pleasant to use. It can be obtained at the Library Bureau, and at most drug and stationery stores; price, 15 cents for 3 oz., \$2.00 for one half gallon. Binders' paste is very satisfactory, can be obtained at any bindery at the rate of \$1.25 per barrel. The following recipe is used at the Milwaukee public library, and is highly recommended:

Eight tablespoons flour stirred with cold water, to make even batter; then add 8 teaspoons brown sugar and a pinch of corrosive sublimate; then add 2 quarts boiling water, and boil in steamer 20 minutes, stirring continually. When done, add teaspoon of oil of lavender; stir well.

There should be several brushes, a broad one for large work where it is necessary to put the paste on quickly, a very fine one for mending tears, and others for different kinds of work. An ivory paper knife is excellent where the paste must be put on quickly and in large quantities. There should be a variety of cloth in all shades. There is a binder's cloth, with a silk finish, which costs about 25 cents a yard, which is excellent. It should be cut and pasted lengthwise to avoid stretching.

Marbleized papers, in different shades, are also very useful. They are inexpensive and should be kept in stock, so that the end papers can be matched. There should also be several grades of onion paper, a heavy grade for hinges, and a light transparent quality for using over printed matter. Paraffine paper is also essential. All paper and cloth to be used should be carefully measured and marked with a ruler, and cut with exactness.

The repairing of books consists of cleaning, sewing and pasting, and the following methods are recommended:

To clean leathers: If colored, wash with alcohol; if white, with cold water and soap.

To take out wrinkles: Wipe out with a damp cloth, taking care to place blotting paper beneath, then iron with hot iron. This gives the original glaze to the surface.

To remove inkstains: Use "Collins' improved Eureka ink eradicator." This can be obtained from H. H. Collins Ink Eradicator Co., 27 Union Square, New York. Price 50 cents. Or, take a small quantity of oxalic acid, diluted with water, apply with a camel hair pencil and blot with blotting paper. Two applications will remove all traces of the ink.

To remove grease spots: Lay powdered pipe-clay each side of spot, and press with an iron as hot as the paper will bear without scorching.

To remove iron mold: Apply first a solution of potash and afterwards one of oxalic acid. The sulphuret acts on the iron.

To mend a torn leaf: If torn in such a way that any margin is left, tip the edge with paste and press the edges together, care being taken that paraffine paper is placed at both sides of the torn leaf, in order that it will not stick to the adjacent leaves. If there is no margin, then a thin onion paper may be pasted over tear.

To replace leaf or plate: Tip with paste, and put in place, pressing firmly. If inner edge is torn or uneven, then it is best to put it on a hinge, a paper one for thin paper, and a cloth one for heavy.

To replace a loose section: if the book is tight back, it can be treated in one of several ways. It may be sewed to the

next section, passing the needle through the first saw-cut from the middle of one section to the other, then down through the second saw-cut, tying thread securely, and so on. Sometimes the section can be sewed in without passing the thread to the next section, by passing it through the first saw-cut, then under the first band, then back through the first saw-cut, then through the second saw-cut, then under the second band, back through the second saw-cut, and so on, just as a book is sewed in a bindery. The book does not always part in such a way that this can be done, but if it does, this is the most satisfactory way of sewing in a section. Care must be taken not to loosen the bands. Or the section may be fastened in with two hinges. If this is done the leaves of the section must be fastened together in some way. The section may be sewed on a machine with a long stitch about an eighth of an inch from the back edge. If the book has a spring back, the needle may be dropped down through the back, sewing the section through the crash at the back. Or it may be treated in any of the foregoing ways.

To replace a loosened cover: If the book has a spring back, the cover can be pasted back on, making a tight back book of it. Frequently hinges will add much to the strength. Sometimes new end papers should be put in.

Of course each one must decide for himself how much repairing it will pay him to do. He must consider always which is the more valuable, the money which he saves for his library by repairing, or his time.

THE CHILD, THE SCHOOL, AND THE LIBRARY.*

BY LINDA A. EASTMAN, PUBLIC LIBRARY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The school trains the child in the use of his powers and faculties, teaches him how to learn; the library is the storehouse of wisdom. So brief a statement of facts shows at once the close relation between these two institutions, and that the former in great measure defeats its own ends if it fail to lead to the latter. Discussions of this question have heretofore dealt mainly with methods of interesting the child in reading and of furnishing him with books—of attracting him to the library through the medium of the schools. It remains to pay more attention to the means by which he can be properly trained for reading and research.

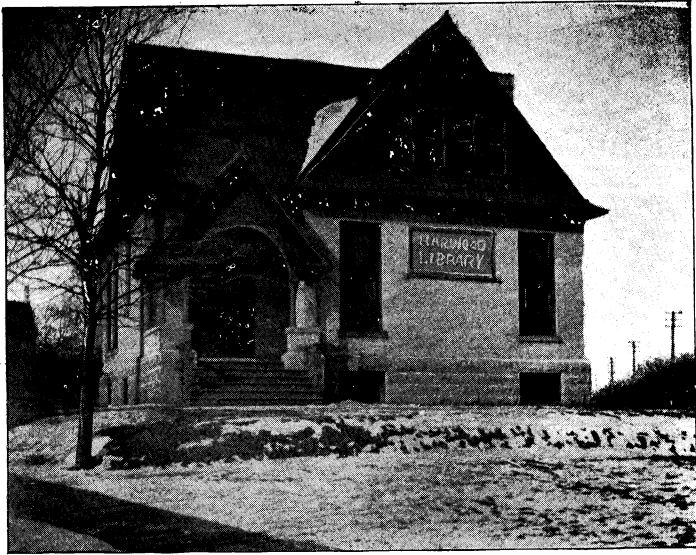
The school looks to the library as a most helpful adjunct, and encourages the child to use it, but does the school prepare him, in a practical way, to use the library? Might not more be done for the average child whose school life ends before he reaches the high school? He has such a pitifully small store of knowledge to face the world with, and how little chance for increasing it! To this child, whose name is legion, the public library should be a veritable gold-mine; it fails of being so simply because he knows not the rudiments of the art of mining.

All individual research in the world of books requires some foundation of knowledge of how to get at them—of the shortcuts that indexes and tables of contents afford, of the best readers' guides and how to use them, of the indispensable books of reference and the fields covered by them. Something of all this is taught in the schools today—much more than of

*Address at first annual meeting of the the Ohio Library Association, Cleveland, at a session to which the teachers of the Cleveland public schools were invited.

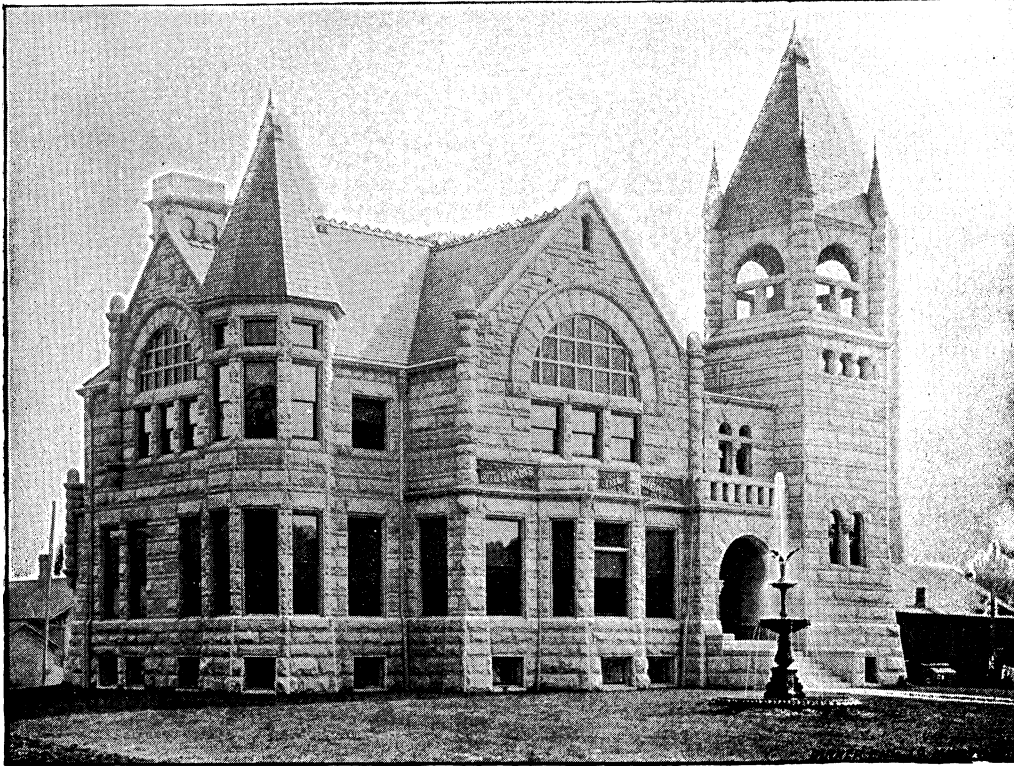
old—but this teaching comes rather as the result of the interest and effort of individual teachers than as a necessary part of the school-work which no teacher dare overlook. It yet needs to be ingrafted as an integral part of the whole course of study. True, that course of study is overcrowded, and we would not add another branch—this teaching should become part of the work in every branch. It will start from very small beginnings, but there will be, almost from the first, a constant broadening of the child's mental vision and an added zest in his work.

To illustrate the commencement of it, take a primary class in geography; they have been over the descriptive part, say of North America, in their text-books, have had it presented in an attractive manner, and made plain with the help of surface and production maps, etc.; they have perhaps become interested in reading King's *This Continent of Ours*, Smith's *Our Own Country*, or others of the books which are helping to add interest to primary geography; but there yet remains to be given more of that drill, that repetition and reiteration of the facts which the teacher knows to be so very necessary if some of those little minds are to retain the knowledge gained. Suppose that at this point she produces some half-dozen of the best elementary geographies which she can find—all different; she then teaches them how to find for themselves the subject they want in the strange books, the first lesson which many of them have ever had in the use of indexes or tables of contents—each child will be eager to find his place first, and the remainder of the class go through the same operation with their own text-books, for heretofore they have always been told just what page to turn to, and have had no practice in doing it in this way. They then proceed to see what these different authors say about the principal features of North America, comparing the various ways of saying the same thing, and noticing any new points. When the lesson is over, what will have been gained? First, the main object, the fixing of the facts in the minds of the children, for they will not only have gone over each point repeatedly, but each time thoughtfully and critically. Besides this, in studying the numerous forms of expression for the same facts, they will have had a valuable lesson in English; some of them will have had practice in sight-reading



HARWOOD LIBRARY, WAUWATOSA.

Built in 1886, the gift of Oliver Harwood, of that village.



WILLIAMS FREE LIBRARY, BEAVER DAM.

Building erected in 1890 at a cost of \$25,000, the gift of J. J. Williams, of that city. The site, costing \$12,200, was purchased by the city.

from new books; they will have learned to apply the term author to the writer of any book, and not only, as you will find most of them have done in their childish way heretofore, to those of a purely literary character. Most important of all, perhaps, they will have had their first practical training in the use of an index, as a little beginning in that knowledge which is to make them more proficient in the use of books.

This work, carried on up through the grades, should be broadened out until it makes them acquainted with the names of the great travelers and explorers, and with the most interesting and best books of travel and description of the countries as they take them up—until they have become familiar with the standard gazetteers and atlases, know what class of geographical and statistical facts to look to them for, and how to consult them deftly and accurately; and this can all be done, both incidentally and beneficially to the regular work, while greatly increasing the children's knowledge of books. When, for instance, the sixth grade is studying Switzerland, the teacher asks the pupils to bring a list of as many books as they can find describing that country; the children, each anxious to have the best list, will go to the library catalog (there should always be one in every school-building), will make inquiries at home, and will, whenever possible, visit the library and there consult catalogs, assistants, and the books themselves; the children will then be asked to write these lists upon the blackboard, in alphabetical order as they would be in a catalog; in doing this a great many more little points will be learned than are apparent at first thought, and it should be given much attention, for the expert use of the catalog is an art invaluable to the student as a saving of both time and patience. A few such lessons are needed to teach the young learner that in title entries the library catalog omits the initial article, that he will find the book entitled "The mountains of Switzerland" under "Mountains" and not under "The;" knowing an author or title, and wishing to look up that one book, he will learn to look for these as simple dictionary entries, so, in the case of his wanting to know who wrote "Scrambles in the Alps," or its shelf number, he turns instantly to S for the title; lacking any data but the subject, or wishing to find several or all of the books

on the subject, he will look under Switzerland, subdivision Travels.

Through this means the teacher and the librarian will constantly be given opportunities for recommending those of the books mentioned which are best suited for the pupil's reading, and of familiarizing him with the names of those which may be beyond him now, but which he will be sure to enjoy when he is older. It will lead him on, also, into history and to a keener broader interest in current events. Geography has been mentioned simply as showing some typical possibilities—if needless details seem to have been given, it has been for the purpose of showing that what is suggested will not add a burden of new work, but will add interest to the old, and that it can begin very early. The constant tuition in books and their use, and the cultivation of a thoughtful and discriminating taste for the best, can and should be brought, incidentally, into almost every branch of study, and that, too, with better results in the studies themselves; the reading, the language, and the science work all invite to it, while the history offers such incentives to this kind of work that the wonder is that it is ever taught in any other way. After reaching the high school the pupil should take a long stride forward in the acquisition of this book knowledge, the nature of the studies and the greater maturity of the pupil being all in his favor. Every branch in the curriculum will admit of, and on second thought seem almost to require, at least a comparative study of text-books, of learning who are the great authorities, and of becoming more or less familiar with the principal works of reference on the subject; the literature and composition classes in particular will give an opportunity for much systematic drill and instruction in method in looking up subjects, in the intelligent use of catalogs and subject lists, of Poole's Index, and of reviews and periodicals; a correct idea should be gained of the general character of the principal encyclopaedias and the distinctive feature of each, that they may know which are best to refer to for brief, concise statements of facts, for long and scholarly treatises, for bibliographical references, for recent developments, for matters pertaining to our own country, etc.; while it is quite worth while knowing such little points as to which

dictionary to go for help in settling the question of beginning a certain word with a capital or a small letter.

It is a big subject with which we are dealing, this instruction in the use of books; but because it must start from such small beginnings, because it must lead the child's mind up and out from utter ignorance to a never-ending increase of knowledge, it is not, therefore, overwhelming—its very bigness and fulness are an inspiration which cannot be felt without an expansion of mind to meet it. It is, perhaps, well that there is no room for it in the already overcrowded curriculum as a separate branch of study, because, if the best results are to be obtained, it must be interwoven with everything else and wherever the opportunity offers. Nor should it be, on this account, a vague and intangible subject to plan for in the course—the objects to be attained are so definite, the means so abundant. For the teacher herself it will often mean nearly as much growth as for the children, and for the whole school course it will be a constant check on the tendency to slip into ruts of mechanical and routine work. The normal school should give special preparation for it, in addition to that excellent feature which has already found place in some of these schools, a study of juvenile literature from an educational point of view.

We come now to the side of the question which pertains especially to the library. These later years have brought wonderful progress in library science and economy, but there is perhaps nothing which shows the advance of the library of to-day over that of 20 years ago more than the greater importance which is attached to the work with the children. The work of the librarian has come to be regarded as not merely incidentally but as actively and pre-eminently educational; he is called upon to be himself a teacher in the highest and truest sense of the word, a helper to knowledge—all sorts and conditions of men come to his "people's university" and seek his guidance in research on any and every subject; he must help to meet the needs of the professor and of the artisan, and has often to teach alike the teacher and her smallest pupil.

