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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

BEING THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS

State Officers, Departments and Institutions

For the Fiscal Term ending June 30, 1902

VOLUME IV



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

21.00

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FOR 1901-1902.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BANK EXAMINER

OF

STATE, PRIVATE AND SAVINGS BANKS

OF WISCONSIN.

Compilation Showing the Condition of all Banks in the State
at the Close of Business on November 25, 1902.



MADISON

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1902

WISCONSIN BANKING DEPARTMENT.

MARCUS C. BERGH, *Bank Examiner* Viroqua.
W. H. RICHARDS, *Deputy Bank Examiner* Black River Falls.
ALBERT E. KUOLT, *Assistant Deputy Bank Examiner* Milwaukee.
THADDEUS WILD, *Chief Clerk* Milwaukee.
MISS IDA J. DAVIDSON, *Clerk and Stenographer* Soldier's Grove.

REPORT OF THE BANK EXAMINER.

OFFICE OF THE BANK EXAMINER,
MADISON, December 8th, 1902..

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of section 2023r, Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, the eighth annual report of this department showing the condition of the state, private and savings banks of Wisconsin at the close of business, November 25th, 1902, as compiled from reports received from these institutions as of that date. Since the date of the last annual report of this department on December 10th, 1901, the following changes in state and private banks have taken place:

New State Banks.

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Augusta State Bank	Augusta	\$25,000 00
Lumbermens State Bank	Bruce	25,000 00
Citizens State Bank	Cadott	25,000 00
Green Lake State Bank	Dartford	25,000 00
DeForest State Bank	De Forest	25,000 00
Gratiot State Bank	Gratiot	25,000 00
Sawyer County State Bank	Hayward	25,000 00
Hillsboro State Bank	Hillsboro	25,000 00
Bank of Hortonville	Hortonville	25,000 00
Hustisford State Bank	Hustisford	25,000 00
Farmers State Bank	Iola	25,000 00
State Bank of Independence	Independence	25,000 00
State Bank of Kenosha	Kenosha	25,000 00
Savings, Mortgage & Loan Association	Lake Mills	25,000 00
Citizens State Bank	Menomonee Falls	25,000 00
Morrissonville State Bank	Morrissonville	25,000 00
Pa. d e l l e S t a t e B a n k	Pardeeville	25,000 00
Waushara County Bank	Plainfield	25,000 00
Bank of Sawyer	Sawyer	25,000 00
German Bank	Sheboygan Falls	25,000 00
Wisconsin State Bank	Stevens Point	50,000 00
Merchants Exchange Bank	Sturgeon Bay	25,000 00
Two Rivers Savings Bank	Two Rivers	25,000 00
Waunakee State Bank	Waunakee	25,000 00
State Bank of West Bend	West Bend	25,000 00
State Bank of Withee	Withee	25,000 00
State Bank of Wauwoc	Wauwoc	25,000 00
Farmers and Traders Bank	Wrightstown	25,000 00

New Private Banks.

Name.	Location.	Capital.
The Abbottsford Bank	Abbottsford	None.
Bank of Alma Center	Alma Center	None.
German Exchange Bank	Chilton	\$8,000 00
Peoples Bank	Coloma	5,000 00
Bank of Dallas	Dallas	3,000 00
Bank of Downing	Downing	5,000 00
Farmers' Bank	Gleason	None.
Bank of Hayward	Hayward	30,000 00
Bank of La Valle	La Valle	10,000 00
Livingston Bank	Livingston	6,000 00
Commercial Bank	Mellen	4,500 00
Bank of Park Falls	Park Falls	5,000 00
Park Falls Bank	Park Falls	2,500 00
H. S. Miller, Banker	Prescott	None.
Rib Lake Bank	Rib Lake	5,000 00
Bank of Roberts	Roberts	4,000 00
Geo. Warren Company Bank	Warrens	None.
Bank of Withee	Withee	10,000 00

Changed from Private to State Banks.

Name.	Location.	Capital.
The Augusta Bank	Augusta	\$15,000 00
Bank of Independence	Independence	10,000 00
Farmers' Bank	Iola	15,000 00
Bank of Hortonville	Hortonville	5,000 00
Bank of Reeseville	Reeseville	10,000 00
Merchants' Exchange Bank	Sturgeon Bay	10,000 00
Schroeder Bros.	Two Rivers	45,000 00
Bank of West Bend	West Bend	20,000 00
Bank of Wonewooc	Wonewooc	10,000 00

Banks which have liquidated, paid depositors in full. From the best information at hand, it appears that the banks in process of liquidation will also pay depositors in full. Schedule follows:

State Bank Liquidated.

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Bank of River Falls	River Falls	\$25,000 00

Private Banks Liquidated.

Name.	Location.	Capital.
Bank of Clintonville	Clintonville	\$20,000 00
*Sawyer County Bank	Hayward	2,000 00
*Citizens' Bank	Hillsboro	7,000 00
Bank of Nekoosa	Nekoosa	4,000 00
S. M. Harris, Banker	Spring Green	5,000 00

* In process of liquidation.

Increase of Capital Stock in State Banks.

Name.	Location.	Capital.
State Bank of Mayville.....	Mayville.....	From \$30,000 to \$40,000
State Bank of De Pere.....	De Pere.....	From 30,000 to 50,000
Tobacco Exchange Bank.....	Edgerton.....	From 35,000 to 50,000
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown.....	From 50,000 to 100,000

Number of banks, November 25th, 1902, December 10th, 1901, and November 21st, 1896, showing the gain in numbers:

	Nov. 25, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	Nov. 21, 1896.	Gain over 1901.	Gain over 1896.
State Banks.....	185	157	130	28	55
Private banks.....	141	137	109	4	32
Savings banks.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Total banks.....	327	295	240	32	87

Three reports were called for from the state, private and savings banks, during the year, the aggregate of the several items of resources and liabilities reported on the several dates being as shown in the following tables:

Resources.

	April 15, 1902.	Sept. 15, 1902	Nov. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts.....	\$52,199,514 27	\$55,133,591 63	\$58,394,384 08
Unpaid capital.....	890,820 00	974,223 74	1,007,320 00
Overdrafts.....	771,580 14	740,252 55	816,437 77
Banking house.....	1,220,878 79	1,252,524 99	1,281,345 48
Other real estate.....	767,550 64	833,055 62	800,427 17
Furniture and fixtures.....	351,354 11	368,561 10	354,804 54
Bonds, stocks and securities.....	6,531,134 93	6,597,811 66	6,718,712 79
Cash items.....	211,883 02	247,488 32	221,561 15
Checks on other banks.....	42,548 15	498,496 12	530,980 34
Due from banks and bankers.....	14,940,876 04	13,910,953 71	13,832,766 67
U. S. and National currency.....	2,405,103 74	2,040,305 74	2,252,807 53
Gold coin.....	1,578,866 25	1,475,320 90	1,558,033 75
Silver coin.....	324,797 06	397,299 80	378,315 75
Nickels and cents.....	24,867 58	21,538 42	27,035 78
Revenue stamp account.....	6,187 60	.....	2,581 26
Other resources.....	81,822 49	120,728 87	46,647 66
Totals.....	\$52,734,788 81	\$84,615,453 17	\$56,114,164 72

Liabilities.

	April 15, 1902.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Nov. 25, 1902.
Capital	\$3,372,586 43	\$3,681,452 90	\$3,952,225 00
Surplus	2,941,164 35	1,544,05 61	1,599,814 25
Undivided profits		1,411,993 01	1,743,353 68
Deposits subject to check	21,684,943 74	24,536,504 13	25,040,227 86
Certificates of deposit	30,952 8 8,01	32,030,828 31	32,616,624 91
Savings deposits	13,241,221 57	13,837,812 58	14,033,959 01
Due to banks and bankers	1,911,160 48	1,535,265 76	1,332,611 47
Dividends unpaid	873 00	3,839 48	1,160 75
Certified checks	68,229 36	39,599 79	37,810 26
Cashier's checks	203,279 71	152,414 93	138,007 78
Bills re-discounted	76,983 77	571,054 83	306,273 03
Bills payable	202,824 47	187,048 73	305,560 94
Other liabilities	13,053 42		87,605 78
Totals	\$2,731,783 81	\$31,615,453 17	\$86,114,164 72

A comparison of the returns of November 25th, 1902, with those of December 10th, 1901, shows an increase in the several items as follows, to-wit:

Increase in	State banks	Private banks.	Savings banks.	Total.
Resources	\$3,471,005 78	\$602,891 53	\$99,921 13	\$9,173,826 47
Loans and discounts	7,286,354 98	940,922 97	132,162 45	8,339,491 40
Capital, surplus and profits	1,143,033 77	*101,467 11	5,559 96	1,017,146 62
Deposits	7,244,199 21	562,395 73	94,361 17	7,900,956 13
Available cash	255,252 86	*279,407 43	*3,012 33	*47,196 90

* Decrease.

The following table shows the comparative condition of state, private and savings banks on November 25th, 1902, and annually since the organization of this department:

	Nov. 18, 1895.	Nov. 21, 1896.	Nov. 6, 1897.	Dec. 1, 1898.	Dec. 2, 1899.	Dec. 13, 1900	Dec. 10, 1901.	Nov. 25, 1902.
Number of state banks	125	130	130	133	135	143	157	185
Number of private banks	107	109	110	114	124	130	137	141
Number of savings banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total number of banks	233	240	241	248	260	274	295	327
Resources.								
Loans and discounts	\$28,062,796 67	\$25,905,481 71	\$27,141,601 77	\$31,409,181 49	\$39,751,101 88	\$43,005,570 80	\$47,724,605 18	\$56,394,384 03
Unpaid capital	6 5,014 67	671,017 39	678,500 00	619,150 00	583,150 00	762,050 00	870,100 00	1,007,320 00
Overdrafts	443,284 46	396,305 5	511,456 57	689,681 51	740,173 26	776,899 40	786,869 55	846,437 77
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,355,016 33	1,385,502 31	1,324,510 32	1,356,709 60	1,376,615 53	1,432,809 48	1,524,218 61	1,666,150 02
Other real estate	1,447,042 49	1,471,614 91	1,362,827 72	1,361,737 13	1,447,606 76	827,312 06	751,997 12	800,427 17
Bonds, stocks and securities	2,273,120 02	2,109,625 31	2,209,633 14	4,222,940 59	4,978,679 93	5,042,273 99	5,951,994 56	6,718,712 79
Cash items	107,973 59	68,557 24	77,782 61	140,414 85	141,826 09	165,415 97	231,812 46	221,561 15
Checks and clearing house exchanges	451,749 76	334,478 36	390,983 46	407,782 15	565,141 40	383,560 80	564,503 63	530,900 34
Due from banks and bankers	5,385,304 94	5,458,468 42	9,180,424 56	10,621,640 30	11,900,801 41	11,738,093 37	13,823,218 79	13,862,766 67
U. S. and national currency on hand ..	1,310,571 50	1,672,407 02	1,805,779 89	1,935,847 96	2,037,148 00	2,232,303 35	2,146,369 61	2,272,807 53
Gold coin	1,472,533 52	1,487,883 38	1,329,853 81	1,537,844 58	1,888,531 09	1,463,030 50	1,448,432 01	1,358,033 75
Silver	210,510 60	234,813 01	245,242 81	293,839 50	33,223 81	362,731 68	357,943 23	378,315 75
Nickels and cents						21,304 33	30,959 32	27,038 78
Revenue stamp account						27,282 54	8,900 23	2,581 26
Other resources	138,773 89	107,733 28	120,379 68	155,421 50	97,600 58	79,200 03	86,103 52	46,647 66
Total	\$43,334,012 44	\$41,304,022 89	\$46,378,979 27	\$57,752,191 19	\$65,541,599 71	\$68,323,185 81	\$76,258,877 89	\$86,114,164 72
Liabilities.								
Capital stock	\$7,918,033 51	\$8,076,752 41	\$7,907,331 39	\$7,914,413 38	\$7,973,914 63	\$7,698,788 59	\$8,141,392 29	\$8,852,225 00
Surplus and profits	2,781,856 89	2,728,553 48	2,651,668 16	2,512,948 53	2,763,899 91	2,845,666 98	2,971,762 36	3,343,167 93
Deposits subject to check						19,278,724 25	21,999,712 32	25,010,227 86
Certificates of deposit	31,218,078 05	29,311,403 73	31,646,213 74	42,721,155 03	53,057,408 24	25,935,355 95	29,182,166 67	32,616,024 91
Savings deposits						10,686,957 23	11,900,977 96	14,033,959 01
Due to banks and bankers	498,568 14	415,824 31	806,443 68	1,103,792 88	1,423,601 28	1,240,939 74	1,594,946 12	1,352,611 47
Dividends unpaid				1,195 50	30 00	2,484 40	4,655 60	1,160 75
Certified checks				19,149 47	44,412 61	41,631 30	57,289 01	37,340 26
Cashier's checks				65,509 67	89,474 20	78,966 71	123,280 01	138,007 78
Bills re-discounted	237,277 56	179,205 68	84,439 44	61,245 09	79,022 45	127,590 00	46,390 01	106,273 03
Bills payable	237,812 54	190,214 06	156,099 32	112,873 48	85,107 63	303,373 47	161,132 12	105,510 94
Other liabilities	422,365 81	402,067 19	126,700 54	179,808 16	44,338 76	21,707 12	15,143 37	87,605 78
Total	\$43,334,012 44	\$41,304,022 89	\$46,378,979 27	\$54,752,191 19	\$65,541,599 71	\$62,323,185 81	\$76,258,877 89	\$86,114,164 72

Report of the Bank Examiner.

As has been the custom in former years, the national banks of Wisconsin, (100) one hundred in number, were requested to favor this department with a copy of the report made by them to the comptroller of the currency on November 25th, 1902, being the date on which the reports of state, private and savings banks were made. From the data thus obtained, compilation is made showing the resources and liabilities of all the banking institutions of the state: national, state, private and savings, on November 25th, 1902, and their comparative condition one year and six years ago, or in 1896. The latter year was selected for purposes of comparison, being the lowest mark since the creation of this department. It will be observed that the business of banks has more than doubled since that memorable period of general industrial distress. The deposits have increased in the intervening six years from \$63,281,563.44 to \$150,396,648.26, and the total resources have increased from \$95,059,950.79 to \$194,467,232.39.

STATE, PRIVATE. SAVINGS AND NATIONAL BANKS.	Nov. 25, 1902.	Dec. 10, 1901.	State, Private and Saving Banks, Nov. 21, 1896. National Banks, Oct. 6, 1896.	1902. Increase over 1901.	1902. Increase over 1896.
Loans discounts and overdrafts.....	\$123,089,197 21	\$109,670,198 73	\$59,853,646 44	\$13,418,998 43	\$83,235,550 77
Bonds, stocks and securities.....	21,916,815 91	20,102,076 48	7,963,983 73	1,808,789 43	13,952,837 12
Cash on hand and due from banks.....	45,459,812 76	44,515,423 89	22,322,226 81	944,388 87	23,077,585 92
All other resources.....	4,001,376 51	4,609,633 53	4,860,058 72	* 608,277 05	* 858,712 21
Total resources.....	\$194,467,222 33	\$ 78,903,332 71	\$35,059,950 79	† \$15,563,899 68	† \$39,407,281 60
‡ Capital, surplus and undivided profits.....	\$23,510,536 57	\$26,503,424 92	\$24,625,725 63	\$1,062,111 65	\$3,944,800 88
Due depositors.....	150,399,648 26	137,537,424 13	63,281,563 44	12,859,224 13	87,115,084 32
Due to banks and bankers.....	10,443,925 82	10,495,063 10	3,415,966 25	* 51,140 28	7,027,959 57
Circulation.....	4,122,708 00	4,033,630 00	2,823,310 00	29,078 00	1,294,318 00
All other liabilities.....	933,413 74	268,787 56	902,295 41	664,626 18	25,118 33
Total liabilities.....	\$194,467,232 39	\$178,903,332 71	\$93,059,950 79	† 15,563,899 68	\$39,407,281 60

* Decrease.

† Net increase.

‡ Only the capital stock actually paid in in the state banks is included in this item.

It is gratifying to call attention to the foregoing tables which plainly show that the banking business generally is in a flourishing condition in Wisconsin. This is proof positive that the people are enjoying a period of unusual prosperity. While this is just cause for congratulation, the banker should not forget that these conditions may not always continue, and should now be building up his surplus and fortifying himself against any emergency. Under the prevailing favorable conditions, the deposits are accumulating in the banks and the banker, at times over-anxious to loan the funds of the bank, may fail to scrutinize the security as closely as he should. An infinitely better practice would be to reduce the interest on deposits to such a rate as would justify him, if necessary, in carrying a larger reserve without loss to his bank, and insure his making loans only when the security is ample.

The records in this office show the principal cause of the embarrassment of the banks, closed by this department, to have been the making of excessive loans to certain individuals or firms on inadequate security. It would tend to greater security in banking if the legislature would enact a law limiting the amount a bank may loan to one corporation, firm or individual in proportion to the capitalization of the institution. In no case should a bank be permitted to loan to one corporation, firm or individual an amount so large as to endanger the solvency of the bank in case such loan became a loss to the bank.

The amendment to the constitution, whereby the people have delegated to the legislature the "power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house to be taken by yeas and nays be in favor of the passage of such law," was adopted at the last general election by such an overwhelming majority as to leave no doubt that the people of this state strongly favor the enactment of a banking law that will meet the present conditions of the banking business. It is hoped that the members of the legislature of 1903 will feel it incumbent

upon them to take up this work. The need of such legislation is easily apparent. The existing fragmentary laws are in their nature punitive but not remedial. Not until a bank has become seriously embarrassed and its capital impaired, can the authority of the law be invoked, and then it is often too late to save the institution from insolvency. Hence the necessity of a new law for the government and regulation of banking institutions. Such a law, in my opinion, should contain, among others, the following provisions: It should specify the minimum cash reserve a bank should at all times maintain. A limit should be placed upon the amount of real estate loans to be carried and possibly the territory in which such loans may be made. Banks should be required to charge off overdrafts after a specified number of months standing. Loans to officers of banks should be prohibited except when authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors and entered in the book of minutes used for recording the proceedings of such Board. Debts due to a bank, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a stated period, unless well secured and in process of collection, should be classed as bad debts, and not counted among the assets of the bank.

A few of the many subjects are mentioned here upon which limitations should be placed along such conservative lines as will best serve to protect the interest of the depositors and the banker as well.

It is with great pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the prompt and uniformly courteous response, on the part of the officers of all banks, to the demands made by this office.

PRIVATE BANKS.

While some of our very best banks are conducted as private banks by individuals or firms, there are many serious objections to their continuing as now conducted. Where a private banker has no other business and devotes his entire time to banking, he will probably conduct his bank in a safe and business-like man-

ner, but the fact that the death of the owner or any one of the owners of a private bank will force its closing, thereby subjecting his or their customers to unnecessary risk and annoyance, is in itself sufficient reason why the present system or rather lack of system should be discontinued. Where a private banker is engaged in other enterprises, as he usually is, it is difficult to keep his private affairs separate from his bank, and to mingle his private business with his banking business is liable to subject the bank and its funds to risks that may result in disaster. For obvious reasons, I refrain from giving further details why the present system of private banking is objectionable. I would recommend that a private banker be required to designate a name for his bank; and all property, real or personal, owned by such bank be held in the name of the bank, and not in the name of the individual or firm. All of the assets of any private bank ought to be exempt from attachment or execution by any creditor of such individual or firm until all the liabilities of the bank have been paid in full. No private banker should be permitted to use any of the funds of his bank for his private business, and the note of the owner or owners of any private bank ought not to be considered or accepted as a part of its assets. Examination and supervision of private banks can not be satisfactorily accomplished until the banking business is entirely separated from his private business.

EDWARD I. KIDD.

A great loss to this department has resulted from the untimely death of my distinguished predecessor, Hon. Edward I. Kidd, which occurred on February 25th last. He, with a number of other public spirited citizens, was instrumental in the creation of this department and no one could have been more solicitous for its progress and success than he, the first incumbent of the office of the Bank Examiner. With obstacles of every description to surmount, and deriving but little assistance from our defective banking laws, it was only through moral force, firmness and devotion, aided by sound judgment and great tact

—qualities based solely upon vigorous and, withal, most amiable character—that the deceased was able so successfully to cope with the task imposed upon him. Probably no one had a better opportunity to watch, follow, judge, and as a result to admire his work, than the undersigned, who was with the deceased from the organization of this department in the capacity of Chief Clerk, and later in that of Deputy, and who has in the nine months last past had the opportunity of comparing the condition of the banks now with that of six and seven years ago. None have more cause to lament his loss to this department and to the state, than those who by intimate acquaintance learned to know and to appreciate his sterling worth.

At the close of the nine months since I assumed the duties of Bank Examiner and have endeavored to carry forward the work thus projected by my predecessor, it is but fitting that I should here express my appreciation, of the valuable and faithful assistance rendered me by Deputy Bank Examiner, W. H. Richards, Assistant Deputy Bank Examiner, A. E. Kuolt, Chief Clerk, Thaddeus Wild, and Clerk and Stenographer, Miss Ida Davidson.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS C. BERGH,

Bank Examiner.

ABSTRACT

OF

Reports of State Banks

OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

At the close of business on the 25th day of November, 1902, as made to the Bank Examiner's Office.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$46,821,739 32	Capital stock.....	\$7,791,725 00
Unpaid capital.....	1,007,320 00	Surplus fund.....	1,332,016 00
Overdrafts.....	608,425 66	Undivided profits less and expense account.....	1,445,956 68
Banking house.....	936,055 23	Individual deposits sub'ect to check.....	20,36,706 76
Other real estate.....	428,454 15	Certificates of deposit.....	25,487,415 50
Furniture and fixtures.....	278,264 06	Savings deposits.....	13,078,564 92
Bonds, stocks and securities	5,995,043 30	Due to banks and bankers.	1,333,768 31
Cash items.....	169,550 42	Dividends unpaid.....	1,160 75
Checks on other banks.....	485,230 21	Certified checks.....	37,172 11
Due from banks and bank- ers.....	11,316,451 23	Cashier's checks outstand- ing.....	137,335 14
U. S. and national currency on hand.....	1,753,924 18	Bills re-discounted.....	277,141 51
Gold coin.....	1,232,179 23	Bills payable.....	147,400 00
Silver coin.....	283,851 24	Other liabilities.....	6,561 43
Nickels and cents.....	21,420 21		
Revenue stamp account.....	2,357 85		
Other resources.....	25,763 75		
Total.....	\$71,443,034 11	Total.....	\$71,446,034 14

ABSTRACT

OF

Reports of Private Banks

OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

At the close of business on the 25th day of November, 1902, as made to the
Bank Examiner's Office.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$3,110,193 81	Capital stock	\$1,057,500 00
Overdrafts	238,011 11	Surplus fund	267,798 25
Banking house	282,376 19	Undivided profits, less loss and expense account.....	256,745 38
Other real estate	371,973 02	Individual deposits subject to check	4,673,521 10
Furniture and fixtures.....	104,879 72	Certificates of deposit.....	7,123,529 41
Bonds, stocks and securities..	461,683 19	Savings deposits	214,664 22
Cash items	52,010 73	Due to banks and bankers ..	18,813 13
Checks on other banks	41,103 96	Certified checks.....	168 15
Due from banks and bankers.	2,483,410 33	Cashier's checks outstanding	672 64
U. S. and national currency on hand.....	493,170 35	Bills re-discounted	29,131 52
Gold coin	124,031 50	Bills payable.....	158,160 94
Silver coin	91,191 91	Other liabilities	81,044 35
Nickels and cents	5,575 95		
Revenue stamps.....	223 41		
Other resources.....	20,850 91		
Total	\$13,886,749 09	Total	\$13,886,749 09

STATE BANKS.

Algoma—Bank of Algoma.

E. DECKER, President.

EDWARD DECKER, Jr., Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

E. Decker,
E. Decker, Jr.,

M. T. Parker,
M. C. Haney.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$184,641 02	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	13,921 12	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,825 19
Banking house	9,925 61	Individual deposits subject to check	62,543 62
Other real estate	500 00	Certificates of deposit	259,919 81
Furniture and fixtures	1,961 04	Due to banks and bankers	518 69
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	80,000 00	Bills payable	10,000 00
Cash items	2,431 26		
Due from banks and bankers	55,534 06		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	9,436 00		
Specie	1,991 15		
Nickels and cents	44 65		
Revenue stamps	3 30		
Other personal property	418 10		
Total	\$360,807 31	Total	\$360,807 31

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. Decker, Casco	\$21,000 00	Frank McDonald, Algoma.	500 00
E. Decker, Jr., Algoma	500 00	P. M. White, Green Bay..	500 00
L. Albert Karel, Kewaunee	500 00	Mrs. D. W. Stebbins, Al- goma	500 00
George A. Duvall, Kewaunee	500 00		
M. T. Parker, Algoma	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00
M. C. Haney, Algoma	500 00		

Amery—Bank of Amery.

THOMAS H. THOMPSON, President.

L. Q. OLCOTT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. H. Thompson,
Geo. F. Griffin,
M. H. Holliday,L. Q. Olcott,
Fred Olcott.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$56,766 67	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Surplus fund	2,634 10
Overdrafts	510 63	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	620 38
Other real estate	1,679 79	Individual deposits subject to check	33,835 40
Furniture and fixtures	250 00	Certificates of deposit	36,288 98
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,200 00	Due to banks and bankers	2,201 34
Cash items	631 25		
Checks on other banks	356 18		
Due from banks and bankers	22,683 38		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,824 00		
Specie	1,577 25		
Nickels and cents	31 05		
Revenue stamps	130 00		
Total	<u>\$100,640 20</u>	Total	<u>\$100,640 20</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Thomas H. Thompson, St. Croix Falls	\$11,500 00	Olson & Isaacson, St. Croix Falls	1,000 00
Geo. H. Thompson, St. Croix Falls	2,000 00	John Comer, St. Croix Falls	500 00
Fred Olcott, St. Croix Falls	2,000 00	L. Q. Olcott, Amery	2,500 00
Fred Olcott, Trustee, St. Croix Falls	1,000 00	Geo. F. Griffin, Amery	1,500 00
Nell T. Olcott, St. Croix Falls	500 00	Webb & Griffin, Amery	1,000 00
W. C. Thompson, St. Croix Falls	1,000 00	W. H. Holliday, Amery	500 00
		Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Amherst—International Bank.

A. M. NELSON, President.

L. H. POMEROY, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

A. M. Nelson,
Geo. W. Fleming,
P. N. Peterson,

A. J. Smith,
J. O. Foxen.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$101,231 87	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Surplus fund	1,500 00
Overdrafts	7,276 59	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,464 19
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	28,636 11
Other real estate	700 00	Certificates of deposit.	87,059 73
Cash items	900 00		
Checks on other banks.	1,373 14		
Due from banks and bankers	13,718 70		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,086 00		
Specie	2,306 50		
Nickels and cents	67 23		
Total	<u>\$143,660 03</u>	Total	<u>\$143,660 03</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. M. Nelson, Stevens Point	\$5,000 00	C. N. Fenton, Amherst.	100 00
Geo. W. Fleming, Amherst	4,500 00	P. N. Peterson, Amherst.	3,000 00
Phebe E. Grover, Waupaca	500 00	I. Iverson estate, Amherst	100 00
A. J. Smith, Amherst.	500 00	Hans Johnson, Alban.	300 00
J. O. Foxen, administra- tor, F. E. Timian estate, Amherst	1,000 00	Olive Davis, Rochester, N. Y.	1,000 00
A. H. Guernsey, Amherst.	500 00	L. A. Pomeroy, Amherst.	8,500 00
		Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Arcadia—Bank of Arcadia.

EMIL MAURER, President.

JOSEPH RUTH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Emil Maurer,
J. M. Fertig,

Joseph Ruth.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$126,285 24	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,940 54	Surplus fund	2,500 00
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,651 03	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,228 34
Cash items	737 62	Individual deposits subject to check	36,941 08
Due from banks and bankers	26,174 61	Certificates of deposit . . .	94,869 04
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,574 00		
Specie	1,135 75		
Nickels and cents	39 67		
Total	\$160,538 46	Total	\$160,538 46

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Emil Maurer, Arcadia	6,500 00	Richmond & Richmond, Arcadia	1,000 00
J. M. Fertig, Arcadia	\$4,500 00	J. I. Dewey, Arcadia	1,000 00
Jos. Ruth, Arcadia	4,500 00	G. A. Schueller, Arcadia . . .	500 00
J. C. Gavenev, Arcadia	2,500 00	J. Durisch, Arcadia	500 00
G. N. Hidershede, Arcadia . . .	3,000 00		
M. English, Arcadia	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

The Bank of Athens—Athens.

A. L. KREUTZER, President.

F. A. STRUPP, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. G. Flieth,
A. L. Kreutzer,
C. J. Winton,
C. Gilbert,

John H. Chesak,
Geo. A. Kreutzer,
E. E. Schlegel.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$43,117 83	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Surplus fund	500 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	735 24
Due from banks and bankers	6,202 61	Individual deposits subject to check	25,321 15
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,683 00	Certificates of deposit	13,599 49
Specie	579 90	Dividends unpaid	45 00
Nickels and cents	117 54		
Total	<u>\$65,200 88</u>	Total	<u>\$65,200 88</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. B. Bird, Wausau	500 00	Louis Dessert, Mosinee	1,000 00
A. L. Kreutzer, Wausau	\$1,500 00	Jos. Braun, Athens	300 00
F. A. Strupp, Athens	900 00	Geo. A. Kreutzer, Athens	1,500 00
F. F. Damon, Athens	200 00	Walter H. Fleith, Athens	200 00
Geo. M. Blecka, Athens	200 00	Chas. Kiehl, Athens	200 00
E. E. Schlegel, Athens	1,200 00	H. M. Thompson, Athens	2,400 00
Geo. Sutter, Athens	100 00	F. Rietbrock, Milwaukee	2,500 00
Wm. L. Erbach, Athens	700 00	Henry Degner, Athens	200 00
C. S. Gilbert, Wausau	800 00	A. Stewart, Wausau	1,500 00
C. J. Winton, Wausau	2,400 00	John H. Chesak, Athens	1,000 00
H. G. Flieth, Wausau	1,700 00	Walter Alexander, Wausau	1,500 00
G. D. Bartz, Wausau	800 00		
Jos. Chesak, Poniatowski	200 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
John F. Ross, Oak Park, Ills.	1,700 00		

Augusta—Augusta State Bank.

IRA B. BRADFORD, President.

C. E. BRADFORD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Ira B. Bradford,
Clinton E. Bradford,

Archie E. Bradford.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$106,076 51	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	7,470 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,958 80
Overdrafts	11,505 48	Individual deposits subject to check	98,070 56
Banking house	6,000 00	Certificates of deposit	42,178 06
Furniture and fixtures	600 00		
Bonds, stocks and securities	1,000 00		
Due from banks and bankers	24,987 89		
U. S. and national currency on hand	5,867 00		
Specie	3,285 30		
Nicks and cents	15 24		
Total	\$167,207 42	Total	\$167,207 42

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Ira B. Bradford, Augusta, Wis.	\$22,800 00	Elmer M. Bradford, Au- gusta, Wis.	100 00
Archie E. Bradford, Au- gusta, Wis.	1,000 00	Clinton E. Bradford, Au- gusta, Wis.	100 00
Eldridge Bradford, Au- gusta, Wis.	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

State Banks.

Baldwin—Bank of Baldwin.

A. H. BARBER, President.

N. B. BAILEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. H. Barber,
J. A. Decker,
C. N. Gorham,
F. E. Settergren,

G. H. Pittman,
Edward Stronks,
Henry Anderson,
N. B. Bailey.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$174,875 02	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	2,514 01	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	7,587 03
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	65,555 88
Other real estate	1,100 00	Certificates of deposit	132,871 13
Furniture and fixtures	2,140 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	2,500 00		
Cash items	3,338 50		
Checks on other banks	2,339 02		
Due from banks and bankers	31,294 82		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,421 00		
Specie	4,390 40		
Nickels and cents	101 27		
Total	<u>\$231,014 04</u>	Total	<u>\$231,014 04</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. H. Barber, Waukesha	\$4,000 00	Wm. T. Evenson estate, Baldwin, Wis.	500 00
F. E. Settergren, Baraboo, Wis.	2,250 00	James Crogan, Baldwin, Wis.	500 00
C. N. Gorham, Baldwin, Wis.	4,250 00	M. Frisk, Merriam Park, Minn.	500 00
N. B. Bailey, Baldwin, Wis.	5,250 00	Henry Anderson, Baldwin, Wis.	250 00
Oluf A. Sangerstad, Bald- win, Wis.	2,500 00	Peter Jorstad, Baldwin, Wis.	200 00
Oscar Pfeiffer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	500 00	John H. Graslle, Thief River Falls, Minn.	250 00
J. A. Decker, Menomonie, Wis.	500 00	Edward Stronks, Baldwin, Wis.	200 00
Samuel Barter, Markesan, Wis.	1,000 00	J. Benj. Graslle, Hammond, Wis.	100 00
George H. Pittman, Bald- win, Wis.	2,250 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

State Banks.

Baraboo—Bank of Baraboo.

GEO. MERTENS, President.

JACOB VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Mertens,
J. Van Orden,

J. M. Van Orden.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$274,612 98	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	3,066 35	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Banking house	10,000 00	Undivided profits less loss and exp. acct.	5,690 99
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	285,600 00	Individual deposits subject to check	569,278 10
Premium on bonds	6,354 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	91,120 30
Cash items	47 11	Savings deposits	417,908 19
Due from banks and bankers	544,682 98		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	15,473 00		
Specie	19,133 55		
Nickels and cents	27 61		
Total	<u>\$1,158,96. 58</u>	Total	<u>\$1,158,997 58</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. Mertens, Baraboo	\$25,100 00	Jane M. Van Orden, Bara- boo	2,000 00
J. Van Orden, Baraboo	22,900 00	Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

Barron—Bank of Barron.

T. J. McLEAN, President.

C. J. BORUM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. McLean,
T. J. McLean,

C. J. Borum.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$147,520 91	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	72 62	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	17,016 18
Banking house	1,800 00	Individual deposits subject to check	58,403 74
Other real estate	12,103 63	Certificates of deposit . . .	103,176 98
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,000 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	15,025 25		
Due from banks	19,521 98		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,513 00		
Specie	3,973 35		
Nickels and cents	66 16		
Total	<u>\$203,596 90</u>	Total	<u>\$203,596 90</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

F. J. McLean, Menomonie.	\$10,000 00	Aurora M. Borum, Barron	1,566 67
W. C. McLean, Menomonie	2,500 00	Mabel E. Jones, Water- town, S. Dak.	3,483 33
C. J. Borum, Barron.	1,000 00		
J. F. Coe estate, Barron. . .	5,650 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
T. W. Borum, Barron.	1,000 00		

Belmont—Belmont State Bank.

D. L. RIECHERS, President.

W. H. DOYLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

R. W. Brown,
R. F. Mates,
John Huntington,
D. L. Riechers,

T. J. Kilpatrick,
Wm. Werfelman,
E. J. Chappell.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$73,780 96	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Unpaid capital	15,000 00	Surplus fund	829 00
Overdrafts	3,896 23	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	322 68
Banking house	2,800 00	Individual deposits subject to check	13,833 55
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,192 52	Certificates of deposit ...	60,569 01
Cash items	325 58	Bills payable	5,000 00
Checks on other banks...	715 73		
Due from banks and bankers	8,241 10		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,815 00		
Specie	703 50		
Nickels and cents	32 89		
Revenue stamps	46 73		
Total	\$110,550 24	Total	\$110,550 24

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. P. Hughes, Belmont...	\$1,600 00	Wm. Nodolf, Belmont....	200 00
John Huntington, Belmont	2,000 00	Mattie Webster, Belmont.	800 00
E. J. Chappell, Belmont...	1,000 00	C. H. Speth, Belmont....	1,000 00
R. F. Mates, Belmont...	6,000 00	W. H. Doyle, Belmont...	500 00
F. J. Kuhnheim, Belmont.	1,000 00	D. C. Clark, Belmont....	2,000 00
D. L. Riechers, Belmont..	1,000 00	T. J. Kilpatrick, Kendall.	1,000 00
Samuel L. Stein, Belmont.	500 00	Wm. Werfelman, Elk Grove	2,000 00
R. W. Brown, Belmont...	9,000 00		
T. B. Huggins, Belmont..	400 00	Total	\$30,000 00

Beloit—Beloit State Bank.

JOHN PALEY, President.

GEO. D. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Paley,
Geo. D. Campbell,
Clara H. Paley,

Robert H. Campbell,
Oscar F. McKenney.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$263,804 11	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	569 14	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,178 41
Furniture and fixtures . . .	300 00	Individual deposits subject to check	123,868 01
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	84,761 69
Checks on other banks	11,458 92	Savings deposits	73,150 47
Due from banks and bankers	31,650 93	Due to banks and bankers	1 99
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	26,388 00		
Specie	4,641 00		
Nickels and cents	148 47		
Total	\$339,960 57	Total	\$339,960 57

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John Paley, Beloit.	\$21,400 00	Samuel R. Hall, Morrison, Ill.	1,250 00
Geo. D. Campbell, Mount Carroll, Ill.	3,750 00	Lemuel M. Bent, Morrison, Ill.	2,083 33+
Robt. H. Campbell, Mount Carroll, Ill.	3,750 00	Oscar W. Burr, Oswego, N. Y.	5,933 33+
Oscar F. McKenney, Mount Carroll, Ill.	2,500 00	Clara H. Paley, Beloit. . . .	1,000 00
Albertha Kinkade, Lanark, Ill.	5,733 33+	Henrietta Paley, Beloit. . . .	1,000 00
Agatha Kinkade, Chicago, Ill.	1,600 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Beloit—The L. C. Hyde & Brittan Bank.

W. M. BRITTAN, President.

E. S. GREENE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. M. Brittan,
C. L. Brittan,
Grace E. Brittan,R. K. Rockwell,
E. S. Greene.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$256,500 48	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	9,138 10	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	16,405 13
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,300 00	Individual deposits subject to check	298,994 06
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	163,223 10	Certificates of deposit	296,252 98
Checks on other banks . . .	993 37		
Due from banks and bankers	199,192 17		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	21,068 00		
Specie	10,067 30		
Nickels and cents	169 65		
Total	<u>\$661,652 17</u>	Total	<u>\$661,652 17</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. M. Brittan, Beloit.	\$30,000 00	Grace E. Brittan, Beloit.	5,000 00
E. S. Greene, Beloit.	5,000 00	Alice B. Rockwell, Beloit. . . .	4,000 00
R. K. Rockwell, Beloit.	1,000 00		
Clara L. Brittan, Beloit. . . .	5,000 00	Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

Benton—Benton State Bank.

P. A. ORTON, President.

W. B. VAIL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. Orton,
Matt. Murphy,
M. E. Coltman,

James S. Hird,
James Hoskin.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$146,860 54	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	397 27	Surplus fund	5,000 00
Furniture and fixtures ...	2,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,521 55
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	37,880 00	Individual deposits subject to check	26,922 57
Premium on bonds	2,935 00	Certificates of deposit ...	169,512 37
Checks on other banks...	186 54		
Due from banks and bankers	31,717 71		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,027 00		
Specie	4,930 65		
Nickels and cents	21 78		
Total	<u>\$229,956 49</u>	Total	<u>\$229,956 49</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

P. A. Orton, Darlington..	\$5,000 00	Frank Metcalf, Benton...	2,000 00
Matt. Murphy, Benton...	2,000 00	M. E. Coltman, Benton...	2,000 00
Joseph Buchan estate, Benton	2,000 00	H. L. Winskell, Benton...	1,000 00
James S. Hird, Benton...	2,000 00	James Hoskin, Darlington..	5,000 00
Wm. Raisbeck, Dubuque, Ia.	500 00	R. J. Wilson, Darlington..	1,000 00
Leonard Raisbeck, Benton	500 00	Wm. Blades, Dubuque, Ia.	1,000 00
Alexander Stephens, Ben- ton	1,000 00	Total....	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Black River Falls—Jackson County Bank.

F. F. ODERBOLZ, President.

JNO. H. MILLS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Frank G. Warren,
Frank Johnson,
Abel Cheney,
Chas. Franz,
F. F. Oderbolz,
Nick Andrews,

Geo. F. Cooper,
J. B. Miller,
H. S. Van Gorden,
F. E. Tanner,
B. L. Van Gorden.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$118,243 94	Capital stock	\$27,725 00
Overdrafts	5,327 03	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,649 81
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	40,478 80
Other real estate	3,404 99	Certificates of deposit	79,794 91
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00		
Bonds, stocks and securities	500 00		
Checks on other banks	29 52		
Due from banks and bankers	15,170 25		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,805 00		
Specie	1,079 35		
Nickels and cents	82 88		
Revenue stamps	5 56		
Total	\$153,648 52	Total	\$153,648 52

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Mrs. L. S. Avery, Alma Center	\$100 00	Jno. H. Mills, trustee, Black River Falls	600 00
Nick Andrews, Alma Center.	450 00	J. H. Mills, Black Riv. Falls	1,850 00
Lucy A. Brewer, Bl. Riv. Falls	350 00	H. B. Mills estate, Black Riv. Falls	100 00
M. I. Brandon, Bl. Riv. Falls	50 00	Jacob Mycklebye, Star Lake.	100 00
David Barkley estate, Black River Falls	100 00	Jennie Meyers, Alma Center.	100 00
Chris Boe, Black River Falls	50 00	Mrs. E. Make, Bl. Riv. Falls	50 00
Geo. F. Cooper, Bl. Riv. Falls	450 00	Mary Oderbolz, Bl. Riv. Falls	200 00
Francis Cooper, Bl. Riv. Falls	100 00	Ed. F. Oderbolz, Bl. Riv. Falls	100 00
M. J. Chapman estate, Alma Center	200 00	Ulrich Oderbolz estate, Black River Falls	400 00
Abel Cheney, Black Riv. Falls	3,100 00	F. F. Oderbolz, Bl. Riv. Falls	850 00
Ella Cole, trustee, Black Riv. Falls	50 00	Anna M. Oderbolz, Black Riv. Falls	100 00
Cepha H. Cole estate, Black River Falls	300 00	Harry O'Hearn, Minneapolis.	50 00
Mathew Collins, Taylor	25 00	W. R. O'Hearn, Bl. Riv. Falls	50 00
Minnie Cline, Bl. Riv. Falls.	25 00	Geo. A. Olson, Bl. Riv. Falls	175 00
D. K. Carter, Disco	150 00	Simond O. Overby, Taylor	50 00
Sarah E. Cullings, Melrose	50 00	T. J. Olson, North Branch	50 00
R. J. Darrow, Chicago, Ill.	150 00	C. N. Oulie, Black Riv. Falls	25 00
Rebecca Darnall, Bl. Riv. Falls	50 00	J. K. Pray, Pretonia, Ga.	550 00
J. H. Derse, Milwaukee	100 00	A. A. Prestemoen, Black River Falls	100 00
M. E. Dimmick, Bl. Riv. Falls	25 60	Peter I. Peterson, Black Riv. Falls	25 00
Edith M. Davis, Irving	25 00		
Maria G. Davis, Irving	25 00		

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS—Continued.

Thorwald Gullickson, Melrose	50 00	W. C. Mason, Wallingford, Vt.	825 00
Noah Deuell, Disco	100 00	Anton Rulland, Black River	
Charles Franz, Bl. Riv. Falls	500 00	Falls	150 00
W. F. Gearing, Maiden Rock	25 00	J. W. Rockwell, Melrose	100 00
Harmon Hill, Bl. Riv. Falls.	25 00	J. H. Roddy, Minneapolis	100 00
P. A. Hegg, Star Lake, Wis.	50 00	Erick Rio, Trout	100 00
Tena Hyslop, La Crosse	2,500 00	Anna Riggs, Alma Center	50 00
E. R. Horswill, Colfax, Wash.	100 00	Julius Rhodes, Bl. Riv. Falls	50 00
Chris Jessie, Bl. Riv. Falls	200 00	J. Reichenbach, Wrightsville	100 00
Rufus A. Jones, Bl. Riv. Falls	200 00	Matt Steinberg, Bashaw	100 00
Rollin B. Jones, Bl. Riv. Falls	25 00	P. O. Solberg, Bl. Riv. Falls.	75 00
Frank Johnson, Bl. Riv. Falls	575 00	Karl Slegel estate, Pine Hill	750 00
W. W. Jones, Trout, Wis.	375 00	Peter Sprester, Bl. Riv. Falls	250 00
W. B. Jones, Sylvan, Minn.	350 00	Celia Severson, Chicago, Ill.	250 00
L. C. Jones, Black Riv. Falls	25 00	J. D. Stiehl, Bufford, N. D.	200 00
Dudley W. Jones, Black Riv.		Ellen J. Sutton, Merrillan	25 00
Falls	200 00	Gertie M. Stratton, Trout	350 00
Jno. B. Kimball estate, Disco	100 00	Geo. W. Seeley, Bl. Riv. Falls	50 00
Albert Kybick, Bl. Riv. Falls	50 00	Maria O. Specht, W. Superior	25 00
M. Kratchwill, La Crosse	100 00	F. J. Stiehl, Bufford, N. D.	150 00
George Lutz, Melrose	250 00	F. E. Tanner, Melrose	2 250 00
Lottie M. Long, Wilson	250 00	S. H. Van Gordon & Son, Taylor	775 00
Frank A. Long, Wilson	50 00	Julia Wehinger, Bl. Riv. Falls	100 00
Helen Long, Wilson	50 00	Frank G. Warren, Warrens	1,250 00
Mrs. H. W. Landphair, Black		W. H. Zahrte, Millstone	300 00
River Falls	50 00	Wm. Zahrte, Millstone	50 00
A. H. Leidinger, Hixton	300 00		
J. B. Miller, Alma Center	1,300 00	Total	\$27,725 00

Boscobel—State Bank of Boscobel.

MATT. B. PITTMAN, President.

R. J. MORRISON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Matt B. Pittman,
Will. H. Pittman,

R. J. Morrison.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$22,870 75	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	120 70
Overdrafts	1,828 36	Individual deposits subject to check	26,393 11
Banking house	3,500 00	Certificates of deposit	28,306 25
Other real estate	2,000 00		
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,500 00		
Due from banks and bankers	34,500 01		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,540 00		
Specie	1,036 00		
Nickels and cents	44 94		
Total	<u>\$79,820 06</u>	Total	<u>\$79,820 06</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Matt. B. Pittman, Boscobel ..	\$12,500 00	R. J. Morrison, Boscobel....	6,500 00
Will. H. Pittman, Boscobel...	6,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Brodhead—Bank of Brodhead.

C. N. CARPENTER, President.

C. W. CARPENTER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. N. Carpenter,
Annie Burnham,
F. K. Vance,

H. P. Young,
C. W. Carpenter.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$137,357 57	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	97 50	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,958 31
Furniture and fixtures	3,050 00	Individual deposits subject to check	65,157 71
Bonds, stocks and securities	2,000 00	Certificates of deposit	61,568 17
Checks on other banks	366 78	Due to banks and bankers	574 69
Due from banks and bankers	28,926 07		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	9,800 00		
Specie	2,560 10		
Nickels and cents	100 86		
Total	\$184,258 88	Total	\$184,258 88

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. N. Carpenter, Brodhead	\$30,700 00	C. E. Burnham, Milwaukee	3 000 00
C. W. Carpenter, Brodhead	5,000 00	H. P. Young, Chicago, Ill.	1,500 00
Helen Blanchard, Brodhead	2,000 00	Fannie J. Davis, Milwaukee	300 00
F. K. Vance, Brodhead	500 00		
Annie Burnham, Milwaukee	1,000 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Brodhead—Green County Bank.

H. C. PUTNAM, President.

A. S. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. R. Skinner,
J. L. Roderick,
T. W. Nuzum,
B. J. Gardner,

L. W. Terry,
J. A. Young,
H. C. Putnam.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$135,548 99	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	228 57	Surplus fund	7,500 00
Banking house	8,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,139 95
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	64,565 89
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	12,100 00	Certificates of deposit ...	78,189 36
Checks on other banks ...	16 10		
Due from banks and bankers	24,530 12		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	12,690 00		
Specie	7,168 50		
Nickels and cents	112 92		
Total	\$202,395 20	Total	\$202,395 20

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. C. Putnam, Brodhead....	\$12,500 00	W. H. Fleek, Brodhead.....	1,500 00
L. W. Terry, Brodhead.....	1,000 00	Mrs. Ann Cortelyou, Brodhead	500 00
A. S. Moore, Brodhead.....	1,000 00	Frank I. Moore, Brodhead...	1,000 00
P. L. Dedrick, Brodhead....	500 00	H. G. Mau, Brodhead.....	500 00
A. B. Fitch, Brodhead.....	500 00	N. N. Palmer, Brodhead.....	1,000 00
N. D. Fitch, Brodhead.....	500 00	N. N. Palmer & Son, Brodhead	500 00
C. A. Austin, Brodhead....	500 00	F. P. Skinner, Brodhead....	100 00
Lewis Hooker, Brodhead....	500 00	Hattie H. Clarke, Brodhead..	400 00
B. J. Gardner, Brodhead....	3,300 00	Burr Sprague, Brodhead....	1,000 00
Estate John Myers, Oakley.	500 00	T. W. Nuzum, Brodhead....	3,500 00
H. E. Burnham, Albany....	1,500 00	J. A. Young, Brodhead.....	2,500 00
W. R. Skinner, Brodhead....	2,000 00	J. F. Dickey, Brodhead.....	1,000 00
Wm. S. Mau, Brodhead.....	300 00	Mrs. U. W. Matter, Brodhead	1,000 00
C. F. Bernstein, Brodhead...	100 00	Mary R. Matter, Brodhead...	1,000 00
E. Hahn, Brodhead.....	200 00	J. Bowen, Brodhead.....	1,000 00
O. E. Terry, Stoughton....	1,000 00	Mrs. Emma H. Pughe, Ox-	
Anna S. Moore, Brodhead....	2,000 00	ford, Ia.	500 00
J. L. Roderick, Brodhead...	1,300 00	Edward H. Cole, Brodhead..	1,100 00
Miss A. A. Wales, Brodhead.	500 00		
C. A. Gifford, Brodhead....	1,800 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Brooklyn—Brooklyn State Bank.

DANIEL WACKMAN, President.

CHAS. L. WACKMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. Ellis,
Daniel Wackman,
C. L. Wackman,
Zala Baldwin,

O. W. Donkler,
G. I. Tripp,
Ed. Rutty.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$39,690 27	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	260 86
Overdrafts	400 64	Individual deposits subject to check	16,304 02
Banking house	1,200 00	Certificates of deposit ...	22,254 80
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,360 17	Bills payable	2,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	10,175 59		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,066 00		
Specie	853 60		
Nickels and cents	73 41		
Total	\$65,819 68	Total	\$65,819 68

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Daniel Wackman, Brooklyn..	\$4,000 00	Stuben Snyder, Brooklyn....	500 00
A. G. Ellis, Brooklyn.....	2,000 00	Wm. Snyder, Brooklyn.....	500 00
Chas. L. Wackman, Brooklyn	4,300 00	S. L. Rutty, Dayton	1,000 00
G. I. Tripp, Brooklyn.....	2,000 00	Albert Fulton, Evansville ...	1,000 00
Louisa Wackman, Brooklyn..	1,000 00	Chas. S. Baldwin, Brooklyn..	1,000 00
Zala S. Baldwin, Brooklyn..	1,000 00	Fred Chapin, Brooklyn.....	1,000 00
Edwin Rutty, Brooklyn....	2,500 00	R. H. Baker, Pearl City, Ill..	1,000 00
Orville W. Donkle, Leyden..	1,500 00		
Cassie O'Brien, Brooklyn...	200 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Bruce—Lumbermen's State Bank.

D. J. ARPIN, President.

A. M. ARPIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

D. J. Arpin,
E. P. Arpin,C. P. Coon,
A. M. Arpin.

Statement, November 25, 1902 as corrected December 27, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$20,903 09	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital stock	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and expense acct.	60 09
Overdrafts	1,466 96	Individual deposits subject to check	15,116 22
Banking house	3,615 20	Certificates of deposit	3,201 00
Other real estate	1,026 00		
Furniture and fixtures	1,286 59		
Cash items	161 50		
Checks on other banks	670 88		
Due from banks and bankers	2,024 47		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,341 00		
Specie	856 25		
Nickels and cents	25 37		
Total	<u>\$43,377 31</u>	Total	<u>\$43,377 31</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Arthur M. Arpin, Bruce	\$15,000 00
Daniel J. Arpin, Grand Rapids	5,000 00
Ermine P. Arpin, Grand Rapids	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Burlington—Bank of Burlington.

G. C. RASCH, President.

E. H. SCHNEIDERMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

G. C. Rasch,
Rev. S. Jacobs,
W. Sanders,
S. D. Slade,

E. H. Schneiderman,
W. A. Babcock,
A. M. Brehm.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$155,158 50	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,878 23	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	493 68
Other real estate	2,541 40	Individual deposits subject to check	78,159 66
Furniture and fixtures	3,273 00	Certificates of deposit	112,079 80
Cash items	7,736 56		
Checks on other banks	117 58		
Due from banks and bankers	33,632 26		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,534 25		
Specie	2,746 00		
Nickels and cents	125 36		
Total	\$215,733 14	Total	\$215,733 14

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

G. S. Rasch, Burlington..	\$1,000 00	John T. Prasch, Burling- ton	200 00
L. Rein, Burlington	1,000 00	Rev. P. Halbmaier, Bur- lington	500 00
Rev. T. Jacobs, Burlington	2,000 00	Christine Kollar, Burling- ton	800 00
S. D. Slade, Burlington..	1,000 00	W. E. Babcock, Honey Creek	500 00
H. E. Zimmerman, Burling- ton	200 00	J. A. Spraner, Lyons	500 00
A. M. Brehm, Burlington.	300 00	P. W. Crane, Dover	300 00
Fred Cooper, Waterford..	500 00	Mrs. F. C. Hall, Burling- ton	900 00
L. H. Rohr, Burlington... .	500 00	E. H. Schneiderman, Bur- lington	10,000 00
F. C. Klein, Burlington... .	300 00	Total	\$25,000 00
J. E. Dodge, Madison... .	500 00		
Wm. G. Rasch, Burlington	500 00		
Wm. Sanders, Waterford..	200 00		
John T. Rice, Waterford..	200 00		
A. Apple, Waterford	100 00		
M. Stipe, Burlington... .	2,000 00		
Dr. H. H. Newbury, Bur- lington	1,000 00		

Burlington—Meinhardt Bank.

ELISA MEINHARDT, President.

EDA MEINHARDT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Elisa Meinhardt,
Eda Meinhardt,

Albert Meinhardt.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts . . .	\$280,253 80	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	869 56	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,908 95
Banking house and fixtures	5,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	89,392 07
Checks on other banks . . .	230 30	Certificates of deposit	220,531 08
Due from banks and bankers	38,474 52	Due to banks and bankers	1,736 15
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	11,890 00		
Specie	2,764 10		
Nickels and cents	85 97		
Total	<u>\$339,568 25</u>	Total	<u>\$339,568 25</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Elisa Meinhardt, Burlington.	\$23,500 00	Albert Meinhardt, Burlington	500 00
Antoinette Meinhardt, Bur- lington	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Eda Meinhardt, Burlington..	500 00		

Cadott—Citizens' State Bank.

HENRY GOETZ, Sr., President.

A. C. BOHRNSTEDT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Goetz, Sr.,
Chas. Grapsle,
A. C. Bohrnstedt,
Will P. Clark.

H. W. Frase,
Charles Marriner,
R. B. Cunningham.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$19,413 43	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	6,500 00	Individual deposits subject	
Overdrafts	42 87	to check	5,108 63
Banking house	1,554 07	Certificates of deposit ...	8,253 63
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,229 87	Due to banks and bankers	507 94
Cash items	58 25		
Due from banks and			
bankers	5,970 16		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	1,952 00		
Specie	1,920 00		
Nickels and cents	40 28		
Loss and expense account.	70 24		
Insurance account	119 03		
Total	\$38,870 20	Total	\$38,870 20

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

R. B. Cunningham, Cadott	\$2,000 00	H. W. Frase, Cadott	1,200 00
Louis Goetz, Cadott	200 00	Chas. Marriner, Cadott ..	1,000 00
John J. Kaiser, Cadott....	500 00	Wm. Mars, Galesville....	500 00
Chas. Grassle, Cadott	500 00	J. E. Ragan, Cadott.....	1,000 00
Albert Grassle, Cadott....	200 00	A. J. Dietzler, Cadott	1,000 00
Henry J. Goetz, Cadott....	300 00	J. A. Hauge, Galesville..	1,000 00
Theodore Filtz, Cadott ...	200 00	Will Clark, Cadott	1,000 00
Henry Goetz, Sr., Cadott.	300 00	J. J. Dietzler, Cadott	100 00
Henry Goetz, Jr.	500 00	A. P. Lea, Chippewa Falls	300 00
Christian Goetz, Cadott ...	200 00	Dell Richardson, Cadott..	100 00
Rinehart Goetz, Cadott ...	200 00	D. C. Payne, Trempealeau	500 00
George Goetz, Cadott	200 00	J. E. Ragan, R. B. Cun-	
S. R. Kaiser, Cadott	500 00	ningham, Will P. Clark,	
Frank Goodman, Cadott...	500 00	H. W. Frase, S. R. Kais-	
A. C. Bohrnstedt, Cadott.	2,000 00	er, Henry Goetz, Sr.,	
D. H. McKenzie, Cadott...	500 00	Chas. Grassle, D. H. Mc-	
K. C. Bubeck, Cadott	300 00	Kenzie, Henry Goetz,	
John Dietrich, Cadott....	500 00	Jr., & A. C. Bohrnstedt,	
Leslie W. Clark, Seattle,		jointly, all of Cadott,	
Wash.	1,000 00	Wis.	6,500 00
Peter Kaiser, Cadott	200 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Cedar Grove—Cedar Grove State Bank.

J. G. LUND, President.

H. B. BETZOLD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. G. Lund,
H. B. Betzold,
John Jungers,G. Lammers,
J. Van de Wall.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$48,775 13	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	293 79	Surplus fund	650 00
Banking house	3,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	189 18
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,565 00	Individual deposits subject to check	15,174 48
Checks on other banks ...	390 47	Certificates of deposit ...	17,381 00
Due from banks and bankers	3,977 27	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	2,298 88
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,884 43	Other liabilities	207 78
Specie	415 50		
Nickels and cents	99 73		
Total	<u>\$60,901 32</u>	Total	<u>\$60,901 32</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. G. Lund, Canby, Minn.	\$16,600 00	A. Fontaine, Cedar Grove.	100 00
O. Lund, Canby, Minn.	5,000 00	J. Van de Wall, Cedar Grove	100 00
H. B. Betzold, Orfordville. ...	1,000 00	John B. & H. J. Huenink,	
G. Lammers, Cedar Grove ...	1,000 00	Cedar Grove	100 00
J. Jungers, Cedar Grove.	200 00	W. G. Stephan, Canby, Minn. ...	200 00
Ferry Ruslink, Cedar Grove	100 00		
O. J. Huenink, Cedar Grove. ...	100 00		
Wm. Huenink, Cedar Grove. ...	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Chilton—State Bank of Chilton.

T. E. CONNELL, President.

T. E. CONNELL, Acting Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

T. E. Connell,
M. J. Connell,

L. A. Kingston.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Liabilities.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$198,096 89	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	3,403 31	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,867 13
Banking house	800 00	Individual deposits subject to check	17,669 94
Furniture and fixtures	400 00	Certificates of deposit	182,140 16
Cash items	28 04	Discount and exchange	280 90
Checks on other banks	629 57		
Due from banks and bankers	15,001 44		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,773 00		
Specie	1,248 80		
Nickels and cents	28 29		
Int. debit	4,548 79		
Total	<u>\$228,958 13</u>	Total	<u>\$228,958 13</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

T. E. Connell, Chilton	\$6,400 00	L. A. Kingston, Muskego Center	6,200 00
Martha J. Connell, Menomo- nee Falls	6,200 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Allen W. Connell, Menomonee Falls	6,200 00		

Clinton—Citizens' Bank.

C. P. DRAKE, President.

H. A. MOEHLENPAH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

K. B. Duxstad,
G. E. Gilbertson,
H. A. Moehlenpah,C. P. Drake,
F. W. Herron.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$173,492 79	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,619 95
Overdrafts	628 91	Individual deposits subject to check	51,162 98
Banking house	5,000 00	Certificates of deposit	136,950 68
Other real estate	16,000 00	Bills payable	10,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,200 00		
Bonds, stocks and securities	100 00		
Cash items	101 10		
Due from banks and bankers	19,099 21		
U. S. and national currency on hand	2,983 00		
Specie	1,101 00		
Nickels and cents	27 60		
Total	\$229,733 61	Total	\$229,733 61

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

K. B. Duxstad, Clinton	\$2,300 00	C. P. Drake, Clinton	10,000 00
Mrs. O. R. Tillerson, Hunter, Ill.	400 00	G. E. Gilbertson, Clinton	2,000 00
H. A. Moehlenpah, Clinton	8,300 00	F. W. Herron, Clinton	2,000 00
		Total	\$25,000 00

Colby—Colby State Bank.

ERASTUS BOWEN, President.

K. ANDREWS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Erastus Bowen,
Cullen Ayers,
Andrew Emerson,
William Johnston,

R. B. Salter,
Ed. Kayhart,
K. Andrews.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$78,225 14	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	865 01	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,178 87
Banking house	4,178 71	Individual deposits subject to check	45,548 88
Furniture and fixtures . . .	2,186 29	Certificates of deposit . . .	60,049 12
Cash items	469 53		
Due from banks and bankers	42,226 48		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,183 00		
Specie	4,328 10		
Nickels and cents	114 61		
Total	\$133,776 87	Total	\$133,776 87

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Erastus Bowen, Greenwood . .	\$6,500 00	Ed. Kayhart, Spencer	1,000 00
Wm. Johnston, Stanley	6,500 00	R. B. Salter, Colby	1,000 00
Cullen Ayer, Unity	4,500 00	K. Andrews, Colby	1,000 00
Andrew Emerson, Loyal	2,500 00		
G. D. Hosley, Neillsville	2,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Dale—First State Bank.

PETER HURTH, President.

JACOB T. JAGODNIGG, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Hurth,
F. G. Drews,
Jacob T. Jagodnigg,S. R. Wason,
F. A. Kuehnl.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$41,844 64	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	531 34
Overdrafts	83 91	Individual deposits subject to check	7,449 56
Banking house	6,961 62	Certificates of deposit ...	41,861 77
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,768 25	Savings deposits	684 52
Due from banks and bankers	8,618 52		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,622 00		
Specie	3,535 35		
Nickels and cents	92 90		
Total	\$75,527 19	Total	\$75,527 19

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Jacob T. Jagodnigg, Dale....	\$8,500 00	Carl Schuelter, Appleton....	200 00
Theresa Jagodnigg, Dale....	1,500 00	Wm. H. Heuer, Dale.....	100 00
Con. Gmeiner, Waupaca	2,100 00	Christ. Walter, Menasha....	100 00
S. R. Wason, Dale.....	3,000 00	N. Weiland, Appleton.....	1,000 00
L. Starks, Plainfield	2,000 00	O. J. Hurth, Cedarburg.....	1,000 00
F. G. Drews, Dale.....	500 00	Rush L. Pahlman, Chicago,	
F. A. Kuehnl, Dale	500 00	Ill.	500 00
Peter Hurth, Dale.....	500 00	Edward Hellinger, Chicago,	
G. W. Withney, Dale.....	500 00	Ill.	200 00
E. G. Jones, Appleton.....	500 00	Wm. Wakeman, Oshkosh ...	500 00
M. M. Schoetz, Jr., Menasha	1,200 00		
Andrew Schoetz, Menasha..	600 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Darien--The Farmers' State Bank.

WM. BLAKELY, Sr., President.

J. R. EAGAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Blakely, Sr.
John B. Johnson,
James E. Seaver,

R. S. Young,
J. R. Eagan,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$65,419 95	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,477 43
Overdrafts	96 70	Individual deposits subject to check	42,824 33
Furniture and fixtures	1,450 00	Certificates of deposit	15,061 51
Cash items	16 20		
Due from banks and bankers	3,493 24		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,115 00		
Specie	1,688 10		
Nickels and cents	84 08		
Total	<u>\$85,363 27</u>	Total	<u>\$85,363 27</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Wm. Blakely, Sr., Darien	\$2,500 00	Wm. Blakely, Jr., Darien	1,000 00
John B. Johnson, Darien	1,000 00	Peter T. Long, Darien	500 00
James E. Seaver, Darien	1,000 00	B. J. Blakely, Darien	500 00
R. S. Young, Darien	1,000 00	C. H. Robinson, Fairfield	500 00
J. L. Eagan, Darien	7,500 00	Edward Tilden, Chicago	4,000 00
J. R. Eagan, Darien	3,500 00	John Piper, Darien	500 00
Henry Frank, Darien	500 00		
H. J. Hoyer, Darien	500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Dartford—Green Lake State Bank.

C. S. MORRIS, President.

M. C. GARDENIER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. S. Morris,
N. W. Taylor,
David Greenway,
Lester Clawson,

J. R. Brooks,
S. G. Potter,
M. C. Gardenier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$35,033 68	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	86 47
Banking house	3,485 94	Individual deposits subject to check	12,057 74
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,623 90	Certificates of deposit	23,141 76
Due from banks and bankers	4,969 03		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,441 00		
Specie	627 85		
Nickels and cents	104 57		
Total	\$60,285 97	Total	\$60,285 97

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John J. Wood, Jr., Berlin..	\$500 00	A. L. Palmer, Dartford....	200 00
Bert Morris, Berlin	1,000 00	W. O. Dean, Evanston, Ill..	1,000 00
R. A. Christie, Berlin	500 00	W. S. Haigh, Dartford	500 00
J. R. Brooks, Dartford.....	500 00	H. F. Odke, Dartford	200 00
H. C. Smith, Markesan.....	1,000 00	Mrs. Susan Morris, Dartford	100 00
Homer H. Morris, Dartford..	500 00	N. W. Taylor, Dartford ...	500 00
Geo. S. Thrasher, Dartford..	500 00	Lester Clawson, Dartford ...	500 00
M. C. Gardenier, Dartford..	500 00	Mary Walker, Dartford	200 00
Ella Gardenier, Markesan..	200 00	Emma Walker, Dartford ...	200 00
W. D. Gardenier, Markesan..	300 00	H. Schuebly, Dartford	200 00
L. C. Wheeler, Dartford	1,000 00	Geo. M. Greenway, Dartford	200 00
Sam'l Scholes, Dartford....	200 00	Harry B. Morris, Dartford..	500 00
Edw. Morris, Chicago, Ill..	500 00	W. A. Peterson, Dartford...	500 00
C. S. Morris, Berlin, Wis...	6,000 00	W. L. Walker, Dartford....	100 00
Wm. Smith, Dartford	200 00	W. S. Buckland, Dartford..	300 00
S. G. Potter, Dartford.....	200 00	Geo. N. Clark, Berlin.....	300 00
David Greenway, Dartford..	1,000 00	John Maudlin, Dartford...	200 00
W. E. Parker, Dartford ...	300 00	John W. Brown, Berlin	1,500 00
C. M. Walker, Dartford....	500 00	R. H. Hackett, Oshkosh....	500 00
John Birkholz, Dartford ...	200 00	W. M. Taylor, Dartford ...	500 00
David J. Malcolm, Dartford	500 00		
L. J. Brayton, Dartford....	200 00	Total	\$25,000 00
L. D. Patterson, Dartford..	500 00		

DeForest—DeForest State Bank.

M. THORSNESS, President.

A. A. LINDE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. Thorsness,
J. H. Bertrand,
H. P. Jamieson,
A. J. Jamieson,

W. R. Chipman,
Ernest N. Warner,
A. A. Linde.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$19,784 10	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits	236 74
Furniture and fixtures ...	570 45	Individual deposits subject	
Due from banks and		to check	5,810 62
bankers	5,870 43	Certificates of deposit ...	7,134 01
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	960 00		
Specie	545 25		
Nickels and cents	3 76		
Expense account	447 38		
Total	<u>\$38,181 37</u>	Total	<u>\$38,181 37</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Sam T. Swanson, Madison ..	\$100 00	A. P. Linde, De Forest....	2,000 00
C. H. Tenney, Madison....	100 00	Severt Ophang, Windsor	500 00
T. R. Bayoun, Bristol.....	100 00	Simon Rasmussen, De Forest	200 00
Ole H. Farness, Norway		Haldor Thore, De Forest...	200 00
Grove	200 00	Ole L. Eggum, De Forest...	500 00
Thos. Farness, De Forest...	100 00	Lars L. Eggum, De Forest...	1,000 00
Peter Huseboe, De Forest...	100 00	Anna T. Johnson, De Forest	1,000 00
K. Knudtson, Jr., De Forest	100 00	Anthoan Nelson, De Forest...	500 00
Ed. Knudtson, De Forest...	100 00	John G. Pederson, Keyeser.	100 00
Erick Esse, Norway Grove...	100 00	M. Thorsness, De Forest....	500 00
E. C. Meland, De Forest....	100 00	E. N. Warner, Madison....	500 00
K. Knudtson, Sr., De Forest	200 00	H. P. Jamieson, Poynette...	2,000 00
Erick Monson, De Forest ..	100 00	A. J. Jamieson, Poynette...	2,000 00
Martin E. Monson, De Forest	100 00	J. C. Jamieson, Poynette...	2,000 00
John Rasmussen, De Forest ..	100 00	A. A. Tuyum, De Forest...	500 00
N. H. Brue, De Forest....	100 00	Andrew Halson, De Forest..	200 00
Ernest Newel, De Forest....	100 00	Bretha Eggum, De Forest...	300 00
Lewis Dahl, De Forest....	100 00	Ingeborg Thur, De Forest...	100 00
T. L. Woodford, De Forest...	100 00	E. M. Rubbe, De Forest....	100 00
Fred Moeller, De Forest...	100 00	J. F. Bohling, Poynette....	300 00
Joseph Farness, Norway		Mary Hansen, Madison	500 00
Grove	100 00	Chas. Woodburn, Windsor	
Bennie Farness, Norway		C. J. Donovan, Windsor ...	200 00
Grove	100 00	J. H. Bertrand, De Forest..	1,200 00
Simon Farness, Norway		C. A. Linde, De Forest....	500 00
Grove	100 00	Ole Starkson, De Forest...	100 00
Andrew L. Eggum, De For-		K. O. Starks, Keyeser.....	100 00
est	100 00	A. A. Linde, De Forest....	500 00
Henry D. Blanchard, Wind-		J. E. Miller, De Forest....	500 00
sor	\$1,000 00	Nels Johnson, Norway Grove	200 00
Wm. Beattie, Arlington ..	500 00	Robt. J. Rosenfeld, Portage.	2,000 00
W. R. Chapman, Morrison-			
ville	500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Delavan—Citizens' Bank of Delavan.

R. H. JAMES, President.

E. F. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

R. H. James,
A. T. Parish,
S. L. Jackson,
J. H. Goodrich,

E. F. Williams,
D. E. La Bar,
Howard Williams.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$190,454 32	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	2,836 49	Surplus fund	10,000 00
Banking house	1,800 00	Undivided profits, less less and exp. acct.	5,185 97
Furniture and fixtures	2,200 00	Individual deposits subject to check	120,663 12
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,286 21	Certificates of deposit	64,516 04
Cash items	1,058 32	Due to banks and bankers	178 59
Checks on other banks	1,524 01		
Due from banks and bankers	11,155 29		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,837 00		
Specie	7,268 00		
Nickels and cents	124 08		
Total	\$230,543 72	Total	\$230,543 72

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

James & Williams, trustees, Delavan	\$1,700 00	Ruth La Bar, Delavan	600 00
R. H. James, Delavan	2,000 00	Harriet La Bar, Delavan	1,000 00
E. F. Williams, Delavan	5,300 00	Mrs. Emily Teeple, Chicago	300 00
J. H. Goodrich, Delavan	3,000 00	Del. De Wolf, Newark, N. J.	600 00
A. T. Parish, Delavan	5,000 00	A. S. Parish, Delavan	400 00
L. M. Spooner, Delavan	300 00	Howard Williams, Delavan	1,000 00
Etta D. Isham, Milwaukee	600 00	S. L. Jackson, Racine	1,000 00
Elizabeth James, Delavan	900 00	P. R. Jackson, Delavan	300 00
D. E. La Bar, Delavan	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

De Pere—State Bank of De Pere.

J. S. GITTINS, President.

L. D. HURD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Gittins,
C. G. Wilcox,
J. P. Dousman,
R. J. McGeehan,

F. H. Wiese,
John Hockers,
L. D. Hurd,
Peter Ruel.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$193,024 37	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	502 68	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	11,438 15
Other real estate	8,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	72,992 14
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	35,718 40	Certificates of deposit	155,954 66
Cash items	765 00	Savings deposits	2,064 14
Checks on other banks	2,380 60	Due to banks and bankers	222 75
Due from banks and bankers	42,060 07		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,974 00		
Specie	5,184 70		
Nickels and cents	62 02		
Total	<u>\$292,671 84</u>	Total	<u>\$292,671 84</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John P. Dousman, De Pere.	\$4,200 00	J. C. Outhwaite, De Pere.	500 00
C. G. Wilcox, De Pere.	2,500 00	Robb Crabb, De Pere.	800 00
J. S. Gittins, De Pere.	12,000 00	D. H. Gregory, De Pere.	800 00
F. H. Wiese, De Pere.	2,300 00	E. C. Merrill, De Pere.	900 00
L. Minick, De Pere	2,500 00	John Hockers, De Pere.	200 00
Frank Crabb, De Pere	1,000 00	John A. Kuyhers, De Pere.	200 00
R. Jackson, Sr., estate.	600 00	A. G. Wells, De Pere.	2,500 00
Chas. W. Jackson, De Pere	600 00	B. F. Smith, De Pere.	2,500 00
Peter Reul, De Pere.	1,500 00	H. J. Smith, De Pere.	2,500 00
J. P. Lenfesty, De Pere.	500 00	Marion Jackson, De Pere.	100 00
R. J. McGeehan, De Pere.	3,200 00	Chas. P. Jackson, De Pere.	100 00
W. H. Goodenough, De Pere	1,000 00	Bessie Jackson, De Pere.	100 00
A. D. Race, De Pere.	600 00	Jeanie Jackson, De Pere.	100 00
F. J. Neubauer, De Pere.	1,000 00	C. W. Jackson (admr.), De Pere	400 00
A. C. Mailer, De Pere.	500 00	E. N. Leonard, De Pere.	100 00
Jacob Falck, De Pere.	800 00	Belle W. Collins, De Pere.	900 00
J. S. Dousman, De Pere.	500 00		
Wm. Gow De Pere.	1,000 00		
L. D. Hurd, De Pere.	1,000 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Dodgeville—Dodgeville Bank.

JOHN M. REESE, Vice President.

EDWARD A. PERKINS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Edward A. Perkins,
Wm. S. Reese,

Jno. M. Reese.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$163,803 68	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	18,090 39	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,470 31
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	7,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	104,100 88
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	2,756 00	Certificates of deposit	120,157 47
Cash items	634 50		
Due from banks and bankers	47,347 89		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	7,077 00		
Specie	4,469 20		
Nickels and cents	50 00		
Total	<u>\$251,728 66</u>	Total	<u>\$251,728 66</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Estate Samuel W. Reese, Dodgeville	\$12,000 00	Edw. A. Perkins, Dodgeville..	1,000 00
Jno. M. Reese, Dodgeville....	6,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Wm. S. Reese, Dodgeville....	6,000 00		

Durand—Bank of Durand.

GEO. TARRANT, Sr., President.

FRANK PIERCE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George Tarrant, Sr.,
A. J. Wallace,
Frank Pierce,
W. H. Huntington,

H. M. Orlady,
D. C. Topping,
J. D. Eldridge.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$130,247 98	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	6,160 73	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,525 48
Banking house	2,628 14	Individual deposits subject to check	36,850 30
Furniture and fixtures	1,858 67	Certificates of deposit . . .	131,479 72
Cash items	293 86		
Checks on other banks	1,204 91		
Due from banks and bankers	50,155 84		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,409 00		
Specie	3,834 85		
Nickels and cents	61 52		
Total	<u>\$199,855 50</u>	Total	<u>\$199,855 50</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. Tarrant, Sr., Durand . . .	\$2,500 00	W. S. Kepler, Durand	500 00
J. E. Wise estate, Durand . . .	6,500 00	Frank Pierce, Durand	2,000 00
A. J. Wallace, Durand	2,100 00	Annabel Orlady, Durand	500 00
D. C. Topping, Durand	600 00	Augusta P. Topping, Durand . .	300 00
J. D. Eldridge, Durand	500 00	W. J. Maxwell, Durand	500 00
W. H. Huntington, Durand . . .	1,500 00	W. C. Hammond, Durand	1,000 00
Sarah Wallace, Durand	700 00	C. K. Averill, Menomonie	500 00
May Eldridge, Durand	1,000 00		
H. M. Orlady, Durand	4,200 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Mrs. C. L. Tarrant, Durand . . .	100 00		

Durand—State Bank of Durand.

WM. H. SMITH, President.

H. A. BRUENN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Smith,
E. Oesterreicher,
C. A. Ingram,
J. G. Leonard,

H. Goodrich,
George Howard,
William Hurlburt,
H. A. Bruenn.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$78,474 41	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,225 82
Overdrafts	102 74	Individual deposits subject to check	16,950 92
Banking house	2,600 00	Certificates of deposit	85,308 32
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,688 39		
Cash items	26 50		
Checks on other banks . . .	1,720 02		
Due from banks and bankers	26,491 32		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,694 00		
Specie	4,574 10		
Nickels and cents	13 58		
Total	<u>\$128,385 06</u>	Total	<u>\$128,385 06</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Wm. H. Smith, Eau Galle.	\$4,166 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	H. A. Bruenn, Durand	2,500 00
J. G. Leonard, Durand . . .	5,833 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	V. W. Darwin, Durand	500 00
E. Oesterreicher, Durand . .	1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	George Howard, Durand . . .	1,333 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Mrs. A. Stanton, Durand . . .	1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	L. W. Claska, Durand	166 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
H. Goodrich, Durand	833 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	N. Hubbard, Durand	166 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
C. A. Ingram, Durand	2,000 00	J. E. Britton	500 00
M. Hurlburt, Durand	1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$		
Mrs. A. Jacobs, Milwaukee.	2,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

East Troy—State Bank of East Troy.

P. O. GRISTE, President.

J. P. CHAFIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

P. O. Griste,
Geo. Meadows,
A. J. Bliss,
Alex. Frazer.
G. H. Smith,

H. H. Austin,
C. W. Smith,
L. J. Smith,
F. L. Fraser.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$182,086 11	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	12,004 90
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	35,807 16
Other real estate	4,300 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	150,603 13
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,100 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,000 00		
Cash items	36,45		
Due from banks and bankers	14,613 97		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,667 00		
Specie	4,483 50		
Nickels and cents	126 58		
Revenue stamps	1 58		
Total	\$223,415 19	Total	\$223,415 19

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

P. O. Griste, East Troy	\$3,000 00	A. J. Bliss, East Troy	2,000 00
J. P. Chafin, East Troy	12,500 00	L. J. Smith, Waukesha	500 00
H. H. Austin, East Troy	1,000 00	George Meadows, East Troy . . .	3,000 00
G. H. Smith, East Troy	500 00	Edw. B. Rohleder, East Troy . .	1,000 00
C. W. Smith, East Troy	500 00		
Alex. Fraser, Hilburn	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Frank L. Fraser, Lake Beulah . .	500 00		

Eau Claire—Chippewa Valley Bank.

B. A. BUFFINGTON, President.

GEO. T. THOMPSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

B. A. Buffington,
C. T. Bunde,
Geo. T. Thompson,

H. C. Putnam,
A. H. Hollen.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$434,829 69	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	14,874 39	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,102 00
Banking house	20,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	184,387 95
Other real estate	438 14	Certificates of deposit . .	318,055 70
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,074 39	Due to banks and bankers	18,730 87
Cash items	267 21		
Checks on other banks . .	5,096 93		
Due from banks and bankers	115,260 06		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	18,900 00		
Specie	12,102 45		
Nickels and cents	287 03		
Revenue stamps	146 23		
Total	\$627,276 52	Total	\$627,276 52

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

B. A. Buffington, Eau Claire.	\$20,700 00	M. Johannes, Eau Claire	1,000 00
H. C. Putnam, Eau Claire. . .	5,000 00	A. J. Keith, Eau Claire.	1,500 00
Geo. T. Thompson, Eau Claire	20,700 00	W. J. Starr, Eau Claire.	2,500 00
C. M. Buffington, Eau Claire.	10,000 00	A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire. . . .	1,000 00
I. K. Kerr, Eau Claire.	5,000 00	W. N. Sloan, Helena, Mont. . .	1,000 00
A. H. Hollen, Eau Claire. . . .	2,500 00	E. B. Putnam, St. Paul	10,000 00
Estate T. F. Frawley, Eau Claire	5,000 00	E. S. Culver, Eau Claire	1,000 00
Jno. Horrigan, Sr., Eau Claire	1,000 00	Mary Johannes, Eau Claire. . .	600 00
Jno. Horrigan, Jr., Eau Claire	1,000 00	Ara Y. Noble, Eau Claire. . . .	1,000 00
Jno. Walter & Co., Eau Claire	1,000 00	C. T. Bunde, Eau Claire.	1,000 00
F. McDonough, Eau Claire. . .	5,000 00		
C. A. Chamberlain, Eau Claire	2,500 00	Total	\$100,000 00

Eau Claire—New Bank of Eau Claire.

W. A. RUST, President.

J. T. JOYCE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. Rust,
A. J. Marsh,
A. A. Cutter,H. H. Hayden,
Arthur Smith.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$621,517 87	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	20,510 71	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	9,365 24
Banking house	14,162 88	Individual deposits subject to check	344,678 60
Other real estate	8,000 00	Certificates on deposit	339,522 10
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	194 00	Due to banks and bankers Cashier's checks outstand- ing	10,486 99 8,063 56
Cash items	2,192 06		
Checks on other banks	3,693 31		
Due from banks and bankers	81,199 23		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	23,098 00		
Specie	36,845 00		
Nickels and cents	343 43		
Revenue stamps	360 00		
Total	<u>\$812,116 49</u>	Total	<u>\$812,116 49</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. H. Hayden, Eau Claire	\$15,500 00	F. Gilbert, Cambridge, Mass.	1,500 00
W. A. Rust, Eau Claire	5,500 00	M. Cousins, Eau Claire	666 67
C. W. Lockwood, Eau Claire	9,666 67	W. J. Starr, Eau Claire	1,000 00
Dora D. Rust, Boston, Mass.	16,000 00	J. T. Joyce, Eau Claire	1,000 00
R. E. Rust estate, Eau Claire	5,000 00	Arthur Smith, Eau Claire	1,000 00
L. P. Cousins, adm., Eau Cl.	2,000 00	F. M. Woodward estate, New York	5,000 00
F. R. Skinner, Eau Claire	1,000 00	C. A. Bullen, Eau Claire	2,000 00
A. F. Shaw, Eau Claire	666 66	Serene E. Dean, Eau Claire	1,000 00
Florence Hayden, Eau Claire	10,000 00	A. F. Ellison, administrator, Eau Claire	3,000 00
W. P. Bartlett, Eau Claire	2,000 00	J. S. Owen, executor, Eau Claire	1,500 00
Thos. McDermott, Eau Claire	2,000 00	Louise Cameron, Eau Claire	1,000 00
Jane Powell, Eau Claire	2,000 00		
G. W. Robertson, Eau Claire	1,000 00		
Allen Cameron, Eau Claire	2,000 00		
A. J. Marsh, Eau Claire	3,000 00		
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire	4,000 00	Total	<u>\$100,600 00</u>

Edgerton—Tobacco Exchange Bank.

ANDREW JENSON, President.

WALLACE S. BROWN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew Jenson,
W. S. Heddles,
Wm. Bussey,
E. L. Shepard,

Wallace S. Brown,
W. A. Shelley,
C. G. Biederman,
Alex. White.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$214,668 82	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	6,053 99	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	7,761 14
Banking house	11,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	118,038 93
Furniture and fixtures	1,375 00	Certificates of deposit	101,009 56
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	4,000 00	Bills payable	15,000 00
Premium on bonds	512 00		
Cash items	6,699 94		
Due from banks and bankers	31,372 59		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,649 00		
Specie	12,336 75		
Nickels and cents	40 13		
Revenue stamps acct.	101 41		
Total	\$291,809 63	Total	\$291,809 63

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. W. Child, Edgerton	\$5,000 00	Henry Ebbott, Edgerton	1,000 00
Andrew Jenson, Edgerton	5,000 00	Lars Elickson, Rock Dale	1,000 00
J. M. Hixon, La Crosse	5,000 00	D. L. Babcock, Albion	1,000 00
T. E. Brittingham, Madison	5,000 00	F. W. Coon, Edgerton	1,000 00
W. A. Shelley, Edgerton	2,000 00	J. H. Coon, Utica	1,000 00
C. F. Mabbett, Edgerton	2,000 00	L. H. Towne, Edgerton	1,000 00
T. B. Barle, Edgerton	1,000 00	P. N. Johnson, Amos	500 00
E. L. Shepard, Edgerton	2,000 00	Wm. Bussey, Albion	500 00
E. C. Hopkins, Edgerton	1,000 00	W. A. De Lancey, Albion	500 00
C. L. Cullen, Edgerton	1,000 00	W. T. Pomeroy & Co., Edger- ton	500 00
W. S. Heddles, Edgerton	1,000 00	Henry Johnson, Edgerton	500 00
C. E. Sweeney, Edgerton	900 00	L. C. Whittet, Edgerton	1,000 00
C. G. Biederman, Edgerton	1,000 00	Andrew McIntosh, Edgerton	500 00
Jacob Bady, Edgerton	900 00	Wm. McIntosh, Edgerton	500 00
Wallace S. Brown, Edgerton	4,000 00		
Alex. White, Fulton	900 00		
E. S. Hatch, Edgerton	900 00		
L. J. Dickinson, Edgerton	900 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Elkhorn—State Bank of Elkhorn.

T. J. SLEEP, President.

E. J. HOOPER, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

T. J. Sleep,
Fred Winters,

E. J. Hooper,
R. J. Lean.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$161,289 54	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,666 17	Surplus fund	2,500 00
Banking house	5,700 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,257 04
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	67,914 60
Checks on other banks	48 00	Certificates of deposit	77,338 06
Due from banks and bankers	15,558 93	Savings deposits	12,597 91
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,730 00	Due to banks and bankers	1,800 00
Specie	2,310 00		
Nickels and cents	104 97		
Total	<u>\$192,407 61</u>	Total	<u>\$192,407 61</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. J. Hooper, Elkhorn	\$9,000 00	Geo. Hutton, Delavan town.	500 00
Frank W. Dunbar, Madison	1,000 00	John Oslock, Elkhorn	1,000 00
Mrs. Carrie Dunbar Hurdis, Delavan town	500 00	John Voss, Elkhorn	1,000 00
Bertha J. Arnold, Mansfield, Ohio	500 00	C. B. Williams, town of La Grange	1,000 00
Fred. Winters, Elkhorn	500 00	T. J. Sleep, Elkhorn	9,500 00
R. J. Lean, town of Geneva	500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Ellsworth—Bank of Ellsworth.

J. W. HANCOCK, President.

ORIN LORD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Hancock,
Orin Lord,
J. B. Jenson,
F. B. White,
A. G. Armstrong,

J. M. Smith,
J. L. Moody,
A. G. Foss,
R. N. Jenson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$185,291 77	Capital stock	\$ 25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,641 25	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,574 84
Banking house	3,479 76	Individual deposits subject to check	64,387 85
Other real estate	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit	155,334 83
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	Savings deposits	402 40
Bonds, stocks and securities	13,300 00	Other liabilities	1,767 45
Cash items	1,423 93		
Due from banks and bankers	29,108 27		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,169 00		
Specie	5,522 35		
Nickels and cents	7 43		
Revenue account	23 61		
Total	\$249,467 37	Total	\$249,467 37

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. W. Hancock, Ellsworth..	\$1,725 00	Julia E. Warner, Ellsworth..	2,000 00
Orin Lord, Ellsworth	3,500 00	Joseph M. Smith, River Falls	2,500 00
J. L. Moody, Ellsworth....	2,275 00	R. N. Jenson, River Falls...	5,000 00
A. G. Foss, Ellsworth	1,125 00	J. B. Jenson, Ellsworth....	25 00
A. G. Armstrong, Grant's Pass, Oregon	1,250 00	F. B. White, Ellsworth....	1,125 00
Edward Longworth, Monticello, Minn.	1,075 00	A. S. Cairns, Ellsworth....	400 00
W. W. Strickland, West Superior Superior	950 00	Gertrude Cairns, Ellsworth.	875 00
A. L. Strickland, Ellsworth.	925 00	R. U. Cairns, Ellsworth....	250 00
		Total	\$25,000 00

Elroy—State Bank of Elroy.

JOHN E. HART, President.

GEO. J. CLARK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. J. Clark,
H. N. Killson,
L. L. Moe,
A. T. Gregory,

E. N. Loveland,
J. T. Dithmar,
John E. Hart.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$117,487 87	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	2,116 88	Surplus fund	750 00
Banking house	7,300 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,686 24
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,609 50	Individual deposits subject to check	32,104 36
Checks on other banks...	468 99	Certificates of deposit	107,993 49
Due from banks and bankers	26,767 80		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	7,616 00		
Specie	4,153 70		
Nickels and cents	13 35		
Total	\$167,534 09	Total	\$167,534 09

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Chas. Kittleson, Elroy.....	\$500 00	Geo. J. Clark, Elroy.....	400 00
L. L. Moe, Elroy.....	500 00	John E. Hart, Elroy.....	500 00
H. N. Killson, Elroy.....	1,500 00	Edmund Hart estate, Elroy.	14,000 00
J. T. Dithmar, Elroy.....	1,000 00	Geo. I. Phoenix, Elroy.....	200 00
A. T. Gregory, Elroy.....	1,500 00	Jas. R. Lyons, Glendale.....	500 00
E. N. Loveland, Elroy.....	1,000 00	Jas. L. Heacox, Necedah....	1,000 00
R. M. White, Elroy.....	1,000 00		
W. A. Smith, Elroy.....	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
H. J. Vogel, Elroy.....	400 00		

Evansville—Bank of Evansville.

L. F. PULLEN, President.

GEO. L. PULLEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. F. Pullen,
A. C. Gray,

Geo. L. Pullen.

statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$213,074 75	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,505 82
Overdrafts	6,606 30	Individual deposits subject to check	89,469 02
Banking house	10,800 00	Certificates of deposit	139,228 41
Furniture and fixtures	3,700 00	Savings deposits	3,640 09
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	17,445 00	Bills re-discounted	34,155 01
Cash items	518 20	Bills payable	39,800 00
Checks on other banks	130 75		
Due from banks and bankers	49,037 16		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	12,600 00		
Specie	13,184 70		
Nickels and cents	201 49		
Premium paid	2,500 00		
Total	\$339,798 35	Total	\$339,798 35

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Mary Pullen Antes, Des Moines, Ia.	\$1,500 00	Geo. L. Pullen, Evansville	3,500 00
L. T. Pullen, Evansville	10,000 00	C. W. Rowley, Evansville	2,500 00
A. C. Gray, Evansville	1,500 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Fennimore—State Bank of Fennimore.

DWIGHT T. PARKER, President.

J. R. VILLEMONTTE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Dwight T. Parker,
D. B. Brunson,
Geo. A. Kreul,

Jacob Baumgartner,
William Marsden.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$148,257 10	Capital stock	\$35,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	330 64
Overdrafts	4,104 75	Individual deposits subject to check	43,084 21
Banking house	3,500 00	Certificates of deposit....	109,877 16
Furniture and fixtures...	1,200 00		
Checks on other banks...	689 76		
Due from banks and bankers	12,624 30		
U. S. and national cur- on hand	6,428 00		
Specie	1,392 59		
Nickels and cents	95 51		
Total	\$188,292 01	Total	\$188,292 01

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Dwight T. Parker, Fennimore	\$17,500 00	Jac. Baumgartner, Lancaster	1,000 00
Geo. A. Kreul, Fennimore..	1,500 00	S. I. Moore, Stromsberg, Neb.	6,000 00
William Marsden, Fennimore	8,500 00		
D. B. Brunson, Fennimore..	500 00	Total	\$35,000 00

Florence—State Bank of Florence.

O. C. DAVIDSON, President.

E. E. WILCOX, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

O. C. Davidson,
Peter McGovern,
E. E. Wilcox,
F. S. Evans,

H. D. Fisher,
E. W. Hopkins,
Chas. Loughrey.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$89,892 07	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Unpaid capital	15,000 00	Surplus fund	8,000 00
Other real estate	2,651 55	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,653 09
Furniture and fixtures	1,070 53	Individual deposits subject to check	38,221 15
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	500 00	Certificates of deposit	53,306 73
Due from banks and bankers	15,926 00		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,083 00		
Specie	1,014 74		
Foreign money	43 08		
Total	\$132,180 97	Total	\$132,180 97

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

O. C. Davidson, Iron Moun- tain, Mich.	\$1,000 00	C. H. Prouty, Three Rivers, Mich.	2,000 00
Peter McGovern, Florence.	1,800 00	W. G. Caldwell, Three Riv- ers, Mich.	1,000 00
E. E. Wilcox, Florence.	5,200 00	H. C. Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,400 00
H. D. Fisher, Florence.	5,000 00	B. A. Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y.	100 00
Chas. Loughrey, Florence.	1,400 00	M. J. Backus, Three Rivers, Mich.	1,200 00
E. P. Swift, Norway, Mich.	1,700 00	A. F. Wright, Iron Mountain, Mich.	500 00
H. A. Hansen, Florence.	1,000 00	E. J. Ingram estate, Iron Mountain, Mich.	400 00
State Bank, Florence.	700 00	E. W. Hopkins, Common- wealth	600 00
W. W. Noyes, Florence.	200 00	B. L. Diehl, Danville, Pa.	800 00
J. E. Parry, Florence.	200 00	Total	\$30,000 00
Anna Campbell, Quincy, Mich.	1,000 00		
F. Johnson estate, Florence.	100 00		
Isaac Soderberg estate, Flor- ence	100 00		
A. W. Patton, Appleton.	1,600 00		
A. E. Guensburg, Menomonie, Mich.	500 00		

Fond du Lac—Cole Savings Bank.

WM. E. COLE, President.

WM. T. COLE, Acting Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Fuhrman,
John Reinig,
W. F. Kurtius,

A. E. Cole,
Wm. E. Cole.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$145,776 26	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,247 26
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,095 27	Individual deposits subject to check	65,130 95
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	53,510 66	Certificates of deposit ...	57,729 34
Cash items	20,171 13	Savings deposits	125,516 42
Checks on other banks...	302 44		
Due from banks and bankers	32,880 01		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	11,770 00		
Specie	5,847 70		
Nickels and cents	226 70		
Revenue stamps	43 80		
Total	\$276,623 97	Total	\$276,623 97

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Wm. E. Cole, Fond du Lac..	\$23,500 00	A. E. Cole, Fond du Lac....	100 00
J. C. Fuhrman, Fond du Lac	50 00	I. Cole, Middletown, N. Y....	500 00
W. F. Kurtius, Fond du Lac	250 00		
A. H. Hammetter, Milwaukee	100 00	Total	\$25,000 00
John Reinig, Fond du Lac..	500 00		

Fort Atkinson—Citizens' State Bank.

L. B. ROYCE, President.

C. A. CASWELL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. B. Royce,
C. A. Caswell,
Roy D. Chase,

J. A. Caswell,
T. B. Royce.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$119,906 31	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,674 11	Surplus fund	5,000 00
Banking house, and furniture and fixtures	3,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	11,112 80
Other real estate	1,200 00	Individual deposits subject to check	87,437 01
Checks on other banks	681 19	Certificates of deposit	25,571 00
Due from banks and bankers	24,179 10	Bills re-discounted	5,000 00
U. S. and national currency on hand	6,753 00		
Specie	1,130 00		
Nickels and cents	97 10		
Total	\$159,120 81	Total	\$159,120 81

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

L. B. Royce, Fort Atkinson..	\$6,500 00	J. A. Caswell, Fort Atkinson	8,000 00
C. A. Caswell, Fort Atkinson	7,500 00	T. B. Royce, Fort Atkinson..	500 00
George Heid, Jefferson.....	1,000 00		
R. D. Chase, Fort Atkinson..	1,500 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Fox Lake—State Bank of Fox Lake.

C. H. EGGLESTON, President.

F. I. DAVISON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Eggleston,
H. Clausen,
James Gamble,
James Lyle,

Charles Lyle,
W. D. Borst,
F. I. Davison.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$144,009 98	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	4,345 57	Surplus fund	8,000 00
Banking house, and furni- ture and fixtures	6,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,136 10
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,100 00	Individual deposits subject to check	35,584 78
Due from banks and bankers	36,078 47	Certificates of deposit . . .	133,980 61
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,386 00		
Specie	4,188 00		
Nickels and cents	93 47		
Total	<u>\$204,701 49</u>	Total	<u>\$204,701 49</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. H. Eggleston, Fox Lake..	\$3,500 00	Mrs. Ph. A. Hughes, Fox Lake	1,500 00
H. Clausen, Fox Lake.....	1,500 00	Henry Hutchinson, Randolph	1,000 00
F. I. Davison, Fox Lake.....	1,000 00	Wm. Lyle, Fox Lake.....	500 00
James Lyle, Fox Lake.....	2,000 00	Helen Armstrong, Fox Lake.	1,500 00
James Gamble, Fox Lake....	1,000 00	Chas. Lyle, Fox Lake.....	1,000 00
E. J. Hughes, Fox Lake....	500 00	W. D. Borst, Fox Lake.....	1,300 00
D. Short, Fox Lake.....	500 00	E. J. Bunker, Waupun.....	500 00
Wm. G. Jones, Fox Lake....	500 00	Joseph W. Power, Fox Lake	500 00
O.N. Gorton estate, Fox Lake	500 00	J. L. Townsend, Fox Lake...	400 00
Mrs. G. G. Jones, Beaver Dam	100 00	J. W. Williams, Marshall,	
Mrs. M. E. Roberts, Fox Lake	500 00	Minn.	500 00
J. Barthorpe estate, Ripon..	2,000 00	Mrs. Mary Williams, Clear	
Morgan Jones, Randolph....	200 00	Lake, Ia.	1,000 00
John Stoddart, Fox Lake....	500 00		
Edward Davis, Randolph....	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Galesville—Bank of Galesville.

E. F. CLARK, President.

J. F. CANCE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

E. F. Clark,
I. Pederson,
J. F. Cance,
A. A. Arnold,

B. W. Davis,
S. C. French,
D. Kennedy.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$278,342 60	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	6,243 89	Surplus fund	5,000 00
Banking house	4,450 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	7,650 81
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	8,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	52,552 47
Cash items	452 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	237,136 99
Due from banks and bankers	44,771 48		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,915 00		
Specie	4,310 25		
Nickels and cents	105 05		
Due from Asst. Treas., U. S.	750 00		
Total	<u>\$352,340 27</u>	Total	<u>\$352,340 27</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. A. Arnold, Galesville.	\$2,500 00	F. A. Kellman, Galesville. . .	1,000 00
A. H. Arnold, Galesville	1,000 00	A.W.Newman estate, Madison	1,000 00
Mrs. Lunetta C. Burns, Cen- terville	1,000 00	Iver Pederson, Ettrick	1,000 00
John Bohrnstedt, Galesville. . .	1,000 00	Albert M. Pederson, Ettrick. .	500 00
W. C. Bohrnstedt, Brooking, S. D.	700 00	C. F. Ringlee, Whitehall. . . .	1,000 00
E. J. Brovold, Ettrick.	500 00	Mrs. Mabel Sagen, Galesville .	300 00
J. E. Cance, Ettrick.	500 00	A. L. Severance, Galesville. . .	200 00
Mrs. Fra F. Clark, Chicago. . . .	2,000 00	Mrs. A. S. Tower, La Crosse . .	500 00
L. W. Clark, Seattle, Wash. . . .	2,500 00	Mrs. J. L. Tower, Galesville. .	100 00
E. F. Clark, Galesville.	8,000 00	Mrs. A. D. Thompson, Galesv.	400 00
J. F. Cance, Galesville.	5,500 00	Mrs. Allie D. Thompson, guardian, Galesville	600 00
Wm. Cance, Havre, Montana . . .	1,000 00	Lella Thompson Holmberg, Cashton	300 00
Wilson Davis estate, Galesv. . . .	1,000 00	Allen B. Thompson, Gales- ville	300 00
B. W. Davis, Galesville.	1,200 00	J. C. Utter, Trempealeau.	1,000 00
S. C. French, Galesville.	500 00	G. Van Steenwyk estate, La Crosse	1,500 00
Mrs. M. A. French, Galesv.	500 00	W. P. Veitch, Galesville.	500 00
Mrs. P. E. French, Galesville . . .	1,000 00	Mrs. G. M. Veitch, Galesville. .	300 00
I. S. Farrand, Galesville.	1,000 00	W. S. Wadleigh, Galesville. . .	500 00
Gilbertson & Myhre, Galesville . .	1,000 00		
Hammer & Enghagen, Galesv. . . .	500 00	Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>
Jos. L. Jensen, Galesville.	1,000 00		
P. H. Johnson, Whitehall.	1,000 00		
Mrs. L. B. Kellman, Galesv. . . .	300 00		
Danl. Kennedy, S. C. French et al., jointly, Galesville.	3,800 00		

Grantsburg—First Bank of Grantsburg.

A. Z. DREW, President.

A. P. NELSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. Z. Drew,
Simon Thoreson,
A. P. Nelson,

Joel A. Hickerson,
Wm. Anderson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$180,291 35	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Surplus fund	4,000 00
Overdrafts	189 30	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,545 83
Banking house	1,800 00	Individual deposits subject to check	76,863 50
Furniture and fixtures ..	1,547 50	Certificates of deposit	110,244 27
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,000 00	Certified checks	125 00
Cash items	463 07	Cashiers checks outstand- ing	12,070 31
Due from banks and bankers	23,941 99		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,922 00		
Specie	3,940 00		
Nickels and cents	41 78		
Revenue stamp account ..	161 92		
Total	\$229,848 91	Total	\$229,848 91

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. Z. Drew, St. Paul, Minn. \$10,500 00	Wm. Anderson, Grantsburg... 1,000 00
A. P. Nelson, Grantsburg... 3,300 00	Andrew Peterson, Grantsburg 1,000 00
Joel A. Hickerson, Grantsburg 3,500 00	Thorsten Olsen, Grantsburg... 500 00
Simon Thoreson, Grantsburg 2,000 00	
Ole Anderson, Grantsburg .. 2,000 00	
G. R. Wadin, Grantsburg... 1,200 00	
	Total \$25,000 00

Gratiot—Gratiot State Bank.

J. G. LUND, President.

J. C. JOHNSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. G. Lund,
C. M. Lund,
H. B. Betzold,

DIRECTORS.

E. R. Thompson,
J. C. Johnson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$43,075 31	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,555 47	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,139 71
Due from banks and bankers	2,619 81	Individual deposits subject to check	6,203 98
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,750 00	Certificates of deposit	13,672 15
Specie	878 10	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	5,883 24
Nickels and cents	20 39		
Total	<u>\$51,899 08</u>	Total	<u>\$51,899 08</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. G. Lund, Canby, Minn.	\$20,900 00	E. R. Thompson, Gratiot.	200 00
J. C. Johnson, Gratiot.	2,000 00	H. W. Burmeister, Gratiot.	100 00
C. M. Lund, Gratiot.	500 00	Jas. A. Kelley, Gratiot.	200 00
H. B. Betzold, Cedar Grove.	500 00		
E. A. Domer, Orfordville.	500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
H. B. Doring, Gratiot.	100 00		

Green Bay—Bank of Green Bay.

DAVID DECKER, President.

L. ALBERT KAREL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Decker,
David Decker,Edward Decker, Jr.,
L. Albert Karel.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$78,771 91	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,933 07	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	212 35
Banking house	15,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	7,195 28
Furniture and fixtures, and savings banks	3,668 00	Certificates of deposit	31,623 80
Checks on other banks	177 81	Savings deposits	14,399 46
Due from banks and bankers	14,811 74	Due to banks and bankers	30,880 09
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,991 00	Bills re-discounted	11,450 50
Specie	2,082 65		
Nickels and cents	325 30		
Total	<u>\$120,761 48</u>	Total	<u>\$120,761 48</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

David Decker, Green Bay...	\$6,500 00	Hy Fetzer, Sturgeon Bay...	1,000 00
Edward Decker, Casco	6,000 00	Geo. A. Duvall, Kewaunee..	500 00
Edward Decker, Jr., Algoma.	6,500 00		
Nathan Decker, Casco	1,500 00	Total	\$25,000 00
L. Albert Karel, Kewaunee..	3,000 00		

Greenwood—Greenwood State Bank.

ERASTUS BOWEN, President.

RICHARD SPERBECK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Erastus Bowen,
B. F. Thompson,
Jos. Gibson,
R. Sperbeck,
L. Sperbeck,

H. H. Hartson,
J. B. Stair,
W. T. Heudson,
Jno. Shanks,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$77,642 15	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,107 83	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,035 01
Banking house	6,105 68	Individual deposits subject to check	36,668 19
Other real estate	3,667 00	Certificates of deposit	62,161 03
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,060 00	Due to banks and bankers	665 56
Cash items	37 24	Cash over	215 00
Due from banks and bankers	36,833 80		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	606 00		
Specie	630 50		
Nickels and cents	114 59		
Total	<u>\$127,744 79</u>	Total	<u>\$127,744 79</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

B. F. Thompson, Greenwood.	\$3,000 00	L. W. Gibson, Medford.....	1,000 00
J. C. Miller, Portland, Ore...	3,000 00	Erastus Bowen, Greenwood..	500 00
Jos. Gibson, Longwood.....	4,900 00	Wm. Johnston, Stanley.....	500 00
Jno. Shanks, Greenwood.....	500 00	H. H. Hartson, Greenwood..	1,000 00
L. Sperbeck, Medford.....	3,300 00	R. Sperbeck, Greenwood.....	1,800 00
W. T. Hendren, Greenwood..	1,000 00	J. B. Stair, Greenwood.....	1,000 00
E. F. Seymour estate, Mil- ford, Ia.	2,500 00		
H. Brungger, Greenwood....	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Hayward—Sawyer County State Bank.

EDWARD HINES, President.

E. B. HOLGREN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Hines,
L. L. Barth,
C. P. Wiche,

E. B. Holgren,
T. S. Whitten,
J. H. Hillweg.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$91,873 78	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	21 53	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,219 33
Banking house	5,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	50,224 98
Cash items	8 00	Certificates of deposit....	36,964 35
Due from banks and bankers	12,134 97		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,782 00		
Specie	1,545 65		
Nickels and cents	42 73		
Total	<u>\$113,408 66</u>	Total	<u>\$113,408 66</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Edward Hines, Chicago, Ill. \$19,000 00	J. H. Hillweg, Hayward... 100 00
C. P. Wiche, Chicago, Ill. 100 00	T. S. Whitten, Hayward... 100 00
L. L. Barth, Chicago, Ill. 100 00	
E. P. Holgren, Hayward... 5,000 00	Total \$25,000 00

Hillsboro—The Hillsboro State Bank.

E. V. WERNICK, President.

EDWARD HAMMER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

E. V. Wernick,
Robert Hammer,
Edward Hammer,Emma H. Wyman,
Y. A. Wofat.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$16,896 30	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Individual deposits subject	
Cash items	374 62	to check	7,831 63
Due from banks and bank-		Certificates of deposit	8,855 72
ers	12,765 60	Other liabilities	17 57
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	1,261 00		
Specie	266 25		
Nickels and cents	6 09		
Expense account	135 06		
Total	<u>\$41,704 92</u>	Total	<u>\$41,704 92</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. V. Wernick, Hillsboro...	\$5,000 00	F. A. Wofat, Dilly.....	1,000 00
Robt. Hammer, Hillsboro ..	5,000 00	Blaine D. Rusk, Viroqua....	1,000 00
Edward Hammer, Hillsboro .	5,000 00	James W. Burton, Chicago..	1,000 00
Emma H. Wyman, Viroqua..	5,000 00		
R. A. Armbruster, Hillsboro.	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
C. F. Kauffman, Hillsboro...	1,000 00		

Horicon—Horicon State Bank.

A. W. WILCOX, President.

CHAS. HAWKS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. W. Wilcox,
S. N. Campbell,
W. A. Van Brunt,

Martha L. Van Brunt,
Chas. Hawks.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$115,411 19	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	17 74	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,639 50
Banking house	3,833 71	Individual deposits subject to check	85,661 90
Other real estate	2,471 67	Certificates of deposit	49,066 94
Furniture and fixtures	1,730 00		
Checks on other banks	329 73		
Due from banks and bank- ers	31,491 91		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,099 00		
Specie	2,848 35		
Nickels and cents	135 04		
Total	<u>\$161,368 34</u>	Total	<u>\$161,368 34</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. W. Wilcox, Horicon	\$12,000 00	W. A. VanBrunt, Adm., Hori- con.	900 00
Chas. Hawks, Horicon	4,000 00	Blanch Van Brunt, Milwau- kee	900 00
Hattie B. Wilcox, Horicon	1,800 00	S. N. Campbell, Horicon	200 00
W. A. Van Brunt, Horicon	1,800 00		
Martha L. VanBrunt, Horicon	1,800 00		
Ida M. Campbell, Horicon	1,600 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Hortonville—Bank of Hortonville.

W. H. SPENGLER, President.

O. W. J. SPENGLER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. Spengler,
Chas. F. Buck,
H. T. Hardacker,Silas Bullard,
O. D. J. Spengler.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$109,499 12	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,134 75	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,739 23
Banking house	6,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	29,538 77
Due from banks and bank- ers	28,065 61	Certificates of deposit	94,681 02
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,897 00		
Specie	2,287 55		
Nickels and cents	74 98		
Total	\$150,959 02	Total	\$150,959 02

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. H. Spengler, Hortonville.	\$10,200 00	A. G. Lucht, Hortonville	200 00
O. W. J. Spengler, Horton- ville	2,000 00	F. M. Mills, Hortonville	500 00
Peter Steffen, Hortonville...	200 00	W. H. Manley, Stephansville	200 00
C. Knaack, Greenville.....	500 00	E. D. Bacon, Medina	200 00
Wm. Manser, Appleton.....	500 00	J. H. Ruppel, Medina	200 00
Hugh Hagen, Hortonville ..	300 00	G. Main, Ellington.....	200 00
A. Haller, Hortonville	800 00	J. H. McMurdo, Hortonville	500 00
H. I. Hardacker, Ellington...	1,000 00	Chas. Steidel, Stephansville.	100 00
H. I. Buck, Hortonville.....	500 00	H. O. Diestler, Hortonville..	200 00
V. G. Angus, Medina	200 00	W. H. Scott, Stephansville..	300 00
Birdell Nelson, Dale	200 00	J. H. Steffen, Hortonville ..	300 00
C. J. Christianson, Winne- conne	500 00	L. Dabareiner, Hortonville..	200 00
E. J. Sader, Readfield	200 00	Leonard Boon, Ellington ...	200 00
Jacob Miller, Hortonville...	100 00	Silas Bullard, Menasha	200 00
E. A. Graf, Hortonville.....	500 00	Harry Lepla, Greenville	200 00
Nick Steffen, Hortonville...	100 00	James McMeekin, Hortonville	200 00
M. Ritger, Hortonville.....	200 00	Wilma A. Boon, Greenville...	200 00
Chas. T. Buck, Hortonville.	1,000 00	A. P. Davis, Hortonville....	200 00
F. N. Torrey, Hortonville...	500 00	H. R. Buck, Milwaukee	1,000 00
Orin Schufelt, Medina	200 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Hudson—The Bank of Hudson.

H. L. NORTH, President.

F. J. CARR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. L. North,
F. J. Carr.

George P. De Long,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$189,118 90	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Surplus fund	3,000 00
Overdrafts	134 10	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,352 32
Banking house	5,569 65	Individual deposits subject to check	91,381 08
Furniture and fixtures ...	2,101 06	Certificates of deposit ...	135,576 29
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	6,141 47	Due to banks and bankers	637 53
Cash items	420 00		
Checks on other banks....	1,507 67		
Due from banks and bank- ers	34,515 82		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,952 00		
Specie	4,240 00		
Nickels and cents	246 55		
Total	\$258,947 22	Total	\$258,947 22

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. L. North, Hudson.....	\$10,000 00	N. B. Bailey, Baldwin	2,000 00
F. J. Carr, Hudson	10,500 00		
G. P. DeLong, Hudson	2,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
B. C. Bunker, Hudson	500 00		

Hustisford—Hustisford State Bank.

EDGAR BOEING, President.

RICHARD ROLL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Edgar Boeing,
S. B. Jones,
Richard Roll,Wm. Hipke,
Horatio Ryder.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$47,233 00	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	81 53
Overdrafts	788 85	Individual deposits subject to check	31,213 63
Banking house	3,414 35	Certificates of deposit	27,062 45
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,697 83		
Due from banks and bank- ers	13,321 26		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,970 00		
Specie	1,849 45		
Nicks and cents	82 87		
Total	<u>\$83,357 61</u>	Total	<u>\$83,357 61</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Edgar Boeing, Hustisford . . .	\$2,500 00	Richard Roll, Hustisford . . .	2,500 00
Robt. Boeing, Hustisford . . .	1,000 00	August E. Roeseler, Hustis- ford	1,500 00
Chas. Ardmann, Hustisford . .	1,500 00	Blanch Van Brunt, Hustis- ford	4,500 00
Horatio Ryder, Hustisford . . .	2,500 00	F. W. Zilisch, Hustisford . . .	1,000 00
Wm. Hipke, Hustisford	2,000 00		
S. B. Jones, Hustisford	1,000 00		
Hadley C. Ryder, Hustisford . .	2,000 00		
Sidney E. Jones, Hustisford . .	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
S. M. Rundall, Hustisford . . .	2,000 00		

Independence—The State Bank of Independence.

JOHN SPRECHER, President.

ANTON SENTY, Cashier.

John Sprecher,

DIRECTORS.

Anton Senty.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$107,537 39	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,103 45
Banking house	6,985 98	Individual deposits subject to check	36,090 98
Furniture and fixtures	1,345 00	Certificates of deposit	93,400 13
Checks on other banks	501 52		
Due from banks and bank- ers	35,242 81		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,326 00		
Specie	1,562 90		
Nickels and cents	31 96		
Total	<u>\$156,594 56</u>	Total	<u>\$156,594 56</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John Sprecher, Independence	\$16,000 00
Anton Senty, Independence	9,000 00
Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Iola—Farmers' State Bank of Iola.

H. J. SEVERSON, President.

J. C. SWENDSEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Ole J. Olson,
A. Weiman, Jr.,
N. H. Johnson,B. Williams,
H. J. Severson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$66,946 67	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,883 49
Overdrafts	436 00	Individual deposits subject to check	26,035 16
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,054 85	Certificates of deposit ...	34,846 22
Cash items	351 06	Savings deposits	1,115 47
Checks on other banks...	403 88	Bills re-discounted	6,500 00
Due from banks and bank- ers	10,351 51		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,188 00		
Specie	3,628 75		
Nickels and cents	19 62		
Total	<u>\$95,380 34</u>	Total	<u>\$95,380 34</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. J. Severson, Iola.....	2,200 00	Verena Wieman, Iola	400 00
Carrie M. Dale, Iola.....	500 00	H. B. Taylor, Iola.....	200 00
B. Williams, Iola	3,000 00	Chas. Busnell, Amherst Jet.	1,800 00
Taylor Brothers, Iola.....	1,400 00	Ruth T. Busnell, Amherst Junction	200 00
N. H. Johnson, Iola.....	1,200 00	M. A. Bergen, Scandinavia..	1,500 00
J. A. Hatch, Iola	300 00	L. A. Brikke, Scandinavia..	1,300 00
Brown Peterson, Iola.....	600 00	M. M. Twaiten, Scandinavia	300 00
J. C. Swendsen, Iola.....	1,400 00	Louise A. Salorud, Scandi- navia	100 00
Ole J. Olson, Iola.....	1,500 00	Matias Olson, Scandinavia..	200 00
Edwin Chapin, Iola.....	2,200 00	Ole R. Bestul, Scandinavia..	500 00
A. Weiman, Jr., Iola.....	1,000 00		
A. Weiman, Sr., Iola.....	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
W. H. Warren, Iola.....	1,600 00		
Wm. G. Sims, Iola.....	400 00		
Carrie A. Bennett, Iola....	200 00		

Iron River—Iron River Bank.

R. C. OGILVIE, President.

BYRON RIPLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. W. Lea,
A. H. Grimpo,
R. A. Steckbauer,

Byron Ripley,
R. C. Ogilvie.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$56,948 62	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,974 85
Overdrafts	2,734 59	Individual deposits subject to check	30,433 18
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,075 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	27,497 50
Cash items	1,386 42	Bills re-discounted	6,000 00
Checks on other banks . . .	1,300 00		
Due from banks and bank- ers	11,964 36		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,198 00		
Specie	4,081 55		
Revenue stamps	216 99		
Total	<u>\$90,905 53</u>	Total	<u>\$90,905 53</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

R. C. Ogilvie, West Superior	\$5,000 00	A. H. Grimpo, Iron River . . .	1,666 66
W. W. Lea, Iron River	5,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
R. A. Steckbauer, Iron River	5,000 00		
Byron Ripley, Iron River	8,333 34		

Janesville—Bower City Bank.

GEORGE G. SUTHERLAND, President.

ALBERT E. BINGHAM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Sale,
A. E. Bingham,
James Shearer,
Robert M. Bostwick, Jr.,

Wm. McLay,
Geo. G. Sutherland,
Jno. Thoroughgood.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$342,235 56	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	381 06	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	11,398 96
Cash items	687 12	Individual deposits subject to check	322,673 27
Checks on other banks	4,412 95	Certificates of deposit	18,312 80
Due from banks and bank- ers	43,154 23		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,779 00		
Specie	2,514 20		
Nickels and cents	220 91		
Total	<u>\$402,385 03</u>	Total	<u>\$402,385 03</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

F. Kimball estate, Janesville	\$2,500 00	J. M. Bostwick & Sons, Janesville	6,200 00
James Shearer, Janesville . . .	5,000 00	E. D. McGowan, Janesville . . .	1,000 00
Alb. E. Bingham, Janesville . . .	1,000 00	W. H. Palmer, Janesville	900 00
I. C. Brownell est., Janesville . .	4,100 00	Archie Reid, Janesville	4,500 00
R. M. Bostwick, Jr., Janesville . .	1,000 00	C. E. Ranous, Janesville	300 00
I. F. Connors, Janesville	1,000 00	Nettie A. Roberts, Fond du Lac .	500 00
J. A. Fathers, Janesville	200 00	J. W. Sale, Janesville	1,000 00
T. W. Goldin, Janesville	200 00	D. F. Sayre, Fulton	700 00
Adam Holt, Janesville	100 00	Mrs. A. Sanborn, Janesville . . .	1,000 00
Wm. G. Heller, Janesville	4,500 00	Geo. G. Sutherland, Janesville . .	5,200 00
S. B. Heddles, Janesville	1,000 00	J. Thoroughgood, Janesville . . .	500 00
W. H. Judd, Janesville	1,000 00	Chas. L. Valentine, Janesville . .	1,600 00
F. H. Koebelin, Janesville	200 00	W. T. Van Kirk, Janesville	200 00
Adeline Kimball, Janesville	1,500 00	E. F. Woods, Janesville	500 00
P. J. Mout, Janesville	500 00		
H. D. Murdock, Janesville	1,600 00	Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>
Wm. McLay, Janesville	900 00		
F. D. Murdock, Janesville	200 00		

Janesville—Merchants' & Mechanics' Savings Bank.

W. S. JEFFRIS, President.

WM. BLADON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

David Jeffris,
F. C. Cook,
W. S. Jeffris,
A. H. Sheldon,

Wm. Bladon,
M. O. Mouat,
James Menzies.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$818,763 78	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	416 98	Surplus fund	50,000 00
Other real estate	2,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	18,996 27
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	149,900 00	Individual deposits subject to check	1,054,430 71
Cash items	378 46	Certificates of deposit	29,441 08
Checks on other banks...	2,475 87	Due to banks and bankers	5,252 29
Due from banks and bank- ers	191,563 49		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	12,494 00		
Specie	29,930 40		
Nickels and cents	197 37		
Total	\$1,208,120 35	Total	\$1,208,120 35

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. S. Jeffris, Janesville.....	\$7,800 00	Mrs. F. B. Cook, Janesville	100 00
A. H. Sheldon, Janesville....	2,000 00	M. G. Jeffris, Janesville.....	1,500 00
Wm. Bladon, Janesville.....	1,300 00	S. A. Jeffris, Janesville.....	300 00
W. H. H. Macloon, Janesville	4,500 00	Wm. Winkley, Janesville ...	1,000 00
David Jeffris, Janesville....	6,800 00	Mrs. F. A. Capelle, Janesville	1,800 00
Frank Gray, Janesville.....	250 00	S. M. Smith, Riverside, Ill..	700 00
James Mouat, Janesville....	1,800 00	Isaac F. Connors, Janesville.	1,000 00
James Menzies, Rock Prairie	250 00	Mrs. M. M. Bladon, Janesville	1,000 00
Benj. Blesdale, Janesville..	1,000 00	Mrs. J. M. Keller, Janesville	1,400 00
W. H. Tallman estate, Janesville	250 00	A. P. Lovejoy, Janesville....	6,400 00
F. C. Cook, Janesville.....	1,200 00	E. May Clark, Janesville....	250 00
Mrs. M. M. Carle, Janesville.	1,800 00	H. S. Lovejoy, Janesville...	300 00
W. B. Britton, Janesville....	250 00	Jennie M. Baker, Janesville.	200 00
Mrs. L. A. Sheldon, Janesville	3,700 00	Bell Boothroyd, Beaver Dam	150 00
Mrs. F. E. Eldred, Janesville	1,000 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Jefferson—Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

GEO. GRIMM, President.

GEO. J. KISPERT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George Grimm,
H. C. Christians,
Geo. J. Kispert,
W. S. Henry,George Copeland,
Adam Kispert,
Chas. F. Bullwinkel.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$210,250 53	Capital stock	\$60,000 00
Overdrafts	2,515 99	Surplus fund	12,500 00
Banking house	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,901 15
Cash items	68 76	Individual deposits subject to check	104,493 15
Checks on other banks.	120 00	Certificates of deposit	101,086 19
Due from banks and bank- ers	51,877 07	Due to banks and bankers	289 23
U. S. and national cur- rency on hands.	8,321 00		
Specie	5,943 90		
Nickels and cents	172 62		
Total	<u>\$284,269 72</u>	Total	<u>\$284,269 72</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

George Grimm, Jefferson	\$3,900 00	John Reinel estate, Jefferson	500 00
H. C. Christians, Johnson Creek	2,500 00	Mrs. M. U. Stevens, Ft. At- kinson	2,000 00
Geo. J. Kispert, Jefferson	1,500 00	Mrs. S. Copeland, Jefferson	200 00
Mrs. G. J. Kispert, Jefferson	7,000 00	J. N. Stevens, Jefferson	1,000 00
W. S. Henry, Jefferson	6,000 00	Miss A. L. Henry, Jefferson	200 00
Mrs. A. Bullwinkel, Jefferson	4,600 00	O. F. Roessler, Jefferson	500 00
Chas. F. Bullwinkel, Jefferson	800 00	Carl Kusterman, guardian, Green Bay	1,900 00
Adam Kispert, Jefferson	500 00	George W. Bird, Madison	600 00
Mrs. E. Smith, Jefferson	5,600 00	S. Chapman, Fort Atkinson	1,000 00
John M. Friedel, Jefferson	400 00	Mrs. Kate Gieseler, James- town, N. Dak.	3,000 00
Chas. Jahn, Jefferson	600 00	Miss Helen A. Jones, execu- trix, Favette, Iowa	1,200 00
Mrs. Kate Stoppenbach, Jef- ferson	200 00	Mrs. K. Niebler, Farmington	1,600 00
A. Puerner & Son Co., Jef- ferson	400 00	O. J. Kerschensteiner, Jef- ferson	1,000 00
George Copeland, Jefferson	1,500 00	J. Bienfang & Son, Jefferson	509 00
Carl Seifert, Jefferson	500 00		
James Campbell estate, Beaver Dam	500 00	Total	<u>\$60 00 00</u>
Mrs. Darcey Henry, Jefferson	4,000 00		
Henry Haskell, Jefferson	4,300 00		

Jefferson—Jefferson County Bank.

FRANK STOPPENBACH, President.

M. BECK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Stoppenbach,
John W. Puerner,
M. Beck,

W. H. Porter,
Henry Fischer.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$79,208 92	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	516 66	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,284 12
Banking house	5,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	47,120 07
Other real estate	545 71	Certificates of deposit	39,767 49
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Bonds, stocks and securities	5,700 00		
Checks on other banks	169 23		
Due from banks and bankers	33,521 68		
U. S. and national currency on hand	6,174 00		
Specie	6,584 83		
Nickels and cents	250 65		
Total	\$139,171 68	Total	\$139,171 68

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Frank Stoppenbach, Jefferson	\$1,800 00	Mrs. C. C. Williams, Lake Mills	3,000 00
John Reinel estate, Jefferson	3,000 00	Mrs. R. C. Clark, Jefferson	4,000 00
W. H. Porter, Jefferson	2,000 00	George Held, Jefferson	1,000 00
Nelson Harris, Jefferson	1,200 00	Geo. W. Bird, Madison	1,200 00
O. J. Kerschesteiner, Jefferson	1,000 00	Adele Henry, Jefferson	200 00
E. C. Hager, Jefferson	500 00	Mrs. Kate Stoppenbach, Jefferson	500 00
Henry Fischer, Jefferson	2,000 00	Mrs. Candis Brown, Jefferson	1,700 00
W. A. Muck, Jefferson	1,200 00	C. Stoppenbach estate, Jefferson	7,200 00
Marlette Winterling, Jefferson	2,300 00	F. O. Tilton, Minneapolis	600 00
John W. Puerner, Jefferson	1,000 00	A. Puerner & Son Co., Jefferson	3,400 00
L. M. Smith, Jefferson	1,000 00	Total	\$50,000 00
Michael Beck, Jefferson	1,000 00		
A. R. Bachaud, Jefferson	500 00		
L. Prenzlów, Jefferson	500 00		
Anna M. Bullwinkel, Helenville	2,000 00		
Mrs. E. Jung, Milwaukee	6,200 00		

Johnson Creek—Mansfields Bank.

GEO. D. MANSFIELD, President.

FRED C. MANSFIELD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. D. Mansfield,

Fred C. Mansfield.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$96,666 22	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Individual deposits subject	
Overdrafts	95 63	to check	66,251 82
Bonds, stocks and securi-		Certificates of deposit	36,022 00
ties	1,000 00		
Checks on other banks . . .	33 30		
Due from banks and bank-			
ers	14,520 03		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	1,540 00		
Specie	3,342 20		
Nickels and cents	51 61		
Loss and expense account	24 18		
Total	<u>\$127,273 82</u>	Total	<u>\$127,273 82</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. D. Mansfield, Johnson		Fred C. Mansfield, Johnson	
Creek	\$12,500 00	Creek	12,500 00
		Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Juneau—Citizens' Bank.

SIDNEY R. JONES, President.

THEO. P. HEMMY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Sidney R. Jones,
Theo. P. Hemmy,
Jas. Duffy,

W. E. Hallock,
M. L. Lueck,
Samuel A. Jones.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$93,332 45	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,937 30	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Banking house	3,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	820 06
Other real estate	4,600 00	Individual deposits subject to check	40,363 69
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	Certificates of deposit	39,889 38
Bonds, stocks and securities	120 00	Due to banks and bankers	466 02
Cash items	1,794 46	Dividends unpaid	192 00
Due from banks and bankers	7,141 99	Bills re-discounted	14,000 00
U. S. and national currency on hand	7,074 00		
Specie	639 40		
Nickels and cents	91 55		
Total	\$121,731 15	Total	\$121,731 15

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. E. Hallock, Juneau	\$200 00	Jas. Duffy, Clyman	2,000 00
Theo. P. Hemmy, Juneau	8,600 00	F. W. Gebhardt, Juneau	500 00
Sidney R. Jones, Hustisford	4,000 00	John Nehls, Juneau	400 00
Richard Roll, Hustisford	500 00	M. L. Lueck, Juneau	1,000 00
S. A. Jones, Juneau	1,000 00	Geo. E. Hallock, Juneau	6,000 00
Carolina Hawks, Horicon	200 00		
Mark Lovell, Waupun	200 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Sol. Rudolf, Juneau	400 00		

Kaukauna—Bank of Kaukauna.

PETER REUTER, President.

F. A. TOWSLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Peter Reuter,
F. A. Towsley,
Alex. McNaughton,
Geo. O. Bergstrom,

Otto H. Runte,
A. W. Priest,
Alfred Galpin.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$286,093 04	Capital stock	\$80,000 00
Overdrafts	903 01	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,099 32
Furniture and fixtures ...	4,275 00	Individual deposits subject to check	108,584 87
Cash items	9 05	Certificates of deposit....	108,237 68
Checks on other banks...	15 10	Savings deposits	50,155 18
Due from banks and bank- ers	52,448 08	Due to banks and bankers	1,892 09
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,717 00	Dividends unpaid	1 --
Specie	3,463 50		
Nickels and cents	147 65		
Revenue stamps	9 70		
Total	<u>\$353,081 14</u>	Total	<u>\$353,081 14</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Peter Reuter, Kaukauna....	\$16,400 00	A. W. Patten estate, Appleton	6,000 00
Otto H. Runte, Kaukauna...	4,800 00	Geo. Kriess, Appleton.....	1,600 00
F. A. Towsley, Kaukauna...	3,200 00	Geo. O. Bergstrom, Neenah..	4,000 00
A. McNaughton, Kaukauna	2,800 00	H. Babcock, Neenah	1,300 00
Mrs. C. M. Bossard, Grand Rapids, Minn.	1,600 00	J. A. Kimberly, Neenah	1,300 00
John Brill, Kaukauna	1,600 00	Clara A. Shattuck, Neenah..	1,400 00
A. W. Priest, Appleton.....	4,400 00	Frances J. Kimberly, Neenah	2,800 00
N. H. Brokaw estate, Apple- ton.	2,400 00	H. J. Versteegen, Little Chute	500 00
J.P. Reuter estate, Kaukauna	400 00	J. E. Versteegen, Little Chute	500 00
H. S. Cooke, Kaukauna	800 00	F. J. Versteegen, Little Chute	600 00
A. Thilmany, Bonn, Germany	4,000 00	A. C. Merryman, Marinette..	2,000 00
John McNaughton, Appleton	6,000 00	J. Hickey, Salt Lake City, Utah	1,600 00
Alfred Galpin, Appleton.....	6,400 00	John Schuithies, Kaukauna..	1,600 00
		Total	<u>\$80,000 00</u>

Kenosha—Kenosha State Bank.

FRANK S. KOMP, President.

FRANK T. MOLONEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Douglas C. Gregg.
H. M. Komp,

Frank S. Komp,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$5,557 66	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Furniture and fixtures ...	3,773 57	Individual deposits subject	
Bonds, stocks and securi-		to check	6,322 20
ties	18,375 00	Certificates of deposit	1,559 00
Cash items	5 25	Savings deposits	1,958 91
Checks on other banks...	3,550 00		
Due from banks and bank-			
ers	966 33		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	1,089 00		
Specie	542 35		
Nickels and cents	40 61		
Loss and expense account.	940 34		
Total	<u>\$34,840 11</u>	Total	<u>\$34,840 11</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Frank S. Komp, Kenosha..	\$11,300 00	Kenosha	12,000 00
H. M. Komp, Kenosha	100 00	Chas. S. Eisen, Cincinnati,	
D. C. Gregg, Chicago, Ill. .	100 00	O.	750 00
Frank T. Moloney, Kenosha	700 00		
Geo. M. Melville, Kenosha.	300 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Frank S. Komp, trustee,			

Kenosha—Merchants & Savings Bank.

HENRY B. ROBINSON, President.

AYLMER K. WILDER, Cashier.

DIRECTOR.

H. B. Robinson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$107,189 10	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	16 49	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	337 97
Furniture and fixtures . . .	500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	69,678 96
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,337 45	Certificates of deposit . . .	44,053 58
Cash items	101 82	Savings deposits	11,268 27
Checks on other banks . . .	64 50		
Due from banks and bank- ers	31,352 40		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,888 00		
Specie	2,621 00		
Nickels and cents	268 02		
Total	\$150,338 78	Total	\$150,338 78

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Henry B. Robinson, Kenosha	\$23,000 00		Richard T. Robinson, Racine	1,000 00
Gertha P. Robinson, Kenosha	1,000 00			
			Total	\$25,000 00

Kewaunee—State Bank of Kewaunee.

E. DECKER, President.

L. A. KAREL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

E. Decker,
Joseph Duvall,
E. Decker, Jr.,

George Grimmer,
L. A. Karel.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$458,354 22	Capital stock	40,000 00
Banking house	6,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,204 20
Other real estate	8,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	50,712 33
Furniture and fixtures	1,800 00	Certificates of deposit	505,234 06
Bonds, stocks and securities	66,600 00	Due to banks and bankers	368 49
Cash items	600 00		
Due from banks and bankers	45,035 03		
U. S. and national currency on hand	8,177 00		
Specie	1,346 71		
Nickels and cents	110 28		
Insurance	2,495 84		
Total	<u>\$598,519 08</u>	Total	<u>\$598,519 08</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. Decker, Casco	\$500 00	E. Decker, Jr., Algoma	20,500 00
Joseph Duvall, Kewaunee	7,500 00		
George Grimmer, Kewaunee	7,500 00	Total	<u>\$40,000 00</u>
L. A. Karel, Kewaunee	4,000 00		

Kiel—State Bank of Kiel.

CHARLES HEINS, President.

RICHARD KIEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Heins,
J. B. Laun,
W. P. Wagner,D. H. Schaper,
Richard Kiel.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.	\$	Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$153,998 19	Capital stock	25,000 00
Overdrafts	2,279 78	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,781 39
Banking house	6,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	67,168 82
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 (4)	Certificates of deposit	102,901 10
Cash items	5,021 95		
Due from banks and bank- ers	21,853 96		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,643 00		
Specie	3,516 95		
Nickels and cents	32 48		
Revenue stamps	5 00		
Total	<u>\$200,851 31</u>	Total	<u>\$200,851 31</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Charles Heins, Kiel	\$5,000 00	Anna L. Wagner, Green Bay	200 00
W. P. Wagner, Green Bay..	5,200 00	Chas. E. Vroman, Green Bay	1,000 00
M. A. Hunt, Kaukauna	1,000 00	Herman Schaper, Kiel	1,000 00
J. B. Laun, Kiel	6,400 00	Richard Kiel, Kiel	1,000 00
R. G. Shumway, Polo, Ill.	2,000 00	Lucia S. Suffel, Green Bay..	200 00
H. S. Eldred, Green Bay	1,000 00		
F. H. Suffel, Green Bay	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

La Crosse—Batavian Bank.

E. E. BENTLEY, President.

E. M. WING, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

G. Van Steenwyk,
E. E. Bentley,
James McCord,
Michael Funk,
James J. Hogan,

S. Y. Hyde,
F. A. Copeland,
L. F. Easton,
A. Hirschheimer.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts . . .	\$1,828,865 67	Capital stock	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts	363 68	Undivided profits, less	
Banking house	60,000 00	loss and exp. acct.	47,368 49
Other real estate	2,173 32	Individual deposits sub-	
Bonds, stocks and secur-		ject to check	378,240 59
ities	288,670 04	Certificates of deposit . . .	1,292,450 71
Cash items	740 70	Due to banks and bank-	
Checks on other banks . . .	4,255 70	ers	744,139 67
Due from banks and		Circulation	223 00
bankers	336,314 85		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	72,106 50		
Specie	68,329 25		
Nickels and cents	379 75		
Due from state treas. . . .	223 00		
Total	\$2,662,422 46	Total	\$2,662,422 46

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. E. Bentley, La Crosse	\$19,000 00	M. Funk, La Crosse	10,000 00
Elsie Gile Scott, La Crosse . . .	15,000 00	Segelke, Kohlhaus & Co., La	
G. Van Steenwyk, La Crosse . . .	15,000 00	Crosse	5,000 00
A. H. Davis estate, La Crosse . .	13,500 00	A. Hirschheimer, La Crosse . .	5,000 00
James McCord, La Crosse	11,300 00	N. B. Holway estate, La Crosse .	5,000 00
Levi Withee, La Crosse	5,000 00	Isador Schilling, La Crosse . .	2,000 00
W. R. Sill, La Crosse	3,000 00	Mrs. H. M. Ray, La Crosse . . .	2,000 00
W. Tilman estate, La Crosse . . .	3,000 00	Geo. H. Ray, La Crosse	2,000 00
David Law estate, La Crosse . . .	7,000 00	C. H. Nicho's Lumber Co.,	
Mrs. J. Hellemann, La Crosse . .	1,500 00	Onalaska	5,000 00
D. J. Cameron, La Crosse	12,500 00	Elizabeth Wing, La Crosse . . .	500 00
J. J. Hogan, La Crosse	1,000 00	Mary Crosby, La Crosse	5,000 00
L. F. Easton, La Crosse	2,000 00	J. E. McConnell, La Crosse . . .	500 00
Mary E. Hill, Sparta	5,000 00	C. H. Schweizer, La Crosse . . .	500 00
F. A. Copeland, La Crosse	10,000 00	James Vincent, La Crosse	2,000 00
S. Gutman, Chicago, Ill.	1,500 00	C. L. Jenks, La Crosse	3,700 00
Sarah Gutman, Chicago, Ill. . . .	500 00	H. J. Hirschheimer, La Crosse . .	1,500 00
A. Cameron estate, La Crosse . . .	3,500 00	B. C. Smith, La Crosse	500 00
Mary Cameron, La Crosse	3,500 00	E. M. Wing, La Crosse	1,600 00
J. H. McCulloch estate, Pasa-		F. G. Cutler, La Crosse	400 00
dena, Cal.	7,500 00	John A. Bayer, La Crosse	500 00
S. Y. Hyde, La Crosse	5,000 00		
S. Gantert, La Crosse	2,000 00		
		Total	\$200,000 00

La Crosse—Exchange State Bank.

J. E. WHEELER, President.

JOSEPH P. GOHRES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. E. Wheeler,
O. Holway,
Wm. F. Gohres,S. J. Waite,
W. B. Tscharnner.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$121,251 98	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	671 81	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,833 95
Other real estate	9,092 06	Individual deposits subject to check	44,601 93
Furniture and fixtures	1,739 00	Certificates of deposit	46,362 60
Bonds, stock and securi- ties	10,000 00	Savings deposits	48,739 45
Checks on other banks	4,137 18	Dividends unpaid	21 00
Due from banks and bankers	15,061 02		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,002 00		
Specie	2,978 45		
Nickel and cents	15 22		
Insurance premium receiv- able	2,610 21		
Total	<u>\$169,558 93</u>	Total	<u>\$169,558 93</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. E. Wheeler, La Crosse	\$2,000 00	Mrs. E. E. Trow, Tomahawk	500 00
Orlando Holway, La Crosse	1,800 00	H. Goddard, La Crosse	1,000 00
W. F. Gohres, La Crosse	1,300 00	Paul W. Mahoney, La Crosse	500 00
John Wachter, La Crosse	1,000 00	C. A. Hyde, La Crosse	1,000 00
Robert Schultz, La Crosse	400 00	Wm. Strauss, La Crosse	2,000 00
Peter Casberg, Holmen	200 00	H. Griswold, La Crosse	400 90
Peter Anderson, La Crosse	100 00	Jos. P. Gohres, La Crosse	600 00
J. B. Turnbull, La Crosse	200 00	George B. Phillips, La Crosse	1,000 00
W. B. Tscharnner, La Crosse	1,200 00	Eva Callahan, La Crosse	2,000 00
Cora M. Copeland, La Crosse	500 00	Walter Woods, La Crosse	1,400 00
G. W. Kimber, La Crosse	200 00	Geo. Bates, La Crosse	500 00
J. E. McConnell, La Crosse	500 00	Mrs. C. A. Waite, La Crosse	200 00
W. E. Potter, La Crescent, Minn.	1,000 00	Robert B. Lowry, La Crosse	500 00
S. J. Waite, La Crosse	1,500 00	Mrs. M. Wachter, La Crosse	500 00
Otter Amsrud, La Crosse	400 00		
		Total	<u>\$25,090 00</u>

La Crosse—German-American Bank.

ADAM KRONER, President.

JOSEPH BOSCHERT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Adam Kroner,
D. H. Palmer,
John A. Elliott,
Carl Kurtinacher,
Geo. Zeisler, Jr.,

Wm. Tarrance,
F. R. Hickisch,
Aug. Miller,
Joseph Boschert.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$636,335 07	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	3,208 65	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	21,786 93
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	145,252 97
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	600 00	Certificates of deposit	373,981 31
Checks on other banks	4,743 51	Savings deposits	240,272 74
Due from banks and bankers	142,916 60	Certified checks	1,100 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	17,932 00		
Specie	24,043 00		
Nickels and cents	115 12		
Total	<u>\$832,393 95</u>	Total	<u>\$832,393 95</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Adam Kroner, La Crosse.	\$3,000 00	Peter Newberg, La Crosse.	1,000 00
D. H. Palmer, La Crosse.	3,000 00	Louis A. Miller, La Crosse.	500 00
Joseph Boschert, La Crosse.	3,700 00	A. G. Stuve, La Crosse.	400 00
Herman Pammel, La Crosse.	400 00	N. Thompson, La Crosse.	400 00
John A. Elliott, La Crosse.	2,000 00	J. E. McConnell, La Crosse.	300 00
Otto Loeffler, La Crosse.	500 00	Geo. D. Sprain, Barre Mills.	500 00
Wm. F. Strauss, La Crosse.	500 00	Louis Hambacher, La Crosse.	500 00
John Rackelmann, La Crosse.	1,000 00	Frank P. Coburn, West Salem.	1,500 00
E. A. Rademacher, La Crosse.	1,000 00	Jul. Burkart, Hokah.	500 00
Carl Kurtenacker, La Crosse.	800 00	Mary Cameron, La Crosse.	500 00
Geo. Zeisler, Jr., La Crosse.	500 00	Angus Cameron, La Crosse.	500 00
Geo. Zeisler, Sr., La Crosse.	500 00	Anton Rozynsky, La Crosse.	500 00
Fred G. Cutler, La Crosse.	1,300 00	Ellen B. Usher, La Crosse.	700 00
Leonard Zeisler, La Crosse.	500 00	Jane M. Usher, La Crosse.	500 00
Franz Bartl, La Crosse.	1,000 00	Charles Schaller, Onalaska.	500 00
F. R. Hickish, La Crosse.	1,000 00	E. J. Tull, La Crosse.	2,000 00
Louis Pammel, La Crosse.	1,300 00	Anna H. Martindale, La Crosse.	500 00
Wm. Tarrance, La Crosse.	1,000 00	C. B. Dickson, La Crosse.	500 00
M. Boma, La Crosse.	200 00	D. G. McMillan, La Crosse.	1,200 00
S. Boma, La Crosse.	200 00	Diego Lange, La Crosse.	500 00
G. H. Waringer, La Crosse.	500 00	Joseph Schwalbe, La Crosse.	500 00
A. Houthmaker, La Crosse.	500 00	Matt. Newburg, La Crosse.	500 00
Wm. Lohmiller, La Crosse.	500 00	Louis A. Grams, La Crosse.	500 00
Wm. Luening, La Crosse.	300 00	P. M. Brink, La Crosse.	500 00
Frank Schwalbe, La Crosse.	500 00	C. H. Marquardt, La Crosse.	500 00
August Miller, La Crosse.	1,500 00	Sarah Thompson Evans, La Crosse.	500 00
C. H. Schweizer, La Crosse.	1,000 00	Jno. C. Toeller, La Crosse.	500 00
J. Geo. Schweizer, La Crosse.	1,000 00	Louis Kuehn, La Crosse.	1,000 00
Johanna Hellmann, LaCrosse.	500 00	J. A. L. Bradfield, La Crosse.	500 00
John Ratz, La Crosse.	500 00		
M. F. Hayes, La Crosse.	500 00		
F. A. Schaldach, La Crosse.	1,000 00		
John Dengler, La Crosse.	500 00	Total	\$50,000 00

La Crosse—Security Savings Bank.

W. W. WITHEE, President.

E. N. BORRESEN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

W. W. Withee,
E. C. Swarthout,E. N. Borresen,
M. F. Platz.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$105,896 82	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	429 15	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,214 96
Other real estate	3,764 43	Individual deposits subject to check	39,056 74
Furniture and fixtures . . .	2,000 00	Certificates of deposit. . . .	10,744 20
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,190 88	Savings deposits	64,692 25
Cash items	618 15		
Checks on other banks . . .	102 81		
Due from banks and bankers	26,246 29		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,163 00		
Specie	1,157 55		
Nickels and cents	84 07		
Foreign currency	55 00		
Total	\$146,708 15	Total	\$146,708 15

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. W. Withee, La Crosse . . .	\$19,400 00	T. O. Withee, La Crosse . . .	3,100 00
E. N. Borresen, La Crosse . .	5,000 00	Mrs. W. S. Cargill, La Crosse	500 00
Mrs. B. W. Withee, La Crosse	500 00		
E. C. Swarthout, La Crosse.	1,000 00	Total	\$30,000 00
M. F. Platz, La Crosse	500 00		

La Crosse—State Bank of La Crosse.

GEO. H. RAY, President.

J. M. HÖLLEY. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. H. Ray,
A. Platz,
H. A. Salzer,
J. M. Holley,

H. Goddard,
W. S. Cargill,
L. Coren.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$611,221 00	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	171 46	Surplus fund	40,000 00
Banking house	13,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	9,903 97
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject ject to check	165,965 18
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	71,792 64	Certificates of deposit	215,337 21
Cash items	822 47	Savings deposits	426,808 98
Checks on other banks	6,291 04	Due to banks and bankers	18,501 02
Due from banks and bankers	154,692 40		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	37,575 00		
Specie	27,785 80		
Nickels and cents	164 55		
Total	\$926,516 36	Total	\$926,516 36

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. H. Ray, La Crosse	\$6,600 00	A. J. Crocker, Emporia, Kas.	700 00
J. M. Holley, La Crosse	5,300 00	Mrs. E. E. C. Weston, La Crosse	1,400 00
J. W. Weston estate, LaCrosse	4,900 00	Mrs. H. M. Ray, La Crosse	1,400 00
T. B. Lawrence, La Crosse	1,400 00	A. Platz, La Crosse	5,300 00
H. A. Salzer, La Crosse	7,000 00	L. Coren, La Crosse	400 00
H. Goddard, La Crosse	6,800 00	Margery Sill, La Crosse	1,200 00
Matt Simon, La Crosse	1,000 00	Fannie E. Sill, La Crosse	800 00
Nels Simonson, La Crosse	1,000 00	W. S. Cargill, La Crosse	1,000 00
A. Bellerue, La Crosse	1,000 00		
Mrs. E. S. B. Moore, LaCrosse	500 00	Total	\$50,000 00
C. L. Jenks, La Crosse	1,500 00		
Geo. M. Gund, Cleveland, O.	500 00		

Lake Mills—Bank of Lake Mills.

L. D. FARGO, President.

W. H. WOOD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. D. Fargo,
S. A. Reed,
C. C. Williams,

Conrad Engsberg,
W. H. Wood,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$83,755 27	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	5,521 53	Surplus fund	3,600 00
Banking house	6,845 00	Undivided profits less loss and exp. acct.	2,939 94
Furniture and fixtures	1,960 00	Individual deposits subject to check	25,473 01
Cash items	1,156 09	Certificates of deposit	52,949 13
Checks on other banks	1,624 05	Cashier's checks outstanding	586 09
Due from banks and bankers	11,190 38		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,613 00		
Specie	1,870 00		
Nickels and cents	12 85		
Total	\$115,548 17	Total	\$115,548 17

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

L. D. Fargo, Lake Mills	\$5,000 00	F. P. Mansfield, Johnson Creek	300 00
Robert Fargo, Lake Mills	2,000 00	Grace R. Mansfield, Johnson Creek	400 00
C. C. Williams, Lake Mills	4,000 00	Flora F. Mansfield, Johnson Creek	400 00
Edward Crump, Lake Mills	1,500 00	P. W. Mansfield, Johnson Creek	400 00
Abigail Odiorne, Lake Mills	3,000 00	Mildred Mansfield, Johnson Creek	400 00
E. C. Brown, Lake Mills	4,000 00	Elizabeth L. Myers, Los An- geles, Cal.	2,000 00
W. H. Wood, Lake Mills	1,000 00	Wm. A. Engsberg, Lake Mills	500 00
Wm. Everson, Lake Mills	500 00		
Conrad Engsberg, Lake Mills	500 00		
R. E. Faville, Lake Mills	500 00		
S. A. Reed, Lake Mills	500 00		
B. J. Silliman, Lake Mills	1,500 00		
Phebe Gardner, Augusta	1,000 00		
Geo. D. Mansfield, Johnson Creek	300 00		
F. C. Mansfield, Johnson Creek	300 00		
		Total	\$30,000 00

Lake Mills—Greenwood s State Bank.

C. F. GREENWOOD, President.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. Greenwood,
A. W. Greenwood,

G. E. Greenwood.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$151,018 14	Capital stock	\$40,000 00
Overdrafts	553 68	Surplus fund	8,000 00
Banking house	7,200 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,731 74
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	9,300 00	Individual deposits subject to check	52,184 95
Cash items	766 81	Certificates of deposit	103,499 11
Checks on other banks	954 00	Certified checks	3,202 99
Due from banks and bankers	37,088 98		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,883 00		
Specie	3,812 30		
Nickels and cents	41 88		
Total	\$214,618 79	Total	\$214,618 79

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. F. Greenwood, Lake Mills.	\$10,000 00	Greenwood & Porter, trustees, Lake Mills	2,000 00
A. W. Greenwood, Lake Mills	14,800 00	Mrs. M. J. Kellogg, Lake Mills	500 00
Geo. Allen, Lake Mills	1,200 00	Mrs. J. P. Dodge, Lake Mills	200 00
Mrs. A. Odiorne, Lake Mills	2,500 00	H. R. Griswold, Peoria, Ill.	500 00
Henry Haskell, Jefferson	2,500 00	Mrs. B. H. Griswold, Peoria	500 00
G. E. Greenwood, Lake Mills	2,500 00		
Miss A. Hebard, Lake Mills	1,300 00		
C. S. Greenwood, Lake Mills	1,500 00	Total	\$40,000 00

Lake Mills—Savings, Mortgage-Loan Association.

F. KENNEYS-TYNTE, President.

N. H. FALK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

F. Kenneys-Tynte,
G. W. Kenneys-Tynte,

N. H. Falk.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$12,510 00	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits	167 05
Furniture and fixtures	559 05	Certificates of deposit	1,019 67
Cash items	28 55		
Due from banks and bankers	2,538 55		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	305 00		
Specie	58 27		
Expense account	187 30		
Total	<u>\$26,186 72</u>	Total	<u>\$26,186 72</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

F. Kenneys-Tynte, Lake Mills	\$10,000 00	N. H. Falk	5,000 00
G. W. Kenneys-Tynte, Lake Mills	10,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Lancaster—Meyer-Showalter State Bank.

R. B. SHOWALTER, President.

FRED P. MEYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Showalter,
Richard Meyer, Jr.,

Fred P. Meyer,
V. L. Showalter.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$448,010 23	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	24,061 95	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,412 47
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	8,600 00	Individual deposits subject to check	124,541 81
Cash items	1,255 03	Certificates of deposit	414,416 61
Checks on other banks	1,245 52		
Due from banks and bankers	95,974 70		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	7,919 00		
Specie	3,304 46		
Total	\$595,370 89	Total	\$595,370 89

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

R. B. Showalter, Lancaster..	\$7,500 00	V. L. Showalter, Lancaster..	1,000 00
Richard Meyer, Jr., Lancaster	7,000 00	T.C.Hawley & Co., Platteville	500 00
Fred P. Meyer, Lancaster..	1,500 00		
R. Meyer estate, Lancaster..	7,500 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Lancaster—State Bank of Grant County.

JOHN SCHREINER, President.

JOS. BOCK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Schreiner,
C. H. Baxter,
Jos. Bock,Jos. Nathan,
Thos. Tuckwood.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$296,998 68	Capital stock	\$60,000 00
Unpaid capital	20,000 00	Surplus fund	12,000 00
Overdrafts	17,122 14	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,756 10
Furniture and fixtures ...	5,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	84,666 90
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	6,762 50	Certificates of deposit ...	269,347 98
Checks on other banks ...	2,977 70		
Due from banks and bankers	52,070 57		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	18,428 00		
Specie	11,411 39		
Total	<u>\$430,770 98</u>	Total	<u>\$430,770 98</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John Schreiner, Lancaster ..	\$10,000 00	W. Hannum, Lancaster.....	500 00
Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster..	2,000 00	John Henkel, Lancaster.....	1,000 00
Jos. Bock, Lancaster	12,000 00	Geo. Muesse, Lancaster.....	700 00
C. H. Baxter, Lancaster ...	6,500 00	Geo. W. Westing, Lancaster..	1,000 00
Jos. Nathan, Lancaster	7,500 00	W. A. Graham, Lancaster...	1,000 00
Brooker Bros., Lancaster....	1,500 60	J. A. Coombs, Madison.....	500 00
H. Barlow, Lancaster.....	500 00	C. Westing, Hartwell, Neb..	2,500 00
Thos. Tuckwood, Lancaster..	1,000 00	Louise Westing, Lancaster..	4,000 00
Ivey & Webb, Lancaster.....	1,000 00	Sam Westing, Hartwell, Neb.	1,500 00
A. H. Barber, Waukesha ...	2,500 00	Anna Ray, Lancaster.....	1,300 00
H. Muesse, Lancaster.....	500 00		
David Schreiner, Lancaster .	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$60,000 00</u>

Lodi—State Bank of Lodi.

D. H. ROBERTSON, President.

E. F. VANDERPOEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

D. H. Robertson,
W. H. Folsom,

E. F. Vanderpoel,
W. Caldwell.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$178,626 46	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,070 14
Overdrafts	354 39	Individual deposits subject to check	34,214 62
Banking house	4,500 00	Certificates of deposit	161,485 37
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	Bills payable	5,000 00
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	7,300 00	Other liabilities	268 13
Cash items	330 22		
Due from banks and bankers	20,532 51		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,250 00		
Specie	2,583 00		
Nickeys and cents	61 68		
Total	<u>\$229,038 26</u>	Total	<u>\$229,038 26</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

D. H. Robertson, Lodi	\$11,000 00	E. F. Vanderpoel, Lodi.....	8,000 00
Wm. H. Folsom, Lodi.....	5,000 00		
Wm. Caldwell, Lodi	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Madison—Bank of Wisconsin.

WM. F. VILAS, President.

JOSEPH M. BOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. F. Vilas,
Frank W. Hoyt,
Arthur L. Sanborn,
Frank Kessenich,
S. H. Edison,

Geo. Soelch,
Eugene Elighmy,
A. O. Fox,
Joel Boley,
Joseph M. Boyd.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$523,773 52	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Unpaid capital	50,000 00	Surplus fund	50,000 00
Overdrafts	1,604 90	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	18,201 20
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	22,060 00	Deposits	570,815 65
Premium on bonds	40 00	Due to banks and bankers	8,819 43
Cash items	31 36	Dividends unpaid	40 00
Checks on other banks	1,881 04		
Due from banks and bankers	101,992 33		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	22,538 00		
Specie	23,786 95		
Nickels and cents	168 18		
Total	\$747,876 28	Total	\$747,876 28

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Wm. F. Vilas, Madison....	\$10,000 00	Nicholas Keeley, Madison...	700 00
Frank W. Hoyt, Madison...	10,000 00	Geo. M. Neckerman, Madison	700 00
Joseph M. Boyd, Madison...	21,100 00	Frank Kessenich, Madison...	1,500 00
Eugene Elighmy, Madison...	3,500 00	Helen R. Olin, Madison.....	1,000 00
R. Wootton estate, Madison.	1,000 00	Deming Fitch, Madison.....	500 00
S. A. Harper estate, Madison	1,000 00	Arthur L. Sanborn, Madison	3,000 00
Winona L. Buck, Buffalo, N.Y.	500 00	H. A. Taylor, Wash., D. C...	1,000 00
E. R. Curtiss, Madison.....	2,000 00	H. Turville estate, Madison..	1,000 00
P. B. Knox, Madison.....	1,000 00	Robert G. Siebecker, Madison	1,400 00
W. L. Dowling, Madison.....	300 00	J. C. Freeman, Madison....	2,000 00
W. E. Petrie, Madison.....	1,000 00	W. F. Pierstorff, Middleton..	2,900 00
R. G. Thwaites, Madison....	800 00	Mabel F. Jackson, Madison..	500 00
Sidney P. Rundell, Madison.	1,500 00	Wm. T. Fish, Madison.....	2,000 00
W. J. Teckemeyer, Madison..	500 00	John A. Aylward, Madison..	2,000 00
Olive L. Jones, Madison.....	2,500 00	W. A. Oppel, Madison.....	500 00
S. H. Edison, Madison.....	2,000 00	Joel Boley, Madison.....	1,000 00
E. J. Hart, Madison.....	1,000 00	Harriet L. Parke, Albany, N. Y.	500 00
Chas. N. Brown, Madison..	1,000 00	E. Fred. Russell estate, Madi- son	500 00
Frank M. Riley, Madison....	500 00	Anna M. Vilas, Madison....	3,000 00
G. E. Gernon, Madison.....	500 00	A. O. Fox, Madison.....	2,000 00
Frank Schoen, Madison....	500 00	Mabel B. Kropf, Madison....	500 00
Edwin E. Bryant, Madison..	1,000 00	T. A. Coleman, Madison.....	500 00
W. A. Henry, Madison.....	1,000 00	H. L. Russell, Madison.....	1,000 00
John Grinde, Madison	500 00		
James, E., M., N., & J. W. Conklin, Madison	5,000 00		
Geo. Soelch, Madison.....	1,000 00		
Albert Schmedeman, Madison	500 00	Total	\$100,000 00

Madison—Capital City Bank.

J. W. HOBBSINS, President.

J. W. HOBBSINS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. M. Fay,
A. H. Hollister,
Carl A. Johnson,

M. S. Klauber,
J. W. Hobbsins.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$507,608 38	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Unpaid capital	50,000 00	Surplus fund	50 000 00
Overdrafts	3,592 99	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	58,802 93
Banking house	16,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	313,559 12
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	53,850 00	Certificates of deposit	168,534 30
Checks on other banks	5,867 69	Savings deposit	56,009 73
Due from banks and bankers	85,892 84	Due to banks and bankers	2,035 27
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	14,045 00	Certified checks	10 00
Specie	11,347 16		
Nickels and cents	643 68		
Revenue stamps	103 61		
Total	\$748,951 35	Total	\$748,951 35

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Carl A. Johnson, Madison	\$8,500 00	Sarah A. Rhodes, Madison	1,000 00
Wm. Jacobs estate	7,500 00	J. H. Terry, Madison	1,000 00
J. W. Hobbsins, Madison	26,500 00	W. A. Oppel, Madison	500 00
Wm. F. Vilas, Madison	17,500 00	C. N. Gregory, Iowa City, Ia.	2,000 00
Joseph Hausmann estate, Madison	10,000 00	M. S. Klauber, Madison	6,000 00
Magnus Swenson, Madison	1,500 00	Geo. W. Bird, Madison	1,000 00
L. M. Fay, Madison	1,500 00	Rachael Mack, Madison	2,800 00
J. W. Hudson estate, Madison	1,000 00	Mrs. K. N. M. Johnson, Mad.	2,000 00
Sophie Klauber, Madison	1,400 00	W. J. Hobbsins, Madison	1,000 00
Lena Levi, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,300 00	Wm. Helm, Madison	1,000 00
A. H. Hollister, Madison	1,000 00	J. N. Hobbsins, Madison	600 00
Thos. Regan, Madison	1,000 00	Frances B. Raymer, Madison	400 00
Hedwig Kayser, Madison	2,000 00	Total	\$100,000 00

Madison—German-American Bank.

F. W. SUHR, President.

EDMUND SUHR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

F. W. Suhr,
John Suhr,

Edmund Suhr.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$246,886 48	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	9,900 00	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Overdrafts	816 53	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,903 24
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	147,702 12
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	24,166 12	Certificates of deposit ...	147,191 78
Cash items	250 34	Savings deposits	55,683 40
Checks on other banks ...	2,453 58	Certified checks	85,45
Due from banks and bankers	89,331 08		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	22,568 00		
Specie	8,971 50		
Nickels and cents	68 00		
rency on hand	22,568 00		
Total	\$406,565 99	Total	\$406,565 99

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. J. Suhr estate Madison...	\$24,400 00	Edmund Suhr, Madison....	200 00
F. W. Suhr, Madison.....	200 00		
John Suhr, Madison.....	200 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Madison—State Bank.

L. S. HANKS, President.

E. O. KNEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. S. Hanks,
J. H. Palmer,

E. O. Kney.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$647,070 22	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	3,578 83	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	39,210 75
Banking house	10,000 00	Deposits	792,632 15
Other real estate	2,000 00	Certified checks	25 00
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	67,250 00		
Cash items	209 00		
Checks on other banks ...	2,339 77		
Due from banks and bankers	137,681 46		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	33,441 00		
Specie	28,015 65		
Nickels and certs	133 45		
Revenue stamps	148 52		
Total	\$931,867 90	Total	\$931,867 90

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

L. S. Hanks, Madison.....	\$47,500 00	E. O. Kney, Madison.....	5,000 00
J. H. Palmer, Madison	47,500 00	Total	\$100,000 00

Manitowoc—German American Bank.

L. D. MOSES, President.

F. T. ZENTNER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. D. Moses,
Leander Choate,
Emil Teitgen,F. T. Zentner,
G. W. Carter.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$44,817 34	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Unpaid capital	80,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,459 82
Overdrafts	4,441 46	Individual deposits subject to check	27,294 30
Banking house	15,012 66	Certificates of deposit	33,669 05
Other real estate	2,215 35	Due to banks and bankers	1,992 98
Furniture and fixtures	3,422 82		
Cash items	27 35		
Due from banks and bankers	5,292 35		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,960 00		
Specie	3,124 45		
Nickels and cents	21 49		
Expense account	5,367 74		
Revenue stamps	22 26		
Taxes paid	690 88		
Total	<u>\$167,416 15</u>	Total	<u>\$167,416 15</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Leander Choate, Oshkosh	\$5,500 00	M. E. Morgan, Oshkosh	5,000 00
G. W. Carter, Ripon	500 00	R. T. Morgan, Oshkosh	5,000 00
Emil Tietgen, Manitowoc	5,000 00	T. R. Morgan, Oshkosh	3,000 00
F. T. Zentner, Manitowoc	5,000 00	C. W. Radford, Oshkosh	5,000 00
L. D. Moses, Ogdensburg	51,500 00	S. C. Radford, Oshkosh	1,000 00
H. L. Markham, Manitowoc	1,000 00	A. A. Soper, Ripon	1,500 00
W. N. Killen, Cato	2,000 00	N. Mason, Ripon	500 00
G. A. Nyhagen, Manitowoc	3,000 00		
J. M. Bray, Oshkosh	5,500 00	Total	<u>\$100,000 00</u>

Manitowoc—Manitowoc Savings Bank.

JOHN SCHUETTE, President.

EDWIN SCHUETTE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Schuette,
Louis Schuette,

Ed. Schuette.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$692,805 49	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	21,662 34	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Other real estate	350 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	20,065 71
Furniture and fixtures . . .	3,127 42	Reserve fund	17,298 16
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	141,050 96	Individual deposits subject to check	267,230 18
Premium on bonds	2,999 75	Certificates of deposit . . .	458,716 47
Checks on other banks . . .	2,114 55	Savings deposits	128,528 28
Due from banks and bankers	115,387 68	Due to banks and bankers . .	3,368 79
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	33,591 00		
Specie	6,636 40		
Nickels and cents	482 00		
Total	\$1,020,207 59	Total	\$1,020,207 59

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John Schuette, Manitowoc . .	\$76,500 00	Geo. H. Schuette, Manitowoc	2,300 00
Louis Schuette, Manitowoc . .	7,000 00	Gesine Bloquelle, Manitowoc .	2,500 00
Ed. Schuette, Manitowoc . . .	5,000 00	Martha Alter, Manitowoc . . .	2,300 00
Fred. Schuette, Manitowoc . .	2,500 00		
Aug. Schuette, Manitowoc . . .	2,300 00	Total	\$100,000 00

Markesan—Markesan State Bank.

M. B. FOLSOM, President.

E. C. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. B. Folsom,
L. D. Moses,
C. Cowan,Geo. W. Carter,
D. D. Williams,
S. Barter.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$227,347 77	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	3,050 42	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,105 34
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,249 91	Individual deposits subject to check	38,860 97
Cash items	226 97	Certificates of deposit ...	223,652 75
Due from banks and bankers	54,000 03	Savings deposits	2,696 86
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,600 00	Dividends unpaid	25 00
Specie	2,721 25		
Nickels and cents	86 57		
Revenue stamps	15 00		
Total	\$300,340 92	Total	\$300,340 92

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

M. B. Folsom, Markesan....	\$1,000 00	L. B. Phelps estate, Markesan	1,000 00
L. D. Moses, Manitowoc....	6,000 00	A. J. Bradburry, Markesan..	1,200 00
E. C. Smith, Markesan.....	3,400 00	A. L. Bradburry, Markesan..	500 00
S. Barter, Markesan.....	1,000 00	John Marquart, Markesan...	500 00
T. Wheeler estate, Markesan	500 00	Henry Volkman, Kingston...	1,800 00
John A. Walker, Markesan..	500 00	J. C. Weller, Ripon.....	3,000 00
W. S. Holbrook, Markesan..	500 00	C. Cowan, Ripon	3,000 00
D. D. Williams, Markesan...	1,000 00	Geo. W. Carter, Ripon	3,000 00
W. G. Roberts, Fox Lake....	600 00		
Robert Hughes, Markesan...	500 00	Total	\$30,000 00
Rich. Bond, Mason City, Ia..	1,000 00		

Mauston—Juneau County Bank.

GEO. S. GRUBB, President.

W. G. HOSIG, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. S. Grubb,
A. G. Loomis,
F. S. Veeder,
Wm. Case,

W. F. Winsor,
Geo. N. McNown,
F. Wilcox.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$233,514 36	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	3,532 52	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	7,138 32
Banking house	5,300 00	Individual deposits subject to check	42,466 64
Other real estate	425 00	Certificates of deposit ..	208,677 69
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	8,709 84		
Due from banks and bankers	24,570 15		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,090 00		
Specie	2,065 50		
Nickels and cents	75 28		
Total	\$283,282 65	Total	\$283,282 65

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. S. Grubb, Mauston.....	\$6,800 00	Betsey C. Price, Mauston...	100 00
O. G. Loomis, Mauston.....	1,000 00	Orra M. Lyon, Mauston....	100 00
W. F. Winsor, Mauston.....	3,000 00	H. M. Loomis, Mauston....	100 00
J. N. McNown, Mauston.....	800 00	Mrs. A. M. Bowes, Mauston.	100 00
Mrs. L. A. Penniman, Mil- waukee	500 00	Wm. Case, Mauston.....	900 00
H. G. Penniman estate, Mau- ston	700 00	Mrs. L. M. Bronson, Los An- geles, Cal.	600 00
F. S. Veeder, Mauston	1,000 00	Hannah Staples, Sandusky..	200 00
F. Wilcox, Mauston	1,000 00	H. J. Puffer, Portage.....	1,000 00
H. C. Strong, Mauston.....	800 00	Mrs. L. W. Parker, Milwau- kee	800 00
Ellen B. Souther, Mauston..	500 00	Harry W. Barney, Wash., D. C.	1,000 00
Wm. Hale, Mauston	500 00	Jennie Towle, Greenwood...	200 00
C. R. Barney, Mauston.....	500 00	W. G. Hosig, Mauston.....	600 00
F. McNay, Los Angeles, Cal.	1,100 00	Robert Barney, Milwaukee..	500 00
B. N. Souther, Mauston	200 00		
M. E. Strong, Mauston.....	200 00		
E. M. Dockstader, Mauston..	200 00	Total	\$25,666 66

Mauston—State Bank of Mauston.

JEFF. T. HEATH, President.

W. W. HINTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Jeff. T. Heath,
E. V. Benjamin,

W. W. Hinton.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$134,703 80	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	10,920 13	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	680 31
Banking house	6,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	69,419 36
Other real estate	1,350 00	Certificates of deposit ...	101,162 26
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,587 86		
Funds, stocks and secur- ties	20,200 00		
Cash items	1,240 19		
Due from banks and bankers	11,329 60		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,217 00		
Specie	925 00		
Nickels and cents	48 24		
Expense account	3,740 11		
Total	<u>\$196,261 93</u>	Total	<u>\$196,261 93</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Jeff. T. Heath, Mauston....	\$15,500 00	W. W. Hinton, Mauston....	2,000 00
E. V. Benjamin, Mauston....	7,500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Mayville—State Bank.

AUG. RUEDEBUSCH, President.

WM. RINGLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. S. Keeley,
Carl A. Grashorn,

C. A. Schellpfeffer.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$147,017 38	Capital stock	\$40,000 00
Banking house	5,000 00	Surplus fund	3,200 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,264 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	332 29
Cash items	482 95	Individual deposits subject to check	62,704 91
Due from banks and bankers	73,619 04	Certificates of deposit	140,659 86
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	14,550 00	Due to banks and bankers	309 85
Specie	5,170 20		
Nickels and cents	103 34		
Total	<u>\$247,206 91</u>	Total	<u>\$247,206 91</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Aug. Ruedebusch, Mayville..	\$7,500 00	H. F. Ruedebusch, Mayville.	2,500 00
L. S. Keeley, Mayville.....	5,500 00	Franklin Koch, Mayville....	1,500 00
John Langenbach, Mayville.	1,500 00	A. W. Langenbach, La Crosse	6,500 00
Carl Grashorn, Mayville....	5,000 00	M. A. Bussewitz, Milwaukee	1,500 00
Wm. Ringle, Mayville	6,500 00		
C. A. Schellpfeffer, Mayville	2,000 00	Total	<u>\$40,000 00</u>

Mazomanie—The People's State Bank.

CHAS. TRENER, President.

E. L. CASE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

D. W. Campbell,
J. D. Case,
C. A. Case,

Chas. Trener,
E. L. Case.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$68,646 71	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	8,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,816 39
Overdrafts	18 48	Individual deposits subject to check	40,261 08
Banking house	2,200 00	Certificates of deposit	23,057 78
Furniture and fixtures ..	1,100 00		
Due from banks and bankers	11,188 37		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,567 00		
Specie	1,414 69		
Total	\$95,135 25	Total	\$95,135 25

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

D. W. Campbell, Franklin- ville, N. Y.	\$1,500 00	A. W. Kingsley, Franklin- ville, N. Y.	1,000 00
Charles Trener, Mazomanie..	500 00	Ada B. Stewart, Bath, N. Y.	100 00
E. L. Case, Mazomanie.....	14,400 00	Geo. C. McNett, guardian, Bath, N. Y.	400 00
John G. Knapp, Mazomanie..	100 00	Florence E. Smith, Chicago.	200 00
Mary Elliott, Mazomanie ...	1,000 00	Eugenia L. Campbell, Frank- linville, N. Y.	300 00
C. A. Case, Ellicottville, N. Y.	1,000 00		
J.D. Case, Franklinville, N.Y.	3,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
E. N. Case, guardian, Frank- linville, N. Y.	1,000 00		
Wm. Ely, guardian, Franklin- ville, N. Y.	500 00		

Medford—State Bank of Medford.

A. J. PERKINS, President.

C. L. ALVERSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Perkins,
John Carstens,
C. L. Alverson,

L. L. Urquhart,
A. H. Flaig.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$162,236 96	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	494 39	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Banking house	3,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,304 07
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	60,088 58
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	2,600 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	66,674 66
Cash items	1,906 40	Due to banks and bankers	13,908 03
Due from banks and bankers	20,282 54	Bills payable	10,000 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	11,206 00		
Specie	2,249 05		
Total	<u>\$204,975 34</u>	Total	<u>\$204,975 34</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. H. Winchester estate, Phillips	\$7,166 66	N. E. Lane, Phillips	1,000 00
A. J. Perkins, Medford	1,000 00	A. H. Flaig, Abbotsford	500 00
C. L. Alverson, Medford	8,350 00	Ella V. Winchester, Phillips . .	1,233 34
John Carstens, Medford	500 00	Chas. F. Grow, Neillsville . . .	1,000 00
O. S. Andresen, Medford	500 00	L. L. Urquhart, Medford	500 00
M. E. Myers, Prentice	1,000 00	Jos. Hammel estate, Appleton .	1,200 00
A. W. Sanborn, Ashland	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Menasha—Bank of Menasha.

W. P. HEWITT, President.

JOS. L. FIEWEGER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. P. Hewitt,
Francis J. Kimberly,

Jos. L. Fieweger.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.	Liabilities.
Loans and discounts	Capital stock
Overdrafts	Surplus fund
Banking house	Undivided profits, less loss
Other real estate	and exp. acct.
Furniture and fixtures	Individual deposits subject
Bonds, stocks and securi-	to check
ties	Certificates of deposit
Cash items	Savings deposits
Checks on other banks	Due to banks and bankers
Due from banks and	
bankers	
U. S. and national cur-	
rency on hand	
Specie	
Nickels and cents	
Total	Total

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. P. Hewitt, Menasha	Mary Syme, Neenah
Morgan F. Hewitt, Menasha	Jeannette Bergstrom, Neenah
Jos. L. Fieweger, Menasha	
Frances J. Kimberly, Neenah	Total

Menomonee Falls—Citizens State Bank.

G. E. HOYT, President.

JOHN A. PRATT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

G. E. Hoyt,
C. W. Frasier,
B. Triller,

Minnie Pratt,
John A. Pratt.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$50,911 21	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profit, less loss and exp. acct.	309 72
Overdrafts	3,639 55	Individual deposits subject to check	31,843 20
Furniture and fixtures	902 02	Certificates of deposit ...	33,282 82
Cash items	1,666 46		
Due from banks and bankers	20,641 58		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	564 00		
Specie	1,903 15		
Nickels and cents	207 77		
Total	<u>\$90,435 74</u>	Total	<u>\$90,435 74</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John A. Pratt, Menomonee Falls, Wis.	\$13,000 00	A. R. Baer, Menomonee Falls	1,500 00
Minnie Pratt, Stoughton...	4,500 00	J. B. Whittaker, Menomonee Falls	100 00
Thomas Regan, Madison, Wis.	1,000 00	Ph. M. Kirppen, Menomonee Falls	200 00
G. E. Hoyt, Menomonee Falls	500 00	C. K. Schlafer, Menomonee Falls	500 00
R. G. Wagner, Milwaukee...	500 00	W. T. Camp, Menomonee Falls	100 00
C. F. Henrizi, Menomonee Falls	500 00	J. B. Rowell estate, Menom- onee Falls	400 00
C. F. Fraser, Menomonee Falls	500 00	J. H. Parsons, Menomonee Falls	100 00
John Gettleman, Menomonee Falls	300 00	Henry Tenneson, Menomonee Falls	300 00
E. L. Nehs, Menomonee Falls	300 00		
B. Triller, Menomonee Falls	300 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Cornelia Puchler, Milwaukee	200 00		
Elmer Nehs, Menomonee Falls	200 00		

Milton—Bank of Milton.

B. H. WELLS, President.

P. M. GREEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.A. S. Maxson,
P. M. Green,
C. M. Crumb,T. A. Saunders,
B. H. Wells,
E. B. Saunders.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$121,687 88	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Unpaid capital	15,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,215 70
Overdrafts	728 25	Individual deposits subject to check	43,563 06
Banking house	2,000 00	Certificates of deposit	91,714 47
Other real estate	3,477 11		
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	145 00		
Due from banks and bankers	23,492 28		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,180 00		
Specie	770 00		
Nickels and cents	12 71		
Total	\$170,493 23	Total	\$170,493 23

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. S. Maxson, Milton Junc'n	\$500 00	N. G. Ingham, Milton	300 00
E. B. Saunders, Shiloh, N.J.	3 900 00	F. V. Saunders, Shiloh, N. J.	1,000 00
P. M. Green, Milton	16,500 00	C. W. Crumb, Milton	3,400 00
T. A. Saunders, Milton	2,500 00	Lucina Gilbert, Milton Junc'n	500 00
A. M. Peterson, West Hal- lock, Ill.	600 00	B. H. Wells, Milton	500 00
W. H. Ingham, Milton	300 00	Total	\$30,000 00

Milton Junction—State Bank.

CHARLES C. CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM H. GATES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Charles C. Clarke,
John A. Paul,
Wm. H. Morgan,

J. Milton Clarke,
John H. Owen,
Will H. Gates.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$115,235 76	Capital stock	\$40,000 00
Unpaid capital	25,000 00	Surplus fund	15,000 00
Overdrafts	42 73	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,097 99
Other real estate	1,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	30,010 29
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit	96,714 37
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	4,500 00		
Cash items	353 04		
Checks on other banks	157 70		
Due from banks and bankers	32,675 28		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,067 00		
Specie	751 30		
Nickels and cents	39 84		
Total	<u>\$182,822 65</u>	Total	<u>\$182,822 65</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. G. Clarke, Milton Junction	\$2,000 00	Catherine O. Butters, Milton Junction	2,000 00
W. H. Gates, Milton Junction	25,200 00	William H. Morgan, Milton Junction	4,400 00
J. A. Paul, Milton Junction	3,400 00		
Chambers & Owen, Milton Junction	2,000 00	Total	\$40,000 00
J. M. Clarke, Milton Junction	1,000 00		

Milwaukee—German-American Bank.

EDWIN REYNOLDS, President.

CHAS. F. P. PULLEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Edwin Reynolds,
W. D. Gray,
Chas. F. P. Pullen,
F. F. Riedel,

Sam'l Wright,
C. S. Otjen,
H. J. Millmann.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts ...	\$1,268,290 21	Capital stock	\$200,000 00
Other real estate	14,578 75	Undivided profits, less	
Furniture and fixtures..	11,799 59	loss and exp. acct....	31,957 16
Bonds, stocks and secur-		Individual deposits sub-	
urities	143,199 22	ject to check	640,310 83
Cash items	33,591 29	Certificates of deposit ..	353,439 96
Checks on other banks.	28,411 45	Savings deposits	420,948 48
Due from banks and		Due to banks and bank-	
bankers	266,222 38	ers	41,291 62
U. S. and national cur-		Dividends unpaid	60 00
rency on hand	19,934 00	Certified checks	3,689 44
Gold	64,485 00	Cashier's checks out-	
Nickels and cents and		standing	50 00
silver	9,018 50	Bills re-discounted	175,000 00
Premium	7,187 10		
Total	\$1,866,747 49	Total	\$1,866,747 49

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. D. Gray, Milwaukee.....	\$34,000 00	John Daniell estate, Opichee,	
Edwin Reynolds, Milwaukee.	68,900 00	Mich.	3,000 00
C. F. P. Pullen, Milwaukee..	10,000 00	Dr. W. T. Lochemes, Milwau-	
F. F. Riedel, Milwaukee.....	10,000 00	kee	200 00
Sam'l Wright, Milwaukee....	3,800 00	H. F. Millman, Milwaukee..	2,000 00
C. S. Otjen, Milwaukee.....	2,000 00	Geo. A. West, Milwaukee....	1,000 00
H. J. Millman, Milwaukee....	2,000 00	W. D. Johnson, Milwaukee...	1,000 00
L. T. Pullen, Des Moines, Ia.	11,000 00	Frank M. Hoyt, Milwaukee..	2,000 00
Geo. L. Pullen, Evansville..	10,000 00	R. Nunnemacher, Milwaukee.	3,000 00
M. P. Antes, Des Moines, Ia.	4,000 00	Leopold Fueger	3,000 00
Maud Allis Conway, New		Alex Johnston, Milwaukee...	2,000 00
York City	1,000 00	Sebastian Walter, Milwaukee.	1,000 00
Margarete Allis, Milwaukee.	2,000 00	P. V. Deuster, Milwaukee....	1,000 00
Louis Allis, Milwaukee.....	1,600 00	G. H. Benzenberg, Milwaukee.	3,500 00
E. P. Allis, 3rd, Milwaukee..	400 00	C. J. Wright, Milwaukee....	3,800 00
L. Deertjen, Milwaukee....	2,000 00	Elizabeth Millar, Milwaukee.	600 00
W. E. Dodds, Milwaukee....	2,000 00	W. H. Miller, Milwaukee....	500 00
Amann & McCabe, Milwaukee.	2,000 00	Louis Durr, Milwaukee.....	1,000 00
Edgar L. Wood, Milwaukee	500 00	W. G. Bruce, Milwaukee.....	200 00
J. H. Schlosser, Milwaukee..	2,000 00		
Eliza Dahlman, Milwaukee...	2,000 00	Total	\$200,000 00

Milwaukee—Marshall & Ilsley Bank.

C. F. ILSLEY, President.

JAS. K. ILSLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. F. Ilsley,
Gustav Reuss,
Jas. K. Ilsley,John Campbell,
H. J. Paine.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts ...	\$2,465,465 27	Capital stock	\$1,000,000 00
Overdrafts	58,633 14	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct. ...	151,337 07
Bonds, stocks and secur- ities	1,598,743 32	Individual deposits sub- ject to check	1,521,754 17
Cash items	14,418 53	Certificates of deposit..	1,024 118 87
Checks on other banks..	48,198 12	Savings deposits	2,086,006 18
Due from banks and bankers	940,658 94	Due to banks and bank- ers	295,139 52
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	84,725 00	Certified checks	17,412 50
Specie	213,918 00	Cashier's checks out- standing	30,512 51
Nickels and cents	1,520 50		
Total	\$5,426,280 82	Total	\$5,426,280 82

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Samuel Marshall, Milwaukee..	\$80,000 00	Spencer Ilsley, Milwaukee...	6,000 00
C. F. Ilsley, Milwaukee.....	95,000 00	H. J. Paine, Milwaukee.....	3,000 00
Jas. K. Ilsley, Milwaukee....	32,000 00	R. B. Ebert, Milwaukee.....	14,500 00
Gustav Reuss, Milwaukee....	50,000 00		
John Campbell, Milwaukee..	12,200 00	Total	\$300,000 00
G. A. Reuss, Milwaukee.....	7,300 00		

Milwaukee—Second Ward Savings Bank.

AUG. UHLEIN, President.

CHAS. C. SCHMIDT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Aug. Uihlein,
Fred Pabst,Chas. C. Schmidt,
H. Bielfeld.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts ...	\$4,697,980 22	Capital stock	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts	32,204 52	Surplus fund	400,000 00
Banking houses	135,000 00	Undivided profits, less	
Other real estate	78,000 00	loss and exp. acct. ...	159,548 21
Bonds, stock and secur-		individual deposits sub-	
ities	1,043,510 61	ject to check	1,467,264 21
Cash items	3,247 08	Certificates of deposit..	443,865 48
Checks on other banks.	220,972 24	Savings deposits	5,979,080 41
Due from banks and		due to banks and bank-	
bankers	2,087,188 04	ers	4,123 05
U. S. and national cur-		Certified checks	4,075 94
rency on hand	240,089 00	Cashier's checks out-	
Specie	165,726 70	standing	47,785 94
Nickels and cents	1,824 83		
Total	\$8,705,743 24	Total	\$8,705,743 24

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

August Uihlein, Milwaukee. .	\$52,000 00	Jacob Heyl, Milwaukee.	41,000 00
Fred Pabst, Milwaukee.	41,000 00	H. Bielfeld, Milwaukee.	10,000 00
Chas. C. Schmidt, Milwaukee.	15,000 00		
Val. Blatz estate, Milwaukee.	41,000 00	Total	\$200,000 00

Milwaukee—West Side Bank.

ADAM GETTELMAN, President.

GEORGE KOCH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Fred W. Schroeder,
Adolph C. Zinn,
J. F. Schwallbach,
George Koch,
Otto J. Schoenleber,

V. J. Schoenecker, Jr.,
Adam Gettelman,
Oscar J. Fiebing,
Victor Schlitz.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts . . .	\$793,846 60	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	6,035 72	Undivided profits, less	
Other real estate	2,105 00	loss and exp. acct.	4,628 27
Furniture and fixtures . .	5,509 51	Individual deposits sub-	
Bonds, stocks and secur-		ject to check	364,876 52
ities	33,154 95	Certificates of deposit. .	251,730 95
Cash items	1,587 08	Savings deposits	336,207 01
Checks on other banks.	18,338 67	Due to banks and bank-	
due from banks and		ers	756 84
bankers	155,374 02		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	34,539 00		
Specie	7,516 50		
Nickels and cents	192 54		
Total	<u>\$1,058,199 59</u>	Total	<u>\$1,058,199 59</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Adam Gettelman, Milwaukee.	\$10,000 00	Victor Schlitz, Milwaukee. . . .	3,000 00
Oscar J. Fiebing, Milwaukee. . .	7,000 00	O. Schoenleber, Milwaukee. . . .	2,000 00
George Koch, Milwaukee.	17,000 00	Fred Usinger, Milwaukee.	2,000 00
Alfred G. Schulz, Milwaukee. . . .	3,000 00	Jacob Winkler, Milwaukee.	2,000 00
A. C. Zinn, Milwaukee.	10,000 00	C. O. Manegold, Milwaukee. . . .	5,000 00
C. Manegold, Jr., Milwaukee. . . .	2,000 00	R. Nunnemacher, Milwaukee. . . .	2,000 00
Henry J. Killilea, Milwaukee. . . .	5,000 00	Phil. J. Schmitt, Milwaukee. . . .	2,000 00
F. W. Schroeder, Milwaukee.	8,000 00	J. F. Schwallbach, Milwaukee. . . .	5,000 00
V. J. Schoenecker, Jr., Mil-		Otto J. Hermann, Milwaukee.	1,000 00
waukee.	2,000 00	Adolphine Krez, Milwaukee.	1,000 00
Udo Dorestan, Milwaukee.	2,000 00	Alfred Krez, Milwaukee.	3,000 00
Fred L. Schmitt, Milwaukee.	4,000 00		
Geo. T. Schulze, Milwaukee.	2,000 00	Total	<u>\$100,000 00</u>

Mondovi—Buffalo County Bank.

JACOB CANAR, President.

H. L. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Canar,
Harvey Borst,
B. S. Lockwood,
Alex Lees,

A. G. Ochsner,
Oie J. Ward,
Fritz Duerkop.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$29,274 88	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	6,043 48	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,350 23
Banking house	10,335 81	Individual deposits subject to check	16,971 58
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,660 92	Certificates of deposit	25,113 45
Checks on other banks...	2,148 93		
Due from banks and bankers	13,223 01		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	650 00		
Specie	5,080 00		
Nickels and cents	18 23		
Total	\$68,435 26	Total	\$68,435 26

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. A. Luetsche, Mondovi..	\$1,800 00	Harvey Borst, Mondovi	100 00
A. Querburg, Mondovi	1,800 00	Macey Borst, Mondovi.....	1,500 00
O. J. Ward, Mondovi.....	1,000 00	J. F. Probst, Mondovi.....	1,200 00
Alex Lees, Mondovi.....	2,100 00	H. L. Smith, Mondovi.....	2,300 00
Mrs. P. Knudson, Mondovi...	2,000 00	R. E. Fuller, Mondovi.....	1,000 00
Duerkop Bros, Mondovi.....	1,500 00	A. G. Ochsner, Waumandee..	2,000 00
S. N. Knudson, Mondovi	1,500 00	W. L. Houser, Mondovi	600 00
B. S. Lockwood, Mondovi ..	1,200 00		
Jacob Canar, Mondovi.....	2,400 00	Total	\$25,000 00
H. J. Canar, Mondovi.....	1,000 00		

Monroe—Citizens' Bank.

J. H. DURST, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Luchsinger,
G. T. Hodges,
Wm. W. Chadwick.
W. P. Bragg,

Henry Durst,
Ed. Carroll,
J. J. Tschudy,
L. A. Hodges,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$470,124 33	Capital stock	\$75,000 00
Overdrafts	816 45	Surplus fund	50,000 00
Other real estate	6,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	34,846 17
Furniture and fixtures	5,612 55	Individual deposits subject to check	181,114 85
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	4,600 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	252,175 39
Cash items	49 03	Due to banks and bankers	432 24
Checks on other banks	34 64		
Due from banks and bankers	77,342 82		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,218 00		
Specie	22,422 40		
Nickels and cents	348 43		
Total	<u>\$593,568 65</u>	Total	<u>\$593,568 65</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Mrs. Sarah E. Bolender, Monroe	\$8,000 00	Citizens Bank	2,000 00
Jno. Luchsinger, Monroe	4,000 00	Baltz Heltz, South Wayne . .	2,000 00
J. H. Durst, Monroe	1,000 00	Mary E. White estate, Monroe	300 00
Henry Durst, Monroe	4,500 00	Geo. Figl, Monroe	2,000 00
G. T. Hodges, Monroe	12,000 00	A. C. Dodge, Monroe	1,000 00
Carroll Bros., Monroe	2,000 00	John C. Wenger, Monroe . . .	1,400 00
J. J. Tschudy, Monroe	1,000 00	W. W. Hodges estate, Monroe	2,000 00
C. R. Shepley, Monroe	1,000 00	E. G. Green, Monroe	1,000 00
F. F. White estate, Monroe . . .	1,200 00	John Jenny, Monroe	1,000 00
Joseph White estate, Monroe . .	900 00	Jac. Baumgartner, Monticello	500 00
E. A. White Monroe	600 00	Adam Schmidt, Monroe	1,000 00
W. W. Chadwick, Monroe	8,000 00	M. Flanagan, Farmers Grove	500 00
Mrs. W. B. Patchin, Monroe . . .	3,900 00	Wm. P. Bragg, Monroe	3,000 00
Mrs. Geo. L. Shattuck, Mon- roe	2,000 00	Fridolin Tschudy, Monroe . . .	1,000 00
Mrs. C. Schuetze, Monroe	2,000 00	Miss Rose Tschudy, Monroe . .	1,000 00
L. A. Hodges, Monroe	1,700 00	James Confer estate, Monroe	1,500 00
		Total	<u>\$75,000 00</u>

Montello—Montello State Bank.

E. D. MORSE, President.

W. F. CURRIE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. A. Just,
E. D. Morse,
M. H. Pratt,J. E. Leimer,
W. F. Currie.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$63,629 08	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Unpaid capital	15,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	352 53
Overdrafts	2,394 83	Individual deposits subject to check	16,046 39
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,069 07	Certificates of deposit . . .	66,036 39
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,000 00	Savings deposits	438 65
Cash items	90 00		
Checks on other banks . . .	31 35		
Due from banks and bankers	15,446 95		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,888 00		
Specie	2,836 35		
Nickels and cents	88 33		
Personal property	400 00		
Total	<u>\$112,873 96</u>	Total	<u>\$112,873 96</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. D. Morse, Princeton	\$10,000 00	Libbie Williams, Princeton . . .	400 00
J. E. Leimer, Princeton	10,100 00	W. F. Currie, Montello	700 00
Chas. Dahlke, Princeton	500 00	G. A. North, Montello	100 00
C. H. Curtis, Oshkosh	600 00	W. H. Murphy, Waupaca	200 00
W. C. Cowling, Oshkosh	500 00	John T. Murphy, Washing- ton, D. C.	200 00
M. H. Pratt, Montello	1,500 00		
C. A. Just, Montello	5,000 00	Total	<u>\$30,000 00</u>
Patrick Duffy, Montello	200 00		

Monticello—Bank of Monticello.

JACOB MARTY, President.

L. J. BREYLINGER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Marty,
F. W. Humiston,
Christ Bontly,
Jacob Wittenwyler,

Ed Wittwer,
J. C. Freitag,
L. J. Breylinger.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$88,898 05	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Banking house	3,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,027 73
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	55,090 63
Due from banks and bankers	18,875 37	Certificates of deposit	37,530 14
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,990 00	Due to banks and bankers	275 09
Specie	1,110 00		
Nickels and cents	50 17		
Total	\$119,923 59	Total	\$119,923 59

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Albert Babler, Sr., Monticello	\$1,500 00	Ed. Wittwer, Monticello . . .	2,000 00
Christ Bontly, Monticello . .	500 00	Jacob Wittenwyler, Monticello	2,500 00
John Bontly, Monticello . . .	500 00	John Wittenwyler, Monticello	1,000 00
Mrs. Anton Bontly, Monticello	500 00	C. L. Wackman, Brooklyn . .	1,000 00
F. J. Breylinger, Monticello	500 00	Conrad Stauffacher, Monticello	500 00
L. J. Breylinger, Monticello .	500 00	Deitrich Stauffacher, Monticello	2,000 00
C. L. Barlow, Monticello . . .	500 00	David Zimmerman, New Glarus	1,000 00
Mrs. D. Freitag, Monticello .	4,000 00	Rudy Zimmerman, Attica . .	500 00
J. C. Freitag, Monticello . . .	500 00		
Albert Fulton, Evansville . .	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
O. J. Persons, Monticello . . .	1,000 00		
F. W. Humiston, Monticello . .	500 00		
Jacob Marty, Monticello	1,500 00		
John Marty, Monticello	1,500 00		

Morrisonville—Morrisonville State Bank.

JOHN R. CALDWELL, President.

W. A. CALDOW, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John R. Caldwell,
John Caldwell, Sr.,
C. D. Gates,
N. L. Huseboe,

Chas. Mair,
Andrew Amondson,
B. L. Tift.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$9,377 00	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	4,716 04
Overdrafts	372 38	Certificates of deposit	967 50
Banking house	5,367 09		
Furniture and fixtures	458 00		
Checks on other banks	442 77		
Due from banks and bankers	2,427 75		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,262 00		
Specie	557 00		
Nickels and cents	48 99		
Loss and expense account	370 56		
Total	\$30,683 54	Total	\$30,683 54

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. A. Dahle, Morrisonville..	\$500 00	M. J. Christopher, Rio.....	1,000 00
J. K. Hamre, Morrisonville..	500 00	J. J. Lee, Rio	1,000 00
K. A. Johnson, Morrisonville	500 00	O. Johnson, Rio	1,000 00
A. A. Johnson, Morrisonville	500 00	A. C. Morrison, Morrisonville	500 00
N. L. Huseboe & Bro., Morri- sonville	1,000 00	W. C. Kleinert, Morrisonville	500 00
A. J. McFarlane, Morrison- ville	500 00	T. H. Mair, Morrisonville...	500 00
B. L. Tift, Rio	1,000 00	W. K. Caldwell, Morrisonville	1,000 00
Charles Mair, Arlington	1,000 00	F. Schlueter, Morrisonville..	500 00
A. H. Morrison, Morrisonville	500 00	Mrs. Martha J. Gates, Rio..	500 00
J. L. Caldwell, Rio	1,000 00	Caldwell & Gates, Rio	1,500 00
J. M. Caldwell, Rio	500 00	A. Stevenson, Arlington....	500 00
J. Caldwell, Sr., Morrison- ville	500 00	D. A. Caldwell, Morrisonville	500 00
A. Amondson, Rio	1,000 00	T. A. Caldwell, Morrisonville	500 00
I. Everson, Rio	1,000 00	J. R. Caldwell, Morrisonville	1,000 00
W. Hall, Rio	1,500 00	J. H. Morrison, Morrisonville	500 00
W. E. Moore, Rio	1,500 00	Mrs. Mary E. Morrison, Mor- risonville	1,000 00
		Total	\$25,000 00

Mount Horeb—State Bank.

N. C. EVANS, President.

I. FOSSHAGE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

N. C. Evans,
A. E. Arneson,
A. Hoff,
A. F. Gram,

Robert Beat,
A. K. Sorenson.
R. Lloyd,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$58,059 04	Capital stock	\$32,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,250 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,129 40
Overdrafts	4,101 92	Individual deposits subject to check	6,590 71
Banking house	5,000 00	Certificates of deposit	58,311 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,595 14	Bills payable	2,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	14,700 81		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,400 00		
Specie	2,225 60		
Nickels and cents	8 60		
Total	\$101,031 11	Total	\$101,031 11

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Robert Lloyd, Barneveld . . .	\$10,000 00	Allen Arneson, Mt. Horeb . .	1,000 00
N. C. Evans, Mt. Horeb . . .	5,000 00	Mrs. G. Tollefson, Mt. Horeb	500 00
W. M. Curtiss, Mt. Horeb . .	4,700 00	A. K. Soreson, Mt. Horeb . .	600 00
A. E. Arneson, Mt. Horeb . . .	1,000 00	P. A. Sletto, Mt. Horeb . . .	100 00
J. M. Heisig, Mt. Horeb . . .	1,500 00	Martin Tollefson, Primrose . .	100 00
R. E. Beat, Mt. Horeb	2,000 00	A. P. Lovejoy, Janesville . .	500 00
P. A. Tyvand, Mt. Horeb . . .	1,000 00	A. F. Gramn, Mt. Horeb . . .	500 00
A. Hoff, Mt. Horeb	1,000 00	I. Fosshage, Mt. Horeb	1,000 00
Carl Boeck, Mt. Horeb	1,000 00		
J. L. Malone, Mt. Horeb	500 00	Total	\$32,000 00

Mukwonago—Citizens' Bank of Mukwonago.

WM. McARTHUR, President.

PERRY P. CAMP, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. McArthur,
J. N. Crawford,
Perry P. Camp,
C. S. Miller,

M. L. Davis,
H. O. Bayley,
Frank McKenzie,
V. J. Stickney.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$92,617 02	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	73 89	Undivided profits, less loss	
Banking house	4,200 00	and exp. acct.	1,767 35
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject	
Bonds, stocks and securi-		to check	10,289 73
ties	47,430 00	Certificates of deposit	139,041 32
Due from banks and			
bankers	22,370 43		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	3,580 00		
Specie	2,799 50		
Nickels and cents	27 56		
Total	\$176,098 40	Total	\$176,098 40

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Wm. McArthur, Mukwonago	\$1,500 00	V. J. Stickney, Dodge Corners	500 00
J. N. Crawford, Mukwonago	3,000 00	H. F. Sargeant, Dodge Cors.	500 00
J. H. Alexander, Mukwonago	2,800 00	J. T. Porter, Dodge's Corners	500 00
Perry P. Camp, Mukwonago	1,000 00	Fred Knurr, Big Bend	500 00
Wm. M. Frazier, Mukwonago	1,000 00	D. I. Sharpe, Vernon	1,750 00
A. J. Stockman, Mukwonago	1,000 00	Jane Sharpe, Vernon	750 00
B. L. Lobdell, Mukwonago	500 00	Jas. A. McKenzie, Vernon	500 00
Jacob Kline, Mukwonago	500 00	F. A. McKenzie, Vernon	1,000 00
L. Simonds, Mukwonago	500 00	James Stewart, Vernon	500 00
T. C. Rogers, Mukwonago	400 00	C. S. Miller, Lake Beulah	500 00
L. E. Youmans, Mukwonago	300 00	Jas. K. Lowry, Waukesha	500 00
H. C. Greeley, Caldwell	1,000 00	W. M. Crawford, Berlin	1,000 00
M. L. Davis, Caldwell	1,000 00	W. Lowry, Jr., Waukesha	500 00
H. O. Bayley, Caldwell	500 00		
A. H. Peacock, Caldwell	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Isaac Blood, Caldwell	500 00		

Neillsville—Commercial State Bank.

S. M. MARSH, President.

S. M. ROOT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

S. M. Marsh,
G. D. Hoseley,
Ezra Tompkins,
Charles Cornelius,

Lemont E. Brown,
L. M. Sturdevant.
H. M. Root,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$103,930 54	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,769 31	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,007 78
Banking house	9,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	59,617 42
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,500 00	Certificates of deposit	46,226 01
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	2,215 00		
Cash items	1,100 67		
Due from banks and bankers	8,526 91		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,520 00		
Specie	4,192 95		
Nickels and cents	95 83		
Total	\$136,851 21	Total	\$136,851 21

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

S. M. Marsh, Neillsville ...	\$500 00	Robert McCalvy, Neillsville .	200 00
A. F. Radke, Neillsville ...	400 00	Ferd. Bahr, Spring Valley..	100 00
H. M. Root, Neillsville ...	3,000 00	J. C. Marsh, Marshfield ...	500 00
Mary J. Root, Neillsville ...	3,000 00	Nelson Marsh, Granton ...	500 00
Lemont E. Brown, Neillsville	2,000 00	E. D. Webster, Neillsville ..	200 00
G. D. Hoseley, Neillsville ...	3,000 00	Henry S. Mulvey, Loyal ...	500 00
R. Dangers, Neillsville	100 00	Carl Rabenstein, Neillsville .	800 00
V. E. Huntzicker, Salt Lake City, Utah	2,000 00	Ira Fike, Ypsilanti, Mich. ...	700 00
Ezra Tompkins, Neillsville ..	200 00	Chas. Cornelius, Neillsville .	1,000 00
James O'Neill, Neillsville ...	300 00	L. M. Sturdevant, Neillsville	400 00
Olive T. Smith, Neillsville ..	2,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Mary J. Root, guardian, Neillsville	3,600 00		

Neillsville—Neillsville Bank.

CHAS. F. GROW, President.

JOSEPH MORLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. F. Grow,
W. L. Hemphill,
Jos. Morley,
H. A. North,

D. Dickinson,
Thos. Lowe,
John D. McMillan.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$237,584 45	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,859 26	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Banking house	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,387 90
Furniture and fixtures	1,600 00	Individual deposits subject to check	138,149 40
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	21,630 00	Certificates of deposit	194,595 71
Checks on other banks	1,296 30	Due to banks and bankers	6,544 15
Due from banks and bankers	109,502 55		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	7,689 00		
Specie	9,485 60		
Nickels and cents	30 00		
Total	\$395,677 16	Total	\$395,677 16

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Chas. F. Grow, Neillsville	\$2,500 00	J. D. McMillan, Neillsville	400 00
H. M. Root, Neillsville	200 00	Gilbert Johnson, Neillsville	200 00
Joseph Morley, Neillsville	1,000 00	H. A. North, Neillsville	200 00
Estate of R. Dewhurst, Neillsville	10,300 00	D. Dickinson, Neillsville	200 00
John Reed, Cloverdale, Cal.	3,000 00	W. L. Hemphill, Neillsville	400 00
Estate Jacob Huntzicker, Neillsville	3,000 00	Thomas Lowe, Neillsville	200 00
Alex Hystop, La Crosse	2,000 00	Peter Johnson, Neillsville	200 00
Geo. H. Ray, La Crosse	1,000 00	Charles Kayhart	200 00
		Total	\$25,000 00

New Richmond—Bank of New Richmond.

MATHIAS FRISK, President.

J. W. McCOY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. Frisk,
W. S. Williams,
T. S. Wade,

J. W. McCoy,
R. H. McCoy,
H. W. Bartlett.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$200,095 64	Capital stock	\$35,000 00
Overdrafts	336 93	Reserve fund for interest due	1,663 10
Banking house	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,021 17
Other real estate	1,325 23	Individual deposits subject to check	81,337 53
Cash items	3,903 88	Certificates of deposit	142,008 47
Checks on other banks	1,028 81	Savings deposits	13,447 09
Due from banks and bankers	61,834 68	Due to banks and bankers	6 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,670 00		
Specie	1,239 00		
Nickels and cents	49 19		
Total	<u>\$279,483 36</u>	Total	<u>\$279,483 36</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

F. W. Bartlett, New Rich- mond	\$600 00	mond	500 00
Mathias Frisk, Merriam Park, Minn.	10,600 00	F. S. Wade, New Richmond	1,000 00
J. W. McCoy, New Rich- mond	21,600 00	R. H. McCoy, New Richmond	200 00
W. S. Williams, New Rich- mond		Joel Bartlett estate, New Richmond	500 00
		Total	<u>\$35,000 00</u>

New Richmond—Manufacturers' Bank.

JOHN E. GLOVER, President.

L. A. BAKER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. E. Glover,
W. F. McNally,
L. A. Baker,

Ed. Glover,
J. J. Padden.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$152,532 10	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	666 81	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,370 03
Other real estate	2,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	95,684 51
Furniture and fixtures ..	2,078 13	Certificates of deposit ...	126,547 20
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	28,800 00		
Cash items	74 29		
Checks on other banks ..	373 86		
Due from banks and bankers	62,047 49		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,335 00		
Specie	2,555 85		
Nickels and cents	138 21		
Total	\$254,601 74	Total	\$254,601 74

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John E. Glover, New Rich- mond	\$24,700 06	J. J. Padden, New Richmond	100 00
L. A. Baker, New Richmond	100 00	W. F. McNally, New Rich- mond	100 00
Skowhegan Savings Bank, Skowhegan, Me.	5,000 00	Total	\$30,000 00

Oakfield—Bank of Oakfield.

F. J. BRISTOL, President.

W. E. BRISTOL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

F. J. Bristol,
C. G. Morgan,

W. E. Bristol.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$110,406 30	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,818 92
Overdrafts	3,262 21	Individual deposits subject to check	31,203 33
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,250 00	Certificates of deposit	88,748 63
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,400 00		
Checks on other banks ..	68 77		
Due from banks and bankers	15,488 01		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,899 00		
Specie	973 15		
Nickels and cents	23 44		
Total	\$147,770 88	Total	\$147,770 88

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

F. J. Bristol, Oakfield	\$8,000 00	W. E. Bristol, Oakfield	8,000 00
C. G. Morgan, Oakfield	8,000 00	Mrs. A. Bristol, Oakfield	1,000 00
		Total	\$25,000 00

Oconomowoc—Bank of Oconomowoc.

H. K. EDGERTON, President.

B. G. EDGERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. K. Edgerton,
Loren Edwards,
W. S. Dibble,
C. L. Kellogg.

W. S. Lardner,
F. B. Brown,
B. G. Edgerton,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$126,410 64	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	157 72	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,530 59
Furniture and fixtures	2,162 22	Individual deposits subject to check	128,901 27
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	75,713 00	Certificates of deposit	76,416 07
Cash items	496 17		
Checks on other banks	500 22		
Due from banks and bankers	37,237 58		
U. S. and national cu- rrency on hand	11,803 00		
Specie	6,645 00		
Nicksels and cents	362 72		
Due from others	4 66		
Total	<u>\$1,847 93</u>	Total	<u>\$261,847 93</u>

Statement, November 25, 1902.

H. M. Ackley, Oconomowoc	\$11,000 00	Chas. H. Jackson, Oconomo- woc	500 00
W. S. Dibble, Oconomowoc	3,200 00	Miss Imogene Seamans, Wau- watosa	500 00
H. K. Edgerton, Oconomowoc	4,500 00	Mary E. Fay, Oconomowoc	1,000 00
Geo. L. Wilsey, Oconomowoc	2,000 00	Henry E. Chase, Hinsdale, Ill.	1,000 00
Mrs. Mary F. Lardner, Oconomowoc	1,500 00	Loren Edwards, Oconomowoc	900 00
W. S. Lardner, Oconomowoc	5,500 00	Celesta Edwards, Oconomo- woc	500 00
Richard Lardner, Oconomowoc	5,000 00	Aaron Dainton, Chicago	2,000 00
F. B. Brown, Oconomowoc	1,500 00	Ray F. Steward, Oconomo- woc	100 00
Mrs. F. K. Thompson, Oconomowoc	2,800 00	George W. Munger, Ocono- mowoc	500 00
C. L. Kellogg, Oconomowoc	3,000 00	C. C. McIntyre, guardian, Davenport, Iowa	500 00
Mrs. Sarah Ann Edgerton, Oconomowoc	1,000 00		
Mrs. J. L. Dibble, Ocono- mowoc	1,000 00		
B. G. Edgerton, Oconomowoc	500 00	Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

Orfordville—Farmers & Merchants Bank.

O. P. GAARDER, President.

T. E. TOLLEFSRUD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

O. P. Gaarder,
O. A. Peterson,
K. B. Thoen,
G. Clemetson,

T. E. Tollefsrud,
H. N. Hesgard,
E. H. Skinner.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$70,740 40	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	796 57
Overdrafts	1,194 97	Individual deposits subject to check	33,742 36
Furniture and fixtures	1,804 55	Certificates of deposit	30,073 69
Checks on other banks	61 12		
Due from banks and bankers	3,918 04		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,526 00		
Specie	321 45		
Nickels and cents	46 09		
Total	\$89,612 62	Total	\$89,612 62

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. C. Rude, Orfordville	\$500 00	E. N. Haugen, Orfordville ..	500 00
E. H. Skinner, Newark	1,000 00	H. N. Wagley, Orfordville ..	500 00
E. O. Ovestrud, Orfordville.	500 00	H. Christianson, Orfordville	500 00
Wm. Pankhurst, Orfordville.	1,000 00	O. P. Gaarder, Orfordville.	2,500 00
John Huyhe, Orfordville	500 00	O. A. Peterson, Orfordville.	5,000 00
Julia Roen, Orfordville	500 00	G. Clemetson, Orfordville.	2,000 00
T. A. Tollefsen, Orfordville.	500 00	L. E. Lemda, Orfordville	500 00
Mrs. Jane Trulson, Orford- ville	500 00	T. E. Tollefsrud, Orfordville	1,500 00
Oscar Rorn, Orfordville	500 00	S. B. Smith, Janesville	1,500 00
A. B. Thorn, Orfordville	1,000 00	S. O. Onsgard, Orfordville ..	1,000 00
H. N. Hesgard, Orfordville.	2,000 00		
A. P. Goorden, Orfordville.	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Orfordville—State Bank of Orfordville.

J. G. LUND, President.

J. T. NELSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. G. Lund,
E. A. Dorner,
H. B. Betzold.O. Lund,
J. T. Nelson,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$37,478 61	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Surplus fund	1,500 00
Overdrafts	189 38	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	431 23
Banking house	3,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	5,210 38
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,254 23	Certificates of deposit ...	23,098 00
Checks on other banks ...	43 11	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	243 75
Due from banks and bankers	931 51		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,556 00		
Specie	534 75		
Nickels and cents	25 77		
Total	<u>\$55,513 36</u>	Total	<u>\$55,513 36</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. G. Lund, Canby, Minn. . .	\$18,000 00	E. A. Dorner, Orfordville . . .	500 00
Oscar Lund, Canby, Minn. . .	4,000 00	J. T. Nelson, Orfordville . . .	500 00
H. B. Betzold, Cedar Grove . .	1,000 00		
Wm. S. Lund, Wilno, Minn. . .	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Oshkosh—German-American Bank.

C. W. DAVIS, President.

THEO. FRENTZ, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. W. Davis,
A. Jackson,
T. R. Frentz,
G. Hilton,
C. Look,
W. F. Grunewald,
C. W. Radford,

E. G. Jackson,
D. Witzel,
J. F. Wendorff,
G. W. Neumann,
Wm. Konrad,
F. Hermann,
R. A. Brauer,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$388,479 96	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	63 98	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	9,870 57
Other real estate	334 82	Individual deposits subject to check	166,567 95
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,800 00	Certificates of deposit	209,404 79
Bonds	70,425 09	Savings deposits	39,542 09
Checks on other banks . . .	1,350 07		
Due from banks and bankers	39,009 40		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	15,805 00		
Specie	8,117 08		
Total	\$525,385 40	Total	\$525,385 40

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. W. Davis, Oshkosh	\$3,500 00	D. Witzel, Oshkosh	700 00
T. R. Frentz, Oshkosh	5,650 00	J. F. Kluwin, Oshkosh	250 00
R. A. Brauer, Oshkosh	2,000 00	Elizabeth M. Radford, Osh- kosh	400 00
Mrs. E. Doe, Oshkosh	1,000 00	A. Streich, Oshkosh	750 00
H. L. Battis, Oshkosh	800 00	G. F. Gilkey, Oshkosh	3,000 00
B. Boss, Oshkosh	750 00	F. C. Schneider, Oshkosh . . .	500 00
C. R. Boardman, Oshkosh . . .	500 00	J. F. Wendorff, Oshkosh . . .	1,000 00
John Challoner, Oshkosh . . .	1,250 00	Barbara Kuenzel, Oshkosh . .	500 00
L. Derleder, Oshkosh	500 00	J. C. Noyes, Oshkosh	1,500 00
Mrs. E. Doe, Oshkosh	2,500 00	J. F. Streich, Oshkosh	500 00
C. Elser, Oshkosh	500 00	C. Arfert, Oshkosh	100 00
Wm. F. Grunewald, Oshkosh . .	1,450 00	J. M. Bray, Oshkosh	3,000 00
Mrs. L. Glatz, Oshkosh	500 00	Mrs. A. A. Weisbrod, Oshkosh .	500 00
W. Glatz, Oshkosh	250 00	H. Von Muenster, Oshkosh . .	250 00
Ren Hooper, Oshkosh	500 00	S. C. Radford, Oshkosh	500 00
F. T. Favour, Oshkosh	500 00	C. W. Radford, Oshkosh	10,250 00
Geo. Hilton, Oshkosh	5,250 00	O. Schloerb, Oshkosh	250 00
P. Heintz, Oshkosh	250 00	G. W. Minckler, Oshkosh . . .	500 00
F. Hermann, Oshkosh	1,000 00	C. R. Smith, Oshkosh	1,000 00
A. Jackson, Oshkosh	5,500 00	J. Hicks, Oshkosh	1,000 00
E. G. Jackson, Oshkosh	2,500 00	J. V. Rice, Oshkosh	500 00
Jos. A. Burger, Chicago, Ill. .	1,500 00	Mrs. S. Davis, Oshkosh	500 00
H. Zinn, Oshkosh	1,250 00	Mrs. E. J. Paize, Oshkosh . .	1,000 00
J. McNaughton, Appleton . . .	2,500 00	R. C. Ernst, Oshkosh	250 00
Mrs. M. A. Ryckman, Oshkosh .	500 00		

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS—Continued.

W. Spikes, Oshkosh	500 00	Mrs. M. E. Davis, Oshkosh ..	1,000 00
C. M. Hale, Oshkosh	250 00	Mrs. K. Schmit, Oshkosh ...	2,500 00
W. W. Kimball, Oshkosh ...	500 00	E. Luhm estate, Oshkosh ...	500 00
G. W. Kremer, Oshkosh ...	150 00	Mrs. A. Simpson, Oshkosh ..	250 00
Mrs. H. Derksen, Oshkosh ...	150 00	Schild & Wunderlich, Oshkosh	350 00
Ida H. Kremer, Oshkosh ...	200 00	Margaret A. Patten, Appleton	1,250 00
C. Look, Oshkosh	1,250 00	J. McNaughton, guardian,	
Mrs. C. E. Hale, Oshkosh ..	500 00	Appleton	1,250 00
J. Kloeckner, Oshkosh	1,600 00	J. H. Wall, Oshkosh	500 00
A. Scheuer, Oshkosh	1,000 00	A. Domke, Oshkosh	250 00
J. Rhyner, Oshkosh	750 00	F. Hahn, Oshkosh	500 00
R. Scholter, Oshkosh	1,000 00	C. W. Radford, trustee, Osh-	
J. F. W. Schmidt, Oshkosh	250 00	kosh	1,150 00
P. C. Peterson, Los Angeles,		N. C. Werkke, Oshkosh	500 00
Calif.	500 00	Helen G. Davis, Oshkosh ...	500 00
Carrie E. Hackett, Oshkosh	250 00	Mrs. J. L. Stanhilber, Oshkosh	2,500 00
W. Prautsch, Oshkosh	500 00	Mary Townsend Hay, Osh-	
L. M. Miller, Oshkosh	500 00	kosh	500 00
Mrs. B. Suhl, Winneconne ..	250 00	Wm. Konrad, Oshkosh	500 00
R. A. Hermann, Oshkosh ...	500 00	Ole Olson, Oshkosh	500 00
A. Meissner, Oshkosh	500 00	R. A. Brauer, Jr., Oshkosh ..	100 00
F. E. Babcock, Neenah	1,250 00	Nettie J. Radford, Oshkosh ..	200 00
D. W. Bergstrom, Neenah ...	1,250 00		
Mrs. A. Nicolai, Oshkosh ...	250 00		
G. W. Neumann, Oshkosh ..	500 00		
		Total	\$100,000 00

Oshkosh—South Side Exchange Bank.

JOSEPH KLOECKNER, President.

H. EILERS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. Kloeckner,
H. Eilers,
W. Glatz,
J. G. Menzel,

Ferd. Laabs,
N. C. Werbke,
A. Mehlmann,
John C. Zentner.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$238,772 65	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Unpaid capital	25,000 00	Surplus fund	2,500 00
Overdrafts	381 41	Uncollected profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,122 75
Furniture and fixtures	800 00	Individual deposits subject to check	88,202 33
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	74,000 00	Certificates of deposit	312,248 04
Checks on other banks..	745 10		
Due from banks and bankers	101,339 27		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,279 00		
Specie	9,369 00		
Nickels and cents	386 69		
Total	\$459,073 12	Total	\$459,073 12

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Joseph Kloeckner, Oshkosh..	\$2,600 00	A. Mehlmann, Oshkosh.....	1,000 00
Mrs. S. S. Foster, Oshkosh..	4,500 00	Menzel & Kempf, Oshkosh..	1,000 00
H. Eilers, Oshkosh.....	4,000 00	M. C. Mertz, Oshkosh.....	200 00
Orville Beach, Oshkosh.....	2,500 00	Mary Mertz, Oshkosh.....	300 00
R. E. Bennett estate, Oshkosh	500 00	Julius Manske, Oshkosh....	200 00
F. A. Baumann, River Side, Cal.	500 00	M. Nicolai estate, Oshkosh..	300 00
J. Buckstaff, Jr., est., Oshkosh	200 00	Anna Murphy, Oshkosh....	200 00
Lucy Chase, Oshkosh.....	800 00	Jos. J. Nigl, Oshkosh.....	100 00
Chr. Elser, Oshkosh.....	500 00	Casper Pfeiffer, Van Dyne...	500 00
T. H. Farrow, Oshkosh.....	500 00	Mrs. F. Pittelkow, Oshkosh..	200 00
Faber & Lutz Bros., Oshkosh	400 00	Mrs. M. A. Ryckmann, Osh..	600 00
H. F. Gustavus, Oshkosh....	1,000 00	Julius Reincke est., Oshkosh.	300 00
W. Glatz, Oshkosh.....	500 00	Ernst Sarau, Oshkosh.....	200 00
Ph. Heintz, Oshkosh.....	500 00	Chas. Streich, Sr., Oshkosh..	1,000 00
And. Hanson, Oshkosh.....	500 00	Aug. Streich, Oshkosh.....	500 00
Ira M. Hardy, Oshkosh.....	700 00	F. C. Schneider, Oshkosh....	500 00
Aug. Horn, Oshkosh.....	600 00	F. E. Shekey, Oshkosh.....	900 00
J. C. Heise, Oshkosh.....	100 00	Harriet Stringham, Detroit, Mich.	200 00
J. H. Jenkins, Oshkosh.....	6,000 00	J. D. Stewert, Oshkosh.....	100 00
Annie Jones, Picketts	500 00	Theo. Weck, Oshkosh	500 00
Chas. Jeschke, Oshkosh.....	300 00	T. S. Whitely, Oshkosh.....	500 00
Casper Jaspers, Picketts....	300 00	N. C. Werbke, Oshkosh....	400 00
Geo. Klip, Oshkosh.....	900 00	Oscar Witherby, Oshkosh....	500 00
Ferdinand Laabs, Oshkosh...	2,000 00	John C. Zentner, Oshkosh..	500 00
Otto C. Laabs, Oshkosh.....	1,000 00	Meinrod Zentner, Oshkosh..	500 00
Franklin Leach est., Oshkosh	1,000 00	Geo. Hilton,	200 00
J. H. Lloyd, Racine.....	1,000 00	Thos. Hagen	300 00
Anna M. Lull, Oshkosh.....	500 00		
Mary A. Lynch, Oshkosh.....	500 00		
Julius Martin, Oshkosh.....	3,400 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Palmyra—Bank of Palmyra.

CHRISTIE CARLIN, President.

CHRISTIE CARLIN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$202,841 79	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,495 33	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	7,276 54
Other real estate	831 90	Individual deposits subject to check	62,222 40
Furniture and fixtures	2,400 00	Certificates of deposit	92,500 00
Bonds, stocks and securities	49,463 49	Savings deposits	114,487 59
Due from banks and bankers	36,785 75		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,862 00		
Specie	1,830 00		
Nickels and cents	46 73		
Revenue stamps	10 24		
Total	<u>\$301,567 23</u>	Total	<u>\$301,567 23</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. M. Johnson estate, White- water	\$12,500 00	Christie Carlin, Palmyra	12,500 00
		Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Pardeeville—Pardeeville State Bank.

THOS. KEARNS, President.

J. H. DOOLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. Kearns,
D. T. Lynch,
M. W. Roberts,
Clint Quinn,

Jule Heath,
Henry Slinger,
E. D. Miller.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$46,311 45	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits	950 46
Overdrafts	2,123 93	Individual deposits subject	
Banking house	4,000 00	to check	16,914 64
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,193 01	Certificates of deposit	57,597 40
Cash items	29 50		
Due from banks and			
bankers	33,105 49		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	978 00		
Specie	1,023 05		
Nickels and cents	3 16		
Expense	1,694 91		
Total	\$100,462 50	Total	\$100,462 50

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John S. Falconer, Pardeeville	\$1,000 00	Elizabeth Falconer, Pardeeville	100 00
William Coff, Pardeeville...	1,000 00	O. W. Falconer, Pardeeville	100 00
Harry Kearns, Pardeeville...	1,000 00	Mrs. Ada Spicer, Pardeeville	100 00
D. T. Lynch, Pardeeville...	500 00	Martha Kohler, Pardeeville	100 00
William Horton, Pardeeville	500 00	Frank Robinson, Pardeeville	200 00
William Dalton, Pardeeville	500 00	A. W. Miller, Cambria.....	500 00
Edward Dalton, Pardeeville	500 00	Ed. Miller, Cambria	1,000 00
Mrs. Charlotte Kohler, Pardeeville	500 00	Mrs. S. E. Green, Cambria...	1,000 00
Mrs. Catherine Robinson, Pardeeville	300 00	Henry Slinger, Cambria ...	500 00
Barney Lovell, Pardeeville...	500 00	George Judd, Cambria	500 00
John Moran, Jr., Pardeeville	1,000 00	E. W. Judd, Cambria.....	500 00
G. W. Dusenburg, Pardeeville	1,000 00	R. N. McConochie, Cambria.	500 00
Julius Hearth, Pardeeville...	500 00	Andrew Brown, Browning...	1,000 00
John Curtis, Pardeeville ...	500 00	Herbert Strong, Browning..	500 00
James Scott, Pardeeville ...	500 00	C. Walker, Markesan	1,000 00
Robert Angus, Pardeeville...	1,000 00	F. Walker, Markesan	500 00
M. W. Roberts, Pardeeville...	500 00	Thos. Kearns, Jeddo	1,000 00
Clint Quinn, Pardeeville...	500 00	George Turk, Portage	500 00
F. W. Lockwood, Pardeeville	500 00	Albert Wilcox, Portage.....	500 00
A. Inglehart, Pardeeville ...	500 00	Henry Volkman, Kingston...	500 00
J. H. Dooley, Pardeeville...	500 00	Henry Bangs, Kingston	500 00
Mrs. Jos. Currie, Pardeeville	500 00		
Mrs. S. Van Schaick, Pardeeville	100 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Phillips—State Bank of Phillips.

N. E. LANE, President.

G. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

B. W. Davis,
N. E. Lane,
R. C. Evans,Carrie Hackett,
G. M. Chamberlain.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$121,299 90	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	193 94	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,013 36
Banking house	6,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	72,778 26
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,500 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	73,351 03
Cash items	492 10	Dividends unpaid	25 00
Due from banks and bankers	44,081 31		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,310 00		
Specie	2,185 90		
Nickels and cents	104 50		
Total	<u>\$180,167 65</u>	Total	<u>\$180,167 65</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. H. Winchester, est., Phil- lips	7,500 00	R. C. Evans, Phillips	500 00
Carrie Hackett, Baraboo . . .	7,500 00	Ed. M. Hackett, Baraboo . . .	500 00
John R. Davis, Neenah	7,200 00	Cort Ford, Skagway, Alaska . .	500 00
B. W. Davis, Phillips	1,800 00	M. Barry, Phillips	\$500 00
M. M. Hackett, Baraboo	1 000 00	G. M. Chamberlain, Phillips . .	500 00
F. Weyerhauser, St. Paul . . .	1,000 00		
M. E. Lane, Phillips	1,500 00	Total	\$30,000 00

Plainfield—Waushara County Bank.

IRA P. COON, President.

G. D. SARGENT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Ira P. Coon,
H. E. Pratt,
B. B. Borden,

J. W. Dunegan,
John M. Smart,
Geo. B. Fox.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$42,604 74	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,165 94
Furniture and fixtures ...	834 31	Individual deposits subject to check	23,925 42
Cash items	222 80	Certificates of deposit ...	21,240 15
Due from banks and bankers	13,501 88		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,590 00		
Specie	532 43		
Nickels and cents	45 35		
Total	<u>\$71,331 51</u>	Total	<u>\$71,331 51</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

L. Starks, Plainfield.....	\$5,000 00	F. B. Rawson, Plainfield....	1,000 00
J. M. Smart, Plainfield.....	2,000 00	Vilas Follett, Coloma	1,500 00
B. B. Borden, Plainfield.....	1,500 00	Fred Storzbach, Plainfield..	500 00
Ira P. Coon, Plainfield.....	1,500 00	F. J. Luce, Plainfield.....	500 00
Fred Gross, Almond	1,000 00	M. M. Smart, Plainfield....	500 00
L. W. Chapman, Plainfield..	500 00	J. W. Dunegan, Plainfield...	3,500 00
J. A. Blair, Plainfield	1,500 00	G. D. Sargent, Plainfield...	500 00
Geo. B. Fox, Plainfield.....	1,000 00	W. B. Angelo, Plainfield ...	500 00
F. H. Fox, Plainfield.....	500 00		
Geo. W. Gault, Plainfield...	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
H. E. Pratt, Plainfield.....	1,000 00		

Platteville—Platteville State Bank.

J. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

A. J. McCARN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. P. Huntington,
D. M. McGregor,
Nadab Eastman,
Frank Burg,
H. C. Doscher,

J. T. Wilkinson,
B. F. Huntington,
C. Horstman,
M. P. Rindlaub.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$112,730 31	Capital stock	\$60,000 00
Unpaid capital	27,150 00	Surplus fund	1,250 00
Overdrafts	1,470 86	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,159 93
Banking house	6,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	78,240 07
Furniture and fixtures	1,272 66	Certificates of deposit	63,076 09
Cash items	93 35	Dividends unpaid	52 50
Checks on other banks	100 78		
Due from banks and bankers	48,026 05		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,646 00		
Specie	1,250 60		
Nickels and cents	37 98		
Total	\$203,778 59	Total	\$203,778 59

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. P. Huntington, Platteville.	\$3,000 00	Anna Horbicon, Platteville..	4,000 00
A. J. McCarn, Platteville....	500 00	D. McGregor, Platteville.....	2,200 00
Frank Burg, Platteville.....	2,500 00	Alice McGregor, Platteville..	200 00
Geo. W. Briggs, Platteville...	100 00	Richard McGregor, Platteville	100 00
E. J. Buck, est., Platteville..	2,500 00	M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville..	1,700 00
H. C. Doscher, Platteville....	2,100 00	W. J. Robinson, Platteville..	1,500 00
Frank E. Doscher, Platteville	2,000 00	Mrs. N. J. Robinson, Plattev.	500 00
Mrs. H. C. Doscher, Plattevle	600 00	J. F. Steinhoff, Platteville...	200 00
Nadab Eastman, Platteville..	2,000 00	Wm. J. Chapman, Platteville.	1,800 00
Grant Eastman, Platteville...	800 00	J. P. Huntington, trustee, Platteville.	8,000 00
H. M. Gribble, Platteville...	500 00	Mrs. E. G. Rundell, Plattev.	3,600 00
B. F. Huntington, Platteville.	4,200 00	John F. Wilkinson, Platteville	3,300 00
J. Hoosier, Sr., est. Platteville	2,000 00	Nora Chapman, Platteville..	2,000 00
C. Horstman, Platteville....	300 00	Mrs. M. P. Rindlaub, Platte- ville	1,000 00
H. C. Hinners, Platteville...	200 00	W. H. Ellis, Platteville.....	1,000 00
Caroline Ray, Platteville....	1,000 00	C. L. Hooper, Lancaster....	1,000 00
J. E. McBride, Minneapolis, Minn.	1,500 00		
R. E. McBride, Minneapolis, Minn.	1,500 00	Total	\$60,000 00

Plymouth—Plymouth Exchange Bank.

WM. C. SAEMANN, President.

H. GARBISCH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. C. Saemann,
F. W. Behnke,
G. F. Kegler,

R. R. Wilson,
T. F. Ackermann,
Otto Krauss.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$125,545 63	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,627 32	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,808 59
Other real estate	3,400 00	Individual deposits subject to check	53,425 50
Furniture and fixtures	2,193 13	Certificates of deposit	88,411 53
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	10,000 00		
Checks on other banks	178 42		
Due from banks and ers	21,324 61		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,405 00		
Specie	2,870 00		
Nickels and cents	101 51		
Total	\$170,645 62	Total	\$170,645 62

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Wm. C. Saemann, Plymouth	\$6,000 00	G. F. Kegler, Plymouth	500 00
Henry Nickel, Milwaukee	500 00	Otto Krauss, Plymouth	1,000 00
F. W. Behnke, Plymouth	3,500 00	John J. Koch, Plymouth	1,000 00
R. R. Wilson, Plymouth	500 00	John P. Goelzer, Plymouth	1,000 00
Mrs. E. L. Clark, Plymouth	500 00	Mrs. L. Schultz, Plymouth	1,000 00
Mrs. Elvira Wheeler, Plym'th	500 00	Elisha Ford, Plymouth	500 00
Geo. W. Monk, Plymouth	1,000 00	G. Diefenthaler estate, Elk- hart Lake	500 00
J. M. Ackermann, Plymouth	500 00	John Loeb, Campbellsport	1,000 00
T. F. Ackermann, Plymouth	500 00		
Wm. F. Koch, E. Farmington	2,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
H. Garbisch, Plymouth	2,000 00		
Mrs. J. Gebler, Plymouth	1,000 00		

Plymouth—State Bank of Plymouth.

E. A. DOW, President.

H. W. HOSTMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

E. A. Dow,
Aug. Schmidt,
R. R. Schorer,H. J. Bamford,
H. W. Hostman,

Statement, November 25, 1962.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$530,454 72	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	4,549 26	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Banking house	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	12,249 67
Other real estate	6,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	165,492 73
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	Certificates of deposit	487,846 23
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	65,000 37	Savings deposits	17,111 37
Cash items	127 50		
Checks on other banks	907 40		
Due from banks and bankers	97,156 16		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,353 00		
Specie	6,932 80		
Nickels and cents	202 58		
Revenue stamps	16 21		
Total	\$732,700 00	Total	\$732,700 00

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. A. Dow, Plymouth	\$9,300 00	R. R. Schorer, Plymouth	1,000 00
J. W. Dow, estate, Plymouth	1,500 00	Mrs. Ella Gilman, Plymouth	800 00
Mrs. Alice B. Dow, Plymouth	1,500 00	H. Krumrey, Plymouth	500 00
Mrs. S. E. Tillotson, Plym- outh	1,500 00	L. J. Kaestner, Plymouth	200 00
Mrs. J. T. Barnes, St. Louis, Mo.	1,200 00	H. Wheeler, Plymouth	200 00
Aug. Schmidt, Plymouth	1,000 00	C. A. Corbet, Plymouth	600 00
H. C. Bade, Plymouth	1,000 00	N. Krumrey, Plymouth	200 00
C. Pfeifer, Plymouth	1,000 00	T. Fitzgibbon, Milwaukee	500 00
H. W. Hostman, Plymouth	2,000 00	Ida J. Dow, Plymouth	500 00
H. J. Bamford, Plymouth	500 00		
		Total	\$25,000 00

Portage—City Bank of Portage

LLYWELLYN BREESE, President.

M. T. ALVERSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Ll. Breese,
R. B. Wentworth,
E. L. Jaeger,

J. H. Rogers.
M. T. Alverson,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$186,100 82	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	517 57	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,544 97
Banking house	12,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	55,491 89
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	36,645 00	Certificates of deposit	171,541 21
Cash items	1,101 11		
Due from banks and bankers	35,858 34		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,184 00		
Specie	8,722 50		
Nickels and cents	103 27		
Interest receivable	1,238 21		
Collections	57 25		
Total	<u>\$285,578 07</u>	Total	<u>\$285,578 07</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Ll. Breese, Portage	\$6,050 00	L. F. Schulze, Portage	1,250 00
R. B. Wentworth, Portage . .	400 00	Laurie B. Latimer, Portage . .	1,000 00
M. T. Alverson, Portage . . .	3,450 00	Cordella M. Bodine, Portage . .	1,750 00
E. L. Jaeger, Portage	4,900 00	R. J. Rosenfeld, Portage	500 00
Isabella H. Loomis, Portage . .	6,550 00	H. J. Puffer, Portage	500 00
Andrew Weir, Portage	1,500 00	C. J. Linquist, Rio	250 00
J. H. Rogers, Portage	1,250 00	E. L. Starkweather, Portage . . .	200 00
A. E. Loomis, Kilbourn	4,000 00	Eliza Merrell, Portage	1,000 00
Geo. Murison, Portage	1,000 00	Irving J. Carr, San Antonio, Tex.	100 00
E. E. Hinkson, Poynette	750 00	Robert W. Carr, San Antonio, Tex.	100 00
Kate W. Thomas, Elkhorn	750 00	Ella W. Carr, San Antonio, Tex.	4,000 00
E. H. Warner, San Jose, Calif.	1,000 00	Florence Thomas, Milwaukee . .	2,000 00
Wm. Fulton, Portage	750 00	James M. Bain, Portage	1,000 00
H. R. Merwin, Rodman, N. Y. . .	900 00		
C. L. Alverson, Medford	600 00		
Thomas Sanderson, Poynette . . .	500 00		
Trustees 1st Pres. Church, Portage	500 00	Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>
M. L. Alverson, Portage	1,000 00		
A. O. Thayer, Portage	500 00		

Port Washington—Port Washington State Bank.

GEO. E. HENRY, President.

CLARENCE HILL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. E. Henry,
Clarence Hill.

H. W. Bolens.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$168,926 90	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	874 17	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,892 81
Banking house	7,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	85,971 63
Furniture and fixtures	2,418 00	Certificates of deposit	78,595 90
Cash items	2,357 14	Savings deposits	15,671 26
Due from banks and bankers	19,484 09		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,717 00		
Specie	1,302 85		
Nickels and cents	51 45		
Total	\$211,131 60	Total	\$211,131 60

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

G. E. Henry, Pt. Washington.	\$10,100 00	John Gilson, Pt. Washington.	500 00
Clarence Hill, Pt. Washington	9,100 00	T. A. Boerner, Pt. Wash'gt'n	200 00
Edith C. Hill, Ripon.	1,000 00	H. C. Boerner, Pt. Wash'gt'n.	300 00
F. M. Henry, Pt. Washington	500 00	G. Biedermann, Pt. Wash'gt'n	500 00
Carrie B. Hill, Pt. Wash'gt'n	500 00	C. C. Henry, West Bend.	1,000 00
N. E. Wilson, Pt. Washington	100 00		
H. W. Bolens, Pt. Wash'gt'n.	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
A. H. Kuhl, Pt. Washington.	200 00		

Prairie du Chien—Bank of Prairie du Chien.

ATLEY PETERSON, President.

S. N. BISBEE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Atley Peterson,
W. C. Stone,
S. N. Bisbee,
H. C. Adams,

Henry Casson,
J. S. Kidd,
O. G. Munson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$132,052 58	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,978 58
Overdrafts	5,431 03	Individual deposits subject to check	91,394 28
Other real estate	725 20	Certificates of deposit	123,643 21
Furniture and fixtures	2,018 31	Certified checks	176 24
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	63,937 50	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	113 35
Cash items	103 37		
Checks on other banks	3,482 88		
Due from banks and bankers	27,455 30		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,372 00		
Specie	2,678 05		
Nickels and cents	49 44		
Total	\$254,305 66	Total	\$254,305 66

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Martha P. Kidd, Prairie du Chien	\$7,500 00	Henry Casson, Washington, D. C.	3,000 00
B. F. Fay, Prairie du Chien	1,500 00	J. S. Kidd, Glen Haven	2,250 00
Charles Grelle, Prairie du Chien	1,500 00	W. C. Stone, Watertown	1,500 00
Joseph Wachute, Prairie du Chien	750 00	O. G. Munson, Viroqua	1,500 00
Henry Otto, Prairie du Chien	1,500 00	C. A. Stringer, Munnsville, N. Y.	2,250 00
Lawrence Case, Prairie du Chien	750 00	H. C. Adams, Madison	2,250 00
P. O. Heide, Prairie du Chien	750 00	S. A. Harper estate, Madison	1,500 00
S. N. Bisbee, Prairie du Chien	750 00	Atley Peterson, Soldiers' Gr.	750 00
		Total	\$30,000 00

Prairie du Sac—The Sauk Bank.

J. S. TRIPP, President.

O. E. STONE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Tripp,

O. E. Stone.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$155,863 18	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	489 84	Undivided profits, less less and exp. acct.	5,007 43
Cash items	167 44	Individual deposits subject to check	33,914 63
Due from banks and bankers	24,826 29	Certificates of deposit	127,137 66
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,379 00		
Specie	6,312 55		
Nickels and cents	21 42		
Total	<u>\$191,059 72</u>	Total	<u>\$191,059 72</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. S. Tripp, Prairie du Sac . . .	\$12,500 00	O. E. Stone, Prairie du Sac . . .	12,500 00
		Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Princeton—Princeton State Bank.

ELMER D. MORSE, President.

J. E. LEIMER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Elmer D. Morse,
Gustav Teske,

H. K. Priest,
J. E. Leimer.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$179,330 83	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Unpaid capital	15,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	14,836 16
Overdrafts	8,715 85	Individual deposits subject to check	39,788 86
Banking house	6,513 05	Certificates of deposit....	178,905 92
Furniture and fixtures ..	1,000 00	Savings deposits	7,592 41
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	10,000 00	Dividends unpaid	408 00
Cash items	1,942 06		
Checks on other banks...	32 31		
Due from banks and bankers	34,091 10		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	12,003 00		
Specie	2,848 05		
Nickels and cents	55 10		
Total	\$271,531 35	Total	\$271,531 35

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. D. Morse, Princeton.....	\$8,000 00	F. E. Clark, Princeton.....	100 00
J. E. Leimer, Princeton.....	15,400 00	G. J. Racek, Princeton.....	500 00
A. H. Myers est., Princeton..	1,000 00	H. K. Priest, Princeton.....	1,000 00
J. H. Burns, Marshfield....	500 00	J. C. Weller, Ripon	500 00
G. A. Krueger, Princeton....	400 00	N. Sullivan, Milwaukee....	400 00
Gus. Teske, Princeton.....	200 00	A. Mueller, Milwaukee.....	100 00
W. F. Luedtke estate, Prince- ton	200 00	E. F. Yahr, Milwaukee.....	100 00
Lueck & Manthey, Princeton.	100 00	J. G. Radtke, Princeton.....	100 00
Chas. Nickoden, Princeton...	400 00		
C. T. Dahlke, Princeton.....	1,000 00	Total	\$30,000 00

Racine—Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine.

B. HINRICHS, President.

C. R. CARPENTER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

B. Hinrichs,
F. M. Knapp,
John Dixon,
L. J. Elliott,
B. B. Blake,
M. Higgins, Jr.,
Leo A. Peil,
H. G. Mitchell,

C. I. Shoop,
F. B. Nelson,
A. Simonson,
C. M. Dietrich,
J. Hocking, Jr.,
H. J. Smith,
C. R. Carpenter.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,131,050 01	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	4,534 07	Surplus fund	50,000 00
Bonds, stocks and securities	23,689 70	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	35,576 60
Checks from banks and bankers	14,853 17	Individual deposits subject to check	515,038 75
U. S. and national currency on hand	88,588 47	Certificates of deposit	210,403 32
Specie	26,639 00	Savings deposits	614,776 17
Nickels and cents	40,264 85	Due to banks and bankers	4,468 34
	643 91		
Total	\$1,330,263 18	Total	\$1,330,263 18

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

R. T. Robinson, Racine	\$2,500 00	J. E. Dodge, Racine	1,000 00
B. Hinrichs, Racine	12,600 00	C. I. Shoop, Racine	1,000 00
C. R. Carpenter, Racine	7,700 00	John Dixon, Racine	1,500 00
Adam Apple, North Cape	1,000 00	Alice B. Davis, Racine	200 00
D. D. Aishuler, Racine	1,000 00	Nic. Dederichs, Racine	100 00
Aishuler Mfg. Co., Racine	2,400 00	Jessie E. Deacon, Racine	200 00
Stephen Bull, Racine	3,000 00	C. M. Dietrich, Racine	500 00
Lizzie A. Bliss, Racine	600 00	C. W. Emerson, Racine	4,000 00
Mrs. Belle Bull, Racine	1,500 00	O. J. Evans, Racine	2,000 00
W. E. Buckingham, Chicago	500 00	L. J. Elliott, Racine	1,000 00
B. B. & A. J. Blake, Racine	500 00	E. R. Evans estate, Racine	500 00
B. B. Blake, Racine	1,000 00	Mrs. M. R. Falk, Racine	300 00
M. F. Butters, Ludington, Mich.	1,000 00	J. W. Gilman, Racine	200 00
Mrs. M. R. Butters, Ludington, Mich.	500 00	Mary C. Gilman, Racine	300 00
Walter J. Bugbee, Chicago	2,300 00	Louis F. Gould, Shelbyville, Ind.	100 00
C. R. Carpenter, trustee, Racine	1,000 00	E. O. Hand, Racine	5,000 00
Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, Racine	200 00	H. F. Herrick, Racine	800 00
James Craig, Racine	900 00	J. Hocking, Jr., Racine	500 00
M. Colbert, Racine	500 00	Mrs. W. J. Harvey, Racine	500 00
W. H. Conley, Racine	300 00	M. Higgins	6,000 00
		W. J. Hopkins, New York	200 00
		J. H. Happ, Racine	2,000 00

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS—Continued.