The hope of the future lies in the children of to-day, and if the next generation make the most of the resources of the li-

brary it will be because as children they are trained to use it—hence the greater relative importance of the work with and for them. In reviewing briefly the work which is being done along this line, but little need be said concerning the loaning of books to the schools for redistribution among the pupils; as wherever it is in operation, as it is here in Cleveland, it seems to be so successful as to be limited only by the supply of books that can be devoted to this purpose, and we have known of schools where these books have furnished the life-giving germ of interest which contributed more than all else to a successful year's work.

The careful preparation and free distribution of lists of the best books contained in the library, suitable to the children, is a work which pays well. This is sometimes done by the school authorities, as in the case of the excellent lists distributed in the grammar grades in this city last June, which brought such an increase of children to the library during the entire summer; in some places it is done by the librarian; it would doubtless be best done by the two working together, as the one can furnish an understanding of the needs of the pupils, while the other has the books from which to select material, can attend to the proper insertion of the library call numbers, etc. These lists may be in the form of a general catalog of juvenile books, or of special lists of the best books for boys, the best books for girls, those suited to different grades and ages, books on particular subjects, as United States history, and lists helpful for special day exercises, as for Washington's birthday or Christmas. One who has done much of this work in a large library writes me: "We try to guide the reading of those children who come to the library by the little lists which I sent you. The importance of these lists cannot be overestimated." She goes on to say: "I have lately been attracting the attention of the children to good books through a juvenile weekly paper issued as a supplement to one of our evening dailies. One night I had inserted a list of about 25 of our best books for children, without giving our library numbers, and offered a prize of a book to the first boy or girl who would copy the list, correctly adding these numbers. This taught them the way to use the catalog, and also got them to

come to the library, and, too, attracted their attention to the best books. Two weeks ago I offered a prize of two dollars for the best description of the best book any boy or girl in the State ever read. This will give me an index to what boys and girls really think is best. I shall keep this up, on different lines, during the winter, and will let you know the results later. So many librarians wait for teachers to make the advances in the way of co-operation. It is the librarian who has something to offer (books), and he should proffer them repeatedly, if necessary. We are 'pushing' pictures this year; mounted a great many this summer, which are being eagerly carried off by the teachers." The pictures here referred to are cut from illustrated papers, such as *Harper's Weekly* and *Leslie's Illustrated*, from worn-out books and magazines about to be discarded; mounted upon cardboard and loaned to the teachers for use in illustrating the lessons, for busy work for the little ones, etc. Several libraries are thus utilizing what would otherwise be waste material.

The plan of appointing a special assistant (usually one who has had practical experience both in teaching and in the library) to take charge of the work in connection with the schools, is one that is leading to such excellent results in some libraries that it should be more generally adopted. This assistant should keep thoroughly informed upon the work which is being done in the different grades from month to month, and be ready always to recommend to teachers and pupils the best books on any subject taken up by them, those which will prove most helpful to the work in hand and best suited to the children. The teachers should consult her, should send the pupils to her, and it should be understood by all that during certain hours of each day she is unreservedly at their service. This assistant should be well adapted to and thoroughly prepared for her work, and, above all, should have her interest and energy centered in it. In libraries where one person's whole time cannot be given up to it, there should be at least a portion of the day devoted to it; much of the work which she has in charge may perhaps be detailed to others, and she should be capable of giving the younger assistants the instruction necessary for its proper performance, and of inspiring

them with the earnestness and the spirit of helpfulness which are necessary to success.

Every assistant in the library, who meets the public, should be, or should be capable of becoming, a teacher of bibliography, and the best work should often be done, the most valuable suggestions given, with utter unconsciousness on the part of the public which receives them. It requires infinite tact, but with the children it is comparatively easy, for the reason that they are so ready to take suggestions and so quick, often, to profit by them. Here the librarian has a decided advantage over the teacher, for she has to meet none of that antagonism of pupil for pedagogue which is an inheritance from the semi-barbarous days of school-keeping; the teacher has to win and then keep the child's confidence—the librarian, on the contrary, may have it for the taking. The reason for this last fact is plain—people are sincere with their books, they throw aside shams and are themselves with them, and why should they not be so with those who help them, in an understanding way, to the books they enjoy?

What opportunities does this not open up to the librarian or the assistant who is on the alert for them—opportunities to guide the children in their reading, to awaken a real interest in a quest upon which they started in a perfunctory and aimless way, and to give them many a hint as to how to get at what is in books. She can often do much, also, in developing those decided individual tastes which sometimes show themselves in very young children, as when the little eight-year-old comes and wants "that book with the hands and arms in it," and sits by the hour copying simple studies in curve and outline which he shows to her with the naïve confidence that he "is going to be an artist;" she need not flatter herself that she is fostering young genius—that is more rare than children with a taste for drawing—but she may be sure that she is doing something toward shaping his ideals of the beautiful and the true.

The general reading of children needs wiser and more tactful oversight, by the parent, by the teacher or the librarian, to counteract that tendency to narrow down the range of reading to one class of books, and that too often the poorer story-book.

There is perhaps no department of the public library where greater care should be exercised in the selection of books than in the juvenile fiction—keep the standard high there. The healthy boy craves stirring tales; but when, as they will, even Kirk Munroe, Stoddard, and Henty begin to seem tame to him, do not let him drop to Castlemon, Alger, and Optic; lead him, rather, to the more lasting delights of Scott and Dumas and Stanley Weyman. It is for the girls, however, that we would make a special plea; so much pains is often taken to interest the boys in biography, history, travel, and science, but the girl who wants a book (and she is more prone than her brother to leave the selection of her books to another's judgment) is given a "pretty story," and she goes on eternally reading "pretty stories," which become more and more highly wrought, until the first thing you know she is in the ranks of those who read nothing but the silly, the sentimental, and the sensational novels—if she has arrived at this point by a round-about course of "goody-goody" story-books, she is only the more helplessly sensible of her fall.

All the while, if she but knew it, the girl would so much more enjoy the better things which she is missing. Help her to these—when she has read Alcott and Mrs. Burnett and Laura E. Richards's stories, she will devour with avidity *When I Was Your Age*, *The One I Knew the Best of All*, and Miss Alcott's *Life and Letters*, and want more books of the kind, until before long she will be absorbed in biography. An interest aroused in the personality of the writer of *A New England Girlhood* will in turn carry her into poetry, a never-ending delight to the child who has found it out. History, too! I am reminded of the little maid who read it along with her fairy tales, with the result that she named her cats after historical characters, and executed a favorite doll as Mary Queen of Scots; she is to-day a broader-minded young woman than some of her little playmates whose imaginations admitted of nothing more tragic befalling their dollies than a fit of the measles.

Above all things, see that the child has access to the good books, the great books, the books that stir men of all times and all ages. We would object most strenuously to shutting

the children into that part of the library which contains only the purely juvenile books. Do you think it was any food for babes such as the *Little Prudy Stories* which called from Mrs. Browning this memory of childhood?

“Books, books, books!

I had found the secret of a garret-room
 Piled high with cases in my father's name;
 Piled high, packed large—where, creeping in and out
 Among the giant fossils of my past,
 Like some small nimble mouse between the ribs
 Of a mastodon, I nibbled here and there
 At this or that box, pulling through the gap,
 In heats of terror, haste, victorious joy,
 The first book first. And how I felt it beat
 Under my pillow in the morning's dark,
 An hour before the sun would let me read!
 My books!”

Oliver Wendell Holmes struck a keynote when, speaking of the reading habit, he said, “Above all things, as a child he should have tumbled about in a library—all men are afraid of books who have not handled them from infancy.” That word “tumbled” he uses advisedly, if not literally—it expresses one thing which it is all important that the child should have, a sense of freedom. Freedom under law it will of course be—he must learn that liberty which is not license, he must learn to respect the right of books to careful usage, as he learns to respect the rights of his fellow-men. Regard for students requires that quiet be maintained in the library, and this should be insisted upon, though by making the conditions such that the very atmosphere of the place suggests it this task will be an easy one. Cleanliness is no mere virtue, but an imperative duty, when handling books which can carry deadly germs of disease, and the children should be taught always to come to the library with clean hands. This task is a very hard one sometimes, but it is so important as to demand more attention than it sometimes receives; if the children are refused the books, always kindly but always firmly, so long as they come with dirty hands, they will learn this lesson. In one reading-

room the assistant is instructed to take the names of all children who are sent to wash themselves, that the ones who come to the library dirty habitually may be singled out and dealt with as their cases require.

In cities of any size, it is the children more than any other class who are shut off by distance from the use of the library. It is here that the greatest value of the branch library shows itself. Andrew Carnegie said that a large library without branches is like a fishing-sloop without small boats; if the small boats could be furnished, if a well-selected general collection of even a few hundred good books could be put within easy reach of every child in every city and town in the state of Ohio, it would not be long before the truth of his comparison would be apparent to all.

One reform which is being accomplished in many places is the abolishing of the age limit—as soon as the child is able to read and can write his own name (some enthusiasts in the children's work even say as soon as he can come to the library and carry home a picture-book), he should be allowed to draw books in his own name. It is said that children under the age limit can draw upon their parents' cards, but this plan is a mistake; first, because it is injustice to the parent to deprive him of his card that his child may use it, and second, because it is a fact that some parents are too selfish to give up their cards to their children.

One thing leads always to another—in this country the public library was the forerunner of the public museum and the public art gallery, which are in many instances being so wisely housed under the same roof with the library, and forming with it (and with the class and lecture rooms which should be included) a vast educational institution upon which the schools can draw constantly for help. The museum especially seems too important to be overlooked in this connection—it can be started so modestly, and, if public interest be awakened in it, is so sure to grow rapidly and to receive valuable donations and additions. The united efforts of the teachers, during one school year, to secure objects of interest in illustrating the school work, would result in the nucleus of a collection which would soon be priceless in its educational value to the town.

One bright woman has suggested a plan which should be put into operation, viz., a system of cross-references from library to museum, and vice versa; for instance, a case of birds or animals could have neatly posted on it a list of the books relating to them which the library contains, giving first the juvenile, then the popular and general, and last the more deeply scientific, while in the natural history department of the library attention would be attracted to a list of specimens in the museum. Wherever desirable this could be carried into great detail, referring from separate specimens to certain books, or to certain chapters in a book, by means of printed forms. The museum contains, say, relics from the mounds of Butler county, described so fully in Maclean's *Mound-builders*; beside these relics is placed a card referring to this book, giving its shelf number and page of the subject, while in the book at this place a fly-leaf insertion states that in alcove B, case 2 in the museum, specimens No. 15-48 will be found of great interest in illustrating this section. The same thing could of course be done in connection with the art gallery. If well done, what powerful incentives would this not offer, to all classes of people alike, to reading with a purpose, and that purpose the acquisition of knowledge! And to the child these incentives would be strongest, because his interest is more easily awakened. Besides this, it would be an incalculable saving of labor; for in the looking up of the references it would be doing, once for all, the work which would otherwise have to be done by each individual student.

All of these plans are along the line of development, and, primarily, for the development of the child. They are claiming the attention of all educators, whether teachers or librarians; and they are calling for a closer union of forces, a more thoroughly systematized co-operation in a work where "the field is white unto the harvest, and the laborers" may be many.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN.

BY FRANK E. HUTCHINS.

In February, 1893, the library of the State of New York began to send out from its home in Albany a number of small libraries, of 100 volumes each, to such of the smaller cities and villages of the commonwealth as were not provided with free public libraries. One of these small libraries remained in a community but six months, and was then exchanged for another, and this periodical movement led to its being known as a traveling library. The leading purpose in establishing such libraries seems to have been to present object lessons which should incite communities to found permanent local libraries. By a natural system of development, the scope of the work has been widened; and the system now provides smaller collections of books for rural communities, and special collections for university extension centers and for reading and study clubs. It has proved so flexible, useful, and popular as to attract wide notice and sympathy. In 1895 the legislature of Michigan appropriated \$2,500 to buy books for a similar system, and in 1896 the State of Iowa set aside \$5,000 for a like purpose.

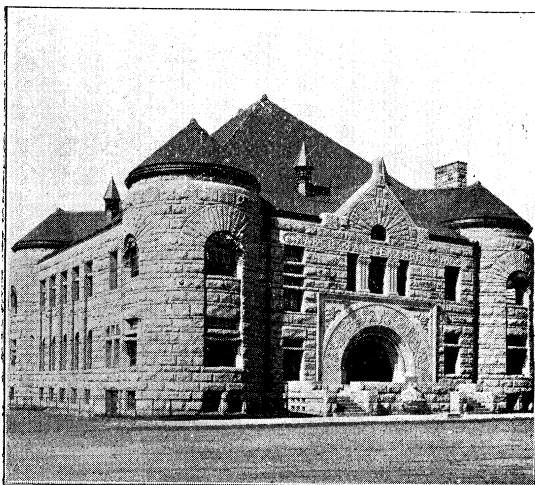
In Wisconsin the system has been founded on somewhat different lines, by private philanthropy. In January, 1896, scarcely a month after the organization of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Hon. James H. Stout, of Menomonie, asked its aid in making plans for a traveling library system for Dunn county, for which he proposed to bear all expenses. Mr. Stout is a trustee of the Mabel Tainter Memorial library, of Menomonie, whose books are loaned without cost to all the people of Dunn county. He had found, however, that comparatively few books were drawn by rural residents of the

county, because of the long trips necessary in getting and returning them. After studying the traveling library system of New York, Mr. Stout concluded to try the experiment of adapting it to meet the needs of isolated neighborhoods of his home county. He first purchased about 500 volumes, which were divided into sixteen libraries of 30 volumes each. The books of the larger collection included such of the best books of the language as the experience of all libraries proves are most enjoyed by people of all classes, and a few volumes which suit the needs of more thoughtful readers. The ruling thought in selecting the books was to get volumes which would attract people who read but little, and to give them both the desire and the opportunity to read good literature habitually.

Each small library was put up in a substantial case with double doors, a lock and key, and so carefully packed that it could safely be shipped by freight. It was provided with a complete but simple system of blank records, so that it could be placed upon a table or counter, unlocked, and be ready for as effective and methodical work as any larger circulating library.

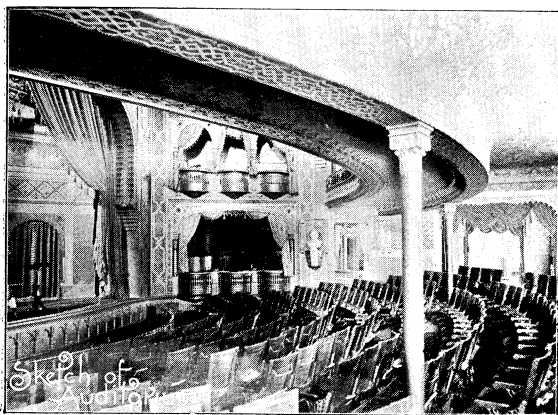
In order to insure good care for the volumes, and a continuous local interest, the libraries were only sent to communities which organized a local library association of twenty members, who agreed to care for the books and to place them where they would circulate freely under the simple library rules prescribed by Mr. Stout. Each local association elected a secretary, who acted as its executive officer; and each paid a fee of one dollar for each library as a partial payment of the transportation charges, which were paid directly by Mr. Stout.

Before the sixteen traveling libraries were ready to go out, early in the month of May, places had been provided for all of them; and soon after their distribution so many new calls came that Mr. Stout purchased ten more, and nearly all were sent out in July. As the libraries were to be used mainly by members of farmers' families, certain public documents, such as the Farm Institute bulletins, and the proceedings of the various State agricultural societies, were sent out with them, to remain permanently in the custody of the local association. The citizens of Menomonie contributed large numbers of copies of



MABEL TAITER MEMORIAL BUILDING, MENOMONIE.

This building, housing the Memorial Free Library, was erected in 1889, at a cost, fully equipped, of \$125,000, the gift to the public from Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Tainter, of Menomonie, as a memorial of their deceased daughter.



Sketch of
Auditorium

MABEL TAITER MEMORIAL — AUDITORIUM.



Corner of
Reading Room

MABEL TAITER MEMORIAL — READING ROOM.

the *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, the *Century*, and other magazines, and of the leading periodicals for children. These were sent to the libraries, with requests to the librarians to allow them to circulate freely, but not to return them, as fresh supplies would be furnished in the future.

About two months after the first libraries began their work most of them were visited by the writer. He found them even more popular than had been expected. The months of May and June are busy months for Wisconsin farmers; but the number of times books were drawn from the various libraries ranged from sixty to one hundred and thirty, and the patrons were generally delighted with the books drawn. In one small hamlet of less than a dozen houses, surrounded by farms, books had been drawn 114 times, and nearly all by young people from sixteen to twenty-four years of age. The explanation was found in the fact that the community had a good school library, by means of which the children had been trained to a love of reading. Until the traveling library came, those young people who had gone from school were without opportunity to gratify the book hunger aroused by their education. Although most of the schools in Dunn county are supplied with small libraries, so few are added each year that many children are eager to draw books from the traveling libraries. The librarians generally stated that the periodicals, especially the more recent numbers, were read with avidity by many of their patrons. In one neighborhood, friends of an elderly invalid had read to her nearly all the short articles in twenty-five old magazines.

The list of books in one of the libraries will give a better idea of its range than a general explanation. They are as follows: *Ivanhoe*, *John Halifax*, *Twice Told Tales*, *Wreck of the Grosvenor*, *Charles O'Malley*, *Ramona*, *A War-time Wooing*, *A Singular Life*, *Hope Benham*, *Oakleigh*, *Cruise of the Canoe Club*, *Little Jarvis*, *Birds' Christmas Carol*, *In the Child's World*, *My Arctic Journal*, *Camps in the Rockies*, *Boy Travelers in the Holy Land*, *Parkman's La Salle*, *The Story of Norway*, *Famous American Statesmen*, *Ball's Starland*, *First Principles of Agriculture*, *Cyclopedia of Games and Sports*, *Boston Cook-Book*, *Ivory King*, *Among the Law-Makers*, *Franklin Square Song Book No. 1*, *St. Nicholas* (two bound parts).

It is evident that the opportunity to select books from a number of libraries, each covering as wide a range of popular and entertaining books as the above, would give regular readers nearly as wide opportunities as those enjoyed by the patrons of many city libraries, and the restrictions may fairly be counted as gains in some important ways.

While many of the details of the system which Mr. Stout is following were worked out by the chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the burden of the work is now falling into the hands of Miss Stella Lucas, the librarian of the Memorial library, of Menomonie. Her intelligent interest in the work, her professional knowledge, and the fact that she has the resources of a well equipped library at her command, give assurance of a zealous and wise management of the system which should make it permanently successful.

A noteworthy and favorable indication of future success is found in the zeal of the local librarians. By a process of natural selection, the libraries seem to have drifted into the keeping of persons gifted with the special qualities needed to make them popular and useful. Nearly all these people show a great interest in their work, and an appreciation of its possibilities that is not always found where people do similar work for gain. About one-third of the libraries are kept in postoffices, one-half in farm houses, one at a small railway station, the remainder in small stores. For the present, these libraries will be visited occasionally by those in charge of the system; and Mr. Stout expects to use other means to contribute to the growth of a professional spirit and enthusiasm among these isolated but zealous pickets of the advancing library forces. All documents and circulars issued by our Commission will be sent to these libraries, as well as to their co-workers in the larger libraries of the State, and there seems good reason to believe that in time these isolated stations may become centers for the distribution of other information of public interest.

In June of this year, Mr. J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, sent word to the Commission that he wished its aid in establishing a traveling library system in Wood county. Mr. Witter is a trustee of the T. B. Scott Free library of Grand Rapids, and

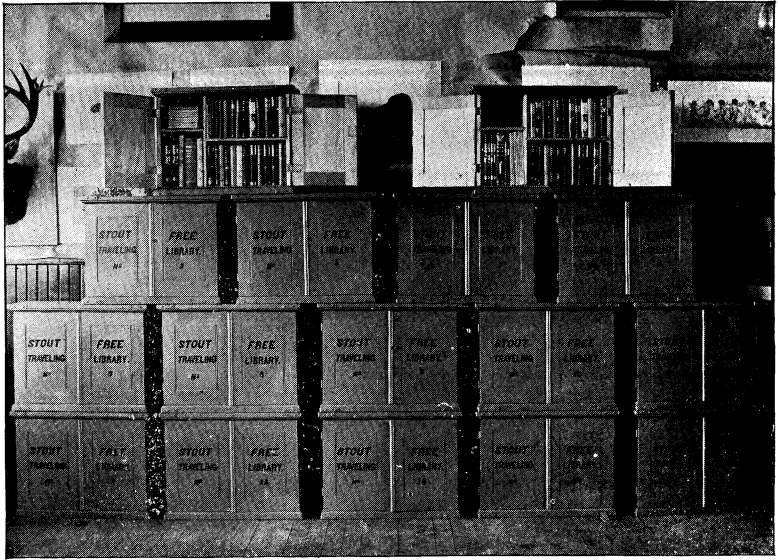
has contributed to it a sum equal to that given by its founder. In order to secure a permanent board of control, he gave the management of his traveling libraries to the local library board, contenting himself with giving some of the necessary labor and all the necessary money. He has already purchased fifteen traveling libraries of thirty volumes each, and confidently expects and hopes to be asked for others during the coming autumn. Mr. Witter's rules are the same as Mr. Stout's, except that the former sends out the books in strong boxes and makes each local library association buy its own book-case and pay all transportation charges upon the books. As a matter of convenience and economy, Mr. Witter has made a sufficient supply of suitable cases which he furnishes at cost, and which are large enough to accommodate a small permanent library in addition to the books of the traveling library. It is hoped that the small investment required will aid in holding the association together, and lead either to a growing permanent library or, possibly, to neighborhood meetings for reading or study. It is also thought that, if the cost of the transportation charges are paid by the local associations more care will be taken to have the boxes taken and returned by neighbors who are making business trips to the county seat. There are two or three small villages in Wood county which will probably need a larger supply of books than the ordinary hamlet and Mr. Witter proposes to send them two libraries at each shipment.

In Chippewa county Miss Anna E. Schaffer, the county superintendent, has gathered contributions of books, with the help of the Commission, for a small system of traveling libraries. She proposes to send these libraries to such communities in her county as will found permanent local libraries. One hamlet has raised thirty-seven dollars for such a library, and the money has been expended under the direction of Miss Schaffer and the Commission.

While the free traveling libraries in Dunn and Wood counties have not been established long enough to yield elaborate statistics, they have proved that in Wisconsin, as in New York and Michigan, they supply an urgent need that has not been supplied by any other agency. They are carrying into hun-

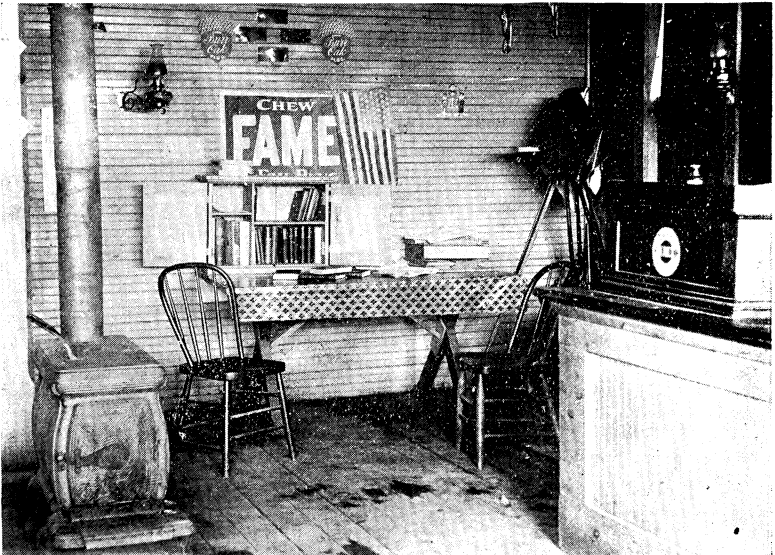
dreds of homes new thoughts and information, higher aspirations and ideals, new forces that are making for a better individual, family, and social life. Their books are warmly welcomed by families whose doors are closed to the reformer or the missionary. Hundreds of small communities in Wisconsin have attempted to do such work for themselves, but have nearly always failed. They have raised money by entertainments or private subscriptions, and have started libraries with high hopes. In most cases their selection of books has been unfortunate, and when the few entertaining books have been read by most of the patrons and no new volumes are added the popular interest dies, and the library is either put in an obscure place or its volumes are scattered. By the new system only wholesome and entertaining books are bought, and they are constantly appealing to new readers until worn out by use and not mere shelf-wear. Every six months a library is new to some public, and its arrival is a matter of comment and draws new interest to the library station. The books are bought at the lowest prices and substantial editions are selected. They can be occasionally examined and repaired, an important economy, for with books as with clothing a "stitch in time saves nine." In the making of rules and regulations a wide body of experience can be drawn upon, and in the printing of records one set of forms will do for a large number of editions. Finally, it practically takes the selection of the reading of great numbers of untrained readers from the hands of blind chance, and puts it in the custody of trained experts who can draw for assistance upon the library experience of the world. Our great and costly system of common schools works unceasingly to teach children how to read, and then leaves too many of them to go through their adult lives without using that power to the best purpose, because of lack of opportunity. The traveling libraries offer an unexpectedly cheap, efficient and practicable method of broadening our educational system to include in its beneficent purposes every one who goes out from the brief course of our common schools, and to enable them to pursue a life-long system of education.

To students, as well as to readers, the traveling libraries, if properly equipped, may offer opportunities which could not



GROUP OF STOUT FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Showing construction of the library cases, which also serve for transportation boxes. Photograph of the group was taken in Menomonie, previous to shipment to local stations in Dunn County.



STOUT LIBRARY STATION AT DOWNING, DUNN COUNTY.

The library case is on table in the rear of a country store.

otherwise be afforded. Special libraries upon art, science, philosophy, or history may furnish to scattered university extension centers, to isolated reading or study clubs, the best and latest literature upon the subject of their discussions, and give to their meetings and their work new life and interest. To the weak free public library whose meager revenue is used in rent and fuel and salary, traveling libraries would furnish a substantial reason for being.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

BY MAUDE A. EARLEY, PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

The increased attendance at the second session of the Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science should insure the success of the experiment undertaken by Senator Stout in 1895, as it establishes a general demand among library workers, throughout Wisconsin and bordering States, for a continuation of the course of study to be obtained at the school. It has proven an active and living factor in the promotion of library interests, and its permanency is especially essential to the growth and development of the smaller libraries, whose limited facilities preclude the possibility of furnishing to librarians, in any other way, the training that is vital to their successful operation.

The school has thus far been made possible through the generosity of Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonie, Wisconsin, who has defrayed all the expenses of this new branch of educational work in connection with the University of Wisconsin. Whether its advantages will be continued, or whether it will be permitted to go out of existence, is a problem which now seems to rest entirely with the people. They are the direct beneficiaries of the school, and should hail it as a valuable aid in the establishment of a library system which will benefit every community having a library, and be highly creditable to the State of Wisconsin.

It should be established permanently, that its wholesome influences may be exerted upon the many new libraries that are springing up in every portion of Wisconsin, as well

as those already established, but in need of improvements in their administration. Excepting in the larger cities, Wisconsin libraries are largely in an elementary stage. Comparatively few of the librarians have been afforded the opportunity for preparatory work; they have no means of rectifying the numerous errors which may be committed, and which are certain to occur over and over again. A course of study has been provided which will give the most practical, helpful results, in the limited time that the school is in session; and its work has already attracted the attention of progressive teachers everywhere, who give it their unqualified endorsement.

The good which may grow out of this systematic training cannot be measured in its results. Already, in the two years of its existence, the influence of the school is apparent in the more approved methods now adopted by libraries which have heretofore been sadly lacking in system of any description whatsoever. Knowledge of these does not come of itself; it must be obtained through persistent study and practical work; and the only way that seems to insure its acquirement is the maintenance of this school of library science, which has already proven so helpful to librarians.

Like that of 1895, the second session of the school was under the direction of Miss Katherine L. Sharp of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago,—one whose trained mind, knowledge of librarianship, and attractive personality, eminently qualify her to successfully carry out the aims of the school. It is impossible to point out the many benefits of the school in this brief discussion, or to fully outline the work as laid down by the instructors. As set forth in the 1895 announcement, it was primarily for teachers, of but four weeks' duration, and very limited and elementary in character. It was found that the course was needed by librarians of the smaller libraries, and by library assistants, and, in consequence, the work of 1896 was along broader lines, and the term was lengthened to six weeks, thus, giving four weeks entirely over to cataloguing. The

instruction in this department was given by Miss Margaret Mann, cataloguer of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, with Miss Alice S. Tyler, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, and Miss Mary J. Calkins, of Chicago, as assistants, and was very full and complete.

Instruction, as given in the schedule below, was received by a class of twenty-five persons, from nine different States, and representing libraries varying in size from one thousand to one hundred thousand volumes. Only four of these students were without previous library experience.

SCHEDULE.

Note-taking	1 lesson.
Ordering and accessioning	7 lessons.
Shelf-listing	3 lessons.
Loaning	2 lessons.
Binding	1 lesson and two visits to bindery.
Repairing	1 lesson.
Reference work	13 lessons and two problems.
Library economy and history	10 lessons.
Cutter classification	12 lessons.
Dewey classification	12 lessons.
Cataloguing	20 lessons.

Instruction in writing the "library hand" was given throughout the course.

Assuming that the class was not possessed of previous knowledge of library methods, the instruction followed the treatment of the book in logical order, from the time it was added to the accession or invoice book, until it had been classified, catalogued, loaned to reader, repaired and rebound. The work did not end merely with theoretical lectures; but independent work, in all departments, was expected of each student. This work, when carefully revised, was returned. Thus each one was able to carry home a full set of samples, which are invaluable for future reference.

Special privileges were granted the class by various libraries in the city; helpful talks were given by R. G.

Thwaites, Secretary of Wisconsin Historical Society; by Mrs. Theresa West Elmendorf, then librarian of Milwaukee Public Library; and by F. A. Hutchins, president, and Miss L. E. Stearns, secretary, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. An exhibit of library appliances was made by the Library Bureau of Chicago. Despite the unprecedented heat, oppressive even in Madison, the work of the class was steady and enthusiastic throughout; and all went home feeling stronger and better able to cope with the problems with which they meet in their everyday work.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the Summer School is not, as was feared, "a harmful short cut to superficial training," but rather a start in the right direction; an inspiration to its pupils to pursue, independently, definite plans for self-education in their chosen profession along lines which have received the endorsement of efficient librarians everywhere.

In conclusion, I add extracts from letters received from Miss Anna H. McDonnell, librarian Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, and Miss Margaret G. Pierce, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, showing how the school has been able to reach the worker in both the small and large library.

Extract from Miss McDonnell's letter: "That the Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science filled a long-felt want was demonstrated by the attendance of students from so many states and from such long distances. It may be said that all that was taught there could be learned from experience, but experience is not only the most tedious, but the most expensive of teachers. Any library could well afford to pay the expenses of its librarian for the six weeks' course, for it would get its return in improved methods of library administration and in general efficiency and economy.