M. K. Hagerman, Highland Park, Tenn.	200 00	B. R. Adams, Racine.....	500 00
Georgiana Hurlbut, Racine..	300 00	F. N. Knapp, Racine.....	3,000 00
C. K. Ingersoll, Monrovia, Cal.	5,000 00	Marie Mitchell, Racine.....	100 00
Byron R. Jones, Racine.....	500 00	H. F. Mueller, Racine.....	500 00
David R. Jones, Racine.....	500 00	Peter B. Nelson, Racine.....	500 00
L. E. Jones, Racine.....	1,000 00	Leo A. Peil, Racine.....	1,000 00
John H. Jones, Racine.....	500 00	David Rowland, Racine....	500 00
T. W. Johnson, Racine.....	500 00	H. D. Robinson, Racine....	500 00
W. J. Kling, Minneapolis....	1,000 00	M. L. Richards, Racine.....	500 00
B. R. Adams, Racine.....	500 00	Rose S. Scars, Racine.....	500 00
A. B. N. Sanders, Hunting- ton, Tenn.	300 00	Chas. D. Smith, Racine....	400 00
S. L. Jackson, Racine.....	3,000 00	H. J. Smith, Racine.....	500 00
Chas. Knoblock, Racine.....	600 00	Andrew Simonson, Racine...	1,000 00
Theo. Kerner, Milwaukee....	500 00	R. Trist, Racine.....	2,000 00
C. L. Lingsweiler, Racine...	200 00	Annie O. Walrath, Racine....	1,000 00
W. H. Lingsweiler, Racine...	500 00	John T. Wentworth, Racine..	1,000 00
Frank Marshall, Racine.....	1,200 00	R. T. Wickham, Racine.....	400 00
Henry G. Mitchell, Racine...	400 00	E. B. Adams, Racine.....	500 00
W. F. Jackson, Racine.....	500 00		
		Total	\$100,000 00

Randolph—Randolph State Bank.

REES D. DAVIS, President.

E. W. BRANDEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Rees D. Davis,
A. L. Gilmore,
E. W. Brandel,
Edward Pugh,

Edward Davis,
W. R. Owens,
Henry Hutchinson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$114,034 29	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	140 69	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,977 51
Banking house	3,639 62	Individual deposits subject to check	37,069 12
Furniture and fixtures	1,576 88	Certificates of deposit	75,409 70
Bonds, stocks and securities	4,700 00		
Due from banks and bankers	12,612 00		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,500 00		
Specie	3,252 85		
Total	\$146,456 33	Total	\$146,456 33

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Fred L. Warner, Randolph . .	\$500 00	Ed. T. Roberts, Randolph . .	500 00
Geo. M. Bennett, Milwaukee.	1,000 00	E. J. Hughes, Fox Lake . . .	850 00
E. D. Evans estate, Los Ange- les, Cal.	2,000 00	Harriet A. Hughes, Fox Lake	400 00
H. Hutchinson, Randolph . . .	1,000 00	E. P. Jones, Waupun	450 00
Edward Davis, Randolph . . .	2,000 00	Wm. Foulkes, Kansas City, Kas.	300 00
Christian Schmidt, Randolph.	500 00	Thomas F. Jones, Fox Lake	2,500 00
E. W. Brandel, Randolph . . .	1,200 00	Daniel D. Jones, Plana, S. D.	1,500 00
Joseph Hunt, Randolph	500 00	John F. Jones, Randolph . .	500 00
Joseph Baier, Randolph	300 00	Thomas Rees, Oshkosh	1,000 00
J. W. Power, Fox Lake	1,500 00	A. L. Gilmore, Randolph . .	1,000 00
Thos. R. Roberts, Randolph.	500 00	Mrs. Frankie R. Owens, Ran- dolph	500 00
Edward Pugh, Randolph	500 00	H. H. Williams, Randolph . .	500 00
Morgan Jones, Randolph . . .	1,000 00		
John Jones (Hafod), Ran- dolph	1,000 00		
Wm. R. Owen, Randolph	500 00		
Rees D. Davis, Randolph . . .	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Reedsburg—Citizens' Bank.

GEORGE T. MORSE, President.

WM. RIGGERT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George T. Morse,
Aug. Siefert,

H. F. Schewe.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$184,410 19	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	936 32	Surplus fund	700 00
Other real estate	8,584 84	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	112 11
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	59,281 79
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	14,675 00	Certificates of deposit	148,462 22
Cash items	123 47		
Checks on other banks	639 87		
Due from banks and bankers	7,248 00		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	12,613 00		
Specie	2,319 50		
Nickels and cents	5 93		
Total	<u>\$233,556 12</u>	Total	<u>\$233,556 12</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. T. Morse, Reedsburg	\$17,739 00	Aug. Seifert, Reedsburg	2,087 00
H. F. Schewe, Reedsburg	5,174 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Reedsburg—The Reedsburg Bank.

R. P. PERRY, President.

W. F. WINCHESTER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. M. Rudd,
R. P. Perry,

W. F. Winchester.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$293,589 02	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	642 60	Surplus fund	7,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,784 89
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	10,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	77,495 08
Cash items	91 79	Certificates of deposit	224,282 30
Checks on other banks... Due from banks and bankers	761 85 38,467 36		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	10,191 00		
Specie	3,676 60		
Nickels and cents	142 05		
Total	<u>\$361,562 27</u>	Total	<u>\$361,562 27</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

M. M. Rudd, Reedsburg,....	\$35,000 00	W. F. Winchester, Reedsburg	5,000 00
R. P. Perry, Reedsburg	10,000 00	Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

Reedsburg—The State Bank of Reedsburg.

JOHN P. STONE, President.

WM. B. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John P. Stone,
Chas. A. Rood,
Wm. B. Smith,

Martin Hickey,
H. A. Darrow.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$300,488 56	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	152 41	Surplus fund	3,000 00
Furniture and fixtures . . .	2,892 14	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,956 82
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	20,585 00	Individual deposits subject to check	25,629 97
Cash items	192 04	Certificates of deposit. . . .	346,116 16
Checks on other banks. . .	454 73		
Due from banks and bankers	72,215 98		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,978 00		
Specie	5,654 65		
Nickels and cents	89 44		
Total	\$406,702 95	Total	\$406,702 95

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John P. Stone, Reedsburg ..	\$3,000 00	Henry Vorlop, Reedsburg . . .	2,000 00
Chas. A. Rood, Reedsburg ..	3,000 00	Martin Hickey, Reedsburg . .	2,000 00
Wm. B. Smith, Reedsburg ..	3,000 00	Henry A. Darrow, Winfield . .	2,000 00
John Crook, Whittier, Cal. . .	3,000 00	Frank Darrenogue, Reeds- burg	1,000 00
A. S. Winckler, Reedsburg ..	3,000 00	Fred A. Young, Reedsburg. . .	1,500 00
Jas. A. Stone, Reedsburg ..	3,000 00		
Chas. H. Hubbell, Madison. . .	1,500 00	Total	\$30,000 00
Harriet E. Hager, Reedsburg	1,000 00		
Jessie E. Hager, Reedsburg.	1,000 00		

Reeseville— The State Bank of Reeseville.

F. J. VENIE, President.

A. C. BAKER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

F. J. Venie,
M. F. Venie,

L. J. Bennett.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$16,056 33	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	9,000 00	Surplus fund	298 69
Overdrafts	797 64	Individual deposits subject	
Banking house	2,000 00	to check	14,924 05
Other real estate	13,000 00	Certificates of deposit	17,456 37
Furniture and fixtures	1,200 00		
Due from banks and			
bankers	10,687 14		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	2,830 00		
Specie	2,086 25		
Nickels and cents	21 75		
Total	<u>\$57,679 11</u>	Total	<u>\$57,679 11</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

F. J. Venie, Reeseville	\$19,000 00	L. J. Bennett, Reeseville	500 00
M. F. Venie, Reeseville	5,000 00		
A. C. Baker, Reeseville	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Rhineland—Merchants' State Bank.

S. H. ALBAN, President.

M. H. RAYMOND, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. E. Brown,
S. H. Alban,
B. R. Lewis,
A. W. Brown,
Paul Browne,

E. O. Brown,
C. F. Barnes,
A. W. Shelton,
E. C. Sturdevant.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$281,767 54	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	4,804 39	Surplus fund	15,000 00
Banking house	15,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	11,260 28
Other real estate	150 00	Individual deposits subject to check	239,516 14
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	69,376 05	Certificates of deposit	168,966 80
Cash items	3,327 52		
Checks on other banks . . .	48 09		
Due from banks and bankers	96,539 32		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,224 00		
Specie	10,208 75		
Nickels and cents	97 97		
Revenue stamps	167 59		
Deposit box account	32 00		
Total	\$484,743 22	Total	\$484,743 22

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

M. H. Raymond, Rhineland	\$3,200 00	Ben W. James, Rhineland	500 00
A. W. Brown, Rhineland . .	5,750 00	Geo. W. Porter, Rhineland	500 00
W. E. Brown, Rhineland . .	5,750 00	E. G. Squier, Rhineland . .	500 00
E. O. Brown, Rhineland . . .	5,000 00	Geo. W. Bishop, Rhineland	500 00
A. P. Lovejoy, Janesville . . .	4,300 00	Mrs. F. H. Browne, Rhine- lander	3,400 00
Clara S. Brown, Rhineland	1,000 00	Geo. W. Mason, Rhineland	800 00
M. J. O'Reilly, Osceola	1,900 00	Mrs. A. A. Brown, Rhine- lander	200 00
S. H. Alban, Rhineland	1,000 00	Carrie A. Hofman, Hancock .	100 00
John Barnes, Rhineland	1,000 00	E. C. Sturdevant, Rhine- lander	500 00
H. L. McIndoe, Rhineland	500 00	F. A. Hildebrand, Rhine- lander	500 00
T. B. McIndoe, Rhineland	700 00	Catherine Didier, Rhine- lander	500 00
C. F. Barnes, Rhineland	600 00	May Brown, Janesville	4,000 00
A. W. Shelton, Rhineland . . .	600 00	Helen Brown, Janesville . . .	4,100 00
C. M. Fenelon, Weyauwega . . .	500 00	Paul Browne, Rhineland . . .	100 00
Cordelia Sullivan, Rhine- lander	500 00		
B. R. Lewis, Rhineland	500 00	Total	\$50,000 00
Mrs. W. E. Brown, Rhine- lander	500 00		
A. H. James, Rhineland	500 00		

Rice Lake—Bank of Rice Lake.

O. H. INGRAM, President.

E. L. EVERTS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

O. H. Ingram,
E. L. Everts,
W. H. Bundy,C. A. Chamberlin.
W. H. Hatten.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$187,483 06	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	1,514 58	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,083 01
Banking house	12,813 94	Individual deposits subject to check	66,098 10
Other real estate	526 14	Certificates of deposit	114,642 30
Furniture and fixtures	2,372 25		
Cash items	107 78		
Checks on other banks	336 44		
Due from banks and bankers	26,153 51		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,027 00		
Specie	2,470 60		
Nicks and cents	18 11		
Total	\$236,823 41	Total	\$236,823 41

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. H. Ingram, Eau Claire	\$4,500 00	C. A. Chamberlin, Eau Claire	7,500 00
M. R. Bracklin, Rice Lake	7,500 00	W. H. Bundy, Rice Lake	2,000 00
E. L. Everts, Rice Lake	5,000 00	Ella F. Everts, Rice Lake	1,500 00
O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire	11,000 00	Leslie S. Everts, Rice Lake	1,000 00
W. H. Hatten, New London	10,000 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Richland Center—State Bank of Richland Center.

LEMUEL AKEY, President.

E. M. PEASE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Lemuel Akey,
W. D. S. Ross.

C. H. Pease,
E. M. Pease.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$168,191 40	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Unpaid capital	61,100 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,690 76
Overdrafts	7,258 55	Individual deposits subject to check	59,933 38
Banking house, furniture and fixtures, and ab- stract records	16,755 15	Certificates of deposit	78,744 22
Due from banks and bankers	38,242 27	Savings deposits	58,586 72
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,858 00		
Specie	3,549 71		
Total	<u>\$301,955 08</u>	Total	<u>\$301,955 08</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Lemuel Akey, Richland Center	\$4,000 00	S. C. Davis, Richland Center	500 00
E. M. Pease, Richland Center	31,700 00	Mrs. Samuel McCorkle, Richland Center	200 00
C. H. Pease, Richland Center	31,800 00	Wm. Krouskop, Richland City	1,500 00
Geo. Richards, Richland Center	500 00	Nehemiah Burnham, Richland City	600 00
W. D. S. Ross, Richland Center	1,500 00	Jennie W. Lamberson, Richland Center	2 000 00
Edw. Morris, Richland Center	1,000 00	Jacob W. Lybrand estate, Mt. Vernon, O.	4,600 00
Mrs. H. L. Burnham, Richland Center	500 00	Mrs. S. B. Hoxie, Spring Green	1,000 00
Mrs. E. E. Pease, Richland Center	6,000 00	John Smyth, Loyd	1 000 00
Harriet F. McCorkle, Sextonville	500 00	Oswald Palmer, Ironton	200 00
Norman B. Graves, Henrietta	200 00	J. G. Lamberson, Richland Center	7,500 00
Andrew Andreson, Basswood	500 00	Dr. B. W. Sippy, Chicago, Ill.	1,000 00
R. C. Lybrand, Richland Center	300 00	Ward Lamberson, Richland Center	2 000 00
		Total	<u>\$100,000 00</u>

Rio—Rio State Bank.

W. E. MOORE, President.

ANDREW AMONDSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Caldwell,
Winfield Hall,
O. J. Harvey, Jr.,J. J. Lee,
Olaf Johnson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$105,324 78	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	589 80
Overdrafts	1,892 81	Individual deposits subject to check	21,937 97
Banking house and fixtures Due from banks and bankers	7,688 72 17,013 55	Certificates of deposit ...	86,888 66
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,570 00	Bills payable	15,000 00
Specie	3,040 05	Other liabilities	149 00
Nickels and cents	35 52		
Total	\$149,565 43	Total	\$149,565 43

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. Hellie, Rio	\$500 00	Winfield Hall, Rio	1,500 00
Mrs. A. E. Moore, Otsego...	1,000 00	C. E. Berg, Rio	1,000 00
John Borreson, Sun Prairie	500 00	Warren Gilbert, Rio	1,000 00
Frank A. Amondson, Rio...	500 00	W. E. Moore, Otsego	2,000 00
Martin Amondson, Rio.....	500 00	Caldwell & Gates, Rio.....	2,000 00
A. H. Tongen, Milwaukee...	1,500 00	John L. Caldwell, Rio.....	1,000 00
Oluf Johnson, Rio	1,000 00	James Caldwell, Rio	500 00
Mathias Tollefson, Rio	1,000 00	Hans A. Hanson, Rio.....	1,500 00
Hans and Bertha Otterness, Rio	1,500 00	John J. Lee, Rio	1,500 00
Andrew Amondson, Rio	1,500 00	Mrs. Julia R. Tongen, Mil- waukee	1,000 00
R. Christopher, Rio	1,000 00	A. T. Johnson, Rio.....	500 00
O. J. Harvey, Sr., Poynette.	500 00		
O. J. Harvey, Jr., Poynette.	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00

River Falls—Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

G. W. CHINNOCK, President.

C. N. WIGER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. Chinnock,
C. R. Morse,
R. N. Jensen,
G. J. Dodge,
S. D. Dodge,

Allen P. Weld.
N. P. Haugen,
A. W. Lund,
C. N. Wiger,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$273,368 28	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	6,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	515 10
Overdrafts	1,843 07	Individual deposits subject to check	124,396 88
Other real estate	18,986 61	Certificates of deposit	229,979 18
Furniture and fixtures	1,140 94		
Bonds, stocks and securities	2,000 00		
Cash items	1,698 17		
Checks on other banks	1,346 00		
Due from banks and bankers	62,746 86		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,560 00		
Specie	3,649 30		
Nickels and cents	51 93		
Total	\$379,891 16	Total	\$379,891 16

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. C. Pratt, Whiting, Kan...	\$333 33	C. R. Morse, River Falls...	1,666 66
L. N. Chapman estate, River Falls	333 33	C. F. Peterson, Mellen...	666 66
S. D. Dodge, River Falls	833 33	F. M. White, River Falls...	500 00
A. W. Lund, River Falls	333 33	J. M. Smith, River Falls...	500 00
R. N. Jenson, River Falls...	3,500 00	F. M. White and J. M. Smith, River Falls	375 00
A. P. Weld, River Falls...	666 66	Geo. J. Dodge, River Falls..	833 33
N. P. Haugen, Madison	4,500 00		
G. W. Chinnock, River Falls	5,333 33	Total	\$25,000 00
C. N. Wiger, River Falls...	4,625 00		

Sawyer—Bank of Sawyer.

A. J. KREITZER, President.

THOMAS GILLESPIE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Kreitzer,
Tellif Haines,
Thomas Gillespie,
Charles Wulf,

Herbert L. Peterson,
James Gordon,
L. W. Schultz.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$30,401 13	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	8,900 00	Individual deposits subject to check	4,724 23
Furniture and fixtures	653 62	Certificates of deposit	9,958 00
Cash items	368 38	Bills re-discounted	7,536 00
Checks on other banks	727 28	Bills payable	2,200 00
Due from banks and bankers	3,756 33		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,395 00		
Specie	2,154 35		
Nickels and cents	62 14		
Total	\$49,418 23	Total	\$49,418 23

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Thos. Gillespie, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	\$10,300 00	J. F. Nelson, Sturgeon Bay	300 00
Lizzie Gillespie, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	1,000 00	Ella Haines, Sturgeon Bay	100 00
A. J. Kreitzer, Sawyer	5,000 00	Delia Kreitzer, Sawyer	100 00
Tellif Haines, Sturgeon Bay	3,800 00	John May, Stevens Pier	300 00
Charles Wolf, Sawyer	800 00	William Gordon, Maple- wood	200 00
H. L. Peterson, Sawyer	900 00	Ellen Kreitzer, Sawyer	100 00
James Gordon, Maplewood	800 00		
John C. Rank, Sawyer	500 00		
Noble & Schultz, Sturgeon Bay	800 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Sheboygan—Bank of Sheboygan.

GEORGE END, President.

JULIUS KROOS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George End,
H. A. Barrett,

C. F. Arpke,
Julius Kroos.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$990,274 98	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	24,945 25	Surplus fund	45,000 00
Banking house	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	24,779 62
Other real estate	9,110 00	Individual deposits subject to check	282,903 90
Furniture and fixtures	3,175 00	Certificates of deposit	823,589 39
Bonds, stocks and securities	98,100 00	Savings deposits	230,717 75
Checks on other banks	3,618 66		
Due from banks and bankers	228,515 80		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	35,693 00		
Specie	53,345 50		
Nickels and cents	212 47		
Total	\$1,456,990 66	Total	\$1,456,990 66

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. End, Sheboygan	\$5,100 00	Mrs. John Froidl, Sheboygan	1,000 00
Julius Kroos, Sheboygan	2,900 00	H. A. Barrett, Sheboygan . .	1,000 00
C. F. Arpke, Franklin	6,800 00	Mrs. Chr. Lewalder, Milwau- kee	2,000 00
C. M. Townsend estate, She- boygan	5,800 00	State Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth	1,700 00
Otto Foeste, Sheboygan	4,500 00	Katherine Lorenz, Sheboygan	1,000 00
Mrs. Minnie Imig, Sheboygan . .	3,400 00	Frank D. Bessinger, Sheboy- gan	4,000 00
Wm. H. Seaman, Sheboygan	2,300 00	Louis C. Wolf, Sheboygan . . .	1,000 00
James Bell estate, Sheboygan . . .	2,300 00		
Adolph Pfister, Sheboygan	2,100 00		
Wm. Kroos, Sheboygan	1,100 00	Total	\$50,000 00
Mrs. John Trester, Sheboy- gan	1,000 00		
Edwin L. Debell, Sheboygan	1,000 00		

Sheboygan—Citizens' State Bank.

A. D. DE LAND, President.

HENRY HILLEMANN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. D. DeLand,
C. B. Freyberg,
E. B. Garton,Geo. M. Groh.
Andrew Gilbertson,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$192,274 12	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	3,319 47	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,627 30
Furniture and fixtures . . .	3,640 00	Individual deposits subject to check	106,186 08
Cash items	27 14	Certificates of deposit	83,366 74
Checks on other banks . . .	570 15	Savings deposits	27,968 22
Due from banks and bankers	60,003 60		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	10,955 00		
Specie	988 00		
Nickels and cents	370 86		
Total	\$272,148 34	Total	\$272,148 34

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. D. DeLand, Sheboygan . .	\$15,000 00	H. Hillemann, Sheboygan . .	10,500 00
Charlotte Ladwig, Sheboygan .	2,500 00	Val. Hermann, Sheboygan . .	500 00
C. B. Freyberg, Sheboygan . .	2,000 00	Ehrhard Reis, Sheboygan . .	1,500 00
E. B. Garton, Sheboygan . . .	2,000 00	F. A. Kielsmeier, Hika	500 00
G. M. Groh, Sheboygan	5,000 00	John B. Huenink, Sheboygan . .	500 00
B. Henrickson, Austin, Ill. . .	1,000 00	Josephine A. Knudsen, She- boygan	1,500 00
John S. Van Nortwick, Apple- ton	4,000 00	Otto Miller, Sheboygan	1,500 00
E. A. Sonnemann, Sheboygan .	1,000 00		
Andrew Gilbertson, She- boygan	1,000 00	Total	\$50,000 00

Sheboygan—German Bank.

FREDERICK KARSTE, President.

GEO. HELLER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Fr. Karste,
Francis Williams,
Otto Foeste,

John R. Reiss,
Geo. Heller.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$2,087,861 35	Capital stock	\$250,000 00
Overdrafts	22,269 07	Surplus fund	100,000 00
Banking house	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	99,898 90
Other real estate	35,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	671,869 38
Furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	Certificates of deposit	1,379,019 93
Bonds, stocks and securities	188,000 00	Savings deposits	295,348 84
Cash items	8,550 79	Due to banks and bankers	95,092 31
Checks on other banks	8,780 70		
Due from banks and bankers	390,366 15		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	61,860 00		
Specie	57,839 85		
Nickels and cents	700 85		
Uncurrent coin	60		
Total	\$2,891,229 36	Total	\$2,891,229 36

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Fr. Karste, Sheboygan	\$50,000 00	B. & E. Zimmerman, She- boygan	500 00
Francis Williams, Sheboygan	400 00	Rebecca J. Mead, Sheboygan	33,700 00
Geo. Heller, Sheboygan	13,000 00	Jennie L. Williams, She- boygan	33,300 00
Otto Foeste, Sheboygan	4,500 00	Alexandria Cole, Sheboygan	5,000 00
Bertha Huette, Sheboygan	1,000 00	John Daniell estate, Lau- rium, Mich.	2,500 00
E. A. Sonneman, Sheboygan	1,000 00	F. Bollmann, Laurium, Mich.	10,000 00
T. M. Blackstock, Sheboygan	1,000 00	A. O. Heald, Sheboygan Falls	1,000 00
F. Degenkolbe, Sheboygan	1,500 00	A. D. DeLand, Sheboygan	2,000 00
Rosa Heyer, Sheboygan	1,600 00	R. A. Eddy, Fond du Lac	2,000 00
H. Scheele, Jr., Sheboygan	1,000 00	Geo. C. Cole, Sheboygan	10,000 00
Wm. M. Schlicht, Sheboygan	1,000 00	Annie M. Cole, Sheboygan	10,000 00
J. A. Schlicht, Sheboygan	1,000 00	H. F. Roenitz, Sheboygan	500 00
J. M. Schilder, Sheboygan	1,000 00	F. L. Roenitz, Chicago, Ill.	1,000 00
J. D. Donohue, Sheboygan	5,000 00	Konrad Schreier, Sheboygan	13,500 00
F. W. Mueller, Sheboygan	500 00	Anna E. Hillemann, Edwards Aug. Schmidt, Sheboygan	2,400 00
H. Heinecke, Sheboygan	1,000 00	C. H. Whiffen, Sheboygan	2,000 00
Aug. Zimball, Sheboygan	1,000 00	John McLean, Menominee, Mich.	4,000 00
Fulton Raab, Sheboygan	500 00	Jos. Schiffeneder, Sheboygan	1,000 00
F. W. Thiemann, Sheboygan	500 00	Ad. Erdman, Milwaukee	1,000 00
M. A. Bodenstein, Sheboygan	500 00	M. H. Wilgus, Sheboygan	5,200 00
John Bodenstein, Sheboygan	500 00	Alice Sully, Boston, Mass.	5,000 00
Lina Clarenbach, Sheboygan	2,500 00	O. Kaufman, Sheboygan	500 00
Emil Clarenbach, Sheboygan	500 00	George Raab, Milwaukee	500 00
F. Trautmann, Sheboygan	1,000 00	Lucy R. Bode, Sheboygan	500 00
E. P. Ewer, Sheboygan	500 00	W. E. Talmadge, Sheboygan Falls	3,000 00
P. Reuther, Sheboygan	1,000 00		
A. Raabe, Jr., Chicago, Ill.	1,000 00		
Theo. Dieckmann, Sheboygan	2,000 00		
Oley Groh, Sheboygan	1,000 00		
H. C. Prange, Sheboygan	1,000 00		
John R. Riess, Sheboygan	1,000 00		
E. E. Pantzer, Sheboygan	500 00		
Total	\$250,000 00		

Sheboygan Falls—German Bank.

F. KARSTE, President.

ABNER O. HEALD, Cashier.

F. Karste,
Geo. Heller,
F. Williams,

DIRECTORS.

Otto Foeste,
Abner O. Heald.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$223,368 97	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	4,340 11	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,870 75
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	94,917 12
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00	Certificates of deposit	182,285 85
Checks on other banks	347 13		
Due from banks and bankers	59,194 71		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,501 00		
Specie	7,246 40		
Nickels and cents	75 40		
Total	<u>\$306,073 72</u>	Total	<u>\$306,073 72</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Fr. Karste, Sheboygan	\$5,000 00	Chas. H. Weisse, Sheboygan Falls	1,000 00
Geo. Heller, Sheboygan	3,500 00	W. C. Brickner, Sheboygan Falls	1,000 00
Otto Foeste, Sheboygan	5,000 00	O. D. Ballschinder, Sheboy- gan, Falls	1,000 00
Francis Williams, Sheboygan	1,000 00	Abner O. Heald, Sheboygan Falls	4,000 00
Jno. R. Riess, Sheboygan	500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Fulton Raab, Sheboygan	1,000 00		
Otto Kaufman, Sheboygan	500 00		
Frank P. Maersch, Sheboy- gan	500 00		
J. M. Schilder, Sheboygan	500 00		
Otto Koch, Sheboygan	500 00		

Shell Lake—Lumbermen's Bank.

W. R. BOURNE, President.

J. M. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. R. Bourne,
F. Weyerhaeuser,

J. M. Smith.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$140,802 76	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,871 33
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	70,514 66
Furniture and fixtures . . .	500 00	Certificates of deposit	44,712 39
Due from banks and bankers	24,206 96	Savings deposits	37,774 98
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,229 00		
Specie	5,080 60		
Nickels and cents	54 04		
Total	<u>\$186,873 36</u>	Total	<u>\$186,873 36</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. R. Bourne, Shell Lake . . .	\$8,000 00	F. C. A. Denkman, Rock Island, Ill.	4,050 00
G. E. Lamb, executor, Clin- ton, Iowa	8,000 00	J. M. Smith, Shell Lake	900 00
F. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minn.	4,050 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

South Milwaukee—South Milwaukee Bank.

SAMUEL McCORD, President.

E. B. INGALLS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel McCord,
T. W. Spence,
E. B. Ingalls,

Geo. H. Hook,
J. F. Conant,
T. H. Spence.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$120,118 68	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Banking house	9,250 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,359 03
Furniture and fixtures	750 00	Individual deposits subject to check	46,531 83
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	34,650 00	Certificates of deposit	41,204 64
Cash items	2,275 51	Savings deposits	63,713 69
Due from banks and bankers	8,131 97	Due to banks and bankers	213 67
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,963 00	Dividends unpaid	43 75
Specie	1,880 00		
Nickels and cents	47 45		
Total	\$180,066 61	Total	\$180,066 61

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

S. M. McCord, Milwaukee..	\$1,500 00	H. Valkman, Kingston, Wis.	500 00
T. W. Spence, Milwaukee....	3,800 00	Virginia T. Foulkes, Fond du Lac	400 00
T. H. Spence, Milwaukee....	2,500 00	E. B. Ingalls, So. Milwaukee	2,250 00
Cornelia T. Spence, Milw'kee	500 00	L. G. Barker, So. Milwaukee	200 00
Jessie W. McCord, Milwaukee	1,500 00	Geo. H. Hook, So. Milwaukee	800 00
John S. George, Milwaukee..	3,000 00	J. E. Vollmer, So. Milwaukee	500 00
Fred. W. Rogers, Milwaukee	600 00	E. L. Rawson estate, South Milwaukee	500 00
C. C. Rogers, Milwaukee....	1,250 00		
P. H. Loftus, Milwaukee....	1,000 00		
J. F. Conant, Milwaukee....	500 00		
Geo. B. VanNorman, Chicago, Ill.	3,700 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Sparta—Bank of Sparta.

IRA A. HILL, President.

E. H. CANFIELD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Ira A. Hill,
D. W. Cheney,
D. D. Cheney,
A. W. Barney,
Louis T. Hill.

R. S. Dodge,
T. O. Thorbus,
Fred Gross,
Howard Teasdale,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$403,877 70	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	106 43	Surplus fund	15,000 00
Banking house	4,800 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	9,728 07
Bonds	18,800 00	Individual deposits subject to check	116,235 52
Checks on other banks...	63 09	Certificates of deposit	337,542 74
Due from banks and bankers	65,546 96	Savings deposits	12,003 24
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	17,525 00		
Specie	4,999 30		
Nickels and cents	191 09		
Total	<u>\$515,509 57</u>	Total	<u>\$515,509 57</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Ira A. Hill Sparta.....	\$8,850 00	W. T. Sarles, Sparta.....	200 00
D. D. Cheney, Sparta.....	500 00	C. M. Beebe, Sparta.....	200 00
Mary E. Hill, Sparta.....	3,050 00	F. P. Stiles, Sparta.....	100 00
Lydia A. Kemp, Sparta.....	1,250 00	J. J. Mason, Sparta.....	200 00
D. W. Cheney, Sparta.....	1,250 00	T. O. Thorbus, Sparta.....	200 00
C. M. Masters, Sparta.....	500 00	Andrew Hutson, Sparta...	200 00
J. M. Morrow estate, Sparta	500 00	Myron Breckett, Little Falls	200 00
A. W. Barney, Sparta.....	5,000 00	M. Neumann, Norwalk	100 00
Louis T. Hill, Sparta.....	1,000 00	P. Syverson, Norwalk	100 00
Wm. H. Blyton, Sparta.....	200 00	Julius A. Westby, Sparta...	200 00
Howard Teasdale, Sparta...	200 00	John E. Liloyd, Sparta.....	200 00
R. S. Dodge, Sparta.....	200 00	Wm. E. Jones, Sparta.....	200 00
Fred Gross, Sparta.....	200 00		
S. C. Letson, Sparta.....	200 00	Total.	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Sparta—Monroe County Bank.

GEO. D. DUNN, President.

W. M. GIVLER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. D. Dunn,
W. G. Williams,
A. Thorbus,
C. M. Masters,

Wm. C. Hoffman,
John O'Brien,
W. C. McBride,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$217,517 35	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	3,168 21	Surplus fund	5,000 00
Furniture and fixtures ...	375 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,096 92
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	4,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	65,408 49
Cash items	184 02	Certificates of deposit	161,604 99
Checks on other banks...	513 40	Certified checks	669 05
Due from banks and bankers	25,051 46		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,235 00		
Specie	4,143 50		
Nickels and cents	91 51		
Total	\$261,779 45	Total	\$261,779 45

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. D. Dunn, Sparta.....	\$6,000 00	John J. Youngman, Sparta..	500 00
W. G. Williams, Sparta.....	5,000 00	Z. K. Jewett, Sparta.....	500 00
A. Thorbus, Onalaska.....	5,000 00	J. M. Morrow estate, Sparta.	500 00
C. M. Masters, Sparta.....	1,000 00	W. A. Palmer, Baraboo.....	500 00
C. T. Thorbus, Sparta.....	1,000 00	R. N. Pitcher, Milwaukee....	500 00
W. C. Hoffman, Sparta.....	1,000 00	D. C. Beebe, Sparta.....	500 00
T. L. Martin, Wilton.....	1,000 00	Jno. O'Brien, Sparta.....	500 00
Howard Teasdale, Sparta...	500 00	E. H. Hatch, Sparta.....	500 00
W. McBride, Sparta.....	500 00		
		Total	\$25,000 00

Spooner—Spooner State Bank.

J. D. THOMAS, President.

E. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Thomas,
Geo. W. Harmon,
H. J. Burk,E. P. Baker,
E. M. Elliott,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$35,608 49	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,821 72
Furniture and fixtures . . .	2,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	12,120 97
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,224 71	Certificates of deposit . . .	17,135 13
Checks on other banks . . .	267 54	Due to banks and bankers	1,927 88
Due from banks and bankers	38 83		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,749 00		
Specie	2,105 85		
Nickels and cents	11 28		
Total	<u>\$58,005 70</u>	Total	<u>\$58,005 70</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. T. Siegner, Spooner	\$500 00	Dan Melby, Spooner	300 00
Geo. W. Harmon, Spooner . . .	700 00	Jas. T. Murphy, Spooner	100 00
Henry J. Burk, Spooner	200 00	E. M. Elliott, Spooner	500 00
J. D. Thomas, Spooner	21,800 00	B. E. Baker, Duluth, Minn. . . .	500 00
Jos. P. Cox, Spooner	100 00		
Wm. J. Thompson, Spooner . . .	100 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
E. P. Baker, Spooner	200 00		

Spring Green—State Bank of Spring Green.

F. B. HYLAND, President.

THOS. W. KING, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. Hyland,
Jos. Lins,
Thos. W. King,Thos. Hill,
Thos. McNulty,
J. Schoenmann,
Chris. Scholl,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$67,718 14	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	16 46
Overdrafts	500 40	Individual deposits subject to check	16,522 75
Furniture and fixtures	539 24	Certificates of deposit	52,752 05
Cash items	15 00	Savings deposits	773 15
Due from banks and bankers	7,579 53	Collection account	308 50
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,791 00		
Specie	204 65		
Nickels and cents	24 95		
Total	<u>\$95,372 91</u>	Total	<u>\$95,372 91</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

T. J. Morris, Chicago, Ill.	4,800 00	Mrs. Anna Rogers, Portage.	100 00
Mrs. T. J. Morris, Chicago, Ill.	200 00	Mrs. Martha Hyland, Stough- ton.	200 00
Jos. Lins, Spring Green.	100 00	Ross Hyland, Stoughton.	500 00
Thos. W. King, Spring Green	100 00	Mary Sales, Fond du Lac.	3,300 00
Thos. Hill, Spring Green.	100 00	S. M. Harris, Spring Green.	1,000 00
Chris. Scholl, Spring Green.	100 00	F. B. Hyland, Stoughton.	\$14,300 00
McNulty Bros., Spring Green	100 00		
Schoenman & Son, Spring Green.	100 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Stanley—Citizens State Bank.

L. I. ROE, President.

GEORGE D. BARTLETT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. G. Chapman,
W. H. Bridgman,
L. I. Roe,

E. F. Burns,
Geo. D. Bartlett,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$90,249 94	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	66 33	Surplus fund	2,000 00
Banking house	2,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,962 02
Furniture and fixtures ...	850 00	Individual deposits subject to check	32,392 82
Cash items	18 67	Certificates of deposit ...	15,618 62
Due from banks and bankers	8,280 61	Savings deposits	30,587 04
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,672 00	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	266 33
Specie	2,168 65		
Nickels and cents	20 63		
Total	\$107,826 83	Total	\$107,826 83

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. S. Bartlett, Minneapolis, Minn.	7,400 00	W. H. Bridgman, Stanley....	1,000 00
Geo. D. Bartlett, Stanley....	\$7,500 00	A. Gregerson, Stanley.....	1,000 00
L. I. Roe, Stanley.....	3,500 00	H. F. Sargent, Stanley.....	500 00
E. F. Burns, Stanley.....	1,700 00	Theo. H. Hordal, Stanley...	500 00
L. G. Chapman, Stanley.....	1,400 00	And. Sneen, Stanley.....	500 00
		Total	\$25,000 00

St. Croix Falls—Bank of St. Croix Falls.

THOS. H. THOMPSON, President.

FRED OLCOTT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas H. Thompson,
A. Isaacson,
Geo. H. Thompson,

Fred Olcott,
W. C. Thompson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$209,669 57	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Unpaid capital	15,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,383 75
Overdrafts	423 74	Individual deposits subject to check	92,157 01
Furniture and fixtures	400 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	197,686 11
Cash items	290 80		
Checks on other banks.	1,148 25		
Due from banks and bankers	77,228 82		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	11,795 00		
Specie	8,159 95		
Nickels and cents	110 74		
Total	\$324,226 87	Total	\$324,226 87

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Thos. H. Thompson, St. Croix Falls.	\$8,000 00	Olson and Isaacson, St. Croix Falls	2,000 00
Fred Olcott, St. Croix Falls. . .	5,000 00	W. C. Thompson, St. Croix Falls.	2,000 00
Mrs. C. M. Gould, Tucson City, Arizona	8,000 00	John Comer, St. Croix Falls. . .	1,000 00
Geo. H. Thompson, St. Croix Falls.	4,000 00	Total.	\$30,000 00

Stevens Point—Wisconsin State Bank.

J. P. MALICK, President.

W. F. COLLINS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

P. Rothman,
J. P. Malick,
John Longbotham,

M. Cassidy,
H. O. Halverson.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$59,710 93	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Unpaid capital	20,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	654 51
Overdrafts	880 94	Individual deposits subject to check	23,514 77
Banking house	6,670 17	Certificates of deposit	23,026 72
Furniture and fixtures	4,299 07	Bills re-discounted	7,500 00
Cash items	100 00		
Checks on other banks	625 94		
Due from banks and bankers	4,172 02		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,893 00		
Specie	2,300 67		
Nickels and cents	43 26		
Total	\$104,696 00	Total	\$104,696 00

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Fred J. Carpenter, Stevens Point, Wis.	\$200 00	Emma A. Wyatt, Stevens Point	1,000 00
M. Cassidy, Stevens Point	5,000 00	Blanche Wyatt, Stevens Point	100 00
E. M. Capps & Co., Stevens Point	100 00	Ben. F. Wyatt, Stevens Point	100 00
G. W. Cate, Stevens Point	1,000 00	L. A. Pomeroy, Amherst	500 00
J. O. Foxen, Amherst	200 00	Martha C. Malick, Stevens Point	500 00
H. O. Halverson, Stevens Point	5,500 00	T. H. Hanna, Stevens Point	500 00
W. E. Kingsbury, Stevens Point	500 00	L. J. N. Murat, Stevens Point	100 00
W. E. Macklin, Stevens Point	200 00	Fred A. Zimmer, Stevens Point	500 00
Roderick McKenzie, Stevens Point	100 00	C. W. Karner, Spokane, Wash.	100 00
T. L. McGlachlin, Stevens Point	200 00	C. W. Malick, Stevens Point	500 00
Lucy K. and Mary E. Mc- Glachlin, Stevens Point	100 00	Alex. Ringness, Stevens Point	100 00
I. C. Newby, Stevens Point	100 00	Fred T. Boston, Stevens Point	100 00
Mrs. Millie Ostrander, Stev- ens Point	100 00	V. P. Atwell, Stevens Point	200 00
G. L. Park, Stevens Point	100 00	Gust. W. Hein, Stevens Point	100 00
J. H. Redfield, Jr., Stevens Point	500 00	Mrs. Mary Gilbert, Stevens Point	500 00
LeRoy B. Rivers, Stevens Point	200 00	John Longbotham, Dickey- ville	11,500 00
P. Rothman, Stevens Point	5,000 00	J. P. Malick, Stevens Point	11,800 00
Geo. E. Vaughn, Stevens Point	200 00	W. F. Collins, Stevens Point	500 00
A. F. Wyatt, Stevens Point	1,000 00	L. R. Anderson, Stevens Point	1,000 00
		Total	\$50,000 00

Stoughton—Stoughton State Bank.

GEO. DOW, President.

ROBE DOW, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Dow,
Robe Dow,
Mrs. Belle G. Dow,Giles Dow.
Robe Dow, Jr.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$341,389 91	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	10,355 86	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Banking house	6,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,079 85
Other real estate	4,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	148,733 46
Checks on other banks . . .	917 50	Certificates of deposit	187,898 51
Due from banks and bankers	19,901 25		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,391 00		
Specie	2,740 10		
Nickels and cents	16 20		
Total	\$390,711 82	Total	\$390,711 82

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Geo. Dow, Cambridge	\$13,000 00	Giles Dow, Stoughton	2,000 00
Robe Dow, Stoughton	4,000 00		
Mrs. Belle G. Dow, Stoughton	4,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Robe Dow, Jr., Stoughton . . .	2,000 00		

Sturgeon Bay—Bank of Sturgeon Bay.

DAVID DECKER, President.

HENRY FETZER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

David Decker,
R. P. Cody,
Henry Fetzer,H. C. Scofield,
W. R. Hay,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$246,667 67	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	3,774 25	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,755 61
Banking house	15,535 14	Individual deposits subject to check	81,408 40
Other real estate	12,476 34	Certificates of deposit	226,529 82
Furniture and fixtures . . .	3,425 72	Savings deposits	3,242 90
Bonds, stocks and secur- ties	20,000 00	Dividends unpaid	100 00
Cash items	324 67	Bills re-discounted	5,000 00
Checks on other banks . . .	5,956 94		
Due from banks and bankers	29,637 54		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	10,036 00		
Specie	2,949 80		
Nickels and cents	199 69		
Foreign coin	52 97		
Total	<u>\$351,036 73</u>	Total	<u>\$351,036 73</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

David Decker, Sturgeon Bay.	\$22,500 00	M. V. Cochems, Sturgeon Bay	500 00
Henry Fetzer, Sturgeon Bay.	1,500 00	J. S. Tweddle, Sturgeon Bay	500 00
R. P. Cody, Sturgeon Bay.	500 00	Roger Eatough, Bailey's Har- bor.	500 00
H. C. Scofield, Sturgeon Bay	500 00	O. R. Decker, Sturgeon Bay	2,000 00
W. R. Hay, Sturgeon Bay.	500 00		
John Leatham, Sturgeon Bay	500 00		
Edw. Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay	500 00	Total.	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

Sturgeon Bay—Merchants' Exchange Bank.

C. L. NELSON, President.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. L. Nelson,
Charles Reynolds,
L. M. Washburn,A. N. Dier,
W. A. Lawrence.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$111,091 82	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	446 59	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	989 08
Banking house	4,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	67,392 76
Other real estate	1,800 00	Certificates of deposit ...	88,564 40
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,739 70		
Checks on other banks ...	1,244 45		
Due from banks and bankers	43,103 36		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,710 00		
Specie	5,689 30		
Nickels and cents	107 90		
Abstract books	4,519 11		
Insurance account	3,494 01		
Total	<u>\$181,946 24</u>	Total	<u>\$181,946 24</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. L. Nelson, Sturgeon Bay.	\$8,000 00	A. N. Dier, Sturgeon Bay...	1,000 00
L. M. Washburn, Sturgeon Bay	9,000 00	Y. V. Dreatzer, Sturgeon Bay	500 00
W. A. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay	4,000 00	S. Groenfeldt, Sturgeon Bay	1,000 00
Charles Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay	1,000 00	A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay	500 00
		Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Tomah—Bank of Tomah.

J. C. FORD, President.

FRANK DREW, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Drew.
Watson Earle,

S. Drew,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$102,614 77	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	9,800 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,204 58
Overdrafts	1,034 21	Individual deposits subject to check	43,501 54
Banking house	5,000 00	Certificates of deposit	124,680 50
Cash items	114 52		
Checks on other banks	532 46		
Due from banks and bankers	74,291 67		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,585 00		
Specie	2,413 99		
Total	<u>\$198,386 62</u>	Total	<u>\$198,386 62</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John C. Ford estate, Tomah	\$1,000 00	G. H. Benzenberg, Milwaukee	500 00
S. Drew, Highmore, S. D.	10,000 00	John C. Rugee, Milwaukee	500 00
Frank Drew, Tomah	10,000 00	Drew Bros., Highmore, S. D.	900 00
L. W. Earle, Tomah	300 00	Watson Earle, Tomah	500 00
L. W. Earle, Tomah	500 00		
Wm. Fieting, Tomah	500 00		
J. E. Winship, Tomah	500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Frank Knick, Tomah	300 00		

Two Rivers—Bank of Two Rivers.

E. DECKER, President.

W. J. WRIETH, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Decker,
David Decker,
Chas. E. Mueller,J. E. Hamilton,
Walter Mann,
H. Kappelman,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$150,493 95	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	10,345 83	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,433 70
Banking house	10,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	57,865 35
Other real estate	8,771 47	Certificates of deposit	109,885 49
Furniture and fixtures	1,502 35		
Bonds, stocks and securities	1,000 00		
Due from banks and bankers	9,181 55		
U. S. and national currency on hand	5,456 00		
Specie	1,411 25		
Nickels and cents	22 14		
Total	<u>\$198,184 54</u>	Total	<u>\$198,184 54</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Ed. Decker, Casco, Wis.	\$500 00	H. Kappelman, Two Rivers	3,400 00
David Decker, Green Bay.	12,000 00	E. R. Mueller, Two Rivers.	1,900 00
J. E. Hamilton, Two Rivers.	3,400 00	Walter Mann, Two Rivers.	1,900 00
C. E. Mueller, Two Rivers.	1,900 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Two Rivers—Two Rivers Savings Bank.

PETER J. SCHROEDER, President.

PETER SCHROEDER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Peter J. Schroeder,
Peter Schroeder,
J. I. Schroeder,

J. J. Schroeder,
E. J. Vodra.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$100,281 72	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	3,293 90	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	602 67
Banking house	23,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	22,735 54
Other real estate	3,290 68	Certificates of deposit . . .	114,257 78
Furniture and fixtures . . .	410 89		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	6,500 00		
Checks on other banks	608 68		
Due from banks and bankers	20,666 72		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,960 00		
Specie	1,500 00		
Nickels and cents	83 40		
Total	\$162,595 99	Total	\$162,595 99

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Peter J. Schroeder, Nero	\$5,000 00	Frank D. Schroeder, Two Rivers	2,000 00
Peter Schroeder, Two Rivers . .	11,000 00	E. J. Vodra, Two Rivers	2,000 00
Jas. S. Schroeder, Two Rivers . .	3,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00
John J. Schroeder, Two Rivers	2,000 00		

Turtle Lake—Bank of Turtle Lake

L. M. RICHARDSON, President.

F. G. MCKENZIE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

L. M. Richardson,
J. H. Bunker.

Katie Bunker.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$86,750 26	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	432 56
Overdrafts	748 20	Individual deposits subject to check	14,218 17
Banking house	1,294 20	Certificates of deposit	64,122 17
Other real estate	650 00	Bills payable	5,400 00
Furniture and fixtures	904 73		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	50 00		
Cash items	672 54		
Due from banks and bankers	4,375 80		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,104 00		
Specie	584 50		
Nickels and cents	38 67		
Total	<u>\$109,172 90</u>	Total	<u>\$109,172 90</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

L. M. Richardson, Turtle Lake.	\$12,500 00	Katie Bunker, Turtle Lake..	1,000 00
J. H. Bunker, Turtle Lake..	11,500 00	Total.	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Viroqua—Bank of Viroqua.

H. LINDEMANN, President.

WM. LINDEMANN, JR., Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Lindemann,
A. Lindemann,
S. A. Farr,

H. Lindemann.
Regina L. Trowbridge,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$392,223 85	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Unpaid capital	20,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	11,521 70
Overdrafts	1,908 29	Individual deposits subject to check	58,695 14
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,659 25	Certificates of deposit ...	330,966 49
Cash items	42 77	Bills payable	10,000 00
Checks on other banks ...	1,528 49		
Due from banks and bankers	35,168 43		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,224 00		
Specie	3,243 43		
Revenue stamps	184 82		
Total	<u>\$461,183 33</u>	Total	<u>\$461,183 33</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. F. Lindemann Est., Vi- roqua	\$26,900 00	roqua	4,000 00
H. Lindemann, Viroqua ...	11,900 00	S. A. Farr, Viroqua	100 00
Wm. Lindemann, Jr., Viroqua	7,000 00	A. Lindemann, Viroqua....	100 00
Regina L. Trowbridge, Vi-		Total	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

Viroqua—Vernon County Bank.

H. P. PROCTOR, President.

H. E. PACKARD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. P. Proctor,
C. S. Smith,R. J. Rosenfeld,
H. L. Reed.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$107,203 45	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,485 05	Surplus fund	2,000 00
Banking house	8,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,933 82
Furniture and fixtures	1,830 00	Individual deposits subject to check	22,645 27
Cash items	220 70	Certificates of deposit	82,519 33
Checks on other banks	537 78		
Due from banks and bankers	5,346 53		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,759 00		
Specie	3,658 50		
Nickels and cents	57 41		
Vernon Co. abstract books	3,000 00		
Total	<u>\$135,098 42</u>	Total	<u>\$135,098 42</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

H. P. Proctor, Viroqua	\$11,000 00	W. S. Proctor, Asheville, N.	
C. S. Smith, Elroy	5,000 00	C.	1,000 00
R. J. Rosenfeld, Portage	5,000 00	Frank Seivert, Union Center	1,000 00
H. L. Reed, Springville	2,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Washburn—Bayfield County Bank.

W. G. MAXCY, President.

C. O. SOWDER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. G. Maxcy,
W. E. Maxcy,

D. M. Maxcy.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$98,679 28	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	9,000 00	Surplus fund	1,573 75
Overdrafts	508 33	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,087 20
Banking house	5,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	64,117 76
Furniture and fixtures	1,100 00	Certificates of deposit	22,488 94
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	11,000 00	Savings deposits	23,800 03
Cash items	2 59	Bills re-discounted	5,000 00
Checks on other banks	619 71		
Due from banks and bankers	13,069 28		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,756 00		
Specie	634 25		
Nickels and cents	43 24		
Revenue stamps	155 00		
Total	\$143,067 68	Total	\$143,067 68

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. G. Maxcy, Oshkosh.	\$5,000 00	J. S. Maxcy, Gardiner, Me. . . .	5,000 00
D. M. Maxcy, Washburn.	4,900 00	W. E. Maxcy, Gardiner, Me. . . .	5,000 00
Minnie M. Clausen, Wash- burn	100 00	Total	\$25,000 00
Weston Lewis, Gardiner, Me. . . .	5,000 00		

Washburn—Northern State Bank.

M. A. SPRAGUE, President.

O. P. SWANBY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

H. C. Akeley,
O. A. Lamoreaux,
L. N. Clausen,
Fred. T. Yates,
M. A. Sprague,

Avery Brush,
E. S. Owen,
W. H. Lemke,
B. Ungrodt,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$127,605 03	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	11,244 44	Surplus fund	3,000 00
Banking house	9,017 05	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,043 70
Cash items	1,995 23	Individual deposits subject to check	64,279 67
Checks on other banks ..	124 35	Certificates of deposit ...	32,864 40
Due from banks and bankers	6,323 77	Savings deposit	36,661 09
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,946 00	Certified checks	4 00
Specie	7,205 50		
Nickels and cents	391 49		
Total	\$169,852 86	Total	\$169,852 86

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

M. A. Sprague, Washburn...	\$10,000 00	Chas. Ewer, Washburn	1,000 00
O. A. Ritan, Portland, Ore.	1,000 00	Elenora Sundquist, Moscow, Idaho	100 00
H. C. Akeley, Minneapolis, Minn.	8,500 00	Mat. Hansen, Washburn ...	50 00
Henry Lacy, Syracuse, N. Y.	500 00	Wm. Olson, Washburn	100 00
Avery Brush, Osage, Iowa..	1,000 00	F. T. Yates, Washburn	100 00
W. H. Smith, Houghton, Mich.	100 00	O. A. Lamoreaux, Washburn	150 00
W. H. Lemke, Washburn ..	100 00	Hattie H. Sprague, Washburn	1,800 00
L. N. Clausen, Washburn ..	100 00	M. H. Sprague, Washburn ..	250 00
Owen & Frost, Washburn.	50 00		
Ben. Ungrodt, Washburn ...	100 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Watertown—Bank of Watertown.

WM. BUCHHEIT, SR., President.

F. E. WOODARD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Buchheit, Sr.,
M. J. Woodard,
E. J. Brandt,
C. Wiggenhorn,

Wm. C. Stone,
J. F. Prentiss,
F. E. Woodard.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$387,331 87	Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	6,082 15	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	23,603 81
Banking house	10,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	118,880 15
Furniture and fixtures . . .	4,799 26	Certificates of deposit . . .	296,715 24
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	84,890 00	Due to banks and bankers	622 40
Cash items	808 36	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	27,254 84
Checks on other banks . . .	2,328 42	Reserve for taxes	600 00
Due from banks and bankers	56,899 82		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,878 00		
Specie	9,465 65		
Nickels and cents	85 40		
Revenue stamps	50 97		
Suspense account	56 54		
Total	\$567,676 44	Total	\$567,676 44

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Wm. Buchheit, Sr., Water- town	\$30,000 00	J. F. Prentiss, Watertown..	600 00
M. J. Woodard, Watertown . .	16,000 00	A. Solliday, Watertown . . .	2,000 00
E. J. Brandt, Watertown . . .	10,000 00	F. E. Woodard, Watertown . .	3,000 00
C. Wiggenhorn, Watertown . .	9,000 00		
Wm. C. Stone, Watertown . . .	22,000 00		
Theodore Prentiss, Water- town	7,400 00	Total	50,000 00

Watertown—Merchants' Bank.

W. D. SPROESSER, President.

D. H. KUSEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. D. Sproesser,
J. Terbrueggen,
D. H. Kusel,
L. Schempf,
J. Habhegger,

C. Manz,
F. Schmutzler,
W. A. Beurhaus,
M. F. Blumenfeld,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$309,013 35	Capital stock	\$75,000 00
Overdrafts	529 67	Surplus fund	20,000 00
Banking house	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,886 56
Other real estate	192 02	Individual deposits subject to check	74,119 06
Furniture and fixtures ...	3,038 79	Certificates of deposit ...	319,037 17
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	89,703 73		
Premium on bonds	964 62		
Cash items	463 07		
Checks on other banks ...	1,407 89		
Due from banks and bankers	63,035 13		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,163 00		
Specie	5,907 90		
Nickels and cents	123 62		
Total	<u>\$495,042 79</u>	Total	<u>\$495,042 79</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Jos. Terbrueggen, Watertown	\$5,000 00	Chas. E. Frey, Watertown ..	1,500 00
W. D. Sproesser, Watertown	9,500 00	S. Melzer, Watertown	1,000 00
D. H. Kusel, Watertown ...	5,500 00	Wm. Hartig, Watertown ...	1,000 00
J. W. Cole, Est., Watertown.	4,000 00	F. B. Weber, Watertown....	1,000 00
W. A. Beurhaus, Watertown.	5,000 00	M. F. Blumenfeld, Watertown	1,000 00
Fred. Kusel, Watertown ..	3,500 00	Fred. Schmutzler, Watertown	1,000 00
Leonard Schempf, Watertown	3,000 00	L. H. Condor, Watertown..	2,000 00
John Schempf, Watertown ..	2,500 00	Geo. S. Schempf, Watertown	1,100 00
Jacob Jossi, Watertown ...	2,500 00	Minnie Sproesser, Watertown	500 00
John Habhegger, Watertown.	2,500 00	Jennie S. Rohr, Watertown..	500 00
John G. Conway, Watertown	2,500 00	H. C. Christians, Johnson's Creek	1,000 00
F. B. Hoermann, Watertown	2,500 00	Mrs. J. S. L. Peironnet,	
Ulrich Habhegger, Watertown	2,000 00	Wheaton, Ill.	900 00
Chr. Schmutzler, Watertown	2,000 00	Mrs. Emily Thompson, Cin- cinnati, O.	2,500 00
Wm. Gordor, Watertown ...	2,000 00		
J. D. Platz, Watertown	2,000 00	Total	<u>\$75,000 00</u>
Dora Wegeman, Watertown.	2,000 00		
Carl Manz, Watertown	2,000 00		

Waunakee—Waunakee State Bank.

M. J. O'MALLEY, President.

A. P. KENNEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. J. O'Malley,
Lawrence Freney,
J. H. Koltjes,

Mary F. Connor,
John T. Kenney.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$18,751 48	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	52 32
Banking house	1,335 91	Individual deposits subject to check	5,553 42
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,469 93	Certificates of deposit	8,745 59
Cash items	821 12		
Due from banks and bankers	4,918 65		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,225 00		
Specie	821 80		
Nickels and cents	7 44		
Total	<u>\$39,351 33</u>	Total	<u>\$39,351 33</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Godfried Schunck, Waunakee	\$500 00	Casper Hilgen, Waunakee..	400 00
Lawrence Freney, Waunakee	1,000 00	A. M. Blake, Waunakee....	300 00
Mary F. Connor, Token Creek	7,000 00	A. P. Kenney, Waunakee...	800 00
M. J. O'Malley, Waunakee..	7,000 00	John T. Kenney, Madison...	7,000 00
J. H. Koltjes, Waunakee....	500 00		
P. R. Riphahn, Waunakee..	500 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Wausau—Marathon County Bank.

ALEXANDER STEWART, President.

E. C. ZIMMERMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Stewart,
C. W. Harger,
Walter Alexander,

Albert Solliday,
E. C. Zimmerman.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$449,176 99	Capital stock	\$60,000 00
Overdrafts	1,133 31	Surplus fund	20,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	30,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,053 92
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	37,400 00	Individual deposits subject to check	210,145 48
Cash items	697 54	Certificates of deposit ...	361,756 54
Checks on other banks ..	2,159 82		
Due from banks and bankers	96,438 22		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	20,929 00		
Gold coin	20,345 00		
Nickels, cents and silver.	1,602 62		
Revenue stamps	73 44		
Total	\$659,955 94	Total	\$659,955 94

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Alex. Stewart, Wausau	\$4,500 00	Joseph Dessert, Mosinee	2,000 00
Walter Alexander, Wausau ..	4,500 00	A. F. Solliday, Watertown ..	1,000 00
Chas. W. Harger, Wausau ..	3,000 00	E. C. Zimmerman, Wausau ..	1,000 00
Mrs. J. R. Bruneau, Wausau	1,000 00	Daniel Jones, Watertown ...	4,500 00
M. S. Scholfield estate, Wau- sau	9,000 00	Louis Dessert, Mosinee	1,000 00
V. A. Alderson, Wausau ...	1,500 00	H. M. Thompson, Mosinee ..	1,000 00
Albert Solliday, Watertown ..	15,000 00	Ben. W. James, Joliet, Ill. ...	750 00
Helen H. Gallup, Watertown	1,500 00	Allen H. James, Phoenix, Ariz.	750 00
S. H. Alban, Rhinelander ..	1,000 00		
Ella G. Haseltine, Ripon ...	5,000 00	Total	\$60,000 00
J. E. Harger, Denver, Col. .	1,000 00		
Frank Fellows estate, Chi- cago Heights, Ill.	1,000 00		

Wautoma—Wautoma State Bank.

R. A. CHRISTIE, President.

GEORGE P. WALKER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Christie,
Gilbert Tennant,
George P. Walker.

E. F. Kileen,
W. H. Berray,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$85,804 42	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	8,750 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,049 40
Overdrafts	446 80	Individual deposits subject to check	20,513 40
Banking house	3,070 43	Certificates of deposit	55,359 67
Furniture and fixtures	955 81	Bills payable	10,000 00
Checks on other banks	2,227 24		
Due from banks and bankers	7,801 59		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,870 00		
Specie	927 85		
Nickels and cents	68 33		
Total	\$111,922 47	Total	\$111,922 47

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

F. W. Stanley, Chicago, Ill.	\$1,000 00	R. A. Christie, Berlin	1,100 00
Gabe Bouck, Oshkosh	1,000 00	James Jarvis, Mount Morris	200 00
J. H. Jenkins, Oshkosh	1,000 00	Wm. Jarvis, Mount Morris	100 00
J. H. Porter, Oshkosh	1,200 00	L. N. Porter, Mount Morris	100 00
R. H. Hackett, Oshkosh	1,000 00	Ole C. Nelson, Mount Morris	100 00
Charles Schriber, Oshkosh	1,000 00	John P. Pedderson, Mount Morris	200 00
Edgar P. Sawyer, Oshkosh	1,000 00	W. H. Berray, Wautoma	200 00
Charles Barber, Oshkosh	1,000 00	Gilbert Tennant, Wautoma	500 00
Moses Hooper, Oshkosh	1,000 00	E. F. Kileen, Wautoma	200 00
S. M. Hay, Oshkosh	1,000 00	A. L. Trufant, Wautoma	500 00
George Hilton, Oshkosh	500 00	A. L. Trufant, Jr., Wautoma	100 00
P. A. Porter, Berlin	100 00	J. T. Ellarson, Wautoma	100 00
C. J. Porter, Berlin	100 00	W. A. Bugh, Wautoma	200 00
C. S. Porter, Berlin	100 00	A. J. Walker, Wautoma	100 00
J. H. Pickert, Berlin	100 00	Mary Walker, Wautoma	200 00
E. M. Fitzmorris, Berlin	200 00	J. E. Dignon, Wautoma	200 00
C. S. Morris, Berlin	1,000 00	Geo. W. Johnson, Wautoma	300 00
A. Wilson, Berlin	500 00	Anderson & Terrill, Wau- toma	100 00
H. R. Laing, Berlin	1,000 00	H. G. Bridgman, Wautoma	200 00
T. H. Rumsey, Berlin	1,000 00	F. F. Weksner, Wautoma	500 00
M. R. Campbell, Berlin	500 00	Joseph Farrer, Wautoma	100 00
Fred A. Johnson, Berlin	100 00	Geo. P. Walker, Wautoma	1,800 00
C. C. Wellensgard, Berlin	500 00		
C. D. Hawley, Berlin	1,000 00		
M. Safford, Berlin	500 00		
C. M. Dodson, Berlin	500 00	Total	\$25,000 00

West Bend—Bank of West Bend.

E. FRANCKENBERG, President.

ARTHUR FRANCKENBERG, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

E. Franckenberg.

Henry A. Otten.

Arthur Franckenberg,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$140,492 67	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	15,805 72	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,178 95
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,316 65	Individual deposits subject to check	33,000 92
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	200 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	132,280 26
Cash items	3,009 52	Collection	20 00
Checks on other banks . . .	10 00		
Due from banks and bankers	24,574 35		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,138 00		
Specie	1,913 00		
Nickels and cents	20 22		
Total	\$191,480 13	Total	\$191,480 13

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

E. Franckenberg, West Bend	\$18,000 00	Stephen F. Mayer, West Bend	1,000 00
Arthur Franckenberg, West Bend	4,000 00	Henry A. Otten, Barton	1,000 00
Samuel S. Barney, West Bend	1,000 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Statement, November 25, 1902.

West Bend—The First State Bank.

C. C. HENRY, President.

H. E. HENRY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. C. Henry,
H. E. Henry,

G. B. Henry.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$46,660 00	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Banking house	8,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	104 70
Furniture and fixtures . . .	3,661 75	Individual deposits subject to check	9,262 40
Due from banks and bankers	6,607 68	Certificates of deposit . . .	34,972 64
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,793 00	Savings deposits	983 57
Specie	1,087 70		
Nickels and cents	13 18		
Total	<u>\$70,323 31</u>	Total	<u>\$70,323 31</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. C. Henry, West Bend	\$16,500 00	W. E. Wolfrum, West Bend . . .	1,000 00
H. E. Henry, West Bend	5,000 00	G. B. Henry, West Bend	500 00
G. E. Henry, Port Washing- ton	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>
Clarence Hill, Port Washing- ton	1,000 00		

Westfield—Westfield State Bank.

W. H. MOSS, President.

JULIUS WARNKE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Hamilton,
H. R. Rawson,
C. E. Peirce,W. H. Moss,
Julius Warnke.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$96,816 94	Capital stock	\$40,000 00
Unpaid capital	20,000 00	Surplus fund	573 20
Overdrafts	1,478 14	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	118 32
Banking house	12,207 23	Individual deposits subject to check	26,401 03
Other real estate	6,230 00	Certificates of deposit ...	83,494 79
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,364 93		
Cash items	11 48		
Checks on other banks...	320 67		
Due from banks and bankers	5,694 78		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,060 00		
Specie	1,352 75		
Nickels and cents	50 42		
Total	\$150,587 34	Total	\$150,587 34

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. H. Moss, Westfield	\$15,000 00	C. E. Peirce, Germania	6,000 00
John Hamilton, Westfield ..	6,000 00		
H. R. Rawson, Westfield ...	6,000 00	Total	\$40,000 00
Julius Warnke, Westfield...	7,000 00		

West Superior—American Exchange Bank.

J. H. CULVER, President.

W. D. COBURN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Culver,
H. H. Grace,
D. S. Culver,
W. E. McCord.

B. C. Cooke,
Henry Turrish,
W. D. Coburn,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts . . .	\$179,053 21	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	2,157 07	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,380 02
Other real estate	15,581 44	Individual deposits subject to check	190,827 49
Furniture and fixtures . . .	4,331 39	Certificates of deposit . . .	32,935 91
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	6,000 00		
Cash items	126 86		
Checks on other banks . . .	3,464 95		
Due from banks and bankers	52,186 57		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,806 00		
Specie	7,120 00		
Nickels and cents	324 93		
Total	<u>\$279,152 42</u>	Total	<u>\$279,152 42</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

J. H. Culver, West Superior.	\$8,200 00	S. A. Hoyt, Forrest, Ill. . . .	5,000 00
H. H. Grace, West Superior	3,500 00	W. G. Metzger estate, Chi- cago, Ill.	5,000 00
W. E. McCord, West Superior	5,000 00	M. C. Davis, Sioux City, Ia..	5,000 00
D. S. Culver, West Superior	3,000 00	E. M. Hills, Denver, Col. . . .	4,000 00
B. C. Cooke, West Superior .	1,000 00	E. P. Beebe, Forrest, Ill. . . .	1,200 00
Henry Turrish, West Superior	3,000 00	Miss Jane C. Gordon, Coila, N. Y.	1,300 00
W. D. Coburn, West Superior	1,000 00	Total	\$50,000 00
R. J. Shields, West Superior	1,000 00		
Louis Kopf, West Superior.	1,000 00		
L. C. Johnson, Winona, Minn.	1,000 00		
S. E. & C. N. Pierce, Irving- ton, Ill.	800 00		

West Superior—Bank of Commerce.

E. T. BUXTON, President.

C. A. CHASE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

F. H. Ruger,
M. Reed,
A. M. Peckham,
E. T. Buxton,

E. L. Cass.
C. A. Chase,
A. P. Lovejoy,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$474,477 62	Capital stock	\$150,000 00
Overdrafts	319 19	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	16,774 97
Other real estate	42,900 00	Individual deposits subject to check	359,200 77
Furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	Certificates of deposit	158,298 18
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	62,104 18	Savings deposits	50,634 54
Cash items	346 19	Due to banks and bankers Dividends unpaid	36 50
Checks on other banks	1,243 11	Certified checks	6,696 50
Due from banks and bankers	127,458 21	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	1,863 34
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	20,354 00		
Specie	17,454 87		
Total	<u>\$751,657 37</u>	Total	<u>\$751,657 37</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

L. A. Beebe, Chicago	650 00	J. N. McLeod, Scranton, Pa.	50 00
H. S. Butler, Superior	2,250 00	Terga Tharalson, Excelsior, Minn.	300 00
Martna C. Buxton, Bata- via, N. Y.	250 00	A. F. Buxton, Warsaw, N. Y. . . .	600 00
Amelia D. Burnham, Madiso Walter M. Rankin, Prince- ton, N. J.	3,200 00	H. V. Perry, Superior	750 00
W. Colfer, Philadelphia, Pa. E. S. Rankin, Newark, N. J. S. E. Kilner, New York, N. Y.	300 00 300 00 250 00 6,500 00	M. H. P. Catlin, Superior	1,150 00
E. T. Buxton, West Superior. E. L. Cass, West Superior. S. A. Hoyt, Forrest, Ill.	\$24,500 00 400 00 3,200 00	Geo. Hess, Castile, N. Y.	3,900 00
W. M. Camp, Bement, Ill. . . .	3,200 00	Myron Reed, West Superior. . . .	1,300 00
F. S. Daggett, Pasadena, Cal. H. G. Chase, trustee, Chi- cago, Ill.	1,600 00 3,900 00 3,900 00	H. G. Chase, Chicago	3,250 00
Emma S. L. Chase, Chicago	3,900 00	A. B. Stebbins, Greenfield, Mass.	2,250 00
J. J. Rankin, Scranton, Pa. Chas. A. Chase, trustee, West Superior	2,400 00 16,900 00 3,900 00	A. P. Lovejoy, Janesville	18,900 00
Samuel T. Chase, Chicago	3,900 00	C. A. Chase, West Superior	20,550 00
Ruth G. Chase, Chicago	3,900 00	Salona Hess, Castile, N. Y.	300 00
B. Healy, Warsaw, N. Y.	1,500 00	F. H. Ruger, West Superior. . . .	300 00
G. Gilbert, Duluth, Minn.	650 00	E. L. Williams, Janesville.	650 00
F. C. Gould, Warsaw, N. Y. . . .	600 00	W. A. Tracy, Madison	1,300 00
Anna McLeod, Scranton, Pa. James D. Butler, Madison	150 00 1,300 00	L. F. Tracy, Madison	650 00
		Mary Wilcox, Janesville.	325 00
		Carlos A. Hull, Batavia, N. Y.	325 00
		E. Ruger, Janesville, N. Y.	650 00
		Grace A. Chase, Chicago	1,600 00
		Alice L. Chase, Chicago	800 00
		Dorothy Chase, Chicago.	800 00
		Harry G. Chase, Chicago	800 00
		E. C. Chase, Chicago.	800 00
		W. P. Walsh, West Superior. . . .	1,950 00
		Total	\$150,000 00

Whitehall—John O Melby & Co. Bank.

JOHN O. MELBY, President.

ANTON O. MELBY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John O. Melby,
O. P. Larson,
Anton O. Melby,

David Wood,
J. B. Beach.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Liabilities.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$188,803 85	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	552 68	Surplus fund	5,000 00
Bonds, stocks and securities	100 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	14,534 90
Cash items	268 56	Individual deposits subject to check	44,766 96
Checks on other banks	347 02	Certificates of deposit	160,188 31
Due from banks and bankers	52,681 29	Int. payable	3,000 00
U. S. and national currency on hand	7,167 00		
Specie	2,395 00		
Nickels and cents	174 77		
Total	<u>\$252,490 17</u>	Total	<u>\$252,490 17</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

John O. Melby, Whitehall	\$10,000 00	A. G. Buchholz, Baldwin	500 00
O. P. Larson, Whitehall	8,000 00	C. P. Thompson, La Crosse	100 00
A. O. Melby, Whitehall	1,000 00	P. Ekern Co., Pigeon Falls	500 00
J. B. Beach, Whitehall	2,000 00	Celia E. Newman, Madison	500 00
D. Wood, Whitehall	500 00	C. B. Melby, Appleton	100 00
J. C. Lamberson, Winona, Minn.	500 00	W. M. Trowbridge, Viroqua	500 00
M. P. Trowbridge, Beaver Dam	700 00	Nels Stalheim, Whitehall	100 00
		Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Whitewater—Citizens' State Bank.

GEORGE S. MARSH, President.

I. N. WHEELER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

D. S. Cook,
George S. Marsh,
H. J. Wilkinson,
M. L. R. Stewart,
C. M. Blackman,
F. W. Tratt,

T. M. Blackman,
E. F. Thayer,
N. M. Littlejohn,
J. G. Kestol,
G. Andersen,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$758,420 41	Capital stock	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	1,183 84	Surplus fund	10,000 00
Banking house	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,705 96
Other real estate	5,826 56	Individual deposits subject to check	41,764 28
Furniture and fixtures ...	2,500 00	Certificates of deposit ...	1,530 00
Cash items	549 69	Savings deposits	757,325 78
Checks on other banks ...	625 05	Certified checks	500 00
Due from banks and bankers	71,531 67		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,828 00		
Specie	16,254 00		
Nickels and cents	106 80		
Total	<u>\$863,826 02</u>	Total	<u>\$863,826 02</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

G. Anderson, Whitewater ..	2 00 00	J. E. Doolittle, Whitewater	200 00
H. Anderson, Whitewater...	500 00	Ed. Engebretsen, Whitewater	500 00
J. W. Austin, Janesville...	100 00	Huldah Forrest, Whitewater	300 00
C. M. Blackman, Whitewater	5,300 00	Lucia Farnham, Columbus..	500 00
T. M. Blackman, Whitewater	1,600 00	D. Godfrey, Whitewater ...	200 00
Mrs. B. V. Bassett, White- water	1,300 00	T. G. Godfrey, Lima	200 00
Florence Bassett, Whitewater	1,400 00	Fred Gould, Lima	500 00
W. S. Benton estate, White- water	400 00	J. P. Galloway, Koshkonong.	300 00
Geo. Pillett, Cold Spring ...	700 00	L. M. Goodhue, Whitewater ..	1 000 00
Mrs. Emma S. Coe, White- water	300 00	C. C. Gray, Whitewater....	1,200 00
Mrs. E. M. Conger, White- water	300 00	C. R. Gibbs, Whitewater	800 00
Mrs. A. R. Crandall, Wash- ington, D. C.	300 00	Jessie Hurlburt, Elsinore, Cal.	200 00
Mrs. A. R. Crandall, guard- ian, Washington, D. C. ...	300 00	W. H. Hewitt, Jr., White- water	400 00
D. S. Cook, Whitewater	800 00	E. M. Johnson estate, White- water	5 000 00
C. S. Crittenden, Whitewater	500 00	J. G. Kestol, Whitewater ...	600 00
J. W. Derison estate, White- water	2,500 00	N. M. Littlejohn, Whitewater	3,100 00
E. O. Dahlen, Whitewater ..	300 00	G. S. Marsh, Whitewater ...	2,300 00
		I. Z. Merriam, Whitewater ..	500 00
		M. McHugh, Whitewater	500 00
		Mary L. McCutcheon, White- water	700 00

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS—Continued.

W. J. McIntyre, Janesville..	200 00	C. W. Tratt, Whitewater..	600 00
Mrs. John Leidy, New York,		Katharine L. White, Minne-	
N. Y.	300 00	apolis	900 00
Mary F. Norton, New York..	300 00	M. Flavia White estate, Min-	
Stella Partridge, Whitewater	300 00	neapolis	1,800 00
Sarah H. Pratt, Fort Atkin-		W. A. White, Minneapolis .	100 00
son	300 00	Hattie Webster, Galesburg,	
Mrs. Fannie Ray, Whitewater	300 00	Ill.	1,300 00
W. L. R. Stewart, Whitewater	1,400 00	F. S. Wintermute estate,	
W. Stockdale, Whitewater..	200 00	Whitewater	300 00
J. J. Starin estate, White-		H. J. Wilkinson, Whitewater	1,000 00
water	700 00	Mrs. C. J. Woodbury, Oak-	
Mrs. H. S. Salisbury, White-		land, Cal.	200 00
water	500 00		
E. F. Thayer, Whitewater ..	1,200 00		
F. W. Tratt, Whitewater ...	500 00		
		Total	\$50,000 00

Wild Rose—Wild Rose State Bank.

D. E. FROST, President.

G. E. McDILL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

D. E. Frost,
Thos. H. Paterson,
G. E. McDill,Frank M. Clark.
Chas. A. Smart,

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$38,050 77	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	929 97
Banking house	2,827 38	Individual deposits subject to check	15,674 49
Furniture and fixtures	1,198 70	Certificates of deposit	19,125 64
Checks on other banks	164 45		
Due from banks and bankers	5,734 51		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,426 00		
Specie	293 15		
Nickels and cents	35 14		
Total	<u>\$60,730 10</u>	Total	<u>\$60,730 10</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Jno. O. Johnson, Stevens Point	\$1,000 00	Frank M. Clark, Wild Rose	1,000 00
G. E. Culver, Stevens Point	300 00	L. G. Rice, Stevens Point	1,000 00
A. H. Sanford, Stevens Point	300 00	Clare Dopp, Belmont	100 00
W. W. Spraggon estate, Ste- vens Point	200 00	Emily Dopp, Belmont	500 00
W. W. Mitchell, Stevens Point	500 00	Richard Davies, Wild Rose	200 00
G. E. McDill, Stevens Point	6,000 00	Waal & Holt, Wild Rose	100 00
D. E. Frost, Stevens Point	6,000 00	Thomas Protheroe, Wild Rose	100 00
J. W. Livingston, Stevens Point	300 00	Harriet J. Hughes, Wild Rose	200 00
N. A. Week, Stevens Point	1,000 00	David R. Bowen, Wild Rose	200 00
J. H. Jenkins, Oshkosh	1,000 00	Enoch Davies, Wild Rose	100 00
Mary A. Hamilton, Neenah	500 00	Thomas Davies, Wild Rose	300 00
Mary E. Hamilton, Neenah	500 00	Geo. G. Lane, Wild Rose	100 00
S. J. Jones, Berlin	100 00	E. R. Humphrey, Wild Rose	500 00
C. A. Smart, Wild Rose	1,000 00	J. V. Berens, Wild Rose	400 00
Thos. H. Paterson, Wild Rose	1,000 00	Orin Parmeter, Stevens Pt.	500 00
		Total	\$25,000 00

Withee—State Bank of Withee.

A. R. OWEN, President.

W. C. TUFTS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Gibson,
C. M. Hall,
A. R. Owen,
J. C. Marsh,

W. S. Tufts,
H. A. Bright,
C. S. Nielsen.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$7,892 55	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	46 38
Banking house	2,720 00	Individual deposits subject to check	5,499 16
Furniture and fixtures	494 75	Certificates of deposit	1,500 02
Cash items	396 65	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	343 00
Checks on other banks	27 96		
Due from banks and bankers	9,274 87		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	784 00		
Specie	772 90		
Nickels and cents	24 88		
Total	<u>\$32,388 56</u>	Total	<u>\$32,388 56</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A. R. Owen, Owen	\$1,700 00	W. S. Tufts, Withee	1,000 00
G. E. Anderson, Owen	200 00	H. A. Bright, Black River Falls	800 00
Wm. Barden, Owen	200 00	John G. Owen, Owen	1,600 00
S. Bjornstad, Owen	200 00	M. J. Dankjer, Withee	200 00
J. F. Hughes, Owen	300 00	D. Conley, Withee	500 00
C. W. Hall, Owen	200 00	H. Anderson, Withee	100 00
E. A. Owen, Owen	100 00	J. Gibson, Longwood	1,600 00
John Pederson, Owen	200 00	Lester Tilton, Neillsville	500 00
R. Connor, Marshfield	1,000 00	W. H. Smith, Withee	1,000 00
E. E. Winch, Marshfield	900 00	Eric Solin, Withee	500 00
A. A. Graves, Loyal	2,500 00	C. S. Nielson, Withee	1,000 00
J. C. Marsh, Marshfield	3,000 00	Charles David, Owen	200 00
O. G. Lindeman, Marshfield	900 00	W. C. Tufts, Withee	1,000 00
C. E. Blodgett, Marshfield	1,600 00	R. B. Salter, Colby	1,000 00
L. Sperbeck, Medford	100 00	N. Haskell Withee, La Crosse	500 00
W. E. Blumstein, Sullivan	100 00		
Val. Casper, Sullivan	100 00		
Niels R. Grey, Withee	200 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Wonewoc—State Bank of Wonewoc.

C. E. WOLFENDEN, President.

A. P. GALE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

C. E. Wolfenden,
F. R. Potter,W. S. Matteson,
John Reidy.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$71,536 85	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,529 21
Overdrafts	1,950 29	Individual deposits subject to check	36,696 40
Banking house	5,000 00	Certificates of deposit	69,597 37
Other real estate	1,800 00		
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00		
Checks on other banks	42 00		
Due from banks and bankers	29,571 43		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	10,718 00		
Specie	1,630 50		
Nickels and cents	73 91		
Total	<u>\$133,822 98</u>	Total	<u>\$133,822 98</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

C. E. Wolfenden, Wonewoc.	\$17,100 00	F. R. Potter, Wonewoc.	500 00
W. S. Matteson, Wonewoc.	1,500 00	W. H. Filler, Wonewoc	500 00
J. H. Wolfenden, Wonewoc.	1,000 00	G. N. Phoenix, Wonewoc	500 00
Scott Gale, Wonewoc.	1,100 00	Asa Gale	400 00
C. H. Talg, Wonewoc	800 00		
H. H. Peters, Wonewoc.	800 00		
John Reidy, Wonewoc	800 00	Total	\$25,000 00

Wrightstown—The Farmers' and Traders' Bank.

J. H. TAYLER, President.

C. W. MUELLER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Larsen,
J. H. Tayler,
S. H. Cady,
A. Rather,
J. W. Zimmerman,

J. J. Bellin,
J. V. D. Wymelenberg,
N. G. Grant,
Lewis Knuth.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$68,113 20	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Unpaid capital	10,000 00	Undivided profits	625 60
Furniture and fixtures	1,636 70	Individual deposits subject	
Cash items	609 20	to check	17,099 59
Due from banks and		Certificates of deposit	37,717 86
bankers	801 35	Bills payable	6,000 00
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	1,708 00		
Specie	2,804 75		
Nickels and cents	31 91		
Loss and expense account . . .	687 94		
Premium	50 00		
Total	<u>\$86,443 05</u>	Total	<u>\$86,443 05</u>

NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS.

W. E. Duncan, Green Bay..	\$1,000 00	Henry J. Stuht, Wrightstown	100 00
Herman Ehle, Green Bay..	1,000 00	J. W. Zimmerman, Wrights-	
M. A. Waldo, Green Bay...	500 00	town	300 00
Samuel H. Cady, Green Bay	5,000 00	Bertha A. Zimmerman,	
Wm. Larson, Green Bay . . .	1,000 00	Wrightstown	200 00
G. A. Richardson, Green Bay	500 00	Lewis Knuth, Wrightstown..	600 00
J. v. Hansen, Green Bay...	500 00	Jas. Schaenble, Wrightstown .	100 00
Henry Larson, Green Bay...	1,000 00	H. F. Roebke, Wrightstown..	100 00
J. H. Tayler, Green Bay...	4,000 00	B. J. Neleson, Wrightstown	100 00
Micheal Farwell, Wrights-		Chas. W. Mueller, Wrights-	
town	200 00	town	200 00
Arthur Gringell, Wrights-		Mary F. Mueller, Wrights-	
town	200 00	town	100 00
Jacob Kettenhofen, Wrights-		John Hoegh, Wrightstown..	100 00
town	100 00	N. Rimmel, Wrightstown..	100 00
Albert Rather, Wrightstown	100 00	N. G. Grant, Wrightstown..	1,000 00
J. V. D. Wymelenberg,		Mrs. S. C. Grant, Wrights-	
Wrightstown	100 00	town	500 00
J. J. Bellin, Wrightstown..	3,100 00	J. T. Clark, Wrightstown...	100 00
Jacob Lambenstein, Wrights-			
town	100 00	Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

SAVINGS BANK

Beloit—Beloit Savings Bank.

R. J. DOWD, President.

EDWARD F. HANSON, Treasurer.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans	\$462,450 95	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$40,651 62
Banking house	12,914 06	Savings deposits	740,729 87
Furniture and fixtures ..	1,660 76		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	261,986 30		
Checks on other banks ..	4,646 09		
Due from banks and bankers	29,875 11		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,713 00		
Specie	2,092 60		
Nickels and cents	42 62		
Total	<u>\$781,381 49</u>	Total	<u>\$781,381 49</u>

NAMES OF TRUSTEES.

R. J. Dowd	Beloit	E. F. Hanson	Beloit
S. T. Merrill	Beloit	O. T. Thompson	Beloit
C. C. Keeler	Beloit	J. T. Johnson	Beloit
E. G. Smith	Beloit	J. C. Rood	Beloit
E. J. Smith	Beloit	D. H. Pollock	Beloit
A. N. Bort	Beloit	Cham Ingersoll	Beloit

PRIVATE BANKS.

Abbotsford—Abbotsford Bank.

A. H. FLAIG, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$20,550 41	Undivided profits, less loss	
Cash items	65 03	and exp. acct.	90 41
Checks on other banks . . .	446 12	Individual deposits subject	
Due from banks and		to check	15,970 76
bankers	13,625 83	Certificates of deposit	20,695 65
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	630 00		
Specie	1,337 00		
Nickels and cents	102 43		
Total	\$36,756 82	Total	\$36,756 82

NAME OF PARTNERS.

A. J. Perkins	Medford
John Carstens	Medford
C. L. Alverson	Medford
L. L. Urquhart	Medford
A. W. Sanborn	Ashland
Chas. T. Grow	Neillsville
Estate of E. H. Winchester	Phillips
Ella V. Winchester	Phillips
N. C. Lane	Phillips
Estate of Jos. Hammel	Appleton
M. E. Myers	Prentice
O. S. Anderson	Medford
A. H. Flaig	Abbotsford

Albany—Bank of Albany.

V. S. KIDD, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.			Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$42,307 83		Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	524 27		Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	284 00
Banking house	2,000 00		Individual deposits subject to check	19,313 85
Furniture and fixtures	1,250 00		Certificates of deposit	33,132 31
Cash items	15 39		Due to banks and bankers	509 96
Checks on other banks	85 46			
Due from banks and bankers	8,049 30			
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,566 00			
Specie	1,320 20			
Nickels and cents	121 67			
Total	\$58,240 12		Total	\$58,240 12

Alma—The New Bank of Alma.

CHARLES NEUMEISTER, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.			Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,785 99		Capital stock	\$1,000 00
Overdrafts	104 60		Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	296 59
Furniture and fixtures	350 00		Individual deposits subject to check	1,816 63
Checks on other banks	431 20		Certificates of deposit	1,255 00
Due from banks and bankers	327 58			
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,197 00			
Specie	165 95			
Nickels and cents	5 90			
Total	\$4,368 22		Total	\$4,368 22

Alma Center—Alma Center Bank.

THE MILLER HARDWARE & LUMBER CO., Proprietors.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$10,897 68	Undivided profits, less loss	
Overdrafts	267 82	and exp. acct.	138 31
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject	
Other real estate	1,000 00	to check	1,912 95
Bonds, stocks and securi-		Certificates of deposit . . .	15,214 39
ties	800 00		
Due from banks and			
bankers	664 92		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	585 00		
Specie	49 00		
Nickels and cents	1 23		
Total	\$17,265 65	Total	\$17,265 65

Almond—Portage County Bank.

C. E. WEBSTER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$19,195 17	Capital stock	\$1,000 00
Banking house	600 00	Undivided profits, less loss	
Furniture and fixtures . .	321 56	and exp. acct.	382 15
Checks on other banks . . .	1,002 35	Individual deposits subject	
Due from banks and		to check	10,512 11
bankers	992 30	Certificates of deposit	12,479 56
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	2,060 00		
Specie	188 60		
Nickels and cents	13 84		
Total	\$24,373 82	Total	\$24,373 82

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

O. A. Crowell, Almond	\$300 00	David Hicks, Almond	100 00
E. G. Crowell, Almond	100 00	John Longbotham, Dickey-	
C. E. Webster, Almond	200 00	ville	100 00
J. P. Mallick, Stevens Point.	100 00		
J. W. Dunegan, Stevens		Total	\$1,000 00
Point	100 00		

Arena—W. H. Jones.

W. H. JONES, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$23,152 16	Capital stock	\$2,000 00
Overdrafts	3,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,312 58
Due from banks and bankers	12,003 16	Individual deposits subject to check	6,225 65
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,550 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	32,674 80
Specie	7 00		
Nickels and cents	71		
Total	<u>\$42,213 03</u>	Total	<u>\$42,213 03</u>

Argyle—Bank of Argyle.

J. S. WADDINGTON & SON, Proprietors.

F. A. WADDINGTON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$163,415 23	Capital stock	\$6,000 00
Overdrafts	1,142 15	Surplus fund	8,000 00
Banking house	2,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,777 04
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	50,278 78
Due from banks and bankers	65,461 96	Certificates of deposit . . .	178,910 40
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,763 00		
Specie	4,149 10		
Nickels and cents	34 78		
Total	<u>\$244,966 22</u>	Total	<u>\$152,444 97</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. S. Waddington, Argyle	\$3,000 00
F. A. Waddington, Argyle	3,000 00
Total	<u>\$6,000 00</u>

Ashland—Security Savings Bank.

J. S. ELLIS, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$92,990 72	Capital stock	\$20,000 00
Overdrafts	2,229 41	Undivided profits	114 03
Banking house	15,197 97	Individual deposits subject	
Other real estate	10,000 00	to check	20,864 57
Furniture and fixtures	5,632 88	Certificates of deposit	15,066 28
Checks on other banks	31 90	Savings deposits	96,400 09
Due from banks and			
bankers	19,737 47		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	3,073 00		
Specie	1,024 50		
Nickels and cents	39 81		
Collections	147 31		
Home savings banks	2,340 00		
Total	<u>\$152,444 97</u>	Total	<u>\$152,444 97</u>

Balsam Lake—E. Perkins & Co.

E. PERKINS & CO., Proprietors.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$8,563 83	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	24 04	Surplus fund	4,376 40
Banking house	1,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss	
Other real estate	3,550 00	and exp. acct.	2,614 06
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Individual deposits subject	
Cash items	554 97	to check	4,147 72
Checks on other banks	187 93	Certificates of deposit	3,111 00
Due from banks and			
bankers	2,572 83		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	1,145 00		
Specie	625 50		
Nickels and cents	25 08		
Total	<u>\$19,249 18</u>	Total	<u>\$19,249 18</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

E. Perkins, Balsam Lake	\$2,500 00
L. F. Perkins, Balsam Lake	2,500 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Bangor—The Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

LARSON & SAMUELS, Proprietors.

D. D. SAMUELS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$71,866 51	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	3,310 61	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Banking house	1,050 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,393 19
Cash items	496 81	Individual deposits subject to check	13,219 16
Checks on other banks...	1,047 13	Certificates of deposit ...	64,473 97
Due from banks and bankers	12,847 13		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,106 00		
Specie	1,310 00		
Nickels and cents	52 13		
Total	<u>\$94,086 32</u>	Total	<u>\$94,086 32</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

L. Larson, Bangor Wis.....	\$5,000 00
D. D. Samuels, West Salem.....	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Barneveld—Barneveld Bank.

JEROME J. JONES, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$68,240 09	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Furniture and fixtures ...	800 00	Surplus fund	500 00
Checks on other banks...	28 04	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,462 46
Due from banks and bankers	17,354 19	Individual deposits subject to check	27,661 23
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,805 00	Certificates of deposit ...	46,390 05
Specie	80 00		
Nickels and cents	6 42		
Total	<u>\$88,313 74</u>	Total	<u>\$88,313 74</u>

Barron—Normanna Savings Bank.

N. M. ROCKMAN & CO., Proprietors.

N. M. ROCKMAN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$93,808 38	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Overdrafts	330 62	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,019 70
Other real estate	1,694 56	Individual deposits subject to check	34,314 83
Furniture and fixtures	826 69	Certificates of deposit	81,850 50
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	7,175 00	Savings deposits	6,575 45
Cash items	480 36	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	3 44
Checks on other banks	761 33		
Due from banks and bankers	21,149 91		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	273 00		
Specie	2,260 75		
Nickels and cents	3 32		
Total	\$128,763 92	Total	\$128,763 92

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

N. M. Rockman, Barron	\$2,000 00
P. A. Moe, Chetek	1,000 00
Total	\$3,000 00

Bayfield—Lumbermen's Bank.

WM. KNIGHT, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$56,348 80	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	960 49	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	858 73
Other real estate	2,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	39,308 53
Furniture and fixtures	1,014 03	Certificates of deposit	40,859 83
Cash items	3,414 77	Due to banks and bankers	552 02
Checks on other banks	89 10		
Due from banks and bankers	16,545 48		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,972 00		
Specie	2,730 85		
Nickels and cents	3 59		
Total	\$86,579 11	Total	\$86,579 11

Belleville—Belleville Bank.

OSCAR A. OLSON, Cashier

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$58,430 04	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	1,652 48	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	803 76
Banking house	3,836 93	Individual deposits subject to check	24,420 62
Other real estate	300 00	Certificates of deposit	39,822 61
Furniture and fixtures	1,366 44		
Due from banks and bankers	4,433 99		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,180 00		
Specie	795 60		
Nickels and cents	51 46		
Total	<u>\$75,046 99</u>	Total	<u>\$75,046 99</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Howard D. Thomas, Blanchardville	\$5 000 00
Oscar A. Olson, Belleville	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Birnamwood—Bank of Birnamwood.

D. W. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$49,292 57	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	70 71	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	241 23
Banking house	1,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	39,405 53
Other real estate	2,215 00	Certificates of deposit	17,899 59
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Savings deposits	113 32
Due from banks and bankers	6,163 84	Bills re-discounted	1,500 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,538 00	Other liabilities	1,117 80
Specie	1,938 55		
Nickels and cents	58 80		
Total	<u>\$65,277 47</u>	Total	<u>\$65,277 47</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. H. Van Doren, Birnamwood	\$4,000 00
D. W. Van Doren, Birnamwood	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Blair—Home Bank of Blair.

H. C. HJERLEID, Proprietor.

O. B. BORSHEIM, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$68,572 15	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	1,836 08	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,602 85
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	16,062 32
Furniture and fixtures . . .	500 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	66,554 40
Cash items	1,114 93	Savings deposits	986 72
Checks on other banks . . .	469 13		
Due from banks and bankers	8,121 60		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,804 00		
Specie	2,781 50		
Nickels and cents	6 90		
Total	<u>\$90,206 29</u>	Total	<u>\$90,206 29</u>

OWNER.

H. C. Hjerleid, Decorah, Ia. \$5,000 00

Blanchardville—Blanchardville Bank.

HOWARD D. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$96,499 84	Capital stock	\$10,000.00
Overdrafts	497 37	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,320 89
Banking house	4,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	32,091 81
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,500 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	77,823 22
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,430 00		
Cash items	205 51		
Due from banks and bankers	8,221 34		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,331 00		
Specie	527 40		
Nickels and cents	23 46		
Total	<u>\$121,235 92</u>	Total	<u>\$121,235 92</u>

Bloomer—Bank of Bloomer.

A. T. NEWMAN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$62,748 05	Capital stock	\$6,000 00
Overdrafts	7,533 74	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,047 37
Banking house	3,400 00	Individual deposits subject to check	75,888 85
Furniture and fixtures	1,600 00	Certificates of deposit	64,832 83
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	60,143 75		
Due from banks and bankers	3,869 49		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,813 00		
Specie	3,647 50		
Nickels and cents	13 52		
Total	<u>\$147,769 05</u>	Total	<u>\$147,769 05</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

L. C. Stanley, Chippewa Falls.	\$1,000 00	L. M. Newman, Chippewa Falls.	2,000 00
James McKinnon, Chippewa Falls.	1,000 00	R. D. Marshall, Chippewa Falls.	1,000 00
Alex. McLaren, Chippewa Falls.	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$6,000 00</u>

Bloomington—Woodhouse & Bartley.

P. WOODHOUSE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$183,011 96	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	6,816 54	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,487 69
Banking house	5,080 93	Individual deposits subject to check	110,938 19
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	3,563 00	Certificates of deposit	106,358 03
Cash items	1,855 84	Bills payable	10,000 00
Checks on other banks	536 75		
Due from banks and bankers	36,097 65		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,516 00		
Specie	1,249 25		
Nickels and cents	55 99		
Total	<u>\$242,783 91</u>	Total	<u>\$242,783 91</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

P. Woodhouse, Bloomington.	\$5,000 00
P. Bartley, Bloomington.	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Boscobel—Bank of A. J. Pipkin.

A. J. PIPKIN, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$42,642 39	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	2,244 64	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,571 34
Other real estate	550 00	Individual deposits subject to check	17,402 86
Furniture and fixtures	1,250 00	Certificates of deposit	43,258 79
Due from banks and bankers	19,568 70		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,578 00		
Specie	4,320 80		
Nickels and cents	78 46		
Total	<u>\$73,232 99</u>	Total	<u>\$73,232 99</u>

Brandon—F. R. Foster & Son.

J. W. FOSTER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$453,214 50	Capital stock	\$75,000 00
Banking house	6,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	62,712 67
Other real estate	24,652 99	Certificates of deposit	356,960 76
Cash items	791 78		
Due from banks and bankers	35,756 10		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	11,360 00		
Specie	2,845 00		
Nickels and cents	53 06		
Total	<u>\$534,673 43</u>	Total	<u>\$534,673 43</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

F. R. Foster, Brandon	\$42,490 92
J. W. Foster, Brandon	32,509 08
Total	<u>\$75,000 00</u>

Brillion—Citizens Bank.

O. C. BEHNKE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$35,929 95	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	834 18	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,279 61
Banking house	2,687 46	Individual deposits subject to check	10,673 41
Other real estate	4,385 00	Certificates of deposit	6,336 61
Furniture and fixtures	1,541 00	Bills re-discounted	3,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	3,930 35	Bills payable	20,385 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,000 00		
Specie	306 00		
Nickels and cents	60 69		
Total	<u>\$51,674 63</u>	Total	<u>\$51,674 63</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

C. W. Behnke, Brillion	\$5,000 00
O. C. Behnke, Brillion	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Butternut—Ashland County Bank.

WILLIAM G. FORDYCE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$39,380 96	Capital stock	\$2,500 00
Overdrafts	472 11	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	463 22
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	21,204 00
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	300 00	Certificates of deposit	26,454 07
Cash items	204 79		
Due from banks and bankers	5,827 26		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,192 00		
Specie	1,669 75		
Nickels and cents	74 42		
Total	<u>\$50,621 29</u>	Total	<u>\$50,621 29</u>

Cadott—Bank of Cadott.

FRED L. MUNROE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$19,515 12	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	10 94
Overdrafts	546 35	Individual deposits subject to check	10,861 72
Other real estate	246 00	Certificates of deposit.	18,095 41
Furniture and fixtures	367 75		
Cash items	492 96		
Checks on other banks.	33 00		
Due from banks and bankers	5,927 01		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,834 66		
Revenue stamps	2 22		
Total	<u>\$28,968 07</u>	Total	<u>\$28,968 07</u>

Cambria—Bank of M. J. Rowland & Son.

D. M. ROWLAND, Cashier.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$75,579 95	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	5,265 51	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Other real estate	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,061 62
Furniture and fixtures	1,350 00	Individual deposits subject to check	30,877 43
Checks on other banks.	1,522 35	Certificates of deposit.	63,796 09
Due from banks and bankers	7,857 58	Due to banks	365 21
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,265 00		
Specie	2,143 00		
Nickels and cents	116 96		
Total	<u>\$107,100 35</u>	Total	<u>\$107,100 35</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

M. J. Rowland, Cambria	\$5,000 00
D. M. Rowland, Cambria	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Cambridge—Bank of Cambridge.

R. N. DOW, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$43,645 48	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	696 70	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,533 55
Banking house	2,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	22,202 44
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,577 16	Certificates of deposit	21,631 72
Due from banks and bankers	4,920 08		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,831 00		
Specie	690 35		
Nickels and cents	6 94		
Total	<u>\$55,367 71</u>	Total	<u>\$55,367 71</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Geo. Dow, Cambridge	\$5,000 00
R. N. Dow, Cambridge	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Cambridge—The International Bank.

C. C. MAY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$26,213 18	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	56 62	Surplus fund	539 49
Banking house	1,628 73	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	700 31
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,455 11	Individual deposits subject to check	23,164 47
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,100 00	Certificates of deposit	15,423 88
Cash items	11 53		
Checks on other banks . . .	798 79		
Due from banks and bankers	7,763 58		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,000 00		
Specie	1,755 00		
Nickels and cents	45 61		
Total	<u>\$44,828 15</u>	Total	<u>\$44,828 15</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

E. P. May, Fort Atkinson	\$3,000 00	Mrs. Ann C. May, Fort At- kinson	500 00
C. C. May, Cambridge	1,500 00	Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Cameron—Bank of Cameron.

G. E. SOLI, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$19,674 63	Capital stock	\$6,000 00
Overdrafts	232 60	Surplus fund	410 02
Banking house	2,537 60	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	550 64
Furniture and fixtures	570 10	Individual deposits subject to check	10,770 00
Cash items	500 59	Certificates of deposit	13,997 03
Due from banks and bankers	6,100 06	Due to banks and bankers	1,623 22
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,050 35		
Specie	977 70		
Nickels and cents	68 48		
Expense account	638 80		
Total	<u>\$33,350 91</u>	Total	<u>\$33,350 91</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

M. C. Howard, Cameron	\$1,500 00	L. J. Roe, Stanley	1,000 00
S. O. Mansich, Cameron	1,000 00	G. E. Soli, Cameron	1,500 00
H. C. Sweetland, Cameron	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$6,000 00</u>

Cashton—Bank of Cashton.

FORD, EARLE & CO., Proprietors.

L. M. EARLE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$61,559 07	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	321 40	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	240 01
Furniture and fixtures	871 61	Individual deposits subject to check	32,770 54
Cash items	427 64	Certificates of deposit	45,578 29
Due from banks and bankers	14,136 73		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,772 00		
Specie	415 00		
Nickels and cents	85 39		
Total	<u>\$83,588 84</u>	Total	<u>\$83,588 84</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

John C. Ford estate, Tomah	\$1,250 00
Watson Earle, Tomah	1,250 00
L. W. Earle, Tomah	1,250 00
L. M. Earle, Cashton	1,250 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Cassville—Cassville Bank.

K. M. STEVENS, Assistant Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$28,604 57	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	1,277 31	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	276 47
Other real estate	700 00	Individual deposits subject to check	18,525 01
Furniture and fixtures	163 20	Certificates of deposit	22,019 26
Cash items	50		
Due from banks and bankers	12,019 69		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,598 00		
Specie	420 05		
Nickels and cents	37 42		
Total	<u>\$45,820 74</u>	Total	<u>\$45,820 74</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

G. A. Stevens, Cassville	\$2,500 00
K. M. Stevens, Cassville	2,000 00
P. T. Stevens, Montfort	500 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Cedarburg—Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

WILLIAM E. FREUND, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$86,614 88	Capital stock	\$20,000 00
Overdrafts	1,725 33	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	863 28
Other real estate	5,425 60	Individual deposits subject to check	19,140 68
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	Certificates of deposit	16,466 05
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	24,522 08	Savings deposits	78,654 25
Checks on other banks	793 66	Bills payable	5,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	13,641 64		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,209 00		
Specie	666 00		
Nickels and cents	26 07		
Total	<u>\$140,124 26</u>	Total	<u>\$140,124 26</u>

Chetek—Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

K. ROSHOLT, Proprietor.

A. T. GALBY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$29,223 86	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	20,628 48	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,715 25
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,478 00	Individual deposits subject to check	30,810 51
Specie	980 70	Certificates of deposit . . .	16,789 00
Nickels and cents	33 72		
Total	\$53,314 76	Total	\$53,314 76

NAME OF OWNER.

K. Rosholt, Tennessee Ridge, Tenn. \$3,000 00

Chilton—German Exchange Bank.

HENRY KERSTEN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$18,658 06	Capital stock	\$8,000 00
Overdrafts	785 10	Surplus fund	245 00
Due from banks and bankers	11,769 52	Individual deposits subject to check	20,557 47
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,510 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	7,985 28
Specie	1,260 00		
Nickels and cents	499 87		
Expense account	305 20		
Total	\$36,787 75	Total	\$36,787 75

NAME OF PARTNERS.

Theo. Kersten, Chilton \$4,000 00
 Henry Kersten, Chilton 4,000 00
Total **\$8,000 00**

Clear Lake—Bank of Clear Lake.

E. A. MONTGOMERY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$51,865 12	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	2,486 24	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,262 42
Banking house	978 59	Individual deposits subject to check	20,103 39
Other real estate	5,908 23	Certificates of deposit	11,409 40
Furniture and fixtures	865 83	Bills payable	27,475 00
Cash items	729 60		
Checks on other banks	1,364 07		
Due from banks and bankers	169 09		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,755 00		
Specie	1,119 85		
Nickels and cents	8 59		
Total	<u>\$67,250 21</u>	Total	<u>\$67,250 21</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Frank A. Partlow, Clear Lake	\$3,000 00
Edward A. Montgomery, Clear Lake	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Clintonville—German Bank.

R. W. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

S. H. RONDEAU, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$59,415 01	Capital stock	\$15,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00	Surplus fund	5,000 00
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,100 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	355 21
Checks on other banks	264 77	Individual deposits subject to check	10,915 16
Due from banks and bankers	4,745 98	Certificates of deposit	32,809 05
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,887 00	Savings deposits	9,305 68
Specie	1,963 95	Cashier's checks	48 25
Nickels and cents	79 01	Bills payable	2,000 00
		Other liabilities	22 37
Total	<u>\$70,455 72</u>	Total	<u>\$70,455 72</u>

OWNER.

R. W. Roberts, Milwaukee	\$10,000 00
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Colfax—Bank of Colfax.

GEORGE T. VORLAND, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$26,623 40	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	108 85	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,845 49
Banking house	1,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	16,537 88
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Certificates of deposit	14,645 71
Cash items	577 53	Other liabilities	18 58
Checks on other banks	266 40		
Due from banks and bankers	6,333 40		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	789 00		
Specie	1,740 35		
Nickels and cents	8 73		
Total	<u>\$38,447 66</u>	Total	<u>\$38,447 66</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

A. S. Bartlett, Minneapolis, Minn.	\$2,000 00
G. D. Bartlett, Stanley	2,000 00
G. T. Vorland, Colfax	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Coloma—People's Bank.

R. C. STUART, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$3,200 00	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	9,634 87	Undivided profits	48 55
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,131 00	Individual deposits subject to check	4,236 93
Specie	222 25	Certificates of deposit	5,060 00
Nickels and cents	28 65		
Loss and expense account	130 71		
Total	<u>\$14,345 48</u>	Total	<u>\$14,345 48</u>

NAME OF PARTNERS.

L. Starks, Plainfield	\$2,500 00
Vilas Follett, Coloma	2,500 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Columbus—Farmers' & Merchants' Union Bank.

J. E. WHEELER & SON, Proprietors.

J. R. WHEELER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$196,175 29	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	13,201 81	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	13,125 85
Banking house	2,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	95,831 03
Other real estate	2,402 92	Certificates of deposit	193,130 57
Furniture and fixtures	1,491 93		
Bonds, stocks and securities	29,000 00		
Cash items	604 11		
Due from banks and bankers	51,214 20		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	10,168 00		
Specie	4,094 75		
Nickels and cents	32 61		
Other resources	1,201 83		
Total	\$312,087 45	Total	\$312,087 45

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. E. Wheeler, La Crosse	\$5,000 00
J. R. Wheeler, Columbus	5,000 00
Total	\$10,000 00

Cuba City—The Farmers' Bank.

JOS. LONGBOTHAM, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$103,866 39	Capital stock	\$5,750 00
Overdrafts	2,996 21	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,986 20
Other real estate	3,550 00	Individual deposits subject to check	16,396 39
Furniture and fixtures	882 50	Certificates of deposit	98,032 41
Checks on other banks	1,334 46		
Due from banks and bankers	1,589 67		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	7,332 00		
Specie	588 25		
Nickels and cents	25 52		
Total	\$122,165 00	Total	\$122,165 00

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

John Longbotham, Dickeyville	\$1,916 67
John Warrick, Louisburgh	1,916 67
Geo. Loeffelholz, Kieler	1,916 66
Total	\$5,750 00

Cumberland—Bank of Cumberland.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$91,132 05	Capital stock	\$2,500 06
Overdrafts	1,018 12	Surplus fund	7,228 84
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,631 37
Due from banks and bankers	10,888 64	Individual deposits subject to check	26,353 08
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,920 00	Certificates of deposit	66,302 38
Specie	472 00		
Nickels and cents	84 86		
Total	<u>\$107,015 67</u>	Total	<u>\$107,015 67</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

F. W. Miller, Cumberland	\$1,600 00
M. D. Kalk, Cumberland	900 00
Total	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

Cumberland—Island City Bank.

LEWIS LARSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$29,926 86	Capital stock	\$2,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	834 94	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	31 16
Cash items	427 00	Individual deposits subject to check	17,644 26
Due from banks and bankers	11,787 70	Certificates of deposit	26,660 17
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,020 00		
Specie	834 09		
Nickels and cents	5 00		
Total	<u>\$46,835 59</u>	Total	<u>\$46,835 59</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Lewis Larson, Cumberland	\$1,250 00
F. W. Miller, Cumberland	1,250 00
Total	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

Dallas—Bank of Dallas.

ERLAND EUGH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$5,789 84	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Overdrafts	43 81	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	98 00
Banking house	507 24	Individual deposits subject to check	8,282 83
Furniture and fixtures	836 55	Certificates of deposit	3,887 00
Cash items	17 00		
Due from banks and bankers	4,813 35		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,266 00		
Specie	969 10		
Nickels and cents	24 94		
Total	<u>\$15,267 83</u>	Total	<u>\$15,267 83</u>

NAME OF PARTNERS.

L. Starks, Chicago, Ill.	\$1,000 00
J. R. Beggs & Co., St. Paul, Minn.	1,000 00
Geo. T. Vorland, Colfax	500 00
James A. Anderson, Dallas.	500 00
Total	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

Deerfield—Bank of Deerfield.

H. B. FARGO, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$52,420 41	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	916 96	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,188 58
Banking house	1,790 00	Individual deposits subject to check	26,626 62
Furniture and fixtures.	2,140 00	Certificates of deposit	50,640 30
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	7,742 50	Due to banks and bankers	617 29
Cash items	1,304 92	Other liabilities	36 85
Due from banks and bankers	18,043 87		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,380 00		
Specie	2,340 15		
Nickels and cents	30 83		
Total	<u>\$89,109 64</u>	Total	<u>\$89,109 64</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

H. G. Klinefelter, Madison. . . \$1,000 00	H. B. Fargo, Deerfield.	4,000 00
Robert Fargo, Lake Mills.		1,000 00
I. O. Britton, Deerfield		2,000 00
A. Nelson, Deerfield.		2,000 00
	Total.	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Delavan—E. Latimer & Co., Bankers.

A. H. KENDRICK, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$152,626 71	Surplus fund	\$6,500 00
Overdrafts	191 40	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,692 33
Banking house	5,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	142,730 88
Furniture and fixtures	1,375 00	Certificates of deposit	56,177 56
Cash items	157 11		
Checks on other banks	5 00		
Due from banks and bankers	37,879 61		
Due from agency on hand	5,814 00		
Specie	5,366 40		
Nickels and cents	185 54		
Total	\$209,100 77	Total	\$209,100 77

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

E. Latimer	Delavan
A. H. Kendrick	Delavan
J. F. Latimer	Delavan

Dodgeville—City Bank.

D. H. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Resources.	
Loans and discounts	\$41,379 15	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Overdrafts	6,758 78	Surplus fund	562 67
Banking house	10,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	37,079 27
Other real estate	2,200 00	Certificates of deposit	33,286 55
Furniture and fixtures	1,300 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	2,780 00		
Cash items	44 76		
Due from banks and bankers	7,192 96		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	885 00		
Specie	887 84		
Total	\$73,928 49	Total	\$73,928 49

Dodgeville—Strong's Bank.

ORVILLE STRONG, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$128,111 64	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	12,857 50	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,922 36
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,100 00	Individual deposits subject to check	62,370 30
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	14,900 00	Certificates of deposit	111,278 03
Cash items	250 00		
Due from banks and bankers	33,435 33		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,378 00		
Specie	3,491 10		
Nickels and cents	47 12		
Total	<u>\$200,570 69</u>	Total	<u>\$200,570 69</u>

Downing—Bank of Downing.

A. M. UNDERWOOD, Asst. Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$5,461 41	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	474 54	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	91 69
Banking house	1,495 11	Individual deposits subject to check	6,725 02
Cash items	1,463 41	Certificates of deposit	9,489 33
Checks on other banks . . .	1,285 74		
Due from banks and bankers	8,261 95		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,066 00		
Specie	758 20		
Nickels and cents	39 68		
Total	<u>\$21,306 04</u>	Total	<u>\$21,306 04</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

M. H. Coolidge, Minneapolis, Minn.	}	\$5,000 00
Elizabeth Coolidge, Downing		
D. C. Coolidge, Downing		

Eagle—Bank of Eagle.

FRANK A. ABENDROTH, President.

HENRY M. LOIBL, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$20,222 58	Capital stock	\$6,000 00
Overdrafts	181 10	Surplus fund	250 00
Banking house	2,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	215 76
Furniture and fixtures	786 79	Individual deposits subject to check	13,164 46
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,090 00	Savings deposits	16,147 49
Cash items	145 06		
Checks on other banks	203 90		
Due from banks and bankers	7,578 74		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,395 00		
Specie	1,614 25		
Nickels and cents	60 29		
Total	\$35, . . . 71	Total	\$35,777 71

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Frank A. Abendroth, Eagle	\$3,000 00	Walter A. West, Elkhorn..	200 00
Henry M. Loibl, Eagle....	1,000 00	C. B. Williams, Lauderdale	
Ed J. Lius, Eagle.....	500 00		
Frank Kloppenburg, Eagle.	600 06	Total.	\$6,000 00
Geo. Cummings, Eagle....	500 00		

Eagle River—Bank of Eagle River.

A. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$47,535 46	Capital stock	\$7,000 00
Overdrafts	1,357 15	Undivided profits less loss and exp. acct.	2,500 80
Banking house	1,470 80	Individual deposits subject to check	25,595 69
Other real estate	124 00	Certificates of deposit	25,149 91
Furniture and fixtures	1,529 20	Bills payable	4,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	8,677 15		
Cash	3,552 64		
Total	\$64,246 40	Total	\$64,246 40

Eleva—Larson & Melby, Bankers.

E. BRATBERG, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$29,840 69	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	2,593 48	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. account.	1,147 36
Furniture and fixtures	473 03	Individual deposits subject to check	6,111 16
Cash items	2,758 65	Certificates of deposit	26,148 81
Due from banks and bankers	2,703 35	Bills re-discounted	980 25
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	499 00		
Specie	511 10		
Nickels and cents	8 28		
Total	<u>\$39,387 58</u>	Total	<u>\$39,387 58</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

O. P. Larson, Whitehall	\$3,000 00
John O. Melby, Whitehall	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Elroy—Citizens' Bank.

L. S. MARSH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$88,470 18	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,944 45	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,128 66
Banking house and fixtures	4,870 80	Individual deposits subject to check	29,260 15
Other real estate	9,101 90	Certificates of deposit	63,964 00
Checks on other banks	459 00	Bills payable	5,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	15,832 11		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,936 00		
Specie	2,700 00		
Nickels and cents	39 03		
Total	<u>\$125,353 47</u>	Total	<u>\$125,353 47</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

C. S. Huntley, Elroy	\$10,500 00
John Grimshaw, Elroy	7,000 00
C. S. Smith, Elroy	6,500 00
John F. Wilcock, Elroy	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Evansville—Grange Bank.

J. P. PORTER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$63,317 57	Surplus fund	\$1,400 00
Overdrafts	234 14	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	7,249 67
Checks on other banks . . .	1,272 37	Individual deposits subject to check	20,962 97
Due from banks and bankers	5,741 10	Certificates of deposit	37,459 30
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,323 00	Bills payable	7,000 00
Specie	175 00		
Nickels and cents	8 76		
Total	\$74,071 94	Total	\$74,071 94

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

T. C. Richardson	Evansville
J. P. Porter	Evansville
V. C. Holmes	Evansville

Fennimore—Fennimore Bank.

CHARLES A. WILLISON, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$13,342 84	Surplus fund	\$14,008 42
Other real estate	8,247 55	Individual deposits subject to check	7,724 17
Furniture and fixtures . . .	500 00	Certificates of deposit	13,854 00
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	4,699 82		
Cash items	71 75		
Checks on other banks . . .	52 50		
Due from banks and bankers	5,210 62		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,345 00		
Specie	1,082 75		
Nickels and cents	33 76		
Total	\$35,586 59	Total	\$35,586 59

Genoa Junction—Bank of Genoa Junction.

C. A. STONE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$16,978 31	Capital stock	\$4,000 00
Overdrafts	1,219 44	Individual deposits subject	
Banking house	2,000 00	to check	11,707 23
Furniture and fixtures . . .	700 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	10,341 39
Due from banks and			
bankers	2,048 33		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	2,844 00		
Specie	231 25		
Nickels and cents	27 29		
Total	\$26,048 62	Total	\$26,048 62

Gillett—The Bank of Gillett.

HERMAN BAER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$15,522 36	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	326 47	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Furniture and fixtures . . .	830 58	Undivided profits, less loss	
Cash items	616 00	and exp. acct.	361 55
Due from banks and		Individual deposits subject	
bankers	2,614 21	to check	6,363 43
U. S. and national cur-		Certificates of deposit . . .	2,437 15
rency on hand	875 00	Bills re-discounted	1,200 00
Specie	570 80		
Nickels and cents	6 71		
Total	\$21,362 13	Total	\$21,362 13

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

M. D. Newald, Milwaukee	\$5,000 00
A. Kaun, Manistee, Mich.	5,000 00
Total	\$10,000 00

Gleason—Farmers' Bank.

A. M. BABCOCK, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$3,484 61	Individual deposits subject to check	\$3,932 10
Furniture and fixtures	52 48	Certificates of deposit	1,604 30
Due from banks and bankers	872 25	Due to banks and bankers	353 49
U. S. and national currency on hand	1,055 00		
Specie	156 60		
Nickels and cents	24 56		
Expense account	244 39		
Total	\$5,889 89	Total	\$5,889 89

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

W. H. Bradley	Milwaukee
J. W. Bradley	Milwaukee

Glenwood—First Bank of Glenwood.

F. P. AINSWORTH, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$33,662 90	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	13 51	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	828 90
Banking house	3,260 64	Individual deposits subject to check	27,370 38
Other real estate	900 00	Certificates of deposit	14,543 72
Furniture and fixtures	1,144 16	Cashier's checks outstanding	20 95
Cash items	53 24	Other liabilities	138 45
Due from banks and bankers	5,546 78		
U. S. and national currency on hand	1,090 00		
Specie	2,204 25		
Nickels and cents	26 92		
Total	\$47,902 40	Total	\$47,902 40

Glidden—Glidden Exchange Bank.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$9,689 77	Capital stock	\$1,000 00
Overdrafts	270 13	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,000 02
Furniture and fixtures ...	500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	9,312 96
Checks on other banks...	1,314 89	Certificates of deposit ...	11,225 85
Due from banks and bankers	6,804 64		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,262 00		
Specie	665 00		
Nickels and cents	32 40		
Total	<u>\$22,538 83</u>	Total	<u>\$22,538 83</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

John Fleisbein, Glidden.....	\$333 34
Henry Fleisbein, Ironwood, Mich.....	333 33
Andrew - eisbein, Ironwood, Mich.....	333 33
Total	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

Grand Rapids—Bank of Grand Rapids.

F. H. JACKSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$334,424 44	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	3,815 98	Surplus fund	5,199 18
Other real estate	300 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	8,490 84
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	11,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	223,556 71
Checks on other banks ...	1,088 59	Certificates of deposit	157,776 78
Due from banks and bankers	56,352 64		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,888 00		
Specie	6,756 60		
Nickels and cents	58 45		
Tax certificates	33 91		
Town orders	804 90		
Total	<u>\$420,023 51</u>	Total	<u>\$420,023 51</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. D. Witter estate, Grand Rapids.....	\$13,000 00
Emily L. Witter, Grand Rapids.....	2,000 00
Isaac Witter, Grand Rapids.....	10,000 00
Total	<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Hammond—Bank of Hammond.

GRINNELL, BROWN & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. BROWN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$56,525 62	Capital stock	\$2,500 00
Overdrafts	151 56	Surplus fund	2,500 00
Banking house and fixtures	3,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,147 66
Bonds, stocks and securities	5,725 00	Individual deposits subject to check	16,916 77
Cash items	22 83	Certificates of deposit.	57,486 35
Due from banks and bankers	10,909 59		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,001 00		
Specie	1,163 00		
Nickels and cents	52 18		
Total	<u>\$80,550 78</u>	Total	<u>\$80,550 78</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

B. E. Grinnell, Hammond	\$250 00
Alba Webster, Hammond	250 00
P. C. Anderson, Hammond	1,000 00
F. B. Brown, Hammond	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

Hancock—L. S. Walker Bank.

CHAS. A. WALKER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$39,136 87	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	84 75	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,136 18
Banking house	2,250 00	Individual deposits subject to check	37,372 63
Bonds, stocks and securities	7,000 00	Certificats of deposit	19,127 00
Checks on other banks	145 40	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	200 00
Due from banks and bankers	11,966 15		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,358 00		
Specie	2,735 70		
Nickels and cents	158 94		
Total	<u>\$67,835 81</u>	Total	<u>\$67,835 81</u>

NAME OF OWNER.

L. S. Walker, Plainfield	\$10,000 00
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Hartford—Denison Liver & Coerper.

JOHN C. DENISON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$28,775 71	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Other real estate	13,000 00	Surplus fund	18,330 00
Cash items	1,242 82	Individual deposits subject	
Checks on other banks	1,719 25	to check	8,898 02
Due from banks and		Certificates of deposit	6,750 25
bankers	2,114 43	Bills payable	10,180 94
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	132 00		
Specie	175 00		
Total	\$47,159 21	Total	\$47,159 21

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

John C. Denison, Hartford	\$1,000 00
John G. Liver, Hartford	1,000 00
John C. Coerper, Hartford	1,000 00
Total	\$3,000 00

Hartford—Hartford Exchange Bank.

E. A. McCOLLOW, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$143,159 95	Capital stock	\$20,000 00
Overdrafts	721 53	Undivided profits, less loss	
Other real estate	1,650 00	and exp. acct.	3,402 10
Furniture and fixtures	1,960 00	Individual deposits subject	
Bonds, stocks and securi-		to check	34,420 76
ties	5,250 00	Certificates of deposit	110,558 94
Checks on other banks	187 43	Certified checks	168 15
Due from banks and			
bankers	8,515 31		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	5,129 00		
Specie	1,858 00		
Nickels and cents	109 73		
Revenue stamps	9 00		
Total	\$168,549 95	Total	\$168,549 95

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Conrad Hauser, Rubicon	\$15,000 00
E. A. McCollow, Hartford	5,000 00
Total	\$20,000 00

Hartland—Bank of Hartland.

H. W. GOODWIN, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$19,416 66	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Overdrafts	933 23	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	87 27
Other real estate	1,810 00	Individual deposits subject to check	16,604 24
Furniture and fixtures	400 00	Certificates of deposit	31,346 78
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,020 00	Due to banks and bankers	354 70
Cash items	597 01		
Checks on other banks	2,598 18		
Due from banks and bankers	21,000 63		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,032 00		
Specie	1,320 10		
Nickels and cents	36 35		
Revenue stamps	42 43		
Other resources	186 40		
Total	\$51,392 99	Total	\$51,392 99

Hayward—Bank of Hayward.

O. H. OSMUNDSEN, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,150 79	Capital stock	\$20,000 00
Banking house	1,638 55	Undivided profits	41 15
Other real estate	19,700 00	Individual deposits subject to check	1,812 38
Furniture and fixtures	1,014 77	Certificates of deposit	651 00
Cash items	100 00	Bills payable	5,100 00
Checks on other banks	12 00		
Due from banks and bankers	1,756 16		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	744 00		
Specie	254 80		
Nickels and cents	1 30		
Expense account	552 84		
Other resources	679 32		
Total	\$27,604 53	Total	\$27,604 53

Hillsboro—Bank of Hillsboro.

WILLIAM LIND, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$12,096 34	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	1,487 85	Undivided profits	47 86
Banking house	2,500 00	Individual deposits subject	
Other real estate	2,830 89	to check	9,393 92
Furniture and fixtures	609 58	Certificates of deposit	8,607 68
Checks on other banks	347 30		
Due from banks and			
bankers	422 07		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	1,762 00		
Specie	921 00		
Nickels and cents	10 74		
Expense account	61 69		
Total	\$23,049 46	Total	\$23,049 46

Hurley—Iron Exchange Bank.

W. S. REYNOLDS, Cashier

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$140,344 03	Surplus fund in U. S.	
Overdrafts	623 90	bonds	\$11,600 00
Banking house	4,500 00	Undivided profits, less loss	
Other real estate	2,076 03	and exp. acct.	19,633 06
Furniture and fixtures	750 00	Individual deposits subject	
Bonds, stocks and securi-		to check	164,586 45
ties	32,861 00	Certificates of deposit	100,051 47
Due from banks and			
bankers	100,659 27		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	13,332 00		
Specie	724 75		
Total	\$295,870 98	Total	\$295,870 98

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. C. Reynolds.....Lake Geneva
 W. S. Reynolds .. Hurley

Iola—Bank of Iola.

S. M. MYHRE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$52,132 27	Capital stock	\$2,000 00
Overdrafts	1 02	Surplus fund	8,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	525 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,875 06
Cash items	77 41	Individual deposits subject to check	16,749 42
Checks on other banks	436 45	Certificates of deposit	33,642 88
Due from banks and bankers	2,675 10		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,265 00		
Specie	1,064 10		
Nickels and cents	91 01		
Total	<u>\$62,267 36</u>	Total	<u>\$62,267 36</u>

Kilbourn City—Stroud's Bank.

W. S. STROUD, Proprietor.

THOMAS B. COON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$141,110 64	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	2,346 62	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Other real estate	1,254 42	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	5,252 64
Furniture and fixtures	1,665 90	Individual deposits subject to check	57,479 02
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	57,165 70	Certificates of deposit	170,994 79
Cash items	3 10		
Due from banks and bankers	46,333 11		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,341 00		
Specie	6,413 45		
Nickels and cents	92 51		
Total	<u>\$259,726 45</u>	Total	<u>\$259,726 45</u>

La Farge—Bank of La Farge.

GEORGE E. TATE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$36,288 81	Capital stock	\$3,700 00
Overdrafts	5,318 41	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	808 63
Banking house	700 00	Individual deposits subject to check	28,943 66
Other real estate	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit	30,742 19
Cash items	2,694 29		
Due from banks and bankers	14,470 36		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,917 00		
Specie	757 50		
Nickels and cents	37 31		
Revenue stamps	10 80		
Total	<u>\$64,194 48</u>	Total	<u>\$64,194 48</u>

Lake Nebagamon—Bank of Lake Nebagamon.

C. H. DERRIE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$7,206 85	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	458 17	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	806 21
Banking house	1,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	6,382 49
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit	4,985 00
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	7,000 00		
Cash items	255 34		
Due from banks and bankers	283 56		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	984 00		
Specie	1,935 78		
Revenue stamps	125 00		
Other resources	1,925 00		
Total	<u>\$22,173 70</u>	Total	<u>\$22,173 70</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

A. A. Muck, Lake Nebagamon	\$6,000 00
C. H. Derrrie, Lake Nebagamon	2,000 00
H. Derrrie, Lake Nebagamon	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

La Valle—Bank of La Valle.

HARRY THORNTON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$25,433 27	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	109 98	Individual deposits subject	
Banking house	2,500 00	to check	16,403 33
Furniture and fixtures	261 65	Certificates of deposit	9,499 56
Due from banks and			
bankers	4,065 50		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	3,041 00		
Specie	425 55		
Nickels and cents	35 46		
Loss and expense account.	30 48		
Total	<u>\$35,902 89</u>	Total	<u>\$35,902 89</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

H. E. Paddock, La Valle	\$2,500 00	James W. Hyslop, La Valle	500 00
Harry Thornton, La Valle	2,500 00	J. W. Gale, Reedsburg	200 00
Charles Pearson, Ironton	2,000 00	H. S. Carver, Reedsburg	300 00
Geo. T. Morse, Reedsburg	1,000 00	Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>
Eder Bros., La Valle	1,000 00		

Livingston—Livingston Bank.

A. E. RUNDSELL, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$12,789 79	Capital stock	\$6,000 00
Overdrafts	1,017 59	Individual deposits subject	
Furniture and fixtures	196 01	to check	8,270 89
Cash items	289 91	Certificates of deposit	13,053 41
Due from banks and			
bankers	6,355 65		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	5,707 00		
Specie	612 00		
Nickels and cents	59 97		
Expense account	296 38		
Total	<u>\$27,324 30</u>	Total	<u>\$27,324 30</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. P. Rundell, Platteville	\$3,000 00
Arch. E. Rundell, Livingston	3,000 00
Total	<u>\$6,000 00</u>

Lone Rock—The Farmers Bank.

H. A. BRACE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$31,838 21	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	491 41	Surplus fund	2,000 00
Furniture and fixtures . . .	641 71	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	153 15
Cash items	1,300 85	Individual deposits subject to check	21,252 04
Due from banks and bankers	10,453 88	Certificates of deposit . . .	19,804 86
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,169 00		
Specie	284 80		
Nickels and cents	30 19		
Total	\$48,210 05	Total	\$48,210 05

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. Q. Black, Lone Rock	\$2,500 00
H. A. Brace, Lone Rock	2,500 00
Total	\$5,000 00

Loyal—Bank of Loyal.

LAWRENCE BROS., Proprietors.

A. E. LAWRENCE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$33,324 23	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	2,396 88	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	111 53
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,223 86	Individual deposits subject to check	25,665 11
Due from banks and bankers	4,098 87	Certificates of deposit . . .	10,937 01
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,143 00		
Specie	1,506 00		
Nickels and cents	20 81		
Total	\$46,713 65	Total	\$46,713 65

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

A. E. Lawrence, Loyal	\$5,000 00
F. D. Lawrence, Marshfield	5,000 00
Total	\$10,000 00

Luck—The Bank of Lawson.

JAMES E. SCHOW, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$16,165 30	Capital stock	\$4,000 00
Overdrafts	417 99	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	89 74
Other real estate	4,940 46	Individual deposits subject to check	9,907 65
Furniture and fixtures	400 00	Certificates of deposit	18,499 35
Bonds, etc.	175 00		
Checks on other banks	133 15		
Due from banks and bankers	6,269 61		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,227 00		
Specie	667 00		
Nickels and cents	101 23		
Total	\$32,496 74	Total	\$32,496 74

Maiden Rock—Bank of Maiden Rock.

F. W. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$50,173 24	Surplus fund	\$3,000 00
Overdrafts	1,203 75	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	7,343 43
Banking house	1,200 00	Individual deposits subject to check	32,026 28
Other real estate	400 00	Certificates of deposit	32,508 54
Furniture and fixtures	800 00	Other liabilities	458 83
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	100 00		
Cash items	1,823 60		
Due from banks and bankers	16,650 34		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,365 00		
Specie	621 15		
Total	\$75,337 08	Total	\$75,337 08

Manawa--Bank of Manawa.

R. W. ROBERTS Proprietor.

C. W. FARLIN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$58,877 83	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	85 15	Surplus fund	10,000 00
Banking house	5,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,142 08
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	3,272 00	Individual deposits subject to check	16,187 82
Cash items	20 00	Certificates of deposit	42,303 64
Checks on other banks...	291 00		
Due from banks and bankers	7,980 57		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,808 00		
Specie	1,273 95		
Nickels and cents	25 04		
Total	<u>\$79,633 54</u>	Total	<u>\$79,633 54</u>

Marion--Bank of Marion.

HENRY SCHOENKE & CO., Proprietors.

FRANK LEAKE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$69,164 51	Capital stock	\$8,000 00
Overdrafts	6,294 90	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,496 98
Banking house	2,741 70	Individual deposits subject to check	18,310 33
Other real estate	10,109 78	Certificates of deposit	61,392 39
Furniture and fixtures ..	1,368 51	Due to banks and bankers	3,739 25
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	100 00	Bills payable	2,500 00
Cash items	456 52		
Checks on other banks...	265 31		
Due from banks and bankers	1,571 68		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	670 00		
Specie	1,118 25		
Nickels and cents	64 43		
Other resources	1,513 36		
Total	<u>\$95,438 95</u>	Total	<u>\$95,438 95</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Henry Schoenke, Clintonville	\$7,000 00
Frank Leake, Marion	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$8,000 00</u>

Mellen—Commercial Bank.

C. F. PETERSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$8,922 96	Capital stock	\$4,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	585 28	Individual deposits subject to check	10,769 74
Cash items	360 50	Certificates of deposit	2,951 28
Due from banks and bankers	5,462 15		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,749 00		
Specie	1,073 90		
Nickels and cents	31 98		
Other resources	35 25		
Total	<u>\$18,221 02</u>	Total	<u>\$18,221 02</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

C. F. Peterson, Mellen	\$2,000 00
L. A. Maier, Mellen	1,500 00
C. P. Peck, Mellen	500 00
Wm. Layman, Mellen	500 00
Total	<u>\$4,500 00</u>

Menomonie—A. Tainter & Son, Bankers.

F. T. WATSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$179,831 58	Capital stock	\$40,000 00
Overdrafts	8 27	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,572 20
Banking house	5,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	96,128 74
Other real estate	1,165 00	Certificates of deposit (de- mand)	9,951 71
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	Time deposits	150,808 81
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	46,773 52		
Cash items	62 65		
Checks on other banks	37 69		
Due from banks and bankers	59,368 35		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,813 00		
Specie	1,861 10		
Nickels and cents	40 30		
Total	<u>\$301,461 46</u>	Total	<u>\$301,461 46</u>

NAME OF OWNER.

Louis S. Tainter, Menomonie	\$40,000 00
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Menomonie—Schutte & Quilling, Bankers.

WM. SCHUTTE, JR., Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$122,270 77	Surplus fund	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	1,062 79	Individual deposits subject to check	30,930 10
Banking house and real estate	25,863 11	Certificates of deposit (time)	128,717 71
Furniture and fixtures	3,257 57	Deposits (demand)	21,088 70
Bonds, stocks and securities	4,400 00	Due to Schutte & Quilling	16,372 20
Cash items	150 20		
Due from banks and bankers	40,361 47		
U. S. and national currency on hand	3,845 00		
Specie	5,897 80		
Total	<u>\$207,108 71</u>	Total	<u>\$207,108 71</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

W. Schutte, Sr.	Menomonie
W. Schutte, Jr.	Menomonie
A. Quilling	Menomonie

Merrill—Lincoln County Bank.

A. H. STANGE, Proprietor.

CHAS. J. KINZEL, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$313,956 23	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$5,891 50
Overdrafts	1 60	Individual deposits subject to check	333,933 57
Banking house and fixtures	25,000 00	Certificates of deposit	209,281 82
Checks on other banks	828 70	Due to banks and bankers	1,643 09
Due from banks and bankers	185,149 58		
U. S. and national currency on hand	18,070 00		
Specie	7,530 00		
Nickels and cents	213 87		
Total	<u>\$550,749 98</u>	Total	<u>\$550,749 98</u>

Merrillan—The American Exchange Bank.

A. S. TROW, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$11,856 85	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$849 52
Due from banks and bankers	995 49	Individual deposits subject to check	6,760 49
Cash	3,632 81	Certificates of deposit . . .	8,875 14
Total	\$16,485 15	Total	\$16,485 15

Mineral Point—Iowa County Bank.

J. W. HUTCHINSON, Cashier

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$313,843 81	Capital stock	\$15,000 00
Overdrafts	7,719 54	Surplus fund	10,000 00
Banking house	4,600 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	40,665 14
Other real estate	5,356 26	Individual deposits subject to check	177,327 66
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,885 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	168,978 24
U. S. coupons	98 55		
Cash items	421 85		
Checks on other banks . . .	1,224 77		
Due from banks and bankers	55,415 81		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,637 00		
Specie	11,218 45		
Abstract Iowa county	1,550 00		
Total	\$411,971 04	Total	\$411,971 04

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

James W. Hutchison, Mineral Point	\$7,500 00
E. Y. Hutchison, Mineral Point	7,500 00
Total	\$15,000 00

Minocqua—Bank of Minocqua.

JOHN SCHILLING, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$4,563 20	Capital stock	\$2,000 00
Furniture and fixtures ...	450 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	490 20
Due from banks and bankers	11,677 44	Individual deposits subject to check	9,470 28
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,450 00	Certificates of deposit ...	8,687 35
Specie	455 00		
Nickels and cents	52 19		
Total	<u>\$20,647 83</u>	Total	<u>\$20,647 83</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

George Schilling, Minocqua	\$2,000 00
John Schilling, Minocqua	
Total	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

Montello—Bank of Montello.

A. J. & M. H. BARRY, Proprietors.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$4,560 46	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	1,858 08	Individual deposits subject to check	4,795 90
Banking house	1,500 00	Certificates of deposit ...	3,835 10
Other real estate	1,600 00		
Due from banks and bankers	1,790 07		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,027 00		
Specie	257 00		
Nickels and cents	31 80		
Expense account	6 59		
Total	<u>\$13,631 00</u>	Total	<u>\$13,631 00</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

A. J. Barry, Montello	\$2,500 00
M. H. Barry, Montello	2,500 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Montfort—Montfort State Bank.

P. T. STEVENS, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$53,744 32	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$688 70
Overdrafts	5,786 98	Individual deposits subject to check	21,814 42
Cash items	8 53	Certificates of deposit	45,929 36
Due from banks and bankers	4,632 96		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,552 00		
Specie	671 10		
Nickels and cents	36 59		
Total	<u>\$68,432 48</u>	Total	<u>\$68,432 48</u>

Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb Bank.

T. G. LINGARD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$194,964 08	Capital stock	\$35,000 00
Overdrafts	8,369 78	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	4,184 87
Banking house	3,792 87	Individual deposits subject to check	34,147 35
Other real estate	5,709 34	Certificates of deposit	183,982 94
Furniture and fixtures	1,795 78	Cashier's checks	400
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	5,576 40		
Cash items	47 02		
Checks on other banks	464 11		
Due from banks and bankers	30,514 34		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,560 00		
Specie	3,765 70		
Nickels and cents	65 74		
Total	<u>\$257,715 16</u>	Total	<u>\$257,715 16</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

O. B. Dahle, Mount Horeb	\$2,000 00
H. B. Dahle, Mount Horeb	22,000 00
T. G. Lingard, Mount Horeb	11,000 00
Total	<u>\$35,000 00</u>

Muscoda—McIntyre, Elston & Co., Bankers.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$43,764 62	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	18,808 18	Surplus fund	22,000 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	7,335 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	721 86
Specie	1,265 00	Individual deposits subject to check	15,977 37
Nickels and cents	16 95	Certificates of deposit	26,984 69
		Due to partners (deposit account)	2,505 83
Total	<u>\$71,189 75</u>	Total	<u>\$71,189 75</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

P. B. McIntyre estate, Muscoda	\$1,000 00
A. C. V. Elston, Muscoda	1,000 00
R. B. McIntyre, Muscoda	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

Necedah—The Necedah Bank.

C. E. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

C. C. FULLER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$38,676 29	Capital stock	\$15,000 00
Overdrafts	2,184 03	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,401 57
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	79,777 84
Other real estate	3,122 01	Certificates of deposit	25,581 53
Furniture and fixtures	500 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	11,153 50		
Cash items	1,021 17		
Due from banks and bankers	55,902 38		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,581 00		
Specie	1,518 55		
Nickels and cents	102 01		
Total	<u>\$121,760 94</u>	Total	<u>\$121,760 94</u>

NAME OF OWNER.

C. E. Babcock, Necedah	\$15,000 00
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New Glarus—Bank of New Glarus.

T. C. HEFTY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$118,493 75	Capital stock	\$12,000 00
Overdrafts	3,902 48	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,918 69
Banking house	3,650 00	Individual deposits subject to check	77,818 17
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	72,897 41
Cash items	3,016 90	Due to banks and bankers	2,239 84
Checks on other banks . . .	1,627 69		
Due from banks and bankers	29,234 57		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,030 00		
Specie	2,889 65		
Nickels and cents	29 07		
Total	\$168,874 11	Total	\$168,874 11

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Fred. Kundert, New Glarus	\$3,000 00
Thomas Hefty, New Glarus	3,000 00
J. C. Zimmerman, Denver, Col.	3,000 00
Hefty & Kundert, New Glarus	3,000 00
Total	\$12,000 00

New Lisbon—Bank of New Lisbon.

W. H. H. CASH, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$8,389 72	Capital stock	\$20,000 00
Overdrafts	951 02	Surplus fund	1,982 92
Other real estate	21,728 06	Undivided profits	354 59
Furniture and fixtures . . .	783 66	Individual deposits subject to check	9,095 60
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	4,110 00
Cash items	1,628 11	Due to banks and bankers	704 94
Due from banks and bankers	389 65		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	287 00		
Specie	236 80		
Nickels and cents	70		
Expense account	831 98		
Stamp account	21 35		
Total	\$36,248 05	Total	\$36,248 05

New Lisbon—Farmers & Merchants Bank.

J. H. MARSH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$26,855 34	Capital stock	\$7,000 00
Overdrafts	328 66	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	507 90
Banking house	1,800 00	Individual deposits subject to check	16,922 96
Other real estate	8,368 75	Certificates of deposit ...	45,596 90
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,097 08		
Cash items	9 24		
Due from banks and bankers	26,954 09		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,285 00		
Specie	1,288 60		
Nickels and cents	28 39		
Revenue stamps	12 61		
Total	<u>\$70,027 76</u>	Total	<u>\$70,027 76</u>

New London—Bank of New London.

A. H. PAPE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$73,621 97	Surplus fund	\$13,621 30
Banking house and furni- ture	9,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	3,942 90
Other real estate	5,729 50	Individual deposits subject to check	41,091 93
Checks on other banks...	1,826 32	Certificates of deposit ...	70,909 17
Due from banks and bankers	30,039 82		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,955 00		
Specie	4,331 00		
Nickels and cents	61 69		
Total	<u>\$129,565 30</u>	Total	<u>\$129,565 30</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. J. Hughes, New Lisbon.....	\$3,000 00
J. H. Marsh, New Lisbon.....	4,000 00
Total	<u>\$7,000 00</u>

Oconto Falls—Bank of Oconto Falls.

T. F. REYNOLDS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$25,612 57	Capital stock	\$1,000 00
Overdrafts	743 28	Surplus fund	1,000 00
Other real estate	400 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	302 89
Furniture and fixtures	218 07	Individual deposits subject to check	15,478 24
Cash items	2,097 60	Certificates of deposit	19,113 50
Due from banks and bankers	10,546 42	Savings deposits	4,566 22
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,752 00	Other liabilities	98 03
Specie	171 25		
Nickels and cents	17 69		
Total	<u>\$41,558 88</u>	Total	<u>\$41,558 88</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

E. A. Edmonds, Oconto Falls	\$333 34
Mrs. N. H. Brokaw, Appleton	333 33
T. F. Reynolds, Oconto Falls	333 33
Total	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

Oregon—Bank of Oregon.

J. F. LITTEL, Jr., Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$47,777 66	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	81 98	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	485 22
Furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	24,252 66
Checks on other banks	418 72	Certificates of deposit	25,725 96
Due from banks and bankers	5,804 29	Bills payable	2,500 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,353 00		
Specie	995 60		
Nickels and cents	32 59		
Total	<u>\$62,963 84</u>	Total	<u>\$62,963 84</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. F. Litel, Oregon	\$5,000 00
J. E. Litel, Ripon	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

Osceola—Bank of Osceola.

CHARLES H. OAKY & CO., Proprietors.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$85,935 23	Surplus fund	\$24,787 14
Banking house	2,200 00	Individual deposits subject	
Other real estate	12,116 29	to check	42,773 30
Furniture and fixtures ...	500 00	Certificates of deposit ...	53,972 40
Cash items	2,912 91		
Due from banks and			
bankers	12,828 51		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	2,487 00		
Specie	1,005 00		
Nickels and cents	9 64		
Abstract books and tax			
certificates	1,538 26		
Total	<u>\$121,532 84</u>	Total	<u>\$121,532 84</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Henry Oaky	Madison
Charles H. Oaky	Osceola
Samuel G. Oaky	Madison
Mary O. Miller	Rhinelander

Osseo—Bank of Osseo.

T. J. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$22,488 45	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	67 58	Undivided profits, less loss	
Other real estate	1,000 00	and exp. acct.	323 03
Furniture and fixtures ...	473 69	Individual deposits subject	
Due from banks and		to check	27,933 32
bankers	5,661 52		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	2,692 00		
Specie	820 00		
Nickels and cents	53 11		
Total	<u>\$33,256 35</u>	Total	<u>\$33,256 35</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

O. J. Hawkenson, Osseo	
T. J. Thompson, Osseo	
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Park Falls—Bank of Park Falls.

A. L. WEISBROD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$11,379 13	Capital stock	\$2,500 00
Overdrafts	62 17	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	117 99
Furniture and fixtures	700 00	Individual deposits subject to check	8,605 13
Due from banks and bankers	2,760 54	Certificates of deposit	6,345 33
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,585 00		
Specie	1,009 00		
Nickels and cents	72 61		
Total	<u>\$17,568 45</u>	Total	<u>\$17,568 45</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Wm. G. Fordyce, Butternut	\$1,250 00
A. L. Weisbrod, Park Falls	1,250 00
Total	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

Park Falls—Park Falls Bank.

II. PENNINGTON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$3,574 60	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	576 45	Undivided profits	191 53
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	509 36	Individual deposits subject to check	1,746 36
Cash items	1 66	Certificates of deposit	850 00
Due from banks and bankers	1,343 88		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,090 00		
Specie	420 16		
Nickels and cents	5 83		
Expense account	266 01		
Total	<u>\$7,787 89</u>	Total	<u>\$7,787 89</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. B. Saunders, Park Falls	\$500 00
J. B. Grieves, Park Falls	500 00
W. C. Crocker, Spooner	2,000 00
II. Pennington, Park Falls	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Patch Grove—The Kolb Bank.

FRANK KOLB, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$9,371 73	Capital stock	\$7,000 00
Banking house	850 00	Surplus fund	3,000 00
Other real estate	3,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	474 84
Furniture and fixtures ...	1,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	642 23
Due from banks and bankers	1,282 42	Certificates of deposit ...	13,955 00
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	510 00	Due to others	1,750 03
Silver	100 00		
Nickels and cents	7 95		
Merchandise and chattels .	8,000 00		
Book accounts	2,700 00		
Total	<u>\$26,822 10</u>	Total	<u>\$26,822 10</u>

Plainfield—H. N. Drake, Banker.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$36,433 75	Capital stock	\$1,000 00
Overdrafts	273 69	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	41 55
Furniture and fixtures ...	700 00	Individual deposits subject to check	12,063 79
Cash items	29 19	Certificates of deposit ...	41,010 00
Due from banks and bankers	11,716 99		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,161 00		
Specie	1,745 00		
Nickels and cents	55 72		
Total	<u>\$54,115 34</u>	Total	<u>\$54,115 34</u>

Poynette—Bank of Poynette.

H. P. JAMISON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$151,658 69	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	485 12	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,690 62
Banking house	6,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	58,452 33
Furniture and fixtures	411 75	Certificates of deposit	117,291 09
Cash items	47 62		
Due from banks and bankers	22,016 11		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	139 00		
Specie	1,650 25		
Nickels and cents	25 50		
Total	<u>\$182,434 04</u>	Total	<u>\$182,434 04</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

H. P. Jamison, Poynette	\$1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
A. J. Jamison, Poynette	1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
John C. Jamison, Poynette	1,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Total	\$5,000 00

Prentice—Bank of Prentice.

C. W. MACOMBER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$7,269 43	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$624 60
Furniture and fixtures	576 34	Individual deposits subject to check	10,861 12
Cash items	3,902 89	Certificates of deposit	4,600 13
Due from banks and bankers	1,218 55		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,773 00		
Specie	345 64		
Total	<u>\$16,085 85</u>	Total	<u>\$16,085 85</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

C. E. Maccmber	Tomahawk
C. W. Macomber	Prentice

Prescott—H. S. Miller Bank.

H. S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$26,108 34	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$3,884 57
Overdrafts	226 64	Individual deposits subject to check	6,123 36
Banking house	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit	14,919 19
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Other liabilities	39,547 40
Bonds, stocks and securities	543 75		
Cash items	2,248 08		
Due from banks and bankers	28,619 78		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,975 00		
Specie	1,180 35		
Nickels and cents	72 58		
Total	<u>\$64,474 52</u>	Total	<u>\$64,474 52</u>

Readstown—Readstown Bank.

F. M. GROVES, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$886 95	Capital stock	\$550 00
Overdrafts	61 07	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	77 03
Banking house	560 00	Individual deposits subject to check	1,695 07
Other real estate	550 00	Certificates of deposit	1,799 63
Furniture and fixtures	412 12		
Due from banks and bankers	644 55		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	767 00		
Specie	209 50		
Nickels and cents	30 54		
Total	<u>\$4,121 73</u>	Total	<u>\$4,121 73</u>

Rewey—Rewey Bank.

DAVID JAMES, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$11,651 31	Capital stock	\$4,000 00
Overdrafts	2,406 69	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	239 08
Cash items	95 00	Individual deposits subject to check	24,555 10
Due from banks and bankers	20,975 14	Certificates of deposit ...	11,290 50
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,325 00		
Specie	600 00		
Nickels and cents	31 54		
Total	<u>\$40,084 68</u>	Total	<u>\$40,084 68</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

O. G. Rewey, Rewey	\$1,000 00
A. V. Wells, Livingston	1,000 00
Thomas Bainbridge, Mifflin	1,000 00
David James, Belmont	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$4,000 00</u>

Rib Lake—Rib Lake Bank.

E. C. GETCHEL, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$8,492 49	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Furniture and fixtures...	526 56	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	56 74
Due from banks and bankers	4,259 10	Individual deposits subject to check	7,488 11
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	805 00	Certificates of deposit....	1,960 00
Specie	395 00		
Nickels and cents	26 70		
Total	<u>\$14,504 85</u>	Total	<u>\$14,504 85</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

E. C. Getchel, Rib Lake	\$4,100 00
C. L. Alverson, Medford	500 00
Geo. Braun, Rib Lake	100 00
F. J. Heintz, Rib Lake	100 00
L. L. Taylor, Rib Lake	100 00
Geo. Kelerhofer, Rib Lake	100 00
Total	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

Rice Lake—Barron County Bank.

N. W. & A. B. BAILEY, Proprietors.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$38,343 50	Surplus fund	\$49,615 50
Overdrafts	2,683 70	Individual deposits subject to check	16,844 35
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	8,000 00	Certificates of deposit ...	29,583 65
Other real estate	40,000 00	Bills payable	4,700 00
Cash items	268 28		
Checks on other banks ...	150 00		
Due from banks and bankers	2,449 87		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	4,690 00		
Specie	4,072 75		
Nickels and cents	85 40		
Total	\$100,743 50	Total	\$100,743 50

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

N. W. Bailey	Rice Lake
A. B. Bailey	Rice Lake

Rice Lake—The Citizens' Bank.

SEWELL A. PETERSON, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$60,255 99	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Overdrafts	1,307 26	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	983 54
Other real estate	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	29,120 26
Furniture and fixtures...	1,125 00	Certificates of deposit	44,375 52
Due from banks and bankers	8,599 29		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,248 00		
Specie	749 75		
Nickels and cents	26 48		
Other resources	167 55		
Total	\$77,479 32	Total	\$77,479 32

Richland Center—Richland County Bank.

W. H. PIER, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$185,923 01	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	27,546 43	Individual deposits subject to check	97,634 74
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,000 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	146,569 81
Other real estate	6,000 00		
Due from banks and bankers	29,970 68		
Cash	9,764 43		
Total	<u>\$269,204 55</u>	Total	<u>\$269,204 55</u>

Roberts—Bank of Roberts.

ALBERT F. MORGAN, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,690 00	Capital stock	\$4,000 00
Overdrafts	42 95	Undivided profits	80 15
Banking house	1,006 62	Individual deposits subject to check	2,509 81
Other real estate	4,000 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	675 42
Furniture and fixtures . . .	518 22	Due to banks	6 37
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	225 00	Bills payable	1,795 00
Due from banks and bankers	61 69		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,040 00		
Specie	335 00		
Nickels and cents	20 06		
Expense account	127 21		
Total	<u>\$9,066 75</u>	Total	<u>\$9,066 75</u>

Scandinavia—Bank of Scandinavia.

R. J. BESTUL, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$41,194 98	Capital stock	\$2,500 00
Overdrafts	6 60	Surplus fund	500 00
Furniture and fixtures . . .	418 80	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,374 19
Cash items	292 35	Individual deposits subject to check	11,093 17
Due from banks and bankers	861 51	Certificates of deposit	25,643 37
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	970 00	Bills payable	3,000 00
Specie	366 49		
Total	<u>\$44,110 73</u>	Total	<u>\$44,110 73</u>

Seymour—Seymour Bank.

WM. MICHELSTETTER, Proprietor.

CHARLES R. PROSSER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$88,130 69	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	90 92	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	878 47
Banking house	3,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	45,522 09
Other real estate	6,225 00	Certificates of deposit	80,638 36
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00	Bills payable	525 00
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	152 23	Other liabilities	18,729 13
Checks on other banks	297 44		
Due from banks and bankers	66,121 84		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,569 00		
Specie	1,820 40		
Nickels and cents	6 59		
Other resources	3,878 94		
Total	<u>\$176,293 05</u>	Total	<u>\$176,293 05</u>

Sharon—Bank of Sharon.

GEORGE C. MANSFIELD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$96,562 69	Capital stock	\$15,000 00
Overdrafts	1,235 11	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,691 15
Furniture and fixtures . . .	2,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	38,101 26
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	28,070 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	95,437 87
Cash items	515 39	Bills payable	5,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	14,002 55		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	9,980 00		
Specie	3,864 54		
Total	\$156,230 28	Total	\$156,230 28

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

J. M. Yates, Sharon	\$7,500 00
George C. Mansfield, Sharon	7,500 00
Total	\$15,000 00

Soldiers' Grove—Bank of Soldiers' Grove.

ATLEY PETERSON, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$48,581 91	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	7,542 22	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	6,486 97
Banking house	3,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	15,526 88
Furniture and fixtures . . .	1,000 00	Certificates of deposit . . .	41,279 82
Due from banks and bankers	3,417 91	Due to banks and bankers	1,193 67
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,500 00		
Specie	1,875 00		
Nickels and cents	70 30		
Total	\$69,487 34	Total	\$69,487 34

Spooner—Bank of Spooner.

C. S. NELSON, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$9,368 84	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Overdrafts	117 03	Surplus fund	1,242 67
Other real estate	2,040 31	Individual deposits subject	
Furniture and fixtures	718 08	to check	6,534 64
Due from banks and		Certificates of deposit	2,176 00
bankers	4,569 58	Savings deposits	1,915 00
U. S. and national cur-		Bills payable	3,000 00
rency on hand	600 50		
Specie	400 00		
Nickels and cents	54 47		
Total	\$17,868 31	Total	\$17,868 31

Spring Valley—Bank of Spring Valley.

W. G. SPENCE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$60,637 60	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	2,293 42	Undivided profits, less loss	
Banking house	2,500 00	and exp. acct.	3,255 00
Other real estate	1,922 85	Individual deposits subject	
Furniture and fixtures	1,167 12	to check	34,356 68
Cash items	10 91	Certificates of deposit	44,626 34
Due from banks and		Bills re-discounted	5,000 00
bankers	20,276 33		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	6,604 00		
Specie	1,739 05		
Nickels and cents	86 74		
Total	\$97,238 02	Total	\$97,238 02

Sun Prairie—Bank of Sun Prairie.

THOMAS C. HAYDEN, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$121,861 45	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	780 04	Surplus fund	2,000 00
Banking house	4,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	785 77
Furniture and fixtures	1,700 00	Individual deposits subject to check	21,289 55
Due from banks and bankers	13,374 32	Certificates of deposit	117,139 24
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,100 00		
Specie	4,380 00		
Nickels and cents	18 75		
Total	\$151,214 56	Total	\$151,214 56

Sun Prairie—Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

J. M. BATZ, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$191,158 58	Capital stock	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	4,558 24	Individual deposits subject to check	53,815 18
Other real estate	25,235 30	Certificates of deposit	129,821 50
Furniture and fixtures	1,208 74	Bills re-discounted	17,451 27
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	395 00	Bills payable	10,000 00
Cash items	74 39		
Due from banks and bankers	7,705 63		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,020 00		
Specie	2,340 10		
Nickels and cents	25 22		
Expense account	2,366 75		
Total	\$236,087 95	Total	\$236,087 95

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Peter Batz, Sun Prairie	\$8,333 34
George P. Batz, Town of Bristol	8,333 33
E. Batz, Sun Prairie.	8,333 33
Total.	\$25,000 00

Superior—The Superior Bank.

B. MURRAY PAYTON, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$103,612 99	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	342 79	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,038 42
Furniture and fixtures ...	275 00	Individual deposits subject to check	129,207 21
Cash items	294 97	Certificates of deposit	25,846 61
Due from banks and bankers	46,866 94		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,486 00		
Specie	4,025 00		
Nickels and cents	188 55		
Total	<u>\$161,092 24</u>	Total	<u>\$161,092 24</u>

Thorp—Garrison Bros., Bankers.

L. O. GARRISON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$56,324 61	Surplus fund	\$500 00
Overdrafts	478 05	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	393 35
Cash items	216 50	Individual deposits subject to check	49,138 30
Checks on other banks ..	135 77	Certificates of deposit	37,405 05
Due from banks and bankers	25,870 01		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,915 00		
Specie	2,476 70		
Nickels and cents	20 06		
Total	<u>\$87,436 70</u>	Total	<u>\$87,436 70</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Frank Garrison.	Grand Rapids
L. O. Garrison.	Thorp

Tomah—Warren's Bank.

GEO. H. WARREN, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$179,040 97	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$3,049 33
Overdrafts	3,354 97	Individual deposits subject to check	52,611 69
Banking house, other real estate, furniture and fix- tures	7,445 68	Certificates of deposit	200,912 84
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	129 56		
Cash items	248 69		
Checks on other banks	1,096 52		
Due from banks and bankers	55,937 37		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,728 00		
Specie	514 95		
Nickels and cents	77 15		
Total	\$256,573 86	Total	\$256,573 86

Tomahawk—Bank of Tomahawk.

C. E. MACOMBER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$23,473 39	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$1,437 57
Other real estate	2,500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	15,035 64
Furniture and fixtures	303 40	Certificates of deposit	7,727 96
Cash items	1,427 43	Bills payable	9,000 00
Checks on other banks	1,000 00		
Due from banks and bankers	1,550 97		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,045 00		
Specie	805 00		
Nickels and cents	95 98		
Total	\$33,201 17	Total	\$33,201 17

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

C. E. Macomber Tomahawk
G. M. Macomber Tomahawk

Tomahawk—W. H. & J. W. Bradley, Bankers.

J. W. FROEHLICH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$176,864 34	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$5,344 91
Overdrafts	3,319 51	Individual deposits subject to check	197,572 78
Banking house	32,825 72	Certificates of deposit	221,653 28
Other real estate	6,730 23	Due to banks and bankers	144 42
Furniture and fixtures	1,446 75		
Bonds, stock and securi- ties	2,900 00		
Cash items	547 78		
Due from banks and bankers	188,933 34		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,976 00		
Specie	2,089 80		
Nickels and cents	81 92		
Total	\$424,715 39	Total	\$424,715 39

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

W. H. Bradley	Milwaukee
James W. Bradley	Milwaukee

Union Grove—Bank of Union Grove.

O. P. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$54,846 66	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$2,896 12
Overdrafts	760 69	Individual deposits subject to check	34,140 40
Furniture and fixtures	500 00	Certificates of deposit	56,075 21
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	1,866 83		
Checks on other banks	3,250 00		
Due from banks and bankers	27,904 97		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,560 00		
Specie	380 00		
Nickels and cents	42 58		
Total	\$93,111 73	Total	\$93,111 73

Viola—Bank of Viola.

N. H. BURGOR, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$15,886 43	Capital stock	\$6,000 00
Overdrafts	3,262 30	Surplus fund	500 00
Banking house	2,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	487 72
Other real estate	10,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	12,621 19
Furniture and fixtures	934 06	Certificates of deposit	27,868 34
Due from banks and bankers	10,265 00		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	3,169 00		
Specie	1,934 85		
Nickels and cents	25 61		
Total	<u>\$47,477 25</u>	Total	<u>\$47,477 25</u>

Walworth—Walworth Exchange Bank.

H. S. BELL, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$13,911 66	Capital stock	\$2,500 00
Overdrafts	1,284 77	Surplus fund	98 70
Furniture and fixtures	650 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	107 50
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	300 00	Individual deposits subject to check	12,987 95
Cash items	669 16	Certificates of deposit	6,559 58
Due from banks and bankers	4,197 44	Due to banks and bankers	508 47
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	1,220 00		
Specie	512 80		
Nickels and cents	16 37		
Total	<u>\$22,762 20</u>	Total	<u>\$22,762 20</u>

Warrens—Geo. Warren Co. Bank.

JULIUS P. REINHARD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$14,049 70	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	\$234 05
Furniture and fixtures	421 20	Individual deposits subject to check	13,213 62
Checks on other banks	1,261 85	Certificates of deposit	9,889 00
Due from banks and bankers	7,606 06	Suspense account	267 43
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	133 00		
Specie	85 45		
Nickels and cents	46 84		
Total	\$23,604 10	Total	\$23,604 10

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

GEO. WARREN COMPANY.

W. A. Barber, President	Warren
W. E. Warren, Vice President	Fox Lake
F. G. Warren, Secretary and Treasurer	Warren

Waterloo—Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

W. R. ROACH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$55,862 23	Capital stock	\$2,000 00
Overdrafts	248 19	Surplus fund	4,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,112 50	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,116 45
Checks on other banks	1,497 21	Individual deposits subject to check	44,875 49
Due from banks and bankers	28,410 59	Certificates of deposit	39,765 94
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,990 00		
Specie	1,632 75		
Nickels and cents	4 41		
Total	\$91,757 88	Total	\$91,757 88

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

F. A. Seeber, Waterloo	\$500 00
G. K. Seeber, Waterloo	500 00
C. V. Seeber, Houghton, Mich.	500 00
W. A. Roach, Waterloo	500 00
Total	\$2,000 00

Waterloo—Waterloo Bank.

RYDER BROS., Proprietors.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$84,033 23	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	5,494 89	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,849 11
Banking house	8,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	35,164 10
Other real estate	4,000 00	Certificates of deposit	114,512 44
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	2,000 00		
Cash items	30 88		
Due from banks and bankers	44,747 69		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	8,550 00		
Specie	3,650 00		
Nickels and cents	18 96		
Total	\$161,525 65	Total	\$161,525 65

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

H. G. Ryder, Waterloo	\$3,333 34
F. K. Ryder, Waterloo	3,333 33
J. D. Ryler, Waterloo	3,333 33
Total	\$10,000 00

Wauzeka—The Bank of Wauzeka.

JOHN KOCH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$9,552 45	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	925 89	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	558 90
Banking house	1,211 00	Individual deposits subject to check	4,242 75
Other real estate	1,600 00	Certificates of deposit	8,933 72
Checks on other banks	746 00		
Due from banks and bankers	1,912 40		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	2,439 00		
Specie	267 10		
Nickels and cents	21 53		
Total	\$18,735 37	Total	\$18,735 37

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

W. A. Vaughn, Wauzeka	\$3,000 00
O. P. Vaughn, Wauzeka	1,000 00
John Koch, Wauzeka	1,000 00
Total	\$5,000 00

Westby—Bank of Westby.*

CARL O. BRYE, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$161,994 22	Capital stock	\$6,000 00
Overdrafts	4,313 23	Surplus fund	7,000 00
Banking house	3,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	955 76
Furniture and fixtures . . .	500 00	Individual deposits subject to check	22,586 73
Due from banks and bankers	1,516 60	Certificates of deposit . . .	115,396 70
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	558 00	Bills payable	20,000 00
Specie	56 00		
Nickels and cents	1 14		
Total	<u>\$171,939 19</u>	Total	<u>\$171,939 19</u>

*Closed by Bank Examiner. Receiver appointed Dec. 18, 1902.

West Salem—La Crosse County Bank.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$135,974 90	Capital stock	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	3,574 06	Individual deposits subject to check	31,928 32
Banking house	3,500 00	Certificates of deposit	174,803 36
Other real estate	1,000 00		
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	2,000 00		
Checks on other banks . . .	1,869 51		
Due from banks and bankers	78,305 56		
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	6,103 00		
Specie	4,404 65		
Total	<u>\$236,731 68</u>	Total	<u>\$236,731 68</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Leonard Lottridge, West Salem	\$15,000 00
A. McEldowney, West Salem	15,000 00
Total	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

West Salem—West Salem Exchange Bank.

SAMUELS & SPRAIN, Proprietors.

CHAS. WEINGARTEN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$57,728 67	Capital stock	\$8,000 00
Overdrafts	5,064 34	Surplus fund	2,000 00
Furniture and fixtures ...	400 00	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	2,626 20
Due from banks and bankers	3,506 29	Individual deposits subject to check	11,669 50
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	7,802 00	Certificates of deposit	46,994 37
Specie	969 90	Due to banks and bankers	4,257 19
Nickels and cents	76 06		
Total	<u>\$75,547 26</u>	Total	<u>\$75,547 26</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

Geo. D. Sprain, West Salem.....	\$4,000 00
D. D. Samuels, West Salem.....	4,000 00
Total.	<u>\$8,000 00</u>

Weyauwega—Weed, Gumaer & Co., Bankers.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$85,724 45	Capital stock	\$7,500 00
Overdrafts	403 81	Undivided profits, less loss and exp. acct.	1,933 15
Bonds, stocks and securi- ties	52,915 50	Individual deposits subject to check	54,360 89
Due from banks and bankers	46,246 61	Certificates of deposit	128,663 80
U. S. and national cur- rency on hand	5,540 00		
Specie	1,615 40		
Nickels and cents	12 07		
Total	<u>\$192,457 84</u>	Total	<u>\$192,457 84</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

A. E. Crockér, Weyauwega..	\$1,865 67	M. E. Potter, Weyauwega...	895 52
W. H. Weed, Weyauwega....	1,865 67	W. F. Gumaer, Weyauwega..	447 77
E. V. Kirkwood, Chicago....	1,865 67		
A. W. and H. G. Gumaer, Oshkosh, Wis.	559 70	Total.	<u>\$7,500 00</u>

Wilton—The Wilton Bank.

S. W. BROWN, Proprietor.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$22,330 40	Capital stock	\$5,000 00
Overdrafts	249 44	Individual deposits subject	
Furniture and fixtures	300 00	to check	19,361 50
Bonds, stocks and securi-		Certificates of deposit ...	8,285 16
ties	580 00		
Due from banks and			
bankers	8,098 82		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	365 00		
Specie	721 90		
Nickels and cents	1 10		
	<hr/>		
Total	\$32,646 66	Total	<u>\$32,646 66</u>

Winneconne—The Union Bank of Winneconne.

GEO. H. MILLER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$88,633 40	Undivided profits, less loss	
Bonds, stocks and securi-		and exp. acct.	\$856 38
ties	1,807 25	Individual deposits subject	
Due from banks and		to check	16,964 31
bankers	9,912 36	Certificates of deposit ...	87,089 87
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	3,908 00		
Specie	581 75		
Nickels and cents	67 80		
	<hr/>		
Total	\$104,910 56	Total	<u>\$104,910 56</u>

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

W. K. Rideout	Oshkosh
R. T. Morgan	Oshkosh
R. H. Hackett	Oshkosh
Geo. H. Miller	Winneconne

Withee—Bank of Withee.

R. M. TRESTRAIL, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$11,800 88	Capital stock	\$10,000 00
Overdrafts	132 15	Individual deposits subject	
Other real estate	750 00	to check	2,860 01
Furniture and fixtures	923 99	Certificates of deposit	3,097 75
Checks on other banks	57 26		
Due from banks and			
bankers	111 83		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	926 00		
Specie	1,008 00		
Nickels and cents	32 60		
Expense account	127 05		
Total	\$15,957 76	Total	\$15,957 76

NAMES OF PARTNERS.

W. H. Trestrail, Abbotsford	\$1,700 00
A. C. Bohmstedt, Cadott	1,700 00
R. M. Trestrail, Withee	1,700 00
L. J. Seeger, Abbotsford	1,700 00
Mrs. Julia Du Val, Withee	500 00
Mrs. Jessie Trestrail, Withee	1,000 00
H. V. V. Chapman, Abbotsford	1,100 00
John Fox, Chippewa Falls	500 00
Fred. Westergaard, Withee	100 00
Total	\$10,000 00

Wittenberg—Bank of Wittenberg.

R. W. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

WM. KLOCKNER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$72,621 66	Capital stock	\$3,000 00
Banking house	2,000 00	Undivided profits, less loss	
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00	and exp. acct.	1,302 61
Bonds, stocks and securi-		Individual deposits subject	
ties	3,000 00	to check	30,292 91
Cash items	349 56	Certificates of deposit	52,626 86
Due from banks and			
bankers	4,143 00		
U. S. and national cur-			
rency on hand	2,914 00		
Specie	1,160 60		
Nickels and cents	33 56		
Total	\$87,222 38	Total	\$87,222 38

NATIONAL BANKS.

Antigo—First National Bank.

L. D. MOSES, President.

W. B. McARTHUR, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$324,179 04	Capital stock paid in.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	13,984 15	Surplus fund	2,400 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	10,413 43
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,995 43	National bank-notes outstanding	12,000 00
Due from state banks and bankers	12,314 28	Individual deposits, subject to check	100,506 28
Due from approved reserve agents	32,106 59	Time certificates of deposit	249,382 41
Checks and other cash items	3,710 24		
Notes of other national banks	2,625 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	217 89		
Specie	15,444 50		
Legal-tender notes	5,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$424,702 12</u>	Total	<u>\$424,702 12</u>

Antigo—Langlade National Bank of Antigo, Wis.

J. F. ALBERS, President.

H. C. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$159,948 36	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	1,393 95	Surplus fund	1,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,774 99
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,031 25	National bank-notes outstanding	12,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,270 14	Individual deposits, subject to check	51,579 76
Due from other national banks	956 85	Demand certificates of deposit	9,573 35
Due from state banks and bankers	4,991 33	Time certificates of deposit	77,234 30
Due from approved reserve agents	7,434 16	Notes and bills rediscounted	523 91
Checks and other cash items	1,374 33	Bills payable	15,000 00
Notes of other national banks	1,730 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	616 19		
Specie	11,664 75		
Legal-tender notes	2,150 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$219,686 31	Total	\$219,686 31

Appleton—Citizens' National Bank.

LAMAR OLMSTEAD, President.

JOHN J. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$452,142 21	Capital stock paid in	\$150,000 00
Overdrafts	4,533 38	Surplus fund	13,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	37,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	8,953 64
Stocks, securities, etc.	36,012 08	National bank-notes outstanding	37,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,604 75	Due to other national banks	1,017 69
Due from other national banks	4,690 82	Due to state banks and bankers	16,898 95
Due from state banks and bankers	884 30	Dividends unpaid	35 00
Due from approved reserve agents	63,066 33	Individual deposits, subject to check	157,738 22
Checks and other cash items	843 97	Demand certificates of deposit	244,561 80
Notes of other national banks	1,500 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	132 16		
Specie	16,959 30		
Legal-tender notes	4,461 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,875 00		
Total	\$630,205 30	Total	\$630,205 30

Appleton—Commercial National Bank.

JOHN McNAUGHTON, President.

CHARLES S. DICKINSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$448,418 40	Capital stock paid in	\$150,000 00
Overdrafts	15,100 95	Surplus fund	30,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	17,554 36
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	74,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	150,000 00
Due from other national banks	4,543 16	Due to other national banks	14,862 19
Due from state banks and bankers	1,034 57	Due to state banks and bankers	2,252 51
Due from approved reserve agents	87,188 68	Individual deposits, subject to check	313,579 42
Checks and other cash items	838 07	Demand certificates of deposit	138,366 65
Revenue stamps	110 76		
Notes of other national banks	245 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	133 84		
Specie	27,501 70		
Due from treasurer U. S. . .	7,500 00		
Total	\$816,615 13	Total	\$816,615 13

Appleton—First National Bank.

HENRY D. SMITH, President.

HERMAN ERB, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,504,715 46	Capital stock paid in	\$300,000 00
Overdrafts	32,580 31	Surplus fund	60,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	21,028 64
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	138,306 45	National bank-notes outstanding	49,997 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	18,000 00	Due to other national banks	14,589 66
Due from other national banks	11,985 66	Due to state banks and bankers	12,415 29
Due from state banks and bankers	3,139 19	Individual deposits, subject to check	509,115 63
Due from approved reserve agents	285,289 52	Demand certificates of deposit	1,193,935 63
Checks and other cash items	2,320 92		
Notes of other national banks	11,530 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	915 34		
Specie	69,799 50		
Legal-tender notes	30,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Total	\$2,161,082 35	Total	\$2,161,082 35

Ashland—Ashland National Bank.

THOMAS BARDON ,President.

J. T. GREGORY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$555,427 03	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	3,776 25	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	31,360 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	19,131 04
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	31,360 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2,067 55	Due to state bank and bankers	11,393 28
Stocks, securities, etc.	36,911 21	Individual deposits, subject to check	204,772 34
Furniture and fixtures	2,846 43	Demand certificates of deposit	366,107 59
Other real estate and mortgages owned	5,519 99	Certified checks	45 59
Due from other national banks	4,084 06	Cashier's checks outstanding	906 00
Due from state banks and bankers	1,628 10	United States deposits	85,353 55
Due from approved reserve agents	71,018 43	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	14,721 55
Exchange for clearing house	1,599 73		
Notes of other national banks	1,345 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	621 36		
Specie	29,017 80		
Legal-tender notes	5,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,568 00		
Total	\$853,790 94	Total	\$853,790 94

Ashland—Northern National Bank.

J. W. COCHRAN, President.

CHARLES F. LATIMER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$872,091 56	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	1,329 74	Surplus fund	30,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	36,413 85
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2,858 80	National bank-notes outstanding	96,650 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,600 00	Due to state banks and bankers	1,252 33
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000 00	Dividends unpaid	85 00
Due from other national banks	5,109 66	Individual deposits, subject to check	505,439 51
Due from state banks and bankers	19,224 58	Demand certificates of deposit	465,672 72
Due from approved reserve agents	146,143 62		
Checks and other cash items	4,255 69		
Notes of other national banks	2,194 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	225 66		
Specie	52,596 10		
Legal-tender notes	5,884 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	5,000 00		
Total	\$1,235,513 41	Total	\$1,235,513 41

Baraboo—First National Bank.

M. H. MOULD, President.

H. G. MERRITT, Cashier.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$194,294 76	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	3,994 26	Surplus fund	766 95
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	667 54
Premiums on U. S. bonds	3,500 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	27,574 63	Individual deposits, subject to check	90,400 30
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,750 00	Demand certificates of deposit	15,307 31
Other real estate and mortgages owned	10,500 00	Time certificates of deposit	137,286 52
Due from states banks and bankers	4,148 93		
Due from approved reserve agents	27,913 97		
Checks and other cash items	482 04		
Notes of other national banks	635 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	71 33		
Specie	12,563 70		
Legal-tender notes	2,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Total	\$344,428 62	Total	\$344,428 62

Beaver Dam—First National Bank.

J. S. ROWELL, President.

J. E. McCLURE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$335,906 47	Capital stock paid in.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	585 75	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	39,513 13
Stocks, securities, etc.	53,200 84	National bank-notes out- standing	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	145,316 18
Due from approved reserve agents	69,412 85	Demand certificates of de- posit	237,037 68
Notes of other national banks	1,246 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	128 08		
Specie	28,762 00		
Legal-tender notes	3,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$509,366 99	Total	\$509,366 99

Beaver Dam—German National Bank.

JOHN C. ZANDER, President.

PETER BEULE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$235,726 63	Capital stock paid in.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	550 34	Surplus fund	8,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	13,162 69
Stocks, securities, etc.	9,072 00	National bank-notes out- standing	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	11,800 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	126,032 03
Due from state banks and bankers	51,345 15	Demand certificates of de- posit	139,832 38
Notes of other national banks	4,500 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	107 98		
Specie	17,800 00		
Legal-tender notes	6,000 00		
Five per cent. redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$350,027 10	Total	\$350,027 10

Beloit—Second National Bank.

WM. B. STRONG, President.

B. P. ELDRED, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$304,944 79	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	58 47	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	9,538 10
Stocks, securities, etc.	32,900 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,000 00	Due to other national banks	179 35
Due from other national banks	1,728 56	Individual deposits, subject to check	300,034 92
Due from approved reserve agents	39,194 24	Demand certificates of deposit	46,748 66
Checks and other cash items	2,084 10		
Notes of other national banks	6,778 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	210 42		
Specie	8,102 45		
Legal-tender notes	17,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Total	\$466,501 03	Total	\$466,501 03

Berlin—Berlin National Bank.

JAMES H. FOSTER, President.

JOHN W. BROWN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$171,571 42	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	1,475 36	Surplus fund	1,350 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,975 80
Stocks, securities, etc.	27,533 40	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,455 63	Dividends unpaid	72 50
Due from state banks and bankers	2,691 91	Individual deposits, subject to check	48,352 53
Due from approved reserve agents	20,377 30	Demand certificates of deposit	266 92
Checks and other cash items	2,447 05	Time certificates of deposit	141,589 13
Notes of other national banks	765 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	186 56		
Specie	3,478 25		
Legal-tender notes	9,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$256,106 88	Total	\$256,106 88

Berlin—First National Bank.

J. H. PORTER, President.

R. A. CHRISTIE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$443,424 72	Capital stock paid in	\$75,000 00
Overdrafts	502 28	Surplus fund	15,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,298 25
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,300 00	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,375 00	Due to state banks and bankers	1,846 00
Due from other national banks	7,712 38	Dividends unpaid	100 00
Due from state banks and bankers	6,316 57	Individual deposits, subject to check	94,450 66
Due from approved reserve agents	92,207 96	Demand certificates of deposit	10 00
Checks and other cash items	62 72	Time certificates	403,480 58
Notes of other national banks	400 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	178 36		
Specie	18,953 00		
Legal-tender notes	11,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Due from treasurer U. S.	2 50		
Total	<u>\$622,185 49</u>	Total	<u>\$622,185 49</u>

Black River Falls—First National Bank.

W. T. MURRAY, President.

H. H. RICHARDS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$249,080 65	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	10,869 43	Surplus fund	4,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	8,380 04
Stock, securities, etc.	1,040 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,490 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	7,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	57,886 33
Due from state banks and bankers	801 06	Demand certificates of deposit	198,165 67
Due from approved reserve agents	32,238 74		
Checks and other cash items	160 20		
Notes of other national banks	1,420 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	37 74		
Specie	15,004 80		
Legal-tender notes	640 00		
5 per cent. redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Internal revenue stamps	4 42		
Total	<u>\$331,422 04</u>	Total	<u>\$331,422 04</u>

Campbellsport—The First National Bank.

F. J. BARBER, President.

H. N. BACON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$54,113 76	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	506 45
Premiums on U. S. bonds	500 00	National bank-notes outstanding	6,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	951 15	Individual deposits, subject to check	19,740 02
Due from other national banks	776 47	Demand certificates of deposit	3,899 52
Due from approved reserve agents	8,563 96	Time certificates of deposit	25,644 86
Notes of other national banks	4,502 00	Excess and deficit	3 24
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	42 30		
Specie	4,819 45		
Legal-tender notes	200 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	325 00		
Total	<u>\$81,294 09</u>	Total	<u>\$81,294 09</u>

Chilton—Chilton National Bank.

JULIUS FEIND, President.

WM. J. PAULSEN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$123,298 91	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	2,774 97	Surplus fund	164 41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,799 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	25,050 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	39,797 64
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	11,706 00	Demand certificates of deposit	10,742 00
Due from other national banks	2,611 41	Time certificates of deposit	100,581 62
Due from state banks and bankers	1,791 95		
Due from approved reserve agents	28,903 83		
Checks and other cash items	308 42		
Notes of other national banks	795 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	56 98		
Specie	5,662 20		
Legal-tender notes	500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$217,584 67</u>	Total	<u>\$217,584 67</u>

Chippewa Falls—First National Bank.

L. C. STANLEY, President.

LORENZO M. NEWMAN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$338,607 52	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	32,138 64	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expense and taxes paid	7,484 68
Other bonds on hand	245,590 10	National bank-notes outstanding	56,300 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	17,400 00	Due to state banks and bankers	11,575 75
Due from other national banks	2,227 22	Individual deposits, subject to check	286,760 85
Due from state banks and bankers	3,669 01	Demand certificates of deposit	3,841 36
Due from approved reserve agents	99,508 30	Time certificates of deposit	365,331 17
Checks and other cash items	1,320 35	Certified checks	2,695 00
Notes of other national banks	2,345 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	93 12		
Specie	38,489 55		
Legal-tender notes	10,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,600 00		
Total	\$893,988 81	Total	\$893,988 81

Chippewa Falls—Lumbermen's National Bank.

A. B. McDONELL, President.

S. B. NIMMONS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$687,745 01	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	3,226 79	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	23,215 41
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	119,388 88	Due to state banks and bankers	761 03
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	523,165 41
Due from other national banks	17,659 81	Time certificates of deposit	499,927 94
Due from state banks and bankers	77 00	United States deposits	50,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	253,145 62		
Checks and other cash items	540 76		
Notes of other national banks	4,000 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	133 07		
Specie	70,902 85		
Legal-tender notes	4,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	\$1,242,069 79	Total	\$1,242,069 79

Clintonville—The First National Bank.

T. R. WALL, President.

C. E. GIBSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$130,726 43	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	122 13	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	973 25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	7,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	568 75	Individual deposits, subject to check	76,148 60
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	10,000 00	Demand certificates of deposit	11,665 55
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,000 00	Time certificates of deposit	117,053 94
Due from other national banks	28,662 85		
Due from state banks and bankers	324 69		
Due from approved reserve agents	40,328 24		
Checks and other cash items	995 90		
Nickels and cents	37 30		
Specie	2,647 05		
Legal-tender notes	6,078 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	350 00		
Total	<u>\$237,841 34</u>	Total	<u>\$237,841 34</u>

Columbus—First National Bank.

F. A. CHADBOURN, President.

J. R. GOFF, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$298,771 93	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	5 94	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	19,339 82
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	15,179 68	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,003 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	81,696 28
Other real estate and mortgages owned	6,440 00	Demand certificates of deposit	192,942 06
Due from approved reserve agents	45,646 06	Time certificates of deposit	45,194 92
Checks and other cash items	110 00		
Notes of other national banks	1,955 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	344 92		
Specie	21,091 55		
Legal-tender notes	5,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$411,673 08</u>	Total	<u>\$411,673 08</u>

Cuba City—First National Bank.

WM. THOMAS, President.

MATT. HENDRICKS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$104,848 65	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	6,250 00	Surplus fund	1,750 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	328 13	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	149 93
Due from other national banks	3,693 73	National bank-notes out- standing	6,250 00
Due from approved reserve agents	12,097 90	Individual deposits, subject to check	48,221 21
Checks and other cash items	50,63	Time certificates of deposit	55,610 30
Notes of other national banks	1,500 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	254 58		
Specie	2,145 35		
Legal-tender notes	5,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	312 50		
Total	\$136,981 56	Total	\$136,981 56

Darlington—Citizens' National Bank.

GEORGE F. WEST, President.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$214,752 53	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	379 72	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	20,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	6,770 72
Premiums on U. S. bonds	600 00	National bank-notes out- standing	20,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	23,783 75	Due to other national banks	245 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,350 00	Individual deposits subject to check	45,504 06
Due from state banks and bankers	2,150 00	Demand certificates of de- posit	272,559 08
Due from approved reserve agents	105,944 80		
Checks and other cash items	477 10		
Notes of other national banks	2,000 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	113 96		
Specie	20,090 00		
Legal-tender notes	4,437 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,000 00		
Total	\$405,078 86	Total	\$405,078 86

Darlington—First National Bank.

PHILO A. ORTON, President.

T. C. L. MACKAY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$288,185 80	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	11,207 55	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,161 29
U. S. bonds on hand	500 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	633 75	Due to state banks and bankers	2,321 02
Stocks, securities, etc.	107,865 75	Individual deposits, subject to check	96,119 78
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,250 00	Demand certificates of deposit	380,776 55
Other real estate and mortgages owned	7,852 39		
Due from other national banks	111 58		
Due from approved reserve agents	89,458 43		
Checks and other cash items	344 63		
Notes of other national banks	1,735 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	315 61		
Specie	31,148 15		
Legal-tender notes	4,145 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$565,878 64	Total	\$565,878 64

De Pere—The National Bank of De Pere.

A. G. WELLS, President.

HUGO KIEL, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$18,265 51	Capital stock paid in	\$30,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	22 69
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,312 50	Due to other national banks	1,261 57
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	509 32	Individual deposits, subject to check	5,602 77
Due from approved reserve agents	2,396 83	Time certificates of deposit	4,471 25
Checks and other cash items	340 68		
Notes of other national banks	2,040 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	272 29		
Specie	2,921 15		
Legal-tender notes	800 00		
Total	\$41,358 28	Total	\$41,358 28

Eau Claire—Eau Claire National Bank.

ORRIN H. INGRAM, President.

WILLIAM K. COFFIN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$849,642 84	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	3,996 20	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	9,277 65
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	4,359 38	Due to other national banks	32,026 63
Stocks, securities, etc.	51,122 21	Due to state banks and bankers	32,642 11
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,443 52	Individual deposits, subject to check	339,257 64
Due from approved reserve agents	192,692 05	Demand certificates of deposit	1,047 82
Checks and other cash items	2,276 63	Time certificates of deposit	657,440 03
Notes of other national banks	6,788 00	Certified checks	74 25
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	496 48	United States deposits	50,000 00
Specie	48,999 30		
Legal-tender notes	27,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Internal revenue stamps	449 52		
Total	<u>\$1,291,766 13</u>	Total	<u>\$1,291,766 13</u>

Elkhorn—First National Bank.

C. P. GREENE, President.

FRED. W. ISHAM, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$287,890 85	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	3,802 79	Surplus fund	15,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	9,467 41
Stocks, securities, etc.	35,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	161,564 40
Other real estate and mortgages owned	7,470 00	Demand certificates of deposit	167,506 58
Due from other national banks	1,206 50		
Due from state banks and bankers	1,800 00		
Due from approved reserve agents	29,632 74		
Checks and other cash items	4,719 44		
Notes of other national banks	1,865 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	269 57		
Specie	13,686 50		
Legal-tender notes	10,570 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$416,038 39</u>	Total	<u>\$416,038 39</u>

Fond du Lac—First National Bank.

E. A. CAREY, President.

JAMES B. PERRY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$690,362 21	Capital stock paid in	\$125,000 00
Overdrafts	45 65	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	31,260 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	6,134 48
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	109,680 76	National bank-notes outstanding	31,260 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	28,673 38	Due to other national banks	828 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	5,583 78	Due to state banks and bankers	1,465 32
Due from other national banks	183 73	Individual deposits, subject to check	305,394 54
Due from approved reserve agents	130,844 60	Demand certificates of deposit	300 00
Checks and other cash items	4,099 82	Time certificates of deposit	575,576 86
Notes of other national banks	2,875 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	351 12		
Specie	35,432 15		
Legal-tender notes	30,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,563 00		
Total	\$1,070,959 20	Total	\$1,070,959 20

Fond du Lac—The Commercial National Bank.

H. R. POTTER, President.

M. T. SIMMONS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$525,786 24	Capital stock paid in	\$125,000 00
Overdrafts	349 39	Surplus fund	13,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	31,250 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	14,293 15
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2,890 63	National bank-notes outstanding	31,250 00
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	26,618 03	Individual deposits, subject to check	243,481 08
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,015 04	Time certificates of deposit	308,402 29
Other real estate and mortgages owned	12,139 73		
Due from other national banks	28,531 58		
Due from approved reserve agents	43,951 44		
Checks and other cash items	3,637 59		
Exchanges for clearing	1,430 68		
Notes of other national banks	6,091 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	424 67		
Specie	15,842 00		
Legal-tender notes	20,406 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,562 50		
Total	\$735,926 52	Total	\$735,926 52

Fond du Lac—Fond du Lac National Bank.

CHARLES A. GALLOWAY, President.

GAINES A. KNAPP, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$772,158 49	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	3,880 92	Surplus fund	100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	20,095 86
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	3,375 00	Due to state banks and bankers	980 48
Stocks, securities, etc.	81,557 50	Dividends unpaid	10 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	24,600 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	309,262 72
Due from other national banks	40,629 47	Demand certificates of deposit	1,205 00
Due from approved reserve agents	247,230 24	Time certificates of deposit	771,643 47
Checks and other cash items	5,343 08	Certified checks	100 00
Notes of other national banks	12,479 00	United States deposits	50,000 00
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	229 83		
Specie	55,759 00		
Legal-tender notes	55,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,255 00		
Total	\$1,378,297 53	Total	\$1,378,297 53

Fort Atkinson—First National Bank.

L. B. CASWELL, President.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, JR., Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$200,104 92	Capital stock paid in	\$60,000 00
Overdrafts	398 29	Surplus fund	12,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	19,568 17
U. S. bonds on hand	840 00	National bank-notes outstanding	32,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	35,100 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	218,644 82
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,000 00	Demand certificates of deposit	66,583 77
Due from other national banks	6,662 20		
Due from state banks and bankers	589 23		
Due from approved reserve agents	113,152 92		
Checks and other cash items	1,736 66		
Notes of other national banks	1,557 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	88 54		
Specie	4,467 00		
Legal-tender notes	7,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,600 00		
Total	\$408,796 76	Total	\$408,796 76

Grand Rapids—First National Bank.

E. T. HARMON, President.

GEO. W. MEAD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$339,853 20	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	9,263 48	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	15,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	9,169 21
Stocks, securities, etc.	2,247 82	National bank-notes out- standing	15,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,395 83	Individual deposits, subject to check	161,907 64
Due from other national banks	3,686 26	Demand certificates of de- posit	183,020 01
Due from state banks and bankers	1,592 92		
Due from approved reserve agents	44,656 29		
Checks and other cash items	56 76		
Notes of other national banks	1,284 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	51 30		
Specie	18,689 00		
Legal-tender notes	2,570 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	750 00		
Total	<u>\$444,096 86</u>	Total	<u>\$444,096 86</u>

Grand Rapids—Wood County National Bank.

FRANK GARRISON, President.

F. J. WOOD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$522,643 56	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	4,146 97	Surplus fund	18,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	28,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	11,385 31
Stocks, securities, etc.	34,407 38	National bank-notes out- standing	28,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,000 00	Due to other national banks	25 94
Due from approved reserve agents	82,500 66	Individual deposits, subject to check	260,666 75
Checks and other cash items	2,815 01	Demand certificates of de- posit	347,159 53
Notes of other national banks	2,060 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	382 35		
Specie	26,765 60		
Legal-tender notes	4,116 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,400 00		
Total	<u>\$715,237 53</u>	Total	<u>\$715,237 53</u>

Green Bay—Citizens' National Bank.

HOWARD S. ELDRED, President.

WILLIAM P. WAGNER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$887,700 24	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	3,146 32	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	52,118 69
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,000 00	Due to other national banks	904 55
Stocks, securities, etc.	48,984 68	Due to state banks and bankers	20,558 34
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	20,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	588,464 29
Due from other national banks	14,648 19	Time certificates of deposit United States deposits	404,835 67 50,000 00
Due from state banks and bankers	41,172 96		
Due from approved reserve agents	101,383 70		
Checks and other cash items	8,964 80		
Notes of other national banks	2,725 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	297 30		
Specie	31,608 35		
Legal-tender notes	25,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	<u>\$1,266,881 54</u>	Total	<u>\$1,266,881 54</u>

Green Bay—The Kellogg National Bank.

H. F. HAGEMEISTER, President.

W. E. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$855,126 84	Capital stock paid in	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts	4,967 47	Surplus fund	40,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	22,428 18
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	6,781 25	Due to other national banks	8,132 52
Stocks, securities, etc.	500 00	Due to state banks and bankers	55,516 81
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	26,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	439,330 49
Due from other national banks	8,218 43	Demand certificates of de- posit	425 00
Due from state banks and bankers	11,732 91	Time certificates of deposit	371,426 52
Due from approved reserve agents	175,645 80	Certified checks	2 00
Checks and other cash items	3,978 34	United States deposits	50,000 00
Notes of other national banks	5,144 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	546 49		
Specie	29,027 35		
Legal-tender notes	7,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Internal revenue stamps	92 64		
Total	<u>\$1,237,261 52</u>	Total	<u>\$1,237,261 52</u>

Green Bay—The McCartney National Bank

WILLIAM LARSEN, President.

JOSEPH H. TAYLER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$372,164 55	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	10,693 04	Surplus fund	15,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,914 37
Premiums on U. S. bonds	2,137 50	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	8,953 29	Due to other national banks	3,336 68
Other real estate and mortgages owned	8,500 00	Due to state banks and bankers	2,237 44
Due from other national banks	3,919 11	Individual deposits, subject to check	171,392 19
Due from state banks and bankers	971 32	Time certificates of deposit	219,335 96
Due from approved reserve agents	30,638 85	Certified checks	50 00
Checks and other cash items	2,255 64		
Notes of other national banks	318 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	216 59		
Specie	19,998 75		
Legal-tender notes	3,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Total	<u>\$516,266 64</u>	Total	<u>\$516,266 64</u>

Hudson—The First National Bank.

A. E. JEFFERSON, President.

J. R. AGNEW, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$349,883 50	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	2 00	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	18,833 23
Stocks, securities, etc.	117,485 65	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,498 00	Due to state banks and bankers	43,239 29
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,513 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	206,598 71
Due from approved reserve agents	114,818 46	Demand certificates of deposit	10,149 26
Checks and other cash items	4,122 43	Time certificates of deposit	285,362 96
Notes of other national banks	5,583 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	150 91		
Specie	28,001 50		
Legal-tender notes	6,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$651,683 45</u>	Total	<u>\$651,683 45</u>

Janesville—The First National Bank.

S. B. SMITH, President.

JOHN G. REXFORD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$482,371 83	Capital stock paid in	\$125,000 00
Overdrafts	183 25	Surplus fund	50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,098 93
Stocks, securities, etc.	3,180 00	National bank-notes outstanding	47,650 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,000 00	Due to other national banks	350 06
Due from other national banks	1,194 08	Due to state banks and bankers	11,006 88
Due from state banks and bankers	1,412 68	Dividends unpaid	646 00
Due from approved reserve agents	87,398 50	Individual deposits, subject to check	361,160 86
Checks and other cash items	5,024 50	Demand certificates of deposit	88,117 90
Notes of other national banks	1,853 00	Certified checks	1,200 00
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	545 69		
Specie	57,567 10		
Legal-tender notes	5,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Due from treasurer U. S.	1,000 00		
Total	<u>\$709,230 63</u>	Total	<u>\$709,230 63</u>

Janesville—Rock County National Bank.

C. S. JACKMAN, President.

A. P. BURNHAM, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$362,823 39	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	1,165 63	Surplus fund	30,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	21,317 37
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	3,037 50
Stocks, securities, etc.	20,550 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	315,915 24
Due from state banks and bankers	9,146 95	Demand certificates of deposit	59,952 39
Due from approved reserve agents	51,728 89	United States deposits	50,000 00
Checks and other cash items	4,237 06		
Notes of other national banks	4,159 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	156 58		
Specie	38,005 00		
Legal-tender notes	10,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Due from treasurer U. S.	2,000 00		
Total	<u>\$580,222 50</u>	Total	<u>\$580,222 50</u>

Kaukauna—First National Bank.

H. A. FRAMBACH, President.

FRANK F. BECKER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$228,836 03	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	172 69	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	5,656 28
Stocks, securities, etc.	24,775 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,075 00	Due to other national banks	1,449 43
Other real estate and mortgages owned	3,338 31	Individual deposits, subject to check	46,392 37
Due from other national banks	914 07	Time certificates of deposit	193,343 16
Due from approved reserve agents	30,985 30		
Checks and other cash items	258 92		
Notes of other national banks	210 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	226 52		
Specie	8,424 40		
Legal-tender notes	6,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$319,341 24	Total	\$319,341 24

Kenosha—First National Bank.

ZALMON G. SIMMONS, President.

CHARLES C. BROWN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$759,911 61	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	7,787 07	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	28,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	37,384 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	351,999 49	National bank-notes outstanding	28,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,228 94	Individual deposits, subject to check	794,793 90
Due from other national banks	23,792 15	Demand certificates of deposit	729,889 83
Due from state banks and bankers	1,288 09		
Due from approved reserve agents	335,921 72		
Checks and other cash items	6,611 94		
Notes of other national banks	8,250 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	184 12		
Specie	83,062 60		
Legal-tender notes	51,605 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,425 00		
Due from treasurer U. S.	2,000 00		
Total	\$1,665,567 73	Total	\$1,665,567 73

La Crosse—The National Bank of La Crosse.

F. P. HIXON, President.

GEORGE W. BURTON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,765,153 19	Capital stock paid in	\$250,000 00
Overdrafts	628 88	Surplus fund	100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	240,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	39,588 54
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	264,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	240,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	71,000 00	Due to other national banks	59,107 98
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,000 00	Due to state banks and bankers	482,176 57
Due from state banks and bankers	25,823 11	Individual deposits, subject to check	363,958 60
Due from approved reserve agents	328,344 27	Demand certificates of deposit	1,127,244 82
Checks and other cash items	6,285 30	Certified checks	1,719 94
Notes of other national banks	8,910 00	United States deposits	199,909 50
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	492 20		
Specie and legal tender notes	131,069 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	12,000 00		
Total	<u>\$2,863,705 95</u>	Total	<u>\$2,863,705 95</u>

Ladysmith—First National Bank.

W. S. MANNING, President.

O. E. PEDERSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$58,633 71	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	2,684 56	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,350 66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,250 00	National bank-notes outstanding	6,250 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	257 81	Individual deposits, subject to check	40,883 32
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,789 73	Time certificates of deposit	11,757 57
Due from approved reserve agents	5,874 67		
Notes of other national banks	1,260 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	93 07		
Specie	5,005 60		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	312 50		
Internal revenue	79 90		
Total	<u>\$85,241 55</u>	Total	<u>\$85,241 55</u>

Lake Geneva—Farmers National Bank.

D. S. ALLEN, President.

E. D. RICHARDSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$131,644 28	Capital stock paid in	\$30,000 00
Overdrafts	956 58	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,458 25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	10,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	10,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	488 90	Individual deposits, subject to check	60,390 58
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	Demand certificates of deposit	70,028 95
Due from approved reserve agents	15,010 46		
Checks and other cash items	107 62		
Notes of other national banks	3,617 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	111 09		
Specie	4,441 85		
Legal-tender notes	4,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	500 00		
Total	\$172,877 78	Total	\$172,877 78

Lake Geneva—First National Bank.

ALVAN E. TYLER, President.

JOSIAH BARFIELD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$334,116 59	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Surplus fund	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	2,300 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,665 01
Real estate	4,875 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due from state banks and bankers	36,298 06	Individual deposits, subject to check	146,793 33
Specie and legal tender notes	19,491 00	Time certificates of deposit	175,389 57
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Revenue stamps	267 26		
Total	\$449,847 91	Total	\$449,847 91

Madison—First National Bank.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, President.

WAYNE RAMSAY, Cashier.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$810,942 84	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	315 14	Surplus fund	100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	75,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	14,932 95
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	75,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	650 00	Due to state banks and bankers	2,045 64
Stocks, securities, etc.	48,300 27	Due to trust companies and savings banks	18,162 36
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	21,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	395,762 27
Other real estate and mort- gages owned	7,079 00	Demand certificates of de- posit	565,292 69
Due from state banks and bankers	136 17	United States deposits	34,521 60
Due from approved reserve agents	224,893 46	Deposits of U. S. disburs- ing officers	15,388 76
Checks and other cash items	4,073 78		
Notes of other national banks	3,300 00		
Fractional currency nick- els, cents	850 61		
Specie	63,385 00		
Legal-tender notes	7,340 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	3,750 00		
Total	<u>\$1,321,106 27</u>	Total	<u>\$1,321,106 27</u>

Manitowoc—The National Bank of Manitowoc.

L. D. MOSES, President.

F. T. ZENTNER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$187,757 49	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	52,417 00	Surplus fund	20,000 06
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	4,432 33
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,659 73	National bank-notes out- standing	24,500 00
Due from state banks and bankers	568 86	Due to other national banks	474 40
Due from approved reserve agents	55,768 02	Due to state banks and bankers	6,136 65
Checks and other cash items	5,580 82	Individual deposits, subject to check	146,964 19
Notes of other national banks	1,610 00	Time certificates of deposit	74,808 27
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	511 37		
Specie and legal tender notes	32,192 55		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	<u>\$377,315 84</u>	Total	<u>\$377,315 84</u>

Marinette—First National Bank.

JESSE SPALDING, President.

WARREN J. DAVIS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$778,256 77	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	12 19	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	21,782 58
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,318 05	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Other real estate owned	695 77	Due to state banks and bankers	1,576 12
Due from other national banks	2,735 78	Dividends unpaid	60 00
Due from state banks and bankers	2,181 62	Individual deposits, subject to check	186,536 06
Due from approved reserve agents	72,714 00	Demand certificates of deposit	3,890 24
Checks and other cash items	1,870 35	Time certificates of deposit	603,808 48
Notes of other national banks	1,890 00	Cashier's checks outstanding	48 40
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	120 85		
Specie	32,656 50		
Legal tender notes	33,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	\$967,701 88	Total	\$967,701 88

Marinette—The Stephenson National Bank.

J. A. VAN CLEVE, President.

H. J. BROWN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,208,019 93	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	817 53	Surplus fund	30,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	45,932 50
Stocks, securities, etc.	361,138 37	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	29,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	706,548 71
Due from other national banks	8,771 56	Demand certificates of deposit	11,935 96
Due from state banks and bankers	7,971 73	Time certificates of deposit	1,256,788 39
Due from approved reserve agents	477,002 41	Certified checks	245 82
Checks and other cash items	6,738 08		
Notes of other national banks	3,500 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	250 07		
Specie	96,991 70		
Legal tender notes	10,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	\$2,176,451 38	Total	\$2,176,451 38

Marshfield—American National Bank.

W. D. CONNOR, President.

O. G. LINDEMANN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$212,854 26	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	13,300 00	Surplus fund	1,700 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	498 18	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,031 33
Stocks, securities, etc.	29,920 53	National bank-notes outstanding	13,300 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,304 79	Due to other national banks	6,054 21
Due from other national banks	12,173 68	Due to state banks and bankers	40,053 62
Due from state banks and bankers	1,261 36	Individual deposits, subject to check	96,208 67
Due from approved reserve agents	87,523 70	Demand certificates of deposit	5,490 27
Checks and other cash items	784 66	Time certificates of deposit	170,857 76
Internal revenue stamps	96 28		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	488 87		
Specie	9,978 55		
Legal-tender notes	5,906 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	665 00		
Total	\$385,755 86	Total	\$385,755 86

Marshfield—First National Bank.

ADAM HAFER, President.

EDW. L. REESE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$246,608 26	Capital stock paid in	\$65,000 00
Overdrafts	495 37	Surplus fund	13,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	22,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,655 15
Stocks, securities, etc.	50,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	22,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,000 00	Dividends unpaid	4,550 00
Due from other national banks	5,193 47	Individual deposits, subject to check	110,123 13
Due from approved reserve agents	72,140 39	Demand certificates of deposit	206,678 09
Checks and other cash items	3,462 46	Time certificates of deposit	11 00
Notes of other national banks	1,000 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	61 02		
Specie	16,921 90		
Legal-tender notes	1,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,125 00		
Revenue stamps	9 50		
Total	\$426,517 37	Total	\$426,517 37

Medford—First National Bank.

JOSEPH GIBSON, President.

L. SPERBECK, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$91,687 88	Capital stock paid in	\$35,000 00
Overdrafts	2,314 76	Surplus fund	4,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	8,750 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	4,788 42
Premiums on U. S. bonds	500 00	National bank-notes out- standing	8,750 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,543 31	Due to other national banks	5,000 00
Due from other national banks	14,081 94	Due to state banks and bankers	210 07
Due from approved reserve agents	4,011 33	Individual deposits, subject to check	82,525 13
Checks and other cash items	235 91		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	145 74		
Specie	2,250 25		
Legal-tender notes	10,315 00		
Redemption fund with Treasurer U. S.	437 50		
Total	<u>\$140,273 62</u>	Total	<u>\$140,273 62</u>

Menasha—The First National Bank.

CHARLES R. SMITH, President.

GEORGE H. UTZ, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$338,577 35	Capital stock paid in	\$80,000 00
Overdrafts	5,012 95	Surplus fund	16,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	20,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	10,730 83
Stocks, securities, etc.	14,821 32	National bank-notes out- standing	20,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	12,000 00	Deposits	386,659 15
Real estate owned	2,704 72		
Specie	119,273 64		
Due from treasurer U. S.	1,000 00		
Total	<u>\$513,389 98</u>	Total	<u>\$513,389 98</u>

Menomonie—First National Bank.

FRANK J. McLEAN, President.

W. C. RIBENACK, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$426,761 06	Capital stock paid in.....	\$60,000 00
Overdrafts	810 83	Surplus fund	9,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	35,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,659 77
Premiums on U. S. bonds.	2,100 00	National bank-notes outstanding	34,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	26,562 50	Individual deposits, subject to check	95,781 99
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	17,245 76	Demand certificates of deposit	29,324 80
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,000 00	Time certificates of deposit	374,394 81
Due from other national banks	1,403 88		
Due from approved reserve agents	62,486 59		
Checks and other cash items	373 95		
Notes of other national banks	4,000 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	224 53		
Specie	28,827 00		
Legal-tender notes	2,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,750 00		
Internal revenue stamps..	115 27		
Total	\$610,661 37	Total	\$610,661 37

Merrill—The National Bank of Merrill.

S. HEINEMAN, President.

GEORGE A. FOSTER Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$482,643 87	Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	1,112 06	Surplus fund	6,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	20,043 41
Stocks, securities, etc.	66,831 16	National bank-notes outstanding	100,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,375 00	Due to other national banks	986 57
Due from other national banks	6,793 28	Due to state banks and bankers	4,012 31
Due from approved reserve agents	46,775 65	Individual deposits, subject to check	252,753 21
Checks and other cash items	9,470 67	Demand certificates of deposit	4,992 52
Notes of other national banks	1,060 00	Time certificates of deposit	269,595 36
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	315 19		
Specie	24,006 50		
Legal tender notes	10,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	5,000 00		
Total	\$758,383 38	Total	\$758,383 38

Milwaukee—First National Bank.

F. G. BIGELOW, President.

F. J. KIPP, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts....	\$10,643,809 58	Capital stock paid in...	\$1,500,000 00
Overdrafts	265,268 66	Surplus fund	500,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	360,839 29
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	350,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	30,000 00	Due to other national banks	2,112,748 78
Stocks, securities, etc...	1,166,093 02	Due to state banks and bankers	1,298,537 67
Furniture and fixtures.	25,000 00	Due to trust companies and savings banks...	154,916 52
Other real estate and mortgages owned	82,239 16	Dividends unpaid	2 50
Due from other national banks	650,087 31	Individual deposits, sub- ject to check	9,452 25 43
Due from state banks and bankers	648,216 22	Demand certificates of deposit	2,621,567 81
Due from approved re- serve agents	2,708,429 42	Certified checks	40,766 93
Checks and other cash items	948 32	Cashier's checks out- standing	8,853 82
Exchanges for clearing house	236,915 59	United States deposits.	224,557 22
Notes of other national banks	20,000 00	Deposits of U. S. dis- bursing officers	159,649 35
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	2,025 00		
Specie	728,600 00		
Legal-tender notes	872,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Revenue stamps	2,559 04		
Total	\$18,484,691 32	Total	\$18,484,691 32

Milwaukee—The Marine National Bank.

WASHINGTON BECKER, President.

A. H. LINDSAY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,972,450 19	Capital stock paid in	\$300,000 00
Overdrafts	35,135 39	Surplus fund	75,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	19,578 09
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	8,250 00	Due to other national banks	56,628 42
Stocks, securities, etc.	262,585 00	Due to state banks and bankers	70,969 45
Due from other national banks	93,958 28	Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,677 77
Due from state banks and bankers	229,295 52	Due to approved reserve agents	54,627 36
Due from approved reserve agents	560,792 84	Individual deposits, subject to check	1,962,863 27
Checks and other cash items	6,956 08	Demand certificates of deposit	951,813 56
Exchanges for clearing house	68,262 91	Certified checks	6,756 56
Notes of other national banks	969 00	Cashier's checks outstanding	49,263 26
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	501 64	United States deposits	150,000 00
Specie	216,325 00	Liabilities other than those above stated	50,000 00
Legal-tender notes	143,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Internal revenue stamps.	195 89		
Total	\$3,801,177 74	Total	\$3,801,177 74

Milwaukee—Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin.

GEORGE W. STROHMEYER, President.

W. F. FILTER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,741,855 36	Capital stock paid in	\$450,000 00
Overdrafts	27,544 31	Surplus fund	60,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	39,018 32
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds . . .	6,750 00	Due to other national banks	274,921 83
Stocks, securities, etc.	152,800 00	Due to state banks and bankers	153,400 21
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	90,000 00	Due to trust companies and savings banks	41,848 87
Due from other national banks	109,549 59	Reserved for taxes and premiums	10,838 25
Due from state banks and bankers	25,584 45	Individual deposits, subject to check	1,341,540 42
Due from approved reserve agents	315,839 35	Demand certificates of de- posit	413,876 12
Exchanges for clearing house	77,274 66	Certified checks	1,627 90
Notes of other national banks	4,361 00	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	2,713 49
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	126 69	United States deposits . . .	200,000 00
Specie	140,600 00		
Legal-tender notes	95,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Total	\$3,039,785 41	Total	\$3,039,785 41

Milwaukee—National Exchange Bank.

J. W. P. LOMBARD, President.

GRANT FITCH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$2,850,048 48	Capital stock paid in	\$500,000 00
Overdrafts	124,123 07	Surplus fund	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	350,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	57,634 24
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	260,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	462,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	518,965 43	Due to other national banks	562,313 90
Due from other national banks	279,160 82	Due to state banks and bankers	315,561 61
Due from state banks and bankers	149,475 48	Individual deposits, subject to check	2,055,032 59
Due from approved reserve agents	490,000 09	Demand certificates of de- posit	941,077 70
Checks and other cash items	2,871 78	Time certificates of deposit Certified checks	110,398 92 34,568 77
Exchange for clearing house	63,780 13	Cashier's checks outstand- ing	1,878 72
Notes of other national banks	25,065 00	United States deposits	249,127 93
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	489 04	Deposits of U. S. disburs- ing officers	13,858 97
Specie	365,771 00	Bond account	150,000 00
Legal-tender notes	94,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	23,125 00		
Due from treasurer U. S.	6,200 00		
Revenue stamps	878 03		
Total	\$5,603,953 35	Total	\$5,603,953 35

Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank.

FRED PABST, President.

CHARLES E. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.	Liabilities.
Loans and discounts . . . \$7,619,950 95	Capital stock paid in . . . \$1,000,000 00
Overdrafts 121,740 00	Surplus fund 500,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation 50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid 325,429 88
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits 250,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding 50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds 12,750 00	Reserved for taxes and unearned interest 34,732 06
Stocks, securities, etc. 545,599 28	Due to other national banks 1,291,213 64
Furniture and fixtures 5,455 23	Due to state banks and bankers 1,231,265 09
Due from other national banks 939,367 18	Due to trust companies and savings banks 82,209 54
Due from state banks and bankers 280,535 59	Dividends unpaid 165 00
Due from approved reserve agents 1,355,672 34	Individual deposits, subject to check 5,314,936 79
Checks and other cash items 2,869 38	Demand certificates of deposit 1,681,289 76
Exchanges for clearing house 150,067 46	Certified checks 23,100 28
Notes of other national banks 22,780 00	Cashier's checks outstanding 94,448 14
Fractional currency, nickels, cents 2,602 77	United States deposits 249,740 53
Specie 904,848 00	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers 259 47
Legal-tender notes 111,596 00	
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S. 2,500 00	
Internal revenue stamps 456 00	
Total <u>\$12,378,790 18</u>	Total <u>\$12,378,790 18</u>

Mineral Point—First National Bank.

R. J. PENNALLEGON, President.

PHIL ALLEN, JR., Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$447,852 32	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	16,120 89	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	10,991 91
U. S. bonds on hand	15,120 00	National bank-notes out- standing	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,393 15	Individual deposits, subject to check	174,406 41
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,300 00	Demand certificates of de- posit	272,359 03
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	2,168 45	Bills payable	10,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	9,800 00		
Due from state banks and bankers	1,100 63		
Due from approved reserve agents	59,097 63		
Checks and other cash items	167 04		
Notes of other national banks	1,760 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	5 04		
Specie	25,772 20		
Legal-tender notes	4,850 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	\$612,757 35	Total	\$612,757 35

Mondovi—The First National Bank.

J. WHEELAN, President.

* R. SOUTHWORTH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$200,747 04	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,102 92	Surplus fund	1,250 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	3,135 43
Premiums on U. S. bonds	718 75	National bank-notes out- standing	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,816 67	Individual deposits, subject to check	57,349 93
Due from other national banks	19,920 97	Demand certificates of de- posit	4,092 70
Due from approved reserve agents	52,077 86	Time certificates of deposit	75,655 93
Checks and other cash items	1,615 80		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	25 73		
Specie	7,333 25		
Legal-tender notes	2,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$178,983 99	Total	\$178,983 99

Monroe—The First National Bank.

HENRY LUDLOW, President.

C. W. TWINING, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$460,143 92	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	2,253 92	Surplus fund	100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	60,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	10,835 65
Stocks, securities, etc.	103,987 53	National bank-notes out- standing	59,997 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	10,000 00	Due to state banks and bankers	7,169 11
Due from state banks and bankers	4,714 02	Dividends unpaid	860 00
Due from approved reserve agents	101,837 98	Individual deposits, subject to check	267,219 43
Checks and other cash items	482 21	Demand certificates of de- posit	233,691 26
Notes of other national banks	550 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	145 27		
Specie	28,849 10		
Legal-tender notes	3,565 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	3,000 00		
Due from treasurer U. S.	150 00		
Revenue stamps	94 00		
Total	\$779,772 95	Total	\$779,772 95

Neenah—National Manufacturers' Bank.

D. C. VAN OSTRAND, President.

S. B. MORGAN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$436,287 80	Capital stock paid in	\$75,000 00
Overdrafts	3,508 28	Surplus fund	15,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	20,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	11,387 11
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,800 00	National bank-notes out- standing	20,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	15,262 50	Due to other national banks	5,949 55
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	12,274 02	Individual deposits, subject to check	132,138 13
Due from other national banks	2,307 42	Time certificates of deposit	341,842 65
Due from state banks and bankers	1,228 88		
Due from approved reserve agents	74,327 01		
Checks and other cash items	2,202 29		
Notes of other national banks	1,502 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	338 55		
Specie	27,412 72		
Legal-tender notes	1,840 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,000 00		
Internal revenue stamps	25 97		
Total	\$601,317 44	Total	\$601,317 44

Neenah—National Bank of Neenah.

ROBERT SHIELLS, President.

JOHN P. SHIELLS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$497,401 18	Capital stock paid in	\$75,000 00
Overdrafts	562 99	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	75,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	9,344 61
Stocks, securities, etc.	27,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	75,000 00
Due from other national banks	57,727 80	Due to other national banks	2 69
Due from state banks and bankers	15,534 72	Individual deposits, subject to check	411,342 17
Due from approved reserve agents	74,160 31	Time certificates of deposit	196,367 68
Checks and other cash items	1,730 31		
Notes of other national banks	2,410 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	353 34		
Specie	15,326 50		
Legal-tender notes	21,100 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	3,750 00		
Total	\$792,057 15	Total	\$792,057 15

New London—First National Bank.

L. D. MOSES, President.

S. T. RITCHIE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$247,770 27	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	591 88	Surplus fund	3,800 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	8,638 20
Furniture and fixtures	2,195 54	National bank-notes out- standing	12,500 00
Real estate owned	1,224 00	Dividends unpaid	40 00
Due from other national banks	6,644 97	Individual deposits, subject to check	51,418 34
Due from approved reserve agents	60,510 64	Demand certificates of de- posit	230,781 88
Checks and other cash items	3,137 65		
Notes of other national banks	1,657 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	363 02		
Specie	14,958 45		
Legal-tender notes	5,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$357,178 42	Total	\$357,178 42

Oconomowoc—First National Bank.

G. MEISSNER, President.

CHAS. D. PROBERT, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$136,475 17	Capital stock paid in.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	408 26	Surplus fund	300 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	5,219 59
Premiums on U. S. bonds.	515 62	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc. ...	43,923 40	Individual deposits, subject to check	129,947 75
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,652 17	Demand certificates of deposit	80,493 93
Due from state banks and bankers	354 70		
Due from approved reserve agents	46,797 02		
Checks and other cash items	768 95		
Notes of other national banks	219 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	90 39		
Specie	9,039 55		
Legal-tender notes	11,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Internal revenue stamps..	92 04		
Total	\$278,461 27	Total	\$278,461 27

Oconto—Citizens' National Bank.

R. G. SHUMWAY, President.

CHAS. A. BEST, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$250,183 17	Capital stock paid in.....	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	373 74	Surplus fund	1,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,658 64
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.	7,500 00	Due to other national banks	1,609 65
Stocks, securities, etc. ...	10,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	96,308 70
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000 00	Demand certificates of deposit	197,578 59
Due from other national banks	2,367 57	United States deposits ...	50,000 00
Due from state banks and bankers	3,022 46		
Due from approved reserve agents	35,712 65		
Checks and other cash items	4,293 28		
Notes of other national banks	4,310 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	272 71		
Specie	10,170 00		
Legal-tender notes	5,450 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Total	\$451,155 58	Total	\$451,155 58

Oconto—Oconto National Bank.

GEORGE BEYER, President.

WILLIAM K. SMITH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$222,012 21	Capital stock paid in	\$60,000 00
Overdrafts	6,689 79	Surplus fund	12,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	15,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,781 15
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	1,849 55	National bank-notes outstanding	15,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	7,000 00	Due to state banks and bankers	718 54
Due from state banks and bankers	1,571 06	Individual deposits, subject to check	52,933 52
Due from approved reserve agents	41,084 87	Demand certificates of deposit	175,752 80
Checks and other cash items	237 40	Liabilities other than those above stated	182 45
Notes of other national banks	5,184 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	126 44		
Specie	13,312 50		
Legal-tender notes	4,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	750 00		
Internal revenue stamps . .	50 64		
Total	<u>\$319,368 46</u>	Total	<u>\$319,368 46</u>

Omro—First National Bank.

P. A. WHEELER, President.

W. P. WHEELER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$99,210 21	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	468 99	Surplus fund	1,125 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,750 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,543 43
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	4,472 31	National bank-notes outstanding	6,750 00
Due from other national banks	9,683 43	Individual deposits, subject to check	32,395 02
Due from approved reserve agents	13,616 17	Time certificates of deposit	73,595 91
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	60 75		
Specie	2,490 00		
Legal-tender notes	3,320 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	337 50		
Total	<u>\$140,409 36</u>	Total	<u>\$140,409 36</u>

Oshkosh—Commercial National Bank.

G. W. ROE, President.

THOMAS DALY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$718,460 86	Capital stock paid in	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts	6,774 36	Surplus fund	12,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	100,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	17,889 04
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	100,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	78,047 91	Due to other national banks	35,084 48
Due from national banks	8,222 60	Due to state banks and bankers	9,378 17
Due from state banks and bankers	9,129 64	Individual deposits, subject to check	369,513 85
Due from approved reserve agents	79,202 21	Demand certificates of de- posit	6,301 00
Checks and other cash items	4,631 50	Time certificates of deposit	332,296 35
Notes of other national banks	10,470 00		
Nickels and cents	854 16		
Specie	41,656 00		
Legal-tender notes	15,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	5,000 00		
Internal revenue stamps	13 65		
Total	\$1,082,462 89	Total	\$1,082,462 89

Oshkosh—German National Bank.

J. H. JENKINS, President.

C. H. KRIPPENE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$471,729 63	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	3,266 13	Surplus fund	100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	8,223 52
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,635 10	National bank-notes out- standing	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,494 50	Due to other national banks	12,830 34
Other real estate and mortgages owned	46,985 97	Individual deposits, subject to check	213,295 24
Due from other national banks	3,673 15	Demand certificates of de- posit	2,130 52
Due from approved reserve agents	52,202 41	Time certificates of deposit	197,041 28
Checks and other cash items	7,538 33		
Notes of other national banks	2,553 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	1,046 68		
Specie	11,710 00		
Legal-tender notes	20,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Dollars	436 00		
Total	\$658,520 90	Total	\$658,520 90

Oshkosh—The National Bank of Oshkosh.

SAMUEL M. HAY, President.

CHARLES SCHRIBER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,220,282 89	Capital stock paid in	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts	3,258 57	Surplus fund	100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	89,713 44
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	111,792 83	Due to other national banks	5,476 60
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	45,434 75	Due to state banks and bankers	18,849 61
Due from other national banks	25,974 29	Individual deposits, subject to check	422,761 83
Due from state banks and bankers	36,870 44	Demand certificates of deposit	114,808 69
Due from approved reserve agents	413,614 19	Times certificates of deposit	1,085,043 11
Checks and other cash items	5 920 21	United States deposits	50,000 00
Internal revenue stamps	662 27		
Notes of other national banks	10,205 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	437 84		
Specie	135,700 00		
Legal-tender notes	24,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,500 00		
Total	\$2,136,653 28	Total	\$2,136,653 28

Oshkosh—The National Union Bank.

W. K. RIDEOUT, President.

R. H. HACKETT, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$700,425 74	Capital stock paid in	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts	2,393 71	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,700 00	Undivided profits	29,062 40
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00	Circulation	150,700 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	25,000 00	Due to national banks	24,227 89
Due from national banks	12,177 85	Due to state banks and bankers	29,154 37
Due from approved reserve agents	91,599 72	Individual deposits, subject to check	226,682 26
Checks and other cash items	12,767 78	Time certificates of deposit	460,975 70
Fractional silver	1,741 30	United States deposits	50,000 00
Bills of other national banks	3,950 00		
Nickels and cents	502 52		
Gold coin	35,425 00		
Silver	1,584 00		
Legal-tenders	20,000 00		
Redemption fund	7,535 00		
City of Oshkosh, 4 per cent. refunding bonds	75,000 00		
Total	\$1,190,802 62	Total	\$1,190,802 62

Peshtigo—Peshtigo National Bank.

WM. ELLIS, JR., President.

A. G. FOWLER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$89,765 16	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	44	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,355 16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	10,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	10,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	506 25	Individual deposits, subject to check	31,865 99
Stocks, securities, etc.	5,000 00	Demand certificates of deposit	3,195 70
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	Time certificates of deposit	65,045 90
Due from other national banks	659 64		
Due from approved reserve agents	14,364 60		
Checks and other cash items	350 68		
Notes of other national banks	1,848 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	165 83		
Specie	5,302 15		
Legal-tender notes	4,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	500 00		
Total	<u>\$137,462 75</u>	Total	<u>\$137,462 75</u>

Platteville—First National Bank.

THOMAS JENKINS, Jr., President.

W. M. HETHERINGTON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$157,618 57	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	1,608 42	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	39,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	6,376 64
Stocks, securities, etc.	84,535 00	National bank-notes outstanding	39,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,400 00	Dividends unpaid	90 00
Due from other national banks	12,912 77	Individual deposits, subject to check	133,710 55
Due from state banks and bankers	47 60	Demand certificates of deposit	47,129 35
Due from approved reserve agents	93,679 66	Time certificates of deposit	129,476 86
Checks and other cash items	135 60		
Notes of other national banks	1,700 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	94 28		
Specie	8,585 50		
Legal-tender notes	4,491 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,975 00		
Total	<u>\$416,283 40</u>	Total	<u>\$416,283 40</u>

Portage—First National Bank.

J. E. WELLS, President.

E. A. GOWRAN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$254,035 85	Capital stock paid in	\$75,000 00
Overdrafts	237 26	Surplus fund	13,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	20,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	27,727 12
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	291,393 46	National bank-notes outstanding	20,000 00
Due from state banks and bankers	1,603 45	Due to state banks and bankers	50,283 92
Due from approved reserve agents	77,762 18	Individual deposits, subject to check	87,530 08
Checks and other cash items	177 13	Demand certificates of deposit	6,706 67
Notes of other national banks	780 00	Times certificates of deposit	385,843 32
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	407 18	Certified checks	10,000 00
Specie	13,730 60	Cashier's checks outstanding	36 00
Legal-tender notes	15,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,000 00		
Total	<u>\$676,127 11</u>	Total	<u>\$676,127 11</u>

Princeton—The First National Bank.

G. J. KRUEGER, President.

HENRY DEHDE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$71,058 49	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	11 48	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	517 55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	7,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	490 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	21,243 97
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	12,957 41	Time certificates of deposit	59,550 23
Due from other national banks	2,287 73		
Due from approved reserve agents	8,551 77		
Checks and other cash items	3 10		
Notes of other national banks	100 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	63 07		
Specie	3,107 70		
Legal-tender notes	7,331 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	350 00		
Total	<u>\$113,311 75</u>	Total	<u>\$113,311 75</u>

Racine—First National Bank.

N. D. FRATT, President.

G. N. FRATT, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,123,285 50	Capital stock paid in	\$150,000 00
Overdrafts	6,505 04	Surplus fund	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	37,500 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	53,423 21
Stocks, securities, etc.	286,769 13	National bank-notes out- standing	37,495 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	30,000 00	Due to other national banks	3,262 33
Due from other national banks	31,192 40	Individual deposits, subject to check	325,737 34
Due from state banks and bankers	1,747 06	Demand certificates of de- posit	1,090,721 73
Due from approved reserve agents	177,041 66		
Checks and other cash items	3,428 69		
Exchanges for clearing house	4,051 26		
Notes of other national banks	2,840 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	463 07		
Specie	94,720 80		
Legal-tender notes	9,220 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,875 00		
Total	\$1,810,639 61	Total	\$1,810,639 61

Racine—Manufacturers' National Bank.

STEPHEN BULL, President.

BYRON B. NORTHROP, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,607,021 97	Capital stock paid in	\$250,000 00
Overdrafts	6,681 82	Surplus fund	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	50,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	37,020 67
Stocks, securities, etc.	184,100 00	National bank-notes out- standing	50,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000 00	Due to other national banks	53,174 05
Due from other national banks	63,154 73	Due to state banks and bankers	24,439 70
Due from state banks and bankers	7,025 48	Individual deposits, subject to check	379,636 51
Due from approved reserve agents	229,103 60	Demand certificates of de- posit	1,326,401 28
Checks and other cash items	3,969 41	Certified checks	6,013 05
Exchanges for clearing house	3,346 64		
Notes of other national banks	136 00		
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	427 91		
Specie	80,915 20		
Legal-tender notes	22,800 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	3,002 50		
Total	\$2,276,685 26	Total	\$2,276,685 26

Rhineland—First National Bank.

CHARLES CHAFEE, President.

W. E. ASHTON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts . . .	\$278,235 19	Capital stock paid in . . .	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	222 40	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,690 61
Stocks, securities, etc. . .	7,096 48	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	Due to other national banks	2,257 99
Due from other national banks	3,021 09	Dividends unpaid	30 00
Due from state banks and bankers	575 92	Individual deposits, subject to check	122,774 69
Due from approved reserve agents	38,656 84	Demand certificates of deposit	6,407 39
Checks and other cash items	265 30	Time certificates of deposit	156,017 69
Notes of other national banks	1,130 00	Certified checks	200 00
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	105 41		
Specie	18,199 74		
Legal-tender notes	1,620 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	<u>\$80,378 37</u>	Total	<u>\$380,378 37</u>

Ripon—First National Bank.

GEO. L. FIELD, President.

F. SPRATT, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts . . .	\$470,414 49	Capital stock paid in . . .	\$60,000 00
Overdrafts	1,872 09	Surplus fund	12,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	60,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	6,322 42
U. S. bonds on hand . . .	20,000 00	National bank-notes outstanding	60,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc. . .	72,700 00	Dividends unpaid	150 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	8,800 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	130,398 76
Due from state banks and bankers	2,207 35	Demand certificates of deposit	267,621 88
Due from approved reserve agents	113,756 46	Time certificates of deposit	257,240 99
Checks and other cash items	162 29		
Notes of other national banks	250 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	78 57		
Specie	27,119 80		
Legal-tender notes	13,300 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	3,000 00		
Internal revenue stamps .	73 00		
Total	<u>\$793,734 05</u>	Total	<u>\$793,734 05</u>

Ripon—German National Bank.

CHARLES COWAN, President.

J. L. STONE, Asst. Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$264,084 11	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	17,194 87	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	8,696 84
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,300 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	24,877 56	Individual deposits, subject to check	74,562 85
Checks and other cash items	1,227 00	Demand certificates of deposit	25 00
Notes of other national banks	300 00	Time certificates of deposit	186,784 31
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	178 32	Certified checks	36 00
Specie	10,296 10		
Legal-tender notes	2,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Internal revenue stamps	22 04		
Total	<u>\$342,605 00</u>	Total	<u>\$342,605 00</u>

Shawano—First National Bank.

W. C. ZACHOW, President.

F. W. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$206,952 87	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	4,424 79	Surplus fund	2,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,406 30
Premiums on U. S. bonds	278 12	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,793 66	Due to other national banks	752 97
Due from other national banks	51,695 37	Dividends unpaid	188 00
Due from approved reserve agents	2,149 44	Individual deposits, subject to check	81,862 89
Checks and other cash items	612 45	Demand certificates of deposit	5,218 87
Notes of other national banks	1,500 00	Time certificates of deposit	157,044 36
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	551 48	Liabilities other than those above stated	71 64
Specie	19,761 85		
Legal-tender notes	2,200 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$313,045 03</u>	Total	<u>\$313,045 03</u>

Shawano—German-American National Bank.

CHARLES R. STIER, President.

F. J. MARTIN, Cashier.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$22,488 05	Capital stock paid in	\$17,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,250 00	National bank-notes outstanding	6,250 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	554 68	Due to state banks and bankers	41 22
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	740 35	Individual deposits, subject to check	16,232 18
Due from other national banks	5,044 56	Demand certificates of deposit	1,668 00
Due from approved reserve agents	5,768 41	Time certificates of deposit	6,010 00
Checks and other cash items	1,843 26	Capital stock paid in and not certified	562 25
Notes of other national banks	350 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	120 07		
Specie	1,993 25		
Legal-tender notes	2,510 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	312 50		
Expense	288 52		
Total	\$48,263 65	Total	\$48,263 65

Sheboygan Falls—Dairymen's National Bank.

STEDMAN THOMAS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$58,045 64	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
Overdrafts	1,216 63	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,075 23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	16,500 00	National bank-notes outstanding	16,500 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,402 50	Due to state banks and bankers	317 79
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	8,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	40,384 94
Due from other national banks	3,648 26	Demand certificates of deposit	5,585 23
Due from state banks and bankers	588 15	Time certificates of deposit	33,718 44
Due from approved reserve agents	22,969 70		
Checks and other cash items	147 46		
Notes of other national banks	450 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	89 14		
Specie	7,694 65		
Legal-tender notes	1,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	825 00		
Revenue stamps	4 50		
Total	\$122,581 63	Total	\$122,581 63

Shullsburg—First National Bank.

WILLIAM LOOK, President.

J. M. LEHR, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$224,139 84	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	5,067 59	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,980 43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	20,450 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	45,144 03
Furniture and fixtures	2,219 18	Demand certificates of deposit	226,502 61
Other real estate and mortgages owned	21,925 04	Time certificates of deposit	206 50
Due from state banks and bankers	1,269 80	Certified checks	753 14
Due from approved reserve agents	39,026 36		
Checks and other cash items	81 75		
Notes of other national banks	1,000 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	266 40		
Specie	13,515 75		
Legal-tender notes	1,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$343,086 71	Total	\$343,086 71

Stevens Point—Citizens' National Bank.

LOUIS BRILL, President.

G. E. McDILL, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$328,073 46	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	1,827 60	Surplus fund	10,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	13,129 13
Stocks, securities, etc.	931 45	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	28,000 00	Due to other national banks	763 56
Due from other national banks	21,168 84	Due to state banks and bankers	6,307 42
Due from state banks and bankers	17 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	137,630 15
Due from approved reserve agents	41,810 45	Demand certificates of deposit	13,671 42
Checks and other cash items	2,767 38	Time certificates of deposit	173,995 01
Notes of other national banks	2,718 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	94 86		
Specie	11,460 15		
Legal-tender notes	15,800 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Revenue account	77 50		
Total	\$480,996 69	Total	\$480,996 69

Stevens Point—First National Bank.

A. R. WEEK, President.

J. W. DUNEGAN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$328,342 98	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	807 37	Surplus fund	12,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,065 06
Stocks, securities, etc.	111,403 98	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	17,905 00	Dividends unpaid	171 00
Revenue stamps	39 70	Individual deposits, subject to check	170,997 13
Due from state banks and bankers	732 56	Demand certificates of deposit	4,896 87
Due from approved reserve agents	89,027 47	Time certificates of deposit	344,815 65
Checks and other cash items	481 29		
Exchanges for clearing house	1,033 89		
Notes of other national banks	1,360 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	293 12		
Specie	18,001 35		
Legal-tender notes	15,392 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$597,945 71</u>	Total	<u>\$597,945 71</u>

Stoughton—First National Bank.

L. D. MOSES, President.

J. F. MELAAS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$144,154 74	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	6,328 12	Surplus fund	1,200 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,623 30
Premiums on U. S. bonds	258 11	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	455 88	Individual deposits, subject to check	33,035 46
Due from other national banks	235 91	Demand certificates of deposit	2,266 26
Due from state banks and bankers	1,240 36	Time certificates of deposit	108,317 20
Due from approved reserve agents	32,787 59		
Checks and other cash items	3,357 71		
Notes of other national banks	1,000 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	137 00		
Specie	6,611 80		
Legal-tender notes	2,250 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	<u>\$211,942 22</u>	Total	<u>\$211,942 22</u>

Tigerton—The First National Bank.

W. K. RIDEOUT, President.

CHAS. J. WOJAHN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$53,815 47	Capital stock paid in	\$25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Surplus fund	500 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds and fixtures	1,150 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	595 24
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,075 00	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due from other national banks	32 57	Due to other national banks	98 86
Due from approved reserve agents	2,104 40	Individual deposits, subject to check	14,925 88
Checks and other cash items	1 60	Time certificates of deposit	23,579 74
Notes of other national banks	1,235 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	75 08		
Specie	1,140 60		
Legal-tender notes	820 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Total	<u>\$89,699 72</u>	Total	<u>\$89,699 72</u>

Watertown—Wisconsin National Bank.

FRED MILLER, President.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$171,069 70	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	5,632 05	Surplus fund	10,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	20,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	10,115 23
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	85,955 78	National bank-notes outstanding	20,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,795 73	Due to state banks and bankers	245 49
Other real estate and mortgages owned	874 51	Individual deposits, subject to check	60,832 34
Due from other national banks	7,313 47	Demand certificates of deposit	20,070 51
Due from approved reserve agents	32,211 58	Time certificates of deposit	178,888 57
Checks and other cash items	185 97		
Notes of other national banks	5,260 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	232 50		
Specie	10,620 85		
Legal-tender notes	5,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,000 00		
Total	<u>\$350,152 14</u>	Total	<u>\$350,152 14</u>

Waukesha—National Exchange Bank.

W. P. SAWYER, President.

R. P. BREESE, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$388,025 10	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	5,087 52	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	18,500 60	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	8,382 55
Stocks, securities, etc.	47,878 04	National bank-notes outstanding	18,500 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	23,500 00	Due to state banks and bankers	2,070 06
Due from other national banks	22,250 64	Individual deposits, subject to check	142,981 93
Due from approved reserve agents	78,686 65	Demand certificates of deposit	375,857 37
Checks and other cash items	762 06	Certified checks	1,000 00
Notes of other national banks	260 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	494 65		
Specie	32,743 25		
Legal-tender notes	4,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	925 00		
Internal revenue stamps	179 00		
Total	\$623,791 91	Total	\$623,791 91

Waukesha—Waukesha National Bank.

ANDREW J. FRAME, President.

HENRY M. FRAME, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$495,831 22	Capital stock paid in	\$150,000 00
Overdrafts	11,262 49	Surplus fund	30,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	55,980 48
Other bonds	1,089,465 55	National bank-notes outstanding	150,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	45,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	365,483 18
Other real estate and mortgages owned	16,141 00	Demand certificates of deposit	1,465,708 47
Due from other national banks	47,502 78		
Due from state banks and bankers	3,300 73		
Due from approved reserve agents	227,074 35		
Checks and other cash items	3,063 10		
Notes of other national banks	3,053 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	553 36		
Specie	83,424 55		
Legal-tender notes	34,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	7,500 00		
Total	\$2,217,172 13	Total	\$2,217,172 13

Waupaca—National Bank of Waupaca.

R. N. ROBERTS, President.

WM. DRESSEN, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$219,656 16	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	3,001 40	Surplus fund	15,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,203 30
U. S. bonds on hand	500 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Banking house furniture and fixtures	2,395 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	38,476 15
Other real estate and mortgages owned	5,688 78	Demand certificates of deposit	156,733 01
Due from other national banks	389 80		
Due from approved reserve agents	18,706 07		
Checks and other cash items	132 69		
Notes of other national banks	1,000 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	57 10		
Specie	8,969 46		
Legal-tender notes	2,300 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$275,912 46	Total	\$275,912 46

Waupaca—Waupaca County National Bank.

CHARLES CHURCHILL, President.

M. F. SKINNER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$316,084 86	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Overdrafts	12,616 72	Surplus fund	8,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	6,939 74
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	29,544 35	National bank-notes outstanding	12,500 00
Other real estate owned	1,184 13	Individual deposits, subject to check	66,185 18
Due from approved reserve agents	66,699 65	Demand certificates of deposit	325,721 76
Checks and other cash items	3,062 65		
Notes of other national banks	2,000 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	180 22		
Specie	22,849 10		
Legal-tender notes	2,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Total	\$469,346 68	Total	\$469,346 68

Waupun—First National Bank.

L. D. HINCKLEY, President.

B. W. DAVIS, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$215,776 53	Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00	Surplus fund	10,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	78,235 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,782 12
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	9,023 00	National bank-notes outstanding	12,497 50
Due from approved reserve agents	29,590 32	Individual deposits, subject to check	70,917 80
Notes of other national banks	2,500 00	Demand certificates of deposit	2,592 85
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	189 67	Time certificates of deposit	198,459 07
Specie	6,392 09	Cashier's checks outstanding	187 65
Legal-tender notes	14,999 00	Savings deposits	21,414 96
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	625 00		
Revenue stamps	21 34		
Total	<u>\$369,851 95</u>	Total	<u>\$369,851 95</u>

Wausau—First National Bank.

DANIEL L. PLUMER, President.

A. H. GROUT, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$680,766 51	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	476 12	Surplus fund	14,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	40,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	5,594 43
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,400 00	National bank-notes outstanding	25,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc. . . .	130,355 41	Due to other national banks	1,034 46
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	56,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	209,269 71
Other real estate owned	31,595 00	Demand certificates of deposit	1,603 75
Due from other national banks	1,002 19	Time certificates of deposit	819,663 93
Due from state banks and bankers	4,273 59		
Due from approved reserve agents	153,113 84		
Checks and other cash items	343 65		
Notes of other national banks	825 00		
Nickels and cents	450 41		
Specie	59,273 25		
Legal-tender notes	15,000 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	1,250 00		
Internal revenue stamps	41 31		
Total	<u>\$1,176,166 28</u>	Total	<u>\$1,176,166 28</u>

Wausau—National German-American Bank.

B. HEINEMAN, President.

H. G. FLIETH, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$832,841 86	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	6,102 96	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure cir- culation	100,000 00	Undivided profits, less cur- rent expenses and taxes paid	31,199 98
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	25,000 00	National bank-notes out- standing	100,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds . . .	3,000 00	Due to other national banks	1,134 96
Stocks, securities, etc.	40,992 46	Due to state banks and bankers	11,873 18
Furniture and fixtures	4,000 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	301,287 21
Due from other national banks	150,683 65	Demand certificates of de- posit	5,842 00
Checks and other cash items	2,131 65	Time certificates of deposit Cashier's checks outstand- ing	672,157 37
Notes of other national banks	1,015 00	United States deposits . . .	100,000 00
Fractional currency, nick- els, cents	121 06		
Specie	65,548 90		
Legal-tender notes	13,323 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	5,000 00		
City of St. Louis bonds and premiums to secure U. S. deposits	100,500 00		
Total	<u>\$1,350,260 54</u>	Total	<u>\$1,350,260 54</u>

West Superior—The First National Bank.

WILLIAM B. BANKS, President.

PEAR BENSON, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$734,130 59	Capital stock paid in	\$200,000 00
Overdrafts	3,364 49	Surplus fund	11,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	49,010 89
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. Due from approved reserve		National bank-notes outstanding	197,750 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	317,097 25	Due to other national banks	64,487 48
Banking house, furniture		Due to state banks and bankers	4,678 94
Premiums on U. S. bonds.	20,116 10	Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,852 85
Checks and other cash deposits	152,700 00	Individual deposits, subject to check	877,036 34
items	2,774 23	Demand certificates of deposit	305,280 71
agents	80,229 65	Certified checks	2,713 61
Due from state banks and fixtures	63,600 00	Cashier's checks outstanding	5,629 65
Due from other national banks	170,830 86	United States deposits	152,700 00
bankers	27,083 98		
Exchanges for clearing house	1,986 71		
Notes of other national banks	4,500 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	78 41		
Specie	62,916 20		
Legal-tender notes	20,732 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	10,000 00		
Total	\$1,872,140 47	Total	\$1,872,140 47

Whitewater—First National Bank.

C. M. BLACKMAN, President.

E. F. THAYER, Cashier.

Statement, November 25, 1902.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	\$246,771 78	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Overdrafts	377 47	Surplus fund	20,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	40,000 00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	9,904 36
Stocks, securities, etc.	65,535 19	National bank-notes outstanding	40,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000 00	Due to other national banks	429 78
Due from state banks and bankers	1,391 34	Due to state banks and bankers	72,947 08
Due from approved reserve agents	99,958 17	Individual deposits, subject to check	247,004 93
Checks and other cash items	733 70	Demand certificates of deposit	10,031 50
Notes of other national banks	2,650 00		
Fractional currency, nickels, cents	267 50		
Specie	21,142 50		
Legal-tender notes	4,500 00		
Redemption fund with treasurer U. S.	2,000 00		
Total	\$500,317 65	Total	\$500,317 65









BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

For the Fiscal Years Ending Sept. 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902



MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1902



REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
MADISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

To His Excellency, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1902.

The strength of the Wisconsin National Guard remains practically the same as it was when reorganized in 1899 after the Spanish American War. The form of organization is also practically the same, only a few minor changes having been made to conform to the changes made in the United States Army by reason of legislation by Congress. At present Wisconsin's organization is in all respects the same as that of similar forces in the United States Army. Should it therefore again be called into the service of the national government no confusion, such as was incident to the muster of state troops during the Spanish American war and which was due in part to differences in organization, should arise.

General Report.

In the matter of changes since the last biennial report of this department the following general orders are self explanatory:

State of Wisconsin,
Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, January 2, 1901.

General Orders)
No. 1.)

1. The following named officers having tendered their resignations to the Governor, the same are hereby accepted, to take effect at noon, Monday, January 7, 1901:

Colonel Wm. J. Boyle, A. D. C.
Colonel George Graham, A. D. C.
Colonel Wm. C. Brumder, A. D. C.
Colonel Wm. C. Ginty, A. D. C.
Colonel Harry H. Coleman, A. D. C.
Colonel Wm. H. Young, A. D. C.
Colonel Wm. M. Farr, A. D. C.
Colonel Benjamin H. Dally, A. D. C.
Colonel Albert H. Hollister, A. D. C.
Colonel Dan B. Starkey, A. D. C.
Major M. R. Doyon, Paymaster, W. N. G.

2. The following of the above named officers: Colonels Boyle, Graham, Brumder, Ginty, Dally, Hollister and Major Doyon, having had five or more years' service in the Wisconsin National Guard are, in accordance with Section 41, Chapter 200, Laws of 1899, placed upon the Wisconsin National Guard Retired List.

By Command of the Governor:

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Adjutant General.

Official:

W. H. PATTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Report.

State of Wisconsin,
Adjutant General's Office,

General Orders)
No. 2.)

Madison, July 1, 1901.

The persons named below having been appointed on the military staff of the Governor are assigned to duty as follows; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brigadier General Joshua Hodgins, Quartermaster and Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance.

Colonel John G. Salsman, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel George Graham, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Colonel James A. Frear, A. D. C.

Colonel E. E. Tennant, A. D. C.

Colonel I. Watson Stephenson, A. D. C.

Colonel Abraham B. Cambier, A. D. C.

Colonel George N. K. Reinhardt, A. D. C.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 46, Chap. 228, Laws of 1901, Brigadier General Albert Solliday and Colonel Worthie H. Patton are placed upon the retired list.

General Albert Solliday began his career as a soldier by enlisting August 11, 1862, at Circleville, Ohio, in the 114th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During his service in the United States Volunteer Army he took part in the following engagements: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg, Siege and Assault of Fort Blakeley. He also served at the headquarters of Generals Lawler and Andrews and he accompanied General Granger at the close of the war on his expedition into Texas. He was mustered out of the service at Houston, Tex., July 31st, 1865.

He enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guard in 1882. On May 22, of that year, he was commissioned Captain of the Watertown Rifles. He was in command of this company until 1888, and on April 25th of that year he was commissioned Captain and Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. This position he held until February 23, 1892, when he was commissioned Major in the same regiment. On January 7, 1895, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, W. N. G. He was mustered out of the service of the Wisconsin National Guard on May 12, 1898, to permit him to accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Wis. Vol. Inf. in the war with Spain. He served throughout the Spanish-American war with his command, participating in the Porto Rican campaign, and was mustered out with his regiment November 15, 1898. On January 2, 1899,

General Report.

he was commissioned Brigadier General and placed in command of the Quartermaster General's and Commissary Departments and made Chief of Ordnance of the Wisconsin National Guard.

General Solliday has served his country long and faithfully and in every position with which he has been honored has distinguished himself by his attention to the details of his work and by his energy and efficiency.

Colonel Worthie H. Patton retires with an honorable record both as a U. S. soldier in the Civil war and as a member of the Wisconsin National Guard. He began his career as a soldier at Fond du Lac, Wis., June 28, 1861, by enlisting as a private in Co. "E", 6th Wis. Vol. Inf., which regiment afterwards became noted as one of the organizations composing the famous "Iron Brigade." During his service as a soldier in the Civil war he participated in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Gettysburg, and Battle of the Wilderness. On July 1, 1864, he was appointed 1st sergeant of his company, and on July 15, 1864, he was honorably mustered out of the service.

In March, 1876, he became one of the charter members to form what was then called the Oshkosh Guards, and which has since become Co. "B", 2nd Regiment Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard. In this organization he served in the several grades of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain respectively, until July 21st, 1883, when he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, W. N. G., and on February 8th, 1886, was commissioned colonel of that regiment, of which organization he retained command until January 7, 1895, when he resigned to accept the position of Assistant Adjutant General of the State, which position he has held up to the date of this order.

Colonel Patton has devoted twenty-five years of his life to building up the state military organization and has seen it pass from all stages from that of an organization, existing almost in name merely, to a compact, well disciplined soldierly body. He has had experience in many branches of the service with it and in every position which he has held has left not only a faithful record but the imprint of his interest and ability. His services to his country and his state in times of war and peace have been patriotic and praiseworthy.

By Command of the Governor:

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Adjutant General.

Official:

JNO. G. SALSAMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Report.

The aggregate strength of the Wisconsin National Guard at the present time is 2,974.

EQUIPMENT.

Since the last biennial report by this department the equipment of the state force has been increased by the issue to the enlisted men of the entire command of forage caps, ponchos and khaki trousers, so that the command is now well supplied for any of the necessities of state service, except in the matter of shoes. These should be purchased by the state or drawn from the national government and issued. All of the equipment named above was drawn from the United States. The Quartermaster's Department should also be prepared to issue gloves and woolen socks in case of a call for service in the winter.

The Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre 45, with which the infantry is armed, are in very poor condition. They were refitted arms when issued and their use on the range has demonstrated that they are largely unserviceable. Out of sixty guns as high as twenty have been disabled in firing forty rounds or less of service ammunition. What is known as the "Dick Bill," which has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate, provides for the exchange of these rifles for the magazine rifle Calibre 30, rifle for rifle, and for the exchange of the ammunition and accoutrements. If enacted into law this exchange will remedy this difficulty and will give to the Guard the modern weapon that it ought to have.

As an entire change of uniforms has just been adopted for the United States Army to take effect July 1, 1903, a reuniting of the entire state force will become necessary. Numerous amendments to the order putting this into effect are now being made and more are being suggested and predicted, so that the state should move slowly in making any change. The uniform now in use should be worn out and gradually replaced

General Report.

first with the "service" uniform. The issue of this uniform should be made complete before any attempt is made to adopt the new "Full Dress," or the "Dress." The "Service" uniform is more conducive to the health and comfort of the men when in active service. On their health and comfort depends in a large measure the efficiency of their services. Prior to the Spanish-American War the criticism most often passed on the National Guard and its work was that it was too much given to display and ceremonies. This criticism came from competent judges. Every effort has been made since that war to make the work of organization, instruction and equipment practical in every sense of the word. In no way should there be permitted a lapse back to the old conditions and it is very essential that this should not occur in the matter of equipment.

The Wisconsin National Guard now has nearly all the clothing issued by the Government except shoes, socks, underwear and suspenders. In case of necessity these articles can be quickly procured.

By husbanding the annual appropriation of the government, which may eventually be increased some, the issue of the new "Service" uniform can be made in time without material financial outlay on the part of the state.

LEGISLATION.

During the session of the legislature in 1901, several acts were passed affecting the state's military force.

Chief among these is what is known as Chapter 228, Laws of 1901, which is in reality a complete revision of Wisconsin's military laws. Among the important changes provided for by this act are the following:

Reducing the staff of aids-de-camp to the Governor to five in number and limiting eligibility of appointment to persons having "previous military experience."

Making the Adjutant General the auditor of all military accounts.

General Report.

Reducing the amount to be expended biennially for uniforms, etc., from \$22,000 to \$12,000.

Authorizing the use of state military transportation for schools of instruction, tours of instruction and inspection, the officers' convention and boards of survey and examination.

Providing for the physical examination of all recruits by surgeons appointed by the Surgeon General and specifying the recompense therefor.

Modifying the organization of regiments to conform to the organization of the United States Army.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint company officers in cases where choice by election may not prove satisfactory.

Prohibiting the purchase of uniforms or equipment for any officer with state funds.

Providing an allowance of \$50.00 annually to each battalion commander and regimental adjutant.

Making it necessary for a company commander to secure the approval of the Governor or the Adjutant General before ordering his command out for active service.

Making officers on the retired list eligible for detail.

Changing the date of the first semi-annual muster each year to the last Monday in March.

Authorizing a ten days' encampment.

Limiting the annual expense of the Guard to \$125,000 except in case of war, riot or great public calamity.

In addition to this measure separate acts were passed as follows:

Giving the rank of Colonel of infantry to any retired army officer holding the position of professor of military science and tactics in the State University or any college in the state maintaining military instruction and drill in its course of study.

Appropriating, as an additional sum, \$2,500 annually to Troop "A," 1st Regt. Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, as an extra allowance for the purchase of a suitable number of horses and for the expense incident to their keep and care.

General Report.

Authorizing the board of supervisors of any county or the common council of any city in which one or more companies of the Wisconsin National Guard may be stationed, to erect or purchase a suitable armory, to purchase land for a site, to build armories and issue bonds for the payment therefor. Under the provisions of this act money can be loaned by the state on the bonds as security, thus enabling a low rate of interest to be obtained. As a result of this law two cities, Portage and Marinette, have provided or are providing splendid armories for their local companies.

Thus far the law has been found sufficient to cover all emergencies that have arisen.

INSPECTIONS.

While Wisconsin has adhered in the main to the competitive system of inspections which has proved of so much value, it has been found necessary in the past two years to modify this system in some respects. The competitive markings have always been made by an officer of the United States Army that no question might arise of the presence of prejudice or favoritism or the ability of the officer to decide disputed points. Owing to the stress of work the army has been called upon to perform during the past two years and the dearth of available officers due in part to the increase in the regular establishment it has been found impossible to secure the detail of an officer for a longer period than that covering the term of the annual encampments. This made an inspection of each command by this officer an impossibility, so changes were made to meet the new conditions. The inspections under the new system have been made in camp by the army officer detailed by the War Department. His markings have been on the attendance, manual of arms, firings, movements by fours and company, movements by platoons, extended order drill, guard duty, duties of officers, military courtesies and general discipline. His inspection has been supplemented by an inspection

General Report.

by Major C. R. Williams, who has marked each command at its home station on the ceremony of inspection, condition of arms, equipment and uniforms, for its care of state property, condition of books, papers and armory, setting up exercises and the school of the soldier. He has also checked up all financial accounts and verified the bank balances.

The combined markings of these two officers together with the range work of each while in camp has decided which is the best company. The standing of the several commands for the year 1901 was as follows:

1. Co. "G"—1st Regiment	177.8
2. Co. "E"—2nd Regiment	177.4
3. Co. "K"—1st Regiment	175.9
4. Co. "G"—3rd Regiment	173.9
5. Co. "F"—2nd Regiment	173.6
6. Co. "L"—3rd Regiment	173.1
7. Co. "K"—3rd Regiment	172.5
8. Co. "D"—3rd Regiment	172.4
9. Co. "F"—1st Regiment	171.5
10. Co. "B"—2nd Regiment	170.6
11. Co. "G"—2nd Regiment	170.3
12. Co. "A"—3rd Regiment	169.0
12. Co. "D"—2nd Regiment	169.0
13. Co. "A"—1st Regiment	168.9
14. Co. "K"—2nd Regiment	168.5
15. Co. "A"—2nd Regiment	168.2
16. Co. "F"—3rd Regiment	168.0
17. Co. "M"—3rd Regiment	167.9
18. Co. "B"—10th Sept. Batt.	167.8
19. Co. "C"—2nd Regiment	167.4
20. Co. "H"—2nd Regiment	167.0
21. Co. "E"—1st Regiment	166.2
21. Troop "A"—1st Cavalry	166.2
22. Co. "I"—2nd Regiment	166.0
23. Co. "C"—10th Sept. Batt.	165.7
24. Co. "B"—3rd Regiment	165.5
25. Co. "M"—2nd Regiment	165.0
26. Co. "D"—10th Sept. Batt.	164.5

General Report.

27. Co. "L"—2nd Regiment	165.1
28. Co. "H"—1st Regiment	163.9
29. 1st Battery—Field Artillery	163.7
30. Co. "C"—1st Regiment	163.0
31. Co. "H"—3rd Regiment	162.5
32. Co. "D"—1st Regiment	160.8
33. Co. "A"—10th Sept. Batt.	160.5
34. Co. "L"—1st Regiment	159.2
35. Co. "E"—3rd Regiment	157.5
36. Co. "B"—1st Regiment	157.3
37. Co. "C"—3rd Regiment	157.2
38. Co. "M"—1st Regiment	157.0
39. Co. "I"—3rd Regiment	146.9
40. Co. "I"—1st Regiment	140.4

In work on the range the companies stood in the following order:

1. Co. "M" 3rd Regiment.	21. Co. "L" 1st Regiment.
2. Co. "D" 3rd Regiment.	22. Co. "B" 1st Regiment.
3. Co. "A" 3rd Regiment.	23. Co. "A" 10th Battalion
4. Co. "E" 2nd Regiment.	24. Co. "G" 2nd Regiment.
5. Co. "K" 2nd Regiment.	25. Co. "I" 3rd Regiment.
6. Co. "M" 1st Regiment.	26. Co. "C" 2nd Regiment.
7. Co. "A" 2nd Regiment.	27. Co. "D" 1st Regiment.
8. Co. "E" 3rd Regiment.	28. Co. "H" 3rd Regiment.
9. Co. "K" 3rd Regiment.	29. Co. "B" 10th Battalion
10. Co. "G" 3rd Regiment.	30. Co. "C" 10th Battalion
11. Co. "B" 3rd Regiment.	31. Co. "F" 2nd Regiment.
12. Co. "G" 1st Regiment.	32. Co. "F" 3rd Regiment.
13. Co. "L" 2nd Regiment.	33. Co. "I" 2nd Regiment.
14. Co. "D" 10th Battalion	34. Co. "B" 2nd Regiment.
15. Co. "H" 1st Regiment.	35. Co. "D" 2nd Regiment.
16. Co. "L" 3rd Regiment.	36. Co. "E" 1st Regiment.
17. Co. "C" 3rd Regiment.	37. Co. "F" 1st Regiment.
18. Co. "M" 2nd Regiment.	38. Co. "H" 2nd Regiment.
19. Co. "A" 1st Regiment.	39. Co. "I" 1st Regiment.
20. Co. "C" 1st Regiment.	40. Co. "K" 1st Regiment.

The relative standing of each company in this work was obtained by their aggregate score for all firing on the range dur-

General Report.

ing camp. By attaching to the inspection standing and the standing on the range work an equal value and dividing by two, the highest average score was obtained. This was reached by Company "E," 2nd Regiment, and to it was awarded for the year the "Pfister Trophy" for the best all-around company.

This year the armory inspections will not be completed in time to include the standings for 1902 in the biennial report.

It may be said that the camp markings have given increased efficiency in discipline and guard duty and closer attention to all the details of the work of each company while in camp. It has also given increased zest to regimental officers as the relative standing of each regiment is determined by these markings.

The inspections for the past two years have been conducted by Captain Edward Chynoweth, 17th Infantry, U. S. A., whose manifest fairness and ability has made his work very satisfactory to all and whose advice and judgment, experience and suggestions have made his services of the utmost value to the entire Guard.

The following is Captain Chynoweth's inspection report for 1902:

Madison, Wis., August 25, 1902.

To the Adjutant General,

State of Wisconsin.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard, conducted as directed in G. O. No. 5, State of Wisconsin, A. G. O., Madison, May 26th, 1902.

The different organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard occupied Camp Swanson, Wisconsin State Military Reservation, Juneau County, as follows:

1st Regiment Infantry and First Battery Field Artillery, August 2nd to 9th, inclusive.

2nd Regiment Infantry and Troop "A", 1st Cavalry, August 9th to 16th, inclusive.

3rd Regiment Infantry and 10th Separate Battalion Infantry, August 16th to 23rd, inclusive.

General Report.

The discipline of the different commands during the time of detraining and entraining was good, except Companies "C" and "D", 2nd Inf., which mingled together and marched off in some confusion.

The time of detraining, taken in each case, from the time the train stopped until the command was put in motion toward camp, was as follows:

First Infantry.

	Minutes.	Seconds.
Band and Companies A, D, E, F, I, K, M,.....	1	30
Companies C, G, H, and L,	2	40
Company B,	2	40

Second Infantry.

Band and Company A,	1	15
Companies B, E, F, and G,	2	15
Companies C, and D,	2	—
Companies H, and M,	1	30
Company I,	1	10
Company K,	1	45
Company L,	1	10

Third Infantry.

Band and Companies D, and F,	5	15
Company A,	4	—
Companies B, K, L, and M,	2	20
Companies C, and E,	4	30
Companies G, H, and I,	2	—

10th Separate Battalion Infantry.

Companies A, C, and D,	2	—
Company B,	1	30
First Battery Field Artillery	18	—
This includes time of unloading horses and guns.		
Troop "A", First Cavalry	11	—
This includes time of unloading horses,		

General Report.

Three minutes were lost in unloading troop horses because all cars could not be unloaded at once on account of shortness of platform.

The program including order of service and schedule of exercises contained in Circular No. 2, State of Wisconsin, A. G. O., Madison, May 27th, 1902, was fully carried out.

My time was mostly taken up with a close observation of the companies, their officers and non-commissioned officers; my estimate of their work is shown on the "Inspection Report" cards which are submitted as a part of this report.

As to the quality of the work represented by the figures on these cards my interpretation is as follows:

10	Perfect
9.0 to 10	Excellent
8.0 to 9.0	Good
7.0 to 8.0	Fair
Under 7.0	Poor

Two problems were worked out, under my observation, by each of the three regiments.

Problem 4, solved last year by two of the regiments in the direction of Tomah, was worked this year by each of the three regiments in turn, acting as an outpost on the north side of camp.

The solution of the problem was practically the same by all of the regiments, differing only in a few minor details. Small parties were sent across the only two roads which cross the marsh from the north. The marsh is impassable except along these two roads for any considerable number of men.

The supports were stationed on the south side of the marsh near the two roads; the line of observation and the line of the supports were almost coincident; this was also properly selected as the line of resistance; a ridge extending across the western road on the south side of the marsh was to be entrenched and the underbrush and a few trees cleared away thus affording a clear field of view to the front; a battalion here was prepared to hold the road against any numbers.

A small hill occupied by a farm house, and just east of the eastern road was to be entrenched and so commanded the road that a battalion or even two companies could have prevented any enemy from crossing the marsh by that road.

A thin line extended along the south side of the marsh connecting the roads and reaching to the railroad on the west, which was in-

General Report.

tended as a line of observation, also with enough resistance to prevent the few, who might cross the marsh, from getting through the line.

The problem in convoys was well and similarly solved by each of the regiments, the differences being in immaterial details only.

The wagon train was parked on the skirmish range; the advance guard consisting of one battalion, aided in two instances by another battalion, held the enemy in check while the rest entrenched the ridge extending from the bluff to the marsh; when those in advance fell back, the ridge, from bluff to marsh, was occupied so strongly that the enemy could not penetrate that line, in the meantime the bluff was occupied by a force strong enough to afford material resistance against an enemy from the south and west, and as a point of observation to report any attempt at flank movements. A small force was stationed at the farm house on the south side of the marsh, where the road from the Lemonweir crosses, to prevent surprise, which force could be augmented quickly in case of necessity; likewise a small force was stationed at the pass between the marsh and bluff on the east side of the bluff.

Both problems were satisfactorily solved by each of the regiments.

Each of the regiments and each organization was kept very busy throughout its week and the work of each was of a high order.

Each was good in the manual of arms and the marching at parades and reviews.

The guard mountings of the 1st and 2nd regiments were good, those of the 3rd regiment not so good, probably because the officers who acted as adjutant were new to their work, the adjutant of the regiment having unfortunately been injured early in the week.

At Sunday morning inspections I found the men were well armed and equipped and well clothed except as to shoes, which in many instances were not fit for field service; also except as to letters and numbers which were very generally missing. I understand that the material of the letters and numbers which have been furnished the guard has been of very poor quality, so that the letters and numbers have been easily broken and lost and that some plan is being considered to obviate the difficulty.

The police about the kitchens, the company streets and camp generally, was, at Sunday morning inspection, excellent for the 1st regiment and good for the other organizations.

The 1st Infantry kept its camp in excellent state of police throughout its week in camp, in fact, I have never in my experience seen a camp kept in a more cleanly, sanitary condition than was Camp Swan-

General Report.

son during its occupancy by the 1st regiment; upon leaving camp, however, Companies H, C, I and L were careless about policing their kitchens, the kitchen of Co. "I" was left in especially bad condition.

The police of camp was good during the occupancy by the 2nd Infantry; upon leaving camp, Companies M, K and E left their kitchens in fair condition only.

The police of camp was good during occupancy by the 3rd regiment and camp was left in good condition except guard house and kitchen of Companies H and C.

The police of camp of 10th Separate Battalion was good at inspection and throughout the week; upon leaving camp D company kitchen and especially the ice box was in very bad condition; A and B companies left kitchens in fair condition only.

Troop "A" and First Battery Field Artillery kept their camps in good condition through the week and left them in good condition.

The hospital and grounds about it were in good condition, and the hospital was well conducted throughout the entire encampment, except at Sunday morning inspection during occupancy by the 1st Infantry there was present no officer of the day and no steward, no one in charge but a private, who seemed not to know much about the condition of the hospital.

The commissary store house and grounds were kept in good condition and the department well managed throughout the encampment. I made frequent inquiries in the companies as to the food and heard no complaint, nothing but praise of the ration.

The Quartermaster Store House is in good condition and the department well managed, in fact as well as any army station I have ever served at.

I cannot give too much praise to your admirable system of target practice and to the clock like precision with which its many details are conducted during the encampment. This very important duty cannot, in my opinion, be given too much prominence in the training of the soldier.

I was more than pleased by the admirable manner in which a system had been devised for the competition in estimating distances, for the officers. I hope that, in time, it will be extended to enlisted men.

I am proud of the National Guard of my state.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

EDWARD CHYNOWETH,

Captain 17th Infantry U. S. Army,

Inspecting Officer.

General Report.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The encampments of 1901 and 1902, both of which were held in the month of August, have been very satisfactory in that each year has shown an improvement in work over the preceding year. Each year, too, has been marked by a slight increase in attendance. This increase furnishes an answer to the claim of "too much work," in that in spite of the increased difficulty men have found in leaving their employment, owing to the prevailing scarcity of help in many branches of industry, a larger number of men have come to camp each year. In 1902 also, a restriction was placed upon company commanders in that men entitled to draw pay were limited to those who had enlisted prior to July 1st.

The changes inaugurated in 1899 and 1900 have been continued in force and their value is now well proved. Men have become accustomed to the preparation and use of the "army ration." They have found it sufficient and have also demonstrated that the ration table provided by the War Department contains enough variety. It has also been demonstrated that by its use the health of each command has been improved and the cost of living reduced. At the same time officers have been taught how to obtain rations, how to take care of their food supply, and the necessity for inspecting its preparation and the equal apportionment among the men.

In the quartermaster and ordnance departments the use of and the necessity for requisitions, invoices and receipts and how to properly prepare them is being learned, together with the responsibility and accountability that go with the issue and use of military property. Modern field ovens have been issued to each company so that the entire Guard is ready and able to take care of itself when called into the field.

Any future tendency to deviate from the customs in vogue in the regular establishment should be promptly discouraged, as their introduction will only result in the ultimate discomfort of state troops and detract from their efficiency.

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The work during the past two years has been progressive in that less attention has been paid to the minutiae of drill and more to field work. Problems in outpost duty on a large scale, problems in escort duty and in attack and defense have been intelligently solved. More attention has been given to extended order drill, which still needs careful and persistent attention, and more work has been accomplished on the range.

Under the law the time of the encampments has been extended from seven to eight days, a regiment coming into camp on one Saturday and returning home the next. The law permits of a ten days' encampment, but the difficulty of men getting away from their work for a part of the second week and lack of funds has deterred the issue of orders to that effect.

As a sample of the week's work in camp the following is given:

State of Wisconsin,
Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, May 27, 1902.

Circular)
No. 2.)

The following instructions governing the encampments for 1902 are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Order of Service.

Reveille—5:30 A. M.
Police Call—Immediately after Reveille Roll Call. Weather permitting tent walls to be raised and not lowered until 11:00 A. M.
Mess Call—6:00 A. M.
Sick Call—6:30 A. M.
Officers' School—7:00 A. M.
First Sergeant's Call—7:30 A. M.
Guard Mount, First Call—7:45 A. M.
Drill Call—8:30 A. M.
Recall—11:00 A. M.
Mess Call—12:00 M.
Officers' School—1:30 P. M.
Drill Call—2:30 P. M.
Recall—4:30 P. M.
Police Call—4:45 P. M.

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Mess Call—5:30 P. M.
 Parade, First Call—6:05 P. M.
 Assembly—6:10 P. M.
 Adjutant's Call—6:25 P. M.
 Tattoo—9:30 P. M.
 Call to Quarters—10.00 P. M.
 Taps—10:15 P. M.

The rules for reveille roll call, arrangements of tents, taps, and baths will be the same as for 1901.

From 7:00 A. M. to 7:30 A. M., Sunday excepted, each company will have squad drill on the company parade ground. Each evening parade will be followed by at least three regimental evolutions.

The following general schedule of exercises will be observed by each regiment:

Saturday Afternoon:

Pitch camp. Guard Mount. Parade.

Sunday Morning:

Guard mount at 7:00 o'clock, to be followed immediately by inspection of camp. Religious services. Company drill.

Sunday Afternoon:

1:00 to 2:00 o'clock, non-commissioned officers' school. Subject: "Guard Duty."

2:30 to 3:30 o'clock, battalion drill.

4:00 to 5:30 o'clock, officers' revolver practice.

Parade.

Immediately after parade, lecture at the pavilion by medical officer. Attendance to be compulsory.

Monday Morning:

1st Battalion Small Arms Practice. All men disqualifying and not detailed for range work to report to company quarters for squad drill.

2nd and 3rd Battalion Drill, including riot drill.

Monday Afternoon:

1st Battalion Small Arms Practice. After volley firing, Company Drill, Extended Order.

2nd and 3rd Battalions Extended Order Drill and Advance and Rear Guard Formations.

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Tuesday Morning:

2nd Battalion Small Arms Practice. All men disqualifying and not detailed for range work to report to company quarters for squad drill.

1st Battalion Drill, including riot drill.

3rd Battalion Outpost Duty, on the reservation and with outlined enemy.

Tuesday Afternoon:

2nd Battalion Small Arms Practice. After Volley Firing, Company Drill, Extended Order.

1st Battalion Extended Order and Advance and Rear Guard Formations.

3rd Battalion Practice March.

Wednesday Morning:

3rd Battalion Small Arms Practice. All men disqualifying and not detailed for range work to report to company quarters for squad drill.

1st Battalion Outpost Duty, on the reservation and with outlined enemy.

2nd Battalion Outpost Duty, on the reservation and with outlined enemy.

Wednesday Afternoon:

3rd Battalion Small Arms Practice. After Volley Firing, Company Drill, Extended Order.

1st and 2nd Battalion Practice March.

Thursday Morning:

Assuming that a division of Infantry is holding Camp Douglas, outposts will be established to fully protect it from attack from the north. Full strength of the regiment to be used.

Thursday Afternoon:

Extended Order by Regiment, Advance and Rear Guard Formations.

Friday Morning:

The problem in convoys as outlined in paper by Captain Edward Chynoweth, 17th Infantry, U. S. A., read at the Officers' Convention for 1902.

Friday Afternoon:

Extended Order by Regiment 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock. Estimating distances.

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Saturday Morning:

Company commanders check up all property for stoppage, reporting same promptly. Payment of troops. Camp broken. Officers to see that tents are properly packed.

Band and trumpeters to drill at least one hour each day in marching.

Utmost care must be taken not to damage crops, fences, buildings, or personal property of any kind. Damages will be assessed to organizations responsible for them and stoppage in pay is made therefor. Before encroaching on private property consent of owner must first be obtained.

The 10th Separate Battalion will conform to this schedule as closely as possible.

The course of instruction for Troop "A" and the First Battery will be formulated by the commanding officer of each, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the camp.

By Command of the Governor:

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Adjutant General.

Official:

JNO. G. SALSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This program was carried out in full by each command and in the main the work was very satisfactory.

The use of liquor in the encampment has been the subject of considerable attention during the past two years. Every effort has been made to reduce this use to a minimum without restricting the men in their personal liberties too much.

The National Guard is made up of men of all nationalities, all sects, and they come from all the walks of life. The use of liquor on trains has been prohibited in orders, its sale on the military reservation has always been absolutely forbidden. The use of it in camp has been discouraged, and in lectures by medical officers to the entire regiments the injurious effects of too free use of stimulants have been plainly and forcibly pointed out.

By education and moderate restriction this problem is gradually working out. This year there was less cause for com-

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plaint than ever before, and it is hoped by moderation and intelligent effort it can be remedied entirely in due course of time.

The question of practice marches while in camp is one that has elicited some discussion. The experience of the last four years has been that unless the march can be made to include several days' time it is of little practical value. By the regulations now in force each regiment is required to pitch and take down and pack its tents. All cooking is done on field ovens and no permanent mess houses or kitchens are used. The experience of making and breaking camp and of drawing and cooking the army ration is therefore had. A short practice march gives no benefit over and above this. If it could be so arranged that each regiment could be mobilized at a point so that at least a three or four days' march could be had to the reservation where the range and other work could be taken up, the experience would be valuable.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

During the past two years the Wisconsin National Guard has not been called into active service. On May 16th, 1901, the Adjutant General was ordered to Oshkosh to consult with the Attorney General and county officials in reference to an alleged prize fight or boxing contest scheduled to take place that evening. It was the unanimous opinion of the authorities that the event would be a violation of Section 4520 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and it was therefore prohibited. This decision was quietly accepted by all concerned.

On April 2d, 1902, the Adjutant General, in response to a call on the Governor by the sheriff of Sawyer county for assistance on account of some election troubles, was ordered to Hayward. The exact condition of affairs not being known, Captain Sewell A. Peterson, commanding Company "A," 10th Separate Battalion Infantry, at Rice Lake, was ordered to hold

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his company in readiness for service. In a very short time the company, sixty-three strong, was assembled and ready to entrain. The condition at Hayward at no time was such as to warrant the use of troops, and all differences over the possession of certain contested offices were eventually amicably adjusted.

In connection with this subject it may be well to state that all company commanders have full instructions how to equip their commands in case of sudden call for duty within the state; they have also received detailed instructions of how to prepare their companies for such service. Regimental and battalion commanders and officers of the medical department have also made thorough preparation for a call and the Quartermaster's department has plans prepared for the prompt movement of troops, for the issue of all necessary camp equipment and clothing, and is ready to subsist any part of the force that may be called out.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Careful attention to this course of instruction has been given throughout the entire command.

In Wisconsin ability to shoot straight is considered one of the most important if not the most important requisite of a soldier.

During the winter of 1901 and the first nine months of 1902 it is probably safe to say more ammunition has been shot away by the Wisconsin National Guard than at any other period in its previous history.

The results speak for themselves.

In the early winter months attention was given in all companies to "sighting and aiming drill" and this was followed by gallery practice. Statements regarding the kind and amount of work done in this line by each company were required in the monthly drill reports. Then followed gallery

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competitions between companies, state transportation for a limited number being issued for the purpose. Notable among these competitions were those between Companies "B," "K," "L" and "M" of the 3d Regiment. These are mentioned out of a large number of others on account of the thoroughness with which they were carried out. Following these gallery competitions came out-door work.

It is a pleasure to state that in 1902 every company of the Wisconsin National Guard had a rifle range at its home station and used it.

After preliminary practice on the range came competitions on the open range between companies stationed comparatively near one another. For these competitions state transportation was also issued. Numerous contests of this kind were held in all parts of the state with uniformly good results. In camp practically every man in each command was required to shoot, a score of twenty out of a possible fifty being required at each range to qualify him to shoot at the next range.

The results of this work showed decisively. A much larger percentage of men qualified than ever before, higher scores were made at fixed distance and in skirmish firing and a much better average score made by the companies in their volley firing, which this year was three volleys each at 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

In addition to this the last legislature authorized a rifle camp for competition between regimental teams and for competition among the Distinguished Marksmen of the state for the various handsome medals offered by patriotic people of the state. Such a camp was held in 1901 and also in 1902. The shooting was excellent, but the camp this year was more largely attended, more enthusiasm was shown, higher scores were made and a much larger number of sharpshooters were qualified.

To add importance to and interest in this camp, the annual competition for the officers making the best score with the service revolver, five shots each at 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 yards,

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has been added. To qualify for competition an officer must make 119 out of a possible 125 in his regimental competition. This year the prize, a revolver offered each year by General Charles King, was won by a possible score of 125. In addition to this an officers' class has been instituted in which officers only compete among themselves for prizes that are contributed. This year this class was limited to two officers for each battalion. It is hoped another year to enlarge this class until eventually it will include one officer from each company. The object of this class is to increase the interest and knowledge of officers in range work that they in turn will impart it to the men in their companies.

These rifle camps should be continued and the idea amplified until eventually Wisconsin will have a "rifle battalion" composed entirely of sharpshooters.

Complaints having been constantly made of inaccuracies in scoring the following modification of former rules has been put in force and has been found to work with complete success.

"The markers in the pit will number consecutively each bullet hole as it is pasted and after each range is completed the auxiliary frame will be removed and a new target put in for the next range.

"The pit officer will count the bullet holes in the target as it is taken down and record on the Check-Pit-Card the number of 5s, 4s, 3s, and 2s, as represented on the target. He will then mark the target for identification by writing thereon the range, target and distance, and will fill out the Check-Pit-Card and sign the certificate attached thereto. He will return the Check-Pit-Card to the statistical office at the close of the firing at each distance.

"It is the duty of each range officer to observe closely the targets and corresponding firing points assigned to him; to see that the score cards are promptly filled out with the name, rank, and company of the men firing; to watch the discing of each shot from the target; to see that the value thereof is dis-

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tinety announced by the scorer and correctly entered by the scorer on the score card in its proper place. He will collect the score cards as soon as each score is completed and after verifying the same he will sign the certificate on the back of the card."

The work of this branch of instruction, as heretofore, has been in charge of Colonel George Graham, than whom no more efficient, painstaking, conscientious and hard working officer could be wished for. To the enthusiasm he has inspired and to the intelligent work he has done is due the splendid progress the Guard of the state has made during the last year in rifle practice.

WISCONSIN MILITARY RESERVATION.

The value of the permanent camp ground of the Wisconsin National Guard is becoming more marked from year to year. Since the last report twenty acres have been added to it by purchase and another small tract of some eight acres or more will be added by purchase before the close of the present year. Condemnation proceedings were commenced for the acquisition of additional territory but it was found the advance in land values had been so sharp sufficient funds would not be available and from necessity they were dropped.

The future will continue to emphasize the necessity for more land and every effort should be made to secure it now before improvements place the value of territory now available beyond the means of the state to purchase at a reasonable figure.

In the way of improvements a powder magazine located at a safe distance from all buildings on the camp ground has been built and a house erected on the reservation for the use of the quartermaster in charge of the Post. These improvements were greatly needed and they have been constructed at a reasonable price. Another year the guard house and canteen building should be moved to points on a line with the Commissary

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Depot, a new ice house should be constructed and new headquarters buildings erected.

Additional range facilities should be provided by placing more targets on ranges three and five and additional facilities for skirmish work should be provided. By these improvements the same amount of rifle practice can be had but the time devoted to it will be reduced quite materially. The drainage system of the reservation should also be connected with the town drainage canal that has been projected as soon as the latter has been completed.

This year a new artillery range was opened. On this range distances up to 5,000 yards can be procured and probably more. This range will be materially improved by clearing off the timber around the targets, a project the Quartermaster's Department already has in hand.

The availability of Camp Douglas as a national Camp ground has been called to the attention of the national authorities at Washington by Congressman John J. Esch of La Crosse. Through his efforts it is now being considered as an available site for the mobilization of national and state troops for joint maneuvers. For this purpose some 15,000 or 20,000 acres will probably be required. Pursuant to an order from the War Department General O. H. Ernst of the United States Engineers made a preliminary examination of the territory this spring with a view to ascertaining its availability for the purpose desired. It is understood his report is favorable. His survey has been embodied in a topographical map which for military purposes is very valuable. Several copies of it have been given this department by General Ernst.

The acquisition of this site by the Government for a national camp ground will be of benefit to the military of the country and especially to the Guard and people of Wisconsin. Congressman Esch should have every help from this state in the strong effort he is now making to have Camp Douglas selected.

It is not the intention of the state to give up its title to the

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military reservation but to simply allow the United States to use the grounds in connection with the land the Government may purchase, while the summer and fall field work is in progress.

The practical value of the site was tested by the 9th and 21st Batteries Field Artillery, United States Army, which marched to Camp Douglas and return from Fort Sheridan, Illinois. They were in camp there some three weeks and during that time devoted nearly each day to range work. They secured unknown ranges from 1,200 yards up to 4,800, where shell and shrapnel were used without material danger of injury or damage.

Major C. R. Williams has been continued in charge of the reservation and his work there, together with his duties as quartermaster and ordnance officer, has been very satisfactory. To his individual efforts, energy and discrimination are due in no small degree the results obtained the past two years.

MOUNTED ORGANIZATIONS.

Troop 'A,' 1st Cavalry, and the First Battery Field Artillery have made steady progress during the past two years. Both organizations can now be said to be in first class condition. Both are thoroughly instructed, both are composed of a desirable class of men, both are in good financial condition and both are fairly well equipped. The work of these two commands has been especially satisfactory this year and a decided advance has been made in discipline and practical instruction. The expense attendant upon maintaining mounted organizations has made the task of keeping them up a difficult one but they can now be said to be in a condition where they are worth to the state all that it has cost to put them where they are. Troop "A" should have more assistance in purchasing more horses that will be owned by the organization. If the armory building now owned by the Light Horse Squadron Association could be sold for a fair price and the proceeds devoted to purchasing drill grounds, stables

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and barracks near the outskirts of Milwaukee it would be decidedly beneficial to the Cavalry.

The Battery should be equipped with modern pieces. Now it has three 3.2 inch pieces modeled for black powder, one antiquated muzzle loading piece and two gatling guns. If some plan could be put into effect whereby the Battery could own its own horses it would have a very material effect in advancing the condition and efficiency of that organization.

ARTILLERY COMPETITION.

In 1901 an artillery contest between the Wisconsin Battery and the two Batteries of the National Guard, State of Minnesota, was arranged. The following report gives the details of that contest:

Headquarters First Battalion Artillery, N. G. S. M.,
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 15, 1901.

The Adjutant General of the
State of Wisconsin.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the terms of my letters of July 19th and August 19th, 1901, accepted by Captain Charles F. Ludington, commanding Battery "A", First Light Artillery, W. N. G., and approved by the Adjutant Generals of Minnesota and Wisconsin respectively, the Interstate Artillery Contest between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin took place at Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minnesota, on September 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1901, under the rules and regulations approved by competent authority and promulgated in General Orders No. 19, A. G. O., (Minnesota) current series.

The following teams reported for duty at the appointed time and place:

MINNESOTA STATE ARTILLERY TEAM.

Major George C. Lambert, First Artillery, N. G. S. M., team captain.
First Lieutenant Albert F. Pray, Battery "B".
Second Lieutenant Griffith C. Williams, Battery "B".
First Sergeant John Francis Barron, Battery "A".
Sergeant Anton T. Axness, Battery "B".
Corporal Albert Wilson, Battery "A".
Corporal Anton Peterson, Battery "A".

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ALTERNATES.

Captain Henry Larson, Battery "A".
First Sergeant Charles A. Benson, Battery "B".

AUXILIARY DETAIL.

Corporal John E. Gray, Battery "B".
Private Olof C. Helander, Battery "B".
Private John Ewald, Battery "A".
Private Roy Murillo, Battery "A".
Private Charles B. Rosen, Battery "B".
Private Ralph C. Chandler, Battery "B", marker.
Private Arthur F. Raymond, Battery "B", scorer.

WISCONSIN STATE ARTILLERY TEAM.

First Lieutenant Guy D. Armitage, Battery "A", team captain.
First Sergeant Charles J. Nash, Battery "A".
Sergeant Phil. C. Westfall, Battery "A".
Sergeant John H. Bond, Battery "A".
Corporal Edward Steinel, Battery "A".
Corporal Arthur C. Ebert, Battery "A".
Corporal Alonzo T. Comstock, Battery "A".

ALTERNATES.

Captain Charles F. Ludington, Battery "A".
Corporal John J. Quillen, Battery "A".

AUXILIARY DETAIL.

Private John J. Buckley, Battery "A".
Private William C. Roessler, Battery "A".
Private Henry Bastian, Battery "A".
Musician Frank Greenwood, Battery "A".
Musician Arthur Dreher, Battery "A".
First Lieutenant Joseph A. Edwards, Battery "A", scorer.
Second Lieutenant Fred N. Bement, Battery "A", marker.

Brig.-Gen. C. R. Boardman, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, was selected to act as referee in the absence of Major Benjamin H. Dally, 1st Infantry, W. N. G., who was unable to attend owing to a sprained ankle.

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Each team used its own guns and ammunition. The Minnesota team was provided with the 3.2 inch B. L. steel piece, model of 1897 (model of 1890 converted), smokeless powder cartridge producing a muzzle velocity of 1,685 ft.-Sec., with $13\frac{1}{2}$ pd. plugged shell. The Wisconsin team used the 3.2 inch B. L. steel piece, model of 1890, black powder cartridge, initial velocity 1,685 ft.-Sec., $13\frac{1}{2}$ pd. plugged shell.

The first gun in the contest was fired at 2:14 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 23rd, at a range of 2,500 yards upon a U. S. regulation artillery land target (20×10 ft.), partly over land and across a small bay adjacent to the camp grounds. One hundred and sixty shots in all were fired during the three days; eighty-four by the Minnesota team and eighty-two by the Wisconsin team, the latter losing two trial shots for want of cartridges. All shots were located by the two markers (one from each team) posted under cover and protected by a large rock in front and below the target. The location of each shot was communicated by telephone to the scorers at the firing point, a duplicate record being kept by both markers and scorers.

The contest ended at 5:53 o'clock in the afternoon of September 25, 1901. Forty-eight shots were fired on each of the first two days and seventy on the last day, resulting in a score of 21 for Minnesota and 60 for Wisconsin. One hundred and fifteen shots were located within fifteen feet from the center of the target. Had a target of the same size been erected at 1,250 yards from the firing point, at the proper elevation, it would have shown one hundred and twenty-three hits, nearly seventy-five per cent. of the total number of shots fired. This estimate is, of course, relative, for different conditions at the midway point might have increased or decreased the number of hits.

Through the courtesy of the Commercial Club of St. Paul, Wm. H. Upmeyer of Milwaukee, Wis., the Lake City Bank of Minnesota, Wm. E. White, Mabey Bros., T. J. Foley, C. Wise & Sons, E. J. Lange, The Jewel Nursery, Franke S. Dowe, James A. Smith and Wm. E. Sprague, public spirited citizens of Lake City, Minn., a beautiful silver cup, to be known as "The Interstate Artillery Cup," was offered for competition in a series of three contests between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, to become the property of the state team winning two out of three matches.

An appropriate badge has also been designed, commemorative of the contests, which will be properly engraved and presented to each member of the winning team in this and future matches of the series.

In conclusion, I desire to mention the cordial feeling and good fellowship prevailing at all times between the contestants, and the personal

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interest taken in the match by General C. R. Boardman, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and General E. D. Libbey, Adjutant General of Minnesota. I am convinced that the service in both states has been greatly benefited, at a trifling expense, by the experience derived from the contest as well as by the valuable store of knowledge and information acquired and exchanged.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. LAMBERT,

Major First Artillery, N. G. S. M.

A similar contest was held this year at Camp Douglas, between the same organizations under practically the same conditions. This time Minnesota won scoring 137 points to Wisconsin's 97. Both teams showed a decided improvement over last year and the experience gained has been very valuable to the artillery of both states. It is expected another contest will be held at Lake City, Minn., next year. The official report of the 1902 contest has not been received in time to be made a part of this report. In time these competitions should be made to include firing at several unknown distances and the firing of loaded shells and shrapnel.

EXAMINATIONS.

Every effort has been made to increase the knowledge and efficiency of officers and to secure good new officers. The system of examination established in 1900 has been enlarged by adding two additional subjects, "Military Topography" and "Fire Discipline," by the increase in the number of questions asked and the values given the several subjects. The following General Orders now govern in this matter:

State of Wisconsin,
Adjutant General's Office,

General Orders)

Madison, Feb. 18, 1902.

No. 1.)

1. The following rules, established in accordance with Sec. 31, Chapter 228, Laws of 1901, providing for a system of examination of officers, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

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All officers nominated or recommended for promotion or appointment, below the grade of major, shall be examined by a competent board as to their physical and mental qualifications for the positions. Character and reputation shall also be taken into consideration.

Boards will be detailed from Regimental Headquarters and shall consist of three officers.

The findings, certificates or recommendations of this board shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General through Regimental Headquarters.

Orders for examination shall issue from Regimental Headquarters.

Paragraph 42, Article VI, of the regulations governing the Wisconsin National Guard, will be rigidly enforced. In addition, the officer about to be examined, will be required to submit a certificate, which will be as follows: "I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that I am not affected with any form of disease or disability which will interfere with the performance of the duties of the grade for which I am undergoing examination."

The physical examination must be thorough.

Defects of vision, resulting from errors of refraction, that are not excessive and that may be entirely corrected by glasses, do not disqualify, when they are not due to or are accompanied by organic disease.

All public proceedings will be in the presence of the officer under examination; the conclusions reached and the recommendations entered in each case will be regarded as confidential.

The examination will be conducted orally, with sufficient writing to test the candidate's penmanship, orthography and composition.

Whenever the oral examination of an officer is unsatisfactory on any subject the board will proceed with a written examination on that subject and in case the officer is not found proficient, the questions and answers will be attached to the proceedings.

To secure uniformity, boards of examination will be furnished by the Adjutant General with lists of questions with numbers attached. Not less than thirty questions will be supplied for each subject and each officer examined will be given not less than twenty (20) questions to answer. The maximum value of each question shall be ten. The Board will prepare numbers corresponding to the numbers on the official lists of questions and permit each candidate to draw his quota of numbers.

No candidate will be passed who cannot answer 65 per cent. of the questions.

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The scope of the examinations will be as follows:

	Total value.	Relative weight.
I. Administration. (U. S. Army Regulations and State Military Regulations.)	200	1
II. Drill Regulations. (Including Guard Duty, Small Arms Practice, Marches and Camp Sanitation.)	200	3
III. Fire Discipline	200	2
IV. Military Law. (National and State.)	200	1
V. Military Topography	200	2
VI. Minor Tactics. (Advance and Rear Guards, Outposts, Patrols, and Reconnoissance.)	200	3

In computing the examination, find the percentage in the various subjects, multiply each by the relative weight of the subject, then divide the sum of these products by the sum of the relative weights of the subjects included in the examination of each officer.

Boards should so conduct examinations that the qualifications of candidates may be determined, as far as practicable, by the practical application of their knowledge.

II. To conform to the new organization of the Artillery of the United States Army the designation of Battery "A", 1st Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, is changed to 1st Battery, Field Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard.

By Command of the Governor:

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Adjutant General.

Official:

JNO. G. SALSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This system should be enlarged each year until the standard of the army can be approximated.

General Report.

The personal bonds given by many officers having been found to be faulty the following General Order was issued and is now in force:

State of Wisconsin,
Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, March 6, 1902.

General Orders)
No. 3.)

Hereafter all officers of the Wisconsin National Guard who, under the laws or the rules and regulations governing the Wisconsin National Guard, may be required to give a bond for the care and safe keeping of any state property and money will give said bond in some fidelity, guarantee or surety company legally doing business in the State of Wisconsin at the time of the application for said bond.

The use of state military funds to defray the expense of procuring these bonds is authorized.

By Command of the Governor:

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Adjutant General.

Official:
JNO. G. SALSMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has been progressive and very satisfactory. The addition of an operating room to the hospital and the purchase of an ambulance for the hospital corps were needed improvements. A report from Surgeon General John B. Edwards, whose management of the affairs of this department has been admirable, is here appended:

State of Wisconsin,
Surgeon General's Office,
Mauston, September 30, 1902.

To His Excellency, Robert M. La Follette,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Surgeon General for the year ending September 30th, 1902.

The health of the several detachments of the state troops during the annual encampment for instruction, including the camp for advanced rifle practice, was excellent; no cases of serious illness or accident

General Report.

having occurred. The hospital register shows only forty cases treated during the entire season.

The condition of this department as to equipment is all that could be desired for the service it is called upon to perform, with the exception of the facilities for sterilizing dressing material, instruments, etc. A regulation sterilizing chest such as was recommended in my report for 1901 would be more efficient than the one now in use.

The necessity for a screen door at the rear entrance of the hospital building was recognized by several of the medical officers in their reports during the encampment. The hospital with that exception and the need of a bedside commode has everything that is necessary for field service. For the improvement of the general sanitary condition of the grounds, attention is respectfully called to the recommendation regarding the sinks, made in my report for 1901, the dry earth system is again recommended.

There is appended hereto a statement showing the amount of medical, surgical, and hospital supplies on hand at last report, the amounts purchased during the year, the amounts expended on sick, lost, broken, etc.

The treatment of an injured horse made the amount of non-expendable supplies larger than it would have been otherwise.

Balance of hospital and medical supplies on hand at last annual report	\$1,260.25
Supplies bought during 1902:	
Western Surgical Dressing Co.	21.22
Yahr & Lange Drug Co.	59.13
S. F. Howard	16.00
Bernice G. Chinn	5.78
	<hr/>
	\$1,362.38
Total amount expended with sick, lost and broken for the year 1902	99.97
	<hr/>
Balance of hospital and medical supplies on hand.	\$1,262.41

I cannot close this report without warmly thanking your Excellency and your Chief-of-Staff for the support you have uniformly extended this department.

Very respectfully,
 J. B. EDWARDS,
 Surgeon General.

General Report.

FINANCIAL.

The law at present makes the Adjutant General the auditor of all military accounts. According to the books of this department for the financial period ending June 30, 1902, the following accounts have been audited:

	Oct. 1, 1900 to Sept. 30, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901 to June 30, 1902.
Rent of Armories	\$18,400 00	\$18,400 00
Allowance to Co. Commanders	2,100 00	2,100 00
Allowance to Batt. Commanders .....	.....	500 00
Allowance to Regt. Adjutants .....	.....	200 00
Allowance to Reg't'l Headquarters	300 00	300 00
Clothing allowance paid to Cos.	12,705 00	13,600 00
Extra allowance, Troop and Battery, ...	3,000 00	3,000 00
Pay of troops in camp	52,464 46	18 00
Pay of rifle camp	1,098 67	.....
C. R. Boardman, salary Adjt. Gen.....	2,000 00	1,500 00
C. R. Boardman, expenses	63 02	45 63
W. H. Patton, Asst. Adjt. Gen., salary....	1,053 00	.....
Jno. G. Salsman, Asst. Adjt. Gen., salary	349 00	1,050 00
Jno. G. Salsman, expenses	13 20	12 00
Salaries, Nat. Guard Div.	2,040 00	1,020 00
Salary, Vol. Div.	200 00	.....
Salaries, Pension Div.	1,380 00	1,535 00
Col. W. C. Ginty, A. D. C., expenses....	21 17	.....
Maj. J. A. Nemitz, expenses.....	4 85	.....
Gen. J. B. Edwards, Surg. Gen., expenses	25 05	144 79
Capt. C. F. King, Asst. Surg.	11 10	.....
Examination of recruits	22 00	102 40
Medical Dept. supplies	423 54	70 67
Army and Navy Journal	6 00	6 00
Army and Navy Register .....	.....	3 00
Capt. Ed. Chynoweth, U. S. A., inspections	600 00	.....
Dues Inter-state Nat. Guard Ass.....	.....	35 00
Troop "A", 1st. Cav. ....	.....	1,000 00
Court Martial, Neillsville .....	.....	169 56
Capt. S. A. Peterson, expenses.....	.....	19 13

General Report.

Pay roll, Co. "A", 10th S. B. ....	.....	120 06
Quartermaster General's Depart.	5,936 76	19,449 82
Pay of men at Camp Harvey.....	147 50	.....
Wm. Woods & Co., Mil. Hygiene .....	.....	8 75
Telephone	3 80	21 00
Telegrams	25 88	5 66
Postage	160 00	.....
Express	8 40	24 53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$104,562 40	\$64,461 00

VOLUNTEER SERVICE DIVISION.

Up to November 1st, 1900, the work of this division was in charge of Captain J. H. Whitney, who having completed the work of transcribing and compiling the records of Wisconsin troops in the war with Spain, resigned on account of ill health. His work was well done. No corrections in it have been found necessary. Today these records are in splendid shape, systematically arranged, quick of access and as complete as all the information obtainable can make them. The amount of labor involved was large and exacting. The present condition of these records is a fitting memorial to Captain Whitney's ability and his valuable services to the state. The indexing was the work of Colonel W. H. Patton.

Since the resignation of Captain Whitney the position of volunteer service clerk has been abolished and the working force of the office reduced by one. This work is now done by the Assistant Adjutant General and the book keeper of the department.

During the past two years the calls for certificates of service by old soldiers and their relatives has increased. For the two years ending September 30, 1900, 640 certificates of service were issued. For the two years ending September 30th, 1902, there have been 937 certificates issued.

In addition to this 900 statements and letters pertaining to

General Report.

the volunteer service of the Civil War and the War with Spain have been sent out.

During the two years notices have been received from the War Department at Washington of the remuster of twenty-seven officers under the Act of Congress approved February 24, 1897, together with a number of notices as to the true names of certain soldiers and the final termination of their service. All of these have been properly recorded.

Frequent calls for a roster of soldiers from this state who served in the War with Spain emphasize the advisability of having such a roster put in print at some future date.

PENSION DIVISION.

For the two years since October 1st, 1900, the Pension Division has filed 903 new applications and has on its files at this date, September 30th, 1902, 879 claims awaiting action.

Since the same date, October 1st, 1900, 858 claims have been adjudicated; of these 513 have been allowed and 345 have been rejected, or in other words, almost exactly 60 per cent. of all the claims filed with the office have been successfully prosecuted.

Of the 513 claims allowed, 11 were for Invalid pension under the general law, and 90 were Invalid pensions under the Act of June 27th, 1890; 70 were claims for Increase under the general law, and 125 were for Increase under the Act of June 27th, 1890; 41 widows have been allowed pension under the general law, 153 widows have received the benefits of the Act of June 27th, 1890, 3 widows who had forfeited their pensions under the general law, by reason of remarriage, have been restored to the rolls under the Act of March 3rd, 1901; 9 pensions were granted to minor children, and 3 to dependant parents of soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

There have been 36 applications filed for pensions by soldiers of the War with Spain, of which 3 have been allowed and 12 rejected, the balance being still pending.

General Report.

Of the 345 rejected claims, 9 were for Invalid pension under the general law and 31 were for Invalid pension under the Act of June 27th, 1890; 136 were claims for Increase under the general law and 87 were for Increase under the Act of June 2th, 1890; 27 widows' applications under the general law were rejected; 13 widows whose claims were under the Act of June 27th, 1890, met the same fate.

The large percentage of Increase claims allowed under the Act of June 27th, 1890, is no doubt largely due to the Act of Congress approved May 9th, 1900, which provides "*that in determining the degree of disability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated,*" whereas it was formerly the practice that only the disability which was rated highest was considered.

Many widows' claims under the general law were rejected because of want of care of attending physicians in making out the official Death Certificate in such a manner as to show that the soldier's death was due to the pensioned cause or to direct results therefrom.

The volume of correspondence has been large, 3,055 letters have been written and copied upon the files of the office, (this includes all letters giving advice or instructions as to any claims on file, as well as those giving instructions how to commence a claim,) and about 2,200 circulars and postals have been sent.

Every communication has received a prompt and courteous reply, usually all correspondence is answered and all affidavits received and blanks called for are forwarded on the day of receipt.

One hundred four claims have been abandoned by the claimants for the reason that the necessary evidence could not be obtained, and 5 claimants have died leaving no heirs to complete the claim.

Four claims of relatives of indigent soldiers for re-imbursment from the accrued pension of deceased soldiers for funeral

General Report.

and other expenses have been filed, 2 of which have been allowed and 2 are still pending.

One thousand one hundred sixty three vouchers have been executed for soldiers and widows, without charge, besides the executing of many affidavits for claimants who were unable to pay for such service, and although the business of the office shows a considerable increase over that of the two preceding years it is in fully as efficient and satisfactory a condition as at any time since the division was instituted and all business is up to date.

Col. E. B. Gray, who has been in charge of the division since the administration of Gov. W. H. Upham, resigned from the office February 17th, 1902, and was succeeded by Capt. C. H. Russell, of Berlin, who is now in charge, ably assisted by J. M. Williams, 8th Wis. Vol. Inf. To Col. Gray is in a great measure due the present very satisfactory condition of the division, as he improved and perfected the methods of his predecessors and introduced many new forms and practices for the betterment of the service.

Five thousand eight hundred sixteen claims of all classes have been filed since the division was instituted, about fourteen years ago; 4,937 of these have been adjusted, nearly 3,000 of them successfully.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The purchase by the state of the Broadway Armory now owned by the Light Horse Squadron Association. The building to be devoted to the use of the state military organizations stationed at Milwaukee.

The purchase and issue to officers of the text books covering the subjects on which officers are examined.

The adoption of and authority to issue a service medal for not less than fifteen years' continuous service.

General Report.

The enlargement of all range facilities on the Wisconsin Military Reservation.

An increase of \$200.00 per year in the armory rental allowance to each of the infantry companies stationed at Milwaukee.

The publication in book form of all the laws and revisions of the regulations governing the Wisconsin National Guard.

The systematic introduction and encouragement of athletics in the Wisconsin National Guard.

The issue to mounted officers to become their personal property of all saddles and horse equipment required and the issue to each officer to become his personal property of a service revolver.

The purchase by the state of at least twelve saddlehorses, condemned U. S. Cavalry horses if obtainable, to be kept for the use of mounted officers while in camp.

Purchase of additional land for the Wisconsin Military Reservation.

Increase from \$125,000 to \$130,000 of limit of expenditures.

IN CONCLUSION.

It is a source of congratulation to note that the work of this department in the matter of aiding in the building and owning by companies of their own armories has borne some fruit. Notable examples of this are "F" company of the 3rd Regiment at Portage and "H" company of the 1st Regiment at Monroe, both of which companies now have fine quarters. Company "I" of the 2nd Regiment will soon have a fine new armory built for it by the city of Marinette, while "G" company of the 2nd Regiment at Appleton, "K" company of the 2nd Regiment at Beaver Dam and "H" company of the 3rd Regiment at Menomonie have plans under way. Company "B" of the 2nd Regiment at Oshkosh has purchased outright a splendid building formerly owned by one of the local Turnverein. In Milwaukee full control has been secured by the Military of the Light

General Report.

Horse Squadron Armory. A gymnasium with all modern equipment has been opened in connection with it. Although this is expensive and necessitates raising money by subscription, it will be worth the effort in its effect upon the personnel of the companies stationed at Milwaukee.

In the matter of officers, the examinations are producing some good results and if followed up the effect should be more apparent from year to year. A manual governing the examination of both officers and non-commissioned officers is needed and work on such a publication is now in progress. When completed its use should lead to more uniform and better results and at the same time it will prove very helpful to those looking for appointment or promotion.

A revision of the regulations has also been in progress which should be ready for submission for approval before the close of the present year.

As having a bearing upon one of the recommendations made in this report, attention is called to the fact that the transportation of officers' horses to and from the annual encampments for 1901 was \$310.00.

An invitation was received this year from the United States Government to send some part of the state troops to Fort Riley, Kansas, from September 29th to October 8th to participate in joint maneuvers with the United States troops and the troops of other states. The invitation came after all arrangements including contracts had been made for the annual encampment, and, as there were no funds available excepting those for camp, the invitation had to be declined. Major B. H. Dally, 1st Regiment Infantry, W. N. G., however, was detailed to represent Wisconsin during the maneuvers, and a detailed report will be received from him in due time.

This work on the part of the government bids fair to become progressive, and in carrying it out the United States should have the support of the state. Combined maneuvers will prove valuable to all and especially to the state troops. It is to be

General Report.

hoped what is known as the "Dick bill," now pending in the United States Senate, and which will provide for payment of the expenses of such maneuvers including per diem for officers and men, will become law this winter.

It is a pleasure to state, in concluding this report, that the efficiency of the entire Guard in all branches of instruction has been materially improved during the past year, and that today it stands upon a higher plane of efficiency than at any time since its reorganization at the close of the war with Spain. While from the nature of the conditions under which it exists and works, it can never equal the regular establishment, today it approaches closer to it in organization, equipment, instruction and discipline than ever before. It is a business-like organization, ready for prompt response to any call for service, and in such condition that steady advancement should be made from year to year. Interest in the work on the part of officers and men does not flag. Their enthusiasm runs as high as ever; at the same time more effort, more hard work and more exacting demands have been made upon them each year. Officers have been learning that indiscriminate criticism, arguments over orders, and airing of imaginary griefs are not conducive to discipline or to the welfare of the organization, and little, if any, of it is now heard. The entire force is rapidly learning that the Regular Army is the only guide. Its way should be Wisconsin's way. Touch of elbow with the good fellowship and enthusiasm that has always been characteristic of the Wisconsin National Guard can have but one result, and that result is success.

The results of the past two years of work are due to the judgment and liberality of the Commander-in-Chief, to the personnel of the departments, and more than all, to the painstaking, self-sacrificing efforts of the officers and men.

Very respectfully,

C. R. BOARDMAN,

Adjutant General.

Reports of Annual Encampments.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

Headquarters First Regiment Infantry,
Wisconsin National Guard.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2, 1902.

Adjutant General,
Madison, Wis.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the tour of duty of the First Regiment of Infantry, W. N. G., at Camp Swanson, Camp Douglas Station, Wisconsin, from August 2 to August 9, 1902, as per G. O., No. 6 A. G. O. c. s.

In accordance with instructions A. G. O. to place a reasonable limit to amount of liquor taken on cars by troops in traveling, I issued orders that no liquor be taken on cars. I believed that this was the only limit that would apply fairly to all, and I believe it was as a result that order was better preserved on trains and that the regiment came into camp in better appearance than ever before. The First Battery Field Artillery arrived at Camp Douglas at 9 A. M., having been all night on cars; the first companies of my regiment arrived at 1:30 P. M. and the whole command was in camp at 4:30 P. M.

I regret to report that very shortly after arrival at Camp Swanson, Major Quentmeyer was so injured by a fall from his horse, as to be incapacitated for all except some administrative duty with his battalion. Most of the drills of his battalion were in charge of Lieut.-Colonel George H. Joachim, whose willingness to command a smaller body of troops than entitled to by his rank, is to be commended.

Reports of Annual Encampments.

The following is a summary of the "for duty" strength of my regiment on each day:—

	PRESENT.			ABSENT.			Present and absent total.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers	Men.	Total.	
Aug. 2	52	750	802	2	49	51	853
Aug. 3	53	751	804	1	48	49	853
Aug. 4	52	752	804	2	49	51	855
Aug. 5	52	754	806	2	45	47	853
Aug. 6	52	753	805	2	47	49	854
Aug. 7	52	749	801	2	47	49	850
Aug. 8	52	749	801	2	49	51	850
Aug. 9	52	748	800	2	49	51	851

The "for duty" strength of the First battery was as follows:—

	PRESENT.			Absent, Men.	Total, present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.		
Aug. 2	5	65	70	17	87
Aug. 3	5	71	76	11	87
Aug. 4	5	70	75	12	87
Aug. 5	5	70	75	12	87
Aug. 6	5	70	75	12	87
Aug. 7	5	70	75	12	87
Aug. 8	5	70	75	12	87
Aug. 9	5	70	75	12	87

The total "sick" of all commands on each day was:—

	Ho pital.	Quarters.	Total.
Aug. 2	1	4	5
Aug. 3	2	2	4
Aug. 4	1	2	3
Aug. 5 .....	.....	3	5
Aug. 6	1	2	3
Aug. 7	1	2	3
Aug. 8 .....	.....	3	3
Aug. 9 .....	.....	.....	.....

The small proportion sick as shown above is about the same as in the camps of 1899, 1900, and 1901 (in all of which years the army ration was used) and is surprisingly less than in the years before the adoption of the army ration.

Guard duty was performed by details from all companies not on the range. Two officers were detailed daily in order that the guard

Reports of Annual Encampments.

might be thoroughly instructed. As the program of work required of troops is very full, it seems necessary to require an officer to go on duty immediately as he comes off duty as officer of the guard. For that reason it is necessary that two officers be detailed so that each may obtain some rest. I detailed Capt. Howard Greene and Capt. Fred P. Cook, both of my staff, as instructors in guard duty, and I believe to the activity of those officers with the regularly detailed officers of the guard, assisted greatly in promoting the efficiency of guard duty.

The program for each day as contained in orders, was carried out. Two matters, however, call for special mention:

I. In problem stated, of establishing a line of outposts north of the reservation, to protect a division stationed at the village. The day previous I directed some of my staff officers to acquire such knowledge of the terrain as could be acquired under conditions of warfare. The map showing disposition of troops as outposts, is appended to this report. I believe that a command of this size could not be more effectively disposed.

II. The problem of convoys calls for an effective disposition of a regiment, convoying a wagon train so as to protect that train from attack coming from the Tomah road; the train itself crossing the reservation from the North. As it is a war problem I assume the regiment to be of war strength. I sent Maj. Dally's battalion down the Tomah road to take a defensive position and if obliged to fall back to retire slowly. The train I would park near the skirmish range pits deploying six companies in front and placing two companies on the bluffs to guard that flank, and to report any advance from that direction in time to permit reinforcing from the main body.

It has been my experience that when officers and men are as crowded with work as in recent years at camp, that instruction in minor details is often neglected as no one has time to follow up those matters. To overcome this defect I directed that the services of a stenographer for the adjutant's office be secured, and all mistakes or cases of neglect were made the subject of a brief note from the adjutants. In this way poorly instructed sentries were reported by name to their captains and comments of myself or staff officers, who were inspecting at my direction, were conveyed to the officers who were responsible. In each case a duplicate of the letter was furnished the major to whose battalion the officer was assigned. Generally speaking, my officers well know that criticism is instruction and not pur-

Reports of Annual Encampments.

poseless fault-finding. As a system it proved successful and I shall probably use it next year.

At my request and with his own consent, Capt. Fred P. Cook, retired, was assigned to my staff as commissary officer to temporarily fill a vacancy. His efficiency in all respects and his willing responses to calls made upon him, I commend most heartily.

The discipline of the regiment was better than I have ever seen in the Guard and I cannot praise too highly the conduct of officers and men.

Very respectfully,

OTTO H. FALK,
Col. 1st Infantry, W. N. G.

Headquarters Second Infantry,
Wisconsin National Guard.
Appleton, Wis., Sept. 23, 1902.

The Adjutant General,
Madison, Wis.

Sir: I have the honor to report that pursuant to General Orders No. 6, A. G. O., dated May 26, 1902, the Second Regiment, W. N. G., went into camp of instruction at Camp Swanson, Wisconsin Military Reservation, August 9-16, inclusive, with 779 officers and men, which was subsequently increased to 782, out of a total enrolled strength of 859, 90.92 percentage of the entire regiment being present.

The trips to and from camp were made nearer schedule time than ever before, but notwithstanding this, one section was 50 minutes and the other one hour and five minutes late in arriving at camp. All companies arrived at their home stations on the return trip in seasonable time. Sending Company "L" to camp by way of the Soo and St. Paul roads was a change very much appreciated, that company leaving Rhinelander at 7 in the morning instead of 11 o'clock the preceding night, and getting into camp at a very seasonable hour. The only change I have to suggest for the movement of the troops in the future would be some arrangement whereby Company "A" and the band would not have to leave camp on a four o'clock A. M. train.

Complaints of former years of a lack of food for the first and second days were entirely absent this year, and the work of the commissary department is deserving of commendation for its work in its province.

The work planned for the tour of duty was carried out strictly according to the program furnished, with what success is left to the judgment of the officials present in the capacity of inspectors.

Reports of Annual Encampments.

The extended order and guard duty were, I think, improvements over last year, but room for improvement still remains in both branches. The work of the signal corps, under the direction of Lieutenant Comstock, also showed improvement. I greatly regret the contemplated resignation of Lieutenant Comstock, whose health demands a complete rest for several months, and I earnestly hope for such improvement in his condition as will enable him to continue in the service.

It is in the rifle work of the regiment that the greatest cause for congratulation is to be found, the improvement all along the line being marked.

The following tables of 1901 and 1902, giving the totals of each company in the preliminary firing only, shows substantial improvement in all but one and marked improvement in some cases. Owing to the change in the number of shots used in the volley firing, 12 this year instead of 18 as heretofore, a method of comparison is found by taking two-thirds of last year's score for a comparison with the total volleys scores of this year:—

	1901.			1902.				
	Fixed and skirmish.	Volley 2-5 total.	Total.	Fixed and skirmish.	Volley.	Total.	Gain.	Loss.
Co. A	6,384	632	7,016	7,875	707	8,582	566	.....
Co. B	4,030	364	4,376	4,227	464	4,691	315	.....
Co. C	4,734	446	5,180	4,994	583	5,577	397	.....
Co. D	3,832	546	4,378	3,666	274	3,940	.....	438
Co. E	6,233	728	6,961	8,231	691	8,922	1,961	.....
Co. F	4,497	374	4,871	5,364	541	5,905	1,030	.....
Co. G	4,184	244	4,428	4,723	395	5,118	690	.....
Co. H	3,164	296	3,460	3,567	293	3,860	400	.....
Co. I	3,580	300	3,880	5,360	616	5,976	2,096	.....
Co. K	6,234	660	6,894	7,191	531	7,722	828	.....
Co. L	5,722	572	6,234	5,522	836	6,358	124	.....
Co. M	5,035	378	5,411	5,762	435	6,197	786	.....
	57,627	5,462	63,069	66,482	6,366	72,848	8,393	438

In summing up the work of the year too much credit cannot be given the field and staff and particularly the line officers for the efficient and cheerful manner in which they performed their various duties.

Very respectfully,
 N. E. MORGAN,
 Col. Comdg. 2d Infantry, W. N. G.

Reports of Annual Encampments.

Headquarters Third Regiment,
Wisconsin National Guard.
La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 1, 1902.

To the Adjutant General,
Madison, Wis.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of General Orders No. 6, A. G. O., May 26th, 1902, this regiment was assembled for instruction at the Wisconsin Military Reservation on August 16th, 1902. The Regimental Order No. 31, and an accompanying circular issued in compliance with directions from the Adjutant General's office, are inclosed and made part of this report.

The instructions contained in the order were fairly well carried out; good order and discipline were preserved en route, and the entraining and detraining of the several detachments, unincumbered by superfluous baggage, was promptly effected without confusion. The attendance was most gratifying, averaging over 95 per cent. of the total strength of the command, and on one day reaching a total present of 829 out of 859 total strength.

The health of the command was excellent—four patients being the greatest number in the hospital at one time—and two of these on account of casualties. The cases treated in quarters were of slight ailment and few in numbers.

The fall of his horse at the first parade unfortunately incapacitated the Regimental Adjutant from active duty during the remainder of the encampment. The loss of his efficient aid would have been a worse handicap except for the faithful work of 1st Lieutenants Percy C. Atkinson and Daniel L. Remington, and of the newly promoted Regimental Sergeant Major, Pearl J. Chambers, all of whom I am pleased at this time to be able to highly commend.

Major John J. Lynch, commanding the 10th Separate Battalion, reported his command present in camp at 5:30 P. M., August 16th, with a total strength for duty of 229,—33 officers and men being absent. Upon solicitation of Major Lynch, his command was in most particulars treated as a separate organization, combining with the regiment only at guard mount and parade. In this connection it is recommended that the separate battalion if again encamped with a regiment, be either entirely or not at all subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the regiment.

On account of the presence in camp of four battalions, it became necessary to place the 10th Separate Battalion on the range on Sunday, the 17th. It was followed in turn by the other battalions,—and I am

Reports of Annual Encampments.

pleased to be able to report, as shown by the record, a very gratifying advance in proficiency in marksmanship. This is not only the case with companies which have heretofore been deficient in this branch of military duty, but also with the companies with previous excellent record. It is the more remarkable since the majority of the rifles issued by the government were at the time of issuing much worn, pitted and unfit for fine marksmen's work. The record will, however, show an average score fully ten per cent. higher than the previous year.

The separate exercises of the schedule, the weather being very favorable, were taken up on the days and hours set therefor. I wish to note here that as to the amount of work required to be performed, no expression save of approval was heard from any member, officer or man, of this command. The work in drill and field exercises, though imperfect in many respects, showed great increase in proficiency over the preceding year. In considering faults and errors, it should be noted that over twenty-five officers, quite half of the regimental complement, were for the first time performing in camp the duties of their several grades.

When battalions were ordered to perform advance guard duty maps and sketches of the country passed through were required to be made, and those turned in showed good understanding of the military features of the terrain.

In executing the problem in outposts, set for Thursday morning, the maps furnished by General Headquarters showed a narrow ridge of ground (Rabbit Ridge) lying over 2,500 yards to the north of the indicated camp or bivouac,—and athwart the only two roads leading from the north—the direction of the imaginary enemy. Reconnoitering parties ascertained and reported that the country intervening between the roads, being very wet and swampy, was impassable for any but very small parties of the enemy,—also that an abandoned road along the ridge connected the two roads leading from the north. The Second battalion, Major Ballard commanding, was ordered out on the right hand road to establish strong outposts where this road led north across the Lemonweir marsh, with reserve and support close up,—and patrols as far out as the point of the bluff designated on the appended map—a detached post to be placed on the crest of the bluff where a good outlook could be had over the marsh and beyond,—other patrols to connect along the abandoned road with similar detachments from the Third battalion, Major J. W. Hommel commanding, who had been ordered to make similar disposition of his command athwart the other road. In default of better observation points, Major Hommel caused

Reports of Annual Encampments.

men to be posted on a windmill tower and in trees. Reconnoitering patrols were sent out in advance by both battalion commanders, and the maps and reports of Lieutenants Remington and Earnshaw are herewith transmitted.

The reserve, 1st battalion, Major R. A. Richards commanding, was divided, and two companies moved out on each road a short distance in advance of the forks, and about a thousand yards in rear of the outpost line. On account of the peculiar strength of the position, the outpost line was designated as the line of resistance in case of attack, to be held at all hazards.

The length of the supposed train in the problem of convoys would have thrown the rear guard (3rd battalion) back on the Lemonweir marsh and across the line of shrapnel fire by batteries in practice. Its position was therefore merely indicated, and its flanking parties did not move out until the reservation was reached. Two companies were held as rear guard proper, while two companies by platoons at about 800 yards interval with flankers well out, guarded either flank of the train. In pursuance of orders to explore side roads, one detachment on the left flank reported a road, practicable for infantry, leading from the north end of Target Bluff, to and along its crest and offering a favorable and extended field of fire commanding all avenues of approach from the direction of Camp Douglas. Another party on the field extended its observation so far as not to be able to rejoin the command until after the troops of the imaginary enemy had pushed across their direct road of return. This detachment was probably annihilated.

Two companies of the 1st battalion constituted the advance guard, the remainder of the regiment immediately preceding the train.

When the advance parties of the imaginary enemy,—then about 800 yards distant,—were discovered from Camp Douglas, they were fired upon. The advance companies deployed and took possession of the woods commanding the Tomah road. The volume of fire increasing, and fresh troops of the enemy pushing boldly forward, it became evident that the opposing force was large. The regiment formed for attack, the 2nd battalion being thrown to the right toward the more open country, and the two remaining companies advanced to the left of the force already engaged, with orders to hold every position of strength as long as possible, especially the railroad embankment, the woods on the crest of the ridges, and in retreating to do so in such manner where possible that the wing or detachment advanced might protect by flank fire those in retreat.

Reports of Annual Encampments.

As soon as the enemy were developed in force, orders were sent to the quartermaster in charge of the train to park behind and under cover of the ridge which lies between range 3 and the skirmish range. The commander of the rear guard was commanded to send one company to occupy the crest of Target Bluff—with a scouting patrol on the south front, and to cause his battalion to take battle formation behind the top of the ridge above designated, and entrench. He was further directed to send scouting patrols out to his right front, and if the enemy appeared to be outflanking the battalions on the firing line, to send forward one or more companies to their assistance. All battalion commanders were informed of the ground where the final stand would be made. Some confusing and mixing of detachments occurred during the retreat, but in most cases positions were well chosen by subordinate commanders, and fire while ammunition lasted was well sustained and controlled. The troops were well in hand when the entrenched position was finally occupied.

The conduct of the command was good, the only serious infraction of discipline, the case of Private Affeldt of "F" company, of previous bad record, who was drunk, disorderly and abusive to sentinel and officer of the guard, being promptly dealt with by the Summary Court.

The endeavor to have non-commissioned officers assume their proper duties of supervision and correction in the matters of discipline as well as drill, met with gratifying results, and would have had greater success but for the example and advice of other non-commissioned officers in a supposedly stricter and better disciplined service.

On the whole the command showed quite a marked improvement in physique, drill, discipline and marksmanship.

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO HOLWAY,

Col. 3rd Reg., W. N. G.

Headquarters Tenth Battalion Infantry,

Wisconsin National Guard.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 15, 1902.

The Adjutant General,
State of Wisconsin.

Sir: I have the honor to report that pursuant of G. O. No. 6, A. G. O. c. s., the Tenth Battalion, W. N. G., assembled for instruction at Camp Swanson, Wis., on August 16th, 1902. Guard mount, dress par-

Reports of Annual Encampments.

ade, and putting camp in order was the work of the first day. Sunday, the 17th, was devoted to rifle practice with very satisfactory results. Five days, Monday to Friday, both inclusive, were given to inspection, battalion drill, extended order, outpost, advance and rear guard practice and work with flags and torches by the signal corp of the battalion. Saturday, the 23rd, the command was paid and camp broken and the members of the command returned to their home stations. During the encampment the kitchen and food of each company was inspected daily by an officer of the company who made a report in writing to battalion headquarters, on condition of kitchen, quality of food, etc., and said reports show that the food was good and well prepared by the company cooks, and that the rations issued were satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The kitchens and food were also inspected daily by the battalion surgeon.

The discipline was good and the work during the encampment was very satisfactory to the battalion commander. Both officers and men seemed to take an interest in the work and to be willing and anxious to do their share in making the encampment a success.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. LYNCH,

Major Comd'g, 10th Batt., W. N. G.





BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
AND
THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902.



MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1903



REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
AND
THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Quartermaster General's Office,
MADISON, June 30, 1902.

To His Excellency, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:—In compliance with section 10, chapter 228, laws of 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report of the expenses of this department, of all the military property remaining on hand at the date of the last report, received since that time and remaining on hand at this date.

The expenditures of the Department, and tables showing quartermaster's supplies and ordnance and ordnance stores received, issued, and remaining on hand, and property in possession of officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, Posts of the G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin, and schools of the State, are appended and marked as follows:

Exhibit "A," showing expenditures of the Quartermaster General's Department from October 1st, 1900, to June 30th, 1902.

General Report.

Exhibit "B," showing clothing and equipage received, issued and remaining on hand for the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1902.

Exhibit "C," showing quartermaster's supplies on hand June 30th, 1902.

Exhibit "D," showing clothing and equipage in possession of the Wisconsin National Guard June 30th, 1902.

Exhibit "E," showing ordnance and ordnance stores received, issued and remaining on hand for the two fiscal years ending June 30th, 1902.

Exhibit "F," (a) showing ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the Wisconsin National Guard June 30th, 1902.

Exhibit "F," (b) showing ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of the commanding officer of Troop "A," 1st Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard June 30th, 1902.

Exhibit "F," (c) showing ordnance stores and ordnance in possession of the commanding officer of 1st Battery Field Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, June 30th, 1902.

Exhibit "G," showing ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of military schools, June 30, 1902.

Exhibit "H," showing Ordnance and ordnance stores in possession of posts of the G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin.

Very respectfully,

JOSHUA HODGINS,

Quartermaster General and Chief of Ordnance.

Expenditures.

EXHIBIT "A."

Expenditures Quartermaster General's Department, October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.

	Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.	Total expendi- tures.	Refunds.	Expend- tures less re- funds.
Clothing—					
Labor.....	\$10 88	\$28 75	\$39 63	.....	.....
Material.....	218 25	458 05	676 30	.....	.....
Total	\$229 13	\$486 80	\$715 93	.....	\$715 93
Military Reservation—					
Labor.....	\$1,819 95	\$563 16	\$2,383 11	.....	.....
Material.....	1,676 54	791 21	2,467 75	.....	.....
Total.....	\$3,496 49	\$1,354 37	\$4,850 86	.....	\$4,850 86
Camp Expenses—					
Labor.....	\$1,121 89	\$786 49	\$1,908 38	.....	.....
Material.....	636 81	84 67	721 48	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,758 70	\$871 16	\$2,629 86	.....	\$2,629 86
Competition Expenses—					
Labor.....	.....	\$204 77	\$204 77	.....	.....
Material.....	\$23 00	.....	28 00	.....	.....
Total	\$23 00	\$204 77	\$232 77	.....	\$232 77
Lost Property Fund	\$1,224 27	\$420 00	\$1,644 27	\$1,607 22	\$37 05
(Sec. 37, Chap. 228, Laws 1901).					
Special Fund	1,481 00	.....	1,481 00	.....	1,481 00
(Sec. 1, Chap. 62, Laws 1901).					
Insurance premiums	770 00	1,770 00	2,540 00	870 00	1,670 00
Postage	202 00	150 00	352 00	.....	352 00
Printing	329 92	251 34	581 26	.....	581 26
Quartermaster's Department—					
Incidental expenses.....	\$36 00	.....	\$36 00	.....	.....
Labor.....	102 35	\$105 25	207 60	.....	.....
Material.....	732 47	558 52	1,290 99	.....	.....
Expenses of Officers—					
Gen. A. Soliday.....	163 46	.....	163 46	.....	.....
Major C. R. Williams.....	113 95	87 00	200 95	.....	.....
Total	\$1,148 23	\$750 77	\$1,899 00	.....	\$1,899 00
Salaries—					
Gen. A. Soliday.....	\$750 00	.....	\$750 00	.....	.....
Gen. J. Hodgins.....	249 00	\$749 00	998 00	.....	.....
Major C. R. Williams.....	1,400 00	1,051 00	2,451 00	.....	.....
Sergt. E. S. Burroughs.....	490 00	540 00	1,030 00	.....	.....
Sergt. H. Schalle.....	720 00	540 00	1,260 00	.....	.....
Total	\$3,609 00	\$2,880 00	\$6,489 00	.....	\$6,489 00

Expenditures.

EXHIBIT "A"—Continued.

	Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.	Total expendi- tures.	Refunds.	Expendi- tures less re- funds.
Transportation—					
C. M. & St. P. Ry	\$3,022 41	\$3,706 16	\$6,728 57	.....	.....
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry	3,025 69	1,852 53	4,878 22	.....	.....
C. & N. W. Ry	2,150 74	3,201 82	5,355 56	.....	.....
Wisconsin Central Ry	22 61	38 44	61 05	.....	.....
Green Bay & Western Ry	7 15	4 93	12 08	.....	.....
Soo Ry	3 62	.....	3 62	.....	.....
Illinois Central Ry .....	.....	37	37	.....	.....
Total	\$8,232 22	\$8,807 25	\$17,039 47	.....	\$17,039 47
Freight—					
C. M. & St. P. Ry	\$1,349 30	\$822 45	\$1,671 75	.....	.....
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry	799 03	222 10	1,021 13	.....	.....
C. & N. W. Ry	82 00	.....	82 00	.....	.....
Total	\$2,230 33	\$544 55	\$2,774 88	.....	\$2,774 88
Express	\$152 98	\$84 40	\$237 38	.....	\$237 38
Telegraph and telephone	13 04	12 37	25 41	.....	25 41
Total expenditures	\$24,405 31	\$18,587 78	\$43,493 09	.....	.....
Total refunds .....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,477 22	.....
Total expenditures less refunds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$41,015 87



Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B."

Showing Clothing and Equipage received, issued and remaining on hand for the two years ending June 30, 1902.

	CLOTHING.					
	Blankets, woolen.	Blankets.	Blouses, made.	Blouses, made, officers.	Caps, forage.	Caps, forage, officers.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	154	916	287	8	1,839	7
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	150	.....	600	.....	3,000	.....
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	300	.....	450	.....	25	.....
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	2	.....	60	.....	306	.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	64	.....	258	.....	135	.....
6. Received by purchase from the United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....
7. Rec'd by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8. Rec'd by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
9. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Total to be accounted for.....	720	916	1,771	8	5,355	7
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900 to Sept. 30, 1901.....	250	.....	406	.....	2,831	.....
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	291	.....	508	.....	243	.....
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	8	.....	101	.....	1,839	.....
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	2	.....	140	.....	306	.....
15. Sold to officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Lost during encampments and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Total accounted for.....	553	.....	1,155	.....	5,219	.....
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for..	167	916	616	8	136	7

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Cap Ornaments, Forage.

Artillery.	Band musician.	Cavalry.	Field musician.	Hospital steward.	Acting hospital steward.	Infantry.	Non-commissioned officers.
			21			454	
100	100	100	84	3	12	4,000	32
			80			100	
						31	
75			10			150	
175	100	100	195	3	12	4,735	32
70	84	85	80	2	2	2,521	15
	4		9		1	418	3
		2					
70	88	67	89	2	3	2,939	18
105	12	33	106	1	9	1,796	14

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

	CLOTHING—Continued.							
	Chevrons, cloth, pairs.							
	Ordnance sergeant.	Commissary sergeant.	Sergeant major, regimental.	Sergeant major, battalion.	Color sergeant.	Hospital steward.	Acting hospital steward.	Commissary sergeant, regimental.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	1	1	1	1	6	.....	.....	3
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	3	10	16	.....	.....	6
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	5	.....	2	5	.....
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
7. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....
8. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....
9. Taken up Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
10. Total to be accounted for.....	1	3	5	16	22	2	5	9
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	4
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	4	1	1	1
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Sold to officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
16. Lost during encampments and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
17. Dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
18. Expended Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
19. Total accounted for.....	4	8	4	1	1	5
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for.....	1	3	1	8	18	1	4	4

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

	CLOTHING—Continued.					
	Coats, canvas, fatigue.	Coats, uniform, foot.	Coats, uniform, mounted.	Gloves, Berlin, prs.	Hats, campaign.	Hat letters.
1. Remaining on hand from last return		41	1	12	1,296	.....
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A. Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....					700	4,000
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	150				166	200
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....					33	....
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....					221	23
6. Received by purchase from the United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....					700	600
7. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901						
8. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902						
9. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....						
10. Total to be accounted for.....	150	44	1	12	3,169	4,823
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....					560	2,597
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	81				701	1,079
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....				5	1,280	.....
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....					96	.....
15. Sold to officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....					56	.....
16. Lost during encampment and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....						
17. Dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....						
18. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....						
19. Total accounted for.....	81			5	2,693	3,676
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for ..	69	44	1	7	476	1,147

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Hat numbers.	Helmets, felt, un-trimmed.	Leggins.	Overcoats, artillery.	Overcoats, cavalry.	Overcoats, infantry.	Overalls, mounted.	Ponchos, rubber.	Stable frocks.	Shirts, dark blue flannel.
.....	85	845	.....	.....	60	.....	7	.....	85
4,400	.....	300	.....	.....	200	.....	2,900	.....	400
.....	.....	1,076	12	15	150	75	100	75	150
.....	.....	135	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	64
30	54	334	.....	.....	109	.....	62	.....	121
600	.....	400	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	750
.....
.....
5,030	139	3,090	12	15	571	75	3,069	75	1,570
.....
2,834	.....	469	.....	.....	214	.....	2,530	.....	417
1,039	.....	625	10	15	262	65	422	65	584
.....	.....	298	.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	9
.....	139	358	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	32
.....
.....
3,463	139	1,786	10	15	516	65	2,960	65	1,107
.....
1,067	.....	1,304	2	.....	55	10	109	10	463

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

	CLOTHING—Continued.					
	TROUSERS, PAIRS.					
	Officers'.	Kersey, foot, made.	Kersey, mounted, made.	Khaki, foot.	Khaki, mounted.	Canvas, fatigue.
1. Remaining on hand from last return	2	667	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	400	100	3,050	200	150
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	284	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Received by purchase from the United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	67	.....	1	.....	.....
9. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902
10. Total to be accounted for.....	2	2,257	100	3,051	200	150
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	536	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	712	27	2,703	136	80
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	164	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Sold to officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902	1	.....	32	25	.....
16. Lost during encampments and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902
17. Dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902
18. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902
19. Total accounted for.....	1,436	27	2,735	161	80
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for....	2	821	73	316	39	70

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Trousers stripes, pairs—Continued.							Waist belts, leather.	Buttons, large.	Buttons, small.	Leggin strings, prs.
Officers'.	Hospital steward.	Acting hospital steward.	Commissary sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Musician.				
2				24	6	28		1,788	396	614
				159	144		3,000			
	2	5		100						
				5	6					
			2	15	20	4	52			
							200			
								6,480	4,896	1,000
	1							7,200		2,000
2	3	5	2	303	176	54	3,252	15,468	5,292	3,614
				28	21	7	2,467	1,646	1,079	426
		2		76	76	38	614	1,401	1,044	602
				18		6				
	1			12	11	1				
							23			
					44					
								5,724	1,371	650
	1	2		134	152	52	3,104	8,771	3,494	1,678
2	2	3	2	169	24	2	148	6,697	1,798	1,936

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

	EQUIPAGE.							
	Axes.	Ax halves.	Beds, iron.	Bed springs.	Bed sacks.	Bed sheets.	Bed spreads.	Brooms, corn.
1. Remaining on hand from last return	45	45	.....	.....	516	141	5	65
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept. U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Received by purchase from the United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Rec'd by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	14	26	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Rec'd by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
9. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Total to be accounted for	71	83	4	4	1,347	141	5	83
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	15
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
15. Sold to officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Lost during encampments and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
17. Dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 . . . . .	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Total accounted for	12	23	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	22
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for	59	60	4	4	1,268	141	5	61

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

EQUIPAGE—Continued.

Bunk card-holders.	Cots, canvas.	Cots, iron.	Cots, wood.	Camp kettles.	Camp kettles, large.	Comforters.	Field ovens, complete.	Butcher knives.	Butcher steels.	Butcher cleavers.	Cake turners.	Fish forks.	Spoons, large.	Measures, graduated.	Boilers, covered.	Field ranges, complete.	Flag stands.	Belts and slings.
304	11	70	83	3	3	18	19	8	8	8		15		8	7		2	9
				300														8
								12			12	12	12	12		22		
304	11	70	83	303	3	18	19	20	8	8	12	27	12	20	7	22	2	17
				87			1											8
								20	8	8	12	27	12	20	7			
				87			1	20	8	8	12	27	12	20	7	20		8
304	11	70	83	216	3	18	18									2	2	9

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

	EQUIPAGE—Continued.									
	Colors.					Flags.				
	National, silk.	National, service.	State.	Cases.	Staffs.	Garrison.	Field hospital.	Post.	Storm and re- cruiting.	Halliards, gar- rison, storm.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	1		1			2	1	7	2	2
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	4	4		8	8					
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....										
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....										
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....										
6. Received by purchase from the United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
7. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....										
8. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....										
9. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
10. Total to be accounted for.....	5	4	1	8	8	2	1	7	2	2
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	4	4		8	8					
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....										
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....										
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....								4	2	
15. Sold to officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
16. Lost during encampments and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
17. Dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
18. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
19. Total accounted for.....	4	4		8	8			4	2	
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for	1		1			2	1	3		2

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

EQUIPAGE—Continued.

Guidons.		Artillery, silk.	Artillery, ser-vice.	Cavalry, silk.	Cavalry, ser-vice.	Cases.	Staffs.	Hatchets.	Hatchet helves.	Mattresses.	Mess pans.	Mosquito bars.	Pickaxes.	Pickax helves.	Pillows, feather.	Pillow cases.	Pillows, excel-sior.	Shovels, long handled.	Shovels, short handled.	Spades.	Stoves, tent.	Stovepipe joints, tent.
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	145	3	50	6	21	42	128	9	5	50	1	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	6	56	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
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1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	48
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	3	50	6	21	48	128	9	1	4	3	10	

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

	EQUIPAGE—Continued.									
	Tents.									
	Common wall.	Common poles, ridge.	Common poles, upright.	Conical wall.	Conical wall poles.	Conical wall tripods.	Conical wall straps.	Hospital.	Hospital flies.	Hospital poles, ridge.
1. Remaining on hand from last return	35	32	64	85	90	90	14	64	67	
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	40	40	80	16	16	16	6	6	6	
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902										
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901										
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902										
6. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902										
7. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901										
8. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902										
9. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902										
10. Total to be accounted for	75	72	144	101	106	106	16	20	70	73
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901										
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902										
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901							2	2	3	
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902										
15. Sold to officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902										
16. Lost during encampments and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902										
17. Dropped Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902										
18. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902										
19. Total accounted for							2	2	3	
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for	75	72	144	101	106	106	16	18	68	70

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

EQUIPAGE—Continued.

Tents—Continued.

Hospital poles, upright.	Headquarter.	Headquarter flies.	Headquarter poles, sets.	Mess.	Mess poles, sets.	Shelter halves.	Shelter poles.	Wall.	Wall flies.	Wall poles, ridge.	Wall poles, upright.	Pins, large.	Pins, small.	Pins, shelter.	Trumpets.	Trumpet cords and tassels.	Trumpet crooks.	Trumpet mouth pieces.
134	3	2	2	12	12	896	900	112	128	107	211	5,489	10,089	4,500	34	28	18	71
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	110	220	1,208	3,876	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83	35	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	4	1
...
146	3	2	2	12	28	896	900	222	238	217	431	6,897	13,965	4,500	131	119	57	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	23	18	4
6	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	32	25	12	24	...	...	...	22	10	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	2,950	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	1	...	12	12	...	2	34	27	12	24	1,325	2,950	...	53	43	18	9
140	2	1	2	...	16	896	898	188	211	205	410	5,372	11,015	4,500	78	76	39	63

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "B"—Continued.

	EQUIPAGE—Continued.								
	Towels.	Tent Floors.					Tent Slips.		
		9x9.	7x14.	7x7.	Headquarter.	Conical.	Metallic, large.	Metallic, small.	Wood.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	112	145	15	32	1	85	15	6	4
2. Received from Quartermaster's Dept. U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Received from Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Received by purchase from the United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Rec'd by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Rec'd by purchase, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Total to be accounted for.....	304	160	15	32	1	85	15	6	4
11. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Sold to officers Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Lost during encampments and paid for, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Total accounted for.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for..	304	160	15	32	1	85	15	6	4

Quartermaster's Supplies.

EXHIBIT "C."

Showing Quartermaster's Supplies on hand June 30, 1902.

STATIONERY.

5 Cups, sponge.	2 Letter openers, steel.
2 Erasers, rubber.	1 Mimeograph.
2 Erasers, steel.	3 Paper weights.
1 Eraser, typewriter.	1 Paper spindle.
2 File clips.	4 Rulers.
10 Inkstands.	3 Ruling pens.
2 Letter baskets, wire.	3 Shears.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

3 Brooms, whisk.	2 Letter presses.
1 Book rack.	1 Letter press stand.
1 Chair, office, revolving.	2 Letter copying baths.
5 Chairs, office.	1 Letter box, tin.
1 Coal hod.	3 Stoves.
1 Cushion, office chair.	1 Stove, oil.
8 Cuspidors.	2 Stove shovels.
4 Desks, roller top.	23 Stove pipe, pieces.
2 Desks, table.	5 Stove pipe elbows.
3 Desks, cabinet.	2 Stove dampers.
1 Filing case.	2 Stove thimbles.
1 Filing case, glass front.	2 Stools, desk.
2 Feather dusters.	1 Typewriter.
2 Hand rests.	1 Typewriter desk.
1 Iron safe.	3 Waste baskets, willow.
1 Lamp, student, gasoline.	2 Waste baskets, wire.
1 Lamp, alcohol.	2 Zincs, stove.

Quartermaster's Supplies.

BARRACK FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

25 Brackets for wall lamps.	4 Lamps, corner, reflector.
8 Brackets for hanging lamps.	2 Lamps, tin.
16 Chairs, cane seat.	17 Lamp reflectors, wall.
3 Chairs, rocker.	10 Lamp shades, tin.
2 Chairs, camp, canvas.	30 Looking glasses.
4 Chairs, camp.	6 Match safes.
9 Commodore.	7 Pigeon files.
1 Comb.	7 Slop buckets, earthen.
12 Chambers.	18 Slop buckets.
25 Candle holders.	34 Soap dishes.
9 Door screens.	34 Settees, wood.
4 Dust pans.	37 Wash bowls, earthen.
1 Fire screen.	102 Wash basins, tin.
1 Hair brush.	9 Wash basins, granite.
1 Ha - mock.	45 Water pitchers.
40 Lamps, bracket.	89 Window screens.
11 Lamps, glass, stand.	65 Window shades.
3 Lamps, glass, hand.	1 Water heater, coal.
17 Lamps, Rochester, hanging.	17 Windows, storm.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

1 Ambulance.	1 Neck Yoke.
1 Pair bobs, heavy.	1 Pole, buggy.
2 Breast straps.	1 Rack wagon.
1 Brush, horse.	3 Racks, platform.
1 Curry comb.	1 Sleighs, double, pair.
1 Collar.	2 Single trees.
4 Collar pads.	2 Wagons, wide tire.
2 Eveners, 3 horse.	1 Wagon, single.
3 Fly nets.	1 Wagon, double.
3 Horses.	2 Sets wagon dump boards.
10 S. S. harness, heavy.	1 Wagon axle.
2 S. S. harness, light.	1 Wagon reach.
1 S. S. harness.	3 Wagons, escort.
1 Hay rack.	3 Wagon covers.
3 Halters.	4 Whips.
1 Hames, pair.	

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

1 Adze.	4 Hammers, claw.
1 Auger.	4 Hammer handles,
1 Brace.	2 Oilers.
1 Bit.	1 Oil stone.
1 Set bits	1 Plane, fore.
12 Chisels, firmer.	1 Rasp, wood.
1 Draw shave.	1 Saw set.
12 Files.	3 Saws, hand.
1 File, 12 inch	2 Saws, rip, hand.
7 Files, 6 inch.	8 Screw drivers.
1 File, 14 inch.	2 Squares.
2 Files, 5 inch.	2 Try squares.
6 File handles	1 Tack hammer.
2 Hammers, riveting	1 Vise.

Quartermaster's Supplies.

PLUMBERS' TOOLS.

1 Dies, set. (7).	1 Pipe vise.
1 Pair chain tongs.	3 Monkey wrenches.
3 Pair pipe tongs.	2 Wrenches, socket.
1 Pipe cutter.	1 Wrench, iron.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS.

2 Barley forks.	1 Mattock.
2 Brush snaths.	3 Nail pullers.
2 Brush scythes.	1 Pair nippers, cutting.
1 Bench vise.	1 Pair pinchers.
1 Box scraper.	2 Pairs plyers.
1 Bung auger.	9 Pitchforks.
1 Chain.	1 Plow, stubble.
5 Chisels, cold.	1 Posthole chisel.
1 Clevis.	2 Post diggers.
1 Crowbar.	14 Punches, steel.
26 Door keys.	1 Punch, large.
3 Grub hoes.	5 Rakes, iron.
1 Gimlet.	3 Rakes, wire.
1 Guage.	2 Rakes, wood.
3 Hoes.	5 Scythes.
1 Horseshoe rasp.	1 Screw clamp.
1 Hay knife.	2 Saws, cross cut
1 Hammer, stone.	1 Saw clamp.
2 Jackscrews.	2 Scrapers, road.
1 Level.	1 Shovel, post hole.
2 Log chains.	5 Snaths.
1 Mallet, iron.	2 Scythestones.
2 Mallets, wood.	3 Tape lines.
3 Mauls, iron.	1 Watermain wrench
2 Maul handles.	2 Wire cutters.

TABLEWARE, CHINA AND GLASS.

6 Bowls.	19 Salt cellars.
49 Butter chips.	223 Saucers.
23 Butter dishes.	126 Sauce dishes.
1 Butter dish, glass.	22 Scalloped dishes.
8 Bread plates.	59 Side dishes.
23 Creamers.	90 Soup bowls.
70 Dinner plates.	29 Sugar bowls.
4 Fruit stands.	3 Sugar bowls, glass covered.
7 Gravy dishes.	5 Toothpick holders.
50 Meat platters.	218 Tea cups.
4 Mustard cups.	126 Tumblers.
17 Peppers.	23 Vegetable dishes.
13 Pickle dishes.	7 Vinegar cruets.
52 Pie plates.	

Quartermaster's Supplies.

TABLEWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

2 Boilers, galvanized.	1 Mop stick.
4 Boilers, coffee.	1 Moulding board.
4 Butcher knives.	1 Meat chopper.
8 Butter knives.	1 Meat block.
2 Bread knives.	1 Milk pail.
1 Bread toaster.	66 Napkins.
9 Bread pans.	5 Pickle forks.
1 Bread box.	7 Pie plates, tin.
1 Butter mold.	172 Plates, tin.
1 Cake tin.	1,059 Plates, granite.
4 Cake turners.	3 Plates, earthen.
1 Chopping bowl.	1 Potat. masher.
1 Cleaver.	1 Pancake griddle.
6 Coffee pots.	2 Ranges, steel.
3 Colanders.	2 Rolling pins.
1 Carving fork.	1 Roasting pan.
1 Cake cutter.	2 Servers, tin.
1 Can opener.	4 Skimmers.
1 Coffee mill, tin.	1 Steamer.
4 Cups, tin.	2 Stew pans.
8 Dippers.	1 Stove, sheet iron.
17 Dish pans.	1 Stove lift.
15 Dripping pans.	7 Spoons, large.
1 Flat iron.	9 Table cloths.
4 Flour sieves.	69 Table forks.
2 Forks, large.	57 Table knives.
7 Frying pans.	53 Table spoons.
2 Flour sifters.	117 Tea spoons.
1 Ice cream freezer.	1 Tea pot.
1 Ice pick.	1 Tea kettle.
6 Jars.	2 Tin basins.
12 Jugs.	1 Towel roller.
2 Kettles, iron.	8 Tin pans.
1 Lemon squeezer.	12 Tin dishes.
1 Lemonade shaker.	1 Wash basin.
2 Ladles.	2 Wash boards.
3 Meat saws.	2 Wash tubs.
1 Milk can.	

BOOKS.

42 Cook manuals.	62 Manuals of riot drill.
32 Drill regulations.	11 Order books.
5 Endorsement books.	1 Property book.
12 Financial books.	3 State regulations.
37 Greenleaf's "Epitome of Tripler's Manual."	8 Small arms firing regulations.
13 Manuals of guard duty.	1 Troops in campaign.
42 Manuals of arms.	1 U. S. regulations.

Quartermaster's Supplies.

POST PROPERTY.

2 Axes, fire.	1 Perforating machine, "W."
95 Barrels.	2 Refrigerators.
2 Bags.	1 Roller, ground.
4 Branding irons.	4 Saw horses.
9 Baskets.	2 Scales, platform.
2 Bed screens.	1 Scale, counter.
1 Boiler, 20 H. P.	3 Scoop shovels.
3 Bulletin boards.	1 Seed sower.
4 Carts, hand.	23 Seats, pit.
8 Clothing chests.	15 Seats, bench.
199 Chairs, wood.	20 Sprays, bath.
1 Coffee mill.	1 Shower head, tin.
1 Easel.	1 Snow plow.
2 Faucets, wood.	3 Sprinkling cans.
8 Funnels, tin.	1 Steam gauge.
1 Flue cleaner.	2 Steel punches, "W."
20 Gasoline burners.	3 Stencils and numbers.
2 Grate cleaners.	10 Stencil plates.
2 Grind stones.	5 Stencil brushes.
1 Hay rake	2 Stencil cups.
500 Feet hose, cotton.	4x Street lamps.
45 Feet hose, garden.	23 Stools, wood.
600 Feet hose, rubber.	5 Street washers,
1 Hose cart.	1 Step ladder.
16 Hose nozzles.	1 Stone boat.
2 Hose reels.	13 Slop hoppers.
1 Hose, attachment, pump.	1 Sickle grinder.
23 Hydrants, $\frac{1}{4}$ in	2 Stamps, brass.
8 Hydrants, fire.	74 Tables, small.
1 Hydrant wrench, ground.	72 Tables, mess, sections.
3 Hydrant wrenches, iron.	4 Tables, round.
21 Ice boxes.	4 Tables, mess, officers'.
1 Injector pump, Marsh.	3 Tables, long.
2 Ladders, extension.	1 Table, wrapping.
5 Ladders.	18 Telephones.
1 Ladder, iron, 34 ft.	1 Telephone switch board.
22 Lanterns.	4 Tool chests.
5 Lawn sprays.	1 Thermometer.
1 Lightning switch board.	17 Torches.
12 Lamp posts.	4 Tripods.
1 Leggin repair machl.e.	1 Track pulley.
3 Measures.	1 Tank, galvanized.
4 Mouse traps.	2 Unloading platforms.
60 Feet matting, rubber.	1 Urinal, iron.
10 Feet matting, straw.	3 Urinal troughs, iron, sectional.
10 Mortar boards.	2 Water coolers and stands.
2 Mowers.	54 Wash stands, wood.
18 Oil cans.	2 Watering troughs.
18 Padlocks.	13 Wash benches.
80 Pails.	3 Wheel barrows.
2 Pails, wood.	4 Work benches.
1 Pump, force, Knowles' duplex	2 Trucks.
9 Pumps, hand.	1 Water tower, steel.
9 Pump wrenches.	10 Window awnings.

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "D"—Continued.

		CLOTHING—Continued.						
		Coats, canvas, fatigue.	Gauntlets, leather, pairs.	Hats, campaign.	Hats, campaign, letters.	Hats, campaign, numbers.	Leggins, canvas, pairs.	Overalls, mtd.
FIRST INFANTRY.								
1	Non-commissioned staff and band	1		35		1	38	.....
2	Co. "A," Capt. C. H. Tucker			71	42	37	74	.....
3	Co. "B," Capt. C. H. Aspinwall			72	49	45	69	.....
4	Co. "C," Capt. E. T. Weyher			72	41	37	67	.....
5	Co. "D," Capt. Emil Wilde			78	47	47	70	.....
6	Co. "E," Capt. O. E. Lewis			66	27	25	65	.....
7	Co. "F," Capt. G. A. Fritsche			63	34	31	72	.....
8	Co. "G," Capt. J. P. Joachim			66	14	16	65	.....
9	Co. "H," Capt. M. C. Durst			87	10	14	69	.....
10	Co. "I," Capt. J. B. Schneller			65	31	27	65	.....
11	Co. "K," Capt. Peter Piasecki			73	38	43	70	.....
12	Co. "L," Capt. R. P. M. Rosman			80	51	41	66	.....
13	Co. "M," Capt. E. F. Gray			72	11	19	51	.....
14	Total First Infantry	23		905	395	386	851	.....
SECOND INFANTRY.								
15	Non-commissioned staff and band	1		45		10	50	.....
16	Co. "A," Capt. A. C. Martin			80	19	29	72	.....
17	Co. "B," Capt. E. W. Paine			80	44	46	67	.....
18	Co. "C," Capt. Chas. Bodemer			93	49	52	72	.....
19	Co. "D," Capt. F. J. Graham			75	35	40	73	.....
20	Co. "E," Capt. E. C. Plonsky			80	30	30	72	.....
21	Co. "F," Capt. U. G. Carl			77	57	57	74	.....
22	Co. "E," Capt. M. S. Peerenboom			71	15	18	60	.....
23	Co. "H," Capt. N. A. Knudson			74	10	20	72	.....
24	Co. "I," Capt. S. K. Prescott			69	20	25	72	.....
25	Co. "K," Capt. P. J. Zink			70	32	44	65	.....
26	Co. "L," Capt. E. O. Brown			64	22	17	64	.....
27	Co. "M," Capt. W. B. Hall			69	35	37	61	.....
28	Total Second Infantry	24		947	368	425	875	.....

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "D"—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Overcoats, kersey.	Ponchos, rubber.	Shirts, d. b. flannel.	Stable frocks.	Trousers, kersey, foot.	Trousers, kersey, mtd.	Trousers, canvas, fatigue.	Trousers, khaki, foot.	Trousers, khaki, mtd.	Trousers, stripes, pairs.			Waist belts, leather.		
									Hospital steward.	Acting hospital steward.	Musician.			
33	32	35		36			34		1	2	12	8	2	31
55	61	55		76			63				6	6	1	47
62	64	66		69			63				12	11	2	57
65	64	65		83			65				6	6	2	59
65	65	76		126			65				14	13	4	63
69	62	74		97			63				2	9	2	51
64	66	60		69			57				6	6	2	61
63	64	64		77			65				6	6	2	64
65	65	87		94			65				6	6	2	61
65	64	84		76			65				6	6	2	63
65	64	65		78			65				6	6	2	64
65	65	76		83			65				6	8	2	54
65	65	66		78			65				15	14	2	59
811	801	853		1,013		22	800		1	2	110	105	27	734
33	38	45		46		1	37		1		10		36	43
65	65	65		88		1	65				7	6	3	50
65	64	61		89		1	65				6	8	2	65
64	65	86		99		1	64				12	11	4	57
65	65	73		85		1	65				6	6	2	56
65	64	73		81		1	65				6	6	2	63
65	64	73		82		1	65				6	6	2	65
65	65	60		75		1	65				7	6	2	60
65	64	58		79		1	63				12	12	2½	42
65	65	69		76		1	65				6	6	2	60
65	65	70		83		1	64				6	6	2	63
63	65	60		77		1	61				6	6	2	58
65	63	58		75		2	65				6	9	2	55
815	812	851		1,035		24	812		1		96	88	63½	737

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "D"—Continued.

		EQUIPAGE—Continued.											
		Books, Company and Regimental.						Flags.					
		Descriptive.	Financial.	Letter copy.	Letter files.	Order.	Property.	Endor-ement.	Camp kettles.	Belt and slings.	Cass.	National silk.	National service.
FIRST INFANTRY.													
1	Non-commissioned staff and band	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Co. "A," Capt. C. H. Lucker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2
3	Co. "B," Capt. C. H. Aspinwall	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Co. "C," Capt. E. T. Weyher	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Co. "D," Capt. Emil Wilde	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Co. "E," Capt. O. E. Lewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Co. "F," Capt. G. A. Fritsche	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Co. "G," Capt. J. P. Joachim	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Co. "H," Capt. M. C. Durst	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Co. "I," Capt. J. B. Schneller	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Co. "K," Capt. Peter Piasecki	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Co. "L," Capt. R. P. M. Rosman	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Co. "M," Capt. E. F. Gray	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Total First Infantry	15	7	4	5	8	7	8	36	2	2	1	1
SECOND INFANTRY.													
15	Non commissioned staff and band	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2
16	Co. "A," Capt. A. C. Martin	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
17	Co. "B," Capt. E. W. Paine	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Co. "C," Capt. Chas. Bodemer	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Co. "D," Capt. F. J. Graham	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Co. "E," Capt. E. C. Plonsky	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Co. "F," Capt. U. G. Carl	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Co. "G," Capt. M. S. Peerenboom	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Co. "H," Capt. N. A. Knudson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Co. "I," Capt. S. K. Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Co. "K," Capt. P. J. Zink	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Co. "L," Capt. E. O. Brown	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Co. "M," Capt. W. B. Hall	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Total Second Infantry	13	10	9	9	5	4	8	39	2	2	1	1

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "D"—Continued.

	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.				CLOTHING.		
	Clothing chests.	Office desks.	Lockers.	Letter presses.	Blankets, woolen.	Blouses.	Caps, forage.
THIRD INFANTRY.							
1	Non-commissioned staff and band				35	38	31
2	Co. "A," Capt. H. W. Klopff				61	84	64
3	Co. "B," Capt. Fred Schultz				65	87	65
4	Co. "C," Capt. W. Y. Burton				65	86	71
5	Co. "D," Capt. W. A. Grimmer				65	66	65
6	Co. "E," Capt. E. S. Pearsall				53	65	66
7	Co. "F," Capt. J. C. Britt				65	65	66
8	Co. "G," Capt. H. J. Abraham				1	63	64
9	Co. "H," Capt. J. W. Macauley				66	68	64
10	Co. "I," Capt. E. Rossiter				66	70	65
11	Co. "K," Capt. A. S. Goodyear				66	68	58
12	Co. "L," Capt. R. B. McCoy				56	74	64
13	Co. "M," Capt. E. H. Chamberlain				65	77	65
14	Total Third Infantry				1	60	64
		2	242	1	795	941	804
TENTH BATTALION.							
15	Non-commissioned staff				2	2	...
16	Co. "A," Capt. S. A. Peterson				4	2	64
17	Co. "B," Capt. W. A. Wyse				65	101	67
18	Co. "C," Capt. W. G. Hartwell				68	65	81
19	Co. "D," Capt. D. J. Mowatt				65	71	65
20	Total Tenth Battalion				63	78	62
		4	2	132	260	333	259
21	1st Battery Field Artillery, Capt. C. F. Ludington				73	77	69
22	Troop "A," 1st Cavalry, Capt. R. W. Mueller				71	114	65
	Grand total				7	9	577
		3	2,818	3,456	2,827		

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "D"—Continued.

		CLOTHING—Continued.						
		Coats, canvas, fatigue	Gauntlets, leather, pairs	Hats, campaign.	Hats, campaign, letters.	Hats, campaign, numbers.	Leggins, canvas, pairs.	Overalls, mtd.
THIRD INFANTRY.								
1	Non-commissioned staff and band.....			39		1	38	
2	Co. "A," Capt. H. W. Klopf.....	2		81	9	15	75	
3	Co. "B," Capt. Fred Schultz.....	2		87	28	27	80	
4	Co. "C," Capt. W. Y. Burton.....	2		75	3	8	68	
5	Co. "D," Capt. W. A. Grimmer.....	2		67	8	14	61	
6	Co. "E," Capt. E. S. Pearsall.....	2		63	34	41	65	
7	Co. "F," Capt. J. C. Britt.....	2		67			76	
8	Co. "G," Capt. H. J. Abraham.....	2		66	32	32	59	
9	Co. "H," Capt. J. W. Macauley.....	2		56	10	17	63	
10	Co. "I," Capt. E. Rossiter.....	2		53	39	45	43	
11	Co. "K," Capt. A. S. Goodyear.....	2		71		3	68	
12	Co. "L," Capt. R. B. McCoy.....	2		65	55	44	73	
13	Co. "M," Capt. E. H. Chamberlain.....	2		91	19	29	78	
14	Total Third Infantry.....	24		881	237	276	847	
TENTH BATTALION.								
15	Non-commissioned staff.....			2			2	
16	Co. "A," Capt. S. A. Peterson.....	2		91	30	65	73	
17	Co. "B," Capt. W. A. Wyse.....	2		61	12	26	58	
18	Co. "C," Capt. W. G. Hartwell.....	2		71	44	91	77	
19	Co. "D," Capt. D. J. Mowatt.....			68	30	51	65	
20	Total Tenth Battalion.....	6		293	116	233	275	
21	First Battery Field Artillery, Capt. C. F. Ludington.....	2	20	77			75	20
22	Troop "A," First Cavalry, Capt. R. W. Mueller.....	2		70	50	41	63	65
	Grand total.....	81	20	3,173	1,166	1,361	2,986	85

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT 'D'—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Overcoats, kersey.	Ponchos, rubber.	Shirts, d. b. flannel.	Stable frocks.	Trousers, kersey, foot.	Trousers, kersey, mtd.	Trousers, canvas, fatigue.	Trousers, khaki, foot.	Trousers, khaki, mtd.	TROUSER STRIPES, PRS.				Waist belts, leather.	
									Hospital steward.	Acting hospital steward.	Sergeant.	Corporal.		Musician
31	1	37		72			31		1					1
64	63	64		91			62							43
65	65	84		100			65							65
65	65	77		87			65							64
65	64	65		66			65							63
65	65	65		65			65							65
65	64	72		76			65							51
64	64	57		67			64							58
65	59	55		70			62							42
65	61	66		71			65							50
60	61	69		70			64							52
65	65	67		76			65							62
66	64	82		74			67							48
805	762	860		985		24	805		1	1	94	90	72	764
2		2		2						1	1			65
65	65	91		102		2	65				6	6		49
63	65	55		71		2	63				6	6	2	59
64	63	72		79			65				14	14	4	
65	61	67		93			65							
261	254	287		347		6	258			1	38	32	8	173
70	70	82	22	88		2		74						
67		75	65	83	27	2		66		1	9	7	2	71
											1		1	62
2,829	2,699	3,008	87	3,581	27	80	2,675	140	3	5	348	322	173½	2,541

Clothing and Equipage.

EXHIBIT "D"—Continued.

		EQUIPAGE.											
		Books, Company and Regimental.						Colors.					
		Descriptive.	Financial.	Letter copy.	Letter files.	Order.	Property.	Endorsement.	Camp kettles.	Belt and slings.	Cases.	National silk.	National service.
THIRD INFANTRY.													
1	Non-commissioned staff and band	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		
2	Co. "A," Capt. H. W. Klopff	1	1	1	1	1	1						
3	Co. "B," Capt. Fred Schultz	2	1	1	1	1	1						
4	Co. "C," Capt. W. Y. Burton	1		1	1	1	1						
5	Co. "D," Capt. W. A. Grimmer	1		1	1	1	1	3					
6	Co. "E," Capt. E. S. Pearsall	1		1	1								
7	Co. "F," Capt. J. C. Britt	2	1	1		1	1						
8	Co. "G," Capt. H. J. Abraham	1	1	1	1		1	3					
9	Co. "H," Capt. J. W. Macauley	1		1	1			3					
10	Co. "I," Capt. E. Rossiter	1	1	1	1	2							
11	Co. "K," Capt. A. S. Goodyear	2	1	1	1	1	1						
12	Co. "L," Capt. R. B. McCoy	1	1	1	1	1	1	3					
13	Co. "M," Capt. E. H. Chamberlain	1	1	1	1	1	1						
14	Total Third Infantry	16	8	7	8	7	8	12	2	2	1	1	
TENTH BATTALION.													
15	Non-commissioned staff							2	2	1	1		
16	Co. "A," Capt. S. A. Peterson	1	1	1	4	1	2	1					
17	Co. "B," Capt. W. A. Wyse	1		1									
18	Co. "C," Capt. W. G. Hartwell	1	1	1	1		1	1					
19	Co. "D," Capt. D. J. Mowatt	2	1	1	1	1	1						
20	Total Tenth Battalion	5	3	4	6	2	4	3					
21	1st Battery Field Artillery, Capt C. F. Ludington	2	1	1	1	1	1			2			
22	Troop "A," 1st Cavalry, Capt. R. W. Mueller	1	1	1	1	1	1			2			
	Grand total	52	30	26	30	24	22	29	87	8	12	4	4

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E."

Showing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores received, issued and remaining on hand for the two years ending June 30, 1902.

CLASSES.....	1—FIELD GUNS.		2—CARRIAGES FOR FIELD GUNS.		
	12 Pdr. guns.	3 in. M. L. rifles.	Carrriage and limbers, 3 in. rifles.	Carrriage and limbers, 12 Pdr. gun.	Caisson and limbers, 3 in. rifle.
1. Remaining on hand from last return					
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct 1, 1900, to Sept 30, 1901.....	1	1	1	1	1
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902					
4. Received from officers of Wisconsin National Guard, Oct 1, 1901, to Sept 30, 1901					
5. Received from officers of Wisconsin National Guard, Oct 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902					
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
7. Received from schools, Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
8. Received by purchase from United States, Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
9. Received by purchase, Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
10. Received by manufacture, Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
11. Taken up, Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
12. Total to be accounted for.....	1	1	1	1	1
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct 1, 1900, to Sept 30, 1901					
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902					
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
16. Issued to schools, Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
17. Expended Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902					
19. Total accounted for					
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for.....	1	1	1	1	1

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

3. ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Artillery harness, sets.	Artillery whips.	Fuze blocks.	Fuze cutters.	Fuze gonges.	Fuze plug wrenches.	Fuze punches.	Gunner's gimlet.	Gunner's nippers.	Gunners' reamers.	Handspikes, trail.	Lanyards.	Pendulum hausses.	Pouches for breech sights.	Pouches for telescopic sights.	Primer pouches.	Priming wires.	Prolongs.	Sights, telescopic.	Sponge and rammers, 12 pdr. gun.
..	22	4	1	6	4	...	2	2	2	8	10	5	4	.....	6	3	...	.....	13
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	45	4	1	6	4	3	2	2	2	8	10	5	4	2	6	3	2	2	13
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....
.....
32	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
64	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8
.....	.....	4	1	6	4	2	2	2	2	3	10	5	4	.....	6	3	2	.....	5

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES.....	3—ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.								
	Sponge and rammers, bore, 3.2 in. rifle.	Sponge and rammers- chamber, 3.2 in. rifle bore.	Sponge covers, bore.	Sponge covers, chamber.	Tar buckets.	Thumbstalls.	Tow hooks	Vent covers.	Vent punches. Saddle cloths, scarlet, for art. harness.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....					28	2	5	1	3
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	1	1	1	1					
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....									
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....							1		26
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....									
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
8. Received by purchase from United States Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 ..									
12. Total to be accounted for.....	1	1	1	1	28	2	6	1	3
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	1		1						
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....									
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....									
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....					28	1			28
19. Total accounted for.....	1		1		28	1			26
20 Remaining on hand to be accounted for..		1		1		1	6	1	3

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

4 AND 5—ARTILLERY PROJECTILES.			6—SMALL ARMS.											7—APPENDAGES FOR SMALL ARMS.					
3.2 inch canister.	3.2 inch schrapnel.	3.2 inch shells.	Magazine rifles, cal. .50.	Springfield rifles, cal. .45.	Springfield rifles, cal. .45, Cadet.	Springfield rifles, cal. .50.	Springfield carbines, cal. .45.	Colt's revolvers, cal. .38.	Colt's revolvers, cal. .45.	Artillery sabers.	Cavalry sabers.	Non-com. officers and musicians' swords.	Officers' swords.	Headless shell ex-tractors.	Screw drivers, rifle.	Screw drivers, revolver.	Spring vises.	Tumbler punches.	Wood wiping rods.
...	10	20	1	1,405	44	40	3	2	7	52	22	8	7	620	172	114	50	177	320
	20	70						3				18							
20	10	250									65								
				6				3											3
				74				4	31					1					19
				8															
						100	20												
								10											
																			201
20	40	340	1	1,493	44	140	23	22	38	52	87	26	7	621	172	114	50	177	543
	6	90		28				5				6		10	18		2		77
5		250		229				15			77	1		37	27			6	1
				56							2								
				160															
				65						4	6		4						451
5	6	340		538				20		4	85	7	4	47	45		2	6	529
15	34		1	955	44	140	23	2	33	48	2	19	3	574	127	114	48	171	14

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES.....	7—HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR CAVALRY.									
	Saddles, complete.	Saddles, without stirrups and straps.	Curb bridles.	Halters.	Curry combs.	Horse brushes.	Horse covers, canvas.	Nose bags.	Saddle blankets.	Saddle bags, leather, pairs.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	33	7	3	54	21	22	15	60	25	42
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept 30, 1901.....	30	....	4	....	60	60	30	60	30	....
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	10	....	2	25	20	20	50	35	40	....
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	15	....	17	23	....	....	33	....	41	....
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Total to be accounted for.....	90	7	115	134	104	102	128	155	136	42
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	33	....	41	43	60	60	24	60	28	1
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	19	....	22	15	6	5	30	10	40	15
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	27	....	30	55	21	22	15	57	25	....
19. Total accounted for.....	79	....	93	113	87	87	69	127	93	16
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for..	11	7	22	21	17	15	59	28	43	26

Ordinance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

7—HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR CAV- ALRY—Continued.								7—INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.									
Saddle cloths, offi- cers.	Figures for officers' [^] saddle cloths	Bridles, general offi- cers.	Bridles, staff officers.	Housings, general officers.	Hon-ings, staff offi- cers.	martingales, staff officers	Saddle pads, felt.	Blanket bags.	Blanket bag, shoulder straps, pairs.	Blanket bag coat straps, pairs.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .45.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .45, Hoffman attachment.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .50.	Cartridge belts, woven.	Cartridge belt plates.	Cartridge belts, leather.	Cartridge belt plates, oval.
36	...	4	10	4	10	14	13	76	84	285	1,076	236	134	1,097	1,097	122	122
27	...							150	150	150							
10	110							200	200	100							
5	...										3						
2	...						1	60	62	62	63			38	98		
													8				
													97		68	68	
								100	100	100							
80	110	4	10	4	10	14	14	588	596	697	1,142	236	239	1,195	1,195	190	190
19	...						3	126	128	139	28			25	75		
3	...							264	267	281	225			221	266		
												12	44			44	44
												160					
44	...						1	3	4	3	3	6	62	74	89		
66	...						4	393	399	426	256	178	106	330	430	44	44
14	110	4	10	4	10	14	10	193	197	271	886	58	133	865	765	146	146

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES	7—INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS—Cont.									
	Cartridge boxes, Mc-Receiver	Canteens.	Canteen straps.	Canteen-haversack straps.	Gun slings.	Gun slings, Wisconsin pattern.	Haversacks.	Haversack straps.	Non-com. officers' waist belts.	Non-com. officers' waist belt plates.
1. Remaining on hand from last return	946	690	731	...	1017	8	116	109	11	11
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	18	18
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	320	.....	400	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	121	65	.....	87	.....	60	65	.....	.....
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Received by purchase from United States Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Total to be accounted for	978	1136	796	600	1105	8	626	324	29	29
12. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 .....	.....	133	127	.....	34	.....	126	127	6	3
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	430	38	79	250	.....	266	197	4	4
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902	23	8	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
19. Total accounted for	183	571	485	79	285	2	394	321	10	7
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for	795	565	311	421	820	6	232	.....	19	22

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

7—INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS—Continued.													7—CAVALRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY ACCOUTREMENTS.							
Sliding frogs for N. C. O. waist belts.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates, square.	Waist belt plates, oval.	Sword belts, officers.	Sword belts, officers' dress.	Meat cans.	Tin cups.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.	Carbine slings.	Carbine sling swivels.	Cartridge belts with buckles.	Pistol holsters, cal. .38.	Pistol holsters, cal. .45.	Saber belts.	Saber attachments.	Saber knots.	Canteen straps, short, for saddle.	
3	523	215	320	4	1	279	1,400	386	425	546	17	20	128	2	17	1				
18						100	100	100	100	100	20	20	60	2						
						400	400	500	500	500							65	65	20	
	8	2	6										3							
	2	2				57	57	54	54	52				4	37					1
	8		8																	
	24		24											10						
						100	100	200	200	200										
													1							
21	565	219	358	4	1	936	2,057	1,240	1,233	1,398	37	40	189	21	54	1	65	65	31	
6	2	2				134	152	175	166	188	20	20	61	5						
3	13	13				348	362	371	360	440			15				65	65	25	
	12	12																		
	160	130	30																	
						10	394	51			17	20	30			1				
9	187	157	30			492	908	597	526	628	37	40	91	20		1	65	65	23	
12	378	62	328	4	1	444	1,149	643	737	770			95	1	54					6

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES	8—AMMUNITION FOR CANNON AND SMALL ARMS, POWDER, ETC.							
	Blank cartridges, 3 inch rifle, drill.	Blank cartridges, 3.2 inch rifle, drill.	Blank cartridges 3.2 inch rifle, service.	F. A. base percussion fuses.	Time fuses.	Friction primers.	Ball cartridges, cal. 30.	Rifle ball cartridges, cal. .45.
1. Remaining on hand from last return	103	209	20	30	36	1,685	830	51,587
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	200		90	20	.....	1,000	.....	375,000
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	100	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,000
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1901 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1,836
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Total to be accounted for	203	409	410	80	36	2,685	830	803,397
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept 30, 1901	42	40	90	50	.....	542	.....	316,197
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	50	303	230	.....	.....	1,010	.....	334,500
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Total accounted for	92	343	370	50	.....	1,602	100	700,697
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for	113	66	40	30	36	1,083	730	102,700

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

8—AMMUNITION FOR CANNON AND SMALL ARMS, POWDER, ETC.—Continued.

Rifle ball cartridges, cal. .50.	Carbine ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Reduced ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Revolver ball cartridges, cal. .38.	Revolver ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Rifle and carbine blank cartridges, cal. .45.	Revolver blank cartridges, cal. .38.	Revolver blank cartridges, cal. .45.	Cartridge primers.	Carbine bullets.	Rifle bullets, cal. .45.	Round balls, cal. .45.	Reloading shells, cal. .45.	Small arms powder, pounds.
3,000	1,260	6,000	4,960	348	17,686	560	3,600	57,000	8,900	82,750	740	33,400	230
.....	3,000	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	.....	300,000	30,000	.....	200,000	.....	1,200
.....	.....	.....	30,000	1,200	40,000	.....	.....	200,000	30,000	50,000	20,000	.....	2,100
.....	.....	500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	5,000	3,000	14,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	73,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,550	.....
3,000	4,260	80,325	55,060	1,548	77,686	560	3,600	561,000	83,900	137,750	223,740	285,950	3,530
.....	1,900	32,625	17,420	348	36,896	.....	840	166,500	2,000	48,000	108,000	39,900	750
.....	1,200	47,700	27,750	850	30,200	260	2,220	217,960	2,000	87,000	113,485	68,200	1,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,850	73,860	.....	.....	73,850	400
.....
.....	3,100	80,325	45,170	1,198	67,346	260	3,060	459,310	77,860	135,000	221,485	181,950	2,460
3,000	1,160	.....	9,890	350	10,340	300	540	101,690	6,040	2,750	2,255	104,000	1,070

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES.....	9—TARGET AND TARGET SUPPLIES.								
	Revolving targets, Laidley, 6x6.	Revolving targets, Wis. pattern, 6x6.	Revolving targets, Wis. pattern, 6x12.	Skirmish target frames, D E-F.	Targets for gallery practice, cast iron.	Paper targets, A.	Paper targets, B.	Paper targets, C.	Paper targets, AD.
1. Remaining on hand from last return .....	.....	24	.....	118	41	740	1,260	546	136
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	40	.....	.....	60	.....	1,500	1,200	.....	.....
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	20	.....	.....	90	.....	3,100	2,200	.....	100
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Total to be accounted for.....	60	24	1	268	146	5,310	4,660	546	236
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	31	.....	.....	44	8	2,087	1,838	5	106
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	23	.....	.....	52	44	2,519	2,103	12	138
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Total accounted for	54	.....	.....	96	78	4,606	3,941	17	244
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for....	6	24	1	172	68	734	719	529	42

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES.....	9—RELOADING TOOLS.				9.				
	Bench reloading tools, sets.	Hand reloading tools, sets.	Resizing dies, upper, rifle, bench.	Primer extractor, spindles, bench.	Distinguish marksman's badges.	Marksman's buttons, pairs.	Marksman's pirs.	Sharpshooter's badges.	Silver bars for sharpshooters' badges.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	5	1	24	.....	2	68	14	37	47
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
8. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
12. Total to be accounted for.....	5	14	30	4	23	68	14	37	47
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	8	.....	.....	10	1	.....	1	2
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	3	.....	.....	11	20	.....	1	1
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Total accounted for.....	14	10	.....	21	21	.....	2	3
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for..	5	.....	20	4	2	47	14	35	44

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES.....	10—SPARE PARTS FOR CLASS 6—Cont.									
	Bridles.	Bridle screws.	Butt plates.	Butt plate screws.	Cam latches, complete.	Cam latch springs.	Ejector springs.	Ejector spring spindles.	Ejector studs.	Extractors.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	113	180	42	173	70	555	347	570	108	162
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....							200	200		300
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....					25					200
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....										
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....										
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
8. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
12. Total to be accounted for.....	113	180	42	173	95	555	547	770	108	662
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	10	16		6	14	31	97	63		233
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	36	39	2	10	44	51	111	93	6	247
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....					31	60	75	286		72
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....										
19. Total accounted for.....	46	55	2	16	89	142	283	442	6	557
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for..	67	125	40	157	6	423	264	328	102	105

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES	10—SPARE PARTS FOR CLASS 6—Cont.									
	Rear sights, com- plate, Mod. '84.	Rear sight base springs.	Rear sight joint pins.	Rear sight slide blocks.	Rear sight slide plates.	Rear sight slide screws.	Rear sight screws, front.	Rear sight screws, rear.	Rear sight leafs, Mod. '70.	Rear sight leafs, Mod. '84.
1. Remaining on hand from last return . . .	38	75	70	49	67	88	175	70	70	120
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.	25									
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.							50	50		
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901										
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.										
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
8. Received by purchase from U. S., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.	26									
12. Total to be accounted for	89	75	70	49	67	88	225	120	70	120
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.	33						12	14		
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.	56						70	72		9
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							101	10		37
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.										
19. Total accounted for	89						183	96		46
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for		75	70	49	67	88	42	24	70	74

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES.....	10—SPARE PARTS FOR CLASS 6—Con.						
	Windage screw heads.	Windage screw head pins.	Crane locks.	Crane lock screws.	Cylinder bolts with spring, assembled.	Cylinder bolt springs.	Ejector rod heads. Hammer, with strut, strut pin and strut spring assembled.
1. Remaining on hand from last return.....	100	70					
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....							
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....			10	20	10	20	10
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....							
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....							
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
8. Received by purchase from United States. Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
12. Total to be accounted for.....	100	70	10	20	10	20	10
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....							
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	1	1					
15. Issued to Posts, Department G. A. R. Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....							
19. Total accounted for.....	1	1					
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for.....	99	69	10	20	10	20	10

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

10—SPARE PARTS FOR CLASS 6.—Continued.

Hammer stirrups.	Hammer stirrup pins.	Hammer strut springs	Hand springs.	Latch pins.	Latch springs.	Locking levers.	Locking leverscrews.	Main springs.	Main spring tension screws.	Rebound levers.	Rebound lever springs	Rebound lever spring pins.	Side plate screws.	Stocks, right.	Stock, left.	Stocks, screws.	Triggers.
10	10	20	20	10	20	6	6	16	16	10	16	10	40	20	20	10	20
10	10	20	20	10	20	6	6	16	16	10	16	10	40	20	20	10	20
10	10	20	20	10	20	6	6	16	16	10	16	10	40	20	20	10	20

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES	10—SPARE PARTS OF CLASS 7.—HORSE EQUIPMENTS.									
	Bridle reins.	Bridle throat latches.	Curb bits.	Carbine boots and straps.	Curb straps.	Hair girths.	Halter straps.	Stirrups, wood, with hood.	Stirrup straps.	Saber attachment straps.
1. Remaining on hand from last return....	5	1	28	37	3	47	....	27	15	12
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 .....	....	....	....	20	....	10	100	40	40	....
4. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Received from officers of Wis. National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	18	....	....
6. Received from Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Received by purchase from United States Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Taken up Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	45	....
12. Total to be accounted for.....	5	1	29	57	3	57	131	104	100	12
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	1	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 .....	....	....	1	20	....	....	....	7	....	....
15. Issued to Posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902 .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902....	4	1	....	....	2	....	31	....	....	....
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.....	....	....	18	37	....	36	....	63	60	....
19. Total accounted for.....	5	1	24	57	3	36	31	70	60	....
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for.....	....	....	5	....	....	21	100	34	40	12

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

CLASSES	Part 2—Cleaning Utensils and Material.						
	Cleaning material, boxes.	Button sticks.	Cleaning brushes.	Leather oil, gals.	Flannel, yds.	Yarn, skeins.	Repair kits.
1. Remaining on hand from last return		809	40		9	1	
2. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	41						41
3. Received from Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902							
4. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901							
5. Received from officers of Wis. Nat. Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902							
6. Received from posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
7. Received from schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
8. Received by purchase from United States, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
9. Received by purchase, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902				8	68		
10. Received by manufacture, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
11. Taken up, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
12. Total to be accounted for	41	809	40	8	77	1	41
13. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901	6			1	4		5
14. Issued to Wisconsin National Guard, Oct. 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	27			3			30
15. Issued to posts, Department of G. A. R., Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
16. Issued to schools, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
17. Expended, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902			37	3	40	1	
18. Condemned and dropped, Oct. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902							
19. Total accounted for	33		37	7	44	1	35
20. Remaining on hand to be accounted for	8	809	3	1	33		6

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "E"—Continued.

Part 2—Marking Outfits.								Part 2—Miscellaneous.							
Stencil plates, Dept.	Stencil plates, cross rifles.	Stencil plates, Wis.	Stencil figures, ½ inch, sets.	Stencil plates, company.	Stencil figures, 1 inch, sets	Stencil brushes.	Stencil ink, cans.	Arm chests.	Instruction books, Springfield.	Equipment sacks, canvas.	Paste boxes, tin.	Paste brushes.	Shell cleaners.	Trigger weights.	Paste, bbls.
.....	95	.....	1	10	2	1	12	½
.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	13	12	24	132	82	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	12	12	24	132	82	46	46	100	119	1	10	2	1	12	42½
.....	102	68	34	34	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	15	10	5	6	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½
.....
.....	117	78	39	40	22	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42½
6	12	12	24	15	4	7	6	78	83	1	10	2	1	12	.....

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F." (a)

Showing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in possession of the Wisconsin
National Guard, June 30, 1902.

CLASSES	6—SMALL ARMS.			7—HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR CAVALRY.					
	Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. 45.	Colt's revolvers, cal. 38.	Non-commissioned officers' swords.	Bridles, curb.	Saddles, complete.	Saddle blankets.	Saddle bags, leather, pairs.	Saddle cloths, officers.	Saddle pads, felt.
1 General staff		6		4	4	1		1	1
FIRST INFANTRY.									
2 Field and staff officers		11		9	9		1	10	4
3 Non-commissioned staff and band	1		5						
4 Co. "A," Capt. C. H. Tucker	60	1							
5 Co. "B," Capt. C. H. Aspinwall	60	1							
6 Co. "C," Capt. E. T. Weyher	60	1							
7 Co. "D," Capt. Emil Wilde	60	1							
8 Co. "E," Capt. O. E. Lewis	60	1							
9 Co. "F," Capt. G. A. Fritsche	65	1							
10 Co. "G," Capt. J. P. Joachim	58	1							
11 Co. "H," Capt. M. C. Durst	60	1							
12 Co. "I," Capt. J. B. Schneller	60	1							
13 Co. "K," Capt. Peter Piasecki	60	1							
14 Co. "L," Capt. R. P. M. Rosman	59	1							
15 Co. "M," Capt. E. F. Gray	60	1							
16 Total First Infantry	721	23	5	9	9	1	1	10	4
SECOND INFANTRY.									
17 Field and staff officers		12		16	17	5		15	2
18 Non-commissioned staff and band	1		5						
19 Co. "A," Capt. A. C. Martin	60	1							
20 Co. "B," Capt. E. W. Paine	61	1							
21 Co. "C," Capt. Chas. Bodemer	60	1							
22 Co. "D," Capt. F. J. Graham	60	1							
23 Co. "E," Capt. E. C. Plonsky	66	1							
24 Co. "F," Capt. U. G. Carl	61	1							
25 Co. "G," Capt. M. S. Peerenboom	62	1							
26 Co. "H," Capt. N. A. Knudson	60	1							
27 Co. "I," Capt. S. K. Prescott	53	1							
28 Co. "K," Capt. F. J. Zink	65	1							
29 Co. "L," Capt. E. O. Brown	60	1							
30 Co. "M," Capt. W. B. Hall	59	1							
31 Total Second Infantry	740	24	5	16	17	5		15	2

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F"—Continued.

7—INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

Blanket bags.	Blanket bag shoulder straps, pairs.	Blanket bag coat straps, pairs.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .45.	Canteens.	Canteen straps.	Cartridge boxes, McKeever.	Cartridge belts, cal. .45.	Cartridge belt plates.	Gun slings.	Haversacks.	Haversack straps.	Meat cans.	Tin cups.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.	Revolver holsters, cal. .38.	Non-com. officers' sword belts.	Non-com. officers' sword belt plates.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	Frogs for non-com.off. & mus. waist belts.
35	35	35	32	32	36	36	1	1	1	33	33	34	34	33	34	34	6	6	3			4
65	65 1/2	60 1/2	63	66	68	60	64	65	62	64	64	65	66	65	65	60	1					
59	59	51 1/2	55	60	60	58	64	65	61	60	61	59	58	65	57	1						
65	65	65	61	65	65	58	60	60	60	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	1					
65	65	64	61	65	66	58	60	61	60	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	1					
65	60	59 1/2	58	59	58	58	59	65	60	61	61	59	59	65	64	50	1					
65	65	65	69	65	68	62	68	67	67	65	65	65	65	65	64	62	1					
65	65	64	57	65	64	57	57	57	58	63	63	64	63	61	64	63	1					
65	65	65	57	65	65	60	60	60	60	65	65	65	61	61	64	65	1					
65	65	65	60	65	65	60	60	60	60	65	64	65	64	64	64	65	1					
65	66	62 1/2	59	65	65	59	59	60	60	65	65	66	65	56	56	59	1					
65	63	65 1/2	60	64	60	60	58	55	58	64	64	64	62	53	58	55	1					
64	65	65	60	65	65	60	60	60	60	65	65	65	60	62	62	65	1					
833	804 1/2	797	719	800	807	.....	731	733	725	800	799	801	788	764	782	760	23	6	3	9	9	4
38	33	38	36	37	37	.....	1	1	1	37	37	40	37	36	37	38	12	6	3	.....	.....	6
65	66	63	60	65	65	.....	61	59	62	65	65	66	66	65	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	65	63	61	64	61	61	61	61	62	65	65	61	65	65	63	62	1	.....	.....	53	53	.....
65	65	61	60	65	65	.....	60	61	60	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	65	61	60	65	65	.....	60	60	60	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	65	64	65	61	61	65	64	66	65	65	64	63	65	65	65	65	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	65	65	60	62	65	69	60	60	61	65	65	65	65	65	61	65	1	.....	.....	66	62	.....
65	65	65	60	65	65	.....	58	61	62	65	65	63	64	62	58	59	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
65	65	65	60	62	62	.....	60	61	60	65	65	63	64	63	61	62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	65	65	65	65	64	.....	64	61	64	65	65	64	62	65	65	62	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
65	65	65	63	63	63	.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	51	59	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....
65	67	67	61	65	66	.....	59	59	60	66	66	63	60	61	65	60	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	65	65	60	62	65	.....	60	60	60	66	66	66	66	65	65	61	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
818	821	817	737	804	811	130	734	732	740	819	819	813	807	790	798	786	24	6	3	134	130	6

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F"—Continued.

CLASSES	7—APPENDAGES FOR SMALL ARMS..						8—AMMUNITION.				
	Arm chests.	Headless shell ex-tractors.	Screw drivers, rifle.	Sight covers.	Spring vises.	Turnbuckle punches.	Wood wiping rods.	Rifle ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Rifle blank cartridges, cal. .45.	Reduced ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Revolver ball cartridges, cal. .38.
1 General staff											
FIRST INFANTRY.											
2 Field and staff officers											
3 Non-commissioned staff and band				1				3,000	200	1,000	250
4 Co. "A," Capt. C. H. Tucker	3		12	12		6	6	1,000			
5 Co. "B," Capt. C. H. Aspinwall	3			36				2,500	250	500	150
6 Co. "C," Capt. T. E. Weyher	3		4	11				1,720	100	260	100
7 Co. "D," Capt. Emil Wilde	12	3	20	1	12			4,000	2,000	1,500	700
8 Co. "E," Capt. O. E. Lewis	2	7		2				4,000		500	
9 Co. "F," Capt. G. A. Fritsche	3				1			3,200		500	
10 Co. "G," Capt. J. P. Joachim	3		4					1,000		500	
11 Co. "H," Capt. M. C. Durst	3		4	6		4		4,100		786	150
12 Co. "I," Capt. J. B. Schneller	3			5				2,380		500	
13 Co. "K," Capt. Peter Piasecki	3	12	12	12	3	4	6	2,065	500	500	
14 Co. "L," Capt. R. P. M. Rosman	3	1	5				5	1,000		600	
15 Co. "M," Capt. E. F. Gray	3	11	10	13			6				
16 Total First Infantry	29	47	50	118	4	11	49	39,365	3,050	6,646	1,350
SECOND INFANTRY.											
17 Field and staff officers											
18 Non-commissioned staff and band											
19 Co. "A," Capt. A. C. Martin	3	14	5	44	1		10	1,600	400	500	150
20 Co. "B," Capt. E. W. Paine	3			11				6,000		750	
21 Co. "C," Capt. Chas. Bodemer	3	10		10	2	3		1,000		500	
22 Co. "D," Capt. F. J. Graham	3							2,500	500	500	
23 Co. "E," Capt. E. C. Plonsky	3	34				10		1,300		500	
24 Co. "F," Capt. U. G. Carl	5		1	4		5	3	2,000		500	
25 Co. "G," Capt. M. S. Perenboom	3	3				3		3,000		1,000	200
26 Co. "H," Capt. N. A. Knudson	5						4	1,000			300
27 Co. "I," Capt. S. K. Prescott	4	1						1,000			
28 Co. "K," Capt. P. J. Zink	3			12			1	1,000		500	
29 Co. "L," Capt. E. O. Brown	3			3			6	3,400	416	760	500
30 Co. "M," Capt. W. B. Hall	3							5,022	250	868	
31 Total Second Infantry	38	62	6	81	3	21	24	23,822	1,566	6,378	1,150

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F"—Continued.

8—AMMUNITION—Cont				9—RELOADING TOOLS, TARGETS AND TARGET SUPPLIES.													PART 2.							
Cartridge primers.	Powder, small arms, lbs.	Round balls, cal. .45.	Reloading shells, cal. .45.	Rifle bullets.	Hand reloading tools, sets.	Laidley revolving targets.	Steel target frames, D-E-F.	Iron target plates for gallery practice.	Revolving target frames.	Paper targets.	Silhouettes, paper, D-E-F.	Silhouettes, cloth, D-E-F.	Pasters, white.	Pasters, black.	Target cloth, yds.	Signal flags.	Shot marks, short range.	Shot m'ks, mid range.	Staves for shot marks.	Infantry cleaning outfit, boxes	Repair kits for Springfield rifle.	Stencil outfits, sets.	Instruction books, Springfield	
250		500	600		1		3		6	30			4000	5000						1				
500		500	2,000		1	1	3		2	6			1000	500		2	1			1	1	1	1	1
2,000	5	2,000			1	2	3		6											1	1	1	1	1
1,000	20	1,000			1	1	3		1											1	1	1	1	1
500					1	2	6		12	14	24	24	2000	1000	12	2	2			1	1	1	1	1
500		500			1	2	6		12	12					6	2	2			1	1	1	1	1
700	24	700			1	2	6		6						2	2	2			1	1	1	1	1
5,450	49	5,200	2,600	500	9	9	30	9	44	62	24	24	7000	6500	18	9	9	2	18	11	11	10	10	
1,500	20	1,000	2,500		1	3	2		6	8	6													
					1	3	6		10											1	1	1	1	1
500		500			1	6	1		6	9			1000	1000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20				1	6			12						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	13				1	3	4		10			6			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
					1	3	1		6						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
					1	6			6	5			1000	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
					1	6			4	6	6				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,000	2	1,000	2,000		1	3	3		4	11			2000	1000	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3,000	55	2,500	5,600		10	16	45	17	64	51	12	6	4000	3500	39	16	19	19	33	10	10	10	11	

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F"—Continued.

CLASSES.....		6—SMALL ARMS			7—HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR CAVALRY.					
		Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. .45.	Colt's revolvers cal. .38.	Non commissioned officers' swords.	Bridles, curb.	Saddles, complete.	Saddle blankets.	Saddle bags, leather pairs.	Saddle cloths, officers'.	Saddle pads, felt.
THIRD INFANTRY.										
1	Field and staff officers.....		17		15	15			14	4
2	Non-commissioned staff and band.....			6						
3	Co. "A," Capt. H. W. Klopff.....	58	2							
4	Co. "B," Capt. Fred Schultz.....	65	1							
5	Co. "C," Capt. W. Y. Burton.....	61	1							
6	Co. "D," Capt. W. A. Grimmer.....	60	1							
7	Co. "E," Capt. E. S. Pearsall.....	65	1							
8	Co. "F," Capt. J. C. Britt.....	60	1							
9	Co. "G," Capt. H. J. Abraham.....	60	1							
10	Co. "H," Capt. J. W. Macauley.....	61	1							
11	Co. "I," Capt. E. Rossiter.....	66	1							
12	Co. "K," Capt. A. S. Goodyear.....	61	2							
13	Co. "L," Capt. R. B. McCoy.....	60	1							
14	Co. "M," Capt. E. H. Chamberlain.....	65	1							
15	Total Third Infantry.....	741	31	6	15	15			14	4
TENTH BATTALION.										
16	Field and staff.....		3		3	3	1	1	3	1
17	Non-commissioned staff.....									
18	Co. "A," Capt. S. A. Peterson.....	61	1							
19	Co. "B," Capt. W. A. Wyse.....	60	1							
20	Co. "C," Capt. W. G. Hartwell.....	60	1							
21	Co. "D," Capt. D. J. Mowatt.....	65	1							
22	Total Tenth Battalion.....	246	7		3	3	1	1	3	1
23	Grand Total.....	2,448	91	16	47	48	7	2	43	12

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F"—Continued.

CLASSES	7—APPENDAGES FOR SMALL ARMS.						8—AMMUNITION.				
	Arm chests.	Headless shell extractors.	Screw drivers, rifle	Sight covers.	Spring vises.	Tumbler punches.	Wood wiping rods.	Rifle ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Rifle blank cartridges, cal. .45.	Reduced ball cartridges, cal. .45.	Revolver ball cartridges, cal. .38.
THIRD INFANTRY.											
1	Field and staff officers										
2	Non-commissioned staff and band										
3	Co. "A," Capt. H. W. Klopff	3	6				9	4,500	1,000		200
4	Co. "B," Capt. Fred Schultz	3		12	17	1	12	1,000	500	500	
5	Co. "C," Capt. W. Y. Burton	3			10		1	1,000	200		
6	Co. "D," Capt. W. A. Grimmer	3	3	1	16		5	7,000	439	500	
7	Co. "E," Capt. E. S. Pearsall	4	2		10			1,000	300	500	
8	Co. "F," Capt. J. C. Britt	3				1	6	1,000			
9	Co. "G," Capt. A. J. Abraham	3		6	32		1	1,000	459		
10	Co. "H," Capt. J. W. Macauley	3	3		1			1,000			
11	Co. "I," Capt. E. Rossiter	3	1					4,500			100
12	Co. "K," Capt. A. S. Goodyear	3			13			1,000			
13	Co. "L," Capt. R. B. McCoy	3		3	13		7	1,000			
14	Co. "M," Capt. E. H. Chamberlain	3	10	18	15	1	1	3,000	1,000	1,000	
15	Total Third Infantry	37	25	40	12	3	51	27,000	3,895	2,500	300
TENTH BATTALION.											
16	Field and staff officers										
17	Non-commissioned staff										
18	Co. "A," Capt. S. A. Peterson	3	7	12	40			1,050			150
19	Co. "B," Capt. W. A. Wyse	3	3	1	15		1	800	200	500	200
20	Co. "C," Capt. W. G. Hartwell	3			18			2,360	600	1,470	300
21	Co. "D," Capt. D. J. Mowatt	2	23	6	25	2	1	1,000		500	100
22	Total Tenth Battalion	11	33	19	98	2	19	5,210	800	2,470	750
23	Grand total.....	115	167	115	427	12	33	100,397	9,311	17,994	3,900

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F"—b.

Showing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of the Wisconsin National Guard, June 30, 1902.

Troop "A," 1st Cavalry, W. N. G., Captain R. W. Mueller.

 SMALL ARMS.

61 Springfield B. L. carbines, cal .45.
 3 Colt's revolvers, cal. .38.
 77 Cavalry sabers.

HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

69 Saddles, complete.	2 Picket pins.
75 Curb bridles.	67 Saddle blankets.
66 Halters, complete.	65 Saddle bags, leather, pairs.
55 Horse covers, canvas.	3 Saddle cloths, officers'.
65 Curry combs.	63 Carbine boots and straps.
65 Horse brushes.	6 Stirrups, wood, with hood.
65 Nose bags.	

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.

58 Carbine slings.	65 Saber knots.
58 Carbine sling swivels.	65 Meat cans.
65 Canteens.	65 Tin cups.
65 Canteen straps, mtd.	65 Knives.
60 Cartridge belts, with buckles.	65 Forks.
3 Pistol holsters, cal. .38.	65 Spoons.
65 Saber attachments.	

AMMUNITION.

2,000 Carbine ball cartridges, cal. .45.	200 Revolver ball cartridges, cal. .45.
1,000 Carbine blank cartridges, cal. .45.	1,000 Revolver blank cartridges, cal. .45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4 Arm chests.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "F"—c.

Showing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in Possession of Wisconsin National Guard, June 30, 1902.

1st Batt. Field Artillery, W. N. G., Captain C. F. Ludington.

FIELD GUNS.

- 1 Rifle, 3 inch.
- 3 Rifles, 3.2 inch.
- 2 Gatling guns.

CARRIAGES FOR FIELD GUNS.

- 1 Carriage and limber, 3 inch rifle.
- 2 Carriages and limbers, Gatling guns.
- 1 Caisson and limber, 3 inch rifle.
- 3 Carriages and limbers, 3.2 inch rifle.
- 3 Caissons and limbers, 3.2 inch rifle.

ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 16 Sets artillery harness. | 4 Priming wires. |
| 4 Paulins. | 4 Prolongs. |
| 2 Gatling gun covers. | 1 Sponge cover, bore. |
| 3 Gun covers, canvas. | 4 Sponge covers, chamber. |
| 18 Whips. | 4 Sponge and rammers, bore. |
| 3 Handspikes, maneuvering. | 6 Sponge and rammers, chamber. |
| 8 Lanyards. | 1 Sponge and rammer, 3 inch. |
| 3 Breech straps. | 3 Sights, breech, 3.2 inch rifle. |
| 8 Buckets, watering, canvas. | 3 Sights, front, 3.2 inch rifle. |
| 8 Cartridge pouches. | 3 Sight covers, front. |
| 1 Fuze punch. | 3 Screw drivers. |
| 3 Gunners' gimlets. | 3 Sperm oilers. |
| 5 Handspikes, trail. | 2 Sights, telescopic. |
| 16 Leg guards. | 2 Telescopic sight pouches. |
| 3 Pouches for breech sights. | 3 Vent punches. |
| 7 Primer pouches. | 32 Saddle cloths, hair. |

SMALL ARMS.

- 18 Colt's revolvers, cal. .45.
- 4 Colt's revolvers, cal. .38.
- 21 Sabers.

HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 18 Saddles. | 26 Saddle blankets. |
| 14 Bridles, curb. | 5 Saddle bags, leather, pairs. |
| 45 Halters. | 16 Surcingles. |
| 27 Nose bags. | 4 Saddle cloths, officers'. |

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

ARTILLERY ACCOUTERMENTS.

69 Canteens.	65 Saber belts.
68 Canteen straps.	65 Saber belt plates.
22 Revolver holsters.	

AMMUNITION.

90 Blank cartridges, 3.2 inch rifle, drill charge.
18 Blank cartridges, 3.2 inch rifle, service charge.
1,700 Carbine ball cartridges, cal. .45.
150 Friction primers.

SPARE PARTS OF FIELD GUNS.

2 Trunnion sight brackets complete.

SPARE PARTS OF CARRIAGES FOR FIELD GUNS.

10 Pole props.
4 Poles, spare.
3 Wheels, spare.

SPARE PARTS OF HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

5 Cinches.
4 Curb bits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4 Axes.	2 Steel punches, small.
4 Ax helves.	4 Shovels.
4 Pickaxes.	3 Spades.
4 Pickax helves.	3 Tool boxes.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "G."
Showing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in possession of Military Schools, June 30, 1902.

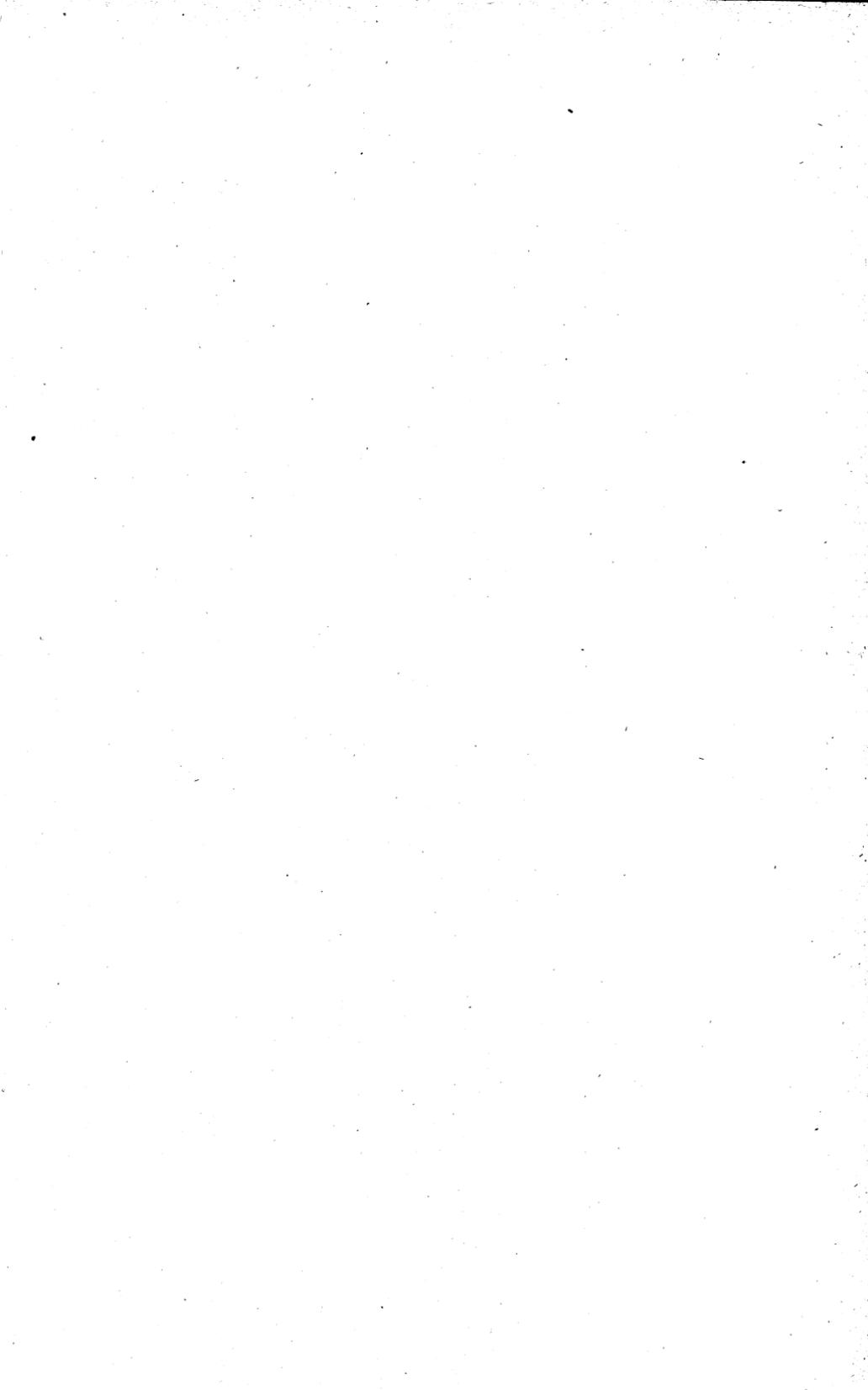
	M. L. cannon.	M. L. howitzer.	Carrages and limbers, M. L. cannon.	Caissons and limbers, M. L. cannon.	Sponges and rammers.	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .45.	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .50.	S. B. L. rifles, cal. .45.	Arm chests.	Bayonets, cal. .45.	Bayonets, cal. .50.	Bayonets, cadet rifle.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .45.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. .50.	Bayonet scabbards.	Cartridge boxes, McKeever.	Cartridge belts, leather.	Cartridge belt plates.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	
St. John's Military Academy, Delafield.....	2		2	2	2																
Northwestern College, Watertown							20	35	40	3	20	35	40	20	35	40	60	35	60	60	
School for Deaf and Dumb, Delavan						20			1	20			20			20			20	20	
Milton College, Milton.....						30			2	30			30			30			30	30	
Soldiers' Home, Waupaca.....	1	1	2																		
Rev. E. H. Weller, Stevens Point								60	3	60			60			60			60	60	
Racine College, Racine								50	3	50			50			50			50	50	
Total.....	3	1	4	2	2	180	35	40	12	180	35	40	180	35	40	220	35	40	220	220	

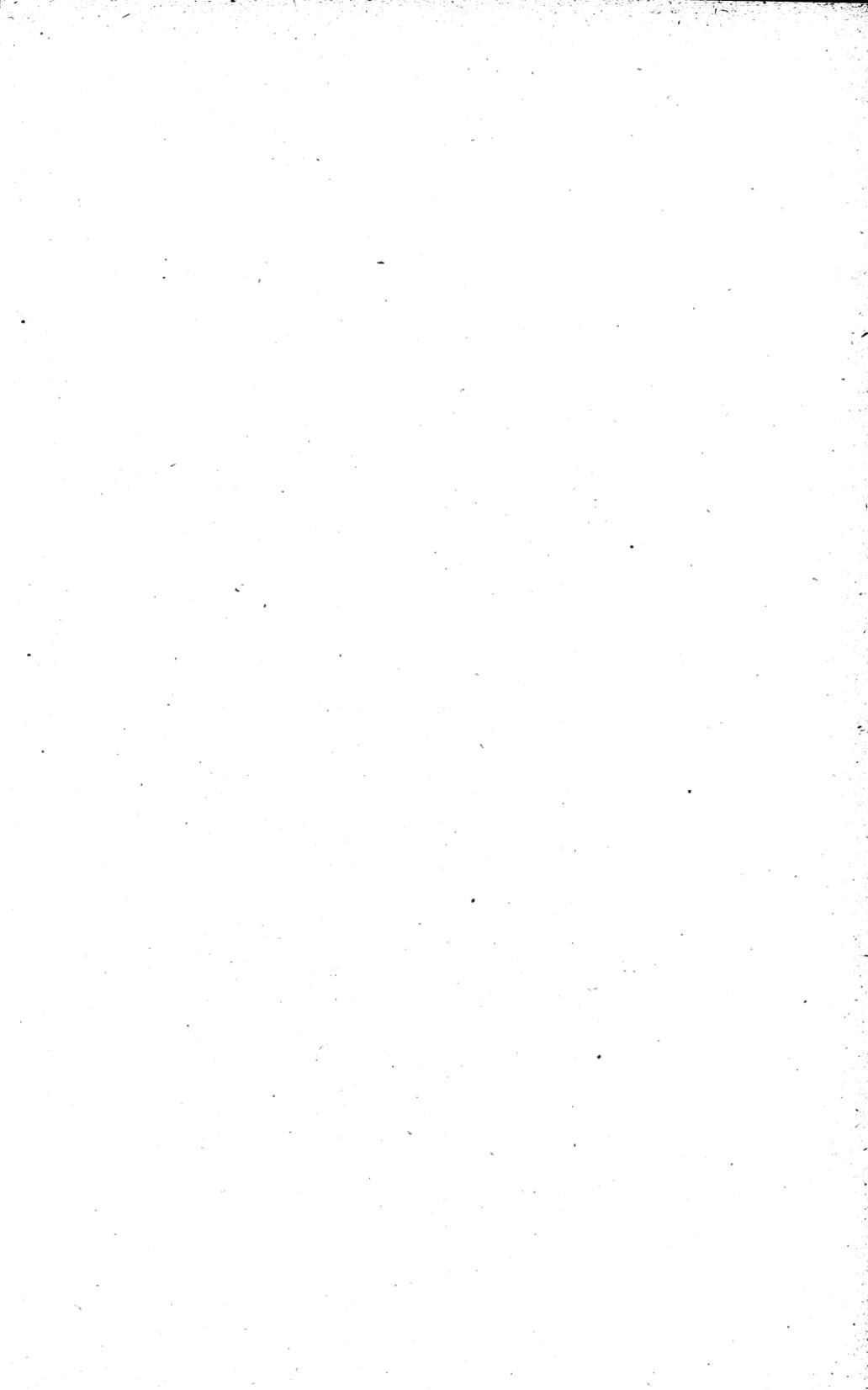
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

EXHIBIT "H."

Showing Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in possession of the Posts of the
G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin.

	Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. 46.	Sabers, cavalry.	Bayonets, cal. 45.	Bayonet scabbards, cal. 50.	Cartridge belts.	Cartridge* belt plates, oval.	Waist belts.	Waist belt plates.	Arm chests.
Post No. 9, Baraboo	0		0	0			0	0	
Post No. 10, Oshkosh	0		0	0			0	0	
Post No. 19, Waukesha	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 20, Janesville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 26, Jefferson	12	2	12	12	0	0	12	12	1
Post No. 35, Viroqua	8		0	0			0	0	
Post No. 40, Stockbridge	0		0	0			0	0	
Post No. 46, New London	0		0	0			0	0	
Post No. 52, Eau Claire	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 54, Beloit	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 61, New Lisbon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 74, Oconto	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 76, Elkhorn	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 94, Watertown	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 96, Shullsburg	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 103, New Richmond	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 114, Waupun	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 124, Green Bay	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 126, Waupaca	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 130, Fond du Lac	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 133, Appleton	6		6	6	0	0	6	6	
Post No. 149, Plover	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 170, West Superior	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 177, River Falls	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 181, Phillips	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 187, Sheboygan	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 201, Burlington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 205, Chilton	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 219, Two Rivers	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Post No. 238, Trimble	4		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Post No. 251, Eureka	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	246	2	243	246	100	100	146	146	1









BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902



MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1902



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of the Public Lands

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Biennial Fiscal Term Ending June 30, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,
MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 10, 1902.

To His Excellency, ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE,

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 June 30, 1902. 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.

All sales reported herein, except in State Park, were made either through forfeiture or under law applicable to each case. Examples: Sec. 2, chap. 332, laws of 1883, and chap. 127, laws of 1901,

Sales of Public Lands.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of School lands during the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902, amounted to 1,618.24 acres for the sum of \$8,632.64. From these sales the state received \$8,521.33 as principal, and other charges \$96.78, and \$14.53, surplus on a forfeiture sale.

The following tables show the sales for the years 1901 and 1902, viz.:

Sales of School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1901.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.
Bayfield	120	\$97 56	\$83 46	\$14 10	.....
Brown	40	10 50	1 07	9 43	.....
Burnett .....	.....	*75 00	*75 00	.....	.....
Crawford	120	15 06	3 21	11 85	.....
Dodge .....	.....	†20 00	†20 00	.....	.....
Douglas .....	.....	75 00	75 00	.....	.....
Forest	120	144 00	126 54	17 46	.....
Shawano	80	97 92	68 55	14 84	\$14 53
Vilas	856.60	5,390 00	5,390 00	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	.....	25 00	25 00	.....	.....
Total	1,336.60	\$5,880 04	\$5,797 83	\$67 68	\$14 53

Sale of School Lands for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Burnett.....	.....	*\$920 00	*\$920 00	.....
Columbia.....	39.68	11 60	2 00	\$9 60
Marinette .....	.....	†20 00	†20 00	.....
Oconto	101.76	97 50	78 00	19 50
Vilas	140.20	520 00	520 00	.....
Washburn .....	.....	*1,183 50	*1,183 50	.....
Total	281.64	\$2,752 60	\$2,723 50	\$29 10

* For material sold. † For lease of land.

Sales of Normal School Lands.

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of Normal School lands during the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902, amounted to 541.84 acres, which with sales of timber amount to the sum of \$2,856.50. From these sales the state received \$2,806.18 as principal, and other charges \$50.32.

The following tables show the sales for the years 1901 and 1902:

Sale of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30, 1901.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Paid principal.	Other charges.
Buffalo.....	40	\$50 00	\$50 00	.....
Burnett*.....	.....	153 71	153 71	.....
Iowa.....	.....	561 75	535 00	\$26 75
Marquette.....	40	160 00	160 00	.....
Marquette.....	176.61	231 61	214 00	17 61
Price.....	49	61 25	61 25	.....
Shawano.....	40	78 72	72 76	5 96
Waupaca.....	40	50 00	50 00	.....
Total.....	385.61	\$1,347 04	\$1,296 72	\$50 32

Sale of Normal School Lands for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Burnett*.....	.....	\$1,012 00	\$1,012 00	.....
Gates*.....	.....	11 00	11 00	.....
Oconto*.....	.....	190 37	190 37	.....
Oneida*.....	.....	100 80	100 80	.....
Waupaca.....	156.23	195 29	195 29	.....
Total.....	156.23	\$1,509 46	\$1,509 46	.....

* Timber sold.

Sales of Drainage Lands.

DRAINAGE LANDS.

The sales of Drainage lands during the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902, amounted to 40 acres for the sum of \$1,179.45. From these sales the state received \$1,179.45 as principal.

The following tables show the sales for the years 1901 and 1902:

Sales of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30, 1901.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Buffalo.....	40	\$50 00	\$50 00
Barront.....		3 00	3 00
Burnett*.....		345 20	345 20
Gates†.....		5 00	5 00
	40	\$103 20	\$403 20

Sale of Drainage Lands for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Burnett*.....		\$37 25	\$737 25
Gates*.....		11 00	11 00
Shawano*.....		28 00	28 00
		\$76 25	\$776 25

* Timber sold. † Lease of land.

Sales of Indemnity Swamp Lands.

INDEMNITY SWAMP 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 June 30, 1902, amounted to 40 acres for the sum of \$120.00 as principal, and \$300.00 received for material sold.

The following tables show the sales for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902:

Sales of Indemnity Swamp Lands for the year ending September 30, 1901.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Lincoln	40	\$120 00	\$120 00
Total.....	40	\$120 00	\$120 00

Sales of Indemnity Swamp Lands for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Gates.....	*	\$300 00	\$300 00
Total.....	\$300 00	\$300 00

* Material sold.

Sales of State Park Lands.

STATE PARK LANDS.

The sales of "State Park Lands" during the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902, amounted to 4,486.99 acres for the sum of \$16,765.00. From these sales the state received \$16,765.00.

The following tables show the sales for the years 1901 and 1902, viz.:

Sales of State Park Lands for the year ending September 20, 1901.

Counties.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Iron.....	1,936.87	\$7,460 00	\$7,460 00
Vilas.....	730.95	4,180 00	4,180 00
Total.....	2,667.82	\$11,640 00	\$11,640 00

Sales of State Park Lands for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Number of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Iron.....	624.32	\$2,350 00	\$2,350 00
Vilas.....	801.85	2,775 00	2,775 00
Total.....	1,426 17	\$5,125 00	5,125 00

Sales of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

County.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Marathon.....	326.93	\$245 19	\$245 19
Total.....	326.93	\$245 19	\$245 19

Summary.

SUMMARY.

The following shows the aggregate sales of land during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1900, viz.:

Class of Lands.	No. acres sold.	Amount paid.
School	1,618 24	\$8,521 33
Normal School.....	532.84	2,806 18
Drainage	40.00	1,179 45
Indemnity	40.00	420 00
State Park	4,486 99	16,765 00
Marathon County Lands	326 93	245 19
Total	7,045.00	\$29,937 15

Forfeiture of State Lands.

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 years ending September 30, 1901, and June 30, 1902:

Forfeitures for the year ending September 30, 1901.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Adams.....	80.	\$54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	120.	78 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	40.	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett.....	40.	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	120.	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	520.	385 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	120.	111 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.	\$29 00
Oneida.....	80.	72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Shawano.....	80.	57 00	.....	.....	40.	68 00
Taylor.....	.....	.....	40.	37 00	.....	.....
Total.....	1,230.	\$798 00	40.	\$37 00	80.	397.00

Forfeitures for the year ending June 30, 1902.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Columbia.....	39.63	\$2 00	.....	.....
Oconto.....	101.76	78 00	.....	.....
Total.....	141.44	\$80 00	.....	.....

Dues.

TOTAL DUES.

The following tables show the amounts due the several funds upon lands held on certificates in the different counties outstanding for the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902, on which the state receives annually seven per centum interest.

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.

Dues on Certificates.

TOTAL DUES ON CERTIFICATES.

Statement of total dues on certificates for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Counties.	Amount school Fund.	University Fund.	Agricultural College Fund.	Normal School Fund.	Drainage Fund.	Aggregate amount due the state.
Adams	\$1,731 00			\$314 00		\$2,045 00
Ashland	212 00					212 00
Barron	112 00					112 00
Bayfield	65 00					65 00
Brown	218 04					218 04
Buffalo	404 00				\$49 00	453 00
Burnett	792 00					792 00
Calumet	60 00			\$20 00		80 00
Chippewa	273 00	\$93 00				366 00
Clark	139 00					139 00
Columbia	942 60	85 00		75 00		1,102 60
Crawford	525 46					525 46
Dane	56 00			77 00	265 00	398 00
Door	22 00					22 00
Douglas	258 00					258 00
Dunn	545 00		67 00	164 00		776 00
Eau Claire	311 00	1,514 00				1,855 00
Florence	716 00					716 00
Forest	962 00					962 00
Grant	296 00					296 00
Green Lake	85 00					85 00
Iowa	216 00	41 00				257 00
Iron	111 00					111 00
Jackson	2,438 80			197 00		2,665 80
Juneau	1,627 00					1,627 00
Kenosha	181 00					181 00
La Crosse	284 40					284 40
Lafayette	25 00					25 00
Langlade	1,332 00		259 00			1,591 00
Lincoln	715 00		228 00			943 00
Manitowoc	342 00			112 00		454 00
Marathon	109 00					109 00
Marinette	28 00					28 00
Marquette	190 00			115 00	179 00	484 00
Monroe	675 00			45 00		720 00
Oconto	1,085 00		65 00	998 00		2,148 00
Oneida	84 00					84 00
Outagamie	366 00			15 00		381 00
Pepin	40 00	717 00				757 00
Pierce	415 02	1,355 00				1,770 02
Polk	1,907 00		24,533 00			26,440 00
Portage	729 00	54 00		86 00		869 00
Price	252 00					252 00
Racine	537 00	146 00				683 00
Richland	918 81					918 81
Rock	369 00					369 00
St. Croix	2,269 26					2,269 26
Sauk	365 90					365 90
Sawyer	179 00					179 00
Shawano	832 30		156 00	409 00		1,397 30
Sheboygan	200 00					200 00
Taylor	23 00		37 00			60 00
Trempealeau	215 86					215 86
Vernon	1,377 60					1,377 60
Vilas	105 00					105 00
Washburn	625 00					625 00
Washington	25 00					25 00
Waukesha	90 00					90 00
Waupaca	685 00					685 00
Waushara	729 00			237 00	45 00	1,011 00
Winnebago	42 00				290 00	332 00
Wood	121 00					121 00
Total	\$31,647 05	\$4,005 00	\$25,345 00	\$2,864 00	\$828 00	\$84,689 05

Dues on Certificates.

TOTAL DUES ON CERTIFICATES.

Statement of total dues on certificates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Amount School Fund.	University Fund.	Agricultural College Fund.	Normal School Fund.	Drain'ge Fund.	Aggregate amount due the state.
Adams	\$1,586 00			\$314		\$1,900 00
Ashland	185 00					185 00
Barron	112 00					112 00
Bayfield	65 00					65 00
Brown	218 04					218 04
Buffalo	243 00				49	292 00
Burnett	565 00					565 00
Calumet	60 00			20		80 00
Chippewa	273 00	\$93				366 00
Clark	74 00					74 00
Columbia	819 00	85		75		979 00
Crawford	478 46			77	265	478 46
Dane	56 00					398 00
Douglas	258 00					258 00
Dunn	356 00		\$67	164		587 00
Eau Claire	179 00	1,159				1,338 00
Florence	568 00					568 00
Forest	148 00					148 00
Grant	248 00					248 00
Green Lake	85 00					85 00
Iowa		41				41 00
Iron	111 00					111 00
Jackson	1,750 80			83		1,833 80
Juneau	1,246 00					1,246 00
Kenosha	181 00					181 00
La Crosse	237 40					237 40
Lafayette	25 00					25 00
Langlade	777 00		74			851 00
Lincoln	90 00					90 00
Manitowoc	342 00			112		454 00
Marathon	109 00					109 00
Marquette	190 00			115	135	440 00
Monroe	427 00			45		472 00
Oconto	972 00		35	820		1,827 00
Oncida	27 00					27 00
Outagamie	366 00			15		381 00
Pepin	40 00	539				579 00
Pierce	146 30	1,355				1,501 30
Polk	1,401 00		23,478			24,879 00
Portage	402 00			86		488 00
Racine	537 00					537 00
Richland	789 81					789 81
Rock	314 00					314 00
St. Croix	2,038 36					2,038 36
Sauk	321 90					321 90
Sawyer	52 00					52 00
Shawano	652 30			348		1,000 30
Taylor			37			37 00
Trenpealeau	163 00					163 00
Vernon	1,218 60					1,218 60
Vilas	105 00					105 00
Washburn	599 00					599 00
Washington	25 00					25 00
Waukesha	90 00					90 00
Waupaca	638 00					638 00
Waushara	729 00			237	45	1,011 00
Winnebago	42 00				182	224 00
Wood	121 00					121 00
Total	\$23,852 97	\$3,272	\$23,691	\$2,511	\$676	\$54,002 97

Loans.

LOANS.

The following table shows the amount due the Trust Funds for the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902, 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 table for the years 1901 and 1902:

INDIVIDUAL LOANS.

Statement of the Trust Funds on account of loans made to individuals in the several counties June 30, 1902, compared with the amounts due September 30, 1900.

Counties.	Outstand- ing Sept. 30, 1900.	Paid in 1901.	Outstand- ing Sept. 30, 1901.	Paid in 1902.	Outstand- ing June 30, 1902.
Adams.....	\$535 00	.....	\$535 00	\$335 00	\$200 00
Chippewa.....	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	300 00
Columbia.....	750 00	\$750 00	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	250 00	.....	250 00	.....	250 00
Dodge.....	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Iowa.....	1,649 24	500 00	1,149 24	.....	1,149 24
Jackson.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Juneau.....	300 00	.....	300 00	.....	300 00
Manitowoc.....	450 00	.....	450 00	.....	450 00
Marquette.....	661 50.	200 00	461 50	.....	461 50
Monroe.....	620 00	.....	620 00	120 00	500 00
Portage.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00
Racine, City.....	434 10	43 20	390 90	93 10	297 80
Richland.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	125 00
Waushara.....	450 00	.....	450 00	100 00	350 00
Total.....	\$7,724 84	\$1,793 20	\$5,931 64	\$1,148 10	\$4,783 54

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo'nt out-standing Sep 30, 1901.	Amo'nt of principal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo'nt out-standing Jun. 30, 1902.	Amo'nt of principal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
No. 3 Leola.....	Adams	School	\$25 00	\$25 00			\$25 00	
Jt. 10 Jackson & New Haven	do	do		100 00				
2 Leola	do	do	43 75	43 75			43 75	
Jt. 2 Richfield & Colburn	do	do	150 00	50 00		100 00	50 00	
5 Preston	do	do	120 00	40 00		80 00	40 00	
Jt. 9 Jackson & New Chester	do	do	58 33	58 33			58 33	
3 Richfield.	do	do	200 00	50 00		150 00	50 00	
4 Dell Prairie.	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 09	100 00	
Jt. 1 Monroe & Big Flats	do	do	98 40	24 60		73 80	24 60	
2 Colburn	do	do	500 00		600 00	428 57	71 43	
Jt. 3 Adams & Lincoln	do	do	600 00			540 00	60 00	
Jt. 1 Adams & Preston	do	do				2,000 00		2,000 00
Morse Board of School Directors	Ashland	do	2,800 00	400 00		2,400 00	400 00	
3 Stanley	Barron	do		81 25				
3 Sumner	do	do		30 00				
2 Maple Grove	do	do	30 00	30 00			30 00	
Jt. 1 Stanfold, Stanley & Barron	do	do	88 00	88 00			88 00	
5 Prairie Farm.	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	
9 Turtle Lake	do	do		42 00				
3 Turtle Lake	do	do	70 00	70 00			70 00	
1 Cumberland	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
11 Cumberland	do	do	168 00	24 00		144 00	24 00	
Jt. 6 Barron & Stanfold	do	do	120 00	40 00		80 00	40 00	
8 Stanfold	do	do	189 00	27 00		162 00	27 00	
7 Clinton	do	do	150 00	50 00		100 00	50 00	
11 Turtle Lake	do	do	136 50	19 50		117 00	19 50	
5 Barron	do	do	120 00	40 00		80 00	40 00	
6 Turtle Lake	do	do		90 00				
16 Cumberland	do	do	210 00	30 00		180 00	30 00	
9 Clinton	do	do	200 00	50 00		150 00	50 00	
8 Clinton	do	do	180 00	60 00		120 00	60 00	
10 Turtle Lake	do	do	160 40	40 00		120 00	40 00	
3 Maple Grove	do	do	240 00	60 00		180 00	60 00	
2 Clinton	do	do	125 00	125 00			125 00	
3 Maple Grove	do	do	289 80	32 20		257 60	32 20	
Jt. 1 Town & City of Barron	do	do	7,000 00			6,300 00	700 00	
7 Chetek	do	do	364 00	26 00		338 00	26 00	
6 Cumberland	do	do	1,450 00		1,450 00	1,350 00	100 00	
9 Chetek	do	do	300 00		300 00	300 00		
Jt. 5 Rice Lake and Standfold	do	School	250 00		250 00	225 00	25 00	
17 Cumberland	do	do	600 00		600 00	600 00		
6 Dallas	do	do	1,575 00		1,575 00	1,417 50	157 50	
6 Maple Grove	do	do	200 00		200 00			
Washburn School Directors	Bayfield	do	5,000 00	2,500 00		2,500 00	2,500 00	
Washburn School Directors	do	do	3,000 00	1,000 00		2,000 00	1,000 00	
Bayfield High School	do	do	10000 00	2,500 00		7,500 00	2,500 00	
City of Green Bay	Brown	Norm'l	560 00	140 00		420 00	140 00	
5 Suamico	do	School	388 00	184 00		276 00	92 00	
3 Lawrence	do	do	900 00	100 00		800 00	100 00	
2 City of Depere	do	do	4,500 00			4,000 00	500 00	
Jt. 1 Mondovi and Naples	Buffalo	do	50 00	50 00			50 00	
3 Maxwell	do	do	150 00	50 00		100 00	50 00	
Jt. 1 Dover and Naples	do	do	600 00	200 00		400 00	200 00	

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo'nt out- stand- ing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo'nt of prin- cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo'nt out- st'd'ing June 30, 1902.	Amo'nt of prin- cipal paid in 1902.	Am't. of loans made in 1902.
Jt. 1 Mondovi, city and town, and towns of Na- ples and Al- bany	Buffalo.	School.				4,686 67	\$333 33	5,000 00
5 Dover	do	do				500 00		500 00
5 Rusk	Burnett	do	\$150 00	\$50 00		100 00	50 00	
6 Wood Lake	do	do	150 00	50 00		100 00	50 00	
6 Wood Lake	do	do		46 66				
6 Rusk	do	do	40 00	20 00		20 00	20 00	
3 Wood Lake	do	do	100 00	50 00		50 00	50 00	
2 Grantsburg	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
10 Grantsburg	do	do	60 00	15 00		45 00	15 00	
7 Grantsburg	do	do	700 00		\$700 00	600 00	100 00	
4 La Follette	do	do				250 00		250 00
5 Chilton	Calumet.	do		100 00				
3 Edson	Chip'wa.	do		100 00				
8 Big Bend	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
11 City of Stanley	do	do	2,000 00	400 00		1,600 00	400 00	
7 Wheaton	do	do	150 00	50 00		100 00	50 00	
9 Edson	do	do	480 00	80 00		400 00	80 00	
8 Edson	do	do	300 00	75 00		225 00	75 00	
7 Edson	do	do	360 00	60 00		300 00	60 00	
6 La Fayette	do	do		50 00				
2 Auburn	do	do	125 00	25 00		100 00	25 00	
3 Wheaton	do	do	660 00	110 00		550 00	110 00	
Jt. 2 Edson and vil- lage of Boyd	do	do	2,100 00	300 00		1,800 00	300 00	
13 Edson	do	do	350 00	50 00		300 00	50 00	
4 Wheaton	do	do	560 00	70 00		490 00	70 00	
4 Anson	Chip'wa.	do	400 00	100 00		300 00	100 00	
9 Big Bend	do	do	472 00	59 00		413 00	59 00	
11 Edson	do	do	480 00	60 00		420 00	60 00	
6 Sampson	do	do		350 00				
15 Edson	do	do	450 00	50 00		400 00	50 00	
1 Anson	do	do	500 00	100 00		400 00	100 00	
4 Sampson	do	do	400 00	100 00		300 00	100 00	
Jt. 8 Bloomer & Sampson	do	do	225 00	25 00		200 00	25 00	
4 Edson	do	do	480 00	60 00		420 00	60 00	
17 Big Bend	do	do	338 00	42 00		294 00	42 00	
2 Anson	do	do	400 00	100 00		300 00	100 00	
8 Arthur	do	do	200 00	50 00		150 00	50 00	
6 Edson	do	do	100 00	300 00		100 00		
14 Edson	do	do	702 22	87 78	790 00	614 44	87 78	
10 Big Bend	do	do	400 00		400 00			
Jt. 8 Wheaton & Til- den	do	do	800 00		800 00	700 00	100 00	
10 Wheaton	do	do	750 00		750 00	750 00		
Jt. 3 Sampson & Rusk	do	do				600 00		600 00
10 Wheaton	do	do				210 00		210 00
2 Pine Valley	Clark	do	100 00	50 00		50 00	50 00	
2 Loyal	do	do	450 00	150 00		300 00	150 00	
2 Hewitt	do	do		100 00				
5 Lewis	do	do	57 16	57 14				57 16
Jt. 3 York & Grant	do	School.	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
2 Green Grove	do	do	100 00	100 00				100 00
1 Lynn	do	do	160 00	160 00				160 00
Jt. 1 Colby City & Town & Town of Hull	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
6 Lewis	do	do	88 00	88 00				88 00
4 Hixon	do	do	237 41	118 71		118 71	118 71	
1 Weston	do	do	100 00	100 00				100 00
Jt. 1 Thorpeltown & Village & T'wn of Withee	do	do	600 00	300 00		300 00	300 00	

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't of out-standing Sep 30, 1901	Amo't of principal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't of out-standing June 30, 1902	Amo't of principal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
3 Hewitt.....	Clark	School.	\$50 00	\$50 00			\$50 00	
2 Lynn.....	do	do		85 00				
Jt. 1 Colby & Green Grove.....	do	do	200 00	200 00			200 00	
Jt. 1 Mayville, Colby & Village of Abbotsford, & Hull & Holeyton, Marathon County.....	do	do	770 00	110 00		\$660 00	110 00	
Jt. 1 Hixon & Hoard.....	do	do	400 00	50 00		350 00	50 00	
6 Worden.....	do	do	225 00	75 00		150 00	75 00	
5 Worden.....	do	do	540 00	60 00		480 00	60 00	
7 Lewis.....	do	do	310 50	34 50		276 00	34 50	
1 Pine Valley.....	Cl. k.	School.	270 00	30 00		240 00	30 00	
4 Lewis.....	do	do	400 00	100 00		300 00	100 00	
1 Washburn.....	do	do	350 00	50 00		300 00	50 00	
6 Freemont.....	do	do	350 00		350 00	300 00	50 00	
2 Withee.....	do	do	200 00		200 00	166 00	34 00	
4 Hixon.....	do	do	400 00		400 00	200 00	200 00	
7 Worden.....	do	do	300 00		300 00	250 00	50 00	
5 Lynn.....	do	do	500 00		500 00	500 00		
1 Withee.....	do	do	300 00		300 00	300 00		
Jt. 4 Thorpe & Withee.....	do	do	400 00		400 00	400 00		
4 Washburn.....	do	do				450 00	50 00	500 00
4 Shirwood.....	do	do				600 00		600 00
5 Hoard.....	do	do				450 00		450 00
Jt. 5 Village of Rio & towns of Otsego & Lowville.....	do	do	1,050 00	150 00		900 00	150 00	
Jt. 2 Rand'lph, Courtland, Springvale & Village of Cambria.....	do	do	4,000 00	1,000 00		3,000 00	1,000 00	
2 Randolph.....	do	do	700 00		700 00	600 00	100 00	
1 Wyocena.....	do	do				4,000 00		4,000 00
7 Scott.....	Crawfo'd	do		60 00				
Jt. 6 Freeman & Seneca.....	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
Jt. 11 Utica & Clayton.....	do	do	600 00	120 00		480 00	120 00	
2 Village of Steuben.....	do	do	100 00	50 00		50 00	50 00	
Jt. 4 Clayton & Village of Soldiers Grove.....	do	do	1,500 00	250 00		1,250 00	250 00	
6 Clayton.....	do	do	160 00	80 00		80 00	80 00	
9 Prairie du Chein.....	do	do	330 00	110 00		220 00	110 00	
Jt. 2 Wauzeka & Village of Low.....	do	do	780 00	95 00		685 00	95 00	
6 Wauzeka.....	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	50 00	
Jt. 2 Marietta, Eastman, & Village of Steuben.....	do	do	400 00			400 00		
Jt. 11 Wauzeka & Marietta.....	do	do	297 00	33 00		264 00	33 00	
1 Oregon.....	Dane	do	4,500 00	900 00		3,600 00	900 00	
1 Oregon.....	do	do	600 00	100 00		500 00	100 00	
Jt. 5 Christiana and Oakland.....	do	do	730 00	104 17		270 00	460 00	
1 Blue Mounds.....	do	do	1,200 00	300 00		900 00	300 00	
3 Blue Mounds.....	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
Jt. 7 Albion & Fulton.....	do	do	800 00	200 00		600 00	200 00	
Jt. 9 Cross Plains & Springdale.....	do	do	720 00	80 00		640 00	80 00	
11 Madison.....	do	do	1,500 00			1,200 00	300 00	

18 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't out-stand- ing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't out- stand- ing June 30, 1902.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
Jt. 5 Village & Town of Deerfield...	Dane	School.	\$2500 00			\$2250 00	\$250 00	
Jt. 3 Stouhton, City, & town of Dunkirk.			do	do	5,000 00		5,000 00	
Jt. 4 Christiana and Albion	do	do	1,500 00		1,500 00	1,000 00	500 00	
Jt. 5 Roxbury, Berry, Dane and Springfield	do	do	400 00		400 00	350 00	50 00	
8 Dunn	do	do	2,000 00		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Jt. 1 Madison and Middleton	do	do				1,200 00		1,200 00
Jt. Free High School of Williams- town and City of Mayville	Dodge	do	3,000 00	1,000 00		2,000 00	1,000 00	
7 Oak Grove	do	do	2,000 00			2,000 00		
3 Clay Banks	Door	do	50 00	50 00			50 00	
2 Egg Harbor	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
Jt. 3 Nasewauppee & Sturgeon Bay	do	do	377 75	94 45		283 30	94 45	
8 Sewastopol	do	do	216 66	216 67			216 66	
3 Gibraltar	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	50 00	
1 Clay Banks	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
1 Nasewauppee	do	do	600 00	200 00		400 00	200 00	
4 Nasewauppee	do	do	400 00	100 00		300 00	100 00	
6 Liberty Grove	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
Jt. 8 Nasewauppee and Sturgeon Bay	do	do				400 00		400 00
Board of School Di- rectors, Super- ior	Douglas	do	1,000 00	500 00		500 00	500 00	
Town Board of School Directors, Town of Neba- gamain			do	do	4,000 00	500 00	3,500 00	500 00
Jt. 4 Otter Creek, Colfax, Grant and Tainter.	Dunn	do	37 50	37 50			37 50	
5 Hay River	do	do	137 50	27 50		110 00	27 50	
Jt. 8 Stanton and Tif- fany	do	do	60 00	30 00		30 00	30 00	
2 Grant	do	do	25 00	25 00			25 00	
3 Otter Creek	do	do	171 00	43 00		128 00	43 00	
4 Weston	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
Jt. 6 Tainter and Otter Creek	do	do	105 00	15 00		90 00	15 00	
Jt. 5 Sheridan and New Haven.	do	do	270 00	45 00		225 00	45 00	
3 Hay River	do	do	210 00	70 00		140 00	70 00	
6 Stanton	do	do	172 50	57 50		115 00	57 50	
2 Tiffany	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	50 00	
4 Weston	do	do	125 00			125 00		
Jt. 7 Colfax and Tainter	do	do	400 00			360 00	40 00	
5 Grant and Col- fax	do	do	500 00			400 00	100 00	
2 Grant	do	do	300 00			250 00	50 00	
Jt. 4 Grant and Otter Creek	do	do	500 00		500 00	450 00	50 00	
3 Rock Creek	do	do	600 00		600 00	450 00	150 00	
3 Colfax	do	do	1,300 00		1,300 00	1,170 00	130 00	
5 Weston	do	do	500 00		500 00	400 00	100 00	
6 Rock Creek	do	do				250 00		250 00
City of Eau Claire	E. Claire	School.	22,000 00	2,000 00		20,000 00	2,000 00	
5 Brunswick	do	do		100 00				

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo'n't out-standing Sep 30, 1901.	Amo'n't of principal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo'n't out-standing June 30, 1902.	Amo'n't of principal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
3 Clear Creek.....	E Claire	School.	\$100 00	\$100 00	.....	\$300 00	\$100 00	.....
2 Fairchild.....	do	do	70 00	70 00	.....	70 00	70 00	.....
6 Clear Creek.....	do	do	240 00	60 00	.....	210 00	30 00	.....
Jt. 1 Bridge Creek, Otter Creek & Lincoln.....	do	do	900 00	.....	\$900 00	600 00	300 00	.....
Jt. 3 Town & Village of Fairchild.....	do	do	5,300 00	.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Jt. 1 Bridge Creek, Otter Creek & Lincoln.....	do	do	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Jt. 3 Fairchild, town & village.....	do	do	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	.....
4 Seymour.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	700 00	.....	\$700 00
1 Commonwealth.	Florence	do	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Homestead.....	do	do	900 00	100 00	.....	800 00	100 00	.....
1 Homestead.....	do	do	1,200 00	300 00	.....	900 00	300 00	.....
12 Metomen.....	F. du L'e	do	2,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Jt 11 Fond du Lac & Friendship.....	do	do	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	5,400 00	600 00	.....
Jt.11 Fond du Lac & Friendship.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
High School, Wing- ville.....	Grant	do	5,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	.....
2 Fennimore.....	do	do	2,182 50	727 50	.....	1,455 00	727 50	.....
4 Platteville.....	do	do	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt.17 Lancaster, Bee- town & Little Grant.....	do	do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt.11 Castle Rock & Wingville.....	do	do	120 00	20 00	.....	100 00	20 00	.....
Jt. 1 Boscobel, Mar- ion & Water- town.....	do	do	6,000 00	1,000 00	.....	5,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Jt.10 Lima & Ellens- boro.....	do	do	275 77	44 23	.....	160 00	115 77	.....
12 Lancaster.....	do	do	390 00	130 00	.....	260 00	130 00	.....
Jt 1 Boscobel, Mar- ion & Water- town.....	do	do	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Jt. 1 Town & Village of Potosi.....	do	do	1,440 00	360 00	.....	1,080 00	360 00	.....
4 Smelser.....	do	do	700 00	.....	700 00	467 00	233 00	.....
10 Potosi.....	do	do	400 00	.....	400 00	300 00	100 00	.....
7 Liberty.....	do	do	450 00	.....	450 00	360 00	90 00	.....
2 Liberty.....	do	do	750 00	.....	750 00	750 00	.....	.....
Jt. 4 City & Town, Platteville.....	do	do	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
1 New Glarus.....	Green	do	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
Jt.13 Brooklyn, Rut- land, Oregon & Union.....	do	do	2,100 00	300 00	.....	1,800 00	300 00	.....
8 Albany.....	do	do	2,550 00	.....	.....	2,295 00	255 00	.....
7 Exeter.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
Jt.11 Moscow, Perry & York.....	Iowa	do	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	50 00	.....
9 Moscow.....	do	do	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	.....
1 Moscow.....	do	do	900 00	180 00	.....	720 00	180 00	.....
2 Ridgeway.....	do	do	1,200 00	.....	.....	930 00	300 00	.....
Jt. 8 Highland, Vil- lage and Town.....	Iowa	School.	3,000 00	.....	.....	2,700 00	300 00	.....
4 Mifflin.....	do	do	2,700 00	300 00	.....	2,400 00	300 00	.....
1 Arena.....	do	do	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Saxon Board of Scho'l Directors.....	Iron	do	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....
4 Vaughn.....	do	do	420 00	60 00	.....	360 00	60 00	.....
1 Vaughn.....	do	do	9,333 33	666 67	.....	8,666 66	666 67	.....

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't out-stand- ing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't out- stand- ing June 30, 1902.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
3 Northfield	Jackson.	School.		\$50 00				
Jt. 5 Springfield and Curran	do	do		100 00				
3 Springfield	do	do		100 00				
4 Garden Valley	do	do	\$20 00	20 00			\$20 00	
Jt. 4 Hixton & Curran	do	do	600 00	200 00		\$400 00	200 00	
Jt. 4 Hixton & Curran	do	do	240 00	120 00		120 00	120 00	
Jt. 1 Albion and City of Black River Falls	do	do	8,000 00			8,300 00		
Jt. 1 Albion and City of Black River Falls	do	do	1,400 00	200 00		1,220 00	200 00	
Jt. 5 Northfield and Garden Valley	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	
Jt. 10 Hixton & Albion	do	do	100 00	50 00		50 00	50 00	
Jt. 8 Albion & Iving	do	do	268 66	66 67		199 99	66 67	
7 Hixton	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	50 00	
4 City Point	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
Jt. 1 Melrose and Irving	do	do	2,580 00			2,580 00		
Jt. 8 Garden Valley, Alma & Cleveland	do	do	360 00	40 00		320 00	40 00	
Jt. 7 Manchester and Brockway	do	do				200 00		200 00
1 Palmyra	Jefferson	do	5,500 00	1,100 00		4,400 00	1,100 00	
Jt. 8 Aztalan & Farmington	do	do	2,100 00	350 00		1,750 00	350 00	
1 Waterloo village	do	Norm'l.	4,000 00	1,000 00		3,000 00	1,000 00	
3 Clearfield	Juneau	School.		20 00				
5 Armenia	do	do		35 00				
3 Kingston	do	do		60 00				
6 Finley	do	do	100 00	50 00		50 00	50 00	
2 Armenia	do	do	171 40	57 50		114 25	57 15	
7 Armenia	do	do	371 00	53 00		318 00	53 00	
5 Kildare	do	do	66 66	66 67			66 66	
6 Armenia	do	do	225 00	25 00		200 00	25 00	
Jt. 1 Town & Village of Wonewoc, Summit and Woodland	do	do	9,000 00			8,000 00	1,000 00	
1 Finley	do	do	700 00			600 00	100 00	
Jt. 1 City and Town of New Lisbon and Clearfield	do	do	10000 00		10000 00	10000 00		
6 Cutler	do	do	325 00		325 00	260 00	65 00	
7 Cutler	do	do	300 00		300 00	250 00	50 00	
5 Germantown	do	do	450 00		450 00	337 50	112 50	
9. Kildare	do	do	1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00		
4. Clearfield	do	do				400 00		400 00
5. Clearfield	do	do				130 50	14 50	145 00
5. Kingston	do	do				300 00		300 00
Jt. 1. Ahnapee, City & Town	Kew'nee.	do	1,400 00	200 00		1,200 00	200 00	
Jt. 3. Casco & Luxemburg	do	do	2,800 00		2,800 00	2,600 00	200 00	
6. Campbell	La Cr'sse	do		100 00				
7. Onalaska	do	do		200 00				
5. Campbell	do	do	250 00	250 00			250 00	
3. Shelby	do	do	300 00		300 00	200 00	100 00	
5. Shelby	do	do	1,000 00		1,000 00	900 00	100 00	
Jt. 1. Blanchardville, Village & Town of Moscow	Laf'y'tte	do		100 00				
9. Willow Springs	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo'nt outstanding Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo'nt of principal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo'nt 'out-stand'g June 30, 1902.	Amo'nt of principal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
1. New Diggings..	Laf'y'tte	School.	\$300 00	\$100 00	.....	\$200 00	\$100 00	.....
9. Willow Springs	do	do	276 00	.....	.....	276 00	.....	.....
6. Shullsburg...	do	do	9,000 00	1,000 00	.....	8,000 00	1,000 00	.....
1. New Diggings..	do	do	550 00	.....	\$550 00	412 50	137 50	.....
Jt. 5. Belmont, Town & Village	do	do	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	\$3000 00
2. Langlade	Langl'de	do	.....	125 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....
2. Rolling	do	do	80 00	30 00	.....	60 00	30 00	.....
5. Rolling	do	do	578 00	96 00	.....	480 00	96 00	.....
1. Rolling	do	do	225 00	45 00	.....	180 00	45 00	.....
3. Norwood	do	do	175 00	25 00	.....	150 00	25 00	.....
4. Norwood	do	do	192 00	32 00	.....	160 00	32 00	.....
7. Antigo	do	do	475 00	.....	475 00	427 50	47 50	.....
6. Langlade.	do	do	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	600 00
1. Polar	do	do	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	600 00
School Directors,								
Merrill	Lincoln	do	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Harrison	do	do	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	.....
4. Scott	do	do	280 00	40 00	.....	240 00	40 00	.....
3. Harrison	do	do	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00	.....
4. Russell	do	do	540 00	60 00	.....	480 00	60 00	.....
1. Harrison	do	do	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	600 00
2. Manitowoc City	Man'woc	do	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 4. Manitowoc Town & City..	do	do	3,500 00	500 00	.....	3,000 00	500 00	.....
1. Wein	Mar'th'n	do	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 2. Frankfort & Hall.	do	do	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Frankfort	do	do	.....	48 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Easton	do	do	60 00	.....	.....	30 00	30 00	.....
Jt. 9. Wausau & Texas	do	do	55 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	55 00
Jt. 5. Cassel & Village of Edgar	do	do	163 50	54 50	.....	109 00	54 50	.....
Jt. 3. Harrison & Plover	do	do	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
2 Eau Plain	do	do	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
1 Hull	do	do	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	50 00	.....
1 Hull	do	do	110 00	27 50	.....	82 50	27 50	.....
5 Day	do	do	240 00	60 00	.....	180 00	60 00	.....
2 Halsey	do	do	.....	55 00	.....	.....	.....	55 00
1 Day	do	do	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
5 Eldron	do	do	150 00	30 00	.....	120 00	30 00	.....
3 Frankfort	do	do	300 00	60 00	.....	240 00	60 00	.....
5 Frankfort	do	do	200 00	40 00	.....	160 00	40 00	.....
4 Easton	do	do	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	75 00
Jt. 6. Wausau & Easton	do	do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Harrison	do	do	124 99	41 67	.....	83 32	41 67	.....
6 Emmett	do	do	100 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
1 Pike Lake	do	do	315 00	52 50	.....	262 50	52 50	.....
7 Weston	do	do	100 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
4 Rib Falls	do	do	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	100 00	.....
3 Wein	do	do	400 00	50 00	.....	350 00	50 00	.....
5 Wein	do	do	450 00	50 00	.....	400 00	50 00	.....
4 Wein	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	500 00	100 00	.....
1 Plover	do	do	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	50 00	.....
5 Cleveland.	do	do	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	100 00	.....
5 Halsey	do	do	540 00	60 00	.....	480 00	60 00	.....
Jt. 7. Emmet & Cleveland.	do	do	240 00	80 00	.....	160 00	80 00	.....
4 Bergen	do	do	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00
2 Knowlton.	do	do	420 00	140 00	.....	280 00	140 00	.....
1 Village of Mosinee	do	do	7,200 00	800 00	.....	6,400 00	800 00	.....
2 Franzen.	do	do	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	100 00	.....
4 Bergen	do	do	75 00	.....	.....	75 00	.....	75 00
4 Pike Lake	do	do	360 00	.....	.....	300 00	60 00	.....

22 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't out-stand-ing Sep 30, 1901.	Amo't of prin-cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't cut st'ding June 30, 1902.	Amo't of prin-cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
2 Wein	Mar'thon	School.	\$700 00			\$560 00	\$140 00	
5 Texas	do	do	600 00	\$150 00		450 00	150 00	
2 Weston	do	do	750 00	250 00		500 00	250 00	
Jt. 4 Plover & Norrie	do	do	321 00	80 00		240 00	80 00	
14 Mo-inee.	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	50 00	
Jt. 2 Halsey, Reit-brock, John-son & Village of Athens	do	do	1,980 00	210 00		1,760 00	220 00	
Jt. 1 Halsey & Reit-brock	do	do	80 00	20 00		60 00	20 00	
2 Stettin	do	do	500 00			375 00	125 00	
3 Weston	do	do	531 00	59 00	\$590 00	472 00	59 00	
4 Pike Lake	do	do	400 00		400 00	350 00	50 00	
5 Pike Lake	do	do	354 00		354 00	265 50	88 50	
5 Weston	do	do	400 00		400 00	300 00	100 00	
1 Frankfort.	do	do	225 00		225 00	202 50	22 50	
2 Eldron	do	do	350 00		350 00	300 00	50 00	
4 Cleveland	do	do	800 00		800 00	800 00		
5 Cassel.	do	do	800 00		800 00	720 00	80 00	
3 Franzen.	do	do	700 00		700 00	560 00	140 00	
1 Frauzen.	do	do	600 00		600 00	500 00	100 00	
6 Texas	do	do	500 00		500 00	500 00		
8 Emmett.	do	do				400 00	200 00	\$600 00
4 Hewitt.	do	do				500 00		500 00
3 Franzen.	do	do				300 00		300 00
11 Coleman	Marin'te	do	125 00	25 00		100 00	25 00	
7 Peshtigo	do	do	150 00	25 00		125 00	25 00	
4 Peshtigo	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 90	
4 Peshtigo	do	do	525 00	75 00		450 00	75 00	
4 Grover	do	do	300 00	50 00		250 00	50 00	
5 Coleman	do	do	150 00	50 00		100 00	50 00	
Crivitz School Direc-tors.	do	do	600 00	100 00		500 00	100 00	
8 Peshtigo	do	do	350 00	50 00		300 00	50 00	
9 Peshtigo	do	do	240 00	80 00		160 00	80 00	
10 Peshtigo	do	do	297 00	33 00		264 00	33 00	
11 Peshtigo	do	do	416 66	83 34		333 32	83 34	
7 Amberg.	do	do	3,150 00	350 00		2,800 00	350 00	
12 Peshtigo	do	do	400 00			360 00	40 00	
8 Coleman	do	do	583 34	266 66		266 67	266 67	
8 Peshtigo	do	do	300 00			270 00	30 00	
8 Coleman	do	do	400 00		400 00	400 00		
6 Peshtigo	do	do	450 00		450 00	450 00		
2 Coleman	do	do	200 00		200 00	200 00		
1 Montello	Marq'tte	do	3,300 00	660 00		2,640 00	660 00	
City of Wauwatosa	Milw'kee	do	3,000 00	1,000 00		2,000 00	1,000 00	
Granville & Village of N. Milwaukee	do	do	571 42	571 43			571 42	
4 Milwaukee	do	do	183 30	183 34			183 30	
Jt. 16 Wauwatosa & Greenfield	do	do	4,000 00	1,000 00		3,000 00	1,000 00	
8 Wauwatosa	do	do	1,240 00	1,240 00			1,240 00	
6 Wauwatosa	do	do	5,040 00	630 00		4,410 00	630 00	
5 Greenfield	do	do	9,000 00		9,000 00	9,000 00		
17 Greenfield	do	do				5,000 00	5,000 00	
9 Lake	do	do				8,000 00	8,000 00	
Jt. 2 La Grange, Lin-coln, Byron & Scott	Monroe.	do		30 00				
8 Lincoln	do	do	60 00	15 00			15 00	
5 Byron	do	do	30 00	30 00		45 00	30 00	
2 Wilton	do	do	83 34	83 33			83 34	
4 Byron	do	do	114 10	16 30			16 00	
8 Byron	do	do	108 88	15 56		97 80	15 56	
6 Portland	do	do	75 00	25 00		93 32	15 56	
						50 00	25 00	

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't of out-stand-ing Sep 30, 1901.	Amo't of prin-cipal paid in 1901	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't out-stand'g June 30, 1902.	Amo't of prin-cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
Jt. 1. Portland, Jef-ferson & Vil-lage of Cash-ton	Monroe..	School.	\$3900 00	\$300 00	.....	\$3600 00	\$300 00	.....
Jt. 1. Portland, Jef-ferson & Vil-lage of Cash-ton	.. do ..	.. do ..	3,266 66	233 34	.....	3,033 33	233 33	.....
2. Grant.	.. do ..	.. do ..	275 00	25 00	.....	250 00	25 00	.....
Jt. 6. Byron & Scott.	.. do ..	.. do ..	500 00	.....	\$500 00	450 00	50 00	.....
Jt. 1. Ridgeville, Vil-lage of Nor-walk & Town of Sheldon	.. do ..	.. do ..	5,200 00	.....	5,200 00	5,200 00	.....	.....
6. Tomah	.. do ..	.. do ..	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	\$300 00
1. City of Tomah.	.. do ..	.. do ..	.....	.....	.....	20000 00	.....	20000 00
3. New Lynne.	.. do ..	.. do ..	.....	.....	.....	325 00	.....	325 00
1. Stiles.	Oconto..	.. do ..	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Little River	.. do ..	.. do ..	.....	85 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 6 Oconto Falls & Stiles	.. do ..	.. do ..	.....	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Lena	.. do ..	.. do ..	.....	125 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Gillett	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,750 00	250 00	.....	1,500 00	250 00	.....
3 Pensauee	.. do ..	.. do ..	210 00	35 00	.....	175 00	35 00	.....
Armstrong School Di-rectors	.. do ..	.. do ..	400 00	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	.....
3 Little River	.. do ..	.. do ..	531 25	106 25	.....	425 00	106 25	.....
3 Pensauee	.. do ..	.. do ..	80 00	40 00	.....	40 00	40 00	.....
3 Brazeau.	.. do ..	.. do ..	300 00	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	.....
3 Maple Valley	.. do ..	.. do ..	450 00	150 00	.....	300 00	150 00	.....
2 Oconto Falls	.. do ..	.. do ..	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	100 00	.....
2 Lena	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,800 00	200 00	.....	1,600 00	200 00	.....
4 Lena	.. do ..	.. do ..	450 00	50 00	.....	400 00	50 00	.....
1 Gillett.	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	1,093 75	156 25	.....
2 Maple Valley	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	990 00	110 00	.....
8 Pensauee	.. do ..	.. do ..	600 00	.....	600 00	500 00	100 00	.....
3 Little Suamico.	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	900 00	100 00	.....
3 Lena	.. do ..	.. do ..	200 00	.....	200 00	150 00	50 00	.....
3 Breed	.. do ..	.. do ..	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
7 Oconto Falls	.. do ..	.. do ..	550 00	.....	550 00	550 00	.....	.....
4 Chase	.. do ..	.. do ..	800 00	.....	800 00	600 00	200 00	.....
3 Spruce	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	990 00	110 00	.....
Pelican School Di-rectors	Oneida..	.. do ..	1,000 00	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....
Pelican School Di-rectors	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,000 00	200 00	.....	800 00	200 00	.....
Pelican School Di-rectors	.. do ..	.. do ..	1,050 09	150 00	.....	900 00	150 00	.....
2 City of Appleton	Outag'ie	.. do ..	5,000 00	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
1 Bovina	.. do ..	.. do ..	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	50 00	.....
6 Bovina	.. do ..	.. do ..	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	50 00	.....
4 Maine	.. do ..	.. do ..	157 14	78 57	.....	78 57	78 57	.....
Jt. 2 Kaukanna City & Town, and Town of Little Chute	.. do ..	.. do ..	7,500 00	1,250 00	.....	6,250 00	1,250 00	.....
1 City of Appleton	.. do ..	.. do ..	6,000 00	1,000 00	.....	5,000 00	1,000 00	.....
2 City of Appleton	.. do ..	.. do ..	24000 00	250 00	.....	22500 00	1,500 00	.....
4 Bovina	.. do ..	.. do ..	400 00	.....	.....	300 00	100 00	.....
9 Seymour	.. do ..	.. do ..	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	50 00	.....
7 Buchanan.	.. do ..	.. do ..	133 34	133 33	.....	.....	133 34	.....
1 Bovina	.. do ..	.. do ..	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	100 00	.....
6 Seymour	.. do ..	.. do ..	900 00	.....	900 00	810 00	90 00	.....
4 Maine	.. do ..	.. do ..	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	400 00
Jt. 4 Port Washing-ton City and Town Ozaukee	Ozaukee..	.. do ..	466 65	466 67	.....	.....	466 65	.....

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't out-standing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo't of principal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't out-standing June 30, 1902.	Amo't of principal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
4 Albany	Pepin	School		\$10 00				
9 Waterville	do	do		100 00				
2 Frankfort	do	do	\$400 00	200 00		\$200 00	\$200 00	
3 Pepin	do	do	400 00	100 00		300 00	100 00	
5 Albany	do	do	500 00		\$500 00	450 00	50 00	
1 Pepin	do	do				6,500 00		6,500 00
7 Trim Belle	Pierce	do	600 00	100 00			150 00	
3 Union	do	do	520 00	130 00		390 00	130 00	
1 Union	do	do		100 00				
8 River Falls	do	do	360 00	60 00		300 00	60 00	
Jt. 2 Ellsworth & Hartland	do	do	150 00	150 00			150 00	
9 Ellsworth	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	
1 Diamond Bluff	do	do	180 00	90 00		90 00	90 00	
3 Trim Bell	do	do	500 00	62 50		437 50	62 50	
8 Maiden Rock	do	do	200 00	200 00			200 00	
11 Rock Elm	do	do	700 00		700 00	700 00		
Jt. 1 Clear Lake & Black Brook	Polk	do		170 00				
2 Balsam Lake	do	do	60 00	60 00			60 00	
Jt. 5 Lincoln & Village of Amery	do	do	705 00	235 00		470 00	235 00	
4 Alden	do	do	220 00	55 00		165 00	55 00	
3 Osceola	do	do		50 00				
3 Black Brook	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	
1 Eureka	do	do		100 00				
3 Apple River	do	do	212 50	70 84		141 67	70 83	
2 Osceola Village	do	do	2,800 00	400 00		2,400 00	400 00	
2 Black Brook	do	do	54 00	27 00		27 00	27 00	
Jt. 4 Alden & Osceola	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
4 Clayton	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
2 Farmington	do	do	500 00	100 00		400 00	100 00	
1 Milltown	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	50 00	
1 Osceola	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	50 00	
6 Clear Lake	do	do	320 00	40 00		280 00	40 00	
3 Milltown	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
3 Sterling	do	do	240 00	60 00		180 00	60 00	
2 St. Croix Falls	do	do	200 00	50 00		150 00	50 00	
7 Clear Lake	do	do	300 00		300 00	300 00		
3 Balsam Lake	do	do	550 00		550 00	550 00		
2 Clayton	do	do	500 00		500 00	500 00		
5 Clayton	do	do				400 00		400 00
6 Clayton	do	do				200 00		200 00
6 Carson	Portage	School		66 65				
7 Amherst	do	do	400 00	100 00		300 00	100 00	
6 Plover	do	do	53 00	53 00			53 00	
1 Grant	do	do	225 00	75 00		150 00	75 00	
9 Plover	do	do	400 00	200 00		200 00	200 00	
Jt. 6 Belmont and Almond	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
2 Carson	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
6 Hull	do	do	147 00	49 00		98 00	49 00	
Jt. 2 Eau Pleine and Milladore	do	do	300 00	100 00		200 00	100 00	
7 Hull	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
4 Eau Pleine	do	do	179 40	59 80		119 60	59 80	
1 Eau Pleine	do	do	232 00	5 00		174 00	58 00	
7 Carson	do	do	160 00	40 00		120 00	40 00	
5 Carson	do	do	500 00		500 00	500 00		
2 Lake	Price	do	600 00	200 00		400 00	200 00	
2 Knox	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	
1 Kennan	do	do	600 00	600 00			600 00	
11 Prentice	do	do	294 00	98 00		294 00		
5 Prentice	do	do	450 00	50 00		400 00	50 00	
8 Ogema	do	do	282 50	87 50		175 00	87 50	
3 Catawba	do	do	500 00			400 00	100 00	
4 Knox	do	do	310 50	34 50		276 00	34 50	

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't out-stand- ing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't out- st'd ind June 30, 1902.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
Jt. 2 Kennan and Ca- tawba	Price	School	\$2000 00	.....	\$2000 00	\$1600 00	\$400 00	.....
4 Kennan	do	do	600 00	.....	600 00	450 00	150 00	.....
5 Lake	do	do	160 00	.....	160 00	80 00	80 00	.....
4 Westford	Richland	do	.....	\$175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 3 Dayton & Akan.	do	do	.....	116 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Forest	do	do	635 00	.....	.....	571 50	63 50	.....
7 Ithaca	do	do	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
Jt. 1 Ithaca, Richla'd Orion & Buna Vist	do	do	.....	.....	.....	650 00	.....	\$650 00
Jt. 3 Spring Green, Buna Vista & Vill'ge of Lone Rock	do	do	.....	.....	.....	6,450 00	.....	6,450 00
Jt. 2 Richland & Vil- lage of Rich- land Center	do	do	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Jt. 1 Center and Ply- mouth	Roch	do	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	900 00	300 00	.....
6 Plymouth	do	do	2,200 00	.....	2,200 00	2,200 00	.....	.....
1 Glenwood	St. Croix	do	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 3 Cady & Spring field	do	do	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....
Jt. 5 Stanton & Star Prairie	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....
Jt. 1 Hammond, Vil- lage & Town	do	do	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	100 00	.....
2 Glenwood	do	do	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 5 Stanton & Star Prairie	do	do	200 00	40 00	.....	160 00	40 00	.....
2 Stanton	do	do	720 00	120 00	.....	600 00	120 00	.....
7 Somerset	do	do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 1 Cady & Lucas	do	do	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 8 Glenwood, Em- erald, Baldwin & Springfield	do	do	180 00	30 00	.....	150 00	30 00	.....
4 Forest	do	do	122 00	61 00	.....	61 00	61 00	.....
1 Cylon	do	do	1,040 00	130 00	.....	910 00	130 00	.....
5 St. Joseph	do	do	540 00	60 00	.....	480 00	60 00	.....
Jt. 9 Hammond & Erin	do	do	750 00	.....	.....	675 00	75 00	.....
Jt. 1 City New Rich- mond, Star Prairie & Stanton	do	do	700 00	.....	.....	700 00	.....	.....
Jt. 1	do	do	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
7 Baldwin	do	do	.....	.....	.....	800 00	.....	800 00
3 Aniwa	Shawano	do	.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 2 Fairbanks & Tigerton	do	do	800 00	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....
3 Green Valley	do	do	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	.....
4 Angelica	do	do	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	50 00	.....
Jt. 1 Lessor, Angel- ica, Hartland & Maple Grove	do	do	160 00	40 00	.....	120 00	40 00	.....
1 Wittenberg	do	do	400 00	80 00	.....	320 00	80 00	.....
6 Richmond	do	do	277 76	55 56	.....	222 20	55 56	.....
Jt. 3 Maple Grove & Pittsfield	da	do	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	100 00	.....
7 Birnamwood	do	do	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 6 Maple Grove & Pittsfield	do	do	208 00	41 60	.....	166 40	41 60	.....
7 Wescott	do	do	375 00	.....	.....	300 00	75 00	.....
Jt. 6 Angelica, Green Valley & N. & S. Chase	do	do	300 00	50 00	.....	250 00	50 00	.....

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo'nt out- stand- ing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo'nt of prin- cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo'nt out- st'ding June 30, 1902.	Amo'nt of prin- cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
3 Germania.....	Shawano	School.	\$150 00	\$37 50	.....	\$112 50	\$37 50	.....
3 Wittenberg.....	do	do	2,520 00	420 00	.....	2,100 00	420 00	.....
6 Birnamwood.....	do	do	600 00	100 00	.....	500 00	100 00	.....
4 Germania.....	do	do	133 32	66 67	.....	66 65	66 67	.....
Jt. 5 Almon, Morris & Seneca.....	do	do	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00	.....
Shawano City, Grant, Seneca & Pella.....	do	do	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
Jt. 3 Herman, Grant, Seneca & Pella.....	do	do	1,120 00	160 00	.....	960 00	160 00	.....
6 Seneca.....	do	do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Grant.....	do	do	200 00	50 00	.....	150 00	50 00	.....
6 Morris.....	do	do	450 00	.....	\$150 00	337 50	112 50	.....
1 Aniwa.....	do	do	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
Jt. 3 Lessor, Sha- wano & Cicero.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	200 00	50 00	\$250 00
3 Navarino.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	400 00	400 00	.....
City of Shawano.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Jt. 2. La Valle, Town and Village.....	do	do	300 00	100 00	.....	200 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 7. Woodland & Westford.....	do	do	468 75	93 75	.....	375 00	93 75	.....
Jt. 9. Excelsior & Vil- of Ableman.....	do	do	2,700 00	.....	2,700 00	2,492 30	207 70	.....
6. Baraboo.....	do	do	4,470 00	.....	4,470 00	4,172 00	298 00	.....
14. Holland.....	Sheb'gan	do	433 32	216 67	.....	216 65	216 67	.....
6. Sheboygan.....	do	do	600 00	100 00	.....	506 00	100 00	.....
13. Mitchell.....	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....
3. Lima.....	do	do	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,350 00	150 00	.....
7. Sheboygan.....	do	do	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
4. Little Black.....	Taylor	do	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	20 00	.....
4. Grover.....	do	do	.....	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Grover.....	do	do	349 00	117 00	.....	232 00	117 00	.....
2. Rib Lake.....	do	do	420 00	60 00	.....	360 00	60 00	.....
Jt. 1. Grover & Cleve- land.....	do	do	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 9. Hammel & Grover.....	do	do	60 00	30 00	.....	30 00	30 00	.....
2. Medford.....	do	do	291 66	41 67	.....	249 99	41 67	.....
2. Cleveland.....	do	do	420 00	140 00	.....	280 00	140 00	.....
4. Deer Creek.....	do	do	220 00	110 00	.....	110 00	110 00	.....
7. Little Black.....	do	do	250 00	50 00	.....	200 00	50 00	.....
11. Medford.....	do	do	100 00	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
1. Rib Lake.....	do	do	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	975 00	325 00	.....
3. Deer Creek.....	do	do	600 00	.....	600 00	525 00	75 00	.....
7. Holway.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
5. Holway.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	600 00
5. Medford.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	400 00
Jt. 2. Etrick & Gale.....	Tr'mpl'u	do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Trempealeau.....	do	do	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Sumner.....	do	do	.....	55 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 8. Arcadia & Glen- coe.....	do	do	.....	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Lincoln.....	do	do	1,000 00	500 00	.....	500 00	500 00	.....
1. Sumner.....	do	do	330 00	110 00	.....	220 00	110 00	.....
6. Hale.....	do	do	120 00	30 00	.....	90 00	30 00	.....
4. Pigeon.....	do	do	187 50	62 50	.....	125 00	62 50	.....
5. Pigeon.....	do	do	150 00	50 00	.....	109 00	50 00	.....
Jt. 5. Etrick & Franklin.....	do	do	225 00	37 50	.....	187 50	37 50	.....
Jt. 1. Hale, Pigeon & Lincoln.....	do	do	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	50 00	.....
Jt. 2. Unity & Albion.....	do	do	70 00	70 00	.....	.....	70 00	.....
Jt. 6. Etrick & Pres- ton.....	do	do	225 00	25 00	250 00	200 00	25 00	.....
Jt. 1. Hale, Chimney Rock & Burn- side.....	do	do	500 00	.....	500 00	450 00	50 00	.....

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo't out-stand- ing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo't out- stand- ing June 30, 1902.	Amo't of prin- cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
13 Arcadia.....	Trimpl'u	School.	\$700 00	.....	\$700 00	\$700 00	.....	.....
Jt. 2 Lincoln Preston and Village of Whitehall.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
1 Albton.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Jt. 1 Jefferson & Viroqua.....	Vernon	do	200 00	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 1 Jefferson & Viroqua.....	do	do	120 00	40 00	.....	80 00	40 00	.....
Jt-9 Liberty, Forest and village of Viola.....	do	do	1,005 00	335 00	.....	670 00	335 00	.....
7 Christiana.....	do	do	720 00	180 00	.....	540 00	180 00	.....
Jt. 9 Whitestown, Stark, Forest and Union.....	do	do	400 00	100 00	.....	300 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 5 Viroqua & Jefferson.....	do	do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Stark.....	do	do	500 00	100 00	.....	400 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 6 Jefferson & Coon.....	do	do	.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 6 Jefferson & Coon.....	do	do	125 00	.....	.....	.....	125 00	.....
5 Hillsboro.....	do	do	350 00	50 00	.....	300 00	50 00	.....
Jt. 3 Wheatland and Freeman.....	do	do	330 00	110 00	.....	220 00	110 00	.....
9 Jefferson.....	do	do	720 00	80 00	.....	640 00	80 00	.....
Jt. 3 Village & Town of Hillsboro & Twn of Greenwood.....	do	do	3,733 33	266 67	.....	3,466 66	266 67	.....
Jt. 15 Stark & Village of La Farge.....	do	do	4,200 00	300 00	.....	3,900 00	300 00	.....
Jt. 7 Clinton & Webster.....	do	do	700 00	100 00	.....	600 00	100 00	.....
Jt. 1 Kickapoo & Village of Reads- town.....	do	do	5,600 00	.....	5,600 00	5,600 00	.....	.....
1 Stark.....	do	do	600 00	.....	600 00	540 00	60 00	.....
1 Whitestown.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Jt. 9 Christiana and Coon.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
3 Walworth.....	Walw'th	do	400 00	200 00	.....	200 00	200 00	.....
Jt. 7 Walworth, Dela- van, Geneva & Linn.....	do	do	2,700 00	300 00	.....	2,400 00	300 00	.....
2 Shell Lake.....	Washb'n	do	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spooner School Di- rectors.....	do	do	.....	370 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minong School Di- rectors.....	do	do	2,200 00	110 00	.....	110 00	110 00	.....
Veazie School Di- rectors.....	do	do	700 00	100 00	.....	600 00	100 00	.....
6 Bashaw.....	do	do	900 00	.....	.....	450 00	450 00	.....
3 Bashaw.....	do	do	262 50	87 50	350 00	175 00	87 50	.....
10 Spooner.....	do	do	600 00	.....	600 00	525 00	75 00	.....
5 Minong.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	900 00	100 00	1,000 00
1 Genesee.....	Wksha.	do	700 00	140 00	.....	560 00	140 00	.....
2 Matteson.....	Waup'ca	do	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Matteson.....	do	do	.....	99 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jt. 1 Farmington and Scandinavia.....	do	do	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	.....
1 City of Clinton- ville.....	do	do	5,400 00	900 00	.....	4,500 00	900 00	.....
2 Little Wolf.....	do	do	2,083 00	416 60	.....	1,666 40	416 60	.....
2 Little Wolf.....	do	do	1,908 00	.....	.....	1,908 00	.....	.....
5, Matteson.....	do	do	150 00	50 00	.....	100 00	50 00	.....
2, Wyoming.....	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	500 00	100 00	.....

Loans to School Districts.

Name of District.	County.	Fund.	Amo'nt out- stand- ing Sep. 30, 1901.	Amo'nt of prin- cipal paid in 1901.	Am't of loans made in 1901.	Amo'nt out- st'ding June 30, 1902.	Amo'nt of prin- cipal paid in 1902.	Am't of loans made in 1902.
Jt. 1. Iola, Village & Town	Waup'ca	School	\$8000 00		\$8000 00	\$6000 00		
5. Waupaca	do	do				400 00	\$100 00	\$500 00
Jt. 1. Wautoma & Dakota	Wa'sh'ra	do		\$250 00				
Jt. 2. Rose & Spring-water	do	do		179 00				
Jt. 1. Leon & Saxville	do	do		200 00				
9. Hancock	do	do	750 00	250 00		500 00	250 00	
Jt. 9. Plainf'd, Town & Village & Oasis	do	do				8,000 00		\$,000 00
Jt. 9. Plainf'd, Town & Village & Oasis	do	do				2,800 00		2,800 00
Jt. 1. Village & Town of Wautama & Town of Dakota	do	do				8,000 00		8,000 00
5. Omro	Win'b'go	do	1,000 00	1,000 00			1,000 00	
5. Omro	do	do	2,000 00			2,000 00		
Jt. 2. Winneconne, Village & Town	do	do	6,000 00		6,000 00	6,000 00		
Jt. 2. Winneconne, Village & Town	do	do				1,000 00		1,000 00
4. Milladore	Wood	do						
5. Seigel	do	do	48 64	50 00				
1. Village of Ne-koosa	do	do	300 00	150 00		150 00	150 00	
3. Rock	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	
Jt. 5. Milladore & Eau Pleine	do	do		95 00				
4. Remmington	do	do	100 00	100 00			100 00	
Js. 2. Anburndale & Day	do	do		100 00				
5. Remmington	da	do	240 00	40 00		200 00	40 00	
6. Lincoln	do	do	100 00	50 00		50 00	50 00	
6. Remmington	do	do	185 00	100 00		85 00	100 00	
1. Grand Rapids	do	do	800 00	100 00		700 00	100 00	
Jt. 5. Anburndale & Arpin	do	do	240 00	30 60		210 00	30 00	
5. Rock	do	do	147 00	147 00			147 00	
2. Remmington	do	do	320 00	80 00		240 00	80 00	
4. Arpin	do	do				212 00	53 00	
1. Cary	do	do	255 00	53 00		200 00	50 00	
7. Wood	do	do	250 00	50 00		200 00	100 00	
3. Arpin	do	do	200 00	100 00		100 00	100 00	
5. Rodolph	do	do	300 00	100 00		250 00	50 00	
1. Seneca	do	do	700 00		700 00	600 00	100 00	
5. Dexter	do	do	300 00		300 00	300 00		
Jt. 1. Wood & City of Pittsville	do	do	500 00		500 00	500 00		
4. Dexter	do	do				900 00	100 00	1,000 00
						850 00		850 00

The Productive Trust Funds.

THE PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the amount of Productive Trust Funds outstanding on the 30th day of June, 1902:

SCHOOL FUND.		
Due on certificate of sales	\$23,852 97	
Due on school district loans	582,175 58	
Due on individual loans	2,658 54	
Certificates of indebtedness	1563,700 00	
Ashland county bonds	20,000 00	
Ashland city bonds	25,000 00	
Amhurst village bonds	3,000 00	
Bayfield county bonds	79,000 00	
Boscobel city	8,500 00	
Chippewa Falls city bonds	20,000 00	
Columbus city bonds	25,000 00	
Chilton Town bonds	17,400 00	
Chilton city bonds	7,600 00	
Durand city bonds	25,000 00	
Elroy city bonds	13,350 00	
Eau Claire city bonds	30,000 00	
Grand Rapids city bonds	60,000 00	
Highland village bonds	2,800 00	
Milwaukee city bonds	62,000 00	
Milwaukee school bonds	60,000 00	
Mondovia city bonds	18,000 00	
Oconomowoc city bonds	9,500 00	
Stoughton city bonds	10,000 00	
Superior city bonds	250,000 00	
Tomahawk city bonds	10,400 00	
Wauwatosa city bonds	18,000 00	
Wausau city bonds	30,000 00	
Westby village bonds	3,300 00	
West Bend city bonds	10,000 00	
Loan to Ashland county	40,000 00	
Loan to Brown county	39,150 00	
Loan to Chippewa county	30,315 76	
Loan to Oneida county	16,000 00	
Loan to Portage county	70,000 00	
Loan to Trempealeau county	69,000 00	
Loan to Waupaca county	10,000 00	
Loan to city of Chippewa Falls	7,000 00	
Loan to city of Green Bay	30,000 00	
Loan to city of Jefferson	6,000 00	
Loan to city of Menasha	11,000 00	
Loan to city of New London	2,000 00	
Loan to city of Oconto	21,000 00	
Loan to city of Phillips	2,666 66	
Loan to city of Rice Lake	4,500 00	
Loan to city of Waupaca	9,000 00	
Loan to town of Knight	3,500 00	
Loan to town of Waldwick	1,700 00	
Loan to Board of education, Washburn	6,000 00	
Loan to board of education, Florence	5,600 00	
Loan to board of education, Madison	18,000 00	
Loan to board of education, Superior	2,500 00	
Loan to board of education, Sugar Camp	1,360 00	
Loan to State Libr. Bldg. Assn.	95,000 00	
		\$3,491,529 51

The Productive Trust Funds.

UNIVERSITY FUND.		
Due on certificates of sale	\$3,272 00	
Due on individual loans	350 00	
Certificates of indebtedness	111,000 00	
Eau Claire county bonds	10,000 00	
Greenwood city bonds	2,000 00	
De Pere city bonds	8,000 00	
Stanley city bonds	12,500 00	
Platteville city bonds	1,000 00	
Loan to board of education, Madison	9,900 00	
Loan to board of education, Ripon	750 00	
Loan to city of Sturgeon Bay	10,200 00	
Loan to city of Antigo	12,000 00	
Loan to city of Rhinelander	7,200 00	
Loan to city of Gillette	450 00	
Loan to city of Hixon	2,000 00	
Loan to city of Rice Lake	7,500 00	
Loan to city of Underhill	175 00	
Loan to Bd. of School Dir. of Westboro	2,400 00	
Loan to Bd. of School Dir. of Elcho	2,250 00	
Loan to Bd. of School Dir. of Newbald	2,160 00	
Loan to Bd. of School Dir. of Brule	1,080 00	
Loan to town of Thorp	1,890 00	
Loan to town of Saxon	3,000 00	
Loan to town of Oak Grove	725 00	
Loan to town of Green Valley	3,150 00	
Loan to town of Port Wing	10,000 00	
Loan to village of Thorp	3,500 00	
		\$228,392 00
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
Due on certificates of sales	\$23,691 00	
Certificates of indebtedness	60,600 00	
Eau Claire county bonds	10,000 00	
Eau Claire bridge bonds	15,000 00	
Black River Falls city bonds	5,500 00	
Milwaukee city bonds	20,000 00	
Tomahawk city bonds	1,000 00	
Loan to Forest county	1,400 00	
Loan to Barron county	27,000 00	
Loan to Iron county	10,200 00	
Loan to city of Antigo	4,200 00	
Loan to city of Durand	2,000 00	
Loan to city of New Richmond	21,400 00	
Loan to city of Wausau	42,500 00	
Loan to town of Bayfield	6,500 00	
Loan to town of Bovina	1,000 00	
Loan to town of Bear Lake	275 00	
Loan to town of Crandon	400 00	
Loan to town of Eaton	1,600 00	
Loan to town of Harrison	330 00	
Loan to town of Grantsburg	400 00	
Loan to town of Oconto Falls	2,800 00	
Loan to town of Peck	1,700 00	
Loan to town of Manitowoc	2,500 00	
Loan to town of Sumner	3,589 77	
Loan to town of Wein	300 00	
Loan to village of Osseo	1,410 23	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., New London	11,000 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Ripon	2,500 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Sturgeon Bay	1,500 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed. of town of Crandon	4,000 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed. of town of Saxon	2,000 00	
Loan to Bd. of Trustees, village of New Glarus	14,000 00	
		\$302,296 00

The Productive Trust Funds.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.	
Due on certificates of sale	\$2,511 00
Due on school district loans	3,420 00
Due on individual loans	1,775 00
Certificates of indebtedness	515,700 00
Ashland county bonds	25,000 00
Vernon county bonds	23,000 00
Ashland city bonds	22,000 00
Antigo city bonds	18,000 00
Chippewa Falls city bonds	5,000 00
Columbus city hall bonds	9,000 00
Beaver Dam city bonds	8,000 00
Edgerton city bonds	7,000 00
Dist. No. 6, Plymouth et al. bonds	1,000 00
Eau Claire city bonds	10,000 00
Greenwood town bonds	9,000 00
Hudson city bonds	24,000 00
La Crosse city bonds	10,000 00
Madison city bonds	25,000 00
Merrill city bridge bonds	12,000 00
Merrill city bridge bonds	35,000 00
Clinton village bonds	5,500 00
Milwaukee city bonds	62,000 00
Stoughton city hall bonds	20,000 00
Oshkosh city bonds	10,000 00
Dist. No. 8, Plymouth bonds	2,000 00
Shawano city bonds	15,000 00
Manitowoc county bonds	46,000 00
Village of Cameron bonds	3,000 00
Richland Center water bonds	2,000 00
Village of Cambridge bonds	7,500 00
Loan to Dunn county	40,000 00
Loan to Door county	51,000 00
Loan to Eau Claire county	115,833 34
Loan to Grant county	80,000 00
Loan to Jackson county	1,000 00
Loan to Shawano county	13,000 00
Loan to Sawyer county	35,000 00
Loan to Kewaunee county	14,000 00
Loan to Washburn county	32,750 00
Loan to Chippewa county	10,736 86
Loan to Vilas county	17,500 00
Loan to Waupaca county	41,500 00
Loan to Winnebago county	40,000 00
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Madison	25,000 00
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Grand Rapids	58,800 00
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Brule	5,000 00
Loan to town of Remington	1,800 00
Loan to town of Pelican	840 00
Loan to village of Bloomer	2,000 00
Loan to village of Amery	2,700 00
Loan to town of Galesville	2,000 00
Loan to town of Hammond	664 00
Loan to town of Whitefish Bay	3,000 00
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Thorpe	4,000 00
Loan to city of Cumberland	2,360 00
Loan to city of Barron	14,500 00
Loan to city of Clintonville	2,000 00
Loan to city of Fond du Lac	14,000 00
Loan to city of Kewaunee	15,200 00
Loan to city of Menomonie	30,000 00
Loan to city of Mineral Point	5,000 00
Loan to city of Madison	37,500 00
Loan to city of New London	9,000 00
Loan to city of Portage	16,500 00
Loan to city of Prairie du Chien	10,000 00
Loan to city of Phillips	3,333 33
Loan to city of Shawano	1,280 00
Loan to city of Sturgeon Bay	40,000 00
Loan to city of Waupaca	3,500 00
Loan to city of Waussau	20,900 00
Loan to town of Cleveland	180 00

The Productive Trust Funds.

Loan to town of Cary	3,600 00	
Loan to town of Brule	4,285 71	
Loan to town of Eagle River	6,000 00	
Loan to town of Etrick	1,000 00	
Loan to town of Finery	1,300 00	
Loan to town of Florence	2,500 00	
Loan to town of Iron River	2,000 00	
Loan to town of Jacobs	6,000 00	
Loan to town of Mosinee	200 00	
Loan to town of Richmond	3,500 00	
Loan to town of Minocqua	4,500 00	
Loan to town of Schoepke	1,050 00	
Loan to town of Spooner	700 00	
Loan to town of West Kewaunee	8,000 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Veazie	1,500 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Crandon	2,400 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Flambeau	9,000 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Minocqua	2,500 00	
Loan to Bd. of Ed., Jacobs	5,000 00	
Loan to light guard armory	5,000 00	
Loan to light horse squadron	30,000 00	
Loan to Bd. of Normal school regents	20,000 00	
		\$1,882,819 24
DRAINAGE FUND.		
Due on certificates of sale	\$676 00	

Trespass Penalties.

The following table shows the amount of monies received and collected in the different counties and credited to the different funds from trespass on vacant and contracted state lands. All expenses incurred in looking up and a survey of such lands were collected of the trespassers and turned into the general fund. Monies received from sales of material and stumpage have been turned into the treasury and placed to the credit of the funds entitled thereto:

Trespass Moneys collected for the fiscal term ending June 30, 1902.

Counties.	Fiscal year 1900 and 1901.	Fiscal year 1901 and 1902.	Totals.
GENERAL FUND:			
Burnett	\$100 00	\$214 00	\$314 00
Crawford	11 00		11 00
Gates		65 75	65 75
Jackson		10 00	10 00
Iron	75 00		75 00
Marquette	2 00		2 00
Oneida		30 00	30 00
Polk		304 75	304 75
Shawano		25 00	25 00
Vernon		25 00	25 00
Washburn		159 23	159 23
Total	\$188 00	\$333 73	\$1,021 73
SCHOOL FUND:			
Burnett	\$75 60	\$920 00	\$995 00
Gates		300 00	300 00
Washburn		1,183 50	1,183 50
Total	\$75 00	\$2,403 50	\$2,478 50
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND:			
Burnett	\$148 71	\$1,012 00	\$1,160 71
Gates		11 00	11 00
Oconto		190 37	190 37
Oneida		100 80	100 80
Total	\$148 71	\$1,314 15	\$1,462 88
DRAINAGE FUND:			
Burnett	\$345 20		\$345 20
Gates		\$11 00	11 00
Shawano		28 00	28 00
Total	\$345 20	\$39 00	\$384 00

Drainage Fund.

Statement of Drainage Moneys received in the several counties for the year ending September 30, 1901, and the sources from whence derived.

Counties.	Amount of sales.	Total dues paid.	Amount of interest paid	Total due counties.
Barron	\$3 00	.....	.....	\$3 00.
Buffalo	50 00	.....	\$4 90	54 90
Burnett	345 20	.....	.....	345 20
Dane .....	.....	\$314 00	23 04	337 04
Gates	5 00	.....	.....	5 00
Marquette .....	.....	.....	12 53	12 53
Waushara .....	.....	.....	3 15	3 15
Winnebago .....	.....	.....	20 30	20 30
Total	\$403 20	\$314 00	\$63 92	\$781 12

Statement of Drainage Moneys received in the several counties for the year ending June 30, 1902, and the sources from whence derived.

Counties.	Amount of sales.	Total dues paid.	Amount of interest paid	Total due counties.
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	\$3 43	\$3 43
Burnett	\$734 25	.....	.....	721 25
Dane .....	.....	.....	18 55	18 55
Gates	11 00	.....	.....	11 00
Marquette .....	.....	\$14 00	10 48	54 48
Shawano	28 00	.....	.....	28 00
Waushara .....	.....	.....	3 15	3 15
Winnebago .....	.....	108 00	12 74	20 74
Total	\$773 25	\$152 00	\$48 35	\$973 60

Drainage Fund Apportionment.

Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with section 251a, Wisconsin Statutes, 1898, showing the amount due the several counties for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Counties.	No. of acres Selected.	Amount due counties.	Counties.	No of acres selected.	Amount due counties.
Adams	1,707.23	\$61 41	Lincoln	121.38	\$4 37
Ashland	181.24	6 52	Manitowoc	1,825.91	65 73
Barron	160.00	5 76	Marathon	1,679.71	60 42
Bayfield	67.70	2 44	Marquette	1,642.22	59 12
Brown	720.00	25 92	Marinette	1,583.37	57 00
Buffalo	3,103.26	111 74	Monroe	1,950.89	70 23
Burnett	360.00	12 96	Oconto	2,069.70	74 50
Calumet	177.57	6 39	Outagamie	1,626.11	53 49
Chippewa	1,424.76	51 24	Pepin	1,775.20	63 75
Clark	1,280.00	46 08	Polk	360.18	12 97
Columbia	2,248.70	80 90	Portage	1,067.60	38 43
Crawford	1,620.55	58 34	Racine	40.00	1 44
Dane	1,796.66	64 63	Richland	1,261.29	45 40
Dodge	2,133.87	76 82	Rock	756.22	27 22
Door	1,133.73	40 81	Rock	1,879.26	67 60
Douglas	339.96	12 24	Sauk	1,242.10	44 61
Dunn	6,145.66	221 19	Shawano	359.99	12 90
Eau Claire	1,282.02	46 15	Sheboygan	861.56	31 01
Fond du Lac	760.00	27 36	Trempealeau	1,534.22	55 23
Grant	37.30	1 34	Vernon	1,315.08	17 34
Green	360.00	12 96	Walworth	60.88	24 51
Green Lake	453.75	16 33	Washington	80.00	2 83
Jackson	1,050.79	37 82	Waukesha	4,722.50	170 01
Jefferson	1,360.00	48 96	Waupaca	1,490.70	53 61
Juneau	1,247.33	44 90	Waushara	809.33	29 12
Kenosha	80.00	2 88	Winnebago	1,730.83	62 30
Kewaunee	515.02	18 54	Wood		
La Crosse	4,035.42	145 27	Total	70,250.84	\$2,528 04

Statement of Lands held by the State June 30, 1902.