"Not only was the course of great benefit to those just taking up library work, but it might almost be said that it was of still more benefit to those librarians who had some years' experience; for in their cases it filled up and rounded

out their knowledge, and gave them a feeling of certainty in their work, and of being in unison with the work being done in the best libraries in the world. In the world we say advisedly, for it is well known that the methods of American libraries are the best in the world; and the course given at the Summer School was an epitome of all that is best in library work. No department was neglected; everything, from making out the order for the book, to preparing it for circulation and cataloguing it, was taken up in its order and fully explained. In addition to all this, lists of the most valuable reference books were given, which lists are of the utmost value to new or small libraries. It is very difficult for the librarians of small libraries, isolated as they often are, to determine which of several reference books is the best for all purposes. The catalogues of the large libraries are no guide, since they usually have several books on the same subject, and where you can have but one, it is important to know which one to choose. These lists given by Miss Sharp, together with her personal comments on them, were therefore of the greatest practical assistance."

Miss Pierce writes as follows: "People are astonished that library workers should require training, and ask in a bewildered way what I could possibly learn outside of my actual work. I learned for one thing, the relation of one branch of the work to another. I also learned to experiment, not blindly as before, but intelligently and with hope of progress and success. A new spirit was introduced into my work, new pleasure and interest,—interest? let me say rather enthusiasm. The profession of librarianship has a significance and life I never realized before."

Following is a list of students enrolled at the summer school.

Name.	Place.	Library.	Position.
Abbott, Katharine L.	Elgin, Ill.....	Gail Borden, public.....	Loan asst. Ass't.
Brown, Bertha.....	Eau Claire, Wis....	Public.....	Lib'n.
Clarke, Elva E.....	Emporia, Kas.....	Normal School.	Ass't.
Collins, Mabel.....	Great Falls, Mont..	Valeria, pub...	Ass't.
Collins, Mary E.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	State.....	Lib'n.
Earley, Maude E.....	Chippewa Falls, Wis	Public.....	Ass't.
Gardner, Mary C.....	Helena, Mont.....	Public.....	Ref. lib'n.
Granger, Anna C.....	Cleveland, O.....	Public.....	Ass't.
Hawley, Emma A.....	Madison, Wis.....	State Hist. Soc.	Lib'n.
Hough, Georgia.....	Madison, Wis.....	Public.....	Ass't.
Hughes, Alice.....	Merrill, Wis.....	T. B. Scott, pub	Lib'n.
King, Anna C.....	Battle Creek, Mich.	Sanitarium....	Loan ass't.
Kunz, Minna.....	Freeport, Ill.....	Public.....	Lib'n.
Lucas, Stella.....	Menomonie, Wis....	Mabel Tanter..	Prep. for lib. school.
MacDonald, Katherine	Madison, Wis.....	.....	Lib'n.
McDonnell, Anna H...	Green Bay, Wis....	Public.....	Lib'n.
Nichols, Sue C.....	Fort Atkinson, Wis.	Public.....	Ass't.
Packard, Ruby.....	Bloomington, Ill...	Withers, pub..	.....
Peterson, Georgia....	Council Bluffs, Ia..	.....	Ass't.
Pierce, Margaret G....	Cleveland, O.....	Public.....	Ass't.
Poirier, Lydia M.....	Duluth, Minn.....	Public.....	Ass't.
Pope, Mary C.....	Helena, Mont.....	Public.....	Prep. for lib. school.
Reagh, Mary W.....	Bellevue, O.....	.....	Lib'n.
Stipp, H. H.....	Grinnell, Ia.....	Iowa College...	Lib'n.
Webster, Ida.....	Lincoln, Ill.....	Public.....	Lib'n.

LEGAL AND STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF WISCONSIN LIBRARIES.

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, A. B. *

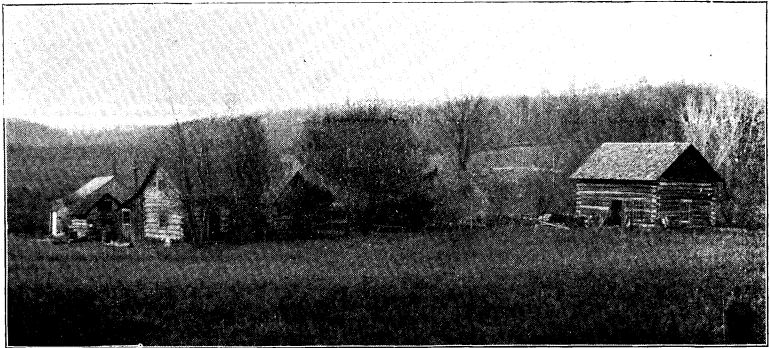
With the establishment of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in 1895, the State entered upon a new era in the history of its public libraries. In the first Biennial Report of the Commission it is appropriate that there be a resumé of present conditions, not only as a historical record, but as a basis for future work. In this resumé, endeavor has been made to mention all libraries in any manner supported by the people for their own use—save only those maintained in connection with Sunday Schools; the labor of gathering statistics for this latter class would be disproportionate to the results. Most of these are small and poorly kept, although here and there are notable exceptions,—for instance, that of the Presbyterian church of Chippewa Falls, which will be mentioned under the Miscellaneous Notes at the close of this article.

A careful perusal of the statistical tables presented herewith should result in new or renewed efforts to establish free libraries of some sort in those localities where there is now not a single volume available for public use.

Of the seventy counties of Wisconsin, twenty-eight have in their cities or villages free public libraries, eight report the maintenance of association libraries, and in seven the public find their only books in college or academy libraries,—these last being generally accessible to earnest readers, even when not students in the institutions.

In all, forty-three counties, with an aggregate popula-

* Member of State Historical Library Staff.



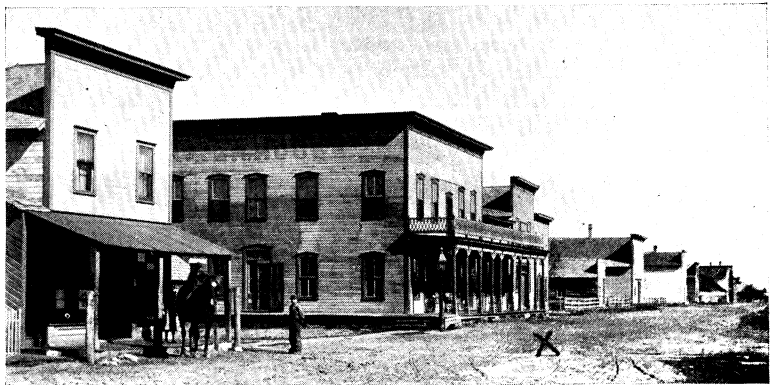
IN TOWN OF WESTON.

Showing the first stage of a pioneer farmstead, in Northern Wisconsin; all buildings of log construction.



IN TOWN OF PLEASANT VALLEY, NEAR DOWNING.

Showing second stage of a pioneer farmstead: farmhouse of frame construction, with neat fences, improved fields, and good stock. The small white building to the right, is the district schoolhouse, where many of the volumes in the library are in daily use as reading-books.



IN VILLAGE OF BARKER.

The cross marks the location of the library station, next door to the hotel.

SPECIMEN STOUT LIBRARY STATIONS.

tion of 1,505,984, have public libraries of some sort within their bounds; twenty-five other counties, with a population of 425,305, possess nothing but town and district school libraries; of the remaining two counties, Forest reports no books, even in the schools, and Iron fails to report.

The outlook is, nevertheless, encouraging. Small public libraries are more widely distributed throughout the State than is currently supposed; and some of the counties compare favorably with those of Massachusetts, a State justly famed for its public libraries. Dane — which has the advantage of containing several State-supported libraries, in Madison — reports 311,000 books available for public use; Milwaukee, 190,000; Rock, 50,000; Fond du Lac, 40,000; five other counties report about 20,000 each; following these are eleven with from 10,000 to 15,000 each. True, we are still far behind the high standard set us by Massachusetts. In that State, 328 towns maintain free libraries, which supply with books 98.4 per cent of the entire population. In Wisconsin, our thirty-eight city and village libraries contain books for but 30 per cent. of the population.

New libraries, however, are now being organized at many points in Wisconsin, under most favorable circumstances; and the near future will doubtless show a very considerable increase.

The history of library legislation in Wisconsin is accurately and succinctly given in the Wisconsin supplement to the *Library Journal* (New York) for April, 1896, and it need not here be repeated. This paper will attempt only to outline the present legal position of all libraries in any way under State or municipal control.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

The Wisconsin legislature of 1895 passed a law providing for the establishment of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission (Chap. 314, Laws of 1895), whose duty it is "to give advice and counsel to all free libraries in the State, and to all communities which may propose to estab-

lish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing, and other details of library management. The Commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries, or in improving those already established."

No member receives any compensation for his services, and the expenses of the Commission must not exceed \$500 for all the members. The State, however, prints the biennial report.

FREE LIBRARIES.

For free libraries the law now operative is as follows:

Section 931 of the revised statutes of Wisconsin, as amended by chapter 173 of the laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 330 of the laws of 1895.

How established.—The common council of every city not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants, and the village board, or board of trustees, of every village, and the town board of every town containing over 2,000 inhabitants, shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room, and for such purpose may annually levy and cause to be collected as other general taxes are collected, a tax not exceeding one mill on each dollar of taxable property of such city, town or village, or may set aside and appropriate a sum not to exceed 10 per cent. of the money received in any year for licenses issued for vending or dealing in spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, to constitute a library fund, which fund shall be kept by the treasurer, separate and apart from other money of the city, town or village, and to be used exclusively for such purposes; provided, that no tax shall be levied without the same be first submitted to a vote, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election in such city, town or village, on such question.

Directors: how appointed, vacancies.—Section 932: For the government of such library and reading-room there shall be a board of nine directors, appointed by the mayor of such city, the president of such village, or the chairman of such town, with the approval of the respective common council, village board, or town board, from among the citizens thereof at large; and not more than one member of the council, or village or town board shall at any one time be such director. Such directors shall hold their office for three years from the first day of July, in the year of the appointment, and until their successors are appointed; but upon their first appointment they shall divide themselves, at their first meeting, by lot, into three classes, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, and their terms shall expire accordingly. All vacan-

cies shall be immediately reported by the directors to the proper council, town or village board, and be filled by appointment in like manner, and if an unexpired term, for the residue of the term only. No compensation whatever shall be paid or allowed any director.

Officers and duties of directors.—Section 933: Said directors shall, immediately after their appointment, meet and organize, by the election of one of their number president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading-room, as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this chapter. They shall have exclusive control of the expenditures of all moneys, collected for the library fund, and the supervision, care and custody of the rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose, and such money shall be drawn from the treasury, by the proper officers, upon the properly authenticated voucher of the board of directors, without being otherwise audited. They may, with the approval of the mayor and common council of such city, the town board of such town, or the president and village board of such village, without which no lease, purchase or contract therefor shall be of any validity, lease and occupy, or purchase, or erect on purchased grounds, an appropriate building, not, however, employing in such purchase or building more than half the income in any one year. They may appoint a librarian and assistants, and prescribe rules for their conduct.

Library to be free.—Section 934: Every library and reading room established under this chapter shall be forever free for the use of the inhabitants of the city, town, or village where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may find necessary to adopt and publish, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and they may exclude and cut off from the use of said library and reading-room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules.

Annual report.—Section 935: The said board of directors shall make an annual report to the city council, town board, board of trustees or village board, stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund, and from all other sources, and how such money has been expended; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of books loaned out and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.

Donations, etc., to vest in board.—Section 936: All persons desirous of making donations of money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money, personal property, or real estate so donated, in the board of directors created under this chapter, to be held and controlled by such board, when ac-

cepted, according to the terms of the deed or gift, devise, or bequest of such property, and as to such property the said board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The law under which a large proportion of the school libraries have been bought, was that of 1887, or its amended form (Chap. 47, Laws of 1895). Its provisions are as follows:

Funds for library.—1. The treasurer of each town in this state shall withhold annually from the money received from the school fund income for the several school districts whose school-houses are located in the town of which he is the treasurer, an amount equal to ten cents for each person of school age residing in such districts, for the purchase of books as hereinafter provided.

Books, how purchased.—2. Between the tenth day of July and the thirty-first day of August in each year, the town clerk, with the assistance of the county superintendent of schools, shall expend all money withheld by the town treasurer as provided by section 1, of this act, in the purchase of books selected from the lists prepared by the state superintendent as hereinafter provided, for the use of the several school districts from which money has been so withheld, and he shall distribute the books thus selected and purchased, among the several school districts, in proportion to the sums of money withheld from each.

List of books prepared.—3. It is hereby made the duty of the state superintendent to prepare annually or biennially, as he may deem necessary, lists of books suitable for use in school district libraries, and furnish copies of such lists to each town clerk and each county superintendent, as often as the same shall be published or revised, from which lists the several town clerks shall select and purchase books for use in the public school libraries in the several towns of the state as provided in this act.

Town clerk's duty as to books.—4. It shall be the duty of each town clerk to keep a complete record of the books purchased by him and distributed to the several school districts, in a record book furnished by the state superintendent upon application; and he is hereby authorized from time to time, as he may deem necessary, to collect and redistribute among the several school districts the books, purchased under the provisions of this act, in the same manner as provided for first distribution, to the end that each district may have the use of all books purchased for use in the school district libraries of the town. For such services properly rendered, the town clerk shall be allowed the usual per diem of two dollars for the time actually and necessarily spent.

Who to be librarian—When act not to operate.—5. Unless the school district shall, at the annual meeting, elect some other person to be

librarian of the district, the district clerk shall act as librarian for the district and shall receive and have the care and custody of the books, distributed to the district, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and shall loan them to teachers, pupils and other residents of the district in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the state superintendent. It is further provided that during the periods that the school is in session the library shall be placed in the school house and the teacher shall act as librarian under the supervision of the district clerk or of the librarian elected at the annual meeting. The state superintendent shall have authority to suspend the operation of this act for any year in any or every town, by giving due notice of such suspension for the respective town clerks on or before the tenth day of June.

Farm bulletins.—6. The superintendent of farm institutes shall deposit, each year, with the state superintendent of public instruction a sufficient number of copies of the farm institute bulletin to supply every public school library of the state with one copy of each edition of said bulletin, which bulletins the state superintendent shall send to the various town clerks who shall distribute them to the public school libraries of the schools in their respective towns, from which libraries the said bulletins shall be loaned in like manner and under the same regulations prescribed for the loaning of books from the public school libraries of the state.

Many districts, however, still prefer to purchase books which are to be exclusively their own. The board have power to do this under Chapter 27, Sec. 436, R. S. (as amended by Chap. 93, Laws of 1885). Some districts raise money by entertainments of various kinds, and in time accumulate creditable libraries. Boscobel, for instance, has eleven hundred books.

All possible aid and encouragement is given by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the work of acquiring a library for every public school. Lists of recommended books are annually published, and a most interesting model library, suitable for children and youth, is kept for inspection in the superintendent's office at Madison.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY STATISTICS.

No pains have been spared to insure accuracy in the following tables. Miss L. E. Stearns, Secretary of the Library Commission, collected for the Wisconsin Supplement of the *Library Journal* for April, 1896, statistics of many of

the free public and association libraries. With this preliminary work as a basis, circular letters were sent by the Historical Society to all county superintendents of schools, asking for the following information:

1. A list of all free public libraries in your county, or the section of county over which you have jurisdiction, with the postoffice address, if practicable, of the librarian or other officer in charge.

2. A list of all proprietary libraries—such as those of Mechanics', Young Men's, or other associations.

3. A list of colleges or academies in your county, which presumably have libraries.

Prompt and helpful replies were received from nearly all of these officials,—a class of public servants who are already overburdened with petty details. We thank them for their kindly interest in this inquisition.

The reports sent in by county and city superintendents, and the heads of private schools, to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, have also been freely drawn upon for the purposes of this article. We take pleasure in acknowledging here the uniform courtesy and constant helpfulness of Superintendent Emery and his staff. For the reports of the libraries in the State institutions we are indebted to D. S. Comly, secretary of the State Board of Control.