Counties.	16th section sch'ol.	University.	500,000 acre tract.	Selected Normal school.	Indemnity school.	Agricultural college.	Indemnity swamp.	Forfeited mortgag'd.	Escheated school.	Swamp land normal & drainage.	Total number acres.
Adams.....	720.00										
Ashland.....	121.00				80.00			169.10		804.57	1,773.67
Barron.....					40.00					5,764.51	5,764.51
Bayfield.....	1,200.00									329.46	329.46
Buffalo.....	120.00				40.00					5,433.37	6,673.37
Burnett.....	5 828.24				80.00					419.72	6,119.72
Calumet.....					840.00					24,419.43	31,087.67
Chippewa.....	173.70									80.00	80.00
Clark.....	40.00	40.00			40.00		2,751.79		120.00	4,989.59	8,035.08
Columbia.....	.36									1,145.12	1,265.12
Crawford.....	66.43							47.15		40.92	88.43
Dane.....										1,502.33	1,568.76
Dodge.....										81.44	81.44
Door.....	220.00									140.56	140.56
Douglas.....	2,610.00									901.73	1,121.73
Dunn.....	640.00									7,310.23	9,980.23
Eau Claire.....	600.00	329.42								592.65	1,232.65
Florence.....					40.00					453.37	1,382.79
Fond du Lac.....										3,583.16	3,923.16
Forest.....	1,404.50				40.00					40.00	40.00
Grant.....					40.00		1,200.51			33,503.29	36,148.30
Green Lake.....										418.63	448.63
Iron.....	1,369.80									81.87	81.87
Jackson.....	1,527.73		399.27							24,632.60	26,007.40
Jefferson.....	55.80							160.00		3,382.10	5,469.10
Juneau.....	394.50									98.75	154.55
Kewaunee.....								111.00		425.79	931.29
La Crosse.....										40.00	40.00
Langlade.....	240.00									243.61	243.61
Lincoln.....	541.85				40.00					6,912.34	7,152.34
Manitowoc.....							5,351.24			10,749.90	16,622.98
Marathon.....	80.00									40.00	40.00
Marquette.....	720.00						10,178.03			2,172.19	2,252.19
Marquette.....	80.00								440.00	3,505.91	14,843.91
Monroe.....	1,160.00							100.00		174.68	354.68
Oconto.....	280.00			1,714.16				40.00		691.95	1,891.95
Oneida.....	1,234.92				360.00			40.00		13,828.12	16,022.28
Outagamie.....							488.75			26,021.92	38,106.59
										2,085.13	2,085.13

State Lands.

State Lands.

Pepin.....	80.00	36.90								182.40	299.30
Pierce.....										129.98	129.98
Polk.....	1,080.00			40.00	40.00					1,993.12	3,153.12
Portage.....	40.00	152.32						19.74		1,171.28	1,383.34
Price.....	761.78									30,965.03	31,726.81
Richland.....										45.58	45.58
Sawyer.....	610.00					4,848.72				9,651.76	15,140.48
Shewano.....	40.00		80.00							7,905.82	8,025.82
Shaboygan.....										40.00	40.00
Taylor.....	120.00				80.00	2,400.48				6,389.11	8,949.59
Trempealeau.....										258.11	258.11
Vernon.....	80.00									891.30	971.30
Vilas.....	2,037.36			367.36						14,797.67	18,204.59
Washburn.....	2,568.71	27.25								11,874.33	14,470.31
Waupaca.....										532.97	532.97
Waushara.....	160.00									40.00	200.00
Wood.....	120.00									657.98	777.98
Total.....	29,147.58	585.89	479.27	1,714.16	2,007.86	120.00	27,380.52	686.99	560.00	284,772.50	347,454.77

General Report.

The foregoing tables exhibit the operations of the office of the commissioners of the public lands for the fiscal term ending June 30th, 1902.

By virtue of chapter 367 of the laws of 1897, as amended by chapter 345, laws of 1899, and chapter 458, laws of 1901, the commissioners, with the approval of the governor, have appointed competent men to examine the state lands withdrawn from market by chapter 345, laws of 1899. These men are now in the field and when their work will be finished the state will know the character of its unsold lands as to quality of soil, quantity and kind of timber thereon and such other facts as will enable the commissioners to place a price upon them commensurate with their value.

Prior to 1897 no examination of state lands was ever made; the legislature arbitrarily fixed a minimum price on lands first offered for sale, and all not disposed of at public sale were afterward subject to purchase at private sale at the minimum price. The result of this policy was the enrichment of speculators who took advantage of the development of the state through the building of railroads and increase in population. The commissioners had no power to increase prices as values advanced in the localities where state lands were situated.

Lands in the State Park (consisting of town 40 and towns north to the state boundary, ranges 4 east to 8 east, inclusive,) that, prior to their withdrawal from market by virtue of chapter 324, laws of 1878, were for sale for \$1.25 an acre, have, since their examination and appraisal in 1897, sold from \$10 to \$40 per acre.

Had provision been earlier made for the examination and appraisal of state lands, the trust funds would be larger by some millions of dollars. Efforts to sell state lands at their intrinsic value were resisted on the ground that it would retard the settlement of the state, but the records show that the speculator rather than the actual settler has been the beneficiary of the policy which prevailed prior to 1897.

General Report.

A part of our vacant state lands are wholly unsuited for the purposes of agriculture; we refer to the sand barrens bordering on the St. Croix river, and similar lands in other parts of the state. We would recommend that at least this class of lands be permanently withdrawn from market and constituted a forest reserve. If fires are kept from these lands, in the course of 30 to 50 years they will produce a crop of pine timber that will be of great value to the state.

A law should be enacted giving to the commissioners power to sell timber separate from the land where the principal value is in the standing timber. Cut over lands in the northern part of the state are selling for from \$5 to \$15 an acre, some of which were originally sold by the state when covered by a heavy forest growth for only \$1.25 an acre.

It sometimes happens that forest fires injure standing timber that could be sold for a fair price if a sale could be made soon after the fire, but the commissioners have no power under existing laws to sell timber separate from the land in such cases; we would recommend that provision be made for cases of this character.

Respectfully submitted,

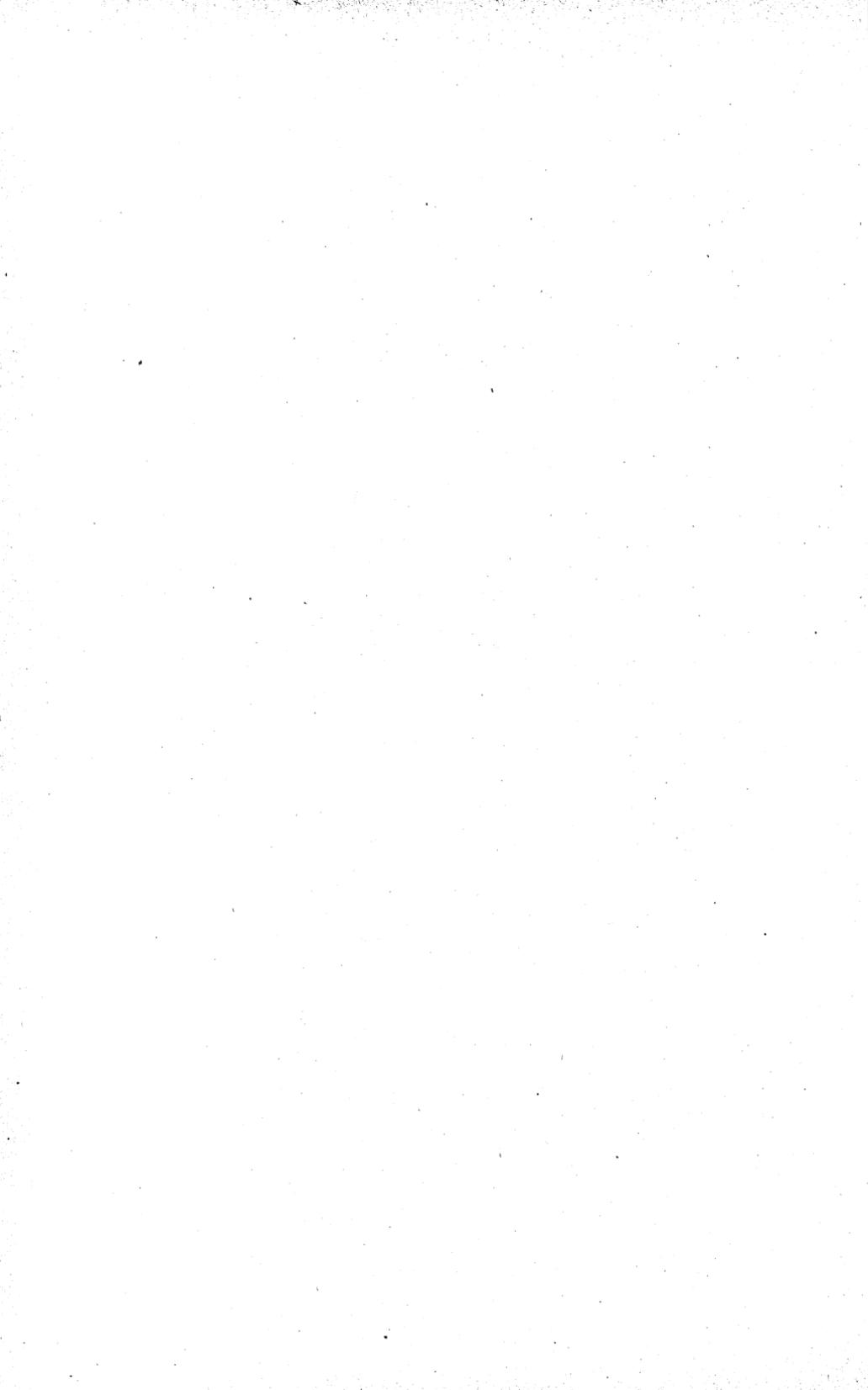
WM. H. FROEHLICH,
Secretary of State;

J. O. DAVIDSON,
State Treasurer;

E. R. HICKS,
Attorney General;

Commissioners of the Public Lands.

C. E. MORLEY,
Chief Clerk.





THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Regents of the University

FOR THE

Years 1900-'01 and 1901-'02



MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1902

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, *Ex-officio*.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, <i>Ex-officio</i> .	TERM EXPIRES.
State at Large, - - WILLIAM F. VILAS, Madison, - -	1904
State at Large, - - ALMAH J. FRISBY, Milwaukee, - -	1903
1st District, - - HOMER C. TAYLOR, Orfordville, - -	1904
2nd District, - - BREESE J. STEVENS, Madison, - -	1905
3rd District, - - DWIGHT T. PARKER, Fennimore, - -	1904
4th District, - - JAMES M. PERELES, Milwaukee, - -	1904
5th District, - - ARTHUR J. PULS, Milwaukee, - -	1905
6th District, - - MAJOR C. MEAD, Plymouth, - -	1905
7th District, - - EDWARD EVANS, La Crosse, - -	1905
8th District, - - JAMES C. KERWIN, Neenah, - -	1904
9th District, - - EDMUND A. EDMONDS, Oconto Falls, - -	1904
10th District, - - GEORGE F. MERRILL, Ashland, - -	1903
11th District, - - JAMES H. STOUT, Menomonie, - -	1903

Officers of the Regents.

JAMES H. STOUT, *President*.

BREESE J. STEVENS, *Vice-President*.

THE STATE TREASURER, *Ex-officio Treasurer*.

E. F. RILEY, *Secretary*.

Standing Committees.

[The President of the University is *ex-officio* a member of all standing committees of the board with power to vote in case of a tie.]

Executive — STEVENS, VILAS, PERELES.

College of Letters and Science — VILAS, HARVEY, EVANS, FRISBY, EDMONDS.

College of Agriculture and College of Mechanics and Engineering
— MERRILL, KERWIN, TAYLOR, PARKER, MEAD.

College of Law — MERRILL, STEVENS, KERWIN.

Donations — VILAS, MERRILL, PULS.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Biennial Report of the Regents of the University.

MADISON, WIS., July 1, 1902.

To His Excellency, ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE,
Governor.

In behalf of the Regents of the University, I have the honor to present to you herewith their biennial report for the years 1900-1901, 1901-1902.

Respectfully,

J. H. STOUT,

President.

University of Wisconsin.

Report of Acting President Birge.

For the years 1900-'01, 1901-'02.

The Honorable JAMES H. STOUT,
*President of the Regents of the
University of Wisconsin:*

SIR: I submit herewith my report as Acting President for the two years ending June 30, 1902. I have held the office during almost the entire period covered by this report. President Adams was absent on leave in Europe during the college year 1900-1901. He returned to Madison in September, 1901, and resumed his duties, hoping that his health was so far restored that he would be able to continue in the work to which he was so deeply attached. It soon appeared, however, that his strength was not equal to the labors of the position, and, after less than a month of service, on October 11, 1901, renewed illness compelled him to resign his position as president. The duties of acting president were therefore entrusted to me once more. President Adams' resignation was accepted by the regents on January 21, 1902. He had already removed to Redlands, California, where his health was for a time greatly improved and he built a residence, but almost immediately on occupying it he was again attacked by the disease from which he had suffered for several years, and, after an illness of a few days, died on July 26, 1902. President Adams' great services to the University cannot be adequately presented in a report which is necessarily so short as this. I cannot briefly characterize them in more fitting terms than those of the resolution adopted by the faculty at the time of his resignation:

President's Report.

“During the nine years of his presidency there have been erected for the University many buildings worthy of the beauty of its situation, the number of its students has nearly trebled, the staff of instruction has more than doubled, and its revenues have correspondingly increased. Even greater progress has marked the educational development of the institution. Schools of Music, Education, Commerce, and History have been created; new departments have been organized and old departments strengthened; courses of instruction have been greatly multiplied; closer and more sympathetic relations have been established between the University and the public schools. The administration of President Adams has aimed to promote the physical and social interests of the students, as well as their intellectual and moral welfare; in its relations toward the faculty it has shown wisdom in the choice and promotion of instructors, readiness to provide the best facilities for teaching, and unflinching sympathy with scholarly aspirations. Above all else, we recognize in his administration a breadth of conception and a largeness of execution, which have resulted in elevation of standards and in growth of scholarly spirit in the institution, with increase of its renown and consequent usefulness.”

The will of President Adams bequeathed all of his property to Mrs. Adams during her life, and after her death it is to go to the University of Wisconsin for the establishment of fellowships in English, Greek, and history.

DEATHS IN THE FACULTY.

During the biennial period an unprecedented number of deaths has occurred in the faculty of the University. At the opening of the period occurred the deaths of Assistant Professor Hiram A. Sober (September 10, 1900), and Professor William H. Rosenstengel (November 12, 1900). These deaths were chronicled in the biennial report for 1898-1900. Professor Nelson O. Whitney, Professor of Railway Engineering, died

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on March 17, 1901. Professor Whitney had been for ten years Professor of Railway Engineering, and his death deprived the faculty of one of its most valued members. He had had successful experience as a civil engineer in railway employ and on his transfer to the University showed marked ability as a teacher. He was strong and forceful in character and in influence. He had an abiding interest in the welfare of his students, so that he not only commanded their respect, but secured their friendship and affection.

Professor Emmett S. Goff, Professor of Horticulture, died on June 6, 1902. He had occupied his position in the College of Agriculture since 1888 and was one of the most useful teachers and investigators in the faculty of that college. He was a clear and forcible writer, an original and patient investigator, and a careful and earnest teacher. He was a pioneer in the theory and art of instruction in horticulture, and his success in putting this branch of knowledge into pedagogical form gives him high rank as an educator.

Professor John Butler Johnson, Dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering, was killed by accident on June 23, 1902. By his death, there was lost to the University a man of conspicuous energy, ability, and zeal. When he came to the University, the College of Engineering was rich in possibilities but defective in organization. He entered upon the duties of his position with energy and enthusiasm, and carried out his plans with great success. During his short period of administration, covering only about three years, the attendance in the college has more than doubled, the handsome new building has been erected and furnished, the material equipment largely increased, and the influence of the college greatly extended. He had many plans for still further extending its usefulness, and it will be very difficult for another to take up his work and carry it on as successfully as he would have done.

Thus, during the brief period of two years no fewer than six members of the faculty have been removed by death. No one

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of them had lived to old age, nor had any of them reached the period when the close of his active service in the University would naturally be expected. No such succession of losses by death has occurred before in the history of the University, and we may well hope that no future report will be obliged to chronicle a similar series.

THE UNIVERSITY.

During the biennial period covered by this report, the history of the University has been marked by quiet progress and by consolidation of movements already begun, rather than by the initiation of important advances. During the year 1900 an exceptionally large number of important changes were made in the organization of the University, and the past two years have been in great measure devoted to developing the enterprises entered upon at that time.

The number of students in the University has steadily increased, as is shown by the table in the appendix to this report. The total registration of students for 1899-1900 was 2,422; in 1900-1901 the number was 2,619; and in 1901-1902 it reached 2,777. Ten years ago, 1891-1892, the number of students in the University passed 1,000 for the first time; during the current year, 1902-1903, it is likely to pass 3,000.

During the past two years only one building has been added to the equipment of the University—the central building for the College of Agriculture, which was authorized by the legislature of 1901 and which is now under construction. An account of this building is given in connection with the College of Agriculture.

The legislature of 1901 also appropriated \$30,000 for the purchase of apparatus for the Engineering building, then just occupied. This money has been expended and has greatly improved the laboratory equipment of that college, though large needs still remain to be met.

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The most important advance in the course of study made during the past two years is the enlargement of the Pre-Medical Course, which was begun under action of the Regents, taken in June, 1902. The Pre-Medical Course was formally established in 1887, but had been practically in operation since 1881. In organization, it has never been separated from the General Science Course, since the University authorities have believed that it was better for the students to retain their connection with the larger course than to be separated as a special body. The course was strengthened in 1892, when Assistant Professor Miller was placed in charge of the vertebrate anatomy and histology. The University of Wisconsin was one of the first institutions, if not the very first, to establish a course especially adapted to prepare students for the professional study of medicine, and the course has always been recognized as one of the best and strongest in the country. Progress in the amount and nature of medical instruction has made it necessary to enlarge the course from time to time, and in 1902 the Regents determined to introduce into the senior year the study of human anatomy, and, for that purpose, are refitting the attic story of Science Hall to serve as an anatomical laboratory. It is expected that additional courses in physiology will also be offered, when the changes in the anatomical laboratory leave room for the introduction of laboratory work in that department also. The addition of these studies will add much to the strength of the Pre-Medical Course.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

A few topics only can be mentioned out of the very numerous subjects which might be considered in connection with this college.

Students in Attendance.—The number of students in the College of Letters and Science was 1,096 in 1899-1900; in the following year the attendance rose to 1,137; and in 1901-

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1902 to 1,176. This increase is somewhat less than the average of the past decade and is undoubtedly correlated with the very rapid growth of the College of Mechanics and Engineering. The great demand for engineers has turned into that college a not inconsiderable number of young men who, under other business conditions, would have entered the College of Letters and Science.

School of Economics and Political Science.—This school was organized in 1892 and included the department of history until 1900, when the growth of the school had been such as to make it advisable to organize the departments of history into a distinct school. The work of the school includes both graduate and undergraduate courses, of which 53 are offered during the current year, but in addition several courses in the School of Commerce belong to the same general class of studies and are of special importance to students of economics. During the past ten years, 21 persons have taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with the major line of work in economics, political science, and seven others have taken the same degree, with economics as one of their minor studies. Fifteen of the first class hold positions in the faculties of various universities, two are in normal schools, three are in the public service, and one in library work. During the past two years the department of statistics has been enlarged so as to include courses in sociology, economics, and government statistics, and is prepared to afford facilities for laboratory work. In the department of political science, the work in municipal organization has been developed. Assistant Professor Sparling has rendered valuable service in the organization of the "Wisconsin League of Municipalities" and in his editorship of the journal, "The Municipality." The Wisconsin University Settlement has been established in Milwaukee, of which H. H. Jacobs, an alumnus and formerly a graduate student in economics, is director. This is closely associated with the University, and on the Board of Directors are

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Dr. A. J. Puls, a Regent, together with four members of the faculty.

During the past two years Professor Reinsch's book on Colonial Government has appeared, and a small work by Director Ely, entitled *The Coming City*, will soon be issued. Professor Meyer was employed by the Industrial Commission as an expert in transportation, and the result of his work has been published as part of the report of that Commission. Director Ely's work on Monopolies and Trusts has recently been published in Turin in an Italian translation, and Professor Reinsch's work on World Politics has been translated into Japanese.

Several important gifts have been received by the school. Several scholarships and fellowships have been given by alumni and friends. Important gifts for the purchase of books have been made; one, a gift of \$2,645, to which there were many contributors, the largest being Honorable William E. Dodge of New York city, who gave \$500. A second gift amounted to \$500, and was contributed by Mr. Fred Vogel, Jr., of Milwaukee, for the purchase of a collection of books on the parliamentary history of Europe.

School of History.—The School of History was created in 1900 by a division of the former School of Economics, Political Science, and History. Professor F. J. Turner was appointed Director of the School. During the past two years—the first in its history—the increase in the number of students in the school and in its courses of study has fully warranted its establishment. The growth in the attendance on the classes in history has been at the rate of about 100 per year during the biennial period. In the first semester of 1900–1901 the total registration was 603 students, including 62 graduate students. In 1902–1903 the registration was 802, including 90 graduate students. Important changes have been made in the instructional staff of this school. The loss of Dr. Charles H. Haskins, Professor of European History, who resigned in June, 1902, to accept a chair in Harvard University, removed from the

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University a scholar and teacher whose services had been of the greatest value in building up the work of the department of history. The University has secured Professor Dana C. Munro, of the University of Pennsylvania, to replace him, and thus is fortunately able to keep up its traditions of high scholarship in this field. An additional assistant professor of American History has been appointed, in the person of Dr. Carl R. Fish, and an additional instructor in European History, Dr. G. C. Sel- lery, a graduate of the University of Chicago. Dr. O. G. Libby, who has been instructor in history since 1895, resigned in 1902 to accept an assistant professorship in the University of North Dakota. His place has been filled by Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, sometime instructor in history in the University of Georgia, and more recently fellow in history in Columbia University, New York.

With the establishment of the School of History, a historical series of University bulletins was authorized. Director Turner was absent in Europe during 1900-1901, and no number of this series appeared during that year. The first number of the series has been published, on *The Origin of Federal Land Grants for Education*, by Professor Joseph Schafer, now of the University of Oregon. Four other papers, produced by the students in this department, are now awaiting publication.

The School of History has taken an important part in the work of the Summer Session. The number of students registered in history has always been large, and during the past two sessions the registration in history has exceeded that in any other department of instruction in the Summer Session.

School of Commerce.—The School of Commerce was estab- lished by the Regents in April, 1900. The attendance on the school was large at the beginning and has steadily increased. The total enrollment for the first year was 84, of whom 62 were freshmen. In the following year the total enrollment was 100, of whom 50 were freshmen and 34 were sophomores. The reg- istration for 1902-1903, which does not strictly belong to this

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report, is not yet complete, but it will not fall far short of 150. This rapid growth indicates that the community needs instruction of this kind and that the school is meeting this want.

The establishment of this school has rendered necessary the addition of a number of new courses of study to the College of Letters and Science. All of these have been provided by the various departments of the University, to which they naturally belong. The departments of Romance and Germanic languages have arranged special courses in French, Spanish, and German for the freshmen, sophomores, and juniors, and they will add appropriate continuation courses for the seniors next year. The departments of English, mathematics, and chemistry have each furnished a special course for this school; as have also the School of History in American history; the College of Law in the law of corporations, partnership, agency, bankruptcy, negotiable paper, bailments, carriers, insurance, and patents; the College of Engineering in the generation and transmission of power; and the School of Economics and Political Science in the law of real and personal property, contracts, sales, torts, and procedure.

The second semester of the college year 1901-1902 was spent by Director Scott in visiting the most important schools of commerce in Europe. His observations there will undoubtedly result in some changes of the courses of study. Even in Europe, where schools of commerce are of much longer standing than in this country, a wide diversity of practice obtains in their courses of study. Any course at present laid down for such a school in this country must be regarded as experimental in some of its features, although there are no serious questions regarding the studies which should be made central in such a school. The changes which will be recommended in the school will not involve any radical departure from the plan thus far followed.

In November, 1900, the school received a gift of \$2,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel, Jr., and Mr. Charles Pfister of Milwaukee. This gift was applied to the purchase of books for the

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library in the departments represented by the school. This gift has contributed greatly to the success of the school, enabling it to secure at the start a collection of reference books which the Regents could not have furnished from the means at their disposal.

Summer Session.—In my last biennial report, there was described the change by which the Regents altered the Summer School, which has been conducted since 1887, into a Summer Session which represents all departments of the University, both in graduate and undergraduate work, and in courses especially adapted to teachers. The work of the Session has been carried on during the past two years on the same plan as there indicated and with the same success. The attendance in 1901 was 322 and in 1902, 339. In the former year 172 teachers were in attendance, and in 1902, 175. The graduate students numbered 98 and 102 in the two years covered by the report. In the session of 1901 especial attention was given to the subject of commercial education and several courses of lectures were given by experts in that department. The longest course was given by Professor E. R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1902, the subject of pedagogy was made prominent and courses of lectures were given by eight prominent educators; the most complete course being delivered by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University. It is now almost universally recognized as part of the duty of a university to provide summer work in all grades of instruction. The increasing length of the summer vacation has made this almost a necessity for students who do not desire to spend three months either in recreation or in private work, and the increasing demands on the teachers, especially those in high schools and higher grades, has made it necessary for them to study at frequent intervals, in order that they may keep abreast of the progress of knowledge in the subjects which they are called upon to teach.

In 1901, the University for the first time offered summer work in the College of Engineering, by opening a School for

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Apprentices and Artisans, in which shop work and laboratory practice were given, both to students of the University, and especially to men employed in the various mechanical trades, who desired to obtain knowledge which would aid to advance them in their respective callings. The attendance in 1901 was 45 and in 1902, 61. In both years, the teaching was carried on by members of the faculty of the College of Engineering, and the courses were found well adapted to the students, and the school reached marked success in accomplishing its purposes.

Courses were also given in pharmacy during both years, with an attendance of seven in 1901 and ten in 1902.

Committee on Accredited Schools and Committee on Appointments.—Two years ago Assistant Professor Tressler was appointed to act as secretary of the Committee on Accredited Schools. His main work has been the visiting and inspection of these schools. A very large share of the visiting, however, has remained to be done by other members of the faculty. The list of schools has greatly increased and many schools themselves are urgent in requesting visits, since they feel the value of the inspection and counsel which they receive from members of the University faculty. During the two years past the number of accredited schools has increased from 193 to 243. All of the stronger four year high schools of Wisconsin are now on the list. During the year 1901-1902, 143 schools were inspected; 82 of them by the Secretary. The work of the Committee on Accredited Schools involves the hearing of reports and determining judgments regarding the schools, and, after the inspections begin, the work of the committee requires frequent meetings. The inspections indicate a very satisfactory advance, on the whole, in the condition of the schools, both as to their material equipment and their teaching force. The influence of the University has contributed not a little to this growth through the frequent visits of members of its faculty.

The Appointment Committee, which recommends teachers to schools, in response to their requests, was also established

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two years ago and has proved to be of great use in unifying the work which had before been done in a somewhat haphazard way by the individual professors. No attempt is made by the University to urge its graduates upon the schools, the recommendations being always made on the application of the principal or other school official. About 100 places were filled through this committee during the past collegiate year, the appointments lying almost wholly in high schools, or schools of equal grade.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Attendance.—The attendance on the Long Course in Agriculture is increasing, the number being 18 in 1901-1902 and 30 in the fall of 1902-1903. There is no doubt but that with the increasing interest in agricultural education attendance on this department will grow, yet the increase is by no means an un-mixed gain, since it seems likely to absorb, in a great measure, the time of the staff of the Experiment Station, which they have hitherto been able to devote to investigation. The number of students in the Short and Dairy Courses will necessarily remain about constant until the new building for the College of Agriculture is finished. After that is occupied, an increase in the Short Course students may be expected. It will probably not be the plan of the University greatly to increase these numbers. We do not look to see an attendance of, for instance, 1,000 students on the Short Course in Agriculture. The establishment of the county normal schools indicates the direction in which elementary agricultural education will move, and it should be more and more the purpose of the University to train teachers for these schools and to give instruction to those who have passed through the county normal schools rather than to furnish instruction parallel to that which can better be given by the counties.

The Central Agricultural College Building.—The legislature of 1901 generously appropriated to the University of Wiscon-

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sin \$150,000 for the construction of a central building for the College of Agriculture. It was understood that the sum so appropriated should be used entirely for the construction of the building, and that the furnishings—desks, tables, shelving, and other equipment, should be provided by a subsequent legislature. The building was planned by University Architect J. T. W. Jennings, after a careful consideration of the needs of both the College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station. Mr. Jennings and Dean Henry visited and studied the architecture and construction of the buildings at the following universities: Harvard, Yale, New York, Columbia, Rutgers, Princeton, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Cornell, Ohio, Illinois, and Northwestern. It was finally decided that our requirements would best be met by the erection of a structure in the Renaissance style of architecture of Bedford limestone and buff pressed brick with red Spanish tile roof. The building is 200 feet in length by 64 feet in depth, and four stories in height. At the rear and connected with the main structure is an octagon 66 feet in diameter, two stories in height, the first floor of which is for library and reading room purposes, the second forming an auditorium with 750 seats. In the main structure are rooms for the following departments: executive, agricultural chemistry, agricultural bacteriology, and animal husbandry, which departments are all in existence in this college with provision for future departments of economic entomology, vegetable pathology, and forestry. There are several rooms adjacent to the lecture rooms which can be used either as museum or for seminary purposes. In the basement ample provisions have been made for storing and mailing the various publications of the College and Station. The building is connected with the central heating plant by a tunnel. Two additional 80-horse power boilers have been placed in the heating plant, and low steam pressure will be supplied through an 8-inch wrought iron pipe passing up the tunnel. The lecture rooms are all supplied with heated air sent to them through conduits by a large fan

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run by electricity. Owing to the lack of furniture and equipment, the date at which the building will be in use cannot be stated at this time. In appearance, proportions, and appointments this structure will prove satisfactory not only to those who are to use it as investigators, teachers, and pupils, but also to our farmer constituents, whose influence greatly aided to secure it. In our new Agricultural Hall we have a structure which should stand for ages as in some fair measure representative of the intelligence, earnestness, and ambition of the agricultural people of Wisconsin at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Publications.—During the two years covered by this report the Experiment Station has issued the following publications:

1900-1901.

7 bulletins, aggregating	113 pages,	178,000 copies,	total pages, 1,347,000
17th annual report	352 pages,	15,000 copies,	total pages, 5,280,000
Total	465 pages,	193,000 copies,	total pages, 6,627,000

1901-1902.

6 bulletins, aggregating.....	101 pages,	103,000 copies,	total pages, 1,481,000
18th annual report	352 pages,	15,000 copies,	total pages, 5,280,000
Total	453 pages,	118,000 copies,	total pages, 6,761,000

Station Investigations.—Many investigations have been completed, or are now in progress, by the Agricultural Experiment Station. Among the most important may be mentioned the investigations of Dr. Babcock and Dr. Russell in relation to the changes taking place during the curing of cheese. These are leading to some very valuable results of a very practical kind. The authors have announced that cheese is best cured at low temperatures—something that is thought impossible by cheese makers generally. The results of some of their work have already appeared in our reports. The Station is now undertaking a joint experiment with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for which the government will purchase about \$1,000 worth of cheese to be stored and cured under the direction of

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the professors. This cheese will be examined by experts from time to time and the results embodied, if desirable, in a report to be published by the government.

The department of farm crops, made possible by the legislative appropriation of 1901, which is in charge of Mr. R. A. Moore, is doing excellent work. In a number of seeds furnished us by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, Mr. Moore has found a variety of oats from Russia which seems to be prolific and of high quality. This year he distributed between one and two hundred bushels of seed of these oats among the farmers, in two bushel lots, and the returns coming in show that with this variety the yield of oats in our state will be increased several bushels per acre. As we grow two million acres of oats annually in Wisconsin, the importance of this single help to our farmers will be readily recognized. The soy bean, a plant introduced from Japan, has been under trial for three years and promises to prove a boon to our farmers who have heretofore lacked a leguminous seed grain in the southern part of the state.

The adulteration of stock foods has grown to such proportions that the different states of the Union are one after another adopting laws to control the sale of concentrated feeding stuffs. Our last legislature passed such a law at the instigation of persons not connected with this Station. The carrying out of the law has placed a great deal of work upon Dean Henry and upon Professor Woll, who has made the analyses.

COLLEGE OF MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Attendance.—The attendance in the College of Engineering during the past two years has grown at even a faster rate than during the previous period, and faster than was estimated in the previous biennial report. The attendance during the past four years was as follows:

1898-1899	242
1899-1900	327
1900-1901	411
1901-1902	513

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For the present year the number of students now registered indicates a total attendance for 1902-1903 of over 600. The increase for the last three years has thus averaged nearly 100 per year. The increase in the future may perhaps not continue at this high rate, but until the business conditions of the country are seriously disturbed, the future growth of the college is certain to be very rapid.

A large proportion of our students are finding employment in the line of their profession during the summer vacations, especially the vacations following the sophomore and junior years. Many positions have thus been filled by undergraduates on the U. S. Geological and Lake Surveys, and we have yet to learn of a single man who has failed to give satisfaction. Four members of the junior class of last year are now in charge of difficult railway construction, involving much tunneling and bridge work. These students will return next year to complete their course.

The courses of instruction have been strengthened in a number of minor ways and some changes have been made in the arrangement of studies. Two years ago, the work of the freshman year was made uniform for all courses. The difference in the work for the first year had previously been small and it was thought that it would be of considerable advantage to the student not to be obliged to select his course until he had been a year at the University. A census taken of the freshman class at the beginning of this year showed that out of a total of 200 students, about 45 had not yet decided what course they would pursue. It is evident, therefore, that the students are glad to take advantage of the present elastic arrangement.

There has been added to the curriculum a course of study entitled, the "General Engineering Course." It includes all the fundamental work in science and mathematics of the other courses and a certain minimum amount of the more strictly engineering subjects. There are also required short courses in history and economics. The remainder of the work, amount-

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ing to about one-third of the whole, is entirely elective. The course was designed to meet the needs of those who desired a general training of the character given to engineering students, but who did not expect to follow a specific branch of the profession. It is yet too early to say whether there will be any large demand for such a course, but I am led to believe from the registration this year that the course will have a considerable number of students.

The rapid increase in the number of students has brought with it several problems. The growth has been so rapid that the lower classes are now much larger than the senior and junior classes. Next year, however, the upper classes will increase very greatly in numbers and considerable additions will be needed to the teaching force. The classes have hitherto been so small that the seniors and juniors of each of the main divisions of the college could be taught in one section, but it will very soon be necessary to divide them; thus doubling the amount of teaching, so far as division is necessary.

The legislature of 1901 appropriated to the College of Engineering \$30,000 for the purchase of new apparatus. This has been expended during the past two years and has greatly contributed to the efficiency of the instruction in the college. The increase in the number of students, however, has made it necessary to expend a large amount of this fund in the duplicating of apparatus and in the purchase of standard instruments in considerable numbers, so that the elementary instruction might be efficient. The amount left for the addition of new pieces of apparatus has been, therefore, less than anticipated.

The engineering building, which was described in the last report, has now been occupied for two years, and has been a source of great satisfaction in carrying on the work of the college. The building was erected not a day too soon. Delay in its construction would have made it necessary for the University to turn away from its doors large numbers of students who are seeking instruction. The building is even now too small

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for the increasing number of students, and unquestionably it will need enlargement in the near future. The same statement must be made regarding the machine shops, which are now too small for the number of students who work there daily.

Apparatus.—As already stated, fully two-thirds of the amount of money provided by the last legislature has been spent in duplication of the more elementary instruments and machines, in order to accommodate the growing classes. The main pieces of new apparatus purchased, which may be considered as increasing the standard of our work, are the air compressor, costing \$2,000, a superheater, high-speed engine, two or three testing machines, and about \$4,000 worth of apparatus in the electrical engineering departments. About \$2,000 has been spent for surveying instruments, all of which are of the ordinary sort and used in elementary classes. About \$10,000 is being spent in the electrical laboratory for the purchase of additional generators, motors, and instruments, all of essentially the same type as those formerly in use. These are necessary merely for the accommodation of our increased classes.

It is, therefore, plain that while the equipment of the laboratories has been greatly improved as regards the quantity of the most used instruments, the amount spent in improving our standard of instruction has not been great.

Experiments.—The results of investigations carried on by the members of the instructional force and students have been numerous and valuable. In the electro-chemical department an extended series of investigations upon the influence of the electric current on the corrosion of iron have been made, the results of which have been published in a University bulletin. New methods of testing and of making electrical measurements have been developed and new forms of instruments constructed. New forms of electrolytic apparatus have been devised of commercial importance, as, for example, apparatus to be used in the corrosion of lead and other metals in the production of paint pigments. In the electrical laboratories, investigations have

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been carried on relating to the economy of dynamo construction, the construction of electric light plants, the electrolysis of gas and water pipes, and certain phases of long distance transmission. In the testing laboratory, there are now in progress important experiments relating to the strength of combined concrete and steel construction, a subject as yet very imperfectly studied. Experiments are also under way on the strength of flat steel plates.

The professors and instructors are also doing their full share in adding to the literature of the profession. Two important standard text books have been published during the past two years and two other works are nearly completed. Professional meetings have been largely attended by members of the instructional force, and a very considerable number of papers, articles, and reviews have been published.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Several changes have occurred in the faculty of the College of Law during the biennial term. In 1900 Mr. Howard L. Smith, who received the degree of A. B. in 1881 and LL. B. in 1885, was appointed Professor of Law. At Commencement, 1901, Mr. Charles N. Gregory, who for seven years had filled the position of Professor of Law and Associate Dean, resigned to become Dean of the College of Law in the Iowa State University. In 1902 Assistant Professor A. A. Bruce resigned and was succeeded by Eugene A. Gilmore, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and at the time of his appointment a practicing lawyer in Boston. Mr. Edmond Ray Stevens was also appointed Lecturer in Criminal Law.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University must grow as the population of the state increases and as the needs of the state increase in number and in complexity. Both of these forces are at the present time urging

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the University forward. More than 1,000 students have been added to the attendance at the University during the past five years, and the increase has been quite as rapid during the later years of the period as during the earlier. This addition to the number of students requires a constant enlargement of the teaching force. Still more important is the growth demanded by the increased demand for advanced education on the part of the state. The College of Engineering offers one conspicuous illustration of this fact, which might be paralleled from any other department. The attendance on this college has nearly doubled during the past two years and the increase in numbers in the lower classes is such that as they move on to junior and senior rank it will no longer be possible to teach in one section the divisions which have formerly been small enough to be handled in this way. Large additions must, therefore, be made to the teaching force from the mere increase in numbers. In a similar way, the increase of students has made it necessary to duplicate extensively much expensive apparatus, so that the students may be able to carry on their laboratory work. In this way has been expended a large share of the money appropriated for apparatus in this department by the last legislature—money which it was hoped might be applied to additions to the laboratory equipment, which should enlarge it and bring it more nearly up to date in its extent and quality. But when we consider not merely the immediate demands caused by numbers, but the growth of the college as made necessary by the progress of engineering science and by the demands of those employing engineers, we find that even greater demands have come from this source than from the increase in numbers. The standard of engineering education is rising rapidly. New demands, of which electro-chemistry is only one example, are coming forward and attaining such economic importance that the University must recognize them and be equipped to teach them thoroughly. Thus, the expense of maintaining a technical school, as well as all other departments of the University,

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must constantly rise in order to meet with the increasing demands of a civilization which depends more and more upon highly specialized and technical education.

It results that the first necessity of the University is an addition to its income, which shall provide adequately for the instruction demanded both by the number of students and by the kind of teaching required. This adequate provision for current expenses is the first and great need of the institution.

The need which, next to this provision for current expenses, seems to me the most pressing is a provision for a considerable enlargement of the University library. To this I referred in my last biennial report, but the necessity is even more pressing to-day than it was at that time. More and more, all departments of a great university come to depend upon library facilities, and an adequate provision for books is the first necessity for teaching of high grade in any department. Through the support of the state, the Historical Society is able to maintain the library in the direction of American history, and, to a considerable extent, in that of English history. Outside of these departments, however, the State Historical Society purchases little or nothing, and the great collections of that Society, ranking, as they do, among the first in the world in their own department, cover only a very small part of the teaching of the University. The number of our students and the consequent demands for teachers have been such that, while the Regents have for years attempted to provide an adequate fund for the purchase of books, they have never been able to do so, and as the number of students continues to increase it seems manifest that, unless some special provision is made for this purpose, the library facilities of the University must remain permanently inadequate. No result could be more unfortunate than this. Nothing so diminishes the efficiency of a really great teacher as the lack of a great library, and nothing would contribute more to increase the excellence of the teaching of the University than would a large increase in the book fund. Two years ago, the

President's Report.

College of Letters and Science received about \$4,000 from accumulated interest. This the Regents placed in the book fund and it has been wisely expended. Yet such an amount of money goes but a very little way when divided among the various departments, purchasing perhaps a single work, or set of reference books for each department. Nothing less than a large addition to the library and a great increase of the annual appropriation for books can permit the teaching of the University to advance in its quality, or to maintain it at the high level which it has already reached.

The increase in the number of students and in the demands on the various departments requires constant addition to the buildings of the University. The engineering building is already overcrowded by the rapid increase in the number of its students and in the near future additions must be made to this structure and to the machine shops. The central building for the Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture provides offices and laboratories for that department, yet other structures will be needed in the immediate future for the development of the College of Agriculture. The pressing need of the University, however, in the matter of buildings is for a chemical laboratory. For a long time the chemical laboratory has been over-crowded and, under the rapid growth of students in the technical departments, this overcrowding has become so great as to make absolutely necessary some new provision for the department. The present laboratory is so placed that it cannot be adequately enlarged, and it will be necessary to erect a new structure. This should be planned on a large scale. The experience of all the larger universities shows that the importance of chemistry in the economic life of the country, and its consequent importance as a subject of instruction, is increasing at a very rapid rate. At Cornell University, only a few years ago, a laboratory was built, which it was thought would be adequate for a long time. It has now been necessary to double the size of this laboratory, and even this enlarged building is al-

University of Wisconsin.

ready overcrowded. In our own University the number of students in chemistry has increased at a more rapid rate than that of the total number of students, and with the continued increase, both of the College of Letters and Science and the College of Engineering, the number of students of chemistry is certain to increase rapidly for some years to come. At present, important departments of chemistry find quarters only in the basement and in rooms originally designed for store rooms, and the usefulness to the University is greatly limited by this overcrowded condition of the building. Should a new building be constructed, the present chemical laboratory might well be assigned to the College of Engineering, serving to relieve in some measure the pressure on the present buildings and be used also for the establishment of a department of chemical engineering.

Besides these wants of the institution which are mentioned specifically, there are other wants, singly perhaps not so conspicuous, yet all of them of importance.

The new central building of the College of Agriculture must be furnished and equipped, and a farm machinery building is greatly needed.

In the College of Letters and Science the development of the Pre-Medical Course, which the Regents have already begun, must be vigorously carried out, if the University is to retain its strength in this very important department of instruction. The School of Commerce shows by its attendance that it is meeting a need strongly felt by the people of the state, and, as the principal classes in this college increase, with the age of the school, considerable additions must be made to its teaching force and to its equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. BIRGE,
Acting President.

Attendance.

APPENDIX A.

The Attendance at the University of Wisconsin.

1. Number of Students During the Past Ten Years.

College of	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
Letters and Science ¹ ...	712	702	785	818	872	947	995	1,096	1,137	1,176
Mechanics and Engineering	179	201	225	207	218	227	242	327	411	513
Agriculture	175	173	213	190	215	277	326	381	440	448
Law	166	169	266	223	216	182	214	231	266	260
School of Pharmacy....	65	42	41	50	64	61	55	51	44	35
School of Music				181	145	141	155	199	191	169
Summer Session								341	323	322
Summer School for Artisans and Apprentices										45
Summer School ²	189		151	114	127	117	197			
Library School ²				6	25	16	24	36	40	37
Less twice enumerated.	10	8	10	71	80	68	64	³ 204	³ 198	³ 191
Totals	1,287	1,279	1,520	1,598	1,650	1,767	1,923	2,422	2,619	2,777

The Summer Session of 1902 had a registration of 339, and the Library School of the same summer was attended by 91 persons.

2. Number of the Instructional Force.

	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
Professors	43	47	47	47	49	49	52	52	55	58
Associate Professors ...	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Assistant Professors ..	6	11	14	23	23	24	27	29	37	33
Instructor	16	23	25	23	23	26	28	31	37	46
Assistants	2	2	3	8	12	14	17	23	32	29
Fellows ⁴	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	14	13
Totals	76	94	100	113	119	125	135	147	176	180

¹This includes the School of Economics and Political Science, the School of History, the School of Education, and the School of Commerce. The courses in these schools are so interwoven with the other courses of the College of Letters and Science that they cannot well be separated.

²Not included in totals.

³This large number is due to the fact that many persons who were present at the Summer Session were also present in the regular sessions of the University.

⁴The Fellows, though primarily students, are classified here for the reason that according to the terms of their appointment, they are required to render a small amount of instruction. This requirement, however, applies only to the University Fellows; consequently the above enumeration does not include the Alumni Fellows, nor those provided for by private generosity.

University of Wisconsin.

APPENDIX B.
Changes in the Faculty, 1901.
VACANCIES

Occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1901.

Professors and Assistant Professors.

LOUIS W. AUSTIN, Ph. D.	Resigned
Assistant Professor of Physics.	
CHARLES N. GREGORY, A. M., LL. B.	Resigned
Associate Dean of the College of Law, Professor of Law.	
EDWARD D. JONES, Ph. D.	Resigned
Assistant Professor of Economics and Commercial Geography.	
GEORGE R. NOYES, Ph. D.	Resigned
Assistant Professor of English.	
WILLIAM H. ROSENSTENGEL, A. M. Nov. 12, 1900	Died
Professor of the German Language and Literature.	
HIRAM A. SOBER, A. B. Sept. 10, 1900	Died
Assistant Professor of Latin.	
NELSON O. WHITNEY, C. E. March 17, 1901	Died
Professor of Railway Engineering.	
ROBERT W. WOOD, A. B.	Resigned
Assistant Professor of Physics.	

Instructors and Assistants.

LEWIS O. ATHERTON, M. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Vertebrate Anatomy.	
ARTHUR BEATTY, Ph. D.	Term expired
Instructor in English.	
HERMAN G. A. BRAUER, A. M.	Term expired
Instructor in French.	
MILDRED A. CASTLE	Term expired
Student Assistant in French.	
MICHAEL G. CUNNIFF, A. M.	Term expired
Instructor in English.	
JOSEPH E. DAVIES, B. L.	Term expired
Student Assistant in Gymnastics.	
CLARENCE W. EASTMAN, B. S.	Term expired.
Assistant in Physics.	
ROY E. FOWLER, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Chemistry.	

Changes in the Faculty, 1901.

RUSSELL W. HARGRAVE, B. S.	Term expired
Instructor in Mechanical Practice.	
SALLY P. HARRIS	Term expired
Assistant in Physical Culture.	
EDWIN G. HASTINGS, M. S.	Term expired
Assistant Bacteriologist in College of Agriculture.	
ROSALIA A. HATHERELL, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Biology.	
ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, B. Agr., D. V. M., V. S. Feb. 1	Resigned
Assistant in Animal Husbandry and Instructor in Veterinary Science.	
GENSAMRO S. ISHIKAWA, M. L.	Term expired
Student Assistant in Gymnastics.	
GUSTAVUS A. KLEENE, Ph. D.	Term expired
Assistant in Economics.	
ALADINE C. LONGDEN, Ph. D.	Term expired
Instructor in Physics.	
FREDERICK W. MEISNEST, B. S.	Term expired
Instructor in German.	
WALTON H. PYRE, B. L.	Term expired
Instructor in Elocution and Oratory.	
DEANE B. SWINGLE, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Biology.	
WILLIAM D. TALLMAN, B. S. Jan. 1	Resigned
Instructor in Mathematics.	
EDWARD A. THURBER, A. M.	Term expired
Instructor in English.	
PAUL TRATT	Term expired
Student Assistant in Gymnastics.	
LYNN A. WILLIAMS, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Testing Laboratory.	
WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS, LL. B.	Term expired
Student Assistant in Gymnastics.	
EDSON R. WOLCOTT, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Physics.	
ALBERT H. WOLTERS DORF, Ph. G.	Term expired
Assistant in Chemistry.	

APPOINTMENTS

To take effect July 1, 1901.

Professors and Assistant Professors.

NAME.	TITLE.
THOMAS S. ADAMS, Ph. D.....	Assistant Professor of Economics and Statistics
ALEXANDER R. HOHLFELD, Ph. D.	Professor of German
HENRY B. LATHROP, A. B.	Associate Professor of English Literature
CHARLES E. MENDENHALL, Ph. D.	Assistant Professor of Physics
WILLIAM D. TAYLOR, C. E.	Professor of Railway Engineering

University of Wisconsin.

Instructors and Assistants.

CHARLES E. ALLEN, B. S.	Instructor in Botany
FLORENCE E. ALLEN, M. L.	Assistant in Mathematics
JOSEPH L. BORGERHOFF, A. M.	Assistant in German
HARRY E. BRADLEY, A. B.	Student Assistant in Gymnastics
ARTHUR C. L. BROWN, Ph. D.	Instructor in English
EDGAR BUCKINGHAM, Ph. D.	Instructor in Physics
MAYNARD L. DAGGY, Ph. B.	Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory
JEROME DOWD, A. M.	Resident Lecturer in Sociology
ALFRED Y. DUBUQUE, A. B.	Instructor in French
MENDAL G. FRAMPTON, A. M.	Instructor in English
SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, A. M.	Assistant in German
RUDOLPH HARTMAN.....	Instructor in Testing Laboratory
ROBERT B. HOLT, A. B.	Assistant in French
ROSWELL H. JOHNSON, B. S.	Assistant in Vertebrate Anatomy
JAMES F. KABLE, B. S.	Instructor in Descriptive Geometry
GEORGE R. LAIRD, A. B., O. M.	Instructor in Elocution
THOMAS F. McCONNELL, Jr.	Assistant in Animal Husbandry
ALBERT S. MERRILL, S. B.	Instructor in Mechanical Engineering
GEORGE M. MILLER, A. M.	Instructor in English
LONALLEN F. MILLER, A. M.	Assistant in Physics
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, B. S.	Assistant in Bacteriology
ANNA F. PARKER, Ph. B.	Assistant in Gymnastics and Nurse at Chadbourne Hall
WARREN M. PERSONS, B. S.	Assistant in Mathematics
GEORGIE J. RUGER, Ph. B.	Assistant in Biology
HAROLD S. PETERSON	Student Assistant in Gymnastics
HERMAN SCHLUNDT, Ph. D.	Instructor in General and Physical Chemistry
GEORGE C. SELLERY, Ph. D.	Instructor in History
JOHN W. SHUSTER, B. S.	Instructor in Electrical Engineering
WILBUR O. SYPPERD, A. M.	Instructor in English
HENRY C. TAYLOR, M. S.	Instructor in Commerce
ELIAS H. WELLS, A. M.	Student Assistant in Gymnastics
FRANK J. WELLS, B. S.	Instructor in Agricultural Physics
FRANK WENNER, B. S.	Assistant in Physics
GUY M. WILCOX, A. B.	Assistant in Physics
ALLYN A. YOUNG, Ph. B.	Assistant in Economics

Changes in the Faculty, 1902.

PROMOTIONS

To take effect July 1, 1901.

Professors and Assistant Professors.

EDWARD R. MAURER, B. C. E.	From Assistant Professor to Professor of Mechanics
BALTHASAR H. MEYER, Ph. D.	From Assistant Professor to Professor of Institutes of Commerce
RANSOM A. MOORE	From Assistant Agriculturist to Agriculturist
PAUL S. REINSCH, Ph. D., LL. B.	From Assistant Professor to Profes- sor of Political Science
ERNST K. J. H. VOSS Ph. D.	From Associate Professor to Professor of German Philology

Instructors and Assistants.

FRANK DEWHIRST	From Assistant to Instructor in Dairying
OTTO PATZER M. L.	From Assistant to Instructor in French

Changes in the Faculty, 1902.

VACANCIES

Occurring, unless otherwise indicated, on June 30, 1902.

PRESIDENT CHARLES K. ADAMS.....	Resigned October 11, 1901.
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Professors and Assistant Professors.

ANDREW A. BRUCE, A. B., LL. B.	Resigned Assistant Professor of Law.
EMMETT S. GOFF, June 6	Died Professor of Horticulture.
CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D.	Resigned Professor of European History.
JOHN B. JOHNSON, C. E. June 23	Died Dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering. Professor of Engineering.
FRANKLIN H. KING. Dec. 1, 1901	Resigned Professor of Agricultural Physics.
AMOS A. KNOWLTON, A. M.....	Resigned Assistant Professor of English.

University of Wisconsin.

Instructors and Assistants.

KATHARINE ALLEN, Ph. D.	Term expired
Instructor in Latin.	
JOSEPH L. BORGERHOFF, A. M.	Term expired
Assistant in German.	
EDGAR BUCKINGHAM, Ph. D. May 1	Resigned
Instructor in Physics.	
JENNIE H. BUTT, Jan. 1	Resigned
Student Assistant in Elocution.	
FRANK DEWHIRST	Term expired
Instructor in Dairying.	
ALFRED Y. DUBUQUE, A. B.	Term expired
Instructor in French.	
MENDAL G. FRAMPTON, A. M.	Term expired
Instructor in English.	
BUDD FRANKENFIELD, E. E.	Term expired
Instructor in Electrical Engineering.	
ROY D. HALL, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Chemistry.	
EDWARD L. HANCOCK, M. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Mathematics.	
ROBERT B. HOLT, A. B.	Term expired
Assistant in French.	
JAMES F. KABLE, B. S.	Term expired
Instructor in Descriptive Geometry.	
ARTHUR A. KOCH, B. S.	Term expired
Laboratory Assistant in Quantitative Analysis.	
OTTO E. LESSING, Ph. D.	Term expired
Instructor in German.	
ORIN G. LIBBY, Ph. D.	Term expired
Instructor in History.	
GEORGE M. MILLER, A. M.	Term expired
Instructor in English.	
JOHN F. NICHOLSON, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant Bacteriologist.	
ANNA F. PARKER, Ph. B. Jan. 1.....	Resigned
Assistant in Gymnastics and Nurse at Chadbourne Hall.	
WILLIAM O. RICHTMANN, Ph. G., B. S.....	Term expired
Instructor in Pharmacognosy.	
CHARLES E. ROBERTS	Term expired
Instructor in Music.	
EDWARD E. SANDS, B. S.	Term expired
Instructor in Civil Engineering.	
HERMAN SCHLUNDT, Ph. D.	Term expired
Instructor in General and Physical Chemistry.	
ROSCOE H. SHAW, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Chemistry.	
WINIFRED TITUS, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Chemistry.	

Changes in the Faculty, 1902.

ALFRED VIVIAN, Ph. G.	Term expired
Assistant Chemist of the Experiment Station.	
ELIAS H. WELLS, A. M.	Term expired.
Student Assistant in Gymnastics.	
FRANK WENNER, B. S.	Term expired
Assistant in Physics.	
ALLYN A. YOUNG, Ph. B.	Term expired
Assistant in Economics.	

APPOINTMENTS

To take effect July 1, 1902.

Professors and Assistant Professors.

NAME.	TITLE.
EUGENE A. GILMORE, A. B., LL. B.	Assistant Professor of Law
CHARLES K. LEITH, Ph. D.	Assistant Professor of Geology
DANA C. MUNRO, A. M.	Professor of European History
JAMES D. PHILLIPS, B. S.	Assistant Professor of Mechanical Drawing
EMIL P. SANDSTEN, M. S.	Associate Professor of Horticulture
EDMUND R. STEVENS, B. L., LL. B.	Lecturer in Criminal Law

Instructors and Assistants.

MARTIN F. ANGELL, B. S.	Assistant in Physics
ARTHUR BEATTY, Ph. D.	Instructor in English
WARREN J. BISHOP	Student Assistant in Gymnastics
HERMAN G. A. BRAUER, A. M.	Instructor in French
ELIAS A. BREDIN	Instructor in Music
JOHN C. BROWN, M. S.	Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry
EDWARD A. COOK, B. L. (½ year)	Instructor in English
GEORGE J. DAVIS, Jr., C. E.	Instructor in Civil Engineering
HENRY FOX, B. S.	Instructor in Biology
CHARLES H. HANDSCHIN, Ph. D.	Instructor in German
EDWIN G. HASTINGS, M. S.	Assistant Bacteriologist
WILEY J. HUDDLE, A. B.	Assistant in Chemistry
EDGAR B. HUTCHINS, Jr., M. S.	Assistant in Quantitative Chemical Analysis
WILLIAM H. KELLY, Ph. B.	Assistant in Physics
WILLIAM G. KIRCHOFFER, C. E.	Instructor in Civil Engineering
ALFRED E. KUNDERT, Ph. G.	Assistant in Pharmaceutical Chemistry
MARION B. LAMONT	Assistant in Elocution
MAX O. LORENZ, A. B.	Assistant in Economics
FREDERICK W. MEISNEST, B. S.	Instructor in German
ADAM V. MILLAR, M. S.	Instructor in Descriptive Geometry and Me- chanical Drawing
GEORGE A. OLSON, B. S.	Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry

University of Wisconsin.

HARRISON E. PATTEN, Ph. D.	Instructor in Chemistry
WALTER D. PATTON	Student Assistant in General Chemistry
ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, Ph. D.	Instructor in History
ANNIE M. PITMAN, A. B.	Assistant in Latin
PAUL F. REIFF, Ph. D.	Instructor in German
GEORGE A. SCOTT, B. S.	Instructor in Electrical Engineering
ARTHUR R. SEYMOUR, M. L.	Instructor in French
GEORGE C. SHAAD, B. S.	Instructor in Electrical Engineering
EARLE M. TERRY, A. B.	Assistant in Physics
HALSTEN J. B. THORKELSON, M. E.	Instructor in Steam Engineering
CHARLES A. TIBBALS, Jr.	Student Assistant in Chemistry
ELSBETH VEERHUSEN, A. B.	Assistant in German
ARTHUR S. WHEELER, A. B.	Assistant in English
JAMES G. ZIMMERMAN	Student Assistant in Applied Electro-Chemistry

PROMOTIONS

To take effect July 1, 1902.

Professors and Assistant Professors.

CARL R. FISH, Ph. D.	From Instructor to Assistant Professor of American History
GEORGE C. FISKE, Ph. D.	From Instructor to Assistant Professor of Latin
ARTHUR W. RICHTER, M. E.	From Assistant Professor to Professor of Experimental Engineering
GRANT SHOWERMAN, Ph. D.	From Instructor to Assistant Professor of Latin
SAMUEL E. SPARLING, Ph. D.	From Instructor to Assistant Professor of Political Science
ANDREW R. WHITSON, B. S.	From Assistant Professor to Professor of Agricultural Physics
OLIVER B. ZIMMERMAN, M. E.	From Instructor to Assistant Professor of Machine Design

Instructors and Assistants.

FLORENCE E. ALLEN, M. L.	From Assistant to Instructor in Mathematics
BOYD H. BODE, Ph. D.	From Assistant to Instructor in Philosophy
FREDERIC CRANFIELD	From Assistant to Instructor in Horticulture
ARTHUR R. CRATHORNE, B. S.	From Assistant to Instructor in Mathematics
THOMAS F. McCONNELL, Jr.	From Assistant to Instructor in Animal Husbandry
LONALLEN F. MILLER, A. M.	From Assistant to Instructor in Physics
WARREN M. PERSONS, B. S.	From Assistant to Instructor in Mathematics
GUY M. WILCOX, A. M.	From Assistant to Instructor in Physics
HENRY C. WOLFF, M. S.	From Assistant to Instructor in Mathematics

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1900-1901.

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1900-01.

Madison, Wis., April 23, 1901.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

On behalf of the Board of Visitors of the University for the current year, I hand you herewith the reports of the various subcommittees of the Board, which were approved by the Board at its meeting held April 11, 1901. At the same meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Visitors cordially endorse and recommend to the attention of the Board of Regents the recommendations of the sub-committee on Student Life of Women in regard to the erection of an additional cottage and the filling of the office of Dean of Women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN B. WINSLÖW,
Chairman.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE DEPARTMENT SUMMER SCHOOL.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

Your committee on Graduate Department and Summer School submit the following report:

Graduate courses are offered in twenty-seven departments. There continues to be a steady growth in these courses, both in interest and attendance.

One hundred and eleven students are enrolled as compared with ninety at this time last year.

Thirty-nine colleges and universities are represented. While about one-half the number is composed of students from our own University, which is to be expected and desired, representatives are to be found from the National University of Paris, University of Toronto, University of Tokyo, University of Japan, University of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Smith and Vassar, and many others.

The steady growth of the department and the fact that students from so many institutions of prominence in this and other countries are seeking the opportunities here presented of original investigation and research are the best testimony of the character of the work done and the eminence of the instruction force.

The Summer School has been merged into what is known as the Summer Session of the University. To the courses formerly included there have been added during the last two years those providing for elementary, advanced and graduate instruction throughout the range of subjects ordinarily covered by the faculty of Letters and Science.

University of Wisconsin.

The effect of presenting advanced University work has been an increase in the attendance and a stimulus toward higher attainments.

Of the total attendance of 334 more than half consisted of superintendents, high school and grade teachers, a much larger number than attended the former Summer School. The work done was largely elementary and undergraduate though the amount of graduate work was satisfactory.

The instruction and courses of lectures given by distinguished men from other institutions in addition to the work of our own faculty rendered the Summer Session of 1900 very successful and notable.

For ambitious students who desire to finish the University course in three years, for those studying for state certificates, for students or teachers wishing to do graduate work, and for specialists in high school work the advantage of the Summer Session cannot be overestimated.

(Signed) CARRIE BAKER OAKES,
Chairman;
CARRIE E. EDWARDS,
M. S. FRAWLEY.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS,
INCLUDING LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings, including Libraries and Museums, submits the following report for your consideration.

The growth of the University has been so rapid that many departments are crowded for room in spite of the new buildings erected and the extensive repairs which have been made.

The School of Agriculture has had nothing like the room it should have to carry on this important work. Students have been refused admission for lack of room, and the work done has been carried on under disadvantage for the same reason. The importance of this department to the state is so great, that it can poorly afford to economize in providing sufficient room for its pupils.

The building occupied by the School of Chemistry is also much too small. The lecture room cannot accommodate those who would attend, and the laboratories are crowded beyond reason. These departments are of such practical importance that immediate relief is urged.

The magnificent new library building provides ample room for all students who use the library. It places the great historical collection so completely at the disposal of the University as to make it one of the most valuable collections of books for University use to be found in the country. The public spirit of the state has never expressed itself in such a splendid way as in the erection of this library building. It has set the standard in architecture and it is hoped that all future buildings erected on University grounds may be brought as nearly as possible to this standard.

The grounds of the University are naturally as beautiful as any in the country. The need of a competent landscape artist has been sadly evident in the past. There has been no comprehensive plan towards which everything has tended in the erection of buildings and the arrangement of grounds.

We are glad to note that the services of landscape artist have now been secured, and it is hoped that he may be given large liberty in his

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1900-1901.

work. One building should not be out of harmony with another. An incongruity of this kind is a defect which cannot be remedied. The style of architecture as well as the arrangement of grounds and location of buildings should be a part of the general plan. The most wonderful thing at the Columbian Exposition was the harmony between buildings, and between grounds and buildings. Nothing like it was ever seen before. It was the product of the genius of Frederick Law Olmsted. Such a plan should be secured for the University of Wisconsin. This out of doors art is a most important part of education. It will have a profound effect upon students.

It is the opinion of this committee that such buildings as the Historical Library and Gymnasium, costing nearly a million dollars, should not be made to front a ball ground, but should have the finest setting that can be given them in the way of landscape art. The lower campus is the first that meets the eye of the visitor and it is unfortunate to have this, as judged by the past, the most poorly kept of any part of the University grounds. The University of California, through the generosity of Mrs. Hearst, has plans, the result of a world contest among great artists, the most complete and beautiful ever devised for a university.

Landscape art has produced the greatest artist in America. It has all the dignity and value of architecture and when properly combined with it, will bring a larger return for a given expenditure than can be secured in any other way.

(Signed) E. G. UPDIKE,
M. BARRY.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE OF LAW, SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND HISTORY
AND SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Hon. John B. Winslow, Chairman of Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin:

Dear Sir:—Your committee to whom was intrusted the visitation of the above departments respectfully beg leave to report briefly, as follows:

The sub-committee met on the 12th of February last and commenced its work of inspection with the College of Law. It was met by the Dean, Hon. E. E. Bryant, and who afforded every facility for the committee to get an intelligent idea of what was being done, with the little time at hand. The classes of the Dean and Professors Gregory and Bruce were visited, and the committee very much pleased at the interest manifested by the students. The work set out and required of them is well calculated to develop the resources of the dullest and must result in the continued graduation from the School of strong men in the profession. We were informed that the text-book and case methods were being used in the school and which we believe should produce the desired result of reaching a full and well rounded preparation for the practice of law. The committee has nothing to recommend where everything appears carried on to the highest point of achievement, and can only add that, with the school being kept up to its present state of efficiency, Wisconsin will be found at the front with the leading law schools of the country.

The School of Commerce was next visited and where we found Prof.

University of Wisconsin.

Scott in charge. The possibilities of this department cannot be over-estimated and it would seem that it only required to be properly brought before the people of our state to be utilized. In this day and age of "new things" and among which perhaps commerce stands in the front, the idea of a school of commerce seems well timed. While still in the experimental stage, sufficient has been developed to demonstrate the wisdom of the founding of this course for our young men and from which we hope to see the result of well equipped business men for the future industries of our commonwealth and that there will be instilled into our business life not only a higher educational qualification but side by side with it that culture and breadth of vision that will render the prosecution of business on a higher plane of sound morality, than the mere pursuit of wealth, and tend to close up the dangerous separations so frequently occurring in the commercial life of the nation between capital and labor. Your committee feels that no more important branch can be found in the University than this same School of Commerce, and can only suggest that its existence and possibilities should be made known to all our people.

The want of sufficient time prevented a visit by the full committee to the other departments but Messrs. Sheridan and Gittings expected to call later and from whom a supplemental report may be forthcoming.

Your committee feel that in a limited visit of a few days much cannot be known of the actual workings of an institution like the University of Wisconsin, but feel that it was greatly assisted by those in charge of the several departments and from all of whom there was received most cordial and considerate treatment.

Wisconsin should feel proud of the present high attainment of her University and no expense should be considered too great to maintain at its acquired standard of excellence.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated March 15, 1901.

(Signed) M. BARRY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY FINANCES AND
BUSINESS METHODS.

Hon. John B. Winslow, Chairman of Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—Your committee to whom were assigned the inspection of the manner of conducting the finances of the University would report:

That after a most painstaking effort on the part of Secretary Riley, to thoroughly inform the visitors with the entire system of keeping the accounts of this vast institution, from the first step in the purchase of supplies until the final checking of the executive committee of the Board of Regents, we were impressed with the fact that there does not appear room for the most exacting to suggest the slightest improvement. Such a system of checking and counter checking, (taking nothing for granted), is perfection itself in this department. The Secretary had the temerity to promise that before the committee got through its examination, every member of it could make an independent inspection of the books and inform himself of the exact condition of every account therein, and the promise was well kept. We feel that the State of Wisconsin is greatly indebted to the Board of Regents in managing the fiscal affairs of the University and that in turn the Board is

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fortunate in having for its right hand a man of the ability and integrity of its present secretary.

(Signed) M. BARRY,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Dated March 15, 1901.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 16, 1901.

Hon. John B. Winslow, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—It has been a source of great regret to your committee that the time which it could devote to visiting the University has been so limited, especially as we feel that the Department of Mechanics and Engineering, as it to-day exists at the University, is worthy of the attention of every citizen of the State. Too much cannot be said in praise of its faculty and the work accomplished by them; it may be safely stated that no other department of the University ranks higher than that of Mechanics and Engineering and the graduates of this school have made for themselves, through this country, a most phenomenal record for ability and thoroughness.

Through the liberality of the last Legislature, a beautiful and most complete Engineering Building has been constructed and Professor Johnson deserves great credit for the thorough and economical manner in which this appropriation has been expended. But a fine building is not sufficient for the education of the youth of the State. It requires in addition to this an increase in the corps of instructors and apparatus of all kinds to teach the best and most advanced mechanical practice and ideas. Your committee therefore strongly recommends that the additional appropriation asked for by Dean Johnson from the legislature now in session, be granted him in full so that the beautiful new home can be put to effective use and provision be made for the rapidly increasing number of scholars.

The Summer School for Apprentices and Artisans is also heartily endorsed by your committee as a class of work especially tending to popularize the work of the University and extending the usefulness of the institution.

The broader the scope of the University, the greater its usefulness to the individual and the State at large.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) AUG. H. VOGEL,
Chairman;
J. F. MORROW.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON PHYSICS, AND MECHANICS, AND CHEMISTRY.

To the Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin:

Your committee has been much interested in the work of these departments. It has no criticism to offer, but the warmest commendation. A large number of students are to be found here and they manifest en-

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thusiasm in their work. The department of Physics has to deal with nearly one-fifth of the whole student body—and the courses offered are very popular.

The department of Chemistry has to deal with a large body of students, and is compelled to do its work under great disadvantage. It is greatly in need of a larger building. The present building was erected when Chemistry was looked upon as of no great practical importance, and when its technical and commercial relations were not at all understood. The chemist to-day is in demand by many of the most important manufacturing interests. A great demand for increased instruction has come to the University, and with its present facilities it is unable to do the best work.

It is hoped that in the near future a building may be secured large enough to provide ample accommodations for this department as well as for Agricultural Chemistry and the School of Pharmacy.

(Signed) E. G. UPDIKE,
ELIZABETH G. PECKHAM,
D. T. DENMAN.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18, '01.

The committee on Astronomy and Mathematics desire to report that the various departments to which they were assigned were visited, classes were heard and conversations held with professors. The work in all these departments was found to be not only satisfactory but highly gratifying. The instruction was of the highest order and of the most approved methods, and the attention of the students was sufficient evidence of its quality. Our conversation with professors revealed no special need of apparatus or facilities of any kind in these special departments.

(Signed) D. T. DENMAN,
MRS. CARRIE B. OAKES,
M. S. FRAWLEY.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON MODERN LANGUAGES.

To the Board of Visitors, of the University of Wisconsin.

Your committee, from the Board of Visitors to the State University, to whom was referred the subject of Modern Languages, respectfully submit the following report:

It is interesting and gratifying to note the gradually increasing fullness and thoroughness of all departments of the University from year to year. This is demanded by the advance in science and our constantly enlarging conceptions of educational methods.

In this change, which has been brought about by increasing knowledge, the department of Modern Languages has necessarily shared; but not to the extent, in the judgment of your committee, of most of the other departments. We refer especially to the insignificant place that French still holds in the University course. Judging from the number of students, attempting to do real university work, who pursue the study of French, it is evident that this subject is not in a flourishing condition.

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French is not required for admission in any course; only a single year's study is required in any course. Not only has it no recognized existence as a pre-university study, but it is not even begun in the freshman year. Moreover, a growing proportion of the students postpone the single prescribed year of French to their junior and even until their senior year. As a result, the work in old French and French literature finds very few students and none that are competent. Indeed, the study of French at the University can hardly be said to exist, except so far as it is required as a tool for the pursuit of other branches.

A comparison of the status of German with that of French leads your committee to the conclusion that the so-called Modern Classical course is a misnomer—it is simply a German Latin course.

The reasons for this are apparent. Wisconsin is eminently a German state and a very large proportion of students have a traditional attachment to the language and literature of Germany. It also possesses practical advantages, while in our state, French can make little appeal on this ground. The French language, nevertheless, must be regarded on a par with the German as a means of culture. The extreme richness of its literature, its universality both in ancient and modern times, the delicacy of expression, the subtilty and clearness of thought, which are peculiar to it,—all combine to claim for the French language a prominent place in any university course. And lastly, we must remember the great historical fact voiced by Guizot, that "there is hardly any great idea, hardly any great principle of civilization which has not had to pass through France, in order to be disseminated."

With an enthusiast at the head of the department, your committee sees no good reason why a genuine interest cannot be aroused in the study of French. We would like to see a change in the course, which will place the study of French and the study of German on a par. Elementary French would thus be brought down to the freshman year and two full years in French would be required.

Our relations with the Spanish speaking countries are greatly increasing the advantages of a knowledge of the Spanish language and we may soon see the necessity of increasing the facilities for study in this department. However, in the judgment of your committee the provision for the study of Spanish, Italian and Norse is at present fully equal to the needs of the institution and of the state.

In conclusion, your committee wishes to commend most highly the character of the work, which was being done in the classes visited and also to thank the whole body of faculty and students for the uniformly courteous treatment and help that we received in pursuing our investigation.

(Signed) M. S. FRAWLEY,
H. M. YOUMANS,
ELIZABETH G. PECKHAM.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

To the Honorable Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin.
Your Committee on Ancient Languages submit the following report:
No material changes are noticeable since the last report.

The departments are well conducted, and thorough, systematic instruction is given in all the lines of work pursued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CARRIE B. OAKES,
E. G. UPDIKE.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL AND
PHYSICS HALL.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your committee, assigned to the duties of visiting, inspecting and criticising Horticultural and Physics Hall, and observing the work being pursued there, herewith submit their report, which is, perhaps, unfavorably influenced by the unfortunate fact that all the members have not been permitted to participate in the visits. The third member failed to receive his appointment until long after the organization of the general committee, and by reason of enforced absence from the state, at the time designated for the visit to the University, we have been deprived of his observations and assistance.

There has to be eliminated from our report any detailed statement respecting the horticultural garden for a reason which readily presents itself, viz.: That the visiting committee does not undertake its duties until the close of the season of seedtime and growth. The five acres devoted to horticultural purposes are shown by the results to form an important feature in the general scheme of this department. Those giving their attention thereto have made a showing that will appeal to all who investigate, and find interest in, the subject, and it may be felt that a larger number of acres might be advantageously devoted to this purpose; but as the labor of tilling is greatest during the month when students are absent there is no other provision for the assistance that would be required. All the land that can be practically devoted thereto under the present circumstances is the amount stated.

The products are disposed of in the surrounding markets and from this source there are considerable returns. They are duly accounted for and the money received from the sales, as is customary, has been, we are informed, covered into the state treasury.

While the work of experimentation and practical production as here carried on under the intelligent direction of those in charge of the college, is of great interest and far-reaching benefit, the essential thing is the actual work of instruction, and this appears to us to be prosecuted with a good degree of energy, and under conditions that undoubtedly give excellent results. The most serious drawback is the lack of space and proper room in the building. The 198 students enrolled are compelled to meet in contracted and improperly ventilated apartments. They are crowded beyond reason. Yet, our observation teaches us that, happily, the zeal of the large number of eager young men (and the very limited number of young women) attending does not permit the unfavorable surrounding to discourage them. Under the influences of Profs. Goff and King and their courteous assistants, a fine body of students is acquiring useful knowledge, which must have an important bearing upon farming interests throughout the state in the future. It will redound to the general advancement, materially speaking, while contributing in an appreciable degree to the finer and esthetic tastes that develop from a knowledge of the branches of study under consideration.

Recurring to the subject of the very few women attending in this department, your committee would state that, while there are but two, they make up in intelligent attention and devotion to the work in large measure for the lack of numbers. Efforts should not be spared to encourage a much greater attendance, just as soon as the facilities will warrant. The presence of young women students in this depart-

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ment is desirable from every point of view, and there are hundreds who would derive inestimable benefits from the training afforded in the College of Horticulture and Physics. Their presence would dignify the work and render more satisfactory the instruction given there.

One of the lady students, in response to a question as to whether she pursued all branches, said: "We, or that is I, take all the work except stock judging, and I like the course so well, would take that if I had the strength."

Regarding a course in Domestic Science, the same student said: "I believe a course in Domestic Science, like that in the Minnesota Agricultural College, would be of great value, and serve to bring many young ladies to the college."

Your committeemen suggest that if this result could be attained, a beneficial influence not at present enjoyed, as fully as it might be, would be assured, and our state would derive lasting and diversified advantages.

Again referring to the lack of room—this prevails not simply in the main class rooms, but as well in the departments devoted to demonstration in preparing the ground for crops, seeding, planting, etc. Perhaps this work is of as much practical value as any undertaken, and the facilities ought not to be restricted. They should be ample in every respect. Also in the "forcing house" there should be double the present capacity in order to obtain the best results. Here are produced by students vegetables in sufficient quantities to meet a considerable local demand. The financial returns, your committeemen are assured, would annually pay the interest on the cost of enlarging the present structure to double its present capacity, besides leaving something over to apply on the original cost. The amount of money involved in such improvement would be from \$600 to \$1,000 according to the material utilized in construction.

Your committeemen feel that this feature is of sufficient importance to warrant the recommendation that the project should be taken up at an early date.

Instruction in the department of Physics is carried on in a practical way, and under conditions calculated to impress the importance of the study upon the prospective agriculturists. The lessons and experiments are rendered interesting by numerous devices, and those who grasp the subjects and learn how to make proper applications of the information acquired, must of necessity be much better equipped for their life duties than those so unfortunate as not to enjoy these advantages. With the constant progress making in agricultural pursuits, there is a growing necessity on the part of the farmers to understand the art of applying the various forces, as gravity, electricity, steam, etc., etc. The greater the skill in this direction, the greater the probability of success. For illustration, so many forms of engines are utilized in prosecuting farm labor, that one not equipped to profit by their intelligent use, is at a disadvantage in numerous instances. There can, therefore, be no question of the utility of a careful study of Physics by the farmer boy, and the advantages will be enhanced as time goes by.

Recitations are carried on in all departments from 10 to 1 o'clock each day, and on Tuesday, and Thursday, there are additional recitations from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Your committeemen will say in conclusion that they were pleased by their observations of the workings of the departments of the University in question, and are gratified to report that so far as the limited opportunities afford foundation for correct judgment, they believe there are

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generally good results flowing from the work of those who are directing the affairs of the College of Horticulture and Physics.

(Signed) H. M. YOUMANS,
Chairman.

 REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The School of Education has been visited by your committee and found to be doing most important work. It is carried on by able men and has an enthusiastic body of students. The committee has only commendation for methods used and results secured.

It would recommend that a school for practical and experimental work be established. This has been done in other Universities with good results. The student is thus brought face to face with concrete facts and is not left simply to theory.

(Signed) CARRIE E. EDWARDS,
E. G. UPDIKE.

 REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

Your committee finds that the new quarters of the school of music are satisfactory in most respects. Some additions in the way of extra doors and a double floor to deaden the sound as well as some device to render the floors more slightly, would be appreciated.

The enrollment of the school is 182. This does not include the considerable number of students of the College of Letters and Sciences who are taking some of the courses in Music as electives.

There are about 25 students practicing at the University, every available piano being in use from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and some even later. This gives 54 hours for 25 students, without allowing any time for repairs, use of pianos for lessons or other necessary interruptions. This does not make any allowance either for an increase in the number desiring hours for practice. It is also a fact that students are encouraged to make their own arrangements for practice elsewhere as far as possible.

The University owns 13 pianos. Of these 3 are in public halls, one in the girls' gymnasium and one in the girls' society hall, so that only 8 are available for practice. Of these two are wholly unfit for use and were condemned two years ago, but are retained in service simply on account of needs.

The School of Music furnishes four additional pianos for instructional purposes, but of serviceable pianos for practice the University itself owns no more than it did twenty years ago.

We recommend that two new pianos be provided for this department to take the place of the two unfit for use. The assistant in the School of Music is paid \$400 and his work varies from six to ten hours a week. The classes in Harmony which we visited are large and as the recitations in this work necessitate written exercises every day, the correction of these papers is no small task.

Professor Parker has calls upon his time for public meetings, for

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clubs and choruses, for instrumental work with single pupils, and class instruction. Therefore, in order to afford him some appreciable relief, we recommend that the appropriation for an assistant be increased to \$1,200. This would command the services of an able instructor, who would devote the major portion of his time to the work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CARRIE E. EDWARDS,
E. G. UPDIKE.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT LIFE OF WOMEN.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

In considering the Student Life of Women, your Committee has found that, on the whole, the conditions in Chadbourne Hall, as well as in the sorority houses, are both attractive and wholesome. The students thus provided for, however, number only one hundred and fifty-three out of five hundred and thirty-eight women. Of those remaining, one hundred and eighty-nine are living with parents, who in many cases have moved to Madison that they might make a home for their children during their college life, and one hundred and ninety-six are scattered through the city in boarding houses. It is for this class that your committee has been seriously concerned, feeling, as it does, that the girls of from seventeen to twenty who come to Madison to profit by the advantages of the University, should be offered a place of residence that would give them something of the protection and supervision that would be theirs at home. That such protection would be appreciated is shown by the fact that Chadbourne Hall is far from being able to accommodate those who apply for places. Since the rooms in this building may be retained from year to year, it follows that the Hall is filled almost entirely with advanced students, while the freshmen, who most need its shelter, are turned away and forced to take what they can find outside.

Being convinced that these outside students are, in many cases, living under undesirable conditions, the committee, after consultation with the Acting President, as well as with members of the faculty and of the Board of Regents, presented a bill in the state legislature asking for \$20,000 to build a cottage on the University campus, for the use of women. This bill was passed by the Senate Committee on Education, but was lost in the Committee on Claims. Feeling that the matter would receive greater consideration if it came with more authority, the committee recommends that the Board of Regents ask the next legislature for a sum sufficient to provide such a cottage.

The resignation of the Dean of Women, in the spring of 1900, has been felt as a real loss by the students. That she filled a need in the University was shown by the daily requests for advice to which she responded, and it therefore seems desirable that this office, which has been vacant during the present year, be again filled.

Your committee feels that, as soon as practicable, a course in Domestic Science should be offered. This would give the women of the University the same opportunity for practical training in the business of life that is already enjoyed by the young men. Such courses have been highly appreciated in other universities.

April 1, 1901.

(Signed) ELIZABETH G. PECKHAM,
CARRIE E. EDWARDS,
CARRIE B. OAKES.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF SUB COMMITTEE ON STUDENT LIFE OF YOUNG MEN.

Hon. J. B. Winslow, Chairman Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir: Student life of young men in the University furnished a fascinating field of inquiry. Prominent among the several features of the University bearing upon this topic is the

GYMNASIUM

and the out-door athletics closely connected with it.

The committee inspected the gymnasium and its appliances and was present during the hour of class instruction in physical culture. It was manifest that the University offers excellent advantages for physical culture and in that respect recognizes the value of this form of instruction as important to preserve and build up students physically. The discipline of the mental powers is greatly aided through the development of the muscular system. It may reasonably be expected that the management of the University will give the measure of attention to this line of work demanded by the student life.

It was apparent that the department is under competent management. System and thoroughness characterize all of the work done. The fact that participation in physical culture is made compulsory during the first and second years of the course is worthy of commendation. Physical culture is of such intrinsic value to students, who are obliged to apply themselves closely to study, that its advantages should be denied to none. Hence, provisions should be made for those who, for any reason aside from physical inability, are unable to attend the regular exercise. It appears that the gymnasium facilities are severely taxed to accommodate the large attendance. There is a present necessity for a larger number of lockers for use of the students.

The committee witnessed a game of football at Camp Randall. The college spirit exhibited on this occasion was strongly partisan for this form of physical contests, and indicated that athletics are strongly entrenched in student life. It was apparent that this branch of athletics is not inconsistent with good work in the class room. Caution is always necessary lest too much time is consumed in the preparation for such contests. However, there is no ground for present apprehension on this score. The desire for games demanding vigorous exercise is not confined to university circles. It exists in nearly every village and city in the state. The participants in games of this character are among the brightest and most promising of high school students. Their bias for athletics will naturally induce them to attend colleges where they may compete for such honors as athletics offer. The University of Wisconsin needs such students, hence it is prudent to keep the University well in the lead in athletics. Field athletics supplement the work of the gymnasium and both operate to give students strong, vigorous physical constitutions. This is as essential to success in active life as the same qualities of intellect.

It was observed that improvements are necessary to make Camp Randall suitable for athletic games. The surface of the field is soft and swampy and is presently in need of filling in with soil to give it firmness.

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MILITARY DRILL.

The Committee attended an exercise in military drill. In this work there should be as near approach as practicable to the standard of instruction in actual military life. Any laxity on the part of the officers may be discovered in the slovenly movements of the students in executing orders. The management should endeavor to create an enthusiasm for the drill that will result in the attainment of a high degree of proficiency, otherwise, the benefits of the drill are largely diminished. The officers in charge appeared to be actuated with a desire to secure such discipline. The visit was made in the early part of November. It was too early in the school year to pass judgment upon the results accomplished by the department.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The committee visited the literary societies known as Athena and Hesperia, and observed the work of the students in debate and parliamentary practice. The societies were conducted with skill and in a business-like manner. The debates showed thorough preparation leading to the conclusion that the literary societies constitute a very important feature of university work. The incentive to gather information and the skill acquired in presenting argument combine to develop independence and self reliance. The interest manifested by the members gives promise of the maintenance of the high standard of proficiency in debate that has won so many honors for the University of Wisconsin.

FRATERNITIES.

Student life in fraternities is the subject of popular criticism which is mostly of an adverse character. It was not an easy matter to obtain information relative to fraternity influence to confirm or refute such criticism. This question was approached in an unbiased spirit. Members of the faculty and others were interviewed. The conclusion reached is to the effect that much of the outside criticism of fraternity life is based upon wrong premises and upon utterly erroneous conception of the functions of the university.

The supervision of the University is not that of a reformatory institution. Its field of action is placed over young manhood at the time when self control and self-management must have full scope in the true development of the student; the close watch and discipline so essential and necessary and practicable in the home school can have little office here. Indeed that period in school life is past and if such discipline has been neglected at the time when it should have been used, the influence of university life can only act in a limited measure as a corrective of the life thus neglected in its early training. Of course there must be no winking at, or toleration of, such flagrant immoralities as drunkenness, gambling or licentiousness, but the same should be carefully looked for and when found, whether in fraternities or elsewhere among students, should be stamped out by expulsion of the victims. The fraternity idea seems to be, largely, a demand of the social life which wealth has set apart for itself and that as such it assumes an inoffensive form to those not so situated. An attempt to change this condition would be as fruitless as to try to work a change in the like con-

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ditions which obtain at the homes of these students, and would doubtless be regarded as an impertinence. The stream can never rise above its source and we simply have in the social element of these fraternities the exact condition of society which is present in every city and village in the state. We may deplore it as much as we please, but it is the condition confronting us and no amount of theory of equality can change it. The objection which receives the largest attention outside is, that the poor student is placed at a great social disadvantage. But he is not attending the University for social culture in that sense and he can only stand upon his dignity as a man as he was compelled to do at home under like circumstances.

The fraternities are firmly established in student life and must be recognized as such. Their influence for good or bad rests with the members of each fraternity. The advisability of becoming a member is wholly a matter of parental discretion. A parent who permits his son to affiliate with a fraternity, if such there be, whose members are largely of the class of students who are in school, not so much in consequence of their own choice as in obedience to authoritative direction, is solely responsible for the resulting evils. The university should not be made the scapegoat for the parents' shortcomings. A fraternity constituted of young men, animated by a desire to excel in university work, will necessarily exert a wholesome influence upon student life. There are fraternities of this character in the university and these should not be made to share the odium of others whose members are not actuated by such praiseworthy motives. Present conditions in fraternity life require that the faculty exercise more than a passive supervision. Influences that result in vicious and indolent habits should not be tolerated. Upon their discovery, resort should be had to drastic measures to remove them.

EXPENSE OF LIVING.

The cost of attending the University is a question of growing interest. Parents are inquisitive as to it and young men, without means, learn of the reported increased expenditure with a good deal of regret.

The matter of fees makes some difference to all students and, to the self supporting student, the fees constitute a very material item. A fee is required for the enjoyment of almost every privilege and the tendency is to increase them from time to time. As an illustration, a charge is made for the privilege of a plunge in the water tank in the gymnasium. Though the amount imposed is very small in some instances, the required payment will often bar from such privileges the students who are without financial backing. The imposition and increase of fees should be avoided unless the interests of the university make them imperative, and in that case they should be imposed with hesitancy, thereby reducing to a minimum the ground for any suspicion to the effect that none but wealthy students are welcome, or wanted, at the University. All classes of students should have access to the University at a minimum cost to them.

The cost of living everywhere has gradually increased and it must be expected that the maintenance of students at Madison will partake of this general advance. It is also to be noted that the number of students has increased rapidly taxing the accommodations for board and living rooms in the vicinity of the University. This of itself would have the effect of increasing living expenditures. However, it was apparent that an expenditure of \$350 per year is sufficient for all neces-

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sary expenses of a student. All sums in excess of this amount are, as a rule, for luxuries that, in all probability, would be denied students at their homes. It is vastly more of a misfortune to a student to be taxed with the expenditure of \$1,000 per year in the University than it is to defray the necessary annual expenses with the modest sum of \$300.

Under present conditions, the necessary cost to maintain a student at the university is not exorbitant. The management of the university is in no sense responsible for the gradual increase that has taken place nor for the excessive sums used up by students whose parents are not wholly free from an indiscreet generosity.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES A. SHERIDAN,
M. BARRY,
M. S. FRAWLEY.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FARMERS' INSTITUTES; THE
FARM AND DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

Your Committee on Farmers' Institutes; the Farm and Dairy Instruction, beg leave to report as follows:

The first meeting of the committee was called in August at the time of holding the Dane County Farmers' Picnic, which is held yearly upon the University Farm and under the auspices of the College of Agriculture. These gatherings are liberally advertised, noted speakers are announced and reduced rates by rail are given, as an inducement for farmers to attend them, and thus be brought into closer relation with the school and more readily understand the object sought by the experiment station and the results obtained.

An exhibit is made of the products of the farm, the best breeds of stock are shown in their stalls all plainly labeled, and the many experiments in crossing and feeding are explained by gentlemanly attendants.

We were very favorably impressed with this method of disseminating knowledge of the practical workings of the College, and we recommend the extension of this method of advertising and suggest that means be devised by which visitors from a distance could procure refreshments on the grounds.

In September two members of the committee met at the State Fair and inspected the exhibits of the Agricultural College. The Dairy exhibit was particularly fine, but its good effect was lost by an overcrowded building. A cheese factory on a small scale was shown in active operation, but it was placed in a corner of the building where but few could see it at a time. The Horticultural exhibit was a revelation; all doubts of the wonderful possibilities of Wisconsin as a fruit growing state were removed. It was an inspiration and a just source of pride to the friends of the school. But again the space was too limited for a proper display.

The Short Course in Agriculture was represented by an exhibit in a tent that blew down the first night of the Fair, and was thereafter in a state of partial collapse.

The Cooking School which is held in connection with the Farmers' Institutes yearly, was held in a temporary building that was badly lighted and the lessons slimly attended.

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All these adverse circumstances under which the exhibits were made, suggested the thought in writing to the President of the State Board of Agriculture, "Why not a separate building for the College exhibit?" His reply is as follows:

"Your suggestion that the committee recommend to the Board of Regents that they put up a building on the State Fair grounds for Agricultural College exhibits is a good one and receives my hearty approval. I feel certain that the present management would grant space for such a building, and do all in their power to help the matter along. In talking with Prof. Henry about this, I find he looks upon the principle of an agricultural exhibit at the State Fair with much favor, but rather thinks that the State Board of Agriculture should furnish the building and a certain amount of money should be granted by the Regents for making the exhibition." We note with pleasure that a bill is now pending in the Legislature for an appropriation for such a building.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The bill to create the Farmers' Institute was ably drawn, but the legislature that passed it, threw it as "A Sop to the Farmer." It was designed as a sedative,—an inducement for him to hold still while other interests were being fostered at his expense. But they builded better than they knew. What was a jest is now an earnest conviction. The Institute is an important factor in the educational work of the state, and is regarded as a model by other states that, later, have been awakened to the importance of a knowledge of the latest and most scientific methods of wealth production. We have heard them criticised; we have heard it said that the benefits derived from them are not commensurate to the outlay; and, in consequence, we have sought near and far for a verification of the truthfulness of such charges. Circulars have been sent to wide-awake progressive farmers who attended Institutes last year, and we have personally solicited opinions from those attending this year. In response to our queries there has come only one comment, "More Institutes."

The charge is made that a two days' institute but once in nine or ten years is certainly inadequate if they are designed to instruct. The conductors of the Institutes do not claim that the instruction given is exhaustive; it is suggestive rather. The time is too limited, the topics too numerous for more; but the gist of every topic is clearly and forcibly presented by an expert and discussion follows. Discussion awakens thought, thought begets experiment, and experiment leads to better methods.

The crowds that attend these Institutes, which are limited only by the size of the hall where held, the intense interest manifested, the notes taken and questions asked are in themselves a refutation of the charge of inefficiency. If not, observe the silos built; the creameries and cheese factories established; the more scientific methods of feeding that are now practiced; the more intelligent use of fertilizers; increasing quantities and better fruits; less waste; healthier and better bred stock, better schools, better homes and a greater degree of contentment among the people. Surely the money is well invested! Their benefits are incalculable.

The annual appropriation for the work is but \$12,000. The expense of printing the Institute Bulletin is, for sixty thousand copies, \$6,000. The advertising in the Bulletin nets \$3,000, leaving \$9,000 for the Insti

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1900-1901.

tute proper. Formerly the railways, which are directly benefited by improved methods of farming, provided free transportation to the Institute Workers. The anti-pass law now prohibits this. Fare must be paid, and the net amount for employing experts is wholly inadequate. The state could well afford to pay \$25,000 a year for this form of educational work. We have but warm words of commendation for the present management. Notwithstanding his crippled resources the superintendent is constantly on the lookout for expert workers. Frequent changes are made and those who are experts this year may be conductors next year. This is a constant stimulus to their best work. We have but few criticisms to make. One is that the practice of holding mid-winter fairs in connection with the institute should be discontinued, or the superintendent should expressly stipulate that they be held in a building separate from that in which the institute is held. They, when held with the institute, create disorder, distract attention, are used for local advertising purposes, add nothing to the institute proper, and are a doubtful means of winning attendance. In one instance the institute was but a contingent, and a failure.

There are localities, we think, where a three days' institute could be held profitably; one session of the third day to be conducted by women, for women, and the other session for teachers, parents and children and conducted by the state or county officers of education.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The Official Bulletin of the Institute is a stenographic report of the proceedings of the annual "Round Up" of the institute work for the year. At these "Round Ups," held in one of the larger towns of a different quarter of the state each year, all the institute workers, the instructors in the Agricultural College, and the prominent farmers of the state meet and discuss fully all farm topics. The report is published in book form and it constitutes an up-to-date hand book for the farmer. This we believe is the only publication of its kind in the Union, and its worth and popularity is shown by the continually growing demand for it. It is furnished free to those attending the institutes, and it is sent to other residents of this state upon receipt of postage, 10 cents. It is sent outside the state for 25 cents, in paper, or 40 cents in cloth. Of this year's issue, there has already been sold \$200 worth, and it has been sent all over the Union. The profit from these sales, it is said about off-sets the loss by complimentary copies that must be sent out. As an evidence of the favor with which it is received abroad, we append two orders received on the same day, March 28th, 1901.

President University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir:—We have in our library Wisconsin Farmers' Institute Bulletins No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, for the years 1892 to 1896 inclusive. They are the neatest and most valuable of anything in their line I know of, and I very much desire the complete set. Will you kindly let me know how they may be procured.

I am very truly,
 (Signed) FRANK A. HUTTO, *Librarian*,
 Dept. History and Political Science,
 Oklahoma Agr. & Mech. College,
 Stillwater, Oklahoma.

University of Wisconsin.

N. S. Kobayashi
 Asahi-Nejip.
 P. O. Asahigawa
 Kamikawa
 Hokaido, Japan.

Mr. George McKerrow, Supt. Farmers' Institutes, Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Will you please send me a copy of Wisconsin Farmers' Institute Bulletin No. 14, cloth-bound, and I remitted to-day 40 cents by our Post Office money order for it.

I think it is the most valuable one for our dairy farming and both practical and scientific.

I hope you will send me your Bulletin every time had published. I shall not fail to send money for them.

Obliging for your trouble, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) N. S. KOBAYASHI.

THE COOKING SCHOOL.

The Cooking School is a decided success. We have made close inquiry among those attending, and all unite in its praise. The instruction given at these schools is necessarily very limited. Two afternoon sessions of three hours each is all that can be given them while held as now, in connection with the institutes. They are simply suggestive of what might be done and a practical demonstration of what can be done. The attendance at these schools which averages about two hundred, the intense interest manifested, and the warm words of commendation with which they are received, convince us that there is an almost universal demand for a course of domestic science in the University, when the necessity for these schools would soon cease to exist.

THE DAIRY SCHOOL.

The sub-committee on the Dairy School report as follows:

I find that the department was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the number of students in attendance. The work of the Department is divided into four distinct branches. One-fourth of the students are given instruction in each branch of the work for one week and then a shift is made. By this arrangement three weeks' instruction is given the students in each of the four sections during the term of twelve weeks. This arrangement seemed to be both practicable and profitable. I am unable to say that the term of twelve weeks is of sufficient duration to make the students proficient in this line of work. I was assured by the professor in charge that this time was ample to give the required instruction. The fourth department or section of the work was recently added and consists of practice in handling and setting up of the machinery usually found in the cheese and butter factory. I consider this a valuable addition to the instruction afforded by this department. It is reasonable that a butter maker, who has charge of a factory, should be familiar with the parts as well as with the principles involved in the operation of the machinery he is obliged to manage. I believe the extra expense involved in giving this mechanical instruction will prove an excellent investment, and that the instruction received there will very materially benefit the farming element through the more efficient management of their cheese and butter factories.

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The skill acquired by the students in making the tests redound to the advantage of patrons who employ the graduates of this school. I must also note with approval the fact that the University inspects the work of its students in the factories in their charge. This not only encourages the student but enables the faculty in this department to better shape their instruction to meet the needs of this class of pupils. I was deeply impressed with the value of the instruction that I noted in this department.

The chairman begs leave to add that of the 120 students attending this school, 119 of them were men,—there is but one lone representative of the female sex; and yet, woman is by nature peculiarly adapted to this work. Recently at one of the Farmers' Institutes, a lady instructor whose subject was dairying, was asked to urge the young ladies present to come to the dairy school; to choose a vocation that led to profit, independence and permanency, rather than one that led through a normal school to a doubtful existence. She did so, eloquently and forcibly. In less than one hour thereafter, a delegation of young ladies called upon her at her hotel and thanked her for the suggestion, and assured her they would follow her advice. There are 2,600 factories in this state and the school has sent out but 700 graduates. It seems to be a great field for woman's work.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Relative to the Agricultural College as a whole, our suggestions are contingent upon the passage of the bill now pending for an appropriation to erect a suitable building for the college. If the bill fails to pass, there can be no progress. The number of pupils admitted must be limited to counties in proportion to their population, as it is now done in apportioning Farmers Institutes.

We would recommend:

1st. A thorough course in forestry and road-making.

If it is the province of the college to teach how and what to sow, how to reap and cure the crop, what stock to raise and how to raise it, in short, to perform all the economic operations of the farm, it certainly is the province of the college to teach a more thorough knowledge of that which, we think is the foundation of success in agricultural pursuits—an abundant water supply throughout the year, and quick transportation.

It has been asserted by long time residents of the so-called rainless regions of the west, that precipitation is increased by tree planting. It is quite probable that it has increased, but the quantity and its consequent good effects has probably been overestimated. Direct measurements are almost impossible to make, and therefore, statistics are wanting. But in a country where *any* rain falls, tree planting and tree protection are beneficial, as they prevent destructive storms at seed time and the prolonged droughts of harvest time.

Vermeule, in his geological survey of New Jersey, says:

"Humus in the forest forms a great sponge, and of itself holds a large amount of water, while it and the inequalities caused by tree roots, &c., tend to prevent the water flowing over the surface and the roots of trees provide channels by which the water percolates into the subsoil readily. In this way the forest will easily absorb a larger amount of water than the open land, and tends to render floods less frequent."

If we examine the eastern slope of the Alleghanies where at one time dense forests covered the hills, and whose valleys were the garden spot

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of America, we will find indisputable evidence that forest economy is the bed-rock of agriculture. Commissioner of Forestry Rothrock of Pennsylvania, says:

"Excessive evaporation in any country means disaster, because either crops or streams or both, must suffer, and in the general economy of the country we can afford to tolerate no reduction of either. We have never fairly faced the fact that in the state of Pennsylvania there are at this hour from six to eight thousand square miles, which once yielding fair returns, no longer yield an adequate compensation; and of this area, fully a half is wholly unremunerative. It is a striking commentary upon our methods that this deplorable condition has been brought about by our total disregard of well established economic laws. For all these impoverished lands there is but one hope, it must be restored to a forest condition."

Would it not be well for our college to arouse the young farmers to a realization of the fact that similar conditions will soon prevail in Wisconsin, and that they alone can prevent it? The area of water evaporation is increasing, and the area of water-retention is decreasing; which means that we are menaced by the dangers of destructive floods and parching droughts, and the inevitable resultant, an increase in the virulence of disease germs; malaria and typhoid follow the floods.

But it is said with the improved machinery greater acreage is required. It is the province of the college of Agriculture to teach the farmer to use less acreage,—to farm deeper rather than broader, "to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." The poetical ring of the woodman's axe, and laws that encourage it, mark the decadence of agriculture—are the premonitions of death.

ROAD MAKING.

The farmer of to-day by use of modern machinery, a greater acreage, better stock and improved methods has greatly increased the productive powers of his farm; and the railroads by better roadbeds, larger cars, heavier engines and quicker hauls, have brought his local market correspondingly nearer the centers of trade; but the connecting link between the two, the public highway, is as it was in the days of our fathers, a waste place between two fence-rows, "No Man's Land." All crops *should* pay, but few crops *do* pay over bad roads. At the beginning of the last century 90 per cent. of the population of the United States lived in the country, to-day 56 per cent. live in the cities and towns. Then the necessity for quick transportation was not so great; there was little to haul as there was little sold. "The working out" tax system prevailed; the work was done by hand at the convenience of the farmer, and the roads were necessarily very primitive. But the conditions in trade have changed; a good road is a business necessity. The great manufacturing centers, the cities and towns, must have the products of the farm quickly and cheaply, and the products of our mines and mills which are taken in exchange, must be transported to the farm just as quickly and cheaply. The benefits are mutual. For this reason we believe that state aid in making roads is a matter of justice; and if this be true, then to teach our young men the use of the best machinery and the best methods of road-making is the state's duty.

What of the future? The number of pupils enrolled in the Agricultural College in 1896 was 200, this year it is 435 and all indications point to a still larger attendance in the near future. In another four years there will be over 800 pupils enrolled. Upon what do we base our belief?

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The condition of the farmer is rapidly changing. The creameries and cheese factories, and the comparatively cheap farm machinery has relieved the farm of much of the drudgery that prompted the boys to seek other avocations; the telephone that is spreading like a net-work over the whole land is breaking the monotonous isolation of the farmer's life; the rural free delivery is bringing to his door many of the conveniences of the town; and the boy is staying at home. His is becoming the ideal life. He appreciates it; he is reading; he is thinking; he is seeking means to still further improve his condition, and he has a growing appreciation of the value of scientific knowledge as his aid. No other occupation is so dependent upon science. He has to deal with chemistry, botany, mechanics, animal and plant physiology and hygiene, heat, cold, moisture, and insect, animal and vegetable life, in all its forms. As he realizes this he turns more and more to the College as the source of his educational needs. Teaching the elements of agriculture in the public schools but creates a thirst which the College alone can slake.

We have been running madly to the over-crowded professions; the trend of our education has been to teach boys to live by their wits rather than by their works. But at last we recognize the necessity of a change,—if the republic shall live. A republic can exist with a virtuous people only; virtue is a product of industry, and industrious habits must be formed in youth.

The tide has turned. With the beginning of a new century, we see the dawn of a new era of education. All over the land we see a mighty movement in favor of the practical in education. Invested wealth needs it and labor unions now demand it. Labor is being dignified. All this means an unprecedented influx to our Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges. Then what?

(Signed) J. F. MORROW,
J. A. SHERIDAN,
J. C. HAYWARD.

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Report of the Board of Visitors, 1901-02.

Madison, Wis., Apr. 15, 1902.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

Gentlemen:—The Board of Visitors of the University for the year 1901-1902 beg leave to report that, at a meeting held on the 15th day of April, 1902, the attached reports of the sub-committees of this board were adopted, as expressing the opinions of the Board of Visitors upon the various subjects embraced therein.

Especial attention was desired by the Board to the recommendation contained in the report of the sub-committee and the "Student Life of Women," with regard to the establishment of a School of Domestic Science.

The Board also adopted the following resolutions, to-wit:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Regents be respectfully requested to appoint the Board of Visitors for the ensuing year at once, or at least before the meeting of the Regents held at commencement time, in order that the next Board of Visitors may be able to organize and commence its work before the session of the Summer School.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Board that something should be done to improve the condition of the lower campus in front of the State Historical Library building. The ground in its present condition is most unattractive and presents a bad setting for the beautiful buildings that face it. It is the understanding of this Board that Mr. Simonds of Chicago, a landscape architect, has suggested a plan by which the ground could still be used for football practice at certain seasons of the year and yet be screened by shrubbery and beautified. It is respectfully suggested that if such improvements can be made it will add to the attractiveness of the University grounds.

3rd. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Board of Visitors that the Law Building should be used exclusively for the School of Law, except those rooms required for the accommodation of the business office and the Board of Regents.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JNO. B. WINSLOW,

Chairman.

Dated Apr. 15, 1902.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON MODERN LANGUAGES.

March 31, 1902.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

The committee on Modern Languages offers the following report:

We find that this department of the University offers a wide field for selection both as regards extension and intension, breadth and depth. All demands for the proper training of specialists to teach English, German, Scandinavian, French, Spanish and Italian, as well as for prepar-

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1901-1902.

ing men for practical business, consular service and other fields are receiving their due attention.

Some of the divisions of this department, (especially the German,) have fine collections of books for seminary work and also the beginning of a good collection of books for the teachers' course.

We note that there is variety and breadth in the courses offered, and admirable planning of the work by the heads of the respective divisions. Students may elect courses which pay special attention to translation, or to conversation, or to composition, or to culture, or to methods of teaching, or to use of the language in scientific research, or for practical business.

The class work showed plan, system, thorough preparation, and forethought on the part of the instructors. A variety of methods and devices were used to interest the student in the thought of the text, thereby guarding against his becoming a mere translator without reference to the thought embodied.

The class work was further characterized by constant conversation in the tongue studied and the use of actual literature by all, even the beginning classes. The close attention on the part of the students to the class exercises gave evidence of their interest in the work.

GERMAN.

In our judgment, this department is overworked. There are 909 students in the different German classes, instructed by ten instructors and professors. Four of the ten instructors are carrying on post graduate studies for the attainment of higher degrees and can therefore devote but a portion of their time to class instruction. The remaining instructors and professors have to instruct, on the average, from three to four classes daily. This is too much, considering that most of it is advanced work which requires research and special preparation on the part of the instructors. Much of the advanced work must be given in the form of lectures, and these, if they are to be made interesting and brim full of reliable up-to-date information, require that the instructors must not be burdened and overcrowded with mechanical and routine work. There are as many as forty students in some of the German classes. In our judgment, such classes should be limited to from twenty to twenty-five students.

The rooms for the German department are very inconvenient in their relative location and arrangement. Professors Voss and Hohlfeld who must confer on many matters are separated from each other by several recitation rooms. As no hall connects these rooms they cannot reach each other's rooms without going through other classrooms while classes are reciting, or by going around on the outside of the building. Neither Prof. Hohlfeld nor Prof. Voss has a private room or office attached to his class room. These two professors have not even their own recitation rooms for their own use during the entire day, for one or more hours they must surrender their rooms to some other instructor who has no classroom of his own, while they meanwhile must seek refuge in the library or elsewhere. In case they return a little before the close of the recitation period, if they do not wish to disturb the class in session, they must wait in the hall until the class is dismissed. This seems poor economy, as the professors must waste valuable time in traveling back and forth. This time they could well employ in preparing for a coming recitation, in looking over written work, or in affording their assistants or the students an opportunity to consult them on matters relating to the work.

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Another inconvenience in the building, in our judgment, is to have chemical rooms on one end of the building in the upper story. In place of this it would seem better to give these rooms to instructors of some of the other modern languages, or else to move the German department to other and better quarters, and surrender the entire building to the pharmaceutical and other allied departments. The University has now six classes in elementary or preparatory German for the benefit of those students who have had no German in the high schools and who are required to have some German before they can complete the University courses which they are pursuing. It would seem that the University ought to be saved this time and expense for providing instruction in preparatory German, in a state in which so large a proportion of citizens are of German parentage. The preparatory German ought to be relegated to the high schools where it properly belongs. If the instructors who are now devoting their attention to the teaching of preparatory German could give this time to the teaching of advanced German, the German department in our university with some additional assistants could be made a strong attraction to the students from other states who are seeking to specialize in this line, and without doubt many students of this class would flock in from the surrounding states. Considering that we have within the borders of our state a very large number of young people who have had the necessary preparation to do advanced work in German,—a number probably unequalled in any other state of the Union,—it shows that we have the essential foundation for building up a German department that could stand head and shoulders above similar departments among the great universities of the country. Especially could this be accomplished if the well-to-do citizens of German parentage continue to contribute financially to the upbuilding of this department. They have made a good beginning by the donation of a fine collection of books for seminary work and by the establishment of a Graduate Scholarship in German Philology. Instead of one there ought to be at least a dozen or more similar scholarships.

ENGLISH.

We note with much satisfaction that the English work at the University has been greatly strengthened in recent years. The work is well organized and the instruction and training is systematic, methodical and efficient. The moving of the University to the front in this direction has had a marked influence on the English instruction in the high schools throughout the state. In no other line has there been a more marked change for the better in the curriculum of our high schools. The reading of good literature and the cultivation of the power of expression, both oral and written, are now advancing side by side.

OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.

The other modern languages, Scandinavian, French, Spanish and Italian, are well taught and are growing in importance in university work. The recent establishment of a School of Commerce has marked a stimulus in the study of modern languages. It will no doubt have the effect to increase the demand for the teaching of additional modern languages in the near future, besides giving added importance to the

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study of both German and Spanish. Nearly one-third of all of the students of the university are now studying German.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JOHN S. ROESELER,

Chairman.

MRS. ELIZABETH PECKHAM,
MRS. GRACE D. MADDEN,

Committee.

March 31, 1902.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE AND PHYSICS.

To the Board of Visitors Wisconsin State University:

Your committee on Horticulture and Physics beg leave to submit the following report:

The field allotted to us for visitation is one of great importance and usefulness, and we were entertained with great interest and benefit while visiting the work of the department of the School of Agriculture.

The work in Horticulture includes four general courses:

1. The general principles of Horticulture.
2. Economic Horticulture, or instruction in the culture of the principal fruits and vegetables of our climate.
3. Aesthetic Horticulture, or the principles of ornamental planting and laying out of lawns and gardens.
4. Special investigation in subjects relating to the propagation and raising of economic plants.

The work in Horticulture, then, relates to the raising of fruits, berries and vegetables and to all kinds of plant culture. The propagation of plants is studied, including the propagation of the same by cutting and transplanting, by seedling, by crossing varieties by the pollination of flowers, by grafting. This experimentation in the making of new varieties and in improving old ones receives considerable attention. The study of bacteria-producing diseases of plants, vines, and orchards receives special attention.

The work in Agricultural Physics includes the following:

1. Meteorology, which deals chiefly with the agricultural phases of the subjects.
2. Farm engineering, including farm drainage and irrigation, the construction and care of country roads and of farm buildings.
3. Soil physics—the crops which grow best on particular kinds of soil; what fertilizers to use; means of keeping the soil productive.
4. Original investigation in the physical laboratory, green house, or field. This last aims to give an intelligent direction to the work of the students' hands, this intelligence being fostered by a study of nature's laws and the application and adaptation of the principles of natural philosophy to the practical work of the farm. For example: The students are taught to operate farm machinery, to note inventions and improvements in farm utensils and machinery, to study the construction of silos, how to fill them and preserve their contents, to estimate the strength and power of windmills for drawing water, etc.

To further scientific investigation an experimental station is connected with the study of Horticulture, in fact with the promotion of all agricultural science. Among the reports issued in 1901 by the workers in this experimental station, we note the following: "The causes oper-

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ative in the formulation of silage," "The influence of the right amount and right distribution of water on crop production," "Studies in black marsh soil," "A study of certain conditions appertaining to the setting of fruits," "An analysis of licensed fertilizers in Wisconsin." Among other pieces of work of as great importance, an exhaustive study of the causes of the unfertility of marsh soil has been made and remedies for the same have been searched for. Again, hundreds of varieties of seedling American plums, many of them cross-bred, have been propagated for the purpose of originating new and larger varieties.

This experimental work adds not a little to the growing fame and usefulness of the College of Agriculture. That the state appreciates this fact is seen in the rapidly increasing number of agricultural students, in the interest the farmers exhibit in the work of the experimental station, as many as fifteen thousand copies of certain bulletins of information being sent out on application only, in the interest of the farmers exhibit in farmers' institutes, in the hard work of the student body, in the students' evident interest in and respect for the character of the instruction offered them, and lastly, in the fact that an organization for experimental work in conjunction with and under the supervision of the University was recently made. The members of this organization include the graduates of the College of Agriculture, who are to co-operate on their individual farms with the experimental work directed by the workers in the experimental station located at the University.

The methods of instruction followed are varied. They include the lecture with demonstration, study of the text-book with the quiz, work in the greenhouse during the winter months, work in the physics and mechanics of agriculture in the laboratory and work shops, and some original investigation on the part of the student himself in the physical laboratory, greenhouse and field. This last is more true, however, of the students who are taking the "Long Course" in agriculture. The work, then, is by no means purely theoretical, for we observe that forty-nine lectures are followed with seventy hours' laboratory practice in plant life, and that fifty-two lectures on agricultural physics are followed with as many hours of laboratory practice.

These above lines of work are doing more than merely increasing the farmers' prosperity by applying definite scientific methods to work which has been too often done heretofore blindly and empirically. The young men are taught that ambitious and trained youth may win success on the farm, that in the raising of fruits and crops there is a call for men of brains as well as of muscle, that life on a farm need not be devoid of intellectual interests to inspire, that intelligent farming is a dignified and honorable calling. Formerly, when the farmer was successful, it was often due to a slavish devotion to hard work. He regarded "book-farming" with scorn. He went on doing the best he could according to the light within him, adopting this or that kind of grain, adopting this or that rotation of crops, using this or that fertilizer, as the notion seized him, but doing nothing systematically or scientifically. Often the best portion of his farm yielded but little because he had not learned the crop adapted to the soil, or because of improper drainage. He permitted many of his crops to be destroyed by bacterial diseases or insects and their larvae, powerless to stay their ravages.

The instruction in Horticulture and Physics seems to the members of this committee to have definite and valuable results, among which are the following:

1. The fitting of youth to earn a successful livelihood on the farm.

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2. The development of an agricultural science.
3. The dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the farmers of the state.
4. The keeping of some of the better class of youth upon the farm. There was and still is too great a tendency for ambitious boys to go to the city and overcrowd the ranks of those engaged in the professions and mercantile life. The boy thought of farming as an occupation which exacted unremitting toil of muscle and limb, which gave very inadequate returns for the effort expended. He did not realize that the successful cultivation of the soil is dependent in certain of its aspects upon a knowledge of chemistry and physics and upon special investigation in subjects relating to the propagation and rearing of plants.
5. The teaching to the youth of our state a respect for and the value of manual labor, if such labor brings results commensurate with the effort put forth.
6. The ethical effect upon a people when they are attached to the soil, because they think of the soil not only as a means of livelihood but as offering a dignified calling and one of great usefulness to the human race.

The farm homes of Wisconsin are too often unattractive and even revolting in appearance. The farmer's family often lives in a house bare or the simplest refining and inspiring features. The home is too often situated in an open field overgrown with weeds or littered with farm implements, with no trees, flowers or lawn to make the surroundings attractive. The instructor in Aesthetic Horticulture has useful work before him if he could find the time not only to awaken in the future farmer the desire to make his home surroundings attractive, but also to give simple and definite instructions in the art of beautifying the home premises with an economical expenditure of time and money. It is not an axiom that useful and noble men and women rise from a meager and sordid environment in spite of the many self-made men whom our country can boast.

(Signed) GRACE DARLING MADDEN,
LOUISE McMYNN GREENE.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS' INSTITUTES, THE FARM AND DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

Hon. J. B. Winslow, Chairman of Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: Your committee to which was assigned the inspection of the departments named above respectfully report:

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The attendance during the present season has been entirely satisfactory and the good work of the managers of the institutes is highly appreciated among the farmers in general. However, there is some criticism on the part of some of our farmers. While we do not agree with them, we must give it as it comes to us. They claim that these institute workers are "book farmers" and scientific fellows. We have no objection to their being either or both, but the fact that they are regarded as simply such by many of our farmers, raises a barrier between them and the farmers and in a large measure shuts off their in-

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fluence. We would suggest that an institute worker go into a community where the institute is to be held, and spend a week ascertaining who of the farmers of the community are capable of taking a leading part in an institute. Then by working in the home talent much more good might be done in certain communities. With more than 150,000 farms in our state and with agricultural development only beginning in the new north, there will always be need of institute work. We must not forget that our farmers are being steadily guided along the right lines of agriculture through the influence of this line of University effort.

FARM AND DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

The short course and dairy course we regard a very important part of the work. Both courses seem to be crowded with students to their limit. There are very few students not residents of the state on account of the fee being raised to a practically prohibitory sum, and as long as our accommodations are limited we think it is as it should be. It must be very helpful to the young men who wish to engage in up-to-date farming in our state. The work in these departments we judge as very practical considering the time devoted to it. While with the completion of the new agricultural building there will be accommodations for a much larger number of students, it is to be expected that the income of the college of agriculture must be considerably increased; quite a sum being required for the care and expenses incident to occupying a much larger building and for increasing the force of instructors and library facilities. Our neighboring states, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota now spend much larger sums for their agricultural colleges than Wisconsin does and we believe that our state with its 150,000 farmers should not be at the bottom of the list.

The stock-judging we regard as a very important feature and feel like commending the efforts of Dean Henry to have students who have received instruction here appointed as judges in county fairs and other places where stock is exhibited. The one room suitable for stock judging purposes has been divided by a muslin partition. This division has been made imperative because of the large number of students seeking instruction. "*We should have a new and larger stock-judging room.*" The various kinds of stock kept on the farm should not be overlooked. It is evidently the intention of those having the matter in charge, to secure not simply the best specimens of farm animals, but to secure those that will improve the standard breeds that we now have throughout the state.

THE DAIRY SCHOOL.

The dairy school instruction and equipment we find quite complete, and as it represents an outlay of over \$50,000 it should be utilized to its fullest extent. Having this in view, the department of agriculture announces for the first time a summer course in dairying. Students will be accepted at any time after March 1 each year and may stay from ten to twenty weeks. They will receive practical instruction in dairying, together with such instruction in the laboratory, with lectures, etc., as are required in turning out well trained factory operators. The general plan pursued by the instructors of the dairy school, we commend as up-to-date and of the most approved methods.

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1901-1902.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The live stock on Wisconsin farms is estimated at nearly \$100,000,000 and the losses each year through disease and mismanagement in the handling of these animals are very large. Wherefore, we highly recommend the present instruction given the young agriculturist in the general course in agriculture, and also recommend that all possible further stress be laid on instruction in veterinary science and surgery as is compatible with the agricultural course, thereby not only equipping the aspiring young farmers to take proper care of their own domestic animals in sickness and in health, but making his superior intelligence in the matter of attention and care of stock, and the common remedies and methods of relief to animals in sickness, of value to the farmers of the state at large among whom he locates.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

This is another branch of agriculture which in our opinion should be added to the experiment station. This industry is already great in our state and with a proper building and equipment for teaching the latest and improved methods of the poultry industry would be a great addition to our agricultural college. We learned that some of our sister states now have poultry schools which can not accommodate all of the students seeking admission.

The people of Wisconsin should feel proud of the agricultural branch of the University and no expense should be considered too great to maintain it at the highest standard of the times.

(Signed) ANDREW NOLL,
J. E. COLEMAN,
A. L. RUGGLES.

Dated March 5, 1902.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY FINANCES AND BUSINESS METHODS.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

The committee on University Finances and Business Methods report:

That we have made a careful and thorough investigation of the financial and business affairs of the University and from our examination we are satisfied that the business methods are quite equal to, and the expenditures are as carefully checked and guarded, as those of a private corporation. Especially is the manner of keeping the accounts to be commended. This system of accounting is the outgrowth of many years of experience and we fail to see how there could be devised a more plain, comprehensive and, at the same time, easily understood, method of keeping the business records of the University than now exists.

(Signed) ORLANDO E. CLARK,
ANDREW NOLL,
A. L. RUGGLES.

Dated March 10, 1902.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

To the Honorable John B. Winslow, Chairman of the Board of Visitors:

As members of your committee on Chemistry and Physics we find that both of these departments are badly hampered by lack of room. This is especially true of the department of Chemistry, where both lecture halls and laboratories are entirely inadequate. We find, also, that there is an insufficient library for the use of students in Chemistry; and we therefore recommend that the present building be enlarged, or that a new building be erected which will meet the needs of the department, and that a sum of money be appropriated for the purchase of books.

In the department of Physics the lecture rooms and the students' laboratories are large, comfortable and, with a single exception, splendidly equipped. The research laboratories, however, are so badly crowded that those who work in them are subjected to the greatest inconvenience. We therefore recommend that the unused parts of the basement in Science Hall be fitted up for research laboratories.

In one respect the equipment of the Physics department lags behind that of other universities and colleges of the country. It is without the apparatus necessary for the production of liquid air, and in lacking this it falls below the standard that has been set for it by the University. The conditions under which liquid air is produced are so remarkable and present so many new problems to the student, that no course in Physics is complete which does not offer an opportunity for studying them. We therefore recommend that the necessary apparatus be purchased.

The gentlemen who represent the departments we have visited have received us with much courtesy and have explained their work with the greatest consideration and politeness.

(Signed) ELIZABETH G. PECKHAM,
ORLANDO E. CLARK,
ANDREW NOLL.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE STUDENT LIFE OF WOMEN.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

Your committee on the Student Life of Women wishes to emphasize a subject which, in its opinion, is of great importance to every citizen of the state, namely: the establishment of a department of Domestic Economy.

The trend of public opinion toward specific courses in practical training for life-work, both for men and women, renders such a course a necessity. Wisconsin is, in this respect, far behind many other states, among which are Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, and other western states.

We cannot state the matter more fairly than by quoting from the catalogue of the Ohio State University.

"Four years ago the Ohio State University recognized the demand for a broader education for young women, by introducing a course in Domestic Science. The course was planned for no one class of wo-

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1901-1902.

men; not particularly for city or country girls, but in the hope that it might appeal to the most womanly side of all women. The desire was and is, that by the practical and scientific study of home problems, women shall come to see more in household duties than a mere routine; to recognize that Economics has its foundation in domestic relations; that Art and Ethics have no higher use than to purify and beautify every day subjects; and that the history and literature of the past have direct bearing upon the present. In other words, the authorities believed that by practically applying the pure sciences and arts to domestic life, our women should be better able to build ideal homes and an ideal nation."

The present time seems an opportune one to make a beginning in this line of work. A building will be vacant this spring, in which at slight expense the nucleus of a Domestic Science School could be established.

The School of Agriculture now offers to women work in Horticulture, Floriculture, Economic Entomology and Dairying. By adding courses in Domestic Economy under the supervision of a competent woman with one or two assistants the women students of the state could be furnished a course comprising Poultry Raising, Sanitation, Dress-making and Home Economy.

Your committee feels that when a beginning has been made in the right direction, the legislature will be quick to recognize in a substantial way, a work which means direct practical benefit to us all.

Other important matters have received attention from previous committees. We would, however, add a suggestion in regard to Chadbourne Hall, which seems feasible under present conditions, namely: that freshmen be given preference in accommodations at the Hall. The upper classmen, who might more easily find room and board outside, are those who, as a rule, retain their rooms from one year to another, while freshmen, who especially need the supervision given at the Hall, must find room and board outside. If Chadbourne Hall is an established factor in the student life, your committee believes that freshmen should be the first to profit by the benefit accruing from residence therein.

The division in authority between the social and domestic heads of Chadbourne Hall is a disadvantage to all concerned. In the opinion of the committee, the whole authority should be placed in the hands of one person who co-operates directly with the University faculty. The office of Dean of Women might be combined with the above, as the woman holding this responsible position should live among the largest number of women students possible, i. e., at Chadbourne Hall, with its domestic arrangements under her control. This necessitates a strong, practical woman of education, whose foresight and example may stimulate the women students to lead earnest, useful lives.

In conclusion your committee wishes to call attention to the report of the committee on Horticulture and Physics, for 1901, in which a strong plea is made for a department of Domestic Economy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LOUISE McMYNN GREENE,
ELIZABETH GIFFORD PECKHAM,
FLORA BEALE GINTY.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

April 10, 1902.

Judge John B. Winslow, Chairman Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: As the work of the department allotted to us for visitation continues with such slight change from year to year, it hardly seems appropriate to give a detailed report, so we will confine ourselves to a general expression of approval and satisfaction.

We heartily congratulate the management upon the efficient work which is being done by the professors in charge. The facilities for the critical study of the ancient languages are of the very highest order. The reference library furnishes a rich field for the painstaking student.

There is a hearty acknowledgment of good work by the students and a cordial sympathy between students and professors which specially signifies a wholesome condition of affairs. We regret that such a small per cent. of the entire student body is found in the classes in Hellenistic Greek and Hebrew. This is perhaps natural owing to the unprecedented development of the applied sciences and the utilitarian tendency of our times, but it is to be hoped that a continued effort will be made to arouse an interest in these subjects that is befitting their importance.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) M. S. FRAWLEY,
J. E. COLEMAN.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL OF PHARMACY AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

The School of Pharmacy is in need of a lecture hall where the lecturer can do experimental work before the classes. Furthermore, a model pharmacy in connection with the school would add greatly to the practical studies taught at present in the school. The graduate of pharmacy would be better fitted for his future work, and at the same time a well managed pharmacy under the supervision of the department will no doubt attract the attention of those in pursuit of pharmaceutical studies wishing to become practical pharmacists.

The College of Natural Science established some time ago a special course antecedent to the study of medicine, which at the present time does not meet the requirements of the advanced medical schools of this country. A radical change would take place by adding to the present pre-medical course a full course of instruction of human anatomy and human physiology. Besides taking the courses of the natural sciences, a two years' course in anatomy and physiology will entitle the student after having received the degree of B. L., B. A., or B. S. to full credit of the first two years of the medical school work, and then can be admitted to the third year of any medical school in this country. He will virtually be on equal footing with the German medical student who passes the tentamen physicum and is now permitted to enter upon the higher studies of the medical sciences.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ARTHUR J. PULS,
Chairman.

April 14, 1902.

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1901-1902.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE OF LAW.

April 11, 1902.

Judge John B. Winslow, Chairman Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: Your committee, to whom was allotted the inspection of the College of Law, report as follows:

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Although but recently organized, the School of Commerce is fortunate in having at its head the type of men who possess the special fitness to place it at once on a firm and practical footing. In the absence of the director, Prof. W. A. Scott, the affairs of the school have been ably managed by Professor Balthasar Meyer.

The instructors of this school have by no means an easy task, since no text-books are available to place in the hands of the students. The instruction for the greater part must be presented in the form of lectures, the material for which must be collected from a variety of sources, such as reports of commissions, consular reports, bank and railroad reports, etc. This makes it necessary to have a larger staff of instructors in proportion to the number of students than is required in other departments. We noted with pleasure that the work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures from men, whose knowledge was gained in the practical management of the great business enterprises of this country.

SCHOOLS OF HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Each one of these schools is, in the judgment of your committee, in a high state of efficiency, owing to the scholarly attainments and the organizing talent of the heads of the respective departments. It is to be regretted that the University cannot afford to pay better salaries to its able instructors in order to tie permanently to the institution its talented men. In the resignation of Professor Haskins, the University lost one of the ablest men on the history staff.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Since the adoption of the three years' course, this college has made a noted step in advance. It would seem that the time is come for a still further step in advance, by way of requiring a higher preparatory training for admission to the school. The students at present differ so widely in their scholastic attainments that the instructors find it difficult to properly adapt their instruction to all. We are therefore convinced that the best interests of the school and also of the legal profession would be conserved by raising the educational requirement for admission to this department.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ORLANDO E. CLARK,
M. S. FRAWLEY,
JOHN S. ROESELER.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STUDENT LIFE OF YOUNG MEN.

Hon. J. B. Winslow, Chairman Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: Your committee on the Student Life of Young Men beg to submit the following report:

So far as could be ascertained there are favorable conditions existing for the physical, intellectual, social, moral and religious development of the students at the University. It is true there are also hindrances in nearly all these lines, but these are found in every community to a greater or less degree. All men must run up against these and must learn to battle against and conquer them.

The young men at Madison enjoy advantages that can be duplicated at but few institutions of learning. There is, however, one decided drawback at our University to which your committee would call attention. This defect can be remedied and ought to be as soon as possible.

With the present large attendance at the University the erection of a dormitory for young men seems a necessity. The great demand for, and the limited supply of, suitable student rooms within a reasonable distance from the University results in the fixing of prices of rooms and board at such figures that many young men of limited means desirous of an education are discouraged from attempting to attend the University.

It is too much of a burden upon them to purchase the necessary books, to pay incidental and laboratory fees, to provide clothing and to pay high prices for rooms and board when they have neither the chance nor the time to earn anything during their attendance and when their people can hardly afford to dispense with their services at home, much less lend them any pecuniary aid.

A state university ought to, above all, attract the young men from the common walks of life, the sons of the small farmer and the sons of the laboring man, so that they may meet in the same classes with the sons of the more favored. This will keep our American society homogeneous to a greater degree and prevent its division into distinct castes or classes and thus do away to a great extent with the prejudice and envy which is so liable to spring up. It also insures the spread of higher education among all classes. This generalizing of education is very necessary for the perpetuity of our free government and of our free institutions. It spreads the leaven of intelligence through the whole cosmopolitan mixture.

Harvard College is thought by many to be an aristocratic institution, but outside of charging tuition fees it offers advantages to the poor young man for which he must seek in vain at our University.

Harvard's dormitories afford reasonable rooms and board; its well organized system for furnishing work and extending financial aid to the deserving is a great attraction for the poor and worthy young man.

The University has one of the best equipped gymnasiums in the country. Most thorough training is given under competent instructors. The actual results as shown in measurements taken when students first enter this department and at later stages in their development are most satisfactory. A strong physical basis is absolutely essential to healthful and vigorous mental and moral life.

The matter of governing a great student body has come to be greatly simplified since athletics has been given its proper place. Vent is given in this way for the overflow of animal spirits which otherwise would be spent in mischievous or vicious ways.

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1901-1902.

Football receives large attention in the university life and there is always danger of excess. This should be carefully guarded. All gambling in connection with it should be severely punished. The impression should never be made upon the state that the University fosters a sporting element. Your committee recognizes that football is one of the games that assists greatly in the development of a university spirit, which is a matter of very great importance. It establishes pleasant relations between different universities and creates a spirit of friendly rivalry which on the whole must be regarded as beneficial.

While athletics bring the University into great prominence it should be understood that the greatest thing in the student life of young men outside of regular work is not football, but the joint debates. These debates have been carried on for years between the literary societies. It is considered the greatest honor to be selected for one of these contests, and the annual debate is the great event of the university year. A football champion is soon forgotten but the man who achieves honor in one of these intellectual contests adds permanent fame to the University, and his name is handed down to succeeding classmen.

The moral life of the University on the whole is good. There will always be some in so large a body of students who discredit the institution. The great mass of young men seem to be at the University for earnest work. A more peaceable, orderly body of young men, taking the year through, it would be difficult to find in any university in the land.

The impression prevails in some parts of the state that Madison itself furnishes a most unfavorable environment for a university. This is not true. The University is three times larger than ten years ago. And during that time no additional saloons or places of temptation have been established within a radius of a mile of the University, and the city is as free from temptations as most cities of its size. The religious associations among young men, voluntarily conducted by themselves, are well sustained. Eminent speakers are frequently here from different parts of the country. All of which helps to create a most healthful moral atmosphere. The different religious denominations of the state are considering the propriety of establishing guilds to have no organic connection with the University and not for sectarian purposes, but to assist in the higher life of students. The Y. M. C. A. of the students is now securing funds for the erection of a suitable building for its work. All of which is regarded by this committee as helpful to the best moral interests of students.

Parents who send their young men to the University of Wisconsin should understand that they are not sending them to a place where the highest and best ideals will be destroyed, but where already an atmosphere exists to awaken in them the very best and noblest things.

The average student is safer morally in an institution like this than in the environment of his own home town. The state cannot teach religion and there is no desire that it should, but it welcomes all healthful religious influences centering about the University, and helping in the development of the higher life of its students.

(Signed) E. G. UPDIKE,

Chairman;

JOHN S. ROESELER.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE OF MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Evansville, Wis., April 8, 1902.

Hon. J. B. Winslow, Chairman Board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir: Your committee, concerning the work assigned it, begs to report as follows:

The College of Mechanics and Engineering occupies the new building provided for it two years ago. This building, in its architectural features and adaptation to the necessities of the college, surpasses all of the buildings of the university, except the new library building; and even that is not superior as far as its utility is concerned. The exterior of the building is plain, yet its outlines are symmetrical, and are in good proportion; at least they make that impression on the average citizen. The exterior decorations and trimmings are tasteful and very appropriate, but not so elaborate or expensive as to incur the just criticism of the most utilitarian taxpayer. In appearance, the interior of the building is in keeping with the exterior, and withal, well adapted to the class and laboratory work of the college. The building as it stands is complete in itself, but is so planned that it can be enlarged to about four times its present capacity, by additions on the east, north and west sides of an open court, which is occupied by a steam-testing laboratory lighted from above. When this building was erected only two years ago, it was believed some time would pass before its capacity would be fully utilized; but already some of the recitation rooms are taxed to their very limit, and room that appeared ample is already fully occupied. In order to provide adequately for this college, additional room will be a necessity in the near future.

The teaching force of this college is composed of a corps of professors and instructors who bring to their work thorough preparation, enthusiasm and, many of them, a ripeness for their task that is the result of experience both inside and outside of the class room. Their devotion to their work bespeaks only the best results for this department of the University. The instruction given by men of this stamp cannot fail to be very practical and helpful to students in their care. The young men who make up the five hundred and thirteen enrolled in this college are an earnest and painstaking body of students, partaking of the spirit of their instructors, and determined to make the most of their excellent opportunities.

Dean Johnson sets forth, in a private pamphlet, a request for an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), to be raised by gifts and bequests, the income of which is to be used in original research in the laboratories of this department of the University, thus more fully utilizing the opportunities afforded by this equipment. Notwithstanding the embarrassments under which they labor for want of means, the professors and students have already made very valuable contributions to this field of knowledge, and have also added valuable discoveries to the applied sciences. This work certainly ought to be encouraged. We fully approve of his request, and heartily recommend it to the Board of Regents. The ever-increasing demand for young men practically as well as theoretically trained for mechanical and engineering work, emphasizes the obligation upon our commonwealth to furnish ample opportunity for training along these lines. The work of these

Report of the Board of Visitors, 1901-1902.

trained students is sure to add to the wealth of our state and that of some of them will add to the material comforts that make life more to us all.

(Signed) J. E. COLEMAN,
E. G. UPDIKE,
ARTHUR J. PULS.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS,
INCLUDING LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin:

The undersigned members of the committee on Grounds and Buildings were conducted through the principal buildings by the university architect and a careful examination of the conditions and needs was made.

For the most part, the buildings are in good repair and seem to be well cared for. As new buildings are erected and other improvements made, we realize more and more the importance of having a well defined, intelligent, general plan to follow, not only with reference to the location of buildings, but the care of the grounds as well. The city of Madison is visited every year by large numbers of strangers, and nothing appeals more strongly to the visitor for the good of our university than well-kept grounds and buildings, and we earnestly recommend intelligent industry towards making and keeping the grounds and buildings in attractive condition.

Lower Campus: We respectfully call attention to the report of the committee last year regarding the lower campus, and earnestly endorse what was said therein.

Gymnasium: We are informed that the gymnasium is frequently used for large gatherings and that persons in great numbers are entertained at refreshments or otherwise in the upper story or gallery. The front stairway leading to this department is rather narrow and poorly constructed, the only other means of access or egress is by means of a very narrow, winding stairs in the rear. In case of panic from fire alarm or other cause serious disaster might easily follow. A little inquiry would bring any one to the conclusion that it is little less than criminal neglect to permit people to assemble in this department under present conditions. We recommend that steps be taken at once to construct an out-door exit from the rear of this department, if it is to be further used to assemble people in any numbers. We are advised that this can be done without damaging the general appearance of the building, and at comparatively small cost.

Old Library Hall: The assembly room for general chorus work and other musical instruction, is immediately above rooms used for piano practice, etc. The floor is thin, with no deadening, it seems. At all events when piano practice is going on it is almost impossible to conduct any kind of work in the room above. The room is in very general use, not only for musical work, but is the meeting place for several organizations, etc. We recommend that another floor, with suitable deadening materials be put in this room and other improvements made that will better fit the place for the uses it is intended for.

University of Wisconsin.

Science Hall: The elements seem to work much damage to the brick and cement in this building, and something should be done, if possible, to preserve it. We are advised that the brick can be treated with a preparation which will materially check, if not altogether stop, the present rapid decay, and we recommend speedy inquiry into this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. L. RUGGLES, *Chn.*,
E. G. UPDIKE.

Dated April 8, 1902.

*Treasurer's Report.***Report of the Treasurer.**

MADISON, Wis., July 1, 1902.

HON. J. H. STOUT,

President of the Board of Regents:

SIR:—I submit my report as Treasurer of the Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin, for the fiscal years ending September 30th, 1901, and June 30th, 1902:

RECEIPTS.		
1900, Oct. 1.		
Balance on hand	\$106,146 67	
From Treasurer of the United States for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1901	40,000 00	
From State Treasurer for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1901	321,283 79	
From deposits by the Secretary of the Board for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901	137,470 50	
State Hist. Library Bldg., for heating	2,906 13	
From income on gifts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901	630 59	
From Treasurer of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902	11,250 00	
From State Treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1902	428,429 02	
From deposits by Secretary of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1902	130,821 46	
Interest on gifts for the year ending June 30, 1902.....	942 49	\$1,179,930 65
DISBURSEMENTS.		
On orders fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1901.....	\$536,925 14	
On orders fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902.....	549,953 78	\$1,086,878 92
Balance on hand		\$93,051 73

(Signed) J. O. DAVIDSON,

State Treasurer.

Ex-Officio Treasurer Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin.

*University of Wisconsin.***Financial Condition.**

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MADISON, Wis., July 1, 1902.

HON. J. H. STOUT,

President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

SIR:—I have the honor to report herewith the financial condition of the University for the biennial period extending from October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1902.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:		
Chapter 62, Laws 1887, Agricultural Institutes.....	\$12,000 00	.....
Chapter 418, Laws 1887, Washburn Observatory	3,000 00	.....
Chapter 170, Laws 1899	268,000 00	.....
Chapter 150, Laws 1901	10,533 33	.....
From United States Appropriations:		
Treasurer United States for Experiment Station (Hatch fund)	15,000 00	.....
Treasurer United States for Agriculture and Me- chanic Arts (Morrill)	25,000 00	.....
From Productive Funds:		
Income from productive University fund.....	12,014 79	.....
Income from productive Agricultural College fund....	15,735 67	.....
From Miscellaneous:		
Students' fees, tuition, etc.	74,240 50	.....
Students, for laboratory supplies	17,392 28	.....
Matron Ladies' Hall	1,200 11	.....
Interest on bank deposits	380 12	.....
Material sold	118 55	.....
Rents	254 90	.....
Advertising in and sale of Agricultural Institute bul- letins	1,343 45	.....
University extension fees	40 00	.....
Library fines	13 46	.....
Use of pianos	182 00	.....
Agricultural college sales, proceeds of material after being used for experimental purposes	34,431 90	.....
Agricultural College license fees	125 00	.....
Historical Library Commission, for heat	2,906 13	.....
Sabres sold	19 35	.....
Repairs paid by students	2 00	.....
Rebate railroad fare	44 32	.....

Financial Condition.

From Gifts:		
Interest on Jackson bequest (part)	340 45	
Interest Amelia E. H. Doyon bequest	340 14	
August Uihlein fellowship	400 00	
Alumni fellowship (part)	312 00	
Biblical Alliance of Wisconsin	690 00	
Hebrew Lectureship and Scholarship Society	250 00	
Madison German Philological scholarship	125 00	
John C. Freeman scholarship	250 00	
William F. Allen scholarship	250 00	
Henrik Wergeland Scholarship, two years	400 00	
School of Commerce Library fund	2,000 00	
School of Economics Library fund	2,480 00	
Robert Owen Collection fund	5 00	
Wisconsin Municipal League scholarship	155 00	
B. K. Miller scholarship, two years	100 00	
Sheboygan Graduate Scholarship in German Philology	52 50	
Historical Library for blackboards built	213 06	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Agricultural College and Experiment Station		\$96,261 31
College of Letters and Science		152,420 73
College of Mechanics and Engineering		57,011 91
Administration		16,867 03
College of Law		15,418 49
School of Education and University Extension		10,995 47
Washburn Observatory		5,705 49
General Library		12,189 02
Laboratory supplies		14,699 72
School of Pharmacy		8,831 75
Agricultural Institutes		13,737 99
Summer Session		7,464 86
Repairs		13,008 18
Heat and light		22,506 92
Printing and advertising		5,305 77
General account		3,750 11
Roads and grounds		3,427 73
Chapter 239, Laws 1899		9,740 47
Engineering building		32,225 07
Insurance fund (shop repairs)		3,545 45
Historical Library commission		65 82
Historical Library building (account expense joint use)		3,754 44
Germanic library fund		284 83
School of Economics library fund		426 60
School of Commerce library fund		765 56
University Hall		1,333 81
W. F. Allen Graduate scholarship		250 00
J. C. Freeman Graduate scholarship		425 00
Alumni fellowship		312 00
Uihlein fellowship		400 00
Fred Vogel, Jr., scholarship		125 00
Hebrew scholarship		250 00
Madison Graduate scholarship in German philology		250 00
Henrik Wergeland scholarship		200 00
B. K. Miller scholarship		50 00
Amelia E. H. Doyon bequest income		264 21
Robert Owen collection		165 00
Bills payable		14,000 00
Wisconsin Municipal League scholarship		155 00
Johnson Endowment fund, loaned through treasurer		5,090 00
Biblical Alliance scholarships		690 00
Jackson bequest income		1,037 00
Lewis medal fund income		18 00
Stein bequest, loaned through treasurer		1,000 00
William Jennings Bryan prize fund, loaned through treasurer		250 00
Johnson Endowment fund income		300 00
Total receipts and disbursements	\$502,341 01	\$536,925 14
Balance Sept. 30, 1900	106,146 67	
Balance Sept. 30, 1901		71,562 54
	\$608,487 68	\$608,487 68

University of Wisconsin.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:		
Chapter 62, Laws 1887, Agricultural Institutes	\$12,000 00	.....
Chapter 418, Laws 1887, Washburn Observatory	3,000 00	.....
Chapter 322, Laws 1901	289,000 00	.....
Chapter 322, Laws 1901, Agricultural building (part).....	50,000 00	.....
From United States Appropriations:		
Treasurer United States for Experiment Station (Hatch fund)	11,250 00	.....
From Productive Funds:		
Income from Productive University fund	11,097 59	.....
Income from Productive Agricultural College fund.....	13,331 43	.....
From Miscellaneous:		
Bills payable (temporary loans from State Trust fund)	50,000 00	.....
Students' fees, tuition, etc.	72,806 73	.....
Students, for laboratory supplies	16,500 00	.....
Rents	1,079 54	.....
Interest on bank deposits	269 46	.....
Material sold	246 10	.....
Advertising in and sale of Institute Bulletins	1,341 65	.....
University Extension lecture fees	20 00	.....
Refunds and rebates	136 74	.....
Library fines	13 48	.....
Use of pianos	183 50	.....
United States Treasurer for soil tubes made.....	50 85	.....
Johnson Endowment fund, refunds to principal by:		
F. H. Sanders	\$40 00	.....
H. H. Moe	47 08	.....
Sara G. Reindal	30 00	.....
	117 08	.....
From Agricultural College:		
Sales of creamery and farm products after use for instruction and experimentation	33,347 41	.....
Fertilizer license fees	275 00	.....
Feeding stuffs license fees	925 00	.....
Tests dairy cows (refunds by owners).....	1,428 87	.....
From Gifts:		
Interest on Jackson bequest (through treasurer)....	726 19	.....
Interest Amella E. H. Doyon bequest	216 30	.....
Alumni Fellowship balance 1900-1901	88 00	.....
Alumni Fellowship, account 1901-1902	152 05	.....
August Uihlein Fellowship	400 00	.....
Milwaukee Social Settlement Fellowship	350 00	.....
William F. Allen Scholarship	250 00	.....
John C. Freeman Scholarship	250 00	.....
Sheboygan Graduate Scholarship	300 00	.....
Hebrew Lectureship and Scholarship Society.....	240 00	.....
Pennoyer Scholarship	50 00	.....

Financial Condition.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Agricultural College and Experiment Station.....		\$95,984 46
College Letters and Science		173,012 66
College Engineering		60,486 98
Administration		12,058 80
College of Law		12,936 74
Observatory		6,131 65
General Library		10,891 79
Laboratory supplies		14,231 96
School of Pharmacy		8,508 22
Agricultural Institute fund		13,206 50
Summer Session		1,150 19
Repairs		8,647 96
Heat and light		27,754 21
Printing and advertising		4,023 76
General account		10,790 92
Roads and grounds		3,131 10
Chapter 239, Laws 1899-35 M.....		7,911 18
Engineering building		1,025 00
Agricultural College building		22,000 00
Historical Library building (expense joint use).....		329 76
School Economics Library fund		839 64
School Commerce Library fund		555 32
William F. Allen Graduate Scholarship		250 00
John C. Freeman Graduate Scholarship		250 00
August Uihlein Fellowship		400 00
Sheboygan Graduate Scholarship in German Philology.....		300 00
Alumni Fellowship (part)		248 00
Hebrew Fellowship (part)		169 00
B. K. Miller Scholarship		50 00
Milwaukee Social Settlement Fellowship		350 00
Amelia E. H. Doyon Scholarships		266 32
Pennoyer Scholarship		50 00
Johnson Endowment Fund interest		312 58
Jackson bequest interest		1,000 00
Lewis Prize Fund interest		18 00
Henrik Wergeland Scholarship Book Fund		78 05
Lewis Medal Fund (loaned through treasurer).....		160 32
Johnson Endowment Fund (loaned through treasurer).....		500 00
United States soil tubes (part cost)		11 71
Bills payable (temporary loans repaid)		50,000 00
Total receipts and disbursements	\$571,442 97	\$549,953 78
Balance Sept. 30, 1901	71,562 54	.....
Balance June 30, 1902		93,051 73
	\$643,005 51	\$643,005 51
RECAPITULATION.		
Total receipts and disbursements for two years.....	\$1,073,783 98	\$1,086,878 92
Balance Sept. 30, 1900	106,146 67	.....
Balance June 30, 1902		93,051 73
	\$1,179,930 65	\$1,179,930 65

For detail of disbursements see appendix A.

Respectfully,

E. F. RILEY,

Secretary.

APPENDIX

To the Report of The Regents of the University of Wisconsin,
Showing Detail of Disbursements of Funds for the
Two Years ending June 30, 1902.

For further detail of items marked with a star see Appendix B.

University of Wisconsin.

DETAIL OF DISBURSEMENTS.

1901-1902.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.		
W. A. Henry, dean and professor, salary.....	\$4,000 00	.....
S. M. Babcock, assistant director and chief chemist of the Experiment Station and professor.....	3,000 00	.....
H. L. Russell, professor, salary.....	2,500 00	.....
F. H. King, professor, salary (part).....	1,480 00	.....
E. S. Goff, professor, salary.....	2,200 00	.....
F. W. Woll, assistant professor, salary.....	1,100 00	.....
E. H. Farrington, professor, salary.....	2,200 00	.....
W. L. Carlyle, professor, salary.....	2,200 00	.....
A. R. Whitson, assistant professor, salary.....	1,300 00	.....
R. A. Moore, agriculturist, salary.....	1,200 00	.....
Alfred Vivian, assistant chemist, salary.....	900 00	.....
R. H. Shaw, assistant, salary.....	930 00	.....
J. S. Baer, instructor, salary.....	850 00	.....
F. Craneheld, assistant, salary.....	800 00	.....
F. Dewhirst, assistant, salary.....	800 00	.....
E. G. Hastings, assistant, salary.....	400 00	.....
Leslie Adams, farm superintendent, salary.....	900 00	.....
R. D. Weave, instructor, salary.....	80 60	.....
William Verthein, instructor, salary.....	42 04	.....
Roy L. Smith, instructor, salary.....	21 15	.....
Fred N. Sargent, instructor, salary.....	100 00	.....
John E. Scott, instructor, salary.....	142 60	.....
W. M. Singleton, instructor, salary.....	3 75	.....
H. Sandell, instructor, salary.....	100 00	.....
John McCready, instructor, salary.....	150 00	.....
Hugh Nisbet, instructor, salary.....	100 00	.....
T. F. McConnell, assistant, salary.....	225 00	.....
George D. Little, instructor, salary.....	170 00	.....
Earl Kent, instructor, salary.....	10 87	.....
Frank Kleinheinz, instructor, salary.....	210 00	.....
Warren Hardison, instructor, salary.....	100 00	.....
James Hutton, instructor, salary.....	170 00	.....
J. H. Godfrey, instructor, salary.....	128 85	.....
R. M. Gillette, instructor, salary.....	250 00	.....
G. H. Bendendorf, instructor, salary.....	7 64	.....
J. R. Danks, instructor, salary.....	1 75	.....
Peter A. Dinketh, instructor.....	100 00	.....
Am. Berkshire Assoc., registrar, blanks.....	16 10	.....
Amer. Southdown Breeders' Assn., registration, blanks.....	14 60	.....
American Harrow Co., manure spreader, casting.....	101 00	.....
S. A. Alling, trees.....	1 00	.....
Alford Bros., laundry.....	25 00	.....
A. H. Andrews & Co., extras for seats.....	16 80	.....
Assoc. of Am. Agrl. Colleges, membership fees.....	20 00	.....
Angell & Hastrleiter, city directory.....	3 00	.....
A. R. Ames, agent, ins. prem.....	6 78	.....
Am. Percheron Horse Breeders' Assn., registry fees.....	8 00	.....
Armour Fertilizer Works, fertilizer.....	9 83	.....
Chas. Albright, services of horse.....	24 00	.....
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware.....	289 83	.....
American Jersey Cattle Club, registration.....	3 00	.....
H. Behrend, books.....	1 18	.....
F. A. Brockhaus, books.....	249 25	.....
Buhl Stamping Co., cans.....	13 50	.....
A. H. Barber Mfg. Co., butter color.....	19 00	.....
Buffalo Pitts Co., grate bars.....	11 50	.....
U. S. Baer, expenses paid.....	74 34	.....
Burdick, Pecher & Murray, mem. books, mdse.....	7 30	.....
Jos. H. Blied, tin work.....	11 40	.....

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

Brown & Nevin, livery	22 00
D. H. Burrell & Co., testers	6 00
Baker Bros., trees	1 50
Bowman Dairy Co., milk cans	30 00
Binner Engraving Co., engraving	7 28
Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., chemicals and apparatus.....	572 18
Barbee Wire & Iron Co., cow stalls	42 50
F. C. Blied & Co., paper and printing	4 75
B. T. Babbitt, potash	16 00
Mrs. Baltzell, preserving fruit	7 00
Chas. H. Besley & Co., brass, mdse., tags	25 50
Barnes-Crosby Co., engraving	68 55
B. F. Baker Co., harness	15 00
Geo. E. Bryant, Jersey cow	75 00
Chas. S. Baker & Co., alkaline tablets	23 00
Crane Co., pipe and fittings	283 58
Frederic Craneheld, expenses	28 33
Cornish, Curtis & Greene Mfg. Co., mdse., repairing	81 84
C. F. Cooley, fuel, etc.	2,580 42
Conklin & Sons, fuel, etc.	226 06
Capital City Paper Co., paper	35 48
Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co., milk jars, mdse., dairy supplies	606 07
Coe & Converse, trees	8 80
Corry's Grocery, mdse	22 61
M. J. Cantwell, printing	25 05
John Casey, Percheron mare	175 00
Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., castors	4 50
J. M. Clifford, agent, ins. premium	67 80
Thomas Clark, Hereford calves	235 00
Chicago Lab. Supply & Scale Co., Hylo-plate	11 32
Orlando E. Clark, regent, expenses	9 55
Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., fence extras	14 75
T. A. Chapman Co., bunting	6 06
F. W. Curtiss, photo work	29 00
Carman Horse Shoe Co., shoeing	19 50
Clasp Envelope Co., envelopes	51 96
Crane Bros., paper	27 25
Currie Bros., mastica, bulbs, plants	30 26
W. L. Carlyle, expenses, entry fees paid	290 63
C. M. Dengler, lettering	17 60
P. J. Diepold, blacksmith work	129 63
Democrat Ptg. Co., printing	89 44
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rentals	54 00
A. B. Dick Co., paper and ink	55 95
C. H. Dana, labels	7 50
Det Schubtheske Forlag, book	1 56
DeLaval Separator Co., belts, extras	12 20
M. Diederich, mdse.	2 80
Dennison Mfg. Co., tags	2 65
Doyon-Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	106 93
The A. Dickenson Co., seed, clover seed	15 11
O. C. Diehl, Guinea pigs	7 00
Joseph Doll, feed	49 50
Dr. G. Howard Davidson, Shropshire ewe	50 00
Deering Harvester Co., binding twine	13 50
Diamond Crystal Salt Co., salt sacks	3 00
E. C. Dodge, butter tubs	64 50
Dresen & Rhodes, painting	9 95
J. M. Edwards & Son, trees	1 50
Elgin Butter Tub Co., tins	1 90
Eimer & Amend, chemicals	164 42
J. A. Everett, seed drill	1 00
A. W. Edson, Yorkshire boar	20 00
F. R. Eastman, electric work and material	3 59
Electrical Supply Co., electric goods	21 94
E. H. Farrington, expenses	164 82
Franklin Lab. Supply Co., microtome	54 00
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	175 38
C. L. Fitch, nitrate tablets	4 00
E. M. Fox, agent, ins. prem.	13 56
Andrew Frisch, oats, straw	126 88
Edw. Fischer Co., copy cloths	1 50
Florists Supply Co., mdse.	4 00
F. B. Fargo & Co., ear gate, cheese boards, mdse.	30 95
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., machinery, repairs, wagon, etc.	163 03

University of Wisconsin.

*Farm and office pay roll, clerks, janitor and labor.....	16,015	78
W. J. Gamm, repair work.....	2	00
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co., gluten meal.....	22	50
Alex. Galbraith, expenses, service of stallion.....	54	38
Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., sapolio, gold dust, etc.....	10	80
John Greig, furniture, desk.....	19	50
Gem Fibre Package Co., butter boxes.....	48	54
Emil Greiner, glassware, milk bottles, tubes.....	89	17
Phillip Gross Hdw. Co., hardware.....	16	81
Wm. Gugel, feed.....	96	48
B. F. Goodrich & Co., rubber bands.....	2	40
William Gilbert, cions.....	10	00
W. R. Goodwin, Jr., goats.....	50	00
Goodyear Rubber Co., rubber matting.....	3	96
E. S. Goff, expenses.....	9	29
L. B. Gilbert, mason work.....	79	49
G. Grimm & Son, binding.....	108	20
H. P. Gibson, envelopes.....	44	60
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides, photo work.....	156	58
John D. Hayes, horse shoeing.....	175	75
Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., galv. iron pipe.....	232	65
W. A. Henry, director, bills paid, expenses.....	359	79
Haage & Schmidt, seed potatoes.....	23	09
Fred Heuls, lock and key work.....	14	65
Holstein-Fresian Assoc., registration.....	25	25
Louis C. Haley, agent, ins. prem.....	6	78
W. J. Hyland, plumbing.....	1	50
Haswell & Scholl, framing pictures, furniture, chairs, etc.....	82	54
John C. Haley, agent, ins. prem.....	20	34
Theo. Herfurth & Son, agents, ins. prem.....	74	58
H. B. Hobbins, agent, ins. prem.....	81	36
Henry Hoffman, feed.....	13	09
Hinrichs & Thompson, mdse.....	4	70
Henry Haak, plumbing.....	6	60
P. F. Harloff, electrical goods.....	6	60
Hart-Parr Co., casting.....	30	00
A. G. Hopkins, expenses.....	18	09
Hausmann & Dunn, thermometers.....	4	59
Hunt Bros., hog.....	25	00
Hanchett Paper Co., paper saucers.....	1	50
B. Hoffman Mfg. Co., packing.....	1	80
Chr. Hanson's Laboratory, ferment.....	1	95
Johns-Hopkins Press, book.....	5	00
Hollister's Pharmacy, drugs and mdse.....	84	63
W. D. Hoard Co., advertising, book.....	23	08
Illinois Electric Co., electric mdse.....	7	00
International Live Stock Exposition, frt., feed, etc.....	72	60
Jewell Nursery Co., trees and plants.....	28	07
J. M. Jamieson, books.....	5	00
Johnson Electric Service Co., discs, holders.....	1	00
Jonas Bros., mdse.....	2	50
Z. K. Jewett & Co., moss.....	3	50
Janesville Hay Tool Co., jaws.....	1	20
J. T. W. Jennings, supt., architect.....	763	95
J. T. W. Jennings, expenses.....	46	28
Adam Klein, brooms.....	6	00
J. W. Kerr, trees.....	10	25
Kemp & Burpee Mfg. Co., manure spreader.....	110	00
W. H. Kauffmann, apple stocks, seedlings.....	20	25
L. H. Kerrick, Angus calves.....	200	00
Frank Kleinheinz, expenses.....	14	67
Alex. Kornhauser & Co., canvas.....	2	70
Krehl & Beck, fence staples.....	3	48
L. G. Kellogg, berry packages and trees.....	8	08
Chas. L. Kiewert Co., brushes.....	22	50
Kaiser Bros., mdse.....	1	13
Kentzler Bros., Hvery.....	19	00
A. Kleinheinz, mdse.....	2	15
P. H. King, expenses.....	360	57
A. H. Kavser, lumber.....	504	75
Klueter Bros., feed.....	1,145	39
Geo. Kraft, plumbing.....	44	65
Kroncke Bros., hardware.....	46	15
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings.....	84	94
Lemcke & Buechner, map.....	4	35
Chris. Laurence, salt.....	9	00
James Laughlin, team for creamery wagon.....	150	00

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

N. A. Ladd, agent, ins. prem.	6 78
W. B. Ladd, agent, ins. prem.	6 78
R. M. Lamp, agent, ins. prem.	47 46
H. T. Leruall, agent, ins. prem.	88 14
George D. Little, expenses	27 66
I. Lamont, books	2 00
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., truck	4 60
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	42 11
Montgomery, Ward & Co., mdse., halter cow covers.....	89 32
Madison Gas & Elec. Co., gas and current	881 40
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	311 32
Mrs. R. D. Montgomery, serving lunch	20 00
Miller-Parkinson Lumber Co., lumber	164 91
R. A. Moore, expenses	140 74
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., extras	9 48
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	1 25
Mower-Harwood Dairy Supply Co., belts and extras.....	19 70
Morris Machine Works, apparatus	76 00
Thos. Mechan & Sons, plants	22 90
Harry Morgan, trees	2 76
Madison Saddlery Co., repairing and harness	145 00
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	8 33
T. F. McConnell, expenses	33 13
The Fred Macey Co., card outfit and cards	8 01
Merrill Lumber Co., shavings	177 77
A. H. Main & Sons, agents, ins. prem.	88 14
T. V. Munson & Sons, trees	12 00
L. J. Mueller Co., steam fitting	29 81
T. C. McCarthy, mason work	24 10
Meltzer & Hyland, plumbing	7 00
Mautz Bros., painting	18 95
C. D. Moyer, treas., expenses at Fat Stock Expo.	45 93
Menges Pharmacies, drugs and mdse.	41 30
Madison Cycle Co., mdse.	75
E. Morden, pump work	29 50
F. W. Meneray, plum seedlings	4 00
Manville Covering Co., pipe covering	25 88
Machinists' Supply Co., tallow pot and cutters	66
Geo. McKerrow, Dorset ram	87 51
K. McLennan & Co., commutator compound	1 00
L. Manasse Co., slide boxes	1 80
*Milk pay roll	25,421 56
Geo. F. Merrill, regent, expenses	32 85
The Mueller Co., grates	109 07
Northrup, King & Co., seeds	7 86
H. J. Noyes, cheese	43 74
R. C. Nicodemus, agent, ins. prem.	67 80
J. T. Ness, old reports	1 50
H. H. Noote, agent, ins. prem.	42 24
Louis F. Nafis & Co., milk bottle testers	1 50
Northern Elec. Mfg. Co., pinion and brushes, extras....	6 81
New York Store, mdse.	79 37
Oppel's Grocery, berry crates	4 00
John G. Ott, agent, ins. prem.	20 34
Harlow S. Ott, drugs	3 15
O'Brien & Scanlon, livery	6 00
William Owens, plumbing	76 34
Fred Pittman, books	2 00
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	30 30
Jos. Pearsons, service of bull	2 50
*Pay roll, shop work	844 14
L. B. Prince, books	7 50
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., wire fence	337 50
Petrie, Elliott & Herrington, machinery	21 60
Patterson Parchment Paper Co., paper & paper circulars	47 18
Wm. J. Park & Co., mdse.	1 00
Pollard-Taber Co., painting	40 84
F. S. Phoenix, plants	4 50
Lewis Post, plants	1 80
Geo. H. Patch, sewer pipe	49 00
George H. Patch, manure	25 00
M. F. Faunack, draughting	3 00
L. J. Petit Salt Co., salt	12 50
Regal Packing Co., boxes and packing	3 63
A. E. Ronge, feed	128 40
Roach & Seebor Co., butter storage	44 15
Ripley Hdw. Co., fire box, whitewashing apparatus.....	13 20

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H. L. Russell, expenses	95 21	
Richards & Co., Ltd., chemicals	171 61	
J. J. Richardson, cow	65 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, frt. and exp.....	2,318 20	
Henry Scheler, mdse., storing cheese	17 21	
Starck Mfg. Co., lumber and labor	101 73	
Shea, Smith & Co., copy book and cloths	12 00	
August Scheibel, hardware	24 07	
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work, etc.....	69 98	
J. G. Smith, expenses	2 55	
Standard Paper Co., paper and envelopes	45 40	
W. Seyk Co., peas	54 08	
Sanders Publishing Co., blanks	7 00	
John Schlingen, agent, ins. prem.	27 12	
George Schneider, feed	610 20	
Chas. Solverson, cow	75 00	
John Sharp & Son, plastering	8 80	
Edwin Sumner & Son, mdse.	16 50	
Chas. A. Strelinger Co., waste cans, grindstone, etc.....	50 41	
Herbert L. Sweet, pig	15 00	
H. Shillinglaw, cover for feed	148 00	
L. Spencer, photo work	1 70	
R. H. Shaw, expenses	16 42	
Standard Oil Co., oil	44 62	
State Journal Ptg. Co., printing and paper	58 35	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	267 69	
Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., share	3 00	
G. E. Stechert, books	74 06	
Standard Tel. & Elec. Co., castings	90	
C. G. Storck, steers	150 00	
L. O. Thompson, feed	85 00	
Taylor & Gleason, printing	49 80	
J. M. Thorburn & Co., seeds	7 55	
Turner & Harrison, steel pens	1 50	
Henry Troemner, scale	5 00	
Otto Toepfer, steer	34 80	
H. C. Taylor, Jersey cow	150 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	181 55	
University of Tennessee, pamphlets	10 00	
Union Ice Co., filling ice house	68 00	
United Typewriter & Supply Co., typewriter	45 50	
University Co-op. Co., mdse.....	30 90	
R. C. Vernon, horse	125 00	
Vermont Farm Machine Co., belts	12 75	
J. C. Vaughn, seeds, nikuteen	8 90	
Alfred Vivian, bills paid, expenses.....	11 40	
Wells-Hegman Co., baskets	12 75	
Wisconsin Pharmacy, drugs, etc.	5 80	
Williams & Sons Co., labels	4 15	
C. D. Woodbury, beans	15 45	
F. S. Webster, typewriter ribbons	1 75	
Wisconsin Dairy Supply Co., color, cheese boxes.....	40 50	
Watertown Thermometer Co., thermometers	34 32	
Wvkoff, Seamans & Benedict, mimeograph	50 00	
Whiting Paper Co., paper	12 00	
S. B. Wenger, breeding crate	13 00	
Edw. Williams, mdse.	1 95	
Whitall, Tatum & Co., vials and tubes	124 79	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware	37 67	
Washburn-Crosby Co., bran	348 75	
R. H. Warder, locating Agricultural College Building.....	55 35	
L. Wolf Mfg. Co., mdse.	3 60	
H. L. Yeager, grinding feed	5 76	
J. G. Zimmermann, material and labor	10 75	
Zenner Disinfectant Co., tanks	25 00	
N. L. Zwerg, rhubarb plants	4 00	
		\$96,261 31

COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

W. A. Scott, director of School of Commerce, and profes- sor, salary	\$3,500 00	
Richard T. Ely, director of School of Economics and Po- litical Science, and professor, salary	3,500 00	
E. A. Birge, dean of the College of Letters and Science, and professor, salary	3,500 00	
C. H. Haskins, professor, salary	3,000 00	

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

C. F. Smith, professor, salary	3,000 00	.....
J. B. Parkinson, vice president and professor, salary.....	2,500 00	.....
F. J. Turner, director of School of History, and profes- sor, salary	2,500 00	.....
W. W. Daniells, professor, salary	2,500 00	.....
D. B. Frankenburg, professor, salary	2,500 00	.....
B. W. Snow, professor, salary	2,500 00	.....
F. A. Parker, director of the School of Music, and pro- fessor	2,500 00	.....
C. A. Van Velzer, professor, salary	2,500 00	.....
Joseph Jastrow, professor, salary	2,500 00	.....
C. S. Slichter, professor, salary	2,500 00	.....
M. S. Slaughter, professor, salary	2,400 00	.....
J. E. Olson, professor, salary	2,300 00	.....
R. A. Harper, professor, salary	2,200 00	.....
F. G. Hubbard, professor, salary	2,200 00	.....
J. C. Monaghan, professor, salary	2,000 00	.....
W. H. Williams, professor, salary	2,000 00	.....
C. R. Van Hise, professor, salary	2,000 00	.....
L. Kahlenberg, professor, salary	2,000 00	.....
Ernst Voss, professor, salary	1,800 00	.....
Victor Coffin, assistant professor, salary	1,700 00	.....
W. G. Laird, assistant professor, salary	1,700 00	.....
J. C. Elsom, director of gymnasium, and professor, salary	1,700 00	.....
W. H. Hobbs, professor, salary	1,700 00	.....
F. C. Sharp, assistant professor, salary	1,600 00	.....
W. S. Miller, assistant professor, salary	1,600 00	.....
II. W. Hillyer, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	.....
L. W. Dowling, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	.....
E. B. Skinner, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	.....
L. W. Austin, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	.....
W. S. Marshall, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	.....
Geo. R. Noyes, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
W. F. Giese, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
J. F. A. Pyre, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
Abby S. Mayhew, mistress of Chadbourne Hall and as- sistant professor	1,400 00	.....
W. B. Cairns, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
E. D. Jones, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
R. W. Wood, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
V. Lenher, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
Susan A. Sterling, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
Lucy M. Gay, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	.....
W. D. Frost, instructor, salary	1,100 00	.....
O. G. Libby, instructor, salary	1,100 00	.....
A. Trowbridge, assistant professor, salary	1,100 00	.....
A. A. Knowlton, assistant professor, salary	1,100 00	.....
C. R. Fish, instructor, salary	1,000 00	.....
A. Beatty, instructor, salary	1,000 00	.....
W. F. Meisnest, instructor, salary	1,000 00	.....
J. M. Clements, assistant professor, salary	1,000 00	.....
Abbie F. Eaton, instructor, salary	1,000 00	.....
Alex. Kerr, professor, salary	1,000 00	.....
A. M. O'Dea, instructor and assistant, salary	1,000 00	.....
Edw. Roedder, instructor, salary	1,000 00	.....
Otto E. Lessing, instructor, salary	1,000 00	.....
E. A. Thurber, instructor, salary	900 00	.....
R. E. N. Dodge, instructor, salary	900 00	.....
Geo. W. Wilder, instructor, salary	900 00	.....
W. H. Pyre, instructor, salary	900 00	.....
A. C. Longden, instructor, salary	900 00	.....
F. T. Kelly, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
II. G. A. Brauer, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
II. G. Timberlake, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
S. E. Sparling, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
Katharine Allen, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
May Hunt, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
A. C. Tilton, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
W. G. Bleyer, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
Grant Showerman, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
M. J. G. Cunniff, instructor, salary	800 00	.....
G. A. Kleene, assistant, salary	500 00	.....
Nellie M. Fisher, nurse, salary	500 00	.....
R. E. Fowler, assistant, salary	500 00	.....
B. H. Bode, assistant, salary	400 00	.....
Jennie Butt, student assistant, salary	400 00
C. W. Eastman, assistant, salary	400 00

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A. H. R. Fairchild, U. W. fellow	400 00
R. D. Hall, assistant, salary	400 00
Rosalie A. Hartherill, laboratory assistant, salary	400 00
Arthur A. Koch, assistant, salary	400 00
L. P. Kellogg, U. W. fellow	400 00
Chas. McCarthy, U. W. fellow	400 00
C. E. Pengra, U. W. fellow	400 00
Annie M. Pitman, U. W. fellow	400 00
C. E. Roberts, instructor, salary	400 00
Margaret A. Schaffner, U. W. fellow	400 00
Annie N. Scribner, U. W. fellow	400 00
Hermann Schlundt, instructor, salary	406 00
Winifred Titus, assistant, salary	400 00
J. F. Willard, U. W. fellow	400 00
E. R. Wolcott, assistant, salary	400 00
A. A. Young, assistant, salary	400 00
Otto Patzer, instructor, salary	625 00
L. F. Miller, assistant, salary	200 00
George H. Jones, U. W. fellow	160 00
G. S. Ishikawa, assistant, salary	200 00
B. H. Hibbard, graduate scholar	250 00
C. H. Handschin, U. W. fellow	550 00
S. M. Herfurth, assistant, salary	635 00
J. E. Davies, student assistant	375 00
Mildred Castle, student assistant, salary	560 00
A. R. Crathorne, assistant, salary	750 00
J. W. Baird, U. W. fellow (part)	240 00
L. A. Anderson, graduate scholar	250 00
Louis Atherton, assistant, salary	640 00
Sally P. Harris, assistant, salary	600 00
W. H. Rosenstengel, professor, salary	500 00
Geo. C. Fiske, instructor, salary	799 93
E. T. Owen, professor, salary	1,499 94
W. G. Williams, student assistant, salary	140 00
H. C. Wolff, assistant, salary	750 00
A. H. Woltersdorf, assistant, salary	249 00
F. M. Van Horn, student assistant, salary	99 00
Elsbeth Veerhusen, assistant, salary	425 00
W. D. Tallman, instructor, salary	360 00
Paul Tratt, student assistant, salary	150 00
Joseph L. Shaw, graduate scholar	200 00
D. B. Swingle, assistant, salary	108 33
H. A. Sober, professor, salary	100 00
J. W. Schuster, instructor, salary	240 00
M. A. Shaw, U. W. fellow (part)	160 00
Wm. S. Robertson, graduate scholar	200 00
John B. Adt, apparatus	135 60
J. C. Arthur, slides	4 04
A. R. Ames, agent, insurance premium	12 42
W. Apel, apparatus	32 18
A. H. Abbott & Co., apparatus	2 53
Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., apparatus and life box	150 43
C. H. Besley & Co., brass and tags	10 31
Burdick, Pecher & Murray Co., rug	1 58
James G. Biddle, apparatus	43 25
E. R. Buckley, expenses excavating mastodon	5 00
A. R. Buffington, U. S. A., ordnance stores, etc.	139 71
F. A. Brockhaus, books	13 44
John A. Brashear, concave grating	300 00
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	22 23
Chicago Lab. Supply & Scale Co., mdse., life box	21 84
J. M. Clements, bills paid	10 65
F. S. Collins, fascicle	5 00
H. Christoffers Co., furniture	36 40
Ludwig Cantagna, apparatus	21 71
M. J. Cantwell, printing	24 75
C. A. Curtis, bills paid	20 55
J. M. Clifford, agent, insurance premium	124 20
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rentals	45 75
Democrat Ptg. Co., printing	9 50
Elmer & Amend, chemicals and apparatus	275 00
Electrical Supply Co., electric mdse.	11 81
The Edmondson Co., lantern slides	4 60
Foote Mineral Co., minerals	3 50
J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., office chairs	11 00
E. M. Fox, agent, insurance premium	24 84
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	188 24

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

Edw. Fischer Co., copy cloths	75
L. B. Gilbert, mason work	42 85
Gisholt Machine Company, machine work.....	33 00
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., canvas cover and cur- tain work	19 90
Groves-Barnes Music Co., sheet music for band.....	30 79
John Greig, furniture	8 50
W. & L. E. Gurley, apparatus	140 00
Phillip Gross Hdw. Co., hardware	28 90
Theodore Hoeveler, repair furniture	2 25
Albert B. Hart, lecturer	250 50
L. C. Haley, agent, insurance premium	12 42
John C. Haley, agent, insurance premium	23 76
Theo. Herfurth & Son, agents, insurance premium	136 62
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides	72 85
W. Haverlandt & Pippow, specimens	48 45
H. B. Hobbins, agent, insurance premium	149 04
Wm. Hoskins & Co., blow pipe and furnace	41 40
Haswell & Scholl, furniture	126 50
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware.....	46 32
Hollister's Pharmacy, drugs, chemicals and mdse.....	11 13
L. C. Haley, music for band	2 50
Illinois Elec. Co., electric mdse.....	24 29
R. Jung, apparatus	36 23
Jonas Bros., mdse.....	6 00
Kaiser Bros., mdse.....	1 12
Keeley, Neckermann & Kessenich, rugs	18 05
F. O. King, stuffed badger	10 00
Max Kohl, apparatus	250 87
W. B. Ladd, agent, insurance premium	12 42
L Lyons & Daubner, laundry	5 24
Ernst Leitz, microscope	121 20
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., truck	10 50
Lyon & Healey, repairing alto horn.....	4 00
F. A. Labelle, repairing furniture	3 50
R. M. Lamp, agent, insurance premium	86 94
The M. C. Lilley & Co., repairing scabbard, sabre.....	12 60
Lloyd Bros., photographs	5 20
N. A. Ladd, agent, insurance premium	12 42
H. T. Lerdall, agent, insurance premium	161 46
Machinists Supply Co., screws	3 93
A. H. Main & Son, agents, insurance premium.....	161 46
James E. Moseley, stationery, etc.	24 70
A. A. Mayers, mdse.....	4 12
V. Malec & Bro., repairing	8 55
John M. Manley, lecturer	2 00
Madison Cycle Co., mdse.....	65 00
A. F. Menges, mdse.....	6 08
Henry McShane Mfg. Co., apparatus	10 60
Montgomery, Ward & Co., furniture	90 70
Moore & Scriver, window hangings	90 69
Military Band, pay roll	360 00
Narragansett Machine Co., apparatus and clubs.....	211 12
H. H. Noble, agent, insurance premium	99 36
R. C. Nicodemus, agent, insurance premium	124 20
New York Store, mdse.....	75 50
John G. Ott, agent, insurance premium	37 26
Pollard & Taber, printing	15 00
Orr & Lockett Hdw. Co., bench, oil stones.....	13 75
*Pay roll, labor, etc.	8,282 16
F. A. Parker, drawings	10 00
L. J. Pickarts & Co., stationery.....	11 45
A. H. Revell & Co., rubber cloth.....	1 13
Rand, McNally & Co., maps	29 34
Geo. H. Russell, agent, premium on ordnance bond.....	36 87
John A. Roebbling & Sons, iron sash cord.....	4 54
Richards & Co., Lmtd., chemicals	3 10
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., hardware	12 97
John Schlinggen, agent, insurance premium.....	49 68
Sumner & Morris, hardware	14 39
W. N. Smith, gas fixtures	4 80
Theo. C. Schneider, camera, apparatus	87 05
Starck Mfg. Co., lumber	20 98
G. E. Stechert, books	10 97
Shea, Smith & Co., merchandise	14 00
Slatington-Baugor Slate Synd., slate blackboards.....	149 94

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Standard Varnish Works, varnish.....	17 00
State Journal Printing Co., paper and printing.....	7 25
C. S. Slichter, bills paid	8 75
B. M. Smiley, tuning pianos, 1 yr., repairing pianos.....	200 00
Secretary Board of Regents, frt. and express	211 10
W. LeConte Stevens, prisms	150 00
Stephenson & Studemann, hardware and tin work.....	25 00
Josephine E. Thoen, American algae	10 00
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	67 55
Taylor & Gleason, printing	3 75
Reuben G. Thwaites, lecturer	150 00
Torrey Botanical Club, index cards	8 56
University Boathouse Co., repairing gig.....	12 00
University Co-op. Co., mdse.....	90 50
Charles Verdin, apparatus	65 74
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals and toll	18 00
Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Co., angle iron	67 00
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter desk, chair, cabinet and typewriter	154 25
Whitall, Tatum & Co., specimen jars.....	24 88
Robert W. Wood, sextant and tubing	10 60
Weston Elect. Inst. Co., voltmeter	49 50
Friedrich Ziegler, apparatus	54 32
	\$152,420 73

COLLEGE OF MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

J. B. Johnson, dean and professor, salary.....	\$3,500 00
C. C. Jackson, professor, salary	2,500 00
Storm Bull, professor, salary	2,500 00
F. E. Turneure, professor, salary	2,300 00
Chas. I. King, professor, salary	2,000 00
E. R. Maurer, professor, salary	1,800 00
A. W. Richter, assistant professor, salary	1,700 00
J. G. D. Mack, assistant professor, salary	1,600 00
L. S. Smith, assistant professor, salary	1,600 00
N. O. Whitney, professor, salary	1,500 00
B. V. Swenson, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00
C. F. Burgess, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00
W. Franckenfield, instructor, salary	1,000 00
W. G. Lottes, instructor, salary	1,000 00
C. H. Burnside, instructor, salary	900 00
O. B. Zimmerman, instructor, salary	900 00
R. W. Hargrave, instructor, salary	900 00
E. E. Sands, instructor, salary	800 00
L. A. Williams, assistant, salary	320 00
A. Trowbridge, assistant professor, salary (part).....	300 00
Walter McIntosh, instructor, salary	193 28
R. L. Hankinson, instructor, salary	167 00
M. J. Carboy, instructor, salary	170 87
A. R. Ames, agent, insurance premium	7 20
A. H. Andrews Co., tablet arm chairs	775 38
Julius Andrae & Sons, electric mdse.....	24 46
Albert H. Andrews, setting up chairs, acc. A. H. An- drews Co.	44 14
Barbee Wire & Iron Co., guards	62 12
C. L. Berger & Sons, apparatus	120 00
Buckstaff-Edwards Co., chairs	324 00
Storm Bull, expenses	23 46
J. A. & W. Bird & Co., indurine.....	60 15
W. G. Barchhan, work on curtains	12 20
C. H. Besley & Co., brass	8 80
F. C. Blied, printing and paper	7 75
Ediled, DuFrenne & Schmeider, hardware	147 94
Conklin & Sons, fuel	3,500 11
Crosby Steam Gage Co., indicator cord	6 60
Crane Bros., paper	9 90
J. B. Colt & Co., repairing objectives	3 75
Crane Co., pipe and fittings	232 26
Central School Supply House, erasers	4 60
Collery Engineering Co., advertising	17 10
M. J. Cantwell, printing	2 00
T. Christoffers Co., furniture	121 52
C. F. Cooley, cement, etc.	9 80
City of Madison, water	20 15
J. M. Clifford, agent, insurance premium	72 00

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

W. J. Carboy, school of artisans	65 00
Democrat Ptg. Co., printing	89 00
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rentals	38 50
Dresen & Rhodes, painting	2 00
C. M. Dengler, lettering	31 51
Dodge Mfg. Co., wood pulley	2 81
Direct Separator Co., steam separator	35 00
Doyon & Itayne Lbr. Co., lumber	30 31
Electrical Supply Co., electric goods	119 63
F. W. Emerson Mfg. Co., drafting table	11 00
Thomas F. Easter, apparatus	3 65
Evening Wisconsin Co., printing catalogue	105 95
F. R. Eastman, electric material	40 40
Edward Fischer & Co., mdse.	3 59
A. P. Felton, chairs	1 95
N. Frederickson & Sons, extras about Eng. building and lumber	3,062 24
Chas. Frautschi, furniture	191 02
E. M. Fox, agent, insurance premium	14 40
W. J. Gamm, clock, repair work	22 50
Phillip Gross Hdw. Co., hardware	189 09
A. H. Gardner & Co., packing	4 00
B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber bands	1 20
John Gregg, furniture	119 75
L. B. Gilbert, mason work	663 53
Gregory Electric Co., electric apparatus	9 90
Goubert Mfg. Co., steam separator	18 00
Theo. Herfurth & Son, agents, insurance premium	79 20
Louis C. Haley, agent, insurance premium	7 20
John C. Haley, agent, insurance premium	21 60
R. L. Hankinson, school artisans	60 00
H. B. Hobbins, agent, insurance premium	86 40
Fred Heuls, lock and key work	2 05
Charles A. Holden, salary	206 00
W. J. Hyland, plumbing	1 25
James B. Hatting, salary	37 50
Hoopes & Townsend, screws, etc.	7 28
Henry Hell Chemical Co., chemicals and apparatus.	46 52
Hart-Parr Co., castings	2 46
P. F. Harloff, electric goods, wire and sockets.	197 23
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides	95 05
Haswell & Scholl, furniture	36 75
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., paint	22 50
Illinois Steel Co., electric mdse.	5 98
Illinois Electric Co., electric mdse.	189 12
Kuhlo & Ellerbe, transit	175 00
Kroncke Bros., hardware and tools	13 81
C. I. King, expenses	30 22
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings	4 79
B. Frankenfeld, expenses	19 32
Arnold Kuhlo, transit	175 00
Kniseley & Geldham, repair slate roofs	13 50
Keuffel & Esser, chemicals	9 95
C. I. King, school of artisans	200 00
Henry Kratsch, school of artisans	99 00
Lawton & Co., letter pointer	5 85
Oskar Leuner, apparatus	167 85
N. A. Ladd, agent, insurance premium	7 20
W. B. Ladd, agent, insurance premium	7 20
H. T. Lerdall, agent, insurance premium	93 60
R. M. Lamp, agent, insurance premium	50 40
W. G. Lottes, school of artisans	150 00
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas and current.	403 31
Mautz Bros., painting	72 92
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	112 17
James E. Moseley, mdse.	4 70
McClure, Phillips & Co., advertising	12 82
Milwaukee Leather Belting Co., packing	12 00
J. G. D. Mack, school of artisans	250 00
I. J. Mueller Furnace Co., steam work	166 48
Menges Pharmacies, drugs and mdse.	2 70
Jas. A. Miller & Bro., galv. reflectors	81 42
Manville Covering Co., pine covering	83 79
Mahn & Co., dummy levels, transits, etc.	1,363 60
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	7 94
William Marshall, repair apparatus.	35 00

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Matson & Klein, painting transit rods.....	7 80	
J. W. Mitchen, cement work.....	24 90	
Meinzer & Hyland, plumbing.....	230 00	
H. B. McGowan, muse., floor brushes.....	31 10	
J. G. D. Mack, expenses.....	23 77	
E. K. Maurer, expenses.....	13 32	
Machinists Supply Co., tools, hdw., and steel rods.....	119 00	
A. H. Mann & Son, agents, insurance premium.....	93 60	
Northern Electric Mfg. Co., extras.....	8 09	
New York Store, muse.....	2 91	
K. C. Nicodemus, agent, insurance premium.....	72 00	
H. H. Noble, agent, insurance premium.....	57 60	
William Owens, plumbing.....	337 02	
Timus Olson & Co., weighing app., hash test app.....	483 00	
John G. Ott, agent, insurance premium.....	21 60	
Harlow S. Ott, drugs.....	40	
E. F. Paunack, stone cutting.....	7 50	
Wm. J. Park & Co., mse.....	63	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., stationery, etc.....	6 32	
Pittsburg Reduction Co., wire.....	27 17	
Park Slate Co., slate slabs.....	129 00	
Peninsular Trust Co., furniture.....	80 00	
Ponard & Taber Co., painting and shades, etc.....	719 79	
Richards & Co., Ltd., chemicals and apparatus.....	44 45	
*B. R. Riley, Sec'y, labor pay roll.....	5,665 29	
A. W. Richter, expenses.....	32 15	
Richards Iron Works, engine.....	95 00	
A. W. Richter, school of artisans.....	225 00	
L. D. Rowell, school of artisans.....	75 00	
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	114 64	
Aug. Scheibel, hardware.....	10 85	
Shelby Steel Tube Co., steel tube.....	3 54	
Edwin Sumner & Son, mse.....	9 75	
Stephenson & Studemann, tinwork and hdw.....	8 07	
Swarts Metal Refining Co., waste.....	8 51	
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	10 25	
Starck Mfg. Co., lumber.....	13 10	
B. V. Swenson, expenses.....	32 93	
Standard Varnish Works, varnish.....	24 50	
Slatington-Bangor Slate Co., slate blackboards, etc.....	106 05	
Shea, Smith & Co., mse.....	2 70	
Standard Tel. & Elec. Co., brass castings.....	19 68	
Chas. A. Strejlinger Co., gears.....	4 67	
Frank A. Starck, acc. contract, bal. on desk cont.....	285 00	
L. S. Smith, bills paid.....	3 40	
C. Sidney Shepard & Co., special alloy.....	7 00	
J. W. Slundt, school of artisans.....	100 00	
B. V. Swenson, school of artisans.....	225 00	
John Schlimgen, agent, insurance premium.....	28 80	
F. E. Turneure, expenses.....	22 82	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing.....	17 35	
Robey Furniture Co., curtain cord.....	24 00	
University Co-op., mse.....	5 25	
University of Michigan, reading desk.....	12 00	
Viscosity Oil Co., oil.....	12 75	
Western Electric Co., electric mse., etc.....	85 73	
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, carbon paper, typewrit- er chair.....	8 50	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelln & Co., hardware.....	17 75	
Wisconsin Pharmacy, drugs and merchandise.....	55	
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., checks.....	72 19	
Yahr & Lange Drug Co., ammonia and shellac.....	7 00	
O. B. Zimmerman, school of artisans.....	150 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and ex- pense.....	669 35	
		\$57,011 91
ADMINISTRATION.		
C. K. Adams, president, salary.....	\$3,500 00	
E. A. Birge, acting president, salary.....	1,000 00	
J. B. Parkinson, vice-president, salary.....	500 00	
W. H. Hobbs, University editor, salary.....	300 00	
E. F. Riley, secretary, salary.....	2,750 00	
J. T. W. Jennings, superintending architect, salary.....	1,219 34	

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

E. A. Birge, acting president, contingent fund:		
L. C. Burke, assisting registrar	\$7 00	
Frances K. Hiestand, assisting registrar.....	16 49	
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages.....	12 49	
E. O. Vaile, school directories, for list of teach- ers, etc.	8 00	
Edward G. Birge, assisting registrar.....	3 00	
L. B. Wolfenson, assisting registrar	3 20	
Edward G. Kuss, expenses as lecturer.....	27 50	
C. S. Slichter, our share of expenses meeting of Assoc. of Amer. Colleges	8 00	
Postal Union Telegraph Co., messages.....	1 00	
Library Bureau, tie boxes	5 73	
E. R. Curtiss, two photos of President Adams..	50	
G. S. Ishikawa, photographic prints	1 20	
North Central Assoc. of Colleges, membership fees	3 00	
Uni. Co-op. Co., one copy "Badger" and photos.	2 15	
John M. Coulter, expenses as lecturer	25 00	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., record book	2 65	
Democrat Printing Co., printing songs for con- vocation	17 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing credit cards, etc....	17 60	
G. Grimm & Son, binding school directories.....	1 25	
C. F. Smith, exp. to Chicago, as delegate to meeting of Assoc. Amer. Universities.....	11 34	
E. A. Birge, expenses of eastern trip, meeting of Assoc. Amer. Universities	116 40	
F. F. Dumke, photographs	1 50	
G. A. Polley, addressing envelopes	3 50	
Dr. John Bascom, exp. as lecturer	50 00	
John L. Saray, draughting map for catalog.....	6 50	
W. H. Hobbs, photographs bought	7 57	
M. J. Cantwell, printing cards	9 50	
	370 38	
Angell & Hastreiter, city directories.....	6 00	
M. Barry, expenses as visitor	146 10	
Byron A. Buffington, expenses as regent	33 60	
Crane Bros., paper	11 13	
Orlando E. Clark, expenses as regent	42 15	
D. T. Denman, expenses as visitor	9 85	
Dane Co. Tel. Co., rentals	6 00	
John R. Dennett, expenses as visitor	11 38	
Carrie E. Edwards, expenses as visitor	31 85	
E. A. Edmonds, expenses as regent	24 88	
Ogden H. Fethers, expenses as regent	14 30	
M. S. Frawley, expenses as visitor	53 57	
C. A. Galloway, expenses as regent	55 66	
C. C. Gittings, expenses as visitor	30 64	
W. D. Hiestand, registrar, salary	1,716 67	
J. C. Hayward, expenses as visitor	41 43	
*Labor pay roll—Clerks, janitors, etc.	4,105 09	
George F. Merrill, expenses as regent	200 91	
John E. Morgan, expenses as regent	32 00	
Jas. E. Moseley, stationery	8 85	
J. F. Morrow, expenses as visitor	29 20	
George H. Noyes, expenses as regent	57 62	
Carrie B. Oakes, expenses as visitor	59 45	
George W. Peck, expenses as regent	52 00	
Elizabeth G. Peckham, expenses as visitor	26 08	
Rockwell & Rupel Co., stationery, index	10 35	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and exp.....	151 64	
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps	53	
J. H. Stout, expenses as regent	66 88	
Jas. A. Sheridan, expenses as visitor	69 31	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	14 00	
University Co-op. Co., mds.	95	
Whiting Paper Co., stock paper	71 04	
H. M. Youmans, expenses as visitor	36 20	
		\$16,867 03
COLLEGE OF LAW.		
Edwin E. Bryant, dean and professor, salary.....	\$3,500 00	
Charles N. Gregory, associate dean, salary.....	2,600 00	
Howard L. Smith, professor, salary	2,000 00	
Andrew A. Bruce, professor, salary	1,800 00	

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Burr W. Jones, lecturer, salary	1,020 00	
R. M. Bashford, lecturer, salary	390 00	
John M. Olin, lecturer, salary	1,020 00	
A. R. Ames, agent, ins. premium	1 80	
Boston Book Co., books	40 42	
J. M. Clifford, agent, insurance premium.....	18 00	
Crane & Co., paper	90	
Callaghan & Co., books	40 60	
Conkum & Sons, fuel, etc.....	451 54	
Robert Clarke & Co., books.....	16 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	19 25	
Evening Wisconsin Co., printing catalogues.....	36 40	
Edward Fischer Co., eyelet press	4 45	
E. M. Fox, agent, insurance premium.....	3 60	
T. H. Flood & Co., books	118 45	
G. Grimm & Son, binding	11 25	
L. C. Haley, agent, ins. premium	1 80	
H. B. Hobbins, agent, ins. prem.....	21 60	
Theo. Herfurth & Son, agents, ins. prem.....	19 80	
John C. Haley, agent, ins. prem.....	5 40	
Keefe-Davidson Law Book Co., books	8 00	
*Labor pay roll, clerks, janitor, carpenter work, etc.....	525 85	
H. T. Lerdall, agent, ins. prem.....	23 40	
N. A. Ladd, agent, ins. prem.....	1 80	
W. B. Ladd, agent, ins. prem.....	1 80	
R. M. Lamp, agent, ins. prem.....	12 60	
Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co., books	24 00	
Jas. E. Moseley, stationery	14 00	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.....	40	
A. H. Main & Son, agents, ins. prem.....	23 40	
H. H. Noble, agent, ins. prem.....	14 40	
R. C. Nicodemus, agent, ins. prem.....	18 00	
John G. Ott, agent, ins. prem.....	5 40	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.....	8 40	
Wm. J. Park Co., mdse.....	68	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	76 40	
A. L. Sanborn, Illinois Law Reports	150 00	
John Schlimgen, agent, ins. prem.....	7 20	
Edw. Thompson Co., books	18 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	1 50	
West Pub. Co., books	742 00	
		\$15,418 49
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.		
J. W. Stearns, director and professor, salary	\$3,000 00	
M. V. O'Shea, professor, salary	2,500 00	
N. W. Tressler, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	
Paul S. Reinsch, professor, salary	1,400 00	
B. H. Meyer, professor, salary	1,400 00	
*Labor pay roll	974 00	
F. C. Blied & Co., printing	8 00	
M. J. Cantwell, printing	4 75	
Crane Bros., paper	19 45	
Democrat Ptg. Co., printing	4 75	
Edw. Fischer Co., mdse.....	3 42	
G. Grimm & Son, binding	2 10	
Jas. E. Moseley, stationery	6 20	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., stationery	1 60	
W. J. Park Co., mdse.....	1 25	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	32 15	
Taylor & Gleason, printing	12 00	
United Typewriter Co., repairing typewriter and pads.....	16 67	
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, carbon paper.....	4 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express.....	105 13	
		\$10,995 47
OBSERVATORY.		
George C. Comstock, professor, salary	\$3,000 00	
A. S. Flint, professor, salary	1,540 00	
A. R. Ames, agent, insurance premium	1 20	
Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., apparatus	7 50	
Blied, Du Frenne & Schneider, hardware	1 50	
Bernard, Dresen & Rhodes, painting	8 25	
Binner Engraving Co., engraving	1 00	

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

Conklin & Sons, fuel, etc.	18 49
C. F. Cooley, fuel	142 02
J. M. Clifford, agent, ins. premium	12 00
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rentals	18 00
Electrical Supply Co., electric mdse.	99
E. M. Fox, agent, ins. prem.	2 40
Wm. Gaertner & Co., repairing levels	5 60
General Electric Co., incandescent elec. lamps	3 60
G. Grimm & Son, binding	3 00
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.	2 50
L. C. Haley, agent, ins. prem.	1 20
John C. Haley, ins. prem.	3 60
Theo. Herfurth & Son, ins. prem.	13 20
H. B. Hobbins, agent, ins. prem.	14 40
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides	2 40
E. H. J. Lorenz, repairing instruments	6 80
N. A. Ladd, agent, ins. prem.	1 20
W. B. Ladd, agent, ins. prem.	1 20
R. M. Lamp, agent, insurance prem.	8 40
*Labor pay roll, clerks, janitors, etc.	699 38
H. T. Lerdall, agent, insurance prem.	15 60
Mautz Bros., painting	15 26
Madison Gas & Elec. Co., gas and current	50 23
Jas. E. Moseley, stationery	3 25
Menges Pharmacy, drugs and mdse.	25
A. H. Main & Sons, agents, ins. prem.	15 16
H. H. Noble, agent, ins. prem.	9 60
R. C. Nicodemus, agent, insurance prem.	12 00
William Owens, plumbing	1 00
John G. Ott, agent, insurance prem.	3 60
H. S. Ott, drugs	1 85
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	3 50
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	9 89
John Schlimgen, agent, ins. prem.	4 80
Sumner & Morris, hardware	24 23
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter desk	15 00
	\$5,705 49

GENERAL LIBRARY.

Walter M. Smith, librarian, salary	\$1,800 00
W. H. Dudley, assistant librarian, salary	1,200 00
Mabel Marvin, head cataloguer, salary	800 00
Steve C. Stuntz, library assistant, salary	660 00
Sarah H. Miner, cataloguer, salary	600 00
A. L. A. Publishing Co., books	25 47
F. A. Brockhaus & Co., books	1,878 75
Boston Book Co., books	100 00
W. Bullock Clark, book	2 00
S. R. Church, book	2 50
Crane Bros., paper	7 10
Dennison Mfg. Co., labels	4 91
Dodd, Mead & Co., year books	8 40
R. Friedlander & Son, books	1 54
Edw. Fischer Co., mdse.	3 60
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber	14 42
G. Grimm & Son, binding	818 45
Geological Society of America, book	5 00
George Harding, books	18 66
Johns-Hopkins Press, book	2 59
*Labor pay roll, student assistants, janitor, page, etc.	1,002 04
Library Bureau, cards and card case	37 50
C. F. Libbie & Co., books	3 25
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	655 05
H. H. Manchester, book	3 15
Jas. B. Moseley, stationery and mdse.	10 60
L. J. Pickarts & Co., stationery	5 20
Rand, McNally & Co., maps	8 67
State Journal Printing Co., printing	33 75
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, frt. and express.	122 05
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., band dater, rubber stamps	3 10
Walter M. Smith, books	3 00
G. E. Stechert, books	2,247 80
Shea, Smith & Co., mdse.	3 69
H. Sotheran & Co., books	43 23
Sumner & Morris, hardware	2 35
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	6 00

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C. A. Van Velzer, book	3 75	
H. Welter, books	20 30	
H. W. Wilson, book, index	20 25	
		\$12,189 02
LABORATORY SUPPLIES.		
*University mechanics and labor	\$971 56	
D. Appleton & Co., encyclopedia	30 00	
Am. Inst. of Mining Engineers, book	5 00	
F. A. Averbeck, wall clock	5 00	
Albany Card & Paper Co., metallic faced paper	9 80	
A. S. Aloe & Co., compass	1 88	
Baker, Adamson & Co., chemicals	6 40	
W. A. Bentley, lantern slides	6 00	
Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., calipers	13 20	
Boehm & Daigger, mercury stills, condenser tube	16 10	
A. Blanc & Co., plants	1 10	
Bled, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	73 87	
Chas. H. Besly & Co., brass goods	21 16	
Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., chemicals, etc.	59 51	
J. Bishop & Co., mdse., platinum	32 67	
C. L. Berger & Sons, level rods and repairing app.	62 00	
F. A. Brockhaus, books	96 57	
J. H. Bled, tin work	11 00	
Baker & Co., mdse.	7 59	
Binner Engraving Co., cut	3 84	
Castle & Doyle, smithing coal	26 05	
O. Chanut, express on books	4 70	
M. J. Cantwell, printing	4 50	
F. S. Collins, fascicle	5 00	
Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., packing	34 64	
Cling Surface Mfg. Co., belt filler	8 75	
Cupigraph Co., still and stove	22 50	
Chicago Lab. Supply & Scale Co., galvanometers, apparatus, etc.	278 50	
Cambridge Botanical Supply Co., mdse.	8 71	
J. B. Colt & Co., lenses	1 50	
M. J. Carboy, instruction	2 88	
Crescent Steel Co., steel	104 65	
Chicago Calcium Light Co., oxygen gas	26 50	
Crosby Steam Gage Co., cord, oil, planimeter, indicator cards	45 95	
Dexter Curtis Co., leather, scrap zinc	12 20	
Cleveland Twist Drill Co., drills	4 64	
Capital City Paper Co., paper	35	
C. F. Cooley, cement, etc.	36 20	
Conklin & Sons, coal and ice	224 72	
Crane Co., pipe and fittings	6 65	
Corry's grocery, mdse.	22	
Currie Bros., plants	4 00	
Dennison Mfg. Co., labels	6 05	
Dawson & Goodwin, checks	26 00	
M. Diederich, mdse.	2 85	
C. M. Dengler, lettering	2 10	
R. A. Dalzell, gold ore	20 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing and paper	79 00	
Eugene Dietzgen Co., chain	8 25	
Theo. F. Dresen, repair work	3 50	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	359 90	
Geo. L. English & Co., minerals	48 63	
Elmer & Amend, chemicals and chemical apparatus	4,853 52	
Engineering News Pub. Co., books	11 60	
F. R. Eastman, electrical material	80	
Electric Appliance Co., mdse., wire and switches	31 33	
Electrical Supply Co., electric goods	16 70	
Electrician Ptg. & Publishing Co., engravings	2 58	
Foote Mineral Co., minerals	7 00	
Edw. S. Field, agent, cards	42 46	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber	42 34	
Fritzsche Bros., oils, drugs	29 62	
John Fath, crabs	2 25	
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	11 88	
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., coke, pig iron, etc.	52 75	
R. Friedlander & Sohn, books	1 65	
Gregory Electric Co., coils	5 50	
W. J. Gamm, repair work	5 50	

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Grasselli Chem. Co., chemicals	34	36
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., hardware	5	00
Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., mdse.	6	93
General Electric Co., apparatus and globes	21	54
Fauth & Co., solar shade	2	00
G. Grimm & Son, binding	32	90
Wm. Gaertner & Co., apparatus	8	50
W. & L. E. Gurley, apparatus, etc.	18	26
Hinrichs & Thompson, mdse.	33	40
Henry Heil Chemical Co., glass tubing	6	60
Thomas Howell, photo plates	3	00
Fred Huels, lock and key work	9	85
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides, photo work	124	13
W. Haferlandt & Peppow, mdse.	10	06
Hibbard Spencer, Bartlett & Co., paint and bits	8	19
S. Hawkrigde, lantern slide carriers	8	00
Hollister's Pharmacy, drugs and mdse.	516	79
P. F. Harloff, electric goods	10	35
Hart-Parr Co., castings	26	86
International Color Photograph Co., plates and mdse.	8	80
Illinois Paper Box Co., paper boxes	21	72
International Brass and Elec. Co., binding posts	51	25
Jewell Electric Inst. Co., glass for voltmeter, rep. app.	24	00
Jonas Bros., mdse.	1	50
L. E. Knott App. Co., apparatus	10	58
F. H. Horsford, bulbs	1	55
Keuffel & Esser Co., desk chairs, band chairs	58	50
A. de Khotinsky, cement	5	00
Kaiser Bros., mdse.	80	
Kny-Scheerer Co., mounted specimens, forceps	71	35
Kroncke Bros., hardware	3	16
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings, packing, etc.	43	18
Max Kohl, apparatus	397	63
Geo. Kraft, plumbing	6	16
E. H. J. Lorenz, repairing app.	69	98
Lawton & Co., duplicator	6	00
Ernst Leitz, slide boxes, cover glasses	21	88
Lehn & Fink, drugs	111	06
Library Bureau, cards and case	31	23
C. F. Lamb, agent, prem. on alcohol bond	5	00
Montgomery, Ward & Co., furniture, etc.	1	25
J. Ray Murlin, mdse.	3	00
H. B. McGowan, mdse.	97	
Anna L. Moore, stencil work	6	00
Madison Saddlery Co., mdse. and repairs	1	25
Menges Pharmacies, drugs, etc.	91	34
Mahn & Co., levels	45	50
Merck & Co., drugs	12	39
Mautz Bros., painting	39	38
H. Mooers Co., packing	4	03
Machinists' Supply Co., mdse., tools	79	98
Machado & Roller, repairing apparatus	18	75
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	38	14
Manville Covering Co., pipe covering	12	49
Madison Gas & Elec. Co., gas and current	624	27
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	190	26
Madison Cycle Co., mdse.	5	18
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	28	11
Jas. E. Moseley, stationery, etc.	4	42
Menges Pharmacy, mdse.	62	70
New York Store, mdse.	26	21
R. G. Norton, repair work	6	95
National Distilling Co., alcohol	142	23
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., extras	5	00
Harlow S. Ott, borax and drugs	8	50
Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., oil and stones	12	00
S. Obermeyer & Co., mdse.	23	40
Wm. Owens, plumbing	7	10
Parke, Davis & Co., chemicals	5	00
Pittsburg Reduction Co., wire	1	17
Pollard-Taber Co., painting and paint	9	40
O. L. Pettitdider, parallel plates, cutting and grinding plates, apparatus	126	75
Robert W. Paul, films	14	85
Wm. J. Park Co., mdse.	3	12
Russell Palmer, liquid air	31	75
Park Steel Co., copper bar	25	88

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Pfister-Vogel Lea. Co., hide powder	3 00
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	45 00
J. Fritzlaff Hardware Co., hatchets	3 38
Queen & Co., repairing voltmeter, apparatus	46 25
Fred A. Rich, cutters and tools	12 82
W. C. Ritchie & Co., pasteboard boxes	20 00
Richards & Co., Lmtd., chemicals, thermometers, etc.	216 47
E. S. Ritchie & Sons, repairing app.	5 00
Russell & Edwin Mfg. Co., hardware	3 75
Riddiford Bros., counter dusters	9 00
Swarts Metal Refining Co., waste	32 81
J. W. Staniford & Co., vials	21 28
Sanderson Bros. Steel Co., steel	152 09
Standard Oil Co., oil	1 03
State Journal Printing Co., printing	14 00
Shultz Belting Co., belting	21 26
Stanley Inst. Co., repairing app.	4 25
Edwin Sumner & Son, mdse.	12 25
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work and hardware	55 94
Chas. A. Strelinger Co., brass checks, mdse. and tools	25 32
Henry Scheler, mdse.	65
Schulkamp & Co., acid gas	13 50
Schaeffer & Budenberg, repairing apparatus	20 85
Sweet, Wallach & Co., ground glass	5 26
Aug. Scheibel, hardware	14 60
G. E. Stechert, books and periodicals	626 49
Sumner & Morris, hardware	147 49
Standard Tel. & Elec. Co., brass castings	19 50
B. W. Snow, expenses paid	7 84
Starek Mfg. Co., racks	17 50
Sexton & O'Neill, corks	6 80
M. B. Schenck & Co., rubber	2 04
E. H. Sargent & Co., acid	30 90
M. A. Seed Dry Plate Co., plates	6 55
L. S. Smith, books and expenses	78 63
Torrey Botanical Club, book	6 00
Troan & Erdall, smithing coal	21 50
Taylor & Gleason, printing	34 45
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	53 75
J. M. Thorburn & Co., seeds	1 30
University Co-op Co., mdse.	34 50
Viscosity Oil Co., oil	146 05
J. C. Vaughan, seeds and oil	97
Whitall, Tatam & Co., drugs and mdse.	40 66
John Wiley & Sons, books	61 80
Wisconsin Pharmacy, drugs and mdse.	11 75
W. W. Warner, mdse.	2 00
Robert W. Wood, tubing and sextant and lenses	33 00
W. M. Welch & Co., drugs	22 20
S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., gas	8 75
Ward's Natural Science Establishment, skeleton	49 00
F. W. Wamsley, mdse.	43 30
Weston Elect. Inst. Co., repairing apparatus	10 26
Wagner Elec. Mfg. Co., oils and app.	13 50
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware	288 48
L. A. Williams, draughting	7 60
Western Elec. Co., generator, elec. mdse., etc.	64 97
Julius Zehnter Co., mdse.	5 69
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	404 46
	\$14,599 72

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Edward Kremers, director and professor, salary	\$2,200 00
Richard Fischer, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00
L. S. Cheney, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00
W. O. Richtmann, instructor, salary	850 00
Oswald Schreiner, instructor, salary	700 00
R. H. Denniston, assistant, salary	600 00
Samuel R. Boyce, lecturer, salary	150 00
Richard Fischer, Summer School, salary	225 00
R. H. Denniston, Summer School, salary	75 00
M. J. Cantwell, printing	7 60
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	16 00
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware	1 66
Democrat Printing Co., Summer School circular	24 25
Kroncke Bros., hardware	40

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

*Pay roll, janitor and shop work	416 86	
Conklin & Sons, fuel	461 54	
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas	2 88	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., locks	1 08	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	3 00	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	17 02	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	50 30	
Gregory Electric Co., motor	56 00	
Fritzsche Bros., drugs	8 94	
Japanese Store, mdse.	8 36	
Edwin Sumner & Son, mdse.	7 00	
Evening Wisconsin Printing Co., separates	16 80	
Illinois Electric Co., wire, etc.	17 45	
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., apparatus	21 66	
Jones & Laughlin, Ltd., apparatus	8 76	
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings.	5 73	
H. T. Lerdall, agent, ins. prem.	7 80	
A. H. Main & Son, agents, ins. prem.	7 80	
H. B. Hobbins, agent, ins. prem.	7 20	
Theo. Herfurth & Son, agents, ins. prem.	6 60	
J. M. Clifford, agent, insurance premium.	6 60	
R. C. Nicodemus, agent, insurance premium.	6 00	
--- H. Noble, agent, insurance premium.	4 80	
R. M. Lamp, agent, insurance premium.	4 20	
John Schlingen, agent, insurance premium.	2 40	
John George Ott, agent, insurance premium.	1 80	
John C. Haley, agent, insurance premium.	1 80	
E. M. Fox, agent, insurance premium	1 20	
W. B. Lad., agent, insurance premium	60	
A. R. Ames, agent, insurance premium	60	
L. C. Haley, agent, insurance premium	60	
N. A. Ladd, agent, insurance premium	60	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	48 93	
		\$8,831 75

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FUND.

George McKerrow, superintendent, salary	\$2,200 00	
Mrs. Helen Armstrong, institute worker, salary	200 00	
M. T. Allen, institute worker, salary	20 00	
Alex. A. Arnold, institute worker, salary	140 00	
W. C. Bradley, institute worker, salary	275 00	
H. M. Culbertson, institute worker, salary	212 00	
R. J. Coe, institute worker, salary	160 00	
H. E. Cook, institute worker, salary	180 00	
Thos. Convey, institute worker, salary	260 00	
J. H. Dixon, institute worker, salary	7 00	
James Fisher, Jr., institute worker, salary	7 00	
N. E. France, institute worker, salary	60 00	
C. P. Goodrich, institute worker, salary	110 00	
George C. Hill, institute worker, salary	55 00	
John L. Herbst, institute worker, salary	5 00	
W. D. Hoard, institute worker, salary	25 00	
Mrs. Addie T. Howie, institute worker, salary	70 00	
Stephen Haight, institute worker, salary	10 00	
Chas. L. Hill, institute worker, salary	20 00	
David Imrie, institute worker, salary	212 00	
John Jones, janitor (part) salary	60 00	
Mrs. R. H. Kelly, reporter, salary	126 00	
Chas. Linse, institute worker, salary	37 50	
C. E. Matteson, institute worker, salary	205 00	
H. J. Noyes, institute worker, salary	200 00	
Florence Norton, cooking school stenographer, salary.	15 00	
L. E. Scott, institute worker, salary	310 00	
W. F. Stiles, institute worker, salary	205 00	
Kennedy Scott, institute worker, salary	5 00	
F. H. Scribner, institute worker, salary	205 00	
Hattie V. Stout, stenographer, salary	810 00	
H. C. Taylor, institute worker, salary	241 25	
Chas. Thorp, institute worker, salary	260 00	
Delbert Utter, institute worker, salary	15 00	
Geo. Wylie, institute worker, salary	260 00	
Henry Walker, institute worker, salary	35 00	
Clasp Envelope Co., envelopes	22 18	
Clark Engraving Co., cuts for bulletin	140 96	

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Crane Bros., paper	2 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	3,769 05	
W. A. Henry, dean, expenses	6 71	
James E. Moseley, stationery	2 00	
Madison Cycle Co., mse.	75	
Geo. McKerrow, supt., expenses insidute workers.....	2,197 49	
Wm. J. Park Co., mdse.	75	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	1 50	
State Journal Printing Co., printing	6 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	72 25	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	374 60	
		\$13,737 99

SUMMER SESSION.

E. A. Birge, director, salary	\$300 00	
Emory R. Johnson, assistant professor, salary	350 00	
Percy Ashley, lecturer, salary	550 00	
C. A. Van Velzer, professor, salary	300 00	
r. J. Turner, director and professor, salary	300 00	
E. win Post, professor, salary	300 00	
Louis Kahlenberg, professor, salary	300 00	
R. A. Harper, professor, salary	300 00	
r. G. Hubbard, professor, salary.....	300 00	
N. M. Fenneman, professor, salary	300 00	
J. C. Elson, professor and director, salary	300 00	
Isaac A. Loos, director, salary	250 00	
E. B. Skinner, assistant professor, salary	225 00	
J. F. A. Pyre, assistant professor, salary	225 00	
W. S. Miller, assistant professor, salary	225 00	
Victor Lenher, assistant professor, salary	225 00	
Edw. D. Jones, assistant professor, salary.....	225 00	
Wilfred H. Schoff, lecturer, salary	200 00	
H. G. Timberlake, instructor, salary	150 00	
A. C. Longden, instructor, salary	150 00	
L. M. Keasbey, assoc. professor, salary	150 00	
G. S. Ishikawa, assistant, salary.....	150 00	
W. D. Frost, assistant, salary	150 00	
H. G. A. Brauer, instructor, salary	150 00	
Ar.aur Beatty, instructor, salary	150 00	
Katharine Allen, instructor, salary	150 00	
H. C. Wolff, assistant, salary	115 00	
Allen Johnson, professor, salary	100 00	
E. R. Wolcott, assistant, saary	75 00	
Herman Schlundt, instructor, salary	75 00	
Harriet B. Merrill, instructor, salary	75 00	
George M. Fiske, professor, salary	75 00	
Lewis Atherton, assistant, salary	75 00	
A. R. Anderson, instructor, salary	75 00	
*Labor pay roll	180 81	
Darl Morse, mailing circulars	1 75	
J. S. McNaught, mailing circulars	43 20	
M. J. Cantwell, printing	372 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	5 00	
Gardner Snell, rent of dishes	4 25	
State Journal Printing Co., printing	5 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., paper and printing	11 25	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	1 60	
		\$7,464 86

REPAIRS.

*University pay roll, mechanics and laborers	\$3,697 34	
American Terracotta Co., crestings	43 00	
Automatic Elevator Door Co., springs	3 65	
Chas. S. Besley & Co., brass	6 67	
Ried, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	204 58	
Bernard Dresen & Rhodes, painting	124 04	
Barbee Wire & Iron Works, guards	52 74	
Conklin & Sons, cement and lime	21 00	
Crane Co., pipe and fittings	772 13	
Crane & Keyless Lock Co., locks	48 75	
Curtis & Curtis Co., gears	1 02	
Cincinnati Tool Co., clamps	3 20	
C. F. Cooley, lime and cement	19 50	
Capital City Paper Co., paper	16 56	
Dean Steam Pump Co., traps, etc.	154 00	

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

C. M. Dengler, lettering	41 33	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	19 74	
Dresen & Rhodes, painting	82 92	
Electrical Supply Co., elec. mdse.	188 74	
F. R. Eastman, elec. mdse.	6 24	
J. A. Fay & Egan Co., knives	3 12	
N. Frederickson & Sons, contract Library Hall & lumber	2,056 47	
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	81 84	
L. N. Gilbert, mason	3 10	
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., hardware	104 66	
Gimbel Bros., brass nosing	28 50	
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., curtain work	48 00	
Garden City Sand Co., fire brick	94 50	
Henry Haak, plumbing	41 80	
Hoopes & Townsend, screws	8 24	
The Hart-Parr Co., castings	16 26	
Fred Huels, key and lock work	9 05	
W. J. Hyland, plumbing	14 86	
P. F. Harloff, elec. goods	8 55	
Illinois Electric Co., elec. mdse.	291 20	
Johnson Electric Service Co., rings	1 20	
Kinsley & Weldham, repair slate roofs	248 95	
King & Walker Co., steam fittings and castings	143 88	
A. H. Kayser, lumber	11 22	
Kroncke Bros., hardware	1 80	
Geo. Kraft, plumbing	18 46	
Link Belt Machine Co., extras	67 93	
Library Bureau, mdse.	2 50	
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co., valves	11 43	
C. M. Milward, plastering	163 25	
J. M. Maw, irons	3 00	
Machinists' Supply Co., cutters	84	
T. C. McCarthy, mason work	917 89	
A. A. Mayers, paint	285 15	
Manville Covering Co.	290 99	
Mautz Bros., painting	46 32	
Madison Saddlery Co., repair harness	1 30	
Meltzer & Hyland, plumbing	113 36	
Madison Brass Works, castings	26 16	
H. Moores Co., packing	19 80	
Madison Cycle Co., mdse.	3 60	
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	5 80	
New York Store, mdse.	10 67	
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., rep. app.	33 80	
National Blower Works, steam trap	35 00	
National Paint & Varnish Co., varnish	43 25	
Wm. Owens, plumbing	449 06	
E. F. Paunack, stone cutting	12 25	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	1 50	
Pollard Taber Co., painting, etc.	45 46	
Jas. E. Patton Co., glass and filler	59 46	
John Pritzlaff Hardware Co., hardware	3 21	
Bugbee & Laycock, piston	27 20	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co., hardware	31 79	
Rundle Spence Mfg. Co., cocks	11 00	
John Sharp & Son, plastering	224 35	
Standard Varnish Works, varnish	51 60	
Starek Mfg. Co., lumber	76 03	
Stephenson & Studeman, hardware	110 75	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	230 07	
Slatington Bangor Slate Syndicate, slate	172 20	
Standard Telephone & Electric Co., casting	1 54	
Schaeffer & Budenberg, recorder ink	1 00	
Standard Oil Co., oil	52 72	
University Co-op Co., mdse.	10 25	
Wiedenbeck, Dohelin & Co., hardware	70 22	
Western Electric Co., elec. mdse.	169 51	
Western Valve Co., mdse.	2 52	
Thomas Wrigley, toggle bolts	4 00	
Wisconsin Pharmacy, wood alcohol	10 00	
Yahr & Lange Drug Co., shellac	12 50	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express paid.	233 64	
		\$13,008 18

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HEAT AND LIGHT.		
*Labor pay roll		\$3,617 63
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware		14 50
Conklin & Sons, fuel		14,786 61
G. B. Carpenter & Co., packing		18 17
Crane Co., pipe and fittings		94 83
C. F. Cooley, fuel, cement, etc.		469 68
Electrical Supply Co., electric mdse.		15 12
F. R. Eastman, electric work		3 25
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber		9 32
A. H. Gardner Co., packing		153 23
B. F. Goodrich & Co., steam hose		13 40
H. B. Hobbins, agent, insurance premium		80 00
P. F. Harloff, electric goods		32 00
Illinois Elec. Co., elec. mdse.		155 27
Johnson Elec. Service Co., mdse.		11 66
Kroncke Bros., hardware		4 00
King & Walker Co., steam fitting		6 50
Geo. Kraft, plumbing		1 50
Madison Gas & Elec. Co., gas and current		2,513 41
T. C. McCarthy, mason work		149 00
Meltzer & Hyland, plumbing		30
A. A. Mayers, mdse.		27
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., electric goods		1 54
National Blower Works, float trap		12 50
Wm. Owens, plumbing		37
Pritzlaff Hardware Co., hardware		9 79
Hugo Reisinger, carbons		32 00
Racine Hardware Co., pins, etc.		6 25
Aug. Scheibel, hardware		1 60
Stephenson & Studemann, tinwork, etc.		1 43
Sumner & Morris, hardware		2 95
Swartz Metal Refining Co., waste		9 03
Viscosity Oil Co., oil		118 22
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., extras and tile		57 20
Western Elec. Co., electric mdse.		15 00
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express		17 04
		\$22,506 92
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.		
*Labor pay roll		\$93 85
E. A. Bauer, paper for separates		211 60
W. J. Betts, lettering diplomas		110 25
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware		2 14
Bailey, Banks & Biddle, blank diplomas		164 77
Brown & Nevin, livery		29 00
Badger Board, badgers to high schools		187 50
Bunde & Upmeyer, invitations to commencement		62 00
A. M. Collins Mfg. Co., cards		1 75
Clasp Envelope Co., covers for catalogue		89 25
F. W. Curtiss, photo of floor plans University Hall, etc.		53 50
Democrat Printing Co., printing		450 14
Daily Cardinal, papers to high schools		250 00
Evening Wisconsin, printing catalogue		902 30
G. Grimm & Son, binding		17 10
A. H. Gardner & Co., packing, etc.		6 75
Wm. Goodbody, envelopes		31 10
Blanchard Harper, photo work		58 94
W. H. Hobbs, editor, postage paid, expenses paid		16 15
Library Bureau, cards		79 80
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.		27 90
L. J. Pickarts & Co., stationery		8 15
Wm. J. Park & Co., mdse.		10 86
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., stamps, etc.		10 01
B. W. Snow, mimeograph		10 00
Jas. H. Smith & Co., negative folios		3 34
State Journal Printing Co., printing		60 25
The Sentinel Co., papers		40 00
Sumner & Morris, hardware		1 00
Shea, Smith & Co., copy books		10 75
Stephenson & Studemann, hardware		32
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing		299 75
Tension Envelope Co., envelopes		32 50
Tileston & Livermore, paper for catalogue		611 86

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

United Typewriter & Supply Co., carbon, etc.	39 99	
Univ. Co-op Co., mdse.	12 30	
Wisconsin Statz Zeitung, printing	12 65	
Wisconsin Engineer, exchange of typewriters	71 41	
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, carbon papers, etc.	14 60	
Whiting Paper Co., paper	49 68	
Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, advertising and magazine to high schools	250 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express, postage	951 50	
		\$5,305 77

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

*University pay roll, labor	\$584 83	
Alford Bros., laundry	11 00	
Alumni Association, aid	100 00	
A. Bryden & Co., frame for portrait	25 00	
W. F. Brill & Co., mop wringers	12 00	
Baker Mfg. Co., repair numbering machine	1 75	
Blied, DuKrenne & Schneider, hardware	4 45	
City of Madison, water	117 01	
Capital City Paper Co., paper	2 40	
Conklin & Sons, ice	12 00	
Continental Brush Co., brushes	41 73	
Dane County Telephone Co., rentals	64 50	
M. Diederich, mdse.	2 00	
DePere Tablet Co., blue books	228 71	
C. A. Dengler, lettering	3 70	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	2 00	
A. B. Dick Co., mdse.	12 00	
Dennison Mfg. Co., seals	1 81	
Eugene Dietzgen, paste	2 00	
Electrical Supply Co., electric mdse	1 60	
Felix & Marston, mop heads	9 00	
Edward Fischer & Co., stationery	64 04	
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	9 53	
Gould, Wells & Blackburn, mdse.	49 40	
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., hardware	25 75	
G. Grimm & Son, binding	5 50	
B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber bands	3 60	
A. W. Tressler, refund expenses inspecting high schools	341 92	
M. S. Slaughter, refund expenses inspecting high schools	55 66	
C. H. Haskins, refund expenses inspecting high schools	30 85	
C. F. Smith, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	18 52	
M. V. O'Shea, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	14 27	
J. W. Stearns, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	43 81	
L. Kahlenberg, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	12 90	
Chas. S. Shlichter, refund expenses inspect'g high schools	46 01	
W. A. Scott, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	22 87	
Grant Showerman, refund expenses inspecting high schools	3 70	
B. H. Meyer, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	22 11	
R. A. Harper, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	33 76	
W. W. Daniells, refund expenses inspecting high schools	14 76	
L. W. Dowling, refund expenses inspecting high schools	47 45	
C. A. Van Velzer, refund expenses inspecting high schools	6 92	
Paul S. Reinsch, refund expenses inspecting high schools	5 94	
Ernst Voss, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	19 57	
Arthur Beatty, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	15 98	
S. Cheney, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	6 37	
G. C. Fiske, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	2 22	
O. G. Libby, refund expenses inspecting high schools...	22 21	
F. G. Hubbard, refund expenses inspecting high schools	3 62	
M. J. Hull & Son, renovating	43 93	
Hinrichs & Thompson, mdse.	12 16	
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.	6 05	
The "Hub", trunks	6 75	
S. E. Hendricks, directory of architects	5 00	
P. F. Harloff, elec. mdse.	10 00	
Fred S. Jones, refund expense athletic meeting	4 60	
Adam Klein, brooms	18 75	
M. W. Keeley, banquet to high school principals	100 00	
Kaiser Bros., mdse.	5 15	
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., truck	4 28	
H. B. McGowan, mdse.	36 50	
James E. Moseley, mdse.	4 25	
Irving Mutchler, refund expenses paid	11 50	

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Meltzer & Hyland, plumbing	19 45	
Menges Pharmacies, mdse	16 00	
Machinists' Supply Co., mdse.	1 75	
Madison Cycle Co., mdse.	1 75	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	11 15	
New York Store, mdse.	21 58	
H. Niedecken Co., stationery	20 76	
R. G. Norton, repair clock	3 50	
Chas. Nitschke, commencement music	125 00	
Northern Elec. Mfg. Co., mdse.	24	
J. E. Olson, refund bills paid	6 00	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	4 66	
A. A. Pardee, Bon Ami	3 30	
W. J. Park Co., stationery	1 77	
Chas. S. Slichter, supt. of athletics	500 00	
Sanitary Paper Co., toilet paper	162 80	
Shea, Smith & Co., stationery	7 90	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.	25 95	
James R. Stuart, portrait	100 00	
State Journal Co., journal	6 00	
Chas. S. Slichter, refund expenses paid	23 13	
Schwaab stamp & Seal Co., mdse.	5 00	
Aug. Scheibel, hardware	8 10	
Schaeffer & Budenberg, mdse.	1 50	
Turner & Harris, pens	4 50	
Wm. Trainor, disinfecting	13 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	1 00	
Univ. Co-op Co., mdse.	6 80	
Viscosity Oil Co., oil	2 50	
Ed Williams, Bon Ami	5 50	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental	12 75	
Williams College, express on portrait	5 00	
Wisconsin Pharmacy, mdse.	30	
F. S. Webster Co., supplies.	19 25	
Yahr & Lange Drug Co., shellac	8 64	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	131 08	
		\$3,750 11

ROADS AND GROUNDS.

*University pay roll, labor and shop work	\$2,387 03	
Biled, DuFrenne & Schneider, hdw.	146 75	
Bernard Stagner, oats	23 34	
Conklin & Sons, cement	1 10	
City of Madison, macadam and water	249 75	
James B. Clow & Son, extras for hydrant	17 04	
M. Diederich, mdse.	2 10	
Doyon & Rayne Lbr. Co., lumber	151 64	
P. J. Diepold, blacksmith work	6 25	
N. Fredericksen & Sons, lumber	63 18	
John D. Hayes, shoeing	17 09	
John P. Halbach, repair harness	5 05	
Fred. Hnels, lock work	90	
A. H. Kayser, lumber	99 35	
Kroncke Bros., hdw.	1 40	
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co., valves	11 15	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	27 78	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	89	
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., extras	1 44	
Stephenson & Strudemann, hdw.	1 50	
Sumner & Morris, hdw.	4 30	
R. D. Wood & Co., hydrants	73 50	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	35 29	
		\$3,427 73

CHAPTER 239, LAWS 1899.

*Labor pay roll	\$92 37	
Biled, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	56 40	
Crane Company, pipe and fittings	70 43	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	1 44	
Electrical Supply Co. Electrical mdse.	98 84	
A. D. & J. V. Fredericksen, account contract	1,000 00	
N. Fredericksen & Sons, lumber	7 86	
The Gould Co., nump extras	9 09	
P. F. Harloff, electrical goods	50	
Illinois Electric Co., electrical mdse.	363 89	

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

J. T. W. Jennings, superintending architect	208 34	
J. T. W. Jennings, expenses	10 60	
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings	7 50	
T. C. McCarthy, account contract	5,959 60	
The Mueller Co., steam fitting	480 00	
L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., contract and steam fittings	710 00	
Madison Gas & Electric Co., electric current	100 00	
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., motor	300 00	
Wm. Owens, plumbing	175 00	
Reliance Machine Works, pump head	112 50	
The Sentinel Co., advertising	23 40	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	3 78	
Stephenson & Studemann, hardware	75	
University Co-op. Co., mdse.	3 30	
Wiedenbeck, Dohelin & Co., hardware	2 40	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	8 75	
		\$9,740 47

ENGINEERING BUILDING.

N. Frederickson & Sons, account contract	\$18,331 95	
L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., account contract	8,403 75	
P. F. Harloff, account contract	3,500 00	
Geo. H. Wheelock, account contract	1,475 00	
Phillip Gross Hdwr. Co., hdwr.	206 00	
J. T. W. Jennings, salary (part), Supt. Archt.	308 37	
		\$32,225 67

INSURANCE FUND.

*University pay roll, labor and shop work	\$864 83	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	483 15	
Tunstead Heating Co., account contract ventilation	576 20	
Osterlein Machine Co., couplings	25 15	
Schultz Belting Co., belting	34 02	
Milwaukee Rice Machinery Co., pulleys	23 58	
Milwaukee Leather Belting Co., belting	13 29	
Woerhide & Prince, indurine	48 20	
Starck Mfg. Co., doors	35 75	
W. H. Alford, marble	11 70	
Machinists' Supply Co., mdse.	1 00	
Manville Covering Co., covering	90 80	
New York Store, mdse.	3 46	
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	11 23	
Madison Gas & Electric Co., mdse.	3 20	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	70 10	
Hoopes & Townsend, screws	6 88	
L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., mdse.	2 05	
L. B. Gilbert, mason	93 01	
John Sharp & Son, plastering	17 10	
Western Valve Co., valve	9 29	
L. E. Knott App. Co., apparatus	33 03	
N. Frederickson & Sons, lumber	191 89	
Crane Co., fittings	3 90	
Standard Oil Co., oil	30 92	
Barbee Wire & Iron Works, guards	4 40	
Western Electrical Instrument Co., generators	773 00	
McDonough Mfg. Co., packing	31 50	
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., boxes	12 61	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	40 20	
		\$3,545 45

HISTORICAL LIBRARY COMMISSION.

*Labor pay roll	\$27 60	
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	1 20	
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings	48	
M. B. Schenck Co., rubber casters	7 43	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	4 80	
Starck Mfg. Co., lumber	22 70	
Wiedenbeck, Dohelin & Co., hardware	1 61	
		\$65 82

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ACCOUNT JOINT EXPENSE LIBRARY BUILDING.		
*Labor pay roll	\$87 50	
Conklin & Sons, fuel	3,406 77	
Garden City Sand Co., fire brick	15 00	
Lower Specialty Co., tube cleaner	12 75	
R. G. Twaites, secretary, balance ½ maintenance.....	229 45	
Viscosity Oil Co., oil	3 88	
		\$3,754 44
GERMANIC LIBRARY FUND.		
F. A. Brockhaus, books		\$284 83
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS LIBRARY FUND.		
*Labor pay roll	\$0 35	
Boston Book Co., books	3 70	
Paul W. L. Boehm, books	5 19	
F. A. Brockhaus, books	184 95	
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	89 97	
McKay's Bookstore, book	1 00	
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	3 50	
G. E. Stechert, books	136 44	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	90	
		\$426 00
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE LIBRARY FUND.		
F. A. Brockhaus, books	\$82 80	
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	124 65	
Newspaperdom Publishing Co., periodicals	2 00	
G. E. Stechert, books	553 11	
		\$765 56
UNIVERSITY HALL.		
Ferry & Clas, balance in full for architect's fees.....	\$1,298 61	
Hoffmann & Bauer, galvanized iron work on dome.....	85 20	
		\$1,383 81
WILLIAM F. ALLEN GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP.		
A. R. Andersen, aid		\$250 00
JOHN C. FREEMAN SCHOLARSHIP.		
Marie McClernan, aid (balance 1899-1900).....	\$175 00	
E. A. Cook, aid (1900-1901)	250 00	
		\$425 00
ALUMNI FELLOWSHIP.		
Edward A. Hook, aid (part)		\$312 00
AUGUST UHLEIN FELLOWSHIP.		
Irvin W. Brandel, aid		\$400 00
FRED VOGEL, JR., SCHOLARSHIP.		
Frank C. Hitchcock, aid		\$125 00
HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.		
L. B. Wolfenson, aid		\$250 00
MADISON GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP, GERMAN PHILOLOGY.		
E. O. Eckelmann, aid		\$250 00

Detail of Disbursements, 1900-1901.

HENRIK WERGELAND SCHOLARSHIP.		
L. M. Larson, aid		\$200 00
B. K. MILLER, JR., SCHOLARSHIP.		
Bentaro Kamiyama, aid		\$50 00
AMELIA E. H. DOYON SCHOLARSHIP.		
Daphne W. Putnam, aid	\$130 00	
Julia A. Holland, aid	130 00	
E. F. Riley, secretary, accrued interest	4 21	
		\$264 21
ROBERT OWEN COLLECTION.		
George Harding, books		\$165 00
BILLS PAYABLE.		
State Treasurer, temporary loan repaid		\$14,000 00
WISCONSIN MUNICIPAL LEAGUE SCHOLARSHIP		
A. D. Davis, aid		\$155 00
JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND INCOME.		
Norman Hendricksen, aid	\$20 00	
Carl A. Peterson, aid	25 00	
Benjamin A. Paust, aid	25 00	
Oswal O. Wazle, aid	25 00	
Peter O. Anderson, aid	25 00	
Reginald A. Nestos, aid	30 00	
Joseph Bredsteen, aid	30 00	
Arne C. Lerum, aid	30 00	
Gustav A. Anderson, aid	30 00	
Christian Westergaard, aid	35 00	
		\$300 00
JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND.		
James O'Malley, loan (part)		\$5,090 00
BIBLICAL ALLIANCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.		
Fred H. Rehberg, scholar in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek	\$100 00	
Richard Williamson, scholar in Hebrew and the historical geography of Palestine	47 50	
Wm. T. Runzler, scholar in Hebrew	50 00	
O. L. Stinson, scholar in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek	50 00	
Oscar R. W. Hoefler, scholar in Hebrew	25 00	
L. J. Paetow, scholar in Hebrew history	50 00	
Margaret H. Shaw, scholar in Hebrew history	25 00	
F. C. Schoensigel, scholar in Hebrew history	20 00	
A. W. Blackburn, scholar in Hebrew history	15 00	
Harry W. Selle, scholar in Hebrew history	5 00	
Frances Wilcox, scholar in the historical geography of Palestine	50 00	
Harry L. McDonald, scholar in the historical geography of Palestine	22 50	
S. A. Hurlbut, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	50 00	
J. B. Patrick, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	25 00	
E. O. Holty, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	25 00	
C. F. Madsen, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	25 00	
G. H. Gohlke, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	25 00	
R. R. Daun, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	25 00	
A. L. Breslich, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	10 00	
W. E. H. Grove, scholar in Hellenistic Greek	10 00	
		\$690 00

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JACKSON BEQUEST INCOME.		
J. H. Carpenter, professorship of law	\$1,000 00
James O'Neill, premium paid him	37 00
		\$1,037 00
INCOME LEWIS PRIZE FUND.		
C. R. Rounds, prize		\$18 00
CHRISTIAN R. STEIN BEQUEST.		
James O'Malley, loan (part)		\$1,000 00
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE FUND.		
James O'Malley, loan (part)		\$250 00

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

DETAIL OF DISBURSEMENTS.

1901-1902.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.		
W. A. Henry, dean and professor, salary	\$4,000 00	
S. M. Babcock, associate dean and professor, salary	3,000 00	
H. L. Russell, professor, salary	2,500 00	
E. S. Goff, professor, salary	2,200 00	
H. Farrington, professor, salary	2,200 00	
W. L. Carlyle, professor, salary	2,200 00	
F. W. Woll, assistant professor, salary	2,200 00	
R. A. Moore, professor, salary	1,600 00	
Alfred Vivian, assistant, salary	1,000 00	
U. S. Baer, instructor, salary	950 00	
A. R. Wharson, assistant professor, salary	900 00	
F. Cranefield, instructor, salary	900 00	
T. F. McConnell, instructor, salary	900 00	
J. F. Nicholson, assistant, salary	360 00	
F. J. Wells, instructor, salary	350 00	
F. H. King, professor, salary	130 00	
Leslie H. Adams, farm supt., salary	749 97	
J. A. Godfrey, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	240 00	
M. Gillett, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	240 00	
Geo. D. Little, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	210 00	
Frank Kleinheinz, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	210 00	
J. R. Danks, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	210 00	
Wm. Vertheim, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	200 00	
Peter Dukleth, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	200 00	
James Hutton, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	175 00	
W. E. Kirkham, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	160 00	
Hugh Nisbet, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	150 00	
John McCreedy, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	150 00	
Chas. A. Nicolaus, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	125 00	
R. D. Weaver, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	100 00	
Fred N. Sargent, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	100 00	
H. Sandell, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	100 00	
John Luchsinger, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	100 00	
Fred Marty, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	90 00	
E. P. Smith, instructor in dairy and short courses, salary	37 50	
*Labor pay roll, shop work	516 41	
B. S. Anderson, machinist, services	14 49	
A. H. Andrews Co., hyllo plate	2 64	
Am. Shorthorn Breeders' Association, registration fee ..	4 00	
American Berkshire Association, registration	41 00	
Wm. Albers, sand	10 25	
American Southdown Association, registration	11 50	
Association of American Agricultural Colleges, membership fee	30 00	
Alford Bros., laundry	14 43	
W. H. Alford, brackets	2 50	
Armour & Co., fertilizers	1 20	

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Alex. A. Arnold, bull	40 00
A. A. Brockhaus, books	171 14
B. T. Babbett, potash	16 00
Patrick Barry, excavating	1,435 00
D. R. Butler, acct. contract for foundations for farm buildings, mason work	1,946 00
U. S. Baer, expenses	11 24
Burdick, Pecher & Murray Co., blank books and envelopes	7 33
Blied, Dufrenne & Schneider, hardware	15 61
Borden & Selleck Co., scales and rubber tires for truck	75 49
Boston Store, Milwaukee, furniture	20 63
F. C. Blied & Co., printing	10 45
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus and chemicals	800 35
A. H. Barber Mfg. Co., butter color	8 50
C. S. Baker & Co., corrosive sublimate tablets	20 50
Capital City Paper Co., paper and mdse.	86 11
Coffin's Box & Lumber Co., tree protectors	6 75
J. A. Countryman & Son, hogs	97 00
E. R. Curtiss, photo work	3 00
C. F. Cooley, coal, lime and cement	149 43
Conklin & Sons, fuel	2,848 28
W. L. Carlyle, expenses	135 03
Geo. Challoner's Sons Co., refrigerating plant	3,356 53
F. Cranefield, expenses	10 94
Currie Bros., plants and bulbs	5 41
Chas. Carman, shoeing	25 90
T. A. Chapman, bunting	8 79
Creamery Package Mfg. Co., powder, boxes and dairy ap- paratus	208 60
Corry's Grocery, mdse.	6 00
Edward D. Cowles, trees	1 20
Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., repairing lawn mower	20 63
J. D. Clarke, expenses paid	57 55
Corbin Cabinet Locke Co., locks	66 00
City of Madison, water	3 25
Cornish, Curtiss & Greene Mfg. Co., apparatus	55 14
Coe & Converse, plants, etc.	14 75
M. J. Cantwell, printing	52 00
Crane Co., pipe and fittings	253 08
The A. Dickinson Co., grass seeds and seeds	121 77
Darling & Co., beef meal	6 80
Dennison Mfg. Co., labels	5 95
Democrat Printing Co., printing	23 05
L. P. Denoyer, periodicals	15 10
H. Douglas' Sons, trees	22 75
Turner & Harrison, DeWolf pens	1 50
C. H. Dana, sheep labels	4 00
C. F. Ditmar, photo work	31 75
The Deming Co., hose	4 95
DeLaval Separator Co., separator	12 00
Draper Mfg. Co., valve facers	15 08
P. J. Diepold, blacksmith work	12 05
Dane Co. Tel. Co., rentals	42 25
C. M. Dengler, lettering	19 60
Deering Harvester Co., machinery	118 00
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	75 40
M. Diederich, mdse.	9 24
Elmer & Amund, chemicals, etc.	195 73
F. R. Eastman, elect. work	21 80
Eagle Pencil Co., pencils	4 30
Electrical Supply Co., elect. mdse.	56 38
*Farm and office pay roll, chemists, employees and la- borers	12,730 23
F. B. Fargo & Co., mdse., extras, tins and cork	39 71
A. K. Ferris, corn in shock	2 50
Finley Lawn Rake Co., lawn rake	9 00
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., castings	5 15
E. H. Farrington, expenses	251 53
Findlay & Co., mdse and salt	17 09
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	216 04
Edw. Fischer Co., ink, paste and copy cloths	5 40
Fair Store, stone jars	7 68
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., drag scraper	15 00
Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., repairing comptometer	9 35
G. Grimm & Son, binding	21 15
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., mdse.	13 50
John Greig, furniture	17 50

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

Willis Green, butter tubs	23 00
Henry J. Green, apparatus	4 50
Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., mdse.	12 40
Glucose Sugar Refining Co., gluten meal and bran	150 00
Alex. Gill, moving building	524 85
L. B. Gilbert, cement work	84 70
George Green, boar	80 00
Gem Fibre Package Co., butter boxes	36 70
Gugler & Frisch, threshing	12 96
Blanchard Harper, photo work	42 35
P. F. Harloff, electrical goods	3 90
Wilhelm Heinen, Jr., apparatus	61 51
Thos. B. Hubbard, sorghum seed	2 70
Hinrichs Dry Goods Store, mdse.	2 40
M. J. Hoven Estate, mdse.	3 28
Hausman & Dunn, singeing outfit	7 48
B. Hoffmann Mfg. Co., grease cup, scraper and burrs	4 51
Hollister's Pharmacy drugs and chemicals	88 62
Roy T. Harris, feed inspection	163 08
W. A. Henry, director, expenses	78 46
Haswell & Scholl, furniture, mats and glass	58 85
John D. Hayes, horseshoeing	99 42
Wm. Haak, Jr., milk jar caps and repairing wind mill	7 75
Thos. Irvine, tuberculous cow	20 00
International Live Stock Exposition, stall rentals and feed	120 00
Illinois Electrical Co., electrical fixtures	22 74
J. T. W. Jennings, superintending architect	1,250 01
Jewell Nursery Co., plum trees	1 60
J. T. W. Jennings, expenses	26 17
Z. K. Jewett & Co., baled moss	3 00
G. W. Jones Lumber Co., sticks for maps	36 00
Jonas Bros., mdse.	1 50
Janesville Hay Tool Co., slings	6 00
The Journal Co., Milwaukee, advertising bids	17 64
A. H. Kayser, lumber	175 86
Kroncke Bros., hardware	75
W. H. Kauffman, apple stocks	21 00
The O. S. Kelley Co., casting for steam roller	35 00
Frank Kleinheinz, prize money	25 00
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings	77 36
Adam Klein, brooms	8 28
Alex. Kornhauser & Co., mdse.	2 70
J. W. Kerr, plum trees	19 70
F. H. King, expenses	350 04
Klueter Bros., feed	3,062 01
Chas. Leutz & Son, cylinders	10 25
P. M. Lyons, horseshoeing	8 40
Lawson Brereton, ram	25 00
*Milk pay roll, milk for creamery and dairy school	23,661 00
A. A. Mayers, drugs and mdse.	248 31
E. Morden, repairing pumps	10 00
Fred Macy Co., Lmtd., card index	12 92
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	50 95
Madison Saddlery Co., harness work	29 90
Montgomery, Ward & Co., brooms	5 58
R. A. Moore, expenses	98 33
J. H. McSloy, peas	88 90
Menges Pharmacies, drugs and mdse.	17 50
Maher & Grosch Hardware Co., grafting knives	4 50
Madison Park Association, use of steam roller	10 00
Mantz Bros., painting	54 35
E. P. Mueller, dried grain	104 00
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	480 00
Milwaukee Leather Belting Co., belting	134 35
S. Marshall, sheep	57 87
Geo. F. Merrill, regent, expenses	32 10
The Mueller Co., expansion valves and covering	113 40
Chas. E. Milward, plastering	102 90
T. C. McCarthy, mason work	3 55
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	46 58
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	13 52
T. F. McConnell, expenses	36 28
Merrill Lumber Co., baled shavings	167 70
Geo. McKerrow, ram	100 00
K. McLennan & Co., commutator compound	2 00
Miller-Parkinson Lumber Co., lumber	121 71
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas and current	930 96

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B. M. Minch, wheat	3 00
H. B. McGowan, mdse.	2 10
Nonpareil Cork Mfg. Co., corks	33 00
Northrup, King & Co., seeds	28 40
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., electrical goods.	1 03
New York Store, rugs and mdse.	33 60
H. J. Noyes, cheese	93 40
National Distilling Co., alcohol	3 00
Northern Tissue Paper Co., toilet paper	5 50
John Nichols, crockery	4 80
Louis F. Nafis & Co., bottles	14 73
H. Niedecken Co., ink	90
Wm. Owens, plumbing	221 51
Harlow S. Ott, mdse	50
A. & R. Olson, furniture	42 00
Orr & Lockett Co., cement tools	9 85
W. J. Park & Co., mdse.	4 25
Pollard & Taber Co., paint, painting and window shades	211 49
Pasteur Chamberland Filter Co., bougies	4 00
Paterson Parchment Paper Co., parchment paper	80 00
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	24 90
Penberthy Injector Co., injectors	9 00
Pearson Bros., blue prints	121 01
Geo. Pinney, shrubs	50 00
Park Dry Goods Store, dry goods	13 84
E. F. Paunack, crushed stone	122 70
Geo. H. Patch, irrigation work	46 75
Nicholas Quinn, granite screenings	9 93
Roach & Seeber, cold storage	117 58
Rippley Hardware Co., steel cast	7 65
Rockwell & Rupel Co., copy holder	2 00
Stanley R. Rice, calves	115 00
G. W. Spencer, mdse.	2 15
Starck Mfg. Co., lumber and labor	127 33
Stephenson & Studemann, tinwork and hardware	516 67
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps	7 01
Standard Oil Co., oil	75 14
Henry Scheler, cold storage, meat and blood	45 36
J. G. Smith, meals for threshers and expenses paid	18 33
Frank Swenson, wood	79 10
Shea, Smith & Co., printed tags	3 65
G. E. Stechert, books	78 60
Geo. Schneider, oats	141 62
Storrs & Harrison Co., plants	1 00
Sumner & Morris, hardware	258 61
Edwin Sumner & Son, photo material and mdse.	19 60
A. H. Schubert, medicine	1 50
G. J. Schneider, oats	41 52
A. H. Stewart, exchanging horses	40 00
R. H. Shaw, expenses paid	11 04
Amy Scott, reports	2 50
Smith Premier Typewriter Co., typewriter	94 50
David Stephens, brick and crushed stone	9 10
Superior Terminal Elevator Co., seed wheat	2 30
Standard Paper Co., paper	12 67
Standard Telephone & Electric Co., brass castings	60
Star Milk Cooler Co., bottle sterilizer, filler and reversing racks	384 74
State Journal Printing Co., printing	44 20
H. A. Terry, plum trees	10 75
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	7 00
Clifford Thompson, steer	75 00
Clayton C. Taylor, Guernsey cattle	275 00
J. M. Thorburn & Co., plants	3 87
W. W. Thompson & Sons, plants	7 75
Taylor & Gleason, printing	65 75
University Co-op. Co., mdse.	47 53
Vaughan's Seed Store, mastica and seeds	18 15
Vaas, Danielson, Sturm Co., mdse.	55 54
Vermont Farm Machinery Co., machinery	13 50
Wisconsin Dairy Supply Co., mdse., rennet and lactic ferment	192 95
T. Wolf Mfg. Co., hydrants	20 70
F. J. Wood, annual report	1 00
F. W. Wolf, expenses	43 69
A. R. Whitson, expenses	22 98
A. R. Weins & Co., brushes	3 75

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

Washburn, Crosby Co., bran	262 50	
Wiedenbeck, Dohelin & Co., hardware	11 36	
Wisconsin Wagon Co., wagon and repairs	186 35	
Whiting Paper Co., paper	61 71	
Chas. Wehrmann, harness and repairs	26 63	
Wisconsin Pharmacy, drugs	9 75	
Yahr & Lange Drug Co., drugs	14 65	
Zenner Disinfectant Co., zenoleum	37 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and ex- press	1,748 85	
		\$99,984 46

COLLEGE LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

E. A. Birge, dean and professor, salary	\$3,500 00	
J. W. Stearns, professor, salary	3,000 00	
M. V. O'Shea, professor, salary	2,500 00	
Jos. Jastrow, professor, salary	2,500 00	
F. C. Sharp, professor, salary	1,700 00	
A. W. Tressler, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	
B. H. Bode, instructor, salary	500 00	
R. T. Ely, director and professor, salary	3,500 00	
T. S. Adams, assistant professor, salary	1,000 00	
Jerome Dowd, instructor, salary	600 00	
A. A. Young, assistant, salary	500 00	
J. B. Parkinson, professor, salary	2,500 00	
P. S. Reinsch, professor, salary	2,000 00	
O. E. Sparling, instructor, salary	900 00	
F. J. Turner, director and professor, salary	3,500 00	
C. H. Haskins, professor, salary	3,000 00	
Victor Coffin, assistant professor, salary	1,700 00	
O. G. Libby, instructor, salary	1,100 00	
C. R. Fish, instructor, salary	1,000 00	
A. C. Tilton, instructor, salary	800 00	
Geo. C. Selery, instructor, salary	800 00	
Wm. A. Scott, director and professor, salary	3,500 00	
J. C. Monaghan, professor, salary	2,000 00	
B. H. Meyer, professor, salary	2,000 00	
H. C. Taylor, instructor, salary	800 00	
C. F. Smith, professor, salary	3,000 00	
A. G. Laird, instructor, salary	1,700 00	
Alex. Kerr, professor, salary	1,000 00	
W. H. Williams, professor, salary	2,000 00	
Fred T. Kelly, instructor, salary	800 00	
M. S. Slaughter, professor, salary	2,500 00	
Geo. C. Fiske, instructor, salary	1,200 00	
Grant Showerman, instructor, salary	1,000 00	
Katharine Allen, instructor, salary	800 00	
Edw. T. Owen, professor, salary	1,833 38	
W. F. Giese, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	
Lucy M. Gay, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	
A. Y. Dubuque, instructor, salary	800 00	
Otto Patzer, instructor, salary	800 00	
R. B. Holt, assistant, salary	500 00	
J. E. Olson, professor, salary	2,300 00	
A. R. Hohlfeld, professor, salary	2,500 00	
Ernst Voss, professor, salary	2,000 00	
Susan A. Sterling, instructor, salary	1,400 00	
E. C. Roedder, instructor, salary	1,100 00	
O. E. Lessing, instructor, salary	1,100 00	
Abbie F. Eaton, instructor, salary	1,000 00	
S. H. Goodnight, assistant, salary	600 00	
F. W. Meisnest, instructor, salary	500 00	
S. M. Herfurth, instructor, salary	700 00	
J. L. Borgerhoff, assistant, salary	500 00	
D. B. Frankenburger, professor, salary	2,500 00	
F. G. Hubbard, professor, salary	2,500 00	
H. B. Lathrop, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00	
J. F. A. Pyre, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	
W. B. Cairns, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	
R. E. N. Dodge, instructor, salary	1,000 00	
A. C. L. Brown, instructor, salary	900 00	
Geo. M. Miller, instructor, salary	900 00	
M. T. Dazzy, instructor, salary	750 00	
M. G. Frampton, instructor, salary	800 00	
May Hunt, instructor, salary	800 00	
W. G. Bleyer, instructor, salary	800 00	

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W. O. Sypherd, instructor, salary	800 00
Arthur Beatty, instructor, salary	500 00
Jennie Butt, assistant, salary	160 00
Marion Lamont, assistant, salary	240 00
George R. Laird, instructor, salary	750 00
C. A. VanVelzer, professor, salary	2,500 00
Chas. S. Slichter, professor, salary	2,500 00
L. W. Dowling, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00
E. B. Skinner, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00
A. R. Craithorne, assistant, salary	600 00
H. C. Wolff, assistant, salary	600 00
W. M. Persons, assistant, salary	500 00
Florence E. Allen, assistant, salary	500 00
E. L. Hancock, assistant, salary	390 00
B. W. Snow, professor, salary	2,500 00
C. E. Mendenhall, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00
A. Trowbridge, assistant professor, salary	1,200 00
E. Buckingham, instructor, salary	880 00
Geo. W. Wilder, instructor, salary	900 00
Frank Wenner, assistant, salary	400 00
G. M. Wilcox, assistant, salary	400 00
L. F. Miller, assistant, salary	400 00
W. W. Daniels, professor, salary	2,500 00
L. Kahlenberg, professor, salary	2,100 00
H. W. Hilyer, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00
Victor Lehner, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00
H. Schlundt, instructor, salary	800 00
R. D. Hall, assistant, salary	400 00
A. A. Koch, assistant, salary	500 00
Winifred Titus, assistant, salary	400 00
R. H. Shaw, assistant, salary	360 00
C. R. Van Hise, professor, salary	2,000 00
W. H. Hobbs, professor, salary	1,700 00
J. M. Clements, assistant professor, salary	1,000 00
Wm. S. Miller, assistant professor, salary	1,800 00
Wm. S. Marshall, assistant professor, salary	1,500 00
R. H. Johnson, assistant, salary	750 00
R. A. Harper, professor, salary	2,300 00
H. G. Timberlake, instructor, salary	900 00
C. E. Allen, instructor, salary	800 00
George Ruger, assistant, salary	125 00
H. A. Winkenwerder, assistant, salary	180 00
W. D. Frost, instructor, salary	1,100 00
J. C. Elsom, director and professor, salary	1,700 00
Abby S. Mayhew, mistress of Chadbourne Hall and assistant professor, salary	1,400 00
A. M. O'Dea, instructor, salary	1,000 00
Anna F. Parker, assistant and nurse Chadbourne Hall, salary	233 33
Nellie Fisher, assistant and nurse, salary	250 00
H. E. Bradley, assistant, salary	300 00
E. H. Wells, assistant, salary	200 00
H. S. Peterson, assistant, salary	100 00
Maggie Holmes, nurse, salary	60 00
C. A. Curtis, commutation, salary	570 40
F. A. Parker, professor, salary	2,500 00
C. E. Roberts, instructor, salary	400 00
I. W. Brandel, U. W. Fellow, salary	400 00
E. A. Cook, U. W. Fellow	400 00
E. O. Eckelmann, U. W. Fellow	400 00
Hattie J. Griffin, U. W. Fellow	400 00
L. M. Larson, U. W. Fellow	400 00
Orpha E. Leavitt, U. W. Fellow	400 00
Edwin Maxey, U. W. Fellow	400 00
Marie McClerman, U. W. Fellow	400 00
H. E. Patten, U. W. Fellow	400 00
H. A. Ruger, U. W. Fellow	400 00
T. W. Mitchell, U. W. Fellow	400 00
E. R. Wolcott, U. W. Fellow	400 00
Geo. E. King, U. W. Grad. Scholarship	225 00
A. C. Clark, U. W. Grad. Scholarship	200 00
Florence B. Mott, U. W. Grad. Scholarship	225 00
M. O. Lorenz, U. W. Grad. Scholarship	225 00
R. F. Downing, U. W. Grad. Scholarship	225 00
E. H. J. Lorenz, mechanician, salary	175 00
A. W. Weber, student assistant, salary	50 00
E. A. Bredin, services at convocation	30 00

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

*Labor pay roll, janitor, shop work, etc.	\$8,855 86
C. E. Allen, expense herb collection	5 50
Alford Bros., laundry	9 60
Edwin A. Abbott, lecturer	50 00
B. S. Anderson, machinist	13 99
Apfel-Murdoch Co., balances	205 50
A. H. Andrews Co., hyllo plate	2 40
Bunde & Upmeyer, stationery	10 00
Buckstaff-Edwards Co., chairs	93 00
E. Bartholomew, book	6 00
Ernest Bruncken, lecturer	45 00
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hdwr.	44 03
C. F. Baker, merchandise	11 59
John A. Colby & Sons, mdse.	15 00
F. S. Collins, fascicle and book	10 00
Josephine A. Clark, index cards	38 16
Concillio Bibliographic Co., cards	50 17
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., ordnance stores.....	24 32
Capital City Paper Co., paper	6 35
J. B. Colt & Co., lenses, etc.	9 00
Conklin & Sons, cement	1 00
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co., apparatus ..	74 81
Chas. A. Curtis, refund bills paid	10 18
Chas. A. Conant, lecturer	200 00
Crane Co., pipe and fittings	7 01
C. F. Cooley, lime, cement, etc.	1 60
M. J. Cantwell, printing	22 50
Cambridge Botanical Supply Co., paper	10 11
Chicago Laboratory Supply Co., mdse.	79 18
R. H. Denniston, expenses collecting specimens ..	19 71
Les Fils D'Emile Deyrolle, models	138 79
Democrat Printing Co., printing	2 75
W. H. Dudlev, lantern slides	6 00
P. J. Diepold, blacksmith work	3 75
Dresen & Rhodes, mdse.	3 94
C. M. Dengler, lettering	15 95
Theo. F. Dresen, clock	5 10
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rentals	40 50
Electrical Storage Battery Co., elect. goods ..	44 68
Electrical Appliance Co., electrical switches ..	3 74
Eberbach & Son, chemicals	16 00
F. R. Eastman, elect. goods	2 60
Eimer & Amend, chemicals	60 00
Electrical Supply Co., elect. mdse.	1 12
Foote Mineral Co., specimens	23 85
J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., chairs	137 00
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., castings	5 35
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., testing apparatus	15 60
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	315 13
John Greig, furniture	7 50
W. & L. E. Gurley, plane tables	352 00
Gisholt Machine Co., casting	75 00
Ginn & Co., blocks	1 50
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., mdse. and rones ..	32 60
Groves-Barnes Music Co., pianos and "Cecillian" ..	747 25
Phillin Gross Hdwr. Co., hdwr.	5 00
Gimbel Bros., cork carnet and plates	18 28
H. B. Hobbins, agent, ins. prem. on ordnance stores.....	61 91
Hinrichs Dry Goods Co., rugs and mdse.	6 99
R. A. Harper, refund bills paid	8 56
Geo. E. Hooker, lecturer	15 00
Hudson-Kimberly Pub. Co., books	10 50
Hart-Parr Co., engine plates	2 68
Selden R. Hopkins, lecturer	150 00
Haswell & Scholl, furniture	318 35
Peter Hyland, patterns	23 25
Hoeveler & Barkhans, repairing furniture	29 00
Theo. Herfurth & Sons, ins. prem.	97 50
A. Haswell & Co., furniture	74 99
Geo. E. Howard, lecturer	282 75
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides	34 86
W. H. Hobbs, expenses searching for meteorite ..	25 84
I. Iyenaga, lecturer	50 00
Illinois Paper Box Co., paper boxes	25 50
Jonas Bros., rugs and mdse.	71 55
Jewell Elect. Instrument Co., apparatus	128 70

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Elisha F. Jenks, locks	3 00
George Jaberg Music Co., cymbals	8 50
Kny-Scherer Co., models	40 00
Keeley, Neckerman & K., rugs	34 65
Kaiser Bros., refrigerator	10 00
Keuffel & Esser Co., slide rule	27 00
J. Klonne & G. Mueller, apparatus	11 29
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings and target and casting	171 40
Max Kehler & Martini, apparatus	157 45
Alex. Kornhauser & Co., spread	2 75
Ralph G. Kimble, lecturer	150 00
E. H. J. Lorenz, apparatus	25 00
Ernst Leitz, microscopes	324 30
Link Belt Machinery Co., castings	2 84
The M. C. Lilley Co., sword and belt	8 25
Library Bureau, cards and case	53 30
Mandel Bros., portierres, etc.	34 32
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	35 04
J. M. Maw, iron braces	4 80
Milwaukee Electrical Co., motor	20 75
E. B. Meyrowitz, tongue depressors	3 35
Marine Biological Laboratory, specimens	4 90
Mautz Bros., painting	15 05
Robert Muldrow, model of Madison	100 00
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	11 00
Menges Pharmacy, drugs, etc.	17 10
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	42 85
New York Store, rugs and mdse.	39 07
Newton & Co., apparatus	10 34
Narragansett Machine Co., handles, chest weights, rowing mach.	342 30
Northwestern Lithograph Co., engraving plate for commissions	62 59
A. & B. Olson, furniture	86 30
Wm. Owens, plumbing	24 18
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	2 90
Geo. H. Partridge, books and slides	9 00
E. F. Paunack, cut stone	5 25
Allan G. Park, rheostats	21 00
F. A. Parker, bills paid	2 15
Powers & Anderson, instrument case	10 80
Pulsometer Engineering Co., pump	69 16
Geo. H. Russell, agent, premium on surety bond.	36 87
Rockwell & Rupel Co., mdse.	3 75
Detrich & Reimer, chart	3 40
Rdnd, McNally & Co., charts and maps	119 14
Albion W. Small, lecturer	50 00
Standard Telephone & Electric Co., brass castings	13 52
Standard School Furniture Co., composition blackboards.	89 16
F. D. Smythe, specimens	10 00
S. L. Shear, book	6 00
Steve C. Stuntz, refund expenses paid	4 08
Franz Schmidt & Haensch, apparatus	143 08
M. V. Slingerland, lantern slides	45 02
G. Somers & Figlio, apparatus	7 80
Standard Varnish Works, varnish	15 00
Stevenson & Studemann, tinwork and hdw.	22 86
David Stephens, crushed stone	22 50
Sumner & Morris, hdw.	30 93
G. E. Stechert, books	30 05
Helen E. Stevenson, colored slides	8 70
Joseph Tyrrell, boards	3 50
Tobey Furniture Co., furniture	17 50
H. G. Timberlake, exp. collecting specimens	76 43
H. G. Timberlake, refund expenses paid	3 78
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	17 50
Torrey Botanical Club, index cards	9 83
Josephine E. Tilden, American algae	10 00
A. T. Thompson, slide boxes	18 25
Tuttle, Moorehouse & T. Co., Chinese characters.	4 50
Univ. Co-op. Co., mdse.	21 50
United Typewriter Co., pad and exchange typewriter	49 75
Vindex Electric Co., transformers	30 00
W. W. Warner, rent of pianos	45 00
Ward's Natural Science Establishment, model	5 00
Elmer G. Willyoung, apparatus	45 25

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter supplies	19 00	
C. T. Winchester, lecturer	259 25	
Wisconsin Pharmacy, drugs	10 56	
Max Wegg, minerals	2 63	
B. F. White, lantern slides	19 00	
Western Electric Co., elect. goods	8 13	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hdw.	8 41	
Carl Zeiss, lenses	59 05	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and ex- press	255 96	
		\$173,012 66
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.		
J. B. Johnson, dean and professor, salary	\$3,500 00	
E. R. Maurer, professor, salary	2,000 00	
C. H. Burnside, instructor, salary	1,000 00	
J. F. Kable, instructor, salary	800 00	
A. Trowbridge, assistant professor, salary	300 00	
F. E. Turneure, professor, salary	2,500 00	
L. S. Smith, assistant professor, salary	1,700 00	
E. E. Sands, instructor, salary	900 00	
Storm Bull, professor, salary	2,500 00	
A. W. Richter, assistant professor, salary	1,800 00	
J. G. D. Mack, assistant professor, salary	1,800 00	
O. B. Zimmerman, instructor, salary	1,000 00	
Rudolph Hartman, instructor, salary	800 00	
A. S. Merrill, instructor, salary	800 00	
D. C. Jackson, professor, salary	2,500 00	
C. F. Burgess, assistant professor, salary	1,400 00	
Budd Frankenfeld, instructor, salary	1,200 00	
J. W. Shuster, instructor, salary	800 00	
C. I. King, professor, salary	2,000 00	
W. G. Lottes, instructor, salary	1,000 00	
R. L. Hankinson, assistant, salary	360 00	
M. Bonn, assistant, salary	237 50	
J. F. Icke, U. W. Fellowship	200 00	
H. Kratsch, machinist, salary	1,000 00	
E. H. J. Lorenz, mechanician, salary	400 00	
W. H. McIntosh, assistant, salary	180 01	
L. D. Rowell, U. W. Grad. Scholarship	202 50	
W. D. Taylor, professor, salary	1,750 00	
*Labor pay roll, janitor and shop work	3,890 52	
Julius Andrae & Son, elect. wire	47 25	
American Tool and Machine Co., apparatus	160 00	
Ashcroft Mfg. Co., indicators	152 25	
Abbe Engineering Co., mill	60 00	
Wm. Albers, sand	7 25	
B. S. Anderson, machinist	184 03	
Acheson Graphite Co., electrodes	21 19	
Storm Bull, expenses paid	85 59	
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hdw.	195 13	
C. H. Besley & Co., mdse.	18 72	
Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., gear cutter	13 03	
F. C. Blied & Co., printing	5 70	
Bryan-Marsh Co., photometer	92 25	
Geo. F. Cresson & Co., blocks and shafting	98 75	
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., auto starters	11 70	
Craig Keyless Lock Co., locks	45 00	
C. B. Chapman, emery grinder	200 00	
City of Madison, water	2 25	
Crosby Steam Gauge Co., gauge and testers.	185 00	
C. F. Cooley, cement, etc.	84 65	
J. B. Colt & Co., lanterns	204 35	
Geb. Challoner's Sons Co., gaskets and extras	21 07	
Cream City Sash & Door Co., sash	9 68	
Collier Engineer Co., advertising	9 00	
Crane Co., pipe and fitting	294 93	
Conklin & Sons, fuel and ice	3,654 42	
John Chattillon & Sons, balances	5 50	
Dennison Mfg. Co., labels and key tags	2 37	
Direct Separator Co., steam separator	45 00	
M. Diederich, mdse.	60	
C. M. Dengler, lettering	7 88	
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rentals	27 00	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	65 55	
Eugene Deitzgen Co., felt	3 37	

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A. B. Dick Co., oscillating mimeograph	50 00
Engineering News Pub. Co., advertising 2 years.....	71 50
Electric Appliance Co., apparatus	111 72
Eagle Pencil Co., pencils	1 84
Emley & Sons, Ltd., plaster busts	45 44
Elmer & Amend, chemicals	45 88
Electrical Supply Co., Elect. goods	18 11
Chr. Frautschi, stools	75 00
Farrell & Rempe Co., spiral cores	400 00
Franklin Portable Crane Co., crane	70 00
B. Frankenfeld, expenses	37 67
Fayerweather & Ladew, belting	39 33
A. J. Fisher, steel air tank	75 00
Fox Typewriter Co., copy holder	2 00
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	339 66
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scales and testing apparatus..	168 55
Gould Storage Battery Co., storage batteries	78 00
G. Grimm & Son, binding, etc.	4 00
A. H. Gardner Co., hose	14 80
Phillip Gross Hardware Co. hardware	19 13
W. & L. E. Gurley, plane tables	290 00
Gregory Electric Co., dynamo	155 00
W. J. Gamm, stop watches	36 00
General Electric Co., apparatus	193 15
Gisholt Machine Co., machine paint and apparatus	4 00
William Hoskins & Co., furnace and blowpipe	41 40
Hanson & Van Winkler Co., chemicals	71 57
Henry Heil Chemical Co., chemicals	169 69
Hart-Parr Co., engine parts and apparatus	134 99
Hill, Clarke & Co., planer	345 00
Peter P. Hyland, door checks	10 80
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides	37 23
Gus C. Henning, pocket recorder	-112 57
H. J. M. Howard, fire hose	138 55
Harshaw, Fuller & G. Co., sodium nitrate	8 88
Henry Heil Chemical Co., chemicals	35 53
Samuel Harris & Co., hardware	27 35
Hoeveller & Barckhan, repairing furniture	75
Hoefer Mfg. Co., friction drill press	30 25
P. F. Harioff, elect. goods	143 31
A. Haswell & Co., furniture	16 50
Hinrichs Dry Goods Store, mdse.	2 70
International Text Book Co., advertising	9 99
A. L. Ide & Sons, ideal engine	920 00
Edwood & Ivins, tubing	16 60
Ingersoll-Sargent Drill Co., air compressor	1,750 00
Illinois Electric Co., elect. mdse.	7 80
Jones & Laughlin, Ltd., steel	6 88
Jewell Electrical Instrument Co., voltmeter and ammeter	188 00
A. L. Johnson, expense as lecturer	35 34
H. W. Johns-Mansville Co., asbestos gloves	18 00
J. B. Johnson, bills paid	15 00
Alex. Kornhauser & Co., mdse.	2 80
Kroncke Bros., hardware	35
C. I. King, bills paid	34 99
A. H. Kayser, lumber	10 16
King & Walker Co., castings	555 77
Kny-Scheerer Co., rubber tubing	23 60
Adam Klein, brooms	2 97
E. H. J. Lorenz, repairing apparatus	23 50
R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Co., lathes & tools	916 50
Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co., sieves	23 45
Matthieson & Hezeler Zinc Co., plates	6 18
A. B. Marvin, lantern slides	30 00
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	5 60
Manville Covering Co., asbestos board and covering.....	25 22
The Mueller Co., air compressor connections	97 50
Menges Pharmacy, drugs & mdse.	4 85
McIntosh Stereoptican Co., lantern	85 00
Marshall & Hauschart Machine Co., lathe	329 90
Mautz Bros., painting	82 54
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	17 25
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas and current	523 95
H. B. McGowan, mdse.	2 20
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	1 50
Machinists' Supply Co., mdse.	89 11
The Moore & White Co., pulleys and couplings.....	179 50

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

A. A. Mayers, mdse.	76 10	
Milwaukee Leather Belting Co., belting	98 92	
Nicholson File Co., files	11 40	
Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture	59 70	
New York Air Brake Co., air pump	95 00	
A. Nummedor, draughting tables and boards	350 00	
Nichols Engineering & Contracting Co., steel tapes	48 00	
National Machine Co., universal attachment	24 00	
Northern Tissue Paper Co., toilet paper	5 50	
Nernst Lamp Co., lamps, etc.	118 80	
National Blower Works, steam trap	12 50	
Northern Electric Co., motor, etc.	23 75	
The S. Obermayer Co., tools for foundry	24 00	
Camillo Olivetti, lantern	67 00	
Wm. Owens, plumbing	17 03	
Wm. R. Perrin & Co., filter press	25 00	
Pollard-Taber Co., labor and mdse.	16 35	
Pulsometer Steam Pump Co., pulsometer	60 00	
Power Specialty Co., superheater	375 00	
Wm. J. Park Co., mdse.	1 50	
Pratt & Whitney Co., lathe	270 00	
Martin Payton, castings	3 29	
Queen & Co., apparatus	249 50	
Quaker City Rubber Co., conducting hose	15 50	
Richards & Co., Ltd., rubber tubing, etc., and chemicals	30 74	
Rockwell-Rupel Co., mdse.	7 50	
Rife's Hydraulic Engine Co., engine	25 00	
S. Bent Russell, freight on patterns	1 49	
Fred Steffen, pattern work	5 00	
Chas. A. Strelinger Co., brass goods	108 72	
Aug. Scheibel, pails	49	
J. A. Swenson, desks	20 00	
Standard Paper Co., laid paper	24 00	
B. V. Swenson, traveling expenses	34 42	
State Journal Ptg. Co., printing	41 90	
Stephenson & Studemann, hdw.	7 75	
Edwin Sumner & Son, mdse.	1 00	
Bertrand S. Somers, expenses as lecturer	10 39	
E. H. Sargent & Co., chemicals	5 40	
David Stephens, brick	73 50	
Schaffer & Budenberg, calorimeter, apparatus	279 07	
Sprague Electric Co., motor	156 80	
Sumner & Morris, hdw.	26 81	
Standard Telephone & Electric Co., castings	69 77	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	27 50	
W. S. Taylor, expenses	17 07	
F. E. Turneure, expenses	17 22	
Vindex Electric Co., transformer	34 00	
W. R. Warner, expenses as lecturer	31 00	
E. F. White, lantern slides	52 87	
Williams, Brown & Earle, berguer board	6 50	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hdw.	34 45	
Wisconsin Engineer, subscription and advertising.	100 00	
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., locks and butts.	48 05	
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, carbon paper	13 00	
Whiting Paper Co., paper	15 90	
A. J. Wurtz, expenses as lecturer	41 25	
Western Paul Steam System Co., paul ejector	10 00	
Wheeler Condenser & Engine Co., condenser	180 00	
Western Rawhide Belting Co., belting	64 80	
Wilmarth Morman Co., drill grinders	60 00	
Weston Electrical Instrument Co., ammeter and apparatus	422 62	
Western Electric Co., electrical goods	210 33	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	612 35	
		\$60,486 98
ADMINISTRATION.		
C. K. Adams, salary	\$1,005 51	
E. A. Birge, acting president, salary	2,000 00	
J. B. Parkinson, salary as vice-president	500 00	
J. E. Olson, University editor	100 00	
E. F. Riley, services as secretary	2,062 50	
W. D. Westman, registrar	1,483 28	
*Labor pay roll	3,143 00	

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E. A. Birge, acting president, contingent fund:			
American Pharmacy, conference	\$7 00		
American Express Co., transportation	4 06		
E. Benjamin Andrews, expenses as lecturer	25 06		
E. S. Burnett, services addressing envelopes	16 00		
W. J. Betts, engrossing resolutions	35 00		
E. A. Birge, expenses to Chicago	8 00		
E. M. Close, services	34 00		
M. J. Cantwell, printing invitations	15 00		
C. N. Carman, Treas, association dues	3 00		
Democrat Printing Co., printing	10 00		
D. B. Frankenburger, railway fare	7 96		
H. C. Fish, services	5 60		
G. Grimm & Son, making covers, morocco box and binding President Adams' address	17 30		
W. R. Harper, expenses N. N. U.	12 59		
Prof. W. S. Jackman, expenses convocation lec- ture	17 50		
Jenkins Lloyd-Jones, expenses lecturer	25 00		
Florence Kelley, expenses convocation lecture	16 00		
A. N. Marquis & Co., reference book	2 75		
Dana C. Munro, expenses lecturer	63 09		
Roy Musser, night work	2 00		
Postal Union Telegraph Co., messages	2 12		
Paul S. Reinsch, notices	2 00		
Prof. C. F. Smith, expenses	15 00		
Prof. N. S. Shaler, expenses lecturer	40 60		
Standard Paper Co., paper	1 50		
State Journal Printing Co., printing	2 75		
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	28 50		
United States Express Co., transportation	40		
E. O. Valle, high school catalogue	10 00		
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	10 48		
The Westlake Co., maps	2 87		
Henry C. Wolff, conducting examinations	4 00		
		\$440 21	
B. A. Buffington, expenses as regent		37 90	
Orlando E. Clark, expenses as visitor		28 77	
M. J. Cantwell, printing		12 60	
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rentals		57 25	
Jos. Dixon, Crucible Co., lead pencils		1 40	
J. E. Coleman, expenses as visitor		10 58	
Eagle Pencil Co., pencils		10 94	
M. S. Frawley, expenses as visitor		49 00	
Almah J. Frisby, expenses as regent		27 43	
G. Grimm & Son, binding		35 50	
Mrs. Howard Greene, expenses as visitor		24 12	
J. C. Kerwin, expenses as regent		90 09	
Library Bureau, cards		2 80	
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse		9 35	
Geo. F. Merrill, expenses as regent		132 45	
Major C. Mead, expenses as regent		18 23	
Menges Pharmacy, drugs and mdse		40	
Geo. H. Noyes, expenses as regent		37 10	
Andrew Noll, expenses as visitor		23 62	
Geo. W. Peck, expenses as regent		8 00	
W. J. Park Co., mdse		10	
Elizabeth G. Peckham, expenses as visitor		12 96	
A. L. Ruggles, expenses as visitor		68 11	
John L. Roeseler, expenses as visitor		38 93	
John R. Riess, expenses as regent		157 94	
Rockwell & Rupel Co., mdse		17 84	
J. H. Stout, expenses as regent		124 23	
Schwab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps		3 45	
Turner & Harrison, pens		4 50	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing		36 75	
Mrs. Margaret M. Williams, expenses as visitor		9 72	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express		232 84	
			\$12,058 80
COLLEGE OF LAW.			
Edwin E. Bryant, salary		\$3,500 00	
Howard L. Smith, salary		2,250 00	
Andrew A. Bruce, salary		2,000 00	
John M. Olin, salary		1,020 00	

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

R. M. Bashford, salary	990 00	
Burr W. Jones, salary	990 00	
F. C. C. Voight, salary, work on examination papers.....	50 00	
J. C. McKesson, salary, work on examination papers.....	25 00	
Thos. Priestley, salary, work on examination papers.....	10 00	
S. P. Wilson, salary, work on examination papers.....	10 00	
*Labor pay roll	376 24	
Am. Association of Law Schools, annual dues	10 00	
Boston Book Co., books	47 50	
Banks Law Book Publishing Co., books.....	365 00	
Conklin & Sons, fuel	469 64	
Callaghan & Co., books	238 65	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	9 00	
C. M. Dengler, lettering	1 15	
Wm. M. O. Dawson, West Virginia reports	51 30	
Eagle Pencil Co., pencils	1 76	
T. H. Flood & Co., book	10 00	
G. Grimm & Son, binding	103 25	
Gilbert Book Co., Texas reports	90 00	
Harvard Law Review, advertising	5 00	
Haswell & Scholl, furniture	1 75	
Lawyers Co-op. Publishing Co., books	17 00	
Menges Pharmacy, mdse.	1 25	
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	8 00	
H. Niedecken Co., ink	1 35	
Rockwell & Rdpel, mdse.....	7 50	
Edward Thompson Co., book	12 00	
United Typewriter Co., repairs	2 50	
West Publishing Co., books	131 00	
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, copy holder.....	2 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	28 90	
		\$12,936 74

OBSERVATORY.

George C. Comstock, salary	\$3,000 00	
A. S. Flint, salary	1,540 00	
*Labor pay roll	635 51	
B. S. Anderson, machinist	24 39	
Blued, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	2 78	
Capital City Paper Co., mdse.....	1 55	
Conklin & Sons, Fuel, etc.	226 93	
Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., pinions	5 50	
Crane Company, pipe and fittings	63	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	38 82	
M. Diederich, mdse.	05	
Dane County Telephone Co., rentals	13 50	
Engineers' Instrument Exchange, wye level	25 00	
Electrical Supply Co., electrical mdse.....	2 40	
John A. Eastman, on account drilling well.....	319 37	
Groves-Barnes Music Co., gut strings	1 50	
Peter Hyland, patterns	17 50	
Hart-Parr Co., use of pump	3 00	
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides	4 90	
King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings	3 15	
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	6 70	
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas and current.....	30 26	
Mautz Bros., painting	9 00	
Menges Pharmacy, drugs and mdse.....	2 30	
Northern Electric Mfg. Co., motor	100 00	
H. Niedecken Co., ink	45	
L. J. Pickarts Co., mdse.	50	
L. F. Schoelkopf, typewriter and repairs	72 70	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	1 43	
Stephenson & Studemann, hardware	50	
Tension Envelope Co., envelopes	7 25	
Western Electric Co., electrical mdse.....	11 36	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	22 72	
		\$6,131 65

GENERAL LIBRARY.

W. M. Smith, salary	\$1,800 00	
W. H. Dudley, salary	1,200 00	
Mabel Marvin, salary	599 94	
Steve C. Stuntz, salary	679 94	
Sarah H. Miner, salary	450 00	

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Gertrude B. Nutting, salary	280 00	
*Labor pay roll	607 38	
A. L. A. Publishing Board, index	10 00	
F. A. Brockhaus, books	914 65	
Emil Borgmann, books	27 50	
George F. Crane, books	12 50	
C. A. Cutler, cutter	1 50	
L. P. Denoyer, periodicals	138 55	
Dennison Mfg. Co., labels	1 92	
Eagle Pencil Co., pencils	1 67	
Engineering Magazine, index	5 00	
Funk & Wagnalis Co., book	6 00	
G. Grimm & Son, binding	649 85	
Geological Society of America, book	5 00	
Johns Hopkins Press, book	6 59	
Hammersmith Engraving Co., book plate for Adams li- brary	45 00	
Library Bureau, cards and case	29 75	
Lemcke & Buechner, book	9 90	
Chas. E. Lauriat Co., books	15 40	
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	883 68	
N. Murray, book	4 00	
John D. Morris & Co., books	35 62	
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	1 50	
H. Niedecken Co., ink	90	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	3 20	
H. V. & H. W. Poor, manual, 1901	10 00	
H. S. Rich & Co., book	3 50	
H. Sotheran & Co., books	107 76	
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps	5 15	
Standard Paper Co., laid paper	4 50	
Charles L. Smith, books	8 90	
G. E. Stechert, books	2,195 22	
W. M. Smith, librarian, membership fee paid	3 00	
Shea, Smith & Co., paper racks	2 25	
State Journal Printing Co., printing	44 50	
University Co-op. Co., mdse.	90	
H. Welter, books	17 11	
Wisconsin Engineer, index	5 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	77 26	
		\$10,891 79

LABORATORY SUPPLIES.

*Labor pay roll	\$1,019 13	
B. S. Anderson, machinist	165 23	
F. A. Averbeck, diamonds	3 00	
Allis-Chalmers Co., boiler plate	11 00	
Appel-Murdock Co., balances and platinum weights	128 92	
Ashcroft Mfg. Co., indicator springs and apparatus	37 75	
Allis-Chalmers Co., steam bonnets	15 00	
Wm. Albers, sand	1 00	
Am. Railway Master Mechanics' Assn., books	16 00	
Am. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, book	10 00	
A. H. Abbott & Co., stadia diagrams	5 00	
Chas. Besly & Co., brass, etc.	41 57	
Boston Gear Works, steel and brass	1 96	
Baker & Co., platinum crucibles	166 41	
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hdw.	105 35	
Burke & James, apparatus	8 90	
John A. Brashear, polishing prism	2 50	
Bryan-Marsh Co., discs	2 25	
H. H. & C. S. Brimley, earthworms	5 40	
Herman Boker & Co., wire and metal	33 45	
Breese, Loomis & Co., mdse.	1 30	
James G. Biddle, apparatus	129 65	
W. A. Bentley, lantern slides	14 00	
B. T. Babbitt, potash	24 00	
F. C. Blied & Co., printing	6 00	
W. E. Brown, cleaning instruments	8 00	
C. L. Berger & Co., apparatus	38 95	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., chemicals	3,150 72	
Herman Boker & Co., wire, etc.	4 25	
Crosby Steam Gage Co., index cards and indicator cord	28 13	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., locks	4 63	
Chicago Laboratory Supply Co., mdse.	267 79	

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

Cann & Saul, steel	2 59
Crerar, Adams & Co., steel	4 95
Dexter Curtis Co., scrap zinc	5 25
Geo. V. Cresson & Co., blocks and shafting	7 29
Josephine A. Clark, index	26 25
Crane Co., pipe and fitting	1 77
Capital City Paper Co., mdse.	1 50
Castle & Doyle, smithing coal	172 02
Crucible Steel Co., spring steel	122 59
M. J. Cantwell, printing	15 25
Cambridge Botanical Supply Co., envelopes	5 20
Capital City Fuel Co., coke	14 00
Chicago Calcium Light Co., oxygen gas	20 25
Carpenter Steel Co., steel	3 15
C. F. Cooley, cement, etc.	15 90
Geo. Challoner's Sons Co., gage cock	4 00
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., couplings	3 85
Conklin & Sons, fuel and ice	34 39
Cleveland Twist Drill Co., tube and drill	4 33
L. P. Denoyer, periodicals and books	78 75
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	27 86
A. B. Dick Co., supplies	3 90
Eugene Dietzgen Co., hand levels	47 10
Dennison Mfg. Co., gummed labels	8 10
Denman & Davis, steel	3 78
Henry Disston's Sons, saws	7 75
M. Diedrich, mdse.	5 81
Thos. L. Dickinson, tools	5 00
Democrat Printing Co., printing	55 00
Theo. F. Dreson, repairing watch	1 25
C. M. Dengler, lettering	52 62
Electrical Supply Co., elect. mdse.	9 32
Engineering News Pub. Co., proceedings	2 00
Eimer & Amend, chemicals	302 56
Electrical Appliance Co., apparatus	59 29
Geo. L. English & Co., minerals	84 20
F. R. Eastman, elect. goods	2 00
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	192 00
John Fath, crayfish	1 80
Fritzsche Bros., drugs and oils	20 52
Foote Mineral Co., minerals	34 50
Fort Wayne Electric Works, castings	1 11
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., castings	24 04
Fauerbach Brewing Co., acid gas	6 00
Gisholt Machine Co., castings and apparatus	2 25
Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., mdse.	18 93
Henry J. Green, thermometers and apparatus	41 85
Grasselli Chemical Co., acid	75 31
A. H. Gardner, rainbow packing and hose	34 13
Geological Publishing Co., periodicals	5 00
G. Grimm & Son, binding	26 50
Wm. Gaertner & Co., objectives and apparatus	351 23
Victor H. Greisser, electrical globes	7 10
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., mdse.	25
General Electric Co., wire and motor	7 32
W. J. Gamm, repairing watches	6 30
W. & L. E. Gurley, rods and plane table	36 74
Blanchard Harper, lantern slides	123 91
Houghton & Richards, steel	9 41
Hollister's Pharmacy, chemicals	458 71
Hall & Sons, fire clay tubes	1 80
Hoefler Mfg. Co., saw blades	6 38
Hinrichs Dry Goods Store, mdse.	21 00
P. F. Harloff, electrical goods	11 95
Peter Hyland, patterns	3 00
Roy Hopping, minerals	11 50
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., aluminum, paint and tools	27 27
Hart-Parr Co., engine parts and apparatus	112 10
Hoopes & Townsend Co., screws and nuts	21 53
H. C. Hendrickson, cones	2 00
Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., lead	46 00
Henry Heil Chemical Co., chemicals	40 80
Illinois Electric Co., binding posts	6 40
International Brass & Electric Co., binding posts	16 25
Elisha T. Jenks, locks	3 00

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King & Walker Co., pipe and fittings	161	81
L. E. Knott Apparatus Co., air pump	16	75
J. Klönne & G. Mueller, mdse.	10	74
Keuffel & Esser Co., barometers and protractors	13	83
Alex. Kornhauser & Co., mdse.	1	71
A. H. Kayser, lumber	5	46
Kroncke Bros., hardware	1	60
Lehn & Pink, drugs	28	70
H. P. Little, frogs	5	00
Library Bureau, cards	4	00
Ernst Leitz, lantern slides, microscopes and apparatus	201	57
Lufkin Rule Co., rules	31	45
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	65	93
Marine Biological Laboratory, sharks' heads, etc.	17	85
McIntosh Stereoptican Co., condenser	1	40
Mautz Bros., painting	18	57
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	21	47
Municipal Engineering Co., magazine	2	00
Wm. J. Marquette, herb collection	4	00
Milwaukee Leather Belting Co., belting	87	14
Machado & Roller, repairing apparatus	8	50
Machinists' Supply Co., mdse., tools, etc.	63	19
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	14	60
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	27	95
B. F. McCurdy, frogs	6	25
Merck & Co., drugs	7	17
H. Mooers Co., packing	13	30
Miller-Parkinson Lumber Co., lumber	205	65
Montgomery, Ward & Co., eye shields	1	27
Madison Saddlery Co., harness work and mdse.	1	25
H. B. McGowan, mdse.	35	35
Menges Pharmacy, drugs and mdse.	42	13
Madison Gas & Elect. Co., gas and current	334	31
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	9	01
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., mdse.	33	86
New York Store, rugs and mdse.	18	71
Nicholson File Co., files	55	28
Norton Emery Wheel Co., emery wheels	6	50
Geo. Nash & Co., steel	3	41
Richard G. Norton, repairing apparatus	3	00
National Distilling Co., alcohol	89	80
A. Niedecken Co., ink	45	45
Nernst Lamp Co., lamps	12	60
Wm. Owens, plumbing	61	85
McDonald Odometer Co., rubber tips	1	15
Camillo Olivetti, ammeter	26	70
Pratt & Whitney Co., taps and drills	20	12
Parr & Kroncke, clamps	3	00
Parke, Davis & Co., drugs	38	42
Pollard-Taber Co., painting	2	41
Peek & Velsor, Oswego tea	14	00
Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., hide powder	6	00
O. L. Petitdidier, polishing plate and prism	24	00
Martin Payton, castings	4	38
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	23	06
John Pritzlaff Hardware Co., hatchets	3	25
Wm. J. Park Co., mdse.	2	40
Queen & Co., repairing apparatus and apparatus	110	08
Fred A. Rich, apparatus	15	88
Richards & Co., rubber tubing, chemicals and apparatus	511	44
W. C. Ritchie & Co., boxes	15	00
Fred Rentschler, plants	3	00
... S. Ritchie & Sons, cable	4	80
Standard Telephone & Electric Co., brass castings	18	82
A. A. Sphung, earthworms	2	00
A. B. Seymour, economic fungi fascicle	3	11
L. F. Schoelkopf, repairing apparatus	2	00
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work and hardware	181	61
J. T. Stocomb & Co., drills	8	00
J. W. Staniford & Co., vials	34	49
Edwin Sumner & Son, photo material	15	35
M. A. Seed Dry Plate Co., dry plates	8	40
Smoothon Mfg. Co., compound	4	00
Schuckert & Co., apparatus	5	18
11. Sotheran & Co., books	4	46
H. Scheler, mdse.	1	77

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

G. E. Stechert, books	514 05	
Franz Schmidt & Haensch, apparatus	23 72	
Schaeffer & Budenberg, apparatus	47 68	
Schulkamp & Statz, acid	4 50	
Safety Emery Wheel Co., emery wheels	6 64	
E. H. Sargent & Co., chemicals	256 49	
Chas. A. Strelinger Co., brass, etc.	169 16	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	271 24	
State Journal Printing Co., printing	7 50	
Standard Paper Co., paper	2 40	
Standard Oil Co., oil, tank and pump, gasoline	28 46	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	54 35	
Trump Bros. Machine Co., drawings and castings	20 00	
Taylor & Gleason, printing	44 75	
University Co-op Co., mdse.	40 95	
J. C. Ulmer & Co., tape	3 00	
Viscosity Oil Co., oil	163 26	
D. Van Nostrand & Co., books	4 50	
Vaughan's Sec. Store, plants	4 50	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware	323 02	
Wisconsin Pharmacy, drugs	31 95	
Watertown Thermometer Co., thermometers	36 00	
H. J. Willis, sand	2 00	
Whitall, Tatum & Co., bottles and glassware	35 97	
Western Electric Co., elect. mdse.	144 84	
Wadham's Oil & Grease Co., waste	24 15	
A. J. Wilkinson & Co., brass discs	3 14	
A. J. Wilkinson & Co., brass discs	6 52	
Weston Elect. Instrument Co., apparatus	148 44	
Whiting Paper Co., paper	1 60	
Wisconsin Engineer, periodicals	12 50	
The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., N. O. gas	6 91	
Yahr & Lange Drug Co., ammonia, shellac, etc.	56 97	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	399 00	
		\$14,231 96
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.		
Edward Kremers, salary	\$2,200 00	
L. S. Cheney, salary	1,400 00	
Richard Fischer, salary	1,400 00	
W. O. Richtmann, salary	850 00	
O. Schreiner, salary	800 00	
R. H. Denniston, salary	600 00	
S. R. Boyce, salary	150 00	
*Labor pay roll	251 87	
Conklin & Sons, fuel and ice	469 64	
The J. H. Day Co., apparatus	59 25	
The Wm. Frick Co., tablet machine	20 83	
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	10 20	
Adam Klein, brooms	56	
Jas. E. Moseley, stationery	40	
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas and current	14 00	
E. H. Sargent & Co., chemicals	225 55	
F. J. Stokes Machine Co., tablet machine	31 50	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware	84	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	23 58	
		\$3,508 22
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FUND.		
Geo. McKerrow, salary	\$2,200 00	
Alex. A. Arnold, institute worker	70 00	
A. S. Alexander, institute worker	25 00	
W. C. Bradley, institute worker	260 00	
H. A. Briggs, institute worker	20 00	
R. J. Coe, institute worker	270 00	
H. M. Culbertson, institute worker	260 00	
Thos. Convey, institute worker	260 00	
H. E. Cook, institute worker	135 00	
J. H. Dixon, institute worker	30 00	
N. E. France, institute worker	45 00	
Jas. Fisher, Jr., institute worker	25 00	
C. P. Goodrich, institute worker	260 00	
Geo. C. Hill, institute worker	205 00	
Mrs. Adda F. Howie, institute worker	115 00	

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David Imrie, institute worker	205 00
Mrs. Jennie A. Jamison, cooking school teacher	200 00
Louis Kummerer, institute worker	15 00	.....
Chas. Luise, institute worker	50 00	.....
C. E. Matteson, institute worker	205 00	.....
R. E. Roberts, institute worker	80 00	.....
L. E. Scott, institute worker	260 00	.....
F. H. Scribner, institute worker	205 00	.....
W. F. Stiles, institute worker	165 00	.....
C. A. Smith, institute worker	50 00	.....
Ida E. Tilson, institute worker	15 00	.....
Delbert Utter, institute worker	155 00	.....
George Wylie, institute worker	260 00	.....
Chas. D. Wood, institute worker	25 00	.....
Hattie V. Stout, clerk and stenographer	280 00	.....
Nellie E. Griffith, clerk and stenographer	300 00	.....
John Jones, janitor (part)	45 00	.....
*Labor pay roll	2 18	.....
F. C. Biled & Co., printing	6 15	.....
Clasp Envelope Co., printed envelopes	21 97	.....
Democrat Printing Co., printing	6 00	.....
Evening Wisconsin Co., printing bulletin	3,599 33	.....
Eagle Pencil Co., pencils	71	.....
Geo. McKerrow, director, expenses institute workers	2,262 96	.....
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	2 75	.....
Wm. J. Park Co., mdse.	2 25	.....
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	1 50	.....
Standard Paper Co., laid paper	1 00	.....
State Journal Printing Co., printing	86 88	.....
J. H. Yewdale Sons Co., cuts	163 40	.....
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	354 42	.....
		\$13,206 50

SUMMER SESSION.

B. H. Bode, salary	\$200 00	.....
Wm. D. Frost, salary	150 00	.....
S. H. Goodnight, salary	100 00	.....
Sabena M. Herfurth, salary	200 00	.....
*Labor pay roll	43 20	.....
M. J. Cantwell, printing	13 75	.....
Democrat Printing Co., printing separates	310 82	.....
Wm. Goodbody, printed envelopes	124 37	.....
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	8 05	.....
		\$1,150 19

REPAIRS.

*University pay roll, labor and shop work	\$1,591 44	.....
Amer. Machinery Co., wood trimmer	36 00	.....
Wm. Albers, sand	19 25	.....
Armour Glue Works, glue	18 00	.....
A. H. Andrews Co., steel balls	1 20	.....
B. S. Anderson, shop work	23 23	.....
Biled, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	197 22	.....
F. M. Bristol Co., recorder and gauges	18 75	.....
Barbee Wire & Iron Works, guards	70 49	.....
Capital City Paper Co., mdse.	5 86	.....
Conklin & Sons, lime and cement	29 25	.....
Crane Co., grease extractor and pipe	490 36	.....
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., locks	3 16	.....
Cream City Sash & Door Co., storm sash	162 79	.....
C. F. Cooley, lime, etc.	68 45	.....
Dresen & Rhodes, painting	45 25	.....
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co.	38 52	.....
M. Diederich, mdse.	70	.....
C. M. Dengler, lettering	3 93	.....
Dean Steam Pump Co., piston rods	7 40	.....
Electrical Supply Co., elec. goods	31 12	.....
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	217 78	.....
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scale	13 00	.....
Goheen Mfg. Co., galvanum	45 25	.....
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., cover	6 00	.....
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., hardware	33 60	.....
Hoffman & Bauer Mfg. Co., mdse.	16 72	.....
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., aluminum paint	3 25	.....
Illinois Elec. Co., elec. mdse.	107 46	.....

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

Johnson Electric Service Co., heat regulation	264 40	
The Chas. B. Kruse Heating Co., boiler	3,000 00	
A. H. Kayser, lumber	3 00	
King & Walker Co., castings	44 31	
Kleuter Bros., mdse.	7 50	
Link Belt Machine Co., ash machine	372 19	
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co.	13 42	
Lufkin Rule Co., rep. taps	62	
Manville Covering Co., covering	89 04	
Chas. E. Milward, plastering	460 40	
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	102 64	
Miller & Parkinson Lumber Co.	873 57	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	143 55	
M. Maw, blacksmith	10 80	
Mautz Bros., painting	113 85	
Milwaukee Leather Belting Co., belt	8 75	
Madison Saddlery Co., mdse.	4 94	
Menges Pharmacy, mdse.	60	
T. C. McCarthy, mason work	38 17	
National Paint & Varnish Co., graphite paint	58 25	
National Blower Works, fan	120 00	
Northern Elec. Mfg. Co., rep. motors, etc.	223 86	
Wm. Owens, plumbing	786 79	
Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., hand screws	19 30	
Otis Elevator Co., expert engines	25 00	
Pollard & Taber, painting	256 24	
David Stephens, brick	54 89	
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work	577 64	
John Sharp & Son, plastering	69 30	
Steward & Romaine Mfg. Co., bolts	44 52	
Stark Mfg. Co., mdse.	10 90	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	69 29	
Standard Tel. & Elec. Co.	2 10	
Edwin Sumner & Son, mdse.	40	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware	25 14	
Western Electric Co., mdse.	192 84	
Wisconsin Pharmacy	10 77	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., hardware	15 62	
Yahr & Lange Drug Co., shellac	37 55	
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	42 30	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express paid.....	165 08	
		\$8,647 96

HEAT AND LIGHT.

*Pay roll, engineers, firemen and shop work	\$3,948 87	
C. K. Adams, elec. light fixtures, president's residence..	99 05	
B. S. Anderson, machinist	3 52	
Storm Bull, extra services	300 00	
Blied, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	9 30	
Conklin & Sons, fuel	18,903 96	
J. L. Colby, firemen's gloves	2 00	
Crane Co., pipe and fittings	132 13	
C. F. Cooley, fire clay and cement	22 10	
J. B. Colt, carbons	2 00	
Electrical Supply Co., elec. mdse.,	59 18	
A. H. Gardner, packing	26 48	
Ingersoll Sergeant Drill Co., air compressor	290 00	
Johnson Electric Service Co.	6 00	
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., covering	3 90	
King & Walker Co., castings, etc.	15 64	
Link Belt Machine Co., extras	10 87	
Lynn Incandescent Lamp Co., elec. lamps	7 15	
Madison Gas & Electric Co., gas and elec. current.....	2,892 38	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	13 50	
T. C. McCarthy, mason work	152 35	
Machinists Supply Co., mdse.	99 04	
National Blower Works, mdse.	40 00	
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., brushes	62	
E. F. Paunack, stone cutting	2 00	
Powers Regulating Co., heat regulation	15 04	
Racine Hardware Co., hardware	14 50	
David Stephens, brick	30 00	
Aug. Scheibel, hardware	1 97	
Stephenson & Studemann, hardware	3 60	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	6 50	
Viscosity Oil Co., oil	136 85	

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Western Electrical Co., wire, etc.	216 15	
Wadham's Oil & Grease Co., grease	9 53	
Wiedenbeck, Dohelin & Co., hardware	29 14	
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., castings	181 25	
Wisconsin Wagon Co., repairs	2 16	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express.....	157 48	
		\$27,754 21

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

*Pay roll, clerical and shop work	\$294 41	
W. J. Betts, lettering diplomas	40 00	
Bunde & Upmeyer, commencement invitations	71 00	
Buxton & Skinner Stationery Co., note books	8 74	
Bailey, Banks & Biddle, blank diplomas	188 00	
Badger Board, badger to high schools	187 50	
Dally Cardinal, paper to high schools	250 00	
Capital City Paper Co., paper	13 43	
M. J. Cantwell, printing	80 25	
Clark Engraving Co., cuts	13 00	
A. B. Dick, mdse.	1 00	
Dennison Mfg. Co., labels	3 17	
Democrat Printing Co., printing catalogue, etc.	975 05	
G. Grimm & Son, binding	5 50	
W. Goodbody, printed envelopes	31 10	
Blanchard Harper, photo work	16 48	
Library Bureau, cards	73 50	
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	26 95	
New York Store, mdse.	4 00	
L. J. Pickarts & Co., mdse.	50	
W. J. Park & Co., mdse.	75	
State Journal Printing Co., printing	70 25	
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps	5 46	
Standard Paper Co., paper	2 10	
Taylor & Gleason, paper and printing	7 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., paper and printing	283 50	
Tileston & Livermore, catalogue paper	670 25	
United Typewriter & Supply Co., mdse.	1 00	
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, mdse.	115 82	
Whiting Paper Co., paper	45 39	
Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, to high schools	150 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	388 66	
		\$4,023 76

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

*Pay roll, labor and shop work	\$484 39	
C. K. Adams, house expense as agreed (balance).....	50 00	
Advance Fire Apparatus Co., blaze killers	288 00	
American Crayon Co., crayon	6 50	
B. S. Anderson, shop work	22	
Alford Bros., laundry	9 60	
Blled, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	2 65	
Brown & Nevin, livery	7 50	
City of Madison, water	30 79	
Conklin & Sons, cement, etc.	12 00	
Commissioners of Public Lands, interest on loan.....	152 80	
D. F. Conlin, moving piano	10 00	
M. J. Cantwell, printing	3 90	
Dane Co. Telephone Co., rental	1 50	
M. Diederich, mdse.	75	
Dennison Mfg. Co., labels	2 75	
DePere Tablet Co., blue books	210 44	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	1 00	
A. B. Dick Co., mimeograph supplies	3 90	
Eureka Fire Hose Co., fire hose	165 00	
Electrical Supply Co., mdse.	1 50	
Felix & Marston, mop heads	18 00	
Edward ..scher Co., ink and paste	9 42	
Gould, Wells & Blackburn Co., mdse.	44 02	
Goodyear Rubber Co., mat	16 50	
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., hardware	22	
Gimbel Bros., cork carpet	103 40	
Grimm & Son, binding	3 50	
Aug. Gast Bank Note Co., rubber bands	10 00	
A. W. Tressler, refund expenses paid, H. S.	400 78	
A. R. Hohfeld, refund expenses paid, H. S.	21 12	

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

C. F. Smith, refund expenses paid, H. S.	7 54	
Geo. C. Comstock, refund expenses paid, H. S.	20 29	
C. H. Haskins, refund expenses paid, H. S.	3 13	
L. Kahlenberg, refund expenses paid, H. S.	1 92	
E. B. Skinner, refund expenses paid, H. S.	17 10	
O. G. Libby, refund expenses paid, H. S.	22 96	
W. G. Bleyer, refund expenses paid, H. S.	14 26	
G. C. Fiske, refund expenses paid, H. S.	12 66	
C. A. Van Velzer, refund expenses paid, H. S.	9 96	
W. B. Cairns, refund expenses paid, H. S.	42 17	
B. H. Meyer, refund expenses paid, H. S.	43 46	
M. S. Slaughter, refund expenses paid, H. S.	25 15	
L. W. Dowling, refund expenses paid, H. S.	25 37	
C. R. Fiske, refund expenses paid, H. S.	17 42	
J. W. Stearns, refund expenses paid, H. S.	4 55	
W. A. Scott, refund expenses paid, H. S.	14 76	
M. V. O'Shea, refund expenses paid, H. S.	45 45	
R. A. Harper, refund expenses paid, H. S.	20 06	
Paul S. Reinsch, refund expenses paid, H. S.	15 50	
Ernst Voss, refund expenses paid, H. S.	33 66	
A. R. Hohlfield, moving to Wisconsin	500 00	
Hinrichs Dry Goods Co., mdse.	25 09	
Hull & Hammond, clean rugs, etc.	5 06	
Hollister Pharmacy Co., mdse.	6 60	
Peter Hyland, patterns	25	
H. J. M. Howard, fire hose	216 75	
J. T. W. Jennings, pt. acct. Supt. Archt., etc.	624 96	
Adam Klein, brooms	19 44	
Chas. B. Kruse Heating Co., boiler contract	5,747 75	
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.	2 11	
Irving Mutchler, refund expenses paid	6 50	
W. J. Meltzer, plumbing	17 25	
Edgar A. Murray, roachine	10 00	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	5 00	
Menges Pharmacy, mdse.	5 32	
New York Store, mdse.	12 98	
Pay roll military band	360 00	
H. Niedecken & Co., stationery	6 75	
Northern Tissue Paper Co., toilet paper	96 80	
Harlow S. Ott, mdse.	1 00	
L. J. Pickarts Co., mdse.	2 25	
W. J. Park Co., mdse.	1 90	
Chas. S. Slichter, supt. of athletics	500 00	
Aug. Scheibel, hardware	49	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	3 20	
Edw. Sumner & Son, mdse.	4 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	1 60	
Chas. S. Slichter, refund expense athletic conference	18 94	
U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co., prem. alcohol bond	5 00	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals	30 00	
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairing machine	4 00	
F. S. Webster, typewriter supplies	21 00	
Wiedenbeck, Doebelin & Co., hardware	10	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	59 44	
		\$10,790 92

ROADS AND GROUNDS.

*Labor pay roll, labor and shop work	\$1,710 69	
B. S. Anderson, machinist	66	
W. Albers, sand	50	
Blued, DuFrenne & Schneider, hardware	1 65	
F. J. Berry & Co., horse	155 00	
Barbee Wire & Iron Works, wire for fence	104 48	
Corry's Grocery, mdse.	2 00	
C. F. Cooley, pipe	50 68	
City of Madison, macadam	240 35	
W. L. Carlyle, expenses	4 41	
Chas. Carman, shoeing	3 00	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	201 64	
P. J. Diepold, blacksmith work	2 50	
M. Diederich, mdse.	2 00	
C. M. Dengler, lettering	70	
A. Dickinson, grass seed	27 27	
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, lumber	13 72	
L. B. Gilbert, cement sidewalk	220 00	

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J. P. Halbach, repair harness	1 30	
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.	25	
John D. Hayes, shoeing	9 60	
Blanchard Harper, photo	5 00	
King & Walker Co., castings	10 00	
A. H. Kayser, lumber	10 42	
Klueter Bros., feed	9 70	
Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., truck	5 85	
Miller-Parkinson Lumber Co., lumber	44 00	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	5 25	
B. M. Minch, feed	13 80	
Madison Saddlery Co., harness	41 35	
Wm. Owens, plumbing	1 40	
Stephenson & Studemann, mdse.	2 00	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	2 00	
D. Stephens, brick	2 76	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware	4 97	
Wisconsin Wagon Co., dray wagon	178 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express	42 20	
		\$5,131 16
CHAPTER 239, LAWS 1899—35 M.		
*Labor pay roll	\$58 62	
Geo. Challoner's Sons, balance contract refrigerator plant	487 47	
Doyon & Rayne Lumber Co., lumber	2 88	
Electrical Supply Co., electrical mdse.	314 24	
A. D. & J. V. Frederickson, account contract.....	6,535 65	
A. A. Mayers, mdse.	1 94	
Northern Electrical Supply Co., motor, etc.....	445 00	
Pollard & Taber Co., painting	27 60	
Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., register faces.....	35 92	
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co., hardware.....	1 86	
		\$7,911 18
ENGINEERING BUILDING.		
P. F. Harloff, balance contract wiring.....		\$1,025 00
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDING.		
T. C. McCarthy, account contract		\$22,000 00
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.		
Account joint use of Library building.....		\$329 76
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS LIBRARY FUND.		
F. A. Brockhaus, books	\$252 47	
Harry Falkenau, book	1 25	
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	54 67	
G. E. Stechert, books	527 85	
C. L. Traver, book	3 40	
		\$839 64
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE LIBRARY FUND.		
F. A. Brockhaus, books	\$197 56	
George Harding, books	76 67	
Julius Kuhlman, book	3 45	
A. C. McClurg & Co., books	31 32	
G. E. Stechert, books	245 13	
Secretary Board of Regents, postage, freight and express	1 19	
		\$555 32
WM. F. ALLEN GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP.		
S. A. Hurlbut, aid		\$250 00
JOHN C. FREEMAN GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP.		
Rachael M. Kelsey, aid		\$250 00

Detail of Disbursements, 1901-1902.

AUGUST UHLEIN FELLOWSHIP.		
Emile N. Ross, aid	\$200 00	
A. E. Kundert, aid	200 00	
		\$400 00
SHEBOYGAN GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP IN GERMAN PHILOLOGY.		
T. M. Ave-Lallemand, aid		\$300 00
ALUMNI FELLOWSHIP.		
E. A. Hook, aid, balance 1900-01	\$88 00	
L. A. Anderson, aid (1901-02)	160 00	
		\$248 00
HEBREW LECTURE AND SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY. FELLOWSHIP.		
L. B. Wolfenson, aid		\$160 00
B. K. MILLER SCHOLARSHIP.		
Bentaro Kamiyami, aid		\$50 00
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT FELLOWSHIP.		
B. H. Hibbard, aid		\$350 00
AMELIA E. H. DOYON SCHOLARSHIPS.		
Emma M. Roemer, aid	\$120 00	
Esther R. Concklin, aid	130 00	
Accrued interest on mortgage bought	6 32	
		\$266 32
PENNOYER SCHOLARSHIP.		
Rosa M. Purdue, aid		\$50 00
JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND INCOME.		
Christian Westergaard	\$35 00	
Christian Graff, aid	45 00	
Ole J. Eggum, aid	25 00	
Benjamin A. Paust, aid	30 00	
Joseph G. Holty, aid	30 00	
Gustave Anderson, aid	35 00	
Peter O. Anderson, aid	35 00	
Reginald A. Nestos, aid	35 00	
Olaf Lauergaard, aid	30 00	
E. F. Riley, account interest on mortgage bought for fund	1 58	
G. Grimm & Son, blank book	11 00	
		\$312 88
JACKSON BEQUEST INTEREST.		
J. H. Carpenter, Jackson Professorship of Law		\$1,000 00
LEWIS PRIZE FUND (INTEREST).		
Frank W. Bucklin		\$18 00
HENRIK WERGELAND SCHOLARSHIP FUND.		
G. E. Stechert, books		\$78 05

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LEWIS PRIZE FUND.		
J. O. Davidson, Treas., purchase of McCoy mortgage.....	\$100 00
E. F. Riley, secretary, interest on	32
		\$100 32
JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND .		
J. O. Davidson, Treas., purchase McCoy mortgage.....		\$500 00
UNITED STATES SOIL TUBES.		
B. S. Anderson, machinist	\$3 52	.....
Chas. H. Besly & Co., brass tubing	7 74	.....
Secretary Board of Regents, freight and express.....	45	.....
		\$11 71
BILLS PAYABLE.		
J. O. Davidson, Treasurer, temporary loan from Trust Funds repaid		\$50,000 00

APPENDIX B.

Detail of University Pay Rolls,

Detail of Farm and Office Pay Roll,

Detail of Milk Pay Roll.

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

UNIVERSITY PAY ROLL, 1900-1901,

\$35,133.10.

DETAIL.

To whom paid and for what purpose.

J. H. Rider, janitor Science Hall	\$600 00	
Willis Morse, janitor University Hall	600 00	
Wm. Post, janitor Chadbourne Hall	600 00	
Sanders Thompson, janitor Chemical Laboratory	510 00	
John Hickey, janitor gymnasium	560 00	
Frank Lavin, 2d janitor gymnasium	279 50	
T. C. Hoe, janitor Library Hall	112 50	
John Doescher, janitor Observatory and care class bell line	585 00	
Henry Schofield, janitor North Hall	540 00	
J. J. Quan, janitor Law Bldg. and Library Hall	585 00	
John Conohan, janitor machine shops	600 00	
John C. Babcock, janitor Engineering Bldg.	540 00	
W. M. Small, janitor Steam Laboratory	420 00	
A. R. Hargrave, janitor Electrical Laboratory	420 00	
E. S. Warner, elevator man Chadbourne Hall	566 67	
Walter Leonard, janitor University Library	420 00	
E. Anderson, 2d janitor Chemical Laboratory	223 41	
Mike Nolan, watchman grounds and buildings	540 00	
Mabel Randolph, stenographer and asst. School Commerce	825 00	
Mary A. Glen, clerk and stenographer University exten- sion, etc.	720 00	
Fannie G. Sanford, stenographer to dean of letters and science	600 00	
Jessie Upfield, stenographer president's office	600 00	
Florence Daggett, stenographer College Engineering	540 00	
Zana K. Miller, stenographer regent's office	400 00	
Katherine Spencer, stenographer regent's office	167 50	
Cora Compton, stenographer School Education	372 00	
Arline Grover, stenographer School of Economics	150 00	
Kathryn O'Malley, stenographer regent's office	20 00	
W. A. Campman, student clerk College of Law	200 00	
Leslie Burd, chief clerk regent's office	1,016 66	
Geo. B. Merrick, accountant regent's office	800 00	
Glen Corlie, messenger regent's office	97 78	
Albert Haven, messenger regent's office	72 58	
Ward Hurst, messenger regent's office	17 90	
Geo. Leonard, messenger regent's office	6 67	
Roy Musser, messenger president's office	144 00	
F. C. Hitchcock, dispensing clerk School Pharmacy	75 00	
Mary E. Pickarts, music ladies' gymnasium	200 00	
Anna Lewis, bell girl Chadbourne Hall	195 34	
Mabel Ashard, bell girl Chadbourne Hall	161 70	
Gerald Schmelzer, foreman grounds	610 00	
John Bolzt, teamster on grounds	480 00	
Harold Cook, page at Library	122 15	
Tom Ellis, engineer at central plant	780 00	
J. E. McCarthy, engineer at central plant	720 00	
Wm. Walker, asst. engineer and fireman central plant	575 00	
Peter Conner, fireman central plant	424 25	
E. Morschhauser, fireman central plant	181 25	
Wm. Crowley, fireman central plant	156 00	
Sam Wilkie, fireman central plant	113 75	
S. E. Sandberg, steam fitter	771 75	
John Johnson, helper steam fitter	540 00	
Andrew Thompson, electrician	690 00	

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

Jas. E. Judd, asst. electrician	203 63
Irving Mutchler, chief carpenter	900 00
Samuel Gyles, carpenter	627 49
Carl Rodlund, carpenter	578 74
D. C. Tirrell, carpenter	476 86
W. H. McIntosh, carpenter	478 23
Carl Mutchler, carpenter and draughtsman	135 35
W. I. Masters, carpenter	94 16
F. A. Chamberlain, carpenter	16 50
N. L. Hurd, carpenter	6 75
Roy Gyles, carpenter	84 60
Dan Green, carpenter	36 25
N. Mead, carpenter	184 28
L. Wolf, carpenter	256 98
Jesse Longfield, carpenter	159 31
W. H. Taylor, carpenter	116 78
C. E. Pape, carpenter	122 87
F. Longfield, carpenter	155 46
E. D. Tirrell, carpenter	80 50
Violet Slack, herbarium work	258 40
W. A. Lee, anthropometric clerk	100 40
Henry Kratsch, machinist	718 56
H. Wullner, painter	339 11
G. Anderson, laborer	31 35
A. L. Anderson, student machinist	60 75
J. M. Allen, student machinist	36 10
B. S. Anderson, student machinist	133 20
Wm. Albers, sand	7 25
E. W. Allen, mailing circulars summer session	2 66
L. Atherton, collecting addresses for summer session	25 80
G. F. Anderson, student clerk at Observatory	12 87
J. C. Bucey, care of Camp Randall Ath. field	185 93
Ivan Bull, moving Steam Laboratory	19 00
Mrs. M. Burke, charwoman	30 00
Mary Bessinger, charwoman	75 69
M. A. Buchanan, charwoman	36 12
Ida Brown, charwoman	34 70
L. C. Burk, student assistant in Library	263 11
L. Boukhouse and team, labor	143 90
Mrs. Barry, charwoman	13 75
A. Brown, charwoman	5 01
J. W. Belling, student machinist	137 90
J. Bohren, painter	221 59
J. Ball, laborer	36 00
J. F. Bents, laborer	9 45
H. E. Bailey, student carpenter	76 40
E. S. Gillespie, student carpenter	27 13
J. Cadby, student janitor	10 50
H. A. Cook, student janitor	2 80
J. D. Conohan, tool room boy at shop	160 25
Hester Coddington, cataloguer	35 00
Mary Caffery, charwoman	23 75
Mrs. O. Comstock, charwoman	14 38
E. J. Conohan, machinist	154 95
J. R. Corry, carpenter	9 75
D. F. Conlin, moving pianos	20 00
M. J. Carboy, work in foundry	22 50
Cook Bros., setting out plants	1 00
D. W. Cunningham, labor	5 25
Mrs. Minnie Daniells, charwoman	15 00
Mrs. Mary Denzo, charwoman	3 75
Mary Doyle, charwoman	81 98
Viva Doyle, charwoman	15 63
W. Drew, cleaning guns	16 20
John Doescher, bell system in Engineering Bldg.	15 65
C. M. Dering, student machinist	18 53
P. H. Dernhel, student janitor	4 50
F. M. Dodson, address Summer Session Cir.	2 40
Mrs. J. Erickson, address Summer Session Cir.	25 00
C. L. Eustis, setting out plants	50
Mrs. L. Edwards, mailing catalogues	9 80
G. A. Fox, mailing catalogues	5 00
G. Fay, laborer	55 95
W. H. Foltz, laborer	156 15
T. Gillespie, laborer	28 50
R. Greenwald, laborer	19 20

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

G. W. Garvens, student machinist	18 20
V. H. Grelsser, student machinist	40 50
Nellie Harfington, charwoman	16 88
L. Hawley, charwoman	14 25
Mrs. Hansen, charwoman	1 25
E. Hamm, charwoman	2 50
Augusta Haak, charwoman	88
H. P. Howland, student janitor	33 62
R. L. Heindel, student janitor	25 80
F. E. Hann, student machinist	2 63
R. F. Jenkins, laborer	11 40
E. G. Killey, student machinist	40 00
A. C. Kling, student machinist	38 70
M. Kelley, charwoman	17 76
E. Kucher, charwoman	29 19
Paul Kraseman, carpenter	74 26
W. M. Kingston, student machinist	6 00
Kruger, F. E., student machinist	11 20
Otto Karberg, care of tool room	55 38
R. E. Knoff, changing combinations at gym.	15 00
Mrs. Leonard, washing towels	19 39
Mrs. Luling, char woman	1 25
A. G. Langenbach, student machinist	12 75
Joe Link, laborer	425 50
Mrs. Lavin, charwoman	1 25
Ward Lincoln, fireman	1 50
R. Law, laborer	4 00
J. Law, laborer	4 00
Alvin Myers, moving steam laboratory	63 00
W. F. Marx, laborer in forge room	319 65
Mrs. A. Murphy, charwoman	25 50
E. Mahoney, charwoman	96 68
W. McKenny, laborer	45 60
Mary McGowan, charwoman	24 37
Mary McCann, charwoman	47 50
R. B. McConnell, laborer	297 45
H. B. Morrow, student machinist	7 20
G. E. McEvoy, chart work	35 00
L. H. McCarthy, clerk of Moot Court	50 00
T. Marvin, student machinist	2 00
M. J. Musser, list of addresses	2 60
F. B. Marshall, addressing envelopes	3 00
W. J. Mott, student janitor	7 35
Kate Nolan, charwoman	87 81
H. B. North, dispensing clerk in pharmacy	75 00
Mrs. L. Peterson, charwoman	15 63
H. T. Plumb, student janitor	118 40
Geo. A. Perham, student janitor	144 00
G. A. Polley, addressing envelopes	10 00
Rowe, W. G., student machinist	2 00
Matt Rommelfanger, repair boat	2 80
H. Random, laborer	10 50
Kate Ryan, charwoman	3 75
G. Rasmussen, painter	18 00
L. D. Rowell, student machinist	33 00
Lucy Reese, chamber maid Chadbourne Hall	220 18
Mrs. A. Romeis, charwoman	5 00
M. Roberts, charwoman	11 88
H. Ryan, charwoman	11 88
Emma Roemer, sewing at Chadbourne Hall	5 00
J. W. Rhodes, painter	70 21
F. Rowley, laborer	16 65
B. D. Richardson, student janitor	168 75
Jas. Shine, student machinist	72 97
Joe Stebbens, student clerk at observatory	133 74
Tillie Snyder, work on alumni catalogue and records.	267 98
Sophie Sather, charwoman	35 15
M. Scherer, charwoman	25 92
Mrs. A. Stemple, charwoman	10 00
Mrs. B. Schuchardt, charwoman	9 38
Arthur Stephens, machinist	89 86
G. M. Simmons, student machinist	39 74
R. L. Sowards, student janitor	3 40
F. Streber, mason work	8 60
W. Spalding student machinist	1 35

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

Geo. Stanner, painter	6 08	.....
D. B. Swingle, student janitor	45 30	.....
T. Siegel, student janitor	15 80	.....
Mary Swain, music ladies' gymnasium	6 00	.....
M. Starr, laborer	9 25	.....
E. B. Skewes, laborer	20 25	.....
F. Schumm, laborer	4 50	.....
J. C. Togstad, student machinist	63 75	.....
Mary Tower, charwoman	73 88	.....
A. Tauchen, charwoman	75 73	.....
Elizabeth Thompson, charwoman	3 50	.....
L. A. Williams, student machinist	70 50	.....
H. L. Whittemore, student machinist	16 28	.....
R. Williamson, laborer	16 50	.....
H. C. Wolf, operating and care lantern	39 50	.....
M. E. Yager, student assistant at Library	40 45	.....
C. J. Zimmermann, student machinist	6 37	.....
		\$35,133 10

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

UNIVERSITY PAY ROLL, 1901-1902,

\$27,524.72.

DETAIL.

To whom paid and for what purpose.

G. Anslinger, laborer	\$3 90
J. M. Allen, student machinist	67 30
Geo. F. Anderson, clerk at Observatory	69 85
Mrs. Alsheimer, charwoman	22 50
Mabel Ashard, bell girl, Chadbourn Hall	164 67
Carl M. Anderson, electrician	225 00
Mary Antony, charwoman	50 01
John W. Belling, student machinist	115 78
W. E. Brown, work on range poles	5 75
Belle Boucher, charwoman	11 25
James C. Ball, laborer	22 35
E. S. Burnett, student machinist	35 85
John P. Butler, janitor, chemical laboratory	128 89
Wm. B. Brown, student machinist	4 80
John Bauhs, drayman	305 50
John Boltz, teamster	360 00
J. C. Babeock, janitor Engineering Bldg.	445 00
Leslie Burd, chief clerk Regents' office	825 01
Fred Chamberlain, carpenter	3 50
L. Boukhaus, teamster	19 50
Ida Comstock, charwoman	2 50
Wm. Crowley, fireman Central Plant	250 50
J. N. Cadby, student machinist	3 30
Frank Chech, helping steam fitter	48 00
Herbert L. Cook, student janitor Bi. Lab.	85 30
H. A. Cook, collecting insects	4 70
Peter Connor, fireman Central Plant	405 00
Harold J. Cook, page, Library	132 00
John Conohan, janitor, machine shop	450 00
Cora Compton, stenographer, Sch. Education ..	253 00
M. Comstock, charwoman	17 50
W. A. Campman, student clerk, Col. Law	150 01
L. Cook, laborer	1 95
L. Campbell, student janitor, Science Hall	12 67
M. Caffrey, charwoman	19 38
H. W. Dow, student machinist	3 00
Walter Drew, cleaning arms	25 40
Hugo Dohr, carpenter	177 53
Kate Daggett, charwoman	6 25
L. A. Dunaway, addressing envelopes	4 00
Minnie Daniells, charwoman	25 40
Mary Doyle, charwoman	29 38
Ida Brown, charwoman	21 88
H. E. Bailey, carpenter, student machinist	31 75
J. C. Bucey, care Camp Randall	120 25
Florence Daggett, stenographer, College of Engineering	405 00
John Doescher, janitor Observatory, and class bell line	450 00
G. C. Dean, student janitor	2 55
Minnie Eschenbach, stenographer, Sch. Ed., O'Shea	70 00
D. J. Evans, student machinist	41 63
Thomas Ellis, engineer Central Plant	585 00
Alex. Francis, laborer	45
Mrs. Fogerty, charwoman	2 50
C. Fuss, laborer	6 00

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

Lizzie Feeley, charwoman	61 88
John Fay, laborer	56 40
W. Faber, laborer	2 25
A. C. Forrester, student machinist	39 88
Mrs. Field, charwoman	10 00
E. V. Griswold, student stenographer, Prof. Turner	3 75
V. H. Griessen, student machinist	4 25
W. Godding, mason	123 25
H. Gresen, mason	29 00
R. Gyles, laborer	1 65
Arlene Grover, stenographer, Sch. Economics	270 00
Samuel Gyles, carpenter	446 07
F. Godding, charwoman	18 32
Nettie Garwood, charwoman	27 93
Mary A. Glen, stenographer and clerk, Sch. Education	540 00
E. S. Gillispie, carpenter, student laborer	33 60
Mrs. Hinzie, charwoman	5 00
O. T. Halverson, student machinist	7 00
Wm. Hammersly, care Camp Randall	60 00
Josie Hanson, student bell girl	61 50
C. W. Hejda, student machinist	51 97
H. C. Hockett, stenographer, Sch. of History	208 00
Lizzie Haak, char woman	17 60
Mrs. Frances Hiestand, addressing circulars	35 20
Valentine Herlein, laborer	37 80
H. P. Howland, student help, Physical Laboratory	159 40
A. R. Hargrave, janitor, Electric Laboratory	290 77
John Hickey, janitor Armory	450 00
J. Hildred, charwoman	17 50
M. E. Jahr, student laborer	12 80
Henrietta Jacobson, wrapping Badger Pharmacist	75
John Johnson, asst. steam fitter	315 00
M. A. Janes, mason	10 50
Nora Jarvis, charwoman	6 88
J. Kempf, laborer	69 00
Otto E. Karberg, fool room boy	159 00
Henry Kratsch, machinist	82 50
Anna Lewis, bell girl Chadbourne Hall	39 25
John Link, painter	138 83
Mrs. Anna Leonard, washing towels	18 71
Walter Leonard, janitor University Library	315 00
George Leonard, messenger regents' office	135 00
Wm. A. Lee, anthrop. clerk	180 00
M. Lenberger, charwoman	15 62
M. Luck, charwoman	16 88
Joseph Link, laborer grounds	15 60
J. C. McKesson, reading ex. papers for Dean Bryant	25 00
Archie Myers, carpenter	89 11
Mrs. C. Meehan, charwoman	1 25
W. F. Marx, helper forge room	629 18
V. McMullen, student machinist	37 12
F. C. Marvin, student machinist	30 30
Geo. E. McEvoy, chart work Prof. O'Shea	9 00
George Morgan, fireman	25 00
Henry Michaelis, student janitor	27 00
Mary Murphy, charwoman	63
A. Merritt, laborer	1 50
F. B. Marshall, clerk at Observatory	2 75
H. C. McMillan, student machinist	8 50
R. B. McConnell, laborer and teamster grounds	312 00
Mrs. McGowan, charwoman	26 25
Elizabeth Mahoney, charwoman	80 63
Walter H. McIntosh, carpenter	315 52
Irving Mutchler, chief carpenter	675 00
J. E. McCarthy, engineer	540 00
A. Murphy, charwoman	30 00
Roy Musser, messenger president's office	132 00
George B. Merrick, accountant regents' office	675 00
Ernst Morschauer, janitor Chemical Laboratory	365 40
Willis Morse, janitor University Hall	450 00
Carl Mutchler, draughting	14 00
Paul Nedelev, student electrician	3 90
H. B. North, Pharmacy dispensing clerk	165 00
Gertrude Nutting, library work at Observatory	5 00
R. Nummendor, carpenter	1 56

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

Kate Nolan, charwoman	80 63
Magnus Nelson, elevator attendant Chadbourne Hall	340 00
M. Nolan, night watch	405 00
T. O'Connell, fireman	1 50
Elizabeth O'Laughlin, night watch Chadbourne Hall	210 00
Kathryn O'Malley, stenographer Dr. Turner	12 00
Ellen O'Brien, charwoman	12 50
W. N. Perry, student janitor	16 55
Thos. Priestley, reading ex. papers for Dean Bryant	10 00
C. E. Pape, carpenter	96 63
Geo. A. Perham, student janitor	112 00
Wm. Post, janitor Chadbourne Hall	475 00
Mary E. Pickarts, pianist Chadbourne Hall	255 00
G. A. Perrine, student janitor	32 00
W. F. Paunack, draughting	30 00
Mrs. Parsons, charwoman	10 00
A. J. Quigley, student machinist	3 00
J. J. Quan, janitor Law Building	450 00
B. D. Richardson, student janitor Bi. Lab.	112 40
L. L. Rowe, student machinist	14 79
H. Random, laborer	11 85
G. Rasmussen, painter and laborer	15 60
E. Ryan, charwoman	5 00
Frank Ramsdale, janitor	7 50
Mrs. J. C. Ryan, charwoman	31 25
M. Roberts, charwoman	13 13
L. D. Rowell, student machinist	72 00
Mary Ryan, charwoman	6 25
Lucy Reese, chambermaid Chadbourne Hall	231 88
Kate Ryan, charwoman	23 45
Carl Rodlund, carpenter	470 98
Mabel Randolph, stenographer and asst. Sch. Commerce	675 00
E. Roemer, sewing girl	3 33
J. H. Rider, janitor Science Hall	450 00
V. I. Ross, janitor Gym	283 50
N. E. Smith, stenographer Sch. Ed.	6 00
L. Schmidt, student machinist	20
J. Streber, laborer	9 00
Mrs. G. Shubert, charwoman	6 25
J. Schiringer, laborer	10 35
M. Starr, laborer	67 95
Walter Stock, machinist	122 12
A. Steffen, janitor Elec. Lab.	22 60
Mary B. Swain, managing girls' athletics	33 00
O. B. Stevens, carpenter	124 21
Aug. Smith, cleaning arms	8 30
Steve C. Stuntz, indexing bulletin, filing cards	23 60
Violet Slack, herbarium work	265 80
Tillie L. Snyder, record and catalog work	384 12
S. E. Sandberg, steam fitter	574 75
E. Schmitt, charwoman	17 25
Henry Schofield, janitor North Hall	270 00
G. Schmelzer, foreman grounds	495 00
Katherine Spencer, stenographer regents' office	395 00
Fannie G. Sanford, stenographer to Dean L. & S.	450 00
William M. Small, janitor Steam Lab.	315 00
J. Schmelzer, laborer	1 05
F. Schumm, laborer	15 00
L. Swain, charwoman	13 13
W. F. Tubesing, chart work Prof. O'Shea	8 10
L. H. Turner, student clerk	1 50
R. H. Titus, student, proof reading	1 80
Mrs. A. Tauchen, charwoman	59 86
D. C. Tirrill, carpenter	322 64
E. D. Tirrill, carpenter	220 75
E. Thompson, charwoman	10 00
Mary Tower, charwoman	23 75
Andrew Thompson, electrician	630 00
Robert J. Usher, student help, Library	105 00
M. Ultzheimer, charwoman	8 75
Jessie Upfield, stenographer president's office	450 00
F. C. C. Voigt, reading ex. papers for Dean Bryant	50 00
A. G. Worthington, clerk Observatory	61 00
L. Woolever, laborer	7 50
Henry C. Wolf, lantern work	45 00

Detail of University Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

May L. White, reading proof alumni catalog.....	15 05	.....
Samuel Wilkie, fireman	186 00	.....
E. S. Warner, painter	395 57	.....
S. P. Wilson, reading ex. papers for Dean Bryant.....	10 00	.....
A. Wedenmeyer, student machinist	8 55	.....
John Wilson, student machinist	1 40	.....
Rena Warren, charwoman	16 25	.....
George Williams, student, stenographer Prof. Turner....	7 12	.....
H. L. Whittemore, student machinist	15 87	.....
Henry Wullner, painter	68 13	.....
Wm. Walker, assistant engineer	450 00	.....
M. E. Yager, student help at Library	55 38	.....
J. G. Zimmerman, assembling equalizer	12 37	.....
		\$27,524 72

Detail of Farm and Office Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 1900-1901.

Item, "Farm and Office Pay Roll, Clerks, Janitors, Laborers, etc.," \$16,015.78.

DETAIL.

To whom paid and for what purpose.

Abe Anderson, asst. in Hort. Dept.	\$184 43	
P. O. Anderson, mailing clerk	32 69	
Carl Anderson, laborer at farm	94 72	
A. L. Anderson, carpenter	105 30	
Fred Ausmeyer, repair feed grinder	3 00	
G. H. Benkendorf, care pump at cheese room	25 50	
L. Bonkhaus, laborer with team	1 50	
J. O. Belz, sending out beet seed	1 50	
E. Bodemis, addressing circulars, etc.	1 60	
May Burrowbridge, mailing clerk	6 88	
D. G. Beecroft, librarian and stenographer	50 00	
A. Brinkman, month hand on farm	115 13	
E. M. Bates, day hand on farm	104 25	
H. Blankenheim, catching curculio	1 20	
E. M. Close, librarian and stenographer	550 00	
S. Carlyle, assistant shepherd	10 32	
J. Cronkrite, labor and night fireman	280 70	
C. F. Cheney, asst. Hort. Dept.	222 95	
W. B. Cartwright, farm laborer	111 78	
O. A. Christiansen, farm laborer	190 00	
J. R. Danks, herdsman	445 00	
P. H. Davis, milking	3 00	
J. E. Donnelly, teamster	188 31	
Mrs. M. Doyle, charwoman	5 00	
P. A. Dukleth, testing cows	34 70	
B. Ehlman, drawing for short course exhibit	4 28	
M. J. Fairbanks, asst. herdsman	10 00	
L. E. Fish, laborer at farm	31 08	
Henry Freitag, laborer at farm	5 25	
M. Freng, laborer at farm	207 54	
J. A. Ford, janitor and asst. Hort. Dept.	184 04	
R. M. Gillett, engineer central heating plant	431 50	
Gugle and Frish, threshing	12 18	
Stephen Gilman, Jr., chore boy	11 30	
J. H. Godfrey, buttermaker	370 00	
M. Gulman, asst. herdsman	69 53	
E. Gillespie, laborer at farm	28 12	
John Gysbers, laborer at farm	190 00	
Ida Herfurth, clerk and stenographer	840 00	
Jas. Hutton, teamster	430 00	
Geo. Hutton, teamster	473 00	
J. Hoffman, carpenter	322 56	
Mrs. Thos. Henzie, washing suits, etc.	48 35	
H. R. Hitchcock, asst. shepherd	72 50	
W. R. Holcomb, laborer at farm	175 00	
R. T. Harris, official milk tests	136 95	
A. J. Hoffman, catching curculio	30	
Jas. Hopkins, trimming plum trees	8 25	
A. Haase, cheese maps	27 00	
E. M. Henwood, bookkeeper at dairy	53 33	
Mrs. F. Hoefler, washing dishes farmers' picnic	1 00	
A. Isaacson, teamster	447 00	
M. A. Janes, mason work	21 00	
H. H. Jebins, catching curculio	2 15	
Richard Jenkins, laborer	35 25	
John Jones, janitor South Hall	540 00	
Wm. Keyes, laborer	5 44	

Detail of Farm and Office Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

A. F. Kreuger, day fireman boiler house	215 66
A. C. King, drafting and material	7 53
W. E. Kirkham, helper at creamery	80 00
Clarence King, trimming plum trees	8 10
Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd	510 00
Geo. D. Little, herdsman	410 00
W. Lawson, asst. herdsman	16 96
L. M. Lehrbach, helper	4 05
A. Lawrence, carpenter	245 00
Bert Martin, laborer at farm	58 62
L. P. Marteney, official milk test	29 60
Joe Matthews, laborer at farm	89 12
C. B. Mayer, drafting	7 60
Jas. Milward, laborer	275 94
Gotlieb Moehleisen, laborer, fencing	26 55
M. Moran, laborer	62 55
G. W. Mortimer, laborer	190 00
Jessie Monteith, mailing clerk	8 35
Mark McClure, laborer	26 78
T. F. McConnell, clerk	220 00
F. W. McRae, asst. herdsman	169 34
Paul Nedcliff, laborer	5 00
John Nicholson, student asst. Bact. Lab.	59 00
Chas. A. Nicolaus, official milk test	425 95
Theo. Nix, laborer at farm	86 30
John Nolan, laborer at farm	259 00
G. A. Olson, official milk test and curculio	11 54
Chas. Overden, helper	3 00
Oscar Otterson, teamster	147 65
A. Pachering, asst. herdsman	50 96
J. Patterson, laborer	6 17
Mrs. L. Peterson, cleaning building	15 01
R. Poston, foreman at farm	389 08
R. A. Powell, bookkeeper at creamery	45 87
O. L. Prein, milking	37 00
Katharine Purcell, mailing clerk	20 00
Adelaide Rinder, mailing clerk	38 88
Thos. Reilly, laborer at farm	213 48
Fred Rogers, laborer at farm	42 00
Percy Sacia, laborer at farm	99 27
F. Schroeder, laborer at farm	109 03
Henry Snyder, laborer at farm	78 40
Byron St. Peters, laborer at farm	39 62
John Smith, farmer	482 00
C. G. Starke, asst. herdsman	72 50
D. A. Smith, asst. herdsman	4 51
R. L. Smith, buttermaker	100 00
J. E. Scott, pasteurizer	95 00
Herman Steffen, deliveryman	453 00
H. Sandell, asst. Agrl. Physics Dept.	500 00
Anna Schmelzer, laundress	26 65
Martin Schallenberg, fireman	16 34
George D. Sprague, mailing clerk	6 75
R. H. Shaw, refund expenses paid	1 71
Thos. Skewis, helper	65
E. B. Skewis, helper	3 00
H. Sarnier, sending out beet seed	2 25
Frank Schmelzer, catching curculio	12 45
Ben Schmelzer, catching curculio	1 20
Chas. Stangel, filling certificates	1 50
John Tierney, mason helper	14 00
Sena Troan, mailing clerk	253 00
Mrs. A. Tauchen, cleaning building	10 64
M. Thompson, milking	17 28
W. R. Thompson, laborer at farm	126 67
Geo. Vernon, laborer at farm	60 29
W. Vertheim, pasteurizer	325 00
Jessie C. Vilas, addressing envelopes	28 20
W. W. Waite, student janitor Bact. Lab.	115 00
J. M. Wagner, official milk tests	242 87
Mark A. Wells, mason work and cutting wood	71 13
Geo. Willett, laborer	133 62
R. L. Wright, drafting	18 50
Mrs. H. Welsh, cleaning building	8 75
	\$16,015 78

Detail of Farm and Office Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 1901-1902.

Item, "Farm and Office Pay Roll, Clerks, Janitors, Laborers, etc.," \$12,730.23.

DETAIL.

To whom paid and for what purpose.

P. O. Anderson, office work	\$20 79	.....
Carl Anderson, laborer	72 00	.....
A. L. Anderson, fireman and laborer	418 46	.....
D. G. Beecroft, librarian and stenographer	450 00	.....
W. Burge, laborer	9 00	.....
J. P. Burns, student, surveying	1 00	.....
Geo. Brohough, laborer	70 00	.....
Mrs. Breman, charwoman	6 25	.....
G. H. Benkendorf, engineer	150 00	.....
L. Boukhaus, labor with team	91 30	.....
May Burrowbridge, mailing clerk	12 31	.....
O. A. Christiansen, laborer	114 00	.....
L. H. Cutler, assistant Hort. Dept.	122 75	.....
Mrs. M. P. Conway, charwoman	4 94	.....
J. D. Clark, official milk test	191 70	.....
J. R. Danks, herdsman	330 00	.....
P. A. Dukleth, official test	18 25	.....
J. E. Donnelly, teamster	196 90	.....
J. R. Dooley, milking	5 94	.....
A. H. Dixon, laborer	70 00	.....
Mrs. Feld, charwoman	50	.....
A. W. Fay, asst. in Hort. Dept.	3 37	.....
F. G. Frelich, laborer	70 00	.....
M. Freng, laborer	95 38	.....
J. A. Ford, laborer	86 45	.....
H. C. Fish, laborer	38 23	.....
R. M. Gillett, engineer	120 00	.....
J. H. Godfrey, buttermaker	290 00	.....
John Gysbers, laborer	184 21	.....
Nettie Garwood, charwoman	63	.....
W. S. Guilford, laborer	40 00	.....
Geo. Hutton, teamster	415 00	.....
Jas. Hutton, teamster	260 00	.....
Mrs. Thos. Henzie, washing suits, etc.	24 53	.....
Ida Herfurth, clerk and stenographer	630 00	.....
W. R. Holcomb, laborer	192 45	.....
R. T. Harris, official milk test	289 80	.....
A. J. Hoffman, curculio	30	.....
Jas. Hopkins, asst. Hort. Dept.	5 70	.....
E. M. Henwood, bookkeeper	360 00	.....
Geo. H. Hall, fireman	20 64	.....
Jessie Hill, mail clerk	6 08	.....
Wm. Herrlein, laborer	1 70	.....
W. W. Hamlyn, official milk test	18 00	.....
A. Isaacson, teamster	272 00	.....
John Jones, janitor South Hall	405 00	.....
Chas. John, laborer	91 57	.....
Frank Kleinheinze, shepherd	330 00	.....
Clarence King, milking	3 12	.....
Harriet Kiser, mail clerk	16 25	.....
W. E. Kirkham, helper at creamery	80 00	.....
Geo. D. Little, herdsman	310 00	.....
A. Lawrence, carpenter	440 00	.....

Detail of Farm and Office Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

Jas. Milward, laborer	200 73	.....
G. W. Mortimer	106 86	.....
L. P. Marting, official dairy test	176 53	.....
Jessie Montieth, mailing clerk	11 25	.....
Joe Matthews, laborer	329 50	.....
C. H. Meller, asst. Hort. Dept.	6 40	.....
G. J. Marquette, work on sugar beet	35 40	.....
Martin Meyers, helper at creamery	120 00	.....
L. A. Merritt, laborer	70 00	.....
Chas. McCabe, laborer	70 00	.....
A. Mutchman, laborer	68 00	.....
A. J. Meyer, asst. farm crop dept.	100 00	.....
Mrs. J. Meyers, cleaning	1 43	.....
Mrs. Mary McGowan, cleaning	6 25	.....
Chas. A. Nicolaus, official dairy test	290 50	.....
R. Poston, farm foreman	325 00	.....
O. L. Prein, laborer	175 50	.....
J. L. Patterson, laborer	161 00	.....
W. N. Purdy, asst. Hort. Dept.	25 58	.....
H. A. Phillips, laborer	21 75	.....
A. J. Quigley, blue prints	2 50	.....
Adelaide Rinder, mailing clerk	14 08	.....
J. A. Ross, office work	8 55	.....
Ethel Rice, office work	1 20	.....
W. B. Richards, irrigating at Stevens Point	27 00	.....
John Smith, farmer	360 00	.....
H. Sandell, asst. in Agrl. Physics	350 00	.....
Anna Schmelzer, laundress	21 40	.....
R. H. Shaw, official dairy test	96 94	.....
Thos. Skewis, sugar beet analysis	1 80	.....
C. G. Starcke, asst. herdsman	12 50	.....
E. B. Skewis, laborer.....	27 00	.....
Herman Steffen	360 00	.....
F. Swaboda, milking	6 48	.....
E. P. Smith, milking	3 24	.....
Sena Troan, mailing clerk	264 00	.....
Mrs. Antonia Tauchen, charwoman	12 50	.....
Mrs. D. C. Tirrell, boarding farm help	11 61	.....
Mrs. H. Thompson, charwoman	50	.....
M. W. Torkelson, running level for sewer	2 10	.....
Mrs. J. Trainor, charwoman	3 75	.....
T. B. Tullock, catching curcullo	3 30	.....
Geo. Utter, painter	65 81	.....
W. Verthein, pasteurizer	250 00	.....
A. E. Wyman, teamster	74 00	.....
Chas. Woodburn, laborer	70 00	.....
John Wilson, whitewashing	1 50	.....
W. W. Waite, student janitor Bact. Lab.	160 00	.....
Mark A. Wills, cutting wood	116 25	.....
J. M. Wagner, official dairy tests	260 70	.....
Geo. Willett, laborer and fireman	376 60	.....
Geo. Wendt, asst. at creamery	116 54	.....
		\$12,730 23

Detail of Milk Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

\$25,421.56.

Detail of Milk Pay Roll for the Year 1900-1901.

John Albrecht, Jr.	\$517 88
Chas. Albrecht	179 07
Wm. G. All	184 08
Wm. Albers	94 58
F. W. Allis	44 48
Judson Blizzard	202 13
Seth Bartlett	469 92
Frank Bryant	214 62
Preston W. Brown	24 46
Mike Bilse	56 91
Carl C. Bakken	67 56
L. D. Bryant	65 02
W. Burns	20 80
L. C. Barthel	26 04
Almon G. Bell	151 05
Sam Barry	37 39
Thos. Curwen	95 81
W. Collins	36 37
Eugene Clapp	51 00
Capital City Creamery Co.	410 23
Wm. Backus	384 80
Edward Backus	153 85
Henry Dinkler	217 06
Carl Drager	500 59
Peter Delmar	30 83
J. L. Davison	142 56
William Dais	89 44
E. C. Dodge	409 00
A. G. Estes	387 10
Experiment Farm	1,019 14
Chas. Esermann	82 23
Elgin Creamery Co.	476 20
A. K. Ferris	29 15
Gus. Fisher	80 38
Ed. Fisher	15 03
Peter Fergen	25 73
Frank Frisch	223 55
Andrew Frisch	346 57
Richard Gallagher	97 24
Wm. Gugel	817 33
R. D. Gallagher	33 03
G. F. Good	155 40
Gallagher Bros.	90 46
R. F. Gallagher	96 37
Wm. Gilbert	99 12
John Galvin	1 40
Mrs. F. M. Grady	170 24
R. G. Gallagher	21 61
Chris. H. Genske	31 31
C. Genske	63 65
Isaac Hart	1,420 12
Geo. Hammersley	379 86
August Homberg	246 61
Young Hallock	82 73
Notley Henderson	113 36
E. C. Hammersley	333 14
C. A. Heidenreich	67 89
David W. Huston	672 04
A. Henderson	127 93
James Hassett	41 30
Wm. Herrling	26 92
George Hanson	20 15

Detail of Milk Pay Roll, 1900-1901.

M. Killerlain	49 71	
Christ. Kleine	245 47	
L. H. Kleinheinz	3 21	
Christ. Lueck	159 76	
Lewis Larson	88 50	
Wm. Lubeke	201 95	
A. G. Lansing	39 95	
Danford Larkin	73 07	
Wm. H. Miller	444 59	
Vincl Malec	539 43	
Chas. Meyer	205 31	
Ludwig Meincke	321 29	
Wm. Maher	56 73	
Henry Marks	205 40	
Dennis McKee	101 75	
T. Maher	7 91	
Floyd Miller	122 75	
Frank J. Main	90 45	
L. Messersmith	129 41	
Henry Niebuhr	275 23	
Wm. Oldenberg	27 30	
Chas. Pierstorff	161 06	
Thos. Purcell	183 47	
H. Peters	230 48	
Wm. Pierstorff	579 18	
C. Pogymiller	63 37	
David Piper	387 09	
C. A. Reuter	118 79	
C. H. Rodefled	136 65	
Mrs. Kate Rhodes	116 17	
Geo. W. Reigle	98 68	
Robert J. Susner	70 82	
Casper H. Storck	125 89	
Wm. Steckelberg	1,143 68	
Barbara Schutz	333 31	
Geo. Schwenkert	222 50	
Frank Schroeder	235 59	
Chas. Schroeder	238 34	
Stagner Bros.	343 94	
L. D. Synon	82 01	
George Stace	203 20	
John Sprecher	58 78	
James E. Showers	351 26	
George Sprecher	139 33	
Ferd. Schimming	61 55	
Henry Steinhauer	37 25	
John Scott	66 06	
E. Schimming	14 97	
H. W. Sprecher	64 64	
August Stelter	5 71	
Bernhart Stagner	150 97	
John Tiede	215 41	
Albert Teckham	276 85	
Fred Tillotson	116 68	
J. H. Terry	106 41	
Aug. Toepfer	101 24	
Chas. Vetter	359 46	
E. A. Viall	64 95	
John Waltersheit	1,180 00	
L. J. Walbridge	132 96	
Henry Walter	269 28	
Ernest Weber	277 92	
Stanley West	41 99	
Leslie Williams	41 38	
William Zink	40 13	
E. Zink	11 18	
		\$25,421 56

Detail of Milk Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

\$23,661.00.

Detail of Milk Pay Roll for the Year 1901-1902.

John Albrecht, Jr.	\$267 22
Chas. Albrecht	113 49
Wm. Albers	54 52
Thos. Arthur	129 51
F. W. Allis	9 36
Wm. J. All	1 66
Wm. Backus	213 17
Edward Backus	169 89
Judson Blizzard	179 61
Seth Bartlett	449 48
Frank Bryant	194 16
Preston W. Brown	95 73
Henry Brandt	44 30
Mike Bilse	76 61
Carl C. Bakken	109 34
L. D. Bryant	94 85
Wm. Byrne	17 64
W. Burns	11 48
Thos. Curwen	58 68
John Conlin	119 34
M. H. Conlin	13 59
Wm. Collins	156 64
Henry Dinkler	163 45
Carl Drager	354 22
J. L. Davison	121 60
Wm. Dals	75 11
Peter Delmar	30 87
Exerimental Farm	1,449 23
Chas. Easerman	145 48
A. G. Estes	189 12
Gus Fisher	119 02
Peter Fergen	95 85
A. K. Ferris	20 35
E. Fisher	6 51
Gus Fisher	69 88
Frank Froemming	14 33
Chas. Farr	8 91
Robt. Gallagher	64 27
Richard Gallagher	90 55
Wm. Gugel	399 80
R. D. Gallagher	73 61
G. F. Good	213 10
E. L. Gallagher	69 51
Wm. Gallagher	45 30
Ch. Genske	13 68
Gallagher Bros.	114 61
R. F. Gallagher	17 99
Fred Genske	25 95
Isaac Hart	687 34
Hulett Hallock	56 79
Notley Henderson	63 39
E. C. Hammersley	267 54
C. A. Heidenreich	165 01
Aug. Homberg	276 25
D. W. Huston	906 82
A. Henderson	198 70
Alfred Huston	19 80
James Hassett	1 54

Detail of Milk Pay Roll, 1901-1902:

Geo. Hammersley	80 37	.....
Young Hallock	44 37	.....
Wm. Herrling	32 44	.....
J. L. Hurlburt	8 69	.....
John Killian	26 58	.....
M. Killerlain	230 33	.....
Christ. Kleine	216 40	.....
Christ. Lueck	143 00	.....
Wm. Lubcke	144 32	.....
A. E. Lansing	144 80	.....
Lewis Larson	69 48	.....
John Lubcke	19 34	.....
T. J. Marston	49 09	.....
Vincol Malec	797 61	.....
Wm. H. Miller	324 70	.....
Chas. Meyer	96 59	.....
Ludwig Meincke	171 96	.....
Wm. Maher	136 77	.....
Henry Marks	876 65	.....
Thos. Maher	41 86	.....
Frank J. Main	143 37	.....
Dennis McKee	32 40	.....
Henry Niebuhr	111 63	.....
Chas. Pierstorff	90 20	.....
Thos. Purcell	171 28	.....
Henry Pepper	88 11	.....
Henry Peters	249 97	.....
Wm. Pierstorff	470 54	.....
C. Pogymiller	148 49	.....
David Piper	545 04	.....
Frank Piper	27 01	.....
Henry Rodefeld	14 19	.....
Mrs. Kate Rhodes	69 26	.....
Geo. W. Rlegal	114 11	.....
C. A. Reuter	5 61	.....
C. H. Rodefeld	162 09	.....
M. Rotman	16 56	.....
Casper H. Storck	154 94	.....
Wm. Steckelberg	910 42	.....
Barbara Schutz	189 15	.....
Geo. Schwenkert	215 46	.....
Frank Schroeder	224 61	.....
Chas. Schroeder	230 54	.....
E. Schaffer	272 31	.....
Stagner Bros.	577 95	.....
Mary E. Synon	23 64	.....
George Stace	94 44	.....
John Sprecher	68 00	.....
J. E. Showers	428 94	.....
Geo. Sprecher	159 95	.....
Fred Schimming	128 25	.....
Henry Steinhauer	106 17	.....
John Schwenn	93 15	.....
John Scott	204 70	.....
E. Schimming	112 09	.....
J. Slater	56 94	.....
F. Swanson	61 61	.....
Mrs. E. Schimming	118 80	.....
Robt. J. Susner	73 22	.....
L. D. Synon	71 14	.....
Rudolph Schimming	18 42	.....
John Tiede	120 84	.....
Andrew Torbleau	82 55	.....
Louis Thilke	37 33	.....
Albert Teckham	142 13	.....
August Toepfer	65 64	.....
O. F. Toepfer	19 46	.....
Fred Tillotson	142 98	.....
J. H. Terry	4 39	.....
F. Uphoff	917 71	.....
John Ullmer	46 01	.....
Chas. Vetter	541 75	.....
E. A. Viall	5 41	.....
Edward Worth	12 13	.....

Detail of Milk Pay Roll, 1901-1902.

L. J. Walbridge	227 53	.....
A. O. White	201 41	.....
Henry Wolter	176 44	.....
Ernest Weber	241 86	.....
Stanley West	239 21	.....
John Waltersheit	120 00	.....
Ernest Zink	58 22	.....
Wm. Zink	101 04	.....
W. A. Henry, dean, for butter exchanged for milk, shown in creamery sales	224 16	.....
		\$23,661 00

Tabulated Statement of Disbursements by Regents of the University of Wisconsin for fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

	Salaries.	Apparatus.	Furniture.	Heat, Light and Water.	Library.	Repairs, Insurance and Building	Postage, Printing and Advertising, Freight and Express.	Salaries and Expenses, Institute Workers.	President's Contingent and Office Expense.	Expenses of Regents.	Expenses of Visitors.	Contingent Clerk and Office Expenses.	Live Stock, Seeds, Tools, Feed, Farm Exp., etc.	Labor.	Armory, Traveling and Incidental Expenses.	Janitors.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Agr'l Col. and Exp. Station	\$29,586 35	\$962 26	\$252 39	\$3,450 99	\$762 06	\$4,083 76	\$2,870 74					\$2,254 79	\$36,374 81	\$11,697 74	\$1,501 75	\$2,463 67		\$96,261 31
College Letters and Science	137,548 75	3,171 56	1,556 58			1,228 50	49 95					1,162 75			1,965 83	5,736 81		152,420 73
College Engineering	32,660 08	3,901 99	2,393 21	4,071 31	3 55	10,372 58	480 91					540 00			241 61	2,346 67		57,011 91
College of Law	12,930 00		4 00	451 54	1,178 72	180 00	140 38					250 00			10 00	273 85		15,418 49
School of Pharmacy	7,600 00	169 99	129 70	454 42	1 08	63 60	90 45									322 51		8,831 75
School of Education and Uni. Ext. ..	9,800 00		20 00				236 47											10,995 47
Washburn Observatory	4,540 00	54 00	17 14	211 34		160 80	8 50					939 00						5,705 49
General Library	5,440 36		29 00		5,994 78	217 42	90 46					146 61			27 10	540 00		12,189 02
Agricultural Institute Fund	2,200 00						4,331 79	\$6,336 20				810 00				417 00		13,737 99
Summer Session	6,840 00						473 06									60 00		7,464 86
Administration	9,269 34						257 86		\$3,447 15	\$580 00	\$545 06	2,765 59			4 25	147 55		16,867 03
Printing and Advertising							5,305 77								2 03			5,305 77
Repairs						13,008 18												13,008 18
Heat and Light				22,506 92														22,506 92
Laboratory Supplies																		
Roads and Grounds																	\$14,599 72	14,599 72
General Account																	3,427 73	3,427 73
Chapter 239, Laws of 1899																	3,750 11	3,750 11
Engineering Building																	9,740 47	9,740 47
Insurance Fund and Shop Repair																	32,225 07	32,225 07
Historical Library Commission																	3,545 45	3,545 45
Account Expenses Library Building ..																	65 82	65 82
Germanic Library Fund																	3,754 44	3,754 44
School of Economics Library Fund																	284 83	284 83
School of Commerce Library Fund																	426 00	426 00
University Hall																	765 56	765 56
Bills Payable (temporary loan repaid) ..																	1,383 81	1,383 81
William F. Allen Scholarship																	14,000 00	14,000 00
John C. Freeman Scholarship																	250 00	250 00
Alumni Fellowship																	425 00	425 00
August Uihlein Fellowship																	312 00	312 00
Fred Vogel, Jr., Scholarship																	400 00	400 00
Hebrew Lectureships and Scholarships ..																	125 00	125 00
Henrik Wergeland Scholarship																	250 00	250 00
B. K. Miller, Jr., Scholarship																	200 00	200 00
Amelia E. H. Doyon Scholarship																	50 00	50 00
Robert Owen Collection																	264 21	264 21
Municipal Scholarship																	165 00	165 00
Johnson Endowment Fund, interest																	155 00	155 00
Biblical Alliance Scholarships																	300 00	300 00
Jackson Professorship of Law																	690 00	690 00
Lewis Medal Fund, interest																	1,037 00	1,037 00
Christian R. Stein Bequest																	18 00	18 00
William J. Bryan Prize Fund																	1,000 00	1,000 00
Madison Graduate Scholarship German Philology																	250 00	250 00
Johnson Endowment Fund, (Principal) ..																	250 00	250 00
																	5,090 00	5,090 00
Total	\$258,414 88	\$8,259 80	\$4,402 02	\$31,146 52	\$7,940 19	\$29,314 84	\$14,336 34	\$6,336 20	\$3,447 15	\$580 00	\$545 06	\$8,868 74	\$36,374 81	\$11,697 74	\$3,752 57	\$12,308 06	\$99,200 22	\$536,925 14

Tabulated Statement of Disbursements by Regents of the University of Wisconsin for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

	Salaries.	Apparatus.	Furniture.	Heat, Light and Water.	Library.	Repairs, Insurance and Building	Postage, Printing and Advertising, Freight and Express.	Salaries and Expenses, Institute Workers.	President's Contingent and Office Expense.	Expenses of Regents.	Expenses of Visitors.	Contingent Clerk and Office Expenses.	Live Stock, Seeds, Tools, Feed, Farm Exp., etc.	Labor.	Armory, Traveling and Incidental Expenses.	Janitors.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Agr'l Col. and Exp. Station.....	\$28,817 47	\$350 77	\$393 52	\$3,857 14	\$332 57	\$8,048 84	\$2,143 23					\$1,866 96	\$38,399 23	\$9,375 31	\$763 25	\$1,636 17		\$95,984 46
College Letters and Science.....	157,569 42	4,504 65	2,218 76			97 50	75 35					2,194 47			1,611 39	4,741 12		173,012 66
College Engineering.....	36,005 92	15,068 62	1,485 22	4,362 18		345 10	384 81					405 00			465 39	1,964 74		60,486 98
College of Law.....	10,845 00		1 75	469 64	1,167 60	1 15	75 01					150 01			35	226 23		12,936 74
School of Pharmacy.....	7,400 00	349 86	42 71	483 64	25		13 85								56	217 35		8,508 22
Washburn Observatory.....	4,540 00	275 62	4 00	606 37		43 88	94 10					138 00			24 68	405 00		6,131 65
General Library.....	5,282 26				5,225 84		68 69									315 00		10,891 79
Agricultural Institute Fund.....	2,200 00						4,248 54	\$6,187 96				530 00				40 00		13,206 50
Summer Session.....	650 00						500 19											1,150 19
Administration.....	5,668 01						315 33		\$2,990 74	\$645 85	\$254 08	2,116 88						12,058 80
Printing and Advertising.....							4,023 76											4,023 76
Repairs and Improvements.....						8,647 96												8,647 96
Heat and Light.....				27,754 21														27,754 21
Laboratory Supplies.....																	\$14,231 96	14,231 96
Roads and Grounds.....																	3,131 10	3,131 10
General Account.....																	10,790 92	10,790 92
Chapter 239, Laws of 1899.....																	7,911 18	7,911 18
Engineering Building.....																	1,025 00	1,025 00
Agricultural College Building.....																	22,000 00	22,000 00
Account Expenses Library Building.....																	329 76	329 76
School of Economics Library Fund.....																	839 64	839 64
School of Commerce Library Fund.....																	555 32	555 32
United States Soil Tubes (Experiment).....																	11 71	11 71
Bills Payable (temporary loan repaid).....																	50,000 00	50,000 00
William F. Allen Graduate Scholarship.....																	250 00	250 00
John C. Freeman Graduate Scholarship.....																	250 00	250 00
Alumni Fellowship.....																	248 00	248 00
August Uihlein Fellowship.....																	400 00	400 00
Hebrew Lectureship and Scholarship Society Fellowship.....																	160 00	160 00
Henrik Wergeland Scholarship.....																	78 05	78 05
B. K. Miller, Jr., Scholarship.....																	50 00	50 00
Amelia E. H. Doyon Scholarship.....																	260 00	260 00
Johnson Endowment Fund, interest.....																	301 58	301 58
Johnson Endowment Fund.....																	511 00	511 00
Jackson Professorship of Law.....																	1,000 00	1,000 00
Lewis Medal Fund.....																	100 32	100 32
Lewis Medal Fund, interest.....																	18 00	18 00
Doyon Bequest Income.....																	6 32	6 32
Sheboygan Graduate School, German Philology.....																	300 00	300 00
Milwaukee Social Settlement Fellowship.....																	350 00	350 00
Penoyer Scholarship.....																	50 00	50 00
Total.....	\$258,978 08	\$20,549 62	\$4,145 96	\$37,533 18	\$6,726 26	\$17,184 43	\$11,942 86	\$6,187 96	\$2,990 74	\$645 85	\$254 08	\$7,401 32	\$38,399 23	\$9,375 31	\$2,933 53	\$9,545 61	\$115,159 86	\$549,953 78



TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF

NORMAL SCHOOLS

OF WISCONSIN

For the School Years 1901-1902.



MADISON

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1902.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

1900-1901.

Regent Ex-Officio.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT - L. D. HARVEY.

Regents Appointed.

Z. P. BEACH,
L. C. COLMAN,
J. Q. EMERY,

T. JENKINS, JR.,
F. H. LORD,
G. E. McDILL,

F. A. ROSS,
A. E. THOMPSON,
GUSTAV WOLLAEGER.

1901-1902.

Regent Ex-Officio.

THE HONORABLE - THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT - L. D. HARVEY.

Regents Appointed.

J. Q. EMERY, Albion.	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1903.
L. C. COLMAN, La Crosse,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1903.
F. H. LORD, River Falls,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1904.
A. E. THOMPSON, Oshkosh,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1904.
Z. P. BEACH, Whitewater,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1905.
G. E. McDILL, Stevens Point,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1905.
F. A. ROSS, West Superior,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1906.
VACANCY,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1906.
F. W. BISHOP, Platteville,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1907.
FRED. SCHEIBER, Milwaukee,	-	-	-	-	-	Term expires February 1, 1907.

Officers of the Board.

F. A. ROSS, PRESIDENT,

F. H. LORD, VICE-PRESIDENT,

S. S. ROCKWOOD, SECRETARY,

JAMES O. DAVIDSON, TREASURER.

STANDING COMMITTEES

- Executive*, - - - The PRESIDENT, Regents LORD and BEACH.
Finance, - - - Regents COLMAN, McDILL and SCHEIBER.
Graduating Classes, Regents EMERY, HARVEY, THOMPSON, SCHEIBER, BISHOP
and ———.
Teachers' Institutes, Regents HARVEY, McDILL and BISHOP.
Inspection, - - - Regents LORD, COLMAN, EMERY and the PRESIDENT.
Teachers, - - - Regents THOMPSON, HARVEY and COLMAN.
Course of Study
and Text-books, - Regents EMERY, SCHEIBER and BEACH.
-

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 Second Wednesday in July, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Board, room 107 Capitol.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

His Excellency, ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE, *Governor*:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit, in accordance with law, my report for the biennial period ending August 31, 1902, as follows, to-wit:

I. ORGANIZATION.

Legislation Needed.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that the law providing for the reorganization of the Board contained a provision prohibiting the appointment of more than one Regent in any one Congressional District, except in case there should be more than one school in such District, and said — “The limitation as to residence should be repealed, for good and sufficient reasons, as I believe you are fully persuaded. One eminently cogent reason lies in the fact that under the long approved custom of appointing a Regent in each of the towns where the schools are located, who by designation of the Board becomes a Resident Regent with many duties and much responsibility under the law, a preponderance of the Board is selected with more reference to business experience and fitness than to experience, training, and interest in scholastic and professional fields, and, therefore, the Governor should have the utmost freedom in selecting the members of this Board.”

The last Legislature amended the law so as to require that one of the members of the Board shall be a woman whose selection is not hampered by the restriction as to residence, but the restriction as to the other members was not removed.

It must be obvious that this restriction of eligibility is wholly without justification when the matter is carefully considered. The number of members of the Board is constant and not variable, as is the case with the Board of Regents of the University,

President's Report.

which latter varies with the number of Congressional Districts. When the law of 1899 was passed, which provided for "ten appointed Regents" there happened to be ten Congressional Districts in the State, which coincidence doubtless suggested the limitation, but now there are eleven Districts, and whatever force anyone may have supposed inhered in the earlier conditions, certainly it has now vanished. The Board needs the services of a number of members specially equipped and experienced along academic and technical lines, and this unwise limitation serves no purpose but to handicap the appointing power to the hurt of the public service, and, therefore, should be repealed.

II. FINANCES.

(a) *General Appropriations.*

Two years ago the annual appropriation for the support of the schools was \$190,000, the last Legislature increased the amount to \$215,000, which sum added to the other income would have been enough to enable the board to repay its loan from the Principal Fund (vide Sec. 406a, W. S.), and maintain the schools on the basis of cost then extant without favors from the General Fund, or other sources. In proof thereof I am able to state that only one third of the original loan of \$60,000 remains unpaid, and for the first time in many years the Board was able last winter to pass from the old year into the new without in any way having anticipated the new year's income.

The Board has kept strict faith with the Legislature in this matter of accumulating sufficient funds to run the schools the the first half of the year, and in proof thereof the additional fact is cited that, whereas four years ago the available fund was something over \$55,000 and two years ago was over \$81,000, it is now nearly \$98,000, which sum increased by the probably ordinary revenues, would have enabled the Board to reach February 1st, 1903, with all bills paid—which is the goal aimed at during these many years of careful and economical

President's Report.

management — had not the Legislature provided for special enlargements of the courses by the addition of departments of Manual Training, Domestic Science, and Kindergarten. The increase of income asked for two years ago was \$35,000, the amount granted was \$25,000, and it is obvious that the \$10,000 denied should now be granted to enable the Board to carry on the schools on the recently enlarged basis and continue its policy of never in any way anticipating its revenues.

It will be seen by the Treasurer's statement hereafter given in this report, that the balance in his hands to the credit of the Income Fund is \$124,085.91, but unpaid audits to the amount of \$15,747.78 must be deducted and also unexpended appropriations to the amount of \$10,506.50 must be deducted, which leaves the available amount for current expenses \$97,831.63.

(b) *Special Appropriations.*

Buildings Completed.

The last Legislature re-appropriated the unpaid balance of a former appropriation amounting to \$20,000 and added to it the sum of \$25,000, which sums have enabled the Board to complete the additions to the buildings at Stevens Point and Oshkosh, furnish and equip the same, and they are now in use to the great advantage of the schools.

Eau Claire Light Guard Armory.

In my last report was given a detailed statement of the condition of the Eau Claire Light Guard Armory Special Loan which showed that the General Fund was justly "chargeable with the original loan of \$10,000 and the accrued interest in the sum of \$4,042.96," and an appropriation was recommended to cover these amounts to preserve the Normal School Fund and Fund Income from unjust impairment. During the past year the Commissioners of the Land Office have made such disposition of the matter as to secure \$5,000, which has been duly credited on the Loan, but there still remain unpaid \$5,000 of the Loan and the interest mentioned above.

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I renew the former recommendation that an appropriation should be made in this behalf.

A Pressing Need.

The proper heating and ventilating of the Normal School buildings has always been an important matter and the solution of the problem has been worked out during a long course of years under exceedingly difficult conditions. The last two buildings erected remain as at first designed, but the other five have each been enlarged by one or more additions. Modern conditions have forced the displacing of old systems of heating and ventilating and now all the buildings are heated and ventilated by a combination of direct radiation and fresh air forced over tempering coils. This change has required the use of large batteries of immense boilers and the exigencies of administration have forced the Board to place these batteries in basements, rather than in detached buildings where they obviously should be placed. In only one building are the boilers separately housed. However, in one other building the objection is reduced to a minimum by placing the boilers under the Gymnasium.

The Board has always been cognizant of the impolicy and danger of such management, and has exercised the utmost caution in every way to prevent accidents and disaster, but it has at last come to the conclusion that before all questions of enlargement or equipment, stands this question of the imminent danger to life and limb of the many hundreds of pupils congregated for six hours a day for at least one hundred and forty days a year immediately over possible explosions of the most terrific character.

A special appropriation sufficient to remove the boilers from the basements of five of the schools and properly house them in separate buildings, should be made by the Legislature without further question, so that the State and the Board may be relieved at the earliest opportunity from an oppressive responsi-

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bility, and the patrons of the schools be shielded from the danger of such a calamity as an explosion would most certainly involve.

(c) *Principal Fund.*

The management of this Fund is placed by law in the hands of the Commissioners of the Public Lands and the State Treasurer is custodian of the cash and bonds, while the Secretary of State keeps the records of Special Loans and the records of loans to School Districts are kept by the chief clerk of the Land Office.

As an act of courtesy these officials furnish the Secretary of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools with an official statement monthly of all changes which occur in the fund and from his books I am enabled to make the following statements, to-wit:

The total Fund August 31, 1902, at the close of business, was \$1,952,482.89 (a decrease of \$8,921.42 during the biennium), of which \$2,818.67 was cash and the sum of \$1,949,664.22 was in bonds and loans as follows, to-wit:

1. Bonds and certificates at 7 per cent.....	\$515,700 00
2. Land contracts, old law, 7 per cent.....	4,130 96
3. Bonds at 6 per cent.....	9,000 00
4. Bonds at 5½ per cent.....	500 00
5. Bonds at 5 per cent.....	115,000 00
6. Bonds at 4½ per cent.....	106,000 00
7. Bonds at 4 per cent.....	124,000 00
8. Bonds at 3½ per cent.....	65,500 00
9. Special Loans at 5 per cent.....	46,254 21
10. Special Loans at 4½ per cent.....	40,000 00
11. Special Loans at 4¼ per cent.....	35,000 00
12. Special Loans at 4 per cent.....	110,640 00
13. Special Loans at 3¾ per cent.....	754,519 05
14. Loan, Board of Regents of Normal Schools at 4 per cent.....	20,000 00
15. School District Loans at 4 per cent.....	3,420 00
Total.....	\$1,949,664 22

Six years ago the cash in this Fund was \$84,670.71, four years ago it was \$128,508.63, and two years ago it was \$222,143.25, while now, as stated above, it is only \$2,818.67. If allowance be made for the difference between 2 per cent. on deposits and 3½ per cent. on loans the earning ability of this Fund steadily declines (the average rate for the three preceding bienniums was about \$1,200 per year) owing to the process of constant

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refunding at lower rates of interest, in spite of the fact that it is earning at this date at the annual rate of \$91,280.72, and the farther fact that the total Fund itself is nearly \$9,000 less than two years ago.

This latter fact, which seems extraordinary, is explained as follows: The income from deposits in banks for a series of years was, in conformity with a special statute, credited to this Fund instead of to the Fund Income under the general law creating the same, but the last Legislature amended the special statute and directed the transfer of \$11,426.08 from the Fund to the Fund Income, while the regular increase of the Fund during the last two years has been \$2,504.66, which sum taken from the amount transferred leaves the actual decrease as stated above.

The following is a detailed list of the securities summarized above, to-wit:

CERTIFICATES.

1. Certificates of Indebtedness.....	\$515,700 00
--------------------------------------	--------------

BONDS.

1. Antigo, City of	\$18,000 00
2. Ashland City Funding	22,000 00
3. Ashland County	25,000 00
4. Beaver Dam, City	8,000 00
5. Berlin, City of	20,000 00
6. Cambridge Village	7,500 00
7. Cameron village.....	3,000 00
8. Chippewa Falls coupon	5,000 00
9. Clinton village.....	5,500 00
10. Columbus City Hall	9,000 00
11. Eau Claire City Bridge	10,000 00
12. Edgerton City School, coupon.....	6,000 00
13. Elroy, City of, School Dist. No. 6, Joint	500 00
14. Glenwood Town, W. W., coupon.....	9,000 00
15. Hudson City Water Works.....	24,000 00
16. La Crosse City, coupon.....	10,000 00
17. Madison City Water Works Extension.....	10,000 00
18. Madison City Street Improvement.....	15,000 00
19. Manitowoc County Refunding.....	46,000 00
20. Merrill, City of, School.....	35,000 00
21. Merrill, City of, Bridge.....	12,000 00
22. Milwaukee School, coupon.....	10,000 00
23. Milwaukee Water Works, Refunding.....	37,000 00
24. Oshkosh City Hall, coupon.....	10,000 00
25. Richland Center City, Water Works	2,000 00
26. Shawano, City of.....	15,000 00
27. Sheboygan County, School Districts.....	2,500 00
28. Stoughton, City of.....	20,000 00
29. Vernon County	15,000 00
30. Vernon County Insane Asylum.....	8,000 00
Total.....	\$420,000 00

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SPECIAL LOANS.

1. Amery, Village of	\$2,700 00
2. Arpin, town of	3,000 00
3. Bloomer, village of	2,000 00
4. Board of Regents of Normal Schools	20,000 00
5. Brule, Town of, Board of School Directors	5,000 00
6. Brule, Town of	4,285 71
7. Barron City	14,500 00
8. Cary, Town of	3,600 00
9. Cleveland, Town of, Marathon Co.	1 80 00
10. Clintonville, City of	2,000 00
11. Cumberland, City of	2,360 00
12. Chippewa, County of	10,736 88
13. Crandon, Town of	2,400 00
14. Door, County of	51,000 00
15. Dunn, County of	40,000 00
16. Eau Claire Light Guard Armory	5,000 00
17. Eau Claire, County of	115,333 34
18. Ettrick, Town of	1,000 00
19. Eagle River, Town of	6,000 00
20. Fond du Lac, City of	14,000 00
21. Finley, Town of	1,300 00
22. Florence, Florence County	2,500 00
23. Flambeau, Town of, School Directors	9,000 00
24. Galesville, Village of	2,000 00
25. Grant, County of	80,000 00
26. Grand Rapids, City of	55,000 00
27. Grand Rapids, Board of Education	3,800 00
28. Hammond, Village of, St. Croix Co.	664 00
29. Iron River, Town of	2,000 00
30. Jacobs, Town of, School Directors	5,000 00
31. Jacobs, Town of	6,000 00
32. Jackson, County of	1,000 00
33. Kewaunee, City of	15,000 00
34. Kewaunee, Town of West	8,000 00
35. Kewaunee, County of	14,000 00
36. Milwaukee, Light Horse Squadron	30,000 00
37. Mosinee, Town of	200 00
38. Madison, City of	15,000 00
39. Madison, City of, Board of Education	10,000 00
40. Mineral Point, City of	5,000 00
41. Menomonie, City of, Dunn County	30,000 00
42. Minocqua, Town of	4,500 00
43. Madison, City of	2,500 00
44. Madison, City of	25,000 00
45. Minocqua, Vilas County	2,500 00
46. Madison, City of	10,000 00
47. Marinette, City of	15,000 00
48. Madison, City of	35,000 00
49. New London, City of	9,000 00
50. Prairie du Chien, City of	10,000 00
51. Phillips, City of	3,333 33
52. Pelican, Town of, Oneida County	840 00
53. Portage, City of	16,500 00
54. Richmond, Town of	3,500 00
55. Remington, Town of, Wood County	1,800 00
56. Shawano, City of	1,280 00
57. Spooner, Town of	700 00
58. Sawyer, County of	35,000 00
59. Schoepke, Town of	1,030 00
60. Shawano, County of	13,000 00
61. Sturgeon Bay, City of	40,000 00
62. Thorpe, Village Board of	4,000 00
63. Vilas, County of	17,500 00
64. Veazie, Town of, School Directors	1,500 00
65. Washburn, County of	3,000 00
66. Winnebago, County of	40,000 00
67. White Fish Bay, Village of	3,000 00
68. Waupaca, City of	3,500 00
69. Washburn, County of	29,750 00
70. Waupaca, County of	41,500 00
71. Wausau, City of	20,900 00
72. Wonewoc, Village of	10,000 00
Total	\$1,006,413 23

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SCHOOL DISTRICT LOANS.

1. Brown County, Howard No. 2.. .. .	\$420 00	
2. Waterloo, Jefferson County.....	<u>3,000 00</u>	3,420 00

OTHER LOANS.

1. Individual Loans and Land Contracts, old law.....	<u>4,130 96</u>	
Grand total		\$1,919,664 22

(d) *Fund Income.*

This fund is made up principally from a (1) fixed annual appropriation, (2) special appropriations, (3) interest on the capital fund, and (4) tuitions, book rents, sales of all kinds, etc., and is placed by law wholly under the control of the Board as follows: "The entire income of the Normal School Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and shall be distinct and independent from the accounts of the State, and be applied for the support of Normal Schools as provided by law." (Vide W. S. Sec. 394.)

I follow a long established custom of reporting the expenditures from this fund during the two preceding school years, ending with the disbursements made at the Annual Meeting in July, since the spirit of the law requiring the report seems not to be violated, and every rational purpose of the report seems far better served by so doing.

During the last biennial period, July 4, 1900, to July 1, 1902, inclusive, as shown by the tables of classified expenditures and detailed list of vouchers paid constituting Appendix A, hereto annexed, there was disbursed a total of \$689,333.31, being \$83,084.71 more than during the preceding biennium. By comparing the amounts in the following table of classified expenditures for the last three bienniums it will be readily seen whence this excess arises. The item of Building alone shows an increase of \$48,579.02 and that of salaries \$20,535.19, while every item shows a greater or less increase except Repairs, Text-books, and Administration.

President's Report.

Classified Expenditures.

Classification.	1896-98.	1898-0.	1900-2.
Apparatus and cabinet.....	\$11,775 05	\$5,696 43	\$6,855 27
Building.....	83,899 41	29,690 10	78,289 12
Fuel and light.....	24,140 26	26,394 30	32,788 25
Furniture.....	15,560 90	6,523 50	8,861 82
Miscellaneous.....	22,434 49	15,697 57	17,913 70
Printing.....	3,920 55	3,582 19	4,234 28
Reference Book.....	9,122 83	7,233 56	8,983 58
Repairs.....	39,278 38	21,455 35	18,833 56
Salaries.....	385,734 37	409,456 70	429,991 89
Stationery.....	6,054 48	5,575 08	6,155 20
Text-Books.....	17,169 55	11,896 45	9,397 18
Water Rent.....	3,588 73	3,222 47	3,367 10
Administration.....	12,251 45	13,931 48	13,192 87

The cost of Institutes and the annual payment of principal and interest on loan, are omitted from the above, since they do not vary materially from year to year. However, the last Legislature increased the Institute Fund \$2,000, but the increase of expenditure only amounted to \$1,470.52, and the payment of interest declines regularly \$400 per year.

The following is the biennial report of the Treasurer of the Board:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Madison, Wis., June 30th, 1902.

	Dr.	Cr.
Normal School Fund Income:		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900.....	\$14,613 23	
To income from investments.....	165,034 98	
Interest from banks.....	5,697 34	
Tuition, rents, etc.....	116 85	
State tax.....	405,000 00	
Appropriation Teachers' Institutes.....	7,000 00	
Appropriation from General Fund.....	70,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund, Ch. 15, L. 1901.....	11,426 08	
By disbursements, refunds.....		\$42 76
By disbursements, premium on bonds.....		5,300 46
Transfer, Treasurer of Board.....		673,545 31
Total.....	\$978,888 53	\$678,888 53
Treasurer Board of Normal Regents:		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900.....	\$70,581 27	
To transfer from Income Fund.....	673,545 31	
To tuition, rents, refunds, etc.....	6,297 58	
Disbursements, Secretary's warrants paid.....		\$620,465 02
Balance on hand June 30th, 1902.....		129,959 68
Total.....	\$750,424 70	\$750,424 70

J. O. DAVIDSON,

Ex-officio Treasurer Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

President's Report.

III. LIBRARIES.

The policy of the Board in maintaining both a Text-Book and Reference library in each of the schools, has not been changed, and the ever increasing use of the Reference Libraries under the direction of trained librarians, who are also teachers of library reading, seems to abundantly approve the outlay involved. The libraries are now self-sustaining, the rentals for Text-Books recently having been more than sufficient to replace worn out books and buy new ones as the growing needs of the schools demand them.

The following tables show the receipts and disbursements on this account for the past two years:

Receipts.

Schools.	Items.	1900-1.	1901-2	Totals.
Milwaukee	Book revenues...	\$1,696 93	\$1,935 69	\$3,632 62
Oshkosh	Book revenues...	2,507 64	2,326 89	4,834 53
Platteville	Book revenues...	1,139 84	1,089 90	2,229 74
River Falls	Book revenues...	1,159 86	1,184 39	2,344 25
Stevens Point.....	Book revenues...	1,695 63	1,477 62	3,173 30
Superior	Book revenues...	1,365 75	1,261 20	2,627 95
Whitewater.....	Book revenues ..	1,473 28	1,271 43	2,744 71
	Totals.....	\$11,038 98	\$10,548 12	\$21,587 10

Disbursements.

SCHOOLS.	BOOKS, 1900-1.		BOOKS, 1901-2.		TOTALS.
	Text.	Reference.	Text.	Reference.	
Milwaukee.....	\$680 54	\$1,011 52	\$624 85	\$1,232 24	\$3,539 15
Oshkosh	652 86	1,061 42	1,129 99	796 62	3,643 89
Platteville.....	652 29	106 32	682 46	173 45	1,614 52
River Falls	426 56	430 07	484 09	423 58	1,744 30
Stevens Point.....	518 76	771 46	799 22	880 98	2,970 42
Superior	546 60	365 92	578 45	662 81	2,153 78
Whitewater.....	771 17	666 13	869 64	408 06	2,715 00
Totals.....	\$4,248 78	\$1,405 84	\$5,148 70	\$1,577 74	\$18,331 06

There is now an unexpended balance to the credit of the various libraries in the aggregate of \$5,309.75.

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IV. STUDENTS.

The following tables show a slight decrease in total attendance during the past two years, the most of which is among the Preparatory, Intermediate, and Special students. The decrease in Normal students is quite insignificant, 18 last year and 23 this year below the total of two years ago.

The first table of graduates shows a total decrease of 20 in the two years, but the decrease is in the Elementary Course which shows a total falling off of 94, while the total in the Advance Course has increased 74, nearly 11 per cent., the principal increase being in Milwaukee and Whitewater.

Two years ago the total number of Graduates of High Schools attending the Normal Schools was a trifle less than 38 per cent. of the total Normal registration, the past year it was a little less than 40 per cent., which shows that progress has been made during the biennium towards securing a better prepared patronage for the schools.

During the part year the Board has taken an important step, a new departure from its former policy, by fixing limits to the numbers to be admitted to the various schools.

At the Semi-Annual Meeting in February last, the following resolution was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the attendance at the Normal Schools should be limited to the facilities afforded by the size of the buildings and that over-crowding by admission should be forbidden.

At the Adjourned Semi-Annual Meeting held on April 23, last, after a thorough inspection of the buildings, the limits were fixed as follows, to-wit:

Milwaukee, 300; Oshkosh, 500; Platteville, 300; River Falls, 250; Stevens Point, 400; Superior, 400; and Whitewater, 300. These limits, of course, apply to students classed as Normal.

The justification for this action lies in the nature of the schools themselves. The presumption is warranted that in these schools every appointment and every exercise is a model of its kind and it is quite obvious that in an over-crowded school discipline, in-

President's Report.

struction, and training must all suffer a greater or less deterioration. The Board is aware of the possible effects of this action, but the remedy is obvious if the demands become greatly in excess of the accommodations.

Total Enrollment of Students.

Schools.	Normal.	Preparatory.	Grammar.	Intermediate.	Primary and Kindergarten.	Special.	Totals.
1900-1901.							
Milwaukee	392	*	68	80	96		636
Oshkosh	617	†	109	67	99	12	904
Platteville	299	16	30	20	42	2	409
River Falls	292	5	35	40	112	3	487
Stevens Point	370	10	67	51	40	8	546
Superior	316		51	65	53		485
Whitewater	317	22	40	55	58	2	494
Totals	2,601	55	400	378	500	27	3,961
1901-1902.							
Milwaukee	447	*	94	54	93		688
Oshkosh	588	†	118	58	126	20	910
Platteville	295	9	31	21	50		406
River Falls	311	1	48	38	118	2	516
† Stevens Point	368	7	66	53	29	3	526
Superior	307	2	46	57	49		461
Whitewater	280	10	33	58	65	1	447
Totals	2,596	29	436	337	530	26	3,954

* No preparatory class. Has no elementary course and admits no pupils with preparation less than a Four Years High School Course.

† Preparatory work done in allied academy.

‡ Has control of Primary and Intermediate department of Third ward public school in which were enrolled 100 pupils during 1901-2, furnishes a Critic teacher, and uses the school as part of Model school.

Number of graduates in two years.

Year	1900-1.		1901-2.		Totals.		
	Elementary.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Advanced.	Both courses.
Milwaukee	*	144		164		308	308
Oshkosh	39	58	50	78	69	136	205
Platteville	16	53	11	30	27	83	110
River Falls	22	18	30	21	52	39	91
Stevens Point	44	32	34	35	78	67	145
Superior	8	25	14	24	22	49	71
Whitewater	28	55	27	43	55	98	153
Totals	157	385	146	395	303	780	1,083

* School has no elementary course

*President's Report.**Total number of graduates. None counted twice.*

SCHOOLS.	WHEN OPENED.	COURSE.		BOTH.
		Elementary.	Advanced.	
Milwaukee	1885	*	1,212	1,212
Oshkosh	1871	566	607	1,173
Platteville	1866	145	726	871
River Falls	1875	329	173	502
Stevens Point	1894	226	180	406
Superior	1896	53	116	169
Whitewater	1868	540	516	1,056
Totals		1,859	3,530	5,389

* Has no elementary course.

V. COURSES AND TEACHING.

In the biennial reports of the Presidents of the schools printed herewith constituting Appendix B, will be found a fair discussion of the scholastic side of our work and more detailed statistics of the character and progress of the same.

For reasons fully set forth under this head in my last report, the following announcement was made, to-wit:

“The Board contemplates holding a week's Institute to be attended by all the teachers in the seven schools, the final outcome of which shall be a complete syllabus of all the branches in the adopted courses of study prepared by the best talent at the command of the Board.”

The schools were all adjourned for the week preceding the holidays in December, 1900, and the entire Faculties were called together at the Oshkosh School and a five days' Institute was held under the general direction of a committee of the Board with State Superintendent Harvey as Chairman, and he was also made Conductor by action of the Board.

A full report of the work done was printed in a volume of five hundred (500) pages, in April following. This report speaks for itself, and its constant use in all the schools tends, in no small degree, to eradicate the evils pointed out as a reason for holding the Institute. The outlines firmly drawn in this volume

President's Report.

are being slowly filled in by supplementary action of the teachers of the various groups of studies under direction of the Board, and in due time it is believed that the ultimate object as before stated, "a complete syllabus of all the branches in the adopted courses," will be attained.

I am happy to be able to say that this action of the Board has had the fullest commendation of the Faculties of our Schools not only, but has been highly appreciated by the leading educators of the country. No such Institute was ever held anywhere before, and the results seem to fully justify our course.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK A. ROSS,

President.

Dated August 31, 1902.

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

APPENDIX A.

1900-1901.

The following is a complete list of the vouchers paid by authority of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from July 25th, 1900, to July 3d, 1901, inclusive, and the total expenditure reported in the budgets of the Resident Regents, which is followed by a schedule of classified expenditures for the annual period:

VOUCHERS.			
No.	Date.	Name.	Amount.
813	July 25	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	\$200 00
814	July 25	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	8 20
815	July 25	A. N. Meyer, water rent, Milwaukee.....	40 06
816	July 25	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	235 00
817	July 25	Raycraft, Meyer & Dompke, building, Oshkosh.....	4,600 00
818	July 25	Oshkosh Water Wks. Co., water rent, Oshkosh.....	92 50
819	July 25	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
820	July 25	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	100 00
821	July 25	A. E. Brainerd, misc., Platteville.....	15 57
822	July 25	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Platteville.....	1,000 00
823	July 25	J. H. Evans, Sec'y, light, Platteville.....	33 02
824	July 25	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	100 00
825	July 25	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	140 83
826	July 25	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	4,575 00
827	July 25	T. B. Pray, furniture, Stevens Point.....	17 24
828	July 25	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	175 00
829	July 25	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
830	July 25	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior.....	51 45
831	July 25	Jno. F. Lamont, misc., River Falls.....	43 47
832	July 25	W. A. Knapp, repairs, River Falls.....	11 60
833	July 25	C. L. Willard, repairs, River Falls.....	17 50
834	July 25	Chas. A. Price, repairs, River Falls.....	85 00
835	July 25	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	160 00
836	July 25	Whitewater Elec. Co., light, Whitewater.....	9 59
837	July 25	Whitewater Water Works Co., water rent, Whitewater..	75 00
838	July 25	U. S. Express Co., incidentals, Institute.....	3 90
839	July 25	Am. Express Co., incidentals, Institute.....	20 15
840	July 25	John Dixon, expenses, salary, Institute.....	30 22
841	July 25	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	131 55
842	July 25	State Journal Printing Co., incidentals, Institute.....	22 00
843	July 25	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	140 75
844	July 25	H. C. Buell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	91 80
845	July 25	W. L. Morrison, expenses, salary, Institute.....	118 32
846	July 25	Wm. F. Sell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	95 96
847	July 25	R. E. Loveland, expenses, salary, Institute.....	79 92
848	July 25	A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	132 66
849	July 25	Thos. H. Gentle, expenses, salary, Institute.....	33 26
850	July 25	D. D. Mayne, expenses, salary, Institute.....	58 54
851	July 25	F. E. Mitchell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	97 71
852	July 25	D. McGregor, expenses, salary, Institute.....	136 34
853	July 25	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 00
854	July 25	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., general expenses, Board.....	50 00
855	July 25	S. S. Rockwood, Secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00
856	July 25	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, incidentals, Board, Institute.....	33 28
857	Aug. 22	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	118 85
858	Aug. 22	John A. Pratt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	15 96

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

859	Aug. 22	F. E. Doty, expenses, salary, Institute.....	94 04
860	Aug. 22	L. H. Clark, expenses, salary, Institute.....	166 50
861	Aug. 22	Thos. W. Boyce, expenses, salary, Institute.....	158 52
862	Aug. 22	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	277 03
863	Aug. 22	J. T. Hooper, expenses, salary, Institute.....	100 26
864	Aug. 22	A. B. O'Neil, expenses, salary, Institute.....	80 10
865	Aug. 22	Thos. H. Gentle, expenses, salary, Institute.....	167 97
866	Aug. 22	A. A. Upham, expenses, salary, Institute.....	179 51
867	Aug. 22	Geo. C. Shutts, expenses, salary, Institute.....	108 75
868	Aug. 22	H. B. Wentz, expenses, salary, Institute.....	53 84
869	Aug. 22	H. L. Terry, expenses, salary, Institute.....	162 90
870	Aug. 22	W. A. Whipple, expenses, salary, Institute.....	85 36
871	Aug. 22	John I. Jegg, expenses, salary, Institute.....	156 25
872	Aug. 22	I. C. McNeill, salary, Institute.....	55 00
873	Aug. 22	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	192 00
874	Aug. 22	Albert Hardy, expenses, salary, Institute.....	130 34
875	Aug. 22	S. Y. Gillan, expenses, salary, Institute.....	155 12
876	Aug. 22	D. H. Schuler, expenses, salary, Institute.....	150 55
877	Aug. 22	C. E. Slothower, expenses, salary, Institute.....	150 75
878	Aug. 22	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute.....	137 80
879	Aug. 22	C. E. Patzer, salary, Institute.....	100 00
880	Aug. 22	F. E. Mitchell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	177 20
881	Aug. 22	C. W. Rittenburg, expenses, salary, Institute.....	138 90
882	Aug. 22	A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	159 12
883	Aug. 22	O. J. Shuster, expenses, salary, Institute.....	190 40
884	Aug. 22	W. J. Pollock, expenses, salary, Institute.....	136 50
885	Aug. 22	G. H. Gehrand, expenses, salary, Institute.....	37 04
886	Aug. 22	F. E. Converse, expenses, salary, Institute.....	159 91
887	Aug. 22	M. H. Jackson, expenses, salary, Institute.....	207 51
888	Aug. 22	W. L. Morrison, expenses, salary, Institute.....	110 78
889	Aug. 22	Wm. F. Sell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	50 96
890	Aug. 22	M. A. Bussewitz, expenses, salary, Institute.....	138 89
891	Aug. 22	Am. Express Company, incidentals, Institute.....	22 29
892	Aug. 22	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	175 00
893	Aug. 22	A. E. Thresher & Son, repairs, Oshkosh.....	153 66
894	Aug. 22	T. Jenkins, pay roll, Platteville.....	100 00
895	Aug. 22	L. S. Keeley, misc., Platteville.....	14 28
896	Aug. 22	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	147 50
897	Aug. 22	Stark Bros. Co., furniture, River Falls.....	73 13
898	Aug. 22	F. A. Howe, furniture, River Falls.....	20 40
899	Aug. 22	Manitowoc Seating Co., furniture, River Falls.....	112 79
900	Aug. 22	F. P. Ainsworth, fuel, River Falls.....	434 32
901	Aug. 22	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	167 50
902	Aug. 22	Edw. Keogh Press, printing, Stevens Point.....	148 48
903	Aug. 22	Joseph Reek, repairs, Stevens Point.....	50 62
904	Aug. 22	h. Lamphire, repairs, Stevens Point.....	55 00
905	Aug. 22	Ira L. Eldrege, repairs, Stevens Point.....	75 00
906	Aug. 22	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	3,740 00
907	Aug. 22	E. H. Burlingame, misc., Stevens Point.....	7 67
908	Aug. 22	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	230 00
909	Aug. 22	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Superior.....	101 50
910	Aug. 22	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
911	Aug. 22	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	38 17
912	Aug. 22	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior.....	31 90
913	Aug. 22	Johnson Elec. Service Co., repairs, Superior.....	10 10
914	Aug. 22	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	100 00
915	Aug. 22	Wm. Griffith, misc., Whitewater.....	31 24
916	Aug. 22	Cruver & Cresson, repairs, Whitewater.....	80 00
917	Aug. 22	Fred Frick, furniture, Whitewater.....	60 00
918	Aug. 22	C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., general expenses, Board.....	50 00
919	Aug. 22	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 00
920	Aug. 22	S. S. Rockwood, Secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00
921	Aug. 22	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, incidentals, Board, Institute.....	31 77
922	Aug. 22	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	210 00
923	Aug. 22	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Platteville.....	750 00
924	Sept. 26	Rosalia A. Hatherill, expenses, salary, Institute.....	52 13
925	Sept. 26	Albert Hardy, expenses, salary, Institute.....	156 00
926	Sept. 26	C. P. Cary, expenses, salary, Institute.....	54 66
927	Sept. 26	C. E. Patzer, expenses, salary, Institute.....	124 14
928	Sept. 26	J. F. Sims, expenses, salary, Institute.....	280 64
929	Sept. 26	J. C. Graham, expenses, salary, Institute.....	71 82
930	Sept. 26	F. E. Mitchell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	99 78
931	Sept. 26	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	192 65

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

932	Sept. 26	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	129 25
933	Sept. 26	Frank M. Jack, expenses, salary, Institute.....	100 40
934	Sept. 26	A. H. Sage, expenses, salary, Institute.....	168 62
935	Sept. 26	Arthur Burch, expenses, salary, Institute.....	102 60
936	Sept. 26	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	413 95
937	Sept. 26	Geo. C. Shutts, expenses, salary, Institute.....	109 14
938	Sept. 26	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute.....	44 04
939	Sept. 26	H. C. Buell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	87 88
940	Sept. 26	Mary B. James, expenses, salary, Institute.....	49 94
941	Sept. 26	G. L. Bowman, expenses, salary, Institute.....	148 50
942	Sept. 26	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	68 91
943	Sept. 26	A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	190 07
944	Sept. 26	W. N. Parker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	58 00
945	Sept. 26	Chester W. Smith, expenses, salary, Institute.....	97 73
946	Sept. 26	N. A. Harvey, expenses, salary, Institute.....	119 36
947	Sept. 26	J. C. McDowell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	34 25
948	Sept. 26	G. H. Landgraf, expenses, salary, Institute.....	137 68
949	Sept. 26	A. M. Olson, expenses, Institute.....	50 00
950	Sept. 26	Howard C. Lawton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	29 52
951	Sept. 26	F. G. Kraege, expenses, salary, Institute.....	62 39
952	Sept. 26	W. H. Hickok, expenses, salary, Institute.....	110 05
953	Sept. 26	A. H. Fletcher, expenses, salary, Institute.....	133 14
954	Sept. 26	W. C. Hewitt, salary, Institute.....	110 00
955	Sept. 26	W. H. Shulz, expenses, salary, Institute.....	86 53
956	Sept. 26	Frederick E. Bolton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	122 00
957	Sept. 26	J. A. Hagemann, expenses, salary, Institute.....	93 47
958	Sept. 26	Jno. N. Foster, expenses, salary, Institute.....	117 33
959	Sept. 26	H. L. Terry, expenses, salary, Institute.....	165 54
960	Sept. 26	J. C. Thomson, salary, Institute.....	30 00
961	Sept. 26	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,561 50
962	Sept. 26	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	5 06
963	Sept. 26	Arthur H. Vogel, repairs, Milwaukee.....	56 86
964	Sept. 26	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,210 00
965	Sept. 26	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	53 36
966	Sept. 26	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Oshkosh.....	16 27
967	Sept. 26	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Oshkosh.....	55 23
968	Sept. 26	Northwestern Sewer Pipe Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	38 00
969	Sept. 26	The Shaw-Walker Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	26 00
970	Sept. 26	T. H. McAllister, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	35 56
971	Sept. 26	Raycraft, Meyer & Dompke, building, Oshkosh.....	7,500 00
972	Sept. 26	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	932 05
973	Sept. 26	The Ralph M. Burtis Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	12 33
974	Sept. 26	The Buckstaff & Edwards Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	48 09
975	Sept. 26	Lillian M. Baxter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	5 20
976	Sept. 26	Aura E. Powers, salaries, Oshkosh.....	4 00
977	Sept. 26	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
978	Sept. 26	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., light, Oshkosh.....	27 05
979	Sept. 26	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,679 50
980	Sept. 26	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Platteville.....	246 80
981	Sept. 26	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Platteville.....	1 80
982	Sept. 26	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Platteville.....	70 00
983	Sept. 26	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	20 00
984	Sept. 26	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	175 00
985	Sept. 26	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	75 00
986	Sept. 26	W. F. Grindell & Son, furniture, Platteville.....	22 00
987	Sept. 26	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	97 10
988	Sept. 26	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	18 13
989	Sept. 26	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	22 80
990	Sept. 26	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	19 69
991	Sept. 26	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,340 00
992	Sept. 26	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls.....	11 50
993	Sept. 26	L. A. Hurry & Co., appar., cab., River Falls.....	14 00
994	Sept. 26	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, River Falls.....	48 68
995	Sept. 26	C. W. Davies, repairs, River Falls.....	10 00
996	Sept. 26	Chf. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., River Falls.....	69 32
997	Sept. 26	J. H. Johnson, Executor, furniture, River Falls.....	10 00
998	Sept. 26	Northwestern Slate Co., repairs, River Falls.....	24 26
999	Sept. 26	Gerber Brothers, reference books, River Falls.....	17 50
1000	Sept. 26	Des Forges & Co., reference books, River Falls.....	181 41
1	Sept. 26	C. N. Wiger, Cashier, repairs, River Falls.....	40 00
2	Sept. 26	O. W. Newcomb & Co., furniture, River Falls.....	11 00
3	Sept. 26	G. A. Rasmussen, furniture, River Falls.....	15 90
4	Sept. 26	G. E. McMill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,992 50
5	Sept. 26	Stevens Point P. & H. Co., building, Stevens Point.....	22 03

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6	Sept. 26	Stevens Point Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
7	Sept. 26	V. P. Atwell, building, Stevens Point.....	129 00
8	Sept. 26	G. E. McDill, furniture, Stevens Point.....	189 71
9	Sept. 26	H. Lamphier, repairs, Stevens Point.....	20 00
10	Sept. 26	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	2,725 00
11	Sept. 26	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,443 25
12	Sept. 26	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior	31 50
13	Sept. 26	C. E. Washburn, repairs, Superior.....	36 00
14	Sept. 26	Neil & Co., repairs, Superior.....	265 00
15	Sept. 26	Kelly & May, furniture, Superior.....	5 25
16	Sept. 26	F. H. Dam, furniture, Superior.....	69 02
17	Sept. 26	Finch Fuel Co., fuel, Superior.....	113 96
18	Sept. 26	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
19	Sept. 26	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Superior.....	1 22
20	Sept. 26	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,747 00
21	Sept. 26	W. H. Halsey, repairs, Whitewater.....	567 00
22	Sept. 26	E. Bonnett, Sr., repairs, Whitewater.....	117 42
23	Sept. 26	O. Smothers, repairs, Whitewater.....	33 98
24	Sept. 26	Gimbel Brothers, furniture, Whitewater.....	30 44
25	Sept. 26	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co, appar., cab., Whitewater..	106 05
26	Sept. 26	White. Elec. Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	10 35
27	Sept. 26	B. E. Cutter, misc., Whitewater.....	29 92
28	Sept. 26	R. L. Williams, repairs, Whitewater.....	109 35
29	Sept. 26	E. Bonnett, Sr., repairs, Whitewater.....	59 69
30	Sept. 26	Buffalo Forge Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	59 40
31	Sept. 26	Mil. Rice Machinery Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	7 88
32	Sept. 26	C. I. King, repairs, Whitewater.....	13 54
33	Sept. 26	E. Bonnett, Sr., repairs, Whitewater.....	74 01
34	Sept. 26	C. I. King, repairs, Platteville.....	87 18
35	Sept. 26	David Leishman, repairs, Whitewater.....	19 70
36	Sept. 26	Wis. Cent'l Ry. Co., general expenses, Board.....	50 00
37	Sept. 26	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., general expenses, Board.....	50 00
38	Sept. 26	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 00
39	Sept. 26	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board.....	11 90
40	Sept. 26	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
41	Sept. 26	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	39 48
42	Sept. 26	W. M. Castle, printing, Oshkosh.....	350 07
43	Sept. 26	F. A. Ross, regents' expenses, Board.....	21 25
44	Sept. 26	L. D. Harvey, State Supt., ref. books, River Falls.....	7 50
45	Sept. 26	Frederick E. Bolton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	30 00
46	Sept. 26	F. H. Lord, regents' expenses, Board.....	38 65
47	Sept. 26	G. E. McDill, regents' expenses, Board.....	43 03
48	Sept. 26	C., M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., general expenses, Board.....	50 00
49	Oct. 24	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,405 00
50	Oct. 24	Peter McDoland, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
51	Oct. 24	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup.	56 20
52	Oct. 24	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Superior.....	22 80
53	Oct. 24	W. J. McCabe, repairs, Superior.....	2 00
54	Oct. 24	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,549 00
55	Oct. 24	Wisconsin Iron and Wire Works, repairs, Milwaukee.....	25 00
56	Oct. 24	Northwestern Furn. Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	28 00
57	Oct. 24	Thomas Gardner, repairs, Milwaukee.....	34 00
58	Oct. 24	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	11 00
59	Oct. 24	Charles McKenny, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	2 86
60	Oct. 24	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	62 66
61	Oct. 24	Frank A. Goll, repairs, Milwaukee.....	22 50
62	Oct. 24	A. N. Meyer, water rent, Milwaukee.....	20 98
63	Oct. 24	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,992 50
64	Oct. 24	V. P. Atwell, building, Stevens Point.....	135 00
65	Oct. 24	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	3,575 00
66	Oct. 24	Stevens Point Lighting Co., light, Stevens Point.....	35 99
67	Oct. 24	V. E. McCaskill, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	9 90
68	Oct. 24	G. E. Culver, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	2 30
69	Oct. 24	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point....	14 52
70	Oct. 24	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point....	140 80
71	Oct. 24	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,286 00
72	Oct. 24	Oshkosh Water Works Co., water rent, Oshkosh.....	92 50
73	Oct. 24	L. D. Harmon & Son., misc., Oshkosh.....	720 00
74	Oct. 24	Lillian M. Baxter, salary, Oshkosh.....	8 80
75	Oct. 24	P. H. McAllister, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	35 56
76	Oct. 24	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	340 81
77	Oct. 24	Post Pub. Co., reference books, Oshkosh.....	300 03
78	Oct. 24	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

79	Oct. 24	Aura E. Powers, salary, Oshkosh	4 00
80	Oct. 24	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville	2,685 00
81	Oct. 24	H. Kleinhammer, repairs, Platteville	108 33
82	Oct. 24	Freeman H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls	2,340 00
83	Oct. 24	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, River Falls	4 34
84	Oct. 24	L. E. Knott Apparatus Co., appar., cab., River Falls....	46 20
85	Oct. 24	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., River Falls	56 40
86	Oct. 24	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater	2,780 00
87	Oct. 24	Whitewater Water Works Co., water rent, Whitewater..	75 00
88	Oct. 24	G. W. Coburn, fuel, Whitewater.....	676 81
89	Oct. 24	H. J. O'Connor, appar., cab., Whitewater	184 51
90	Oct. 24	Edward Winn, misc., Whitewater	46 00
91	Oct. 24	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	447 87
92	Oct. 24	Wollaeger Mfg. Co., furniture, Milwaukee	140 00
93	Oct. 24	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., general expense, Board.....	50 00
94	Oct. 24	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
95	Oct. 24	Edna M. Greenfield, clerk, salary, Board.....	60 00
96	Oct. 24	S. S. Rockwood, expense, salary, Board.....	22 25
97	Oct. 24	A. E. Thompson, expense, regent, Board	59 23
98	Oct. 24	Gustav Wollaeger, expense, Board	1 94
99	Oct. 24	J. Q. Emery, expense, Board	94 55
100	Oct. 24	T. H. Lord, expense, Board	83 98
101	Oct. 24	L. D. Harvey, expenses, Board	15 00
102	Oct. 24	G. E. McDill, expenses, Board	61 99
103	Oct. 24	Frank A. Ross, expense, Board	59 05
104	Oct. 24	A. A. Stephens, fuel, Platteville	63 56
105	Oct. 24	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	753 16
106	Oct. 24	Allan D. Conover, building, Stevens Point	155 92
107	Nov. 26	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee	3,554 00
108	Nov. 26	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee	23 14
109	Nov. 26	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	391 59
110	Nov. 26	Thomas H. Gentle, misc., Milwaukee	18 18
111	Nov. 26	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville	2,685 00
112	Nov. 26	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville	23 55
113	Nov. 26	Rose C. Swart, misc., Platteville	17 00
114	Nov. 26	R. T. Verran, misc., Platteville	3 00
115	Nov. 26	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville	18 00
116	Nov. 26	J. J. Gray, fuel, Platteville	57 05
117	Nov. 26	W. H. Chandler, misc., Platteville.....	12 31
118	Nov. 26	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville	4 00
119	Nov. 26	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point	2,992 50
120	Nov. 26	Whelock & Meyers, repairs, Stevens Point	100 00
121	Nov. 26	Defaney & Moen, misc., Stevens Point	90 00
122	Nov. 26	H. A. Bright, building, Stevens Point	36 00
123	Nov. 26	Emons Burr, misc., Stevens Point	90 00
124	Nov. 26	R. A. Cook, fuel, Stevens Point	665 91
125	Nov. 26	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,445 00
126	Nov. 26	Dixon & Lowrie, repairs, Superior	97 70
127	Nov. 26	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent Sup.	44 75
128	Nov. 26	Cowie Brothers, repairs, Superior	209 00
129	Nov. 26	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior	90 65
130	Nov. 26	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls	2,311 00
131	Nov. 26	Mary D. Bradford, misc., River Falls	20 26
132	Nov. 26	B. B. Jackson, misc., River Falls	15 30
133	Nov. 26	S. B. Tobey, misc., River Falls	6 95
134	Nov. 26	W. S. Ensign, misc., River Falls	5 45
135	Nov. 26	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater	2,780 00
136	Nov. 26	Whitewater Elec. Light Co., light, Whitewater	53 32
137	Nov. 26	J. H. Page, misc., Whitewater	90 00
138	Nov. 26	F. Henry Kiser, misc., Whitewater	108 00
139	Nov. 26	F. C. Kizer, misc., Whitewater	54 00
140	Nov. 26	C. P. Cary, misc., Whitewater	4 45
141	Nov. 26	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh	4,258 75
142	Nov. 26	Raycraft, Meyer & Dompke, building, Oshkosh	2,500 00
143	Nov. 26	C. R. Meyer, misc., Oshkosh	5 00
144	Nov. 26	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh	11 90
145	Nov. 26	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh	18 65
146	Nov. 26	Powers Reg. Co., building, Oshkosh	350 00
147	Nov. 26	A. G. Spaulding & Bro., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	111 50
148	Nov. 26	E. W. Freda, building, Oshkosh	200 00
149	Nov. 26	Phil. Dugan, Oshkosh, repairs	135 50
150	Nov. 26	Lucy A. Potter, salary, Oshkosh	20 00
151	Nov. 26	Aura E. Powers, salary, Oshkosh	4 00

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152	Nov. 25	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., general expense, Board.....	200 00
153	Nov. 25	J. Q. Emery, regents, expense, Board.....	38 55
154	Nov. 26	R. H. Halsey, general expense, Board.....	11 00
155	Nov. 26	J. Knauber Lith. Co., general expense, Board.....	10 00
156	Nov. 26	State Journal Printing Co., general expense, Board.....	11 75
157	Nov. 26	Edna M. Greenfield, general expense, Board.....	60 00
158	Nov. 26	S. S. Rockwood, Secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00
159	Nov. 26	S. S. Rockwood, Secretary's expense, Board.....	15 13
160	Dec. 19	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,525 00
161	Dec. 19	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	34 44
162	Dec. 19	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,253 00
163	Dec. 19	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
164	Dec. 19	William Waters, building, Oshkosh.....	200 00
165	Dec. 19	Minnie A. Walters, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	7 50
166	Dec. 19	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	107 55
167	Dec. 19	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel and light, Oshkosh.....	20 25
168	Dec. 19	Lillian M. Baxter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	8 80
169	Dec. 19	Arthur W. Hooton, salaries, Oshkosh.....	3 06
170	Dec. 19	Annie Reynolds, salaries, Oshkosh.....	25 40
171	Dec. 19	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,685 00
172	Dec. 19	Queen & Co., appar., cab., River Falls.....	16 27
173	Dec. 19	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,340 00
174	Dec. 19	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,992 50
175	Dec. 19	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,445 00
176	Dec. 19	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, sup.....	57 56
177	Dec. 19	Benj. Finch, fuel, Superior.....	103 76
178	Dec. 19	Alice H. Shultes, misc., Superior.....	18 80
179	Dec. 19	McGibbon Coal Co., fuel, Superior.....	256 53
180	Dec. 19	L. A. Williams, misc., Superior.....	37 25
181	Dec. 19	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,770 00
182	Dec. 19	J. H. Natrass, misc., Whitewater.....	9 30
183	Dec. 19	Whitewater Elec. Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	42 96
184	Dec. 19	H. A. Adrian, expense, salary, Institute.....	45 98
185	Dec. 19	J. Q. Emery, expense, Board.....	50 01
186	Dec. 19	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., general expense, Board.....	50 00
187	Dec. 19	C., M. & St. Paul Ry., general expense, Board.....	50 00
188	Dec. 19	Democrat Printing Co., general expense, Board.....	22 50
189	Dec. 19	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
190	Dec. 19	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., general expense, Board.....	100 00
191	Dec. 19	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
192	Dec. 19	S. S. Rockwood, secretary's expense, Board.....	31 53
193	Dec. 19	Winona Merrick, expense, Board.....	11 68
194	Dec. 19	Florence Q. Norton, general expense, Board.....	24 00
195	Dec. 19	Stevens Point Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
196	Dec. 19	A. A. Stephens, fuel, Platteville.....	60 95
197	Jan. 23	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,554 00
198	Jan. 23	Gustav Wollaeger, misc., Milwaukee.....	16 75
199	Jan. 23	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	27 26
200	Jan. 23	A. N. Meyer, water rent, Milwaukee.....	50 14
201	Jan. 23	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	393 91
202	Jan. 23	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	348 81
203	Jan. 23	Charles K. Northen, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	59 50
204	Jan. 23	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	39 59
205	Jan. 23	I. N. Mitchell, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	4 50
206	Jan. 23	Queen & Co., Inc., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	71 35
207	Jan. 23	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,244 50
208	Jan. 23	W. H. Huntington, light, Oshkosh.....	20 29
209	Jan. 23	Annie Reynolds, salaries, Oshkosh.....	11 60
210	Jan. 23	Phil H. Sawyer, fuel, light, Oshkosh.....	19 05
211	Jan. 23	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
212	Jan. 23	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	4 40
213	Jan. 23	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,760 00
214	Jan. 23	Sophia Runnie, misc., Whitewater.....	4 26
215	Jan. 23	G. W. Coburn, fuel, Whitewater.....	345 42
216	Jan. 23	A. J. Hutton, misc., Whitewater.....	4 28
217	Jan. 23	Whitewater Elec. Lt. Co., light, Whitewater.....	31 50
218	Jan. 23	Margaret Hosford, misc., Whitewater.....	5 29
219	Jan. 23	Anna Barnard, misc., Whitewater.....	5 04
220	Jan. 23	Lucy A. Baker, misc., Whitewater.....	5 54
221	Jan. 23	Lizzie Hughes, misc., Whitewater.....	5 29
222	Jan. 23	Robert Reinow, misc., Whitewater.....	4 29
223	Jan. 23	Cornelia E. Rogers, misc., Whitewater.....	4 54
224	Jan. 23	J. R. Sherrick, misc., Whitewater.....	4 54
225	Jan. 23	Lina G. Holt, misc., Whitewater.....	4 26

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

226	Jan. 23	Mary L. McCutchan, misc., Whitewater	4 29
227	Jan. 23	W. S. Watson, misc., Whitewater	4 79
228	Jan. 23	Geo. C. Shutts, misc., Whitewater	4 54
229	Jan. 23	Lizzie P. Swan, misc., Whitewater	5 26
230	Jan. 23	Sara R. Devlin, misc., Whitewater	4 76
231	Jan. 23	A. A. Upham, misc., Whitewater	4 29
232	Jan. 23	Annie M. Cottrell, misc., Whitewater	5 51
233	Jan. 23	Caroline Hendrickson, misc., Whitewater	4 26
234	Jan. 23	Isabel F. Walker, misc., Whitewater	5 76
235	Jan. 23	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville	2,670 00
236	Jan. 23	T. Jenkins, Jr., fuel, Platteville	54 69
237	Jan. 23	T. Jenkins, Jr., fuel, Platteville	128 55
238	Jan. 23	C. I. King, misc., Platteville	8 65
239	Jan. 23	Jennings & Nehls, furniture, Platteville	10 00
240	Jan. 23	Silver, Burdette & Co., text books, Platteville	195 00
241	Jan. 23	Wm. H. Dudley, misc., Platteville	7 70
242	Jan. 23	D. A. Taylor & Son, appar., cab., Platteville	118 00
243	Jan. 23	Richards & Co., Limited, appar., cab., Platteville	38 10
244	Jan. 23	Myrtle L. Carpenter, misc., Platteville	8 45
245	Jan. 23	Bee A. Gardner, misc., Platteville	8 20
246	Jan. 23	Thomas H. Gentle, misc., Platteville	7 95
247	Jan. 23	Wm. W. Martin, misc., Platteville	7 20
248	Jan. 23	Frank A. Ross, expense, service, Board	64 13
249	Jan. 23	F. H. Lord, expense, service, Board	60 25
250	Jan. 23	Z. P. Beach, expense, service, Board	56 78
251	Jan. 23	G. E. McDill, expense, service, Board	126 35
252	Jan. 23	J. Q. Emery, expense, service, Board	224 75
253	Jan. 23	T. Jenkins, Jr., expense, service, Board	61 85
254	Jan. 23	Gustav Wollaege, expense, service, Board	5 31
255	Jan. 23	Florence Q. Norton, general expense, Board	49 20
256	Jan. 23	W. H. Williams, misc., Platteville	7 70
257	Jan. 23	E. C. Perisho, misc., Platteville	6 60
258	Jan. 23	Lucena McBride, misc., Platteville	5 00
259	Jan. 23	Maude M. Averill, misc., Platteville	4 26
260	Jan. 23	Carol Goff, misc., Platteville	8 20
261	Jan. 23	Nina A. Page, misc., Platteville	8 70
262	Jan. 23	Anna S. Wyman, misc., Platteville	8 70
263	Jan. 23	James A. Wilgus, misc., Platteville	8 20
264	Jan. 23	Isabella Pretlow, misc., Platteville	8 20
265	Jan. 23	Rosa M. Cheney, misc., Platteville	5 53
266	Jan. 23	A. J. Hutton, expense, Institute	6 75
267	Jan. 23	Clara Schuester, misc., Platteville	8 20
268	Jan. 23	Edith A. Purdy, misc., Platteville	7 95
269	Jan. 23	D. McGregor, misc., Platteville	8 20
270	Jan. 23	Albert Hardy, misc., Platteville	7 95
271	Jan. 23	F. F. Churchill, misc., Platteville	1 09
272	Jan. 23	Myrta V. Whitney, misc., Platteville	2,450 00
273	Jan. 23	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior	11 75
274	Jan. 23	J. T. Hooper, misc., Superior	181 12
275	Jan. 23	McGibbon Coal Co., fuel, Superior	59 14
276	Jan. 23	B. F. Ellison, light, repairs, water rent, Superior	16 35
277	Jan. 23	A. N. Young, misc., Superior	16 35
278	Jan. 23	Juliet V. Yeakle, misc., Superior	16 35
279	Jan. 23	Susan R. Bailey, misc., Superior	16 35
280	Jan. 23	C. A. Donnelly, misc., Superior	16 35
281	Jan. 23	Mary F. Carpenter, misc., Superior	16 35
282	Jan. 23	Lucy S. Norton, misc., Superior	16 35
283	Jan. 23	Grace Geary, misc., Superior	7 96
284	Jan. 23	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior	16 35
285	Jan. 23	James A. Merrill, misc., Superior	16 35
286	Jan. 23	Mary S. Morse, misc., Superior	16 35
287	Jan. 23	Katherine Schlegel, misc., Superior	16 35
288	Jan. 23	Mary A. Kromer, misc., Superior	16 35
289	Jan. 23	S. A. Lynch, misc., Superior	16 35
290	Jan. 23	Annie E. Bettes, misc., Superior	16 35
291	Jan. 23	G. L. Bowman, misc., Superior	16 35
292	Jan. 23	C. W. Smith, misc., Superior	16 35
293	Jan. 23	Corr A. Merry, misc., Superior	16 35
294	Jan. 23	E. W. Walker, misc., Superior	2,992 50
295	Jan. 23	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point	16 05
296	Jan. 23	Boston Furniture & Undertaking Co., furniture, Stevens Point	1 36
297	Jan. 23	M. Frances Quinn, misc., Stevens Point	1 36
298	Jan. 23	Frances Musselman, misc., Stevens Point	1 36

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299	Jan. 23	V. E. McCaskill, misc., Stevens Point	2 72
300	Jan. 23	J. W. Livingston, misc., Stevens Point	2 04
301	Jan. 23	Nannie R. Gray, misc., Stevens Point	65
302	Jan. 23	Jennie R. Faddis, misc., Stevens Point	68
303	Jan. 23	Ina H. Fenwick, misc., Stevens Point	1 36
304	Jan. 23	Elizabeth F. Simpson, misc., Stevens Point	1 36
305	Jan. 23	Edgar James Swift, misc., Stevens Point	2 72
306	Jan. 23	Alice C. Clement, misc., Stevens Point	3 42
307	Jan. 23	A. H. Sanford, misc., Stevens Point	2 72
308	Jan. 23	Katherine R. Pray, misc., Stevens Point	3 22
309	Jan. 23	J. V. Collins, misc., Stevens Point	2 72
310	Jan. 23	Mary D. Bradford, misc., Superior	68
311	Jan. 23	G. E. Culver, misc., Stevens Point	2 68
312	Jan. 23	Alice DeReimer, misc., Stevens Point	1 36
313	Jan. 23	Geo. H. Drewry, misc., Stevens Point	13 20
314	Jan. 23	R. A. Cook, repairs, Stevens Point	79 93
315	Jan. 23	C. Krembs Bros., repairs, Stevens Point	18 20
316	Jan. 23	Charles Schenk, misc., Stevens Point	13 20
317	Jan. 23	Stevens Point Lighting Co., light, Stevens Point	55 17
318	Jan. 23	Crosby H. Grant, furniture, Stevens Point	10 00
319	Jan. 23	Zeigler Elec. Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point	77 50
320	Jan. 23	Queen & Co., Inc., appar., cab., Stevens Point	62 60
321	Jan. 23	T. B. Pray, furniture, Stevens Point	13 50
322	Jan. 23	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls	2,355 00
323	Jan. 23	G. E. Pratt, water rent, River Falls	50 00
324	Jan. 23	Caroline E. Silliman, misc., River Falls	14 65
325	Jan. 23	Belle M. Deans, misc., River Falls	14 17
326	Jan. 23	Dora Gilfillan, misc., River Falls	14 65
327	Jan. 23	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls	14 17
328	Jan. 23	A. H. Savage, repairs, River Falls	92 03
329	Jan. 23	L. H. Clark, misc., River Falls	12 92
330	Jan. 23	Carrie J. Smith, misc., River Falls	3 35
331	Jan. 23	Florence M. Thatcher, misc., River Falls	14 17
332	Jan. 23	Laura W. Peckham, misc., River Falls	12 67
333	Jan. 23	Mrs. J. Lorraine Truesdell, misc., River Falls	13 42
334	Jan. 23	Johnson & Elertson, appar., cab., River Falls	7 50
335	Jan. 23	Elizabeth Fleming, misc., River Falls	12 89
336	Jan. 23	Matilda E. Reul, misc., River Falls	7 02
337	Jan. 23	Lucy K. Peckham, misc., River Falls	12 67
338	Jan. 23	H. A. Adrian, misc., River Falls	14 17
339	Jan. 23	Carrie T. Pardee, misc., River Falls	13 92
340	Jan. 23	Alice H. Shultes, misc., River Falls	13 17
341	Jan. 23	A. L. Ewing, misc., River Falls	15 05
342	Jan. 23	J. F. Sims, misc., River Falls	10 17
343	Jan. 23	Howard Farwell Co., furniture, River Falls	1 90
344	Jan. 23	Electrical Engineering Co., repairs, River Falls	180 84
345	Jan. 23	L. D. Harvey, reference books, River Falls	15 00
346	Jan. 23	State Journal Printing Co., general expenses, Board	13 00
347	Jan. 23	Wisconsin Central Ry. Co., general expenses, Board	50 00
348	Jan. 23	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, general expense, Board	8 98
349	Jan. 23	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary	150 00
350	Jan. 23	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board	60 00
351	Jan. 23	C. M. & St. P. Ry., general expenses, Board	50 00
352	Jan. 23	Albert Hardy, expenses, Institute	14 75
353	Jan. 23	W. H. Froehlich, general expense, Board	64 20
354	Jan. 23	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Secretary, Board	49 78
355	Jan. 23	Taylor & Gleason, expenses, Institute, Board	41 00
356	Jan. 23	C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., general expenses, Board	150 00
357	Jan. 23	L. D. Harvey, general expenses, Board	12 00
358	Jan. 23	L. D. Harvey, expenses, service, Board	137 65
359	Feb. 7	Charles McKenney, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
360	Feb. 7	Emma W. Shrieves, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
361	Feb. 7	Nina C. Vanderwalker, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
362	Feb. 7	C. E. Patzer, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
363	Feb. 7	Lucy Dorrit Hale, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
364	Feb. 7	W. H. Cheever, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
365	Feb. 7	John I. Jegi, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
366	Feb. 7	Myrta M. Whitney, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
367	Feb. 7	Pauline Wies, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
368	Feb. 7	C. P. Cary, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
369	Feb. 7	E. C. Case, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
370	Feb. 7	Marie Louise Bright, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
371	Feb. 7	Grace Darling M., misc., Milwaukee	3 27
372	Feb. 7	Florence C. Fox, misc., Milwaukee	3 27

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373	Feb. 7	C. E. Pray, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
374	Feb. 7	Harriet P. Bryr, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
375	Feb. 7	M. A. Bussewitz, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
376	Feb. 7	Alma Binzel, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
377	Feb. 7	Emily W. Strong, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
378	Feb. 7	I. N. Mitchell, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
379	Feb. 7	Frances J. Holcombe, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
380	Feb. 7	H. E. Bolton, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
381	Feb. 7	Anne H. McNeil, misc., Milwaukee	3 27
382	Feb. 7	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee	5 14
383	Feb. 7	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee	28 70
384	Feb. 7	Robert Brand & Sons, furniture, Oshkosh	90 00
385	Feb. 7	Freeman B. Dell, misc., Oshkosh	19 31
386	Feb. 7	Margaret D. Freeman, salaries, Oshkosh	10 00
387	Feb. 7	T. Jenkins, Jr., fuel, Platteville	274 84
388	Feb. 7	Chicago Laboratory Supply and Scale Co., appar., cab., Platteville	137 00
389	Feb. 7	Platteville City Water Works Co., water rent, Platteville	52 00
390	Feb. 7	Platteville Elec. Light & Power Co., light, Platteville	44 62
391	Feb. 7	R. T. Verran, furniture, Platteville	14 00
392	Feb. 7	Richards & Co., Limited, appar., cab., Platteville	3 15
393	Feb. 7	H. H. Liebenberg, misc., Platteville	8 20
394	Feb. 7	Halvor Hosedid, fuel, River Falls	60 00
395	Feb. 7	O. W. Newcomb, furniture, River Falls	2 60
396	Feb. 7	Hans Sheldrew, fuel, River Falls	120 00
397	Feb. 7	C. F. Hall, fuel, River Falls	44 00
398	Feb. 7	Stephen Browell, fuel, River Falls	24 00
399	Feb. 7	Dan Becker, fuel, River Falls	9 00
400	Feb. 7	A. H. Savage, repairs, River Falls	25 42
401	Feb. 7	Mrs. R. C. Notbohm, salaries, Milwaukee	27 50
402	Feb. 7	Whitewater Lumber Co., repairs, Whitewater	26 63
403	Feb. 7	Albert Salisbury, misc., Whitewater	26 56
404	Feb. 7	Albert Salisbury, misc., etc., Whitewater	47 08
405	Feb. 7	C. I. King, repairs, Whitewater, Platteville	75 00
406	Feb. 7	H. Kleinhammer, repairs, Platteville	4 85
407	Feb. 7	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point	1,874 00
408	Feb. 7	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Stevens Point	41 23
409	Feb. 7	Scott, Foresman & Co., text books, Stevens Point	16 75
410	Feb. 7	Allyn & Bacon, text books, Stevens Point	36 33
411	Feb. 7	S. S. Rockwood, expense, Board, incidentals, Institute	19 56
412	Feb. 7	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee	9 58
413	Feb. 7	D. McGregor, misc., Platteville	11 40
414	Feb. 7	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point	17 47
415	Feb. 7	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh	28 75
416	Feb. 7	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls	26 45
417	Feb. 7	Albert Salisbury, misc., Whitewater	7 57
418	Feb. 7	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior	36 13
419	Feb. 7	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board	63 19
420	Feb. 7	F. H. Lord, expenses, service, Board	31 25
421	Feb. 7	Frank A. Ross, expenses, service, Board	11 50
422	Feb. 7	T. L. Jenkins, Jr., expense, service, Board	24 50
423	Feb. 7	Gustav Wollaeger, expenses, service, Board	31 50
424	Feb. 7	J. O. Emery, expenses, service, Board	33 50
A	Feb. 7	Gustav Wollaeger, budget, Milwaukee	1,593 90
B	Feb. 7	A. E. Thompson, budget, Oshkosh	1,804 11
C	Feb. 7	T. Jenkins, Jr., budget, Platteville	857 57
D	Feb. 7	Freeman H. Lord, budget, River Falls	1,007 75
E	Feb. 7	G. E. McDill, budget, Stevens Point	1,673 61
F	Feb. 7	Frank A. Ross, budget, Superior	1,703 38
G	Feb. 7	Z. P. Beach, budget, Whitewater	1,401 54
425	Feb. 27	James O. Davidson, general expenses, Board	\$10,000 00
426	Feb. 27	James O. Davidson, interest on loan, Board	1,200 00
427	Feb. 27	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee	3,529 25
428	Feb. 27	Wis. Electrical Construction Co., repairs, Milwaukee	24 00
429	Feb. 27	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee	404 43
430	Feb. 27	T. E. Chatfield, misc., Milwaukee	30 00
431	Feb. 27	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh	4,249 75
432	Feb. 27	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh	10 80
433	Feb. 27	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh	20 00
434	Feb. 27	Oshkosh Water Wks. Co., water rent, Oshkosh	92 50
435	Feb. 27	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh	18 30
436	Feb. 27	Olga L. Soper, salaries, Oshkosh	18 97
437	Feb. 27	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh	810 33
438	Feb. 27	Annie Reynolds, salaries, Oshkosh	11 80

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439	Feb. 27	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville	2,615 00
440	Feb. 27	Goodyear Rubber Co., repairs, Platteville	5 25
441	Feb. 27	T. Jenkins, Jr., fuel, Platteville.....	559 36
442	Feb. 27	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,335 00
443	Feb. 27	Howe & Ainsworth, fuel, River Falls	235 52
444	Feb. 27	Monce Malberg, fuel, River Falls	112 00
445	Feb. 27	Andrew Hendrickson, fuel, River Falls.....	162 00
446	Feb. 27	J. H. Ellis, repairs, River Falls.....	99 00
447	Feb. 27	Halvor Hoseld, fuel, River Falls.....	75 00
448	Feb. 27	Stephen Browell, fuel, River Falls.....	58 00
449	Feb. 27	C. F. Hall, fuel, River Falls	82 75
450	Feb. 27	N. E. Johnson, fuel, River Falls.....	164 00
451	Feb. 27	Hans P. Bergseng, fuel, River Falls	75 00
452	Feb. 27	Ole Nelson, fuel, River Falls.....	70 00
453	Feb. 27	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point	2,965 50
454	Feb. 27	T. B. Pray, appar., cab., furniture, Stevens Point.....	5 25
455	Feb. 27	Colin A. Scott, misc., Stevens Point	1 26
456	Feb. 27	American Book Co., text books, Stevens Point	78 10
457	Feb. 27	Rand McNally Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	3 25
458	Feb. 27	Hastings McGill, fuel, Stevens Point.....	125 00
459	Feb. 27	Mary E. Tanner, misc., Stevens Point.....	2 02
460	Feb. 27	Allan D. Conover, building, Stevens Point.....	14 05
461	Feb. 27	F. R. Schrist, misc., Stevens Point.....	2 72
462	Feb. 27	Carrie McK. Hughes, misc., Stevens Point.....	2 72
463	Feb. 27	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,440 00
464	Feb. 27	Benj. Finch, fuel, Superior.....	84 89
465	Feb. 27	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup.	63 00
466	Feb. 27	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,757 50
467	Feb. 27	Whitewater Electric Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	32 26
468	Feb. 27	Whitewater Water Works Co., water rent, Whitewater	75 00
469	Feb. 27	J. Q. Emery, expesne, board.....	34 25
470	Feb. 27	Edna M. Greenfield, clerk, salary, Board.....	63 00
471	Feb. 27	S. S. Rockwood, salary, secretary, Board.....	15 00
472	Feb. 27	A. J. Hutton, expense, Institute	15 52
473	Feb. 27	W. H. Ellis, misc., Platteville.....	9 00
474	Feb. 27	J. Q. Emery, expense, Board.....	6 00
475	Feb. 27	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Platteville.....	528 20
476	Mar. 27	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,171 00
477	Mar. 27	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	321 59
478	Mar. 27	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	29 16
479	Mar. 27	H. Mooers Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	47 00
480	Mar. 27	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	12 83
481	Mar. 27	Slate, Price & Dempsey, furniture, Milwaukee.....	9 00
482	Mar. 27	Espenhain Dry Goods Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	16 00
483	Mar. 27	Rand McNally Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	18 75
484	Mar. 27	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Oshkosh.....	31 31
485	Mar. 27	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 09
486	Mar. 27	Annie Reynolds, salaries, Oshkosh.....	14 50
487	Mar. 27	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	8 80
488	Mar. 27	Tobey Furniture Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	10 50
489	Mar. 27	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh.....	17 80
490	Mar. 27	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,261 00
491	Mar. 27	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	374 32
492	Mar. 27	The Wollaeger Mfg. Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	61 00
493	Mar. 27	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,630 00
494	Mar. 27	T. Jenkins, Jr., fuel, Platteville.....	442 34
495	Mar. 27	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,335 00
496	Mar. 27	Hans Shekrew, fuel, River Falls.....	117 50
497	Mar. 27	F. D. Ensign, furniture, River Falls	32 00
498	Mar. 27	S. B. Tobey, misc., River Falls.....	8 35
499	Mar. 27	Allan P. Weld, light, River Falls.....	37 90
500	Mar. 27	O. W. Newcomb, furniture, River Falls.....	34 00
501	Mar. 27	Ludwig Larien, fuel, River Falls.....	71 25
502	Mar. 27	J. B. Wilhelm, fuel, River Falls	23 25
503	Mar. 27	Monce Malberg, fuel, River Falls.....	87 00
504	Mar. 27	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,938 50
505	Mar. 27	Hastings McGill, fuel, Stevens Point.....	7 25
506	Mar. 27	Buckingham & Engbery, misc., Stevens Point	36 00
507	Mar. 27	Delaney & Moen, misc., Stevens Point	18 00
508	Mar. 27	W. J. Shumway, misc., Stevens Point.....	18 00
509	Mar. 27	Dille & Oster, misc., Stevens Point.....	36 00
510	Mar. 27	Emmons Burr, misc., Stevens Point.....	27 00
511	Mar. 27	A. G. Green, fuel, Stevens Point.....	1 50
512	Mar. 27	Stevens Point Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
513	Mar. 27	Charles Scribner Soas, text books, Stevens Point.....	20 71

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514	Mar. 27	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	68 49
515	Mar. 27	Post Binding Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	44 19
516	Mar. 27	M. S. Frawley, misc., Stevens Point.....	24 46
517	Mar. 27	George H. Drewry, misc., Stevens Point.....	14 60
518	Mar. 27	R. A. Cook, fuel, Stevens Point.....	403 80
519	Mar. 27	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,445 00
520	Mar. 27	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	15 00
521	Mar. 27	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Superior.....	113 00
522	Mar. 27	Pease Humphrey Hardware Co., furniture, Superior.....	5 00
523	Mar. 27	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior	54 50
524	Mar. 27	Herzog Fuel Co., Superior.....	245 82
525	Mar. 27	McGibbon Coal Co., fuel, Superior.....	62 27
526	Mar. 27	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	6 88
527	Mar. 27	Neil & Co., repairs, Superior.....	45 00
528	Mar. 27	Grand Rapids House Fur. Co., furniture, Superior.....	35 00
529	Mar. 27	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,764 00
530	Mar. 27	Am School Furn. Co., furniture, Whitewater.....	9 00
531	Mar. 27	Northwestern Co., furniture, Whitewater.....	60 00
532	Mar. 27	A. W. Allison, repairs, Whitewater.....	62 52
533	Mar. 27	Whitewater Electric Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	22 21
534	aMar. 27	Library Bureau, furniture, Whitewater.....	49 00
535	Mar. 27	L. D. Harvey, incidental, Institute.....	11 00
536	Mar. 27	Albert Hardy, expense, Institute.....	6 95
537	Mar. 27	Albert Hardy, expense, Institute.....	20 32
538	Mar. 27	E. W. Walker, expense, Institute.....	62 26
539	Mar. 27	W. H. Cheever, expenses, Institute.....	42 55
540	Mar. 27	A. J. Hutton, expense, Institute.....	16 23
541	Mar. 27	Albert Hardy, expense, Institute.....	6 70
542	Mar. 27	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, Institute.....	40 90
543	Mar. 27	H. A. Adrian, expenses, Institute.....	19 98
544	Mar. 27	H. A. Adrian, expenses, Institute.....	16 80
545	Mar. 27	H. A. Adrian, expenses, Institute.....	14 25
546	Mar. 27	H. A. Adrian, expenses, Institute.....	19 80
547	Mar. 27	S. S. Rockwood, salary, secretary, Board.....	15 00
548	aMar. 27	S. S. Rockwood, expense, secretary, Board.....	17 10
549	Mar. 27	F. A. Ross, expense, Board.....	28 94
550	Mar. 27	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
551	Mar. 27	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry., gen. ex., Board.....	50 00
552	Mar. 27	Chi. & Northwestern, gen. ex., Board.....	150 00
553	Mar. 27	Walter E. Carr, misc., Oshkosh.....	5 00
554	Apr. 24	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,320 88
555	Apr. 24	Northwestern Furn. Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	75 00
556	Apr. 24	Stark Brothers Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	75 00
557	Apr. 24	A. N. Meyer, water rent, Milwaukee.....	47 53
558	Apr. 24	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	28 56
559	Apr. 24	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,113 50
560	Apr. 24	Oshkosh Water Works, water rent, Oshkosh.....	92 50
561	Apr. 24	Thresher & Son, repairs, Oshkosh.....	52 83
562	Apr. 24	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	117 40
563	Apr. 24	Edw. W. Freda, repairs, Oshkosh.....	21 28
564	Apr. 24	Lucy Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
565	Apr. 24	Ill. Elec. Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	20 57
566	Apr. 24	Alfred L. Robbins-Martin Co. appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	70 80
567	Apr. 24	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	8 60
568	Apr. 24	Annie Reynolds, salaries, Oshkosh.....	7 00
569	Apr. 24	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh.....	17 45
570	Apr. 24	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,695 00
571	Apr. 24	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	39 64
572	Apr. 24	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	39 87
573	Apr. 24	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	65 00
574	Apr. 24	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,275 00
575	Apr. 24	Wellesley Vanatta, light, River Falls.....	15 95
576	Apr. 24	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,987 50
577	Apr. 24	Shaw Walker Co., misc., Stevens Point.....	6 20
578	Apr. 24	Geo. R. Potter, repairs, Stevens Point.....	61 95
579	Apr. 24	W. & L. E. Gurley, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	150 00
580	Apr. 24	Charles S. Bowman, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	15 00
581	Apr. 24	Stevens Point Lighting Co., light, Stevens Point.....	56 34
582	Apr. 24	F. Molski, repairs, Stevens Point.....	15 55
583	Apr. 24	Library Bureau, furniture, Stevens Point.....	14 00
584	Apr. 24	Mary E. Doyle, misc., Stevens Point.....	51 74
585	Apr. 24	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,383 00
586	Apr. 24	Alice H. Shultes, misc., Superior.....	20 92
587	Apr. 24	H. F. Cowdin, repairs, Superior.....	31 20

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

588	Apr. 24	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	15 00
589	Apr. 24	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior	52 30
590	Apr. 24	Fred Medart, appar., cab., Superior.....	19 64
591	Apr. 24	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,755 00
592	Apr. 24	G. W. Coburn, fuel, Whitewater.....	502 27
593	Apr. 24	Whitewater Water Works Co., water rent, Whitewater.....	75 00
594	Apr. 24	H. M. Lawton, salaries, Whitewater.....	7 75
595	Apr. 24	Riverside Printing Company, gen. ex., Board.....	75 55
596	Apr. 24	Wis. Cen'l Railway Co., gen. ex., Board.....	50 00
597	Apr. 24	S. S. Rockwood, salary, secretary, Board.....	150 00
598	Apr. 24	W. A. Struck & Co., gen. ex., Board.....	5 00
599	Apr. 24	S. S. Rockwood, gen. ex., Board.....	2 23
600	Apr. 24	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
601	Apr. 24	State Journal Printing Co., Board, Institute.....	37 75
602	Apr. 24	W. H. Cheever, expense, salary, Institute.....	70 27
603	Apr. 24	Albert Hardy, expenses, salary, Institute.....	71 85
604	Apr. 24	W. C. Hewitt, expense, salary, Institute.....	72 60
605	Apr. 24	A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute.....	79 81
606	Apr. 24	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute.....	79 05
607	Apr. 24	R. B. Dudgeon, inc. Institute.....	5 00
608	Apr. 24	J. W. Livingston, expense, Institute.....	49 37
609	Apr. 24	E. W. Walker, expense, Institute.....	25 93
610	Apr. 24	H. A. Adrian, expense, salary, Institute.....	81 80
611	Apr. 24	E. W. Walker, expense, salary, Institute.....	89 85
612	Apr. 24	Taylor & Gleason, inc., Institute.....	277 50
613	Apr. 24	G. E. McDill, expense, Board.....	61 60
614	Apr. 24	Geo. R. Potter, repairs, Stevens Point (error to correct 578)	3 30
615	May 22	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,614 00
616	May 22	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	13 34
617	May 22	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee..	7 50
618	May 22	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,248 50
619	May 22	E. G. Smith, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	19 00
620	May 22	Oshkosh-Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh.....	15 85
621	May 22	Annie Reynolds, salaries, Oshkosh.....	11 40
622	May 22	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
623	May 22	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Oshkosh.....	2,685 00
624	May 22	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,325 00
625	May 22	Agnus Dunn, repairs, River Falls.....	10 00
626	May 22	D. E. Jones, repairs, River Falls.....	9 63
627	May 22	D. A. Ostrum, repairs, River Falls.....	13 50
628	May 22	Berg & Johnson, repairs, River Falls.....	6 49
629	May 22	E. G. Rollins, repairs, River Falls.....	2 00
630	May 22	Mary J. Bradford, misc., River Falls.....	17 09
631	May 22	S. B. Tobey, misc., River Falls.....	9 00
632	May 22	B. B. Jackson, misc., River Falls.....	16 80
633	May 22	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,976 50
634	May 22	A. C. Hamilton, misc., Stevens Point.....	21 00
635	May 22	Elgin R. Shepard, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	12 75
636	May 22	A. G. Green, fuel, Stevens Point.....	45 50
637	May 22	John W. Curtis, misc., Stevens Point.....	5 00
638	May 22	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	28 25
639	May 22	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,445 00
640	May 22	Superior Water, light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior	35 00
641	May 22	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	15 00
642	May 22	Fred Medart, furniture, Superior.....	12 00
643	May 22	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
644	May 22	John Franey, repairs, Superior.....	7 00
645	May 22	Sims Coal Co., fuel, Superior.....	106 88
646	May 22	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,741 25
647	May 22	Whitewater Elec. Light Co. light, Whitewater.....	41 24
648	May 22	C. P. Cary, misc., Whitewater.....	5 14
549	May 22	S. S. Rockwood, salary, secretary, Board.....	150 00
650	May 22	Wis. Cen'l Ry. Co., gen. ex., Board.....	100 00
651	May 22	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
652	May 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry., gen. ex., Board.....	150 00
653	May 22	Chi., Northwestern Ry., gen. ex., Board.....	100 00
654	May 22	Wis. Cen'l Ry. Co., gen. ex., Board.....	50 00
655	May 22	S. S. Rockwood, expense, secretary, Board, inc., Institute	43 69
656	May 22	W. H. Cheever, expense, salary, Institute.....	46 02
557	May 22	Democrat Printing Co., ref. books, schools, gen. ex., Board	662 50
658	May 22	J. G. Kestol, misc., Whitewater.....	90 00

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

659	June 6	J. Q. Emery, expenses, services, Board.....	184 50
660	June 6	G. E. McDill, expenses, service, Board.....	181 71
561	June 6	F. H. Lord, expenses, service, Board.....	152 66
662	June 6	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	131 59
663	June 6	L. D. Harvey, expenses, service, Board.....	152 78
664	June 6	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	16 00
665	June 6	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, secretary, Board, inc., Inst...	55 66
666	June 6	Gustav Wollaeger, expenses, service, Board.....	91 75
667	June 6	T. Jenkins, Jr., expenses, service, Board.....	63 15
668	June 18	M. A. Bussewitz, misc., Milwaukee.....	4 88
669	June 18	E. C. Case, misc., Milwaukee.....	4 00
670	June 18	C. E. Patzer, misc., Milwaukee.....	4 88
671	June 18	Thos. H. Gentle, misc., Milwaukee.....	18 45
672	June 18	Pette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	524 50
673	June 18	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,302 50
674	June 18	Annie Reynolds, salaries, Oshkosh.....	9 40
675	June 18	R. E. Rumery, repairs, Oshkosh.....	56 00
676	June 18	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
677	June 18	Cook & Brown Lime Co, fuel, Oshkosh.....	41 40
678	June 18	F. B. Dell, misc., Oshkosh.....	13 29
679	June 18	Caroline Hendrickson, misc., Oshkosh.....	23 48
680	June 18	F. E. Mitchell, misc., Oshkosh.....	6 10
681	June 18	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	17 00
682	June 18	Wm. De Kelper, salaries, Oshkosh.....	25 00
683	June 18	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,685 00
684	June 18	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	60 00
685	June 18	Rose C. Swart, misc., Platteville.....	22 37
686	June 18	E. C. Perisho, misc., Platteville.....	5 40
687	June 18	Wm. H. Dudley, misc., Platteville.....	5 40
688	June 18	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,335 00
689	June 18	A. L. Ewing, misc., River Falls.....	17 70
690	June 18	Allen P. Weld, city treasurer, light, River Falls.....	10 56
691	June 18	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,987 50
692	June 18	Stevens Point Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
693	June 18	Alicia DeRiemer, misc., Stevens Point.....	13 90
694	June 18	G. E. Culver, misc., Stevens Point.....	13 50
695	June 18	E. McGlachlin, misc., Stevens Point.....	3 00
696	June 18	A. G. Green, fuel, Stevens Point.....	28 00
697	June 18	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,436 50
698	June 18	James A. Merrill, misc., Superior.....	23 30
699	June 18	The Jewell Nursery Co., misc., Superior.....	60 00
700	June 18	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup.	38 00
701	June 18	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior.....	114 80
702	June 18	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
703	June 18	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,775 00
704	June 18	J. H. Natrtrass, misc., Whitewater.....	9 30
705	June 18	Franklin Zellhoefer, salaries, Whitewater.....	21 50
706	June 18	J. Earl Baker, salaries, Whitewater.....	16 00
707	June 18	Ole Christopherson, salaries, Whitewater.....	16 00
708	June 18	Marian Knowlton, salaries, Whitewater.....	15 00
709	June 18	John U. Williams, salaries, Whitewater.....	22 75
710	June 18	Whitewater Electric Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	13 64
711	June 18	W. S. Watson, misc., Whitewater.....	2 72
712	June 18	A. A. Upham, misc., Whitewater.....	2 72
713	June 18	Cornelia E. Rogers, misc., Whitewater.....	2 72
714	June 18	S. S. Rockwood, salary, secretary, Board.....	170 00
715	June 18	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
716	June 18	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., gen. ex., Board.....	150 00
717	June 18	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	23 80
718	June 18	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute.....	30 85
719	June 18	W. H. Cheever, expenses, Institute.....	16 66
720	June 18	J. T. Hooper, expenses, Institute.....	12 40
721	June 18	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, secretary, Board.....	32 23
722	June 18	Winona Merrick, gen. ex., Board.....	4 71
723	June 18	David Thorne, misc., Platteville.....	11 45
724	June 18	David Thorne, misc., Platteville.....	9 70
725	June 18	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,670 00
726	June 18	J. I. Jegl, misc., Milwaukee.....	4 88
727	June 18	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	19 79
728	June 18	I. N. Mitchell, misc., Milwaukee.....	4 00
729	June 18	Flora M. Blum, gen. ex., Board.....	16 12
A	July 2	Gustav Wollaeger, budget, Milwaukee.....	1,537 92
B	July 2	A. E. Thompson, budget, Oshkosh.....	1,971 03
C	July 2	T. Jenkins, Jr., budget, Platteville.....	867 95
D	July 2	F. H. Lord, budget, River Falls.....	846 16

List of Vouchers Paid, 1900-1901.

E	July	2	G. E. McDill, budget, Stevens Point.....	1,023 88
F	July	2	Frank A. Ross, budget, Superior.....	1,349 53
G	July	2	Z. P. Beach, budget, Whitewater.....	1,095 60
730	July	3	Standard Printing & Sta. Company, printing, Milwaukee	166 25
731	July	3	J. Ray Murlin, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	10 00
732	July	3	Castle Pierce Printing Company, printing, Oshkosh.....	352 70
733	July	3	H. N. Goddard, misc., Oshkosh.....	6 10
734	July	3	Oshkosh Gas Light Company, fuel, light, Oshkosh.....	16 25
735	July	3	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	25 25
736	July	3	O. J. Schuster, misc., Oshkosh.....	8 22
737	July	3	Fred Winteler, repairs, Oshkosh.....	15 75
738	July	3	Hicks Printing Company, misc., Oshkosh.....	3 00
739	July	3	Raycraft, Meyer & Dompke, building, Oshkosh.....	1,500 00
740	July	3	R. H. Halsey, Oshkosh, misc.....	34 95
741	July	3	C. G. Bridgman, salaries, Oshkosh.....	10 00
742	July	3	H. R. Fling, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	14 20
743	July	3	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, misc., Oshkosh.....	45 60
744	July	3	Alfred L. Robbins, Martin Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	9 00
745	July	3	Marine Biological Laboratory, appar., cab., Platteville...	7 50
746	July	3	Rosa M. Cheney, misc., Platteville.....	5 46
747	July	3	Library Bureau, furniture, Platteville.....	45 00
748	July	3	Chi. Lab. Supply and Scale Co., appar., cab., Platteville	14 76
749	July	3	J. H. Evans, light, Platteville.....	59 58
750	July	3	Edward Keogh Press, printing, River Falls.....	148 00
751	July	3	Wm. Donley, repairs, Superior.....	1 50
752	July	3	Amelia Sabin, salaries, Superior.....	10 50
753	July	3	Northwestern Fuel Company, fuel, Superior.....	119 35
754	July	3	L. A. Williams, misc., Superior.....	27 16
755	July	3	H. B. Hubbell, misc., Whitewater.....	20 98
756	July	3	Albert Salisbury, misc., Whitewater.....	36 47
757	July	3	E. D. Coe, printing, Whitewater.....	187 00
758	July	3	The Sentinel, misc., Oshkosh, Stevens Point.....	6 10
759	July	3	Democrat Printing Company, Board, Institute, Oshkosh	137 00
760	July	3	S. S. Rockwood, gen. ex., Board.....	15 98
761	July	3	Chi. & Northwtern Ry. Co., general expenses, Board..	50 00
762	July	3	W. F. Grindell & Son, furniture, Platteville.....	10 00
763	July	3	J. Q. Emery, expenses, service, Board.....	29 05
764	July	3	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	43 50
765	July	3	F. H. Lord, expenses, service, Board.....	87 70
766	July	3	G. E. McDill, expenses, service, Board.....	95 31
767	July	3	T. Jenkins, Jr., expenses, service, Board.....	28 50
768	July	3	Gustav Wollaefer, expenses, service, Board.....	36 80
769	July	3	Z. P. Beach, expenses, service, Board.....	64 25
770	July	3	Frank A. Ross, expenses, service, Board.....	142 55
771	July	3	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	13 88
772	July	3	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh.....	32 50
773	July	3	D. McGregor, misc., Platteville.....	19 05
774	July	3	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls.....	36 63
775	July	3	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	60 50
776	July	3	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	35 80
777	July	3	Albert Salisbury, misc., Whitewater.....	10 47
778	July	3	A. A. Upham, misc., Whitewater.....	6 22
779	July	3	T. Jenkins, misc., etc., Platteville.....	98 58
780	July	3	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh.....	12 03
781	July	3	Albert Salisbury, misc., stationery, Whitewater.....	77 89
782	July	3	The Gross Hardware Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	7 25
783	July	3	Johnson Electric Service Company, repairs, Stevens Point	34 13
784	July	3	Johnson Electric Service Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	24 00
785	July	3	Johnson Electric Service Company, repairs, Oshkosh....	17 26
786	July	3	C. I. King, misc., Whitewater.....	4 22
787	July	3	Allan D. Conover, building, Stevens Point.....	637 54
Total				\$332,164 45

Schedule of classified expenditures for the schools for the annual period ending July, 1901.

3

Items.	Milwaukee.	Oshkosh.	Platteville.	River Falls.	Stevens Point.	Superior.	Whitewater.	Totals.
Apparatus and cabinet .	\$265 69	\$930 15	\$441 79	\$297 63	\$659 00	\$234 95	\$312 34	\$3,141 55
Building		16,250 00			18,381 70			34,631 70
Fuel	2,869 31	2,464 15	1,621 34	1,961 59	1,279 96	1,480 03	1,524 50	13,200 91
Furniture	529 86	231 86	171 30	346 13	330 11	438 27	284 09	2,331 62
Light	191 08	121 74	148 92	77 33	147 50	213 60	257 07	1,157 24
Miscellaneous	961 46	1,671 73	783 37	956 94	1,377 28	912 14	1,124 11	7,786 93
Printing	319 16	702 77	311 95	172 15	186 65	373 17	190 50	2,256 35
Repairs	490 72	861 92	3,701 40	794 72	1,002 99	1,585 24	1,620 24	10,057 23
Reference books	1,001 52	1,064 42	106 32	430 07	771 46	365 92	666 13	4,405 84
Salaries	35,905 13	43,273 07	26,904 50	23,518 50	30,126 33	24,803 25	28,018 75	212,549 53
Stationery	236 83	1,204 17	230 21	458 39	291 19	612 06	313 84	3,346 69
Text-books	680 54	652 86	652 29	426 56	518 76	516 30	771 17	4,248 48
Water rent	158 71	370 00	52 00	50 00	400 00	324 00	300 00	1,654 71
Totals.....	\$43,610 04	\$69,798 84	\$35,125 39	\$29,490 01	\$55,472 93	\$31,888 83	\$35,382 74	\$300,768 78
Expenses of Committees, of the Secretary's office, and the Board for general purposes, and per diem of members.							*\$18,086 19	
Salary of the Secretary for twelve (12) months							1,800 00	\$19,886 19
Cost of Teachers' Institutes:								
For incidentals							\$489 05	
For conductors' expenses							2,768 93	
For conductors' salaries							8,251 50	11,509 48
Total								\$332 164 45

* Payment on principal of loan, \$10,000, and \$1,200 payment of interest on balance.

Classified Expenditures of Schools.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

33

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

1901-1902.

The following is a complete list of the vouchers paid by authority of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from July 31, 1901, to July 2, 1902, inclusive, and the total expenditure reported in the budgets of the Resident Regents, which is followed by a schedule of classified expenditures for the annual period.