The librarians throughout the State have also sent us full reports of their libraries, many details of which we regret are unavailable for present use, but will be of use to the Commission; their letters are on file, and present a comprehensive survey of library work at the present time.

Libraries wholly or in part supported by the State.

Name of Library.	City.	Number of volumes.
State (law).....	Madison.....	29,251
State Historical Society*.....	Madison.....	182,000
State University †.....	Madison.....	55,000
Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.....	Madison.....	18,000
Normal Schools—		
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	2,400
Oshkosh.....	Oshkosh.....	7,750
Platteville.....	Platteville.....	5,600
River Falls.....	River Falls.....	9,000
Stevens Point.....	Stevens Point.....	3,950
Superior ‡.....	.....	.....
Whitewater.....	Whitewater.....	4,250
State Institutions—		
State Hospital for Insane....	Madison.....	2,566
Northern Hospital for Insane	Oshkosh.....	2,105
Industrial School.....	Waukesha.....	750
State Prison.....	Waupun.....	1,150
School for Blind.....	Janesville.....	3,026
School for Deaf.....	Delavan.....	2,400
Total.....	.....	329,198

* Practically, the miscellaneous State Library.

† Including Law School and Astronomical libraries.

‡ School recently organized; no report.

Free Circulating Libraries.

Name of Library.	City or Village.	Population.	Number of Volumes.
Vaughn	Ashland.....	12,310	3,500
Bayfield Public.....	Bayfield.....	1,368	1,300
Williams Free.....	Beaver Dam.....	5,042	5,564
Belleville Free	Belleville	400	1,495
Beloit Public.....	Beloit.....	7,786	1,554
Berlin Public.....	Berlin.....	4,279	1,600
Black River Falls Public..	Black River Falls..	2,068	1,600
Brodhead Free.....	Brodhead.....	1,717	700
Chippewa Falls Public....	Chippewa Falls....	9,196	3,045
De Pere Public.....	De Pere.....	4,292	1,700
Eau Claire Public.....	Eau Claire.....	18,637	6,000
Fond du Lac Free Public..	Fond du Lac.....	13,051	14,640
Fort Atkinson Public.....	Fort Atkinson.....	2,815	1,571
T. B. Scott Free Public....	Grand Rapids.....	2,043	2,759
Green Bay Public.....	Green Bay.....	18,280	4,700
Hayward Free.....	Hayward.....	3,741	2,000
Janesville Free Public....	Janesville.....	12,971	10,000
Kenosha Public.....	Kenosha.....	8,182	2,000
La Crosse Public.....	La Crosse.....	28,769	13,000
Madison Free.....	Madison.....	15,950	14,393
Marinette Public.....	Marinette.....	15,286	3,800
Menasha Free Public.....	Menasha.....	6,154	839
Memorial Free.....	Menomonie.....	6,198	6,121
Menomonie City.....	Menomonie.....	6,198	3,413
T. B. Scott Free.....	Merrill.....	8,607	3,630
Milwaukee Public.....	Milwaukee.....	249,290	89,223
Mineral Point Free.....	Mineral Point.....	3,136	1,650
Monroe Public.....	Monroe.....	3,843	3,538
Neenah Public.....	Neenah.....	5,781	5,600
Oconomowoc Public.....	Oconomowoc.....	3,178	1,806
Oshkosh Public.....	Oshkosh.....	26,947	3,000
Rice Lake Public*.....	Rice Lake.....	3,162	.....
Sheboygan Public.....	Sheboygan.....	21,130	5,150
Sparta Free.....	Sparta.....	3,511	3,348
Joseph Mann Public.....	Two Rivers.....	3,593	1,700
Washburn Free Public....	Washburn.....	5,178	2,000
Harwood Public.....	Wauwatosa.....	2,755	2,500
Superior Public.....	West Superior.....	26,168	9,955
Total.....	.....	.....	240,394

*Recently organized; no report.

Association Libraries.

Name of Library.	City or Village.	Population.	Number of volumes.
Cong. Y. P. S. C. E., Free.	Clintonville	1,521	503
Columbus Library Association	Columbus	2,287	2,500
Ladies' Library Association	Dallas	1,133	300
De Pere Temple of Honor.	De Pere	4,292	200
Florence Public	Florence	1,551	350
Howard	Gilmanton	3,723	3,000
Lake Geneva Public	Lake Geneva	2,452	328
Milwaukee Law Library Association	Milwaukee	249,290	6,000
Milwaukee Turn-Verein	Milwaukee	249,290	5,700
Neillsville Library Ass'n ..	Neillsville	2,206	656
Presbyterian church	Phillips	1,652	600
Ripon	Ripon	4,380	1,896
Hillyer	Waupun	3,216	8,000
Whitewater Public	Whitewater	3,799	1,400
Total			31,433

College or Academy Libraries
(Not otherwise enumerated).

Name of institution.	City or village.	Number of Volumes.
Lawrence University	Appleton	15,263
Beloit College	Beloit	26,500
St. John's Military Academy ..	Delafield	1,500
C. E. Academy	Endeavor	1,200
Mission House	Franklin	5,670
Hillside Home School	Hillside	3,200
Milton College	Milton	4,681
Concordia College	Milwaukee	5,000
German-English Academy	Milwaukee	1,243
Marquette College	Milwaukee	10,170
Milwaukee Academy	Milwaukee	1,070
Milwaukee and Downer College	Milwaukee	3,895
Nat'l Germ.-Amer. Teachers' Seminary	Milwaukee	1,700
St. Lawrence College	Mt. Calvary	1,212
Mt. Horeb Academy	Mt. Horeb	200
Nashotah House	Nashotah	10,000
Sacred Heart College	Prairie du Chien	3,000
Racine College	Racine	11,000
Home School	Racine	4,000
St. Catharine's Academy	Racine	3,025
Ripon College	Ripon	7,885
Catholic Normal School and Pionono College	St. Francis	1,852
St. Clara Female Academy	Sinsinawa	3,000
Stoughton Academy	Stoughton	3,198
Northwestern University	Watertown	620
Sacred Heart College	Watertown	1,500
Carroll College	Waukesha	7,000
Total		138,584

Libraries in City Schools.

Cities.	Population.	Number of Volumes.
Antigo*	5,002	.....
Appleton	14,641	4,662
Ashland	12,310	549
Baraboo	5,484	900
Beaver Dam	5,042	128
Beloit	7,786	900
Berlin	4,279	1,600
Brodhead	1,717	678
Chippewa Falls	9,196	3,364
Columbus	2,287	350
De Pere	4,292	650
Eau Claire*	18,637	.....
Fond du Lac	13,051	258
Grand Rapids	2,043	340
Green Bay	18,290	1,447
Hudson	3,338	400
Janesville	12,971	367
Kaukauna	5,451	1,125
Kenosha	8,122	562
La Crosse	28,769	1,500
Madison	15,950	1,330
Marinette	15,286	425
Menasha	6,154	985
Menomonie	6,198	1,000
Merrill*	8,607	.....
Milwaukee	249,290	49,947
Mineral Point	3,136	1,000
Neenah	5,781	400
New London	2,494	560
Oconto	6,017	500
Onalaska	1,634	200
Oshkosh	26,947	3,412
Portage	5,419	743
Prairie du Chien	3,286	800
Racine	24,889	3,576
Reedsburg	2,116	523
Rice Lake	3,162	181
Ripon	4,380	500
Sheboygan	21,130	6,403
Stevens Point	8,995	1,118
Sturgeon Bay	2,790	750
Superior*	26,168	.....
Tomahawk*	2,296	.....
Watertown	9,922	1,048
Waupaca	2,823	390
Wausau	11,013	606
Whitewater	3,799	1,200
Total	.....	97,377

*Failed to report.

Township and District School Libraries.

(The reports from township libraries indicate books received since passage of law in 1887. It is quite evident that in several cases, where the numbers of books in both district and town libraries are reported equal, there has been a misapprehension on the part of the officials reporting to the superintendent, and that the total number of books in the town has been attributed to each class. This apparent duplication seriously affects many of the county totals, making them larger than warranted by the facts.)

ADAMS COUNTY—		<i>Dist. Town.</i>	BARRON Co.—con.		<i>Dist. Town.</i>
Adams	35	200	Stanford	58	
Big Flats			Stanley	18	
Colburn	10		Sumner	83	
Dell Prairie	125		Turtle Lake	69	
Easton	126		Vance Creek	19	
Jackson	46		Totals	469	1,780
Leola	10				
Lincoln	118				
Monroe					
New Chester	90		BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
New Haven	206		Bayfield	900	900
Preston			Drummond		
Quincy	86		Iron River	100	
Richfield			Mason	361	
Rome			Washburn	1,000	1,000
Springville	144		Total	1,900	2,361
Strong's Prairie	277				
Totals	35	1,438	BROWN COUNTY—		
			Allouez	87	...
			Ashwaubenon	32	32
			Bellevue	183	183
			De Pere	131	128
			De Pere (city)	1,000	...
			Eaton .....	...	...
			Glenmore	159	150
			Green Bay .....	...	282
			Holland	112	...
			Howard .....	...	...
			Humboldt	104	470
			Lawrence	40	118
			Morrison .....	...	550
			New Denmark .....	...	109
			Pittsfield .....	...	...
			Preble	122	122
BARRON COUNTY—					
Barron (city)					
Barron	7	20			
Cedar Lake		50			
Chetek (city)		119			
Chetek		350			
Clinton		151			
Cumberland (city)	450	...			
Cumberland		321			
Dallas		38			
Doure	12	180			
Maple Grove		104			
Oak Grove		200			
Prairie Farm .....		...	

BROWN Co.—con.		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	CALUMET COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Rockland	382	382	Brillion	36			
Scott	365	365	Brillion (vill.)				
Suamico			Brothertown	40	57		
Wrightstown	708	586	Charlestown	24	83		
West De Pere		1,000	Chilton		158		
Totals	3,052	4,487	Chilton (city)	270	270		
			Harrison		669		
			New Holstein	389	580		
			Rantoul				
			Stockbridge				
			Woodville				
			Totals	723	1,853		
BUFFALO COUNTY—				CHIPPEWA COUNTY—			
Alma		62	Anson	80			
Alma (city)	514		Arthur				
Belvidere		132	Auburn	81			
Buffalo		185	Big Bend	338			
Buffalo (city)			Bloomer		149		
Canton			Cleveland				
Cross		284	Colburn				
Dover			Cadott (vill.)	300	48		
Fountain City	567	660	Eagle Point		82		
Gilmanton		160	Edson	521	235		
Glencoe		271	Flambeau				
Lincoln		128	La Fayette	55			
Maxville			Lawrence	73			
Milton		44	Sigel	329	65		
Modena	24	93	Tilden	24	85		
Mondovi		126	Wheaton	158	163		
Mondovi (city)	268		Totals	1,959	827		
Montana							
Naples		50					
Nelson	27						
Waumandee	52	300					
Total	1,422	2,630					
BURNETT COUNTY—				CLARK COUNTY—			
Grantsburg (vill.)			Abbotsford (vill.)	12			
Grantsburg			Beaver		22		
Marshland	878		Colby		104		
Rusk	33		Colby (city)				
Trade Lake	246		Eaton		36		
Wood Lake	264		Fremont				
Totals	1,421		Grant		64		
			Green Grove		19		

CLARK Co.—con.	Dist.	Town.
Greenwood	75	....
Hewitt	....	....
Hixon	29	....
Hoard	....	24
Levis	....	32
Loyal	....	55
Loyal (vill.)	71	20
Lynn	....	....
Mayville	85	....
Mead	5	....
Mentor	281	25
Neillsville	250	....
Pine Valley	28	....
Reseburg	....	....
Sherman	....	....
Sherwood Forest	....	....
Thorp	....	32
Thorp (vill.)	....	....
Unity	....	....
Warner	....	144
Washburn	....	20
Weston	....	130
Withee	....	....
Worden	....	....
York	....	47
Totals	786	1,664

COLUMBIA COUNTY—

Arlington	116	....
Caledonia	....	....
Columbus	....	34
Courtland	5	55
Dekorra	30	....
Ft. Winnebago	....	221
Fountain Prairie	....	....
Hampden	....	....
Leeds	131	....
Lewiston	55	....
Lodi	390	....
Lowville	....	272
Marcellon	....	38
Newport	52	46

COLUMBIA Co.—con.	Dist.	Town.
Otsego	....	336
Pacific	....	17
Pardeeville	....	....
Poynette	....	593
Randolph	....	175
Randolph (vill.)	50	46
Rio	14	14
Scott	40	37
Springvale	....	....
West Point	....	235
Wyocena	....	343
Totals	1,151	1,985

CRAWFORD COUNTY—

Bridgeport	....	11
Clayton	80	499
Eastman	....	50
Freeman	132	75
Haney	160	54
Lynxville (vill.)	....	....
Marietta	....	76
Prairie du Chien	....	20
Scott	....	59
Seneca	....	161
Soldiers' Grove (vill.)	....	30
Utica	....	437
Wauzeka	38	26
Wauzeka (vill.)	50	....
Totals	460	1,498

DANE COUNTY, 1ST DISTRICT—

Albion	....	252
Blooming Grove	....	108
Bristol	....	55
Burke	....	384
Christiana	103	977
Cottage Grove	49	67
Deerfield	24	127
Deerfield (vill.)	....	....
Dunkirk	....	563
Dunn	....	58

DANE CO., 1ST DIST.— con.		DODGE Co.— con.		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>			
			Clyman.....	26	....
Medina.....	325		Elba.....	40	174
Pleasant Springs.....	509		Emmett.....	16	127
Rutland.....	160		Fox Lake.....	25	....
Stoughton (city).....	350	....	Fox Lake (vill.).....	250	....
Sun Prairie (vill.).....	341	377	Herman.....	40	87
Vienna.....	....	....	Hubbard.....	464	135
Waunakee (vill.).....	....	....	Hustisford.....	198	97
Westport.....	26		Lebanon.....	99	197
Windsor.....	87	364	LeRoy.....	15	....
York.....	129		Lomira.....	....	16
Totals.....	954	4,583	Lowell.....	40	699
			Mayville (city).....	175	....
			Oak Grove.....	95	388
			Portland.....	67	525
			Randolph (east ward).....	....	....
			Reeseville (vill.).....	132	....
			Rubicon.....	11	....
			Shields.....	120	....
			Theresa.....	135	119
			Trenton.....	....	....
			Waupun (south ward).....	270	....
			Westford.....	....	....
			Williamstown.....	15	....
			Totals.....	2,525	3,130
DANE COUNTY, 2D DISTRICT—					
Belleville (vill.).....	15	14			
Berry.....	99	36			
Black Earth.....	295				
Blue Mounds.....	34	86			
Cross Plains.....	67	72			
Dane.....	48	319			
Fitchburg.....	282				
Madison.....	90	211			
Mazomanie.....	130	112			
Middleton.....	125	94			
Montrose.....	88				
Oregon.....	188	363			
Perry.....	34	34			
Primrose.....	90	89			
Roxbury.....	223				
Springdale.....	132	49			
Springfield.....	53				
Vermont.....	368				
Verona.....	63				
Totals.....	1,052	2,851			
DODGE COUNTY—					
Ashippun.....	132	220			
Beaver Dam.....	55	323			
Burnett.....	53	....		
Calamus.....	46	....		
Chester.....	6	....		
			Bailey's Harbor.....	266	
			Brussels.....	297	
			Clay Banks.....	203	
			Egg Harbor.....	10	341
			Forestville.....	72	
			Gardner.....	297	
			Gibraltar.....	516	
			Jacksonport.....	290	
			Liberty Grove.....	528	
			Nasewaupée.....	454	
			Sevastopol.....	360	
			Sturgeon Bay.....	258	
			Union.....	80	
			Washington.....	....
			Totals.....	10	3,962