No.	Date.	Name.	Amount.
788	July 31	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee	\$215 00
789	July 31	A. N. Meyer, water rent, Milwaukee	63 63
790	July 31	D. M. Horkmans, appar., cab., Milwaukee	9 25
791	July 31	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee	23 05
792	July 31	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee	8 70
793	July 31	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh	245 00
794	July 31	James Jenkins & Co., misc., Oshkosh	90 00
795	July 31	West & Nevitt, misc., Oshkosh	180 00
796	July 31	The C. A. Nichols Co., reference books, Oshkosh	5 00
797	July 31	Ill. Electric Co., repairs, Oshkosh	2 76
798	July 31	Oshkosh Waterworks Co., water rent, Oshkosh	92 50
799	July 31	O. F. Hall, appar., cab., ref. books, Oshkosh	57 75
800	July 31	H. R. Flng, misc., Oshkosh	6 10
801	July 31	John Rawlins, repairs, Platteville	57 00
802	July 31	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls	130 00
803	July 31	Allen P. Weld, light, River Falls	55 57
804	July 31	Des Forges & Co., reference books, River Falls	198 82
805	July 31	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point	167 50
806	July 31	John Rice & Bro. Co., repairs, Stevens Point	27 30
807	July 31	Geo. R. Potter, buildng, Stevens Point	2,210 00
808	July 31	W. O. Lamoreux, building, Stevens Point	571 33
809	July 31	Allan D. Conover, building, Stevens Point	48 69
810	July 31	The Cumulative Index Co., misc., Stevens Point	3 00
811	July 31	Stevens Point Lighting Co., lght, Stevens Point	45 40
812	July 31	R. L. Polk & Co., reference books, Stevens Point	6 00
813	July 31	The Edw. Keough Press, printing, Stevens Point	174 00
814	July 31	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior	180 00
815	July 31	White-Smith Music Pub. Co., misc., Superior	7 11
816	July 31	Manitowoc Seating Co., repairs, Superior	17 43
817	July 31	Clithero Fuel Co., repairs, Superior	24 47
818	July 31	A. Schulties, repairs, Superior	12 00
819	July 31	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior	45 00
820	July 31	N.-W. Machine and Boiler Works, repairs, Superior	67 94
821	July 31	John Oberg, repairs, Superior	10 50
822	July 31	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater	169 00
823	July 31	Johnson Elec. Service Co., repairs, Whitewater	2 50
824	July 31	J. A. Hagemann, ex., sal., Institute	91 85
825	July 31	Albert Hardy, ex., sal., Institute	194 65
826	July 31	G. H. Landgraf, expenses, salary, Institute	59 38
827	July 31	H. C. Buell, expenses, salary, Institute	121 22
828	July 31	Colin A. Scott, expenses, salary, Institute	147 70
829	July 31	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute	147 79

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

880	July 31	W. C. Hewitt, salary, Institute	110 00
881	July 31	R. E. Loveland, expenses, salary, Institute.....	1.9 26
882	July 31	Chicago & Northwestern Ry., general expenses, Board.....	100 00
883	July 31	Improvement Bulletin, misc., Stevens Point, Oshkosh..	7 50
884	July 31	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 60
885	July 31	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board.....	150 00
886	July 31	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Board.....	98 72
887	July 31	H. E. Bolton, expenses, salary, Institute	140 90
888	July 31	G. M. Gerhard, expenses, salary, Institute.....	135 43
889	July 31	H. L. Terry, expenses, salary, Institute.....	116 21
889	July 31	C. E. Patzer, expenses, salary, Institute.....	124 24
841	July 31	Wm. F. Sell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	195 50
842	July 31	Mary D. Bradford, expenses, salary, Institute.....	182 08
843	July 31	A. H. Fletcher, expenses, salary, Institute.....	142 60
844	July 31	M. H. Jackson, expenses, salary, Institute.....	166 69
845	July 31	H. A. Whipple, expenses, salary, Institute.....	178 22
846	Aug. 28	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	215 00
847	Aug. 28	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	3 94
848	Aug. 28	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	175 00
849	Aug. 28	Wm. Diacon, Jr., repairs, Oshkosh.....	40 55
850	Aug. 28	Anti-Dust Floor Dressing Co., misc., Oshkosh.....	26 00
851	Aug. 28	A. C. McClurg & Co., reference books, Oshkosh.....	74 78
852	Aug. 28	The Macmillan Co., text books, Oshkosh.....	16 66
853	Aug. 28	Lucy A. Potter, salary, Oshkosh.....	20 00
854	Aug. 28	C. I. King, building, Oshkosh.....	11 92
855	Aug. 28	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	200 00
856	Aug. 28	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	163 00
857	Aug. 28	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	67 75
858	Aug. 28	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	27 25
859	Aug. 28	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	95 00
860	Aug. 28	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	100 00
861	Aug. 28	H. Klehammer, repairs, Platteville.....	175 00
862	Aug. 28	O. W. Richardson & Co., furniture, Platteville.....	31 50
863	Aug. 28	Alexander H. Revell & Co., furniture, Platteville.....	65 00
864	Aug. 28	The A. H. Andrews Co., furniture, Platteville.....	40 00
865	Aug. 28	R. T. Verran, repairs, Platteville.....	195 00
866	Aug. 28	A. A. Stephens, fuel, Platteville.....	53 62
867	Aug. 28	W. H. Oetiker, fuel, Platteville.....	48 12
868	Aug. 28	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	115 00
869	Aug. 28	Henry E. Wedelstaedt & Co., furniture, River Falls....	11 00
870	Aug. 28	C. F. Winter, furniture, River Falls.....	13 50
871	Aug. 28	August Beorn, repairs, River Falls.....	139 95
872	Aug. 28	N. A. Nelson, repairs, River Falls.....	46 00
873	Aug. 28	Tunstead Heating Co., repairs, River Falls.....	23 00
874	Aug. 28	R. S. Freeman & Son, repairs, River Falls.....	48 75
875	Aug. 28	Geo. L. Sherman & Co., reference books, River Falls..	3 17
876	Aug. 28	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls.....	14 75
877	Aug. 28	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	167 50
878	Aug. 28	E. Dunegan, misc., Stevens Point.....	23 50
879	Aug. 28	C. H. Sylvester, reference books, Stevens Point.....	22 75
880	Aug. 28	Mary D. Bradford, salaries, Stevens Point.....	49 00
881	Aug. 28	Allan D. Conover, building, Stevens Point.....	60 00
882	Aug. 28	McIntosh Stereopticon, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	49 20
883	Aug. 28	Des Forges & Co., reference books, Stevens Point.....	73 73
884	Aug. 28	Gust. W. Hein, misc., Stevens Point.....	54 00
885	Aug. 28	Emmons Burr, misc., Stevens Point.....	36 00
886	Aug. 28	F. J. Frost, misc., Stevens Point.....	97 00
887	Aug. 28	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	180 00
888	Aug. 28	Ziegler Electric Co., appar., cab., Superior.....	11 10
889	Aug. 28	Neil & Co., repairs, Superior.....	234 25
890	Aug. 28	Chi. Laboratory Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Sup..	27 79
891	Aug. 28	Ginn & Co., reference books, Superior.....	12 65
892	Aug. 28	Superior Mfg. Co., repairs, Superior.....	26 65
893	Aug. 28	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
894	Aug. 28	Duplex Mfg. Co., repairs, Superior.....	22 03
895	Aug. 28	Robert Agrell, repairs, Superior	47 00
		rent, Superior	27 00
897	Aug. 28	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior	21 50
898	Aug. 28	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater	160 00
899	Aug. 28	Albert Salisbury, repairs, Whitewater	17 00
900	Aug. 28	Geo. W. Dennis, misc., Whitewater	60 00
901	Aug. 28	O. Smothers, appar., cab., Whitewater	91 20
902	Aug. 28	Albert Salisbury, misc., Whitewater	96 00
903	Aug. 28	R. O'Connor & Son, repairs, Whitewater	9 60

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

904	Aug. 28	Gimbel Brothers, furniture, Whitewater	75 00
905	Aug. 28	Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture, Whitewater.....	15 00
906	Aug. 28	Taylor & Gleason, general expenses, Board	27 00
907	Aug. 23	Wisconsin Central Railway Co., general expenses, Board	50 00
908	Aug. 28	Wisconsin Central Railway Co., general expenses, Board	50 00
909	Aug. 28	Wisconsin Central Railway Co., general expenses, Board	50 00
910	Aug. 28	J. Q. Emery, expenses, Board	10 60
911	Aug. 28	J. Knauber Litho. Co., general expenses, Board.....	11 00
912	Aug. 28	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 00
913	Aug. 28	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board	150 00
914	Aug. 28	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board	65 78
915	Aug. 28	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior	14 34
916	Aug. 28	C. E. Slotnower, expenses, salary, Institute	137 62
917	Aug. 28	A. J. Hutton, expenses, salary, Institute	176 87
918	Aug. 28	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point	49 02
919	Aug. 28	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh	19 86
920	Aug. 28	Alfred L. Robbins-Martin Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh....	18 82
921	Aug. 28	Edna Carter, misc., Oshkosh	6 10
922	Aug. 28	A. A. Thresher & Son, repairs, Oshkosh	99 51
923	Aug. 28	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute	335 34
924	Aug. 28	L. S. Keeley, expenses, salary, Institute	155 58
925	Aug. 28	S. A. Lynch, expenses, salary, Institute	82 81
926	Aug. 28	Thos. H. Gentle, expenses, salary, Institute.....	94 10
927	Aug. 28	J. I. Jegl, expenses, salary, Institute	90 00
928	Aug. 28	A. H. Fletcher, expenses, salary, Institute.....	97 56
929	Aug. 28	I. C. McNeill, salary, Institute	55 00
930	Aug. 28	M. A. Jackson, expenses, salary, Institute.....	156 48
931	Aug. 28	Wm. W. Martin, expenses, salary, Institute	70 56
932	Aug. 28	A. A. Upham, expenses, salary, Institute	207 62
933	Aug. 28	Grace Darling Madden, expenses, salary, Institute.....	109 58
934	Aug. 28	J. A. Merrill, expenses, salary, Institute	123 21
935	Aug. 28	C. E. Patzer, expenses, salary, Institute	188 10
936	Aug. 28	H. O. Hibbard, expenses, salary, Institute	79 50
937	Aug. 28	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute	335 00
938	Aug. 28	G. L. Bowman, expenses, salary, Institute	225 49
939	Aug. 28	Carrie J. Smith, expenses, salary, Institute	136 70
940	Aug. 28	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	246 02
941	Aug. 28	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute	326 08
942	Aug. 28	F. H. Sechrist, expenses, salary, Institute.....	85 65
943	Aug. 28	D. H. Schuler, expenses, salary, Institute	168 14
944	Aug. 28	O. J. Schuster, expenses, salary, Institute	113 22
945	Aug. 28	Jno. N. Foster, expenses, salary, Institute.....	131 02
946	Aug. 28	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	3,000 00
947	Aug. 28	Tunstend Heating Company, building, Stevens Point....	3,000 00
948	Aug. 28	J. T. Rayercraft, building, Oshkosh.....	3,000 00
949	Aug. 28	G. H. Landgraf, expenses, Institute.....	40 51
950	Aug. 28	Wm. F. Sell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	54 35
951	Aug. 28	A. H. Weber, expenses, salary, Institute.....	120 58
952	Aug. 28	Taylor Frye, expenses, salary, Institute	118 00
953	Aug. 28	W. F. Lusk, expenses, salary, Institute	105 15
954	Aug. 28	F. G. Kraege, expenses, salary, Institute	87 06
955	Aug. 28	J. C. Graham, expenses, salary, Institute	104 13
956	Aug. 28	H. C. Buell, expenses, salary, Institute.....	103 01
957	Aug. 28	J. F. Berger, expenses, salary, Institute	34 05
958	Aug. 28	Geo. E. Bunsu, expenses, salary, Institute	60 00
959	Aug. 28	A. B. O'Neil, expenses, salary, Institute	190 31
960	Aug. 28	Chester W. Smith, expenses, salary, Institute	100 51
961	Aug. 28	W. H. Schulz, expenses, salary, Institute	93 18
962	Aug. 28	L. W. Wood, expenses, salary, Institute	153 13
963	Aug. 28	G. W. Swartz, expenses, salary, Institute	168 19
964	Aug. 28	W. L. Morrison, expenses, salary, Institute	61 10
965	Aug. 28	S. Y. Gillan, expenses, salary, Institute.....	151 71
966	Aug. 28	Gertrude L. Zeninger, expenses, salary, Institute.....	66 92
967	Aug. 28	State Journal Printing Co., incidentals, Institute.....	31 25
968	Aug. 28	The Mueller Company, building, Oshkosh	3,500 00
969	Aug. 28	W. O. Lamoreux, building, Stevens Point.....	425 00
970	Sept. 25	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee	3,576 25
971	Sept. 25	Arthur H. Vogel, repairs, Milwaukee	65 90
972	Sept. 25	Robert Harper & Son, repairs, Milwaukee.....	466 25
973	Sept. 25	Geo. Shrosgree, appar., cab., Milwaukee	37 75
974	Sept. 25	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	4 82
975	Sept. 25	Harriet P. Bury, salaries, Milwaukee	9 00
976	Sept. 25	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh	4,085 75
977	Sept. 25	F. M. Lampson, repairs, Oshkosh	116 00
978	Sept. 25	Thresher & Son, repairs, Oshkosh	21 85

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979	Sept. 25	Frances L. Strong, salaries, Oshkosh	10 00
980	Sept. 25	Susanne A. Look, salaries, Oshkosh	72 00
981	Sept. 25	Ella G. Parmele, salaries, Oshkosh	10 50
982	Sept. 25	Josephine Henderson, salaries, Oshkosh	27 50
983	Sept. 25	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh	21 66
984	Sept. 25	Buckstaff, Edwards Co., misc., Oshkosh.....	19 72
985	Sept. 25	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh	20 00
986	Sept. 25	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,666 00
987	Sept. 25	American Luxfer Prism Co., repairs, Platteville	8 00
988	Sept. 25	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., misc., Platteville.....	12 00
9 9	Sept. 25	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,292 50
990	Sept. 25	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., River Falls	42 18
991	Sept. 25	Queen & Co., appar., cab., River Falls.....	5 33
992	Sept. 25	Wellesley Vannatta, light, River Falls	5 33
993	Sept. 25	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point	2,955 50
994	Sept. 25	Jacob Schiedel, repairs, Stevens Point	12 75
995	Sept. 25	C. Krembs & Co., repairs, Stevens Point	11 23
996	Sept. 25	C. Krembs & Bro., repairs, Stevens Point	18 50
997	Sept. 25	G. A. Stuart, repairs, Stevens Point	118 50
998	Sept. 25	V. P. Atwell, repairs, Stevens Point	108 75
999	Sept. 25	St. Pt. Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
1000	Sept. 25	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point	1,929 94
1	Sept. 25	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior	2,376 00
2	Sept. 25	C. E. Washburn, repairs, Superior.....	174 00
3	Sept. 25	E. J. Howard, misc., Superior	5 44
4	Sept. 25	Kelly & May, repairs, Superior	29 56
5	Sept. 25	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water, rent, Sup.	21 00
6	Sept. 25	Alfred L. Robins-Martin Co., appar., cab., Superior.....	48 81
7	Sept. 25	H. F. Cowdin, furniture, Superior	50 00
8	Sept. 25	Sunderland & Ostrander, misc., Superior	1,579 00
9	Sept. 25	H. F. Cowdin, repairs, Superior	15 00
10	Sept. 25	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior	18 03
11	Sept. 25	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior	45 00
12	Sept. 25	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater	2,865 00
13	Sept. 25	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Whitewater..	175 11
14	Sept. 25	Star Wall Finish Co., repairs, Whitewater	9 67
15	Sept. 25	B. E. Cutter, repairs, Whitewater	28 46
16	Sept. 25	R. L. Williams, repairs, Whitewater	82 12
17	Sept. 25	Paxton Company, furniture, Whitewater	13 20
18	Sept. 25	H. Mooers Company, repairs, Whitewater	129 23
19	Sept. 25	Wis Central Railway Co., gen. expense, Board	50 00
20	Sept. 25	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board	150 00
21	Sept. 25	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Board	5 40
22	Sept. 25	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
23	Sept. 25	F. A. Ross, regent's expense, Board	29 13
24	Sept. 25	C. D. Kepp, expenses, salary, Institute	106 40
25	Sept. 25	John Callahan, expenses, salary, Institute	76 13
26	Sept. 25	Ella L. Fink, expenses, salary, Institute	59 00
27	Sept. 25	F. F. Showers, expenses, salary, Institute	48 40
28	Sept. 25	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute	19 50
29	Sept. 25	W. J. Pollock, expenses, salary, Institute	91 72
30	Sept. 25	J. T. Hooper, salary, Institute	35 00
31	Sept. 25	Wm. E. Anderson, expense, salary, Institute	62 63
32	Sept. 25	O. J. Schuster, expense, salary, Institute	162 69
33	Sept. 25	W. H. Hickok, expenses, salary, Institute	118 33
34	Sept. 25	F. K. Sechrist, expenses, salary, Institute	63 12
35	Sept. 25	A. A. Upham, expenses, salary, Institute	75 19
36	Sept. 25	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute	133 95
37	Sept. 25	A. M. Olson, expenses, Institute	23 03
38	Sept. 25	Geo. E. Bunsa, expenses, salary, Institute	86 20
39	Sept. 25	Albert Hardy, expenses, salary, Institute	152 22
40	Sept. 25	W. L. Morrison, expenses, salary, Institute	62 55
41	Sept. 25	D. L. Henhessey, expenses, Institute	16 89
42	Sept. 25	G. W. Gehrand, expenses, salary, Institute	67 76
43	Sept. 25	J. F. Sims, expenses, salary, Institute	110 26
44	Sept. 25	G. C. Shotts, expenses, salary, Institute	178 38
45	Sept. 25	Thos. W. Boyce, expenses, salary, Institute	153 05
46	Sept. 25	F. E. Doty, expenses, salary, Institute	115 84
47	Sept. 25	C. E. Patzer, expenses, salary, Institute	123 37
48	Sept. 25	J. H. Bergen, expenses, salary, Institute	67 48
49	Sept. 25	Geo. C. Shotts, expenses, salary, Institute	197 97
50	Sept. 25	Whitewater Water Works Co., water rent, Whitewater.	75 00
51	Sept. 25	Mary I. McFadden, salary, Institute	75 00
52	Sept. 25	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute	482 50
53	Sept. 25	Wis. Central Ry. Co., building, Osh., Stevens Point.....	159 96

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54	Sept. 25	Alvin Kellett, building, Oshkosh	6 00
55	Sept. 25	J. T. Raycraft, building, Oshkosh	2,000 00
56	Oct. 23	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee	3,569 75
57	Oct. 23	Charles McKenny, salaries, Milwaukee	10 00
58	Oct. 23	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale, appar., cab., Milwaukee	116 89
59	Oct. 23	Edwin E. Howell, appar., cab., Milwaukee	125 00
60	Oct. 23	F. C. Knetemeyer, repairs, Milwaukee	17 50
61	Oct. 23	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee	265 35
62	Oct. 23	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee	11 18
63	Oct. 23	A. N. Meyer, water rent, Milwaukee	15 08
64	Oct. 23	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh	4,193 75
65	Oct. 23	Thomas Charles Company, misc., Oshkosh	51 60
66	Oct. 23	Shaw Walker Company, furniture, Oshkosh	15 00
67	Oct. 23	Thomas Charles Company, furn., misc., Oshkosh	17 28
68	Oct. 23	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh	306 98
69	Oct. 23	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh	10 20
70	Oct. 23	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh	15 60
71	Oct. 23	Maud B. Curtiss, misc., Oshkosh	8 05
72	Oct. 23	Eugenie H. Wiese, salary, Oshkosh	5 80
73	Oct. 23	Lucy A. Potter, salary, Oshkosh	20 00
74	Oct. 23	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh	46 80
75	Oct. 23	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville	2,665 00
76	Oct. 23	H. Kleinhammer, repairs, Platteville	285 00
77	Oct. 23	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls	2,392 50
78	Oct. 23	Pendent Globe Co., appar., cab., River Falls	17 00
79	Oct. 23	Library Bureau, furniture, River Falls	15 60
80	Oct. 23	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point	2,960 50
81	Oct. 23	Ella Griffin, salaries, Stevens Point	7 50
82	Oct. 23	John Norton, repairs, Stevens Point	3 50
83	Oct. 23	Lyon & Healey, furniture, Stevens Point	100 00
84	Oct. 23	F. A. Ross, pay roll, Superior	2,490 00
85	Oct. 23	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior	12 60
86	Oct. 23	Peter McDonald, salaries, Superior	45 00
87	Oct. 23	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater	2,850 75
88	Oct. 23	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup.	47 65
89	Oct. 23	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Superior	78 47
90	Oct. 23	C. I. King, building, Oshkosh	20 21
91	Oct. 23	W. & L. E. Gurley, appar., cab., Whitewater	150 00
92	Oct. 23	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Whitewater	64 35
93	Oct. 23	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., Whitewater	55 13
94	Oct. 23	Democrat Printing Co., general expense, Board	47 50
95	Oct. 23	Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., gen. ex., Board	50 00
96	Oct. 23	Edna M. Greenfield, general expense, Board	60 00
97	Oct. 23	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board	150 00
98	Oct. 23	S. S. Rockwood, expense, Secretary, Board	8 17
99	Oct. 23	J. Q. Emery, expense, Board	65 60
100	Oct. 23	D. L. Hennessy, salary, Institute	15 00
101	Oct. 23	J. W. Livingston, expense, salary, Institute	53 11
102	Oct. 23	J. F. Sims, expenses, salary, Institute	261 05
103	Oct. 23	G. E. McDill, regents' expense, Board	47 70
104	Oct. 23	F. H. Lord, regents' expense, Board	32 80
105	Oct. 23	Whitewater Elec. Lt. Co., light, Whitewater	36 80
106	Oct. 23	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry., gen. ex., Board	50 00
107	Nov. 20	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee	3,678 25
108	Nov. 20	Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture, Milwaukee	130 00
109	Nov. 20	H. Mooers Company, repairs, Milwaukee	75 00
110	Nov. 20	I. N. Mitchell, appar., cab., Milwaukee	8 40
111	Nov. 20	Jos. L. Cox, repairs, Milwaukee	45 00
112	Nov. 20	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee	23 06
113	Nov. 20	Asa M. Royce, misc., Milwaukee	16 19
114	Nov. 20	E. C. Case, misc., Milwaukee	9 09
115	Nov. 20	Geo. F. Bell, misc., Milwaukee	6 00
116	Nov. 20	Chas. McKenny, misc., Milwaukee	10 00
117	Nov. 20	Chas. McKenny, misc., Milwaukee	10 00
118	Nov. 20	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh	4,237 50
119	Nov. 20	Dayton Slate Easel Co., building, Oshkosh	450 16
120	Nov. 20	The Mueller Co., building, Oshkosh	1,700 00
121	Nov. 20	J. T. Raycraft, building, Oshkosh	600 00
122	Nov. 20	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh	21 30
123	Nov. 20	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee	4 00
124	Nov. 20	The Morgan Co., furniture, Oshkosh	18 25
125	Nov. 20	Art Metal Construction Co., furniture, Oshkosh	90 00
126	Nov. 20	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh	20 00
127	Nov. 20	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh	10 20
128	Nov. 20	F. A. Plummer Company, misc., Oshkosh	5 25

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129	Nov. 20	L. D. Harmon & Son, misc., Oshkosh	153 00
130	Nov. 20	H. F. Leverenz, misc., Oshkosh	8 91
131	Nov. 20	F. M. Lampson, repairs, Oshkosh	15 00
132	Nov. 20	A. R. Coates, agent, misc., Osh., Stevens Point	15 00
133	Nov. 20	Raycraft, Meyer & Dompke, building, Oshkosh	1,500 00
134	Nov. 20	Lulu Adams, salaries, Oshkosh	8 00
135	Nov. 20	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville	2,710 00
136	Nov. 20	A. A. Upham, misc., Platteville	11 04
137	Nov. 20	W. F. Grindell, furniture, Platteville	15 50
138	Nov. 20	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls	2,405 00
139	Nov. 20	G. A. Rasmussen, furniture, River Falls	2 50
140	Nov. 20	Quincy Show Case Co., furniture, River Falls	11 20
141	Nov. 20	O. W. Newcomb & Co., furniture, River Falls	26 25
142	Nov. 20	A. W. Lund, furniture, River Falls	2 50
143	Nov. 20	Wellesley Vannatta, light, River Falls	9 49
144	Nov. 20	Stevens & Robertson, furniture, River Falls	4 60
145	Nov. 20	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls	6 30
146	Nov. 20	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., River Falls	5 85
147	Nov. 20	S. A. Berkemeyer, repairs, River Falls	27 22
148	Nov. 20	D. F. Burnham, misc., River Falls	21 61
149	Nov. 20	J. A. Merrill, misc., River Falls	13 40
150	Nov. 20	John P. Bird, misc., River Falls	13 54
151	Nov. 20	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point	2,982 50
152	Nov. 20	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point	2,635 06
153	Nov. 20	Dayton Slate Easel Company, building, Stevens Point	589 33
154	Nov. 20	R. A. Cook, fuel, Stevens Point	169 53
155	Nov. 20	W. O. Lamoureux, building, Stevens Point	680 00
156	Nov. 20	A. G. Green, fuel, Stevens Point	105 00
157	Nov. 20	G. E. McDill (Conover), building, Stevens Point	289 33
158	Nov. 20	Phillip Gross Hard. Company, building, Stevens Point	450 00
159	Nov. 20	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior	2,490 00
160	Nov. 20	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior	25 00
161	Nov. 20	Northwestern Mach. & Boiler Works, repairs, Superior	97 50
162	Nov. 20	A. L. Ewing, misc., Superior	14 30
163	Nov. 20	H. F. Cowdin, furniture, Superior	23 50
164	Nov. 20	Owen Williams, salaries, Superior	9 75
165	Nov. 20	F. E. Doty, misc., Superior	27 14
166	Nov. 20	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior	181 09
167	Nov. 20	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater	2,865 00
168	Nov. 20	C. I. King, misc., Whitewater	4 88
169	Nov. 20	John Winn, misc., Whitewater	48 00
170	Nov. 20	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute	60 20
171	Nov. 20	C. M. & St. Paul Ry., gen. ex., Board	100 00
172	Nov. 20	State Journal Printing Co., general expenses, Board	7 00
173	Nov. 20	Tunstead Heating Co., building, Stevens Point	2,500 00
174	Nov. 20	J. Q. Emery, regents, expense, Board	51 80
175	Nov. 20	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board	60 00
176	Nov. 20	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board	150 00
177	Nov. 20	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board	24 23
178	Nov. 20	C. & Northwestern Railway, gen. ex., Board	150 00
179	Nov. 20	F. A. Ross, regent's expense, Board	42 65
180	Nov. 20	Wisconsin Central Railway Co., gen. ex., Board	50 00
181	Dec. 18	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee	3,665 00
182	Dec. 18	J. A. Hagemann, misc., Milwaukee	32 31
183	Dec. 18	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee	10 00
184	Dec. 18	Gustav Wollaeger, misc., Milwaukee	33 66
185	Dec. 18	Gether & Dreibert, appar., cab., Milwaukee	5 20
186	Dec. 18	M. C. Mead, misc., Milwaukee	19 72
187	Dec. 18	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh	4,325 00
188	Dec. 18	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh	19 00
189	Dec. 18	Oshkosh Electric Light & Power Co., light, Oshkosh	34 40
190	Dec. 18	American School Furniture Co., furniture, Oshkosh	113 25
191	Dec. 18	W. H. Davis, reference books, Oshkosh	40 00
192	Dec. 18	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh	20 00
193	Dec. 18	Standard School Furniture Co., furniture, Oshkosh	15 92
194	Dec. 18	Engenie Weise, salaries, Oshkosh	4 80
195	Dec. 18	Osh. Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh	20 60
196	Dec. 18	Oshkosh Gas Lt. Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh	24 95
197	Dec. 18	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh	9 40
198	Dec. 18	Chicago Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh	29 65
199	Dec. 18	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh	923 91
200	Dec. 18	W. G. Maxey, water rent, Oshkosh	92 50
201	Dec. 18	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville	2,710 00
202	Dec. 18	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville	30 77
203	Dec. 18	H. C. Buchl, misc., Platteville	9 54

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204	Dec. 18	T. Jenkins, Jr., fuel, Platteville.....	163 95
205	Dec. 18	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,592 50
206	Dec. 18	N. A. Nelson, furniture, River Falls.....	20 00
207	Dec. 18	A. T. Carroll, repairs, River Falls.....	16 00
208	Dec. 18	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,932 50
209	Dec. 18	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	34 83
210	Dec. 18	Stevens Pt. Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
211	Dec. 18	R. A. Cook, fuel, Stevens Point.....	823 13
212	Dec. 18	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	765 60
213	Dec. 18	Ziegler Apparatus Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	57 00
214	Dec. 18	C. A. Schenk, City Treas., misc., Stevens Point.....	12 08
215	Dec. 18	Ella Griffin, salaries, Stevens Point.....	12 00
216	Dec. 18	J. Andrae & Sons, building, Stevens Point.....	500 00
217	Dec. 18	W. O. Lamoreux, building, Stevens Point.....	441 44
218	Dec. 18	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,865 00
219	Dec. 18	Whitewater Elec. Lt. Co., light, Whitewater.....	28 12
220	Dec. 18	Whitewater Water Wks. Co., water rent, Whitewater..	75 00
221	Dec. 18	Whitewater Elec. Lt. Co., light, Whitewater.....	36 18
222	Dec. 18	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,483 00
223	Dec. 18	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	32 50
224	Dec. 18	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup..	39 50
225	Dec. 18	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior.....	202 89
226	Dec. 18	Owen Williams, salaries, Superior.....	6 00
227	Dec. 18	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup....	47 00
228	Dec. 18	James Seaman, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	13 50
229	Dec. 18	F. Henry Kiser, misc., Whitewater.....	237 60
230	Dec. 18	Des Forges & Co., ref. books, Platteville.....	88 83
231	Dec. 18	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, repairs, Oshkosh.....	938 67
232	Dec. 18	J. Q. Emery, expenses, Board.....	8 03
233	Dec. 18	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 03
234	Dec. 18	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 03
235	Dec. 18	State Journal Printing Co., gen. ex., Board.....	24 50
236	Dec. 18	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board.....	5 43
237	Dec. 18	Taylor & Gleason, incidentals, Institute.....	35 03
238	Dec. 18	Jay A. Hinman Tel. & Elec. Co., building, Oshkosh.....	300 03
239	Dec. 18	J. T. Raycraft, building, Oshkosh.....	1,282 54
240	Dec. 18	Raycraft, Meyer & Dompke, building, Oshkosh.....	1,313 00
241	Dec. 18	F. M. Lampron, repairs, Oshkosh.....	15 00
242	Dec. 18	Ira Edwards, building, Oshkosh.....	114 23
243	Dec. 18	Wm. Waters, building, Oshkosh.....	761 77
244	Feb. 5	Gustav Wollaeger, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,665 00
245	Feb. 5	Chas. McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	38 93
246	Feb. 5	Ch. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee..	2 36
247	Feb. 5	Des Forges & Co., ref. books, Milwaukee.....	67 31
248	Feb. 5	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	42 40
249	Feb. 5	A. N. Meyer, water rent, Milwaukee.....	39 11
250	Feb. 5	Gustav Wollaeger, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	41 63
251	Feb. 5	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	1,266 63
252	Feb. 5	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,319 50
253	Feb. 5	Edwin F. Pierce, repairs, Oshkosh.....	4 00
254	Feb. 5	John Manion, repairs, Oshkosh.....	7 04
255	Feb. 5	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh.....	8 00
256	Feb. 5	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
257	Feb. 5	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	8 00
258	Feb. 5	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Oshkosh.....	38 32
259	Feb. 5	Crippene Hdw. Co., misc., Oshkosh.....	5 00
260	Feb. 5	Oshkosh Elec. Light & Power Co., light, Oshkosh.....	91 65
261	Feb. 5	T. Jenkins, Jr., pay roll, Platteville.....	2,679 03
262	Feb. 5	Thos. H. Gentle, salaries, Platteville.....	35 00
263	Feb. 5	American Luxfer Prism Co., repairs, Platteville.....	17 50
264	Feb. 5	J. A. Henry, repairs, Platteville.....	9 50
265	Feb. 5	T. Jenkins, Jr., fuel, Platteville.....	326 55
266	Feb. 5	Phil. D. Hendershot, Jr., water rent, Platteville.....	52 00
267	Feb. 5	Platteville Elec. Light & Power Co., light, Platteville..	60 19
268	Feb. 5	T. Jenkins, Jr., text books, Platteville.....	58 23
269	Feb. 5	Mrs. W. H. Williams, salaries, Platteville.....	15 00
270	Feb. 5	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,383 75
271	Feb. 5	H. A. Adrian, misc., River Falls.....	23 03
272	Feb. 5	A. H. Fletcher, misc., River Falls.....	23 75
273	Feb. 5	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls.....	29 03
274	Feb. 5	J. S. Heminway, appar., cab., River Falls.....	30 00
275	Feb. 5	Chl. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., River Falls.....	95 03
276	Feb. 5	Western Publishing House, ref. books, River Falls.....	12 03
277	Feb. 5	City of River Falls, light, River Falls.....	24 00
278	Feb. 5	F. P. Answorth, fuel, River Falls.....	557 23

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

279	Feb. 5	City of River Falls, water rent, River Falls.....	50 00
280	Feb. 5	The Beard Art Pub. Co., furn., River Falls.....	3 50
281	Feb. 5	Nelson Elliott, fuel, River Falls.....	67 50
282	Feb. 5	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,932 50
283	Feb. 5	T. B. Pray, ref. books, stationery, Stevens Point.....	187 84
284	Feb. 5	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	11 28
285	Feb. 5	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	26 90
286	Feb. 5	Queen & Co., Incorporated, appar., cab., Stevens Point	27 62
287	Feb. 5	Edith M. Hill, salaries, Stevens Point.....	5 00
288	Feb. 5	Julius Andrae & Sons, building, Stevens Point.....	333 34
289	Feb. 5	Ira L. Eldridge, repairs, Stevens Point.....	51 15
290	Feb. 5	O. W. Lamoreux, building, Stevens Point.....	373 44
291	Feb. 5	Phillip Gross Hdw. Co., building, Stevens Point.....	37 10
292	Feb. 5	Allan D. Conover, building, Stevens Point.....	35 00
293	Feb. 5	Am. School Furniture Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	307 00
294	Feb. 5	E. H. Stafford & Bro., furniture, Stevens Point.....	52 75
295	Feb. 5	F. K. Sechrist, misc., Stevens Point.....	9 25
296	Feb. 5	A. H. Sage, misc., Stevens Point.....	10 08
297	Feb. 5	Mary V. Mustard, misc., Stevens Point.....	8 30
298	Feb. 5	Gross & Jacobs, repairs, Stevens Point.....	33 14
299	Feb. 5	Taylor Bros., misc., Stevens Point.....	10 50
300	Feb. 5	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	19 28
301	Feb. 5	C. Krembs & Bro., repairs, Stevens Point.....	28 95
302	Feb. 5	S. B. Tobey, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	6 00
303	Feb. 5	Vetter Mfg. Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	135 00
304	Feb. 5	Stevens Point Lighting Co., light, Stevens Point.....	101 05
305	Feb. 5	Edmons Burr, misc., Stevens Point.....	21 60
306	Feb. 5	L. P. Moen, misc., Stevens Point.....	2 73
307	Feb. 5	Dell King, fuel, Stevens Point.....	71 25
308	Feb. 5	S. Y. Bentley, fuel, Stevens Point.....	71 25
309	Feb. 5	Dille & Oster, misc., Stevens Point.....	51 56
310	Feb. 5	Harold E. Culver, misc., Stevens Point.....	75
311	Feb. 5	Ella Griffin, salaries, Stevens Point.....	6 00
312	Feb. 5	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,485 00
313	Feb. 5	Detroit Photographic Co., misc., Superior.....	8 83
314	Feb. 5	Afred L. Robbins-Martin Co., appar., cab., Sup.....	22 25
315	Feb. 5	J. S. Heminway, appar., cab., Superior.....	15 50
316	Feb. 5	I. C. McNeill, appar., cab., Superior.....	6 10
317	Feb. 5	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup.....	61 50
318	Feb. 5	S. A. Lynch, misc., Superior.....	22 63
319	Feb. 5	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior.....	505 40
320	Feb. 5	Owen Williams, salaries, Superior.....	4 50
321	Feb. 5	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,866 00
322	Feb. 5	Whitewater Lumber Co., misc., Whitewater.....	1,070 12
323	Feb. 5	Anna Barnard, misc., Whitewater.....	2 20
324	Feb. 5	Annie M. Cottrell, misc., Whitewater.....	2 20
325	Feb. 5	F. C. Kiser, misc., Whitewater.....	27 03
326	Feb. 5	John A. Haselwood, misc., Whitewater.....	11 00
327	Feb. 5	C. W. Rockwell, furniture, Whitewater.....	9 75
328	Feb. 5	Wheeler & Tratt, misc., Whitewater.....	297 00
329	Feb. 5	Whitewater Elec. Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	37 05
330	Feb. 5	Ernest N. Littlejohn, misc., Whitewater.....	45 00
331	Feb. 5	Jas. G. Kostol, misc., Whitewater.....	22 00
332	Feb. 5	J. Q. Emery, Regents' expense, Board.....	42 85
333	Feb. 5	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 00
334	Feb. 5	S. S. Rockwood, Secretary's salary, Board.....	150 03
335	Feb. 5	E. G. Clark, expenses, Board.....	150 00
336	Feb. 5	Chicago & Northwestern Ry., gen. ex., Board.....	50 00
337	Feb. 5	S. S. Rockwood, gen. ex., Board.....	86 52
338	Feb. 5	G. C. Shuts, expenses, Institute.....	19 02
339	Feb. 5	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	10 00
340	Feb. 5	Charles I. King, building, repairs, Oshkosh, Platteville.....	110 03
341	Feb. 5	Charles I. King, building, Oshkosh.....	34 57
342	Feb. 5	O. A. Toner, building, Oshkosh.....	178 75
343	Feb. 5	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	2,245 49
344	Feb. 5	Tunstead Heating Co., building, Stevens Point.....	1,05 60
345	Feb. 5	Tunstead Heating Co., building, Stevens Point.....	19 09
346	Feb. 5	R. A. Cook, fuel, Stevens Point.....	1,042 39
347	Feb. 5	Stark Bros. Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	5 00
348	Feb. 5	Queen & Co., Inc., appar., cab., Superior.....	19 00
349	Feb. 5	Am. Heating Co., repairs, Superior.....	26 10
350	Feb. 5	O. Smothers, repairs, Whitewater.....	29 53
351	Feb. 5	Albert Salisbury, appar., etc., Whitewater.....	28 04
352	Feb. 5	E. R. Nichols & Co., repairs, Whitewater.....	25 34
353	Feb. 5	H. J. O'Connor, stationery, Whitewater.....	63 54

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354	Feb. 5	Frank P. Hall, misc., Whitewater.....	43 55
355	Feb. 5	L. M. Goodhue & Son, furniture, Whitewater.....	22 20
356	Feb. 5	B. E. Cutter, repairs, Superior.....	33 28
357	Feb. 5	E. Bonnett, Sr., repairs, Whitewater.....	26 54
358	Feb. 5	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	12 88
359	Feb. 5	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh.....	27 12
360	Feb. 5	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh.....	11 15
361	Feb. 5	D. McGregor, misc., Platteville.....	39 64
362	Feb. 5	W. J. Bryer, misc., River Falls.....	29 70
363	Feb. 5	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	22 91
364	Feb. 5	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	32 45
365	Feb. 5	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	28 05
366	Feb. 5	Albert Salisbury, misc., Whitewater.....	8 50
367	Feb. 5	Albert Salisbury, misc., Whitewater.....	32 36
368	Feb. 5	Z. P. Beach, expenses, service, Board.....	20 75
369	Feb. 5	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	129 66
370	Feb. 5	J. Q. Emery, expenses, service, Board.....	274 10
371	Feb. 5	G. E. McDill, expenses, service, Board.....	209 99
372	Feb. 5	T. Jenkins, Jr., expenses, service, Board.....	103 50
373	Feb. 5	Fred Scheiber, expenses, service, Board.....	9 84
374	Feb. 5	L. D. Harvey, expenses, service, Board.....	57 70
375	Feb. 5	F. H. Lord, expenses, service, Board.....	145 40
376	Feb. 5	Gustav Wollaeger, expenses, service, Board.....	64 30
377	Feb. 5	Frank A. Ross, expenses, service, Board.....	96 35
A	Feb. 5	Gustav Wollaeger, budget, Milwaukee.....	1,796 15
B	Feb. 5	A. E. Thompson, budget, Oshkosh.....	2,043 94
C	Feb. 5	T. Jenkins, Jr., budget, Platteville.....	938 00
D	Feb. 5	F. H. Lord, budget, River Falls.....	1,064 63
E	Feb. 5	G. E. McDill, budget, Stevens Point.....	1,413 24
F	Feb. 5	Frank A. Ross, budget, Superior.....	1,329 31
G	Feb. 5	Z. P. Beach, budget, Whitewater.....	1,094 71
378	Feb. 26	Fred Scheiber, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	\$3,517 00
379	Feb. 26	A. B. Dick Company, misc., Milwaukee.....	50 00
380	Feb. 26	Geo. Shrosbree, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	43 55
381	Feb. 26	E. C. Case, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	5 00
382	Feb. 26	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,315 00
383	Feb. 26	Am. School Furn. Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	458 30
384	Feb. 26	Buckstaff Edwards Company, furniture, Oshkosh.....	201 50
385	Feb. 26	O. A. Toner, repairs, Oshkosh.....	25 50
386	Feb. 26	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., fuel, light, Oshkosh.....	37 45
387	Feb. 26	O. A. Toner, repairs, Oshkosh.....	74 00
388	Feb. 26	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
389	Feb. 26	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh.....	23 80
390	Feb. 26	Eugenie Wiese, salaries, Oshkosh.....	4 00
391	Feb. 26	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	13 60
392	Feb. 26	Harriet C. Magee, salaries, Oshkosh.....	120 00
393	Feb. 26	Cook & Brown Lime Company, fuel, Oshkosh.....	1,369 36
394	Feb. 26	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	225 20
395	Feb. 26	W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	8 25
396	Feb. 26	W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	29 90
397	Feb. 26	Jay A. Hinman Tel. & Elec. Co., bldg., Oshkosh.....	137 50
398	Feb. 26	W. H. Davis, repairs, Oshkosh.....	21 55
399	Feb. 26	T. W. Bishop, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,472 75
400	Feb. 26	Albert Hardy, salaries, Platteville.....	198 00
401	Feb. 26	T. W. Bishop, fuel, Platteville.....	783 05
402	Feb. 26	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,370 50
403	Feb. 26	A. B. Dick Company, misc., River Falls.....	50 00
404	Feb. 26	Wagner Typewriter Company, misc., River Falls.....	75 00
405	Feb. 26	J. A. Merrill, misc., River Falls.....	14 25
406	Feb. 26	J. E. Johnson, fuel, River Falls.....	126 00
407	Feb. 26	Hans Sheldrew, fuel, River Falls.....	68 75
408	Feb. 26	C. F. Hall, fuel, River Falls.....	100 00
409	Feb. 26	Monce Malberg, fuel, River Falls.....	642 00
410	Feb. 26	Matt Bergseng, fuel, River Falls.....	41 00
411	Feb. 26	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,982 50
412	Feb. 26	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	151 68
413	Feb. 26	Edwin E. Howell, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	35 00
414	Feb. 26	S. M. Coulter, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	24 00
415	Feb. 26	Edith M. Hill, salaries, Stevens Point.....	2 00
416	Feb. 26	Dayton Slate Easel Company, building, Stevens Point.....	7 90
417	Feb. 26	Ella Griffin, salaries, Stevens Point.....	6 00
418	Feb. 26	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,490 00
419	Feb. 26	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior.....	385 30
420	Feb. 26	Owen Williams, salaries, Superior.....	4 50

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

421	Feb. 26	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	12 00
422	Feb. 26	Superior Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Superior	39 80
423	Feb. 26	A. B. Dick Company, misc., Superior.....	50 00
424	Feb. 26	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,863 00
425	Feb. 26	Anderson Art Co., furniture, Whitewater.....	15 50
426	Feb. 26	Whitewater Elec. Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	37 74
427	Feb. 26	Sweet, Wallach & Co., appar., cab., Whitewater.....	10 80
428	Feb. 26	E. N. Littlejohn, misc., Whitewater.....	90 00
429	Feb. 26	Wis. Central Railway Co., gen. ex., Board.....	50 00
430	Feb. 26	C. M. & St. Paul Ry., gen. ex., Board.....	100 00
431	Feb. 26	J. Q. Emery, expenses, Regent, Board.....	9 75
432	Feb. 26	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
433	Feb. 26	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Secretary, Board.....	4 60
434	Feb. 26	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., expenses, Board.....	100 00
435	Feb. 26	J. Q. Emery, expenses, Board.....	29 80
436	Feb. 26	J. Knauber Litho. Co., general expenses, Board.....	11 00
437	Feb. 26	Edna M. Greenfield, general expenses, Board.....	60 00
438	Feb. 26	J. W. Livingston, expenses, inc., Institute.....	28 77
439	Feb. 26	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	14 75
440	Feb. 26	D. McGregor, expenses, salary, Institute.....	26 26
441	Feb. 26	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	27 50
442	Feb. 26	A. B. Dick Company, misc., Whitewater.....	50 00
443	Feb. 26	Geo. R. Potter, building, Stevens Point.....	227 37
444	Feb. 26	Tunstead Heating Co., building, Stevens Point.....	259 51
445	Mar. 26	Fred Scheiber, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	4,035 00
446	Mar. 26	Central School Supply House, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	30 00
447	Mar. 26	L. P. Denoyer, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	18 00
448	Mar. 26	Price, Leidig-Thomas Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	1 75
449	Mar. 26	Bertha M. Cady, salaries, Milwaukee.....	14 00
450	Mar. 26	Arthur H. Vogel, repairs, Milwaukee.....	20 00
451	Mar. 26	Louis C. Sleeper, salaries, Milwaukee.....	36 00
452	Mar. 26	Geo. F. Bell, misc., Milwaukee.....	5 00
453	Mar. 26	Fred Scheiber, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	34 14
454	Mar. 26	Asa M. Royce, misc., Milwaukee.....	15 89
455	Mar. 26	G. E. Culver, misc., Milwaukee.....	51 30
456	Mar. 26	Fette & Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	448 71
457	Mar. 26	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,204 00
458	Mar. 26	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
459	Mar. 26	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh.....	16 63
460	Mar. 26	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	8 60
461	Mar. 26	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., light, Oshkosh.....	18 20
462	Mar. 26	The Mueller Company, building, Oshkosh.....	1,200 00
463	Mar. 26	Fell & Scholz, furniture, Oshkosh.....	211 34
464	Mar. 26	A. B. Dick Company, misc., Oshkosh.....	50 00
465	Mar. 26	Ralph M. Burtis Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	115 63
466	Mar. 26	Oshkosh Electric Light & Power Co., light, Oshkosh.....	20 31
467	Mar. 26	L. D. Harmon, misc., Oshkosh.....	22 50
468	Mar. 26	T. W. Bishop, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,532 50
469	Mar. 26	Rand, McNally Co., appar., cab., Platteville.....	61 10
470	Mar. 26	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., Platteville.....	183 75
471	Mar. 26	T. W. Bishop, fuel, Platteville.....	217 03
472	Mar. 26	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,395 00
473	Mar. 26	F. D. Burnham, misc., River Falls.....	20 91
474	Mar. 26	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,985 00
475	Mar. 26	R. A. Cook, fuel, Stevens Point.....	1,116 14
476	Mar. 26	Am. School Furn. Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	180 00
477	Mar. 26	C. R. Showalter, misc., Stevens Point.....	13 41
478	Mar. 26	The Knev-Scheerer Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	19 12
479	Mar. 26	Stevens Point Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
480	Mar. 26	A. B. Dick Company, misc., Stevens Point.....	50 00
481	Mar. 26	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	16 80
482	Mar. 26	Ira L. Eldridge, repairs, Stevens Point.....	22 56
483	Mar. 26	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,490 00
484	Mar. 26	F. E. Doty, misc., Superior.....	29 59
485	Mar. 26	A. L. Ewing, misc., Superior.....	16 55
486	Mar. 26	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior.....	92 50
487	Mar. 26	Jess'e N. Smith, misc., Superior.....	23 60
488	Mar. 26	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup.....	46 90
489	Mar. 26	Owen Williams, salaries, Superior.....	6 00
490	Mar. 26	Robert Agrell, repairs, Superior.....	10 00
491	Mar. 26	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	20 00
492	Mar. 26	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,855 00
493	Mar. 26	Whitewater Elec. Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	29 15
494	Mar. 26	United Typewriter Supply Co., misc., Whitewater.....	60 00

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495	Mar. 26	Whitewater Water Works, water rent, Whitewater.....	75 00
496	Mar. 26	Geo. C. Shutt, expenses, salary, Institute	21 23
497	Mar. 26	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute.....	46 02
498	Mar. 26	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	50 69
499	Mar. 26	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	27 23
500	Mar. 26	C. E. Patzer, expenses, salary, Institute.....	25 47
501	Mar. 26	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	15 75
502	Mar. 26	W. H. Cheever, expenses, Institute.....	41 95
503	Mar. 26	W. H. Cheever, expenses, Institute.....	22 00
504	Mar. 26	L. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	14 10
505	Mar. 26	H. A. Adrian, expenses, salary, Institute.....	11 43
506	Mar. 26	E. W. Walker, expenses, salary, Institute.....	64 14
507	Mar. 26	Wis. Central Railway Co., general expenses, Board.....	10 00
508	Mar. 26	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., general expenses, Board.....	10 00
509	Mar. 26	C. M. & St. Paul Ry., general expenses, Board.....	50 00
510	Mar. 26	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
511	Mar. 26	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board.....	150 00
512	Mar. 26	J. Q. Emery, regents' expense, Board.....	43 00
513	Mar. 26	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board.....	20 44
514	Mar. 26	C. I. King, building, Oshkosh.....	11 33
515	Mar. 26	Edith M. Hill, salaries, Stevens Point.....	2 00
516	Mar. 26	Ella Griffin, salaries, Stevens Point.....	6 00
517	Mar. 26	James O. Davidson, general expenses, Board.....	10,690 00
518	Mar. 26	James O. Davidson, general expenses, Board.....	800 00
519	Mar. 26	Boston Furniture & Undertaking Co., furn., Stevens Point	429 40
520	Mar. 26	Error. Warrant not used.	
521	Apr. 23	Fred Scheiber, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	51 67
522	Apr. 23	Fred Scheiber, water rent, Milwaukee.....	43 52
523	Apr. 23	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,313 00
524	Apr. 23	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	97 50
525	Apr. 23	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	181 34
526	Apr. 23	Lucey A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
527	Apr. 23	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh.....	11 85
528	Apr. 23	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	9 60
529	Apr. 23	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., light, Oshkosh.....	13 10
530	Apr. 23	Mrs. Alice McMillan, misc., Oshkosh.....	6 00
531	Apr. 23	Oshkosh Electric Light & Power Co., light, Oshkosh....	8 78
532	Apr. 23	Josephine Henderson, misc., Oshkosh.....	4 84
533	Apr. 23	Ellen F. P. Peake, misc., Oshkosh.....	4 84
534	Apr. 23	P. L. Marden & Bro., repairs, Oshkosh.....	35 73
535	Apr. 23	W. G. Maxey, water rent, Oshkosh.....	92 50
536	Apr. 23	T. W. Bishop, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,622 00
537	Apr. 23	Oetliker Hardware Co., misc., Platteville.....	8 00
538	Apr. 23	A. B. Deck Co., misc., Platteville.....	50 00
539	Apr. 26	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,387 50
540	Apr. 23	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls.....	16 25
541	Apr. 23	N. A. Nelson, repairs, River Falls.....	15 00
542	Apr. 23	David E. Jones, repairs, River Falls.....	3 75
543	Apr. 23	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., apparatus, cab., River Falls	36 95
544	Apr. 23	W. Vannatta, light, River Falls.....	26 28
545	Apr. 23	Barj & Johnson, appar., cab., River Falls.....	25 00
546	Apr. 23	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,985 00
547	Apr. 23	Chas. W. Burr, misc., Stevens Point.....	7 75
548	Apr. 23	R. P. Woodford, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	28 73
549	Apr. 23	Globe Wire & Iron Works, repairs, Stevens Point.....	54 50
550	Apr. 23	Stevens Point Lightng Co., misc., Stevens Point.....	92 01
551	Apr. 23	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,496 00
552	Apr. 23	Porter Music Co., furniture, Superior.....	30 00
553	Apr. 23	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	30 00
554	Apr. 23	Otto Olson, salaries, Superior.....	14 55
555	Apr. 23	L. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	28 11
556	Apr. 23	Northwestern Fuel Co., fuel, Superior.....	265 45
557	Apr. 23	W. J. Brier, misc., Superior.....	6 75
558	Apr. 23	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup....	42 20
559	Apr. 23	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,820 00
560	Apr. 23	Am. School Furn. Co., furniture, Whitewater.....	173 70
561	Apr. 23	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Board.....	50 06
562	Apr. 23	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
563	Apr. 23	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
564	Apr. 23	Wis. Central Ry. Co., general expenses, Board.....	100 00
565	Apr. 23	A. R. Coates, General Agent, general expenses, Board....	453 33
566	Apr. 23	Northwestern Litho. Co., general expenses, Board.....	57 90
567	Apr. 23	R. W. Keyes, general expenses, Board.....	42 40
568	Apr. 23	The Globe Wernicke Co., general expenses, Board.....	143 98
569	Apr. 23	Taylor & Gleason, incidentals, Institute.....	225 95
570	Apr. 22	Taylor & Gleason, incidentals, Institute.....	5 25

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

571	Apr. 23	W. C. Hewitt, expenses, salary, Institute.....	79 10
572	Apr. 23	W. H. Cheever, expenses, salary, Institute.....	78 50
573	Apr. 23	Albert Hardy, expenses, salary, Institute.....	82 40
574	Apr. 23	J. W. Livingston, expenses, salary, Institute.....	82 30
575	Apr. 23	E. W. Walker, expenses, Institute.....	40 30
576	Apr. 23	A. A. Upham, expenses, Institute.....	24 55
577	Apr. 23	C. E. Patzer, expenses, salary, Institute.....	75 34
578	Apr. 23	Geo. C. Shutts, expenses, salary, Institute.....	77 72
579	Apr. 23	J. Q. Emery, expenses, service, Board.....	163 25
580	Apr. 23	F. H. Lord, expenses, service, Board.....	143 10
581	Apr. 23	F. A. Ross, expenses, service, Board.....	104 60
582	Apr. 23	John Morris, incidentals, Institute.....	8 00
583	Apr. 23	G. E. McDill, expenses, service, Board.....	95 30
584	Apr. 23	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	7 88
585	Apr. 23	Fred Scheiber, expenses, service, Board.....	41 45
586	Apr. 23	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	28 00
587	Apr. 23	D. McGregor, misc., Platteville.....	11 40
588	Apr. 23	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	15 08
589	Apr. 23	J. Q. Emery, expenses, service, Board.....	11 60
590	Apr. 23	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	59 08
591	Apr. 23	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh.....	10 93
592	Apr. 23	L. D. Harvey, expenses, service, Board.....	74 00
593	Apr. 23	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls.....	23 70
594	Apr. 23	Fred Scheiber, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,815 00
595	Apr. 23	Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	32 00
596	Apr. 23	Lewis C. Sleeper, salaries, Milwaukee.....	53 00
597	Apr. 23	Clemment C. Williams, furniture, Milwaukee.....	48 00
598	Apr. 23	Chas. McKenney, salaries, Milwaukee.....	9 40
599	Apr. 23	H. Mooers Company, repairs, Milwaukee.....	133 44
600	May 21	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,345 00
601	May 21	May Isabel Kay, salaries, Oshkosh.....	17 10
602	May 21	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., light, Oshkosh.....	10 45
603	May 21	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
604	May 21	Oshkosh Electric Light & Power Co., light, Oshkosh.....	5 84
605	May 21	E. C. Case, misc., Oshkosh.....	10 10
606	May 21	John Pratsch, building, Oshkosh.....	12 17
607	May 21	Ziegler Elec. Co., appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	57 64
608	May 21	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	8 80
609	May 21	T. W. Bishop, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,730 00
610	May 21	T. W. Bishop, fuel, Platteville.....	109 50
611	May 21	H. C. Buell, misc., Platteville.....	9 79
612	May 21	A. A. Upham, misc., Platteville.....	10 89
613	May 21	Wm. H. Dudley, appar., cab., Platteville.....	100 00
614	May 21	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,396 25
615	May 21	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., appar., cab., River Falls.....	31 00
616	May 21	Henry E. Wedelstaedt, furniture, River Falls.....	8 50
617	May 21	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., furniture, River Falls.....	5 00
618	May 21	S. N. Brolander, repairs, River Falls.....	3 50
619	May 21	N. W. White, repairs, River Falls.....	3 45
620	May 21	John P. Bird, misc., River Falls.....	14 32
621	May 21	H. B. Farnsworth, repairs, River Falls.....	31 05
622	May 21	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,985 00
623	May 21	Ella Griffin, salaries, Stevens Point.....	12 00
624	May 21	Narragansett Machine Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	74 47
625	May 21	Coy Table & Desk Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	143 10
626	May 21	R. B. Johnson, furniture, Stevens Point.....	42 25
627	May 21	Eugenie Dietzgen, furniture, Stevens Point.....	49 50
628	May 21	Tunstead Heating Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	4 00
629	May 21	Edith M. Hill, salaries, Stevens Point.....	4 00
630	May 21	V. P. Atwell, repairs, Stevens Point.....	4 00
631	May 21	J. P. Denoyer, appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	32 50
632	May 21	Thos. Kane & Co. Works, furniture, Stevens Point.....	180 00
633	May 21	Wm. Williams, repairs, Stevens Point.....	10 80
634	May 21	R. C. Ramsay, misc., Stevens Point.....	27 40
635	May 21	A. H. Sage, misc., Stevens Point.....	9 08
636	May 21	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,490 00
637	May 21	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	14 35
638	May 21	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
639	May 21	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
640	May 21	Jennie Listman, salaries, Superior.....	30 00
641	May 21	Sup. Water Light & Power Co., light water rent, Sup.....	42 20
642	May 21	Edwin E. Howell, appar., cab., Superior.....	129 51
643	May 21	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Superior.....	25 71
644	May 21	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,848 00
645	May 21	A. A. Upham, salaries, Whitewater.....	9 00
646	May 21	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Whitewater.....	52 40

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

647	May 21	Jno. N. Foster, misc., Whitewater.....	20 06
648	May 21	Whitewater Lumber Co., fuel, Whitewater.....	706 34
649	May 21	C., M. & St. Paul Ry., general expenses, Board.....	150 00
650	May 21	Chicago & Northwestern, general expenses, Board.....	50 00
651	May 21	S. S. Rockwood, salary, Secretary, Board.....	150 00
652	May 21	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
653	May 21	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, Board.....	18 56
654	May 21	State Journal Ptg. Co., general expenses, Board, Inst.....	43 00
655	May 21	Jennis Williams, salaries, Oshkosh.....	90 00
656	May 21	Fred Scheiber, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,814 00
657	May 21	Tunstead Heating Company, building, Stevens Point.....	29 06
658	June 17	Fred Scheiber, pay roll, Milwaukee.....	3,814 00
659	June 17	Joys Brothers & Co., repairs, Milwaukee.....	22 50
660	June 17	Northwestern Furniture Co., furniture, Milwaukee.....	30 00
661	June 17	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	16 62
662	June 17	Louis C. Sleeper, salaries, Milwaukee.....	40 00
663	June 17	Asa M. Royce, misc., Milwaukee.....	11 94
664	June 17	Louis C. Sleeper, salaries, Milwaukee.....	40 00
665	June 17	A. E. Thompson, pay roll, Oshkosh.....	4,345 00
666	June 17	Lucy A. Potter, salaries, Oshkosh.....	20 00
667	June 17	Cook & Brown Lime Co., fuel, Oshkosh.....	11 00
668	June 17	Sadie D. Tanner, salaries, Oshkosh.....	9 40
669	June 17	May Isabel Kav. salaries, Oshkosh.....	15 80
670	June 17	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	48 20
671	June 17	Oshkosh Electric Light & Power Co., light, Oshkosh.....	5 53
672	June 17	Star Foundry & Mach. Works, appar., cab., Oshkosh.....	59 25
673	June 17	Robert Brand & Sons, furniture, Oshkosh.....	146 00
674	June 17	Oshkosh Gas Light Co., light, Oshkosh.....	12 80
675	June 17	W. G. Maxey, Receiver, water rent, Oshkosh.....	92 50
676	June 17	H. L. Leverenz, misc., Oshkosh.....	14 78
677	June 17	F. S. Hyer, misc., Oshkosh.....	23 88
678	June 17	Marion Young, repairs, Oshkosh.....	200 00
679	June 17	H. W. Schmidt, repairs, Oshkosh.....	29 05
680	June 17	P. L. Marden & Bro., repairs, Oshkosh.....	372 45
681	June 17	F. H. Lord, pay roll, River Falls.....	2,401 25
682	June 17	D. O. Ostrum, repairs, River Falls.....	2 00
683	June 17	Jewell Nursery Co., repairs, River Falls.....	27 14
684	June 17	L. L. May & Co., repairs, River Falls.....	14 32
685	June 17	Farmers & Mechanics State Bank, repairs, River Falls.....	17 20
686	June 17	W. Vannatta, light, River Falls.....	8 42
687	June 17	Barj & Johnson, misc., River Falls.....	6 80
688	June 17	J. M. Olcott & Co., furniture, River Falls.....	4 75
689	June 27	W. B. Simon, misc., River Falls.....	2 88
690	June 17	W. B. McCollum, appar., cab., River Falls.....	5 25
691	June 17	A. H. Fletcher, repairs, River Falls.....	25 10
692	June 17	D. E. Jones, repairs, River Falls.....	1 50
693	June 17	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., repairs, River Falls.....	9 13
694	June 17	G. E. McDill, pay roll, Stevens Point.....	2,985 00
695	June 17	Edith M. Hill, salaries, Stevens Point.....	2 00
696	June 17	Ella Griffin, salaries, Stevens Point.....	6 00
697	June 17	Boston Furniture & Undertaking Co., furn., Stevens Point.....	103 35
698	June 17	H. B. Dodge & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	85 87
699	June 17	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	95 87
700	June 17	Phillip Gross Hardware Co., building, Stevens Point.....	63 75
701	June 17	Stevens Point Lighting Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	65 00
702	June 17	Chas. Polacheck & Co., repairs, Stevens Point.....	544 95
703	June 17	The A. H. Andrews Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	69 25
704	June 17	Vetter Mfg. Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	43 40
705	June 17	Narragansett Machine Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	17 93
706	June 17	McIntosh Stereo. Co., appar., cab., Stevens Point.....	4 80
707	June 17	Frank A. Ross, pay roll, Superior.....	2,490 00
708	June 17	Spicer Fanning Co., furniture, Superior.....	50 00
709	June 17	Sup. Water, Light & Power Co., light, water rent, Sup.....	37 00
710	June 17	Bessie Fritz, salaries, Superior.....	2 50
711	June 17	Peter McDonald, misc., Superior.....	10 75
712	June 17	Peter McDonald, repairs, Superior.....	45 00
713	June 17	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Superior.....	7 87
714	June 17	Z. P. Beach, pay roll, Whitewater.....	2,855 00
715	June 17	L. P. Denoyer, furniture, Whitewater.....	48 00
716	June 17	John A. Haselwood, misc., Whitewater.....	14 00
717	June 17	Whitewater Water Works Co., water rent, Whitewater.....	75 00
718	June 17	Rausch & Lomb Ont. Co., appar., cab., Whitewater.....	43 04
719	June 17	Whitewater Elec. Light Co., light, Whitewater.....	54 13
720	June 17	J. O. Emery, regents' expense, Board.....	36 14
721	June 17	S. S. Rockwood, secretary's salary, Board.....	150 00

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

722	June 17	Edna M. Greenfield, salary, clerk, Board.....	60 00
723	June 17	S. S. Rockwood, expenses, Secretary, Board.....	78 70
724	June 17	H. A. Adrian, expenses, Institute.....	13 95
725	June 17	T. W. Bishop, pay roll, Platteville.....	2,710 00
726	June 17	C. M. & St. Paul Ry., general expenses, Board.....	100 00
727	June 30	G. E. Culver, misc., Milwaukee.....	12 25
728	June 30	Geo. F. Bell, misc., Milwaukee.....	2 76
729	June 30	Pette, Meyer Coal Co., fuel, Milwaukee.....	761 95
730	June 30	Fred Scheiber, fuel, light, Milwaukee.....	20 18
731	June 30	Marshall Field & Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	16 00
732	June 30	R. R. Starkweather, furniture, Oshkosh.....	561 00
733	June 30	Robert Brand & Sons, furniture, Oshkosh.....	132 00
734	June 30	Anna T. Follette, salaries, Oshkosh.....	14 00
735	June 30	N. A. Nelson, furniture, Oshkosh.....	18 00
736	June 30	O. W. Newcomb & Co., furniture, Oshkosh.....	19 50
737	June 30	G. A. Rasmussen, furniture, Oshkosh.....	5 25
738	June 30	O. S. Tobey, repairs, River Falls.....	2 75
739	June 30	Warren Clark, repairs, River Falls.....	90
740	June 30	F. A. Haling, repairs, River Falls.....	11 50
741	June 30	H. B. Farnsworth, repairs, River Falls.....	3 35
742	June 30	Ira L. Eldredge, repairs, Stevens Point.....	26 45
743	June 30	W. H. Macklin, misc., Stevens Point.....	4 00
744	June 30	Fred Macy Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	35 00
745	June 30	E. G. Lange, salaries, Stevens Point.....	3 60
746	June 30	Beard Art & Stationery Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	31 52
747	June 30	Chas. Helm, misc., Stevens Point.....	7 50
748	June 30	F. E. Rosenow, furniture, Stevens Point.....	11 10
749	June 30	Ball & Newman, furniture, Stevens Point.....	8 88
750	June 30	C. R. Showalter, misc., Stevens Point.....	5 88
751	June 30	H. B. Dodge & Co., furniture, Stevens Point.....	12 00
752	June 30	James G. Wilson, furniture, Stevens Point.....	172 52
753	June 30	Stevens Point Water Co., water rent, Stevens Point.....	100 00
754	June 30	A. C. McClurg & Co., ref. books, Stevens Point.....	124 01
755	June 30	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	35 58
756	June 30	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	7 50
757	June 30	F. R. Albright, repairs, Superior.....	20 00
758	June 30	W. H. Dudley, appar., cab., Whitewater.....	10 05
759	June 30	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Whitewater..	30 35
760	June 30	E. C. Perisho, misc., Whitewater.....	19 78
761	June 30	Taylor & Gleason, general expenses, Board, Institute.....	26 25
762	June 30	S. S. Rockwood, general expenses, inc. Board, Institute.....	28 89
763	June 30	Tunstead Heating Co., building, Stevens Point.....	44 45
764	June 30	Democrat Printing Co., general expenses, Board.....	55 00
765	July 1	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	11 64
766	July 1	G. E. McDill, expenses, service, Board.....	156 50
767	July 1	A. E. Thompson, expenses, service, Board.....	57 35
768	July 1	T. W. Bishop, expenses, service, Board.....	148 30
769	July 1	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	21 06
770	July 1	I. C. McNeill, misc., Superior.....	47 09
771	July 1	J. O. Emery, expenses, service, Board.....	90 55
772	July 1	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh.....	14 68
773	July 1	F. A. Ross, expenses, service, Board.....	73 70
774	July 1	D. McGregor, misc., Platteville.....	11 40
775	July 1	W. J. Brier, misc., River Falls.....	26 83
776	July 1	Z. P. Beach, expenses, service, Board.....	48 40
777	July 1	Fred Scheiber, expenses, service, Board.....	26 50
778	July 1	R. H. Halsey, misc., Oshkosh.....	69 39
779	July 1	L. D. Harvey, expenses, service, Board.....	78 70
780	July 1	Fred Scheiber, expenses, service, Board.....	64 40
781	July 1	F. H. Lord, expenses, service, Board.....	74 15
782	July 1	Albert Salisbury, misc., sta., Whitewater.....	112 25
783	July 1	T. B. Pray, misc., Stevens Point.....	66 57
784	July 1	Thos. H. Gentle, salaries, Platteville.....	35 00
785	July 1	Marion Young, repairs, Oshkosh.....	25 00
786	July 1	Whitewater Register, light, etc.....	59 35
787	July 1	Louis C. Steeper, salaries, Milwaukee.....	12 00
788	July 1	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	2 60
789	July 1	Elizabeth T. Eastman, appar., cab., Milwaukee.....	25 00
790	July 1	Charles McKenny, misc., Milwaukee.....	9 90
791	July 1	Frank Krogh, printing, Milwaukee.....	255 80
792	July 1	Castle-Pierce Printing Co., printing, Oshkosh.....	329 46
793	July 1	The Mueller Company, building, Oshkosh.....	223 38
794	July 1	Chi. Lab. Supply & Scale Co., appar., cab., Platteville.....	37 80
795	July 1	Wesley F. Grindell, furniture, Platteville.....	18 50
796	July 1	T. W. Bishop, salaries, Platteville.....	20 00
797	July 1	Central Scientific Co., appar., cab., Platteville.....	8 82

List of Vouchers Paid, 1901-1902.

798	July	1	M. P. Rindlaub, printing, Platteville.....	230	75
799	July	1	E. H. Sargent & Co., appar., cab., Platteville.....	26	25
800	July	1	J. H. Evans, light repairs, Platteville.....	113	36
801	July	1	T. W. Bishop, fuel, Platteville.....	73	55
802	July	1	Frank Keogh, printing, River Falls.....	175	10
803	July	1	L. D. Harvey, reference books, Stevens Point.....	15	00
804	July	1	Evening Tel. Co., printing, Superior.....	205	10
805	July	1	The Whitewater Register, printing, Whitewater.....	180	00
A	July	1	Fred Schellner, budget, Milwaukee.....	1,775	60
B	July	1	A. E. Thompson, budget, Oshkosh.....	2,829	02
C	July	1	T. W. Bishop, budget, Platteville.....	803	55
D	July	1	F. H. Lord, budget, River Falls.....	1,041	52
E	July	1	G. E. McDill, budget Stevens Point.....	1,295	95
F	July	1	Frank A. Ross, budget, Superior.....	1,277	90
G	July	1	Z. P. Beach, budget, Whitewater.....	990	98
Total				\$357,1	19 96

Schedule of classified expenditures of the schools for annual period ending July 1, 1902.

Items:	Milwaukee.	Oshkosh.	Platteville.	River Falls.	Stevens Point.	Superior.	Whitewater.	Totals.
Apparatus and cabinet. . .	\$532 59	\$647 49	\$522 26	\$412 48	\$462 07	\$366 87	\$769 96	\$3,713 72
Building.		18,575 74			25,061 68			43,637 42
Fuel.	2,808 00	3,916 96	1,775 37	1,588 20	3,398 69	1,732 63	1,790 59	17,010 44
Furniture.	309 78	2,484 53	173 25	186 63	2,770 59	166 50	438 92	6,530 20
Light.	190 07	299 66	159 17	86 58	243 76	179 25	261 17	1,419 66
Miscellaneous.	1,183 53	2,058 24	451 29	1,006 19	1,257 39	2,503 85	1,657 28	10,117 77
Printing.	373 26	480 00	248 50	205 70	220 03	242 50	207 95	1,977 94
Reference books.	1,232 24	796 62	173 45	423 58	880 98	662 81	408 06	4,577 74
Repairs.	1,146 67	1,785 87	1,296 07	755 17	1,516 35	1,573 94	702 26	8,776 33
Salaries.	37,793 25	43,948 55	27,000 25	24,061 75	30,244 10	25,371 75	29,022 81	217,442 46
Stationery.	395 03	577 67	403 85	383 59	236 78	554 84	256 75	2,808 51
Text-books.	624 85	1,129 99	682 46	464 09	799 22	578 45	869 64	5,148 70
Water rent.	166 39	370 00	52 00	100 00	400 00	324 00	300 00	1,712 39
Totals.	\$46,755 66	\$77,071 32	\$32,937 92	\$29,673 96	\$67,491 64	\$34,257 39	\$36,685 39	\$324,873 28
Expenses of Committees, of the Secretary's office, and of the Board for general purposes, and per diem of members*							\$17,506 68	
Salary of the Secretary for twelve (12) months.							1,800 00	19,306 68
Cost of Teachers' Institutes:								
For incidentals.							\$603 35	
For conductors' expenses.							3,071 65	
For conductors' salaries.							9,305 00	12,980 00
Total.								\$357,159 96

*\$10,000 payment on loan and \$800 payment of interest on same, are included.

Classified Expenditures of Schools.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Milwaukee Normal School.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF PRESIDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MILWAUKEE STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL.

Honorable F. A. Ross,

President of State Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Dear Sir: I have the honor of submitting hereby the biennial report for the State Normal School at Milwaukee for the two years closing August 31, 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. MCKENNY,
President.

ENROLLMENT.

During the last two years the enrollment has for the second time passed beyond the capacity of the school. The building will at present accommodate not over three hundred and the attendance for the year ending July 1, 1902, averaged over four hundred. This number does not include the children in the training school.

The situation demanded relief. The recent rule of the Board of Regents limiting the attendance after 1902 to three hundred will relieve the school from over pressure in the normal department and was the only consistent action to be taken in view of the circumstances. As will appear from further consideration the cutting down of the attendance should be considered only as a temporary expedient.

DEMAND FOR NORMAL TRAINED TEACHERS.

There is a decided increase in the demand for teachers who have had normal training. This should be expected. The population of the state is increasing, the small villages are becoming larger and are providing better school facilities. The recent legislation affecting the so-called "graded schools" is an illustration of the trend of public sentiment with reference to education.

Milwaukee Normal School.

In my report of two years ago I stated that the demand for normal trained teachers was in excess of the supply and the same condition has prevailed during the biennial period just closing. I have no doubt that during the past year the Normal Schools of the state have had a hundred calls for teachers which they could not meet. In view of this fact the policy of the state toward the Normal Schools must be one of expansion if the growing educational needs of the state are to be met.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

This school is in urgent need of more and better facilities for work.

1. It should have room to accommodate an attendance of four hundred. At present it can care properly for but three hundred and by a rule of the Board the attendance after June, 1893, will be limited to that number. The school is situated in the most populous section of the state and in a city of over 300,000, and it should have facilities commensurate with the needs of the section of the state where it is located. At present it is fourth of the seven Normal Schools in the size of its plant.

2. The training school needs enlargement. Room for more children is an imperative necessity. Every year we turn away a large number of children who seek admission to this department. They are needed to give better facilities for practice teaching. Visiting committees appointed by the State Superintendent have for the last four years been unanimous in recommending better and enlarged facilities.

There are no suitable recitation rooms for the training school and the children are taken for recitations to any vacant room in the normal department, even to the fourth floor of the building. Regularly certain portions of the corridors are used for recitation rooms by the training school. This entails a great waste of time and lessens the efficiency of the teaching.

3. The library has been entirely outgrown. At present but forty students can be accommodated at a time in it and each year the addition of new cases cuts down the space for working tables. At the end of two more years the natural increase of the library will practically fill the present room with cases.

It is to be hoped the next legislature will make provision for such an addition to the building as the pressing needs of the school demand.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the school is very satisfactory. The laboratories and recitation rooms are, thanks to the wisdom of the board, fairly well supplied with material for teaching. The building and grounds are in good condition.

Milwaukee Normal School.

GRADUATED.

The number of graduates for the biennial period just closed is as follows:

1901	144
1902	171

Total since opening of school, 1,219.

THE FACULTY.

While there have been several changes in the faculty during the past two years and good teachers have left the school, good ones have taken their places and I feel that the present faculty is especially efficient.

THE STUDENTS.

The high schools of the state show gradual improvement when measured by the character and preparation of the students who enter the school. The Normal Schools and the University are making their influence felt in the schools of the state and are making good returns for the money which is yearly put into them.

In closing I desire to speak a word of appreciation of the cordial support and coöperation I have received from the faculty and from the Board of Regents, both as individuals and in their collective capacities,

*Oshkosh Normal School.*REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE OSHKOSH NORMAL
SCHOOL.

HON. FRANK A. ROSS,

President Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

I beg leave to submit the following as my report of the Oshkosh Normal School during the period of two years just completed.

The attendance upon the school during this period is shown by the subjoined table:

Summary of Enrollment.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Post Graduate	7	11
Senior Class	112	136
Junior Class	163	145
Second Year Class	138	123
First Year Class	188	173
Non-professional Class	12	20
	620	608
TRAINING DEPARTMENT.		
Grammar Grades	109	118
Intermediate Grades	67	58
Second Primary Grades	57	63
First Primary Grades	42	55
Kindergarten Department	12	20
	275	314
Entire Enrollment	895	922
Graduates of Colleges	3	3
Graduates of High Schools	239	253

It will be noticed that there is a slight falling off in the attendance of the school during the past biennial period, which, in my judgment, is due to various causes. The excellence of the preparation that may be obtained in local high schools is unquestionably advancing year by year, so that the number of students in the two lower years of the Normal Schools is becoming less. This is a natural process of readjustment, which indicates the fact that Wisconsin is simply passing through the same educational evolution that many of the older states have already gone through. There is less of a tendency and, in fact, necessity year by year, to make use of the Normal School as an academy in which to secure training along lines that parallel the high school course of study. Young men of a class which formerly sought academic training in the Normal School, now realizing that the purposes of the school as a professional school for teachers are being emphasized more forcibly, are finding in the so-called business colleges a hasty review of common branches and an introduction to business

Oshkosh Normal School.

methods that, in their judgment, more immediately fit them for the non-professional life they plan to lead.

A slight increase in the number of high school graduates attending evidences the fact that the Normal Schools must more and more look to the high schools as the natural source of supply for their students. The action taken by the Board of Regents in limiting the number of students in attendance upon the various Normal Schools seems to me a wise one. The number fixed as the limit for the Oshkosh School — five hundred — was exceeded for several terms prior to the adoption of the limit, and that before the opening of the last addition to the building. The crowding was such at that time that it was evident that the school could not do its best work with such a number in attendance. With our present accommodations the limit fixed will insure our being able to take care comfortably of all students enrolled and to give such attention to each student as will not risk the loss of his individuality in numbers.

The interest manifested in the kindergarten established in this school at the beginning of the school year 1901-02 makes it evident that in so far as the Normal School is concerned this department may be regarded as most necessary and most successful. It has been under the management of a kindergartner without an assistant (except for the music) and has had the effect at once of filling up the somewhat smaller numbers of the first primary department — which for a few years previous to the establishment of the kindergarten was the only portion of the training department with any vacant seats. Of much greater importance, however, has been the value of the kindergarten as a part of our school of observation, and many of our normal students have spent much time in studying the work with the children in expectation of making use of some of the methods here observed in the primary schools of which they were to take charge.

During the past year the work of the school has been greatly facilitated by the opening of the addition. Although the equipment of the science departments has not been in place, so that the students in this work have been greatly hampered, yet it has not been a difficult matter to submit to the annoyance necessitated by the lack of funds for securing a proper equipment at the beginning of the year when we felt assured of relief in the near future. By reason of the appropriation made by the Board for the equipment of the science departments the work along these lines ought to be more satisfactory than it has been possible to obtain heretofore. In the addition is sufficient space to furnish recitation rooms for all members of the faculty not previously provided for, and the greater opportunity thus afforded for teachers to meet their students for individual conference

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outside of class hours will insure results far more satisfactory to both teachers and students.

The provision of the Board of Regents for the establishment of a department for the training of teachers of manual training in connection with the Oshkosh school ought to open up a new era in the history of the school, and to make it of greater value to the schools of Wisconsin. It will undertake not only to train teachers of manual training in a special course but also to give many of its graduates in the other courses some knowledge of the work along these lines as carried on in the grades, thus making them of value in communities not yet sufficiently alive to the educational values of sloyd to lead them to employ a special teacher, or to introduce it into their schools.

In the early history of the school the grounds provided for it by the gift of the city of Oshkosh were ample for all purposes of the school, including a place for athletic sports. Successive additions to the building have encroached upon the playgrounds until at present there is not nearly room enough on the school grounds for the athletic games that to-day constitute a prominent feature in the life of any well ordered school. It is held by some people that football, baseball and such games have no proper place in the economy of a Normal School. It seems to me, however, that the experience of the past twenty-five years has established one point beyond question, and that is that teachers need to exercise some sort of supervision of school athletics. If this be simply a supervision of repression and negation, the value of play will be lost to the schools. If, on the other hand, it be a supervision of wise and sympathetic direction, great good may come to both teacher and pupil. A Normal School, in my judgment, ought especially to train teachers so that they may have some acquaintance with the games most commonly played by the pupils of the public schools, and thus help to secure a readier sympathy between teacher and pupil—the first requisite for success in teaching. The necessity for some ground for such purposes near the school building it seems to me must be evident to the friends of the school. Land in the immediate vicinity of the school building is probably too expensive to be bought for this use, but it would be well, I think, to find lower priced lots at a little distance which might be purchased for an athletic field.

I desire to call attention to the summer school carried on for the past eight or ten years by members of the faculty in the school building for five weeks of the vacation time. Two classes of persons in the main have availed themselves of the opportunity for study thus afforded: first, are students of the Oshkosh or some other Normal School who wish to make good some slight deficiency in certain lines of study or to make more rapid

Platteville Normal School.

progress than the regular course allows; second, are those engaged as teachers during the school year, who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to prepare for an examination for a higher grade of certificate or to fit themselves better for the positions they are holding. We provide that students who take but two studies and make good progress in these branches may secure credit in the records of the school for a quarter's work in these two subjects as though pursued in a regular term of the school year. The teacher in every case is supposed to see to it that the class has accomplished as much work during the five weeks as an ordinary class covers in ten weeks. The school has been slowly but steadily growing during the past few summers, and this summer numbered one hundred fifty. In many states the summer school of a state Normal School is a summer session and is maintained by the state just as any other term's session is maintained. I do not urge that this course be adopted with the summer school at Oshkosh, but it seems to me that the advantages of what has been called a "continuous session" at one of the Normal Schools should be carefully considered by the Board of Regents.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. HALSEY,

President.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PLATTEVILLE STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. F. A. Ross,

President Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of the Board of Regents, I have the honor to report as follows for the Platteville Normal School, for the period of two years ending August 31, 1902:—

The enrollment by years for the period named presents no noticeable feature except remarkable uniformity. The records show that there were enrolled in 1900-1 three more persons than in 1901-2, the Normal department having lost four and the Training department having gained one. The limit of seating capacity of the assembly room is 298, and the enrollment each year has reached that number.

In 1901, there were granted 53 diplomas.

In 1901, there were granted 6 certificates.

In 1902, there were granted 30 diplomas.

In 1902, there were granted 9 certificates.

Total, 83 diplomas and 15 certificates.

During the period covered by this report many much needed and very valuable improvements have been made in the building and equipment,

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and still more important changes have been ordered for the opening of the next school year. Still the building is not at all well adapted for the requirements of a modern school. To those who know the history of the building, its unsuitableness for the work that must be done, can be no surprise. In 1853, forty-nine years ago, the central part of the present structure was built for an academy and used as such until 1863. In that year the building was transferred to the State and at once converted with little change into a Normal School. At each period of about ten years since that time, additions have been built, alterations made, and efforts put forth at great expense, to meet the demands for accommodations for the growing requirements of Normal School work. In fact, every year without exception some attempts have been made to make the building more suitable for the purposes for which it was intended, and each attempt has been at a very considerable expense. The aggregate cost to the State of changes in the interior alone and that seemed imperative, would go far toward erecting a building that would be commodious and at the same time architecturally attractive. As it is, six more recitation rooms are needed for the proper working of the classes. Halls and stairways are narrow and dark, interfering seriously with the movements of large bodies of students, and resulting in loss of time. Dressing rooms are scattered and in inconvenient parts of the building and without proper facilities for care of wraps. The gymnasium is cumbered with iron pillars that cannot be removed without weakening the building to the danger point, and the pillars are a source of danger to those using the room. In many other respects, and not least in outward appearance, the building is far from being a credit to the state of Wisconsin. Expert authorities on school buildings are unanimous in declaring that the structure is altogether inadequate and unsuitable for the needs of such an institution, and skilled architects declare that further internal changes would be unwise, and that additions made to the present structure would add to the disproportion and unsightliness already too pronounced. The time has come when the interest of the school and the credit of the state demand that the oldest Normal School in Wisconsin should have a home equal in accommodations and attractiveness to those furnished to schools of like class elsewhere, and certainly equal to those provided for first-class high schools in our own state.

Recent action of the Board requires the introduction of Manual Training in the grades and the opening of a Kindergarten. The building cannot furnish suitable accommodations for either. An attempt will be made to introduce Manual Training, but there is no room in the building that can possibly be spared for a Kindergarten department. This makes our need for enlarged facilities still greater than they have been heretofore.

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The Normal Teachers' Institute held at Oshkosh in December, 1900, was an event of unusual importance to the policy of the Normal Schools. By bringing all Normal School teachers together for the discussion of topics directly relating to their duties, it was made possible for the first time in the history of Wisconsin Normal Schools to compare observations and experiences to the enlargement of the professional views of all the teachers and to the great benefit, we believe, of the schools. The discussions upon scope of work, preparation, professional needs, educational values, and methods of treating the various branches of study, left lasting impressions and are still made subjects of consideration at meetings of the teachers. The results have been a unifying of purpose, a stimulation of professional spirit, and a clearer conception of the proper province of the Normal School. In view of the fact that in every Normal School faculty in the state large accessions of new members are made every year, it would be well to have an Institute of like character at intervals of about three years. My own opinion is that such meetings are extremely profitable.

The constant aim of the school is to afford as much experience in teaching as possible to our students and to give to the work such supervision as will ensure a high grade of teaching. Experience without intelligent direction too often results in confirming undesirable habits. The chief object of supervision is to assist the teacher in forming desirable teaching habits. With this end in view, the work of the beginner is closely watched, the supervision becoming less strict as he gains in teaching power. Arrangements have just been made by which a limited number of students will teach in the grades of the city schools. Care will be taken that only such as give evidence of considerable ability will be assigned to the city work, and we are confident that we can show that the teaching done by Normal students will compare favorably with that done by the regular teachers.

On behalf of the students and teachers of this school, I beg to express to you and to the individual members of your Board, most hearty appreciation of the efforts made to furnish material equipment and for encouragement in their endeavors to meet the demands for more effective teaching and more efficient teachers.

Respectfully submitted,

D. MCGREGOR,

President.

River Falls Normal School.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RIVER FALLS STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. F. A. Ross,

President of Board of Regents, S. N. S.

Sir:— According to custom I submit the following report of the State Normal School at River Falls, for the two years ending August 31.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance has not varied greatly from that indicated in my last report, that of the year just closed being probably slightly in excess of that of any previous year. The following statistics will indicate what it has been for the two years:

1900-1901.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Normal Department	78	217	295
Preparatory (not admitted to Normal)	1	4	5
Training Department, Grammar Grades	14	21	35
Intermediate	15	25	40
Primary	23	19	42
Kindergarten	21	46	70
Total Enrollment (none counted twice).....	155	332	487
1901-1902.			
Normal Department	78	235	313
Preparatory (not admitted to Normal)	14	1	15
Training Department, Grammar Grades	14	31	45
Intermediate	16	20	36
Primary	21	38	59
Kindergarten	31	28	59
Total enrollment (none counted twice)	160	355	515

The rule of the Board limiting the number in this school at any given time to 250 will probably cause a decrease in the total enrollment. However, quality is a more rational fetish, if we must have one, than quantity.

GRADUATING CLASSES.

The number to whom diplomas have been issued during the two years is slightly in excess of the number during the two preceding years, the class of 1901 numbering eighteen and that of 1902 twenty-one, making a total of thirty-nine. Fifty-two elementary certificates have been issued during the two years. The change in the number of full course graduates in recent years is fairly indicated by the statement that while ninety-nine diplomas were issued during the first twenty-three years, there have been seventy-three issued during the last four years.

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PRACTICE TEACHING.

The increase in attendance has in no way kept pace with the increase in the practice work of the school. For this change it is not easy to find the cause unless it be that more and more importance is attached to the professional work. For the sake of showing this increase definitely I herewith present the tabulation of the professional work for the two years.

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Whole number of practice teachers	90	106
Whole number of practice classes	291	474
Whole number of weeks of practice	1,755	2,331
Average time of practice in weeks	19.3	22
Maximum time by any one teacher	40	45
Minimum time by any one teacher	5	3
Number successful	68	103
Number unsuccessful	22	3
Number students taking observation	140	101

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Our Training School has been well patronized by the citizens of River Falls, and but few more pupils could be accommodated. This indicates a cordial feeling toward the school and confidence in its ability to give full value for the tuition paid. While in some quarters, no doubt, the opinion prevails that pupils do not make the best progress on account of being practiced upon, it is evidently understood by most people that the practice teachers average in ability with salaried teachers, as many of them while practicing are really skillful and experienced teachers. This, with the close supervision no doubt more than compensates for the disadvantage of being practiced upon,—a condition which children in *all* schools share to a greater or less degree. With the advent of Manual training, when it comes, will come the necessity of a waiting list for pupils in the Model grades.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Every year it grows more noticeable that the demand for trained teachers is increasing, several school boards in northern Wisconsin having passed resolutions to hire none but Normal trained teachers. During the last two years the demand made upon this school for teachers holding the credentials of this school has greatly exceeded the supply. Two or three times as many could have been placed in good positions had there been enough to meet the demand. This year all but two of our senior class were supplied with places before Commencement, while several of the elementary class had likewise secured positions. The problem is not how to

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find places for our product but how to find young people of ability who will complete the course and assist in supplying the demand.

EXPERIMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

With the introduction of the new law requiring examinations in the elements of Agriculture for county certificates, it became evident that it would be necessary to teach that subject in the Normal. Classes were organized during both the fall and the spring quarters. The class this spring numbered about forty. It was decided to make some experiments this spring in actual planting, and accordingly eighty square rods of the school ground were plowed and prepared. To each member of the class were assigned two square rods, which he divided into thirty-two equal parts. A variety of crops was planted under different conditions, the theory of each experiment being carefully studied previous to the attempt to carry it out. Each pupil's work was made a matter of record. At the close of the year the "farms" were inspected by a committee and the work given a rating.

The interest taken in the experiment was as unexpected as it was gratifying. Pupils frequently worked upon their "farms" until dark. The experiment has made us all feel that at trifling cost much can be done to prove to young people that underlying the art of farming there is a science, to understand which cannot fail to prove of marked advantage to all engaged in this basal occupation of mankind.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SCHOOL.

The 173 teachers who have been graduated from the full course have gone forth to occupy positions of responsibility as county and city superintendents, high school principals and graded school teachers. Several, with additional training in higher institutions, have become teachers in Normal schools, while a few have been elected to professorships in Universities. There is no question but that these teachers have exercised a much wider influence on account of the enthusiasm and methods they have secured in this school. In addition to the full graduates there have gone forth from the school 329 holders of certificates who have never returned and secured the diploma. These people have made their influence felt through positions as county superintendents, assistants, teachers in grades and in rural schools. But the graduates do not represent all, perhaps not a very large share, of the school's influence. Each year there are in attendance scores of young people who, from financial or other causes, are unable to go forward to the end of even the elementary course. They come for a few terms and then go out with better ideals, an enlarged horizon, greater courage and more self-confidence, their capabilities for useful-

Stevens Point Normal School.

ness greatly increased by their contact with the school and by their being tinctured with its spirit and purposes. They teach chiefly in the rural schools and give a powerful uplift to the tone and character of those schools. Their number is so great that their influence is incalculable. The undergraduate is worthy of more consideration than he has been receiving.

In conclusion I may say that the condition of the school during the last two years has been one of uneventful prosperity. A cordial coöperation has been noticeable throughout the school and exceptional harmony has prevailed among faculty, students and patrons.

The loyalty of students and faculty and the unswerving support of the Board have been of marked assistance which is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. BRIER,
President.

 REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STEVENS POINT STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. FRANK A. ROSS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Sir:—I herewith submit a report of this state normal school for the biennial period 1900-1902:

	1890 1901.	1901-1902.
New students admitted to normal grades.....	150	146
Of these, there were, High school graduates	50	55
Preparatory students.....	9	7

These figures do not show much change in the character of students entering the school, but seem to show a slight increase in the quality of their preparation. This is confirmed by the following statement of teachers' certificates presented by entering students:

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
First grade certificates.....	2	7
Second grade certificates.....	18	17
Third grade certificates.....	10	16
Total	30	40

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Many others have had experience in teaching, but did not present their certificates, as they were not needed and not called for. The catalog gives each year full details regarding the experience of students as actual teachers, so that it may not be necessary here to say more than that in 1900-01 forty-seven per cent of the whole number of students enrolled had taught an average of 22.4 months, or nearly three years; while in 1901-02 forty-seven per cent had taught an average of 25.4 months.

The frequent calls for teachers tempt many undergraduates to leave school during the year to accept positions in the public schools:

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Number who withdrew to teach	52	46
Number of these who went into district schools	39	40

The frequent calls for teachers for the district schools which we are unable to meet show a growing appreciation of the value of training for the work of the teacher. This is shown not less by the fact that the wages offered to normal students in such schools are often equal to those offered in graded schools, while expenses are, of course, much less.

It has been thought that the large number of high school graduates entering the normal schools would tend to lower the average age and maturity of the student body. This idea is not in accordance with the following statement of age at entrance:

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Average age of high school graduates entering.....	21	21
Average age of others entering normal grades.....	18	19

The following statistics regarding graduates of the school may be of interest, showing the efficiency of this school in the preparation of teachers, judged by the number of its graduates who actually *teach*:

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Graduates of diploma courses.....	32	35
No. who have taught or are now under contract to teach.....	30	33
Others who have entered or will enter the university.....	1	1

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Whole number of diplomas to June, 1902.....	180
Have taught or now under contract	171
Number who attended or are now entering the University at Madison or another of equal rank	28

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Certificates issued.....	44	34
Number of holders of elementary certificates who have taught or now under contract.....	39	29
Whole number of certificates issued to 1902		226
Number who have taught or now under contract to teach.....		211

Of the 15 remaining certificate holders some are continuing their studies in this normal school, and some will undoubtedly have accepted schools by the time this report is published.

The matter of most importance to this school during the present two-year period, is the completion and equipment of the new wing of this school building. The generous provision of the legislatures of 1899 and 1901, wisely and economically administered by the board of regents, has furnished us a building second to none in the state in its adaptation to the purposes of a normal school. The training department is now comfortably accommodated, and the very important matter of supervision of practice teaching and conferences with teachers more adequately and effectively carried out than was at all possible under earlier crowded conditions. The severe criticism of a former board of official visitors of the plan of hearing "recitations in basement and attic" is no longer pertinent, and their faith in the wisdom and resources of the state is fully justified.

The action of the board of regents at its recent meeting, authorizing the establishment at Stevens Point normal school of a kindergarten, and of a domestic science department for the training of teachers of domestic science, with an adequate two-year course fully equal to other advanced courses, is in keeping with the advances already made in many public schools, both in Wisconsin and in other states. The schools have too long been too far separated from the interests and experiences of family life under the changed conditions of modern times, and this attempt to re-establish close connection with the home will certainly approve itself to the sober judgment of the people. With the opening of a kindergarten for the youngest children admitted to the public schools by the laws of Wisconsin, and the provision for training in domestic science, this normal school may fairly be considered a well-equipped training school for teachers, such as was con-

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templated when our normal school system was planned.

I wish in closing to express thanks to the board and to its officers, on account of teachers and students of this school as well as for myself personally, for full consideration of our needs, and for their continued and genuine interest in the school.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. PRAY,
President.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPERIOR STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. FRANK A. ROSS,

President, Board of Regents, West Superior, Wis.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of the board of normal school regents, I have the honor to submit the biennial report of the seventh normal school for the period ending August 31, 1902.

PROGRESS.

The school has made constant progress ever since it opened in 1896. Each year has witnessed an improvement in the character of the clientele, which now represents more than one-third of the counties in the state, and in the quality of the work done by students and teachers. The constantly growing sentiment in favor of teachers who have been educated for the technical duties they are to assume, causes many who have done good work in district or graded schools to seek better equipment. The demand for well trained teachers is greatly in excess of the supply. During the month just ending numerous requests for graduates with successful experience have come from all parts of the commonwealth. It is my opinion that more than double the number of graduates could have been placed in remunerative positions.

STATE GRADED SCHOOLS.

The state graded school law, requiring high scholarship and good teaching and managing powers, has been most salutary in two directions: it has promoted good schools in the small towns and villages; it has created a demand for professional equipment that makes it apparent to thoughtful and ambitious teachers that there is a decided personal advantage in properly directed, legally established, technical schools for teachers. The betterment of the graded schools, operat-

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ing under this law, is a profitable return for the taxes levied for their support; and the high qualifications exacted of the persons who conduct them, lifts some thoroughly trained teachers above the competition of others, who are not properly prepared to give good instruction in any class of schools.

REVISED COURSES OF STUDY.

The courses of study for high school graduates, as revised by your honorable body within the past few months, will contribute much to the value of Normal school training in Wisconsin. Under the present uniform courses there is an approximate equality in training, as well as in legal certification. High school graduates, who complete any one of the full courses authorized, will pursue such common branches as will best fit them to teach in the grades; and, at the same time the elective branches offered will provide splendid training for each individual in some line of high school work. This institution, with its large attendance of high school graduates, has better opportunities now than ever before to realize its ambitions in the professional lives of its graduates.

NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The appropriations made by the last legislature rendered it possible for the board of regents to order the establishment of two new departments in the seventh normal school. A kindergarten and a domestic science department have been installed in connection with the training department, and well qualified and successful teachers have been employed to give the new departments their highest value. These features of the school will doubtless contribute much of worth to the pupils in the grades, to the students who train for teaching here, and to the children graduates will instruct after leaving the normal school.

LIBRARY WORK.

In connection with the work of library readings a regular course in library science which all candidates for graduation must take, has been established. The advanced position which your honorable body took last June concerning this work will in all probability be far-reaching in its effects upon the schools of other sections. In the organization of library work in the Superior school the librarian, a person trained in teaching as well as in library science, will conduct a course similar in plan to that offered by the library commission in its

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short summer school at Madison. With a practical knowledge of library economy, who can measure the uplifting influence that will eventually come to the children of the state through contact with teachers trained in the scientific use of libraries?

CHANGES.

Several changes in the faculty have occurred during the past two years. Miss Georgia Barker, former critic teacher in the primary grades, is now the head of the training department of a large western institution; Miss Lucy S. Norton, of the English department, is the assistant in the Waupaca county normal school; Dr. N. A. Harvey, former head of the science department, is the honored vice-president of the Chicago normal school; Prof. G. L. Bowman was called to the responsible position of principal of the Waupaca county normal school; and Institute Conductor E. W. Walker resigned to accept the superintendency of the school for the deaf at Delavan. So many substantial recognitions of merit, while great losses to the institution and the community, are evidences of the standing of the school in the public mind. Notwithstanding the changes that result from these deserved promotions, the vacancies thus created have been filled by well prepared persons whose success in school work elsewhere means a continuation of the same standard of excellence in the various departments.

ROOM FOR STUDENTS YET.

This school has not yet reached the limits put upon it in the matter of attendance. The limit of yearly enrollment in the normal department, fixed by the board of regents and based upon the present capacity of the building, is four hundred. The average daily attendance in the normal department during the past two years has not been above two hundred seventy-five and the yearly enrollment has been but little above three hundred. A good margin, therefore, exists between the comfortable capacity of the building and the actual number belonging at any given date. It is quite probable that the limit of attendance will not be reached during the next two or three years. When it becomes necessary, a waiting list should be established and properly qualified students should be admitted in the order of their application.

LOCATION.

Time has proved that the second city of Wisconsin, with its great industries and splendid opportunities for studying commercial and social life, equaled by but one other city in the state, is a very attrac-

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tive field for students whose homes are in rural districts, towns, or smaller cities. The life and activity of a great commercial port are profitable elements in the education of people who propose to be teachers. The opening of the Minnesota normal school at Duluth this year does not diminish the interest or attendance in this school. On the contrary, present indications point to a larger enrollment from remote sections of the state than ever before. The rapid agricultural development in northern Wisconsin and the consequent selection of this section of the state for homes is beginning to tell on the attendance of students who realize that adjacent communities will naturally look to this institution for teachers.

NORMAL CAMPUS.

The campus of the Superior normal school has become, on account of the care which the board has enabled the school to bestow upon it, the most attractive spot in this city. The seven-acre tract on which the building stands is carefully tended by an expert gardner. The trees which were planted during the first and second years of the school have in many instances attained to considerable size. Citizens, students, and members of the faculty are all interested in making the state's property here beautiful.

SUCCESSFUL TRAINING WORK.

The training department has continued to be one of the best features of the school. The generous patronage it has enjoyed, notwithstanding the remoteness of the building from the centers of population, is an evidence of appreciation by the citizens of this city which is truly gratifying to all who are endeavoring to give pupils the advantage of such stimulation and guidance as will contribute to making them able and disposed to lead happy, healthy, intelligent and morally worthy lives.

With sincere thanks for many courtesies extended and the liberality of the board in providing for the material and intellectual needs of the school, I am,

Your obedient servant,

I. C. McNEIL,
President.

*Whitewater Normal School.*REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHITEWATER STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. FRANK A. ROSS,

President Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Dear Sir:—I beg leave to submit the following statement of the condition and work of the Whitewater normal school for the two years ending August 31, 1902.

The history of the school for the period has been one of great quiet and industry. We have had no upheavals or dislocations; but have kept steadily about the business for which a normal school is set, meanwhile sharing in the prosperity and, we trust, the improvement which has marked the system of schools to which we belong. The enrollment of students has not been quite so large as in the two years preceding, but it has comprised a fine body of students, both in their spirit and in their ability.

ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Post-graduates.....	4	3
Senior class.....	70	60
Junior class.....	88	73
Second year classes.....	67	71
First year classes.....	88	74
Special students.....	2	1
Preparatory class.....	25	10
Totals.....	341	292
Number of ladies.....	244	208
Number of gentlemen.....	97	84
MODEL DEPARTMENT.		
Grammar grades.....	40	33
Intermediate grades.....	55	58
Primary grades.....	58	65
Totals.....	153	156
Total in normal department.....	341	292
Total in all departments.....	494	448

SOURCES OF MEMBERSHIP.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Admitted on entrance examination.....	17	16
Admitted on high school diplomas.....	69	57
From 2d and 3d years of high school.....	9	7
On 1st and second grade certificates.....	12	2
Promoted from preparatory department.....	23	19
From other normal schools.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	5	7
	136	119

Whitewater Normal School.

Analysis of the attendance records shows that while the enrollment of high school graduates is, on the whole, increasing, that of pupils entering the first year of the elementary course is steadily diminishing. The enrollment in first-year classes for the last four years is as follows: 109, 96, 88, 74, a diminution of one-third. This is a condition which we lament. We strongly desire to keep the path open between the country schools and the normal school, and look with some solicitude on any shrinkage of attendance in the elementary course.

AGE AT ADMISSION.

In 1900-01, the average age of students admitted on high school diplomas was 20.3 years. Of those admitted to the first year of the elementary course, it was 19.9 years. For all combined it was 20.1 years.

For 1901-02, the figures are almost identical, the average age at admission being 20.1 years. For the last 16 years the average has been 19.7 years, the later years showing a slight increase over former ones, instead of a decrease, as often supposed.

It will be noticed that those entering the elementary course are a fraction of a year younger on entering, but as they remain in the school about two years longer than the high school graduates, they are about two years older at graduation.

GRADUATION.

The sanction of the school has been granted as follows:

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Certificated (Elementary Course)	28	27
Graduated (Advanced Course)	55	43
	83	70

OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES.

For some years past I have thought it worth while to present in each biennial report a somewhat thorough analysis of the occupation of our graduates, believing that occasion will arise from time to time when it will be very advantageous to have such data for showing what the normal schools are doing for the teaching body of the state and

Whitewater Normal School.

country. It is a matter for regret that other normal schools which began this practice some years ago have not kept it up. Our figures at the present date are as follows:

1870 to 1902, Inclusive.

Graduated from Advanced Course	515
Have not taught since graduation	22
Still in the teaching profession	297
Have completed college or professional courses	46
Now in college or university	12
Have entered other professions	26
Women who have married and left the profession	92
Deceased	30
Completed the Elementary Course only	540
Have not taught since Certification	25
Are pursuing the Advanced Course	17
Have completed college or professional courses.....	21
Still in the teaching profession	237
Men who have entered other professions	20
Women who have left the profession by marriage	155
Deceased	40

It thus appears that of graduates from the advanced course, for the whole period of 32 years, 57½ per cent are still in the profession; while only *four per cent.* have not taught since graduation. Of those finishing only the elementary course, through a period of 27 years, 44 per cent are still teaching. The first class graduating from the school, in 1870, numbered six persons. One-half of these have taught from that day to this continuously, and are still doing excellent service, one in the faculty of this school and one as principal of a normal school at the South.

DISPERSION OF GRADUATES.

A fact worthy of some attention is found in the wide dispersion of normal school graduates. Of the 1,055 persons who have finished a course of study here, only 70 are deceased. But of the 985 living, only 709 now reside in Wisconsin. The other 276 are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and distributed to the several states as follows:

Illinois, 82; Minnesota, 37; South Dakota, 17; Colorado, 15; California, 15; North Dakota, 13; Michigan, 12; Washington, 11; Iowa, 10; District of Columbia, 8; Kansas, 8; New York, 7; Nebraska, 5; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Idaho, 3; Montana, 3; Maryland, 2; Tennessee, 2; Massachusetts, 2; with one each in Vermont, Rhode Island, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Oregon, Alaska, Alberta, Scotland, and Prussia, thirty-six states and countries in all. The roving American disposition which populated Wisconsin in the first place has not been altogether dormant in the second generation.

Whitewater Normal School.

ATHLETIC FIELD AND SCHOOL GARDEN.

One of the more important events of the period has been the purchase by the board of a five-acre tract adjacent to the school grounds for an athletic field. This gives a suitable space for this important adjunct of a modern school, and conveniently accessible, thus saving the loss of time consumed formerly in travel to and from the city park. Moreover, it gives us grounds wholly under our own control. It will be needful, however, to expend a moderate sum in the near future in the improvement of the grounds.

Another considerable advantage accruing from this acquisition is found in the opportunity which it gives for the development of the school garden idea, now attracting so much attention. Last spring we broke up a large piece of sward, next to the street, and started operations in gardening. The sixth grade of the model school planted a garden, each member seeding and tending a plat of his own, but all planting the same things, with a common arrangement of the beds. The wet season favored us, and the venture was a gratifying success, notwithstanding the planting on newly turned sod. The interest of the children in this work was certainly wholesome and educational in a true sense. This enterprise will be continued and expanded in future.

KINDERGARTEN.

For years we have felt the need of a kindergarten as an accessory to the work of our training department. It was certainly an anomaly that normal school graduates should be sent out to the work of teaching without any observation of or contact with real kindergarten work. This lack has now been met by the fitting up of two suitable rooms for this purpose, and the employment of a competent and experienced lady to take charge of the work. At this date the new kindergarten is opening up under the most favorable auspices.

THE SCHOOL LIFE.

This school attaches great importance to what may be called its "school life," the voluntary associated activities of the students, over and above their work in the class room. The literary societies, Christian associations, athletic clubs, and oratorical association are encouraged in every way to maintain a vigorous and profitable activity.

A successful addition to these agencies was made at the beginning

Whitewater Normal School.

of the last school year in the establishment of a school paper, *The Royal Purple*. This venture proved to be self-sustaining, and the journal, while modest in its pretensions, has proved a creditable and useful adjunct to the life of the school.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The revision and partial simplification of the courses of study for high school graduates, accomplished during the past two years under the direction of the board, is now going into active effect, and bids fair to prove of great advantage to the work. At this school we are now undertaking a revision of the course of study for the model department. During the past year a committee of the faculty has spent much careful labor in working out a new course in nature study for all the grades. Another committee is about undertaking a revision of the work in language through the several grades.

THE FUTURE.

The future of the normal schools looks bright. They have established themselves in the regard and confidence of the people. There is a steadily increasing demand for their product, a demand which at the present time considerably exceeds the supply. We hear nothing more of the once familiar question, "Where can so many normal school graduates find employment?" But this condition of things should never tempt us into a strife for numbers or a lowering of requirements for graduation. Quality rather than quantity of output should be our unswerving aim.

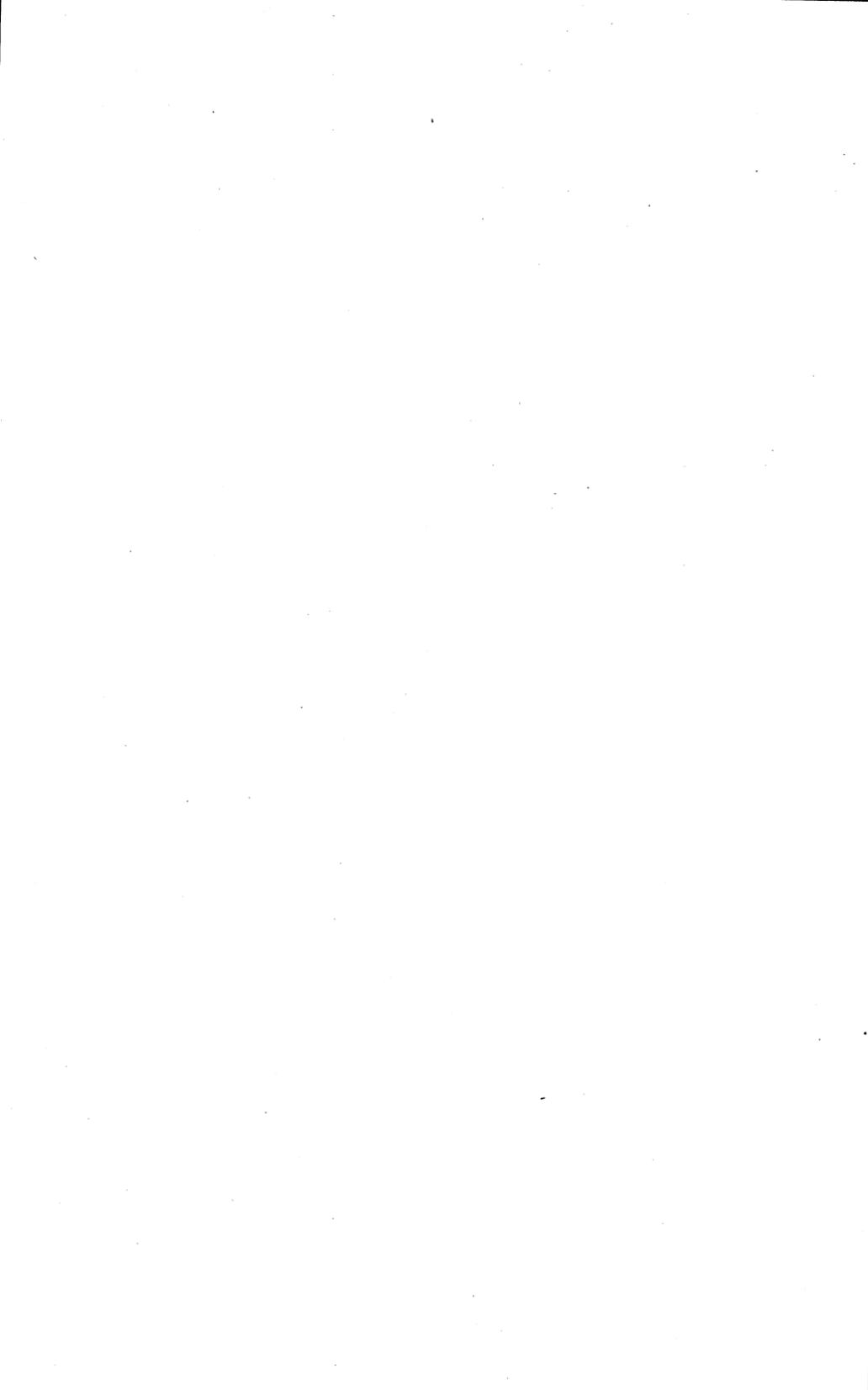
Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT SALISBURY,

President.

Aug. 31, 1902.













FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

**State Board of Arbitration
and Conciliation**

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

From September 30, 1900, to September 30, 1902.



MADISON

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1903



REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

MADISON, WIS., Feb. 14, 1903.

To His Excellency ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:—The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation herewith submit to you in accordance with the law their Fourth Biennial report, covering a period from September 30, 1900, to September 30, 1902.

As a result of experience in this work, the board is of the opinion that if their service was called for before the strike occurs, the chances would be much better for settlement and in many instances hard feeling would be avoided as between employer and employee. The reason for offering this suggestion is due to the fact as we view it that arbitration and conciliation are growing more and more in favor by the public generally every year.

During the last two years the settlements have been along the lines of conciliation and the board has been able to save a great deal to both employer and employee. By far the greater majority of cases in which the board has interested themselves have been taken up through information received from the daily press. In such cases the board has immediately proceeded to the place where the trouble existed and tendered their services to both parties in controversy. While in some cases its friendly

General Report.

offices have been accepted, it has been necessary in others to bring about the desired result by persistent effort on our part to induce the persons most interested to meet and in a friendly manner attempt by mediation to adjust their differences.

In view of the great increase in industrial affairs which has existed in our state for the past two years, the great demand for labor has caused a feeling of restlessness on the part of employes generally and a demand for an increase in wages which the board has been successful in many cases in securing. Requests for reports have come to the board from nearly all states, also universities and public libraries.

FOREIGN.

France, Denmark and Australia have made requests for reports and acknowledgement in each case received of receipt of our report. The board was requested to make an exhibit of their reports at the Paris exposition for which they were awarded a bronze medal.

General Report.

NOTICE.

The attention of manufacturers, corporations, and other employers of labor, and of all employes and labor organizations throughout the state, is invited to the following provisions of law, for the settlement of differences between employers and their employes.

BOARD, HOW APPOINTED.

The State Board of Arbitration consists of three persons, appointed by the governor, as follows: One shall represent employers of labor; one shall be an employe, a member of some labor organization and not an employer of labor; the third member shall be appointed upon the recommendation of these two. The members of the board shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

The law provides for proceeding by *mediation* and *conciliation*, when neither party has seen fit to call upon the board in a formal way. Such cases are provided for as follows:

Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city, the village board of a village, or the town board of a town, that a strike or lock-out, as is described in section 9 of the act creating the board, is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or the village board of such village, or the town board of such town, shall at once notify the state board of such facts, together with such information as shall be available.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board by notice as provided, or otherwise, that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, which threatens to do or does involve the business interests of any city, village or town of this state, it shall be the duty of the state board

General Report.

to investigate the same as soon as may be and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between employer and employes, and to endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lock-out has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matter in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, or to the state board.

Said state board may, if it deems advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame.

The method of mediation and conciliation has been successfully adopted in many cases, when neither party was willing to appear to show weakness by suggesting a settlement. The board acts in such cases as a mutual friend, desirous of bringing the parties together for a conference, and for the clearing away of misconception and misunderstanding.

ARBITRATION.

Whenever any controversy or difference, not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, co-partnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in this state, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein, who may come before them, advise the respective parties, what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof.

The application must be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in

General Report.

which the controversy or difference exists, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within thirty days of the date of filing said application.

As soon as may be after the receipt of the application, the secretary of the board is required to cause public notice to be given of the time and place fixed for a hearing. But the public notice may be omitted whenever both parties so request in writing.

The board may summon persons in the department of business affected to act as experts.

The board has power to summon as witnesses any operative in the departments of business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid.

In cases regularly submitted on written applications, according to law, it is the duty of the board to make a written decision thereof, such decision to be made public at once, and to be recorded in a book of record kept by the secretary of the board, and a copy to be filed with the clerk of the city or town where the business is carried on. The law does not, in terms, prescribe the time within which the decision of the board shall be rendered, but from the requirements concerning the form of the application, it may be inferred that the decision, under ordinary circumstances, should be rendered within thirty days from the date of the application. Unavoidable delays may be caused by press of public business, or for the convenience of the parties to the application, but the board will, in all cases, act with as much promptness as is consistent with a just disposition of the matters involved.

The law provides that the decision shall be binding for the

General Report.

term of six months upon the parties who join in the application, or until either party has notified the other, in writing, of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days from the giving of the notice.

For printed forms of application or for other information, the board may be addressed at Madison, Wis. •

R. H. EDWARDS, *President,*

G. E. WILLOTT, *Secretary,*

ANGUS McMILLAN,

State Board of Arbitration.

Strikes.

STRIKES.

CIGAR MAKERS, MILWAUKEE.

On December 7, 1900, occurred a strike of cigar makers at the factory of M. S. Meyers, Milwaukee. The Board of Arbitration called upon Mr. Meyer, who stated that as he could not get enough union men to do the work on hand, he had hired some girls to help. The men then quit work as they would not work with non-union help. In discussing the matter with the men, they claimed that Mr. Meyer sold cigars at less than market price; that he put in machines and put non-union help into the shops. Mr. Meyer did not care to meet a committee of the men, but the Board prevailed upon him to do so. The secretary of the union was then asked to have a committee of the men have an interview with Mr. Meyers and the Board, but this was refused unless Mr. Meyers would meet them as a committee of the union. The Board again visited Mr. Meyers to persuade him to meet such a committee, but Mr. Meyers positively refused to meet a committee representing the union.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS, BEAVER DAM.

The Board went to Beaver Dam on April 3, 1901 to investigate the cause and settlement of a strike of molders there. A foreman in one of the departments had requested some of the molders to work in the annealing room and they had refused to do so. The foreman told them to do as he ordered or quit, as there was no other work for them; and as a result,

Strikes.

two hundred and fifty men went on a strike. The men later made a demand of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day increase in wages.

The manager, in discussing the matter with the Board, thought that had he been at home, he might have prevented the trouble, as he would not have insisted on the molders going to work in the annealing room. However, he wanted to be fair in the matter; he would allow the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase to the men in the annealing room, the sand shovelers and the day laborers. The Board arranged for a meeting with the employes. While they wanted 15 per cent. increase for the molders, they were willing to waive that objection if the stokers were granted the same increase offered the others.

The Board then returned to the members of the company and urged them to make this concession, assuring them that the men would return to work at once. The company finally agreed to this, and thus a very satisfactory settlement was reached, both parties thanking the Board kindly for their help in the matter.

VILTER MANUFACTURING CO., MILWAUKEE.

A strike of machinists took place on May 10, 1901, at the shop of the Vilter Manufacturing company.

The Board at once interviewed the manager and found that the men had presented an agreement to be signed by the company containing the following provisions: Nine hours to constitute a day's work, an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., one apprentice for every five machinists and one for the shop, and to define what constituted a machinist. The company refused to sign the agreement and the men walked out. The company were willing to concede an increase of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and would take up the question of nine hours after the 1st of July.

The Board then called on the men at their hall and stated what the company had consented to do. Mr. Mullbury, the

Strikes.

national organizer who was present, would not allow the men to accept anything less than they had demanded; Mr. Holmes, business agent, was inclined to arbitration, but Mr. Mullbury would not allow it, and the conference ended.

The Board then returned to the office of the Vilter company, and having reported the result of the interview with the men, persuaded the company to give the matter further consideration, which was agreed upon.

On May 13, the company informed the Board that they had decided to make no concessions at present, which decision the Board reported to Mr. Holmes. On June 3, Mr. Vilter was persuaded by the Board to meet a committee of the employees, but when the Board endeavored to secure such a committee, the men would not send one except as representatives of the International Association of Machinists, and Mr. Vilter refused to meet them as such.

FILER & STOWELL, MILWAUKEE.

May 18, 1901. The Board called on the Filer & Stowell company, and found they had just held a conference with the shop committee, who were determined to go out on May 20, if the company did not sign the agreement which called for a nine-hour day and 12½ per cent. increase.

The company were willing to grant the nine-hour day, but would consent to none of the other requests. They explained the reason of this by saying that they were members of the Metal Trades Association, which has an agreement with the International Association of Machinists, that all disputes arising shall be settled by arbitration, as provided for in an agreement between the two associations. The result of this conference was reported to the employees, who were unwilling to make any concessions.

On May 20, about 115 machinists walked out. Again vis-

Strikes.

iting them on June 3, the Board found the situation unchanged. The Filer & Stowell company would make no concessions, claiming the machinists had violated the agreement with the Metal Trades Association. The company consented to meet a committee of their own employes, but not as representatives of the union. The Board then held a meeting with the men, but were unable to secure a conference of both parties.

E. P. ALLIS COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

May 21, the Board called on the E. P. Allis company, and upon interviewing the superintendent, Mr. Reynolds, found the same conditions existing here as in the shops where strikes had occurred. The company were members of the Metal Trades Association, which had agreed on a nine-hour day, to take effect on May 20. The company had proposed to the men that they remain at work pending arbitration, and that they should abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board, which decision should date back to May 20, regardless of how long the matter was under consideration. The men were unwilling to accept these terms, and about 600 machinists walked out. The Board again interviewed Superintendent Reynolds on June 3, but found the company did not wish to deviate from the principles laid down in the circular issued by the Metal Trades Association. However, the company finally agreed to meet a committee of their employes in company with the Board to discuss the matter and attempt a settlement, but they were not willing to meet them as representing the union. The union refused to appoint a committee under these conditions.

DOELGER & KIRSTEN COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

On May 22, the Board called on Doelger & Kirsten company, and found the same conditions existing as in the other

Strikes.

shops, the men striking for the same reasons. They found that the company were members of the Metal Trades Association, and there was no chance for settlement.

NORDBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

On May 22nd the Board visited the Nordburg Mfg. Company, and found that 25 machinists had quit work because the company had refused to sign an agreement the men had presented to them. On May 23rd., the Board endeavored to persuade the Machinists' Union, represented by Mr. McLean and Mr. Mullbury, National Organizers, to ask or make concessions but could not gain their consent. The Board found that the Nordburg Company did not belong to the Metal Trades Association. After considerable discussion the company agreed to meet a committee of its employees, but not as representing the Union with the Board. The Board then held a meeting with Mr. Holmes, Business Agent, and others representing the Union, and urged them to appoint a committee to meet the Nordburg Company. The matter was then taken under consideration by Mr. Holmes and Mr. McLean, and an arrangement made for a meeting with the Board on the following day, which resulted in their deciding not to appoint a committee to meet the Nordburg people unless such committee could go as representatives of the International Association of Machinists, rather than as a committee of the company's employees. The Board then called upon the Nordburg Company but found they would not recede from their former decision to meet their employees only or a committee of them as such. Another meeting was held with Mr. Holmes and a committee of the union and an effort made to have them waive their point concerning the committee. This, however, they were unwilling to do so no immediate settlement could be arrived at. After remaining out eight weeks, the strike was declared off and the men returned to work, having accepted the

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company's terms, former wages, and 10 hours per day. Following is the agreement presented to the above companies.

AGREEMENT.

Between Firm of
 and Lodge, No. of the
 International Association of Machinists.

City, Date, 1901.

.....

1. MACHINISTS.—A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vise hand, competent planer hand, competent milling machine hand, competent slotting machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring mill hand, competent tool maker, and competent linotype hand.

2. HOURS.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work on and after May 20th, 1901.

(NOTE.—This arrangement of hours is not to interfere in any way with shops where a less number of hours per day is already in operation.)

3. OVERTIME.—All overtime up to 12 o'clock midnight shall be paid for at the rate of not less than time and one-half time, and all overtime after 12 o'clock midnight, Sundays and Legal Holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of not less than double time.

(NOTE.—The foregoing rates are not to interfere in any way with existing conditions; that is, where higher rates than above are paid, no reduction shall take place.)

4. NIGHT GANGS.—All machinists employed on night gangs or shifts shall receive overtime in accordance with Section 3, for all hours worked over fifty-four (54) per week.

5. APPRENTICES.—There may be one apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one apprentice to every five ma-

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chinists. It is understood that in shops where the ratio is more than the above, that no change shall take place until the ratio has reduced itself to the proper number, by lapse or by the expiration of existing contracts.

6. WAGES.—An increase of 12½ per cent. over the present rates is hereby granted, to take effect after the signing of this agreement.

7. GRIEVANCES.—In case of a grievance arising, the above firm agrees to receive a committee of their machinists to investigate and if possible to adjust the same. If no adjustment is reached the case shall be referred to the above company and the representatives of the International Association of Machinists. If no satisfactory settlement can then be agreed upon, the whole subject matter shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration consisting of five persons, two to be selected by the above company, two by the above Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, and the four to choose a fifth arbiter, and the decision reached by this board is to be binding on both parties to this agreement.

Signed for the Company:

.....

Signed for I. A. of M.:

.....

PATTERN MAKERS' STRIKE.

On June 5th, the pattern makers in the employ of the Nordburg Co. struck for an increase of ten per cent., and nine hours to constitute a day's work. The Board immediately took up this matter and called upon both the company and the employes. After discussing the situation at considerable length, with the company, they finally agreed to the following proposition: to

Strikes.

grant a reduction in time from 60 to 55 working hours per week, to be effective from June 1st to October 1st. After that date, the question of hours would be taken up further if necessary; to grant a premium of two hours on pay day, which occurred every two weeks, to any employe who worked full time and for the interest of the company. This proposition was presented by the Board to a committee representing the employes and was taken under consideration by them and reported to their executive committee. The following day the Board held another meeting with the employes and were successful in having a committee appointed to meet the Nordburg company together with the Board, and an arrangement was immediately made for such meeting. The men were willing to accept the company's proposition so far as the working hours and premium was concerned, but insisted upon an increase of ten per cent. This the company would not agree to, but made the statement that if the pattern makers returned to work, they would guarantee that inside of sixty days every man would be satisfied with his pay. The committee had no authority to make any settlement except on the basis of ten per cent. in pay. Therefore, the matter was reported back to the Union, who took the matter under consideration until the following day, when another meeting was arranged. The Board, together with the committee of employes, called upon Mr. Friend, president of the Nordburg company, and Mr. Wilde, the general manager, in the hopes that, possibly, by this time the company might have changed their mind, and would grant the increase in wages. This, however, they declined to do. The committee then asked for time for consideration until June 13th. The company were not willing that the matter should be left open further than June 10th, which date was agreed upon. On June 10th, it was found that neither side would change its proposition, therefore no settlement was made. The men, however, in course of a week later, accepted the company's proposition and returned to work.

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SHOEMAKERS, MILWAUKEE.

Through the daily press on May 24th, the Board noticed a report of a strike at the Kuehn & Nichols shoe factory. Mr. Willott, the secretary of the Board, called immediately upon the company, and found that 85 men and girls had walked out on account of the employment of some non-union help, and on account of a misconception of the price list. A meeting was held with the employes and an arrangement made for a joint meeting of a committee of the employes and the company with Mr. Willott, secretary of the Board. At this meeting on the following day all matters of difference were thoroughly discussed and a satisfactory settlement to both parties effected, all employes returning to work immediately.

BRADLEY & METCALF SHOE FACTORY.

On June 7th, the Board was notified by the secretary of the Shoemakers' Union, No. 170, of a strike at the Bradley & Metcalf shoe factory. The employes had struck for an increase in wages. The Board held several meetings with a committee of the employes and the company, and were successful in arranging for joint sessions, which finally resulted, on June 10th, in an increase in pay and a satisfactory settlement to all parties concerned.

PAPERMAKERS, MENASHA.

On January 14th, 1902, it came to the notice of the Board, that a strike had occurred at the Strange Paper Company's mill and the Board immediately proceeded to investigate the situation. They first called upon the company, and were informed by Mr. Strange that no formal demand had been made by the

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employees, but he had received communication from the Paper Makers Union, asking that they be given Saturday night off with full pay. Mr. Strange was unwilling to grant this request from the union, but was willing to concede the shorter hours with pay for only such time as they worked, or would concede to full pay for Saturday night, providing all other mills making like quality of paper would agree to the same proposition. The Board then held a meeting with a committee representing the employees and later called upon the company to ascertain if they would meet a committee of the employees with the Board. This proposition was accepted with the understanding that the committee was representative of the employees and not the union. Arrangements were finally made for a meeting, consisting of the company, a committee of its employees, the president of the union, and the Board of Arbitration. After thoroughly discussing the situation, and neither party wishing to make any counter proposition or accept these already made, the meeting adjourned without settlement.

MENASHA PAPER COMPANY.

The Board called upon the Menasha Paper company where trouble existed, and found that the request of the men was for shorter hours on Saturday. After holding meetings with both the company and employees, an arrangement was made for a joint meeting, which took place on January 16th. At this time the company made the following proposition: to pay double wages for Saturday nights, for a period of three months, and if at the end of that time 75 per cent. of their competitors would agree to shut down Saturday nights they would do likewise. Otherwise the old schedule would be resumed. The proposition was presented to the union and was rejected. The Board notified the company of its rejection and the proposition was then withdrawn.

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WINNEBAGO PAPER COMPANY, NEENAH.

On January 15th, 1902, the Board called upon the Winnebago Paper company and found the same conditions existing as the Menasha mills. The matter of Saturday night off was thoroughly discussed by the company and the Board, also a meeting held with the employees. Later on an arrangement was made for a joint meeting, when the situation and differences were thoroughly discussed. The company were unwilling to grant Saturday night off with pay, and the men insisted upon this. The company informed the Board and the committee that they were continually hiring new men, and that the sooner their old employees made application for the work the more they could take back. The employees, however, decided not to return to work at this time.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY, MENASHA.

On January 16th, the Board called upon Mr. George A. Whiting and found that the men were making the same demands as at other mills. Mr. Whiting had not been asked for any concession or shorter hours, by his employees, but had received a letter from another source asking for Saturday off, with full pay. Mr. Whiting expressed regret that his employees did not take the matter up with him before walking out, as the chances for settlement would have been much better than after the strike occurred.

At this time the Board arranged for a joint meeting of a committee of employees and Mr. Whiting, who would not, however, agree to have the president of the union present. The meeting was held at Mr. Whiting's office and matters of differences thoroughly discussed. Mr. Whiting would make no proposition but would agree to keep places open for his old employees for a reasonable length of time, but should they not decide to return soon, their places would be filled with new men.

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The Board proceeded to Stevens Point, to investigate matters in the Wisconsin river mills, and there met Mr. Hamilton, general organizer, and also some of the employes. The existing conditions were the same as on the Fox river, and no settlement could be effected.

BOOKBINDERS, MILWAUKEE.

On January 20th, 1902, it came to the notice of the Board, that a strike of bookbinders had occurred at J. C. Salzer's, Herman Vose & Co., Jenkins & Co., Milwaukee Blank Book Mfg. Co., H. C. Miller & Co., H. G. Razell & Co., and the Quinn Stationery company. The Board called on the above named firms and found that the Bookbinders' Union, No. 49, and the Paper Rulers' Union, No. 48, had on December 10th, 1901, presented the following scale of wages, which the employers refused to grant:

GENTLEMEN: We, your employes, members of Local Unions No. 48 and No. 49, Brotherhood of Bookbinders, believing the present time auspicious for both employer and employe, and having confidence in the judgment of the employers in all matters pertaining to the welfare of those engaged in the various branches of the trade represented in the bookbinding industry, present the following propositions, which we trust will be considered in the same spirit in which they are offered:

SCALE OF WAGES.

We propose that on and after January 10th, 1902, the following Scale of Wages be instituted, and that all offices arrange their business to comply with the change on the date aforesaid.

Paper Rulers.

First Grade: Rulers who are competent to do all kinds of general ruling, and whose work is of a general nature, shall

Strikes.

be considered first grade, and shall receive a minimum sum of eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per week.

Second Grade: Rulers who are competent to do feint lining and plain down lining shall be considered as second grade, and shall receive a minimum sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per week.

A ruler overseeing the work of three or more machines shall receive a minimum sum of twenty dollars (\$20.00) per week.

The proportion of apprentices to journeymen rulers of each shop shall be one to three or more journeymen.

Binders, Cutters, Etc.

1. All blank book forwarders doing extras, E. and B. and general first-class work, shall be considered as first grade, and shall receive a minimum sum of seventeen dollars (\$17.00) per week.

2. All blank book forwarders doing three-quarters and general work of this class shall be considered as second grade, and shall receive a minimum sum of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) per week, and shall do no work exceeding three-quarter binding.

3. All blank book forwarders working on half-bounds shall be considered as third grade, and shall receive a minimum sum of twelve dollars (\$12.00) per week.

General.

General workmen or all-around binders shall receive a minimum sum of seventeen dollars (\$17.00) per week.

Magazine forwarders shall receive a minimum sum of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) per week.

Case makers, cloth and leather, shall receive a minimum sum of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) per week.

Stampers shall receive a minimum sum of sixteen dollars (\$16.00) per week.

Edge gilders shall receive a minimum sum of sixteen dollars (\$16.00) per week.

Strikes.

Assistant edge gilders shall receive a minimum sum of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) per week.

1. Finishers: Any finisher, blank or printed, doing general work, shall be considered first grade, and shall receive a minimum sum of eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per week.

2. Finishers: Any finisher, blank or printed, whose work is confined to rolling and that class of work known as half-bounds, shall be considered as second grade, and shall receive a minimum sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per week.

Trimming machine operators shall receive a minimum sum of twelve and 50-100 dollars (\$12.50) per week.

1. Stock cutters (binders' stock) shall receive a minimum sum of fourteen dollars (\$14.00) per week.

2. Assistant stock cutters (binders' stock) shall receive a minimum sum of twelve dollars (\$12.00) per week.

Flexible and fancy leather workers shall receive from thirteen to sixteen dollars (\$13.00-\$16.00) per week.

The proportion of apprentices to regular journeymen shall be one to four, or majority fraction.

Hours and Overtime. (All Branches.)

Fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work, and nine hours a day's work. All overtime up to twelve o'clock, including Sundays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. After twelve o'clock, and the following holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of double time: New Year's Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas; and all work shall be performed at the place of business provided by the employer for that particular purpose.

All employes shall be classified and paid according to the provisions set forth in the foregoing; *provided*, that no employe shall be paid less for a week's work than he is now receiving.

Apprentices. (General Rule.)

No person shall be permitted to enter the trade as an apprentice under the age of fifteen or over the age of eighteen years,

Strikes.

and he shall serve four consecutive years at the recognized branches of bookbinding.

No apprentice shall leave his employer before his term of service has expired, except in case of dissolution of the firm or retirement from business, when he shall serve the remainder of his term with some other employer.

Every apprentice binding himself to serve a stated term shall be required to fulfill his contract or leave the trade.

Every apprentice, at the expiration of the fourth year, shall receive the scale adopted by the union; *provided*, that the foreman and shop steward consider him a competent workman.

Respectfully submitted,

LOCAL UNIONS, NOS. 48 AND 49, I. B. OF B.

JOHN E. MEYER, MICHAEL HALM, CONRAD REI-
BOLD, MAX MEYER, ARTHUR STELZEL, MAX
BELAU, HERMAN EIFFERT, representing Bookbind-
ers Union, No. 49.

A. LOEBEL, A. HUMELL, LOUIS SCHROEDER, A.
ARMHEIM, HENRY HASS, A. KRAHN, CONRAD
DORN, representing Rulers' Union, No. 48.

Joint Committee.

N. B. Replies should be addressed to NELS S. ANDERSON,
Business Agent, 318 State Street, City.

The Board held meetings with these firms, also with committees representing the unions. Efforts were made for joint meetings. The employers were willing to meet committees of their own employes with the Board but would not meet them in company with presidents of unions, nor as representatives of unions. They were also willing to grant increase in wages, but not the full increase asked for. This fact was presented to the union, which would not consent to any compromise. The Board, however urged strongly a settlement on lines of compromise but without effect. The men remained out for some time and individually returned to work, receiving an increase in pay, as had been originally offered.

Strikes.

MOULDERS, BELOIT.

On March 3rd, 1902, the Board was notified of a strike of moulders of the Fairbank-Morse Company at Beloit. The secretary of the Board went to Beloit and called upon the shop committee and found the trouble was caused by one of their number being absent without notifying the company. Upon his return to work, he was discharged for disobeying the shop rule, which was, that all parties wishing to be absent must notify the company before working hours. The union shop committee claimed that this rule had never been enforced and that they would not return to work until the discharged man was reinstated.

The Board called upon the manager, who claimed the man had disobeyed a rule of the company, that hereafter they intended to enforce said rule, and they would not reinstate the man at present. After trying to persuade the company that it was to their interest to reinstate the man, to which they would not agree, the Board went to see the union at their hall, but found them determined to stand firm until their demand was granted. After prolonging the strike for three weeks, the manager reinstated the man as advised by the Board and all the men returned to work.

IRON WORKERS, MILWAUKEE.

The attention of the Board was called, April 15th, 1902, to a strike of ironworkers on the Gimbel building. The trouble was caused by a demand of 40 cents per hour, by men who had been receiving 35 cents. The contractor refused the demand and twenty of the men walked out. The Board called on the business agent of the Ironworkers' Union, who said that 40 cents per hour was the union scale and that the men would not return to work until their demand was granted and the following agreement signed.

Strikes.

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into this day of A. D. 1902, between the following Contractors of the first part, and the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Local Union No. 8, of Milwaukee and Vicinity, of the second part, to go into effect the first day of May, 1902, and continue in force until the thirtieth day of April, 1903.

ARTICLE I. Witnesseth, that the party of the first part hereby agrees that on and after May 1st, 1902, and until April 30th, 1903, eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that time and half time be paid for all overtime; that double time for Sundays, New Year's Day, 22nd of February, Decoration Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and 25th of December (or days celebrated as such). Work shall commence at 8 o'clock A. M. and end 5 o'clock P. M. The noon hour may be curtailed by agreement between the foreman and the majority of the workmen, but in no way will more than 8 hours be allowed between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

ARTICLE II. The party of the first part further agrees to pay a minimum scale 40 cents per hour to members of this Union, and further agrees to have pay day at least once every two weeks. In case of a lay off, the men shall be paid inside of 48 hours. If men are not paid in that time they shall receive waiting time at the minimum rate per hour. The party of the first part further agrees that there shall be a steward allowed on every job, who shall attend to the interest of the Union; and such duty shall be performed without expense or inconvenience to the employer.

ARTICLE III. The party of the first part agrees to employ in the erection of bridges, building viaducts, fire escapes, stairways, Hyatt lights and all other architectural and ornamental iron and steel work, only members of the second part, or those who will become members at the next meeting after being employed, provided that they meet all requirements of party of the second part.

Strikes.

The party of the first part agrees that after material has been unloaded on site, all handling shall be done by members of the second part.

The party of the first part also agrees that the business Agent of the Union shall have access to the work at all times during working hours, but shall not be allowed to interfere or delay men on the work during said hour.

In consideration of the foregoing, well and duly executed, the party of the second part hereby agrees:

ARTICLE I. That they each and severally will faithfully and in workmanlike manner perform all duties that may be required of them by the proper authority.

ARTICLE II. The party of the second part further agrees that in case of trouble or any misunderstanding between the parties to this agreement, the difference shall be arbitrated. Work shall proceed pending the arbitration, under the conditions of this agreement. The arbitrators shall be three entirely disinterested parties, one selected by each party of this agreement, and the third by these two; and the decision of these arbitrators shall be binding on both parties. But none of the definite agreements of this contract shall be subject to arbitration. A sympathetic strike by other trades, or called by the central bodies when it is necessary for the parties of this agreement to take part to protect union principles, shall in no way be considered as a violation of this agreement.

ARTICLE III. This Union forbids piece work of any kind.

ARTICLE IV. In case it is desired by the party of the first part, two separate shifts may be employed on the same work, paying each shift only the regular single scale of wages provided for above. In such case the hours of the day may be changed by consent of the employer, and his men, but the hours of employment of said shift shall not be more or less than eight.

ARTICLE V. Foreman in responsible charge of work need not necessarily be members of this union; but one such foreman

Strikes.

shall be permitted on one job, unless two shifts are being worked, in which case two foremen shall be allowed.

In Presence of:

The Board called upon the contractors, who said they could not afford to pay 40 cents per hour on this job, but would pay 37½ cents, but the men would not accept it. The Board advised paying the 40 cents, for that was the scale adopted by other contractors and at last they agreed to do so and the men returned to work. After being at work a few days, the same men went out on a sympathetic strike with the Carpenters' Union, who demanded the discharge of non-union men employed on the building, which demand the contractors refused. The work was carried on by non-union men.

COREMAKERS, MILWAUKEE.

The Board was notified on June 3rd, of a strike of coremakers at the following firms: Allis-Chalmers, Filer & Stowell, Bailey & Son, Vilter & Co., Western Malleable Iron Co., Green-slade Bros., Wagner Co., Smith Steel Co., Prescott Steam Pump Wks., and Falk Steel Co.

The Board called upon Union No. 47 at their hall, and found they had made three attempts to settle before the strike was declared, on the proposition which they presented on May 6, which is herein submitted.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 6th, 1902.

COPY OF PROPOSITION.

Submitted to for your consideration, to which we respectfully desire an answer not later than May 8th, 1902.

Strikes.

Preamble.

We the coremakers in your employ and members of Milwaukee Local No. 47, C. M. I. U. of A. do hereby make the statement that wages paid in Milwaukee and in this shop are insufficient and we ask that the same be increased as per the following schedule.

1st—An increase of 5 per cent. to all coremakers employed in your shop, over wages paid March 1st, 1902, and the establishment of a minimum of \$2.65 per day of ten hours, same to take effect May 1, 1902.

2nd—All conditions as to hours of labor, overtime and holidays to remain the same as existed May 1, 1902.

3rd—This agreement to continue and be in force for one year, dating from May 1, 1902 to May 1, 1903, and unless thirty days previous thereto notice of a desire to change any of the conditions of this agreement, to be given to either party hereto, then this agreement to continue and be in force until May 1, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

LOCAL NO. 47,

C. M. I. U. of A.

After holding conference with the union the Board called on the proprietors of the several foundries to see if they would allow the men to return to work on the conditions existing previous to their walking out. The Board first called upon Mr. Greenslade, Pres. of the Milwaukee Foundrymen's Association, who told them there was nothing they could do. The Board submitted to him the proposition but he said he could not accept it, for the men had broken their agreement with the foundries and when they did this, there was no one the foundry men could appeal to and the men would have to return as individuals. The Board called upon the above firms but all agreed that this was the only way in which the trouble could be settled. The Board reported this to the union, but they refused to return to work individually. The members of the union thanked the Board for their efforts in trying to settle the trouble.

Strikes.

MARBLE CUTTERS, MILWAUKEE.

On June 5, the attention of the Board was called to a strike of Marble Cutters. The Board called upon the Grant Marble Company and found the cause of the trouble was a demand for an eight hour day and a recognition of the union, which the firm refused to grant and the men walked out on June 3. The Board called upon the members of the union, who said they could do nothing for they had put the matter in the hands of the Trades Council. On June 6 the Board tried to arrange a conference with the firm and a committee of the union, but Mr. Grant of the firm did not care to meet the men, for he was running the shop and was not inconvenienced in the least. Thereupon the Board retired with the understanding that they would be called upon if anything could be done.

BELL TELEPHONE LINEMEN, MILWAUKEE.

The Board was notified July 2, 1902, of a strike of the Bell Telephone Linemen for an increase of wages and shorter hours. They were receiving, foreman \$2.75, the request was for \$3.00 and all below the foreman were receiving \$2.30, and their request was for \$2.50 per day; nine hours to constitute a day's work. This was refused by the company, who made the following proposition to the men, dividing them into classes:

Foremen	\$2.75
Class A	2.40
Class B	2.25
Class C	2.00

Ground men:

Class A	\$1.75
Class B	1.65
Class C	1.50

Nine and one half hours to constitute a day's work.

Arbitration Laws.

ARBITRATION LAWS.**THE WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION
AND CONCILIATION.**

Section 1729b. The state board of arbitration and conciliation as heretofore established is recognized and continued. On the expiration of the terms of the two members thereof appointed by the governor, or sooner if a vacancy shall otherwise occur, the governor shall appoint one member of such board who shall be an employer of labor or be selected from some association representing employers of labor; the other shall be selected from the members of some labor organization and shall not be an employer of labor. The terms of such members shall be for two years unless they are sooner removed by the governor. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. The third member of said board shall be appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of those previously appointed; provided, that if such recommendation is not made to the governor within thirty days after their appointment he may appoint any person such third member. Each member shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed by the constitution; such oath shall be filed in the executive office. Said board shall organize by choosing one member as chairman and another as secretary, and shall adopt rules of procedure and submit them to the governor and attorney-general, which rules shall be in force on approval thereof by them. All requests and communications intended for said board may be addressed to the governor at Madison, who shall at once refer the same to the board for their action.

Section 1729c. Whenever any controversy or difference, not the subject of litigation, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employees, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five

Arbitration Laws.

persons in the same general line of business in any one place, said board may, without any application therefor or upon application, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality where the controversy exists and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, should be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust the same and make a written decision thereof. Such decision shall at once be made public by publication in two or more newspapers published in the locality where such controversy exists, shall be recorded upon books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a succinct statement thereof published in the report hereinafter provided for, and said board shall cause a copy of such decision to be filed with the clerk of the city, village or town where said business is carried on.

Section 1729d. Said application shall be signed by such employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy exists, or by their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and an agreement to continue in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of said board is made known; provided, that said board shall render its decision within thirty days after the date of filing such application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereof; but such notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and request in writing that it be not given. When notice has been given or dispensed with as aforesaid the board may in its discretion appoint two expert assistants, one to be nominated by each of the parties to the controversy, and such additional expert assistants as they may deem necessary. Such assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the agreements made in said application the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operative in the departments of business affected by the controversy and any person who keeps the record of wages earned in such departments to examine them under oath and require the pro-

Arbitration Laws.

duction of books containing the record of wages paid. Subpœnas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board.

Section 1729e. The decision of said board shall be binding upon the parties who join in the application therefor for six months after the same is filed with the proper city, village or town clerk or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound thereby from and after the expiration of sixty days from the date thereof. Said notice may be given by serving it upon the employer or his representative, and upon the employees by posting it in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory, yard or upon the premises where they work.

Section 1729f. Whenever any mayor, board or village trustees or town board shall believe that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, and that it threatens to or does involve the business interests of the city, village or town represented by said mayor, trustees or board, such mayor, trustees or board shall at once notify the secretary of the state board of arbitration and conciliation of the fact and furnish him with such information as may be available; and it shall be the duty of the state board to investigate the condition there prevailing as soon as may be, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between the employer and employees directly concerned in such strike or lockout, and to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in controversy to the local board of arbitration and conciliation as hereinafter provided for, or to the state board; but the latter may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, ascertain which of the parties is mainly or wholly responsible for the existence or continuance thereof and may make and publish a report stating its conclusions in the premises.

Section 1729g. Witnesses subpoenaed by the state board shall be allowed for their attendance and travel the same fees as are paid witnesses in the circuit courts; each such witness shall certify under oath in writing the amount of his travel and the length of time of his attendance; and upon the approval of such statement by the board and the presentation thereof to the secretary of state a warrant shall be drawn in his favor therefor.

Section 1729h. The members of said board shall be reim-

Arbitration Laws.

bursed the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and be paid five dollars per day each and every day actually and necessarily occupied therein, accounts for which, properly verified shall be audited by the secretary of state.

Section 1729i. The state board shall, at the close of every biennial fiscal year, make a report to the governor which shall contain a succinct statement of the decisions made by them during the preceding two years and such recommendations as they may deem proper; such report shall be printed to the number of two thousand copies in the style other official reports are printed and be distributed in the same way.

LOCAL BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Section 1729j. The parties to any controversy within the provisions of section 1729c may submit the same by an instrument in writing, for adjustment to a local board of arbitration and conciliation which may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employees or their duly authorized agent another, and the two so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman thereof; such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the assistance of the state board. Such local board shall render its decision in writing within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it and file a copy thereof with the secretary of the state board. Each member of the local board shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the mayor, the board of trustees or the town board, three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

Arbitration Laws.

ARBITRATION LAWS OF OTHER STATES.

State boards of mediation and arbitration were established in New York and Massachusetts in 1886; those states being the first to try official mediation and arbitration as a means of adjusting disputes between employers and employees. Since then similar boards have been established in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey and Ohio. An act of the legislature of the state of Michigan, approved July 3, 1899, authorized the governor of that state to appoint a state board of mediation and arbitration, but the law is inoperative because the governor has failed to exercise such authority. The constitution of Utah, which was admitted to the union as a sovereign state on January 4, 1896, directs the legislature to provide by law for a board of labor, conciliation and arbitration. The law creating the bureau of labor statistics of the state of Colorado provides that when differences arise between employer and employees threatening to result or resulting in a strike or lockout, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to mediate between the parties to the controversy if either party requests his intervention. Similar powers are conferred upon the commissioners of labor statistics of the states of Missouri and Nebraska, and they are also authorized, under certain circumstances to form local boards of arbitration. The laws of Iowa, Kansas, Maryland and Pennsylvania simply authorize the courts to appoint tribunals of voluntary arbitration when the parties to labor disputes petition for or consent to their appointment; the jurisdiction of such tribunals being limited to the county or portion of the state in which the dispute may arise. The parties to such controversies have seldom, if ever, availed themselves of the provisions of such laws, in states in which there are no regularly constituted boards of arbitration. The last state to adopt arbitration statutes was Idaho. The act was approved in February of 1899.

Following are the arbitration laws of the several states.

Arbitration Laws.

NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 63.

An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employes, and to authorize the creation of a state board of mediation and arbitration.

Section 1. Whenever any grievance or dispute shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful to submit the same in writing to a board of arbitrators for hearing and settlement. Said board shall consist of three persons. When the employes concerned are members in good standing of any labor organization which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said body shall have power to designate one of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have power to designate one other of said arbitrators, and the said two arbitrators shall designate a third person, as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board. In case the employer concerned in any grievance or dispute are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall have the power to select and designate one arbitrator for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided. And in case the employes concerned in any grievance or dispute are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate one arbitrator for said board, and the said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided. In all cases of arbitration the grievance or matter of dispute shall be succinctly and clearly stated in writing, signed by the parties to the arbitration, or some duly authorized person on their behalf and submitted to such board of arbitration.

Section 2. Each arbitrator so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath may be filed in the office of the clerk of the county where such dispute arises. When the said board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its number to act as

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secretary, and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers and for the attendance of witnesses, to the same extent that such power is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this state. The board may make and enforce the rules for its government and the transaction of the business before it, and fix its sessions and adjournment, and shall hear and examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute.

Section 3. After the matter has been fully heard, the said board or a majority of its members shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them, giving such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of. Such decision shall be a settlement of the matter referred to said arbitrators unless an appeal is taken therefrom as is hereinafter provided. The decision shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county and the other transmitted to the secretary of the state board of mediation and arbitration, hereinafter mentioned, together with the testimony taken before said board.

Section 4. When the said board shall have rendered its decision its power shall cease, unless there may be in existence at the time other similar grievances or disputes between the same classes of persons, and in such cases such persons may submit their differences to the said board, which shall have power to act and arbitrate and decide upon the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such other difference or differences.

Section 5. Within three days after the passage of this act the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a state board of mediation and arbitration to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of three years, to commence immediately upon the expiration of the term of office for the members of the present state board of arbitration, created under chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six. One of said persons shall be selected from the party which, at the last general election, cast the greatest number of votes for governor of this state; and one of said persons shall be selected from the

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party which, at the last general election, cast the next greatest number of votes for governor of this state; and the other of said persons shall be selected from a bona-fide labor organization of this state. If any vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise, he shall in the same manner appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. If the senate shall not be in session at the time any vacancy shall occur or exist, the governor shall appoint an arbitrator to fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the senate when convened. Said board shall have a clerk or secretary, who shall be appointed by the board to serve three years, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and also all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and perform such other duties as the said board may prescribe. He shall have power, under the direction of the board, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record, or the judges thereof in this state. Said arbitrators and clerk shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective officer before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the capitol by the person or persons having charge thereof, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said board.

Section 6. An appeal may be taken from the decision of any local board of arbitration within ten days after the rendition and filing of such decision. It shall be the duty of said state board of mediation and arbitration to hear and consider appeals from the decisions of local boards and promptly proceed to the investigation of such cases, and the decision of said board thereon shall be final and conclusive in the premises upon both parties to the arbitration. Such decision shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to each party. Any two of the arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the state. Examinations or investigations ordered by the board may be held and taken by and before any one of their number, if so directed. But the proceedings and decisions of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the

Arbitration Laws.

board or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

Section 7. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said state board in the first instance, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said board or its clerk, in writing, of said election. Whenever such notification to said board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board, in writing, succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said board as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work without a lockout or strike until the decision of said board, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record or the judges thereof, in this state.

Section 8. After the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

Section 9. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur, or is seriously threatened in any part of the state and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout, and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor, by mediation,

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council, shall, on or before the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six,, appoint three competent persons to serve as a state board of arbitration and conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor, one of them shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor; the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall then be appointed by the governor. They shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed. On the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint three members of said board in the manner above provided, one to serve for three years, one for two years and one for one year, or until their respective successors are appointed; and on the first day of July in each year thereafter the governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said board to succeed the member whose term then expires, and to serve for the term of three years or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term; and he may in like manner remove any member of said board. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman. Said board may appoint and remove a clerk of the board, who shall receive such salary as may be allowed by the board not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per year.

Section 2. The board shall, as soon as possible, after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and council.

Section 3. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, co-partnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this commonwealth, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of

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the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town where said business is carried on.

Section 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing said application. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized, in writing, to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereon; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order; and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request.

When notice has been given as aforesaid, each of the parties to the controversy, the employer on the one side and the employes interested on the other side, may, in writing, nominate, and the board may appoint, one person to act in the case as expert assistant to the board. The two persons so appointed shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the dispute has arisen. It shall be their duty, under the direction of the board, to obtain and report to the board information concerning the wages paid and the

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methods and grades of work prevailing in manufacturing establishments within the commonwealth of a character similar to that in which the matters in dispute have arisen. Said expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; such oath to be administered by any member of the board, and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the commonwealth such compensation as shall be allowed and certified by the board, together with all necessary traveling expenses.* Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board from appointing such other additional expert assistant or assistants as it may deem necessary. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have power to summon as witnesses any operative in the departments of business affected and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summonses may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board.

Section 5. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board, and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the general court on or before the first day of February in each year.

Section 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Section 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section three of this act may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration

*See further as to experts, their duties and compensation, Stat. 1892, Chap. 382, *post*.

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and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board. Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the mayor of such city or the board of selectmen of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city or the board of selectment of a town that a strike or lockout such as described in section eight of this act is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city or the board of selectment of such town shall at once notify the state board of the facts.

Section 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by notice from the mayor of a city or the board of selectmen of a town, as provided in the preceding section or otherwise that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or town of the commonwealth, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing, not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employe, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor

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to persuade them, provided that a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the state board; and said state board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may take and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section three of this act.

Section 9. Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the board, and for such purpose the board shall be entitled to draw from the treasury of the commonwealth, as provided for in chapter one hundred and seventy-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Section 10. The members of said state board shall, until the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service; and on and after said date they shall each receive a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars a year, to be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth; and both before and after said date they shall be allowed their necessary traveling and other expenses, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth.

Stat. 1892, Chapter 382.

An act relating to the duties and compensation of expert assistants appointed by the state board of arbitration and conciliation.

Section 1. In all controversies between an employer and his employes in which application is made to the state board of arbitration and conciliation, as provided by section four of

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chapter two hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, as amended by section three of chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and by section one of chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety, said board shall appoint a fit person to act in the case as expert assistant to the board. Said expert assistants shall attend the sessions of said board when required, and no conclusion shall be announced as a decision of said board in any case where such assistants have acted, until after notice given to them, by mail or otherwise, appointing a time and place for a final conference between said board and expert assistant on the matters included in the proposed decision. Said expert assistants shall be privileged to submit to the board, at any time before a final decision shall be determined upon and published, any facts, advice, arguments and suggestions which they may deem applicable to the case. They shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties by any member of said board, and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive for their services from the treasury of the commonwealth the sum of seven dollars for each day of actual service, together with all their necessary traveling expenses.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 15, 1892.

MICHIGAN.

An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employes, and to authorize the creation of a state court of mediation and arbitration.

Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful to submit the same in writing to a court of arbitrators for hearing and settlement in the manner hereinafter provided,

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Section 2. After the passage of this act the governor may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a court of mediation and arbitration, to consist of three competent persons who shall hold their terms of office respectively one, two and three years and upon the expiration of their respective terms the said term of office shall be uniformly for three years. If any vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise he shall, in the same manner, appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. If the senate shall not be in session at the time any vacancy shall occur or exist, the governor shall appoint an arbitrator to fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the senate when convened. Said court shall have a clerk or secretary who shall be appointed by the court to serve three years, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the court and also all documents, and to perform such other duties as the said court may prescribe. He shall have power under the direction of the court, to issue subpoenas, administer oaths in all cases before said court, to call for and examine all books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof, in this state. Said arbitrators and clerk shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the capitol by the person or persons having charge thereof, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said court.

Section 3. Any two of the arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the state. Examinations or investigations ordered by the court may be held and taken by and before any one of their number, if so directed. But the proceedings and decisions of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the court or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

Section 4. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said state court, and shall jointly notify said court or its clerk, in

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writing, of such grievance or dispute. Whenever such notification to said court or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said court to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said court in writing, succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof; and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said court as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike, until the decision of said court, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The court shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power by its chairman or clerk to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by court of record or the judges thereof, in this state.

Section 5. After the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or majority of its members, shall, within ten days render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the court in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

Section 6. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur, or is seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the court, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and if in its judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the court is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section three of this act.

Section 7. The fees of witnesses shall be one dollar for each

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day's attendance and seven cents per mile traveled by nearest route in getting to and from the place where attendance is required by the court to be allowed by the board of state auditors upon the certificate of the court. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the court, and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the court to serve the same.

Section 8. Said court shall make a yearly report to the legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the court, and such suggestions as to legislation, as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of, and disputes between, employers and wage-earners.

Section 9. Each arbitrator shall be entitled to five dollars per day for actual service performed, payable from the treasury of the state. The clerk or secretary shall be appointed from one of their number, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, without per diem, per year, payable in the same manner.

Section 10. Whenever the term "employer" or "employee" is used in this act, it shall be held to include "firm," "joint stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last named terms was expressed in each place.

Approved July 3, 1889.

NEW JERSEY.

An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a state board of arbitration.

Section 1. That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature growing out of the relation of employer and employees shall arise or exist between employer and employees, it shall be lawful to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute, in writing, to a board of arbitrators, to hear, adjudicate and determine the same; said board shall consist of five persons; when the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to design-

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nate two of said arbitrators; and the employer shall have the power to designate two others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board; in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall have the power to select and designate two arbitrators for said board and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employes concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employes, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said board, and the said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided.

Section 2. That any board as aforesaid selected may present a petition to the county judge of the county where such grievances or disputes to be arbitrated may arise, signed by at least a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the nature of the grievance or dispute, between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and approving said board of arbitration; upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of the said judge to make an order establishing such board of arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination: the said petition and order or copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the said judge resides.

Section 3. That the arbitrators so selected shall sign a contract to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein such arbitrators are to act; when the said board is ready for the transaction of business, it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing; the chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers, and for the attendance of witnesses, to the same extent that such power is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this

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state; the board may make and enforce the rules of its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournments, and shall hear and examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute.

Section 4. That after the matter has been fully heard, the said board or a majority of its members shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon, in writing, signed by them, giving such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the matters adjudicated and determined, such adjudication and determination shall be a settlement of the matter referred to said arbitrators, unless an appeal is taken therefrom as herein-after provided; the adjudication and determination shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and the other transmitted to the secretary of the state board of arbitration hereinafter mentioned, together with the testimony taken before said board.

Section 5. That when the said board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its power shall cease unless there may be in existence at the time other similar grievances or disputes between the same classes of persons mentioned in section one, and in such cases such persons may submit their differences to the said board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such other difference or differences.

Section 6. That within thirty days after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint a state board of arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of five years; one of said persons shall be selected from a bona fide labor organization of this state. If any vacancy happens, by resignation or otherwise the governor shall, in the same manner appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. Said board shall have a secretary, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the board, and whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and also possession of all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and perform such other duties as the said board may prescribe; he shall have power under the direction of the board, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said

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board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents of any party to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the court of record, or the judges thereof in this state. Said arbitrators of said state board and the clerk thereof shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the capitol by the person having charge thereof, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said board.

Section 7. That an appeal may be taken from the decision of any local board of arbitration within ten days after the filing of its adjudication and determination of any case. It shall be the duty of the said state board of arbitration to hear and consider appeals from the decisions of local boards and promptly to proceed to the investigation of such cases, and the adjudication and determination of said board thereon shall be final and conclusive in the premises upon all parties to the arbitration; such adjudications and determinations shall be in writing and a copy thereof shall be furnished to each party. Any two of the state board of arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the state. Examinations or investigations ordered by the state board may be held and taken by and before any one of their number, if so directed: but the proceedings and decision of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the board or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

Section 8. That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes; it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said state board in the first instance, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said board or its clerks in writing of such election. Whenever such notification to said board or its clerks is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board, in writing, succinctly, clearly, and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree, in writing, to sub-

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mit to the decision of said board as to matter so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation; the board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record or the judges thereof, in this state.

Section 9. That after the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision, and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

Section 10. That whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and, if in its judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause of the controversy, and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section eight of this act.

Section 11. That the fees of witnesses of aforesaid state board shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance and four cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to or returning from the place where attendance is required by the board; all subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of full age, authorized by the board to serve the same.

Section 12. That said board shall annually report to the legislature and shall include in their report such statements,

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facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the board, and such suggestions with regard to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and disputes between employer and employees and the improvement of the present system of production by labor.

Section 13. That each arbitrator of the state board and the secretary thereof shall receive ten dollars for each and every day actually employed in the performance of his duties herein and actual expenses incurred, including such rates of mileage as are now provided by law, payable by the state treasurer on duly approved vouchers.

Section 14. That whenever the term "employer" or "employees" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint stock associations," "company," "corporation," or "individual and individuals," as fully as if each of said terms was expressed in each place.

Section 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 24, 1892. P. L., Chap. 137.

A supplement to an act entitled, "An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employes, and to authorize the creation of a state board of arbitration," approved March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and to end the term of office of any person or persons appointed under this act.

1. Be it enacted by the senate and general assembly of the state of New Jersey, That Samuel, S. Sherwood, William M. Doughty, James Martin, Charles A. Houston, Joseph L. Moore be and they are hereby constituted a board of arbitration, each to serve for the term of three years from the approval of the supplement, and that each arbitrator herein named shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all fees, per diem compensation and mileage, and one of said arbitrators shall be chosen by said arbitrators as the secretary of said board and he shall receive an additional compensation of two hundred dollars per annum, the salaries herein stated to be payable out of the moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it enacted, That in case of death, resignation or incapacity of any member of the board, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, an ar-

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bitrator to fill the unexpired term of such arbitrator or arbitrators, so dying, resigning or becoming incapacitated.

3. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the arbitrators now acting as a board of arbitrators, shall upon the passage of this supplement, cease and terminate, and the persons named in this supplement as the board of arbitrators shall immediately succeed to and become vested with all the powers and duties of the board of arbitrators now acting under the provisions of the act of which this act is a supplement.

4. And be it enacted, That after the expiration of the terms of office of the persons named in this supplement, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, their successors for the length of term and at the salary named in the first section of this supplement.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

OHIO.

An act to provide for a state board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and their employes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor of the state, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a state board of arbitration and conciliation, in the manner herein after provided. One of them shall be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; one of them shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be appointed by the governor; and provided, also, that appointments made when the senate is not in session, may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

Section 2. One shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for three years or until their respective successors are

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appointed, in the manner above provided. If, for any reason, a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner, appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any member of said board.

Section 3. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman, and one of their number as secretary. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor.

Section 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the state exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employes not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in this state, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practical thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come or be subpoenaed before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute. The term employer in this act includes several employers co-operating with respect to any such controversy or difference, and the term employes includes aggregations of employes of several employers so co-operating. And when any strike or lockout extends to several counties, the expenses incurred under this act not payable out of the state treasury shall be apportioned among and paid by such counties as said board may deem equitable and may direct.

Section 5. Such mediation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the board shall immediately make out a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or county where said business is carried on.

Arbitration Laws.

Section 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy; and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board.

Section 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of application, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application; provided, a joint application may contain a stipulation that the decision of the board under such joint application shall be binding upon the parties to the extent so stipulated, and such decision to such extent may be made and enforced as a rule of court in the court of common pleas of the county from which such joint application comes, as upon a statutory award.

Section 8. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing therein, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further therein without the written consent of the adverse party.

Section 9. The board shall have power to summon as witness any operative in the departments of business affected, or other persons shown by affidavit on belief or otherwise, to have knowledge of the matters in controversy or dispute, and any

Arbitration Laws.

person who keeps the record of wages earned in such departments, and examine them under oath, and to require the production of books or papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Subpœnas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. A subpœna or any notice may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable or police officer, who shall forthwith serve or post the same, as the case may be, and make due return thereof according to directions, and for such service he shall receive the fees allowed by law in similar cases, payable from the treasurer of the county wherein the controversy to be arbitrated exists, upon the warrant of the county auditor, issued on the certificate of the board that such fees are correct and due. And the board shall have the same power and authority to maintain and enforce order at its hearings and obedience to its writs of subpœna as by law conferred on the court of common pleas for like purposes.

Section 10. The parties to any controversy or difference, as described in section four of this act, may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

Section 11. Such local board of arbitrators shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of said board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the city or county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board.

Section 12. Each of such arbitrators of such local board shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or county in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the city council or the administrative board of such city

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or board of county commissioners of such county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

Section 13. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor or probate judge in this state that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred in his vicinity, he shall at once notify the state board of the fact, giving the name and location of the employer, the nature of the trouble, and the number of employes involved, so far as his information will enable him to do so. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by such notice or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred in this state, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or county in the state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employes.

Section 14. It shall be the duty of the state board in the above described cases to endeavor, by mediation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, or if that seems impracticable, to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the state board; and said board may, if it deem it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section nine of this act; provided, if neither a settlement nor an arbitration be had because of the opposition thereto, of one party to the controversy, such investigation and publication shall, at the request of the other party, be had. And the expense of any publication under this act shall be certified and paid as provided therein for payment of fees.

Section 15. Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for

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travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall state in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and said state board shall certify the amount due each witness to the auditor of the county in which the controversy or difference exists, who shall issue his warrant upon the treasury of said county for the said amount.

Section 16. The said state board shall make a yearly report to the governor and legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to the friendly relations of, and to the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes between employers and employes.

Section 17. The members of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation hereby created shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The chairman of the board shall, quarterly, certify the amount due each member, and on presentation of his certificate the auditor of the state shall draw his warrant on the treasury of the state for the amount. When the state board meets at the capitol of the state, the adjutant-general shall provide rooms suitable for such meeting.

Section 18. That an act entitled "An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employes," of the revised statutes of the state, passed February tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, is hereby repealed.

Section 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CALIFORNIA.

An act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes, to define the duties of said board, and to appropriate the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars therefor.

Arbitration Laws.

Section 1. On or before the first day of May of each year, the governor of the state shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. One shall represent the employers of labor, one shall represent labor employes, and the third member shall represent neither, and shall be chairman of the board. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occurs, as soon as possible thereafter the governor shall appoint some one to serve the unexpired terms; provided, however, that when the parties to any controversy or difference as provided in section two of this act, do not desire to submit their controversy to the state board, they may by agreement each chose one person, and the two shall choose a third, who shall be chairman and umpire, and the three shall constitute a board of arbitration and conciliation for the special controversy submitted to it, and for that purpose have the same powers as the state board. The members of the said board or boards, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be sworn to faithfully discharge the duties thereof. They shall adopt such rules of procedure as they may deem best to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 2. Whenever any controversy or difference exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership, or corporation, which, if not arbitrated, would involve a strike or lockout, and his employes, the board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit, if necessary, the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either, or both, to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, and shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the board.

Section 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in the business or at work, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, which

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must, if possible, be made within three weeks of the date of filing the application. Immediately upon the receipt of said application, the chairman of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for hearing. Should the petitioners fail to keep the promise made therein, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. And the party violating the contract shall pay the extra cost of the board entailed thereby. The board may then reopen the case and proceed to the final arbitration thereof as provided in section two hereof.

Section 4. The decision rendered by the board shall be binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other written notice of his intention not to be further bound by the conditions thereof after the expiration of sixty days or any time agreed as a part of the decision. Said notice may be given to the employes by posting a notice thereof in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Section 5. Both employers and employes shall have the right at any time to submit to the board complaints of grievances and ask for an investigation thereof. The board shall decide whether the complaint is entitled to a public investigation, and if they decide in the affirmative, they shall proceed to hear the testimony, after giving notice to all parties concerned and publish the result of their investigations as soon as possible thereafter.

Section 6. The arbitrators hereby created shall be paid five dollars per day for each day of actual service, and also their necessary traveling and other expenses incident to the duties of their office shall be paid out of the state treasury; but the expenses and salaries hereby authorized shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the two years.

Section 7. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the board for the first two years after its organization.

Section 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1891.

Arbitration Laws.

LOUISIANA.

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor of the state, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint five competent persons to serve as a board of arbitration and conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. Two of them shall be employers, selected or recommended by some association or board representing employers of labor; two of them shall be employes, selected or recommended by the various labor organizations, and not an employer of labor, and the fifth shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other four; provided, however, that if the four appointed do not agree on a fifth man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be appointed by the governor; provided, also, that if the employers or employes fail to make their recommendation as herein provided within thirty days, then the governor shall make said appointments in accordance with the spirit and intent of this act. Said appointments, if made when the senate is not in session, may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

Section 2. Two shall be appointed for two years, two for three years, and one, the fifth member, for four years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for four years, or until their successors are appointed in the manner above provided. If, for any reason, a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term.

Section 3. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman and one of their number as secretary. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish rules of procedure.

Section 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the state exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employes, if at the time he employs not less than twenty persons in the

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same general line of business in any city or parish of this state, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them and advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute.

Section 5. Such mediation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the board shall immediately make out a written report. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record, to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the court of the city or parish where said business is carried on.

Section 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy, and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of the employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving authority shall be kept secret by said board.

Section 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application.

Section 8. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing therein, but public notice need not be given when both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made notice shall be given to parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause

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public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application the board shall proceed no further therein until said petitioner or petitioners have complied with every order and requirement of the board.

Section 9. The board shall have power to summon as witnesses any operative in the department of the business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and examine them under oath, and to require the production of books and papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. The board shall have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of papers.

Section 10. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city or the judge of any district court in any parish, other than the parish of Orleans, that a strike or a lockout is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city or judge of the district court of such parish shall at once notify the state board of the fact. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by the notice of the mayor of the city or the judge of the district court of the parish, as provided in the preceding part of this section, or otherwise, that a lockout or strike is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, in any city or parish of this state, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of a strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city or parish in the state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employes.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of the state board in the above-described cases to endeavor, by mediation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, and to endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; and the state board shall, whether the same be mutually submitted to them or not, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance

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of the same, and shall make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section nine of this act.

Section 12. The state board shall make a biennial report to the governor and legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to harmonizing the relations of and disputes between employers and employes.

Section 13. The members of said State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, hereby created, shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The chairman of the board shall quarterly certify the amount due each member, and, on presentation of his certificate, the auditor of the state shall draw his warrant on the treasury of the state for the amount.

Section 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved July 1, 1894.

CONNECTICUT.**An Act Concerning a State Board of Arbitration and Mediation.**

Section 1. During each biennial session of the general assembly, the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of two years. One of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the greatest number of votes for governor of this state, one of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the next greatest number of votes for governor of this state, and the other of said persons shall be selected from a bona fide labor organization of this state. Said board shall select one of its number to act as clerk or secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful

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record of the proceedings of the board, and also to keep and preserve all documents and testimony submitted to said board; he shall have power, under the direction of the board, to issue subpoenas, and to administer oaths in all cases before said board, and to call for and examine the books, papers and documents of the parties to such cases. Said arbitrators shall take and subscribe to the constitutional oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Section 2. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall notify said board, or its clerk, in writing, of such election. Whenever such notification to said board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of the grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board, in writing, succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally promise and agree to continue in business, or at work, without a strike or lockout, until the decision of said board is rendered; provided, it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed fully to investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

Section 3. After a matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by the members of the board, or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by said board. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the office of the town or city clerk in the town where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

Section 4. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur, or is

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seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and to put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such strike or lockout; and if in the judgment of said board it is best it shall inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, and send for persons and papers.

Section 5. Said board shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the governor, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to it conducive to harmony in the relations between employers and employed, and to the improvement of the present system of production.

Section 6. Whenever the term "employer" or "employee" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint-stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last named terms was expressed in each place.

Section 7. The members of the board shall receive as compensation for actual services rendered under this act the sum of five dollars per day and expenses, upon presentation of their voucher to the comptroller, approved by the governor.

Section 8. This act shall take effect from its passage.

MINNESOTA.

An act to provide for the settlement of differences between employers and employes, and to authorize the creation of boards of arbitration and conciliation, and to appropriate money for the maintenance thereof.

Section 1. That within thirty days after the passage of this act the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a state board of arbitration and conciliation, consisting of three competent persons, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. On the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and there-

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after, biennially, the governor, by and with advice and consent, shall appoint said board, which shall be constituted as follows: One of them shall be an employer of labor, one of them shall be a member selected from some bona fide trade union and not an employer of labor, and who may be chosen from a list submitted by one or more trade and labor assemblies in the state, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two as hereinafter provided and shall be neither an employe nor an employer of skilled labor; provided, however, that if the two first appointed do not agree in nominating one or more persons to act as the third member before the expiration of ten days, the appointment shall then be made by the governor without such recommendation. Should a vacancy occur at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one having the same qualifications to serve out the unexpired term, and he may also remove any member of said board.

Section 2. The said board shall as soon as possible after their appointment, organize by electing one of their members as president and another as secretary, and establish, subject to the approval of the governor, such rules of procedure as may seem advisable.

Section 3. That whenever any controversy or difference arises relating to the conditions of employment or rates of wages between an employer, whether an individual, a copartnership or corporation, and whether resident or non-resident, and his or their employes, if at any time he or it employs not less than ten persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this state, the board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the causes thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and within ten days after said inquiry make a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public and a short statement thereof published in a biennial report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall also cause a copy of said decision to be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where said business is carried on.

Section 4. That said application shall be signed by said

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employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievance alleged, and shall be verified by at least one of the signers. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall, before proceeding further, satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board. Within three days after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place where said hearing shall be held. But public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order; and the board may at any stage of the proceedings cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request.

Section 5. The said board shall have power to summon as witnesses any clerk, agent or employe in the departments of the business who keeps the record of wages earned in those departments, and require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Witnesses summoned before the board shall be paid by the board the same witness fees as witnesses before a district court.

Section 6. That upon the receipt of an application, after notice has been given as aforesaid, the board shall proceed as before provided and render a written decision which shall be open to public inspection, and shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published at the discretion of the same in a biennial report which shall be made to the legislature on or before the first Monday in January of each year in which the legislature is in regular session.

Section 7. In all cases where the application is mutual, the decision shall provide that the same shall be binding upon the parties concerned in said controversy or dispute for six months, or until sixty days after either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same. Such notice may be given to said employes by posting the same

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in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory or place of employment.

Section 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of said board, either by notice from the mayor of a city, the county commissioners, the president of a chamber of commerce or other representative body, the president of the central labor council or assembly, or any five reputable citizens, or otherwise, that what is commonly known as a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, in any city or town of the state, involving an employer and his or its present or past employes, if at the time such employer is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing, not less than ten persons in the same generalline of business in any city or town in this state, and said board shall be satisfied that such information is correct, it shall be the duty of said board, within three days thereafter to put themselves in communication with such employer and employes and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them or to persuade them to submit the matter in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as hereinafter provided, or to said state board, and the said state board may investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible for the continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report assigning such responsibility. The said board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given them by sections three and four of this act.

Section 9. The parties in any controversy or difference, as specified in this act shall submit the matter in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbiters, the employes or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbiters so designated may choose a third, who shall also be the chairman of the board. Each arbiter so selected shall sign a contract to act as such, and shall take an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths to faithfully and impartially discharge his duty as such arbiter, which consent and oath shall be filed in the office of the district court of the county where such dispute arises. Such board shall, in respect to the matters submitted to them, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have

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and exercise, and their decisions shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed to by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. Vacancies in such local boards may be filled in the same manner as the regular appointments are made. It shall be the duty of said state board to aid and assist in the formation of such local boards throughout the state in advance of any strike or lockout, whenever and wherever in their judgment the formation of such local boards will have a tendency to prevent or allay the occurrence thereof. The jurisdiction of such local boards shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to them; but they may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decisions of such local boards shall be rendered within ten days after the close of any hearing held before them; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which such controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board.

Section 10. Each member of said state board shall receive as compensation five dollars a day, including mileage, for each and every day actually employed in the performance of the duties provided for by this act; such compensation shall be paid by the state treasurer on duly detailed vouchers approved by said board and by the governor.

Section 11. The said board in their biennial reports to the legislature, shall include such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions with regard to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and the dispute between employers and employes; and the improvement of the present relations between labor and capital. Such biennial reports of the board shall be printed in the same manner and under the same regulations as the reports of the executive officers of the state.

Section 12. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1895.

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ILLINOIS.

An act to create a state board of arbitration for the investigation or settlement of differences between employers and their employes, and to define the powers and duties of said board.

Section 1. As soon as this act shall take effect the governor, by and with advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be styled a state "board of arbitration," to serve as a state board of arbitration and conciliation; one and only one of whom shall be an employer of labor and one and only one of whom shall be an employe and shall be selected from some labor organization. They shall hold office until March 1st, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, or until their successors are appointed, but said board shall have no power to act as such until they and each of them are confirmed by the senate. On the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three persons as members of said board in the manner above provided, one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, or until their respective successors are appointed, and on the first day of March in each year thereafter the governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said board to succeed the member whose term expires, and to serve the term of three years or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. The board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman and they shall, as soon as possible after such organization, establish suitable rules of procedure. The board shall have power to select and remove a secretary, who shall be a stenographer, and who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum and his necessary traveling expenses, on bills of items to be approved by the board, to be paid out of the state treasury.

Section 2. When any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of an action at law or

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bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his employes in this state, the board shall, upon application as herein provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties, what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon the proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city, town or village where said business is carried on.

Section 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of the filing said application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereon, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given notwithstanding such request. The board shall have the power to summon as witnesses any operative or expert in the departments of business affected and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, or any other person, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. The board shall have power to issue subpoenas, and oaths may be administered by the chairman of the board.

Section 4. Upon the receipt of such application, and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided and

Arbitration Laws.

render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the governor before the first day of March in each year.

Section 5. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

Section 6. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the state, involving an employer and his employes, if he is employing not less than twenty-five persons, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer or employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to the state board.

Section 7. The members of the said board shall each receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars a year and necessary traveling expenses, to be paid out of the treasury of the state, upon bills of particulars approved by the governor.

Section 8. Any notice or process issued by the state board of arbitration shall be served by any sheriff, coroner or constable to whom the same may be directed or in whose hands the same may be placed for service.

Section 9. Whereas an emergency exists, therefore it is enacted that this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved August 2, 1895. Special session.

MONTANA.

There was a law in Montana, approved February 28, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for a territorial board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes." The legislative assembly of the territory, on

Arbitration Laws.

March 14, 1889, created a commission to codify laws and procedure, and to revise simplify and consolidate statutes; and Montana became a state on November 8 of the same year.

The following is the law relating to arbitration of industrial disputes, as it appears in "The Codes and Statutes of Montana in force July 1, 1895:

THE POLITICAL CODE.

(Part III, Title VII, Chapter XIX.)

Section 3330. There is a state board of arbitration and conciliation, consisting of three members whose term of office is two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The board must be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. If a vacancy occurs at any time the governor shall appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term, and he may in like manner remove any member of said board. (Section 3330. Act approved March 15, 1895.)

Section 3331. One of the board must be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; and one of them must be a laborer, or selected from some labor organization, and not an employer of labor, and the other must be a disinterested citizen.

Section 3332. The members of the board must, before entering upon the duties of their office, take oath required by the constitution. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as a chairman. Said board may appoint and remove a clerk of the board, who shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the board, but not exceeding five dollars per day for the time employed. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules or modes of procedure as are necessary, subject to the approval of the governor. (Section 3332. Act approved March 15, 1895.)

Section 3333. Whenever any controversy or dispute, not involving questions which may be the subject of a civil action, exists between an employer (if he employs twenty or more in the same general line of business in the state) and his employes, the board must, on application, as hereinafter provided, visit the locality of the dispute and make inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come be-

Arbitration Laws.

fore them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done, by either or both, to adjust said dispute, and the board must make a written decision thereon. The decision must at once be made public, and must be recorded in a book kept by the clerk of the board, and a statement thereof published in the annual report and the board must cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the county where the dispute arose.

Section 3334. The application of the board of arbitration and conciliation must be signed by the employer, or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within four weeks of the date of filing said application. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board; as soon as may be after the receipts of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place of the hearing thereon; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given; when such request is made notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order; and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. When notice has been given as aforesaid, each of the parties to the controversy, the employer on one side and the employes interested on the other side, may in writing nominate, and the board may appoint one person to act in the case as expert assistant to the board. The two persons so appointed shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the dispute has arisen. It shall be their duty under the direction of the board, to obtain and report to the board information concerning the wages paid, the hours of labor and the methods and grades of work prevailing in manufacturing establishments, or other industries or occupations within the state of a character similar

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to that in which the matters in dispute have arisen. Said expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; such oath to be administered by any member of the board, and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the state such compensation as shall be allowed and certified by the board, not exceeding _____ dollars per day, together with all necessary traveling expenses. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board from appointing such other additional expert assistant or assistants as it may deem necessary, who shall be paid in like manner. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have power to summon as witness any operative or employe in the department of business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. (Section 3334. Act approved March 15, 1895.)

Section 3335. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board, and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the governor on or before the first day of December in each year. (Section 3335. Act approved March 15, 1895.)

Section 3336. Any decision made by the board is binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. The notice must be given to employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, office, factory, store, mill, or mine where the employes work.

Section 3337. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section thirty-three hundred and thirty-three of this code may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes, or their duly authorized

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agent, another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board. Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decisions shall at once be filed with the clerk of the county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board and entered upon its records. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the county in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment shall be approved by the commissioners of said county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of any city or two commissioners of any county, that a strike or lockout such as described hereafter in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or said commissioners of such county, shall at once notify the state board of the fact. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by notice from the mayor of a city or two or more commissioners of a county, as provided in this section, or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or county of this state, involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city, town or county in this state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them, providing that a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters of dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation as above provided, or to the state board; and said state board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate

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the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section thirty-three hundred and thirty-three of this code. Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be (see section nine of Massachusetts act and make such provisions as deemed best) certified to the state board of examiners for auditing, and the same shall be paid as other expenses of the state from any moneys in the state treasury. (Section 3337. Act approved March 15, 1895.)

Section 3338. The arbitrators hereby created must be paid five dollars for each day of actual service and their necessary traveling expenses and necessary books of record, to be paid out of the treasury of the state, as by law provided.

COLORADO.

Section 9 of the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the state of Colorado makes the following provisions for the settlement of labor disputes:

Section 9. If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employes, and such employes, threatening to result or resulting in a strike on the part of such employes, or a lockout on the part of such employer it shall be the duty of the commissioner, when requested to do so by fifteen or more of said employes, or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance, and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employes,

Arbitration Laws.

IOWA.

An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employes.

Section 1. That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have power, and upon the presentation of a petition or of the agreement hereinafter named, it shall be the duty of said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, to issue, in the form hereinafter named, a license or authority for the establishment within and for each county of tribunals for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed in manufacturing, mechanical or mining industries.

Section 2. The said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least twenty persons employed as workmen, and by four or more separate firms, individuals or corporations within the county, or by at least four employers, each of whom shall employ at least five workmen, or by the representative of a firm, corporation, or individual employing not less than twenty men in their trade or industry; provided, that at the time the petition is presented the judge before whom such petition is presented, may, upon motion require testimony to be given as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that said petitioners do not represent the will of a majority, or at least one-half of each party to the dispute, the license for the establishment of said tribunal may be denied, or may make such other order in this behalf as to him shall seem fair to both sides.

Section 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of both employers and workmen and be in proper form and contain the names of the people to compose the tribunal, being an equal number of employers and workmen, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license, substantially in the form hereinafter given, authorizing the existence of such tribunal and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof, and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

Arbitration Laws.

Section 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining industry or business who shall have petitioned for the tribunal or have been represented in the petition therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal from three names presented by the members of the tribunal remaining in that class in which the vacancies occur. The removal of any member to an adjoining county shall not cause a vacancy in either the tribunal or post of umpire. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. The place of umpire in any of said tribunals, and vacancies occurring in such place, shall only be filled by the mutual choice of the whole of the representatives of both employers and workmen constituting the tribunal immediately upon the organization of the same, and the umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal or by parties submitting the same.

Section 5. The said tribunal shall consist of not less than two employers or their representatives and two workmen or their representatives. The exact number which shall in each case constitute the tribunal shall be inserted in the petition or agreement, and they shall be named in the license issued. The said tribunal when convened, shall be organized by the selection of one of their members as chairman and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members, or, if such majority cannot be had, after two votes, then by secret ballot or by lot, as they prefer.

Section 6. The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light and the use of the room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription, which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same

Arbitration Laws.

was presented, and a room in the court house, or elsewhere, for the use of said tribunal, shall be provided by the county board of supervisors.

Section 7. When no umpire is acting, the chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matter in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute; ; provided, that the tribunal may unanimously direct that, instead of producing books, papers and accounts before the tribunal, an accountant agreed upon by the entire tribunal may be appointed to examine such books, papers and accounts, and such accountant shall be sworn to well and truly examine such books, documents and accounts as may be presented to him, and to report the results of such examination in writing to said tribunal. Before such examination, the information desired and required by the tribunal shall be plainly stated in writing and presented to said accountant, which statement shall be signed by the members of said tribunal or by a majority of each class thereof. Attorneys at law or other agents of either party to the dispute shall not be permitted to appear or take part in any of the proceedings of the tribunal or before the umpire.

Section 8. When the umpire is acting he shall preside, and he shall have all the power of the chairman of the tribunal, and his determination upon all questions of evidence or other questions, in conducting the inquiries there pending, shall be final. Committees of the tribunal, consisting of an equal number of each class, may be constituted to examine into any question in dispute between employers and workmen which may have been referred to said committee by the tribunal, and such committee may hear and settle the same finally, when it can be done by a unanimous vote; and otherwise the same shall be reported to the full tribunal and be there heard, as if the question had not been referred. The said tribunal, in connection with the said umpire, shall have power to make or ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session, to enable the business to be proceeded with in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments, but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the constitutions and laws of Iowa.

Arbitration Laws.

Section 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal, or a majority thereof of each class, or by the parties submitting the same, and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon, after hearing, shall be final. The umpire shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The submission and his award may be made in the form hereinafter given, and said umpire must make his award within ten days from the time the question or questions in the dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal, and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money, may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

Section 10. The form of the joint petition or agreement praying for the tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

To the district court of _____ county (or to a judge thereof, as the case may be):

The subscribers hereto, being the number and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the (here name the branch of industry) trade, and having agreed upon A, B, C, D and E, representing the employes, and G, H, I, J and K, representing the workmen, as members of said tribunal, who each are qualified to act thereon, pray that a license for a tribunal in the _____ trade may be issued to said persons named above.

EMPLOYERS.	Names.	Residence.	No. employed.

Arbitration Laws.

EMPLOYEES.	Names.	Residence.	By whom employed.

Section 11. The license to be issued upon such petition may be as follows:

STATE OF IOWA.)
)ss.
 _____ County.)

Whereas, The joint petition and agreement of four employ-
 ers (or representatives of a firm, corporation or individual
 employing twenty men, as the case may be) and twenty work-
 men have been presented to this court (or if to a judge in vaca-
 tion so state), praying the creation of at ribunal of voluntary
 arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the _____
 trade within this county, and naming A, B, C, D and E, rep-
 resenting the employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing
 the workmen; now, in pursuance of the statute for such case
 made and provided, said named persons are hereby licensed and
 authorized to be and exist as a tribunal of voluntary arbitra-
 tion for the settlement of disputes between employers and work-
 men, for the period of one year from this date, and they shall
 meet and organize on the _____ day of _____, A. D.

Signed this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____.
 Clerk, of the District Court of _____ County.

Section 12. When it becomes necessary to submit a matter
 in controversy to the umpire, it may be in form as follows:

We, A, B, C, D and E, representing employers, and G, H,
 I, J and K, representing workmen, composing a tribunal of
 voluntary arbitration, hereby submit and refer unto the umpir-
 age of L (the umpire of the tribunal of _____ trade), the
 following subject-matter viz.: (Here state fully and clearly the
 matter submitted), and we hereby agree that his decision and
 determination upon the same shall be binding upon us and

Arbitration Laws.

final and conclusive upon the questions thus submitted, and we pledge ourselves to abide by and carry out the decisions of the umpire when made.

Witness our names this _____ day of _____ A. D. _____.
 (Signatures.) _____

Section 13. The umpire shall make his award in writing to the tribunal, stating distinctly his decision on the subject-matter submitted, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, the umpire shall forward a copy of the same to the clerk of the county court.

Approved March 6, 1886.

 KANSAS.

An act to establish boards of arbitration and defining their powers and duties.

Section 1. That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power, and upon the presentation of a petition, as hereinafter provided, it shall be the duty of said court, or judge, to issue a license, or authority, for the establishment, within and for any county within the jurisdiction of said court, a tribunal for voluntary arbitration and the settlement of disputes between employers and employed, in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries.

Section 2. The said petition shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least five persons employed as workmen, or by two or more separate firms, individuals or corporations within the county, who are employers within the county; provided, that at the time the petition is presented, the judge before whom said petition is presented may, upon motion, require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that the requisite number of said petitioners are not of the character they represent themselves to be, the establishment of the said tribunal may be denied, or he may make such other order in that behalf as shall to him seem fair to both sides.

Arbitration Laws.

Section 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of either employers or workmen, and be in proper form, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license, authorizing the existence of such a tribunal and containing the names of four persons to compose the tribunal, two of whom shall be workmen and two employers, all residents of said county, and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof; and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

Section 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, mining or other industry, who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. Said court at the time of the issuance of said license shall appoint an umpire for said tribunal, who shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure to agree during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal or by parties submitting the same. And the award of said tribunal shall be final and conclusive upon the questions so submitted to it; provided, that said award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

Section 5. The said tribunal when convened shall be organized by the selection of one of their number as chairman, and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members.

Section 6. The members of the tribunal and the umpire shall each receive a compensation for their services out of the treasury of the county in which said dispute shall arise, two dollars for each day of actual service. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition

Arbitration Laws.

for the same was presented, and a suitable room for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county commissioners.

Section 7. All submissions of matter in dispute shall be made to the chairman of said tribunal, who shall file the same. The chairman of said tribunal shall have the power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts necessary, material, and pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute. The umpire shall have power when necessary to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and examine and investigate books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters submitted to him for decision.

Section 8. The said tribunal shall have power to make, ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session, to enable the business to be proceeded with in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments; but such rules shall not conflict with this statute, nor with any of the provisions of the constitution and laws of the state; provided, that the chairman of said tribunal may convene said tribunal in extra session at the earliest day possible in cases of emergency.

Section 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing, and signed by the members of the tribunal or a majority thereof, or by the parties submitting the same; and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name and shall provide that his decision thereon after hearing shall be final; and said umpire must make his award within five days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award of money or the award of the tribunal when it shall be for a specific sum, may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money, may issue final and other process to enforce the same; provided, that any such award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

- Arbitration Laws.

Section 10. The form of the petition praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

To the district court of _____ county (or a judge thereof, as the case may be): The subscribers hereto, being the number and having the qualifications as required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration, for the settlement of disputes in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries, pray that the license for a tribunal of voluntary arbitration may be issued, to be composed of four persons and an umpire, as provided by law.

MARYLAND.

An act to provide for the reference of disputes between employers and employes to arbitration.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, that whenever any controversy shall arise between any corporation incorporated by this state in which this state may be interested as a stockholder or creditor, and any person in the employment or service of such corporation, which, in the opinion of the board of public works, shall tend to impair the usefulness or prosperity of such corporation, the said board of public works shall have power to demand and receive a statement of the grounds of said controversy from the parties to the same; and if, in their judgment, there shall be occasion so to do, they shall have the right to propose to the parties to said controversy, or to any of them that the same shall be settled by arbitration; and if the opposing parties to said controversy shall consent and agree to said arbitration, it shall be the duty of said board of public works to provide in due form for the submission of the said controversy to arbitration, in such manner that the same shall be finally settled and determined; but if said corporation or the said person in its employment or service, so engaged in controversy with the said corporation, shall refuse to submit to such arbitration, it shall be the duty of said board of public works to examine into and ascertain the cause of said controversy, and to report the same to the next general assembly.

Arbitration Laws.

Section 2. All subjects of dispute arising between corporations, and any person in their employment or service, and all subjects of dispute between employers and employes in any trade or manufacture may be settled and adjusted in the manner heretofore mentioned.

Section 3. Whenever such subject of dispute shall arise as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for either party to the same to demand and have an arbitration or reference thereof in the manner following that is to say: When the party complaining and the party complained of shall come before, or agree by any writing under their hands, to abide by the determination of any judge or justice of the peace, it shall be lawful for such judge or justice of the peace to hear and finally determine in a summary manner the matter in dispute between such parties; but if such parties shall not come before, or agree to abide by the determination of such judge or justice of the peace, but shall agree to submit their said cause of dispute to arbitrators appointed under the provisions of this article, then it shall be lawful for any such judge or justice of the peace, and such judge or justice of the peace is hereby required, on complaint made before him, and proof that such agreement for arbitration has been entered into, to appoint arbitrators for settling the matters in dispute; and such judge or justice of the peace shall then and there propose no less than two nor more than four persons, one-half of whom shall be employers and the other half employes, acceptable to the parties to the dispute, respectively, who, together with such judge or justice of the peace, shall have full power finally to hear and determine such dispute.

Section 4. In all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties mutually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a mode different from the one here prescribed, such agreement shall be valid, and determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties. It shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employe, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

Section 5. Every determination of dispute by any judge or justice of the peace shall be given as a judgment of the court over which said judge presides, and of the justice of the peace determining the same; and the said judge or justice of the

Arbitration Laws.

peace shall award execution thereon as upon verdict, confession or nonsuit; and every award made by arbitrators appointed by any judge or justice of the peace under the provisions of this article shall be returned by said arbitrators to the judge or justice of the peace by whom they were appointed; and said judge or justice of the peace shall enter the same as an amicable action between the parties to the same in the court presided over by said judge or justice of the peace, with the same effect as if said action had been regularly commenced in said court by due process of law, and shall thereupon become a judgment of said court, and execution thereon shall be awarded as upon verdict, confession or non-suit; and in all proceedings under this article, whether before a judge or justice of the peace or arbitrators, costs shall be taxed as they are now allowed by law in similar proceedings, and the same shall be paid equally by the parties to the dispute; such award shall remain four days in court during its sitting, after the return thereof, before any judgment shall be entered thereon; and if it shall appear to the court within that time that the same was obtained by fraud or malpractice in or by surprise, imposition or deception of the arbitrators, or without due notice to the parties or their attorneys, the court may set aside such award and refuse to give judgment thereon.

MISSOURI.

An act to provide for a Board of Mediation and Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and their employes.

Section 1. Upon information furnished by an employer or laborer, or by a committee of employes, or from any other reliable source, that a dispute has arisen between employers and employes, which dispute may result in a strike or lockout, the commissioner of labor statistics and inspection shall at once visit the place of dispute and seek to mediate between the parties, if, in his discretion, it is necessary so to do.

Section 2. If a mediation cannot be effected, the commissioner may, at his discretion, direct the formation of a board of arbitration, to be composed of two employers and two em-

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ployes engaged in similar occupation to the one in which the dispute exists, but who are not parties to the dispute, and the commissioner of labor statistics and inspector, who shall be president of the board.

Section 3. The board shall have power to summon and examine witnesses and hear the matter in dispute, and within three days after the investigation, render a decision thereon, which shall be published, a copy of which shall be furnished each party in dispute, and shall be final, unless objections are made by either party within five days thereafter; provided, that the only effect of the investigation herein provided for shall be to give the facts leading to such dispute to the public through an unbiased channel.

Section 4. In no case shall a board of arbitration be formed when work has been discontinued, either by action of the employer or the employes; should, however, a lockout or strike have occurred before the commissioner of labor statistics could be notified, he may order the formation of a board of arbitration upon resumption of work.

Section 5. The board of arbitration shall appoint a clerk at each session of the board, who shall receive three dollars per day for his services, to be paid, upon approval by the commissioner of labor statistics, out of the fund appropriated for expenses of the bureau of labor statistics.

Approved April 11, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An act to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor.

Whereas, The great industries of this commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts, resulting at times in criminal violation of the law and entailing upon the state vast expense to protect life and property and preserve the public peace; and,

Whereas, No adequate means exist for the adjustment of these issues between capital and labor, employers and employes, upon an equitable basis where each party can meet together upon

Arbitration Laws.

terms of equality to settle the rates of compensation for labor, and establish rules and regulations for their branches of industry, in harmony with law and a generous public sentiment; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, et cetera, That whenever any differences arising between employers and employes in the mining, manufacturing or transportation industries of the commonwealth which cannot be mutually settled to the satisfaction of a majority of all parties concerned, it shall be lawful for either party, or for both parties jointly, to make application to the court of common pleas wherein the service is to be performed about which the dispute has arisen, to appoint and constitute a board of arbitration, to consider, arrange and settle all matters at variance between them, which must be fully set forth in the application; such application to be in writing and signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the representatives of the persons employed as workmen, or by the representatives of a firm, individual or corporation, or by both, if the application is made jointly by the parties; such applicants to be citizens of the United States; and the said application shall be filed, with the record of all proceedings had in consequence thereof, among the records of said court.

Section 2. That when the application, duly authenticated, has been presented to the court of common pleas, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said court, if in its judgment the said application allege matters of sufficient importance to warrant the intervention of a board of arbitrators, in order to preserve the public peace or promote the interests and hamony of labor and capital, to grant a rule on each of the parties to the alleged controversy, where the application is made jointly, to select three citizens of the county, of good character and familiar with all matters in dispute, to serve as members of the said board of arbitration, which shall consist of nine members, all citizens of this commonwealth; as soon as the said members are appointed by the respective parties to the issue the court shall proceed at once to fill the board by the selection of three persons from the citizens of the county of well-known character for probity and general intelligence, and not directly connected with the interests of either party to the dispute, one of whom shall be designated by the said judge as president of the board of arbitration. Where but one party makes application for the

Arbitration Laws.

appointment of such board of arbitration, the court shall give notice, by order of court to both parties in interest, requiring them each to appoint three persons as members of said board within ten days thereafter, and in case either party refuses or neglects to make such appointment, the court shall thereupon fill the board by the selection of six persons, who, with the three named by the other party in the controversy, shall constitute said board of arbitration. The said court shall also appoint one of the members thereof secretary to the said board, who shall also have a vote and the same powers as any other member, and shall also designate the time and place of meeting of the said board. They shall also place before them copies of all papers and minutes of proceedings to the case or cases submitted.

Section 3. That when the board of arbitration has been thus appointed and constituted, and each member has been sworn or affirmed, and the papers have been submitted to them, they shall first carefully consider the records before them, and then determine the rules to govern their proceedings; they shall sit with closed doors until their organization is consummated, after which their proceedings shall be public. The president of the board shall have full authority to preserve order at the sessions, and may summon or appoint officers to assist, and in all ballotings he shall have a vote. It shall be lawful for him, at the request of any two members of the board, to send for persons, books and papers, and he shall have power to enforce their presence and to require them to testify in any matter before the board, and, for any wilful failure to appear and testify before said board, when requested by the said board, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the county where the offense is committed, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That as soon as the board is organized, the president shall announce that the sessions are opened, and the variants may appear with their attorneys and counsel, if they so desire, and open their case: and in all proceedings the applicant shall stand as plaintiff, but when the application is jointly made, the employes shall stand as plaintiff in the case; each

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party in turn shall be allowed a full and impartial hearing and may examine experts and present models, drawings, statements and any proper matter bearing on the case, all of which shall be carefully considered by the said board in arriving at their conclusions, and the decision of the said board of arbitration shall be final and conclusive of all matters brought before them for adjustment; and the said board of arbitration may adjourn from the place designated by the court for holding its sessions, when it deems it expedient to do so, to the place or places where the dispute arises, and hold sessions and personally examine the workings and matters at variance, to assist their judgment.

Section 5. That the compensation of the members of the board of arbitration shall be as follows, to-wit: Each shall receive four dollars per diem and ten cents per mile, both ways; between their homes and the place of meeting, by the nearest comfortable routes of travel, to be paid out of the treasury of the county where the arbitration is held; and witnesses shall be allowed from the treasury of the said county the same fees now allowed by law for similar service.

Section 6. That the board of arbitrators shall duly execute their decision, which shall be reached by a vote of a majority of all the members by having the names of those voting in the affirmative signed thereon and attested by the secretary, and their decisions, together with all the papers and minutes of their proceedings, shall be returned to and filed in the court aforesaid for safe keeping.

Section 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved the 18th day of May, A. D. 1893.

IDAHO.

An act to provide for a state board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employes and their employers and to provide for local boards of arbitration subordinate thereto.

Section 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall, on or before the fourth day of March, eighteen

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hundred and ninety-seven, appoint three competent persons to serve as a state board of arbitration and conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor; one of them shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor; the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall then be appointed by the governor. On or before the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three members of said board in the manner above provided; one to serve for six years; one for four years; and one for two years; or until their respective successors are appointed; and on or before the fourth day of March of each year during which the legislature of this state is in its regular biennial session thereafter, the governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said board to succeed the member whose term then expires and to serve for the term of six years or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term; and he may in like manner remove any member of said board. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their members as chairman. Said board shall choose one of its members as secretary and may also appoint and remove a clerk of the board, who shall receive pay only for time during which his services are actually required and that at a rate of not more than four dollars per day during such time as he may be employed.

Section 2. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and senate.

Section 3. Whenever any controversy or difference, not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, co-partnership or corporation, and his employes if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town or village or county in this state, the board shall upon application as herein-

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after provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the county recorder of the county where such business is carried on.

Section 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employes in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent or by both parties and shall contain a concise statement of the grievance complained of, and a promise to continue in the business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board if it shall be made in three weeks of the date of filing said application, when an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employes, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employes, but the names of the employes giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereof; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request be made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have the power to summon as witness any operative in the departments of business affected, and any person, who keeps the record of wages earned in those departments and to examine them under oath and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Sum-

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mons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board.

Section 5. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided and render a written decision which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published at the discretion of the same, in an annual report to be made to the governor of the state on or before the first day of February of each year.

Section 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employes by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory, mill or at the mine where they work or are employed.

Section 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section 3 of this act may submit the matters in dispute, in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employes or their duly authorized agent, another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third who shall be chairman of the board.

Such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission.

The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the recorder of the county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the county in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the board of commissioners of such county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration, whenever it is

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made to appear to the mayor of a city or the board of commissioners of a county that a strike or lockout, such as described in section 8 of this act is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city or the board of commissioners of such county shall at once notify the state board of the facts.

Section 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by notice from the mayor of a city or the board of commissioners of a county, as provided in the preceding section or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any county or town of the state involving an employer and his present or past employes, if at the time he is employing or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any county or town in the state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer, and employes, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them; provided, that a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the state board; and said state board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes, of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section 3 of this act.

Section 9. Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the board, and for such purpose the board shall be entitled to draw from the treasury of the state for the payment thereof any of the unappropriated moneys of the state.

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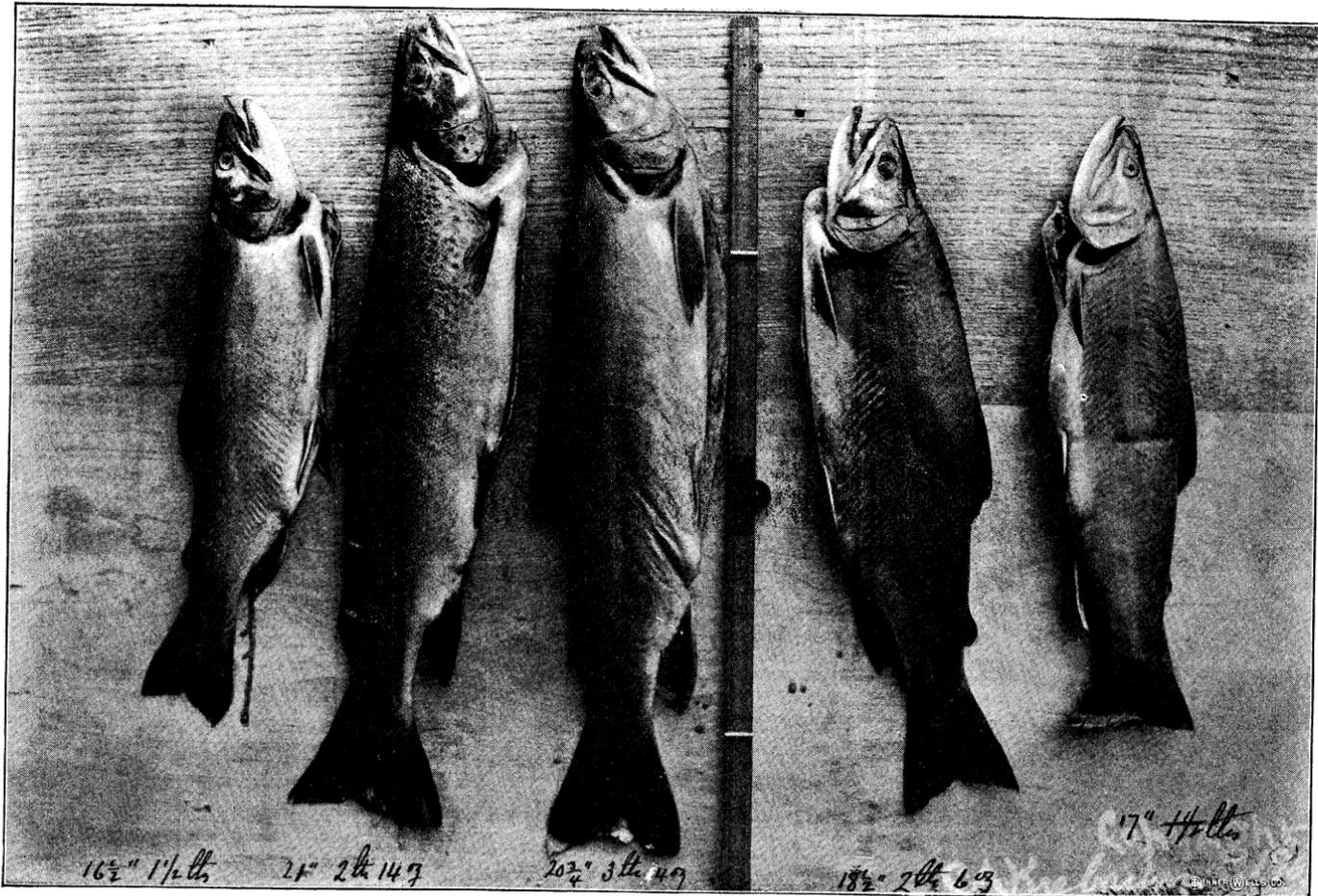
Section 10. The members of said board shall be paid six dollars per day for each day that they are actually engaged in the performance of their duties, to be paid out of the treasury of the state, and they shall be allowed their necessary traveling and other expenses, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the state.

Section 11. Whereas an emergency exists therefor, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage..

Approved on the 18th day of February, 1899.







Five Wisconsin Beauties from State Planting.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

OF WISCONSIN

For the Years 1901 and 1902.



MADISON:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER,
1903

COMMISSIONERS.

THE GOVERNOR, *ex-officio*.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, PRESIDENTMadison.
EDWARD A. BIRGE, SECRETARYMadison.
CALVERT SPENSLEY, TREASURERMineral Point.
JAS. J. HOGANLa Crosse.
WILLIAM J. STARREau Claire.
CURRIE G. BELLBayfield.
HENRY D. SMITHAppleton.

JAS. NEVIN, SUPERINTENDENT OF HATCHERIESMadison.

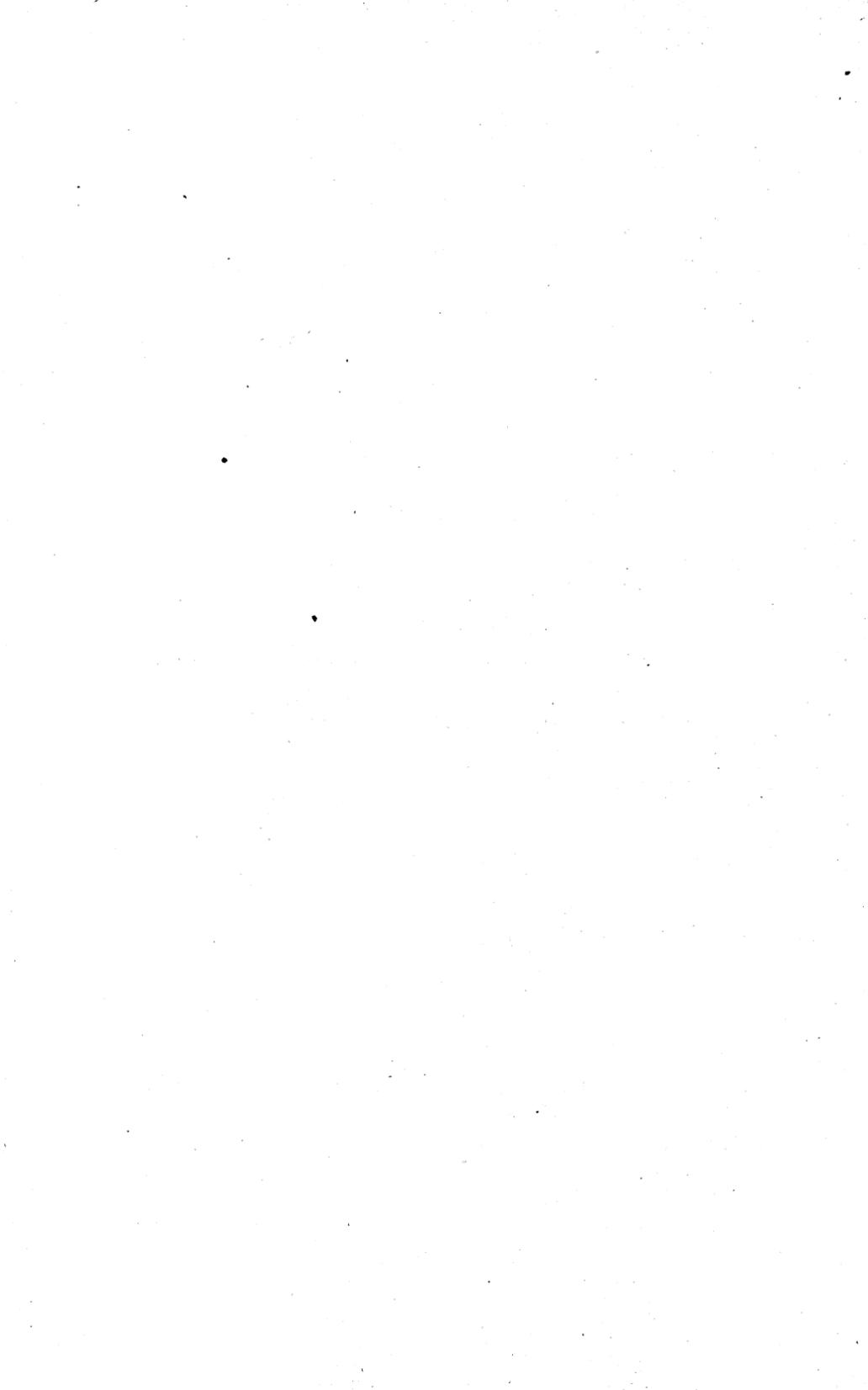
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Honorable, the Legislature:

In compliance with the laws, the Commissioners of Fisheries of the state of Wisconsin present their report of their transactions for the two years ending December 31, 1902.



COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

During the two years to which this report is applicable, the Commission has been engaged in completing the improvements at the Bayfield hatchery and in experiments in the propagation of black bass, and in the production and distribution of the usual varieties of fish, the result of which labors is more fully explained in this report.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

The demand for fry from our several hatcheries increases more rapidly than our capacity for production is enlarged. To give a portion to all applicants is all that can in present conditions, be done, although the Commission has good reasons to expect a greatly increased production hereafter. In the years 1901 and 1902 the following was the distribution:

	1901.	1902.
Madison Hatchery—		
Brook and brown trout fry	1,068,500	1,576,000
Rainbow trout fry	817,000	924,000
Miscellaneous distribution	512	6,218
Oshkosh Station—		
Whitefish fry	27,450,000	48,020,000
Lake trout fry	4,980,000	3,498,000
Wall-eyed pike fry	43,300,000	20,575,000
Bayfield Hatchery—		
Whitefish fry	8,000,000	18,800,000
Lake trout fry	15,000,000	14,379,000
Brook trout fry	798,000	983,000
Rainbow trout fry	251,000	375,000
Grayling fry		180,000
Black bass fry	28,000	
Minocqua Station—		
Wall-eyed pike fry	34,900,000	16,750,000
Muskellunge fry	472,500	80,000
Black bass	800	10,200
Pickarel (impregnated eggs)	5,840,000	
Black bass	15,470	
Totals	142,972,282	126,156,418

Commissioners' Report.

The securing of whitefish, lake trout or wall-eyed pike is attended with uncertainty. The weather, the conditions of the season, the quantity of the catch, the proportion of males to females caught are factors that affect results, and the greatest effort on the part of employes are rewarded in some seasons by a comparatively smaller output.

THE HATCHERIES AND STATIONS.

The oldest hatchery, that near Madison and known as the Madison Hatchery, has suffered from a great failure of water during the last few years. The causes that have operated to dry up our streams and small lakes and lower water in the wells in this region, have diminished the flow in the springs which supply the hatchery to such an extent as to greatly impair its usefulness by diminishing its pondage of flowing water. For this reason, fearing that it might be necessary to abandon it as a place for maintaining breeders, the Commission has not kept the grounds in repair; and much of the planking for walls of the ponds needs to be renewed. The commissioners deem it inexpedient to spend money in repairing the curbing of the ponds and sidewalks about them so long as the supply of water continues to diminish. It is, indeed, doubtful whether an adequate supply of water can be maintained there for the purpose of hatching. It will be necessary to reduce greatly the number of breeding fish there by transfer to the Bayfield hatchery. Large numbers of breeds have already been thus transferred. This hatchery has in the past been a famous producer, no single hatchery in the United States having yielded a larger output of brook trout fry.

The valuable grounds and buildings at this hatchery may justify the effort to increase its water supply by means of wells and pumps but the commissioners will carefully ascertain as to feasibility and cost before further expenditure in this direction.

The Bayfield hatchery is now in excellent condition. There

Commissioners' Report.

are now sixteen pounds, an area of water of about four acres, all supplied from spring fed streams long noted for their abundance of trout. The grounds have been leveled and grassed over, and the number of adult trout is steadily increasing.

The Commission feels assured that the moneys applied at this hatchery have been well expended.

The Oshkosh station was established several years ago to facilitate the hatching of wall-eyed pike, for which there is great demand in all parts of the state. The waters there are of more suitable temperature than those of Lake Michigan formerly used in the hatchery in the Exposition building in Milwaukee. This station has also proved available for hatching whitefish and lake trout; and considering the outlay is one of the most profitable investments which the Commission has made.

The Minocqua station has been established during the biennial period for the propagation of black bass and muskellunge. The value of these as game fish makes the demand for them universal; and the Commission is giving much attention to their propagation, which it hopes soon to accomplish on an extensive scale. The black bass can not be propagated as the other varieties of fish, by striping and impregnation of the spawn. The fish culturists of the United States have been experimenting for many years; and until recently with indifferent success. It has been found that if the black bass are kept in large ponds with facilities for making nests, they will mate, spawn and hatch out their young in the natural way. The young fry must be safeguarded from their natural enemies until large enough for planting.

To accomplish this desirable result the Commission procured free of cost to the state, the perpetual use of about fifteen acres of land along the banks of a stream near Minocqua, about one and three-fourths miles from Woodruff station, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at the outlet of the Arbor Vitae lakes. The waters of this region abound in black bass and the muskellunge. Mr. John Woodlock conveyed to the state for the use of

Commissioners' Report.

the Commission the lands and easement of water from a dam to give sufficient supply of water. Here the Commission has made four ponds of an area of about one-fourth of an acre each, so located as to be free from surface water and overflow, and constantly fed by a supply of pure water of the quality best adapted to the black bass. These ponds are now stocked with six hundred fine breeders; and the Commission confidently expects a large output of fry in the coming season. At the same station a small hatching house has been built and equipped for the hatching of muskellunge; and this station is found to be admirably adapted to hatching wall-eyed pike in their season.

THE PROPAGATION OF PHEASANTS.

The act of 1897, chapter 222, authorized the Commissioners of Fisheries to attempt the propagation of Chinese or Mongolian pheasants, and to expend a sum not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars of their annual appropriation for that purpose. The Commission has made diligent endeavor to propagate these birds; but, in common with other similar attempts made by various clubs and persons in this state, the effort has proved a failure. After several years of experiment in purchasing and hatching eggs, the commissioners have deemed further attempt but a waste of money and have abandoned it.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The commissioners of fisheries were created a board in the year 1874. Its first expenditure was for a hatchery at the "Nine Springs" near Madison. During the twenty-nine years of its existence it has made an extensive distribution of fish as shown by the table hereto attached.

THE FISH CAR AND ITS TRAVELS.

The fish car is in almost constant use during the season of operations, in distributing fry, transporting spawn and trans-

Commissioners' Report.

planting fish. The car has been transported on Commission business as follows:

	1901.	1902.
Over C. & N. W. Ry.	8,686	9,854
Over C., M., St. P., M. & O. Ry.	1,439	3,519
Over C., M. & St. P. Ry.	1,341	1,824
Over Wisconsin Central Ry.	944	990
Over Ahnapee and Western Ry.	340	280
Over Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Ry.	230	184
Over Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry.	84	.....
Total	13,064	16,681

OUR INLAND FISHERIES.

The importance to the state of the work done by this commission since its organization is now generally acknowledged. Few people, however, fully realize the great value to the state of the inland fisheries. They bring thousands of visitors to the state, and furnish a healthful vacation outing to thousands of our citizens. They maintain hundreds of summer hotels, furnish employment during the spring, summer and fall to thousands of men as guides, boatmen, livery stable keepers, etc. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are yearly brought into the state and disbursed by those who are lured hither by the fishing in our inland lakes and streams. The past year was beyond question the best in the history of the state for the number of visiting tourists. To keep our lakes and streams stocked to meet this increasing drain; and to afford the benefits to the state and her people from a liberal supply of food fish has been and will continue to be the work of the Commission. No money appropriated by the state has yielded a more bountiful return to the people. The Commission hopes, without greatly added expense to the state, to increase largely the production of its hatcheries and stations and to keep our waters well stocked in the future,—as well the inland lakes and streams as the vast body of outlying lakes and bays.

Commissioners' Report.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The work of the Commission in the twenty-eight years since it began operation is summarized in a table hereto attached showing its distribution of fry, adult fish and eggs in each year, and the totals of each kind. It will be seen that the supply has varied from year to year, some seasons being more favorable than others for securing a supply of eggs; but a steady increase is shown by the tables.

Attention is invited to the extracts from the reports of Mr. Jas. Nevin, which are hereto appended. The Commission bears testimony to the zeal and industry with which he has managed the widely scattered business now under his charge. To his good management is due the fact that so much has been accomplished in permanent improvements with so judicious expenditure of moneys appropriated.

Several employes of the Commission, namely,—Valentine Maag, foreman at the Madison hatchery; Henry Sykes, foreman at the Bayfield hatchery; John Maag, at the Oshkosh hatchery; Robt Ripple, in charge of the Minocqua station; Frank Suthers, in charge of the fish car; and Arthur Sykes, clerk, are rendering efficient service and are becoming expert in the various and difficult work, which requires much skill, a high degree of watchfulness, and proper treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *President*;

EDW. A. BIRGE,

CALVERT SPENSLEY,

JAS. J. HOGAN,

WILLIAM J. STARR,

CURRIE G. BELL,

HENRY D. SMITH,

Commissioners of Fisheries.



Primeval Waters—State Property at Bayfield.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement for 1901.

1901.	<i>Dr.</i>		
Jany. 1.	To balance on hand	\$866 03	.....
	annual appropriations	26,000 00	.....
Dec. 31.	Refund on railway credentials	91 85	.....
			\$26,957 88
	<i>Cr.</i>		
Dec. 31.	By salary, Jas. Nevin, Supt., 12 mos....	\$2,000 00	.....
	salary, Arthur Sykes, clerk, 12 mos..	1,010 00	.....
			\$3,010 00
MADISON HATCHERY.			
	By salary, Val. Maag, foreman, 12 mos..	\$900 00	.....
	salary, Jas. Foy, 12 mos.....	600 00	.....
	salary, F. Suthers, 8 mos.....	600 00	.....
	sundry employment	92 75	.....
	disbursements for fish food	937 26	.....
	disbursements, distributing fish.....	137 91	.....
	disbursements for supplies for barn..	152 09	.....
	disbmts. for supplies and equipment..	102 74	.....
	disbmts. for permanent improvements	558 84	.....
	miscellaneous expenditures	45 95	.....
			\$4,047 04
BAYFIELD HATCHERY.			
	By salary, Henry Sykes, foreman, 12 mos.	\$1,080 00	.....
	salary, Albert Gallagher, 12 mos....	590 33	.....
	salary, Bernard Holtman, 12 mos....	485 00	.....
	salary, F. C. Ramsdale, 2 mos.....	100 00	.....
	salary, E. Gabrielsen, 2 mos.....	95 00	.....
	sundry employment	1,096 92	.....
	disbursements for fish food.....	488 12	.....
	disbursements, distributing fish.....	30 00	.....
	disbursements for supplies for barn..	261 55	.....
	disbmts. for supplies and equipment..	389 36	.....
	disbmts. for permanent improvements	1,482 00	.....
	disbmts., collecting pike spawn.....	206 39	.....
	disbmts., collecting lake trout eggs..	778 72	.....
	disbmts., collecting black bass breeders	358 53	.....
	miscellaneous expenditures	69 30	.....
			\$7,511 22

Treasurer's Report.

OSHKOSH HATCHERY.		
By salary, John Maag, foreman, 10 mos..	\$720 00	.....
salary, F. C. Ramsdale, 3 mos.	150 00	.....
salary, Robt. Ripple, 5 mos.	250 00	.....
sundry employment	213 45	.....
disbursements, collecting pike spawn.	434 63	.....
disbmts., collecting lake trout spawn.	87 16	.....
rent of water	387 65	.....
disbursements, distributing fish	319 57	.....
disbmts. for supplies and equipment..	311 69	.....
disbmts., collecting whitefish spawn..	339 03	.....
disbmts. for permanent improvements	105 15	.....
miscellaneous expenditures	53 50	.....
		\$3,371 83
MINOCQUA HATCHERY.		
By salary, F. C. Ramsdale, 3 mos.	\$150 00	.....
sundry employment	227 73	.....
disbmts., building hatching house....	280 14	.....
disbmts., building ponds and other per- manent improvements	1,070 26	.....
disbmts. for supplies and equipment.	104 27	.....
disbmts., collecting pike spawn	265 67	.....
disbmts., collecting black bass breeders	245 77	.....
miscellaneous expenditures	89 91	.....
		\$2,433 80
By expenses, Jas. Nevin, Supt., 12 mos..	392 64	.....
commissioners' expenses, 12 mos.	139 37	.....
disbursements for transportation	3,016 89	.....
disbmts. for premiums on insurance..	60 68	.....
disbmts., collecting pickerel spawn...	60 87	.....
disbmts., repairing and maintaining fish car	107 65	.....
disbmts., defending McDonald fish cases	325 00	.....
disbmts., collecting and distributing black bass	264 04	.....
disbmts. for office supplies, fishway plans, etc.	67 46	.....
		\$24,808 44
To balance on hand, Jan'y. 1st, 1902		2,149 44
		\$26,957 88

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Statement for 1902.

1902.	<i>Dr.</i>		
Jan. 1.	To balance on hand	\$2,149 44	.....
	annual appropriation	26,000 00	.....
Mar. 1.	To F. Suthers for wood	25 00	.....
Apr. 26.	To Robt. Walters for old crates	10 00	.....
Jul. 21.	To John O'Day for yacht	75 00	.....
Dec. 19.	To Valentine Maag for pheasant yard and wood	50 00	.....
			\$28,309 44
	<i>Cr.</i>		
Dec. 31.	By salary, Jas. Nevin, Supt., 12 mos....	\$2,000 00	.....
	salary, Arthur Sykes, clerk, 12 mos..	1,080 00	.....
			\$3,080 00
	MADISON HATCHERY.		
	By salary, Val. Maag, foreman, 12 mos....	\$900 00	.....
	salary, Jas. Foy, 12 mos.....	600 00	.....
	salary, Frank Suthers, 7 mos.....	485 00	.....
	sundry employment	36 00	.....
	disbursements for fish food	898 92	.....
	disbursements, distributing fish	181 10	.....
	disbmts. for supplies for barn.....	234 69	.....
	disbmts. for supplies and equipment..	576 81	.....
	disbmts. for permanent improvements..	137 45	.....
	miscellaneous expenditures	57 88	.....
			\$4,107 85
	BAYFIELD HATCHERY.		
	By salary, Henry Sykes, foreman, 12 mos....	\$1,030 00	.....
	salary, Albert Gallagher, 12 mos....	600 00	.....
	salary, Bernard Holtman, 10 mos....	450 00	.....
	salary, F. C. Ramsdale, 12 mos.....	660 00	.....
	salary, Edw. Gabrielsen, 3½ mos.....	171 58	.....
	salary, A. Wahiquist, 8 mos.....	360 00	.....
	sundry employment	649 52	.....
	disbmts. for fish food	961 46	.....
	disbursements, distributing fish	42 24	.....
	disbmts. for supplies for barn	144 30	.....
	disbmts. for supplies and equipment..	334 31	.....
	disbmts. for permanent improvements	1,963 94	.....
	disbmts., collecting whitefish eggs...	235 40	.....
	disbmts., collecting black bass breeders	25 23	.....
	disbmts., collecting lake trout eggs..	713 25	.....
	disomts., filling ice house.....	100 50	.....
	miscellaneous expenditures	87 80	.....
			\$8,529 53

Treasurer's Report.

OSHKOSH HATCHERY.		
By salary, John Maag, foreman, 11 mos..	\$822 00	.....
salary, Robt. Ripple, 3 mos.....	150 00	.....
salary, Bernard Holtman, 2 mos.....	90 00	.....
sundry employment	24 50	.....
rent of water	584 06	.....
disbursements, distributing fish.....	325 74	.....
disbmts. for supplies and equipment..	311 98	.....
disbmts., collecting pike spawn.....	533 65	.....
disbmts., collecting whitefish eggs....	374 79	.....
disbmts., collecting lake trout eggs..	150 48	.....
miscellaneous expenditures	43 75	.....
		\$3,410 95
MINOCQUA HATCHERY.		
By salary, Wm. Van Nest, 6 mos.....	\$390 00	.....
salary, Robt. Ripple, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ mos.....	296 98	.....
sundry employment	91 10	.....
disbmts. for supplies and equipment..	331 44	.....
disbmts. for permanent improvements.	1,750 68	.....
disbmts., collecting pike spawn.....	252 97	.....
disbmts., distributing fish	51 45	.....
disbmts., collecting black bass breeders	463 20	.....
miscellaneous expenditures	56 17	.....
		\$3,683 99
By expenses, Jas. Nevin, Supt., 12 mos..		355 18
commissioners' expenses, 12 mos.....		79 32
disbmts. for transportation		3,097 15
disbmts. for premiums on insurance..		83 13
disbmts., repairing and maintaining fish car		230 01
disbmts. for sundry office supplies and printing		19 25
		\$26,676 36
To balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1902.....		1,633 08
		\$28,309 44

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries:

Gentlemen:—I present here-following my report of work performed under your direction, with such recommendations pertinent to the future work of fish propagation in Wisconsin as will in my judgment, if followed, to the largest extent further the great interests in your charge.

MADISON HATCHERY.

We have taken 1,251,000 brook and brown trout eggs during the spawning season just closed. At this writing these eggs are in good condition. During this spawning season we have had a serious loss of brook trout breeders, amounting to 2,189 brook trout and about all the brown trout.

The epidemic started with the brown trout. These fish had been kept, as heretofore, in the stone-banked pond in which there are several springs. When the time came to transfer the fish to the spawning pond this was done in the usual way, by drawing the water off the pond and letting the fish run down with the water after the bulk of the water had passed out of the pond. Soon after the fish were transferred to the spawning pond they began to die in unusual number. Examination of the carcass of the fish showed them to be affected, more or less, with the fungus so common to our ponds; and in some cases a blood-filled ulcer was found on the side of the fish.

I attribute this loss to the unusually warm weather which prevailed during October and the greater part of November, and the greatly reduced circulation of water in the ponds.

Superintendent's Report.

The time has come when the Fish Commission must take some action in regard to this property, as its usefulness as a place to keep a large stock of breeding fish has about come to an end. It is evident that this hatchery can not be profitably maintained, hence I recommend the establishment of a brook trout hatchery in Oconto or Marinette county to take the place of the Madison hatchery. The new hatchery should be located convenient to railroad where land can be purchased at a nominal price, and on some good spring stream with an abundance of water, where there is little or no liability of flooding. The site selected should afford all the facilities for a large first class plant. There should be sufficient slope to the land to enable us to build the best possible system of ponds, and the soil should permit of the cheap construction of same and their easy repair in the future. I deem a sandy soil the best for the purpose.

The hatching house need not be expensive and should not cost over \$1,000.

A site such as I have described can be found, I believe, in Marinette or Oconto county. These counties have many of the finest trout streams in the state, and trout were indigenous to them as far back as man's memory runs.

The spring streams in Southern Wisconsin have gradually become depleted of water during the past ten years, until there is not over half as much water in these streams as there was ten years ago. Hence the demand for brook trout from this section of the state is not as large as it has been. Many of these streams, a few years since, flowed through wooded lands; but now the trees have been cut off, the lands cleared and cultivated, and the streams are the drinking places for thousands of cattle and the wallowing places for a larger number of hogs. Between the hogs and the cows, and the soil washed in from cultivated fields in rainy times, the streams are kept roily, the fish driven out; and the residents along these streams wonder why they do not catch as many trout as they did years ago when the Fish Commission first began planting fry.

Superintendent's Report.

The stock of fish at the Madison hatchery now consists of the following:

Brook trout, yearlings (1902 hatch estimated)	20,000	
Brook trout, two years old.....	6,402	
Brook trout, three years old and over	2,459	
		28,861
Rainbow trout, 8 mos. old (1902 hatch estimated)	12,000	
Rainbow trout, two years old	5,610	
Rainbow trout, three years old and over	12,129	
		29,739

The mature brown trout nearly all died during the epidemic referred to above. There is still a small stock of various ages mixed with the brook and rainbow trout.

OSHKOSH STATION.

This hatchery has required no repairs worth mentioning during the past summer and is in good working order at this time.

The early closing of the fishing season (Nov. 1st) on the Great Lakes has made it difficult for us to collect a large supply of lake trout eggs. We obtained during the collecting season in October only 5,000,000 lake trout eggs from Lake Michigan; which together with the 2,000,000 we received from the U. S. Fish Commission, make 7,000,000 lake trout eggs at this hatchery. We also have 30,000,000 whitefish eggs here.

BAYFIELD HATCHERY.

Many needed improvements have been made at the Bayfield plant during the summer and fall, as per your instructions. Three fry ponds, built of stone and cement, have been made between the hatching house and the barn, and are now ready for the spring crop of fry. A pipe line three hundred feet long was laid, connecting these ponds with the Birch Run pipe line. The pipe which is sixteen inches inside diameter, is made of hemlock staves, tongued and grooved, bound with iron bands at intervals

Superintendent's Report.

of two feet; and if necessary will carry all the water that flows from the Birch Run pond.

We have also laid a pipe line from the reservoir at the head of the main line of ponds to the bottom pond in the chain, some eight hundred feet, in such manner as to give every pond in the series a supply of water independent of all other ponds, as may be found necessary. This enables us to draw the water from any pond in the series for removing fish, cleaning or repairing the pond, without interfering with the water supply of any other pond in the chain. Every pond above and below the one worked on will have a full supply of water at all times.

Considerable wire fencing has been put up, grading done about the ponds and sundry other improvements made; and all has been done during the summer and fall by our regular employees.

We have had no loss of fish at this hatchery since the floods of July 4th.

MINOCQUA HATCHERY.

Since you last visited this hatchery another pond has been built, making four in all. We have some six-hundred small-mouth black bass breeders in these ponds.

I told you at the July meeting that I had no idea as to how many bass we would distribute from the ponds, as the breeders were placed in the ponds only about two weeks before spawning time; which would, perhaps, interfere with the mating of the fish.

I had observed during the spawning period hundreds of nests, but in many the eggs were not fertilized as the fish did not mate. However, you will remember that when you visited the hatchery in July you saw thousands of young bass in the ponds.

When we thought the bass were done spawning we removed the large bass, but left the young fish in the ponds until the last of August, when we drew the ponds down and removed them. After the nice showing of fry we had in the ponds in July, I

Superintendent's Report.

was very much disappointed to find that we had only 10,000 young bass to distribute, as I fully expected to have two hundred thousand bass.

I have often wondered what becomes of all the bass hatched naturally in our lakes; as a mature bass will produce from five to seven thousand eggs, and we have been told by several writers on the subject that the female bass protects her nest, keeps all intruders away, and finally leads the school of young out to the the proper feeding grounds. From my own observations, made during the past summer, I am satisfied that this is not the case. Until this year I had never had occasion to watch the black bass spawn in its native waters; but during the past summer I spent considerable time watching them in their natural environment during the spawning season. I observed that the black bass spawn in from two to twenty feet of water. After they have done spawning they will hover about the nest for a time but finally leave it. Frequently while the parent bass was still near the nest, a lot of rock bass would come and devour the spawn without interference on the part of the parent fish. This is not an instance but was observed by me many times in six different lakes. If I saw the rock bass on one black bass nest I saw them on a thousand, delving into the nests, looking for eggs or fry for their prey. I can fully realize, now, the importance of hatching bass in ponds where they have no enemies to contend with, and where the fry can be protected until liberated in the lake which is to be its home.

If half of what some writers have said about the parent bass protecting their young was true, a dozen pair of bass would be sufficient in each inland lake of ordinary size to keep such lake well stocked with bass. I note that it is claimed that a mature female black bass will produce an average of 20,000 fry each year, which would give us 240,000 fry from a dozen females; a very liberal stock for an ordinary lake. If the figures given above are correct and the parent fish protect their young, what an enormous stock of black bass fry our lakes would have each

Superintendent's Report.

year; for thousands of mature black bass spawn yearly in nearly all our inland lakes. Our lakes should be full of black bass and there should be no necessity for hatching them in ponds.

I believe our Minocqua hatchery will be one of the most successful of its kind in the United States. The water is perfect. The ponds, in my judgment, are built right. There is an abundance of vegetation and food for both old and young fish, and plenty of pond room. Another bass pond covering two acres can be built with very little expense, which would hold at least one thousand breeders; and if we follow the Michigan plan of screening the nests and shipping the fish when very young, we should be able to distribute millions of black bass fry in the future.

We gathered about 1,000,000 muskellunge eggs in season, most of which were taken from Tomahawk Lake some four miles from the hatchery. These eggs were carefully taken, and handled with as great caution as possible in transporting them; but notwithstanding our care in those particulars we found that the greater part of them died before they reached the hatching jars. Last year we held the breeding fish in a small pond close to the hatchery and had better results. We are convinced, therefore, that the eggs of the muskellunge can not be safely transported any considerable distance when first taken. Thus it is, we learn by degrees to do this work; and I look forward with confidence to the time when our experience will enable us to handle the eggs of this fish with as great certainty as to results as that of the pike or any other species.

To obtain large numbers of muskellunge eggs in the future it will be necessary, I find, to place nets in the various thoroughfares between the lakes with which that part of our state abounds. This will be somewhat expensive, as a number of men will be required to do the work of catching and handling the fish.

The results of our labors during the past two years with this noble game fish are now apparent. Large numbers of small muskellunge weighing from one to two pounds have been caught

Superintendent's Report.

in the waters which we stocked. More small fish of this species have been taken in these waters this year than was ever caught before in the same period.

The Minocqua hatchery is located in the center of Wisconsin's finest lake section. Within a radius of twenty miles there are hundreds of lakes and all are thoroughly fished by thousands of summer visitors who come to this locality every year. In a single day last summer, Bolger Stamp and Co., liverymen at Minocqua, had twenty teams at Squirrel Lake with fishermen, guides and boats; and there were twelve hundred visitors at Woodruff and Minocqua and the lakes in that vicinity at this time.

Besides the black bass, this station will turn out millions of wall-eyed pike and muskellunge; and will, if I mistake not, be one of the most important hatcheries in the state.

The lakes located within driving distance of the hatchery will use a large part of the output, large as we expect it to be. Indeed I may say these lakes could use the entire output without overstocking, as there are many of them and they are heavily fished.

THE FISH CAR.

We were obliged to tear down and move the car-shed in August, and rebuild it on a new site. We were notified by the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., that they needed the ground on which the shed stood for an extension of their yard tracks; hence we dismantled the building and rebuilt it in another location selected by the company on their property. The shed which we built is much more substantial than the old shed, and better in every respect. The work of tearing down and re-building was done by the employees of the Madison hatchery, as well as the painting of the building.

Superintendent's Report.

CLOSE SEASON ON THE GREAT LAKES.

It will perhaps be of interest, and I trust not out of place, for me to call attention to an instance in which the work of your board in planting fish has been successful beyond question.

In 1891 we took from the Madison lakes several millions inland-lake whitefish eggs. The inland whitefish is markedly different from the Great Lake whitefish. It is sometimes called bluefin, tullibee or 'herring-whitefish, has a herring mouth and is much smaller than the genuine whitefish. The inland-lake whitefish referred to above were hatched at Milwaukee; and some twelve millions of the fry were transported by baggage car to Ashland, and planted through three feet of ice into Chequamegon Bay.

Three years after the fish were planted the fishermen were catching them in their nets. During the following five seasons hundreds of tons of these fish were taken from Lake Superior. Of late years, however, the catch has dwindled until, so far as I am able to learn, probably a hundred pounds of these fish were not taken this season; from which I conclude that the fish have not increased naturally, and those planted have about all been caught.

There can be no question but the Wisconsin Fish Commission is entitled to all the credit for planting these fish, and that the fish caught were our inland lake whitefish. The fishermen could easily tell the difference between these inland fish and the genuine whitefish; and the uniform size of all the fish caught of that kind, and the fact that the fish were not indigenous to the waters, was almost conclusive evidence that they were the result of our planting. These fish were never caught in Lake Superior until planted by us.

It will perhaps interest you to know that we were subjected to some criticism for planting these fish in Lake Superior. I remember very well a letter received from Hawley Bros., Ontonagon, Mich., censuring us sharply for what we had done.

Superintendent's Report.

These fish were numerous enough to have kept Lake Superior stocked for all time to come, if under natural conditions and a close season a perceptible increase in the stock was possible; as this fish spawns late in the fall, just before the ice forms and a month after fishing on Lake Superior has ceased.

Here, then, is a good illustration of how little is accomplished by a closed season against fishing. If we are to have a close season on the Great Lakes, in my opinion, it is just as well to have it in June as during November so far as it tends to increase the supply of fish in the lakes. In fact the close season had better be in June, as the fish culturist can save the spawn of the fish if he is permitted to catch them during the spawning time. Just as many eggs are destroyed by catching fish in June as by catching the same number of fish in November. If it is urged that a larger number of fish are caught during the spawning season, would it not be better to make a longer close season and a shorter open season; but have the open season at a time when the fish culturist can save the eggs of the spawning fish, hatch them, and plant them back into the waters for future use? The fact of the matter is, taken one year with another, there are just as many fish caught in June as in November.

To those familiar with this matter there is no question but about all the eggs deposited naturally by the spawning fish are lost; while the fish culturist is able to save and hatch from fifty to ninety per cent. of the eggs he collects and return to the waters a corresponding number of young fish. In short, the eggs are fertilized (only a very small per cent. are fertilized naturally) and protected during the period that the great loss occurs under the non-protected or natural process; and later the small fish are returned to the waters, the instinct of self preservation affording them the same chance to survive as that of all other living animals. They are no longer dormant, helpless embryos; but active life-seeking fish.

Trusting to the close season to increase our stock of fish is like depending on the seeds which happen to fall from the gathered crop for our next year's supply of grain.

Superintendent's Report.

We have had a close season for our inland lakes for twenty years; and hook and line fishing, only, has been permitted. You know the results. It is true that the laws have not always been enforced, but during the past ten years they have been executed reasonably well.

With your permission, four years ago, we started in to stock Lake Mendota with pickerel; which had been getting scarcer in our Madison lakes from year to year. We caught the spawning fish from the Catfish river where it enters the lake, and held them in pens until ripe. The eggs were taken, fertilized and planted in the ditches and shallow water adjacent to the river in such places as would not become dry if the water receded; and which would be connected with the river or lake at all times. In ten days the eggs hatched and we could see great schools of fry working out to the river and lake. As a result of this work Lake Mendota is well stocked with pickerel.

The local newspapers have, during the past summer, several times mentioned the fact that an unusually large number of pickerel have been taken from this lake; and the home fishermen who make a business of catching fish with hook and line are fully cognizant of this increase and concede us full credit. Two season's work saving and fertilizing the eggs of the pickerel have accomplished more in Lake Mendota than twenty years with the close season now in vogue.

But a few years since, the fishermen insisted on charging us for taking our fish out on their tugs and planting them. Now they are anxious to plant all that we can furnish them, and willingly do the work free of charge to us. This is an acknowledgment on their part that our work is doing them good. We have further evidence of good results from planting lake trout in the Great Lakes in the fact that the fishermen on Lake Michigan are catching large numbers of red-meated trout. The flesh of the trout which is indigenous to Lake Michigan is white while that of the Lake Superior trout is red. Since the Bayfield hatchery was started we have planted large numbers of Lake Superior

Superintendent's Report.

trout in Lake Michigan, and the fishermen on this lake now catch a considerable number of red-meated trout and in this recognize the work of the Fish Commission.

The demand for all kinds of fish continues to increase and it is impossible to meet it.

Through the efforts of the president of your board we have procured liberal allowances of whitefish eggs, each of the last three years, from the United States Fish Commission in addition to those collected by us.

A large increase in the catch of whitefish from Lake Superior is reported. More whitefish have been taken from these waters this year than for several years past. This increase is, no doubt, the result of liberal stocking by the United States Fish Commission from the Duluth station and from our hatchery at Bayfield.

The fishermen on the Great Lakes have for years used small-mesh gill nets to catch chub and herring, and in these nets have taken a great many small lake trout weighing about one-fourth of a pound each. I have mentioned this many times. Some of the fishermen now see the injury they are doing to their own business with these small-mesh nets in Lake Michigan and Green Bay and have quit using them. If the fishermen in general throughout the lakes will abandon the use of these nets, they will soon begin to catch trout in abundance.

The stocking of Lake Mendota and Green Lake with Lake Superior trout has yielded no practical results; but some other small lakes planted with lake trout, notably Hammill's lake in Bayfield county and Bass and St. Croix lakes in Douglas county have exceeded my expectations, and thousands of these large trout have been caught from them with hook and line. I have no doubt but what both Green Lake and Lake Mendota are stocked with lake trout from our plantings, and that certain seasons of the year net or spear would bring them to light if their use were permitted.

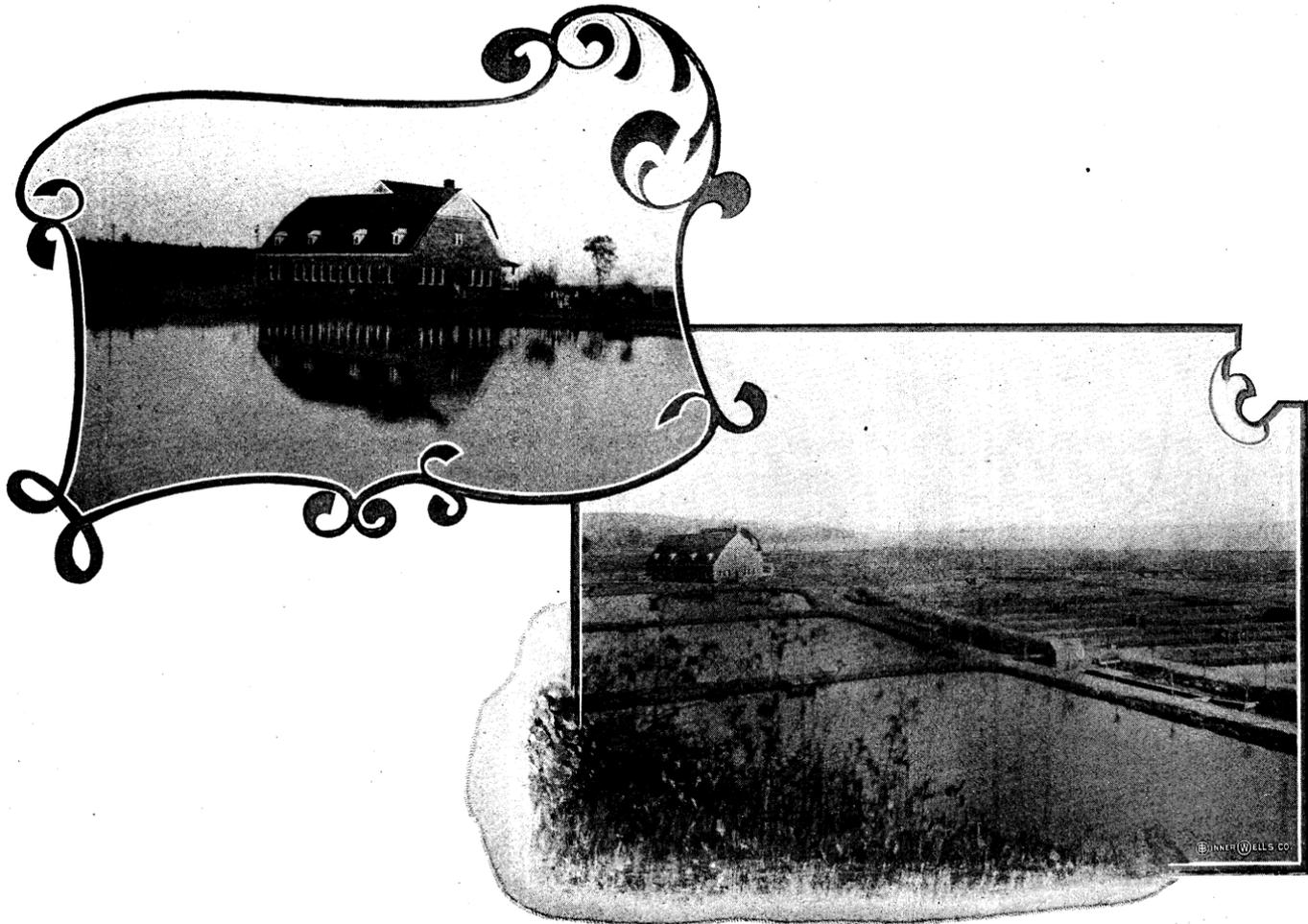
I append to this report tabular statements of the distribution

Superintendent's Report.

of fish during the last biennial period, now so nearly closed; also such recommendations relative to our work for the ensuing six months as in my opinion are fitting at this time.

JAMES NEVIN,
Superintendent of Fisheries.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 30, 1902.



Bayfield Hatchery—Trout Ponds in Foreground.

APPENDIX.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ADAMS COUNTY—		
F. M. Canfield, Necedah	White Creek and pond ...	4,500
J. A. Bidwell, Easton	Little Roch-a-cris Creek...	1,500
Wm. Fiegel, Strong's Prairie	Jackson, Schoonover and	
Dr. E. H. Townsend, New Lisbon ...	White Creeks	4,500
		12,000
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
J. V. Woodhead, Ashland	Trib., Fish Creek	6,000
D. E. Canty, Ashland	Fish Creek	6,000
Louis Cramer, Ashland	Fish Creek	6,000
T. R. Yankee, Ashland	Pine Creek	6,000
Herman Haun, Butternut	Spring Brook	6,000
A. Zimmerman, Butternut	Butternut Creek	3,000
W. G. Nohl, Ashland	Little Butternut Creek ..	6,000
L. Schirnebeck, Butternut	Wartgo Creek	3,000
A. A. Markle, Mellen	Tyler's Forks	6,000
C. W. Tyler, Mellen	Devil's Creek	6,000
	Spring Creek	3,000
	Tyler's Forks	3,000
E. B. Gordon, Glidden	Spring Creek (no name) ..	6,000
Max T. Brovan, Glidden	Dryden Creek	6,000
	Hungry Run	6,000
M. J. Hayden, Ashland	Brunie Creek	12,000
		87,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
S. W. Hines, Cumberland	Spring Brook	3,000
B. Weston, Cumberland	McKinzie Creek	3,000
C. Tyvoll, Cumberland	Sand Creek	6,000
F. F. Morgan, Cumberland	Anderson and Miller Cks.	6,000
F. C. Wickenburg, Turtle Lake	Spring Brook	3,000
Thos. Farrel, Turtle Lake	Turtle Creek	6,000
Albert Roembush, Turtle Lake	Spring Brook	3,000
C. T. Nunn, Rice Lake	Sugle's Creek	3,000
L. Paradis, Dobie	Clear Creek	3,000
J. E. Olsen, Rice Lake	Cobb Creek	3,000
S. S. Morrison, Rice Lake	Bear Creek	3,000
S. A. Peterson, Rice Lake	Rock Creek	6,000
E. A. Pelton, Chetek	North Sioux Creek	3,000
A. M. Fenton, Rice Lake	Hickey Creek	3,000
H. Rademacher, Barron	Cranberry Creek	3,000
G. S. Pratt, Barron	Four-mile Creek	3,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
BARRON COUNTY—Con.		
J. E. Horsman, Rice Lake	Tainter Creek	3,000
I. Sprague, Prairie Farm	Dougherty and Vance Cks.	6,000
John Post, Barron	Pine Creek	3,000
T. H. Lage, Barron	Dorrity Creek	3,000
D. D. Page, Barron	Four-mile Creek	3,000
L. W. Borum, Barron	Johnson Creek	3,000
DeWitt Post, Barron	Brown's Creek	3,000
Larry Halverson, Dallas	South Pine Ck.	3,000
Torger Olson, Dallas	So. Sioux Creek	3,000
K. Espeseth, Dallas	North Pine Creek	3,000
Sofus Moe, Dallas	Doe Ck.	3,000
R. J. Tuttle, Dallas	North Sioux Ck.	3,000
D. A. Russell, Dallas	Beaver Creek	3,000
M. T. Howard, Rice Lake	Cobb Creek	3,000
J. A. H. Johnson, Barron	Fisher Creek	3,000
		108,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
J. H. Hanson, Washburn	Sioux River	6,000
F. P. LaPointe, Gerald	Nelson and Lynch Cks. ..	12,000
John L. Sayles, Pratt	Eighteen-mile Ck.	6,000
	Twenty-mile Ck.	3,000
	Long Lake Branch	3,000
Estabrook and Olson, Washburn	Sioux River	6,000
	Four-mile Ck.	6,000
	Long Lake Branch	3,000
	Flag River	3,000
W. E. Tripp, Iron River	Tripp Ck.	6,000
J. H. Moldenhoff, Iron River	Spring Creek	6,000
H. C. Hall, Iron River	Iron River	12,000
		72,000
BROWN COUNTY—		
J. L. Wilcox, Green Bay	Cascade Brook	3,000
Victor Bader, Green Bay	North Branch	1,500
	Suamico and Skeeland Cks.	3,000
F. B. J. DuChateau, Green Bay	Lime Kiln Creek	4,500
		12,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
Herman Kolb, Alma	Forest and Schultz Cks. ..	3,000
D. J. McKinzie, Alma	Trout and Spring Cks. ...	3,000
J. M. Pratt, Alma	Prat Ck.	3,000
Andrew and Budy, Alma	Mueller Ck.	3,000
Jacob Brame, Alma	Waumande Ck.	3,000
Henry Roettiger, Fountain City	Bohri and Oak Valley Cks.	3,000
	Eagle Valley Ck.	3,000
E. M. Britton, Gilmanton	Cook's Ck.	1,500
M. H. Amidon, Gilmanton	Hadley Ck.	1,500
A. H. Hutchinson, Gilmanton	Hutchinson Ck.	1,500

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
BUFFALO COUNTY—Con.		
F. F. McNulty, Mondovi	Dutch and Carroll Cks.	3,000
	Boyd and Ford Cks.	3,000
Henry Davis, Gilmanton	Three-mile Creek	1,500
	Arnes Ck.	1,500
Ed. Turner, Gilmanton	Turner Creek	1,500
	Bennett Valley Ck.	1,500
Thos. E. Ward, Mondovi	Waste and Rossman Cks. . .	3,000
	Fifteen-mile Ck.	1,500
John D. Pace, Mondovi	Dillion Ck.	1,500
		43,500
		43,500
CALUMET COUNTY—		
I. N. McComb, Brillion	Spring Creek	3,000
C. L. Christianson, Bloomer	Cisman and Conrey Cks. . . .	6,000
F. H. Hanzlik, Chippewa Falls	Hay Creek	6,000
W. B. Trott, Keystone	Big Creek	6,000
F. W. Duenow, Chippewa Falls	Little Hay Creek	6,000
F. C. Durkee, Bloomer	Duncan and McCann Cks. . . .	6,000
L. P. Stevens, Bloomer	E. and W. Brchs., Martin Creek.	6,000
P. H. Lindley, Chippewa Falls	Trout Creek	6,000
J. R. Maxeiner, Chippewa Falls	Duncan Creek	6,000
Dwght Wolcott, Cadott	Little Drywood Creek	3,000
Ed. Baker, Cadott	Big Drywood Creek	3,000
W. T. Gilbert, Cadott	Clear Creek	6,000
S. R. Kaiser, Cadott	Blanchett Creek	6,000
J. J. Kaiser, Cadott	Seth Creek	3,000
E. A. Martin, Cadott	Wild-cat Creek	6,000
E. E. Gilman, Drywood	Bucholz Creek	6,000
F. E. Munroe, Appolonia	Elder Creek	3,000
H. Schneider, Jr., Appolonia	Devil Creek	6,000
W. S. Manning, Ladysmith	Thorn-apple, Corbett and Jones	9,000
		99,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
H. H. Fiebig, Abbotsford	Porcupine Creek	6,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
Frank Smith, Pardeeville	Trib., Fox River	3,000
A. W. English, Wycena	Duck Creek	3,000
W. R. Ketchum, Portage	Little Neenah Creek	3,000
Chas. Ralmer, Wyoceña	Rocky Run	3,000
M. D. Olson, Rio	Cuff's Creek	3,000
A. J. Klenert, Portage	French Creek	3,000
R. W. Drinker, Kilbourn City	Atcherson Creek	3,000
J. F. Collin, Lodi	Spring Creek	3,000
W. G. Bissel, Lodi	Spring Creek	3,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
COLUMBIA COUNTY—Con.		
Dr. Oviate, Poynette	Poynette Creek	3,000
S. Brown, Kilbourn City	Kilbourn Creek	3,000
W. T. Fulson, Lodi	Spring Creek	6,000
		39,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY—		
J. O. Davidson, Madison	Trout Creek	3,000
	Bear Creek	3,000
	Knapp's Creek	3,000
G. H. Davidson, Soldiers' Grove	Johnson and Soldiers Grove Creeks	6,000
Rev. P. Duffy, Soldiers Grove.....	Knapp Creek	3,000
		18,000
DANE COUNTY—		
O. B. Berg, Mt. Horeb	Head of Elver's Creek ...	1,500
S. A. Britton, Mt. Horeb	Blue Mounds Creek	1,500
John Vilberg, Mt. Horeb	Noon Branch	1,500
Wm. Dagenhart, Blue Mounds	Lynch and Ryan Creek ..	3,000
N. C. Evans, Mt. Horeb	Mt. Vernon Creek	1,500
P. A. Sletto, Mt. Horeb	Lund Creek	1,500
D. D. Logan, Black Earth	Dunlap Creek	3,000
Ld. Moran, Cross Plains	Willie Creek	3,000
G. C. Roemhild, Black Earth	Boyle Creek	3,000
J. E. Stanford, Black Earth	Dunlap Creek	1,500
D. T. Hanan, Oregon	Trib., Badfish Creek	3,000
Len. Morrison, Oregon	Branch of Badfish Creek.	1,500
	N. Branch, Badfish Creek.	1,500
		27,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
Oscar H. Bauer, Brownsville	Trib., Rock River	3,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
I. P. Lord, West Superior	Middle River and Tribs...	6,000
N. Lucius, Jr., Solon Springs	Tribs., St. Croix River and Lake	12,000
M. L. Hunt, West Superior	Middle River and Tribs. ..	6,000
J. B. Sheehan, West Superior	Middle River and Tribs. ..	6,000
J. A. Sidney, Poplar	Poplar River	12,000
		45,000
DUNN COUNTY—		
C. H. Ingraham, Menomonie	Brush Creek	1,500
Gust. Hellum, Menomonie	Irvine Creek	1,500
D. A. Bowman, Menomonie	Bulk Creek	1,500
E. Marks, Menomonie	Thum Creek	1,500
E. J. Kirkland, Menomonie	Annis Creek	1,500
Edw. Trautman, Menomonie	McCarthy Creek	1,500
A. A. Anderson, Colfax	Beaver Creek	6,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
DUNN COUNTY—Con.		
J. Hones, Colfax	Brch., Eighteen-mile Creek	6,000
O. Anderson, Colfax	Eighteen-mile Creek	6,000
A. H. McCabe, Downing	Tiffany, Sand and Beaver Creeks	12,000
		40,500
Eau Claire County—		
G. E. Bartz, Fall Creek	Beaver Creek	1,500
P. Lindenthaler, Fall Creek	Fall Creek	1,500
Chas. Swanke, Fall Creek	Bear Grass Creek	1,500
R. Schwartz, Fall Creek	Fine Creek	1,500
G. A. Foster, Fairchild	Flick and Gooder Creeks..	1,500
C. C. Calkins, Fairchild	Scott Creek	1,500
W. H. Herbst, Fairchild	Black Creek	1,500
W. F. Hood, Fairchild	Hay Creek	1,500
D. S. Livermore, Fairchild	Travis Creek	1,500
C. F. Clark, Augusta	Sand Creek	3,000
F. A. Shute, Altoona	Nine-mile Creek	1,500
	Six-mile Creek	1,500
Fred Brown, Altoona	Six-mile and Nine-mile Cks.	6,000
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire	Elk and Otter Creeks	6,000
Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire	Trout and Nine-mile Cks..	6,000
Fred Hanson, Eau Claire	Elk Creek	6,000
And. Smith, Eau Claire	Beaver Creek	3,000
A. L. Larson, Eau Claire	Coon Creek	3,000
Geo. Oleson, Eau Claire	Nine-mile Creek	3,000
L. Horan, Eau Claire	Elk Creek	3,000
		55,500
FLORENCE COUNTY—		
W. W. Noyes, Florence	Ojibway Creek	3,000
Fred Olin, Florence	Ojibway and Outlet Cks..	1,500
	Pattern Lake	1,500
John Simon, Florence	Elmhurst Creek	3,000
O. C. Davidson, Commonwealth	LePage and Anderson Cks.	3,000
		15,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
H. P. Cody, Ripon	Osborn Creek	1,500
L. E. Reed, Ripon	LeRoy Creek	1,500
E. J. Burnside, Ripon	White Creek	1,500
E. F. Reichmott, Ripon	Silver Creek	1,500
H. C. Eversz, Ripon	Dakin Creek	1,500
T. S. Chittden, Ripon	Chaffee Creek	1,500
W. T. Runnals, Ripon	Widdie Creek	1,500
H. M. Ballou, Peebles	Spring Brook	1,500
Ed. Fisher, Peebles	Spring Creek	1,500
E. L. Hayden, Byron	Hayden's Creek	3,500
		16,500

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

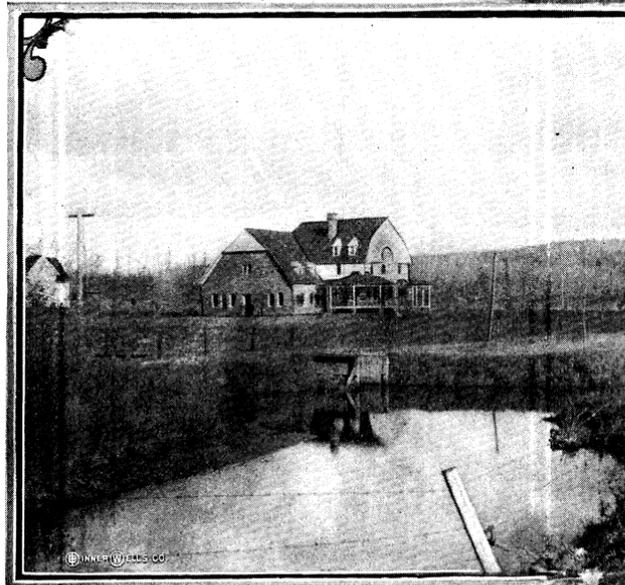
BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
FOREST COUNTY—		
John Kiernan, Armstrong Creek	Armstrong Creek	6,000
. . Shay, Armstrong Creek	Armstrong Creek	3,000
		9,000
GRANT COUNTY—		
Chas. Wolfe, Boscobel	Stutenberg Creek	3,000
H. Buschouser, Boscobel	Coon Branch	3,000
Amos Dovee, Boscobel	Bell Branch	3,000
W. H. Pitman, Boscobel	Crooked Creek	3,000
Thos. Cheeseboro, Muscoda	Blue River	3,000
		15,000
GREEN COUNTY—		
Chn. White, Monroe	Trib., Pecatonica River	3,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—		
M. Moriarity, Rodney	Maars and Sucker Creeks. Creek (no name)	3,000 1,500
Geo. W. Morton, Berlin	Harrington Creek	1,500
J. M. O'Connell, Berlin	Srake Creek	3,000
F. O. H. Lichtenberg, Princeton	Creek (name not given)	4,500
Geo. W. Morton, Berlin		13,500
IOWA COUNTY—		
Chas. Hrnung, Mineral Point	Lynch Creek	3,000
A. F. Bishop, Mineral Point	Goldthorp Creek	3,000
W. G. Hales, Mineral Point	Thompson Creek	3,000
A. Apple, Mineral Point	Harker Branch	3,000
Fred Jewell, Dodgeville	Pecatonica River	3,000
W. J. Bennett, Dodgeville	Fernes Creek	3,000
Frank Starry, Barneveld	Price, Jones and Walnuthol- low Cks.	6,000
J. V. Rule, Linden	Head of Otter Creek	3,000
S. W. Reese, Dodgeville	Harker and Snead Creeks. Regan and Shuts Creeks	3,000 3,000
		33,000
IRON COUNTY—		
F. A. Withers, Ashland	Vaughn Creek	3,000
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	West Brch. of Montreal R.	3,000
		6,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
K. K. Frost, Millston	Martin Creek	3,000
T. S. Oaks, Melrose	Woodard Creek	3,000
J. Ware, Alma Center	Trempealeau Creek	3,000
Anton Ellington, Northfield	Brook's Creek	3,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
JACKSON COUNTY—Con.		
E. A. Miller, Hixton	Lowe Creek	1,500
	Pine and Tank Creeks ...	3,000
Gay R. Sechlerville	North Branch, Trempealeau River	1,500
Fayette Dudley, Alma Center	Sly and Lowe Creeks.....	3,000
J. J. McGillivray, Black River Falls..	Bovee, Stockwell and Twin Creeks	4,500
		40,500
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
P. F. Rossman, Elroy	Head of Baraboo River ..	3,000
F. Althaus, Camp Douglas	Haton's Creek	1,500
C. J. Phillips, Camp Douglas	Bogert Creek	3,000
Jas. Lynn, Jr., Camp Douglas	Smith's Creek	1,500
Wm. Althaus, Camp Douglas	Cunes Creek	1,500
Jas. Nevin, Lyndon Station	Lyndon and Seven-mile Creeks	3,000
E. V. Benjamin, Mauston	Mile Creek	3,000
John Price, Jr., Mauston	Brewer's Creek	3,000
C. C. Fuller, Necedah	Rock-a-cris Creek	1,500
F. M. Reed, Necedah	North Creek	1,500
S. P. Galvon, Necedah	Easton Creek	1,500
N. D. Parham, Necedah	Fordham Creek	1,500
C. E. Babcock, Necedah	Bingham Creek	1,500
S. H. Reed, Necedah	White Creek	1,500
F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon	McComber and Houghton Creeks	6,000
Chas. Larson, Hustler	Fountain and Larson Cks..	3,000
Herb. Stickney, Hustler	Little Lemonweir Creek...	1,500
	Morton Creek	1,500
		43,500
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—		
Felix Moraux, Luxemburg	Kewaunee River	3,000
Wm. Doyle, Cascoe	Decker's Creek	7,500
		10,500
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
Alex. Johnson, West Salem	McEldowney and Larson Cks.	3,000
	Gills, Cooley and Walker Creeks	3,000
Aug. Craig, Bangor	Sand Creek	3,000
Wm. G. Meyer, Bangor	Adams Valley Creek	3,000
R. O. Vaughn, Bangor	Burns Creek	3,000
Wm. Smith, Bangor	Fish Creek	3,000
Jas. McCord, La Crosse	Krauls Creek	6,000
A. Hirschheimer, La Crosse	N. Brch., Coon River.....	6,000



Fish Car on Siding at Bayfield
Hatchery.

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LA CROSSE COUNTY—Con.		
J. J. Hogan, La Crosse	Fishbach Creek	6,000
W. J. Scott, La Crosse	Sand Lake Coolie Creek... Mormon Coolie and Chip- munk Creeks	6,000 6,000
		48,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
Geo. A. Foster, Merrill	Spring Creek	3,000
J. VanHecke, Merrill	Brch., Prairie River	3,000
Merritt Towne, Irma	Little Pine Creek	3,000
John M. Scott, Clifford	Cold Spring Creek	3,000
W. H. Flett, Merrill	North Branch of Prairie River	7,500
T. B. Gallagher, Merrill	N. Branch of Pine Ck....	3,000
Henry Dudley, Dudley	May-meadow Creek	6,000
		28,500
MANITOWOC COUNTY—		
F. A. Kielsmier, Hika		
F. J. Kunz, Branch	Kielsmier Pond	1,500
	Manitowoc River	3,000
		4,500
MARATHON COUNTY—		
Neal Brown, Wausau	Plover River and Tribs. ..	6,000
J. H. Arnold, Aniwa	Plover River and Tribs. ..	6,000
		12,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
E. H. Schwartz, Marinette	N. Branch, Beaver Creek..	6,000
Isaac Stevenson, Marinette	Maars and Hand-saw Cks. Big Spring and Smith Cks. North and South Brchs., Thunder River	3,000 6,000 6,000
Geo. W. Taylor, Marinette	Little Eagle and Big Cks.. Thunder River	4,500 3,000
		28,500
MARQUETTE COUNTY—		
Meinke and Behm, Westfield	Court Creek	1,500
J. H. Coon, Endeavor	Keley Creek	1,500
W. P. Bishop, Endeavor	Lutleff Creek	1,500
C. L. Perkins, Endeavor	Hames Creek	1,500
Fred Pettys, Endeavor	Chapman Creek	1,500
F. A. Gibson, Westfield	Duck Creek	1,500
F. W. Meinke, Westfield	Schatzke Creek	3,000
Alma Carpenter, Westfield	Fluter Creek	1,500
Geo. B. Crockett, Westfield	Caves Creek	1,500
W. F. Ogle, Oxford	Branch of Little Neenah..	1,500
H. F. Ogle, Oxford	Campbell Creek	3,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MARQUETTE COUNTY—Con.		
A. Rosenbaum, Westfield	Duck Creek	1,500
L. W. Hettinger, Westfield	Caves Creek	1,500
W. J. Ogle, Oxford	Tribs., Big and Little Neenah	3,000
		25,500
MONROE COUNTY—		
Chas. Todd, Wilton	Slaten and Hubbard Creeks	3,000
P. Trainor, Wilton		3,000
J. P. Andres, Norwalk	Norris Ck. and Tribs.	3,000
Saml. Sloggy, Norwalk	Brush and Billings Cks. ..	3,000
	Cook and Hay Cks.	3,000
W. H. Taft, Tunnel City	North and Squaw Cks.	3,000
A. Fleischman, Tomah	Brandy and Silver Cks. ..	3,000
Phillip Yackel, Tomah	Council and Mud Creeks..	3,000
Wm. Roeder, Tomah	Bear Creek	1,500
L. W. Earle, Tomah	Mill and Tar Creeks.....	4,500
	Sparta and Flora Creeks..	3,000
Harry D. Baldwin, Sparta	Ash River	1,500
	Rockwell Creek	1,500
F. K. Randall, Sparta	Squaw Ck. and Ash Run..	3,000
D. C. Hoop, Sparta	Swamp and Sias Creeks..	3,000
L. Empkhausten, Sparta	Big and Beaver Creeks ..	3,000
John A. Sholts, Sparta	Little Silver Creek	3,000
		48,000
OCONTO COUNTY—		
A. C. Oliver, Green Bay	Kensaukee River	4,500
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
Yawkey Lumber Co., Hazelhurst	Rocky Run	3,000
J. W. Ferdon, Hazelhurst	Kitty Creek	3,000
C. C. Yawkey, Hazelhurst	Rocky Run	3,000
Albert Radke, Rhinelander	Radke Creek	3,000
Gustave Kloes, Three Lakes	Eagle Creek	3,000
		15,000
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—		
L. Daget, Welcome	Deer and Bear Creeks ...	3,000
D. Hodgins, Hortonville	Hortonville Creek	3,000
		6,000
PEPIN COUNTY—		
Guy S. Peck, Durand	Swanton and Bear Creeks.	6,000
T. G. Pfeiffer, Durand	Spring and Porcupine Cks.	3,000
W. S. Keplar, Durand	Reeder and Plum Cks.	3,000
		12,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
PIERCE COUNTY—		
A. O. Belfanz, Rock Elm	Cave Creek	3,000
E. R. Condit, Rock Elm	Big Missouri Creek	3,000
W. C. Condit, Rock Elm	Little Missouri Creek	3,000
John Mueller, Rock Elm	Plum Creek	1,500
F. M. White, River Falls	Falls Creek	1,500
L. L. Smith, River Falls	Timberlake Springs	1,500
R. S. Ralson, Ellsworth	Little Trimbelle Creek	1,500
L. G. Spinney, Ellsworth	Trimbelle Creek	1,500
Millard Reed Ellsworth	Cave Creek	1,500
O. H. Hohle, Ellsworth	Spring Brook	1,500
M. M. Walters, Ellsworth	Isabelle Creek	1,500
P. H. Isaacson, Ellsworth	Lost Creek	1,500
J. M. Curtis, River Falls	South Fork	3,000
C. E. Fox, Spring Valley	Eau Galle River	7,500
Peter Loon, Spring Valley	Loon Creek	3,000
Fred Seaverson, Beldenville	Trimbelle Creek	4,500
Nils P. Haugen, River Falls	Kinnickinnick River	4,500
E. A. Tobey, River Falls	Lower Branch and Tribs..	4,500
O. E. Bonsnes, Martell	Iverson Springs	3,000
P. E. DeMille, Baldwin	Rush and Kinnickinnick Rivers	7,500
		60,000
POLK COUNTY—		
Wickenburg & Bunker, Turtle Lake ..	Spring Brook	6,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Geo. W. Flemming, Amherst	Steadman Creek	3,000
Benj. Flemming, Amherst	Een Creek	3,000
John S. Smith, Amherst	Peterson Creek	3,000
C. A. Doxrud, Nelsonville	Trib., Waupaca River	3,000
A. A. Peterson, Nelsonville	Trib., Waupaca River	3,000
Louis Hoefel, Stevens Point	Big Plover River	3,000
Wm. Cormack, Stevens Point	Hay Meadow Creek	3,000
Fred Minnebeck, Stevens Point	Little Plover River	3,000
Henry Simpiere, Stevens Point	beaunavista Creek	3,000
L. P. Moen, Stevens Point	Mill Creek	3,000
		30,000
PRICE COUNTY—		
N. S. Smith, Ogema	Otter-tail Creek	6,000
W. P. Sperry, Phillips	Case and Crane Creeks...	15,000
W. H. Graham, Phillips	Meadow Creek	9,000
F. K. Randall, Phillips	Carpenter Creek	9,000
Arthur Floyd, Catawba	Neil and Webb Creeks...	6,000
		45,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
K. W. Eastland, Richland Center	Fox Hollow Creek	1,500
R. W. Smith, Richland Center	Fancy Creek	1,500
H. B. Allen, Richland Center	Willow Creek	3,000
Ed. Show, Richland Center	Fox Hollow Creek	1,500
A. C. Parfrey, Richland Center	Mill Creek	1,500
Frank Williams, Richland Center	Little Willow Creek	1,500
C. H. Kinzie, Richland Center	Big Willow Creek	1,500
Jas. Allison, Gillingham	Rocky Run	1,500
Omer Allison, Gillingham	Fancy Creek	1,500
L. Eckhart, Sylvan	West Brch., Elk Creek	3,000
C. F. Mathews, Viola	Church Creek	1,500
Geo. Manley, Viola	Camp Creek	1,500
J. B. Kimler, Viola	Bem Creek	1,500
R. P. Clark, Viola	Heels Creek	1,500
H. J. Pomeroy, Viola	Drake-Creek	1,500
J. H. Frazier, Viola	Camp Creek	1,500
W. A. Ray, Lone Rock	Wertzel Creek	1,500
J. M. Brophy, Lone Rock	Bennet Creek	1,500
A. D. Waterman, Lone Rock	Murray Creek	1,500
A. D. Dickerson, Lone Rock	Jackson Creek	1,500
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock	Hollenbeck and Jackson Creeks	3,000
C. S. Fuller, Lone Rock	McCarvel Creek	1,500
J. E. James, Bloom City	Piers Branch	3,000
C. F. Bowen, Bloom City	West Branch	1,500
H. A. Householder, Bloom City	Pine River	3,000
		45,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		
H. C. Stark, Martell	Prairie Creek	3,000
J. E. Jones, Hudson	Willow River	3,000
Chas. Reitdorf, Hudson	Willow River	3,000
L. F. Gray, Hudson	Willow River	3,000
E. A. Harding	Willow River	3,000
S. W. Bandy, Hudson	Willow River	3,000
L. G. Greene, Hudson	Willow River	3,000
M. Goldberg, Hudson	Ten-mile Creek	3,000
F. D. Harding, Hudson	Jefferson Brook	3,000
S. C. Boardman, New Richmond	Ten-mile Creek	6,000
O. B. Day, New Richmond	Ten-mile Creek	6,000
Thos. Tobin, Burkhardt's	Ten-mile Creek	6,000
Geo. A. Sherwood, Glenwood	Morgan Creek	6,000
P. A. Beebe, Glenwood	Bues Creek	6,000
L. H. Stein, Glenwood	Sand Creek	6,000
Ed. Goodrich, Cylon	S. Fork, Hatton Creek	6,000
		69,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
SAUK COUNTY—		
Chas. L. Carpenter, White Mound ...	Honey Creek and West Branch	3,000
B. D. Sherwood, Spring Green	Wilson and Jones Creeks..	3,000
Edw. N. Marsh, Baraboo	Dell Creek	3,000
J. E. English, Baraboo	Leech Creek	3,000
Frank Hawkins, Ironton	Silver and Bundy Creek ..	3,000
E. Blakeslee, Ironton	Farmall and Bear Valley Creeks	3,000
Jos. Johnson, Baraboo	Skillet Creek	3,000
		21,000
STRAWANO COUNTY—		
R. B. Glaubitz, Wittenberg	S. Brch., Embarass River.	1,500
M. E. Schneider, Wittenberg	Middle Branch, Embarass River	1,500
Wm. G. Heins, Wittenberg	South Branch, Embarass River	1,500
J. G. Brunner, Wittenberg	S. Brch., Embarass River	1,500
C. A. Heins, Wittenberg	Middle Branch, Embarass River	1,500
C. P. Mitchell, Wittenberg	S. Brch., Embarass River	1,500
Wm. Leiskau, Birnamwood	N. Brch., Embarass River	3,000
		12,000
TAYLOR COUNTY—		
J. C. Hobbs, Medford	Wood River	9,000
John C. Lee, Medford	Mink Creek	3,000
J. S. Banet, Medford	Mink Creek	3,000
E. D. Simerson, Medford	Trib. Rib. River	3,000
John Schmitt, Medford	Wood Creek	3,000
F. N. Cleveland, Medford	Mink Brook	3,000
		24,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
Mrs. K. Morgan, Chippewa Falls ...	American Valley Creek ..	3,000
John C. Gavney, Arcadia	Riley, Mill and Glencoe Creeks	7,500
G. A. Lindeman, Osseo	King and Elk Creeks ...	3,000
E. A. Olson, Osseo	Beef River and Elk Creek	3,000
F. G. Davis, Galesville	Beaver Creek and Tribs. ..	12,000
E. F. Clark, Galesville	Beaver Creek and Tribs. ..	12,000
		40,000
WISCONSIN COUNTY—		
C. T. Shannon, Westby	Spring Creek	3,000
L. Tomting, Westby	Timber Creek	1,500
F. S. Mott, Viroqua	Harrison and Brookville Creeks	3,000
Dr. T. W. Chandler, Viroqua	Brookville Branch	3,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
VERNON COUNTY—Con.		
Jos. Boehrer, Viroqua	Hornby Creek	1,500
B. D. Rusk, Viroqua	Sadie Branch	1,500
O. G. Munson, Viroqua	South Bad-axe Creek	3,000
S. B. Reque, Westby	Sveen Creek	1,500
A. H. Dahl, Westby	Skaaland Creek	3,000
M. B. Davidson, Westby	Sveen Creek	3,000
A. F. Widner, Rockton	Warner Creek	1,500
Ernest Heel, Kickapoo	Walters Creek	1,500
Van S. Bennett, Rockton	Warner and Joy Creeks..	3,000
C. E. Yeomans, La Farge	Bear Creek and South Branch	3,000
Donaldson Bros., La Farge	Bear Creek	3,000
		36,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
M. H. Barnum Minocqua	Tomahawk River	6,000
J. W. Landt, Star Lake	Johnson Creek	1,500
E. S. Brown, Star Lake	head of Ontonagon Ck. . .	1,500
Chas. Law, Jr., Star Lake	Star Creek	3,000
H. E. Salsich, Star Lake	Grassland and Spring Cks.	3,000
B. F. Wilson, Star Lake	McInnis Creek	3,000
M. W. Harmon, Star Lake	Brown's Creek	3,000
D. H. Sargent, Conover	Muskrat and Sevenmile Creeks	6,000
W. A. Bradford, Eagle River	Spring Creek	1,500
Mat. Hirzel, Eagle River	Snipe Creek	1,500
Fred Morey, Eagle River	Deer-skin River	3,000
Geo. E. O'Connor, Eagle River	Mud Creek	1,500
John Bresurhan, Eagle River	Mud Creek	1,500
W. J. Walsh, Eagle River	Seven-mile Creek	3,000
Fred. Flanders, Conover	Muskat Creek	3,000
A. McKenzie, Eagle River	Deer-skin River	3,000
Jos. Tooley, Eagle River	Muskrat Creek	3,000
John Green, Eagle River	Deer-skin Lake and Ck. . .	4,500
John Mann, Woodruff	Thoroughfare near Wood- ruff	12,000
		64,500
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
R. M. Cox, Whitewater	Clear Valley Brook	1,500
H. D. Winne, Whitewater	Steel Creek	1,500
W. C. Inman, Whitewater	Bradway Creek	1,500
Albert Young, Whitewater	Hare Creek	1,500
Ed. Engleretsen, Whitewater	Cider Creek	1,500
H. L. Halverson, Whitewater	Whitewater Creek and Spring Creek	3,000
E. A. Bloodgood, Whitewater	Starin Creek	1,500
J. A. Collin, Delavan	Spring Creek	3,000
C. A. Sikes, Sharon	Pisgassan Creek	3,000
		18,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
A. A. Lovell, Shell Lake	Sawyer and Nettie Creeks	9,000
	Block and Beaver Creeks.	9,000
	Clam Rver	6,000
		24,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
Andrew Lerner, Ackerville	Spring Creeks	3,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
Jas. P. Donlan, Eagle	Jericho Creek	4,500
J. M. Pereles, Milwaukee	Minnehaha Springs	4,500
C. Pink, Oconomowoc	Fishers Creek	1,500
C. D. Probert, Oconomowoc	Silver Creek	1,500
F. F. Machus, Oconomowoc	Jackson Creek	1,500
R. G. Foss, Oconomowoc	Rock Creek	1,500
W. H. Stevens, Oconomowoc	Schulfeldt Creek	1,500
J. D. Dittrich, Oconomowoc	Brierton Springs	1,500
		18,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
H. G. Folkman, Caintonville	Spring Creek	3,000
A. O. Beheing, Clintonville	Spring Creek	3,000
Albert Meilke, Clintonville	Brandy Creek	1,500
Arthur Lindsay, Manawa	Spring Creek	3,000
T. C. Thompson, Iola	Trib. S. Brch. Wolf River	3,000
C. L. Passmore, Iola	Trib. Iola Creek	1,500
Geo. Johnson, Iola	Trib. Iola River	1,500
Chas. S. Moses, Ogdensburg	Trib. Waupaca River	3,000
O. C. Sether, Scandinavia	Spaulding Creek	6,000
Chas. H. Anderson, Scandinavia	Tribs. S-W. Brch. Little	
A. M. Peterson, Scandinavia	Wolf	3,000
W. B. Baker, Waupaca	Trib. S. Brch. Little Wolf	3,000
	Bradley and Emmons Ck.	6,000
Edw. E. Browne, Waupaca	Emmons Creek	6,000
		43,500
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
N. W. Peterson, Pine River	Pine River	1,500
N. Kimball, Pine River	Mathias Creek	1,500
E. F. Kimball, Pine River	Kimball Creek	1,500
John Crandall, Pine River	Reamer Creek	1,500
Chas. A. Kimball, Pine River	Silver Creek	1,500
Frank Hawks, Berlin	Willow Creek	1,500
Ben. Hooper, Oshkosh	White River	7,500
L. F. Bartz, Coloma Station	Chaffee Creek	1,500
Geo. R. Sherman, Coloma Station	Wandry Creek	1,500
L. F. Holz, Coloma Station	Peetwood Creek	1,500
J. H. Hooper, Coloma Station	Peetwood Creek	1,500
John Shorey, Coloma Station	Otter Creek	1,500

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1901.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUSHARA COUNTY—Con.		
H. J. Hawks, Coloma	Willard Creek	1,500
F. M. Smith, Coloma	Wedde Creek	1,500
C. E. Baker, Plainfield	Ten-mile Creek	3,000
Ben. Hooper, Oshkosh	Line River	7,500
		37,500
WOOD COUNTY—		
W. W. Meade, Grand Rapids	Spring Creek	1,500
J. A. Gaynor, Grand Rapids	Railroad Creek	1,500
A. M. Muir, Grand Rapids	Two-mile Creek	1,500
W. O. Dennis, Grand Rapids	Two-mile Creek	1,500
Geo. Snyder, Grand Rapids	Bloody Run	1,500
D. A. Pepin, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	1,500
Geo. W. Baker, Sr., Grand Rapids...	Two-mile Creek	1,500
L. W. Pitts, Pittsville	Yellow Creek	3,000
H. E. Herrick, Nekoosa	Lynn Creek	3,000
A. H. Bolis, Nekoosa	Lynn Creek	3,000
A. H. Kleberg, Nekoosa	Lynn Creek	1,500
Edw. L. Reese, Marshfield	Yellow and Rocky Run Cks Bear Creek	12,000 3,000
		36,000
Total for 1901		1,705,500

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
L. A. Maier, Mellen	Drake Creek	3,000
Geo. Sell, Glidden	Gates Lake	3,000
Theo. R. Yankee, Butternut	Pine Creek	3,000
W. G. Nohl, Butternut	Little Butternut Creek ..	3,000
Louis Schirnebeck, Butternut	Wartgo Creek	3,000
A. A. Markel, Mellen	Tyler Forks	3,000
M. T. Brovan, Glidden	Dryden Creek and Hungry River	3,000
E. B. Gordon, Glidden	Creek on Sec. 28-48-2....	3,000
		24,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
F. C. Wickenburg, Turtle Lake.....	Spring Brook	3,000
J. H. Bunker, Turtle Lake	Hilman Lake	3,000
A. Rosenbush, Turtle Lake	Spring Brook	3,000
J. E. Horsman, Rice Lake	Rice Creek	3,000
D. D. Page, Barron	Miller Creek	3,000
T. W. Borum, Barron	Hay River	4,500
J. A. H. Johnson, Barron	Brown's Creek	4,500
		24,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
W. A. Gould, Herbster	Cranberry River	6,000
J. A. Pettingill, Iron River	Roberson Lake	6,000
H. C. Hall, Iron River	Iron River	6,000
John Brady, Iron River	Spring Brook	6,000
O. C. Williams, Iron River	Iron River	6,000
J. H. Moldenhoff, Iron River	Spring Lake	6,000
Estabrook and Olson, Washburn	Sioux River	9,000
	Four-mile Creek and Loon Lake Branch	12,000
	Flag River	9,000
Henry Sykes, Bayfield	Planted in Onion River ..	45,000
		111,000
BROWN COUNTY—		
F. B. DuChateau, Green Bay	Lime-kiln Creek	3,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
C. S. Kenyon, Gilmanton	Elk and Bennett Cks....	4,500
	Davis Valley Creek	3,000
		7,500
BURNETT COUNTY—		
C. A. Greene, Grantsburg	Wood River	3,000
G. Hedwall, West Sweden	Tribs. Wood River	6,000
		9,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
CALUMET COUNTY—		
G. N. Kersten, Chilton	Broeckel Creek	3,000
A. N. Portman, Stockbridge	Stockbridge Creek	3,000
I. N. McComb, Brillion	Long Lake	6,000
		12,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—		
B. Dietrich, Cadott	Paint Creek	3,000
L. Christianson, Bloomer	Duncan Creek	3,000
J. A. Duncan, Chippewa Falls	Little Duncan Creek	3,000
Robt. Hendry, Chippewa Falls	Little Paint Creek	3,000
		12,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
G. B. Johnston, Abbotsford	Rocky Creek	3,000
Fred Stycker, Colby	Dill Creek	3,000
		6,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
Z. B. Russell, Fall River	Crawfish Creek	3,000
Dell Barrett, Fall River	Cuff Creek	3,000
W. R. Ketchum, Portage	Little Neenah Creek	3,000
Chas. Raimer, Wyocena	Rocky Run	3,000
A. J. Klenert, Portage	French Creek	3,000
L. N. Coapman, Wyocena	Rocky Run	6,000
W. G. Bissell, Lodi	Spring Creek	6,000
John Gellings, Poynette	Poynette Creek	3,000
		30,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY—		
J. O. Davidson, Soldiers Grove	Trout, Knapp and S. Grove Creeks	9,000
Geo. H. Davidson, Soldiers Grove	Johnson and Bear Creeks..	6,000
		15,000
DANE COUNTY—		
M. A. Butterfield, Madison	Starkweather Creek	3,000
Jas. Nevin, Madison	Planted in Lake Monona..	6,000
		9,000
LODGE COUNTY—		
John Stoddart, Fox Lake	Fox Lake	6,000
Jas. S. Clark, Waupun	Fox Inlet	3,000
		9,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
Geo. R. Nand, Gordon	Bardon Lake	3,000
Henry Beglinger, Superior	Bennett Lake	6,000
E. A. Arnold, West Superior	Head of Moose River	15,000
E. S. Mills, West Superior	Head of Moose River	15,000
		39,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
DUNN COUNTY—		
L. Ingraham, Menomonie	Lamb's Creek	3,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
A. A. Cutter, Eau Claire	Rock Creek	7,500
F. A. Shute, Altoona	Nine-mile and Six-mile Cks	3,000
L. Kortsch, Eau Claire	Otter Creek, below the dam	3,000
		13,500
FLORENCE COUNTY—		
F. E. Olin, Florence	Fisher Creek	9,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
Steffes Bros. Calvary	Wolf Lake	3,000
E. A. Galloway, Fond du Lac	Kney Creek	3,000
		6,000
GATES COUNTY—		
Henry Schneider, Jr., Appolonia	Devil Creek	3,000
GRANT COUNTY—		
T. R. Cheesebro, Muscoda	Blue River	3,000
John Kelly, Woodman	Little Green Creek	3,000
		6,000
IOWA COUNTY—		
J. V. Rule, Linden	Otter Creek	3,000
IRON COUNTY—		
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	W. Brch. Montreal River.	6,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
E. A. Miller, Hixton	Pine Creek and N. Brch. Trempealeau River	6,000
G. R. Sechler, Sechlerville	Sly and Iowa Creeks	3,000
Antone Ellingson, Northfield	Brooks Creek	3,000
		12,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY—		
L. H. Washburn, Palmyra	Bradway Creek	3,000
Wm. Yeo, Palmyra	Oak-hill Creek	3,000
C. A. Higgins, Milwaukee	Yeo Creek	3,000
		9,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
E. V. Benjamin, Mauston	Mile Creek	3,000
John Price, Mauston	Brewers Creek	4,500
		7,500
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—		
Wm. Doyle, Cascoe	Deckers Creek	7,500

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
Jas. McCord, La Crosse	Kraul Creek	3,000
A. Hirshheimer, La Crosse	N. Branch, Coon River ..	3,000
J. J. Hogan, La Crosse	Fishbach Creek	3,000
		9,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
W. H. Flett, Merrill	Lake View and Grass Lake	12,000
Jas. McBride, Tomahawk	McBride's Creek	7,500
G. A. Foster, Merrill	Black Alder Creek	3,000
Merritt Towne, Irma	Little Pine Creek	3,000
		25,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
John Eggebrecht, Swan	Harmon Creek	3,000
John Werner, Marathon	Rib River	6,000
		9,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
Chas. Gray, Pembine	Pembine Creek	4,500
Isaac Stevenson, Marinette	Brandywine and Middle In- let	9,000
	N. and S. Branches, Beaver Creek	9,000
Geo. W. Taylor, Marinette	Medicine Ck. and S. Brch. of Pike River	12,000
L. W. Redman, Amberg	Little S. Brch., Pike River	6,000
		40,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY—		
G. A. Crawford, Westfield	Norton Creek	3,000
W. F. Ogle, Oxford	Strain and Little Neenah Creeks	3,000
S. F. Vaughn, Westfield	Branch of Duck Creek ...	3,000
G. L. Bleisner, Endeavor	Horse Creek	3,000
Alfred Moore, Endeavor	Jones Creek	1,500
A. J. Ash, Endeavor	Beer Creek	1,500
C. W. Fenner, Westfield	Mill Pond at Westfield on Montello River	3,000
W. J. Ogle, Oxford	Hagerman Creek	1,500
H. M. Ogle, Oxford	Days Creek	1,500
Gust. Bahlke, Neshkoro	Mill Pond on White River	3,000
Geo. King, Neshkoro	Maars Creek	3,000
R. M. Johnson, Neshkoro	White River below the dam	3,000
		30,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MONROE COUNTY—		
Saml. Sloggy, Ontario	Brush, Billings, Cook and Hay Creeks	6,000
Chas. Todd, Wilton	Staten and Hubbard Creeks Council, Mud and Deer Creeks	3,000
Phillip Yackel, Tomah	Silver and Council Creeks.	4,500
L. W. Earle, Tomah	Tarr and Flora Creeks....	3,000
		19,500
OCONTO COUNTY—		
Aug. Vogt, Lakewood	Tribs., N. Branch, Oconto River	4,500
Geo. Langloys, Lakewood	Oconto River	4,500
		9,000
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
D. S. Johnson, Jr., Hazelhurst	Bear-skin Creek	3,000
M. H. Barnum, Minocqua	Tomahawk River	6,000
G. A. Kloes, Three Lakes	Tribs., Virgin Lake	4,500
Paul Browne, Rhinelander	Noisy River	6,000
		19,500
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—		
H. L. Daggett, Welcome	Deer and Bear Creeks....	3,000
OZAUKEE COUNTY—		
F. G. Memmler, Thiensville	Pigeon Creek	3,000
Wm. Weber, Grafton	Milwaukee River	3,000
		6,000
PEPIN COUNTY—		
W. H. Smith, Eau Galle	Large Missouri Creek	3,000
A. C. Hulett, Arkansasaw	Eau Galle River	6,000
		9,000
PIERCE COUNTY—		
S. Brown, Spring Valley	Cady Creek	3,000
W. W. Walsingham, Ellsworth	Heath Creek	1,500
W. E. Warren, Ellsworth	Murphy's Springs	1,500
J. B. Jenson, Ellsworth	Isabella Creek	1,500
O. O. Steen, El Paso	Buckmaster Creek	1,500
W. Anderson, El Paso	Nelson Cooley Creek	1,500
C. E. Fox, Spring Valley	Eau Galle River	7,500
N. P. Haugen, Madison	Rocky Branch	6,000
E. Allen Tobey, River Falls	Rocky Branch	6,000
D. L. Woodworth, Ellsworth	Rush River	6,000
Geo. Bredahl, Beldenville	Trimbelle Creek	6,000
J. M. Johnson, Ellsworth	Cave Creek	1,500
		43,500

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
POLK COUNTY—		
W. T. Kennedy, Amery	Beaver and Sucker Creeks.	3,000
O. C. Ladd, Osceola	Osceola and Horn Creeks..	3,000
		6,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Jarvis Tracey, Lanark	Tracey's Creek	1,500
Benj. Flemming, Amherst	Waupaca River	3,000
A. M. Nelson, Stevens Point	Rocky Run	3,000
John Een, Amherst	Een's Creek	1,500
Geo. W. Flemming, Amherst	Waupaca River	1,500
		10,500
PRICE COUNTY—		
Boyd and McCartney, Fifiel	Lake Love	3,000
W. P. Sperry, Phillips	Elk River and Tribs.	3,000
E. S. Messer, Phillips	Tribs., Elk River	3,000
H. R. Souler, Phillips	Tribs., Elk River	3,000
F. K. Randall, Phillips	Little Elk Creek	6,000
Theo. Dunn, Prentice	Branch of Jump River...	3,000
		21,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
Roy Simmons, Viola	Church Creek	1,500
Evan Bufton, Viola	Bufton Creek	1,500
E. R. Cushman, Viola	Indian Creek	1,500
Geo. Manly, Viola	Bufton Creek	1,500
R. P. Clark, Viola	Bufton Creek	3,000
Jas. Nolan, Sextonville	Little and Big Willow Cks.	3,000
A. C. Parfrey, Richland Center	Melanothon Creek	3,000
C. H. Kinzie, Richland Center	Little and Big Willow Cks.	3,000
H. B. Allen, Richland Center	Ash and Brush Creeks...	3,000
J. L. Hodson, Lone Rock	Booth Hollow Creek	1,500
Geo. Jameson, Lone Rock	Fayin Creek	1,500
Alex. Ray, Lone Rock	Wertzel Creek	1,500
J. M. Brophy, Lone Rock	Bennett Creek	1,500
A. D. Waterman, Lone Rock	Waterman Creek	1,500
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock	Hollenbeck Creek	1,500
		30,000
ROCK COUNTY—		
J. L. Hodson, Lima	Gould's Creek	1,500
CROIX COUNTY—		
L. G. Green, Hudson	Willow River	3,000
M. Goldberg, Hudson	Ten-mill Creek	3,000
F. D. Harding, Hudson	Jefferson Brook	3,000
J. N. Stowell, Martel	Lower Brush River	3,000
J. E. Jones, Hudson	Willow River	3,000
John A. Moe, Baldwin	Liston Creek	3,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ST. CROIX COUNTY—Con.		
P. Jorstad, Baldwin	W. Brch. Eau Galle River	3,000
Chas. Jones, Deer Park	Hay Creek	3,000
H. W. Epley, New Richmond	Apple River	6,000
		30,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
A. & D. Beckwith, Dixon	Little Bear Creek	3,000
J. F. Roselip, Spring Green	Duessler Creek	3,000
Jos. Johnson, Baraboo	French Creek	3,000
E. T. Hopkins, Kirkland	Spring Brook, Trib. to Devil's Lake	3,000
J. E. English, Baraboo	Leach Creek	3,000
E. G. Mariott, Baraboo	Leach and Konkel's Creeks	3,000
		18,000
ST. AWANO COUNTY—		
Calvin Richardson, Birnamwood	Plover River	3,000
Wm. G. Heins, Wittenberg	Middle Branch, Embarrass River	1,500
J. G. Brunner, Wittenberg	Middle Branch, Embarrass River	1,500
C. P. Mitchell, Wittenberg	Middle Branch, Embarrass River	1,500
R. B. Glaubitz, Wittenberg	S Branch, Embarrass River	1,500
Frank Kushel, Wittenberg	Middle Branch, Embarrass River	1,500
		12,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
G. Lammers, Cedar Grove	Onion River	3,000
Aug. Frome, Jr., Howard	Pigeon River	3,000
		6,000
TAYLOR COUNTY—		
J. C. Lee, Medford	Mink Creek	3,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
F. G. Davis, Galesville	Beaver Creek and tribu- taries	7,500
VERNON COUNTY—		
J. A. Wagoner, Rockton	Jug Creek	3,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
J. W. Landt, Star Lake	Spring Lake Creek	3,000
E. S. Brown, Star Lake	Pium Creek	1,500
Chas. Law, Jr., Star Lake	Little Bass Lake	1,500
H. E. Salsich, Star Lake	Head of Manitowish River	3,000
B. F. Wilson, Star Lake	Bucktaban Creek	3,000
M. W. Howard, Star Lake	Lost Creek	3,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
VILAS COUNTY—Con.		
Herbert Warner, Sayner	Plum Lake	3,000
Fred Morey, Eagle River	Deer-skin River	6,000
Marvin Hughitt, Chicago	Trout Lake	22,500
H. E. Dick, Mariensco (Mich.)	Tribs., Armour, Crah and Horn Lakes, Vilas Co...	15,000
		61,500
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
Ed. McDougall, Heart Prairie	Bluff and Whitewater Cks.	3,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
A. A. Lovell, Shell Lake	Sawyer Brook	3,000
Gustave Miller, Sarona	Mud Lake Creek	3,000
		6,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
And. Lehner, Ackerville	Spring Creek	3,000
Chas. Johnson, Barton	Outlet to Wallace Lake...	3,000
		6,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
F. F. Machus, Oconomowoc	Jackson Creek	3,000
R. F. Foss, Oconomowoc	Rock Creek	1,500
C. D. Probert, Oconomowoc	Silver Creek	1,500
W. G. Race, Oconomowoc	Sand Creek	1,500
Lawrence Farady, Eagle	Scupernong Creek	3,000
John Scheidler, Eagle	Scheidler Creek	1,500
J. W. Norton, Eagle	Le Fevre Creek	1,500
W. H. Tuohy, Eagle	Long's and Eagleville Cks.	3,000
A. J. Coats, North Prairie	Mukwonago Creek	3,000
J. McD. Randles, Waukesha	Pewaukee Lake	3,000
E. E. Reynolds, Stone Bank	Mouse Lake	3,000
		25,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
W. B. Baker, Waupaca	Waupaca River	4,500
A. S. Weel, Waupaca	Weel Creek	3,000
E. E. Browne, Waupaca	Waupaca River	4,500
A. F. Van Adestine, Little Wolf....	Little Wolf River	6,000
C. L. Passmore, Iola	Branch of Black Creek	3,000
Geo. Johnson, Iola	Trib., Wolf River	3,000
A. H. Pape, New London	Maple Creek	3,000
Otto Beck, Iola	Trib., Little Wolf River...	1,500
		28,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
A. Preno, Coloma Station	Berry Creek	3,000
B. L. Dulin, Coloma Station	Lunch Creek	3,000
F. M. Smith, Coloma Station	Mecan River	3,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1901.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUSHARA COUNTY—Con.		
Fred Dewey, Poysippi	Lower Pine River	3,000
H. L. Moffat, Poysippi	Lower Pine River	1,500
H. L. Hawley, Poysippi	Lower Pine River	1,500
T. D. Brace, Poysippi	Lower Pine River	1,500
		16,500
WOOD COUNTY—		
Chas. Briers, Centralia	Chester Creek	3,000
W. W. Granger, Grand Rapids	Two-mile Creek	1,500
W. G. Scott, Grand Rapids	Duck Creek	1,500
A. M. Muir, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	3,000
W. O. Dennis, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	1,500
		10,500
Total for 1901		923,500

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1901.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1901.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ADAMS COUNTY—		
Jesse Kent, Strongs Prairie	Big Lake	400,000
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
Theo. R. Yankee, Ashland	Butternut Lake	400,000
W. G. Nohl, Ashland	Bear Lake	300,000
M. T. Brovan, Glidden	Gordon Lake	400,000
E. B. Gordon, Glidden	Summit Lake	300,000
		1,400,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
Tim Dorgan, Rice Lake	Bergler's Lake	400,000
E. A. Palmer, Turtle Lake	Horse-shoe Lake	200,000
D. D. Page, Barron	Poskin Lake	400,000
H. Radermacher, Barron	Miller Creek Pond	400,000
J. H. Bunker, Turtle Lake	Elcho Lake	200,000
Thos. Farrel, Turtle Lake	Staples Lake	200,000
A. Rosenbush, Turtle Lake	Little Round Lake	200,000
J. A. H. Johnson, Barron	Red Cedar River	400,000
		2,400,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
A. P. Andrus, Ashland	Long Lake	1,000,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
O. J. Ward, Mondovi	Mirror Lake	200,000
J. D. Pace, Mondovi	Mirror Lake	200,000
		400,000
CHIPPewa COUNTY—		
Elijah Swift, Eau Claire	Island Lake	400,000
Geo. B. Earling, Chippewa Falls	Chain O'Lakes	400,000
E. H. Rodgers, Bloomer	Pike Lake	400,000
F. W. Jenkins, Chippewa Falls	Salisbury Lake	400,000
		1,600,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
A. R. Owen, Owen	Poplar River	300,000
H. B. Eder, Colby	Poplar River	400,000
G. B. Johnston, Abbotsford	Eau Pleine River	400,000
O. M. Heim & Co., Humbird	Humbird Mill Pond	200,000
		1,300,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
W. G. Bissel, Lodi	Crystal Lake	400,000
DANE COUNTY—		
F. Suthers, Madison	Planted in Lake Mendota.	2,500,000
J. F. Collin, Lodi	Fish Lake	400,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1901.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
DANE COUNTY—Con.		
C. E. Bross, Madison	Lake Wingra	600,000
O. C. Vaughn, Jefferson	Lake Ripley	400,000
A. L. Lund, Cambridge	Lake Ripley	400,000
		4,300,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
N. Lucius, Jr., Solon Springs	Upper Lake St. Croix	400,000
A. G. Alscamp, Superior	Bardon Lake	400,000
		800,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
Frank Shule, Altoona	Atloona Pond	400,000
F. M. Stevens, Augusta	Bridge Creek Mill Pond ..	200,000
E. F. Clark, Augusta	Eau Claire River	200,000
Fred Brown, Altoona	Atloona Pond	400,000
		1,200,000
FLORENCE COUNTY—		
Jas. Gibson, Madison	Chain of Lakes at Spread Eagle, Wis.	1,000,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
P. G. Van Blarcom, Fond du Lac ...	Sand Lake	500,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—		
C. P. Hazletine, Dartford	Green Lake	2,500,000
IRON COUNTY—		
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	Turtle River Lake	200,000
	Pine Lake	200,000
		400,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
W. F. Gearing, Melrose	Douglas Pond	200,000
J. W. Rockwell, Melrose	Douglas Pond	200,000
E. E. Moore, Merrillan	Trow's Mill Pond	200,000
		600,000
JEFFERSON—		
Peter Boose, Rome	Mill Pond on Bark River..	400,000
Fred. Bullwinkle, Jefferson	Rock River	400,000
Herman Grube, Watertown	Rock River	400,000
V. J. Megowan, Lake Mills	Rock Lake	400,000
		1,000,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
C. J. Phillips, Camp Douglas	Lemonweir River	400,000
W. C. Brawley, Camp Douglas	Lemonweir River	400,000
E. V. Benjamin, Mauston	Mauston Mill Pond	400,000
John Price, Jr., Mauston	Lemonweir River	400,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1901.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
JUNEAU COUNTY—Con.		
R. A. Arnshuster, Hillsboro	Hillsboro Mill Pond	400,000
R. Hammer, Hillsboro	Hillsboro Mill Pond	400,000
J. C. Smith, Wonewoc	Baraboo River	400,000
		2,800,000
KENOSHA COUNTY—		
F. H. Schenning, Silver Lake	Silver Lake	400,000
Jas. McVey, Camp Lake	Camp Lake	400,000
Henry Spetzman, Powers Lake	Powers Lake	500,000
A. A. Ackerman, Twin Lakes	Twin Lakes	500,000
		1,800,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
Wm. Smith, Bangor	La Crosse River	400,000
LANGLADE COUNTY—		
V. P. Rath, Bryant	Lawrence Lake	200,000
Frank St. Louis, Deerbrook	Lake near Kempster, Wis.	400,000
		600,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
W. H. Flett, Merrill	Bass, Clear and Tug Lakes	900,000
	Neff and Green Lakes	600,000
A. F. Empey, Merrill	Ackerman's Lake	500,000
C. O. Selmar, Heafford	Crystal Lake	200,000
W. E. Jeannot, Tomahawk	Wis. Riv. above Tomahawk	
	Dam	200,000
M. J. Robinson, Heafford	Crystal Lake	200,000
		2,600,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
Wm. Banch, Wausau	Wisconsin River	300,000
Henry Seim, Sr., Wausau	Big Rib River	300,000
Albert Dern, Wausau	Trap River	300,000
P. J. Reis, Wausau	Wisconsin River	300,000
Chas. Holkhausen, Colby	Eau Pleine River	400,000
John Seubert, Marathon	Rio River	400,000
		2,000,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
Isaac Stevenson, Marinette	Thunder, Noquebay and	
	Eagle	600,000
	Island and Frying-pan	
	Lakes	400,000
		1,000,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY—		
C. W. Fenner, Westfield	Mill pond at Westfield...	400,000
Wm. Meinke, Westfield	Mill pond on Black-snake	
	Creek	400,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1901.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MARQUETTE COUNTY—Con.		
G. S. Blesner, Endeavor	Buffalo Lake	400,000
Alfred Moore, Endeavor	Ennis Lake	200,000
A. J. Ash, Endeavor	Goose Lake	200,000
J. H. Coon, Endeavor	Buffalo Lake	400,000
W. P. Bishop, Endeavor	Mud Lake	200,000
H. M. Ogle, Oxford	Crooked Lake	400,000
W. F. Ogle, Oxford	Parker Lake	400,000
		3,000,000
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
Jesse Sipes, Hazlehurst	Kaubeshien Lake	300,000
L. W. Winter, Hazlehurst	Lake Katherine	300,000
W. H. Yawkey, Hazlehurst	Lake (name not given) ..	200,000
J. S. Van Nortwick, Appleton	Spirit Lake	200,000
T. B. McIndoe, Rhinelander	Lakes George and Thomp- son	400,000
John Barnes, Rhinelander	Lake Julia	300,000
		1,700,000
POLK COUNTY—		
Manfred Smith, Osceola Mills	Twin and Spying Lakes...	400,000
W. T. Kennedy, Amery	Twin Lake	200,000
		600,000
PRICE COUNTY—		
V. L. Mueller, Phillips	Cranberry Lake	200,000
F. K. Randall, Phillips	Long Lake	300,000
E. D. Sperry, Phillips	Head of Elk River	300,000
W. H. Graham, Phillips	Head of Elk River	200,000
Robt. Weidlick, Phillips	Lake (no name) T. 37— 1 E.	200,000
		1,200,000
ROCK COUNTY—		
J. E. Coleman, Evansville	Lake Leota	400,000
D. F. Heddles, Evansville	Gibbs Lake	400,000
		800,000
S. CROIX COUNTY—		
P. B. Day, New Richmond	Cedar Lake	200,000
Wm. Strohbeam, Star Prairie	White Squaw Lake	200,000
F. W. Epley, New Richmond	Apple River at Somerset..	200,000
		600,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
R. P. Perry, Reedsburg	Baraboo River	400,000
E. G. Mariott, Baraboo	Devils Lake	400,000
W. B. Pearl, Devils Lake	Devils Lake	400,000
Edw. N. Marsh, Baraboo	Mirror Lake	400,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1901.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
SAUK COUNTY—Con.		
Wm. Mariott, Baraboo	Leach Lake	400,000
Wm. Lange, North Freedom	Seely Lake	400,000
E. T. Hopkins, Kirkland	Devils Lake	400,000
W. F. Hill, Reedsburg	Baraboo River	400,000
		3,200,000
SAWYER COUNTY—		
Jas. T. Clark, St. Paul, Minn.	Lake Court Oreilles	1,000,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
H. J. VanVuren, Seymour	Loon Lake	400,000
TAYLOR COUNTY—		
J. C. Lee, Medford	Nigger Lake	300,000
Frank Bauer, Medford	Nigger Lake	400,000
Nic. Bauer, Medford	Nigger Lake	300,000
		900,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
F. G. Davis, Galesville	Lake Marinaka	600,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
Salsich and Wilson, Star Lake	Star and Ballard Lakes ..	1,000,000
E. S. Brown, Star Lake	Star Lake	400,000
J. W. Landt, Star Lake	Muskellunge Lake	400,000
Chas. Law, Jr., Star Lake	Partridge Lake	200,000
M. W. Harmon, Star Lake	Irving Lake	200,000
A. S. Goodyear, Tomah	Plum Lake	200,000
Herbert Warner, Sayner	Plum and Razorback Lakes	400,000
P. J. O'Mally, Minocqua	Holy Water Lake	1,000,000
Mort. Hirzel, Eagle River	Deer-skin Lake	200,000
A. Reganfuss, Eagle River	Little Bass Lake	200,000
Amos Radcliffe, Eagle River	Kimberly Lake	200,000
F. W. McIntyre, Eagle River	Little Bass Lake	200,000
W. A. Bradford, Eagle River	Bass Lake	200,000
Geo. E. O'Connor, Eagle River	Big Clear-water Lake	200,000
D. E. Riordan, Eagle River	Clear Water Lake	200,000
John Bresurhan, Eagle River	John's Lake	200,000
Fred Morey, Eagle River	Eagle Lake	200,000
A. McKenzie, Eagle River	Meteor Lake	200,000
W. J. Walsh, Eagle River	Big and Little Twin Lakes	200,000
Jos. Tooley, Eagle River	Ranger Line Lake	200,000
D. H. Sargent Conover	Big and Little Twin Lakes	200,000
Fred Flanders, Conover	Powers and Big Bass Lakes	200,000
Frank Ramer, Minocqua	Rust Lake	1,000,000
Ben. Gauthier, Lac du Flambeau ..	Pike Lake	2,000,000
Marvin Hughitt, Chicago	Little Trout Lake	1,000,000
A. C. Church, Minocqua	Morey Lake	1,000,000
Bolger Bros., Minocqua	Lake McKenzie	1,000,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1901.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
VILAS COUNTY—Con.		
John Mann, Woodruff	Trout Lake	1,500,000
Ross Lumber Co., Arbor Vitae	Big Arbor Vitae Lake	1,000,000
M. H. Barnum, Minocqua	Squirrel Lake	1,000,000
E. Walsh, Minocqua	Diamond Lake	1,000,000
John Thomas, State Line	Mercer Lake	800,000
Ray Kennedy, Minoqua	Tomahawk Lake	1,000,000
Harvey Selleck, Minoqua	Minocqua Lake	1,000,000
		20,000,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
J. A. Collin, Delavan	Delavan Lake	500,000
E. F. and C. W. Phillips, Delavan	Delavan Lake	500,000
		1,000,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
Wm. Busch, Spooner	Mud Lake	400,000
Geo. W. Harmon, Spooner	Little Mud Lake	400,000
Andrew Ryan, Shell Lake	Flowage Lake	400,000
C. E. Teller, Namekagon	Bass Lake	500,000
		1,700,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
M. Wilson, Hartford	Pike Lake	1,000,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
John Martin, Colgate	Lake Five	400,000
C. H. Greene, Waukesha	Phantom Lake	400,000
A. C. Reitbrock, Milwaukee	Pine Lake	1,000,000
		1,800,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
Edw. E. Browne, Waupaca	Mirror and Phantom Lakes	500,000
WINNEBAGO COUNTY—		
John Maag, Oshkosh	Planted in Lake Winnebago	2,000,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
A. M. Muir, Grand Rapids	Beron's Mill Pond	200,000
W. O. Dennis, Centralia	Wisconsin River	200,000
L. A. Pepin, Grand Rapids	Port Edwards Pond	200,000
Geo. W. Baker, Sr., Grand Rapids ..	Byron Pond	200,000
Geo. W. Baker, Jr., Grand Rapids ..	Nekoosa Pond	200,000
W. C. Martin, Grand Rapids	Port Edwards Pond	200,000
H. H. Voss, Grand Rapids	South Centralia Pond	200,000
A. J. Hasbronck, Centralia	South Centralia Pond	200,000
Geo. M. Huntington, Grand Rapids ..	Wisconsin River	200,000
A. F. Bolis, Nekoosa	Wisconsin River	300,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1901.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1901—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WOOD COUNTY—Con.		
A. H. Kleberg, Nekoosa	Wisconsin River	300,000
H. E. Herrick, Nekoosa	Wisconsin River	300,000
E. L. Reese, Marshfield	Little Eau Pleine River..	400,000
		3,100,000
Total distribution, wall-eyed pike pike fry, 1901 .....	.....	78,200,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ADAMS COUNTY—		
Dr. E. H. Townsend, New Lisbon	White and Easton Creeks	4,000
Wm. Oltendorf, Strong's Prairie	Chanks Creek	2,000
F. M. Canfield, Necedah	Little Rochacris Creek	2,000
John Roemback, Plainville	Corning Creek	6,000
		14,000
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
Geo. P. Rossman, Ashland	Brunsweller Creek	6,000
Bear Lake Club, Ashland	Trout and Spring Creeks . . .	4,000
Theo. R. Yankee, Ashland	Rabbit Creek	4,000
W. G. Nohl, Ashland	Little Butternut and Wart- gow	4,000
W. G. Fordyce, Butternut	Cress, Little Butternut, Cordeaux and Trout Cks.	8,000
C. W. Tyler, Mellen	Tyler's Forks	4,000
Frank Hughes, Ashland	Little Cedar Creek	3,000
D. E. Canty, Ashland	Pine Creek	6,000
J. C. Uttman, Ashland	Pine Creek	3,000
A. P. Thompkins, Ashland	Cedar Creek	6,000
S. Halmberg, Ashland	Deer Creek	6,000
C. A. Lamoreaux, Ashland	Whitney Creek	6,000
		60,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
M. Faubanks, Rice Lake	Little Bear Creek	3,000
N. W. Heintz, Rice Lake	Hickey Creek	3,000
A. A. Gabriel, Rice Lake	Silver Creek	3,000
M. P. Barry, Rice Lake	Peckegama Creek	3,000
C. A. Stark, Rice Lake	Tuscobia Creek	6,000
Geo. Anderson, Rice Lake	Silver Creek	3,000
S. A. Peterson, Rice Lake	Rock Creek	6,000
P. C. McNurlin, Cameron	Johnson Creek	6,000
Ed. Post, Cameron	Peckegama Creek	6,000
Wm. Sargent, Cameron	Cranberry Creek	3,000
O. C. Landsrork, Cameron	Rice Creek	3,000
Sofus Moe, Dallas	South Pine Creek	3,000
Torger Olson, Dallas	Gowen's Creek	3,000
Harry Halverson, Dallas	South Sioux Creek	3,000
K. Espeseth, Dallas	North Pine Creek	3,000
S. A. Syverson, Dallas	North Sioux Creek	3,000
D. A. Russell, Dallas	Doe Creek	3,000
Geo. R. Borum, Barron	Barker Creek	6,000
D. J. Borum, Barron	Upper Pine Creek	3,000
T. W. Borum, Barron	Four-mile Creek	6,000
J. A. H. Johnson, Barron	Fisher Creek	6,000
		87,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
F. E. Goddard, Houghten	E. Brch. of Iron River....	6,000
J. E. Jones, Washburn	Siskiwit River	6,000
J. A. Jacobs, Washburn	Hill Creek	6,000
E. R. Sidell, Washburn	Cranberry Creek and Flag River	6,000
Wm. Olsen, Washburn	Sioux River and Four-mile Creek	6,000
D. J. Estabrook, Washburn.....	Long Lake Branch and Marengo Creek	6,000
F. P. LaPointe, Cable	Nelson Creek and Nemaka gon River	6,000
A. Habelt, Pratt	Trib., White River	12,000
I. P. Gardner, Bayfield	Sand River	6,000
A. J. Mussell, Bayfield	Sand River	18,000
H. C. Hall, Iron River	Iron River	12,000
Saml. Bally, Bayfield	Siskowit River	12,000
J. H. Sykes, Bayfield	Birch Run	15,000
	W. Brch., Pike's Creek....	15,000
	Sioux River	15,000
	Birch Run (brown trout). W. Branch, Pike's Creek (brown trout)	15,000
	Sioux River (brown trout)	18,000
Saml. Bally Bayfield	Siskowit River (brown trout)	15,000
		12,000
		207,000
BROWN COUNTY—		
J. L. Wilcox, Green Bay	Trout Creek	4,000
Val. Beth, Green Bay	Trout Creek	4,000
		8,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
Allen Cowie, Arcadia	Cowie and Fernholz Cks... Creeks	4,000
O. Kirkeburg, Urne	Little Bear and N. Brch. Creeks	4,000
Henry Roettiger, Fountain City	Eagle Valley, Bohri Valley and Oak Valley Cks....	8,000
Con. Henning, Alma	Trout Creek	4,000
Chas. Eversold, Tell	Mill Creek	4,000
Henry Davis, Gilmanton	Davis Creek	4,000
A. B. Ammison, Mondovi	Myers, Brown and Tama- rack Creeks	6,000
C. S. Kenyon, Gilmanton	Davis Valley and Bennett Creeks	4,000
		38,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—		
L. Mittermeyer, Boyd	N. Branch, Hay Creek ...	4,000
Ben. Hovey, Albertville	Elk Creek	4,000
M. M. Angwick, Stanley	Swihart Creek	4,000
L. Chapman, Stanley	Otter Creek	4,000
L. P. Stevens, Bloomer	O'Neil and Cisman Creeks	6,000
C. L. Christianson, Bloomer	Conroy and McCann Creeks	6,000
F. C. Durkee, Bloomer	McCann Creek	6,000
A. Detline, Bloomer	W. Brch., O'Neil Ck. and Cisman Creek	6,000
F. W. Hanzlik, Chippewa Falls	Hay Creek	3,000
Wm. McCuman, Chippewa Falls	Duncan Creek	3,000
Wm. Deneau, Chippewa Falls	Little Hay Creek	3,000
M. Shipman, Chippewa Falls	O'Neil Creek	3,000
J. Dixon, Chippewa Falls	Duncan Creek	3,000
F. S. Robinson, Chippewa Falls	Little Hay Creek	3,000
Wm. Hanzlik, Chippewa Falls	Pain Creek	3,000
A. S. Richardson, Chippewa Falls ...	Murphy Creek	3,000
		64,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
A. R. Owen, Owen	W. Fork of Poplar River..	4,000
John Moore, Thorpe	Dickson and Farm Creeks	4,000
		8,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
J. F. Collin, Lodi	Spring Creek	4,000
R. W. Drinker, Kilbourn	Fitzgerald Creek	4,000
Chas. Ralmer, Wyocena	Rocky Run	4,000
W. R. Ketchum, Portage	Little Neenah	4,000
A. J. Klenert, Portage	French Creek	4,000
		20,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY—		
Aug. Kessler, Wauzeka	Grand Grey Creek	4,000
J. O. Davidson, Madison	Trout, Johnson and Knapp Creeks	10,000
Geo. H. Davidson, Soldiers Grove....	Soldiers Grove and Bear Creeks	10,000
Rev. H. Duffy, Soldiers Grove	Knapp and Ryan Creeks..	4,000
		28,000
DANE COUNTY—		
Arnold Sietto, Klevenville	Head of Sugar River Ck..	4,000
O. P. Berg, Mt. Horeb	Bock Creek	2,000
J. E. Rodgers, Mt. Horeb	Noon Creek	2,000
N. C. Evans, Mt. Horeb	Mt. Horeb Creek	4,000
John Vilberg, Mt. Horeb	Boecks and Elvers Creeks	4,000
E. D. Herring, Cross Plains	Head of Black Earth Creek	4,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
DANE COUNTY—Con.		
J. H. Peck, Black Earth	Head of Black Earth Creek	4,000
Elias Waterman, Oregon	Head of Badfish Creek....	4,000
		28,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
W. H. Thorpe, Beaver Dam	Smith's Creek	4,000
DOOR COUNTY—		
Henry Overbeck, Jr., Sturgeon Bay..	Casco Creek	8,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
Louis Efaw, Hawthorne	Middle River	6,000
W. A. Arnold, West Superior	Sheans and Bukaty Creeks	15,000
Geo. H. Noyes, Milwaukee	Brule River	12,000
J. A. Sidney, Poplar	Poplar Creek	6,000
		39,000
DUNN COUNTY—		
E. P. Trautman, Menomonie	McCarthy Creek	4,000
Chas. Ingraham, Menomonie	Thum Creek	4,000
E. J. Kirkland, Tramway	Annis, Miff and Coon Cks.	6,000
W. L. Morrison, Menomonie	Cowan Creek	4,000
D. N. King, Meridean	Cranberry and Dusham Cks	4,000
Allan Bros. Co., Wheeler	Beaver Creek	4,000
F. A. Krause, Sand Creek	Hay Creek	4,000
F. J. Basner, Wheeler	Otter Creek	4,000
F. J. Converse, Wheeler	Beaver Creek	4,000
		38,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
C. C. Calkins, Fairchild	Scott and Flick Creeks..	4,000
G. A. Foster, Fairchild	Black and Bread Creeks..	4,000
F. A. Shute, Altoona	Nine-mile and Six-mile Cks	4,000
W. L. Botsford, Altoona	Nine-mile Creek	4,000
Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire	Otter, Elk and Cranberry Creeks	15,000
A. A. Cutter Eau Claire	Clear, Lowes and Beaver Creeks	15,000
H. C. Putnam, Eau Claire	Minnow Creek	12,000
		58,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
E. A. Galloway, Fond du Lac	Sheridan Creek	4,000
W. L. McCullough, Campbellsport ...	McCullough Creek	4,000
F. A. Watson, Fond du Lac	Stream in Town of Byron.	2,000
Robt. B. Born, Fond du Lac	Stream in Town of Byron.	2,000
H. S. Miller, Fond du Lac	Parsons and Mulvy Creeks	4,000
A. E. Richter, Fond du Lac	Camp-ground and Bryon Creeks	4,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—Con.		
David Thomas, Ripon	Dakin Creek	2,000
J. B. Barlow, Jr., Ripon	Le Roy Creek	2,000
H. R. Hill, Ripon	Silver Creek	2,000
E. J. Burnside, Ripon	White Creek	2,000
L. E. Reed, Ripon	Roy Creek	2,000
H. P. Cody, Ripon	Snake Creek	4,000
T. S. Chittenden, Ripon	Silver Creek	2,000
Thos. Duffy, Peebles	Duffy Creek	4,000
Horace Shaver, Peebles	Cold Brook	4,000
Oscar Fairbanks, Ladoga	Florida Creek	4,000
		48,000
GATES COUNTY—		
L. E. Getchel, Weyerhauser	Trib., Soft Maple Creek ..	6,000
GRANT COUNTY—		
Jas. Alderson, Lancaster	Auperlle Creek	4,000
F. W. Schmitt, Boscobel	Loomis and Hamilton Cks.	6,000
Alvin Brainerd, Boscobel	Saunders Creek	4,000
A. H. Nehls, Platteville	Negro Branch	4,000
Adam Schumacher, Potosi	Van Buren and Brewery Creeks	4,000
		22,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—		
Fred Englebracht, Berlin	Willow Creek	2,000
H. H. Olson, Berlin	Pine River	2,000
L. H. Palmetin, Berlin	Barnes Creek	2,000
L. T. Davlin, Berlin	Marsh Creek	2,000
Wm. Stewart, Berlin	Willow Creek	4,000
		12,000
IOWA COUNTY—		
Thos. Thomas, Dodgeville	Head of Pecatonica River.	4,000
F. Roberts, Barneveld	Jones and Madison Valley Creeks	4,000
S. W. Reese, Dodgeville	Blanchard, Mill, Dodge and Regan Creeks	8,000
F. Starry, Barneveld	Walnut Hollow Creek	4,000
Thos. I. Williams, Dodgeville	Jones Valley Creek	2,000
O. J. Owens, Barneveld	Tribs., Mound Creek	2,000
H. F. Roberts, Dodgeville	Ferne's and Cook Hollow Creeks	4,000
W. E. Williams, Dodgeville	Regan and Yankee Creeks.	4,000
		32,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
IRON COUNTY—		
Silas Emery, Saxon	Spring Ck., Town of Saxon	4,000
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	Trib., Montreal River	4,000
J. G. Moore, Plummer	Katherine Creek	4,000
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	Spring Brook near Powell	6,000
		18,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
Simon Knaggs, Clay	Nora and Pella Creeks...	4,000
G. R. Sechler, Sechlerville	Lowe and Sly Creeks	4,000
E. E. Moore, Merrillan	Halls and Bisno Creeks..	4,000
R. K. Frost, Millston	N. Brch. Robinson Creek..	4,000
R. G. Mason, Black River Falls.....	Squaw, Trout Run, Kenyon, Town, French and Allen Creeks	12,000
		28,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY—		
Wm. Yeo, Palmyra	Oak Hill Creek	4,000
C. A. Higgins, Milwaukee	Teo Creek	12,000
		16,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
F. P. Rossman, Elroy	Moore Creek	4,000
Ed. Wiggenton, Hustler	Frohmander Creek	4,000
Geo. M. Frohmander, Camp Douglas.	W. Branch, Allen Creek...	4,000
C. J. Phillips, Camp Douglas	Smith, Sevanet and Indian Creeks	8,000
A. W. Christiansen, Necedah	Trout Creek	2,000
C. C. Fuller, Necedah	Spring Brook	2,000
J. E. Daly, Necedah	Bingham Creek	2,000
F. M. Reed, Necedah	Little Rochacris Creek...	
Jas. T. Campbell, Necedah	Rochacris Creek	2,000
E. H. Townsend, New Lisbon	Schoonover, Fairbanks and Johnson Creeks	6,000
A. C. Willard, Necedah	McGinnis Creek	2,000
C. E. Babcock, Necedah	White Creek	2,000
F. E. Hurd, New Lisbon	Houghton and Fountain Creeks	8,000
		48,000
KENOSHA COUNTY—		
F. H. Schenning, Silver Lake	Wilmott Springs	4,000
KEWAUNEE COUNTY—		
J. H. Rooney, Cascoe	Deckers Creek	4,000
H. M. Walker, Algoma	Cascoe Creek	4,000
		8,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
CROSSE COUNTY—		
Alex. Johnson, West Salem	Larson, Gills Cooley, Luse Martin and Stor's Cks.	10,000
W. H. Meyer, Bangor	Fish Creek	4,000
Aug. Craig, Bangor	Sand Creek	4,000
R. O. Vaughn, Bangor	Burns Creek	4,000
S. M. Jones, West Salem	Gill Creek	4,000
G. Hall, Onalaska	Sand and Halfway Creeks	4,000
H. L. Wilhelm, Onalaska	Halfway Creek	4,000
W. D. Babb, La Crosse	Mormon Cooley	4,000
Jas. McCord, La Crosse	Krauls Creek	4,000
A. Hirshheimer, La Crosse	N. Branch of Coon River.	4,000
J. J. Hogan, La Crosse	Fishback Creek	4,000
J. M. Pierce, Onalaska	Halfway Creek	4,000
		54,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—		
M. Derrick, Fayette	Finley Branch	4,000
Wm. Murphy, Fayette	Murphy Creek	4,000
J. F. McDonald, Gratiot	S. Branch, Wolf Creek....	4,000
C. Walden, Argyle	Whiteside Creek	4,000
		16,000
LANGLADE COUNTY—		
John Hubbard, Deer Brook	E. Branch, Eau Claire Riv.	4,000
W. H. Brown, Antigo	Red River	8,000
C. D. Long, Antigo	Trout Creek	4,000
		16,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
A. F. Empey, Merrill	Prairie River	4,000
H. L. Brooks, Tomahawk	Pine Creek and N. Brch., Prairie River	4,000
Vernon Goodnow, Irma	Pine Creek	4,000
Henry Dudley, Dudley	Prairie River	4,000
T. B. Gallagher, Merrill	Spring Creek	4,000
L. W. Heilman, Merrill	Averill Creek	4,000
Anette LeBleu, Merrill	Prairie River	2,000
J. Olmstead, Merrill	Averill Creek	2,000
Robt. Thielman, Tomahawk	W. Brch., Prairie River ..	4,000
	Little Pine Creek	4,000
		40,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY—		
F. J. Kunz, Branch	Branch River	4,000
Aug. Kamptz, Kiel	Kamptz Creek	4,000
		8,000

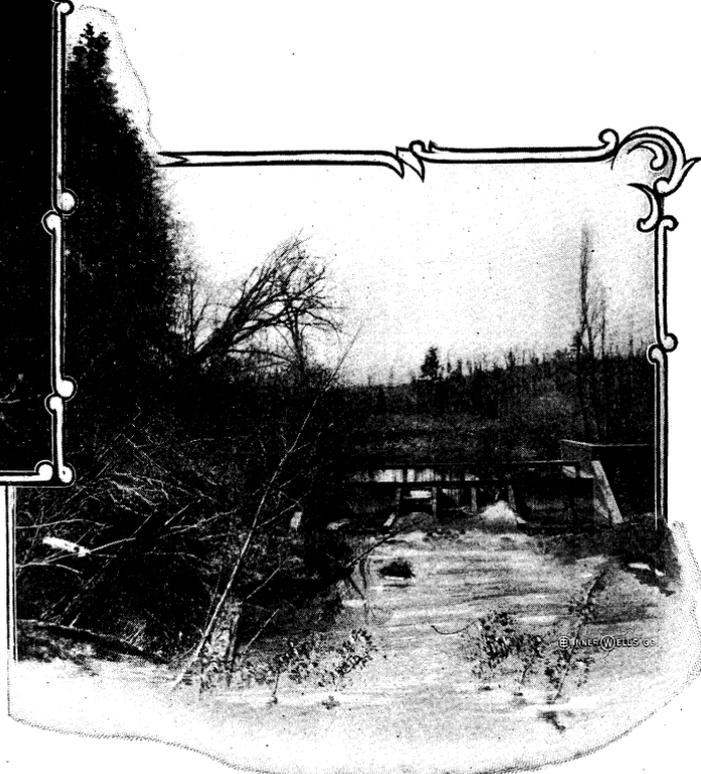
Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No of Fish.
MARATHON COUNTY—		
Wm. Banch, Wausau	Rib River	4,000
T. R. Guenther, Knowlton	Lomas Creek	4,000
Neal Brown, Wausau	Plover River and Tribs. ..	8,000
A. L. Kreutzer, Wausau	Plover River and Tribs. ..	8,000
J. H. Arnold, Aniwa	Plover River and Tribs. ..	4,000
		28,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
Chas. Anderson, Athelstane	Middle Inlet, Wausaukee R. and S. Brch. of Pine Riv.	8,000
E. Bennett, Athelstane	Wausaukee River	4,000
Isaac Stephenson, Marinette	Thunder River and Tribs. ..	14,000
Geo. W. Taylor, Marinette	Peshigo River and Tribs. ..	12,000
Chas. Gray, Pembine	Pembine Creek	4,000
L. W. Redman, Amberg	S. Brch., Pine Creek	4,000
F. E. Heinreitz, Marinette	South Brch., Beaver Creek	4,000
E. H. Schwartz, Marinette	North Brch., Beaver Creek	6,000
		56,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY—		
E. C. Coon, Endeavor	Rock Creek	2,000
Aug. Borsack, Westfield	Carr's Creek	2,000
F. W. Meinke, Westfield	Head of Montello River ..	6,000
Rudolph Meinke, Westfield	Goarth Creek	4,000
E. W. Coon, Endeavor	Rock Creek	2,000
J. H. Coon, Endeavor	Leech Creek	2,000
M. T. Mason, Moundville	Mason's Creek	2,000
F. E. Mason, Moundville	Mason Creek	2,000
C. F. Perkins, Endeavor	Skinner Creek	2,000
		24,000
MONROE COUNTY—		
S. S. Sloggy, Norwalk	Brush, Cook and Brey Cks.	8,000
T. A. Serrurier, Wilson	Head of Kickapoo River ..	4,000
J. W. Doyle, Wilton	E. Fork, Slayton, Beecher, Sink and Cold Spring Creeks	8,000
W. H. Taft, Tunnel City	Flora and Sparta Creeks. ..	4,000
A. N. Maltby, Oakdale	Allen Creek	4,000
A. E. Hollister, Tomah	Sparta Creek	4,000
H. C. Spaulding, Tomah	South Brch., Lemonweir R.	8,000
J. W. Worden, Tomah	Branch of Council Creek. ..	4,000
L. W. Earle, Tomah	Flora and Little Flora Creeks	4,000
J. P. Andres, Norwalk	Morse Creek	4,000
L. D. Merrill, Sparta	Farmer's Valley Creek ..	2,000
D. C. Hope, Sparta	Sias Creek	4,000
H. D. Baldwin, Sparta	Beaver Creek	2,000
Carl Johnson, Sparta	Big Creek	2,000



Birch Run.



Dam at Head of Flinne, Bayfield.

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MONROE COUNTY—Con.		
Herbert Owsley, Sparta	Ash Run	2,000
H. Enkhausen, Sparta	Sparta Creek	2,000
Fred Gross, Sparta	Swamp Creek	2,000
C. E. Simpson, Sparta	Bailey Creek	2,000
C. V. Chamberlain, Sparta	Castle Rock Creek	2,000
T. G. Warren, Warrens	Sand and First Creeks	4,000
Chas. Marquette, Kendall	Fox Creek	4,000
		80,000
OCONTO COUNTY—		
Aug. Vogt, Lakewood	Tribs., N. Branch, Oconto River	4,000
Geo. Langloys, Lakewood	Oconto River	4,000
Henry Johnson, Suring	Pecer Creek	4,000
	Suamico River	4,000
John J. Hof, Sobieski	N. & S. Brchs., Pensaukee River	4,000
		20,000
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
Paul Browne, Rhinelander	Four-mile, Noisy, and Pennington Brooks	6,000
J. H. Johnson, Harshaw	Spring Creeks	4,000
D. S. Johnson, Jr., Hazlehurst	Kitty Creek	4,000
C. C. Yawkre, Hazlehurst	Rocky Run	4,000
F. E. Parker, Rhinelander	Relican Creek	6,000
		24,000
PEPIN COUNTY—		
Aug. Thies, Pepin	Plum Creek	4,000
Wm. H. Smith, Eau Galle	Missouri Creek	4,000
A. C. Huleatt, Arkansaw	Big Arkansaw Creek	4,000
C. A. Hougen, Durand	Porcupine and Elk Cks. ..	6,000
A. C. Crum, Durand	Plum and Little Bear Cks.	4,000
		20,000
PERCE COUNTY—		
H. R. Huber, Ellsworth	Spring Brook	2,000
F. D. Lord, Ellsworth	Cave Creek	2,000
E. Walsingham, Ellsworth	Brush Creek	2,000
M. F. McLeod, Ellsworth	Rush River	2,000
E. S. Doolittle, Ellsworth	Rush River	2,000
W. Anderson, Ellsworth	Trimbelle Creek	2,000
O. O. Steen, Elpaso	Nelson Cooley	2,000
L. H. Place, Elpaso	Buckmaster Creek	2,000
F. V. Williams, River Falls	Kinnickinnic River	2,000
C. C. Ritchey, River Falls	Trimbelle Creek	2,000
E. A. Tobey, River Falls	Kinnickinnic River and S. Branch	4,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
PIERCE COUNTY—Con.		
Geo. Bredahl, Beldenville	Trimbelle Creek	4,000
L. A. Platt, River Falls	Tidd Creek	2,000
F. M. White, River Falls	Kinnickinnic River	4,000
W. H. Thomson, River Falls	Kinnickinnic River	2,000
J. M. Curtiss, River Falls	Rocky Branch	2,000
A. O. Bulfanz, Rock Elm	Brush Creek	4,000
E. R. Condit, Rock Elm	Little Missouri Creek	4,000
W. C. Condit, Rock Elm	Plum Creek	2,000
W. O. Federley, Rock Elm	Missouri Creek	2,000
		50,000
POLK COUNTY—		
W. T. Kennedy, Amery	Wilson Creek	6,000
W. H. Davis, Osceola	Banner, Titon, and Horse Creeks	6,000
C. C. Ladd, Osceola	Osceola and Boom Creeks.	6,000
G. Hedwall, West Sweden	Trib., Wood River	9,000
J. D. Rice, Frederick	S. Fork of Wood River...	9,000
Peter Elmgren, Frederic	Trib., Wood River	9,000
		45,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Henry Simpier, Stevens Point	Little Plover Creek	2,000
C. O. Doxrud, Nelsonville	Waupaca River	2,000
M. L. Gordon, Nelsonville	Trib., Waupaca River	2,000
Oscar Moen, Nelsonville	Waupaca River	2,000
Oscar Loberg, Nelsonville	Trib., Waupaca River	2,000
L. P. Moen, Stevens Point	Little Plover Creek	2,000
J. A. Week, Stevens Point	Springville Pond and Creek	2,000
Fred Woodworth, Stevens Point ..	Ten-mile Creek	2,000
L. C. Hoeffel, Stevens Point	Four-mile Creek	2,000
Wm. Powers, Stevens Point	Beaunavista Creek	2,000
F. B. Lamoreaux, Stevens Point ..	Duck Creek	2,000
John McCorkindale, Stevens Point ..	Plover River	2,000
		24,000
PRICE COUNTY—		
Chas. H. Ferry, Chicago, Ill.	Springsted Brook	4,000
H. R. Soulen, Phillips	Little Elk Creek	4,000
W. P. Sperry, Phillips	Spring and Willow Cks. ...	8,000
F. K. Randall, Phillips	Poplar Creek	4,000
		20,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
C. A. Wood, Buck Creek	Buck Creek	2,000
H. B. Allen, Richland Center	Ash Creek	4,000
Jas. T. Pratt, Richland Center	Lybrands Branch	4,000
John Cook, Bloom City	East Branch	2,000
John Triggs, Boaz	East Brch. of Mile Ck. ...	2,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
RICHLAND COUNTY—Con.		
N. L. James, Richland Center	Ash Creek	4,000
J. E. James, Bloom City	S. E. and W. Brchs. of Pine River	4,000
H. A. Householder, Bloom City	Camp Creek and N. Brch., Pine	4,000
C. S. Fuller, Lone Rock	Big Bear Creek	2,000
F. Z. Dexter, Lone Rock	Four Spring Creek	2,000
H. W. Haskell, Sr., Lone Rock	Marble Quarry Creek	4,000
A. J. Dickerson, Lone Rock	Carroll Creek	4,000
A. J. Dwyer, Lone Rock	Bennett Creek	2,000
		38,000
ROCK COUNTY—		
J. L. Hodson, Lima Center	Goulds Creek	4,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		
F. E. Settergren, Baldwin	Tank Creek	4,000
J. C. Harding, Martell	Rush River	4,000
Henry Anderson, Baldwin	Upper Kinnickinnic River.	4,000
Danl. McIntyre, Glenwood	Tiffany Creek	4,000
O. S. Follansbee, Glenwood	Beaver Creek	4,000
F. W. Epley, New Richmond	Two spring creeks (no name)	6,000
S. C. Boardman, New Richmond	Ten-mile Creek	6,000
L. G. Green, Hudson	Willow River	6,000
J. E. Jones, Hudson	Willow River	6,000
F. F. Gray, Hudson	Willow River	6,000
		50,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
H. Kasiska, Baraboo	Stademeyer Creek	2,000
H. Rubillard, Cazenovia	Tributary, Baraboo River.	4,000
J. M. Jax, Cazenovia	Tributary, Baraboo River.	2,000
E. C. Quinn, Cazenovia	W. Branch, Little Baraboo River	2,000
J. E. English, Baraboo	Leech Creek	2,000
Jos. Johnson, Baraboo	Pine Creek	4,000
J. W. Davis, Baraboo	Leech Creek	2,000
E. G. Mariott, Baraboo	Messingers Creek	2,000
Wm. Mariot, Baraboo	Pine Creek	2,000
A. D. Dorsett, Baraboo	Leech Creek	4,000
D. W. Morgan, Spring Green	Needham Creek	2,000
B. D. Sherwood, Spring Green	Jones and Snead Cks.	4,000
Ernest Trumpff, Spring Green	Honey Ck.	2,000
J. F. Roselip, Spring Green	Sugar Grove Creek	2,000
		36,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
SAWYER COUNTY—		
Robt. C. Pugh, Hayward	Nemacogan River, Mosquito, Big and McDermott Creeks	12,000
Harry Shue Hayward	Nemacogin River	9,000
		21,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
Wall Spaulding Lumber Co., Oshkosh	Comet River and Jackson Creek	4,000
R. B. Glaubitz, Wittenberg	Middle Branch of Embarass River	4,000
Aug. Nohr, Wittenberg	S. Branch, Embarass River	4,000
C. P. Mitchell, Wittenberg	S. Branch, Embarass River	2,000
A. A. Cady, Birnamwood	Middle Branch, Embarass River	4,000
Henry Baken, Eland Junction	Tribs., Comet and Ingersoll Creeks	4,000
Wm. Leiskau, Birnamwood	N. Branch, Embarass River	4,000
		26,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
T. C. Sharpe, Elkhart Lake	Little Mullet Creek	8,000
H. Gruebner, Sheboygan	Milwaukee Brch. and Mill Creeks	8,000
H. C. Bade, Plymouth	Tribs., Mullet River	8,000
A. A. Meggett, Madison	Trib., Sheboygan River ..	6,000
H. Gruebner, Sheboygan	Tribs., Onion River	4,000
		34,000
TAYLOR COUNTY—		
Ernest Marsheur, Medford	Mink Creek	2,000
Aug. Bosse, Medford	Mink Creek	2,000
C. H. Howard, Medford	Mink Creek	2,000
F. N. Cleveland, Medford	Mink Creek	2,000
J. C. Hobbs, Medford	Wood River	8,000
J. H. McManus, Rib Lake	Head of Rib River	4,000
		20,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
F. G. Davis, Galesville	N. and S. Brchs., Beaver Creek	6,000
	French and Silver Creeks.	4,000
H. F. Clausen, Frenchville	French Creek	4,000
Robt. Ashton, Arcadia	Muir Creek	4,000
P. T. Herried, Hegg	Beaver Creek	2,000
G. H. Olds, Whitehall	Olds Creek	4,000
F. Grosman, Arcadia	American Valley Creek...	2,000
	Newcomb Valley Creek ..	2,000
C. H. Cook, Independence	Cook Creek	4,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Saml. Penny, Arcadia	Turtom Creek	4,000
T. Lovell, Blair	Tennison's Creek	2,000
P. G. Hanson, Blair	Welch Cooley Creek	2,000
O. F. Immell, Blair	McKivergins Creek	2,000
John Coyen, Blair	Wassa Cooley Creek	2,000
J. G. Hanson, Blair	Hanson's Creek	2,000
John McKivergin, Blair	Lake Creek	4,000
N. I. Gilbert, Eleva	E. and W. Big Creeks	4,000
F. E. Lyon, Strum	Bruce and Johnson Valley Creeks	4,000
		58,000
VERNON COUNTY—		
H. A. Lomabrd, La Farge	Otter and Bear Creeks...	4,000
G. W. Shattuck, La Farge	North Bear Creek	4,000
W. J. Roberts, La Farge	Otter Creek	4,000
J. A. Waggoner, Rockton	Jug Creek	2,000
A. T. Fortun, Bristol	S. Brch., Bad-axe River..	4,000
O. G. Munson, Viroqua	Bishop Branch	4,000
Knute Mattison, Liberty	West Branch	4,000
A. H. Dahl, Westby	Skaaland Creek	7,000
M. B. Davidson, Westby	Sjerne Creek	4,000
S. B. Reque, Westby	Springdale Creek	2,000
C. T. Shannon, Westby	Lovass Creek	2,000
J. K. Schreiner, Westby	Coon Creek	2,000
C. D. Williams, Viroqua	Harrison Creek	4,000
		44,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
W. H. Austin, Milwaukee	Johnson and Goodyear Cks.	4,000
J. A. McDonald, Star Lake	Bucktaba Creek	2,000
T. E. Timlin, Star Lake	Lost Creek	2,000
Chas. Lant, Jr., Star Lake	Star Creek	2,000
J. W. Lant, Star Lake	Johnson Creek	2,000
E. S. Brown, Star Lake	Fum Creek	2,000
M. W. Harmon, Star Lake	Brown Creek	2,000
B. F. Wilson, Star Lake	McInnis Creek	2,000
H. E. Salsich, Star Lake	Garland Creek	4,000
Michael Doyle, Minocqua	Doyle Creek	4,000
Jas. Nevin, Madison	Selleck Creek	4,000
C. H. Headflyer, Lac du Flambeau ..	Mud Creek	6,000
Fred Morey, Eagle River	Deer-skin Creek	4,000
John Green, Eagle River	Deer-skin Creek	4,000
D. H. Sargent, Conover	Musk-rat Creek	6,000
R. D. McLeod, Eagle River	Deer-skin Creek	4,000
John McGee, Conover	Musk-rat Creek	6,000
Steven Johnston, Eagle River	Portage Creek	4,000
		62,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
E. McDougal, Heart Prairie	Big Spring Creek	4,000
Albert Young, Whitewater	Harris Creek	2,000
H. D. Winnie, Whitewater	Steel Creek	2,000
W. C. Inman, Whitewater	Galloway Creek	2,000
H. L. Halverson, Whitewater	Whitewater and Bradway Creeks	4,000
Geo. McDougal, Whitewater	Steel Creek	2,000
J. A. Collin, Delavan	Spring Creek	4,000
		20,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
Albert Peaslee, Spooner	McKee Creek	6,000
A. A. Lovell, Shell Lake	Block Brook	6,000
		12,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
M. Wilson, Hartford	Wilson Creek	4,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
B. J. Smith, Waukesha	Spring Creek	4,000
C. H. Forsyth, Genesee	Proctor and Edwards Cks.	6,000
W. H. Farmer, Eagle	Faestel Creek	4,000
Jas. L. Donlan, Eagle	Bottomly Creek	4,000
W. H. Tuohy, Eagle	Eagle Lake Creek	4,000
W. G. Race, Oconomowoc	Sand Creek	2,000
F. F. Machus, Oconomowoc	Plum Creek	2,000
Chas. Pink, Oconomowoc	Cold Spring Creek	2,000
C. D. Probert, Oconomowoc	Willow Creek	2,000
J. D. Dittrich, Oconomowoc	Watterson Creek	2,000
J. L. Wilsey, Oconomowoc	Watterman Creek	2,000
Harry Dreyer, Waukesha	Genesee Creek	6,000
		40,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
E. C. Foldet, Iola	Ness Creek	4,000
F. H. Boyden, Ogdensburg	Ogdensburg Creek and Tribs.	4,000
E. E. Browne, Waupaca	Emmons and Dayton Cks. Waupaca River	4,000
C. L. Perry	Branch of Pigeon River....	4,000
Grant Winner, Clintonville	Spring Brook	2,000
H. G. Folkman, Clintonville	Spring Brook	2,000
A. O. Beheing, Clintonville	Hyde Creek	2,000
Albert Melke, Clintonville	Hyde Creek	2,000
Chas. Meggert, Clintonville	Trib., Pigeon River	2,000
		30,000

Distribution of Brook Trout Fry, 1902.

BROOK TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
H. F. Bartz, Coloma Station	Wood Creek	6,000
John Shorey, Coloma Station	Wedde Creek	6,000
C. E. Baker, Plainfield	Big Rochacris Creek	4,000
A. Moriarity, Rodney	Maars Creek	4,000
Frank Baxter, Pine River	Tributary, Pine River	4,000
F. B. Johnson, Pine River	Spring Creek	4,000
Geo. P. Sorenson, Pine River	Sorenson's Creek	2,000
Buchananan Johnson, Wautoma	Lard Creek	4,000
W. A. Bugh, Wautoma	Hoxie Creek	4,000
Nels Hanson, Wautoma	Outlet, Johnson Lake	4,000
C. L. Benjamin, Wautoma	Benjamin Creek	4,000
R. G. Scobie, Wautoma	Hoxie Creek	4,000
J. H. Porter, Oshkosh	Willow Creek above Au-	
J. H. Porter, Oshkosh	roraville Dam	4,000
		54,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
Geo. W. Baker, Jr., Grand Rapids ...	Harvey Creek	2,000
W. C. Martin, Grand Rapids	Harvey Creek	2,000
H. R. Voss, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	2,000
A. J. Hasbronck, Grand Rapids	Railroad Creek	2,000
Geo. M. Huntington, Grand Rapids...	Seven-mile Creek	2,000
D. B. Philleo, Grand Rapids	Harvey Creek	2,000
C. F. Kellogg, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	2,000
J. R. Chapman, Grand Rapids	Harvey Creek	2,000
F. Fellhofer, Marshfield	Spring Creek	4,000
Total brook trout fry planted, 1902		20,000 <hr/> 2,049,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ADAMS COUNTY—		
John Roembach, Plainville	Olin Mill Pond	4,000
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
M. P. Sanders, Ashland	Fish Creek	12,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
P. C. McNurlen, Cameron	Johnson Creek	6,000
Ed. Post, Cameron	Cranberry Creek	6,000
W. Sargent, Cameron	Cranberry Creek	6,000
O. O. Landsrork, Cameron	Rice Creek	6,000
		24,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
F. P. LaPointe, Cable	Nemacogin River	18,000
Frank Hammill, Cable	Nemacogin River	18,000
J. H. Syles, Bayfield	W. Brch. of Pike's Ck. ...	45,000
	Onion River	36,000
	Siskowit River	30,000
	Pike's Creek	90,000
		237,000
BROWN COUNTY—		
Victor Bader, Green Bay	N. Brch., Shawano Creek .	4,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
Ed. Turner, Gilmanton	Turner and Bennett Cks.	6,000
BURNETT COUNTY—		
Roy Hickerson, Grantsburg	Wood River	4,000
Simon Olson, Grantsburg	Wood River	2,000
Thos. Perry, Grantsburg	Wood River	2,000
P. D. Hickerson, Grantsburg	Wood River	2,000
N. Hickerson, Grantsburg	Wood River	2,000
C. A. Greene, Grantsburg	Wood River	4,000
		16,000
CALUMET COUNTY—		
A. N. Portman, Stockbridge	Mill Creek	4,000
A. Groeschel, Chaseburg	Broeckel Creek	4,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—		
W. J. Icksted, Boyd	Pike Lake	8,000
D. A. Payne, Drywood	Shaw Creek	4,000
L. P. Stevens, Bloomer	Duncan Creek	6,000
C. L. Christianson, Bloomer	Duncan Creek	6,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—Con.		
F. C. Durkee, Bloomer	Duncan Creek	6,000
Robt. Hendry, Chippewa Falls	Little Paint Creek	6,000
		32,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
G. B. Johnson, Abbotsford	Porky Creek	4,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
J. F. Collin, Lodi	Spring Creek	4,000
F. F. Bennett, Wycena	Lower Rocky Run	4,000
Chas. Ralmer, Wycena	Upper Rocky Run	4,000
		12,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY—		
Aug. Kessler, Wauzeka	Grand Grey Creek	4,000
J. O. Davidson, Madison	Trout, Johnson and Knapp Creeks	12,000
Geo. H. Davidson, Soldiers Grove ...	Bear and Soldiers Grove Creeks	8,000
Rev. H. Duffy, Soldiers Grove	Ryan Creek	4,000
		28,000
DANE COUNTY—		
B. Wiggant, Cross Plains	Black Earth Creek	4,000
J. W. Emmons, Oregon	Bad-fish Creek	6,000
		10,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
Murphy Bros., Fox Lake	Fox Lake	4,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
E. A. Arnold, West Superior	Little Gilmore Lake	12,000
L. A. Erhart, West Superior	Bukaty and Crotly Creeks	15,000
		27,000
DUNN COUNTY—		
L. Ingraham, Menomonie	Lambs Creek	4,000
FAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
Dells Milling Co., Augusta	Dell's Mill Pond	4,000
F. A. Shute, Altoona	Nine-mile Creek	4,000
Chas. Hart, Altoona	Otter Creek	4,000
W. L. Botsford, Altoona	Otter Creek	4,000
		16,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
Ed. Fisher, Peebles	Spring Creek	4,000
H. M. Ballou, Peedles	Spring Creek	4,000
A. N. Wagoner, Fond du Lac	Eden Springs	4,000
		12,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
FOREST COUNTY—		
H. John, Waubeno	Oconto River	12,000
GRANT COUNTY—		
John Kelly, Woodman	Big and Little Green Rivs.	4,000
GREEN COUNTY—		
E. S. Hewett, Albany	Sugar River at Albany ..	4,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—		
Bert Z. See, Markesan	Grand River	4,000
H. Volkman, Kingston	Spring Lake Outlet	4,000
		8,000
IOWA COUNTY—		
D. Babcock, Waldwick	West Brch., Yellowstone River	4,000
A. Apple, Mineral Point	Head of Pecatonica River.	4,000
T. I. Williams, Barneveld	Jones Valley Creek	8,000
		16,000
IRON COUNTY—		
Silas Emery, Saxon	Spring Creeks, Town of Saxon	4,000
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	Trib., Montreal River	8,000
		12,000
JACKSON COUNTY—		
E. A. Miller, Hixton	Tank Creek and Trempea- leau River	8,000
G. R. Sechler, Sechlerville	Low and Sly Creeks	4,000
		12,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
Dr. S. D. Beebe, Elroy	Seymour Creek	4,000
C. J. Phillips, Camp Douglas	Bear Creek	4,000
		8,000
Kewaunee County—		
J. H. Rooney, Cascoe	Decker Creek	4,000
H. M. Walker, Algoma	Cascoe Creek	8,000
		12,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY—		
Jas. McCord, La Crosse	Kraul Creek	4,000
A. Hirschheimer, La Crosse	N. Branch, Coon River ...	4,000
		8,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY—		
J. F. McDonald, Gratiot	S. Branch, Wolf Creek ...	4,000
Ed. Brannan, Gratiot	Wolf Creek	4,000
		8,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
W. H. Flett, Merrill	Bass Creek	6,000
Vernon Goodnow, Irma	Silver Lake	4,000
L. W. Heilman, Merrill	Merrill Creek	2,000
J. P. Weiss, Merrill	Spring Creek	2,000
Annette LeBleu, Merrill	Prairie River	2,000
H. R. Allen, Merrill	Pine River	2,000
C. F. Fowler, Merrill	Pine River	2,000
H. Willet, Merrill	Pine River	2,000
P. N. Johnson, Merrill	Prairie River	2,000
		24,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY—		
J. B. Rick, Mischicot	West Twin River	4,000
G. H. Wehausen, Two Rivers	East Twin River	4,000
John Klein, Two Rivers	Johnson Creek	4,000
Frank Eggers, Two Rivers	West Twin River	4,000
		16,000
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
Isaac Stephenson, Marinette	Thunder and Peshtigo Rs.	20,000
Geo. W. Taylor, Marinette	Thunder and Peshtigo Rs.	20,000
C. H. Anderson, Athelstane	Wausaukee River	4,000
	S. Branch, Pike River....	4,000
Emmet Butts, Amberg	Beecher Lake Creek	4,000
		52,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY—		
W. P. Bishop, Endeavor	Leech Creek	4,000
Dr. A. J. Ash, Endeavor	Bartels Creek	2,000
Thos. Sutcliffe, Moundville	Falkner Creek	2,000
W. J. Ogle, Oxford	Lower Neenah Creek	2,000
G. E. Fenner, Oxford	Allen Creek	2,000
C. F. Foy, Oxford	Campbell Creek	2,000
Mrs. S. W. Stowe, Oxford	McNutt Creek	2,000
W. F. Ogle, Oxford	Middle Neenah Creek	2,000
H. M. Ogle, Oxford	Whiting Creek	2,000
		20,000
MONROE COUNTY—		
J. P. Andres, Norwalk	Morse Creek	4,000
J. W. Doyle, Waton	Lemonweir and McCann Creeks	4,000
A. Worden, Tomah	Council Creek	4,000
H. C. Spaulding, Tomah	Silver Creek	4,000
		16,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
OCONTO COUNTY—		
J. J. Hof, Sobieski	Little Suamico River	4,000
Aug. Vogt, Lakewood	N. Branch, Oconto River..	10,000
T. C. Oliver, Green Bay	Pensaukee River	4,000
		18,000
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
L. H. Wheeler, Hazlehurst	Bear-skin Creek	4,000
PIERCE COUNTY—		
H. Isaacson, Elpaso	Gilman Creek	4,000
O. O. Steen, Elpaso	Rush River	4,000
W. W. Walsingham, Ellsworth	Cave Creek	4,000
T. D. Campbell, Ellsworth	Lost Creek	4,000
H. W. Thomson, River Falls	Kinnickinnic River	8,000
F. M. White, River Falls	Kinnickinnic River and Tribes.	16,000
		40,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
Geo. Olson, Alban	Olson Creek	2,000
O. C. Wilson, Amherst	Tomorrow River	2,000
Ben. Flemming, Amherst	Waupaca River	4,000
J. C. Frost, Stevens Point	Plover River	4,000
John Een, Amherst	Stockton Creek	4,000
		16,000
PRICE COUNTY—		
Boyd and McCartney	Fifield, Spring Creek	4,000
F. L. Hunt, Phillips	Crane and Chase Creeks.	4,000
F. K. Randall, Phillips	Hay Creek	6,000
W. H. Graham, Phillips	Nine-mile Creek	4,000
		18,000
RACINE COUNTY—		
Y. P. Thompson, Racine	Root River above the Dam	8,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
Ira Banks, Cazenovia	Cazenovia Mill Pond	4,000
E. C. Quinn, Cazenovia	E. Branch, Baraboo River.	4,000
		8,000
ROCK COUNTY—		
L. E. Cunningham, Beloit	Rock River	8,000
J. L. Hodson, Lima Center	Gould Creek	4,000
		12,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		
Jas. O'Donnel, Cylon	Hatton Creek	4,000
H. Borchsenius, Madison	S. Fork, Willow River....	4,000
F. F. Gray, Hudson	Willow River	4,000
E. A. Harding, Hudson	Willow River	4,000
S. W. Bandy, Hudson	Willow River	4,000
W. A. Stanton, Hudson	Willow River	4,000
John Stowell, Baldwin	Upper Rush River	4,000
O. E. Bonsnes, Martell	Iverson Springs	4,000
H. C. Stark, Martell	Prairie Creek	4,000
		36,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
Jos. Cranfogle, Plain	Cranfogle Creek	4,000
B. D. Sherwood, Spring Green	Snead and Rear Creeks...	4,000
Wm. A. Warren, Baraboo	Turtle Creek	4,000
J. W. Davis, Baraboo	Messenger's Creek	4,000
E. G. Maricott, Baraboo	Leech Creek	4,000
F. E. Haskins, Ironton	Car-Valley Creek	4,000
		24,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
C. A. Heins, Wittenberg	S. Brch., Embarass River.	4,000
C. P. Mitchell, Wittenberg	Plover River	4,000
A. A. Cady, Birnamwood	Middle Branch, Embarass River	4,000
H. Baker, Eland Junction	Embarass River and Tribs.	20,000
		32,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
H. C. Bade, Plymouth	Trib., Mullet River	4,000
TAYLOR COUNTY—		
E. D. Simerson, Medford	Mink Brook	4,000
F. F. Williams, Chelsea	Black River	4,000
J. H. McManus, Rib Lake	Head of Rib River	4,000
		12,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—		
Dr. W. Towns, Osseo	Buffalo River	4,000
J. D. Olds, Pigeon Falls	Timber Creek	4,000
W. P. DeBow, Blair	Trempealeau River and Tribs.	8,000
		16,000
VERNON COUNTY—		
A. F. Widner, La Farge	Kickapoo Lake Creek	4,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
VILAS COUNTY—		
W. H. Austin, Milwaukee	Pickereel Lake Creek	4,000
T. E. Timén, Star Lake	Lost Creek	2,000
Chas. Law, Jr., Star Lake	Spring Lake Creek	2,000
J. W. Lant, Star Lake	Johnson Creek	2,000
E. S. Brown, Star Lake	Head, Ontonagon Creek ..	2,000
M. W. Harmon, Star Lake	Brow Creek	2,000
B. F. Wilson, Star Lake	McInnis Creek	2,000
H. F. Salsich, Star Lake	Big Marsh Creek	4,000
M. F. Doyle, Minocqua	Rust Lake	20,000
Jas. Nevin, Madison	Tomahawk Lake	20,000
F. Morey, Eagle River	Deer-skin Creek	4,000
F. C. Tambling, Eagle River	Little Bass Lake	4,000
D. H. Sargent, Conover	Muskrat Creek	4,000
C. H. Headflyer, L. du Flambeau ..	Flambeau Springs	10,000
R. D. McLeod, Eagle River	Deer-skin Creek	4,000
D. E. Riordan, Eagle River		10,000
John McGee, Conover	Seven-mile Creek	4,000
S. Johnston, Eagle River	Portage Creek	4,000
		104,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
Ed. McDougal, Heart Prairie	Bluff and Whitewater Cks.	4,000
J. A. Collin, Deiavan	New Discovery Creek	4,000
		8,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
Wm. Busch, Spooner	Cable Creek	6,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
M. Wilson, Hartford	Wilson Creek	8,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
J. P. Donlan, Eagle	Bottomly Creek	4,000
W. H. Farmer, Eagle	Faestel Creek	4,000
W. H. Tuohy, Eagle	Eagle Lake Creek	4,000
F. F. Machus, Oconomowoc	Plum Creek	4,000
Chas. Pink, Oconomowoc	Cold Spring Creek	2,000
C. D. Probert, Oconomowoc	Willow Creek	2,000
J. L. Wilsey, Oconomowoc	Watterson Creek	2,000
		22,000
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
Edw. F. Browne, Waupaca	Walla-walla Ck. and Wau- paca River	4,000
Louis Besancon, Clintonville	Hyde Creek	4,000
C. F. Schroeder, Clintonville	Trib., Pigeon River	4,000
Wm. Schauder, Clintonville	Hyde Creek	4,000
F. H. Boyden, Ogdensburg	Creek near Ogdensburg ..	4,000

Distribution of Rainbow Trout Fry, 1902.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUPACA COUNTY—Con.		
W. R. Parks, Iola	Trib., Little Wolf River..	4,000
C. L. Passmore, Iola	Blake Brook	4,000
		28,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
John Moorey, Coloma Station	Weaude Creek	4,000
H. F. Bartz, Coloma Station	Chalfree Creek	4,000
C. E. Baker, Plainfield	Big Rochacris Creek	4,000
L. Madison, Oshkosh	Willow Creek	10,000
		22,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
D. A. Pepin, Grand Rapids	Five-mile Creek	2,000
Geo. W. Baker, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	2,000
Geo. W. Baker, Jr., Grand Rapids....	Five-mile Creek	2,000
W. C. Martin, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	2,000
H. H. Voss, Grand Rapids	Two-mile Creek	2,000
A. J. Hasbronck, Grand Rapids	Four-mile Creek	2,000
Geo. M. Huntington, Grand Rapids..	Four-mile Creek	2,000
D. B. Philzeo, Grand Rapids	Ten-mile Creek	2,000
		16,000
Total rainbow trout-fry planted,	1902	1,304,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
ASHLAND COUNTY—		
Geo Sell, Glidden	Lake in Sec. 7—442—1 W	100,000
W H. Metcalf, Ashland	Bass Lake	100,000
		200,000
BARRON COUNTY—		
M. P. Barry, Rice Lake	Rice Lake	100,000
F. C. Wickenburg, Turtle Lake	Horse-shoe Lake	100,000
F. S. Schrackle, Turtle Lake	Horse-shoe Lake	100,000
John Betzluff, Turtle Lake	Staples Lake	100,000
Fred Schroeder, Turtle Lake	Horse-shoe Lake	100,000
J. H. Bunker, Turtle Lake	Silver and Echo Lake	100,000
		600,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY—		
F. P. LaPointe, Gerald	Nemacolin Lake	100,000
Dr. W. C. Coburn, Drummond	Diamond and Porcupine Lakes	150,000
Frank Hammil, Cable	Dallas Lake	100,000
Halvor Olson, Birch Lake	Marengo Lake	100,000
		450,000
BUFFALO COUNTY—		
P. H. Urmss, Mondovi	Mirror Lake	100,000
CALUMET COUNTY—		
I. N. McComb, Brillion	Long Lake	150,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY—		
F. C. Durkee, Bloomer	Long Lake	100,000
CLARK COUNTY—		
Louis Banderob, Thorpe	N. Fork, Eau Claire River	100,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY—		
F. Collin, Lodi	Fish Lake	300,000
Geo. C. Holtz, Columbus	Loss Lake	150,000
T. L. Purves, Wyocena	Tiger Mill Pond	150,000
W. English, Wyocena	Keeley's Pond	150,000
Z. B. Russell, Fall River	Crawfish Mill Pond	150,000
L. N. Coapman, Wyocena	Wyocena Mill Pond	150,000
E. A. Gowran, Portage	Swan Lake	150,000
Wm. C. Gault, Portage	Silver Lake	150,000
F. H. Smith, Pardeeville	Pardeeville Mill Pond	150,000
		1,500,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
DANE COUNTY—		
Wm. Maag, Madison	Lakes Monona and Mendota	1,125,000
C. E. Bross, Madison	Lake Wingra	375,000
C. R. Schepley, Stoughton	Lake Kegonsa	300,000
Ed. Erickson, Stoughton	Lake Kegonsa	300,000
C. L. Valentine, Janesville	Lake Waubesa	525,000
		2,625,000
DODGE COUNTY—		
Murphy Bros., Fox Lake	Fox Lake	375,000
M. A. Jacobs, Beaver Dam	Loss Lake	300,000
Theo. P. Hemmy, Juneau	Rock River	300,000
		975,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY—		
E. A. Arnold, West Superior	Moose River	100,000
Louis Efaw, Hawthorne	Minnesung Lake	100,000
		200,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—		
Leopold Kortsch, Eau Claire	Chippewa Rver and Pond	100,000
F. A. Shute, Altoona	Altoona Lake	100,000
Chas. Hart, Altoona	Altoona Lake	100,000
Chas. Stirling, Altoona	Five-mile Lake	100,000
Dells Milling Co., Augusta	Dells Pond	100,000
		500,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—		
N. W. Johnson, Waubeno	Roberts Lake	150,000
E. Hemmenway, Carter	Skinner Lake	150,000
Connor Lumber Co., Laona	Birch Lake	150,000
		450,000
GREEN COUNTY—		
E. S. Hewett, Albany	Sugar River	150,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—		
R. M. Johnson, Neshkoro	Neshkoro Mill Pond	150,000
IRON COUNTY—		
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	Little Montreal River Pond	200,000
G. W. Buck and Son, Manitowish	Adelaide and Turtle Lakes	100,000
Calvin, Doriot, Manitowish .....	.....	100,000
		400,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
JACKSON COUNTY—		
F. W. Cole, Black River Falls	Black River	100,000
E. E. Moore, Merrillan	Trow's Mill Pond	100,000
R. G. Mason, Black River Falls,	Black River	200,000
H. J. Gebhart, Black River Falls	Black River	100,000
		500,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY—		
F. Bulwinkle, Jefferson	Rock River	300,000
Lewis Benson, Ft. Atkinson	Rock River	300,000
		600,000
JUNEAU COUNTY—		
P. D. Harrison, Mauston	Lemonweir River	150,000
H. Haggeman, Mauston	Lemonweir River	150,000
C. J. Phillips, Camp Douglas	Big Lemonweir River	150,000
		450,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—		
E. T. W. Barnes, Darlington	Recanica River at Calaminiè	300,000
LANGLADE COUNTY—		
V. P. Rath, Bryant	Lawrence's Lake	100,000
J. O. Davidson, Madison	Pickereel Lake	100,000
C. L. Valentine, Janesville	Pickereel Lake	200,000
H. E. Roberts, Janesville	Pickereel Lake	200,000
		600,000
LINCOLN COUNTY—		
F. E. Mathews, Merrill	Meandered Lake	100,000
A. J. Olson, Tomahawk	Clear and Half-moon Lakes	100,000
Jas. McBride, Tomahawk	Somo Lake	100,000
Merritt Towne, Irma	Silver Lake	100,000
H. R. Brooks, Tomahawk	Twin Lakes	100,000
		500,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY—		
Fred Schmidt, Manitowoc	English Lake	75,000
Sisters of St. Francis, Alverno	Silver Lake	75,000
J. A. Van Treek, Alverno	Silver Lake	75,000
Emil Tietgen, Manitowoc	Tietgen's Lake	75,000
		300,000
MARATHON COUNTY—		
Phillip Stadler, Wausau	Big Rib River	100,000
Wm Bohmar, Wausau	Rib River	100,000
H. C. Dern, Wausau	Pine River	50,000
P. J. Ries, Wausau	Big Rib River	50,000
Henry Seim, Wausau	Wisconsin River	50,000
Louis Marchetti, Wausau	Eau Claire River	50,000
		400,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
MARINETTE COUNTY—		
H. H. Bartels, Crivitz	Left-foot Lake	150,000
Geo. W. Taylor, Marinette	L. Noquebay	225,000
L. W. Redman, Amberg	Beecher Lake	150,000
H. P. Bird, Wausaukee	Sullivan Lake	150,000
Isaac Stephenson, Marinette	Thunder and Peshtigo Rivers	375,000
Emmet Butts, Amberg	Dutton Lake	150,000
		1,200,000
MONROE COUNTY—		
Geo. Yackel, Wilton	Hatch Mill Pond	150,000
OCONTO COUNTY—		
J. J. Hof, Sobieski,	Little Suamico Lake	150,000
Aug. Vogt, Lakewood	Pike Lake	150,000
Geo. Langloys, Lakewood	Hidden Lake	150,000
		450,000
ONEIDA COUNTY—		
F. E. Parker, Rhinelander	Lakes George and Thompson	200,000
A. F. Easton, Rhinelander	Rief Lake	100,000
A. Hilgermann, Rhinelander	Lake Julia	100,000
Paul Browne, Rhinelander	Julia, George and Thompson Lakes	200,000
D. H. Vaughn, Rhinelander	Carr Lake	200,000
C. C. Yawkey, Hazelhurst	Lake Katherine	300,000
E. C. Kretlow, Wausau	Horse-head Lakes	100,000
A. Marquardt, Wausau	Horse-head Lakes	100,000
Fred Marquardt, Wausau	Horse-head Lakes	100,000
Fred Trippe, Robbins	Sugar Lake	100,000
John Snow, Robbins	Bass Lake	50,000
John White, Robbins	Indian Lake	50,000
Chas. Burns, Robbins	Birch Lake	50,000
John Woyum, Robbins	Spruce Lake	50,000
L. Pott, Robbins	Storm Lake	50,000
Nagel Bros., Pelican Lake	Pelican Lake	200,000
		2,050,000
OZAUKEE COUNTY—		
F. G. Memmle, Thiensville	Milwaukee River	150,000
P. J. Kroehnke, Thiensville	Milwaukee River	150,000
		300,000
PORTAGE COUNTY—		
John Aen, Amherst	Ricker Lake	100,000
N. H. Peharki, Fancher	Lake Thomas	100,000
J. P. Lukasavitz, Custer	Lake Tonnar	100,000
John McCorkindale, Stevens Point...	Wisconsin River	200,000
		500,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
PLAQUEMINE COUNTY—		
J. W. Hicks, Prentice	Worcester Lake	100,000
E. D. Sperry, Phillips	Elk River	100,000
H. R. Soulen, Phillips	Big Elk River	100,000
W. H. Graham, Phillips	Deer Lake	100,000
		400,000
RACINE COUNTY—		
Y. P. Thompson, Racine	Root River above the Dam	300,000
RICHLAND COUNTY—		
A. M. Rholik, Viola	White's, Lake	150,000
R. P. Clark, Viola	White's Lake	75,000
J. H. Frazier, Viola	Kickapoo River	75,000
F. H. Beckwith, Viola	Tate's Pond'	75,000
		375,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY—		
L. W. Winter, New Richmond	Pine Lake	100,000
F. W. Epley, New Richmond	Apple River	100,000
W. A. Stanton, Hudson	Bass Lake	100,000
M. Steckmeyer, Roberts	Twin Lake	100,000
L. G. Green, Hudson	Bass Lake	100,000
		500,000
SAUK COUNTY—		
P. J. Muhlbauer, La Valle	Baraboo River	150,000
Ringling Bros., Baraboo	Mirror Lake	300,000
J. W. Davis, Baraboo	Devil's Lake	300,000
E. G. Mariott, Baraboo	Devil's Lake	150,000
Wm. Mariott, Baraboo	Devil's Lake	150,000
		1,050,000
SAWYER COUNTY—		
Robt. Reed, Hayward	Sand Lake	100,000
SHAWANO COUNTY—		
W. H. Burgoyne, Seymour	Long Lake	150,000
D. E. Wescott, Shawano	Shawano Lake	300,000
L. W. Humphrey, Shawano	Red River	150,000
M. J. Walrich, Shawano	White-clay Lake	150,000
A. C. Weber, Shawano	Wolf River	150,000
R. Kretzman, Red Springs	Genassaret Lake	150,000
H. J. Van Vuren, Cecil	Loon Lake	150,000
Carl Steubenvoll, Tigerton	Split-rock Lake	100,000
A. A. Cady, Birnamwood	May Flower Lake	100,000
		1,400,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—		
F. B. Hessler, Glenbeulah	Cedar Lake	100,000
S. J. Reigh, Glenbeulah	Cedar Lake	300,050
C. H. Weisse, Sheboygan	Sheboygan and Mullet Rivers	150,000
		600,000
TAYLOR COUNTY—		
C. H. Howard, Medford	Nigger Lake	300,000
F. N. Cleveland, Medford	Nigger Lake	300,000
E. F. Williams, Chelsea	Shearer's Lake	100,000
Jas. H. McManus, Rib Lake	Spirit Lake	100,000
P. H. Martens, Medford	Nigger Lake	100,000
		500,000
VERNON COUNTY—		
J. M. Walker, Ontario	Kickapoo River	150,000
G. E. Tate, La Farge	Kickapoo River	150,000
Alex. Hull, La Farge	La Farge Mill Pond	150,000
		450,000
VILAS COUNTY—		
D. H. Sargent, Conover	Twin Lakes	100,000
Wm. Adams, Conover	Twin Lakes	150,000
E. A. Everett, Eagle River	Dollar Lake	100,000
B. Dutcher, Eagle River .....	.....	50,000
John Green Eagle River	Catfish Lake	50,000
R. D. McLeod, Eagle River	Otter Lake	50,000
F. W. McIntyre, Eagle River	Gordon Lake	50,000
C. F. Colman, Eagle River	Spectacle and Emogene Lakes	200,000
John McGee, Conover	Pioneer Lake	50,000
A. Radcliffe Eagle River	Kentucky Lake	200,000
Chas. West, Woodruff	Big Trout Lake	100,000
P. J. O'Malley, Minocqua	Holy-water Lake	500,000
Mark Barnum, Minocqua	Shisheboygama Lake	150,000
T. B. McNutt, Woodruff	Little Star Lake	100,000
Oliver Goff, Woodruff	Bear Lake	100,000
O. W. Sayner, Sayner .....	..... Lake	300,000
Herbert Warner, Sayner	Williams, Witches and Razorback Lakes	200,000
J. A. McDonald, Star Lake	Pickrel Lake	50,000
T. E. Timlin, Star Lake	Muskellunge Lake	50,000
Chas. Law, Jr., Star Lake	Partridge Lake	50,000
.. W. Landt, Star Lake	Ballard Lake	50,000
E. S. Brown, Star Lake	Star Lake	100,000
B. F. Wilson, Star Lake	Irving Lake	50,000
H. E. Salsich, Star Lake	Star Lake	150,000
E. D. Welch, Woodruff	Squirrel Lake	200,000
W. Johnston, Woodruff	Long Lake	200,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
VILAS COUNTY—Con.		
Wm. Lake, Woodruff	Marion Lake	200,000
M. Weaver, Woodruff	Banty Lake	200,000
J. H. Johnston, Woodruff	Mercer Lake	300,000
W. H. Cannon, Woodruff	Clear Lake	300,000
Wm. Doolittle, Woodruff	Trout Lake	500,000
Wm. Bachus, Woodruff	St. German Lake	300,000
Frank Bettis, Woodruff	Deer Lake	200,000
J. B. Mann, Woodruff	Trout Lake	200,000
Jas. Carlin, Ashland	Black Oak Lake	500,000
P. J. O'Malley, Minoqua	Holy-water Lake	400,000
		6,450,000
WALWORTH COUNTY—		
Geo. McDougall, Whitewater	Whitewater Lake	150,000
M. Emma Bergwall, East Troy	Booth Lake	150,000
J. A. Collin, Delavan	Delavan Lake	375,000
Luolph Justin, East Troy	East Troy Lake	150,000
		825,000
WASHBURN COUNTY—		
Gustave Miller, Sarona	Mud Lake	100,000
C. S. Association, Sarona	Bull Lake	100,000
J. J. Hohl, Minong	Rice and Gilmore Lakes..	100,000
A. A. Lovell, Shell Lake	Big Sand Lake	100,000
		400,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY—		
Peter Klumb, West Bend	Silver Lake	150,000
P. W. Harns, West Bend	Little Cedar Lake	375,000
M. Wilson, Hartford	Pike Lake	250,000
		850,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY—		
E. E. Reynolds, Stone Bank	Moose Lake	225,000
Chas. Mueller, Stone Bank	Mouse Lake	150,000
Wm. A. Lacy, Okauchee	Okauchee Lake	225,000
A. J. Coats, North Prairie	Spring Lake	150,000
B. J. Smith, Waukesha	Rose Lake	150,000
W. H. Tuohy, Eagle	Eagle Lake	200,000
Geo. Reilly, Lake Five	Lake Five	150,000
Saml. Kingston, Muskego	Little Muskego Lake	150,000
J. McD. Randles, Waukesha	Pewaukee Lake	250,000
Fred Pabst, Jr., Milwaukee	Pewaukee Lake	250,000
		2,000,000

Distribution of Wall-Eyed Pike Fry, 1902.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1902—Continued.

Name and Address of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUPACA COUNTY—		
C. H. Anderson, Scandinavia	Lake on S. Brch., Little Wolf River	150,000
T. C. Thompson, Iola	North Lake	150,000
A. Bredeman, Iola	Hatch Lake	150,000
Chas. S. Moses, Ogdensburg	Eldredge Lake	150,000
A. M. Peterson, Scandinavia	Little Wolf River	150,000
M. Tollefson, Scandinavia	Silver Lake	225,000
F. H. Boyden, Ogdensburg	Mill Pond at Ogdensburg..	150,000
A. H. Pape, New London	Wolf River at New London	450,000
		1,500,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY—		
C. F. Youngman, Wautoma	Porters Lake	150,000
W. A. Bugh, Wautoma	Lakes Tributary to White River	300,000
M. Moriarity, Rodney	Spring Lake	150,000
H. R. Lang, Auroraville	Auroraville Mill Pond ...	150,000
		750,000
WINNEBAGO COUNTY—		
John Maag, Oshkosh	Lake Winnebago	1,000,000
WOOD COUNTY—		
D. B. Philleo, Grand Rapids	Byron Pond	50,000
O. E. Mickelson, Grand Rapids	Wisconsin River	50,000
H. C. Timm, Centralia	Wisconsin River	50,000
W. J. Granger, Grand Rapids	Wisconsin River	50,000
C. F. Kellogg, Grand Rapids	Wisconsin River	50,000
J. R. Chatman, Grand Rapids	South Pond	50,000
W. G. Scott, Centralia	Wisconsin River	50,000
W. H. Barnes, Grand Rapids	Wisconsin River	50,000
		400,000
Total for 1902		37,325,000

Black Bass Distribution.

BLACK BASS DISTRIBUTION, 1901.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Second Lake, Dane County	700
Pecatonica River at Darlington, South Wayne and Mineral Point..	6,130
Silver Lake, Washburn County	7,640
Kickapoo River Pond at Soldiers Grove, Crawford County.....	1,000
Fine Lake, Vilas County	800
Black Bass Fry.	
Long Lake, Bayfield County	1,000
Bass Lake, Bayfield County	1,000
Lake Court Oreilles, Sawyer County	2,000
Sand Lake, Sawyer County	1,000
Twin Lake, Sawyer County	1,000
Cyclone Lake, Washburn County	1,000
Mud Lake, Washburn County	2,000
Spooner Lake, Washburn County	1,000
Rice Lake, Barron County	1,000
Long Lake, Barron County	1,000
Deitz Lake, Barron County	1,000
Berger Lake, Barron County	1,000
Poskin Lake, Barron County	3,000
Yellow River, Barron County	1,000
Shaddock Lake, Chippewa County	2,000
Poplar Lake, Chippewa County	2,000
Lake Hallie, Chippewa County	1,000
Lower Creek Mill Pond, Eau Claire County	1,000
Altoona Pond, Eau Claire County	1,000
Five-mile Lake, Eau Claire County	1,000
Little Long Lake, Washburn County	2,000
Total distribution of black bass, 1901	44,270

Black Bass Distribution.

BLACK BASS DISTRIBUTION, 1902.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Ozauchee Lake, Waukesha County	600
Post Lake, Langlade County	600
Brown's Lake, Langlade County	600
Pine Lake, Waukesha County	600
Nagawicka Lake, Waukesha County	600
Oconomowoc Lake, Waukesha County	600
Silver Lake, Manitowoc County	600
Wilson Lake, Shawano County	600
Bass Lake, Langlade County	600
Okauchee Lake, Waukesha County	600
Beaver Lake, Waukesha County	600
Rock River at Watertown, Jefferson County	600
Rock River near Ixonia, Jefferson County	600
Mouse Lake, Waukesha County	600
Moose Lake, Langlade County	600
Little Cedar Lake, Washington County	600
Nashotah Lake, Waukesha County	600
Total distribution of black bass, 1902	10,200

Distribution of Lake Trout Fry.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAKE TROUT FRY, 1901.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
In Lake Michigan, off from Port Washington	1,125,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Two Rivers'	500,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Sheboygan	1,125,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Sturgeon Bay	605,000
In Green Bay, off from Sturgeon Bay	500,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Racine	1,125,000
In Hammill's Lake, Bayfield County	150,000
In Pratt Lake, Bayfield County	100,000
In Pine Lake, Vilas County	125,000
In Minocqua Lake, Vilas County	175,000
In Lake Mendota, Dane County	600,000
In Lake Mendota, Dane County	600,000
In Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior	13,850,000
Total distribution, 1901	19,980,000

DISTRIBUTION OF LAKE TROUT FRY, 1902.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
In Lake Michigan, off from Racine	600,000
In Green Lake, Green Lake County	480,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Sturgeon Bay	738,000
In Lake Mendota, Dane County	480,000
In Green Bay, off from Sturgeon Bay	600,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Sheboygan	300,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Port Washington	600,000
In Pine Lake, Vilas County	60,000
In Minocqua Lake, Vilas County	90,000
In Tomahawk Lake, Vilas County	90,000
In Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior	13,584,000
Total distribution, 1902	17,622,000

Distribution of Whitefish Fry.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHITEFISH FRY, 1901.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
In Lake Michigan, off from Sheboygán	6,000,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Port Washington	6,390,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Two Rivers	6,000,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Sturgeon Bay	6,060,000
In Green Bay, off from Sturgeon Bay	3,000,000
In Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior	8,000,000
Total distribution, 1901	35,450,000

DISTRIBUTION OF WHITEFISH FRY, 1902.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
In Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior	18,800,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Port Washington	10,535,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Two Rivers	7,000,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Sheboygan	7,000,000
In Green Bay, off from Marinette	12,085,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Racine	3,500,000
In Lake Michigan, off from Sturgeon Bay	3,850,000
In Green Bay, off from Sturgeon Bay	3,850,000
Total distribution, 1902	66,820,000

Distribution of Muskellunge Fry.

DISTRIBUTION OF MUSKELLUNGE FRY, 1901.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Big Clear-water Lake, Vilas County	25,000
Clear-water Lake, Vilas County	25,000
Court Orelles Lake, Sawyer County	50,000
Star Lake, Vilas County	25,000
Pine Lake, Vilas County	50,000
Little Trout Lake, Vilas County	50,000
Lake Katherine, Oneida County	37,000
Tomahawk Lake, Vilas County	50,000
Arbor Vitae Lake, Vilas County	50,000
Carrol Lake, Vilas County	50,000
Minocqua Lake, Vilas County	50,000
Total distribution, 1901	472,500

DISTRIBUTION OF MUSKELLUNGE FRY, 1902.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Pickereel Lake, Forest County	20,000
Star Lake, Vilas County	20,000
Oak Lake, Vilas County	20,000
Minocqua Lake, Vilas County	20,000
Total distribution, 1902	80,000

Distribution by Hatcheries.

DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES.

1901.

MADISON HATCHERY.		
Brook and brown trout fry	1,018,500	.....
Rainbow trout fry	767,000	.....
		1,785,000
BAYFIELD HATCHERY.		
Brook and brown trout fry	723,000	.....
Rainbow trout fry	156,000	.....
Black bass	28,000	.....
Lake trout fry	15,000,000	.....
Whitefish fry	8,000,000	.....
		23,907,000
OSHKOSH FACTORY.		
Wall-eyed pike fry	43,300,000	.....
Lake trout fry	4,980,000	.....
Whitefish fry	27,450,000	.....
		75,730,000
MINOCQUA HATCHERY.		
Wall-eyed pike fry	34,900,000	.....
Muskellunge fry	472,000	.....
		35,372,500

Distribution by Hatcheries.

1902.

MADISON HATCHERY.		
Brook and brown trout fry	1,576,000	
Rainbow trout fry	924,000	
Rainbow trout yearlings	5,500	
Miscellaneous distribution	718	
		2,506,218
BAYFIELD HATCHERY.		
Brook and brown trout fry	918,000	
Rainbow trout fry	375,000	
Lake trout fry	14,379,000	
Whitefish fry	18,800,000	
Grayling fry	180,000	
		34,717,000
OSHKOSH HATCHERY.		
Wall-eyed pike fry	20,575,000	
Lake trout fry	3,498,000	
Whitefish fry	48,020,000	
		72,093,000
MINOCQUA HATCHERY.		
Wall-eyed pike fry	16,750,000	
Muskellunge fry	80,000	
Black bass (3 mos. old)	10,200	
		16,840,200

Miscellaneous Distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS DISTRIBUTION, 1901.

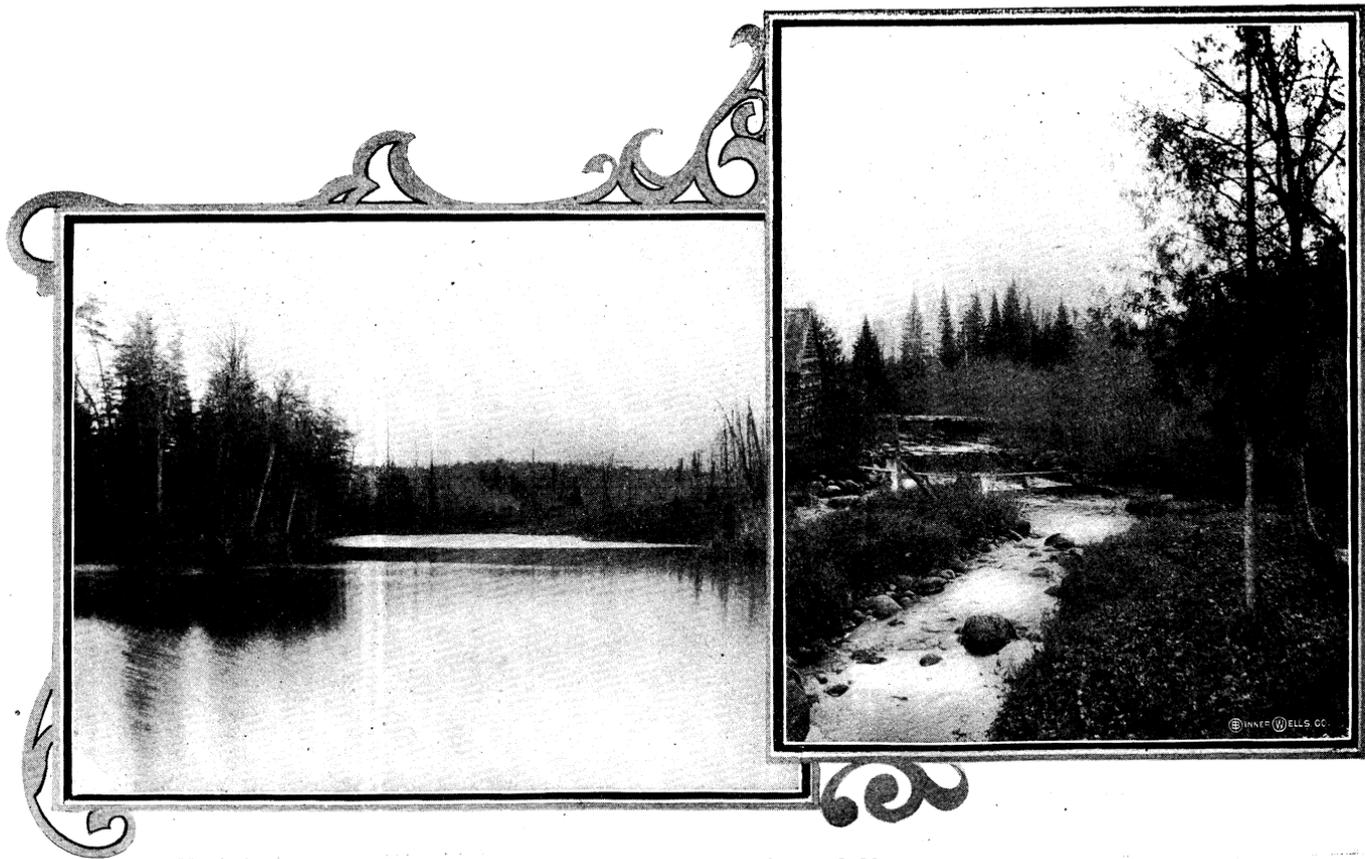
Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Impregnated pickerel eggs	5,840,000
Trout, gold-fish, carp furnished exhibits, aquariums, etc.	512
	5,840,512

MISCELLANEOUS DISTRIBUTION, 1902.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
Grayling fry	180,000
Lake trout eggs in exchange with Nebraska Fish Commission	255,000
Rainbow trout, one year old, planted in Nemacogin River	5,500
Trout, goldfish and carp furnished exhibits, fountains, aquariums..	718
	441,218

*Summary of Distribution, All Kinds, 1901-1902.*SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION, ALL KINDS,
1901 AND 1902.

	1901.	1902.
Brook and brown trout fry	1,866,500	2,559,000
Rainbow trout fry	1,068,500	1,299,000
Lake trout fry	19,980,000	17,877,000
Whitefish fry	35,450,000	66,820,000
Wall-eyed pike fry	78,200,000	37,325,000
Black bass fry	28,000	.....
Black bass fingerlings	15,470	10,200
Black bass, adult fish	800	.....
Muskellunge fry	472,500	80,000
Pickeral (impregnated eggs)	5,840,000	.....
Rainbow trout yearlings .....	.....	5,500
Grayling fry .....	.....	180,000
Miscellaneous distribution	512	718
	142,922,282	126,156,418



Hatchery Supply Pond, Bayfield.

Miles Traveled by Fish Car, 1901-1902.

MILES TRAVELED BY FISH CAR "BADGER," DURING YEARS 1901 AND 1902.

Over C. & N. W. Ry.	8,686	9,854
Over C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.	1,439	3,519
Over C., M. & St. P. Ry.	1,341	1,854
Over Wis. Central Ry.	944	990
Over Ahnapee and Western Ry.	340	280
Over Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Ry.	230	184
Over C., B. & Q. Ry.	84	.....
	13,064	16,681

Summary of Fish Planted.

SUMMARY OF FISH PLANTED BY WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSION SINCE ESTABLISHED.

Year.	Brook trout.	Rainbow trout.	Salmon.	Carp.	Whitefish.	Lake trout.	Wall-eyed pike.	Black bass.	White bass.	Muskel-lunge.	Pickereel.	Totals.
1877.....	179,000		67,500		6,295,000	1,736,000						8,217,500
1878.....	93,000		77,800		11,890,000	3,040,000						12,800,000
1879.....			88,210		5,000,000							5,088,210
1880.....	930,250				5,800,000	3,600,000						10,330,250
1881.....	1,088,000			163								1,088,163
1882.....	828,500				6,000,000							67,828,000
1883.....	1,330,000				16,000,000		8,000,000					25,330,000
1884.....	2,005,000	95,000			17,000,000		9,700,000					28,800,253
1885.....	1,510,000	600,000		263			14,600,000					16,600,536
1886.....	2,275,000	630,000		6,765	22,250,000		3,450,000					39,571,765
1887.....	2,930,000	1,345,000		17,165	31,500,000	500,000	8,800,000					45,092,165
1888.....	2,285,000	1,590,000		25,512	18,000,000	700,000	4,450,000					27,050,512
1889.....	2,190,000	2,615,000		5,230	30,000,000	5,850,000	14,050,000					54,710,230
1890.....	3,320,000	3,460,000		35,581	27,600,000	128,472,500	14,680,000					76,568,091
1891.....	2,620,000	2,415,000		9,855	35,000,000	11,536,000	6,000,000		5,200,000			52,780,855
1892.....	3,245,000	3,340,000		8,700	14,000,000	110,704,000	13,575,000					44,862,700
1893.....	1,635,000	1,675,000		5,050	35,000,000	14,249,000	5,500,000	29,000				58,046,050
1894.....	3,785,000	2,604,000		8,125	33,000,000	110,777,000	5,500,000	4,960				59,833,085
1895.....	2,556,000	1,470,000		8,525	15,000,000	122,100,000	23,100,000	2,345				64,275,670
1896.....	3,110,000	1,611,000			27,500,000	222,710,000	25,350,000	13,500				65,120,089
1897.....	1,949,000	1,241,000			18,000,000	10,010,000	23,300,000	4,500		1,100,000		55,613,615
1898.....	1,951,500	1,189,000			3,000,000	7,362,000	53,980,000	9,115				67,760,120
1899.....	2,093,000	1,070,000				16,848,000	60,190,000	15,100				80,454,755
1900.....	2,393,000	1,653,000				30,797,500	69,850,000	100,000		100,000	7,000,000	111,793,509
1901.....	1,866,500	1,068,500				19,980,000	68,200,000	44,270		472,500	15,810,000	142,922,285
1902.....	2,559,000	1,299,000				68,820,000	17,877,000	10,200		80,000		126,156,418
Totals	50,626,750	30,962,500	233,510	131,327	489,105,000	227,749,000	479,500,000	614,960	5,268,440	1,752,500	12,840,000	
Grand total.....												1,301,784,830

¹Inpregnated eggs, ²eggs and fry, ³fry and fingerlings.

The Power of the State to Regulate Fisheries.

THE POWER OF THE STATE TO REGULATE FISHERIES, AND THE TAKING OF FISH.*

BY EDWIN E. BRYANT.

The purpose of this paper is to give some general principles as laid down by our Courts, as to the power of the State to control and regulate the taking of fish in all waters, save private and artificial ponds where the fish are rightfully confined from passing into waters not owned by the proprietor. No attempt is made to give the legislation of the various states, which is variant, changeful to fickleness, and oscillating from harshness to unreasonable laxity; and everywhere but indifferently enforced. The scope of this paper is confined rather to those general principles underlying all legislation on the subject of regulation and preservation of fish and game. It is rather a collation of the doctrines of the Courts than an expression of personal opinion. A few suggestions as to the proper framing of protective laws are added; and these, so far as they are the subject of criticism, the writer and not the Courts, must be answerable for.

I. *The Ownership of Fish and Game.*—The fundamental principle on which legislation of this kind rests is that the ownership of fish and game in the wild state is in the State, in trust for all the citizens. English doctrine is that the ownership is in the King, as the representative of the sovereignty, in trust for his subjects. And it was centuries ago the settled policy of the common law that the hunting and killing of game or the catching of fish in public waters might be regulated under the police power of the government.

*Paper read before the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society, at Milwaukee, Wis.

The Power of the State to Regulate Fisheries.

The property of the King passed to his grantees under the various grants made by royal charter, and vested as an incident of sovereignty in the states upon their being absolved from allegiance to the British Crown. *Martin v. Waddell*, 10 Pet. 367; *Russell v. Jersey Co.*, 56 U. S., 15 How. 426.

The power in the government to enact laws in regard to fish, to which this paper is limited, has been repeatedly affirmed by the Courts. It was held by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1809, that the legislature might regulate the taking of fish within the state and oblige all persons to conform to the regulations by inflicting penalties for the violation of them. *Burnham v. Webster*, 5 Mass. 266; *Nickerson v. Brackett*, 10 id. 212. This power may be exercised for the protection of the fish, to prevent extermination of the species, and for the maintaining of equality in respect to the right to fish, and the state may regulate fisheries by reasonable regulations. *Holyoke Water Power Co. v. Lyman*, 82 U. S. 500; *Fish Commissioners v. Holyoke Water Power Co.*, 104 Mass. 446.

The cases declaring or recognizing this right are very numerous:

- Barber v. Cummings*, 20 Johns, 90;
- Gentile v. State*, 29 Ind. 409;
- State v. Norton*, 45 Vt. 258;
- People v. Collison*, 85 Mich. 105;
- Magner v. People*, 97 Ill. 320.

II. *To What Waters the Right of Control Extends.*—The right of control and regulation of the fisheries extends:

1. To the inland rivers and streams, whether navigable or not, but it does not extend to private or artificial lakes or ponds, artificially stocked and having no connection with other lakes or streams of a public character. The property of such fish is in the private owner.

2. To all lakes or ponds, except such as are subject to absolute private ownership. In the western states, the meandered

The Power of the State to Regulate Fisheries.

lakes are not the subject of private ownership but the fee is in the state, of the soil below low water mark.

3. To private waters as well as to navigable streams; that is, to streams where the waters flow in non-navigable streams through the lands of more than one owner.

4. And each state owns the bed of the tide waters within the state, subject to the paramount right of navigation (*McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S. 391), in trust for the enjoyment of the public right of fishery, which the state may control! *Manchester v. Massachusetts*, 139 U. S. 240. This right extends on the shores of the ocean, a marine league from the shore. In these waters the state may regulate fisheries.

5. The ownership of the soil, under low water mark, in the lakes of the states, and the public right of fishing in them is disencumbered of any question of riparian rights. In Wisconsin, two decisions have recently been made which are of interest in this connection. In the case of the *Ne-pee-Nauk Club v. Wilson*, 96 Wis. 291, a small stream of water had expanded out into a pond from 35 to 65 rods in width and 3 miles long. It was known as Mud Lake, and there was little or no current during the greater portion of the year. The rushes and wild rice grew in the summer time luxuriantly, and the surface was interspersed with mud and bog, leaving open some small spaces of clear water. In ordinary stages it was navigable only for canoes and small boats. It had been meandered as a lake in the original surveys. The Club acquired the riparian rights and sought to hold the exclusive right of fishing and duck shooting on the waters. The Court held against them, declaring that it was not a stream, but a "lake," and that their right to the soil terminated at low water mark. The public could fish and fowl there in open season, to the disgust of the members of the Club.

The other case, is that of the *Mendota Club v. Anderson*, 101 Wis. 479. The facts were that a dam had been put in at the outlet of Lake Mendota in 1850. This caused the waters to rise some feet and flowed lands not flowed or but partially flowed

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before the dam was built. Since the dam was built the lands claimed by the Club as its own private preserve were constantly flowed and navigable to small boats, sail boats, etc., and outside of the original meander line. In 1874, the title under which the Club claimed was obtained by a tax deed for the fractional lots to that portion of the shore. In as much as if the dam had never been raised the riparian owners could have claimed much land that was covered by the flowage caused by the dam, the members thought their title to that part of the lake was exclusive, but the Court shattered their dreams of exclusive occupation of fine fishing and ducking grounds by holding the lake to be public waters, as far as it extended by the raise of the dam at least as against the title derived twenty-four years after the dam was built.

III. *The Legislature May Prohibit Persons From Catching Fish on Their Own Land in the Close Season.*—The private right of fishery on one's own land, where the stream runs through one's land or therefrom onto the lands of others, is subordinate to the public welfare, and one may be forbidden by law to catch fish on his own land during the close season. *Hooker v. Cummings*, 20 Johns. (N. Y.) 90; *Com. v. Chapin*, 5 Pick. 199; *Vinton v. Welsh*, 9 Pick. 87. The right of the riparian proprietor is subject to such regulations as the legislature may make for the common benefit. *Com. v. Bender*, 7 Pa. Co. Ct. 624; *Peters v. State*, 96 Tenn. 682; *People v. Doxtater*, 75 Hunn. 472; *People v. Collison*, 85 Mich. 105; *People v. Hanaford*, 18 Me. 106; *People v. Bridges*, 142 Ill. 30; *Com. v. Look*, 108 Mass. 452.

IV. *The Legislature May Prevent the Obstruction of the Free Passage of Fish.*—This is a lawful exercise of police power. *Com. v. Essex Co.*, 13 Gray 274; *Holyoke Water Power Co. v. Lyman*, 15 Wall. 500. And after a company had been granted a charter to build a dam, a subsequent statute requiring it to build a fishway is not unconstitutional. *id.*

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Every owner of a dam or other obstruction in a stream holds it on condition that a sufficient pasageway be allowed for fish to pass up and down the stream. *Stoughton v. Baker*, 4 Mass. 524; *Cottrill v. Myrick*, 12 Me. 229; *Parker v. People*, 11 Ill. 581; *State v. Slunke*, 21 Pac. 675; *State v. Roberts*, 59 N. H. 256.

V. *The Legislature May Prohibit the Sale of Fish and Game or the Shipment of the Same From the State.*—The state legislature, in order to prevent the too rapid destruction of fish and game, have in some of the states, enacted laws to prohibit the shipment of fish or game from the state. These provisions have been the subject of important adjudication. In *Magner v. People*, 97 Ill., 320, it was held that, as the property of fish and game in the wild state, is in the state, and within the state control, the state legislature may prescribe the terms and conditions on which the ownership may be transferred upon capture, to the individual. And the state may as a condition provide that fish or game so captured shall not be shipped out of the state. The State of Connecticut, in 1888, passed a law that no person should kill woodcock, quail or ruffed grouse for the purpose of conveying the same beyond the state, or should transport or have in possession with intent to procure such transportation, any of such birds killed within the state. This statute was challenged as unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Connecticut sustained the law, and it went on writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. That court divided on the question, but the majority held with the state court, so that the principle may be considered settled that the state can forbid the killing of game or fish except for domestic use. The doctrine was stoutly combated in the dissenting opinion. Mr. Justice Field denied the soundness of the rule that the state was owner to the extent that it could qualify the ownership of one who had lawfully killed or taken the fish or game. He contended that after the capture the property of the captor was absolute, and that he could dispose of the prop-

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erty as he pleased, and that it being an article of commerce the state could not restrict the sale of it to be sent out of the state. In this view Justice Harlan concurred. Brewer and Peckham did not sit in the case.

But there, it will be seen that judicial opinion is much divided. A state law of Kansas made it unlawful for any person to transport out of the state certain animals and birds embraced in the term "game." The defendant, an agent of the Adams Express Company, was prosecuted and fined under the act. He admitted the act, but contended that such acts constituted no offense as the act was unconstitutional and void. The Supreme Court of Kansas held the act void as interfering with interstate commerce. But here the court overlooked the crucial point,—that is, that the state can part with its ownership of game birds in the wild state on such terms and qualifications, as it deems wise, and can as a condition of the privilege forbid their shipment, after caption, out of the state.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has gone farther than other states, and farther than seems necessary. It holds as constitutional, a law forbidding the sale, during the close season, of fish artificially propagated in private ponds. *Com. v. Gilbert*, 100 Mass. 157.

The state laws forbidding the having in possession during the close season, or the serving as food at hotels and restaurants, are upheld. *State v. Beal*, 75 Me. 289.

Some difficulty has arisen here. The statutes are variant. Some include fish and game lawfully taken in the close season, and game or fish sent into the state from beyond its borders. Others, except these; and in some cases, where the statutes were silent on the point, the courts have held the state laws inapplicable to game lawfully taken and to that brought into the state. The burden of proof being on the state to prove that the game was of domestic origin, great difficulty in procuring conviction was found.

VI. *The Power of Wardens to Seize and Destroy Nets in*

The Power of the State to Regulate Fisheries.

Illegal Use.—The legislature may by law declare all seines, nets, set-lines, traps, spring guns, etc., set for the unlawful killing of fish or game, public nuisances, and may authorize the officers to destroy them when found in such unlawful use. *Weller v. Snoover*, 42 N. J. Law, 341; *State v. Lewis*, 134 Ind. 133; *Lawton v. Steels*, 119 N. Y. 226–234. This kind of statute does not interfere with a constitutional right. It is analogous to those that declare it criminal to have in possession counterfeit money or dies or tools for making the same, or the laws which authorize the seizure of liquors kept for illegal sale. *Mugler v. Kansas*, 123 U. S. 623; *Kidd v. Pearson*, 128 U. S. I.

The case of *Lawton v. Steels*, 119 N. Y. 126 is a leading and important one on this point. It was held by the court of Appeals of New York that the state might declare illegally set nets when found in unlawful use, public nuisances, and that officers might destroy them when so found and seized. The case then was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the contention being that the state law deprived the owner of his property without due process of law. That tribunal affirmed the decision of the New York Court, and Mr. Justice Brown in his opinion discusses at some length the cases where there may be a summary destruction and those in which there should be an adjudication before there could be a destruction of the property. The instances where there should be a condemnation are those where the property is of very considerable value, such as a vessel, teams and supplies in lumbering horses, etc. There are several cases in the state courts, where a technical view has been taken and such laws declared unconstitutional. For example: In *Ieck v. Anderson*, 57 Cal. 251, the summary confiscation of the boats, nets and tackle was held a depriving of property without due process of law. In *Jensen v. State*, 7 Ohio Com. Pleas 18, it was lately held that the statute of Ohio, giving the power to any person to take and summarily destroy nets, etc., illegally set and making it the duty of wardens, their deputies, sheriffs and constables to destroy

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such apparatus wherever found, whenever such officer should *think* it was illegally set in violation of law, was a depriving of property without due process of law.

It is manifest that such laws will always be debatable ground. The power is a harsh one, but that it can be exercised within certain limits seems clear.

Some statutes have gone further and authorized the seizure and destruction or confiscation of property that is in possession with intent to illegally use, or that has been illegally used, but is not in such use when seized. Such laws are of doubtful constitutionality and are unnecessary. *Bittenhaus v. Johnson*, 92 Wis. 586; 32 L. R. A. 380.

But the power of the state to declare as public nuisances, articles of property while in illegal use, is asserted in numerous cases.

- Cox v. Schultz, 47 Barb. 65;
- Re Jacobs, 99 N. Y. 98;
- McLaughlin v. State, 45 Ind. 336;
- Miller v. New York, 109 U. S. 385;
- Wood on Nuisances, 1;
- Williams v. Blackwell, 2 Hurlst, etc. 33;
- Smith v. Com. 6 B. Monroe, 21;
- State v. Bailey, 21 N. H. 343;
- Meyer v. State, 42 N. J. L. 145.

And where one voluntarily places his property in a situation where the law says it may be summarily destroyed, he cannot recover either in value or kind. *Cooley's Const. Lim. Ch. 16*; *Com. v. Kelley*, 163 Mass. 169; *Campbell v. Evans*, 65 N. Y. 356; *Cook v. Evans*, 46 N. Y. 439.

VII. *The Power of Wardens and Other Officials to Enter Upon Private Lands and There Seize and Destroy Fish Baskets, Traps, etc., Set for Illegal Fishing, Even by the Proprietor of the Soil*, is well established.

- Weller v. Snoover, 42 N. J. L. 341.

And the officers are not trespassers for so doing. id.

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VIII. *The Right of the Riparian Owner to Fish on Waters Covering His Own Soil.*—We have one vexed question in connection with the stocking of streams, by state instrumentalities. At the Common Law as laid down in many American cases the riparian owner (whose right in fee to the soil extends to the thread of the stream, where the stream is his boundary, and to the whole bed of the stream when he owns on both sides), the right of fishery is in him exclusively, and no stranger can fish in the stream against his will without being a trespasser.

There are not wanting numerous authorities holding this view, even as respects navigable streams, in those states which hold that the riparian owner owns the soil under the water subject to the public right of navigation. It was held in Wisconsin that the owner of both banks of a stream owns the bed, and the owner of one bank owns to the center of thread of the stream, whether the stream is meandered or unmeandered.

Jones v. Pettibone, 2 Wis. 208, 319;

Mariner v. Schuette, 13 id. 692;

Walker v. Shepardson, 4 id. 486;

Arnold v. Elmore, 16 id. 509;

Noreross v. Griffiths, 65 id. 599;

Olson v. Merrill, 42 id. 203;

Janesville v. Carpenter, 77 id. 288;

Barney v. Keokuk, 94 U. S. 324.

The right of fishing and fowling is in the owner of the soil under the water, Ne-pee-Nauk Club v. Wilson, 96 Wis. 290.

This doctrine that the owner of the bank owns the soil under the navigable stream does not obtain in many of the states. In others including Wisconsin it has gotten unluckily, a foot hold, and is an embarrassment to the stocking of fish for the public benefit.

In Wisconsin, the rule of riparian ownership of the soil carries with it the exclusive right of fishing in the waters over such soil has been overturned by the late case of Willow River Club

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v. Wade, 100 Wis.. 86. The club leased the lands for a considerable distance on both banks of the Willow River, an unmeandered tributary of the Mississippi River, which was in times of high water capable of floating logs and small row boats, though at other times row boats can not be taken up the stream without dragging or pushing them over shallow places. Wade, defendant, entered upon this stream from a public highway which it crossed, and thence went by boat up stream and caught fish by hook and line in a pond the plaintiff, the club, had created by erecting a dam on the stream, for the purpose of widening the stream and making a fish pond of it. The court after a very learned argument, held the stream a public navigable stream, and that the public had a right of fishery in it while passing up and down it, and keeping within the limits of the stream, and not going upon the owner's dry land to get to the stream. This happily settles one phase of the question, but others still perplex the subject of the stocking of the lesser streams.

IX. *The Legislature May Prevent the Pollution of Streams, so as to Destroy Fish Therein and May Declare the Pollution a Public Nuisance; and Such Pollution May be Enjoined.*

People v. Truckee Lumber Co., 116 Cal. 397;

State v. Kroenert, 16 Wash. 644;

Blydenburgh v. Miles, 39 Conn. 484.

Substantially the same rule has been applied in Wisconsin.

SUGGESTION AS TO PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION.

In view of the constitutional and other difficulties in framing adequate protective legislation, I venture to offer the following suggestions to those preparing legislation on the subject of protecting fish and game, confining the suggestions only to legal points:

1. The penalties should be imposed as *forfeitures* and not as *fin*es. The prosecution should be in the form of a civil action to recover a forfeiture and not for misdemeanor, in criminal

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form. The reason for this suggestion is that in most of the states, I think in all, the prosecution thus secures the right of appeal, when the justice or lower court, overawed by local sentiment, or sympathizing with the offenders, decides against the state. All wardens know the difficulties attending prosecution in the petty courts. There can be commitment to jail till forfeiture is paid, the same as in case of fines, and in the case of agents of transportation companies no arrest need be made, or it may be made at the institution of the suit. The technicalities of criminal procedure can, to a large extent, be avoided by the mode of prosecution here suggested.

2. The statutes asserting the right of the state in wild game and fish to regulate capture, should be clear in declaring the terms on which they may be taken in open season, should specifically declare the conditions on which the state parts with its property. The right to ship out of the state should be qualified, or altogether restricted in clear terms.

3. A limited period of time after the termination of the open season should be fixed in which fish and game lawfully taken may be used or disposed of.

4. The plan of requiring license to hunt or fish to be taken out, by both residents and non-residents, is a good one. The small fee required should be used as a fund to defray expenses of protection.

5. Where fish or game are in possession in the close season, the burden of proof should be thrown on the possessor to show that they were caught in lawful time, or beyond the state and that they were lawfully shipped into the state from beyond its borders.

6. The laws should not apply to private hatcheries or waters isolated from others and owned and artificially stocked by private individuals. The private propagation of food fish should be encouraged rather than crippled. But care should be taken that this right be not made the cloak for illegal fishing.

7. The laws declaring nets, seines, etc., public nuisances and

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authorizing their summary destruction, should apply only to such as are actually taken while unlawfully set or in use, and, I think, it would be wiser, where they are of considerable value, to require a judicial condemnation before they are destroyed or confiscated. Where the illegally used articles are boats, guns, vessels, or long stretches of nets, it would be well to have them adjudged forfeited by a court of competent jurisdiction, under simple and speedy proceedings which give the offender his day in court, before they are adjudged to be destroyed or sold. These proceedings should afford right of trial by jury at some stage, and better on appeal to the circuit court than in the petty courts where original jurisdiction may be vested.

8. Where the state expends large sums in stocking streams the right of the public to fish in them should, as far as possible, be secured. The right to share in the benefit of state stocking should not be monopolized by riparian owners. This subject is a delicate one to handle, especially where the old rule obtains that the riparian owner has the exclusive right of taking fish on his own soil. It will be held generally that he cannot be divested of this right by arbitrary legislation. From those who will not accord to the public this right, as to streams not wholly within their own soil, stocking should be withheld, as far as practicable. In Wisconsin, the law once provided that the applicants for stocking must dedicate their waters stocked by the state, to free fishing; but this law was found impracticable of execution and was modified. Here is need of careful legislation.

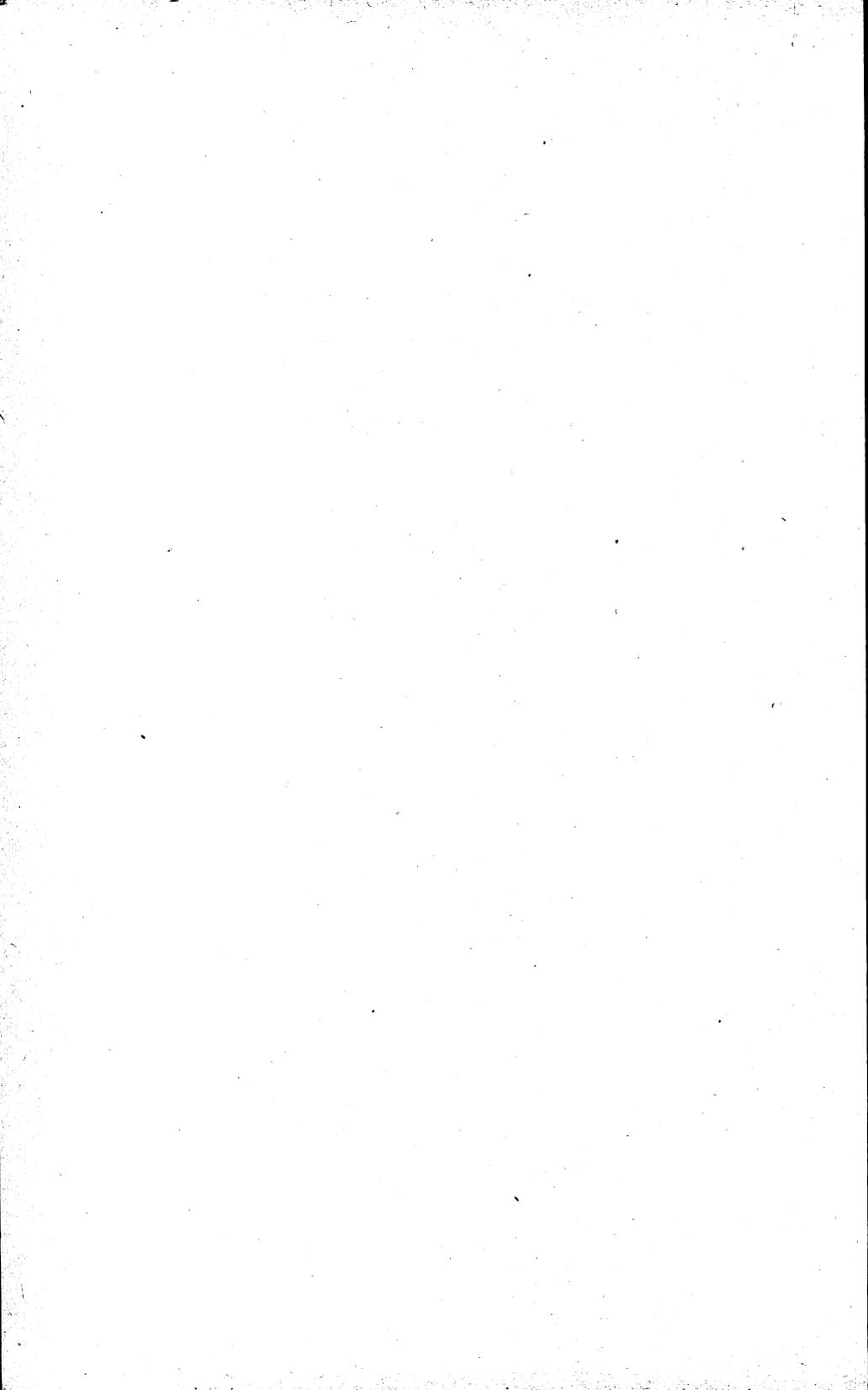
9. The state laws regulating the free passage of fish are usually utterly disregarded, or are dead letters because of their inadequacy. They need a thorough overhauling and more vigorous enforcement. The right of the public and of riparian owners to have passage ways for fish up and down the stream is a common law right and a valuable one. Yet, no right has been more systematically and flagrantly disregarded. This

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right extends to navigable as well as non-navigable streams. *Remley v. Meeks*, 51 L. R. A. 414.

The dam owners should be required to put in adequate fishways; and the game wardens charged with the duty of keeping them to the obedience of the law.

10. All statutes providing forfeiture, ought to prescribe and declare sufficient suitable forms for the guidance of wardens and officers in making complaints and magistrates in issuing warrants, rendering judgment and issuing other process. This avoids likelihood of mistakes that vitiate the proceedings.





BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

FOR THE

Two Years Ending September 30, 1902.



MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1903

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Wauwatosa, Wis., January 24, 1903.

To His Excellency, ROBT. M. LAFOLLETTE, *Governor*:

We have the honor to submit herewith a complete statement of all facts relating to the government of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, during the two fiscal years ending September 30th, 1902.

Very respectfully yours,

B. B. HOPKINS, President,

A. F. WALLSCHLAEGER, Secretary.



REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: The report of your visiting committee for the past biennial period is herewith submitted.

Visits of inspection have been made almost monthly during this period and we are glad to report that all known measures calculated to promote the comfort, welfare and possible recovery of the patients are adopted and carried out. The patients generally appear well nourished and as happy and contented as circumstances will permit.

The efforts of the management to make the wards attractive and homelike and to furnish occupation to the utmost extent, as well as suitable diversion, is especially to be commended. The ventilation and general sanitary conditions prevailing were found to be excellent and the food supply all that could be desired.

The recent establishment of wards for strictly hospital and infirmary purposes is an admirable arrangement and one that meets with our hearty approbation. This provision will meet the requirements very well until the erection of detached hospital pavillions—which we recommended in our last annual report—becomes an accomplished fact.

The most noteworthy advance made in the care of the patients is the establishment recently of the open bed room door system during the night on practically ten out of fourteen wards of the hospital. The adoption of this system has utterly abolished the use of the night vessel, allowing the patients free access during the night to the toilet rooms. The immense advantage

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to the patients in the way of general comfort and sanitation, can readily be conceived.

We would take occasion to indorse the recommendation of the superintendent for the erection of a suitable building as a home for the nurses; also the plan to locate all of the laboring class of men patients in the second story of the new industrial building where they will be separated entirely from the wards and where they will have their own dining room, wash room, bath room and general club room, thus enabling them to lead a more natural life and one tending to promote recovery wherever possible.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST COPELAND,

WILLIAM W. WARE,

MRS. EDWARD C. WARD,

Visiting Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: My eighth biennial report of the operations of the hospital under your control, for the period ending September 30, 1902, is hereby respectfully submitted. The accompanying tables of statistics set forth the following facts with reference to the movement of the population:

There remained under treatment September 30, 1900, 216 men and 240 women; making a total of 456. During the year the number of new admissions was: men 85; women 59; total 144. Re-admissions, men 23; women 11; total 34. The whole number treated during the year was: men 324; women 310; total 634; and the average daily number treated was $466\frac{95}{100}$.

There were discharged during the same period, recovered, men 27; women 20; total 47. Improved, men 14; women 12; total 26. Unimproved, men 9; women 4; total 13. Not insane, men 1; women 1; total 2. Transferred to County Asylum for Chronic Insane, men 10; women 6; total 16. Died, men 25; women 21; total 46. There remained under treatment September 30, 1901, men 238; women 246; total 484.

The ensuing year the new admissions numbered: men 99; women 88; total 187. Re-admissions, men 18; women 17; total 35. The whole number treated during the year was: men 255; women 350; total 605; and the average daily number under treatment, $503\frac{107}{100}$.

During this period there were discharged, recovered, men 26; women 26; total 52. Improved, men 10; women 14; total 24. Unimproved, men 18; women 10; total 28.

Superintendent's Report.

Transferred to County asylum, men 6. Died, men 37; women 31; total 68. Leaving under treatment September 30, 1902, men 258; women 269; total 527.

Reference to the statistical tables will show that the number of new admissions at an advanced age has been very materially increased over the last biennial period. The result in the way of the recovery and death rate has in consequence been somewhat affected. The decided increase in the number of new admissions suffering from General Paresis and Paranoia, both of which types are well known to be incurable, and the former progressively fatal as well, has been a potent factor in contributing to the same result.

The tendency to commit to the Hospital for the Insane, persons suffering, many simply from the infirmities of age, is on the increase throughout the country and to the extent in many states of rendering it necessary to provide detached buildings for them. This class is illy adapted to the environment of the average Hospital for the Insane, and it is in my opinion, moreover, an injustice to the tax payers to maintain them at the per capita rate allowed for curable cases. Detached buildings, with comfortable but not elaborate appointments, should be provided for this class of our population where they could be furnished a special diet suited to their requirements.

The foregoing would apply equally to the class of defectives known as imbeciles or feeble minded, who are from time to time committed to the Hospital as insane. I am of the opinion that it would be wise for the authorities of the county to provide a separate institution for this increasing class, in connection, preferably, with the Asylum for Chronic Insane. The institution at Chipewa Falls cares for, at present, only a small proportion of this class, belonging to this county, and it would ap-

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pear that there is a sufficient number in the Hospital for Insane, Asylum for Chronic Insane and County Hospital, together with those on waiting lists to populate a moderate sized institution. These imbeciles are not only objectionable in direct association with the acute insane but from a standpoint of economy it would be advisable to provide separate quarters for them at a lower per capita cost, inasmuch, as recovery is impossible of attainment; also the chances of propagating their kind would be rendered *nil* by making their commitment to the institution permanent and without any provision for parole as in the case of the insane.

The ratio of recoveries to new admissions for the last biennial period is 30 per cent. and the death rate to the whole number treated 8.51 per cent.

The general health of the inmates has been remarkably good during this period and the affairs of the Hospital, in all its departments, have progressed with the usual degree of smoothness and harmony.

There have been no radical departures or innovations in the methods of treatment pursued for the relief and restoration of this unfortunate class of sufferers. In addition to the usual medical means adopted and practiced, moral suasion is employed to the fullest extent and with beneficent results. Tonics, regulation of diet, fresh air exercise, occupation suited to the individual case, plentiful diversion, indoors and in the open air, Turkish baths, massage, electricity and a minimum use of sedatives and sleeping draughts comprise the sum total of the treatment.

I neglected to state that an effort was made to engage some of the woman patients in the work of light gardening last summer and with an encouraging measure of success. A piece of land adjoining the recreation grounds, about a half acre in extent, was prepared in

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the spring and the women were given charge of it. They kept the plat free of weeds and raised a fair crop of vegetables during the season. The coming spring a larger piece will be set aside and as many women as possible employed. This work proved of great benefit, mentally and physically, to many convalescent patients.

Considerable work in the line of Pathological research has been done by Mr. Thomas Willett, a report of which is hereto annexed. It is the intention to pursue this work thoroughly and systematically in the future as tending to keep pace with the progress of the modern Hospital for the Insane.

After long experience in the care and treatment of this particular class, I am more strongly convinced of the potency of systematic employment as a remedial agency. In fact, I regard this method as alone calculated to prevent a retrogression into a hopelessly chronic condition in a very large percentage of cases. I have pursued this line of treatment for many years and have seen many cases reclaimed from a hopeless state thereby, and therefore feel that the value of such measures can hardly be overestimated. We can with pride point to a record of about 75 per cent. of our population employed daily in the various shops and departments of the hospital.

Improvements made during the biennial period were as follows: the completion of the residence for the superintendent; this house, which was described in the last biennial report, constituted the most noteworthy addition to the Hospital, increasing its further capacity to the extent of about one hundred and thirty (130) patients and contributing in the highest degree to the comfort and pleasure of the superintendent and his family. I desire here to record my deep sense of appreciation of the efforts of your honorable board to

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promote the well-being and happiness of the superintendent and family on all occasions.

The house located on the tract of land known as the Kelly farm, which was purchased for the use of the hospital some time ago, was thoroughly rehabilitated and with the addition of a front and side porch, shutter blinds and several coats of paint, was converted into a most comfortable as well as pleasing dwelling. This house is now occupied by the engineer and family.

The double house located near the barns and occupied by the farmer and laundryman with their families, was remodeled to a slight extent which rendered it more convenient and comfortable. Both this and the gardener's house received a fresh coat of paint outside and fresh paper and paint inside.

The concrete walk along the south side of the power plant leading to the bakery, was entirely relaid, making a smooth thoroughfare for the transportation of roast meats, hot rolls, etc., in the food van from the bakery to the general kitchen. The hennery was floored with the same material; the wood partitions were all removed and replaced with poultrynetting, modern roosts installed and other trivial changes made to render it thoroughly up to date in every respect.

The depot building on the line of the Milwaukee railroad, and known as Kenyon station, was moved to the baseball grounds and converted into a club house for visiting teams.

A metal ceiling of attractive design was placed in the main hall; ceiling globes or cluster lights substituted for the antiquated gas fixtures, wood work grained in light oak and the floor covered with inlaid linoleum of a tile pattern, altogether rendering a more pleasing first impression to the visiting public. It is intended shortly to equip the public reception room in a like manner.

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In view of the bills for repairing plaster ceilings, which are constantly before us and the fact that this ceiling is a permanency, as well as being fire proof, I think it would be a good investment to gradually substitute the metal for the plaster ceiling.

The old elevator shaft has been converted into an inside fire escape by removing all woodwork and substituting metal lath and adamant plaster, sheathing all doors and casings with iron and utilizing wire glass in windows and transoms. An iron stairway with slate treads has been installed in this shaft from the basement to the fourth floor, with exits from each floor, altogether providing a safe means of escape in case of fire, as well as an ordinary exit in all kinds of weather. The rear portion of this shaft is utilized for toilet rooms for each floor which are equipped with concrete floors pitched to center drain and supplied with all conveniences. In addition to this inside fire escape stairway described, an outside iron stairway has been placed in position on the north wall of the administration building, with balconies on each floor. These two fire proof exits, together with the iron ladder on the south wall and the inside stairway leading to the main hall, will, it is believed, furnish protection adequate to the number of patients domiciled on the two upper floors.

The painting of the interior of the various departments, viz., Bakery, Drying room, Laundry, Ironing room and Sewing room, was accomplished during the last year by the painter, assisted by five patients and it has added greatly to the appearance of the same. The two new wards, Seven North and Seven South, were also painted and tastefully decorated throughout.

An admirably arranged Barber shop has been established in the main basement and a regular schedule adopted for the shaving of patients. The occupants of

Superintendent's Report.

front halls are shaved twice weekly and those of back wards once; individual towels are supplied, the safety razor only is used and fresh lather prepared for each case.

The toll gate property which was purchased some time ago has been cleared up and plowed ready for cultivation in the spring.

The two new wards on the third and fourth floors of the administration building, viz., Seven North and Seven South, were opened recently and they are now occupied by a distinctively working class of patients which were formerly domiciled on Three North and Three South. These latter wards have been turned to the use of strictly Hospital cases, where they can secure perfect quiet and rest, and diet suited to their requirements. This arrangement provides for a long felt want and enables the separation of the physically ill from those of the excited and violent class to be an accomplished fact. Now patients, even from the best wards, suffering from temporary or prolonged disability, can find restful quarters and not endure the dread and apprehension experienced under former conditions.

Night nurses have been added to these departments and special diet will be served night and day.

In this connection I would say that the present capacity of the hospital is six hundred and fifty patients and with the occupancy of the second floor in the industrial building the ultimate capacity will be about seven hundred beds. This additional capacity will provide for the natural increase in admissions for a period of five or six years to come.

The old greenhouse has been remodeled and put in condition to serve the purpose until an appropriation can be secured to erect a suitable building for the cultivation of flowers and palms at which time this house

Superintendent's Report.

can be devoted exclusively to the forcing of vegetable plants for which it is now from its construction more particularly adapted.

The new industrial building in the rear of the north wing is approaching completion. This building is 80x40 feet and three stories in height, with a high basement. The first story is used for a carpenter shop, which was transferred from its old location over the engine room, where it was a constant menace to our plant. The old shop will at some time in the future make admirable quarters for the sewing department as the present sewing room will, in a short time, be needed for the increasing work in the ironing department. The second story will, for the present, be used as a shop for the various industries pursued in the Hospital, viz.: the mat and basket shop, brush and broom industry, mattress and weaving department, picture framing shop, etc.

The third story is at present used for the storage of onions. It is the intention, however, to use this floor for the industries referred to and devote the second floor to the use of the laboring class of patients and those engaged in the industries enumerated. With this end in view, the basement, which is light and airy, is being prepared for use as a dining room, with a capacity of about one hundred patients, and as a general club room, containing a bowling alley, billiard and pool tables, shower baths, wash room and general toilet facilities. The entire arrangement will, I think, prove most admirable and will provide a place for the laboring class of patients entirely separate from the wards, where they can lead a more natural and less artificial life. This change will also provide a place in the main building for the male employes to dine by using the present laboring men's dining room for them. The removal of the employees from the lower general din-

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ing room will also increase its capacity for patients to the number of twenty.

The most important reform in the care of this afflicted people and one which I have been aiming to secure for a long time and which, in fact, has in a small measure been carried out for a considerable period, has finally become an accomplished fact in practically ten out of the fourteen wards in the building. I refer to the open bed room door system at night and the consequent abolition of the night vessel. This system has been in vogue now for several weeks, and has proven perfectly practicable. The immense advantage in the way of sanitation and general comfort to the patient can readily be conceived. The inmates generally, I think, appreciate the benefits fully and are not inclined to abuse the privilege accorded them. The addition to the night nursing staff has enabled me to carry out this system to the extent stated.

The electric light plant will shortly be increased to the extent of about five hundred lamps; a contract having been recently let for the installment of a 40 Kilowatt generator to be connected directly to one of our Ball engines.

A preliminary plan for the establishment of a permanent driveway to the hospital and for the general beautifying of the grounds fronting on the highway, and that portion east of the hospital buildings, comprising about twenty acres, has been made, and it is expected that during the coming spring and summer it will be fully carried out.

This plan contemplates the construction of an imposing drive from the highway to the main entrance, the conversion of all land east and south of the buildings to the purposes of a lawn with shrubbery and an artificial lake of suitable area with an island con-

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ned by a rustic bridge and an outlet in the shape of a winding stream emptying into the ravine and forming cascades in its course.

This improvement I regard as the most important and desirable made since my connection with the hospital, and it will certainly prove of immense benefit to the patients generally, affording them a pleasing and diverting view from their quarters and appealing to their sense of the beautiful, which cannot fail of being salutary to them.

Several hundred young trees have been set out in the groves during the past two years and I would recommend that an additional number be planted the coming spring and in following years, as the original growth is fast decaying and I calculate that in ten years a very small number of the old forest trees will be left.

Among improvements in the future, I would renew my recommendation for synchronized system of time throughout the wards and departments. The clocks could be purchased and the work of wiring done by our own force.

I would recommend that the heating coils and fans now located in the fan room of the power plant, be removed to the basement under the front wards of the north and south wings. I would submit that the loss of heat by condensation, before reaching its destination, is very great under present conditions, and that this would be entirely obviated by the proposed change. In addition to the economy in the way of fuel, the increased power to heat the patients' bed rooms properly in intense weather would constitute a much to be desired improvement. This change will necessitate the purchase of an additional engine, using the one now in operation for one wing of the building. Additional space on the two floors now occupied by the fans and heating coils would also be secured for use in the future.

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In the way of contributing in a material degree to the comfort and well-being of the attendants and employees, and thus increasing the efficiency of their services to the Hospital, and of still further increasing the existing capacity of the present Hospital buildings for patients, I would revive my recommendation made some years ago for the erection of a home for the nurses. The site parallel with and to the north and east of the north wing of the Hospital and facing the east would be an admirable one, particularly when the improvements to the grounds already described are completed. The quarters vacated in both wings of the rear portion of the administration building could be converted into wards on the dormitory plan.

I would like to renew my recommendation of some time ago for the erection of detached pavillions with verandas on all sides, capable of being converted into sun rooms during the cold season; one for each sex, properly equipped and appointed for the treatment of the physically sick among our population as well as those oppressed with the infirmities of advanced age.

The porch over the laundry, drying room and bakery, which was projected two years ago, should be completed the coming spring.

Additional land should be purchased from time to time to keep pace with the growth of population. The acreage is not commensurate with the standard followed in like institutions throughout the country, nor such as to render the operation of the Hospital economical and such as to afford the best results for the physical and mental welfare of the patients. The addition of two hundred acres at least, for the present, would be none too great to meet the demands of the Hospital in the way of woodland, tillable land and pasturage, which latter is absolutely lacking and badly needed

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for our large herd of cattle and hogs. The ratio provided in the modern Hospital is almost uniformly one to one and a half acre per patient.

Owing to the decayed state of the ice house which has been in use for the past twenty years, and which is beyond the possibility of repair, provision for ice storage or for the installation of a refrigerating plant with ice making machinery will constitute an imperative necessity before the advent of another winter and I would urge the importance of securing an appropriation for this purpose early in the spring. Data as to the comparative cost of a new and substantial house, containing cold storage facilities and that of installing an artificial system of refrigeration and production of ice, are at present being secured and at a later date I will be able to make a more definite recommendation regarding the whole matter. It is my impression that while the cost of artificial production may be greater, yet the method would prove vastly more satisfactory and the saving effected in the purchase and storage of butter and eggs in large quantities when prices are low, would offset in a great degree, the difference in first cost as well as the subsequent cost of operation.

A vitrified brick pavement between the kitchen and the new industrial building, to render easy the transportation of food to the new dining room to be established there, will be one of the requirements the coming spring. This pavement can be laid by our own labor.

A brass washer and sterilizer will also be required to replace the old wooden washer, which is practically worn out and may fail us at any time.

The plank flooring in the coal shed is almost worn out and will have to be replaced at some time during the coming year. I would recommend that vitrified brick

Superintendent's Report.

be used as making a more permanent improvement and better suited to the requirements.

The weekly per capita cost for the past biennial period was \$3.32½, which is very satisfactory, notwithstanding the advanced cost of all necessities in the way of food supplies.

The industrial work in all departments has been prosecuted with the usual vigor, to the great benefit of our inmates, as well as to the advantage of the hospital from an economic standpoint.

The training school has held its sessions regularly under the direction of the assistant physicians and eleven nurses were graduated during the past two years. The students of the senior class of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons have been given lectures twice a month during the session by the superintendent.

Entertainment during this period consisted of the weekly dancing parties in the large hall during the winter and in the pavillion in the grove during the heated season; these latter alternating with concerts by the Hospital band on the lawn. Special entertainments were provided on all holidays, viz.: the annual picnic in the grove on the Fourth of July; Thanksgiving feast with music during the meal by the Hospital orchestra; Christmas tree celebration with a concert by local talent and distribution of gifts to every patient.

Pop corn was passed around the wards weekly in winter time, root beer in summer. Weekly and sometimes semi-weekly base ball games were played on the Hospital grounds with occasional music by the Hospital band. These games, which were played with teams from surrounding towns, proved a source of pleasure and diversion to the large number of patients in attendance. During the summer months Saturday afternoon

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is made a half holiday; all work is suspended and a general good time is indulged in on the ball grounds.

Trolley parties to Lake Park have been enjoyed on several occasions; 'bus rides to the national home on three Sundays in each month have been enjoyed by a large number of our patients in their turn; three hundred patients were taken to the state fair exhibit in our 'bus and were regaled with soda water and peanuts; quite a number were permitted to walk about the grounds and through the buildings.

Special entertainments provided during this period comprise the following: Readings and vocal selections by Helen Stuart Richings; phantom party; humorous recitations by Prof. H. B. Aldrich and songs by Helen Howard Lemmell; George E. Little, caricaturist; minstrel show by the choir of Trinity church, Wauwatosa.

In the month of June, 1901, the American Medico Psychological association, including in its membership the medical superintendents of all American institutions for the insane, held its annual session in Milwaukee. The meeting proved to be a most pleasant as well as profitable one and many members availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the institutions of the county. They all expressed themselves as pleased at what they saw and were lavish in their praise of the hospitality of Milwaukee and of the general welcome accorded them.

Magazines and periodicals to the number of twenty have been received monthly and were distributed on the wards, and two copies of each of the dailypapers of Milwaukee were likewise circulated. The hospital library has been increased by an addition of two hundred volumes and we were the recipients of a gift of books and magazines from Mrs. Edward Cramer of Milwaukee, whose yearly remembrance is fully appreciated.

Superintendent's Report.

We have been called upon to mourn the death of one member of our board, Mr. Christian Wahl, whose unselfish devotion to the welfare of the Hospital, covering a long period of years, and whose kindly advice and counsel, always at its service, rendered his taking away a matter of profound sorrow to us all.

The death of the Steward, E. L. Kenyon, my associate in the work for the past sixteen years and my close personal friend, is a matter of deep regret and is a loss difficult for me to bear, socially as well as officially. His genial presence and kindly greetings are sorely missed by all of us, including the patients with whom he came in contact, and his loss as a public servant to the state and county is inestimable. I desire to make official record of my appreciation of his devotion to the interests intrusted to him, of his honorable career, covering such a long period, and of his personal and official worth as an officer of this Hospital.

James S. Prentiss was appointed by your honorable board to fill the vacancy and assumed the duties of the position October 12th.

Changes in the medical staff were as follows: Dr. Carl Bruck, first assistant, resigned to enter private practice and was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Spork, who also resigned to do likewise. Dr. Frederick Fowle was appointed to succeed Dr. Spork as first assistant and Dr. Frederick C. Gessner was appointed second assistant. Mr. Thomas Willett served in the capacity of clinical assistant during the winter months and still continues in that position. Mr. William Murphy acted as clinical assistant during the summer. I desire to record my appreciation of their efforts and for the interest and zeal displayed by them in the discharge of their duties.

Superintendent's Report.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due the visiting committee for their faithful and kindly attentions; likewise to the consulting staff; particularly to Doctors Levings, Copeland, Klétsch, Cutler, Bach, Frank, Hitz, and Richter, whose services were called into requisition during this period. The additions to the consulting staff were Doctors H. B. Hitz, R. G. Richter and W. C. Wendell. The addition of Doctors Richter and Wendell, dental surgeons, is an innovation, and in my opinion, a most valuable one. It is a well established fact in our speciality that mental disease, in many cases, is greatly aggravated and protracted by affections of the teeth, abscesses of the jaw, etc. The advice and services of the dental surgeon in these cases will undoubtedly prove of immeasurable advantage to the patient in removing causes of nerve irritation and thus promoting recovery.

My sincere acknowledgements are due your Honorable Board for many kindnesses shown me and for helpful advice and counsel accorded me on all occasions.

Very respectfully,

MOSES J. WHITE, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent.

January 10, 1903.

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

Table showing admissions and discharges during the year and the number under treatment September 30, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1900	216	239	455
New admissions for the year.....	85	59	144
Re-admissions for the year.....	23	11	34
Whole number treated.....	324	310	634
Average number treated.....			466 ^{9.6} _{3.65}
Discharged recovered.....	27	20	47
Discharged improved.....	14	12	26
Discharged unimproved.....	9	4	13
Discharged not insane.....	1	1	2
Transferred to county asylum for chronic insane	10	6	16
Died	25	21	46
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1901	238	245	483

*Statistics.**Duration of insanity previous to admission.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One week or less.....	5	9	14
Two weeks.....	1	2	3
Three weeks.....	.....	1	1
One month.....	.....	1	1
Six weeks.....	2	2	4
Two months.....	3	4	7
Three months.....	1	2	3
Four months.....	3	3	6
Five months.....	3	1	4
Six months.....	9	.....	9
Seven months.....	3	.....	3
Eighth months.....	1	.....	1
Nine months.....	1	.....	1
Ten months.....	2	.....	2
One year.....	5	8	13
Two years.....	7	10	17
Three years.....	8	5	13
Four years.....	5	.....	5
Five years.....	1	1	2
Six years.....	3	2	5
Seven years.....	.....	1	1
Eight years.....	3	.....	3
Ten years.....	2	.....	2
Fifteen years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty years.....	1	1	2
Thirty years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	15	5	20
Total.....	85	59	144

Statistics.

Age of those admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty.....		2	2
Twenty to twenty-five.....	8	2	10
Twenty-five to thirty.....	13	7	20
Thirty to thirty-five.....	11	10	21
Thirty-five to forty.....	11	7	18
Forty to forty-five.....	14	7	21
Forty-five to fifty.....	6	2	8
Fifty to fifty-five.....	7	4	11
Fifty-five to sixty.....	3	5	8
Sixty to sixty-five.....	3	2	5
Sixty-five to seventy.....	3	2	5
Seventy to seventy-five.....	2	2	4
Seventy-five to eighty.....	1	6	7
Eighty to eighty-five.....	3		3
Eighty-five to ninety.....		1	1
Total	85	59	144

*Statistics.**Form of mental disorder on admission.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	17	13	30
Mania, chronic.....	2	.....	2
Mania, recurrent.....	1	1	2
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	1	1
Melancholia, acute.....	21	17	38
Melancholia, chronic.....	4	2	6
Dementia, primary.....	3	2	5
Dementia, secondary.....	4	.....	4
Dementia, senile.....	11	12	23
Epilepsy.....	3	2	5
Imbecility.....	3	2	5
Paranoia.....	3	4	7
General Paresis.....	11	2	13
Tabes Dorsalis.....	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	1	1	2
Total.....	85	59	144

Statistics.

Occupation of those admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Baker.....	3		3
Brass moulder.....	1		1
Butcher.....	2		2
Brewer.....	1		1
Beer agent.....	1		1
Contractor.....	1		1
Clerk.....	3	1	4
Carpenter.....	2		2
Cabinet maker.....	1		1
Cigar maker.....	1		1
Cooper.....	2		2
Decorator.....	1		1
Domestic.....		2	2
Druggist.....	1		1
Farmer.....	5		5
Fireman.....	2		2
Florist.....	1		1
Fur cutter.....	1		1
Grocer.....	1		1
Housework.....		2	2
Housewife.....		31	31
Iron moulder.....	1		1
Lake captain.....	1		1
Lithographer.....	1		1
Lawyer.....	2		2
Laborer.....	19		19
Moulder.....	1		1
Merchant.....	1		1
Milliner.....		2	2
Mechanic.....	1		1
Machinist.....	2		2
No occupation.....	7	11	18
Painter.....	2		2
Printer.....	1		1
Ranch foreman.....	1		1
Restarant keeper.....		1	1
Sailor.....	1		1
Soldier.....	1		1
Seamstress.....		1	1
Stone cutter.....	1		1
School teacher.....		1	1
Shoemaker.....	4		4
Saloon keeper.....	2		2
School girl.....		2	2
Salesman.....	4		4
Tailor.....	1		1
Unknown.....		1	1
Upholsterer.....	1		1
Washerwoman.....		1	1
Total	85	59	144

*Statistics.**Cause of death.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy	1	1	2
Cerebral effusion	2	.....	2
Convulsions during the course of senile dementia .....	.....	1	1
Convulsions during the course of general paresis	3	.....	3
Convulsions during the course of epilepsy .....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion of senile dementia	5	5	10
Exhaustion of general paresis	5	.....	5
Exhaustion of chronic mania .....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion of primary dementia .....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion of terminal dementia	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of acute mania	1	1	2
Exhaustion of secondary dementia	2	1	3
Exhaustion of acute melancholia .....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion of chronic melancholia .....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion of tabes dorsalis	1	.....	1
Exhaustive diarrhoea during the course of epilepsy .....	.....	1	1
Exhaustive diarrhoea during the course of senile dementia .....	.....	2	2
Exhaustive diarrhoea during the course of acute mania .....	.....	1	1
Mitral insufficiency .....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia	1	.....	1
Pulmonary oedema	2	1	3
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	.....	1
Status epilepticus .....	.....	1	1
Total	25	21	46

Statistics.

Probable causes in those admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism	9	2	11
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Cocaine habit	2		2
Choria		1	1
Disappointed in love		1	1
Desire to get married		1	1
Debauchery and drink	1		1
Desertion of husband		1	1
Domestic trouble		2	2
Death in family		1	1
Epilepsy	3	1	4
Excessive child bearing		1	1
Financial reverses	2		2
Grippe la		1	1
Grief	1	1	2
Gumma of brain		1	1
Heredity	1	1	2
Injury to head	2		2
Ill health	2	1	3
Litigation	1		1
Loss of semen	1		1
Menopause		2	2
Mental strain	2	1	3
Masturbation	1		1
Overwork	1		1
Sunstroke	3		3
Syphilis	4		4
Senility	2	5	7
Tabes dorsalis	1		1
Typhoid fever	1		1
Unknown	39	31	70
Worry	4	2	6
Total	85	59	144

*Statistics.**Nationality of those admitted.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria.....	1	1	2
Belgium.....	1	1	1
Canada.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	1	.....	1
England.....	1	1	2
France.....	1	.....	1
Germany.....	25	27	52
Holland.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	3	1	4
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	2	3	5
Russia.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	.....	2	2
Switzerland.....	1	1	2
United States.....	45	20	65
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	85	59	144

Statistics.

Table showing admissions and discharges during the year and the number under treatment September 30, 1902.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1901	238	245	483
New admissions for the year	99	88	187
Re-admissions for the year	18	17	35
Whole number treated	355	350	705
Average number treated			503 ¹⁰⁷ / ₃₄₄
Discharged recovered	26	26	52
Discharged improved	10	14	24
Discharged unimproved	18	10	28
Transferred to county asylum	6		6
Died	37	31	68
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1902	258	269	527

*Statistics.**Probable causes of those committed.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism	16	2	18
Arteriosclerosis		1	1
Cocaine habit	1	1	2
Congenital		1	1
Childbirth		1	1
Disappointed in love	1	1	2
Death in family	1	2	3
Domestic trouble		4	4
Epilepsy	2	2	4
Financial reverses		2	2
Grief		3	3
Gumma of brain	1		1
Hereditary	2	3	5
Injury to head	2		2
Ill health	1	1	2
La grippe	1		1
Miscarriage		1	1
Menopause		1	1
Masturbation	2	1	3
Naphtha poisoning	1		1
Overwork	3	1	4
Overstudy		1	1
Post operation		1	1
Sunstroke	2	1	3
Syphilis	3		3
Senility	1	7	8
Suspicion of poisoning	1		1
Unknown	55	43	98
Worry	3	7	10
Total	99	88	187

Statistics.

Nationality of those admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria.....		1	1
Bohemia.....		2	2
Canada.....	2		2
Denmark.....	1		1
England.....	2	1	3
Finland.....	1		1
Germany.....	30	25	55
Holland.....		1	1
Ireland.....	4	4	8
Italy.....	1		1
Norway.....	1		1
Poland.....	3	1	4
Russia.....		1	1
Switzerland.....	1		1
Sicily.....	1		1
United States.....	51	50	101
Unknown.....	1		1
West Indies.....		1	1
Total.....	99	88	187

*Statistics.**Age of those admitted.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty.....	3	4	7
Twenty to twenty-five.....	3	8	11
Twenty-five to thirty.....	12	13	25
Thirty to thirty-five.....	23	7	30
Thirty five to forty.....	17	11	28
Forty to forty-five.....	10	11	21
Forty-five to fifty.....	9	6	15
Fifty to fifty-five.....	5	7	12
Fifty-five to sixty.....	6	6	12
Sixty to sixty-five.....	4	4	8
Sixty five to seventy.....	4	3	7
Seventy to seventy-five.....	1	2	3
Seventy-five to eighty.....	.....	3	3
Eighty to eighty-five.....	2	3	5
Total.....	99	88	187

Statistics.

Form of mental disorder on admission.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dementia, primary.....	9	4	13
Dementia, secondary.....	3	.....	3
Dementia, senile.....	13	12	25
Epilepsy.....	7	3	10
General paresis.....	22	1	23
Imbecility.....	.....	4	4
Mania, acute.....	13	19	32
Mania, chronic.....	2	.....	2
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	3	3
Mania, recurrent.....	3	1	4
Melancholia, acute.....	13	27	40
Melancholia, chronic.....	2	6	8
Paranoia.....	11	8	19
Toxic insanity.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	99	88	187

*Statistics.**Occupation of those admitted.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Baker.....	3		3
Barber.....	1		1
Broker.....	1		1
Boiler maker.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1		1
Brakeman.....	1		1
Bartender.....	1		1
Book binder.....		1	1
Book keeper.....	4		4
Box maker.....	1		1
Butcher.....	2		2
Clerk.....	2	2	4
Carpenter.....	4		4
Cigar maker.....	1		1
Cooper.....	1		1
Conductor (R. R.).....	1		1
Coppersmith.....	1		1
Cook.....	1		1
Domestic.....		1	1
Dressmaker.....		1	1
Engineer.....	2		2
Errand boy.....	1		1
Farmer.....	1		1
Florist.....	1		1
Factory girl.....		1	1
Furrier.....	1		1
Grocer.....	1		1
Glass blower.....	1		1
Gardener.....	1		1
Housework.....		21	21
Housewife.....		32	32
Hatter.....	1		1
Horse collar maker.....	1		1
Hair dresser.....		2	2
Janitor.....	1		1
Lithographer.....	1		1
Lawyer.....	1		1
Laborer.....	15		15
Laundress.....		2	2
Law student.....	1		1
Letter carrier.....	1		1
Music teacher.....		1	1
Machine agent.....	1		1
Manufacturer.....	1		1
Missionary.....		1	1
Musician.....	1		1
Machinist.....	2		2
Merchant.....	2		2

Statistics.

Occupation of those admitted—Continued.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Moulder	3	.....	3
Milliner.....	.....	1	1
Minister	1	.....	1
Nurse.....	.....	1	1
Paperhanger.....	1	.....	1
Peddler.....	1	.....	1
Physician	1	.....	1
Reporter.....	1	.....	1
Retouching of negatives.....	.....	1	1
Sailor.....	4	.....	4
Seamstress .....	.....	1	1
School teacher.....	1	1	2
Shoemaker	1	.....	1
Saloon keeper.....	2	.....	2
School girl.....	.....	1	1
School boy.....	1	.....	1
Salesman	1	.....	1
Storekeeper.....	1	.....	1
Tanner	1	.....	1
Timekeeper.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	3	8	11
Woodworker	2	.....	2
Waiter.....	1	.....	1
No occupation.....	6	9	15
Total	99	88	187

*Statistics.**Duration of insanity previous to admission.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One week or less	5	2	7
Two weeks	3	8	11
Three weeks	2	3	5
One month	3	2	5
Six weeks	5	5	5
Two months	5	5	10
Three months	2	.....	2
Four months	3	3	6
Five months	1	1	1
Six months	3	6	9
Seven months	1	1	2
Eight months	1	1	2
Nine months	1	1	2
One year	9	8	17
Two years	7	7	14
Three years	9	1	10
Four years	2	4	6
Five years	1	5	6
Six years	2	2	4
Seven years	3	2	5
Eight years .....	.....	2	2
Ten years	1	6	7
Fifteen years	1	3	4
Twenty years	3	1	4
Thirty years	2	.....	2
Thirty-five years	1	.....	1
Forty years	1	1	2
Unknown	28	8	36
Total	99	88	187

Statistics.

Cause of death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	3	1	4
Accidental strychnine poisoning.....	1	.....	1
Asphyxiation.....	1	.....	1
Coma.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral effusion.....	.....	1	1
Convulsions during the course of general paresis.....	5	.....	5
Exhaustion of senile dementia.....	4	4	8
Exhaustion of general paresis.....	8	3	11
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	1	3	4
Exhaustion of acute melancholia.....	.....	6	6
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion of chronic melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustive diarrhoea during the course of general paresis.....	1	.....	1
Enteritis.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustive diarrhoea during the course of senile dementia.....	1	1	2
Embolism of coronary artery.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustive diarrhoea during the course of chronic melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustive diarrhoea during the course of premature senility.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion of recurrent mania.....	.....	1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	2	.....	2
Maramus.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia.....	.....	2	2
Pulmonary oedema.....	4	.....	4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	.....	3	3
Pyemia.....	1	.....	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1	.....	1
Septicemia.....	.....	1	1
Strangulation (food).....	1	.....	1
Total.....	37	31	68

Report of Clinical Assistant.

REPORT OF CLINICAL ASSISTANT.

I hereby make a report of the Pathological work done during the past year.

As may readily be understood, the conditions under which the work has been done, and the unorganized plan of the work, all the work has been done merely for purposes of diagnosis and with no other object in view.

Much urine analysis has been done, although no definite plan for the analysis of the urine of each patient as they come in has been made. But where the clinical aspect of the case indicated any trouble in the urinary organs, in every case an examination of the urine has been made and in many other cases where diagnosis has been uncertain.

A number of analysis of stomach contents been made, and tests performed for Hcl, pepsin lactic acid, etc., from both washings of the stomach and from material vomited.

Several analysis of feces have been made to determine causes of unmanageable diarrhoea. These were mostly in the way of bacteriological analysis.

During the year there has been purchased for the laboratory a Zeiss Haematocytometer. A small number of blood counts were made. One case of pernicious anæmia recording but 2,800,000 erythrocytes per cmm.

In nearly all cases of sore throat a bacteriological analysis of the material from throat has been made.

Report of Clinical Assistant.

In most cases nothing more than the pyogenic bacteria have been found.

Sputum examinations have been made in twelve cases, Tubercle Bacilli were found in five cases, in two cases pneumococci were found and in others the examination proved negative.

On account of freedom from infectious diseases no opportunities for Widal tests, etc., have presented themselves.

During the year five post mortems have been made — three of them complete — and two partial. A tabulated report of these will be found later. The sole object of these were for the purposes of confirming the ante-mortem diagnosis or for determining causes of death. In one case of death, where post mortem was not allowed, strychnia was found in urine and in the stomach contents.

Plans for systematic examination of urine of all patients entering and regular monthly pathological reports have been made, which will be followed in the future.

I wish to thank Dr. White for his hearty interest in the work and his many suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. WILLET,
Clinical Assistant.

Report of Clinical Assistant.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

C. S. Male, age 52, died, May 6, 1902.

Post mortem held May 6th, six hours after death.

General appearance—Body well nourished. Rigor mortis marked; no discoloration; feet and ankles edematous.

Internal examination—Skull normal in size and thickness; soft in consistency. Dura much thickened and adherent, especially so over anterior hippocampal lobes; upper part of anterior parietal lobes and over the right lobe of cerebellum.

Brain—Of medium size and weight, softened at the hippocampi and at right cerebellum.

Chest Cavity—Pleura, very adherent to apices and down to mammary line on right side.

Lungs—Emphysematous and showing hypostatic congestion, both apices showing numerous tubercles.

Heart—Left ventricle normal, right ventricle somewhat dilated; mitral valves and semilunars were sclerosed, aorta atheromatous. Both ventricles and aorta contained goose-fat clots.

Abdominal Cavity—Omentum—normal amount of fat; intestinal tract, normal in appearance—Appendix, 4 in. long, not adherent, not inflamed.

Liver—Slightly enlarged, capsule, smooth. Gall bladder well filled, no gall stones.

Spleen—Small, shriveled and pale; very tough and fibrous, contained calcareous nodules, which were filled with caseous material. The organ was very adherent to surrounding organs by tough fibrous adhesions.

Pancreas—Normal.

Kidneys—These were enlarged, dark and much congested; capsule stripped with great difficulty; cortex much thinned out.

Bladder—Normal, except a slight congestion at the trigone.

B. Male. Age 48. Died May 24th. Autopsy May 24th.

External appearance—Large, fleshy and very flabby. Inguinal glands on left side broken down and suppurating, leaving a large suppurating cavity. Penis previously removed by operation, and an epithelium of scrotum excoriated. No other external marks of importance. Hypostatic Congestion.

Skull—A peculiar indentation at junction of two parietals and frontal bones presented about 2 cm deep in front gradually shelving out as it ran back on the head. This was firmly ossified.

The Dura was firmly adherent at the indentation of skull. What was in all probability a syphilitic gumma appeared in the right frontal lobe. Ventricles of brain fairly normal.

Report of Clinical Assistant.

Chest Cavity—Pleura somewhat adherent, but not greatly so.

Lungs—Shaped Hypostatic Congestion.

Heart—Somewhat enlarged, valves fairly normal with atheromatous degeneration of aorta.

Liver—Enlarged, congested; gall-bladder well filled with bile; no bile stones.

Intestinal tract—Somewhat congested and inflamed.

Spleen—Very much enlarged, soft, congested and pulpy; not adherent.

Kidneys—Enlarged, congested, soft capsule stripped easily.

Bladder—Mucous lining inflamed and eroded, containing a small quantity of pus.

The deep inguinal glands enlarged, inflamed and several had broken down and superated. Illiac glands enlarged and firm.

PARTIAL AUTOPSY.

M. Male. Age 44. Died July 13th. Autopsy July 13th.

General appearance—Greatly emaciated. Pleura, very adherent.

Left lung—Filled with large tubercular cavities. Some calcareous degeneration; lung substance solid and sank in water.

Right lung—Filled with tubercular nodules, which were very diffuse.

J. G. Male. Age, 75. Died, July 31st. Autopsy, July 31st.

External appearance—Greatly emaciated; superficial sores on leg. Hypostatic discoloration.

Skull—Normal in appearance; not opened.

Chest Cavity—Pleura very adherent throughout on both sides by fibro-fibrinous adhesions. Adhesions to diaphragm and interlobar adhesions.

Lungs—Emphysematous, but otherwise normal. Pericardium—much thickened.

Heart—Small and contracted; all the valves were atheromatous.

Liver—Small, hard, showing atropic cirrhosis. The Gall-bladder well filled and contained 40 bile stones, irregular in shape and about 3 millimeters in diameter. The common and cystic ducts were inflamed.

Stomach—Normal and empty. Small intestines of the mucous lining very much inflamed. The large intestine contained a thin black fluid.

Pancreas—Somewhat inflamed.

Right kidney—contained about 250 cc. of yellow thickish pus. The walls were very much thinned out and contained many pockets of pus. Approximately 12 cm from pelvis of kidney in ureter was found a stone, two centimeters long and one centimeter in diameter, completely occluding the ureter.

Left kidney was small, hard and contracted. Bladder wall much thickened and about half full of urine and pus.

Spleen—Small and dense.

Report of Clinical Assistant.

PARTIAL AUTOPSY.

H. Male. Age, 58. Died, August 13th. Autopsy, August 13th.

External appearance — Emaciated.

Small and large intestine greatly enflamed, mucous membrane showing areas of erosion. No perforations. Omentum and peritoneum were hyperæmic; mesenteric glands enlarged.

Spleen — Enlarged, soft and congested; not adherent.

Current Expenses.

STATEMENT

Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

CURRENT EXPENSES.		
<i>Dr.</i>		
1900.		
Oct. 1, to balance in treasury.....	\$17,266 26	.....
To appropriation by county board.....	56,250 00	.....
To interest on bank account.....	287 40	.....
To board of private patients.....	8,645 56	.....
To sales from farm.....	418 82	.....
To sales of waste material, etc.....	229 67	.....
		\$83,097 71
<i>Cr.</i>		
By amusements.....	\$232 81	.....
By alteration and repairs.....	4,582 01	.....
By books, stationery and printing.....	323 58	.....
By drugs and medical supplies.....	1,148 80	.....
By engines, boilers, machinery and tolls.....	945 19	.....
By fuel and heating.....	8,576 82	.....
By farm, barn and garden.....	5,530 18	.....
By household supplies.....	5,428 46	.....
By laundry expenses.....	856 60	.....
By lights, including fixtures.....	508 06	.....
By miscellaneous items.....	1,312 58	.....
By provisions.....	23,507 02	.....
By patients' clothing.....	3,015 15	.....
By salaries and wages.....	26,391 33	.....
By mat and basket shop.....	177 77	.....
		\$82,536 26
Balance.....		561 45
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc....	9,294 05	.....
Current expense account overdrawn Oct. 1, 1901.....		8,732 60
	\$9,294 05	\$9,294 05

Improvements.

IMPROVEMENTS.

General improvement account.

DR.		
1900.		
Oct. 1, to balance in treasury.....	\$2,015 36	.....
To appropriation by county board.....	12,500 00	.....
		\$14,515 36
CR.		
By bills paid on account—		
Superintendent's residence.....		7,005 35
Balance in treasury October 1, 1901.....		\$7,510 01

Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Months.	Current expense.	Improvement.	Total.
1900.			
October	\$7,279 37	\$1,737 20	\$9,016 57
November	6,723 04	143 00	6,866 04
December	8,177 65	2,306 69	10,484 34
1901.			
January	8,159 33	1,495 48	9,654 81
February	6,213 09	1,257 98	7,471 07
March	7,702 83	65 00	7,767 83
April	6,933 15	.....	6,933 15
May	6,812 21	.....	6,812 21
June	5,667 02	.....	5,667 02
July	6,704 26	.....	6,704 26
August	5,878 52	.....	5,878 52
September	6,385 19	.....	6,285 19
Total	\$82,536 26	\$7,005 35	\$89,541 61

Current Cost of Maintenance.

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1900.....	\$1,988 84
Current expenses as per invoices.....	82,536 26
Total.....	\$84 525 10
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1901.	2,211 41
Actual consumption or current expense,.....	\$82,313 69
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	9,294 05
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	\$73,019 64
Total number of days board furnished.....	170,185
Weekly per capita cost on actual consumption.....	\$3 39
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	3 00

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Of Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Asparagus	113 doz. bunches @ 50 cents ...	\$56 50
Beets	393 bushels @ 40 cents	157 20
Beans, string	18 bushels @ \$1.50	27 00
Beans, lima	15 bushels @ \$3.00	45 00
Beef	4,150 pounds @ 7 cents	290 50
Carrots	395 bushels @ 40 cents	158 00
Currants	24 bushels at \$2 50	36 00
Cucumbers	72 bushels @ \$1.00	72 00
Cabbage	9,054 heads @ 2½ cents	226 35
Celery	456 doz. bunches @ 35 cents ...	159 95
Celery root	150 doz. bunches @ 30 cents ...	34 59
Corn, sweet	7,248 ears @ ¾ cents	54 36
Chickens	414 pounds @ 10 cents	41 40
Ducks	36 pounds @ 12½ cents	4 50
Eggs	775 doz. @ 16 cents	124 48
Ensilage	150 tons @ \$4.00	600 00
Hay	10 tons @ \$16.00	160 00
Honey	30 pounds @ 12 cents	3 60
Grapes	29 bushels @ \$1.00	29 00
Gooseberries	518 quarts @ 4 cents	20 72
Kohlrabi	13 bushels @ 50 cents	6 50
Lettuce	388 doz. bunches @ 30 cents ...	116 40
Milk	14,554 gallons @ 12½ cents	1,819 25
Mangel wurzel	75 tons @ \$5.00	375 00
Oats	1,458 bushels @ 45 cents	656 10
Onions, green	163 doz. bunches @ 30 cents ...	48 90
Onions	280 bushels @ 80 cents	224 00
Potatoes	1,350 bushels @ 75 cents	1,012 50
Pork	21,670 pounds @ 6 cents	1,300 20
Peas, green	26 bushels @ \$1.50	39 00
Parsley	618 bunches @ 2½ cents	15 45
Parsnips	180 bushels @ 40 cents	72 00
Radishes	77 doz. bunches @ 30 cent s ...	23 10
Rhubarb	1,911 pounds @ 1 cent	19 11
Strawberries	289 quarts @ 8 cents	23 12
Spinach	158 bushels @ 40 cents	63 20
Salsify	21 bushels @ 50 cents	10 50
Straw	30 tons @ \$6.00	130 00
Tomatoes	220 bushels @ 75 cents	165 00
Turnips	31 bushels @ 50 cents	15 50
Total		\$8,485 98

Current Expenses.

STATEMENT

Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

CURRENT EXPENSES.		
<i>Dr.</i>		
To appropriation by county board.....	\$109,482 60	.....
To interest on bank account	167 68	.....
To board of private patients	6,989 03	.....
To sales from farm	585 42	.....
To sales of waste material, etc.....	181 33	.....
		\$117,406 06
<i>Cr.</i>		
By amusements	297 10	.....
By alteration and repairs	3,927 47	.....
By books, stationery and printing.....	445 82	.....
By drugs and medical supplies.....	1,091 46	.....
By engines, boilers, machinery and tools.....	469 63	.....
By fuel and heating	9,431 94	.....
By farm, barn and garden.....	7,332 70	.....
By household supplies.....	5,404 11	.....
By laundry expenses.....	982 93	.....
By lights, including fixtures.....	277 70	.....
By miscellaneous items.....	1,181 80	.....
By provisions.....	24,750 95	.....
By patients' clothing	2,753 30	.....
By salaries and wagee	27,502 85	.....
By mat and basket shop.....	238 15	86,087 89
Balance.....		\$31,318 17
Less current expense acct. previously overdrawn	8,732 60	.....
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc..	7,755 78	.....
		16,488 38
Balance in treasury October 1, 1902.....		\$14,829 79

Improvements.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

Oct. 1, 1901, to balance in treasury	\$7,510 01	
June 3, 1902, to appropriation by county board	3,000 00	\$10,510 00
<i>Cr.</i>		
By stair case and fire escape in ctr. building....	\$3,009 43	
By industrial building.....	4,947 65	7,957 08
Balance in treasury October 1, 1901.....	.....	\$2,552 93

Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES.

At Milwaukee hospital for insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

Months.	Current expense.	Improve- ments.	Total.
October, 1901.....	\$7,963 20	.....	\$7,963 20
November, 1901.....	7,627 38	.....	7,627 38
December, 1901.....	7,830 71	\$202 76	8,033 47
January, 1902.....	8,233 38	433 21	8,666 59
February, 1902.....	6,650 06	238 33	6,888 39
March, 1902.....	8,123 95	17 13	8,141 08
April, 1902.....	6,253 14	.....	6,253 14
May, 1902.....	7,404 87	2,276 30	9,681 17
June, 1902.....	7,105 05	3,510 03	10,615 08
July, 1902.....	6,064 17	427 84	6,492 01
August, 1902.....	6,333 48	217 86	6,551 34
September, 1902.....	6,498 50	633 62	7,132 12
Total.....	\$86,087 89	\$7,957 08	\$94,044 97

Current Cost of Maintenance.

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1901.....	\$2,211 41
Current expenees as per invoice.....	86,087 89
Total.....	\$88,299 30
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1902	2,762 68
Actual consumption or current expenses.....	\$85,536 62
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	7,755 78
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	\$77,780 84
Total number of days board furnished.....	183,702 days
Weekly, per capita cost on actual consumption.....	\$3 26
Weekly, per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	2 96

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN

Of Milwaukee hospital for insane for insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Asparagus	156 doz. bunches @ 50 cents....	\$78 00
Beets tops.....	51 doz. bunches @ 25 cents....	12 75
Beets	484 bushels @ 40 cts.....	193 60
Beans, string.....	221 bushels @ 60 cts.....	132 60
Beef.....	6,675 lbs. @ 8 cts.....	534 00
Carrots	17 dozen bchs. @ 40 cts.....	6 80
Carrots	289 bushels @ 40 cts.....	235 60
Currants	31 bushels @ \$2 00.....	62 00
Cucumbers.....	25 doz @ 35 cts.....	8 75
Cucumbers.....	183 bushels @ 50 cts.....	91 50
Cabbage	17,444 heads @ 2½ cts.....	436 10
Cauliflower.....	210 dozen @ 75 cts.....	157 50
Celery	683 dozen @ 30 cts.....	204 90
Celery root.....	172 doz. @ 25 cts.....	43 00
Corn, sweet.....	19,470 ears @ ½ ct.....	97 35
Chickens.....	69 lbs @ 12½ cts.....	8 28
Ducks.....	68 lbs. @ 12½ cts.....	8 50
Eggs.....	614 doz. @ 20 cts.....	722 80
Ensilage	225 tons @ \$3 00.....	675 00
Hay	22 tons @ \$10 00.....	220 00
Honey.....	30 lbs. @ 12 cts.....	3 60
Grapes.....	35 bushels at \$1 00.....	35 00
Gooseberries.....	8 bushels @ \$1 55.....	10 00
Ground cherries.....	7 bushels @ \$2 00.....	14 00
Kohlrabi.....	19 bushels @ 50 cts.....	9 50
Kohlrabi.....	20 doz. bunches @ 30 cts.....	6 00
Lettuce.....	364 doz @ 30 cts.....	109 20
Leek.....	132 doz. @ 25 cts.....	33 00
Milk.....	16,268 gallons @ 12½ cts.....	2,033 50
Mangelwurtzels.....	60 tons @ \$3 00.....	180 00
Melons	45½ doz. at 50 cts.....	22 75
Oats.....	2,284 bushels @ 35 cts.....	799 40
Onions, green.....	83 doz bchs. at 30 cts.....	24 90
Onions	618½ bushels @ 50 cts.....	324 25
Potatoes	1,175 bush. @ 40 cts.....	470 00
Pork	41,850 lbs. @ 6½ cts.....	2,720 25
Peas, green.....	235½ bushels @ 80 cts.....	188 40
Parsley.....	88 doz. bchs. @ 18 cts.....	15 84
Pumpkins.....	36 dozen @ 50 cts.....	18 00
Parsnips	196 bushels @ 40 cts.....	78 40
Peppers	6½ bushels at \$1 00.....	6 50
Radishes	279 doz. bchs. @ 30 cts.....	83 70
Rhubarb	320 doz. bchs. @ 30 cts.....	96 00
Rutabagas.....	98 bushels @ 40 cts.....	39 20
Strawberries	30½ cases @ \$1 75.....	53 38
Spinach.....	116 bushels @ 40 cts.....	46 40
Squash.....	6 doz @ 60 cts.....	3 60
Straw.....	30 tons @ \$6 00.....	180 00
Tomatoes	404 bush. @ 50 cts.....	202 00
Turnips	152 bushels @ 40 cts.....	60 80
Totals.....		\$11,196 60

Inventory of Property.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Kind and estimate value of property belonging to Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, September 30, 1902.

Bake oven.....	\$773 00
Brick cistern	225 00
Brick pavement between power house and main building....	641 35
Clothes drying grounds	124 30
Drugs and medical supplies.....	1,147 00
Extension ladders.....	182 50
Electric light plant	7,300 00
Farming implements, harnesses, etc.....	2,990 41
Furniture and fixtures	32,222 24
Five hose and nozzles.....	1,302 25
Fire extinguishers.....	500 00
Fever cottage.....	544 97
Grading and improvements of grounds.....	3,322 09
Granary	973 37
Hog house.....	2,470 07
Hot house.....	858 11
Hydrants.....	172 80
Ice house.....	697 34
Ice lake	193 62
Industrial building.....	4,947 65
Land	10,000 00
Live stock.....	4,990 50
Library.....	1,065 35
Local telephone.....	176 18
Main buildings, barn and farm houses.....	216,532 39
Power house, boilers, engines, heating apparatus, etc.....	43,000 00
Provisions and supplies.....	1,566 25
Patients' clothing.....	696 43
Plunge bath.....	178 52
Root cellar.....	2,354 70
Silo	540 18
Side walks and club house.....	4,006 36
Sun room.....	1,018 98
Superintendent's house.....	10,945 50
Shelter.....	304 45
Turkish bath.....	1,019 07
Wagon shed.....	517 57
Waterwork telephone.....	55 65
Watchman's clock system.....	231 60
Total.....	\$360,787 75

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for Milwaukee Hospital for insane during fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Alcohol.....	14 gal.	\$2 74 ¹ / ₄	\$38 40
Axes, handled.....	1 doz.	.....	10 00
Axe handles.....	1 doz.	.....	1 50
Awnings.....	6	3 33 ¹ / ₃	20 00
Awning canvas.....	163 yards	16 ³ / ₄	27 28
Apples, green.....	17 barrels	3 47	59 00
Apples, green.....	173 bushels	36 ¹ / ₈	62 50
Apples, dried.....	6,172 pounds	06 ¹ / ₄	410 21
Asparagus.....	10 bunches	40 ¹ / ₂	4 05
Almonds.....	13 pounds	19 ¹ / ₄	2 50
Billiards, repairing.....	.....	.....	14 40
Bass Drum.....	.....	.....	10 00
Bolts.....	19 dozen	19 ⁷ / ₉	3 68
Butts.....	2 ¹ / ₈ doz.	98 ³ / ₄	2 14
Brackets.....	2 pairs	52 ¹ / ₂	1 05
Blank books.....	49	1 58 ¹ / ₆	62 75
Brandy.....	3 gal.	2 37	7 10
Bandages.....	.....	.....	17 90
Beer.....	15 cases	1 15	17 20
Boiler insurance.....	.....	.....	45 00
Boiler compound.....	2,203 pounds	07 ¹ / ₂	165 22
Belting.....	50 feet	19 ³ / ₄	9 81
Belt rivets and burrs.....	1 box	.....	25
Beltoliene.....	25 pounds	35	8 75
Baskets.....	2	50	1 00
Beehive sections.....	500	00 ¹ / ₂	2 50
Barns, repairing.....	.....	.....	202 22
Bulls.....	2	25 80	51 60
Breeding crate.....	1	.....	15 00
Binding twine.....	2 bales	6 00	12 00
Boar pig.....	1	.....	35 00
Bed spreads.....	76	97 ¹ / ₈	73 84
Blankets.....	325 prs.	1 71 ⁵ / ₈	557 72
Blankets, cleaving.....	2 prs.	75	1 50
Brooms.....	40 doz.	2 50 ⁵ / ₈	100 23
Brushes, floor.....	3	3 32	9 95
Brushes, bath.....	1	.....	40
Brushes, shaving.....	1 doz.	.....	1 00
Brushes, counter.....	¹ / ₈ doz.	8 75	1 6
Brushes, scrub.....	12 doz.	1 54 ¹ / ₈	18 50
Brush, tooth.....	1 doz.	.....	1 19
Basket.....	1	.....	50
Bedsteads.....	48	6 50	312 00
Bedsteads, repairing.....	.....	.....	21 00
Bedstead, brass.....	1	.....	27 50
Bed springs.....	2	13 00	26 00
Bread cutters.....	2	2 75	5 50
Bath brick.....	7 doz.	79 ⁶ / ₇	5 59
Barrels.....	6	75	4 50

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Bluing.....	5 pounds	\$ 24	\$1 20
Bleach.....	140 pounds	07 ¹ / ₄	9 90
Badges.....	6	50	3 00
Bananas.....	8 bunches	1 64	13 10
Berries.....	19 cases	1 84 ³ / ₄	35 10
Berries.....	17 baskets	1 21 ¹ / ₅	20 60
Baking powder.....	100 pounds	36 ² / ₃	36 64
Butter.....	16691 pounds	22 ¹ / ₂	3699 86
Beef.....	92681 pounds	06 ³ / ₄	€231 34
Beans, navy.....	67 ⁹ / ₂₀ bush.	2 37	159 82
Barley.....	101 ¹ / ₂ pounds	05	53
Bacon, canned.....	4 doz.	2 50	10 00
Buttons.....	106 gro.	17 ¹ / ₁₀	18 64
Boots.....	5 doz.	22 00	110 00
Boots, rubber.....	4 pairs	3 51 ¹ / ₄	14 05
Christmas trees and ornaments.....			23 75
Cymbal.....	1		1 00
Cement.....	52 ¹ / ₂ barrels	2 03 ² / ₅	105 78
Cement and drain pipe.....	230 feet	07 ⁵ / ₈	17 52
Columns.....	9	1 12 ³ / ₄	10 10
Corks.....	6 ¹ / ₂ gro.	20 ¹ / ₁₀	1 24
Cylinder oil.....	205 gal.	38 ¹ / ₂	79 78
Coal, soft.....	2113 ¹ / ₂ ⁰ / ₀	3 73 ¹ / ₄	7904 93
Coal, hard.....	109 ⁵ / ₂₀ ⁰ / ₀	6 15	671 89
Cows.....	7	49 21 ¹ / ₂	344 50
Chickens.....	104	77 ⁷ / ₈	81 00
Chickens, eggs.....	45 ² / ₅ doz.	13 ³ / ₅	6 00
Chickens, hatching.....	226	03 ⁵ / ₅	8 00
Chicken feed.....	90 bushels.	71	63 91
Corn.....	668 bush.	38 ³ / ₅	256 61
Cutting ensilage.....	11 days	5 00	55 00
Comforters.....	2	3 00	6 00
Carpet, stair.....	20 yards	97 ² / ₃	19 53
Carpet-sweeper.....	1		2 00
Crockery.....			317 15
Clocks.....	5	4 75	23 75
Clocks, repairing.....			5 00
Combs, coarse.....	11 doz.	1 84 ¹ / ₈	20 25
Combs, fine.....	12 doz.	62	7 41
Chambers.....	12 doz.	6 00	72 00
Chambers, repairing.....	7 ¹ / ₃ doz.	4 20	30 80
Curtains.....	29 pair	6 83	197 96
Curtain fixtures, miscellaneous.....			44 94
Cretonne.....	18 ¹ / ₂ yds.	43 ¹ / ₈	7 98
Curtains, bamboo.....	6	1 00	6 00
Curtain goods, miscellaneous.....	673 yds.	20 ¹ / ₄	136 29
Chairs.....	8 doz.	7 12 ¹ / ₂	57 00
Chairs.....	4	19 87 ¹ / ₂	79 50
Couches.....	30	4 76 ² / ₃	143 00
Couch frames.....	20	1 16 ¹ / ₄	23 15
Comode.....	1		8 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Chiffoniers.....	2	\$41 00	\$82 00
Couch cover.....	1	.....	2 25
Cockroach paste.....	$\frac{5}{1}$ doz.	11 52	4 80
Cockroach powder.....	20 lb.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 50
Cord, braided.....	2 hanks.	30	60
Clothes series.....	6	20	1 20
Caustic soda.....	3500 lb.	02 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 56
Curl iron heaters, electric.....	2	3 77	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothes pins.....	2 cases	75	1 50
Candlese.....	1 box	.....	28
Candlesticks.....	2	1 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15
Collections.....	.....	.....	87 62
Car fares.....	.....	.....	64 25
Cigars.....	450	08 $\frac{3}{8}$	39 00
Cigar lighter, contact points.....	1 doz.	.....	30
Cranberries.....	1 bbl.	.....	7 50
Cranberries.....	4 $\frac{1}{16}$ bu.	4 08	16 56
Cheese.....	211 $\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 56
Crackers.....	481 lb.	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 08
Coffee, Rio.....	5240 lb.	15 $\frac{2}{8}$	806 90
Coffee, Mocha and Java.....	725 lb.	34 $\frac{4}{8}$	252 65
Corn meal.....	23 $\frac{3}{8}$ bbl.	3 14	73 38
Citron.....	20 lb.	12	2 40
Cider.....	7 gal.	20	1 40
Currants.....	330 lb.	12	41 63
Cabbage.....	1 crate	.....	3 00
Cucumbers.....	22 $\frac{7}{8}$ doz.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 80
Cherries.....	1 qt.	.....	60
Cherries.....	8 cases	1 66 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 30
Chocolate.....	95 lb.	34 $\frac{8}{8}$	33 08
Corn, canned.....	25 doz	1 04 $\frac{1}{8}$	26 05
Corn, sween.....	1 sack	.....	1 50
Corn starch.....	80 lb.	06 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 27
Candy mixed.....	250 lb.	07	17 50
Cream.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	70	1 05
Cocoanuts.....	5	11	55
Cream tartar.....	2 lb.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
Cambric.....	210 yds.	07 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 30
Canvas.....	40 yds.	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 95
Clothing, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	226 22
Collars.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1 04	52
Caps.....	1 doz.	.....	6 00
Coats, duck.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8 00	4 00
Carpet scraps.....	1329 lb.	07	93 03
Door buttons.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ gross	55 $\frac{1}{8}$	46
Door knobs.....	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	1 43 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 39
Door bolts.....	2	1 00	2 00
Door pulls.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ doz.	1 20	50
Drugs and medicines.....	.....	.....	844 36
Dry cell battery.....	1	.....	40
Duck, waterproof.....	150 yds.	40	60 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Duster, feather	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	\$3 47	\$6 08
Drapery	82 yds.	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 37
Draperies	5	11 74	58 70
Denim	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	13	12 19
Dresser	1	.....	16 00
Disinfectant	5 gals.	1 10	5 50
Dynamo oil	203 gals.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 47
Denim	244 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 64
Duck	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 99
Dress goods, ladies'	4,660 yds.	08 $\frac{5}{8}$	401 90
Electric bells and repairs .....	.....	.....	4 15
Elevators, repairs .....	.....	.....	2 50
Electric door opener	1	.....	2 50
Envelopes	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 02
Eraser	1	.....	05
Engines, repairing .....	.....	.....	219 64
Electric lights, supplies .....	.....	.....	301 58
Express charges .....	.....	.....	75 33
Extracts	89 qts.	2 28	18 24
Eggs	3,123 doz.	17	530 94
Egg dye	6 packages.	.....	05 30
Frame pulleys	3 doz.	20	60
Fly net, leather	1	.....	5 00
Fly net, strings	1 doz.	.....	75
Forks	1 doz.	.....	5 40
Feed boiler	1	.....	112 46
Farrowing pig pen	1	.....	16 00
Farm machinery and tools, rep'ng .....	.....	.....	41 56
Fringe	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	35	4 03
Furniture, repairing .....	.....	.....	54 64
Flag and putting up	1	.....	17 00
Fish, fresh	3,036 lbs.	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	308 65
Fish, salt	54 half bbls.	6 00	324 00
Flour	699 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	3 61 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,530 35
Figs	26 lbs.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 51
Flannel, cotton	2,051 yards	08 $\frac{1}{4}$	173 48
Games .....	.....	.....	54 68
Glue	87 lbs.	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 15
Glue	$\frac{2}{3}$ doz. bot.	3 60	2 40
Garden rakes	4	50	2 00
Ground feed	111 $\frac{11 6 5}{2 0 0 0}$ tons	16 70	1,863 41
Green house, boiler grate	1	.....	6 00
Gardenbarrows	4	1 75	7 00
Glassware .....	.....	.....	55 46
Grapes	30 baskets	11 $\frac{11}{15}$	5 02
Gelatine	8 doz.	1 60	12 80
Gloves	1 doz.	6 00
Hinges	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ pairs	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 60
Hooks	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	41 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 75

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Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price	Amount.
Hose pipe.....	375 feet	\$ 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$72 18
Horse brushes, root.....	2	58	1 16
Horse brushes, bristles.....	2	3 50	7 00
Hog markers.....	100	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 50
Hand cultivator.....	1	.....	6 50
Hand cart.....	1	.....	5 50
Hoes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3 25	4 88
Hay.....	75 $\frac{2}{1000}$ tons	11 63	879 48
Horses, hoof packing.....	100 lbs.	11	11 00
Horses, medical service.....	.....	.....	44 00
Horses, pasturing.....	.....	.....	8 00
Horses, linen bandages.....	1 set	.....	1 75
Horse shoeing.....	.....	.....	128 75
Harnesses, repairing.....	.....	.....	99 45
Harness oil.....	1 gal.	.....	85
Harness dressing.....	1 box	.....	80
Horse boots.....	1 pair	.....	85
Hall seat.....	1	.....	25 00
Hall glass.....	1	.....	19 00
Hardware.....	.....	.....	25 12
Hair clippers, sharpened.....	4	50	2 00
Hair clipper.....	1	.....	4 50
Hair clippers, repairing.....	2	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
Ham and bacon.....	381 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	46 51
Hoods.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4 33 $\frac{1}{8}$	30 68
Hats, ladies' straw.....	18 doz.	2 16 $\frac{1}{8}$	39 00
Hats, men's felt.....	3 doz.	5 00	15 00
Hats, men's straw.....	9 doz.	2 25	20 25
Handkerchiefs.....	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz.	1 98	6 60
Hose, ladies'.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pairs	2 58	3 87
Iron.....	27 lbs.	05 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 45
Iron rail.....	15 ft.	05	75
Insurance, supt. house.....	.....	.....	48 00
Ink.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ qt.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 25
Ink roller.....	1.	.....	1 00
Ice jacket grapple.....	1.	.....	4 25
Ice chest.....	1.	.....	8 68
Ice cream.....	27 gals.	1 00	27 00
Ice.....	64 $\frac{300}{1000}$ tons.	3 78	241 85
Jumpers.....	6 doz.	6 00	36 00
Jackets.....	2.	2 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 65
Keys.....	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ doz.	2 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50
Kettles.....	4.	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 33
Kettles, repairing.....	.....	.....	2 77
Kitchen utensils.....	.....	.....	19 71
Knives and forks.....	24 doz.	3 50	84 00
Knives, carving.....	4.	1 00	4 00
Knives and forks, carving.....	2 pairs.	3 50	7 00
Knives, kitchen.....	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz.	1 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 65

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Kerosene.....	65 gals.	\$ 09 ⁸ / ₉	\$6 43
Kraut.....	6 gals.	25	1 50
Knitting cotton.....	252 lbs.	19 ² / ₅	49 40
Knitting cotton.....	½ gro. cards.	92	46
Knitting cotton.....	5 boxes.	17 ¹ / ₄	86
Locks.....	33 ¹ / ₄ doz.	6 06 ² / ₅	22 74
Linseed oil.....	166 ⁷ / ₁₀ gals.	62 ² / ₃	104 15
Lumber.....	29,534 feet	M. 27 51	812 47
Lattice strips.....	6,300 feet	M. 6 00	37 80
Lime.....	44 bus.	71 ¹ / ₂	31 45
Laths.....	15 bunches	20 ¹ / ₃	3 05
Lead pencils.....	13 doz.	53 ⁷ / ₈	7 00
Library books.....	188 volumes	44 ³ / ₁₀	83 95
Lap robe.....	1	.....	3 50
Lawn rake.....	1 doz.	.....	2 50
Lawn mower.....	1	.....	12 50
Linolium.....	10 yds.	80	8 00
Laundry tubs.....	1 ¹ / ₃ doz.	8 96	11 95
Laundry clothes baskets.....	1 ¹ / ₂ doz.	4 90	2 40
Laundry Truck castors.....	2s et	1 50	3 30
Lamps, electric.....	503	193 ¹ / ₄	117 16
Lamp shades.....	1	.....	1 49
Lanterns.....	1 doz.	.....	6 00
Lemons.....	12 boxes	4 21	50 50
Lard.....	2,992 lbs.	08 ⁵ / ₈	258 00
Lettuce.....	8 bunches	02 ¹ / ₂	20
Lamb.....	4,834 lbs	10	483 40
Lambs, spring.....	9	5 30 ¹ / ₂	47 75
Music and entertainments.....	.....	.....	122 16
Masks.....	10 doz.	30 ¹ / ₄	3 02
Moulding.....	2,594 feet	M. 6 23	16 15
Magneto telephones.....	.....	.....	75 50
Mucilage.....	1 quart	.....	75
Magazines and periodicals.....	.....	.....	72 80
Manure.....	.....	.....	10 00
Matting.....	82 yards	66 ¹ / ₁₀	54 20
Mosquito netting.....	25 pieces	36 ¹ / ₃	9 08
Moss.....	2,231 lbs.	06 ² / ₁₀	153 98
Mattresses.....	2	12 25	24 50
Meat block.....	1	.....	19 20
Milk heater.....	1	.....	7 65
Mats.....	4	1 73 ¹ / ₄	6 93
Mops.....	10 doz.	83	8 30
Marking ink.....	3 ¹ / ₄ lbs.	10 00	32 50
Marking pens.....	2 ¹ / ₂ doz.	26	65
Mirrors.....	22	1 38 ¹ / ₂	30 46
Matches.....	5 cases	3 70	18 50
Melons.....	42	24 ¹ / ₁	10 00
Melons.....	18 baskets	79	14 20
Melons.....	7 crates	1 23 ¹ / ₄	8 65
Mutton.....	27,551 lbs.	05	1,377 55

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901:

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Molasses	3 gals.	\$ 60	\$1 80
Milk	7 cans	1 25	8 75
Muslin	2,400 yards	04 $\frac{3}{4}$	114 00
Mittens	9 doz.	6 00	54 00
Mattress twine	15 lbs.	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 46
Mat and basket soap, miscellaneous			45 03
Nails	13 kegs.	2 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 10
Nails	52 lbs.	06 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 18
Nebulizer	1		32 00
Needles, sewing	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	2 28 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 06
Nail nipper	1		1 00
Napkins	10 doz.	2 28 $\frac{2}{8}$	22 84
Nuts, mixed	75 lbs.	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 38
Nuts, hickory	1 bush.		2 30
Oil cloth	96 yards	25 $\frac{2}{3}$	24 64
Oil cloth	3 pieces	1 93	5 79
Olives	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5 37	8 05
Olive oil	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	2 97	25 23
Oat meal	30 bbls.	3 75	112 50
Oranges	7 boxes	3 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 40
Oysters	130 cans	40 $\frac{0}{13}$	52 90
Oysters	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	1 37 $\frac{2}{8}$	112 00
Oysters, shell	100 lbs.	00 $\frac{5}{8}$	60
Overcoats	6	7 00	42 00
Overalls	9 doz.	6 00	54 00
Overshoes	62 pairs	1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 18
Piano string	1		15
Paint and wall brushes			59 94
Plastering hair	9 bus.	30	2 79
Pipe and fittings			655 16
Packing	17 lbs.	47 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 02
Paints			206 77
Putty	323 lbs.	02 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 26
Paper fasteners	1 box		15
Pencil sharpeners	6	05	30
Printing			55 00
Pens	4 gross	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 30
Pill and powder boxes			4 16
Powder papers			1 32
Pumps, repairing			8 90
Pump	1		6 70
Plow points, steel	6	3 50	21 00
Pick handles	1 doz.		1 50
Poultry netting	450 ft.	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 25
Profile of driveway			15 00
Paris green	50 lbs.	16	8 00
Plants, trees and shrubbery			243 85
Pillows	8	1 87	14 95

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Pillow shams.....	1 pair	.....	\$ 15
Porch mats.....	2	\$6 50	13 00
Portiers.....	3 pairs	13 83 ¹ / ₃	41 50
Picture mouldings.....	3 lots	6 68 ¹ / ₃	20 05
Picture frames.....	6	1 12 ¹ / ₂	6 75
Pedestal.....	1	.....	10 50
Plate rack.....	1	.....	1 00
Porch seats, straw.....	1/2 doz.	60	30
Pins.....	13 boxes	36 ³ / ₄	4 78
Paper, fly.....	5 cases	3 11	15 54
Paper toilet.....	7 cases	3 07 ¹ / ₇	21 50
Paper, tissue.....	24 rolls	09	2 16
Pails.....	22 dozen	1 69	37 17
Postage.....	.....	.....	94 50
Patients' expenses.....	.....	.....	93 11
Pipes.....	5 boxes	1 59	7 95
Pipes.....	5 doz.	1 00	5 00
Photographical supplies.....	.....	.....	28 30
Pineapples.....	1 crate	.....	3 25
Peanuts.....	50 pounds	07	3 50
Poultry.....	3,706 pounds	12 ³ / ₅	480 26
Potatoes.....	745 ¹ / ₂ bush.	52 ³ / ₇	390 87
Peaches.....	38 baskets	25 ¹ / ₄	9 60
Peaches.....	9 boxes	59	5 30
Peaches.....	19 bushels	1 35 ¹ / ₂	25 75
Pears.....	2 bushels	1 00	2 00
Pears.....	1 keg	.....	1 90
Prunes.....	9,364 pounds	06 ¹ / ₇	573 77
Plums.....	2 crates	80	1 60
Peas, canned.....	19 doz.	1 51 ¹ / ₂	28 80
Pickles.....	1 doz. quarts	.....	6 38
Pants.....	84 pairs	2 11 ⁵ / ₂₁	177 87
Quilts.....	2	5 50	11 00
Rings and staples.....	1 ¹ / ₄ doz.	44	55
Rosets, oak.....	48	03	1 44
Repairs, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	1,268 41
Rubber bands.....	1 ³ / ₄ lbs.	2 32 ¹ / ₂	4 07
Ranges, repairing.....	.....	.....	47 20
Rope.....	4 lbs	13 ¹ / ₂	54
Rugs.....	19	9 88 ² / ₃	187 85
Refrigerator.....	1	.....	35 10
Razor.....	1	.....	1 50
Razor, sharpened.....	1	.....	50
Razor blades.....	3	1 00	3 00
Razor handles.....	6	10	60
Razor strops.....	1/2 doz.	9 00	4 50
Rice.....	1,314 lbs.	05 ² / ₅	69 63
Raisins.....	3 boxes	2 13 ¹ / ₃	6 40
Raisins.....	434 lbs.	80 ¹ / ₂	36 90

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Rubbers, ladies'	108 pairs	\$ 47	\$50 76
Rice root	125 lbs.	25	31 25
Suspenders	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 88
Shirts	14 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz.	5 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 54
Suits	51	6 65 $\frac{7}{16}$	339 60
Slippers	104 pairs	78 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 50
Shoes, women's	186 pairs	1 27 $\frac{1}{4}$	213 78
Shoes, men's	172 pairs	2 59 $\frac{3}{8}$	273 50
Shoes, repairing			24 15
Salaries and wages			26,391 37
Sheaves	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3 00	1 50
Sash lifts	5 doz.	23	1 15
Sash sockets	2	10	20
Sash fasts	1 doz.		1 00
Shingles	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.	3 00	6 75
Stucco	7 barrels	2 00	14 00
Sand	12 load	1 21	14 50
Sash and doors			277 79
Stones, dressed			17 75
Stones, crushed	18 yards	1 15	20 70
Screws	68 gro.	27	18 36
Screws	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ doz.	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 05
Sand paper	2 reams	4 05	8 10
Stamps, rubber	10	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 05
Stencil letters and plate	1 set		1 40
Sponges	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz.	4 41 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 30
Surgical instruments, miscel.			41 90
Scoops	2 doz.		25 75
Shovels	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz.	10 54	12 30
Scraper	1		5 60
Saws, cross cut	2	2 15	4 30
Scythes with snaths	2	1 50	3 00
Stabling horses			49 75
Straw	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{235}{1000}$ tons	7 21 $\frac{5}{8}$	271 45
Seeds			173 16
Sleighs, repairing			11 75
Sheeting, brown	1446 yds.	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	157 26
Sheeting, bleached	1064 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	09 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 58
Shading	355 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	49 38
Shades	46	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	41 25
Screen	1		3 00
Sofa	1		58 00
Side board	1		62 00
Sanitas	10 gal.	1 65	16 50
Sulphur	250 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 25
Stove, cooking	1		40 77
Steam table	1		21 07
Soup condenser	1		5 00
Scales, repairing			73
Spittoons	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3 63 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 85
Sieves	1		15
Spoons, table	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 80

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Spoons, tea.....	½ gross	\$1 60	\$ 80
Sewing and knitting machines, repairing.....			3 98
Sand soap.....	33 boxes	2 24½	74 07
Scissors.....	1 dozen		9 35
Scissors, sharpened.....	2	20	40
Shoe dressing.....	1 box		70
Shaving soap.....	30 lbs.	29	8 70
Scarfs, linen.....	3	1 38	4 14
Step ladder.....	1		3 30
Starch, lump.....	1700 pounds	03½	58 50
Starch, silver gloss.....	608 pounds	06	41 48
Soap.....	10,995 lbs.	03¾	412 31
Soap.....	3 boxes.	3 85	11 55
Sal soda.....	11,922 lbs.		99 57
Sad irons, electric.....	2.	6 80	13 60
Sad irons, electric, repairing.....			8 50
Starcher.....	1.		3 25
Soap tank.....	1		50 00
Spectacles.....	2 doz.	1 33	2 65
Sardines.....	2 doz.	2 47	4 94
Spring chickens.....	16.	40	6 40
Sausage.....	1217½ lbs.	08½	125 20
Sweet potatoes.....	5 bbls.	3 15	15 75
Syrup.....	1768 gals.	18½	333 75
Syrup, maple.....	1 can.		6 00
Syrup, maple.....	10 gals.	1 50	15 00
Sugar.....	21,367 lbs.	05½	1,182 29
Spices.....			82 67
Sago.....	50 lbs.	04½	2 06
Salt.....	31 bbls.	1 16¾	36 19
Salt, Ashton.....	3 sacks.	2 63⅓	7 90
Salt, solar.....	2 bags.	62½	1 25
Saltpetre.....	60 lbs.	07⅔	4 60
Squash, canned.....	2 doz.	1 10	2 20
Saleratus.....	60 lbs.	05	3 00
Strawberries.....	21 cases.	2 04¾	43 00
Shirting.....	214 gals.	03½	8 25
Socks.....	12 doz. pairs.	7¼	8 91
Turpentine.....	364 gals.	40⅞	147 15
Tools, miscellaneous and repairing.....			328 96
Threshing.....	1,458 bus.	01½	21 87
Ticking.....	584½ yds.	11⅛	64 73
Tapestry.....	42 yds.	62¾	26 36
Table legs.....	48	41⅔	20 00
Table.....	1		34 50
Towel rack.....	1		1 25
Tinware, miscellaneous and repairing.....			154 74
Thermometers.....	1 doz.		1 25

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Thimbles	2 gro.	\$1 07	\$2 13
Traps, mouse.....	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz.	69	1 15
Trays	9	53 $\frac{8}{9}$	4 85
Towels	23 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz.	2 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 71
Toweling.....	2,356 yds.	08 $\frac{3}{2}$	200 21
Twine.....	3 balls.	50	1 50
Twine.....	12 lbs.	60	7 20
Toilet soap.....	13 boxes.	6 74	87 62
Toilet soap.....	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	15	3 41
Toilet soap.....	3 lots.	3 95	11 84
Table covers.....	15	1 27 $\frac{1}{5}$	19 08
Table cloths.....	7	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 15
Tray cloths.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ doz.	3 37	2 25
Table linen.....	279 yds.	35 $\frac{9}{31}$	94 86
Tallow	100 lbs.	04	4 00
Tobacco, smoking.....	1,150 lbs.	19	218 50
Tobacco, plug.....	671 lbs.	29	194 59
Telegraphing.....			7 47
Telephone exchange.....			144 04
Transportation and freight.....			37 65
Traveling expenses.....			192 32
Tea, green.....	2,207 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	28 $\frac{8}{3}$	634 00
Tea, Oolong.....	65 lbs.	61 $\frac{7}{13}$	40 00
Tomatoes	1 doz.		75
Tomatoes	51 baskets	63 $\frac{4}{11}$	32 40
Thread	168 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 20
Umbrella stand.....	1		3 59
Underclothing.....	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz.	5 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 03
Violin and bass strings.....	1 doz.		3 65
Vials, jars and fixtures.....			14 69
Vehicles, repairing.....			117 57
Vermicelli.....	24 lbs.	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 55
Veal.....	3,745 lbs.	10 $\frac{1}{1}$	377 89
Vinnegar.....	645 gals.	06 $\frac{3}{8}$	42 73
White lead.....	2,575 lbs.	06 $\frac{3}{8}$	164 75
Wire guards.....	10	5 04	50 40
Wire screen.....	917 sq. ft.	01 $\frac{1}{10}$	10 10
Wire doors.....	2	6 00	12 00
Wire sink basket.....	1		3 50
Wire floor mats.....	3	3 72	11 16
Wire, Galvanized.....	110 lbs.	03 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 61
Window glass.....	335 lights	23 $\frac{3}{6}$	78 21
Window glass.....	5 boxes	4 95	24 75
Wall paper.....			44 67
Whitening	400 lbs.	91 $\frac{3}{8}$ pr cwt	3 65
Whitening	4 packages	30	1 20
Writing paper.....			14 74
Wine, cocoa.....	2 gals.	3 50	7 00
Wine, sherry.....	1 gal.		3 10
Whiskey	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	2 28	107 63

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1901.