DOUGLAS COUNTY—	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Brule	79	79
Gordon	24	48
Nabagamain.....	....	211
Superior.....	....	224
Totals.....	103	562

DUNN COUNTY—	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Colfax	257	257
Dunn	323	300
Eau Galle	19	....
Elk Mound.....	....	170
Grant .....	....	265
Hay River.....	....	....
Lucas .....	....	52
Menomonie.....	....	....
New Haven.....	35	....
Otter Creek.....	....	....
Peru .....	....	....
Red Cedar	448	....
Rock Creek.....	....	240
Sand Creek.....	....	242
Sheridan .....	....	....
Sherman .....	....	93
Spring Brook.....	384	404
Stanton	56	....
Tainter.....	....	26
Tiffany.....	....	111
Weston .....	....	131
Wilson .....	....	....
Totals.....	1,522	2,460

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Augusta	298	....
Altoona
Brunswick
Bridge Creek.....	8
Clear Creek	225
Drammen	227
Fairchild.....	526
Lincoln	118

EAU CLAIRE Co.— con.	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Ludington	78
Otter Creek	379
Pleasant Valley.....	50
Seymour	37
Union.....	408
Washington	580
Totals.....	298	2,676

FLORENCE COUNTY—	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Commonwealth.....	....	166
Florence	1,143	....
Homestead .....	....	12
Totals.....	1,155	166

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Alto .....	....	208
Ashford .....	....	275
Auburn .....	....	72
Byron .....	....	69
Calumet	23	94
Eden .....	....	225
Eldorado.....	....	....
Empire.....	....	....
Fond du Lac.....	....	....
Forest .....	....	....
Friendship	30	107
Lamartine.....	25	65
Marshfield .....	....	....
Metomen	830	830
Oakfield	36	120
Osceola .....	....	....
Ripon .....	....	....
Rosendale .....	....	38
Springvale	26	305
Taycheedah	84	114
Waupun	273	83
Waupun (north ward) .....	....	273
Totals.....	1,327	2,878

GRANT COUNTY —		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	GREEN Co.—con.	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Beetown	.....	60		Jefferson	.....	.....
Bloomington	.....	253	84	Jordan	.....	82
Boscobel	.....	1,091	206	Monroe	.....	278
Cassville	.....	.....	236	Monroe (city)	.....	3,543
Castle Rock	.....	.....	42	Mt. Pleasant	.....	.....
Clifton	.....	.....	123	New Glarus	.....	.....
Ellenboro	.....	.....	65	Spring Grove	.....	.....
Fennimore	.....	.....	75	Sylvester	.....	.....
Glen Haven	.....	.....	90	Washington	.....	.....
Harrison	.....	.....	81	York	.....	191
Hazel Green	.....	.....	.....	Totals	.....	3,543 614
Hickory Grove	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	.....	.....	303			
Lancaster	.....	230	139	GREEN LAKE COUNTY —		
Liberty	.....	.....	24	Berlin	.....	.....
Lima	.....	.....	24	Brooklyn	.....	50 382
Little Grant	.....	.....	.....	Green Lake	.....	.....
Marion	.....	.....	12	Mackford	.....	.....
Millville	.....	.....	12	Manchester	.....	231
Mount Hope	.....	153	.....	Marquette	.....	182
Mount Ida	.....	.....	50	Kingston	.....	165
Muscoda	.....	478	61	Princeton	.....	69 370
Paris	.....	.....	33	Seneca	.....	65
Patch Grove	.....	.....	116	Ste. Marie	.....	.....
Platteville	.....	515	175	Totals	.....	119 1,398
Potosi	.....	110	89			
Smelser	.....	51	51	IOWA COUNTY —		
Waterloo	.....	.....	124	Arena	.....	227
Watertown	.....	.....	24	Brigham	.....	71
Wingville	.....	.....	95	Clyde	.....	58
Woodman	.....	.....	110	Dodgeville	.....	.....
Wyalusing	.....	.....	37	Dodgeville (city)	.....	400
Totals	.....	2,881	2,541	Eden	.....	161
				Highland	.....	588
				Linden	.....	.....
				Mifflin	.....	.....
				Mineral Point	.....	.....
				Moscow	.....	5
				Pulaski	.....	.....
				Ridgeway	.....	72
				Waldwick	.....	.....
				Wyoming	.....	7
				Total	.....	1,589
GREEN COUNTY —						
Adams	.....	.....	.....
Albany	.....	.....	63			
Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz	.....	.....	.....
Clarno	.....	.....	.....
Decatur	.....	.....	.....
Exeter	.....	.....	.....

JACKSON COUNTY —		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	JUNEAU COUNTY —		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Albion.....	....	171		Armenia.....	....	112	
Alma.....	....	468		Clearfield.....	....	108	
Bear Bluff.....	....	10		Cranberry Center....	9	....
Black River Falls....	....	....		Elroy (city).....	350	....
Brockway.....	....	175		Fountain.....	....	....
City Point.....	....	....		Germantown.....	....	26	
Cleveland.....	....	234		Kildare.....	....	30	
Curran.....	....	....		Kingston.....	....	104	
Franklin.....	....	102		Lemonweir.....	....	....
Garden Valley.....	10	216		Lindina.....	....	28	
Garfield.....	....	305		Lisbon.....	....	72	
Hixton.....	61	94		Lyndon.....	....	102	
Irving.....	113	262		Marion.....	....	....
Knapp.....	229	113		Mauston (city).....	400	....
Manchester.....	....	198		Necedah.....	....	356	
Melrose.....	20	601		New Lisbon (city)....	767	....
Millston.....	....	90		Orange.....	....	35	
Northfield.....	....	143		Plymouth.....	....	308	
Springfield.....	....	355		Seven Mile Creek....	....	24	
Totals.....	433	3,902		Summit.....	....	46	
				Wonewoc.....	174	77	
				Wonewoc (vill.)....	....	....
				Totals.....	1,700	1,428	
JEFFERSON COUNTY —				KENOSHA COUNTY —			
Aztalan.....	....	41	70	Brighton.....	....	21	
Cold Spring.....	....	181	26	Bristol.....	....	312	
Concord.....	....	123	....	Paris.....	10	48	
Farmington.....	....	141	141	Pleasant Prairie....	....	109	
Hebron.....	....	177	....	Randall.....	....	27	
Ixonia.....	....	102	71	Salem.....	....	233	
Jefferson.....	....	540	....	Somers.....	150	95	
Jefferson (city)....	....	962	....	Wheatland.....	....	41	
Koshkonong.....	1,540	....	....	Totals.....	160	906	
Lake Mills.....	....	100	111				
Milford.....	....	197	....	KEWAUNEE COUNTY—			
Oakland.....	....	42	....	Ahnapee (city)....	649	....
Palmyra.....	....	898	80	Ahnapee.....	....	....
Sullivan.....	....	88	....	Carlton.....	521	521	
Sumner.....	....	37	....	Casco.....	394	394	
Waterloo.....	....	30	....	Franklin.....	....	....
Waterloo (vill.)....	....	300	....	Kewaunee (city)....	2,000	....
Watertown.....	....	93	....	Lincoln.....	....	266	
Totals.....	5,332	2,578					

KEWAUNEE CO.—con.		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	LANGLADE COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Luxemburg	382	Antigo	.....	203	195
Montpelier	364	Ackley	.....	36	....
Pierce	187	Elcho	.....	12	12
Red River	465	Elton	.....	11	11
West Kewaunee	543	Evergreen	.....	2	....
				Langlade	.....	12	12
Totals	4,759	Neva	.....	239	239
			3,062	Norwood	.....	.....	....
LA CROSSE COUNTY—				Parish	.....	57	57
Bangor	210	Peck	.....	25	....
Barre	39	Polar	.....	123	123
Burns	52	Price	.....	64	64
Campbell	59	Rolling	.....	....	40
Farmington	369	Summit	.....	.....	....
Greenfield	236	Upham	.....	16	16
Hamilton	55	Vilas	.....	40	40
Holland	177				
Onalaska	128	Totals	.....	840	809
Shelby	285				
Washington	155	LINCOLN COUNTY—			
West Salem (vill.)	300	Corning	.....	70	....
Totals	300	Harrison	.....	50	....
			1,796	Merrill	.....	442	....
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—				Pine River	.....	125	....
Argyle	300	Rock Falls	.....	375	....
Belmont	60	Russell	.....	135	....
Benton	67	Scott	.....	110	....
Blanchard	175				
Darlington	1,643	Total	.....	1,307	....
Elk Grove	393	MANITOWOC COUNTY—			
Fayette	84	Cato	.....	39	119
Gratiot	377	Centerville	.....	123	99
Kendall	82	Cooperstown	.....	50	167
Lamont	72	Eaton	.....	48	180
Monticello	51	Franklin	.....	....	131
New Diggings	85	Gibson	.....	12	212
Seymour	282	Krel Village	.....	150	....
Shullsburg	161	Kossuth	.....	69	103
Wayne	359	Liberty	.....	15	85
White Oak Springs	91	Manitowoc (city)	.....	530	....
Wiota	75	Manitowoc	.....	....	9
Willow Springs	101	Manitowoc Rapids	.....	261	121
Totals	2,703				
			4,050				

MANITOWOC CO.—con.		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	MARATHON CO.—con.		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Maple Grove.....	26		73	Norrie.....	24		21
Meeme.....			92	Pike Lake.....			
Mishicot.....	127		150	Plover.....	70		
Newton.....			126	Rib Falls.....			
Reedsville (vill.).....	104			Rietbrock.....	42		42
Rockland.....			53	Spencer.....	80		42
Schleswig.....	100		85	Stettin.....			61
Two Creeks.....			35	Texas.....	24		264
Two Rivers (city).....	714			Wausau.....	66		66
Two Rivers.....			270	Weston.....			
				Wien.....			38
Totals.....	2,368		2,110	Totals.....	1,222		1,483
MARATHON COUNTY—				MARINETTE COUNTY—			
Bergen.....	36		32	Amberg.....	78		166
Berlin.....				Coleman.....	126		121
Brighton.....	64			Grover.....	46		84
Cleveland.....				Peshtigo.....	212		273
Cassel.....	300		44	Porterfield.....	132		147
Colby (east ward).....				Wausaukee.....	10		450
Day.....			41	Totals.....	576		1,241
Easton.....			39	MARQUETTE COUNTY—			
Eau Pleine.....			35	Buffalo.....	48		48
Eldron.....	6			Crystal Lake.....			
Emmet.....	46			Douglas.....	62		56
Frankfort.....			29	Harrisville.....			
Harrison.....	45		47	Montello.....	56		
Halsey.....				Moundville.....	26		230
Hamburg.....			92	Mecan.....	325		323
Hewitt.....				Neshkoro.....	37		
Holton.....			52	Newton.....	11		11
Hull.....	34		34	Oxford.....			
Johnson.....	24		21	Packwaukee.....	225		47
Knowlton.....	146		146	Shields.....	39		
Kronenwetter.....				Springfield.....			
Maine.....			170	Westfield.....	129		45
Marathon.....			83	Totals.....	953		760
Marathon (vill.).....			18				
McMillan.....	25		32				
McMillan (vill.).....							
Mosinee.....			10				
Mosinee (vill.).....	188		34				

MILWAUKEE COUNTY —		<i>Dist. Town.</i>		OCONTO COUNTY —		<i>Dist. Town.</i>	
Cudahy	28	....	....	Armstrong .....	....	....	69
Franklin	680	710	....	Brazeau .....	....	....	24
Granville	116	276	....	Chase .....	....	....	68
Greenfield	554	546	....	Gillett .....	....	....	51
Lake .....	....	650	....	How .....	....	....	118
Milwaukee	81	1,297	....	Lena .....	....	....	48
Oak Creek	72	69	....	Little River .....	....	....	....
South Milwaukee	399	....	....	Little Suamico .....	....	....	....
Wauwatosa	1,496	....	....	Maple Valley .....	....	....	....
Wauwatosa (vill.) .....	....	....	....	Oconto .....	....	....	....
Whitefish Bay .....	....	....	....	Oconto Falls .....	....	....	....
Totals	3,426	3,569	....	Pensaukee .....	....	....	488
MONROE COUNTY —				Spruce .....	....	....	....
Adrian	4	81	....	Stiles .....	....	....	267
Angelo	20	20	....	Underhill .....	....	....	....
Byron	45	71	....	Total .....	....	....	1,133
Cashton (vill.) .....	....	....	....	ONEIDA COUNTY —			
Clifton	40	52	....	Hazelhurst .....	....	....	....
Glendale	43	43	....	Pelican .....	....	....	41
Greenfield .....	....	....	....	Rhineland (city) .....	....	....	....
Jefferson	12	79	....	Woodboro .....	....	....	....
Kendall (vill.) .....	....	....	....	Total .....	....	....	41
La Fayette .....	....	....	....	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY —			
La Grange .....	....	164	....	Black Creek .....	....	....	87
Leon	9	187	....	Bovina	10	....	35
Lincoln	125	125	....	Buchanan .....	....	....	52
Little Falls .....	....	72	....	Center .....	....	....	53
New Lyme .....	....	....	....	Cicero .....	....	....	62
Norwalk (vill.) .....	....	39	....	Dale .....	....	....	60
Oakdale	20	33	....	Deer Creek .....	....	....	56
Portland	2	61	....	Ellington	28	....	58
Ridgeville .....	....	235	....	Freedom .....	....	....	340
Sheldon	160	250	....	Grand Chute .....	....	....	61
Sparta .....	....	157	....	Greenville .....	....	....	48
Sparta (city)	363	....	....	Hortonia .....	....	....	31
Tomah (city)	815	....	....	Hortonville (vill.) .....	....	....	81
Tomah .....	....	34	....	Kaukauna .....	....	....	124
Wellington .....	....	81	....	Liberty .....	....	....	174
Wells .....	....	25	....	Maine .....	....	....	39
Wilton .....	....	41	....			
Wilton (vill.)	30	30	....			
Totals	1,688	1,880	....			

OUTAGAMIE Co.—con.	Dist.	Town.
Maple Creek.....	23	59
Osborn.....	....	27
Seymour (city).....	272	48
Seymour.....	....	55
Totals.....	333	1,570

OZAUKEE COUNTY—		
Belgium.....	....	161
Cedarburg.....	....	211
Cedarburg (city).....	....	....
Fredonia.....	124	156
Grafton.....	....	93
Mequon.....	490	339
Pt. Washington.....	....	72
Saukville.....	18	138
Pt. Washington (city)	564	....
Totals.....	1,196	1,170

PEPIN COUNTY—		
Albany.....	....	81
Durand.....	....	16
Durand (city).....	174	....
Frankfort.....	....	33
Lima.....	12	42
Pepin.....	250	267
Stockholm.....	....	380
Waterville.....	....	55
Waubek.....	20	35
Totals.....	457	909

PIERCE COUNTY—		
Clifton.....	....	178
Diamond Bluff.....	....	34
Ellsworth.....	....	463
Ellsworth (vill.).....	....	....
El Paso.....	....	....
Gilman.....	38	57
Hartland.....	....	205
Isabelle.....	40	....
Martell.....	....	260
Maiden Rock.....	61	154
Maiden Rock (vill.)...	65	....

PIERCE Co.—con.	Dist.	Town.
Oak Grove.....	....	....
Prescott City.....	500	....
Rock Elm.....	45	....
River Falls.....	....	288
River Falls (city).....	650	....
Salem.....	52	....
Spring Lake.....	68	75
Spring Valley.....	53	....
Trimbelle.....	....	360
Trenton.....	103	150
Union.....	44	54
Totals.....	1,719	2,278

POLK COUNTY—		
Alden.....	....	238
Amery (vill.).....	....	....
Apple River.....	....	111
Balsam Lake.....	....	100
Beaver.....	....	28
Black Brook.....	....	253
Bone Lake.....	77	18
Clam Falls.....	....	10
Clayton.....	20	....
Clear Lake.....	128	....
Clear Lake (vill.)....	170	67
Eureka.....	50	60
Farmington.....	....	....
Garfield.....	....	61
Georgetown.....	45	....
Johnstown.....	....	....
Laketown.....	....	57
Lincoln.....	....	99
Loraine.....	....	13
Luck.....	196	169
Milltown.....	....	89
Osceola.....	101	40
Osceola (vill.).....	84	....
St. Croix Falls (vill.)	....	....
St. Croix Falls.....	....	....
Sterling.....	....	216
West Sweden.....	....	....
Totals.....	871	1,629

PORTAGE COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	RACINE Co.— con.		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Amherst	134	....	....	Rochester	....	....	23
Alban	118	....	....	Waterford	....	30	167
Almond	236	....	....	Yorkville	....	300	61
Belmont	67	....	....	Totals	....	1,392	938
Buena Vista	40	....	....		
Carson	....	....	....	
Eau Pleine	....	....	....	RICHLAND COUNTY—			
Grant	16	....	....	Akan	....	....	54
Hull	84	84	....	Bloom	....	....	85
Lanark	241	....	....	Buena Vista	....	....	35
Linwood	79	126	....	Dayton	....	....	48
New Hope	128	....	....	Eagle	....	....	56
Pine Grove	63	....	....	Forest	....	22	41
Plover	46	33	....	Henrietta	....	....	204
Stevens Point	85	....	....	Ithaca	....	50	73
Sharon	123	....	....	Lone Rock (vill.)	....	....	....
Stockton	48	....	....	Marshall	....	....	39
Totals	632	1,129	....	Orion	....	....	113
				Richland	....	....	56
				Richland Center (city)	....	....	....
PRICE COUNTY—				Richwood	....	40	77
Brannan	263	....	....	Rockbridge	....	....	63
Emery	45	....	....	Sylvan	....	....	270
Fifield	42	....	....	Westford	....	....	477
Georgetown	12	....	....	Willow	....	....	44
Hackett	37	56	....	Totals	....	112	1,765
Hill	100	28	....			
Kennan	25	50	....	ROCK COUNTY, 1ST DIST.—			
Knox	14	....	....	Avon	....	....	57
Lake	177	....	....	Center	....	....	72
Ogema	255	429	....	Edgerton	....	1,098	....
Prentice	85	87	....	Evansville	....	673	....
Phillips (city)	200	....	....	Fulton	....	75	356
Worcester	674	....	....	Janesville	....	....	....
Totals	702	1,817	....	Magnolia	....	133	260
				Newark	....	50	268
RACINE COUNTY—				Plymouth	....	....	265
Burlington	506	185	....	Porter	....	50	....
Caledonia	328	279	....	Spring Valley	....	84	176
Dover	26	30	....	Union	....	10	42
Mt. Pleasant	94	57	....	Totals	....	2,173	1,496
Norway	44	....	....		
Raymond	108	90	....			

ROCK COUNTY, 2ND DIST.—

	<i>Dist. Town.</i>	
Beloit.....	23	
Bradford.....	15	34
Clinton.....	76	30
Clinton (vill.).....	271	....
Harmony.....	169	
Johnstown.....	296	
La Prairie.....	....	....
Lima.....	300	
Milton.....	115	601
Rock.....	47	
Turtle.....	....	....
Totals.....	477	1,500

SAUK COUNTY — *Dist. Town.*

Ableman (vill.).....	....	....
Baraboo.....	....	151
Bear Creek.....	....	159
Dellona.....	....	36
Delton.....	35	37
Excelsior.....	209	411
Fairfield.....	....	187
Franklin.....	....	267
Freedom.....	21	....
Greenfield.....	....	317
Honey Creek.....	55	....
Ironton.....	....	573
La Valle (vill.).....	....	....
La Valle.....	....	....
Merrimac.....	30	....
North Freedom (vill.).....	21	....
Prairie du Sac (vill.).....	485	....
Prairie du Sac.....	89	105
Reedsburg.....	....	62
Sauk City.....	784	....
Spring Green.....	315	385
Sumpter.....	....	331
Troy.....	175	187
Washington.....	....	292
Westfield.....	25	81
Winfield.....	148	52
Woodland.....	....	334
Totals.....	2,392	3,967

ST. CROIX COUNTY —

Baldwin.....	441	....
Cady.....	....	....
Cylon.....	....	....
Eau Galle.....	30	....
Emerald.....	....	....
Erin Prairie.....	94	150
Forest.....	....	....
Glenwood.....	....	....
Glenwood (city).....	....	350
Hammond.....	....	....
Hammond (vill.).....	100	....
Hudson.....	75	....
Kinnickinnic.....	....	304
New Richmond.....	....	40
New Richmond (city).....	500	500
Pleasant Valley.....	....	....
River Falls (1st ward).....	....	....
Rush River.....	....	....
Stanton.....	....	183
Star Prairie.....	55	178
St. Joseph.....	10	....
Somerset.....	....	....
Springfield.....	78	268
Troy.....	....	143
Warren.....	377	377
Totals.....	1,760	2,493

SAWYER COUNTY —

Hayward.....	208	....
Total.....	208	....

SHAWANO COUNTY —

Almon.....	114	114
Angelica.....	....	....
Aniwa.....	....	90
Balle Plaine.....	....	58
Birnamwood.....	69	....
Fairbanks.....	65	65
Germania.....	23	23

SHAWANO Co.—con.			TAYLOR COUNTY—		
	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Grant			Browning	63	80
Green Valley	164	180	Chelsea		200
Hartland		123	Deer Creek		180
Herman	120	120	Greenwood		70
Hutchins	4		Grover		119
Lessor		90	Holway		61
Maple Grove		136	Little Black		80
Morris			Medford (city)	308	
Navarino	11		Medford		289
Pella	59	59	Monitor		12
Richmond			Rib Lake		176
Seneca		20	Westboro		225
Shawano (city)			Totals	371	1,492
Washington	173	182			
Waukechon	65	65	TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
Wittenberg		137	Albion		249
Wittenberg (vill.)	160	160	Arcadia	1,080	
Totals	1,027	1,622	Burnside	71	373
			Caledonia		241
			Chimney Rock		144
			Dodge		85
			Etrick		587
			Gale	159	186
			Hale		155
			Lincoln		
			Pigeon		208
			Preston	198	
			Sumner		183
			Trempealeau		634
			Unity		
			Totals	1,508	3,045
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—			VERNON COUNTY—		
Elkhart Lake (vill.) ..	19	19	Bergen		224
Greenbush			Christiana		453
Herman	173	373	Clinton		68
Holland	226	590	Coon		196
Lima	50		Forest		383
Lyndon		500	Franklin		413
Mitchell			Genoa		65
Mosel			Greenwood		215
Plymouth	48		Hamburg		137
Plymouth (city)					
Rhine					
Russell		22			
Scott					
Sheboygan	363				
Sheboygan Falls	19				
Sheboygan Falls (vill.)	1,285				
Sherman		131			
Wilson					
Totals	2,183	1,635			

VERNON CO.—con.		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Harmony	.....	148	
Hillsboro	.....	122	400
Hillsboro (vill.)	.....	
Jefferson	.....	150	
Kickapoo	.....	271	
Liberty	.....	41	
Stark	.....	63	
Sterling	.....	564	
Union	.....	39	
Viroqua (vill.)	.....	200	
Viroqua	.....	500	
Webster	.....	64	
Westby (vill.)	.....	
Wheatland	.....	327	
Whitestown	.....	190	
Totals	.....	322	4,911

VILAS COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Arbor Vitæ	.....	20	
Eagle River	.....	697	
Minocqua	.....	55	
Totals	.....	772	

WALWORTH COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Bloomfield	.....	16	91
Darien	.....	7	55
Delavan	.....	1,061	
East Troy	.....	344	
Elkhorn	.....	515	
Geneva	.....	34	34
La Grange	.....	
La Fayette	.....	101	
Lake Geneva (city)	.....	500	
Linn	.....	33	
Lyons	.....	78	
Richmond	.....	29	
Sharon	.....	536	
Spring Prairie	.....	92	
Sugar Creek	.....	90	32
Troy	.....	44	
Walworth	.....	180	318
Whitewater	.....	50	
Total	.....	1,493	2,745

WASHBURN COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Bashaw	.....	71	31
Long Lake	.....		16
Minong	.....		44
Shell Lake	.....	508	508
Spooner	.....		134
Veazie	.....	37	17
Totals	.....	616	750

WASHINGTON COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Addison	.....	
Barton	.....		251
Erin	.....	
Farmington	.....	214	110
Germantown	.....	40	808
Hartford (city)	.....		300
Hartford	.....	
Jackson	.....		78
Kewaskum	.....	525	586
Polk	.....	
Richfield	.....		520
Schleisingerville	.....	412	
Trenton	.....		141
Wayne	.....		65
West Bend (city)	.....	775	
West Bend	.....		64
Totals	.....	1,966	2,923

WAUKESHA COUNTY—		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Town.</i>
Brookfield	.....	111	110
Delafield	.....	74	94
Eagle	.....	58	
Genesee	.....	104	100
Lisbon	.....	232	232
Merton	.....	82	70
Menomonee	.....	250	
Muskego	.....	382	
Mukwonago	.....		308
New Berlin	.....		48
Ottawa	.....		120
Oconomowoc	.....	
Oconomowoc (city)	.....	751	751
Pewaukee	.....	281	85

WAUKESHA Co.—con. <i>Dist. Town.</i>			WAUSHARA Co.—con. <i>Dist. Town.</i>		
Summit.....	216	189	Deerfield.....	....	23
Vernon.....	41	....	Hancock.....	27	37
Waukesha.....	328	741	Leon.....	....	40
Waukesha (city).....	350	....	Marion.....	....	26
Totals.....	3,280	2,896	Mt. Morris.....	....	53
WAUPACA COUNTY—			Oasis.....	98	58
Bear Creek.....	159	159	Plainfield.....	107	128
Caledonia.....	....	140	Plainfield (vill.).....	314	314
Clintonville (city).....	273	....	Poysippi.....	....	61
Dayton.....	19	....	Richford.....	....	43
Dupont.....	73	....	Rose.....	....	34
Farmington.....	....	269	Saxeville.....	....	32
Fremont.....	....	34	Springwater.....	12	21
Fremont (vill.).....	....	....	Warren.....	50	111
Harrison.....	47	....	Wautoma.....	....	44
Helvetia.....	....	....	Totals.....	664	1,330
Iola.....	....	....	WINNEBAGO COUNTY —		
Iola (vill.).....	....	....	Algoma.....	....	115
Larrabee.....	94	94	Black Wolf.....	....	35
Lebanon.....	....	110	Clayton.....	....	....
Lind.....	....	....	Menasha.....	....	32
Little Wolf.....	117	217	Neenah.....	33	30
Matteson.....	....	60	Nepeuskin.....	30	....
Mukwa.....	25	....	Omro.....	515	85
Royalton.....	354	73	Oshkosh.....	....	153
Scandinavia.....	....	....	Poygan.....	....	....
Scandinavia (vill.).....	....	....	Rushford.....	252	....
St. Lawrence.....	56	....	Utica.....	....	....
Union.....	....	....	Vinland.....	....	130
Waupaca.....	....	....	Winchester.....	....	....
Weyauwega.....	32	32	Winneconne.....	23	124
Weyauwega (vill.).....	49	....	Winneconne (vill.).....	....	....
Wyoming.....	....	....	Wolf River.....	....	250
Totals.....	1,298	1,188	Totals.....	853	922
WAUSHARA COUNTY—			WOOD COUNTY —		
Aurora.....	....	76	Auburndale (vill.).....	80	80
Bloomfield.....	....	95	Auburndale.....	....	....
Coloma.....	56	29	Centralia City.....	387	....
Dakota.....	....	25	Grand Rapids.....	....	35

WOOD Co.—con.	Dist.	Town.	WOOD Co.—con.	Dist.	Town.
Lincoln.....	....	294	Rock.....	40	214
Marshfield (city).....	....	....	Rudolph.....	....	....
Marshfield.....	....	....	Saratoga.....	....	20
Milladore.....	133	....	Seneca.....	....	....
Nekoosa (vill.).....	....	....	Sherry.....	136	53
Pittsville City.....	....	....	Sigel.....	192	....
Port Edwards.....	....	143	Vesper.....	10	10
Remington.....	27	....	Wood.....	....	....
Richfield.....	135	137	Totals.....	1,145	986

Traveling Libraries.

DUNN COUNTY.

Following is a list of the several stations of the Stout free traveling libraries (30 volumes each), in Dunn county:

Association.	Librarian.	Post Office.
Amy.....	M. H. Knott.....	Amy.
Barker.....	W. A. French.....	Barker.
Beaver Creek.....	Fred Bird.....	Menomonie.
Cedar Falls.....	Mrs. E. C. Plemon.....	Cedar Falls.
Colfax.....	Minnie Mathews.....	Colfax.
Davis Home Circle.....	Mrs. Lena Clark.....	Davis.
Downing.....	U. G. Blood.....	Downing.
Downsville.....	E. E. Stevens.....	Downsville.
Dunnville.....	Mrs. A. Celleyham.....	Dunnville.
Eau Galle.....	Frank Pierce.....	Eau Galle.
Elk Mound.....	A. B. Ausman.....	Elk Mound.
Hay Creek.....	Wilson Fluent.....	Sand Creek.
Hesperian.....	G. H. Mitchell.....	Downing.
Knapp.....	W. H. Francis.....	Knapp.
Louisville.....	J. B. Steves.....	Louisville.
Pleasant Valley.....	Mabel T. Goff.....	Downing.
Popple Creek.....	Harvey W. Dodge.....	Grant.
Red Cedar.....	Mrs. Etta Hubbard.....	Durand.
Rock Falls.....	J. H. Day.....	Rock Falls.
Waneka.....	Julia Crossman.....	Waneka.
Waubeek.....	Mrs. S. S. McGilton.....	Waubeek.
Weston.....	John Liddy.....	Weston.
Wheeler.....	Frank J. Basner, Secy.....	Wheeler.

Total number of volumes..... 690.

WOOD COUNTY.

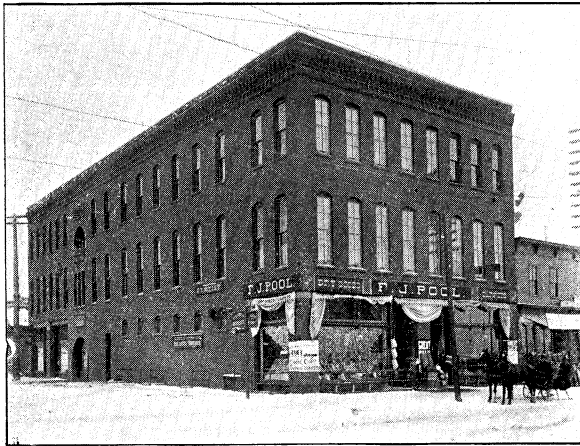
The following free traveling libraries have been established in Wood county (30 volumes each), through the generosity of J. D. Witter, Esq., Grand Rapids:

Association.	Librarian.	Postoffice.
Vesper	Mabel M. White.....	Vesper.
Arpin	F. S. Brazeau.....	Arpin.
Biron	Miss L. E. Witter.....	Biron.
Blenker.....	Miss Anna Blenker.....	Blenker.
Thankful.....	Mrs. Sara Elliott.....	Saratoga.
Ladies' Union.....	Mrs. H. Witter.....	Bakerville.
* Nekoosa	A. H. Kluberg.....	Nekoosa.
Junction City.....	J. C. Burns.....	Junction City.
Milladore.....	C. S. Peterson.....	Milladore.
Dexterville	Harry Miller.....	Dexterville.
Saratoga	Mrs. G. Witter.....	Nekoosa.
Pittsville	S. C. Meacham.....	Pittsville.
Total number of volumes.....		360.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

November 14, 1896, there was formed at Ashland the Northern Wisconsin Free Traveling Library Association, with Mrs. E. E. Vaughn as president, and Miss Janet Green as secretary and librarian. This association will found, and circulate through the northern portion of the State, a considerable number of traveling libraries, with the Vaughn Library, at Ashland, as the distributing center. No statistics are as yet available.

*The Nekoosa Association has two libraries (60 volumes.)



VAUGHN LIBRARY BUILDING, ASHLAND.

Building erected in memory of her husband, by Mrs. S. S. Vaughn, of Ashland, at a cost of \$75,000. The income is wholly devoted to the support of the Vaughn Free Public Library, which occupies a suite of rooms on the second floor.



VAUGHN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY — INTERIOR.

Resumé of Wisconsin Public and Semi-Public Library Statistics
(Brought forward from foregoing tables).

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of in- habit- ants to square mile.	Vols in public libraries.	Vols. in as-ocia- tion libraries.	Vols. in college and academy libraries.	Vols. in school libraries.	Total vols. in county.
Adams	7,532	11				1,473	1,473
Ashland	17,241	17	3,500			549	4,049
Barron	20,122	22		300		2,430	2,730
Bayfield	12,595	9	3,300			4,261	7,561
Brown	45,623	86	6,402	200		9,636	16,236
Buffalo	16,931	26		3,000		4,052	7,052
Burnett	5,892	7				1,421	1,421
Calumet	17,744	52				2,576	2,576
Chippewa	28,727	15	3,045			6,150	9,195
Clark	21,342	17		656		2,450	3,106
Columbia	30,868	40		2,500		4,229	6,729
Crawford	17,203	32			3,000	2,758	5,758
Dane	65,669	55	245,139		55,820	10,770	311,729
Dodge	47,851	53	5,564			5,783	11,347
Door	16,969	38				4,722	4,722
Douglas	29,986	22	9,955			665	10,620
Dunn	25,006	29	9,534			5,082	15,616
Eau Claire	33,172	51	6,000			2,974	8,974
Florence	2,850	6		350		1,321	1,671
Fond du Lac	47,436	65	14,640	9,896	9,097	4,963	38,596
Forest	1,288	1					
Grant	38,372	34			8,600	5,422	14,022
Green	23,420	41	4,238			4,835	9,073
Green Lake	15,939	44	1,600			3,117	4,717
Iowa	23,447	32	1,650		3,200	2,589	7,439
Iron	5,338						
Jackson	16,722	17	1,600			4,335	5,935
Jefferson	36,317	64	1,571		4,698	8,958	15,227
Juneau	18,754	24				3,128	3,128
Kenosha	17,548	63	2,000			1,628	3,628
Kewaunee	17,632	52				7,821	7,821
La Crosse	43,610	97	13,000			3,796	16,796
Lafayette	21,488	34				6,753	6,753
Langlade	16,092	13				1,649	1,649
Lincoln	14,765	21	3,630			1,307	4,937
Manitowoc	40,802	70	1,700			4,478	6,178
Marathon	36,598	23				3,311	3,311
Marinette	27,271	24	3,800			2,242	6,042
Marquette	10,203	21			1,200	1,713	2,913
Milwaukee	287,922	1,241	91,723	11,700	27,330	56,942	187,695
Monroe	26,350	29	3,348			3,568	6,916
Oconto	18,339	16				1,633	1,633
Oneida	7,060	8				41	41
Outagamie	44,404	69			15,263	7,690	22,953
Ozaukee	16,545	71				2,366	2,366
Pepin	7,567	31				1,366	1,366
Pierce	23,040	40			9,000	3,997	12,997
Polk	16,117	17				2,500	2,500
Portage	28,531	36			3,950	2,879	6,829
Price	7,257	6		600		2,519	3,119
Racine	41,110	121			18,025	5,906	23,931
Richland	19,619	34				1,877	1,877
Rock	48,414	67	11,554		31,181	6,913	49,648
St. Croix	25,870	35				4,653	4,653
Sauk	32,919	39				7,782	7,782
Sawyer	33,741	3	2,000			208	2,208
Shawano	22,573	20				2,649	2,649
Sheboygan	48,396	94	5,150		5,670	10,221	21,041
Taylor	8,498	9				1,863	1,863
Trempealeau	21,963	30				4,553	4,553
Vernon	27,035	34				5,233	5,233
Vilas	3,801	4				772	772
Walworth	29,162	51		1,728	4,250	5,438	11,416
Washburn	4,266	5				1,366	1,366
Washington	24,077	56				4,889	4,889
Waukesha	36,562	63	1,806		18,500	6,176	26,482
Waupaca	30,793	41		503		2,486	2,989
Waushara	15,355	24				1,994	1,994
Winnebago	57,627	125	9,439		7,750	6,572	23,761
Wood	21,637	26	2,759			2,471	5,230
Total	1,937,915		469,645	31,433	223,534	314,870	1,042,482

Resumé of Library Statistics—continued.

No. of volumes in counties	1,042,482
No. of volumes in State charitable and penal institutions, not enumerated above	11,997
No. of volumes in Stout and Witter Traveling Libraries (Dunn and Wood counties)	1,050
Grand total	1,055,529

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The following data seem worth preserving, although of such a character as not readily to lend themselves to formal enumeration in the body of the paper.

Barron County.

The city of Rice Lake has voted a one-mill tax for a free library. Funds are not yet available, but the directors are appointed; rooms free of charge, in the city building, have been assigned; and the library will be open for public use within a few months.

Buffalo County.

The Howard Library, Gilmanton, has probably the most unusual system of circulation in the State. It was founded in 1866, contains about 3,000, volumes, and is housed in a room furnished free by the Union Church. The meetings of the association are held quarterly on the first Saturdays of March, June, September, and December. Each member hands to the librarian a list of the books he desires to use during the ensuing three months. When the lists are collected, the association proceeds to hold an auction. The auctioneer proclaims the list handed in by the first member on his roll; and, if no one else wishes any book mentioned on this list, they all are marked down to that member, without further ceremony. If, however, some other member chances to desire a book contained in the list, it is offered for rent to the highest bidder. Books thus auctioned bring a quarterly rental of from five cents to a dollar each, fifteen cents being the average. Between

one thousand five hundred and two thousand books are thus placed in circulation at each quarterly meeting. If a book is retained by a borrower beyond the next quarterly meeting, a fine of ten cents is imposed. The library has a small endowment, and with the fees and, fines received, is kept in a flourishing condition.

Chippewa County.

The Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday-school libraries at Chippewa Falls have an endowment fund of \$1,000 each. B. D. Viles, the librarian of the Presbyterian school, writes thus of their library:

"Mr. A. K. Fletcher, a prominent business man of our city, at his decease bequeathed to our Sunday school \$1,000, which was loaned out. The interest on this sum, together with other donations, enabled us to start our library in November, 1890, with 500 volumes. Since then, the interest on this endowment and the fines on over-due books have enabled us to maintain our library and to increase its size, so that we now have 1,150 volumes. It is our intention to increase to 1,200 volumes, and maintain it there. After reaching this size we will take out such books as are not called for, fill in with new ones to meet the demand of the scholars, and in this way keep our library fresh and books in demand. Such books as are discarded we intend to donate to the public library. With our interest and fines we expect to keep the books well bound, furnish catalogues and library supplies, add a number of new books during each year, and maintain a 1,200 volume library."

Clark County.

In 1879 Charles L. and Gardiner Colby gave to the village of Colby a public hall, the rentals of which were intended to furnish the funds for the maintenance of the free public library, which was founded about the same time through the co-operative efforts of the Colbys and the villagers. Of late years, public interest in the library has been slight, and few accessions have been received.

Columbia County.

The Baptist church of Lodi gave to the village about 125 volumes. The collection was housed; but, as far as we have been able to learn, it has no regular means of support.

Crawford County.

About ten years ago the Crawford county teachers purchased a small library, and the collection is still in existence in the county superintendent's office. As most of the teachers have read the books, and no new purchases are being made, use of the library is slight.

Florence County.

The Florence free public library was founded by an association of the ladies of that city, to provide a respectable place for men and boys in which to spend their evenings. No books are loaned from the room.

Iowa County.

The library of the Hillside Home School, although not ostensibly a public collection, is to some extent doing the work of one. A large community of neighboring farmers draw the books without charge; they are allowed to keep them two weeks with the privilege of renewal.

Kewaunee County.

The Kewaunee School Library of some 2,000 volumes was a gift to the school by the Kewaunee Library Association which had been in existence about eighteen years. All books and cases were this year turned over to the school district with the understanding that the board should keep the books in order, engage a librarian, and give the public as well as the school children access to it. It is located in a separate room in the school building, and is open to the public every Saturday.

Manitowoc County.

The Heyday Club, of Manitowoc, is reported to have a

library, but we have been unable to obtain definite information concerning it.

Marathon County.

The Ladies' Literary Club of Wausau maintains a small library at the residence of one of its members. It was given them by the Pine Knot Club about 1878.

Waupaca County.

Few small libraries are in as flourishing a condition as that established in 1892, by the Congregational Christian Endeavor Society of Clintonville. The librarian is F. A. Sedgwick, and the five hundred books are kept in a room adjoining his drug store. In 1895 its annual circulation was 3,504, which means that each book was read on the average seven times. Although it is conducted by a religious society it is entirely non-sectarian, and its use is free to any resident of the city. During the winter months a reading room is maintained in connection with the library.

Wood County.

There is a small library at Bakerville maintained by a local association of women.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts was established by Chap. 347 of the Acts of 1890. The act reads as follows:

Section 1.—The governor, with the advice and consent of the council shall appoint five persons, residents of the commonwealth, who shall constitute a board of library commissioners. The governor shall designate the chairman thereof. One member of said board shall be appointed for the term of five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year; and thereafter the term of office of the commissioners shall be five years. All vacancies on said board, whether occurring by expiration of term or otherwise, shall be filled by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council.

Section 2.—The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board for advice in regard to the selection of books, the cataloguing of books, and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice in regard to said matters as it shall find practicable. The board shall make a report of its doings to the general court, in January of each year; and fifteen hundred copies of said report shall be printed as one of the public document series.

Section 3.—Said board is hereby authorized and directed to expend, upon the application of the board of library trustees of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for books for any such town entitled to the benefits of this act; such books to be used by said trustees for the purpose of establishing a free public library, and said commissioners shall select and purchase all books to be provided as aforesaid.

Section 4.—No town shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until such town has accepted the provisions hereof at a regularly called town meeting, and has elected a board of library trustees as provided in chapter

three hundred and four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and until said trustees shall have provided, in a manner satisfactory to the board of commissioners, for the care, custody and distribution of the books furnished in accordance with this act.

Section 5.—Any town meeting accepting the provisions of this act shall annually appropriate from the dog tax, or shall otherwise annually provide for the use and maintenance of its free public library, a sum not less than fifty dollars, if its last assessed valuation was one million dollars or upward, or a sum not less than twenty-five dollars if said valuation was less than one million, and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or a sum not less than fifteen dollars if said valuation was less than two hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 6.—No member of the board of commissioners shall receive any compensation, but the board may expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and sent to the auditor of the commonwealth, who shall certify to the governor or council the amount due as in the case of all other bills and accounts approved by him under the provisions of law.

Section 7.—This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 28, 1890.

When the Massachusetts commission was organized, one hundred and five towns in the State were without a free public library; the number in this class has since been reduced to twenty-four. The members of the commission are as follows: C. B. Tillinghast, Boston; Miss E. P. Sohier, Beverly, secretary; Samuel Swett Green, Worcester; Henry S. Nourse, Lancaster; Miss Anna E. Ticknor, Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The law of 1891, establishing the New Hampshire Library Commission, was modeled with but few changes upon that of Massachusetts. The State library commission consists of four persons appointed by the governor, and the state librarian. The committee may be asked for information regarding any matters pertaining to the administration and maintenance of the library. The commission is authorized to expend \$100 for books upon the appli-

cation of any town having no free public library. Any town accepting the provisions of the law, for the care and distribution of the books to be given, shall annually appropriate a small sum for the support of a library. The library commission shall at least twice a year issue a library bulletin, which shall contain recommendations as to the best methods to be employed in library work, and other general library information. The selectmen of each town must annually make an assessment for the maintenance of a public library. In towns where no public libraries exist, the money so raised shall be held until the town votes to establish a library.

The members of the New Hampshire Library Commission are: Edward H. Gilman, chairman, Exeter; Josiah H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester; George T. Cruft, Bethlehem; Hosea W. Parker, Claremont; Arthur H. Chase, *ex officio*, Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

The law establishing the Connecticut Public Library Committee was passed in 1893. The State Board of Education appoints annually five persons who serve without pay. If any town having no free public library will establish one, and comply with the law, the committee is authorized to expend, for books selected by them, a sum not to exceed the sum expended by the town, and not to exceed \$200. The committee may also expend annually for books selected by them, for any town, a sum not to exceed the annual library appropriation of that town, and not to exceed \$100.

Twenty-eight towns have established free public libraries since the committee has been organized. The members of the committee are:

Charles D. Hine, chairman, New Britain; Miss Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Hartford; Storrs O. Seymour, Litchfield; N. L. Bishop, Norwich; Charles E. Graves, New Haven.

VERMONT.

A board of library commissioners was formed by No. 37, Acts of 1894. Its members are appointed by the governor of the state, who designates the chairman thereof. This board shall expend, upon application of any town having no free public library, a sum not exceeding \$100 for books these books to be used for the purpose of establishing such a library. The commissioners select and purchase all books so provided; but no two lists are alike, and where possible they consult the wishes of the towns themselves as to the selection of books. Every town receiving this aid shall appropriate annually, for library purposes, a certain sum, the amount depending upon its assessed valuation.

The board is composed of the following persons: S. W. Landon, Burlington; H. E. Rustedt, Richford; Mary L. Titcomb, Rutland; Fred. A. Howland, Montpelier; Louise L. Bartlett, St. Johnsbury; Mary L. Titcomb, secretary, Rutland.

OHIO.

The law establishing the Ohio Library Commission was passed April 22, 1896. It provides that the governor shall appoint three commissioners, to serve six years, without pay. The commissioners appoint the State librarian, and have charge of the sale and distribution of the State's public documents. The commission is authorized to extend the use of the State library, and furnish advice and help to all public libraries in the State. The State librarian acts as secretary of the commission. The members of the commission are, Charles A. Reynolds, J. F. McGrew and R. P. Hayes, Columbus; C. B. Galbreath, secretary, Columbus.

WISCONSIN.

At the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a law was passed (Chap. 314, laws of 1895) providing for the establishment of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission,

whose duty it is "to give advice and counsel to all free libraries in the state, and to all communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing, and other details of library management. The commission may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries or in improving those already established."

The Commission consists of five members, three *ex-officio* and two appointed by the governor. The *ex-officio* members are: President Charles K. Adams, of the State University, State Superintendent John Q. Emery, and Secretary Reuben G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society; the members appointed are: Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Milwaukee Public Library, and Frank A. Hutchins, of Baraboo. Mr. Hutchins is chairman, and Miss Stearns, secretary.

The commission is not only willing but anxious to promote the free public library interests of Wisconsin, and will welcome opportunities to give personal counsel and aid. It also invites information and suggestions from all friends of such libraries. The commission especially requests the active coöperation of the teachers of the State, to the end that a close alliance may be formed by which the public libraries and the public schools may work unitedly in the general cause of education. The commission is at present actively engaged in fostering free traveling libraries.