Article.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Wash stand.....	1	.....	\$12 50
Wax	279½ lbs.	\$ 14 ⁷ / ₁₃	40 61
Willow trunk.....	1	.....	5 85
Washing machines, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 80
Wringers, shafts covered.....	4	3 87 ¹ / ₂	15 50
Wash boards.....	3 doz.	2 33 ¹ / ₃	7 00
Yeast	418 lbs.	15	62 70
Yarn	5½ lbs.	84 ² / ₁₁	4 63
Total.....			\$ 2,536 26

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Autographic register	1	.....	\$14 85
Alcohol	9 gals.	\$2 77 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 98
Axle grease	1 box.	.....	3 00
Astringent pencils	2 doz.	75	1 50
Aroning tick	164 yds.	.....	25 89
Apple parer	1	.....	6 00
Apples, green	15 bbls.	4 41 $\frac{3}{8}$	66 25
Apples, green	248 bush.	42 $\frac{9}{10}$	106 38
Apples, dried	4795 lbs.	09 $\frac{1}{10}$	457 89
Asparagus, canned	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 80
Billiards, cue tips	2 boxes	1 00	2 00
Base balls	25	79 $\frac{3}{8}$	19 90
Base ball bats	2	75	1 50
Base ball catch mitten	1	.....	3 50
Body protector	1	.....	4 00
Basket ball	1	.....	3 00
Brushes, paint and wall .....	.....	.....	55 93
Bolts	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	13 $\frac{1}{10}$	3 18
Blanks	M 6	.....	26 50
Blank and record books .....	.....	.....	47 25
Black board	1	.....	3 50
Brandy	6 gals.	.....	20 60
Beer	8 cases	1 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 60
Beer	7 eights.	1 00	7 00
Bandages .....	.....	.....	10 73
Boiler compound	2156 lbs.	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 70
Boiler repairing .....	.....	.....	25 15
Boiler insurance .....	.....	.....	30 00
Belting	50 feet	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
Belt dressing	1 gal.	.....	1 50
Baskets	8	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 20
Barn Repairs .....	.....	.....	111 55
Binding twine	150 lbs.	16	24 00
Building paper	5 rolls	95	4 75
Boar pig, Poland China	1	.....	40 00
Bed spreads	147	711 $\frac{1}{10}$	105 52
Blankets	263 pairs	1 43 $\frac{7}{10}$	377 87
Batting, cotton	1 bale	.....	5 75
Brooms	46 doz.	2 73	125 52
Brooms, whisk, whisk	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1 39 $\frac{1}{5}$	2 90
Broom holders	2 doz.	1 00	2 00
Brushes, shaving	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2 19	4 75
Brushes, shoe	1 doz.	.....	2 00
Brushes, floor	$\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	39 00	9 75

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Article.	Quality.	Average price.	Amount.
Brusher, hair.....	2 doz.	\$2 88	\$5 76
Brushes, counter.....	2½ doz.	4 78½	8 20
Bells, hand.....	2	55	1 10
Beds, folding.....	43	6 78	291 50
Bed castors.....	4 doz.	2 05	8 20
Bread slicer.....	1	.....	3 50
Butcher knives.....	3	57	1 70
Bleach.....	267 lbs.	06¼	17 52
Bunting.....	128 yds.	04¼	5 44
Bananas.....	7 bunches	1 49½	10 45
Berries.....	19 cases	1 77½	33 75
Blue berries.....	13 baskets	82	10 65
Baking powder.....	105 lbs.	36¾	38 49
Butter creamery.....	16143 lbs.	24¾	3,943 54
Beef.....	80648 lbs.	07½ ⁷ / ₁₀	6,330 81
Beans.....	57½ bush.	2 01½	115 41
Barley.....	5 bbls.	04	20
Button.....	17 gr. gro.	1 57¼ ⁴ / ₇	26 83
Boots, mens.....	4 doz.	25 00	100 00
Boots, rubber.....	4 pair	2 98¾	11 95
Broom corn.....	288 lbs.	08	23 04
Brush blocks.....	34 doz.	51½	17 40
Christmas tree ornaments.....	.....	.....	24 50
Croquet sets.....	2	2 25	4 50
Cement.....	32½ bbl.	2 63 ⁷ / ₁₀	85 65
Cement and drain pipe.....	100 feet	16	16 00
Case books with indexes.....	2	.....	53 30
Cabinet, 2 drawers.....	1	.....	10 95
Cabinet, verticle filing, 3 drawers.....	1	.....	29 00
Covers, S. & T. and index.....	2	7 00	14 00
Copy brush.....	1	.....	30
Corks.....	6 gro.	31½	1 87
Chamois skins.....	¼ doz.	10 00	1 67
Cylinder oil.....	204 gal.	33½	68 28
Coal, soft.....	2537 tons	3 42 ³ / ₁₀	8,684 06
Coal, hard.....	118 ⁴⁰⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	6 32¾	747 88
Cockerels.....	3	2 67	8 00
Chicken feed.....	57 bus.	78¾	44 70
Cows.....	15	50 67	760 00
Corn.....	57 bus	70½	40 00
Carbopsepticus.....	5 gal.	1 75	8 75
Comforters.....	2	3 00	6 00
Crockery.....	.....	.....	480 75
Clock, lever.....	1	.....	1 25
Clock, alarm.....	1	.....	1 50
Clock.....	1	.....	23 00
Clock, repairing.....	.....	.....	2 25
Combs.....	18 doz.	76¾	13 79
Chambers.....	12 doz.	6 00	72 00
Chambers, repairing.....	84	35	29 40

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Curtain goods.....	537 yds.		\$88 45
Curtains	1 pr.		6 00
Curtain rods.....	208 ft.		5 08
Curtain fixtures, miscellaneous.....			20 37
Couches.....	4	\$12 00	48 00
Couch covers.....	8	1 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 05
Chairs.....	19	3 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 00
Chairs, camp.....	6 doz.	7 50	45 00
Chairs, barber.....	2	28 00	56 00
Chair, office.....	1		4 50
Chairs, kitchen.....	2 doz.	5 50	11 00
Chair and ladder combined.....	1		1 50
Canopys.....	2	1 75	3 50
Curled hair.....	1550 lbs.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	596 75
Carvers.....	6	95	5 70
Chopping knife.....	1		25
Clothes line.....	1 bdle		15
Caustic soda.....	2950 lbs.	2 87 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 73
Collar folder.....	1		10 00
Clothes pins.....	6 gro.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40
Candles.....	80 lbs.	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 10
Collection.....			16 85
Car fares.....			70 70
Cigars.....	275	6 55	17 98
Cranberries.....	2 bbl.	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 25
Cranberries.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	4 60	5 75
Cheese.....	181 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	14	25 38
Crackers.....	415 lbs.	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 97
Coffee, Rio.....	5224 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	16	835 92
Coffee, Mocha & Java.....	615 lbs.	35	215 25
Corn meal.....	4600 lbs.	02 $\frac{5}{13}$	109 50
Citron.....	25 lbs.	12	3 00
Cider.....	11 gal.	25	2 75
Currants.....	410 lbs.	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 76
Cabbage.....	1 crate		3 25
Cucumbers.....	1 crate		1 75
Cucumbers.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	74	3 14
Cherries.....	5 cases	1 93	9 65
Cherries.....	4 baskets	80	3 20
Chocolate.....	101 lbs.	293 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 00
Corn, canned.....	20 doz.	1 03 $\frac{1}{3}$	20 69
Corn, pop.....	107 lbs.	04	4 28
Corn starch.....	160 lbs.	065 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 60
Candy, mixed.....	300 lbs.	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 50
Cream.....	6 qts.	20	1 20
Cream tartar.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	46	1 73
Cheviot.....	347 yds.	075 $\frac{1}{8}$	26 48
Cambric.....	154 yds.	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
Calico.....	806 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	065 $\frac{1}{8}$	53 43
Clothing, miscellaneous.....			34 68
Collars.....	6	10	60
Caps, maiden.....	4 doz.	1 50	6 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Caps, men's	8½ doz.	\$3 95½	\$32 63
Coats, duck	2¾ doz.	7 50	20 62
Coat, rubber	1 .....	.....	4 50
Carpet scraps	2004 lbs.	07	140 28
Drugs and medicines .....	.....	.....	808 17
Disinfecting Fluid	15 gals.	1 66¾	25 00
Drain tile	125 feet	02	2 50
Duck, water proof	206 yds.	45	92 70
Duck, brown	61 yds.	16	9 76
Dusters	2¼ doz.	3 91	8 80
Duster, wall	1 .....	.....	1 75
Duster holder	1 .....	.....	3 00
Drapery	341 yds.	.....	42 92
Desk	1 .....	.....	25 00
Dresser	1 .....	.....	38 00
Doylies	2	19	38
Dynamo oil	103 gal.	15½	15 96
Denim	50 yds.	11¾	5 64
Dress goods, ladies'	3,901 yds.	07¾	307 21
Electric bells and repairs .....	.....	.....	15 98
Escutcheons	48	25	12 00
Envelopes	3M.	1 10	3 30
Erasers	1½ doz.	78	85
Electric heating pads	2	6 37½	12 75
Electric battery	1 .....	.....	38 00
Engines, repairing .....	.....	.....	14 68
Ensilage, cutting .....	.....	.....	28 00
Echo dials	500 .....	.....	3 25
Electric lights .....	.....	.....	157 15
Express charges .....	.....	.....	63 72
Extracts	8 quarts	2 43¾	19 50
Eggs	3,680 doz.	19½	733 63
Foot ball pants	1 pair .....	.....	2 00
Foot ball jackets	1 .....	.....	75
Fire clay	1 bbl.	.....	1 50
Fly nets	5	1 34	6 70
Farm mach'ry, tools and repairi'g .....	.....	.....	133 90
Flower pots	1,774	95	16 72
Furniture, repairing .....	.....	.....	134 96
Felt	2 yds.	98	1 96
Flag pole	1 .....	.....	45 00
Flag pole, puttin up and painting .....	.....	.....	4 00
Flag, U. S., 20 ft	1 .....	.....	12 00
Flags	3 doz.	1 00	3 00
Fish, Fresh	3,066 lbs.	09¼	280 49
Fish, salt	54 half bbls.	6 00	324 00
Fish, cod	294 lbs.	08	23 47
Fish, shad and mackeral	53	52	27 54
Flour, best wheat	730 bbls.]	3 40½	2,483 35

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Flour, winter wheat and graham	82 bbls.	\$4 03 $\frac{1}{8}$	\$330 60
Flour, rye	26 bbls.	3 03 $\frac{1}{8}$	78 60
Flour, buckwheat	60 lbs.	03	1 80
Flannel, cotton	1,375 yds.	08 $\frac{1}{8}$	112 75
Glue	60 lbs.	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 95
Glue	4 pts	33	1 32
Ground feed	106 $\frac{555}{1000}$ tons	21 60	2,295 54
Grafting wax	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound	40	20
Grave marks	1,729 lbs.	4	69 16
Grommets	6 gro.	1 25	7 50
Glassware			60 77
Grapes	26 baskets	17	3 40
Gelatine	12 doz	1 64 $\frac{2}{3}$	19 76
Gloves	1 pair		25
Head harnesses	2	5 00	10 00
Hinges and butts			12 93
Hose pipe	310 feet	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 53
Horse blankets	2	4 00	8 00
Horse brush	1		5 50
Horse combs	6	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 75
Horse cards	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1 00	50
Hay	99 $\frac{1723}{1000}$ tons.	14 49	1,447 40
Hay, standing grass	Two lots.	15 30	30 00
Hay, standing grass	23 acres.	7 50	172 50
Horses	3	183 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	550 00
Hoof packing	250 lbs		17 50
Horses, medical services and medicine			61 95
Horse shoeing			147 25
Harnesses, breast collar and neck strap			20 00
Harnesses, collar, hames and tugs			16 00
Harnesses, repairing			93 45
Harnesses, pressing and oil			4 05
Horse boots	2 prs.	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 75
Horse boot, repairing	1		35
Hitching post	2	3 00	6 00
Hammocks	4	3 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 70
Hardware			13 85
Hamper	1		2 50
Ham	28 lbs.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 71
Hat, lady's	1		1 50
Hoods, ladies	5 doz.	5 00	25 00
Hats, mens'	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 00
Handkerchiefs	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 14
Hose, ladies	3 pairs.	50	1 50
Iron and iron goods			9 02
Ink	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 10
Insect destroyers and disinfecting fluid			40 89

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Ice cream freezer.....	1	.....	\$19 50
Ice cream.....	30 gals.	\$1 00	30 00
Ice.....	21 ^{20.00} / _{20.00} tons.	2 00	42 90
India linen.....	123 yds.	11 ² / ₇	13 88
Jean.....	155 ¹ / ₂ yds.	09 ³ / ₄	15 16
Jackets.....	1	.....	2 30
Keys.....	43	25	10 75
Knobs, shutter.....	3 doz.	10	30
Kettles.....	20	1 05	21 00
Kitchen utensils.....	.....	.....	17 14
Kitchen knives.....	4 doz.	1 18 ³ / ₄	4 75
Knives and forks.....	1 gro.	.....	12 70
Kanikens.....	¹ / ₃ doz.	3 45	1 15
Kerosene.....	15 gal.	10	1 50
Knitting cotton.....	248 lbs.	17 ¹ / ₁₇	42 31
Knitting cotton.....	9 doz.	08	72
Knitting cotton.....	5 boxes	18 ¹ / ₅	91
Locks.....	42	1 15 ³ / ₈	48 45
Locks, repairing.....	.....	.....	7 00
Latches.....	3	1 20	3 60
Linseed oil.....	269 ¹ / ₃ gals.	6 ³ / ₅	171 29
Lumber.....	21,265 ft.	30 79	654 76
Lattice strips.....	10,500 ft.	7 22	75 75
Lime.....	23 bbls.	66 ¹ / ₃	15 25
Lead pencils.....	7 doz.	28 ² / ₅	1 98
Library.....	62 volumes	82 ¹ / ₅	50 95
Letter clips.....	¹¹ / ₈ doz.	4 50	5 25
Linolium.....	20 yds.	90	18 00
Lawn seats.....	2 doz.	13 00	26 00
Laundry tubs.....	1 ⁵ / ₈ doz.	8 36	15 33
Laundry baskets.....	2 doz.	8 00	16 00
Laundry truck casten.....	2 sets	1 50	3 00
Lamp globes.....	2	1 00	2 00
Lamps, electric.....	400	17 ¹ / ₆	68 50
Lanterns, Japanese.....	7 doz.	1 12 ² / ₇	7 87
Lantern.....	1	.....	90
Lemons.....	11 boxes	4 13 ³ / ₄	45 50
Lemons.....	3 doz.	25	75
Lard.....	1,830 lbs.	10 ⁷ / ₅	197 18
Lettuce.....	9 bunches	04 ¹ / ₃	39
Lambs.....	3,488 lbs.	10 ³ / ₈	376 71
Lambs, spring.....	5	6 20	31 00
Lawn.....	59 yards	13 ¹ / ₂	7 97
Music and entertainments.....	.....	.....	199 08
Mouldings.....	3112 feet.	9 26	28 80
Mortar.....	11 ¹ / ₂ bbls.	87	10 00
Magueto telephone, repairs.....	.....	.....	17 35
Map, city.....	1.	.....	1 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Mucilage.....	1 qt.		\$ 75
Magazines and periodicals.....			66 45
Mineral water.....	3 cases.	\$5 05	15 15
Matting.....	77 yards.	25	19 25
Mosquito netting.....	40 pieces.	36 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 53
Moss.....	2372 pounds.	07	166 04
Mattress.....	1.		15 00
Matting, rubber.....	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	20	1 15
Mops.....	8 doz.	77	6 15
Marking ink.....	2 lbs.	9 50	19 00
Mirrors.....	14.	1 78 $\frac{5}{8}$	25 02
Matches.....	25 gro.	63	15 72
Macaroni.....	51 lbs.	06 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 44
Melons.....	39.	20 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 92
Melons.....	16 baskets.	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 50
Melons.....	3 crates.	2 25	6 75
Melons.....	1 bbl.		1 00
Mutton.....	22,228 lbs.	05	1,111 40
Molasses.....	4 gallons.	60	2 40
Milk.....	5 cans.	1 30	6 50
Muslin, browne.....	2347 yards.	04 $\frac{9}{11}$	113 05
Mull.....	72 yds.	15 $\frac{8}{11}$	11 32
Mittens.....	11 doz.	5 59 $\frac{1}{11}$	61 50
Mat and basket shop, miscellaneous.....			12 43
Nails.....	9 kegs.	2 44	21 95
Nails.....	51 lbs.	06 $\frac{4}{9}$	3 29
Needles.....			6 41
Napkins.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.		38 36
Napkins.....	2 sets	6 86	13 72
Nurse pins.....	11	2 50	27 50
Nurse badges.....	1 doz.		10 00
Nuts, mixed.....	183 lbs.	11 $\frac{2}{9}$	20 53
Neckties.....	4 doz.	2 75	11 00
Oyster shells.....	100 lbs.		60
Oats.....	62 $\frac{1}{4}$ bush.	55	34 10
Oil cloth.....	6 pieces	2 42 $\frac{2}{3}$	14 56
Onions, green.....	1 doz. bunches		20
Oat meal.....	30 bbls.	5 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 74
Oranges.....	10 boxes	3 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 25
Oysters.....	18 cans	40	7 20
Oysters.....	125 gals.	1 29	161 20
Olive oil.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	3 04 $\frac{4}{9}$	34 25
Olives.....	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ gals.	5 40	7 65
Overcoats.....	27	7 50	202 50
Overalls.....	6 doz.	6 00	36 00
Piano tuning.....			4 00
Piano wire.....			52
Playing cards.....	2 doz.	4 95	9 60
Plaster.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	1 50	9 75

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Plastering hair	6 bbls.	\$ 30	\$1 80
Pipe and fitting			166 68
Packing	36 bbls.	70 $\frac{7}{7}$	25 25
Paints			194 18
Putty	485 lbs.	02 $\frac{1}{7}$	10 37
Putty	1 gal.		1 25
Paper fasteners	1 box		20
Printing			74 56
Pens	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross	88 $\frac{5}{5}$	4 63
Penholders	2 doz.	30	90
Purifiers	1 doz.		3 20
Powder paper and labels			3 19
Pill and powder boxes			6 79
Pumps, repairing			60 18
Poultry netting	1,200 ft.	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 00
Paris green	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	25	8 63
Pot plants	85		32 50
Plants, strawberry	2,250		30 00
Plants, rhubarb	100	12	12 00
Plants, grapes	24	50	12 00
Plants, flower and shrub			61 31
Pillows	2	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 55
Portiers	3	5 55	16 65
Porch shades	3	1 68 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 05
Picture moulding	3,568 ft.		44 14
Picture backing	203 ft.	01	2 03
Picture backing	2 bdls.	1 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 65
Picture mat boards	96 4sheets	10	9 60
Pins	12 boxes	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 70
Pins, safety	4 gross	1 03	4 12
Polishing powder and bath brick			12 11
Paper, toilet	8 cases	2 96 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 70
Paper, fly	3 cases	3 30	9 90
Paper, tissue	2 quires	16	32
Paper bags	1 bdle		1 00
Pails	27 doz.	1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 39
Postage			64 00
Patients' expenses			107 60
Pipes	5 boxes	1 60	8 00
Pipes	6 doz.	98 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 90
Photographical supplies			26 12
Poultry	4,006 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	13 $\frac{5}{5}$	552 89
Potatoes	795 bush.	79 $\frac{2}{11}$	629 43
Potatoes, sweet	4 bbls.	3 44	13 75
Potatoes,	1 bush.		1 50
Pumpkins, canned	6 doz.	1 10	6 60
Peaches, dried	3,842 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	09 $\frac{2}{5}$	361 18
Peaches	18 bush.	1 66	29 85
Peaches	1 box		1 25
Peaches	7 crates	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 00
Peaches	19b askets	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 60
Pears	2 bbls.	5 00	10 00
Pears	2 bu.	1 00	2 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Prunes	7,139 lbs.	\$ 06 $\frac{1}{6}$	\$440 24
Plums	1 case	.....	1 35
Plums	18 baskets	28 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 10
Peas, canned	32 doz.	1 52 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 88
Peas split	7 bbls.	6 81 $\frac{1}{8}$	47 68
Peas, split	270 lbs.	04	10 80
Pickles, chow chow	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	6 58 $\frac{2}{3}$	9 88
Pants	52 pairs	1 90 $\frac{7}{8}$	99 25
Ranges, repairing .....	.....	.....	329 83
Repairs, miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	780 33
Ruler	1	.....	35
Rope	98 lbs.	15	14 64
Rugs	7	8 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 00
Rug binding	3 pieces	20	60
Rockers	11	4 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 75
Refrigerator	1	.....	40 00
Razors and strops .....	.....	.....	27 35
Rice	660 lbs.	04 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 36
Raisins	472 lbs.	07 $\frac{3}{7}$	35 03
Raisins, layer	2 boxes	1 85	3 70
Rhubarb	1 box	.....	1 25
Rubbers, ladies'	73 pairs	30 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 52
Rubbers, men's overs	84 pairs	70	58 78
Rice root	175 lbs.	25 $\frac{5}{7}$	45 00
Strings, violin and double bass ..	41	19 $\frac{2}{5}$	7 95
Stucco	2 bbls.	1 75	3 50
Sand	23 yds.	1 00	23 00
Sash, doors and blinds .....	.....	.....	66 71
Stones, curbing	855 feet	30	256 50
Stones, crushed	50 yds.	1 25	75 00
Screws	25 grs.	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 14
Sand paper	1 ream	.....	2 50
Seal	1	.....	1 75
Stamps	2	55	1 10
Sponges	1	.....	90
Surgical instrument .....	.....	.....	81 82
Stone boats	3	1 00	3 00
Stabling horses .....	.....	.....	12 50
Straw	23 $\frac{183}{2000}$ tons	8 17	192 63
Seeds .....	.....	.....	244 62
Sleighs, repairing .....	.....	.....	75
Sheeting, brown	1,387 yds.	12 $\frac{5}{11}$	167 81
Sheeting, bleached	1,305 yds.	10 $\frac{3}{14}$	133 29
Shading	414 yds.	.....	57 43
Settees	3	18 00	54 00
Steam table and dishes	1	.....	24 69
Spittoons	4 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz.	3 78 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 39
Sieves	4	35	1 40
Spoons, table	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gro	3 50	1 75
Spoons, tea	5 doz.	2 60	13 00
Spoons, wooden	4	05	20

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Sewing machines, repairing.....			\$11 47
Sand Soap.....	28 boxes	\$2 24 $\frac{2}{7}$	62 80
Shears.....	$\frac{7}{13}$ doz.	8 23	4 80
Shoe blacking.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	1 32	4 95
Shoe blacking stand.....	1		4 50
Shaving soap.....	2 boxes.	2 70	5 40
Shaving soap.....	13 doz.	33 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 37
Scarfs.....	2	1 75	3 50
Starch.....	1,730 lbs.	05 $\frac{1}{13}$	87 78
Soap.....	12,540 lbs.	3 96 $\frac{1}{13}$	496 65
Soup.....	5 boxes	3 91	19 54
Sal soda.....	13,300 lbs.	1 01 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 24
Sad irons, electric.....	2	6 59	13 18
Sad iron base.....	1		1 75
Spectacles.....	2 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz.	1 56	3 25
Shoe buckles, patent.....	2 doz.	9 00	18 00
Sardines.....	12 boxes	22	2 64
Spring chickens.....	114	52 $\frac{2}{3}$	59 78
Squabs.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2 37 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 68
Sausages.....	822 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	09 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 18
Syrup.....	2,209 gals.	24	530 09
Syrup, maple.....	13 gals.	1 00	13 00
Sugar.....	24,490 lbs.	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,175 50
Spices, miscellaneous.....			109 99
Sago.....	142 lbs.	03 $\frac{1}{12}$	4 38
Sauce, L. & P.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2 64	1 32
Saltpetre.....	80 lbs.	08 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 50
Salt.....	4 sacks	2 66 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 65
Salt.....	45 bbls.	92 $\frac{2}{3}$	41 66
Squash, canned.....	2 doz.	1 10	2 20
Saleratus.....	90 lbs.	05 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 65
Strawberries.....	41 cases	2 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 90
Selisia.....	62 yds.	08 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 22
Shawls.....	36	2 08 $\frac{1}{3}$	74 99
Scarfs.....	9 doz.	3 00	27 00
Suspenders.....	16 doz.	2 19	35 02
Shirts.....	8 $\frac{7}{12}$ doz.	4 70	40 32
Suits.....	82	5 93 $\frac{5}{8}$	486 75
Slippers.....	107 pairs	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 61
Shoes, woman's.....	104 pairs	1 20 $\frac{1}{10}$	124 90
Shoes, mens'.....	94 pairs	1 44 $\frac{3}{8}$	135 95
Shoes, repairing.....			20 60
Salaries and wages.....			27,502 85
Turpentine.....	370 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	49 $\frac{7}{9}$	184 63
Tape.....	2 rolls	20	40
Type writer, repairing.....			6 75
Tubing.....	7 feet	08	56
Tools, miscellaneous.....			50 30
Threshing oats.....	1,759 bush.	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 90
Trees, elm.....	50	4 60	230 00
Trees, Norway maple.....	62	1 19 $\frac{1}{8}$	74 00

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Trees, Norway spruce.....	7	\$5 00	\$35 00
Ticking.....	608 yds.	10 ¹ / ₁₉	66 65
Towel roller.....	½ doz.	96	48
Tables.....	8	12 81 ¹ / ₁₄	102 50
Tinware and repairing.....			128 83
Thermometers.....	1 doz.		1 25
Thimbles.....	2 ⁷ / ₁₂ gross	2 55	6 58
Traps.....	1 ¹ / ₂ doz.	83	90
Trays.....	1 ⁷ / ₂ doz.	4 84	2 82
Toweling.....	2,578 yds.	08 ³ / ₁₀	213 91
Towels.....	203 ¹ / ₄ doz.	2 63	54 43
Twines.....	15 lbs.	60	9 00
Twines.....	14 balls	10 ⁵ / ₁₄	1 45
Toilet soap, Ivory.....	15 boxes	6 71 ² / ₁₅	100 71
Toilet soap.....	6 lots	5 07 ¹ / ₃	30 44
Toilet soap.....	70 lbs.	14	9 78
Toilet soap.....	1½ doz.	1 83 ¹ / ₈	2 75
Table covers.....	4	1 85	7 40
Tray cloths.....	1½ doz.	4 43	6 65
Table linen.....	178 ¹ / ₂ yds.	44 ⁷ / ₈	79 83
Table cloths.....	8	2 83 ¹ / ₈	22 65
Tallow.....	1161 lbs.	04 ⁵ / ₈	54 61
Tobacco, smoking.....	1175 lbs.	16 ² / ₅	192 74
Tobacco, plug.....	755 lbs.	26 ⁵ / ₈	197 14
Telegraphing.....			12 98
Telephone exchange.....			161 60
Transportation and freight.....			46 28
Traveling expenses.....			80 00
Tapioca.....	20 lbs.	04	80
Tea, green.....	2275 lbs.	29 ⁷ / ₈	666 06
Tea, Oolong.....	104 lbs.	53 ⁷ / ₈	56 02
Tomatoes, canned.....	16 doz.	1 39 ¹ / ₈	22 26
Tomatoes.....	2 baskets	50	1 00
Tomatoes.....	4½ crates	1 58	7 10
Twill.....	49½ yds.	06 ⁷ / ₈	3 40
Thread.....	186 doz.	50 ⁴ / ₁₃	93 58
Umbrella stand.....	1		5 85
Underclothing.....	1 doz.		8 75
Vials, jars and fixtures.....			21 04
Vehicles, repairing.....			94 83
Veal.....	2,879 lbs.	11 ¹ / ₁₉	318 17
Veal, calves' livers.....	119.	25	29 75
Vinegar.....	817 gals.	07	57 19
Vinegar, cider.....	92 gals.	13 ⁷ / ₁₃	12 47
Vests, ladies'.....	6 doz.	4 45 ¹ / ₂	26 73
White lead.....	4,190 lbs.	06 ⁴ / ₃₄	252 62
Window lights.....			150 91
Wire mats.....	2.	18 75	37 50

Itemized Statement of Cost, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Wire cover for aquarium.....	1.	.....	\$6 50
Wire screen.....	1,100 ft.	\$ 01 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 75
Wire cloth.....	90 sq. ft.	10	9 00
Wire guards.....	2	1 50	3 00
Wall paper and hanging.....	.....	.....	20 05
Whitening.....	415 lbs.	01 $\frac{1}{7}$	4 70
Writing paper.....	.....	.....	18 90
Wax, paraffine.....	276 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	11 $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$	33 07
Wax, bees'.....	12 lbs.	30 $\frac{5}{6}$	3 70
Washing machine, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 35
Wringer.....	1.	.....	10 00
Wringers, repairing.....	.....	.....	8 10
Wash boards.....	2 doz.	2 05	4 10
Yeast.....	349 lbs.	15	52 35
Yarn.....	20 lbs.	78	15 60
Total.....	.....	.....	\$86,087 89





STATE OF WISCONSIN

U. S. A.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF

Made to the State Superintendent June 30, 1902

FOR THE YEAR CLOSING AT DATE.

W. D. PARKER, Inspector.



MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1902

CHAPTER 422, LAWS OF 1901.

Approved May 14; Published May 18, 1901.

SECTION 1. There is hereby added to chapter 31 of the statutes of 1898 a new section, to be known as section 579a, as follows: Section 579a. The state superintendent of public instruction may appoint a competent person who shall act under his direction as inspector of public day schools for the deaf and for the Delavan school for the deaf. When not engaged in the inspection of the schools for the deaf, he may be assigned for such other duties as the state superintendent may determine and designate. The inspector shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars and re-imbursements for all actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred, when duly certified by the state superintendent; provided, that no more than five hundred dollars shall be allowed for expenses. The salary and expenses shall be paid in the same manner as the state officers are paid. It shall be the duty of the city or village treasurer receiving the money provided for in section 578 of the statutes of 1898 to render annually to the superintendent of public instruction an itemized statement of all expenditures of said day school. All unexpended moneys appropriated by the state for the maintenance of said schools, shall be returned to the state treasurer before July first of each year. All surplus now on hand with village or city treasurers belonging to the day schools shall be returned to the state treasurer on or before the first day of July, 1901. It shall be the duty of the inspector to report annually to the superintendent of public instruction as to the condition and progress of the day schools, and make such recommendations as he may deem proper for the improvement of the same.

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

W. D. Parker appointed Inspector of Schools for the Deaf, July 1, 1901.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

HONORABLE L. D. HARVEY,
State Superintendent,

Madison, Wisconsin.

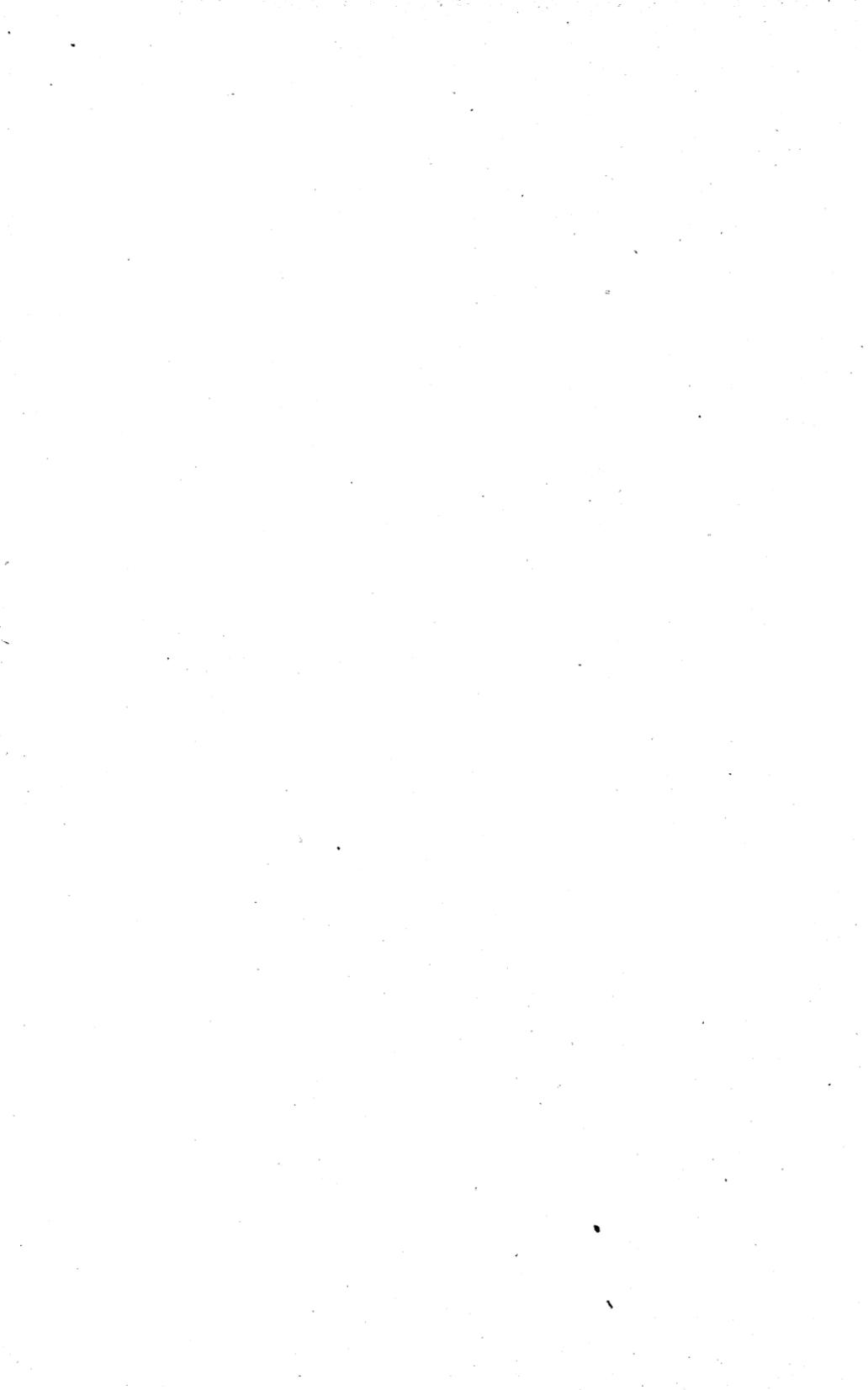
I have the honor to transmit the first Annual Report of the Inspector of Schools for the Deaf, which includes the period beginning July 1, 1901, and closing June 30, 1902, as prescribed by Chapter 422 of the Laws of Wisconsin for 1901.

Very truly yours,

W. D. PARKER,

Inspector.

Madison, Wisconsin, July 1, 1902.



FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Wisconsin Schools for the Deaf.

The Inspector entered upon duty at the date of appointment. He planned to inspect the schools for the deaf in the state; to compare them with like schools elsewhere; to inquire into methods of instruction of the deaf now in use throughout the world, and to recommend improvements for the schools, if circumstances should warrant any changes.

A request was mailed at once to the chief officer of each school and institution in the nation, requesting a copy of his latest printed report which discussed the methods of instruction. The request brought abundant matter, and led easily to wide correspondence concerning details. Later, a body of reports was gathered of the proceedings of conventions of superintendents and teachers, and in due course, the periodicals published in interest of the instruction of the deaf fell under consideration, notably the "American Annals of the Deaf," issued continuously since 1848, and the "Association Review," the organ of the association that is devoted to oral instruction.

Many periodicals published by institutions have been perused. Some publications were secured from abroad, notably Arnold's Education of the Deaf, and the Report of the Royal Commission,—the latter being the report of the detailed proceedings in the inquiry prosecuted by a committee of the British Parliament for the purpose of eliciting evidence concerning

General Report.

the condition of defectives, throughout the world, including the deaf.

Definite study of the mental state of children who derive primary impressions without the aid of the ear was prosecuted from the outset. Expert medical and pedagogical opinions have been sought in conjunction with abundant exchange of views with the practical teachers of the deaf in the presence of deaf pupils, and in this report the results of this line of inquiry are joined with the testimony of adult deaf persons.

In order to satisfy himself concerning the canons of judgment, and for the purpose of studying methods, the inspector made an excursion to several of the noted schools in eastern cities, and conferred with superintendents and teachers in relation to many questions that are allied to the general subject. The review of the literature relating to the deaf, the report of conferences held with many teachers and citizens, joined with the results of the examination and verification of opinions at schools and institutions, have led to copious notes taken at the moment and upon the ground, which will be found incorporated in this report.

The inquiry concerning methods revealed divergence of opinions of friends and teachers. Great numbers of private and public organizations of persons were shown to operate daily in carrying their purposes into wider application than that which had already been effected, through the "good work" done by the many schools which were taught under varied conditions. Philanthropic persons individually and in organizations have provided means for the erection of buildings, for the employment of teachers, and for the supply of the essentials of living and instruction, so that "schools," "institutions," "asylums," and "homes" for the deaf are abundant in civilized countries. Many persons have been actuated by the living presence in their own families of congenital or adventitious deaf members, whose intellectual and moral improvement necessarily depended upon joint efforts of benevolent persons who

State School.

could be reached; and through characteristic family need, these persons have afforded rallying centers that have exercised wide influence upon the general public concerning the welfare of deaf children.

In Wisconsin the interest in the education of the deaf is chiefly centered in the "State School for the Deaf" at Delavan, and in eighteen "Day Schools" located in as many cities, viz., at Appleton, Ashland, Black River Falls, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, La Crosse, Marinette, Milwaukee, Neillsville, Oshkosh, Racine, Rhineland, Sheboygan, Sparta, Stevens Point, Wausau, (West) Superior.

A private school enrolling 71 pupils is operated at St. Francis, and 51 of its pupils are taught speech.

STATE SCHOOL.

Viewing the effort of the state, made in behalf of the deaf, it is found that in 1843 Dr. Increase A. Lapham of Milwaukee addressed a letter to the President of the Council of the Territory calling attention to the presence of unfortunate persons who were excluded from the benefits of common schools, and pleading for opportunity for them to participate equally with others in the system of public education. He submitted resolutions for consideration that provided for the establishment of schools for the deaf, the blind, and for the treatment of the insane.

It was not, however, until Wisconsin had become a state, that in 1852 legislative action resulted in the authorization of the establishment of a state school for the deaf, to be located at Delavan, and to be governed by a Board of Trustees. A private school had been operated at Delavan during several years to meet the needs of the deaf daughter of Ebenezer Chesebro and of some other children. Later, Mr. Chesebro made successful efforts to enlist interest in the establishment of a public school; upon its authorization, he was named as one of the trustees.

State School.

The state school was opened in 1852 and, during the past fifty years, 1,227 inmates have been trained to intelligent, industrious citizenship. As a model institution moving effectively to desired ends, the state school presents unity in characteristics that have had the general approval of citizens.

Until 1885 its general policy was directed by a "Board of Trustees" having it as sole charge. During the next six years the "State Board of Supervision" directed its policy, having six other institutions in charge. Since 1891 the "State Board of Control" has managed the school and eight other institutions.

A site of thirty-five acres' extent affords the school a sanitary location that is adorned with native trees, and adapted to the main purpose. The buildings are well distributed, and those of recent construction are fairly lighted, heated and ventilated. The rooms for hospitals are neither adequate in size nor modern in equipment, nor are the dormitories sizable for the "little boys." The two school rooms on the west are insufficiently lighted and aired. The main school building is not provided with closets.

Seventeen buildings comprise the structures upon the ground:—(1) On the extreme east, a schoolhouse of eight rooms and necessary wardrobes; (2) next (west), a building for manual training, domestic and fine arts; (3) an administration building, housing the family of the superintendent, the matron, all female inmates, the female teachers who are domiciled by the state, furnishing office for superintendent, play-room and gymnasium for female inmates; (4) joined north by a corridor at the rear of the building, a structure that contains the kitchen for teachers and all inmates, dining-room for teachers, ironing-room, the dormitory of female help, and a hospital for girls; (5) joined east to the administration building, an annex that includes the inmates' dining-room in a half-basement, and a chapel on the second floor; (6) the ice-house, north of the chapel; (7) the refrigerator and store-house, north of the kitchen; (8) the joint boiler and engine-house, with

State School.

laundry on second floor, north of the refrigerator; (9) the coal shed, annexed on the east, to the boiler-house; (10) an oil and hot water cellar, west of the engine house; (11) west of the administration building proper, the large boys' dormitory; (12) north of that dormitory, a building containing the boys' gymnasium, their bath and play rooms; (13) next west, the building occupied by the printer, two teachers for class work, boys' hospital, "little boys'" dormitory, and by assistant matron; (14) on the west, the wood-shed, a wooden structure; (15) an old brick building houses the carpenter shop on the first floor, the shoe-maker's shop above; (16) next west, the barn for horses, cows, carriages, and hay—and north; (17) the pig pen.

A good fence is maintained about the premises, the grounds are tidily kept, and so far as funds allow the plant is maintained in fair condition, but wear and weather show results at many points. General repairs will be justified soon. Especially should early steps be taken for supplying an adequate, isolated, modern hospital for each sex.

All industries that are implied in the naming of buildings, receive the attention of inmates; and the question of entering upon some instruction and practices that are related to floriculture has been raised. Such enlargement of industry is admissible, if its maintenance admits of the maximum of inmate labor during the season of the presence of the pupils, provided necessary care during the summer months can be afforded by the ordinary help.

There seems to be inadequate local organization in case of accidental fire in a building.

METHOD IN STATE SCHOOL.

A combined system of instruction is in operation. The Course of Study is planned to be more than equivalent to that of the eight grades of city schools below the high school, and all instruction is in English.

State School.

The enrollment is 220; 142 of the inmates are taught to speak. The entire work results in fair scholarship that for graduates is available for life work. Reading is not a habit with all mature students, spelling is accurate, penmanship is not excellent, but is rapidly executed and fairly legible.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

On the 2d of April, 1902, the state school celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. Appropriate exercises were given in presence of an audience gathered from a wide territory; but notably were the graduates of the school well represented, and their appearance as observers of the ceremonies and as participants in the actual exercises was creditable to the state.

In his "Brief History" paper read during the exercises, Prof. W. A. Cochrane of the state school gave discriminating views that are summarized as follows:

The aim of the school has ever been the physical, mental and moral training of the deaf. To obtain these results the state has made provision for the intellectual quickening of the child and for his physical growth and up-building. Many years ago a small gymnasium was built for boys' use. It served its generation, but in 1896 a large, well proportioned gymnasium was erected and equipped with rings, parallel bars, Indian clubs, swimming pool, and much of the apparatus found in well ordered gymnasiums. The daily exercise and drill, the military drill, and the games and sports in which the boys are intensely interested, have had direct influence upon health and power. The girls have had gymnastic exercises and training in physical culture, under a competent instructor.

The institution is fortunate in having a commodious manual training building. It is well built and conveniently arranged and furnished with approved tools, and modern appliances and instruments for mechanical and architectural drawing. In this building the boys are given instruction under the guidance of a skilled teacher, in knife work, carpentry, wood-turning, veneering, inlaying, carving, pattern-work molding and casting, and various kinds of forge work. On the second floor are the departments for girls where instruction is given

State School.

in the domestic arts, sewing, dressmaking, fancy work and scientific cooking. The art studio has commodious rooms where the pupils receive systematic instruction in drawing, modeling and painting in oil and water colors.

The girls perform some actual service beyond the formal training in "domestic arts": making and mending the table linen and bed clothing, and some personal garments; caring for their own dormitories, table service in the dining-room, and dish-washing. The boys aid some in the household affairs.

There is, however, a deficiency of this work for the large purpose of training the deaf away from the helplessness that any institution tends to produce, and toward self-reliant habits that may create a stable foundation for adult labor and self-support.

In an institution every proper means of inducing co-operation in thought and action influences the individual with diverse purposes of the many, thus tending to evoke a measure of the true movement, spirit, and sustained effort that operate with normal children. Vigorous bodily movement under the direction of the will implies acute perception, and health results from purposive activity. All wise physical training aids in developing speech as an art of expression and as a vehicle of thought.

The remote need of bread-winning and of establishment of homes, will be appropriately anticipated by participation of deaf youth in the physical and intellectual exercises.

The household and professional matters of the school are controlled immediately by the superintendent, who lives in the administration building. His executive skill has maintained creditable conditions and his professional bias has held the essentials of instruction on a high plane.

The school maintains a monthly periodical named "The Wisconsin Times," which in mechanical and artistic ways is creditable. The merit of work in this office seems to deserve a new, modern press that shall be operated by mechanical power that

State School.

is already available. The school routine has during many years afforded important results in the continued health and elastic spirits of the inmates. The following has been in operation during many years:

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Rise	6 a. m.
Breakfast, Pupils and Employees	6:30
Breakfast, Officers and Teachers	7
Chapel, School and Work	7:50
Recitations, 1st Section	8:00 to 12
Work, 2d Section	8:00 to 10:45
Recess	10:45
Noon	
Work, 1st Section	1 to 4:30 p. m.
Recitation, 2d Section.....	11 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4:30
Recitation, 3d Section	8 to 10:45 a. m., 1 to 3
Recreation	4:30 to 6
Supper	6
Evening Study	7
Pupils Retire	7, 7:45, 8, 8:30 and 9
Lights out	10

SATURDAY.

Work	7:30 to 10:30 a. m.
Bathing	9 to 11
Dinner	12 m.
Recreation—Holiday	1 to 6 p. m.
Supper	6
Retire	9

SUNDAY.

Lecture	9 a. m.
Study Hour	11 to 12
Sunday School	2:30 p. m.
Breakfast ...6:30 a. m. Dinner ...12:30 p. m. Supper ...5:30	
Evening Prayers 7 o'clock. Retire	8 and 9

Day Schools.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Adam Stettner opened a private school for the deaf in Milwaukee in 1877 and, aided by his wife and daughter, taught it until 1884, when the school board of that city assumed its expenses and direction.

A philanthropic organization known as the "Wisconsin Phonological Institute," having a purpose of aiding the deaf, assumed the direction of Mr. Stettner's school in 1883, and in 1885 the members of the Institute secured legislative enactment which authorized cities and villages to establish public day schools for the instruction of the deaf, and which assured annual aid of \$100.00 per pupil. Later legislation has strengthened the system of day schools, notably by increasing the annual aid to \$150.00 per pupil.

The following excerpts from a letter afford a view of the projectors of the day school interests. Prof. R. C. Spencer, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, writes:

The Wisconsin Phonological Institute is a philanthropic organization, composed mostly of benevolent and intelligent German-American citizens of the city of Milwaukee, who were familiar in their native country with the pure oral, or German method of educating the deaf, which is there exclusively adopted. * * * The Institute fostered in Milwaukee a small boarding and day-school for oral instruction, in which, at first, the German language only was used. After a short time the English language was exclusively adopted in the school. Although serving to some extent to illustrate the pure oral method, the instruction was so unsatisfactory that the Institute withdrew its patronage from the school and established a model oral day-school, under the instruction of Prof. Paul Binner, (1882-1895) whose work along that line, during fifteen years, has proven eminently successful. This model day-school proved a valuable object lesson to the school board, teachers and citizens of Milwaukee, and to members of the Legislature and progressive friends of education throughout the State. An intelligent public sentiment, which began to exert a strong influence, was thus created in favor both of the method and of the day-schools.

Day Schools.

The Institute has collected from its members and expended for the advancement of its objects, including the maintenance of the model day-school, the Normal Department, the publication of pamphlets, etc., the sending of Prof. Binner to Europe, in assisting the establishment of day-schools, and in furthering legislation, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The work of the Institute is now so far advanced and thoroughly established in Wisconsin as to insure its complete success.

* * * The Wisconsin system of public day-schools for the deaf meets more perfectly the needs of the deaf than any other existing provision or any that can be devised. It not only obviates the necessity of violating home ties and affections by moving children to institutions, thus dwarfing the filial sentiments, but it keeps the child in normal relations to the associations and conditions of the life which he is to live, thus promoting his efficiency and value as a member of the community and enhancing his happiness.

Twenty day schools have been organized in as many localities, eighteen are now in operation,—the school at Oconto having closed in 1899 after operating one year and receiving \$866.66 state aid; another, at Manitowoc, closed in 1901, having operated eight years and received a total of \$7,493.30 aid. No evidence is at hand showing deficiency in number of pupils at either place.

TABLE I.
Day schools, etc.

Location of school.	Location of building.	Floor location.	Near street cars.	Warmed by	Has play grounds.	No. teachers.	No. rooms.	Sufficient room.	No. pupils enrolled.
1. Appleton	Columbus school...	1st.....	No	Furnace	Yes	1	1	No	7
2. Ashland.....	High school	1st.....	Yes	Steam..	Yes	1	1	Yes	10
3. Black River Falls..	High school	2d.....	No	Furnace	Yes	1	1	Yes	9
4. Eau Claire	420 S. Barstow st ...	2d, store	Yes	Stoves..	No	3	2	No	16
5. Fond du Lac	Grant school.....	1st.....	Yes	Steam..	Yes	2	1	No	10
6. Green Bay	Walnut & Adams sts	2d, office.	Yes	Steam..	No	1	1	No	7
7. La Crosse	Avon & Clinton sts.	1st, store	Yes	Stoves..	No	2	1	Yes	9
8. Marinette	High school	Baseme't	Yes	Steam..	Yes	1	1	Yes	11
9. Milwaukee	City Hall	5th & 7th	Yes	Steam..	No	9	7	Yes	61
10. Neillsville	Pub school	3d.....	No	Furnace	Yes	1	1	No	9
11. Oshkosh	Dale school	1st.....	Yes	Furnace	Yes	1	1	Yes	5
12. Racine	Jefferson school....	3d.....	Yes	Steam..	Yes	1	1	Yes	8
13. Rhinelander	J. C. Curran school.	2d.....	No	+urnace	Yes	1	1	Yes	7
14. Sheboygan	2d Ward school....	2d.....	Yes	Furnace	Yes	1	1	No	7
15. Sparta	East Primary sch'l.	2d.....	No	Furnace	Yes	1	1	Yes	8
16. Stevens Point	1st Ward school....	2d.....	No	Furnace	Yes	1	1	No	5
17. Wausau	Jefferson & 5th sts.	1st.....	No	Furnace	Yes	1	2	Yes	7
8. (West) Superior ...	Blaine school.....	Baseme't	Yes	Steam..	Yes	2	1	No	12

Day Schools.

Each day school is directed by a local school board. The present schools are housed as follows: Thirteen in public school buildings; one in the second story of a commercial block, over a grocery store; one on the first floor of an abandoned store; one on the second floor of an office building; one occupies the first floor of a town hall during the warm season, and a public schoolroom during the winter; and the Milwaukee school occupies rooms in the City Hall during this year, while a new building is under construction. At each of three schools two teachers occupy one room. The locations are in general accessible. The rooms occupied are comfortably warmed, fairly lighted, and thoroughly policed by teacher and janitor.

In several of the schools some manual training is undertaken, consisting of carpentry, basket making, drawing, painting, sewing, embroidery, and printing at the Milwaukee school. In most of the schools mild forms of calisthenics are practiced, but at four of them no play grounds invite the children to open air sport.

The day schools undertake some physical exercise, but the spirit of co-operation, the tonic of numbers and the importance of rhythmical motion and combined effort have not yet effected high results for body and mind.

Few of the schools are fitted with apparatus or special instruments which are employed by best schools elsewhere for instruction. When urged to supply needful articles, local officers have declined to incur the expense owing to the "possibility of exceeding the amount of state aid."

STATE AID.

The deaf are so dependent upon schools for exercising all faculties that the local management should supply everything that is needed for writing, drawing, painting, calisthenics and illustration, and it can well afford to do so in view of the aid per capita, which is something like \$146 in excess of that afforded the normal child. The parents should insure regular

Day Schools.

and prompt attendance of the children, so that the largest possible progress shall be made. There are families that are able and willing to provide domiciles during health and sickness for their deaf children, and to furnish needed clothing and school supplies. Other families cannot provide adequately. The present method of administering the aid results in the increase of numbers of children who, in these times of prosperity even, depend upon the state for the supply of material wants. The process of increasing numbers in the dependent class is too well known to require recitation here. A review of it may be hastened by referring to the fact that among the first cautions coming to the inspector was one from an experienced teacher, who said that mistaken benevolence of individuals had "pauperized" several of the children in her school. And the same thought has been met elsewhere.

The financiering of the day schools has grown into practices that were suggested by the customs of furnishing "home" at the state school, and the maximum state aid per capita has been fixed by the belief that day school pupils are entitled to advantages that can be secured by expenditure approximating that for each inmate at the state school, and at some day schools clothing, food, transportation and medicine are purchased for pupils by expenditure of the aid. The varying uses of aid lead to some irregularities that deserve condemnation.

In previous years it was shown that one city deprived the children of the day school of instruction in drawing and manual training, upon the plea of retrenchment in the entire city schools, by dismissing the teacher in the lines named; but at the same time the printed financial report of the city showed more than four hundred dollars excess of aid over expenses. Other day schools stood greatly in need of illustrative apparatus, and of special instruments used in the instruction of the deaf, when aid was confessedly in excess of expenditures. Excess of aid was shown to the committee of the legislature of 1901, which resulted in the clause of chapter 422 of the laws

Day Schools.

of that year, that provides for the return of the excess over expenditure that had accumulated in all previous years, and for the return annually thereafter of any such excess.

A demand was made upon each local treasurer for return of all unexpended moneys accumulated up to June 30, 1901, and the treasurer at Marinette alone refunded \$106.56. A demand was made upon the four local treasurers whose accounts showed unexpended moneys as results of state aid apportioned upon schools taught during the year closing June 30, 1902, and the treasurers have covered in to the state treasury the excesses as follows: Eau Claire, \$71.10; Marinette, \$92.47; Rhinelander, \$20.44; Sheboygan, \$134.74.

TABLE II.
Report of City Treasurers, Day Schools.

Location of Schools.	Total paid for instruction.	Total other expenses.	Total expense school.	Amount aid.	Excess of aid.	Excess of expense.
1. Appleton	\$802 77	\$56 41	\$859 18	\$801 66	.....	\$57 52
2. Ashland	947 56	233 37	1,180 93	1,147 50	.....	33 43
3. Black River Falls	540 00	436 01	976 01	887 50	.....	88 51
4. Eau Claire	1,880 00	233 90	2,113 90	2,185 01	*\$71 10	.....
5. Fond du Lac	1,215 00	128 33	1,343 49	1,343 49	.....	0.16
6. Green Bay	650 00	175 00	825 00	825 00	.....	.....
7. La Crosse	1,238 25	207 37	1,445 62	1,314 58	.....	131 04
8. Marinette	750 00	193 36	943 36	1,035 83	\$92 47	.....
9. Milwaukee	8,763 08	853 82	9,616 90	8,256 65	.....	1,360 25
10. Neillsville	800 00	550 45	1,350 45	1,350 00	.....	.46
11. Oshkosh	800 00	76 50	876 50	717 92	.....	158 58
12. Racine	1,002 48	.....	1,002 48	1,002 50	.....	.02
13. Rhinelander	140 00	25 29	165 29	185 83	*20 44	.....
14. Sheboygan	800 00	77 92	877 92	1,012 66	*134 74	.....
15. Sparta	880 00	120 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
16. Stevens Point	665 00	56 50	721 50	663 33	.....	58 17
17. Wausau	606 61	378 44	985 05	816 66	.....	168 39
18. (West) Superior	1,529 16	.....	1,529 16	1,529 16	.....	.....
Total	\$24,009 91	\$3,802 77	\$27,812 68	\$26,075 28	\$318 75	\$2,056 52

*Refunded.

Varieties of expenses are charged against the aid, as shown in Table II. In order to avoid irregularities, and still to afford the deaf pupils a degree of advantage comparable to that which inures to the inmates of the state school, it is recommended that the statutes be changed as proposed on page 56 when the discretion of the state superintendent and the presi-

Day Schools.

dent of the board of control will determine the amount of state aid as a preliminary to the audit of the claim, and will thus prevent the occasion for the return of state funds.

METHOD IN DAY SCHOOLS.

Instruction in each of these schools is in speech, by speech, constituting the "pure oral method." Conventional signs and finger spelling are wholly excluded, though speech reading, manual writing and general reading are essential auxiliaries of speech. The range of study is, as a rule, confined to branches that are prescribed for the eight grades of city schools. The degree of scholarship attained is less extensive than that of normal children who spend equal time in preparation, and ordinary tests show less available resources. But the scholarship is equivalent to that of deaf children taught elsewhere. Spelling of all words that are fairly within the learner's vocabulary, rarely shows errors; penmanship is "round" and "vertical," and is legible in a surprising degree.

This uniform practice in day schools of Wisconsin stands in sharp contrast with the utterance of the California convention of Instructors, formulated as follows:

"Whereas, The experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great differences exist in mental and physical conditions, and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain cases which are practically and sometimes actually unattainable in others; these differences suggest widely different treatment with different individuals; it is, therefore,

"Resolved, That the system of instruction existing at present in America commends itself to the world, for the reason that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf, while it allows diversity and independence of action, and works at the same time harmoniously, aiming at the attainment of an object common to all."

Day Schools.

As a rule local officers sympathize sufficiently with the day school to afford the teacher opportunity to administer the pure oral method in her own way. The art which she professes is of high grade,—the approval by friends is abundant so far as observation of its processes is made. There is, however, a strong under-current of disapproval of the exclusive oral method, that is promoted by a few parents, by most adult deaf persons without reference to the method by which they were taught, and by the ordinary observer who is unable to reconcile the tone and key of the speech of the children,—not to mention objections to the actual difficulties attending conversation.

This popular objection ignores the advantage that accrues to the learner through use of speech in the effort made for actual intelligence, an advantage that is affirmed by all competent writers.

DAY SCHOOLS ELSEWHERE.

Day schools offering no privilege of domicile have been reported this year as follows: In California, 3 schools; Illinois, 15; Indiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 7; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 5.

Day and private schools for the deaf have found favor in many localities in the nation, and sufficient time has elapsed for some of them to have approved themselves beyond local limits and they have been transformed to institutions.

The aid afforded by the state or municipality for these schools varies in amount, but \$150.00 per capita per annum for actual attendance during 180 days, is the prevalent apportionment. Some localities supplement the state aid and some others carry the excessive aid over annual expenses to a local general fund.

The attendance at the day schools varies, but in general is such as to apportion 5 to 10 pupils to each teacher; the ages of eligible pupils range in different states from 3 to 21 years.

Day Schools.

It is not uncommon for children to become so expert in speech and lip reading under day school instruction as to be able to study successfully with normal children in public schools. This result is a just approval for some children of the sufficiency of oral instruction.

In recent years the deaf have, under oral instruction, been able to assume and maintain some important places of preparation for larger scholarship than is afforded at the ordinary institutions. Notably have graduates received instruction in Gallaudet College at Washington, District of Columbia. Many of the graduates from this college have gone into successful professional practice of varied kinds. The Chicago Record-Herald of June 26, 1902, stated: "Four deaf and dumb students (names given), two of them brothers, were graduated this week from Harvard. The quartette are planning to become civil engineers. So far as can be learned, the institution has never before bestowed a regular degree upon a deaf mute."

Statistical Tables.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows returns in a comparative way:

TABLE III.

Total Numbers—Schools Inspected and Supported by Wisconsin, Year Ending June 30, 1902.

	Day schools.	State schools.	Total.
No. schools	18	1	19
No. teachers	33	24	57
No. pupils	208	220	428
No. congenital deaf	61	89	150
No. deaf, aged 1-5 years	143	92	235
No. totally deaf	97		
No. partially deaf	86		
No. having normal hearing	6	2	8
No. taught to speak	161	142	303
No. speak spontaneously to comrades	115	35	150
No. taught to write	208	220	428
No. taught by exclusive oral system	208		208
No. taught by signs and finger spelling		202	202
No. taught on combined system		142	142
No. read lips readily	108	76	184
No. read books spontaneously	62	53	115
No. spell on fingers	5	202	207
No. use conventional signs	13	202	215
No. below average intelligence	29	23	52
Average No. years attendance	3.1	4.7	3.8
No. dress themselves	189	220	409
Total enrolled since opening school, actual		1,227	
Total enrolled since opening school, estimated	589		
Total cost to state	\$26,075 28	\$39,933 46	\$66,008 74
Total cost reported by localities	24,787 29		
Total days actual attendance	33,375	38,950	72,325
Average annual cost per capita, 1901-02.	\$133 59	\$180 12	\$159 21
Total state aid since 1887, less refunded.	195,811 18		
Total state appropriation since 1887		646,414 17	
Total aid covered back to state treasury, 1901..	106 56		
Total aid covered back to state treasury, 1902..	318 75		
Total No. reported feeble minded	8	23	31
Total deaf in Wis., Federal Census, A. D. 1900..			2,167
Total deaf in Wis., reports local officers, 1902, ages 4-20			629
Total deaf in Wis., estimated by inspector			800
Minors never attended school, estimated by in- spector			300

Tables IV, V, VI and VII explain themselves and afford means for judgments in many lines.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE IV.

Ages of Pupils and Inmates.

At age of	EIGHTEEN DAY SCHOOLS.			ONE STATE SCHOOL.			TOTAL OF NINETEEN SCHOOLS.		
	No. enrolled at respective ages	No. entering school at each age.	No. losing hearing at each age.	No. enrolled at respective ages	No. entering at each age.	No. losing hearing at each age.	Total No. enrolled at respective ages.	Total No. entering at each age.	Total No. losing hearing at entering age.
1	0	0	46	0	0	45	0	0	91
2	0	0	33	0	0	16	0	0	49
3	0	0	16	0	0	9	0	6	25
4	2	0	12	0	0	6	2	0	18
5	7	3	5	0	2	6	7	5	11
6	8	5	4	0	5	4	8	10	8
7	19	15	5	1	29	5	20	44	10
8	19	18	1	7	35	0	26	53	1
9	18	23	1	8	26	0	26	49	1
10	3	15	2	15	27	0	23	42	2
11	20	1	1	14	23	0	34	41	1
12	22	20	0	16	17	0	38	37	0
13	21	23	0	22	7	1	43	30	1
14	12	19	0	18	7	0	30	26	0
15	12	9	0	10	6	0	22	15	0
16	4	14	0	15	4	0	19	18	0
17	9	3	0	13	0	0	22	3	0
18	3	3	0	15	4	0	18	7	0
19	2	2	0	11	1	0	13	3	0
20	5	5	0	13	1	0	18	6	0
21	3	3	0	11	1	0	14	4	0
22	0	1	0	4	1	0	4	2	0
23	0	2	0	4	2	0	4	4	0
24	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
			61			89			150

Statistical Tables.

TABLE V.

Nationality, Causes of Deafness, Past Health, Consanguinity, Etc.

Nationality of father:		Gastric fever	1
American	33	Grip (LaGrippe)	2
Assyrian	1	Growths	1
Belgian	1	Growths (adenoid)	1
Bohemian	1	Hereditary	1
Canadian	1	Indigestion	1
Dane	1	Inflammation	2
English	8	Inflammation (brain)	1
English and Scotch	1	Lung fever	2
English and Irish	1	Marked	2
French	11	Measles	9
French and Indian	1	Mumps	1
French and Irish	1	Not deaf	2
German	75	Paralysis	2
German-American	5	Scarlet fever	18
Holland	1	Sickness	8
Indian	1	Spasms	1
Irish	10	Spinal	1
Irish and Scotch	3	Spinal fever	3
Jew	2	Spinal meningitis	3
Norwegian	21	Sunstroke	1
Polish	8	Typhoid	4
Russian	2	Ulcers	1
Swede	2	Unknown	9
Swiss	1	Whooping cough	6
Scotch	4		
Yankee	2	No. Children—	
Children born deaf.....	61	Defective vision	26
Cause of deafness:		Feeble minded	8
Abscess	3	In health	189
Accident	2	Had measles	109
Brain fever	13	Had mumps	71
Catarrh	7	Have paralysis	4
Catarrhal fever	1	Had scarlet fever	41
Chicken pox	1	Had small pox	3
Cholera	1	Have special mark	29
Colds	3	Use tobacco or spirits	4
Constitutional	1	Been vaccinated	101
Convulsions	1	Had whooping cough	87
Cramp in neck	1	No. other members of family deaf:	
Diphtheria	5	Aunts	2
Decay ear drum	1	Brothers	13
Dropsy (brain)	1	Parents (father)	2
Ear ache	3	Parents (mother)	3
Fall	4	Sisters	13
Fever	1	Uncles	3
Gatherings	2	No. parents related before marriage	7

Statistical Tables.

TABLE VI.

Miscellaneous Items Relating to Instruction, Domicile, School-housing, Attendance, and School House Equipment at Day Schools.

Speech improved during year, respecting—		A clock	12
Distinctness	17	Hooks for wraps	15
Key	11	Lavatory	14
Spontaneity	16	Portable water appurtenances.....	15
Lip-reading improving, respecting—		Pointers and rulers	15
Readiness	17	Reference books	10
Number teachers who—		Separate closets for sexes	12
Can spell on fingers	1	Stationery	15
Do teach on fingers	0	Text books enough	14
Know conventional signs	2	Toys, illustrative apparatus	6
Do teach by conventional signs... 1	1	Waste baskets	16
Believe signs would help..... 12	12	Window shades	15
Object to use of signs	15	No. teachers having no separate rooms	5
Number of schools having—		No. rooms properly cleaned	15
Blackboard enough	15	Properly warmed	16
		Sufficiently ventilated	14
		Policed by regular janitor..... 15	15

CENSUS, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

The following table will afford data for understanding discussions.

TABLE VII—DAY SCHOOLS.
Pupil Enrollment, Domestic and Professional Statistics.

Location of Schools.	No. enrolled.	Av. No. years attended.	No. congenital deaf.	No. board at home.	Parents visit the school.	No. pupils who have weekly bath.	No. parents speak English.	No. pupils read lips readily.	No. pupils read books spontaneously.	No. pupils who speak.	No. pupils who speak to comrades spontaneously.	No. pupils whose speech improved this year.	No. of pupils who spell on fingers habitually.	No. pupils who sign conventionally.	No. teachers.
1. Appleton	7	2.	2	5	Yes.	7	All.	3	6	6	3	7	0	0	1
2. Ashland	10	2.3	0	0	Yes.	1	All*.	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	1
3. Bl'k River Falls.	9	2.7	2	1	Yes.	9	All.	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	1
4. Eau Claire	16	3.1	4	4	Yes.	16	All.	15	3	3	5	0	0	0	3
5. Fond du Lac	10	3.	3	9	Yes.	7	All.	2	3	3	13	16	0	0	2
6. Green Bay	7	2.7	3	3	Yes.	3	All.	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	1
7. La Crosse	9	3.	4	11	Yes.	7	All.	4	5	3	4	6	0	0	1
8. Marinette	11	4.2	5	5	Yes.	5	All.	5	3	3	5	7	0	0	2
9. Milwaukee	61	3.7	23	51	Yes.	53	All*.	17	23	45	26	52	0	†61	9
10. Neillsville	9	2.7	1	3	Yes.	9	All.	8	0	†	7	9	0	0	1
11. Oshkosh	5	6.7	1	5	Yes.	5	All.	3	1	0	3	4	0	0	1
12. Racine	8	1.	2	8	Yes.	2	All.	5	2	5	5	8	0	0	1
13. Rhinelander	7	0.2	1	5	Yes.	5	All.	1	2	5	5	1	0	0	1
14. Sheboygan	7	3.9	0	6	Yes.	7	All.	5	3	3	5	6	0	0	1
15. Sparta	8	2.5	4	2	Yes.	8	All.	6	3	3	6	8	0	0	1
16. Stevens Point...	6	2.9	0	3	Yes.	4	All*.	4	4	5	3	4	1	1	1
17. Wausau	7	5.1	0	5	Yes.	5	All.	5	2	5	5	6	0	0	1
18. (West) Superior.	12	3.2	3	2	Yes.	1	All.	8	10	5	8	12	0	0	2
	208	3.01	61	134		154		109	73	114	119	169	5	75	31

* All but one.

† Some.

‡ Out of school.

Attendance, Enrollment, etc.

A great variety of capabilities may be noted in viewing the 428 children in the nineteen schools.

When compared with ordinary normal children their deficiencies evidently result from nativity, disease or neglect, and in many cases from a combination of these causes. The ages of the pupils range from 4 to 32 years. The ages at entrance vary, but the greater number enter the state school at the age of 8 years; three-fourths of them enter at the ages of 7 to 12.

In the day schools the greatest number enter at the age of 9 years; and seven-eighths of the whole enter at the ages of 7 to 16 years. The anomaly noted in the excessive ages of the larger number at the local schools may be accounted for by the recent organization of such schools, but hereafter it is unlikely that the average age at entrance at the day schools will be equal to the average age of those entering at the state school.

Parents are reluctant to surrender their deaf children to the care of strangers, and are less free to part with their girls than their boys. But the proximity of the schools to the homes of children, joined with the active persuasion of parents whose children have already been instructed, has, since 1895, raised the enrollment in the day schools from 95 to 208 pupils. In the state school the enrollment has during the same successive years commencing with 1895, varied as follows: 229, 217, 225, 232, 223, 217, 207, 220.

The increased enrollment of pupils in the day schools during 1895-1902 has not diminished the attendance at the state school, during the years of activity in the establishment of day schools. Agitation at many centers concerning the instruction of the deaf has brought a larger number of deaf minors into all the schools than has attended during previous periods.

The Deaf.

THE DEAF.

A special report derived from the federal census of 1900 showed 620 names of deaf minors in Wisconsin, but only 76 of the names appeared in the enrollment at the state school. This fact seems to confirm the belief that 300 deaf minors do not attend any school, and probably most of them are 12 years of age and under. The reports made according to law by city and county superintendents of schools in 1901 show 629 deaf minors, but circumstances lead to the belief that 800 deaf minors reside in the state.

Enforcement of the statute recited as follows might result in the attendance of more deaf children, and at an earlier age than has prevailed heretofore:

"Section 576. Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit to any county or municipal judge that any deaf mute child of proper age is deprived of a suitable education by the neglect or refusal of its parents or either of them, or its guardian or other person having the care or custody of such child, it shall be the duty of such judge to summon such parents or parent, guardian or other person to bring such child before him, and if the material allegations of such affidavit are denied he shall subpoena witnesses and hear testimony. If the facts be admitted or established the judge may in his discretion order such child to be sent to some public or private institution for the instruction of deaf mutes, but in no case shall such order be made so as to cause any charge to be made by such institution against any county."

The Board of Control has authorized the attendance of non-residents at the state school, conditioned upon the payment of a fee during actual attendance that shall equal the per capita cost of maintenance of the resident inmates; but no non-residents are in attendance this year, nor are such pupils reported in attendance at any day school. One day school has offered its privileges on the payment of a tuition fee equal to state aid.

Lying at the root of the theory of the local day school is the belief in the advantage to the child of living with his own parents during the period of instruction. This theory has been

The Deaf.

uniformly reinforced through instruction exclusively by the oral method and writing. The application of this theory may arrest attention to the fact that of the 208 pupils enrolled in 1901-02, 38 pupils boarded in the vicinity of the schools, and as a rule, returned to their homes during the three annual vacations. The local conditions of their boarding are intimately known to the respective teachers and are reported to be satisfactory. The family host affords general care, food, dormitory, and nursing during minor sickness. It is believed that each child has the degree of freedom and restraint during hours of leisure that normal children have, but their welfare demands greater care. The teacher co-operates with the family that cares for the child, much beyond the average effort of teachers of normal children for their pupils.

If the 428 pupils had been taught in day schools at the expense rate of the pro rata aid of such schools, the total cost to the state would have been \$57,176.52; if the 428 pupils had been taught and domiciled at the state school at the pro rata appropriation of such school, the total cost to the state would have been \$71,848.36, though the current expense at an institution when it is once in readiness for large numbers of inmates, is less pro rata than for a smaller number under prudent management, and the last named total, \$71,848.36, might sink to \$50,000.00, according to the conservative estimate of an expert whose judgment has been sought. This calculation is offered with the simple purpose of comparison, as required heretofore in fixing the amount of state aid.

DEGREES OF PERCEPTION.

The reader must realize that the power of perception of the persons who seek instruction at the schools includes the congenital deaf, and those having degrees of hearing that vary up to normal power; those who have never uttered a conventional sound, and those having degrees of speech that vary up to

Methods of Instruction.

normal; those who are feeble-minded, and those who have normal intellects; and various combinations of those deficiencies stated above are shown in some who are in attendance. Feeble and diseased bodies exaggerate the perceptive deficiencies and thus defy the skill of man to aid the children toward intelligence.

BLIND-DEAF.

The lists of names of blind-deaf persons afforded by the "Association Review" of April, 1902, and by the publications of Mr. Wm. Wade of Pennsylvania entitled the "Deaf-Blind" and the "Blind-Deaf," show sixty persons, most of whom have been successfully taught the finger alphabet, some have been taught to speak, and some have shown skill with tools in construction, and with typewriters that are adapted to the blind.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The instruction in the Wisconsin state school is on a combined method, reinforced as is customary in institutions by instruction in the art of writing, etc., as recited elsewhere.

Each of the day schools is instructed on the "pure oral method;" a few schools give instruction in the arts.

DEFINITION OF METHODS.

The following definitions of "methods" printed in Volume XLVII, No. 1, of the American Annals, guide the use of terms in this report:

I. The Manual Method.—Signs, the manual alphabet, and writing are the chief means used in the instruction of the pupils, and the principal objects aimed at are mental development and facility in the comprehension and use of written language.

II. The Manual Alphabet Method.—The manual alphabet and writing are the chief means used in the instruction of the pupils, and the principal objects aimed at are mental development and facility in the comprehension and use of written language.

Methods of Instruction.

III. The Oral Method.—Speech and speech reading, together with writing, are made the chief means of instruction, and facility in speech and speech reading, as well as mental development and written language is aimed at.

IV. The Auricular Method.—The hearing of semi-deaf pupils is utilized and developed to the greatest possible extent, and, with or without the aid of artificial appliances, their education is carried on chiefly through the use of speech and hearing, together with writing.

V. The Combined System.—Speech and speech reading are regarded as very important, but mental development and the acquisition of language are regarded as still more important. It is believed that in many cases mental development and the acquisition of language can be best promoted by the Manual or the Manual Alphabet method, and, so far as circumstances permit, such method is chosen for each pupil as seems best adapted for his individual case. Speech and speech-reading are taught where the measure of success seems likely to justify the labor expended, and in most of the schools some of the pupils are taught wholly or chiefly by the Oral method or by the Auricular method.”

In order to understand the question of “methods,” it is desirable to bear in mind the influences under which the normal child has arrived at that degree of intelligence that enables him to enter school and to make progress in scholarship and in character. It will be observed that his emotions have been wrought upon by words whose meaning has been fixed by the speech of elders, and his infantile morals have in part been thus established; that his use of speech in a child’s way has reacted upon his own thought sufficiently to put him in many ways in sympathy with others of his kind, and he has thus established a wide range of incentives.

Methods of Instruction.

TABLE VIII.

The figures of the left column are taken by permission from the "Association Review" of June, 1901; those in the middle column, by permission from the "American Annals" of January, 1902; those in the right column have been collected in this inspector's office, through special reports of the Wisconsin day and state schools.

	For United States (From Review).	For United States (From Annals).	From Wisconsin.
Total number institutions reporting	113	118	19
Total number inmates taught—all systems.....	10,665	11,023	423
Total number taught speech, speech reading	6,887	6,988	303
Total number taught exclusively by speech.....	1,611	.....	208

The Association Review of June, 1902, offers the following table and credits items A, B, C, to the American Annals, and items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, to statistics gathered by the editor of the Association Review all relating to American schools:

Year.	Total number taught speech.	Taught wholly or chiefly by oral method.	Taught wholly or chiefly by auricular method.	Taught speech.	Taught speech by speech.	Without use of speech as means.	Taught by speech, speech-reading, no manual spelling nor signs.	Taught by speech, speech-reading, manual spelling, no signs.	Taught by speech, speech-reading, manual spelling and signs.
	A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
1884	27.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	33.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	36.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	32.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	33.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	39.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	46.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	49.4	19.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	54.0	24.7	0.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	54.4	25.6	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	54.9	27.7	1.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	54.9	28.8	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	56.4	35.6	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	57.4	36.2	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	61.8	40.5	1.27	61.4	53.1	5.1	23.7	14.7	9.2
1900	63.0	42.8	1.02	64.0	55.5	5.4	25.7	15.3	9.2
1901	*	*	*	64.7	56.0	5.6	27.4	14.6	9.2

Methods of Instruction.

The teacher of the normal child has so simple an art to practice, that she succeeds whenever her own vernacular is joined with the consideration of a school topic that may be found in any good text-book. The family, in exercising the incidental function of speech, the ordinary teacher in practicing with text-book subjects, and the comradeship of children now joined, appeal abundantly through the ear to the intelligence of the learner, and the normal child goes easily on to good scholarship and citizenship.

An inventory of the qualifications of the child born deaf, at the date of his possible entrance at school, shows him destitute in ways that are suggested by the fact that he has been a member of his father's family whose urgency for bread-winning has been so great, and the consequent treatment of the child has been so unskilled, that his intellect and morals have not developed, speech has done no work of comparisons, and language in general has not extended beyond pantomimic expression of mere animal wants. The expert instructor finds no "minor virtues" already established as a basis for promoting self-activity. She finds no response to her speech, nor is she able to environ the child with others, so that possible rhythm in activity shall set the deaf child into harmony, which in turn might result primarily in imitation, and secondarily in intelligence.

A teacher of the deaf relates that a child was sent into her presence, whose behavior was like that of a wild animal, and for days the deaf child did by animal activity and cries resent all advances, until at last physical exhaustion afforded occasion for a caress of the teacher, that penetrated the feelings, and from that instant the thought that the child had at any moment was wisely taken as the basis for carrying the attention over to the conventional means of communication and thus the school influence became a possibility. This instance is not isolated.

Methods of Instruction.

The instruction by "natural signs" is a simple matter and may be practiced by all civilized people, as shown in use of ordinary gesture.

The instruction by finger-spelling (usually by one hand in America) is accomplished through exemplifications by the use of objects or actions as a basis for affording association with the teacher's finger motions. The instruction by conventional signs is attained by exemplification as in the digital spelling. The instruction by writing likewise results from imitation.

In the instruction thus far alluded to, the "mechanics" offer no serious obstacle so long as the teacher is wise enough to note the present state of the learner's mind and to use it as a basis for attaining what is in her own mind. When, however, the interest of the learner has been aroused and he shows by any means of communication at command, his desire "to know," reading of intrinsically good matter, appropriately selected, will do for the deaf child much that it does for the normal child. This is abundantly shown by the testimony offered in the Appendix of this report.

The most forceful reaction on the intellect of children and youth comes through a demand for the will of the learner to organize the information that comes through the senses, so that ultimately the mind becomes self-reliant and occupies itself in projecting new conclusions through reorganized previous thought. The experience and intelligence extending thus into new lines, results in knowledge and the power of thought.

ORAL METHOD.

An observer may be surprised at the rapidity of progress made in speech during the four infantile years of the normal child,—even if he noted the abundance of repetitions of vocal sounds that are at first apparently empty. But later, he will note that the receptivity of the child's ear for his own voice and that of his friends, affords a powerful stimulus to repetition of

Methods of Instruction.

practice, until the animal tone clarifies itself, and speech is a fact.

The same observer will scarcely credit an assurance that there is a partial substitute for the self-sustaining effort of the normal child, which applied to the deaf child, teaches him to speak in spite of his deaf ear. The substitute is found in the art of the specialist, who is wise enough to realize the present knowledge of the deaf child and is persistent enough to cause him to take serial steps that carry him surely to conscious mastery of all his vocal organs, as preliminary to vocal practice. The amount of practice approximates that which is stimulated in the normal child by hearing the voice of himself and others.

The effort for instruction by speech is frequently based upon the belief that on the whole, speech is the natural means of communication,—affords most forceful reaction upon the speaker's intellect,—offers the readiest means of "getting on in life,"—interposes no permanent obstacles to expert instructors.

It is scarcely proven that the speech of congenital deaf who are taught orally and by writing, is "natural" in view of the neglect of the vocal organs and of perception as preliminary to lip reading, during years of highest receptivity. The largest success results from subjecting the infant to such daily vocal exercise and gesture as afford use of three to four hundred words at the close of the seventh year of his age,—but this statement may not be construed as a concession of that degree of naturalism in any but the rarest cases, as implies the readiness, the intellectual economy, or the quality of the operation of the true speech brain center of the normal child.

The general denial must be made of the identity of degree of correctness of the thought of the exclusively oral taught congenital deaf with the thought of the normal child,—the variation is constant just as variation in one factor in mathematical operation changes the products.

It is not proven that "getting on in life" is dependent upon

Methods of Instruction.

speech as much as it depends upon intelligence that is of wide range within the field of permanent education. The long time required by all efficient oral teachers for perfecting speech and lip reading, the engrossment of the learner's consciousness during much of that time with thought of bodily organs, and the consequent exclusion of use of cohesive language, preclude the large intelligence that comes to others whose instruction admits of abundant reading of good literature, and of ready communication with wise companions.

Throughout the Appendix to this report evidence may be found of the reliance of successful teachers upon the great law of repetition of thought and action of the learner in developing the "apperceptive mass" that laymen call knowledge.

The elementary study concerning familiar things and the method of expressing thought of them as now practiced in schools may be enlarged as time goes on,—the wisely selected "primer" may precede the use of the larger story book, and at length learners will enjoy "reading" sufficiently to seek it spontaneously.

It is likely to be true of the deaf, as Dr. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, states concerning the normal reader:

"The mind is not contented with the meager acquaintance with the outer world, obtained through imperfect senses. It tries to build sense impressions into valuable knowledge. Urged by the will it transforms those impressions into a connected whole under the welding processes of the imagination until reason shall understand causality. Discriminating use of language by pupils is the sole means of clarifying views and for dealing with generalizations and abstractions."

The raw material of knowledge passes through the following transformations, according to Ralph W. Emerson:—"It was sensation; when memory came, it was experience; when mind acted, it was knowledge; when mind acted on it as knowledge, it was thought."

Methods of Instruction.

SPEECH READING.

The art of seeing, touching and interpreting the movements of the organs of speech is called "lip reading," and is a convenient accompaniment of the speech of the deaf.

Such power enables the deaf speaker to "listen" to his interlocutor with his eyes, and to rejoin at once by actual speech so as to complete the colloquy.

It is not difficult to remember the face of one person so as to distinguish it from others, but it is next to impossible to state the specific feature in that face, which is different from all others. The mind recognizes a difference, however, in order to realize that John is not Henry nor James.

This discovery of facial differences is easily made through past visual practices of the race and numberless observations by the individual; but the "lip reader's" task is not made easy by any "practice of the race,"—it depends upon his own observation of form and motion associated with his own organs and consciously realized through touch and sight. If a more difficult mental operation can be conceived it will probably be found in the correlative art which the congenital deaf develops when he masters speech itself.

What one may think of the mastery of speech-reading and speech, at the same time, is the topic of this discussion.

To afford realization of some of the difficulties that are met by teachers let the inquirer look his familiar acquaintance in the face when the latter says, without vocalization, "I had a bag"; let this be repeated until the "lip reading" is clearly defined to the observer; now let the speaker say, "I had a bag" in the way that the earless learner is likely to say it, viz., "I hat a back," and realization of the teacher's task, at rectification of speech and of "lip reading," for that particular sentence will be apparent. Multiply these errors by the possible number of like obstacles that will be realized in speech and reading, within a narrow vocabulary, and the demand for years of time under the direction of one teacher for each five pupils will be reconciled.

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The whole process will, according to best authorities, be approved for something like half of the deaf who seek instruction, in view of the advantages in intellectual culture and social convenience.

In the use of the oral method teachers direct the mastery of the elementary sounds by mechanical training of the learner's vocal organs. In spite of the learner's relative lack of cooperation on account of deaf ears, this result is secured during the first two years of instruction, by teachers who have available knowledge of the anatomy of the vocal organs, and have accurate knowledge of the elements of speech, and who have pedagogic practice that constantly commences exercises at points of present intelligence of the learner.

Pupils' ability to speak correctly as many as 90 words has been noticed in some schools at the close of the first year; 300 words at the close of the second year; and 600 words at the close of the third year is not unusual, according to experience of teachers.

The wise teacher remains active in the effort to condition the learner again and again, so that he shall use the elements of vocal sounds spontaneously, manipulating the learner's speech organs if necessary, to insure the right results; and when once attained, sufficient repetition must be continued to innure the organs as acting tissues, and to arouse so much consciousness as shall make the next practice easier, so that at last the learner can make the sound at will, when its symbol which is read from the lips or from the print shall invite it.

The next step is one of combination of elementary sounds to afford the spoken word—though it is not the present purpose to discuss the priority of elementary sounds to speech in whole words.

The child attains ability to speak words, and he attaches elementary thoughts to substantives and verbs to an extent that is indicated by explanations and exemplifications called out by the

Methods of Instruction.

teacher,—the euphonic words are acquired later by repetition in connection with other words, when agglutination does perfect work.

The serious deficiency of means to intelligence of the deaf, appears to the family and friends at the date of discovering the deafness; but the trained teacher of the deaf realizes the obstacles to intellectual progress chiefly, when comparing his pupils with normal children at like stages of nominal progress. Then it is that the lack of spontaneous language by the deaf contrasts with abundant utterance of normal children, whose repetitions under instruction, at play, and everywhere else, may perfect speech at ten years of age.

Among normal persons speech is the most forceful means of moving the heart and the intelligence of man, and its reaction upon the speaker of reflective mind, is the highest stimulus of the feelings and of the intelligence.

Comparatively few congenital deaf persons have attained that readiness in speech that makes their utterances reach others or react upon themselves with force equivalent to the speech reaction by and upon the normal person. The deficiency in vocal cadence denotes relative deficiency in feeling; feeling in turn is the largest stimulus to human activity. This is practically shown by contrasting the influence of music upon normal persons, and ordinarily its neutral influence upon the deaf; but to the mass of normal persons music is the highest form of appeal to the feelings, and hence to personal activities. But speech is the incipency of song; song is the initiative of all music; hence speech for the deaf does highest possible service in stirring the primary emotions.

The zeal with which teachers prosecute oral instruction of the deaf is wholly justified, until each learner shall show incapacity to do more than speak individual words indistinctly,—such minimum accomplishment can scarcely help the speaker in “getting on in the world,” nor does it adequately heighten his own intelligence, in view of the time required for its attainment; further time is scarcely justified in the oral effort.

Methods of Instruction.

EXPERTS' OUTLINES OF THE ORAL METHOD.

By request Miss Caroline A. Yale, principal of Clarke School at Northampton, Mass., courteously offers the following concerning "Methods of Oral Instruction of the Deaf Relating to the First Three Years in School."

"The first school days for the little child, where life has thus far been play and play only, must be so filled with the new activities of the schoolroom that he shall feel only that he has found new play-mates and shall see in the teachers only a new inventor of games and good times. But the teacher is taking note in each game of the child's power of observation and of imitation. She is planning the shortest and surest route by which these little ones may be led out into broader light and knowledge.

To enlighten the understanding of these little ones, some child from a more advanced class is called in and as the teacher speaks such words as "run, jump, walk, a ball, a top, a cow," the little fellow proudly runs, jumps, and walks, showing by actions that he knows what these verbs mean, and pointing to the toys and models about the room, showing that he has learned the names of all these.

Another exercise proves of intense interest to the little people. One of their number is placed with the side of his head against the wall slate and the teacher slowly draws the child's profile and the outline of his head. Then as she points to chin, lips and nose each child assures her of his full understanding of her drawing by pointing to that part of his own face which corresponds to the part of the drawing designated. Then the teacher parts the lips of her picture, and one by one the lips of the interested little faces before her open. Then the teeth and tongue are drawn in the picture. Now the interest becomes intense as the children follow with moving lips and tongue the rapid crayon of the teacher. *She* knows that she is teaching them to put the lips and tongue in position to produce the sounds of the letters. *They* only enjoy the new game.

Then a new wonder—the teacher again calls in a child from a more advanced class and points to one object after another about the room. This child who is so wise speaks the name of each object. No need of urgency now. What this child has done they can do. Eager little lips produce the sounds of letters, babble syllables and easy words, then patiently follow the teacher's guidance while they set words in order for sentences.

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The representation of English pronunciation is simplified as far as possible by an effort to represent sounds in their places in words, as (-a-) *a* between two dashes indicates to the child that *a* between two consonants has the short sound as in *mat*. *A* in *mate* is represented by *a-e*, as whenever *a* is modified by final *e* in the same syllable it becomes long.

Sight is being trained to take the place so far as is possible of hearing. Touch has also a power to help. Movements and vibrations which are not clear to the eye may be perceived by the tactile sense. For this purpose carefully graded exercises are planned to cultivate it. When at last the child can distinguish by touch the vibrations of the different strings of the guitar then this power may be applied to the throat to distinguish high and low notes, the rough and smooth qualities of the voice, and vibrations of the tongue and lips.

These children's minds are full of thoughts, and during this first year all else is lost sight of in the effort of the teacher to give the child language in which to express these thoughts. A vocabulary of four or five hundred words suffices for this. With these the wants of his everyday life can be expressed and in simple letters home, he can begin to send a report of the events of his school life. He speaks these words, he understands them when spoken to him, he writes them, and he reads them from both print and script.

In the second and third school years the child's vocabulary is greatly increased. His range of expression widens. His journals and letters grow more full. He questions more and tells more. And now another step in the educational process is taken. He is helped to get thoughts from the written or printed language of others. The hearing child understands and uses much spoken language before he attempts to read from the printed page. So the deaf child must learn the meaning of many words before anything really worth the name of reading begins. Simple stories and descriptions are made the basis of this work. Some of them are told to the child by the teacher; some are presented to him on reading charts and in elementary reading books. If the class be deemed sufficiently mature, simple lessons in geography and number work are added during the third year, but with the emphasis always on the teaching of *language*. From this point the plan of work conforms more closely to those lines along which the educational development of the hearing child is directed."

Methods of Instruction.

On request the following outline of oral instruction of the deaf aged ten, as practiced at Wisconsin State School, is courteously offered by Miss Almira I. Hobart, of that institution.

"Exercises are at once begun in motion, form, color and number to develop attention, observation and imitation through the cultivation of sight and touch. Commands given in single words are used from the first day, as, "Stand", "Sit", "Come", "Run". Consonant sounds are soon begun; a dozen or more may be learned the first month. These are followed by a few vowels, combinations of consonants and vowels, as fä, äf, pä, äp, and easy words formed of the elements learned, "päpä", "mämämä", "boy", "cow", first read from the lips, then spoken and written.

Gradually the elementary sounds, combinations and words are increased. Before many weeks have passed, sentences are taught, as "A boy ran", "I love mamma". By the end of the first year, not only **have all the elementary sounds** been learned, but sentences which express simple actions and some wants are freely used.

The second year's work enlarges the vocabulary, and the knowledge and use of spoken language which will express needs, and tell of the every day life going on around the children. Oral conversations about school and home life, and whatever is of interest to the children continue, the aim being to give as fast as possible the necessary language for communication with their hearing brothers and sisters, and open the way for the use of books.

As the years pass, not only is the vocabulary enlarged, and the work of sentence building advanced, but daily exercises are given, adapted to improve, so far as the limited time will allow, the quality of voice and enunciation.

The teachers constantly communicate with their pupils by speech and require speech in return. Recitations are conducted and instruction given by both speech and writing; conversations, daily articulation drill and practice continue to the end of the course.

Whenever it becomes evident that a child is not making satisfactory progress or mental development, he is transferred to the manual or sign department."

Teachers.

TEACHERS.

TABLE IX.

Day School Teachers (Annual Salaries of Teachers of 1901-'02).

Location of Schools.	Organized.	Names of all Teachers.	Period of service of teachers.	Legal Qualification of Teachers.	Salary, 1902.
1. Appleton	1836	Hulda Rudolph.	1896-'97	Milwaukee School,	1896
		Hannah I. Gardner.	1896-'02	Milwaukee School,	1896
		Alice M. Robie.	'02	Milwaukee School,	1901
2. Ashland.	1895	Jessie B. Allen.	'02	McCowan Sch'l, Chi.,	1901
		Jessie Bradford.	'02	Not qualified.	
		Frances O. Ellis.	'01	Milwaukee School,	1895
		Rose Keeler.	1901-'02	N. J. State School.	
		Mrs. J. M. Turner.	'02	Not qualified.	
		Katharine Moriarity.	1897-'01	Milwaukee School,	1898
3. Blk River Falls	1837	Mrs. J. B. Holden.	1897-'98	Milwaukee School,	1893
		Huldah Rudolph.	1898-'99	Milwaukee School,	1896
		Lucy R. Bronsky.	1899-'00	Milwaukee School,	1899
		Grace L. Robie.	1900-'01	McCowan Sch'l, Chi.,	1903
		Blanch E. Argye.	1901-'02	McCowan Sch'l, Chi.,	1901
4. Eau Claire.	1893	Jennie G. Smith.	1895-'02	Milwaukee School,	1895
		Lida J. Klein.	1899-'00	Milwaukee School,	1899
		Jessie B. Allen.	1901-'02	McCowan Sch'l, Chi.,	1900
		Mary S. Flatley.	1901-'02	Milwaukee School,	1901
		Ina Smith.	1902-'01	Milwaukee School,	1902
5. Fond du Lac.	1895	Anna L. Sullivan.	1895-'01	Milwaukee School,	1895
		Anna Nugent.	1901-'02	Milwaukee School,	1901
6. Green Bay.	1837	Margaret Sullivan.	1895-'02	Milwaukee School,	1893
		Irene Van Benscoten.	1899-'00	McCowan Sch'l, Chi.,	1899
		Eleanor Gamble.	1901-'02	Milwaukee School,	1901
		Olga M. Gebhardt.	1900-'01	Milwaukee School,	1898
7. La Crosse.	1837	Minnie J. Taylor.	1894-'97		
(Suspended	1897	Margaret Maywood.	1899-'00	Milwaukee School,	1899
reinstated)	1900	Lida J. Klein.	1900-'02	Milwaukee School,	1899
		Elmira G. Pennell.	1899-'02	Milwaukee School,	1899
Manitowoc.	1893	Mrs. J. B. Holden.	1894-'95	Milwaukee School,	1893
(Suspended)	1901	Ada S. Locke.	1895-'99	Milwaukee School,	1895
		Do a P. Hendrickson.	1899-'01	Milwaukee School,	1899
8. Marinette.	1895	Frances O. Ellis.	1895-'01	Milwaukee School,	1895
		Etta M. Golden.	1900-'02	Milwaukee School,	1900
9. Milwaukee.	1885	Adam Stettner.	1877-'82		
		Wife and daughter	'85		
		Paul Binner.	1882-'95	Europe.	
		C. W. Taylor.	1895-'95	Clark Institute.	1895
		Frances Wettstein.	1895-'02	Milwaukee School,	1885
		Anna C. Allen.	1884-'93	Milwaukee School.	
		Josephine Bearman.	1895-'97	Milwaukee School.	1893
		Florence A. Brown.	1892-'94	Milwaukee School.	
		Helen Case.	1900-'01	Milwaukee School,	1898
		Anna E. Dean.	1889	Milwaukee School.	
		Florence M. Dunlap.	1901-'02	Pratt Institute	
		Frances O. Ellis.	1894-'95	Milwaukee School,	1895
		Belle Ford.	1899-'93	Milwaukee School.	
		Cora D. Fairfield.	1901-'02	Chicago Sloyd.	700 00
		Mary L. Funk.	1896-'01	Milwaukee School,	1895
		Hannah Gardner.	1897-'98	Milwaukee School,	1896
		Margaret Gardner.	1901-'02	Milwaukee School,	1900
		Mabel A. Hibbard.	1899-'01	Milwaukee School,	1898
		Alice Horne.	1901-'02	Milwaukee School,	1900
		Alice Jenkins.	1895-'01	Milwaukee School,	1892
		Katherine Keating.	1896-'97	Milwaukee School,	1896
		Mary Marvin.	1885-'92	Milwaukee School,	1886
		Sara H. McNair.	1898-'01	Pratt Institute,	1891

Teachers.

TABLE IX.—Continued.
Day School Teachers (Annual Salaries of Teachers of 1901-'02).

Location of Schools.	Organized.	Names of all Teachers.	Period of service of Teachers.	Legal Qualification of Teachers.	Salary, 1902.
Milwaukee—Con.	1885	Margaret Maywood .	1901-'02	Milwaukee School, 1899	759 00
		Katherine F. Reed..	1898-'02	Milwaukee School, 1897	700 00
		Emma Rogers.	1887-'91	Milwaukee School, 1887	
		Belle Rutherford ...	1895-'00	Milwaukee School, 1893	
		Louise Slocum.	1895-'88	Milwaukee School, 1885	
		Jennie C. Smith.	1891-'95	Milwaukee School, 1895	
		Sara E. Sorenson ...	1897-'02	Milwaukee School, 1896	700 00
		Bettie B. Spencer ...	1895-'02	Milwaukee School, 1892	998 50
		Elizab. Van Adestine	1897-'98	Milwaukee School, 1897	
		Gertrude M. Walker.	1895-'97	Milwaukee School, 1893	
10. Neillsville	1895	Elvira Welch	1888-'89	Milwaukee School, 1893	
	Oconto	Mrs. E. H. Irish	1898-'02	Milwaukee School, 1898	
(Suspended)	1898	Kate A. Murphy	1898-'99	Milwaukee School, 1894	\$800 00
11. Oshkosh	1895	Mrs. J. B. Holden	1895-'97	Milwaukee School, 1893	
		Katherine Grimes	1897-'02	Milwaukee School, 1897	800 00
		Huldah Rudolph	1896-'97	Milwaukee School, 1896	
		Katherine Keating	1897-'00	Milwaukee School, 1896	
12. Racine	1900	Katherine Keating	1900-'02	Milwaukee School, 1896	1,002 48
13. Rhinelander	1902	Gussie H. Greener	2 mo '02	Gallaudet College, 1902	140 00
14. Sheboygan	1894	Miss H. Ray Kribs	1891-'02	Milwaukee School, 1894	800 00
15. Sparta	1899	Mrs. J. B. Holden	1900-'01	Milwaukee School, 1893	
		Hulda Rudolph	1900-'02	Milwaukee School, 1896	880 00
16. Steven's Point	1893	Gert. Van Adestine	1898-'02	Milwaukee School, 1898	665 00
17. Wausau	1890	Edith Brown	1890-'92		
		Margaret Brown	1892-'83	Milwaukee School, 1892	
		Margaret Sullivan	1893-'96	Milwaukee School, 1893	
		Kate A. Murphy	1896-'98	Milwaukee School, 1894	
		Margaret Hurley	1895-'02	Milwaukee School, 1886	585 61
18. West Superior.	1897	Hannah I. Gardner	1895-'98	Milwaukee School, 1886	
		Delia C. Page	1897-'02	Milwaukee School, 1897	834 16
		Elizabeth Murray	1898-'02	Milwaukee School, 1898	675 00

Teachers in the day schools number thirty ladies, twenty-eight of whom were prepared in the normal department of the school for the deaf at Milwaukee; two were prepared in the normal class of the McCowen Oral school for young deaf children in Chicago, and one was prepared in the normal class of Gallaudet College at Washington, District of Columbia.

Nothing but praise of the spirit of these teachers is offered. Their professional training is as a rule, satisfactory, and their faithfulness is unexcelled. Owing to necessary professional isolation the teacher who accepts the charge of a day school having one teacher only, is likely to perform her exacting duties at the expense of current opportunities for general culture, and all cadets who are prepared for this work should be selected from those whose high academic training is preliminary to professional instruction.

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TABLE X.
Teachers, etc., at State School.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Dep't work.	QUALIFICATIONS.		No. years taught deaf.	Annual salary.
		Academic.	Professional.		
Charles P. Cary..	Supt....				\$2,000 00
Alice Coburn ...	Oral....	Kinderg'rt'n, Chicago	McCowan School	2	500 00
W. A. Cochrane..	Manual.	College, Beloit.....		27	1,100 00
Mary D. Fonner..	Oral....		McCowen School	2	650 00
W. F. Gray.....	Oral....	State Normal, 1884 ..	State Normal, 1884	15	1,000 00
Thos. Hagerly... Manual.		Wisconsin School for Deaf, 1834.....	Gallandel College	11	850 00
Dora Hendr'kson	Oral....		Milw. Day School	3	650 00
S. W. Gregory....	Cral....	College, Beloit, 1893 ..	Gallandel College	8	990 00
Almira I. Hobart.	Oral....	College, Ripon, 1874 ..		17	700 00
Paul Lange.....	Oral....	Iowa College, 1887 ..	Gallandel College	10	050 00
J. J. Murphy.....	Mannal.	Wisconsin school for Deaf, 1873.....	Gellandel College.....	15	650 00
Iva C. Pearce....	Oral....	College Monmouth, 1886.....		14	550 00
W. Robinson.....	Manual.	Wisconsin School for Deaf, 1879.....	Gallandel College	18	950 00
Elsie M. Steinke.	Oral....		(Germany).....	14	650 00
Mary Williams ..	Oral....	High School, Delevan, 1900	Wis. State School.....	1	400 00
Matie Winston..	Oral....	High School, Delevan, 1899	Wis. State School.....	1	350 00
John Beamsley ..	Teacher, Shoemaking				\$500 00
E. J. Bending ...	Director Manual Training, wood, iron				1,000 00
Hypatia Boyd ...	Teacher of Blind Deaf (three months)				40 00
Julia Carney	Teacher, Physical Culture				350 00
Clara Henderson	Teacher, Domestic Arts				400 00
Fred Larsen	Teacher, Printing				500 00
L. M. Sorrenson ..	Teacher, Fine Arts				650 00
Hallis A. Stone ..	Teacher Cabinet Work				600 00
Joseph Wachute ..	Boys Supervisor				550 00

The cash value of salaries is exclusive of domicile for the Superintendent and family, is exclusive of domicile for some of the teachers, is exclusive of five dinners weekly for some teachers, and is not for teachers whose domicile is private.

No. of teachers who are able to spell on fingers.	12	(3 little)	
No. of teachers who are able to use (conventional) signs	9	(4 little)	(2 cannot)
No. of teachers who actually use finger spelling during class teaching.....	6	(2 little)	(7 do not)
No. of teachers who use conventional signs during class teaching.....			(7 do not)
No. teachers who believe signs would help pupils who do not use them	7	5	(3, for some)

Owing to the necessary specialization for instructing the deaf, the teachers realize little professional sympathy with teachers of normal children; this fact makes it important that

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local boards not only encourage visitation by teachers, but they are justified in insisting upon visits for the purpose of promoting local work.

The qualifications of teachers at the state school are enumerated in table X and are of appropriate grade. Each member of the faculty is strong in his line and is thoroughly devoted to work. The blending of the oral taught pupils with the manual practice and spirit of the school as an institution, results in less tonic for oral teachers than would result from isolation of the oral taught. No alienation among faculty members is apparent, but all observation in the work with the deaf points to disparagement of oral work by daily exposing it to the influence of signs.

Early in the year letters from the inspector's office were mailed to all teachers in the day schools suggesting that they seek permission from local boards to visit in conformity to general practices of teachers of normal children. During the year six teachers visited during one to five days, passing under observation some day schools in Wisconsin and Chicago, and the state school at Delavan. Their formal reports show appreciation of the advantage of comparison of schools, as well as discriminating judgment of methods of instruction noted in their tours.

The entire work for the deaf would be enhanced in value through mutual visits of the teachers of the day schools and the state school.

In order to influence the professional unity of teachers, an invitation of opinion of teachers as to the value of a joint meeting, was mailed in September to each teacher of the deaf in the state. Reflected opinions were uniformly favorable to a meeting to be held in Milwaukee during the session of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association. A program was framed with a purpose of eliciting personal interest of many teachers, and each teacher was specifically invited to discuss a topic. Two sessions were held in the State Normal School building on December 27th-

Teachers.

28th, and the following topics elicited attention from a good body of teachers and their friends,—“Peculiar Pupils”; “Ex-emplification of first year work”; “The teacher’s responsibility for the promotion of speech”; “Busy work”; “Encouraging speech and writing at home”; “Games”; “Justification of speech and speech-reading”; “The sentence as a unit of speech”; “Some devices for number work”; “Number work”; “Use of the Akoulalion”; “Character of Teachers’ Stories”; “Development of the Imagination”; “Method in Discipline”; “Need and End of Discipline”.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

The training classes connected with the day schools at Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; and Detroit, Mich.;—with Clarke School at Northampton, Mass. and with Gallaudet College at Washington, have been accredited by the state superintendent in certifying teachers for the Wisconsin day schools.

The late practice of the state superintendent has been to approve the qualifications of teachers for service closing with the school year June 30, but previous practice resulted in approval without time limit.

PUPILS. TEACHERS.

Thirty-eight children enrolled in the day schools are non-residents. That most of the children are of tender years and have daily access to their homes is conducive to the family spirit; but it is unwise to ignore many influences that surround all the day school children, when contrasted with the regimen of the state school, whose routine of exercise, abundance of food, skilled instruction under daily supervision, and continuity of influence during thirty-eight weeks of the year is noted.

Thirteen of the day schools have a single teacher in each, affording no comrade to promote professional progress by challenge. The teacher is perpetually drawn upon for ministry to

Aurists—Oculists.

physical wants; may be buoyed for a time by liberal culture attained before professional preparation, but in the face of exacting duty she is debarred study for general self improvement.

At five of the day schools are two or more teachers, which companionship adds to professional tonicity, but does not enhance the "out-of-school" regimen for the children.

Observation in Wisconsin and much comment by writers show that oral teachers of the deaf are subject to neural diseases that may justly be charged to exactions in the work that might be mollified by the division of labor that is made possible in the joint effort of several teachers.

These comments are offered for the purpose of fixing attention upon one serious matter related to teachers, and one real obstacle to largest progress of children, though no radical remedy can be suggested for application to the present state of affairs in Wisconsin.

AURISTS—OCULISTS.

In the public administration of the affairs of any defective class is involved a conviction that the state should perform many duties that remain with individual families, so long as the children are normal and remain in the family. Among these duties public schooling is unquestioned; the duty by the public, of providing food, and a measure of clothing and of personal attendance in sickness is conceded for the normal orphan. The deaf, the blind, the incorrigible and the feeble-minded are also provided for in Wisconsin. The same conviction concerning duty of the state may justly have larger application in extension of the care to the deaf inmates, by employing an aurist to give primary judgment concerning the ears and the function of hearing, and at public expense to treat such indigent pupils as may be improved. Like suggestion may be pertinent to the treatment of the teeth of all minor inmates at the state schools for the deaf and blind, the industrial school for boys, the homes for orphans and feeble-minded. A skilled oculist should be authorized to proceed appropriately at the state school for the

Board of Control.

blind. A competent oculist-aurist should be employed annually to examine the eyes and ears of the pupils of the day and state school for the deaf, so that those inmates whose organs admit of improvement shall preserve every means of later self-help. A competent dentist should likewise pass upon the teeth often enough to maintain prime conditions. In institutions of some other states both the functions are performed at the expense of pupils' parents if they are able to defray it, but otherwise, at the expense of the state.

Evidence of the need of state action is afforded elsewhere in the reports of superintendents. A large percentage of the inmates in one school showed improvement when a specialist gave counsel and afforded treatment of the ears. Several institutions have set apart rooms for dental surgery and each inmate passes under examination annually. Such expert service costs the state nothing in determining the deficiencies, but the expense of treatment is on the whole borne by individuals or interested friends. The burden of expense for health treatment of indigents falls as justly upon the state as that for clothing and transportation. At the Horace Mann school, eight per cent. of 150 pupils showed, upon examination, capability of improvement of hearing, that would be likely to restore them to schools for normal children, and five per cent. more showed promise of improvement that would modulate articulation. The American Otological Society purposes systematic examination of all deaf pupils that are in the special schools in the nation.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Some public advocacy of removal of the schools for the deaf and blind from the direction of the Board of Control may justify the following comment:

The belief that chief functions of "schools" would be more perfectly performed by a board limited to a small line of institutions is refuted by the present successful operation of the

Rules.

schools named, in extension of the successful period of such separate control closing 1885.

Familiarity with the operation of the two schools in question fails to reveal deficiencies in educational effort that may be attributed to the influence of the Board of Control on account of grouping of the punatory and reformatory institutions with the "schools." The nine state institutions operated by the Board of Control are located in nine different cities; the chief local executive officer of each institution has been selected with special reference to his fitness for the peculiar duties of the individual institution. At the school for the deaf and the school for the blind, the singleness of purpose of schooling the educable deaf and blind, has entire justification in the noble bodies of men and women that have been held under instruction, have been finally graduated, and have thus been enabled to keep their places as citizens and to carry to success the commercial and domestic enterprises of their choice.

RULES.

Table XI analyzes the "Itemized Statements" that are rendered according to provisions of Chapter 422, Laws of 1901, concerning the expenses of day schools, and the data will make the discussion more luminous.

Rules have been formulated for the government of the day schools for the deaf as follows: Each school shall make an annual report that is certified by the president and the secretary of the local school board, furnishing the names of the pupils who have attended during the year ending June 30th, the number of days of attendance of each pupil and computation of the aggregate amount of aid claimed, based upon a maximum of \$150.00 aid for each child who shall have attended 180 days,—allowing a pro rata sum for those whose attendance is during a less number of days. This report receives the "approval" of the state superintendent and of the president of the board of control, and it affords a basis of audit for the secre-

Rules.

tary of state, who draws a warrant for the gross sum allowed, and thereupon the state treasurer remits such sum to the local treasurer.

The itemized statement of the expenses of the day schools prescribed by law for delivery to the state superintendent shall show the entire expenses for the school, which may be less than annual aid, more than or equal to it.

The inspection has resulted in approval of methods of instruction and of general management of teachers and of some expenditures. A constant recommendation has been made to local authorities to employ a part of the state aid in purchasing illustrative apparatus and instruments for aiding hearing.

The state superintendent is by law authorized to qualify the teachers in the day schools upon an exhibit of the courses of study and of the work in actual progress at training schools for teachers of the deaf. He has qualified all teachers who have served during the year, excepting three "substitutes" who taught during brief absence of regular teachers.

The general caution given to school boards and to teachers has been to follow the rules and laws relating to common schools in all cases of silence of the law controlling day schools, and specific application of the laws has been recommended as follows:

Section 459, Wisconsin Statutes, prohibits counting the days as school days that are taught on legal holidays and Saturdays,—and comment under sections 462a and 2577 enumerates the legal holidays.

Compliance with this law and these rulings must be observed in directing and reporting for day schools; the report of the "attendance" on holidays though no school is taught, should include the number of pupils who are "members"—not the total number "enrolled"—and a pupil should in no case be carried as a "member" after five consecutive days of his absence, or of notification to the teacher of actual withdrawal,—the reason for withdrawal being unimportant.

Classified Expenses of Day Schools.

TABLE XI.
Classified Expenses of Day Schools Shown by Itemized Statements for Year July 1, 1901—June 30, 1902.

Location of Day School.	Apparatus.	Board, clothing.	Books, printing, stationery	Fuel.	Furniture.	Janitor.	Miscellaneous.	Repairs	Room rent.	Teachers	Transportation.	Totals.
1. Appleton							\$11 17	\$100 00	\$56 41	\$802 77		\$359 18
2. Ashland				\$20 00		\$10 00				947 55	\$32 20	1,180 93
3. Black River Falls		\$136 01								540 00		976 01
4. Eau Claire				21 00		36 00			100 00	1,911 00	32 90	2,113 90
5. Fond du Lac		57 92			\$14 70		5 71			1,265 00		1,343 33
6. Green Bay							25 00		150 00	650 00		825 00
7. La Crosse			\$7 34	26 50		50 00			120 00	1,238 25		1,415 62
8. Marinette							3 53			750 00		943 36
9. Milwaukee			79 78	130 72		366 87	193 36			8,914 13		9,616 90
10. Neillsville		504 20	4 80				125 40				15 45	1,350 45
11. Oshkosh				15 00		40 00		21 50		800 00		876 50
12. Racine										1,002 48		1,002 48
13. Rhineland							25 39			140 00		165 39
14. Sheboygan	\$50 52		3 40		23 50		50			800 00		877 92
15. Sparta				9 20	22 50	62 30			27 00	850 00		1,000 00
16. Stevens Point			30 00			19 00	7 50			665 00		721 50
17. Wausau	25 00					100 00			225 00	606 61	23 44	985 05
18. West Superior										1,529 16		1,529 16
Total	\$75 52	\$998 13	\$125 32	\$234 42	\$60 70	\$714 17	\$127 56	\$121 50	\$678 41	\$21,267 96	\$108 99	\$27,812 68

Devices.

The school board of the parent school at Milwaukee adopted a code of rules in 1885 that placed the day school under the general rules of the public schools, and prescribed that the instruction should conform to the graded course of the district schools,—should conform to the oral method, signs being excluded. At a later date, teachers' training classes were authorized which are composed of holders of "assistant teacher's certificates," or equivalents.

DEVICES.

A method of organizing "forms" of language so as to appeal to the eye of the deaf learner is known as the "Five Slate System." In a volume treating of this system, that was prepared by Miss Katherine E. Barry, of Cleveland, Ohio, Prof. F. W. Booth of the faculty of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf located at Mount Airy (Philadelphia), states in the Preface that "The system must present language to the sight, and all relations of language must be seen in the visible relations of visible symbols. Written and printed words are visible symbols of language. It remains only to render the relations of words also visible to make a system of language-teaching adapted to the necessities of the deaf. The 'Five-Slate System' does this."

Miss Barry says in the text: "This system, designed to introduce the fundamental principles of language simply and clearly to the minds of young children, is based on the theory that a deaf child needs and should be given such a knowledge of primary analysis as will enable him to understand the mutual relation and dependence of the different elements in a sentence."

All the work of analysis and explanation was (originally) done on a set of five large slates, reserved for the purpose,—the first being devoted to the subject of the verb, the second to the verb, the third to the object of the verb, the fourth to

Trend of Testimony in Appendix.

the preposition, and the fifth to the object of the preposition,—thus making each slate an exponent of one of the constituent elements of a sentence.

The pupils had slates (14 in. by 20 in.) ruled to correspond to the five divisions by the wall slates, upon which the original work was done, but in the case of each sentence the writer was expected to repeat his news on the wall slates, and to prove the truth of his statement by quoting the persons and things written about in their respective places (near the wall slates).

In this way the pupils were enabled to analyze practically every sentence written, and the work, being done in full view of the class, served the additional purpose of a reading lesson.

There are devices in instruction in arithmetic that are adapted from kindergarten methods, that employ tables of marks organized to help the memory in computing in the four ground rules in all combinations up to thirty,—dispensing with “materials” ordinarily used for normal children, and expediting concrete exemplification and illustration.

Several special instruments for aiding the pupils having partial hearing are employed in progressive schools. The Audiphone, the Akouphone, the Akoulalion and the Currier Tubes are helps. The Abacus is used, and the Phonograph is suggested for recording individual articulation that shall on later comparison show the progress in speech.

AS TO APPENDIX. TREND OF TESTIMONY.

The opinions of experts that are reproduced in the Appendix of this report, afford a range of views concerning method, but upon the topic of the application of the oral method of instruction to all pupils there is substantial denial, and especially when that method is applied to those persons (a) who are below normal intellect, (b) whose first instruction is given in late life, and (c) whose vocal organs are abnormal. Much evidence is offered of widespread belief of writers upon this subject, that the exclusion of individuals who fall under specifications

Laws—Changes Proposed.

(a), (b) and (c) named above, results in the actual instruction in many schools of selected deaf persons, and thus the number whose speech is made satisfactory is assured as approximately the whole number who are taught; also the high quality of speech actually possible on part of a few is made to stand for that of the mass among whom may be found those whose speech is neither abundant, fluent, nor spontaneously helpful to the possessor. To the extent that the oralist must select his pupils, to that extent the advocates of the combined method seem to be justified in contention for their system. The combined system is definitely pedagogic, as its elasticity signifies when that method of procedure is conceded that shall in emergencies illuminate the learner's understanding,—when the difficulties of the art of mere utterance engender discouragement, persistent effort ceases, and at last compel wise selection of means that shall secure the information or extend the mental practice that is the logical step of progress. Conceding so much to the combined system, the testimony reproduced in the Appendix shows that superintendents find pupils whose needs are perpetual "emergencies," and that they meet the emergencies by the partial use of signs, and logically by the exclusion of signs from certain individuals.

LAWS.—CHANGES PROPOSED.

The laws known as sections 578 and 579a, Wisconsin Statutes—the latter having been enacted in 1901 as Chapter 422—and Section 576, as to compulsory schooling, have been enacted under varying circumstances, and they relate to day schools. The statutes which govern the state school are known as Sections 574, 575, 576 and 577.

The practices that have grown up under the day school laws are wholesome as a whole, and will yield readily to modifications that will insure greater advantages to the deaf, and maximum economy to the state if the statutes shall be revised.

Laws—Changes Proposed.

The prime difficulty with the statute is found in placing the local organization of schools for the deaf with common councils, instead of with school boards. The second defect is in the basis of apportionment of the annual aid and the corresponding looseness of expenditure of the aggregate sum. The third weakness of law is found in the insufficiency of return of the names and location of the deaf minors by census officers.

The first deficiency results in placing the organization with the common council or village trustees, and in the remittance of the state aid to the city or village treasurer; whereas, the school board, an entirely different body, must appoint the teacher and direct the school. In one community at least, the common council directs affairs in a municipality whose area is very much smaller than the school district, so the placement with city officers of authority for organizing and financing the schools, has not the merit of allowing all the territory that is actually interested to have representation in the management of the school. But the seriousness of this deficiency is realized in the failure to fix responsibilities upon the officers who perform any duty.

The second deficiency results in the destitution of schools in illustrative apparatus, absence of blackboards, text-books, stationery, and manual training. But such schools will have full apportionment of state aid, will not pay excessive salaries, yet will not readily cover back into the state treasury that part of the aid that is not expended, but on the contrary will report the expenditure of the total amount of state aid in "salary;" whereas, private reports from teachers show that they are compelled to "pay rent" for school rooms which were otherwise vacant in one of the public school buildings; the remaining rooms in the same house were occupied by normal children under direction of the same board.

In one community the report of the city superintendent shows that during two years, more than \$400.00 received as "aid" of the day school was transferred to the local school fund; in

Laws—Changes Proposed.

another locality such thrifty accumulation during six years was reported by the teacher to exceed a much larger sum. In the first instance drawing and manual training disappeared from the day school during the time of such accumulation, under the plea of necessary retrenchment in financing the entire city schools; in the latter instance the day school had been and still is destitute of ordinary illustrative apparatus for use in instruction, and manual training has likewise ceased.

The third objection to the present law lies in the failure of treasurers to afford statements that are *itemized*. The officers report gross sums expended for teachers' salary, for instance, whereas, teachers receive the gross sum, but surrender part of it for purposes that were legitimate enough, but were disguised by the process. The difference in the reported and the real salary in some cases amounts to sufficient to have been used for the payment of rent for rooms for the use of the deaf children during the time that the room actually used was a schoolroom, that would otherwise have been vacant.

In consideration of the distribution of the common school fund in each locality having a day school, that amounts in 1902 to \$3.31 per capita of children aged four to twenty years, to the further distribution of sums varying from \$419.40 to \$466.20 to free high schools located in towns having day schools for the deaf, it seems unjust that the aid for the day schools shall be diverted so as to inure to the advantage of the schools for normal children.

The statute of 1901 designated as Chapter 422, wherein local treasurers are required to return to the state treasurer the unexpended moneys, was framed with a definite purpose of arresting the practices recited. The following bill is proposed for remedying those particular defects:

Laws—Changes Proposed.

A BILL.

To amend Sections 578 and 579 of the Revised Statutes, and to repeal Chapter 422 of the Statutes of 1901.

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

Section 1. Section 578 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: *Section 578.* Upon application by the school board of any public school organization or district, stating all the facts and conditions essential to the authority to grant such application and accompanied by the verified petition therefor of the parents or legal guardians of at least five minor deaf mutes residing within such territorial limits, the state superintendent may, with the consent of the state board of control, grant permission to such school board to establish, maintain and operate within such limits a public school for the instruction of deaf mutes who are residents of this state, by teachers whose qualifications therefor shall be approved by the state superintendent. Such school board shall report to the state superintendent annually, and oftener if such superintendent shall so direct, and at such time or times as he may designate, such facts concerning such school as he may require. There is hereby appropriated annually out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated to the school board maintaining a school under this act, a sum of money sufficient to reimburse such school board for the necessary expenditures on account of such school for the salary of teacher, for illustrative apparatus, for training tools and materials, for text books and minor stationery, and for the expense incurred in behalf of indigent and invalid pupils while in actual attendance at the school when such claims of controlling boards are duly verified. *Provided however,* that the aggregate amount so appropriated shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars for each pupil instructed in such school the full term of one hundred and eighty days during the school year which shall terminate on June thirtieth, and in the same proportion for the term of any pupil which is less than one hundred and eighty days during said school year. Such appropriation shall be payable to the treasurer of the school board in the month of August in each year on the certificate of the state superintendent and president of the state board of control to the secretary of state that all legal requirements to entitle the school board to receive the money have been complied with, and specifying the sum to which such board is entitled under the provisions of this act. No more than one teacher shall be employed in such school

Laws—Changes Proposed.

without the permission of the state superintendent, and no charge for any of the expenditures above specified shall be allowed to an amount beyond what the superintendent determines to be reasonable, and no allowance shall be made for any expenditure unless he is satisfied that it was necessarily incurred. During the month of July in each year the school board maintaining and operating a school for the deaf under this act shall report to the state superintendent all the facts required by the superintendent to be so reported, to enable him to make the certificate above mentioned. Such report shall be verified by affidavit to the satisfaction of the superintendent.

Section 2. Section 579 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: *Section 579.* The state superintendent shall appoint a competent person, who, under the direction of the superintendent, shall be inspector of the schools for the deaf authorized by the preceding section and of the state school for the deaf. When not engaged in the inspection of such schools he may be assigned to other appropriate duty by the superintendent. The inspector shall be paid an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also be reimbursed for his actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of his duties under this act not exceeding five hundred dollars per year, the accounts therefor be approved by the state superintendent. The inspector shall report in July of each year to the state superintendent the condition and progress of the schools authorized by the preceding section, and to the state board of control the condition and progress of the state school for the deaf at Delavan, and may submit such recommendations as he may deem proper for the improvement of the same. The superintendent may, with the approval of the state board of control, remove an inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Section 3. Chapter 422, Statutes of 1901, is hereby repealed: *Provided* such repeal shall not affect the right of the inspector appointed thereunder to continue to hold his said office.

Inspector's Criticism.

INSPECTOR'S CRITICISM.

The objection to present practices and conditions at the day schools are summarized as follows:

1. The statutes place the duty of organization of day schools upon city councils and village boards without specifying authority for management, which in every case must fall to school boards; the first result is confusion, the second is the exercise of control by officers that have no legal authority.
2. The law designates city and village treasurers as receivers and disbursers of aid; the result is, treasurers in three localities at least cannot consider themselves in any way amenable to local school boards.
3. The practices with disbursements vary so that at some schools teachers' salaries are subject to violent fluctuations mid-year, owing to variation of revenue, or of expenses, resulting in "no contract" with teachers; or, in the operation of schools in violation of verbal contracts.
4. The "exclusive oral method" is employed for all pupils; the result is the hopeless task of teaching speech and speech-reading to some pupils whose ages at entrance vary from 4 to 23 years, whose minds are fatally "feeble," and still others who are permanently aphasic or have defective speech organs.
5. The opportunity of the day school is disparaged by isolation— isolation of teacher when only one is employed (there are 13 such), isolation owing to ignorance of officers; the result is that the teacher secures less satisfactory results than her patient skill and her motherly care deserve, and professionally she is likely to deterioration owing to want of sympathy of her kind.

The practices criticised have the silent approval of officers; they are therefore persistent, but will doubtless yield under

Recommendations.

wise effort that may be directed by the statutes when modified as proposed in the "bill" hereinbefore shown.

Though this inspector is unauthorized to view all public schools for the deaf, the statutes do not direct him to report concerning the state school, but throughout this writing he volunteers comment and ventures to offer criticism as follows as to the state school:

6. At the state school there is inadequate hospital room; no closets in the school building; no appropriate printing press; and
7. There is no separation of pupils who are instructed by the oral method from those taught by the manual system.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Concerning methods of instruction, it is recommended that the day schools continue the oral method and writing as heretofore, that vigorous calisthenics and some Sloyd or other wood work and sewing be practiced daily, that the inspector be authorized to join with local authorities and parents in showing the advantages of the regimen at the state school, whenever individual day school pupils show upon due trial not to exceed three years' duration, in aptitude in oral work that amounts to arrest in actual speech and intelligence.

In all such action the consent of the parents and of the President of the Board of Control should be secured, and entrance at the state school should be effected as a rule, only at its annual opening in the fall; such pupils entered at the state school should be classified under the discretion of the superintendent of that school. Like procedure should be authorized for the transfer of feeble-minded pupils from day schools to the Home at Chippewa Falls.

Also, the information concerning methods, accommodations, etc., at the day and the state schools should be carried repeatedly by circulars to the attention of parents of deaf minors who

Expenses of Inspector's Office.

have not attended any Wisconsin schools for the deaf, thus affording parents repeated occasion for determining whether their children shall be instructed and to choose between the exclusive oral and the combined method; and between paying board and having free home in the institution.

A recommendation concerning the state school is included in the suggestion in favor of the permanent separation of the inmates who are taught in the oral system, and the creation of ample modern hospital facilities.

EXPENSES OF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

In this inspection an effort has been made to see the schools often enough to realize the actual conditions and the results for the year; to review methods and to counsel the management; to knit together the sentiment held by teachers, officers, and citizens, in favor of the schools as they are until wiser counsels can improve them; and to encourage all persons through judicious aid of the deaf children. A large list of special cases has been considered personally and by letter; many circulars relating to attendance, to administration, to instruction and to unification of efforts of teachers, have been mailed and public meetings have been attended and addressed.

Under authority of the statutes that authorize the appointment of the inspector, a wide range of additional duties has been directed by the state superintendent,—subordinate, however, to the chief duty with the deaf, which has occupied two-thirds of the inspector's time and has involved a like portion of the expenses.

The expenses of the office of inspector for the year closing June 30, 1902, are as follows:

Salary twelve months	\$1,500 00
Traveling expenses—bills audited.....	423 77
	<hr/>
Total	\$1,923 77

Acknowledgments.

Stationery, printing, postage and reference books have been furnished the inspector through the department of education, but the charges therefor are against another fund and amount to about \$114.50.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Acknowledgment is hereby tendered to superintendents and teachers who have afforded information and who have made the inspector's way easy to many of the important facts introduced in this report.

I cordially thank President E. M. Gallaudet and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell for publications, and for personal counsel that was guided by their extensive experience and wise philanthropy; Editors E. A. Fay of the *American Annals*, and W. F. Booth of the *Association Review*, who afforded desired reports; Superintendents A. L. E. Crouter of Pennsylvania, E. H. Currier and E. A. Gruver, and Professor T. H. Humason and J. D. Wright of New York; Misses Caroline A. Yale of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Mary T. McCowen of Chicago, Illinois; Superintendents J. W. Swiler and C. P. Cary of Wisconsin, for helpful views of life in institutions; and Principal Frances Wettstein of the Milwaukee Training School, for many aids to progress in study of methods; teachers of the state and day schools for official courtesies, and many thoughtful persons for valuable publications. I am indebted to State Superintendent L. D. Harvey for continued encouragement and specific aid in the study of problems of the new work.

W. D. PARKER,

Inspector.



APPENDIX

TO

**First Report of Inspector of Schools for
the Deaf of Wisconsin.**

Excerpts from Reports.

EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS.

A circular was addressed to each superintendent of an Institution for the deaf in North America, requesting a copy of the report which shows the present method of instruction. The reports and some letters received, bear formulations as follows:

Alabama, Talladega. Report 1900. Prin. J. H. Johnson: "We continue to use the combined system. About fifty per cent. of the pupils are taught speech and lip reading. About ten per cent. are taught on the pure oral method.

In five classes instruction is carried on by means of speech and lip-reading, using signs and manual spelling when expedient. In four classes signs and manual spelling are relied on entirely. In one class the pure oral method alone is used."

Arkansas, Little Rock. Report 1899-1900. Supt. Frank B. Yates: "My idea of an up-to-date combined system school is one that is able to offer to every pupil admitted within its gates the method best calculated to make the most of him possible, in his own interest and in the interest of society. If he can be taught speech and lip reading, he no more needs signs and finger spelling than a hearing child, and his free and constant use of them can but prove hurtful to his progress in speech. On the other hand, if the manual department is where it ought to be, the time he spends in the articulation drills is almost invariably wasted, except in the case of semi-mutes, who need these drills for the sake of voice culture and to learn the correct pronunciation of new words."

California, Berkeley. Report 1900. Supt. Warring Wilkinson: "The main object of all our endeavor is to turn out intelligent, high-minded men and women, who can not only think, but express their thinking in upright life and good English. * * * * * The fact

Excerpts from Reports.

is, that a skillful teacher of the deaf with any method will achieve good results with some pupils who have average capacity; but the great and important question is, How shall the largest benefit be obtained by all deaf-mutes? If confined to one method of instruction I should not hesitate to say that the French system, based upon signs and the manual alphabet, would reach a larger number of the deaf and produce a higher average culture than the German method, based upon the untenable dictum of Heinecke, that there 'can be no intellectual development without speech'; but fortunately we are not subjected to such narrow limitations. * * * *
In the California institution speech is taught to all those deaf who give promise of acquiring such a knowledge of spoken language as will be of value among family and friends, and this instruction is kept up as long as there is any hope of success. For this purpose special teachers are employed, who do nothing else. At the same time, the instruction of the classroom is largely conducted by writing, the manual alphabet and signs, so that the pupils get both an intellectual culture and a speech development. It is believed that the largest results are thus obtained."

Colorado, Colorado Springs. Report 1900. Supt. W. K. Argo:
"This school is classed among the combined schools of the United States, in that all methods are made use of, the instruction being given as is best suited to the needs and capacity of the individual. In the oral department, signs and finger spelling are not used in the schoolroom; speech and speech reading are taught and form the principal means of communication between the teacher and the pupil, writing also being an important feature of the daily work. In the manual department, signs are used freely in the younger classes, and finger spelling is the chief medium of instruction, writing also holding a prominent place. All pupils are given an opportunity to learn speech and speech reading and are transferred to the manual department only when it is clearly demonstrated that they can do better there."

Connecticut, Mystic: Report 1896. Prin. Dr. Clara M. H. McGuigan:
"This school is what we term a pure Oral School. By that we mean that speech and lip-reading are taught as mother-tongue, to be used at all times, in studies, and with the world at large in after life. We maintain that if children are placed under instruction when they are small, and given the spoken forms for the ideas which otherwise

Excerpts from Reports.

they would manifest by signs, speech will become as natural to them as to hearing children, the only difference being that deaf children are taught speech by sight instead of hearing.

The baby of the school last year proves this point. She was four years old when she entered school in September, '95. We at once began to talk to her as we would to a hearing baby, being careful that she looked at us while we were speaking to her. Besides this, whenever she tried to convey ideas to us in her crude way, we gave her a spoken form for them. As a result, speech seems now almost spontaneous with her. She surprises us by using words which we have never taught her, and which she has learned by watching our lips. She has such difficult words as beautiful, handkerchief, and elephant, in her vocabulary, all of which are intelligible.

We have an illustration in our school showing how signs hamper progress in speech and speech reading. One girl has a deaf mother who was educated in a sign school. We consider one of the greatest hindrances we have in school to be the signs this girl learns from her mother and teaches to the other children. We think it would be hard to deprive this girl of the advantages of our school, for she has learned to speak and read the lips very well, and, consequently, will not be solely dependent upon her mother in after life for companionship; still, we greatly deplore the fact that any of our pupils know any one single conventional sign, for we know it retards progress."

Connecticut, Hartford. Report 1899. Principal Job Williams:
"The difficulties encountered in the instruction of the deaf are very great, how great only those who have experienced them can appreciate, and there is no place where the skill of the teacher acquired by long experience is more essential or counts for more. * * * *
Our methods of instruction, thoroughly eclectic, are constantly being modified and improved by such changes as experience shows to be of advantage to the pupils, retaining such means as have been proved positively helpful and endeavoring to cut off everything proved harmful or lacking in positive elements of good. In the schools for the deaf, as in all schools for the hearing, very great variety in native ability will be found, and the wise teacher will adapt his methods of instruction to the capacity of the pupils with whom he has to deal. But whatever the method, or the combination of methods used, the two objects to be kept constantly in mind are the greatest mental development of which each child is capable,

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and a ready command of the English language, spelled and written in all cases and, where practicable, spoken. * * * * * The teaching of speech has made great progress throughout the country in the last twenty years, and it has come to be universally recognized that a large percentage of the deaf can acquire a very useful amount of speech and lip-reading, and a smaller percentage can attain to ease and fluency in both. As only by experiment can it be determined who will succeed and who not, every child entering our school is given a thorough trial in the learning of speech, and all are continued under this instruction, until inability to profit by it is apparent. Those failing to progress in speech are then taught under methods by which they can profit." * * *

Principal Job Williams is reported to have said, in public: "I believe all speech reading is largely guess-work with the deaf, as well as with the hearing. You often hear a person speak when you are unable to catch the key words of a sentence, but your knowledge of language enables you to guess at the missing words."

Florida, St. Augustine. Private Letter, 1902. Supt. William B. Hare: "Our school is classed as using the combined system of instruction. Teachers employ signs, manual alphabet and writing. We have two oral teachers, who give instruction in articulation and lip-reading as far as possible, under the conditions, to pupils showing ability to learn this method. We have, strictly speaking, no oral department."

Georgia, Cave Spring. Report 1895. Prin. Wesley O. Connor. "Twenty-seven years ago I went upon record, at the first conference in Washington, as favoring the giving of every deaf child the opportunity of learning speech or lip-reading. A certain proportion of all those who enter our schools, just what per cent. has not been determined, can be more or less benefited. While many of them accomplish but little in the eyes of thoughtless people, yet, when you place yourself in the position of parent, that little is of untold value. * * * For the larger number of the deaf, however, I have always thought, and still think, that nothing can take the place of signs or the combined system, which means, any means or method that can be made available in forwarding their education."

Illinois, Jacksonville. Report 1900. Supt. J. C. Gordon. "This school is the oldest educational and benevolent institution founded

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and fostered by the state of Illinois. It continues to lead all others of its kind in the number of pupils, and it is in fact the largest school for the deaf in the world." * * *

Although the policy of the school in educational matters has been eminently conservative, all educational innovations and proposed improvements in methods, processes and devices have been given fair trials, and the lessons of experience have been heeded.

The school is now fairly in line with the best practice of the most useful schools for the deaf. A large measure of success has crowned the introduction and faithful application of the improved methods of instruction. * * *

In the school proper, the welfare of the pupils requires the rigid exclusion of the artificial sign-language as a means of communication. The experience of expert adepts in this language has demonstrated that such use of an artificial sign language is unnecessary in the school room, a detriment to the literary progress of their pupils, and pernicious in its effects upon them.

In my judgment it is neither practicable nor expedient to prohibit any decorous form of communication between pupils outside of the school room. With the questions of signs for the deaf in adult life, this school, as such, has nothing to do. Adults are perfectly free to choose for themselves the language which they shall use habitually, but they must take upon themselves the full consequence of their choice. * * *

The course of study, covering a period of twelve years, has been modified, in minor matters, and extended to enable graduates of our school to comply with the growing and more rigid requirements of secondary schools. Our experience justifies the more and more extended use of the English language as the most desirable means of communication in the school room, and consequently the manual alphabet department and our growing oral department continue to work along the lines described in my reports covering the re-organization of this school.

In our school the course of study is the same in the oral and manual alphabet department. In both, the English language is the principal subject of instruction, as well as the means of communication. The following table shows the number of pupils in these two departments for a series of years:

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	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Manual Department	492	468	429	413	383	316	273	250
Oral Department	0	67	68	80	138	215	260	296
Total	492	475	497	493	521	531	533	546

Note.—The oral department was organized in the fall of 1893, and the manual department became the manual alphabet department in the fall of 1897.

If the deaf child is ever to be educated to make the most of himself and the largest return to others, he must acquire alphabetic language and make it really his own, hence pantomime however vivid, however natural, however pleasing to the child, must eventually be supplanted by the language spoken, written and read by his fellowmen, and, in general, the earlier the transition the better the results for all concerned. * * * The course of training (preliminary to the work of the school proper) is borrowed largely from the celebrated Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., where it is applied, however, to more mature children. The results from the educational side have not met my expectations, but I believe the reasons for this are that we can not employ teachers enough for a sufficient number of attendants capable of intelligent co-operation with the school room work, nor can we set aside school rooms and play rooms enough for this work. Although I have increased the teaching force and nearly doubled the daily school periods for the children in this department, the results seem meager, if measured in strictly scholastic attainments. Yet it is a gain to these children if, after all, these teachers accomplish through vigilant, painstaking effort, a tithe of the unconscious development of the normal child at the mother's knee.

In this sub-primary stage of training it is expedient to utilize the child's own means of expression, conveying and exchanging ideas by the use of objects, actions, pictures, drawings, and those significant motions of the body and limbs which are commonly known as natural signs, or natural pantomime. * * *

At the same time the capable teacher spares no effort to supply the child with a better vocabulary than crude gestures."

Indiana, Indianapolis. Report 1900. Supt. Richard O. Johnson: "All new pupils entering the school are given at least one year in the Oral Department, and an honest effort is made to teach them speech in some degree. At the start an examination of the pupil is made to ascertain the degree of intelligence, the degree of deafness, whether

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total or partial, the quality of the voice, the capacity for imitating sound, the power of articulation, if any, and the capacity for reading speech from seeing the movements of the visible parts of the organs of articulation. If hearing is possessed in any degree, effort is made to develop the use of it; if speech is possessed in any degree, effort is made to retain it. With all, effort is made to teach lip-reading, or, more properly, speech-reading."

Iowa, Council Bluffs. Report 1899. Supt. Henry W. Rother: "The industrial and educational departments alike have received paramount care and attention, and results have been gratifying to all. In the school proper, greater importance has been assigned to the department of oral training, articulation and speech reading, and pupils have received the benefit of an accepted systematic course."

Kansas, Olathe. Report 1900. Supt. H. C. Hammond: "The system of instruction pursued at this institution continues to be that which is known as the 'combined'—not entirely manual, not entirely oral. As far as possible, those who have the ability to be taught orally are so instructed. All those who had their speech firmly set before losing their hearing are encouraged to keep up their conversation by word of mouth. With the deaf there is a tendency to drop their articulation, because a great many of them are sensitive, and they come to understand that their voices lack the quality which is pleasing to the ear, and they do not wish to make themselves objects of annoyance to their more fortunate fellow beings; but they should be encouraged and stimulated to the use of their vocal organs continually and continuously. * * * This school has for several years maintained a kindergarten department. This enables it to take children at an earlier age than otherwise, and gradually accustoms them to the steady mental effort needed in their education."

Kentucky, Danville. Report 1899. Supt. Augustus Rogers: "Our school work is conducted along the lines of former years, there being no changes in our methods of teaching. * * *

The two principal methods of educating deaf children are the manual method, in which writing, finger spelling and the sign language are employed; and the oral method in which the pupil is taught speech and lip-reading, receiving instruction by reading the lips of the teacher and by writing, discarding entirely the use of the manual alphabet and conventional signs. * * * The Kentucky school pursues this system, and is therefore a combined method school."

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Kentucky, Frankfort. Report 1900-'01. Supt. S. C. Owens: "The methods most used in the education of deaf children are the manual method in which writing, finger spelling, and the sign-language is employed; and the oral method, in which deaf children are taught to articulate or to speak and to read the lips, receiving instruction by reading the lips of the teacher and by writing, making no use of the sign-language and the manual or finger alphabet.

* * * Every child who enters our school at a proper age is given an opportunity to learn speech and lip reading, but if after a fair trial little or no progress is made, we transfer it to the manual department, where the child is taught by the manual method as explained above. It should not be understood that these oral pupils have no knowledge of the sign language, or that they receive no instruction in this manner, for we use the sign language daily in our morning chapel services, and all of our pupils use it freely out of school in their intercourse with each other."

Louisiana, Baton Rouge. Private Letter. Supt. John Jestremski: "My last report contained no special mention of methods. We have an oral and a manual department, four instructors in each department."

Maine, Portland. Report 1898. Prin. Elizabeth R. Taylor: "The Maine school for the deaf was established by act of the legislature approved March 15, 1897. The Portland school has been in existence since 1876. In this school and in the American school at Hartford, Connecticut, the Maine deaf children had been admitted up to the time the Portland school was organized into a state institution, 1897."

Maine, Portland. Report 1900. "Of the eighty-nine pupils in attendance all but six are taught by the American or Combined System, viz.: Speech and written language are the means of imparting instruction in the school room, manual spelling is used and signs when necessary in explanation or to bring home a moral truth, and to the latter is due the fact that self-discipline is the rule and the morale of the school is so frequently commented upon."

Maryland, Baltimore. Private Letter, Feb. 15, 1902. Prin. J. F. Bledsoe: "Our method of teaching the deaf is that used by the majority of the schools for the deaf in this country, viz., the Combined System."

Maryland, Frederick. Report 1899. Prin. Charles W. Ely: "The methods of instruction in use in our schools for years and which have stood the test of experience are still employed, with such modifications

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as the needs of special cases require and as the public demand makes necessary.

* * * , In the early stages of instruction we make use of gestures and natural signs and later on of the sign language; but this is always subordinated to and used as a means of acquiring the English language. With the help of this language facts, anecdotes, descriptions, etc., are given to be reproduced in written language. Instructions in manners and morals are also given in this way. Many pupils have lost hearing after acquiring some degree of speech. In such cases every effort is made to retain and improve upon the speech. Such pupils are not only encouraged to talk but it is insisted on, and speech is made as far as possible the medium of communication. Some become very expert in reading the lips of those with whom they converse, but it does not follow that one who can speak fairly well can also read the lips well.

* * *

With some congenitally deaf we have had a rare degree of success, while with others it has not been so gratifying. So much value, however, is often put by parents on the ability to speak even a few words that we are disposed to devote more time to the less promising cases than we should otherwise think profitable. We regard mental development more than any special acquirement and to this end we bend our efforts.

Something more than sixty per cent. receive daily instruction in speech, while with half that number speech is the medium of communication in the school room."

Massachusetts, Boston. Horace Mann School. Report 1900, by a Committee. Prin. Sarah Fuller: "While during the first period of the school life of our young pupils much thought and effort must be concentrated upon the acquisition of speech, and a recognition of it upon the lips of others, various exercises for developing powers of observation and habits of application can be most usefully employed. Kindergarten methods of meeting the requirements of children who are not deaf seem, in nearly every respect, equally adapted to the needs of little deaf children, and the desire to give to these handicapped children opportunities which others have, led your committee to select, last January, a thoroughly trained kindergarten teacher of experience for work with beginners. The results of this teaching have shown that deaf children, as a rule, are more observant than others, and are, therefore, able to follow directions quickly and accurately, and that in original work, when they

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are allowed free use of pencil, clay, and construction blocks, they possess commendable skill. The testimony of the parents to the value in their homes, of these added means for self dependence, is most gratifying. The children find occupation and amusement at home in ways hitherto unthought of, not only in reproducing the work of the school-room, but in new creations."

Massachusetts, Jamaica Plains. Report 1901. Supt. Thomas Magenes: "The school was opened in October, 1899, with four pupils. The number of pupils now enrolled is 31; of this number, 28 are provided with board as well as tuition, and 3 are day pupils. All the pupils are sent to the school at the request of their parents or guardians, by warrant of the Governor, and are beneficiaries of the state.

The method of instruction used in this school is that of speech and speech reading."

Massachusetts, Northampton. Clarke School, Private Letter. Prin. Caroline A. Yale: "The pupils are taught under the oral method."

Massachusetts, West Medford, Sarah Fuller Home. Report 1900. Prin. Eliza L. Clark: "Nineteen children have been cared for during this the twelfth year of the Home. One would need to know the previous history of every child who has been benefited; but the aim of the Home is not to estimate comparative benefits, but to achieve results. That which is best in the old and new methods of education it is the aim to apply here."

Michigan, Flint. Report 1900. Supt. Francis D. Clarke: "Every new pupil admitted to this school receives careful instruction in speech for at least a year. At the end of this time those who have not shown improvement are dropped from this branch. We do not, however, wait for the development of speech before beginning to develop the mind. Our pupils will compare favorably with those of any school in the ability to speak and read the lips."

Minnesota, Faribault. Report 1899. Supt. James N. Tate: "We have two distinct departments, the Manual and the Oral. In the Manual the pupils are taught by means of manual spelling, writing, and occasional signs. There are twelve classes or grades in this (literary) department.

Miss Griffin is head teacher in this (Oral) department. The work is conducted by means of speech and writing, and when necessary, the manual alphabet is used. Every pupil, when he enters the school,

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is put under oral instruction and we desire him to remain there sufficiently long to test his possibilities in oral work. If it is found that the pupil can not make satisfactory progress by this method, he is transferred to a manual class. We believe that some of the deaf can not be educated by the oral method. This does not mean that they can not be well educated by the manual method.

Many of our pupils come from families in which there is never a word of English spoken. This being true, there is poor encouragement afforded the child at home during school years to learn to speak English."

Mississippi, Jackson. Report 1899. Supt. J. R. Dobyns: "There has been no change of method. We use what is known among the educators of the deaf, 'the combined system.' That is, we teach our pupils by writing, by finger spelling, by signs and by speech.

The prime object of this department (Intellectual department) is to give our pupils such a command of English language that they can intelligently express their thoughts by writing, and, if possible, by speech, and through writing or the reading of the lips, get the thoughts of others. That they may be able to think, we must give them food for thought. We, therefore, endeavor to store their minds with the knowledge of those subjects that interest and occupy the hearing. We try to make our course of study about what it is in the graded public schools."

Missouri, Fulton. Report 1900. Supt. N. B. McKee: "We still use the two prominent methods of instruction known as the 'Manual Method' and the 'Oral Method.' The former uses signs, finger-spelling and writing as means of instruction. The latter employs only speech and lip-reading. There are few men in the profession whose judgment is worthy of consideration, who will not support me in recommending that both methods be kept prominent in this school; some of our pupils should be taught orally, others should be taught by the manual method. It is my belief that the majority of deaf pupils should be in the manual department.

We have five oral classes. During the period fifty-four pupils have been taught orally, besides seventy-nine who have received daily instruction in articulation. These latter pupils come, of course, from manual classes, and the articulation work given them consists in training in correct speech and lip-reading."

Missouri, St. Louis. Private Letter. Prin. J. H. Cloud: "The average annual enrollment is fifty. The school has never asked for nor

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has it received any aid. It exists as one of the city schools. The 'combined system' which employs the most approved methods of instruction is used."

Montana, Boulder. Sketch 1900. Supt. Thos. S. McAloney: "For the little deaf child who comes to us, usually not knowing a single written or spoken word, the first great intellectual feat to be accomplished is the acquisition of an easy command of written or spoken English. How he can best be taught this language, which he can not acquire naturally by any possible means, has been the subject of violent controversy for a hundred years or more. * * *

It is the purpose and policy of the Montana school to give every pupil who enters at a suitable age, a careful and thorough test as to ability to learn speech and lip-reading, and to teach all who give promise of making good progress exclusively by the oral method. All other pupils will be taught by the manual method which concentrates all effort upon the work of giving the pupil an easy command of written English, largely through the use of the manual alphabet.

Montana, Boulder. Report 1900: "The method or system of instruction used in the deaf department of this school is what is known as the 'combined system,' or in other words it is a combination of all the best known methods of instructing the deaf."

Nebraska, Omaha. Report 1901. Supt. R. E. Stewart: "The methods of instruction remain as in the past. Speech is given to all that are able to profit by such teaching. Learning to talk is one of the hardest tasks that the deaf child undertakes, and those only succeed who have great perseverance, patience, and energy. While much depends upon the teacher the child is not exempt from his or her share of the responsibility. There must be a union of desire, determination, and effort in order that the best results may be accomplished. Given a child with a desire to learn to talk, and with sufficient energy to enable him to do the work required, and a fair speaker will be produced; but if there is indifference instead of determination, carelessness instead of practice, little or no satisfactory results will be obtained."

New Jersey, Trenton. Report 1900. Supt. John P. Walker: "Primarily our children come to us for that training of the mind which it appears impossible for them to receive under conditions existing at home, and our first efforts are centered upon this. The question of just how it may best be done has been somewhat broadened of late by

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the addition of still other methods to those heretofore existing, and we now have to choose among five distinct ones in vogue in giving to the deaf thought and language. * * * The broad and salient fact remains that writing and speech are the only means of communication that are fully understood by the average citizen, so that the mode that entails the most constant, unremitting use of these must needs be the one that will make association with the speaking world most easy and pleasant and give to the deaf person the most perfect naturalness in his daily surroundings.

It has been our aim, therefore, to confine our instruction, as much as possible within these limits. We have not succeeded in eliminating all gesture; this success has been attained in no school in the world. Indeed, there is scarce a speaking and hearing being that does not at times and in some measure supplement his speech with 'motion,' in illustration, but it is easily possible to use this motion to a hurtful extent where it is made almost the only mode of communication, and a good rule would be at least to never have recourse to it where speech or written language may possibly be used. This rule we have observed, and, if we have not been able to disuse it entirely, we have certainly made giant strides in that direction, and at the closing exercises in June there was an exhibition of speech and speech-reading such as has seldom, if ever, been excelled at a public exhibition of totally deaf pupils."

New York, Albany. "Home School." Report 1902. Prin. Mary McGuire (by President of the Board): "This school was organized in 1889 particularly for the education of young children and, as its name indicates, to provide home instruction and a home life for them so far as this could be done in an institution. The plan of the school is to take children at as early an age as possible, in order to give them the advantage of careful instruction in speech and lip reading as soon as they are capable of receiving it.

* * * The instruction is confined strictly to the pure oral system, so that each pupil is taught articulate speech and lip reading without the use of signs or manual communication."

New York, Brooklyn. St. Joseph's Institute, 23d Annual Report 1900. Supt. Mary C. Hendrick: "The intellectual work of the Institution is carried on in six classes. The small number of classes increases somewhat the work of gradation, but a small school has advantages as well as disadvantages, and the very difficulties often prove helpful. * * * The kindergarten has been especially interesting,

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the little folk whose joy it is to form part of it, developing and improving in a way that gives promise for the future. * * * All the classes spend in the library half an hour of each school day and a longer time on Sundays and holidays, with the result of a greatly increased love of reading throughout the Institution and a more satisfactory knowledge of English. . * * *

A great deal of attention has been paid during the year to the training of the pupils in house work, thus endeavoring to cultivate in them a habit of industry and love of labor. * * * Very great progress has been made in sewing and dress-making."

New York, Buffalo. Report 1900. Sister Mary Anne Burke: "Fifteen teachers have been engaged in the educational department, one in the art department and six in the industrial department. * * * The range of studies extends from the kindergarten through the grammar course. A ready use of language, spoken and written, is aimed at throughout the course. All who are capable are instructed in speech and speech reading."

New York, Westchester. Report 1900. Supt. Ellen E. Cloak: "The school comprised sixteen classes taught by eighteen teachers, including superintendent, principal and art teacher. Speech, writing and the manual alphabet were the means of communication employed in the class rooms between teacher and pupil, theoretically in the order named, but practically, careful and impartial observation seems to indicate that preference was given to writing."

New York, Fordham. Report 1900. Supt. Rose E. Fagan: "With regard to the work accomplished in the literary department of our school we have but a word to say. * * * In each class, a certain portion of the afternoon session is taken for story reading. No pupil is exempted, no excuse taken; all must read during the whole time. We have had pupils who at first greatly disliked this part of their school work, and appeared for a long time to derive no profit from it, but who little by little became interested, and at last grew fond of reading. The greater number in our advanced classes make good use of our school library."

New York, Malone. Report 1898. Prin. Edward C. Rider: "One of the most important things to be taught at a school for the deaf, is the English language. * * *

We would have our children learn, as it were, in an atmosphere of English. Their eyes are their ears, so we would have them see words,

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phrases and sentences, over and over in countless repetition—just as a hearing child hears a great deal of language before it can pronounce a single word—and then as they grow to comprehend, their expression will be in the language of their thought, conversation will come easy, and the ability to read understandingly will be sure to follow. In order that the deaf may acquire the English language naturally it should not be forced upon them through an artificial process of instruction. They should learn it as we learned it, by unconscious absorption and assimilation. The same common impulses for expression exist in them as in us, and like us in the beginning, knowing no other language, they will, wholly without effort, use with spontaneity, this language which can be theirs, without knowing how they came by it.”

New York, New York City. Station M. Report 1900. Prin. Enoch H. Currier: “The system of instruction maintained throughout the year has been upon lines broadly eclectic, and the result * * * will prove gratifying as indicative that the principles are correct, and that the theory is borne out by practical test. In the New York Institution, we do not permit ourselves to waste any time over the discussion of the various single methods. The education of the deaf has not yet reached the stage of perfection, and hence all effort here is given towards the securing for the deaf child, the greatest amount of knowledge which will prove of practical benefit to him, when he shall go forth from the protecting care of the school. * * * For the development of the deaf child, the best system must be so flexible, that in methods employed and results accomplished there must be constant progress, if the object sought—that the great physical barrier to intellectual advancement shall be comparatively removed—is ever to be realized. A system there must necessarily be in teaching, but this system should be established hypothetically, as it were, and the teacher must possess sufficient discretion to suit the methods to the needs of the individual. The believers in grade equality will no doubt be shocked, but the results of affording the utmost freedom to the teacher will produce greater rewards through a pleasureable progress.

The natural sign-language of the deaf man needs no defense; its power is so great that an audience of the deaf can be moved to tears or to laughter as the leader may elect. It is the ‘mother tongue’ of the deaf man, and by its use he is able to express thought when his vocabulary—be it English, French, German, Italian, Spanish or Portuguese—is not sufficient for the purpose.

No one will deny the great value of the ability to read the lips,

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since that it is the form of sign-language used by the greater majority of human beings; but to urge that the ability to read the lips is necessary to secure a broad mental development, seems absurd."

New York City, Lexington Ave. (68th st.) Report 1898. Prin. Elbert A. Gruver: "The pupils are educated after what is called the method of teaching by articulation and lip-reading, or the pure oral method. By means of this system, deaf-mutes learn to speak orally and audibly, and to understand what is said to them by observing the movements of the speaker's lips. The language of natural gestures, which every intelligent deaf-mute child invents for himself, and by means of which he makes himself understood before entering school, forms the medium of communication between teacher and pupil during the first school year. Afterwards all signs and gestures are discarded during the hours of instruction. In all the lessons the questions put by the teacher, as well as the answers given by the pupils are purely and exclusively oral, and no effort is spared to suppress signs and encourage the use of the spoken language.

The use of the manual, or 'deaf and dumb' alphabet, is strictly prohibited in this Institution."

New York, Rochester. Reported public utterance, 1893. Supt. Z. F. Westervelt: "Our Rochester school is practically an oral school, with a manual spelling basis. The pupils are expected to spell to one another out of the school, of course. When our work began the teachers would use English to them, and as they used English to them for the pupils' sake, the pupil should upon his part use English himself in his intercourse with the other pupils of the school for the sake of the benefit that he would receive from it. They all do so. Signs are not used in the school at all by any of the pupils. When a child comes to school who is familiar with the sign language, and of course a great many do, a little child who is not familiar with English is at once given English words for all the signs that he knows, and it takes but a very short time for him to learn to translate them—for him to learn to use the English words in his conversation with the boys and girls about him. He is in the habit of thinking; he is in the habit of communicating, and he is here in a community of English-thinking, English-talking people, and he is obliged to use English. If he makes signs to them they do not understand him, and it takes but a very short time for him to give up the sign language and to substitute entirely the English words for all that he knew when he came."

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New York, Rome. Report 1899. Prin. Edward B. Nelson: "We have, as yet, seen no reason to change our belief that a single remedy is insufficient for all cases of deaf-mutism and therefore still continue to employ what is called the eclectic method, which includes the use of signs, the manual alphabet, written language and articulation, in combination or separately, as experiment may show to be the best. Our speech teachers bring speech reading to all who can profit by this mode of instruction."

New York, New York City. Wright-Humason School, 42 West 76th St. Directors John D. Wright and Thomas A. Humason: "The Wright Humason School aims to provide the best possible education for children whose hearing is in any degree defective, and to teach them to speak correctly and to understand the speech of others. To attain this aim it affords the combined advantages of private and class instruction, both of which are essential to the highest and most rapid development of the child. * * *

During the past years the proportion of teachers to pupils has been greater than one teacher to two pupils. The number of pupils which the school receives is limited, and there are never more than four in one class. Each pupil receives daily both individual and class instruction. * * *

All instruction is given in speech and writing, and no form of manual communication is ever used by teachers or pupils. Throughout the entire school life, unremitting attention is given to speech and lip-reading. * * *

The normal child acquires language mainly between the ages of one and seven, as a natural process and with no conscious assistance from those who have him in charge. But a child whose hearing is defective, even in a small degree, can not learn language by his own efforts. He must be taught. But, like the hearing child, his language faculties are far better between the ages of one and seven than they ever will be again, and if his education is to be a complete success, he must have acquired a considerable understanding of language and a corresponding ability to use it before he reaches the age of seven."

North Carolina, Morganton. Report 1900. Supt. E. McK. Goodwin: "We recognize the best of any and all methods, and belong to that class of schools known as 'combined system schools.' * * * If we believe a child can acquire speech, and the ability to reach speech, we put him in the Oral Department, and if after a fair test he shows no ability in that direction, he is put in the Manual Department, where he is taught

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exactly the same course of study, but no further attempts at speech are made.

If a child can acquire speech and speech-reading, he should, by all means, be taught orally, but on the contrary, if he shows no ability in that direction, he should be taught in the Manual Department. It is generally conceded by conservative teachers that not all the deaf can be taught to an advantage by the oral method. Hence the necessity of the two departments."

North Carolina, Raleigh. Report 1896. Prin. John E. Ray: "We believe in giving every deaf child an opportunity to learn to speak. Some will succeed. Some will fail. Those who succeed should be kept in oral classes. Those who fail should be taught by other methods. All normal deaf children can be taught to read and write."

North Dakota, Devils Lake. Circular 1901. Supt. D. F. Bangs: "There is but one system of educating the deaf that gives the greatest good to all, namely the Combined System. It comprises various methods known as the sign, manual, oral and aural methods. The particular method employed with a given class depends upon the nature of the pupils. No one method is ever picked out and made to do duty for all. That would be like putting a round peg into a square hole. The Combined System is used in this school and it is our endeavor to discriminate and apply each method where it will do the most good."

Ohio, Columbus. Report 1900. Supt. J. W. Jones: "Of the thirty-five teachers who have regular classes, eighteen give oral instruction, their work being done through speech and lip-reading and writing. The other seventeen have manual classes and instruct by finger spelling, by signs and by writing. The pupils in oral classes are familiar with the signs and finger spelling, but their use is restricted and generally eliminated from the class rooms. Out of school hours, these children mingle with the others, and naturally most of their conversation is carried on in the manual language. * * * While an experience of five years is not sufficient to enable one to render a matured judgment of a work which covers twelve years (the full time a child can remain in school), yet the following conclusions are quite well established in my mind:

1. Only the brighter children, with few exceptions, remain in oral classes.
2. Of the children who fail to be educated in speech or by speech, many do well in manual classes, some make fair progress, while those more or less feeble-minded make but little.
3. The practical value

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of speech to those who remain in the oral classes is a variable quantity, and is more or less disappointing. 4. The oral pupils, in addition to what they acquire in speech and lip-reading, make as good progress in their class work as the manual pupils do, their intellects being equal. 5. Intellects being equal, those taught by the manual method acquire language as readily and completely as those taught orally. 6. On the whole the oral classes progress more rapidly because they are composed of the brighter pupils. 7. On graduation day the orally-taught will have an advantage over the manually-taught, having all that the latter have and some speech and some ability in lip-reading besides. 8. Any deaf child can learn to articulate a few words and to read lips poorly. 9. The sign language alone as a means of teaching the English language is a failure; but as an adjunct to manual spelling and writing in making ideas clear, it is almost invaluable. 10. The sign language and finger spelling as a means of communication between the deaf, whether they have been taught orally or manually, are the easiest, the quickest, the most effective and the most satisfactory.

It is a difficult matter to determine what is best to do with a large percentage of the deaf children—whether to educate them orally or manually. Some schools have declared that those who can be educated at all can be taught speech and lip-reading and can best be educated by them. All the educators of the deaf agree that speech and lip-reading can be taught successfully to many deaf children, but they disagree as to what proportion. A few claim, to all who can be taught by any method. Others say to fifty per cent., others to thirty per cent., and others to fifteen per cent. Our experience is that from fifty to sixty per cent. can be taught speech to the extent of being able to converse with their teachers and members of their families. A small proportion of these fifty per cent. can become proficient enough in speech to converse freely with strangers. We are speaking of those congenitally and totally deaf. The semi-deaf and those who become deaf after the habit of speech has become fixed can do much better.”

Oregon, Salem. Report 1901. Supt. Clayton Wentz: “At the beginning of the school year of 1899-1900 the classes were reorganized and put upon the basis of what is known as the Combined Method of Instruction.”

Pennsylvania, Edgewood Park. Private Letter Prin. Wm. N. Burt: “We have sixteen classes taught by as many teachers. Ten of these are taught by what is known as the pure oral method, and few of the teachers have any knowledge of the sign language. Five of the classes

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are taught by the sign method, sometimes called the manual method. All of the pupils have a knowledge of the sign language and the religious exercises in the chapel are conducted in that language."

Pennsylvania, Mt. Airy. Report 1900. Supt. A. L. E. Crouter: "It is very desirable that deaf children should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and if possible, to write and speak the names of common objects before they are sent to the institution. This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time. * *

There are under instruction in the Intellectual Department at this date, five hundred pupils, as follows: one hundred and seventy in the Primary Department, one hundred and sixty in the Intermediate, and one hundred and seventy in the advanced. Four hundred and seventy of them are under oral methods of instruction, thirty of them, six per cent., are under manual methods. As last year, the manual classes, now three in number are maintained and instructed in the Advanced Department with the advanced oral pupils. This classification as to methods is maintained not because of the advanced standing of these manual pupils, at least half of them are far below average in mental capacity, but because it is believed the work of the school as a whole is better conserved by this than by any other possible classification. Under it, the pupils of the Primary and Intermediate Departments are not brought into association with manually taught pupils during the whole period of the course in those departments, and with their habits of thought and speech firmly fixed during this period, they may, in the higher grades, be brought into association with pupils, otherwise instructed, with less likelihood of deterioration than at any other stage of their instruction. Thus far this has been the experience of this school. It is true that the two classes have not been brought together in the primary department, but with all the light and experience we have gained upon the subject. I incline to the opinion that if our oral and manual pupils must be brought together at all, much the safest course is to bring them together in the advanced department. I should much prefer complete separation, and if we must continue to make provision for manual classes, I would earnestly recommend the establishment of a separate manual department at a considerable distance from the oral departments. There is reason for believing, however, that this may not be found necessary. The proportion of manual classes is now very small, three out of fifty, and we entertain the hope that with further experience, they may be found to be wholly unnecessary, and that with a wise application with proper oral methods, such as speech, speech-

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reading, writing, picture-work, and the free use of books, we shall be able to bring all our pupils under oral methods of instruction.

The following simple statement gives more plainly than any words of mine can do the growth of oral work in this school during the years 1881 to 1900 inclusive:

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Manual Department ...	319	317	297	322	337	327	340	313	315	312
Oral Department	36	52	66	69	87	96	96	120	120	120
Total Attendance..	355	369	363	401	424	433	436	433	435	432

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Manual Department ...	312	274	200	176	152	121	93	66	48	20
Oral Department	125	170	269	304	350	390	416	440	452	470
Total Attendance..	437	444	460	480	502	511	509	506	500	500

From this statement it will be seen that when the separate oral department of the institution was established in 1881, the manual department contained very nearly ninety per cent. of the total attendance and the oral department a little over ten per cent., whereas, in 1900, more than reversing their relative positions, the oral department contained ninety-four per cent. of the total attendance and the manual department but six per cent."

Pennsylvania. Oral School, Scranton. Prin. Mary C. Brown: "As its name indicates the training is in the oral method. We started as a day school, but circumstances directed it toward public patronage and it is now a state institution. Its principal left the Mystic (school) early to establish a school for young deaf children in belief in greater efficiency of the method when applied exclusively."

A letter in 1901 says: "I had no report in which methods were discussed, as we decided before erecting our building that the oral method was by far the best, and have since seen no occasion to change our minds."

Rhode Island, Providence. Report 1901. Prin. Laura DeL. Richards: "The little children are acquiring the habit of watching people during conversation and of imitating them, so that their speech will be smoother and more agreeable than if they remained at home until they were older. The beginning primary class is taught almost en-

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tirely by speech; they write very little. They are taught simple colloquial language, so that they may be able to communicate their wants and answer simple questions readily. As they advance, they are taught writing, but it must always be secondary to speech."

South Carolina, Cedar Springs. Private Report, Jan, 1902. Supt. N. F. Walker: "One hundred twenty-three inmates are reported, of which 34 are taught to speak and read lips"—from which facts it is presumed that the combined method of instruction is in use. (The School Report of 1900 is silent as to method.)

South Dakota, Sioux Falls. Report 1900. Supt. James Simpson: "The combined method is the system used in this school. Instruction is given by the use of the sign language. * * * Speech and lip-reading should be taught to all who are capable of receiving such instruction. Our former appropriation for teachers has not included the salary for an articulation teacher, consequently, we have been compelled to dispense with that line of instruction. The salary fund should be increased so we can employ an articulation teacher and take up that branch of our work."

Tennessee, Knoxville. Report 1900. Prin. Thos. L. Moses: "I most earnestly recommend an increase in the oral work as soon as practicable. We have "made haste slowly" in this matter, as in others, choosing to "prove all things" where there has been any question as to the better method. The experience here and elsewhere demonstrates the practicability and the value of this work to an increasing number of the deaf. * * *

Signs as a ready means of communication are invaluable to many deaf children in stimulating thought and in furnishing easy access to minds which would otherwise be reached more slowly and less clearly; but in school work, even in manual classes, the best teachers restrict the use of signs in order to afford a larger use of English, that the pupils may have from the teachers correct forms of expressions for models, and may themselves have the necessary practice in the use of language."

Texas, Austin. Report 1900. Supt. B. F. McNulty: "Of the 285 pupils enrolled last term 106 were in the oral department, and 179 in the manual department, four of the latter being taught specially in speech. Of the 45 new pupils entered last year, 35 were placed in oral classes and 10 in manual classes. Three of the former had been in schools for the hearing; three of the latter came to us from schools

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for the deaf in other states, and two proved to be incapable of instruction."

Utah, Ogden. Report 1900. Supt. Frank W. Metcalf: "In school work we are following practically the same methods as noted in my last report. As much attention as possible is given to speech and speech reading, and many of the pupils are making considerable progress. The course of study is given as an appendix to this report."

Virginia, Staunton. Report 1901. Supt. W. A. Bowles: "The course of instruction is about what is found in our public schools. The first object in the education of the deaf is to give them a command of written English, as that is to be the mode of communication with the great majority of them, when they go out from school. * * *

Our instruction in the Deaf Department for the most part is by the combined method, i. e., partly by signs, partly by manual spelling, and partly by the oral method. All who possess special aptitude for speech and lip-reading are put into the articulation of oral classes."

Washington, Vancouver. Report 1898-1900. Director James Watson: "During the exercises in our school rooms signs are excluded when possible, the two objects kept constantly in mind being the greatest mental development of which the child is capable and the attainment of an easy and ready command of the English language.

The pupils in the department for the deaf are divided into five regular classes, one of which being a class of seven pupils who receive their instruction orally. In the other four classes the system of instruction is largely eclectic. * * * The classes in articulation which were discontinued for one year, were resumed shortly after the opening of the term. The pupils who receive this special instruction are drawn from the various classes, at stated periods, and classified according to their ability in articulation and lip-reading. All deaf children can not be taught to articulate."

West Virginia, Romney. Report 1900. Prin. James T. Rucker: "We now have twelve teachers in the literary department of the deaf section, ten of whom use the manual method, and two the oral. This school has been so thoroughly established on a manual basis that it would seem inexpedient to drift too rapidly in the direction of exclusive oral work, and this reflection has prompted the organization of two additional manual classes."

Wisconsin, Delavan. Report 1900. (Supt. J. W. Swiler, 1881-1901): "The usual work of the school has continued through the past two

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years without interruption and hindrance, special efforts have been made to employ the latest and best methods of instruction, without displacing those which have stood the test of time, and the results obtained are shown in the intelligence of its pupils, which amply compensate the state for its generous provisions in support of the school.

* * *

The rapid growth of oral teaching, the study of natural sciences by experiment, wider readings in general literature, and manual training, each contributes to the increased efficiency of the better way. Smaller classes permit more personal work. Our classes now average eleven members, and in so doing employ constant and more general use of speech. The speech of many is defective, and their utterances often indistinct; but, the aggregate of plain speech is enlarged at least, in proportion to increasing oral instruction. There were ten oral classes in the school, composed of one hundred and seven pupils, in 1898; and there are now eleven oral classes instructing one hundred and twenty-one pupils. * * *

The school realizes in manual training one of the important parts of our educational system, which contributes to manual dexterity, mental acuteness and moral rectitude."

Wisconsin, Delavan. Private letter May 20, 1902. Supt. C. P. Cary: "All pupils, except possibly some who are well along in years when they come here, are first instructed in classes where the pure oral method is used. If after a trial which we regard as simply sufficient and extending over a year or more of time, some pupils appear to be incapable of making reasonable progress by means of the oral method they are transferred to a manual class and are taught by finger spelling and signs without any further attempts at oral instruction. As our oral pupils go on into the more advanced grades, signs and finger spelling are used to some extent as auxiliary means of instruction. When the pupils are collected in chapel signs and finger spelling constitute the sole means of communication. Our pupils on the play ground use signs and finger spelling very largely as a means of communication.

Our school is ordinarily called a 'combined' school, but the explanations offered above will enable you to see in what respect the word combined applies."

Wisconsin, St. Francis. St. John's Deaf Mute Institute (Private). Reverend M. M. Gerhend, Principal: "This boarding school enrolls 71 pupils, 45 of whom are taught to speak and read lips"

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LETTERS OF ADULT DEAF.

Letters were elicited from adult deaf persons by a circular inviting judgments of the value of methods in their instruction, and extracts as follows are offered:

A. F. Adams, Washington, D. C.: "I was taught by the Combined System. Losing my hearing at the age of twelve, I went to a state school for the deaf, where I remained three years. The first year I had very little practice in speech and came near losing my voice, but the second year a department of articulation was started, where I was obliged to speak and read the lips every day. * * * In regard to the influence of the method used at school upon my subsequent career, I am satisfied that I am getting on in the world much better than would be the case had I been instructed by the pure oral method. It has long been my observation that the orally taught deaf as a whole are compelled to give so much time to mere mechanical drill in speech and lip-reading that they have little opportunity for acquiring a fund of general information so indispensable in social and business relations. Most of them learn to talk after a fashion, but seem to have very few ideas to express in the language they learned to speak after so much time and labor. Very few of those who lose their hearing under the age of five or six can be taught to talk so as to be readily understood by strangers; or can be trained to read their lips. I can talk so well that I frequently have difficulty in convincing people that I am unable to hear, and feel that I owe a great deal to the instruction in articulation given me at the Iowa Institution. But I find that lip reading is too unreliable in business, while in social intercourse it is too often annoying guess-work or so hard on the eyes as to neutralize any pleasure that might be derived from conversation."

George H. Allen (Managing Editor), Winona, Minnesota: "I was educated at the Faribault school, and remained there eight years, leaving in 1881. Have been competing with hearing persons ever since. Was educated under the combined system. During my school days the oral system had not made much headway, and it was only in the last two years of my term that a teacher of lip reading was installed in the Minnesota school. * * *

Some time ago I came to the conclusion that the sign language was important only as a means of communication between the deaf. It

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actually has no bearing on the question of "getting on in the world"—is neither a help nor a hindrance. * * *

In my opinion, the disputants are missing the vital point and wasting time. The real problem is to give the deaf a common school education. The education itself is the tool the deaf use when through with school, and the methods pursued in placing the tool in their hands have no connection with the process called "getting out in the world."

Jacques Alexander, New York, New York: "My scholastic career began in Germany where I attended a Deaf-Mute School, at which the signs were forbidden during school hours. I then came to America and entered the old 44 St. School, now known as the Institution for Improved Instruction of the Deaf. Present location "67" Street & Lexington Avenue. The methods of both schools correspond in being purely oral. I remained at that school for a period of seven years. I found the school not as beneficial as I could desire and left. I left it twenty years ago.

I found that the method of instruction as pursued in this school not at all beneficial in aiding me in getting along in the world as your query states. I found that deaf-mutes born rarely, if at all, accomplish the object aimed at, viz.: speak in a clear plain voice understood by all hearing people. I think personally the time given to purely oral instruction might be better occupied in giving the student grammatical instruction so he or she may be able to write or speak in the manual alphabet clearly and correctly. As I have above stated the object aimed at is rarely attained except in a few isolated cases. And writing becomes the means of communication between the student and the outside world."

Harry E. Babbitt, Boston, Massachusetts, (World's Congress, 1903): "As to myself, I am a strong advocate of oralism, but still stronger on the combined system as the best method ever adopted.

From what I have seen, I believe that any boy or girl with a sound voice and more than fair intelligence, can be taught to read the lips and articulate if he will give his whole attention to it all the time. But, like any other system, oralism has its limitations, and more of them than the sign system.

"Whosoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Think what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

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Henry B. Beale, Hyde Court, Chalford, Glos, England: "I became totally deaf at seven years of age. I tried first oral methods with conspicuous failure. Then my father directed an older sister to make me read aloud for an hour or two each day, so as to keep up my capacity for speech. For the rest of my teaching I relied on finger signs. This continued until I was eleven years old, when my teacher accepted a post in school, and I was left to my own devices.

I never went to a deaf school, and what I have learned since has been by reading.

I am now 56 years of age, and at 13 I became a wood engraver, which occupation I followed about 35 years when I retired from busyness. I never found any difficulty in making myself understood verbally, and could always understand my master's instruction as an apprentice or as a workman or subsequently, when as a master myself I had to deal with customers on my own account. I believe my success in 'getting on in the world' is due to the method in manual spelling and reading aloud which made me a very capable master of language."

J. B. A. Benoit (Manufacturer), Benson, Minnesota: "I was educated in oral classes in a combined school, using signs and manual, spelling freely outside of the school room at the Minnesota School for the Deaf and it has been twelve years since I left school.

When I entered the school I could (and still can) use the French language, speaking words aloud, but knew no English. I am positive that the use of signs in addition to speech and writing enabled me to learn English much faster than I would if I had been taught by speech alone. A pupil taught by the combined method can learn in one year what it would take two or three years to teach him by speech alone. Speech is good, no doubt, but how many can learn to speak so as to be well understood? Only ten per cent., and even that may be too large an estimate. My teacher at school could understand me, yet when I attempted to speak to others here in Benson, no one could understand half what I tried to say, and many laughed at me. I am not the only one. I have seen the same thing often. 'Getting on' in the world does not depend upon a man's ability to use his tongue, but his hands and brain. I believe that the average deaf person will be better fitted to get on in the world if he is educated by the combined system, giving him speech if possible, but using signs for the rapid development of his mind, and my own experience bears this out."

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Harry G. Benson, Frederick, Maryland, was taught on a combined method at Maryland Institution, during eleven years and was graduated in 1893. "I speak strongly of the combined method."

C. W. Charles, Columbus, Ohio, Instructor in Printing at the State School: "I was instructed by the combined system in the Ohio School for the Deaf and at Gallaudet college. It is seventeen years since I left the Ohio school and twelve years since I left Gallaudet college. Considering everything, I believe the combined method has done more for me than any one method could have. Under the combined method I had some practice in articulation for at least two years, and same was of some benefit to me in my association with close relatives. The sign-language, in which I include both manual spelling and arm signs, has done more to educate me, or rather helped to educate me, than anything else, and I am candidly of the opinion that no deaf-mute can be educated really well entirely without the use of the sign language without the expense of much time and money. And by the sign language I receive more pleasure in my association with other persons, but I am convinced that under the combined method any deaf person who can learn to speak at all, will learn to do so to the same extent that he would under the pure oral method, and at the same time be much better educated."

James H. Cloud, St. Louis, Missouri, General Missionary, Principal teacher in charge of the public day school for the deaf, having four assistants: "My hearing became impaired during my seventh year and is still quite serviceable except for conversational purposes. I attended country and village schools for hearing children for six years and the Illinois Institution for the Deaf at Jacksonville for four years, graduating there twenty-one years ago. I subsequently took the full course at Calumet college, using the combined method, and attended the vacation schools for the hearing at Chautauqua, N. Y., and Harvard university. After graduating from Gallaudet I accepted appointment at my *alma mater* at Jacksonville which I held for three years, in the meanwhile qualifying as an instructor of physical training and for the Episcopal priesthood. I spent one summer also attending as a delegate from Illinois the first International Congress of the Deaf at Paris, in 1889. I resigned at Jacksonville to accept appointment as assistant at All Soul's church for the deaf in Philadelphia, and in less than a year accepted appointment as principal teacher at the St. Louis day school for the deaf—now the Gallaudet school—where I have since remained. When I took charge here twelve years ago

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the manual method was in use. Upon my recommendation the combined method was introduced and is still in use. In the light of my own experience, and observations in Europe and America, I am unqualifiedly and emphatically in favor of the combined method—which adapts the method to the child—using no Procrustean bed—either oral or manual. By means of it any deaf-mute may be instructed and much may be done for the apparently hopeless cases. Contrasted to this is the short sighted, narrow and inhuman spirit which brought about the enactment of a day school law in Michigan, and, I believe, in Wisconsin also, providing that: ‘The oral system shall be used exclusively, but, if after nine months’ trial any child shall be unable to learn by the oral method no further expense shall be incurred in the attempt to educate it.’”

Wallace Cook, Albany Park, New Jersey: “I was instructed in public, private and state schools, by the individual systems they practiced. I spent several months in 1882, prior to my becoming deaf, in a public school in the Long Branch, N. J., school district and a year or so following. In November, 1888, I was admitted to the New Jersey School for the Deaf at Trenton. There I received the solid part of my education through the manual and sign system and the ‘trimmings’ by the oral system. My individual opinion is that for real value in the after-life of the deaf person, both in a social and business way, no method of instruction can surpass in value the combined system. If in the case of a semi-mute the solid part (by that I mean academic) of his education should be given in the manual and sign language and the oral part be used to correct discrepancies in speech and cultivate lip-reading.”

Mrs. Waldo H. Cothert, Omaha, Neb.: “But few make a success of speech notwithstanding the efforts made in all our schools to teach speech, and the knowledge of imperfect speech retards with many its practical use.”

Naomi S. Dare, Hortonville, Indiana: “It has been nearly seventeen years since I severed my connection with the Illinois School for the Deaf. When I was teaching at Indianapolis, Indiana, and Jacksonville, Illinois, I always employed the manual method in the primary department. I have claimed time and again that this method was the best for the deaf-mutes; this beautiful sign language has its merits and demerits like other methods of teaching. I can safely say that I have been greatly benefited by using the finger spelling method as I have been a deaf-mute from early infancy.

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Oralism is nowadays taught in most of the deaf schools in this country. It is very well for those who have been deprived of hearing after having learned to speak above the age of ten, but I do not hesitate to say it is not well adapted to a large majority of the children who are feeble in intellect and constitution, as many of them lost their hearing and speech before they gained a good command of language. So far as my observation goes this oral method not only works a hardship on the eyes of the average deaf but it dwarfs their minds. Sign language has superior advantages in imparting a good knowledge of English language and making hard and dark things simple and clear, to the imprisoned minds of the deaf children, though I have never believed in carrying this God-given language to excess."

George T. Dougherty, Chicago, Illinois: "I am a graduate of the Missouri Institution for the Deaf and of Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., and also studied practical chemistry for two years in Washington university (for the hearing), St. Louis, Missouri. In the deaf school and college I was taught by signs all through.

I am satisfied by my own experience and that of others that the 'combined' method is best for the largest part of deaf children for their education in school.

Speech by the orally-taught deaf is at least uncertain in most cases and is liable to be seriously misunderstood, while lip-reading is very much more difficult, and frequently impossible for acquisition, by even the brightest of children. Good lip readers are few and far between; however, they are not always sure of what is spoken to them, and have to indulge more or less in guess work. I took a course in speech and lip-reading under a private instructor after leaving school for good, but abandoned it on account of the excessive difficulty of speech reading."

G. E. Fischer, Omaha, Nebraska: "I lost hearing at twenty-five years, while in the United States navy during the civil war. Naturally on becoming deaf, I became interested in the deaf. In Boston, my native place, I became acquainted with graduates of Hartford, Northampton and Horace Mann schools, and of the two latter schools I never saw a graduate who could keep up or ordinarily maintain a conversation orally, the majority either using pen or pencil, or signs and finger spelling. In New York city I became acquainted with a large number of graduates from deaf schools and none of them could command the language of mutes educated by manual methods. I never have met an orally-educated deaf person who had the education

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and command of language of the manual-educated mute. And if you will look closely into the past history of those whom the 'oralists' claim as their most highly educated graduates, you will find they are children who became deaf after they had some years at public schools and were more than ordinarily bright. You will also find that they reject two out of three pupils who apply for education at their schools.

I do not decry oralism as an aid to maintaining the command of the voice; it is invaluable in connection with the sign or manual method. Neither do I believe in signs as a method of instruction beyond the first or second year. The pupil should be required to spell, *spell*, which will give a better command of English than signs or oralism. I consider the method of tuition as taught in the so-called combined schools the best, consisting as it does, of oral, signs, and manual spelling. Such schools are able to reach and educate ninety-nine of a hundred pupils and benefit in some degree the one hundredth pupil. This is my experience of over forty years of deafness. The combined method reaches the greatest number and makes them educated citizens instead of burdens on the state and tax-payer."

Angie F. Fischer, Omaha, Nebraska: "Continued at public school, aged 4-14, using manual spelling. Entered the Illinois state school in 1858, continuing twenty-seven months. Was taught on the combined system in three schools, and am persuaded that the system insures greatest good to the greatest number. The inaccuracies in language charged to signs by the oralists are of no importance beside the extensive stock of ideas that the sign language gives the pupils."

Mrs. Charles C. Fisher, Methuen, Massachusetts: "I was educated at home except five months at the Horace Mann school. Regret that my stay at Horace Mann school was short, for the lip reading is of value.

In my opinion, the greatest injustice ever done the deaf consists in lumping them all together, and assuming what is true of one is true of all, and that a method of education which succeeds with one must succeed equally well with all.

I may be mistaken, but from what I have seen and know of the deaf I am inclined to think that in the majority of cases, when deafness occurs at an early age—say under seven years—Nature tries to adjust herself to the changed conditions, and instead of developing the faculty of languages, tries instead, to develop some compensating faculty, such as quickness of hand or eye. On the other hand, when deafness occurs

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later, Nature tries to develop along normal lines. I have never yet found an exception to this rule."

Thomas F. Fox, senior assistant in New York institution from which he was graduated on a combined system. He had taught on that system nineteen years and his speech is well defined in key, articulation and facility. He is reported to have stated in a paper: "You all understand that I am deaf. I am a deaf teacher; but I tell you frankly that if, today, I could see a better method of teaching the deaf than by the combined system, which permits signs, when necessary, I would be pleased to see that method adopted. But while I can appreciate the value of speech, can speak and read the lips, and do so at every opportunity, speech has innumerable drawbacks."

* * * The best criterion of successful teaching of the deaf is the continuance of right reading habits beyond the school."

Prof. Fox answered "no," when asked the following question: "After all your experience as a deaf man and your extensive observation of the deaf, do you think it possible that the same intelligence comes to the congenital deaf by means of speech alone, that would result from use of the combined system?"

John H. Geary, Cleveland, Ohio, (Public Report): "I was for nearly two years a pupil at a school where signs were prohibited and the manual alphabet was the medium of instruction. From what I know of the pupils and ex-pupils of that school, I think the compulsory use of the manual alphabet as the whole medium of instruction and inter-communication cramps the mind and renders the deaf unfit to successfully solve the problems of life. I knew pupils of that school who were studious, and tried to improve, but their best powers were not developed until they went to other schools and were emancipated from the bondage of the manual alphabet."

Theodore Grady, San Francisco, California: "I entered school at the age of nine years, after six years and a half of Egyptian darkness; and after nine years of schooling I passed all the entrance examinations at the State University of California, and matriculated as a regular student, received my baccalaureate degree in four years, and then spent a year as graduate student at Johns Hopkins university under Dr. Stanley Hall.

I was educated through the medium of the sign language exclusively at the state institution at Berkeley, California.

For final success in life, I think there is no instruction like instruc-

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tion in its true philosophical meaning, carried on by the means of the sign language. I believe that it is unsurpassed even by that which is given through the medium of speech; for the fundamental principle of the sign language is pantomime—an exact copy of your ideal phron-tisterion or mental machinery, while language, spoken or written, is rank symbolism—arbitrary and irrational.” * * *

Of course I would recommend the combined method; but I would have the child educated in the sign language a few years before articulation is taught him, except where his speech is not lost.

I am a teacher at Berkeley and have been fourteen years in the profession. I teach half a day and practice law the balance of the time in this city. I use the sign language freely; but English is the language taught. I have nothing to do with articulation.”

F. R. Gray, Alleghany, Pennsylvania: “I am a semi-mute, being readily understood in ordinary conversation. Up to the age of seven I could hear as well as any, and had learned to read a little through attending public schools. After losing hearing I attended a hearing school for but one term, from seven to twelve years, but being thrown much upon myself acquired a strong taste for reading, so that when I entered a deaf school I was perhaps much better informed than the average boy of my age.

At the Illinois state school for the deaf, the sign method was employed almost entirely. I cannot say I was at all educated by the oral method, as the term during which I was in the so-called oral class was devoted entirely to learning the written symbols for “Visible Speech,” as it was then called, and elocution received no attention, so that I quit without having derived the slightest benefit, intellectual or otherwise. In other studies, signs, the manual alphabet and writing were the exclusive methods employed in teaching.

It is now twenty-eight years since I left school. For five years thereafter I attended Gallaudet college, where, as in Illinois, signs alone were employed.

My opinion is that method had very little effect except insofar as it made quick communication of ideas easy, because, as I stated above, I had had an immensely advantageous start, due to command of English, and a tolerably wide range of reading. Observation and reading in past years have convinced me that if I had been taught by the ‘pure oral’ method, my progress would have been retarded two or three years. Scarcely ten per cent. of the deaf and dumb children can really be benefited by oral teaching. Semi-mutes, those who learned

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to speak before losing their hearing, undoubtedly derive much benefit from it."

Charles A. Gumaer (with Grand Rapids Herald), Grand Rapids, Michigan, was taught by "both methods" at the Michigan institution:

"Pure oral schools may be all right, but can all deaf children learn to talk? Have all good eyes to read lips? I hardly think so."

Olof Hanson, Mankato, Minnesota. Architect: "I was instructed under the combined system at the Minnesota state school, Faribault; and Gallaudet college. Graduated at Faribault in 1881; from college in 1886.

I think the method has been instrumental in broadening the mind and giving me an amount of information which has been very useful in 'getting on in the world.'

I was instructor in the Faribault school for about two years previous to 1895, and taught by the manual method.

The subject of methods is one in which I have taken deep interest for years. I learned to speak English in Faribault and to use speech in all my dealings with hearing people. But I have not been able to master speech-reading so as to find it of much practical value. People write to me; and those with whom I have much to do learn to speak on their fingers, which can be learned in half an hour.

I have attended public meetings when buildings projects were under discussion, and, with the assistance of an interpreter, been able to follow all that was going on and take part, answering questions when asked. The best lip-reader could not have done this, because people would stand up from their seats to make remarks. With the sign language it is easy. In the same way I have frequently enjoyed lectures, sermons, etc., by means of the sign language and an interpreter.

Oral instruction is all right for a considerable number of the deaf, but in my opinion all the deaf—even those in oral schools—should be given an opportunity to learn the sign language at school. If they have the ability and will to learn speech, they will learn signs. If they lack this ability or will power, their speech is not likely to prove of much practical value. And what then? They will get along in the world about as well as if they could speak. Thousands are doing it."

W. L. Hill, Athol, Massachusetts: "I lost hearing at age of about 12 years by scarlet fever. Retained speech quite fully. Had received common school education up to that time. Was four years at Hartford

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school, and four years at Gallaudet College, Washington. Graduated at latter place in 1872. Ever since, without interruption, have been editor, publisher, also owner, of weekly paper for hearing. Education at both institutions was wholly by means of sign language and manual alphabet. Oral method was little known or used at that time. Am a firm believer in efficacy and superiority of combined method, adapting either or both methods, to the circumstances and capacity of the pupil. Was a member of the Congress of the Deaf at Paris, France, in 1889, and observations there and in London confirmed me in belief in greater value of combined system. Have had but little personal experience with oral system, but doubt whether it would have prepared me so well for the work I have taken up, and for constant daily contact with hearing people, as the system pursued now.

Had I received instruction in lip-reading I think it would have helped in my present work considerably; but what I needed was a thorough education in the common branches of study, not instruction in the art of mimicry; and I got the education."

Jay Cook Howard, Duluth, Minnesota: "I wish to say that as an educator you will appreciate that it is more reasonable to fit the method to the child than it is to endeavor to fit all children to a single method, and if they do not quite fit the method put such children down as idiots.

I was instructed by the combined method at the Minnesota school where I was under instruction for seven years. I afterwards entered Gallaudet college, graduating in 1895 with the degree of bachelor of arts. A year after I graduated from college I became a member of the investment banking firm of Julius D. Howard & Company. As I take an active part in the management of the business, not only in Duluth, but travel extensively in its interests, I come into contact with the world about as much as it is possible for anyone to do. Judging from my own experience in 'getting on in the world,' I find no difficulty in communicating with the hearing, and when I am with those afflicted as myself, our exchange of ideas is as rapid and precise as could possibly be the exchange of ideas between two hearing people. In short, I am at home with the deaf and with the hearing, but naturally more so with the deaf than with the hearing. I believe that I get as much profit and enjoyment out of this life as any one afflicted with deafness possibly can. I am sure that I am happier than one can be who has been instructed entirely by the pure oral method, for at best one who is deaf, all things considered, can never be on an equal

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footing with the hearing, while, should one who is instructed entirely by the oral method be thrown among the deaf, he cannot communicate readily with them, in fact he is neither 'Beast nor Bird.'

Alice C. Jennings, Auburndale, Massachusetts: "I was instructed by the oral method at the Horace Mann school, Boston. But my entrance was so late, my stay so brief, and my later life has been so secluded, that I cannot be called a fair example of the results of that method. To secure a perfect test, you should take a pupil who has entered in early childhood, remained for the full period of ten or twelve years, and had much subsequent contact with the outside world.

It is now twenty-five years since I left the institution, and there can be no rose-color over the facts. My individual opinion would be somewhat as follows:

Under the very best of circumstances, communication with the deaf is a very difficult thing. Deafness is an insuperable obstacle to general conversation—a heavy encumbrance everywhere. Even in their own families, the deaf are more or less isolated—not from stupidity on their own part or unkindness on that of their friends—but from inevitable law. Restore their hearing, and you restore them to all the relations of life—otherwise you cannot.

Articulation and lip-reading are doubtless invaluable as far as they go, and worthy of pursuit by all the deaf. Oral graduates leave school with the highest hopes in regard to this method. Later in life they sadly confess that it has worked no miracles for them.

Even after all these years I am not readily understood by strangers and frequently find my lip-reading defective. I blunder over the simplest words, and am only too thankful to have the strain relieved by the use of pencil and paper or the manual alphabet.

All this leads me to feel that any method which will aid the deaf in their struggle with misfortune should be employed without prejudice, and that the skilful combination of all methods is likely to secure the best results.

I sympathize strongly with the growing tendency to allow the deaf to live their own life, instead of forcing them into positions where comprehension and enjoyment are impossible, for the sake of causing them to appear more like other people. Accept the fact of their inequality, and give them the privilege of the lame man, who is not expected to keep up with the procession. As a sane and cheerful writer, himself deaf, expresses it: 'A loss that involves a social incapacity so serious, makes a good degree of social isolation a condition of the healthier and the happier life.'

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A. G. Kent, Grand Rapids, Michigan: "I was educated by the method which embraces finger talk, sign language, and articulation, at the school for the deaf in Flint, Michigan. Graduated in 1887.

My actual experience and observation in the past thirteen years has fully and thoroughly demonstrated the superiority of the double system. In my eight years of commercial business which takes me all over Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and fractions of other adjoining states, I have met and talked with hundreds of the mutes, who had been educated in the oral method, or by the double method—I must confess that the best few who were orally taught—are clearly out pointed in the acquirement of general knowledge (in the abstract) by the few best, who have had their education by the other."

Arnold Kiene, Dubuque, Iowa: "I was instructed by the combined method which is the only sensible method of instruction for the deaf in general. Exercises in articulation and lip-reading were given separate from regular school work.

I attended Iowa School for the Deaf and Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., graduating from each. I went to college immediately on leaving the Iowa school, 1890, and finished the 'five years' course at college in 1895.

I consider the combined method, under which I was instructed, as the only practical way of attaining satisfactory results in the instruction of the deaf. A deaf person can acquire an immensely greater amount of information, education, etc., in a given time, through the combined method than through the single or oral system. This is speaking of deaf in general. No doubt there are exceptional cases among those taught solely by oralism, but they are extremely rare.

Under the combined system, speech and lip-reading instruction is not allowed to interfere with progress in the school room and general education. But sufficient opportunity is given to all to develop their powers of speech under competent teachers and separate from school work."

L. M. Larson, Santa Fe, New Mexico (7th Conference of Superintendents, etc., 1902): "As you know I am deaf. My wife was a mute, too. She was educated under the oral method in Miss Yale's school, Clarke Institution, for nine years. When she left school she made a vow to her teacher that she would never marry a deaf mute nor mingle herself in the society of the deaf who talked with signs among themselves. My children often talked orally and sometimes in signs in talking to their dear mother, and they talked with signs to me. My

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wife talked orally, manually and in writing to the people and she could read well the motion of lips and understand better those having thick lips than those having thin ones.

I am of the opinion that those mutes, who are earnest in learning to talk orally, better learn it, but those who care nothing for learning it, better be instructed by the sign method, as it is a great waste of time and money expended in teaching them to speak. * * *

Three-fourths of all educated by the oral method use the alphabet and signs in talking among themselves after leaving school, while one-fourth continue to talk orally among themselves as well as they were taught to talk in their schools."

A. J. Lamoreau, Pueblo, Colorado, is attached to the Italian newspaper, entitled *Il Vindice* Publishing Company, and says: "Was educated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on combined method, and graduated in 1882. I taught the deaf during three years, using combined method and finger spelling, resigning in 1885.

My 'Alma Mater's method' is the best for fitting young men and women for the battle of life. Each member of this class has managed to get along remarkably well in the world,—is sufficient evidence of the efficacy of the method."

H. C. Leake, Hannibal, Missouri: "I attended school at the Missouri State School for a term of three years. The method pursued was the ordinary one practiced then in the deaf schools. My health was very poor and I left the institution in April, 1878.

I do not know that the special method of instruction followed there has influenced my after life. I have gained more knowledge since, by reading and conversation with people whom I have met.

I have three children—not any one of them is deaf and dumb. They have learned the signs at one year of age, and yet we have practiced no special method with them. They learned to use signs before they could speak.

I am a mechanic by trade and carry on business on my own hook."

Emanuel Sonweine, New York, New York: "Am engraver, proprietor. Was trained in the oral system at the Lexington Avenue Institution in New York city, closing twenty-six years ago.

The oral system has given me many great advantages in the business world. It enables me to speak orally to my employees and customers as a matter of convenience. As to social life I prefer the sign method."

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L. H. Le Fevre, Washington, D. C.: "Was instructed in the finger and written spelling method during six years, and in the combined system during two years in the Minnesota Institution, leaving the school nineteen years ago. * * * I was on newspaper work five years, from the place of 'devil' to that of a local editor; then in the census office from 1889 to 1892, resigned to accept a position in the Treasury Department, and have since held various responsible positions in the Department. For whatever attainments I may be considered to possess, and what positions I have held since my graduation, I am indebted to this system."

James H. Logan, Alleghany, Pennsylvania: "Instructed in Pennsylvania Institution, and graduated from Gallaudet College in 1869,—have since taught during eleven years and been twenty-two years out of the profession.

I was instructed by signs, the manual alphabet, reading and writing. As a good mother had taught me to read and write well before entering school, I was not dependent on signs.

The method of instruction pursued by me was the use of signs, action-writing, the manual alphabet, reading and writing as means to imparting a good knowledge of English. The publication of adaptations of popular stories in very simple language was started as a means of encouraging pupils to make independent effort in reading. Signs were used in lectures, instruction and ordinary intercourse, but were regarded as a means to an end. To the few that appeared able to profit by it, oral instruction was given. Of course, instruction in social, moral, and domestic duties was looked after. At that time, there was little opportunity for anything in trade instruction, but this was recommended.

My conviction is that for the majority of the deaf, signs, action-writing, the manual alphabet, reading and writing, including a body of specially adapted reading matter, constitute the best and most practical method. Pupils should be under trained instructors having a natural aptitude and skill in the use of these means to impart a ready and correct command of English. Pure oralism except for the small class it really benefits, would, in my judgment, work untold mischief. Another very important thing is that parents and friends must encourage in all possible ways communication by writing, the manual alphabet, or lip-reading whenever practicable."

Mrs. B. H. Nichols, 126 Henry Ave., Lynn, Massachusetts (excerpt from private letter to a teacher): "If Miss Rogers and Miss Yale had

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the same experience when I went to them as they have now, I would talk better than I do, but they did the best for me they knew how. The pupils who go to them now are better talkers and lip-readers than their former pupils."

Alexander L. Pach, President Empire State Association of the Deaf, New York, New York: "Was at a school for the deaf only one year. Have been actively connected with affairs of the deaf 20 years. I regard the combined and eclectic method as the only method. The so-called 'Oral Method' is successful with only 15 per cent. of pupils taught, while the former gets all there is in a pupil every time."

George S. Porter, Trenton, New Jersey: "It is seventeen years since I left the New York (City) Institution, having been taught on the combined method during twelve years.

I do not think there can be any better method than the combined method for imparting information, whether in the school room or in the work-shop. It is unquestionably the short cut to education. As a means of intercourse with the outside world it is rapid and certain, whereas by the oral method it is slow and uncertain, except in the case of those who have partial hearing. I have been teaching printing in schools for the deaf for seventeen years and have always followed the combined system of instruction, without which I could not accomplish one-tenth of what I do now. The evidence of the superiority of the combined system is in the success of those deaf operating in the outside world, who have been taught by that method.

The answer to the above question will apply to my wife who is one of the best lip-readers in the country. She is a very successful teacher of kindergarten and drawing and has used the combined system entirely during the sixteen years she has been teaching."

Oscar H. Regensburg, Chicago, Illinois. Proprietor Printing Co.: "Was instructed in oral and combined methods. Received private training early at public schools, later at the Illinois Institution, and last at Gallaudet College,—it is eleven years since I graduated from College.

If my personal experience may be of any value to you, I would unhesitatingly say that the education received by the oral method is slow, rather retards than aids mental development, strains, in many cases ruins, the eye-sight, and is too unreliable to be of much practical value either in society or in business. I have excellent control of my voice—pretty fair ability in speech-reading—but in the transaction of import-

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ant business and in all my relations with my patrons, I seldom depend upon either, as there is too much 'guess work' about speech-reading, which might lead to serious errors. I am not opposed to the oral method, but the same benefits cannot be received to better advantage through the combined method. Speech reading is merely an accomplishment. The talk that the ultra oral method 'restores the deaf to society' is not true. 'Birds of a feather flock together!'—and in all my experience with the deaf in Chicago, in the United States, and those I met in my travels in Europe, I met hundreds who had been brought up on the oral method, who find happiness and contentment only in the society of their own kind. 'Affliction makes the whole world kin,' and their own affliction always has the power of drawing them together.

If I had the opportunity of deciding my own education over again, I would prefer the combined method under all circumstances."

B. F. Round, Senior Partner of the Register-Tribune, Akron, Iowa:

"Was instructed under the combined method. Received my education at the Wisconsin Institution. Seven years a student and two years at Kendall School and Gallaudet College.

"My candid opinion is that there could have been no better method of instruction than the combined. Graphic and impressive signs inspired most of my thoughts and haunted me like a passion, as Wordsworth put it. These ideas put into words on paper as a practice aided by oralism in cineographic, enables me to express my thoughts accurately. This fact has been uppermost in my mind from the very first day I seemed to make perceptible progress in education, and this opinion was strengthened when I visited the Mann oral school in Boston in 1889, where the sign language was painfully needed. I believe the teachers for the deaf ought to be able to express more graphic thoughts in the beautiful language than they are now, as the Greek pupils were inspired by the eloquence of their teachers, Socrates and others. To discontinue the sign method in favor of pure oralism is to take a cane away from a lame man. I never was an institution teacher of the deaf."

James I. Sansom, Chicago, Illinois, was instructed under the combined system at the Indiana Institution and Gallaudet College: "Education embraces the culture and instruction of the mind. The culture and instruction must be based on a knowledge of the mind and its activities. In relation to the mind of the deaf, such knowledge is necessary on part of his instructors, and this can be accomplished through

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a language at which perfect understanding can be reached between instructor and pupil and it is the sign language.

Speech and lip-reading should be encouraged where practicable, but if one were to choose between the culture of the mind and attempts at speech, the latter should give way to the former.

Adaptability on part of the instructor should solve this problem."

Laura R. Searing, Santa Cruz, California: Became suddenly and totally deaf at the age of eleven; was taught during four years, 1871, at Clarke institution, at Prof. Pell's sound as a private pupil, and at Mystic (Connecticut) school: "I can scarcely estimate the advantages that speech has been to me, and I wish it might have been the same with lip-reading. I understand the lips of people who take the trouble to converse with me, but it is an effort." "But deafness is less burdensome on account of my literary profession—silence contributes to mental activity."

Anton Schroeder, St. Paul, Minnesota: "I was instructed by the combined method, and I attended the Minnesota state school for the deaf nine years, then St. John's university (for the hearing) three years. I have never been employed as an institution teacher, but have been in business, manufacturing my inventions for about six years. It was about one year ago when I sold out all my patents in the east for cash, and I traveled for the company on a salary, with expenses paid. I shall expect to open a store some time next spring.

In regard to the method of educating the deaf, experience has taught me that the finger alphabet, signs and oralism constitute the only perfect method, and the deaf can easily be much better educated this way than by oralism and get along well in the world. Last year while traveling all over the country, I visited some different state schools, and found that the combined method is the very best and the students are much better educated in every respect."

J. L. Smith, Faribault, Minnesota: (The inspector has Mr. Smith's assent to the following form) Lost hearing totally at the age of eight. During the next three years he remained at home receiving instruction from his mother, retaining speech fully, and at the age of eleven he entered the state school at Faribault as an inmate and was placed in an oral class, remaining five years. His teacher employed finger spelling and signs when necessary to overcome difficulties in pupils' understanding. He was graduated after five years, entered Gallaudet college, and was graduated therefrom in 1883, and since that

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date has taught continuously. He uses speech almost invariably with persons who can hear, and he values it highly. He finds it, however, of practically little benefit in a social way. He can pass the time of day with people, but for anything like prolonged intercourse he does not find it of much advantage. * * *

He makes it a rule in public places when it is important that he shall understand and be understood to use writing as a means of communication. Possibly if he were an expert lip-reader his views might be modified by experience. The greatest pleasure of his life is derived from free communication with his deaf fellow beings by means of signs and spelling. * * *

He believes in teaching speech and lip-reading wherever practicable, and that a judicious use of signs and spelling should be permitted in every case—for a deaf person confined to hanging on the uncertain motion of the lips for all intercourse with his fellow beings, both deaf and hearing, is certain to fall short of the fullest enjoyment of social life, and to lose many an opportunity for acquiring pleasure and profit that a knowledge of signs and spelling would afford.”

Charles E. Steinwender, Indianapolis, Indiana: “I was educated by the combined system. Before losing my hearing, I attended for three years the public schools of this city, both German and English, and when becoming deaf from sickness at the age of ten years, I retained to some extent the power of speech. In the fall of 1873 I entered the Indiana state school for the deaf and was graduated in 1881. At this school the means used for continuing my education was principally the manual and sign language, articulation lessons having been given me from the fall of 1880 up to the time of my graduation; but during that period I was not in the school room for more than two months. My opinion relative to methods is unequivocally in favor of the combined system, which consists of all known methods of educating the deaf. I oppose using one method at the exclusion of others, when, by using a combined means, the education of the deaf can be best subserved and more rapidly attained.

I am emphatically opposed to the exclusive use of the ‘pure oral’ because the results attained along that line have not been and are not what are claimed for it.”

A. R. Spear, St. Paul, Minnesota: “Was deaf at eleven years of age. Was taught in combined method at Minnesota state institution; and graduated at twenty-three years of age. Little effort at speech during the course. I think these facts have had more to do with my

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'getting on in the world' than the method by which I was educated. But if I were to go through it all again in the light of experience I should still choose the combined system though I should want speech to be the chief method. I use speech entirely in 'getting on in the world,' but find the sign language and manual alphabet essential to my highest social enjoyment and domestic happiness.

I was never a teacher in an institution under the impression of others, but in 1890 I founded the school for the deaf at North Dakota and for five years was superintendent. I established the combined system in that school and the system is still followed.

To my mind the present way of educating the deaf by packing off little boys and girls away from their homes to one big state institution is not necessary. I would have a deaf child educated at its home with its brothers and sisters, and at no greater expense to the state than for those same brothers and sisters. The present system of state institutions was established in 1817 and has been followed to this day without any very serious attempt having been made to see if there is no other way to do the work as well and at less expense to the state. Deafness does not deprive a child of his right to an education at home.

If it were made a part of the requirements of students of the normal schools that they be qualified in all methods of teaching the deaf—and why should they not be instructed in this branch of education—then it seems to me there would be no need to send deaf children away from their homes.

A teacher thus qualified, when she finds a deaf child in her district, can take him to her school with his brothers and sisters and teach him. If not, why not?

Of course, such a plan would meet with objections from the 'old line' teachers, but I think objections might be answered and that experiment would be demonstrated that the deaf may be effectually educated in this way."

John T. Tillinghast, New Bedford, Massachusetts: "Was taught on the oral method. I have addressed many deaf mute gatherings and am strongly in favor of what is called the combined method. I have done well, and am very well satisfied with my present situation. Am almost totally deaf. My speech is not perfect but I am readily understood, when I am not I have recourse to the pencil. I think more attention should be paid to the English language and good penmanship. Too much attention cannot be paid to moral character and deportment."

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Job Turner, Staunton, Virginia: "I have been a deaf mute since infancy and have never known the value of sound. At the age of six I was placed in a school where speaking children were taught. I learned no language—did learn finger spelling.

Educated at the American school at Hartford, by the sign and manual method. Entered at the age of twelve, and completed the course at nineteen years, leaving in 1839.

Thoroughly appreciating the method through which I received my education I am strongly inclined to hold that the sign method is that which is best suited to imparting an education to the totally deaf. It may be that the oral method proves best suited to the semi-mutes or such as have lost the sense of hearing after enjoying this sense; but in some cases I incline to the belief that signs should be employed as auxiliary.

I taught for thirty-four years since 1876; and am a minister during twenty-five years."

R. W. Williams, La Crosse, Wisconsin, (Vice President of the La Crosse Engraving Co.): "Heard until six years old, was schooled at Wisconsin institution and graduated from Gallaudet college in 1895, being taught on the combined method.

After devoting some time to the study of this subject and from my own experiences and long associations with the deaf, I have come to the conclusion that the combined method as used in most of the large state schools for the deaf gives the most satisfactory results.

Too much weight cannot be placed on the importance of language teaching. Having acquired a fair command of language, a deaf child will experience less trouble in mastering other studies.

In regard to the teaching of speech, I am sorry to say it is being carried too far by those who have a mistaken idea as to its real value. Parents are always anxious to have their children learn to talk and are thus led to believe what is in fact an impossibility in most cases, and they discover their mistake only when it is too late. I know of many instances of this kind.

You will observe that very few of the deaf make use of their speech after leaving the school room. In schools where signs are prohibited, pupils prefer to remain silent rather than use speech, and thus hinder the mental growth.

I believe in teaching speech to those who were deprived of hearing when three or more years of age. To attempt to teach speech to those who never heard their own voice is only adding to their misfortune. The sign language is a God-send to the deaf, and will ever remain so."

Opinions of Individuals and Organizations.

OPINIONS OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

PRES. E. M. GALLAUDET.

Referring to the opinions of individuals and organizations in the Proceedings of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of Gallaudet College for the deaf, and the presiding officer during many years of the convention, said in a private letter dated October 18, 1901, that the following articles of the convention—1901—"express the conviction of the mass of instructors of deaf-mutes in this country today," and the president added, "That many European teachers have assured me within the last three or four years, as I have visited them in their schools, that the sentiment was growing among teachers in Europe in favor of the platform on which our convention stands." "My views are in full accord with those set forth in the platform of our convention."

In the convention President Gallaudet said: "In the relative position of methods there has been practically no change since our last meeting. The combined system prevails in a large majority of our schools. The oral method, pure and simple, is not more widely employed than it was three years ago.—The last preceding regular session of the instructors.—

The teaching of speech is in somewhat larger proportion, as is also teaching by speech, in combined system schools. * * *

During the last thirty years I have made six visits to Europe, and have had many opportunities of visiting schools for the deaf, attending congress of instructors, meeting with large numbers of educated deaf-mutes, conferring with teachers and others interested in the deaf.

I am sure none of you will doubt my sincerity when I say that during all these years I have held my mind open to conviction on any point of importance as to methods. * * *

Evidence of a strong drift toward the adoption of other methods than the oral exists in many parts of Europe, where oralism has long had exclusive sway, and is found in recent writings of such men as Heidsiek of Breslau, Walther and Arendt of Berlin, Göpfert of Leipsic, Forchhammer of Copenhagen, and Nordin of Sweden, quotations from which you have seen in our professional publications. To these I may

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add the private assurances given me last summer in Paris by the director and censor of the Paris institution, that the views of the faculty of that venerable school were in practical accord with mine as to methods; and these assurances were repeated by the head of a prominent school in Great Britain not long after they were given to me. It will be remembered that the Paris institution adopted the oral method to the exclusion of that of its founder, de l'Epee, shortly after the action of the Milan congress in 1880, and has therefore given oralism a protracted trial.

While my conferences with many instructors and my observation of results in schools with deaf children have been sufficient to confirm my views as to methods, more weighty than these has been the testimony of educated deaf-mutes, with whom I have conversed freely, especially those I have met in Europe, for these have been almost entirely the graduates of oral schools.

In the summer of 1897 I had the privilege of meeting, through appointments made by friends in advance, with many hundreds of educated deaf-mutes in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Great Britain, and Ireland.

The testimony of these was uniformly that the speech of a large proportion of the graduates of oral schools was worse than useless to them in after life, and that the time spent by them in acquiring the imperfect utterance of which they were only capable was time wasted. I need not do more than allude in this connection to the petition of 800 German deaf-mutes to the Emperor that manual methods might be introduced into the schools of their country. Nor need I speak of the action of the educated deaf-mutes in this country in their national conventions, many members of which are graduates of oral schools, further than to quote the editorial comment of the *New Era* on the last convention held in St. Paul in 1900, at which strong resolutions commending the combined system were unanimously adopted. The *New Era* says: 'It was a gathering of educated deaf gentlemen and ladies such as no other country could produce, and in itself was a living exhibit of the superiority of the "combined system" of instruction. This association will be greatly in evidence in coming years, and will obtain recognition and exert influence far beyond that of any organization of the deaf in this or any other country.'

In many individual cases the testimony of parents and friends of orally taught deaf children as to the unsatisfactory results of such teaching could be given did time permit.

In estimating the conclusive value of the testimony I have referred

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to, I ask you to consider that it is in no respect answered or set aside by statements that there are deaf persons who have attained wonderful success as speakers and lip readers, nor is its force diminished by the fact that there are large schools in which all the pupils are taught on the oral method, nor again is it weakened, far less answered, by the flippant claim (for it deserves no better word) of some teachers that the educated deaf are no proper judges as to what method is best for them; nor is the hope well founded that is expressed by some ardent oralists that the skill and improved methods of American teachers will in due time fulfill the flattering promises of the partisans of pure oralism. * * *

"But a more serious injury to deaf children is inflicted, in my judgment, by the denial to them of public exercises, lectures, etc., in the language of signs.

Much testimony that I am satisfied is reliable has come to me to the effect that chapel exercises conducted orally, and to a great extent those carried on through the manual alphabet, entirely fail of their object with a large majority of those present.

That this is true is acknowledged in the school founded by Heinicke in Leipsic, where, as stated by one of the instructors, 'in chapel every word of an address is simultaneously accompanied by a sign, as it is quite hopeless to expect that an audience at such occasions as religious services could follow an address of some length by lip reading.'

Without taking time to speak at length as to the value of public exercises for deaf children in school, I will merely express my strong conviction that for all such children, no matter by what method their schoolroom training is carried on, chapel exercises, lectures, plays, etc., in the sign language, used by masters thereof, are of distinct advantage in the mental and moral development of the children, and that this advantage far over-balances any possible unfavorable influence which is thought to be exerted by means of communication other than speech or words."

Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of New York City, son of Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the founder of the Hartford school for the deaf, the first established in America, and brother of President E. M. Gallaudet,—a missionary among the deaf during many years,—is reported in the Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Convention of American Instructors (Buffalo, 1901) to have said:

"I am an honorary member of the convention, I suppose. I represent, really, the directors of the New York Institution for the Deaf and

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Dumb. I was chosen a delegate, but am not engaged in actual teaching. I want to call attention to faults that have arisen in connection with this subject. It is an illustration of the very underlying fact that there must be different methods. We can not settle down on any one method of teaching deaf-mutes. It depends on the teacher, in a great measure, studying the question and then working it out from his own personality. I fear in this effort to teach deaf-mute children too much by merely spelling to them, or speaking to them, we lose sight of the fact of the loss of the sound of the human voice. In the teaching of hearing children they are accumulating from time to time certain sounds which illustrate ideas, rather confused at first, but by and by the sound of the human voice brings up an idea, which is communicated then with a printed word, or a written word; and there I get back to the underlying fact of the whole thing, and that is what the deaf-mutes tell us themselves, the intelligent ones, that "we need the sign language to bring out ideas with deaf-mute children." * * *

With a deaf-mute mother and a deaf-mute wife, I love signs, and I use them, and shall continue to use them. I use them with my little granddaughter. I could give you several wonderful instances showing, not yet her use of language, but her ideas preparing the way for the use of language. So I say again, my dear friends, don't dabble with the sign language, don't get it down in the dust and stamp on it, but cultivate it, make it a means of explaining words and sentences, and ideas and thoughts. There is something more in life than a mere knowledge of the English language. There is happiness, which comes from the Spirit of God into the inmost life; and we all know we have to have lectures, and debates, and services to get hold of the personalities of our deaf-mute friends to lead them up to something higher than a mere knowledge of the English language."

DR. ALEXANDER G. BELL.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C., was a teacher of the deaf in early life, having an independent experimental school, and he has a deaf member of his family. He has made extensive research in interest of instruction of the deaf—one line of which led him to the invention of the (Bell) telephone. Dr. Bell's secretary affirms that the Doctor's present judgments are represented by his utterance at the Sixth National Conference of Superintendents and Principals, reproduced from the Proceedings, as follows:

"When we study the methods by which languages are naturally acquired by hearing children we observe that comprehension of the lan-

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guage always precedes a child's attempt to express ideas in that language. He understands the language before he uses it; whereas, in our attempts to apply the natural method to the deaf, we try to make the child use the language before he understands it.

I was very much struck by the remark of Mr. Job Williams, that it is practice, practice, practice, that gives a perfect command of language. That it is the frequency of repetition of words that impresses them upon the memory. Now, what sort of repetition do we give to the hearing child? Will any member of this Conference make the experiment? It is an interesting one. Take a book intended for children's use and read it aloud. Test the speed of your reading, and you will find that two hundred words a minute is not a rapid rate.

A stenographer would say that one hundred and fifty words a minute is above the average rate of public speaking, but this is for language in which long words are of frequent occurrence, and where a deliberateness of utterance is employed that is uncommon in talking to children. Not only do short words predominate in our conversation with children, but mothers and nurses gabble at such express speed that a stenographer would probably give up in despair the attempt to transcribe the conversation. I am convinced from experiment that the average rate of nursery gossip exceeds two hundred words a minute. However, to be well within the mark, let us assume one hundred and fifty words as the average rate, and calculate upon this supposition the number of words presented to the ears of a hearing child in the course of a day. Let us suppose that if these words were concentrated into one continuous talk, without any pause, it would amount to a speech of four hours in length, and surely this is not an excessive assumption. One hundred and fifty words a minute amounts to nine thousand words an hour, or thirty-six thousand words in four hours. This means that we shower at the ears of the hearing child no less than thirty-six thousand words a day, and as the whole vocabulary we use in talking to children hardly exceeds three hundred words, this means a very great daily repetition.

We not only talk to a child at the rate of thirty-six thousand words a day, but we do this for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year (we do not stop on Sundays), and we do this for two years at least before we expect the child to turn round and talk to us. If, then, we attempt to apply to the deaf the natural method of learning language, what sort of repetition of words to the eye should we give the deaf child before we exact from him any great efforts at English composition? In the natural method of learning language, comprehension

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always precedes expression. But in our schools for the deaf this process is generally reversed. For example, in our sign institutions, a story is told in signs, and pupils who know little or nothing of the English language are required to go through the drudgery of writing out the story in words. Would not the converse process be more natural and profitable? Even in schools where the sign language is not employed, action writing is largely resorted to. For example, a teacher will take a book from a pupil, open it, pretend to read it, then close it and lay it upon the table. She then asks her class to express in English words what she has done.

While this plan furnishes an admirable exercise in composition for older pupils, it is surely out of place with pupils who cannot understandingly read an ordinary book. It reverses the process of nature, which demands that comprehension shall precede expression; that a child must understand a language before he uses it.

Now, we know perfectly well that if we can repeat words to the eyes of deaf children with anything like the frequency and clearness with which we represent them to the ears of the hearing, the deaf will come to master the language by the same natural process that produces comprehension in the hearing child. The great difficulty is how to do this. The speed of writing, even at a scribble, hardly exceeds thirty words a minute. The speed of the manual alphabet can be made to approximate one hundred words a minute, but very few teachers exceed an average speed of eighty words per minute. It is obvious then, that the teacher can not, by his own exertions even approximate to the speed of speech. * * *

Though the speed at which we write is limited to about thirty words a minute, the speed at which we read is very different, especially when the words are presented in print so that the letters are clear and unambiguous. I gave an interesting novel, the other day, to a friend, and noted the time when the reading began, and also the time when the book was closed. I then made a calculation of the number of words read, and I found that more words had been read in an hour and a half than a hearing child hears in the course of a day.

Other experiments have convinced me that the speed of silent reading, at least for those who know the language, averages from three hundred to even four hundred words a minute. I say, then, there is hope for the deaf, by putting books before them and accustoming them to form the habit of reading.

I would urge upon all superintendents and principals of schools for the deaf the importance of introducing reading as a regular school

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exercise, for the purpose of teaching language. I would introduce into the very youngest classes the practice of reading, regardless of the fact that the children may not understand the meaning of the words on the printed page before them. By this practice a repetition of words to the eye would be secured, which could not probably be obtained in any other way, and reading would co-operate with the regular instruction of the school-room to bring about a gradual comprehension of language.

I would place in the hands of the youngest pupils, in printed form, the stories that hearing children love to hear, and require them to read those stories, whether they understand them or not, without giving them any explanation of the meaning. Then, after their allotted task is completed, I would give them a reward.

I would show them a picture or show the story out in natural pantomime. I do not hold with many of my friends that signs have not their use. I believe that signs, like pictures, are capable of being used so as actually to facilitate the acquisition of our language by the deaf. The proper use of signs is to illustrate language, not to take its place.

* * *

There is the same distinction between pantomime and the sign-language that there is between pictures and the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Egyptian hieroglyphics consist of abbreviated conventionalized pictures, just as the sign language consists of abbreviated conventionalized pantomime. No one will deny that the exhibition of a picture may add interest to the story that we tell a child. It illustrates the language, and it may be of invaluable assistance to him in realizing our meaning; but is that any reason why we should teach him English through Egyptian hieroglyphics?

The moment you teach one language through another, the pupil thinks in the language of communication and acquires the other as a foreign tongue, just as the hearing children in our public schools continue to think exclusively in English, however many languages may be included in their curriculum of studies. The 'natural method' demands that you shall teach a language by using it for the communication of thought without translation into any other tongue. If you want your child to learn German or French, the English language is an obstacle in the way, and retards his mastery of the foreign tongue, just as the use of the sign-language in our institutions retards the acquisition of English. If you send your child to Germany or France, or so surround him with German or French speaking people that communication is carried on exclusively in one or the other of these languages, he acquires the French or German as a native tongue."

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Doctor Bell is reported in the Proceedings of the Twelfth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, 1890, to have said: "Would it not be well before discussing this subject, to define what you mean by 'signs.' You have 'natural signs'—to which nobody objects and you have the 'conventional signs,' which constitute the Sign-language.

We have witnessed this afternoon one of the most beautiful exhibitions of 'natural signs' that it has ever been my lot to see (Madame Alberti's exposition of Delsarte, recorded on page ..), for it will be observed that the beauty of the performance lay in the character of the natural signs employed, and in the mechanism of the gestures (extended and curvilinear), and not in those signs of which the spoken words were the translation. * * *

And now in relation to the Sign-language. No one can admire it more than I do. I have studied it, and though I may not know it as well as the sign-teachers here, I admire it as much as they do. I have advocated its study by men of science, but I do not think it advisable to use it in the education of the deaf. And why? Because it is not the language of the people among whom they live. It is not known to the millions of people among whom they live; and the more they think and talk in the language that is not the language of the people, the more they become foreigners to the people around them. * * *

Now, in considering the subject of the Education of the Deaf, it seems to me advisable that we should lay down some general principles and bear them constantly in mind. We want some general principles to guide us, by which we can test the value of the different instrumentations that we possess for educating the deaf.

One principle, that is often lost sight of, I am afraid, is this: That the main object of the education of the deaf, is to fit them to live in a world of hearing and speaking people, and that, therefore, your main object should be to teach your pupils to think in the language of the people among whom they are to live, and to use that language as their own. The question of the education of the deaf thus resolves itself into the simple question of language teaching. Given, the English language, and all other things follow, through its agency.

Now, if I send my child to an Institution for the education of the deaf, I want him there to learn the English language. What then have we to do with the sign-language? Surely, as little as possible. I want my child to learn the English language, and the use of the Sign-language, excepting in those cases where it may be absolutely necessary and the best for the attainment of that other end, is pernicious.

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It hurts; it pulls down; it undoes; it brings forth groans of disappointment and dissatisfaction from the teachers; and after all, we have to undo our work and commence in another way, for the only way by which a language can be thoroughly mastered, is by using it for the communication of thought, without translation into any other language. If you want a child to master the English language, you must use the English language in communication with him, without translating into the Sign-language. 'Signs,' in the broader sense, are necessary, for natural signs belong as much to the English language as to the Sign-language, and are used by all.

But the proper use of signs is to illustrate language, not to take its place. The Sign-language in our schools for the deaf takes the place of the English Language in the mind of the deaf child, and he then learns the English as a foreign tongue."

Dr. Bell is reported as follows on pages 364-5 of the *Columbian History of Education of Wisconsin*:

"It is well known that those whom we term 'deaf-mutes' have no other natural defect save that of deafness. They are simply persons who are deaf from childhood, and many of them are only hard of hearing. The lack of articulate speech which has led to their denomination as 'mutes' results from lack of instruction, and not from any defect of the vocal organs. No one naturally acquires without instruction a language he has never heard. But, if children who are born deaf or hard of hearing do not naturally speak, how, then, do they think? It is difficult for us to realize the possibility of a train of thought carried on without words; but what words can a deaf child know who has not heard the sounds of speech? What we think, we think in words, though we may not actually utter sounds. Let us eliminate from our consciousness the train of words, and what remains? I do not venture to answer the question; but it is this, and this alone, that belongs to the thoughts of a deaf child. Even written words, as found in books and periodicals, though appealing to a sense possessed by the deaf child, mean no more to him without instruction than a Russian or Chinese book would mean to us. Who, then, can picture the profound depth of the ignorance of the uneducated deaf-mute? If you would try to realize the black darkness of his mind, consider what your mental condition would be were you to wipe out from your memory everything you have ever heard of and everything you have read. Naturally intelligent, the deaf child looks out upon the world and longs for knowledge. Common humanity demands that we use every means—even to compulsion—to bring under instruction

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the deaf children of Wisconsin. Upon other grounds also the education of deaf children is a matter of importance; for deaf-mutes, if allowed to grow up without instruction, have all the passions of men and women, without the restraining influences that spring from a cultivated understanding."

DR. THOMAS ARNOLD—A. FARRAR, JR.

Arnold's "Education of the Deaf" has been the standard reference of instructors who employ the oral method. The work has been revised by A. Farrar, Jr. (A. D. 1901) upon the request of the English College of Teachers. Prof. Farrar was Arnold's deaf pupil and his utterances are noteworthy. Thoams Arnold lived 1816-1897, and was one of the successful British teachers of speech.

Farrar's Arnold says: "In what follows we assume the case to be one of congenital deaf-mutism or of adventitious deaf-mutism occurring very early—not later than the third year. The first and most obvious effect of deafness is that the conditions of acquiring knowledge and the relations of the child to others are changed. The exclusion of all that is conveyed by sound throws the burden on sight and touch, not only of acquiring and utilizing sense-impressions of the external world, but of finding out what others mean by their looks and gestures. Objects and their motions alone remain, unnamed by or dissociated from vocal signs. Nor is this all. Not only do the organs of speech become inert from disuse, but the brain suffers from the inaction of those centres more especially associated with hearing and speech, and a reduction in the working efficiency of the organ as a whole ensues. The internal work of ideation is not entirely suspended, but the concepts formed under such circumstances are blurred and indistinct. The condition of the deaf-mute thus becomes one of mental imprisonment in silence, in which the instincts, tendencies, and impulses roused and cherished by our first mental contact with life and nature, through the association of the hearing with the other senses, and which almost without effort teach us so much of language, are all but stifled or lost. The poor child thus becomes familiar with, and even tired of, everything before he learns their names or uses, and may be troubled with thoughts which he has no means of expressing."

"The precise difference between a hearing and a deaf child in respect to language is this, that the former hears it spoken by others and learns it by imitating them, but the latter does not, and as a substitute copies the forms and motions he sees about him and so invents his own language of gestures, in which he also thinks. And, further,

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the inability of those about him to understand or use it to more than a very limited extent aggravates rather than mitigates his condition of deaf-mutism. * * *

As the deaf-mute knows nothing of sound except in the form of mere vibration destitute of its higher qualities, he has no mental images of it. His actual mental images are wholly visual, aided by motor images, and when his gesture language is sufficiently developed take a pictorial form. His thought is consequently lacking in the clearness, precision and quickness due to the use of sound images, and on which the highest intellectual operations depend. But let him be taught to speak, then the imitation of the vocal sounds, through the sense of touch, will excite in his mind mental images of their organic movements and positions commingled with faint images of the associated vocal vibrations, exactly as the same sounds, heard and imitated by the hearing child, excite sound images in his mind. The sensations arising from the articulation of vocal sounds being thus transmitted to their proper centres in the brain, are therefore capable of fulfilling the same functions, and serving the same purposes in memory and thought as sound-sensations. The deaf-mute, in fact, acquires an 'internal speech' in all respects the same as that of the hearing, the element of sound alone being absent. This fact is often disputed, and the speech of the deaf described as 'mechanical,' i. e., having no relation to the intelligence, but it is fully confirmed by the experience of the oral deaf. The failure of many of the orally-taught deaf to make a free and natural use of speech is due, not so much to any imperfections in their vocal utterance as to a lack of the necessary aptitude to use the forms of speech as a mental language, or in other words, they fail to assimilate speech sufficiently to the processes of mentation. Such aptitude to make mind and voice react quickly on each other is dependent on a high physical condition and mental alertness to a greater extent than in those who hear, for a low or anaemic state of body or weak mental power, or both, are not favorable conditions for the development of the mental language of touch derived from the process of articulation. To sum up—

1. Touch is the primary and most fundamental form of perception.
2. Highly developed in the lips and tongue, it is a necessary condition of the acquisition of speech by imitation and practice; in the hearing, by the aid of the ear; in the deaf, by that of sight.
3. This is in accordance with what Baldwin calls the principle of Kinaesthetic Equivalents, which expresses the truth that we must have some thought or mental picture in mind which is equivalent to the

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feeling of any organic movement we desire to make, so that we can not acquire or use speech without a store in memory of the equivalent movements derived from the sense-experience of touch and hearing or touch and sight.

4. As a source of ideas and conceptions of the kind that remain in the mind the intellectual value of touch is of a high order.

5. The mental images of speech furnished by the sensations of touch, associated with their names, are, under favorable conditions, as capable of the same intellectual functions and of serving the same purposes in memory and thought as the mental images of sound.

6. The deaf can therefore be taught so as to think and speak as the hearing do. * * *

Oral Method. In principle there is no valid objection to the manual alphabet as a means of communication, but as it diverts the attention which should be given to speech and lip-reading its use is inexpedient, and it is altogether excluded by the pure oralists. If used at all, it should only be to supply the occasional deficiencies of lip-reading.

Writing, while it should be associated with speech from the first, should be strictly subordinated to it as a means of instruction and according to the exigencies of the course of education.

One or two of the more weighty objections usually made to the oral method *qua* method may be noticed here. The first is that as speech is an audible form of language addressed solely to the ear, the deaf can only be educated by one addressed to the eye, and hence that all attempts to substitute an audible for a visible language are contrary to nature, and that consequently the speech of the deaf is at best a merely artificial expedient, the exact value of which they are unable to gauge, thus rendering it uncertain and variable, and of little or no educational value. To this, it may be replied that the oral method is not and does not pretend to be a *perfect* substitute for the educational processes based on hearing; but that its process is nevertheless rational, and its objects within certain limits attainable with a large number of the deaf, because they are in accordance with known psychological laws as to the relations of speech and mind independently of hearing, and are in no degree militated against by such imperfections of vocal utterance as may be due to the lack of the guiding power of the ear.

A second objection is, that owing to the necessity of spending so much time in acquiring the mechanical part of speech, its use as a means of communication is delayed, and mental development and the acquisition of knowledge hindered, and moreover that the conditions

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of the method render the work irksome and tedious to the deaf. It must be admitted that during the early stages of the course progress is slow, but on the other hand this is more than compensated for by the progress made in the advanced stages, which is relatively more rapid than if the method had not been employed from the first, and the feeling of irksomeness, which, by the way, does not always exist, passes off as the pupils get more habituated to the use of spoken language.

A third, but minor, objection is that there are always a number of comparative failures under the oral method, but it is also true that there are comparative failures under the manual or any other method. They do not disprove the merits of the particular method followed in any case, and in that of the oral not to the extent alleged."

Farrar remarks: "Unqualified assertions of the impossibility of forming clear conceptions by signs alone are sometimes made. It is true that signs are on a much lower plane than speech in this and other respects, but there is nothing in their nature to prevent them from becoming, from long use, mere symbols, and thus serve the same end as spoken or written words."

Also, Farrar: "The great majority of the deaf can be taught to articulate, but this is not quite the same thing as saying that they all can be benefited in equal degree by the speech either educationally or socially. Seventy-five per cent may be taken as a maximum of those who can profitably be educated by the oral method."

SUPT. J. C. GORDON.

The following compendium of opinions is from "Education of the Deaf" (1892), by Dr. Joseph C. Gordon, present Superintendent of the State School at Jacksonville, Illinois:

"Though the exact proportion of adventitious, or "acquired," cases of deafness in our schools is unknown, it appears probable that in recent years about 66 per cent. of the pupils were not born deaf, and a large percentage of these acquired colloquial language, as commonly used by children at least, before the loss of their hearing. Undoubtedly the majority of these are fit subjects for special schools; but it must be remembered that upon this foundation it is comparatively easy for special teachers to build up scholarship of a fair, and even a superior quality, for which but little credit is due to the method of instruction or the ability or efficiency of instructors. The temptation is very great to gauge results by the exceptional and brilliant cases from this group. The munificent provision made under legislation which is

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liberally construed, the attractions of institution-life, and the influence of public sentiment, all combine to draw into our schools pupils of superior attainments, who in other lands would neither enter deaf-mute schools in youth nor be known as deaf-mutes in adult life. This class, in America, affords not a few examples of masters of written English, capable of writing the vernacular with a vigor and ease of diction which is worthy of admiration. The attainment of this remarkable facility in writing idiomatic English is in part the result of assiduous, and even excessive, practice and drill in sentence forms to an extent unattempted and undreamed of in composition-writing in the ordinary education of hearing persons; the cultivation of the habit of reading books also contributes to this result. Members of this class, though handicapped in many of the employments of adult life, have within their reach the whole world of literature, and almost the entire domain of science, upon the same terms as their hearing brethren.

When we turn to that class of the deaf for whose benefit special schools in general were primarily organized, and for whom they are an absolute necessity—the deaf-born and those deprived of hearing in early infancy—the fact has been long known, though not fully realized, that we find but few, indeed, who have gained the ability, in passing through our schools, to do three important things, to wit: To read ordinary books with profit and pleasure; to compose even a page of idiomatic English concerning ordinary matters; and to comprehend clearly our language as used in business and the occupations of life. The great majority of real deaf-mutes, of fair capacity and willingness to learn, remain, through no fault of their own, foreigners, in varying degrees, in the land of their birth, hampered in their intercourse with others, and cut off from the means of self-improvement. Exceptions to this rule are conspicuous through their very rarity. Even intelligent and educated adults of this class have been known, who, in case of illness in the family, were unable to understand the usual inquiries of a physician or to follow his explicit directions.

Is there no remedy available? I am not one of those who entertain a poor opinion of the ability of the congenitally deaf to acquire and to retain a fair command of our language. To say nothing of individual cases which may or may not be exceptional, and of proficiency elsewhere of which I am not personally cognizant, I have seen within the last year impromptu conversational English, used by deaf-born pupils of the Northampton, Rochester, and Philadelphia schools, in a manner to lead me to hope that the day is near at hand when the deaf-born in general will go forth from these schools, and from many others, able

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to comprehend the full force of our language, prepared to use it in the intercourse of life, and fitted to go forward in the independent acquisition of knowledge. Indeed, rare minds among them may carry the golden key to the paradise of literature. These results seem to be within the reach of all earnest and intelligent teachers willing to avail themselves of improved methods of language-teaching. * * *

The problems which have confronted all laborers in this field are many and difficult; and though able and well equipped minds have been devoted to the solution of them, few, if any, fundamental principles have been established, and definite methods of procedure have not found general acceptance. The education of the deaf has not passed yet beyond the experimental stage. Though methods and systems may be sharply differentiated, I am persuaded, from personal observation, from conversation with instructors, and from a study of the literature of the subject, that the instruction of the deaf is in a state of transition and of progress which renders the shibboleths of the past vague, and of doubtful utility aside from the historical interest which may attach to them.

The teaching of language, as the key to knowledge, rightly holds the foremost place in the instruction of the deaf. In this branch, radical reforms are steadily making progress which have not been subjected as yet to statistical inquiry. Subordinate to language-teaching, though holding a more prominent place in correct thought and discussion, is the teaching of speech. Figures are at hand to illustrate the progress of this phase of improvement in the education of the deaf in the United States. In 1887 the total number of deaf children under instruction was 7,978, of whom 2,556, or 32 per cent. were taught articulation; in 1891, four years later, 9,232 deaf children were under instruction, of whom 4,245, or 46 per cent., received instruction in articulation. In the former year, out of 577 teachers, 171, or 29.6 per cent., were engaged in teaching speech; in the latter out of 686 teachers, 258, or 37.6 per cent., were teachers of speech.

Dr. Gordon writes the following resumé concerning the Congresses:

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, PARIS, 1878.

This Congress, upon the invitation of the French Government, was held at Paris, Sept. 23-30, 1878, under the presidency of the late Mr. Léon Vaïsse, at that time honorary director of the Paris Institution.

Owing to insufficient notice the attendance was small, only 54 members being enrolled. These represented Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Mr. J. D. Phil-

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brick, superintendent of the Boston Public schools, the only American present, represented the Horace Mann school. The other countries were represented by distinguished educators of the deaf.

The congress of Paris appointed an international committee and provided for the calling of the second International Congress. The following action, which may be regarded as the precursor of the Milan resolutions, was adopted by a vote which was almost unanimous:

The Congress, after mature deliberation, while retaining natural signs as an auxiliary of instruction, and especially as the earliest means of communication between the teacher and pupil, is of the opinion that the method of articulation accompanied by reading of speech upon the lips, having for its object the more complete restoration of the deaf-mute to society, should be decidedly preferred to all others,—a preference which is justified, moreover, by the general usage of this method, more and more, throughout Europe, and even in America.

At the same time, the Congress expresses the opinion that the method recognized by it as generally applicable is not suitable for subjects where the intellectual training has been sadly neglected or is completely wanting. It would apply to these the method of instruction by signs common to all deaf-mutes which permits, in whatever degree may be possible, a rapid development of the faculties.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, MILAN, 1880.

The second International Congress was called by a duly constituted committee and the invitations were sent out in season, along with an elaborate programme of topics for papers and discussions. The organized profession in the United States sent duly accredited delegates to the Congress, which was held in Milan in 1880.

In the organization of the Congress no provision was made for any equitable system of voting according to number of schools, or of teachers, or of pupils represented.

There were present 164 active members: 87 from Italy, 56 from France, 8 from England, 5 from the United States, 3 from Germany, 1 from Belgium, and 1 from Switzerland.

The main feature of this Congress was the question of methods of instruction, and the floor was occupied, not exclusively, but largely by advocates of oral methods, some of whom had abandoned the use of the language of signs. After three days had been spent in discussion, and several more in witnessing highly successful examinations and ex-

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hibitions of pupils of the local schools and of some thirty young men and women, former pupils who had gone out into the world, the Congress, amid the greatest enthusiasm, adopted the resolutions given below by a vote of 160 to 4. The minority refused to accept the vote as fair, or as entitled to the weight of a deliverance from the International parliament, in view of the preponderating local attendance and local influence, the lack of equitable representation, the absence of full discussion, the general disregard of parliamentary practice as observed in English-speaking countries, and for other stated reasons.

* * *

The action of the Milan Congress was as follows:

I.

This Congress,

Considering the incontestable superiority of speech over signs (1) in restoring the deaf-mute to society and (2) in giving him a more perfect knowledge of language,

Declares,

That the oral method ought to be preferred to that of signs for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb.

II.

This Congress,

Considering that the simultaneous use of speech and signs has the disadvantage of injuring speech, lip-reading, and precision of ideas,

Declares,

That the pure oral method ought to be preferred.

* * * * *

VI.

The Congress,

Considering the results obtained by the numerous inquiries made concerning the deaf of every age and every condition long after they had quitted school, who when questioned upon various subjects, have answered correctly, with sufficient clearness of articulation, and read the lips of their questioners with the greatest facility,

Declares:

1. That deaf-mutes taught by the pure oral method do not forget after leaving school the knowledge which they have acquired there, but rather increase it by conversation and reading, which have been made easier for them.

2. That in their conversation with speaking persons they make use of speech exclusively.

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3. That speech and lip-reading, so far from being lost, are developed by practice.

VIII.

The Congress,

Considering that the introduction of the pure oral method in institutions where it is not yet employed should be—to avoid the certainty of failure—prudent, gradual, and progressive,

Recommends:

1. That the new pupils should form a class by themselves, in which the instruction should be given by speech.
2. That these pupils should be entirely separated from others too far advanced to be instructed by speech, and whose education will be completed by signs.
3. That each year a new speaking-class be established until all the old pupils taught by signs have finished their education.

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, BRUSSELS, 1883.

This was the largest of the International Conventions, numbering some two hundred and fifty members, and was remarkable for the number of distinguished educators of the deaf present from all parts of the world. No full or official report of the proceedings has fallen into the writer's hands. The following statement is taken from the London Times:

“The most remarkable feature of the Congress was that, after the lapse of three years, and in a more widely representative gathering, the decision of the Congress held at Milan in 1880 in favor of the pure oral system was accepted and acquiesced in as final, and thus practically confirmed with perfect unanimity.

FRENCH CONVENTION OF 1884.

This convention was held in Paris, in September, 1884, and a synopsis of its proceedings was published by Mr. M. Dupont, of the National Institution at Paris, in 1885.

“The teachers present were unanimous in their support of the oral method of instruction.”

FRENCH CONVENTION OF 1885.

This convention was held August 4-6, 1885, in Paris, under the presidency of Mr. A. Franck, member of the Institute. The instruction of

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arrières, or backward children, was a topic discussed, upon which extremely important action was taken, to which the reader's attention is directed. The following is a summary of the action of the Convention upon the principal subjects presented for consideration:

The convention, considering that the pure oral method, after having been admitted in principle at the Milan Congress, has been practiced in fact for four years in most of the French institutions, recommends, in order to insure and develop unity, (1) the preparation of programmes of instruction based upon the results obtained during the normal course of study, both with respect to the average of intelligent children and the average of those of mediocre capacity, or having a limited number of years to pass in school; (2) the preparation of elementary works developing, with precision and adaptation to the instruction of deaf-mutes, the subjects of these programmes; (3) visits of instructors from institution to institution during the school term; (4) the establishment of normal courses; * * * (9) the formation in existing schools of special classes for backward pupils (arrieres), for whose instruction no absolute method shall be imposed; (10) a diminution of the numbers of the large schools; (11) the separation of pupils taught by signs from the others; (12) rigorous application of the pure oral method; (13) strict watch of the pupils, (to prevent the use of signs), and constant practice in such speech as they already possess.

SCANDINAVIAN CONVENTION OF 1885.

This convention, held in Christiana in July, 1885, included teachers from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland. "A resolution in favor of the oral method was adopted by a vote of 70 to 44."

ACTION OF THE THIRD CONVENTION OF ARTICULATION TEACHERS OF THE DEAF, NEW YORK, 1884.

The first and second Conventions of Articulation Teachers were held at Worcester, Mass., in 1874. The first was composed of teachers of Professor A. Melville Bell's system of Visible Speech. This convention provided for the second, to which all teachers of speech, irrespective of method, were invited. These conventions were more of the nature of Teachers' Institutes than of deliberative assemblies.

The third convention was held June 25-28, 1884, under the presidency of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, in the Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington Avenue, between 67th and 68th Streets, New York. More than 200 members were enrolled.

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The following resolutions were offered by Professor Gordon:

Resolved, That the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb be requested to organize a section of the Convention for the promotion of articulation teaching.

Resolved, That this request be transmitted to the Executive Committee of the Convention. * * *

THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.

The American Instructors of the Deaf assembled in convention at Berkeley, California, in July, 1886, and representing all methods of instruction, acted upon the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great differences exist in mental and physical conditions, and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain cases which are practically and sometimes actually unattainable in others, these differences suggesting widely different treatment with different individuals; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the system of instruction existing at present in America, commends itself to the world, for the reasons that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf, while it allows diversity and independence of action, and works at the same time harmoniously, aiming at the attainment of an object common to all.

Resolved, That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf, to teach every pupil to speak and read from the lips, and that such efforts should be abandoned, only when it is plainly evident that the measure of success attained does not justify the necessary amount of labor. * * *

Amendments were offered as follows:

"Mr. Elmendorf, of the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes. I expected to be able to second these resolutions most heartily; and I can second the second resolution most heartily, with the proviso that these children who are given to articulation teachers for trial should be given to articulation teachers who are trained for the work, and not to novices, before saying it is a failure.

Dr. Gallaudet: I accept the proviso.

Mr. Elmendorf: Because in my short experience as a teacher I have not only known such things to be done, but I feel it my duty as an advo-

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cate of the articulation method exclusively to put that proviso in. With that proviso, I heartily second the motion.

Mr. Gillespie, of Nebraska: I am in favor of the resolutions, and will offer an amendment to the second resolution: that a general test be made, and that those who are found to have sufficient hearing to distinguish sounds shall be taught aurally.

Dr. Gallaudet: I will also accept that."

The resolutions as amended were adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON, 1886-88.

The composition of this commission and a brief account of its labors with reference to the deaf appear in the preceding pages. At a cost of \$230,000.00 all questions of public interest relating to the blind, the deaf, etc., were investigated with great thoroughness, and the evidence, along with the conclusions of the commission, was presented to parliament in a work of 1,574 large octavo pages. In regard to the method of instructing the deaf, the commission adopted the following recommendation:

That every child who is deaf should have full opportunity of being educated on the pure oral system. In all schools which receive government grants, whether conducted on the oral, sign and manual, or combined systems, all children should be, for the first year at least, instructed on the oral system, and after the first year they should be taught to speak and lip-read on the pure oral system, unless they are physically or mentally disqualified, in which case, with the consent of the parents, they should be either removed from the oral department of the school or taught elsewhere on the sign and manual system.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION OF 1890.

The Twelfth Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf, assembled in New York, in 1890.

At this convention the action of the third convention of articulation teachers was brought before the convention by Dr. Bell, who said,—

"If I am in order, I would like to direct the attention of the convention to a resolution that was passed by the third convention of articulation teachers, which met in this city in 1884.

"The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the convention of American instructors of the deaf and dumb be requested to organize a section of the convention for the promotion of articulation teaching.

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“Resolved, That this request be transmitted to the executive committee of the convention.” * * *

Whereas, at the last convention of articulation teachers of the deaf a resolution was adopted looking to the formation of a section of the (convention of) American instructors of the deaf “for the promotion of articulation teaching,” therefore, be it

Resolved, That the oral teachers of this convention be invited to form a section for the purpose indicated, to be organized under its own officers, the hours of meeting to be determined by the appropriate committee of the convention, and to be so ordered as to harmonize with the general meetings and with the normal section.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING OF SPEECH TO THE DEAF.

At the same session that the action recorded above was taken, the convention received with great favor the announcement of the organization of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. The purpose of this society was set forth by Mr. Z. F. Westervelt, as follows: “It is not a pure oral society; its purpose is to include every one who desires to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf, and it hopes on this ground ultimately to take into its number all teachers of the deaf, and all persons who can be interested in deaf-mute education.”

PAUL BINNER, Late Principal Milwaukee, Wis., Day School.

Paul Binner, principal of the day school for the deaf at Milwaukee, 1882-1895, stated in the “Science of the Elements of Speech,” a work that is used in the Milwaukee school as a guide in the instruction of pupils and of the teachers’ training class:

The speech of those endowed with all five senses is our ideal, or rather our ideal aim. The speech of hearing persons serves for us in our work in the school room as law and example, and in order to do justice to this law, we call to our aid phonics (phonetics), physiology, psychology, and experience. Then we find ways and means to the solution of this problem. * * *

The euphonious sound which the voice of a hearing child causes in our ear we can never hope to be able to obtain from the deaf child. With Polonious we must say, ‘Tis true; ‘tis true, ‘tis pity; and pity ‘tis ‘tis true.’ But this confession is not to render us negligent and careless, or cause us to accept this in idle resignation. Although we cannot

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reach our ideal, the perfect speech of the hearing, yet we can obtain a practical aim—a mean, to us a golden mean—between the perfect speech and indistinct articulation. We reach this practical aim when we enable our pupils to speak without endangering their health, when their speech is not unpleasant to the hearing person, when they can be readily understood, and when lip-reading enables them to understand what hearing people say.

The deaf-mute who is to reach this standard must have sound mental faculties and his organs of speech must be in good condition. The senses of sight and touch must be normal. The pupil must be placed under our care at the proper school age, not at the advanced age of ten or twelve. The number of pupils in a class is not to exceed ten. Gestures are to be prohibited. That does not mean that we do not allow the newcomer to use gestures. This would be inhuman and unwise; for it is the only mode of expression he has; we might just as well shut him in a dark cell and thus exclude him from all intercourse with the outer world.

But the gesture is to be allowed only until there is no need for the gesture, and there is no need for the gesture when we have supplied something to take its place; in our case it is the spoken word. * * *

Articulation is the special characteristic of the oral method; it must be its special characteristic during the whole course of school life. The teacher's whole attention must center on this one thing, not only during the first month or year, but all the time, and his discrimination in regard to the quality of the pupils' speech must, as their speech improves, become more and more minute. The instruction in articulation begins with the preliminary exercises. The object of these is to teach the pupil attention, to train his perceptive faculties, to exercise his imitative powers, and to prepare his organs of speech by a proper drill for the teaching of articulation, which means the production of the elements of speech and the subsequent combination of these into words and sentences.

The weaker the pupil is mentally, the more stress must be laid upon these preliminary exercises. They are to enable the pupil to perceive and imitate readily the most various movements, ranging from the most perceptible motions of the body—arms, legs, etc.,—to the least perceptible, the minute movements of the organs of speech.

The latter movements represent a large number of the actions of the organs in the production of the elements of speech. The term 'element of speech' is not used here in the general sense, it does not mean the formation of a complete sound, a vowel or consonant;

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but it means a position or an action of the organs which is a part of the conditions necessary for the formation of a vowel or a consonant. Thus the closed lips form one of the conditions necessary for the element *m*, the open passage through the nostrils in the interior of the mouth, another, and the vibrating glottis still another. Each of these conditions constitutes an element in the production of the elements of speech expressed by *m*. The elements, and these parts of elements, must be practiced so thoroughly with the beginner that he becomes able to notice the minutest of them at once, and to imitate them instantly and correctly. These exercises are not very difficult for the pupil, for the sense of sight can be assisted by that of touch. But this subject is not to be treated lightly by the teacher, and carelessness renders the exercise very high useless, and brings results which in themselves are the punishment for the negligent teacher. This work requires the closest attention of the teacher because it requires minute and precise action of certain muscles to the exclusion of other and yet kindred muscle action. Friction and explosive noises of various kinds, and voice, often appear as undesired adjuncts of certain muscle actions, and even the facial nerves take part in the sympathetic reflex action and produce grimaces. The exclusion of these improper actions of the muscles requires the constant attention of the teacher. But when this preliminary training has been conducted in the proper manner, then it shows its great value, a value which is appreciated by the teacher throughout the entire course of instruction, because it is a lasting benefit to the pupil. * * *

And now, shall we, following all the foregoing minute instructions, be able to make good speakers? No, in spite of all that. Only then when the teacher in every class from the lowest to the highest grade, with the utmost vigilance watches over the correct articulation of his pupils, and with the utmost tenacity enforces the best articulation of each word and sentence, allowing no careless and incorrect pronunciation of the most trivial word and the most casual remark, then, and only then, can we expect to do justice to his pupils, justice to the oral method, and justice to himself and to the profession. * * *

In visiting the parents of your pupils let the ever recurring theme of your advice and admonition be that they demand speech, and the best possible speech from their child.

Show them what you demand of the pupil; point out and make clear to them the special faults in the pupils' articulation; teach them how to overcome them, and let it be your aim to make the parents co-workers by imparting to them the guiding principles of the oral method."

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Professor Binner's discussion of brain centers follows and is in accordance with modern thought on this psycho-physiological question.

GEORGE DALGARNO.

George Dalgarno, in England, 1680, printed a tract entitled "The Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor." This tract gave the public the "Hand Alphabet," by use of which the blind-deaf and others have been able to communicate, by associating the letters of the alphabet with the parts of the hand, as follows: The ends of the thumb and fingers in order from the thumb represent the vowels; the balls of the thumb and fingers in like order represent b, c, d, f, g; the second joints of the thumb and fingers represent h, k, l, m, n; the third joints of the fingers represent p, q, r, s; the three ridges in the palm lying opposite the finger spaces, commencing on the thumb side, represent t, v, w; the balls in the palm near the wrist, commencing with the back of the thumb, represent x and z. This use of the hand is serviceable in communication between blind-deaf persons who have already mastered the alphabet, and normals who have familiarized themselves with the hand locations above described.

Dalgarno asserted, "That a deaf man may be taught to speak is no more a doubt to me than that a blind man may be taught to write; both of which I think not only possible, but also not very difficult."
* * * "Words might be gathered and read from the transient motions and configurations of the mouth as readily as from permanent characters upon paper."

Dalgarno insisted on diligence in observing the facial gestures, and in practice in enunciation under instruction. He also asserted that the names of familiar things and acts should be first used in instruction of the deaf. All his comments are so wise when reviewed in connection with modern practices that one might believe that his thesis had been the specific guide of teachers of today.

DR. JOSEPH WATSON.

Dr. Joseph Watson, during many years principal of the London asylum, writes:

"The more numerous are the means of observation, the more perfect will be the recollection, or, in other terms, the more frequent the recurrence of words and their corresponding ideas to the mind. Thus, persons who can hear, speak, read, and write retain a discourse much better, and have far greater facility in expressing themselves, than

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persons who possess only two of these faculties—that is, illiterate persons, who can hear and speak, but who cannot read and write. Now, as deaf and dumb persons educated without articulation can only have two of the means, viz., the third and the fourth, that is, the impressions made upon the eye by characters and the action of the hand in writing, can it be questioned that we render them an essential service by adding the actions of the organs of speech, a very powerful auxiliary, since by it words become, as it were, a part of ourselves, and more immediately affect us? In learning the pronunciation of letters, a very important operation is going on in the mind of a deaf person, namely, the association and understanding of the figures of written or printed character with certain movements or actions of the organs of speech. The very habit of regarding the one as the representative of the other paves the way for considering combinations of those actions or characters as the sign of things or ideas—that is, significant words, written or articulate. We who hear consider words chiefly as sound; the deaf who have learned to speak consider them rather as actions proceeding from themselves. And this gives language to them a sort of tangible property, which is of vast importance both as respects its retention in the memory, and one of its most important uses, the excitation of ideas in their own minds. On this account the time, the labor, and attention, necessary to articulate speech by those who are dumb through want of hearing, would be well bestowed, even if their speech were not intelligible to others.”

TWENTIETH CENTURY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine (Vol. X) states positive convictions concerning brain centers in man, and adds:

“Of late years it has been common to teach actual speech by making the pupil carefully observe the motions of the lips, tongue, larynx, and chest which are necessary for the production of each word, and then try to imitate these motions. After some degree of success in this mechanical process has been obtained, the words thus read from the lips of another and uttered by the pupil himself are associated with the ideas they represent either directly or through the written words. Those who have once had hearing and acquired speech succeed far better than others in learning this visible speech, but even in the totally and congenitally deaf, the results of this method of education are very surprising. Nevertheless the sign language remains, if one may say so, the patient’s mother tongue, his natural vehicle not only

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for communication with his fellows but for his own thinking. The words of normal individuals, although a well-known language, are like a foreign one, in which he may converse, read, write, and even think, but from which he constantly tends to fall back into the more primitive and to him the more natural language of signs. It is mainly on this account that even the best educated deaf-mutes show a strong tendency to avoid the society or normal individuals and seek that of their fellows."

DR. J. C. GORDON.

Dr. J. C. Gordon, Institution, Jacksonville, under recent date affords the following conclusion:

"Bearing in mind the limitations of the historical method, the writer feels justified in setting down as demonstrated by experience, though the underlying facts may not all be set forth in this paper, the following conclusions:

First. That the complete and satisfactory education of children who have never heard, in the same classes from first to last with hearing children and by the same teachers, has never been accomplished.

Second. That 'mixed' schools with separate classes under the same teachers involve a waste of time to both classes and overtask the teachers.

Third. That deaf children prepared by private and special instruction to join the regular classes in public schools, without detriment to themselves or to their class mates, rarely need primary common school instruction, because in gaining the knowledge of language and readiness of communication sufficient for this purpose they have incidentally accomplished the essential work of the primary common schools.

Fourth. That the theoretical advantages of an environment of hearing persons have never been realized in practice. Children deaf from infancy have so little command of language that they can associate with other children only upon very unequal terms. In any case, those who need the assumed benefits of association, the most receive the least from it. The risk of moral injury is very great. To secure any good result from association, the hearing environment must be selected and guarded with extraordinary care. The greatest benefit realized has been from limited association encouraged by certain favorably situated institutions.

Fifth. That the fair results obtained outside of special schools (either day-schools or 'institutions') have been very rare and under exceptional and extraordinary circumstances.

Sixth. That the satisfactory primary instruction of the deaf re-

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quires teachers having special fitness, special knowledge, and special training. No satisfactory system has been wrought out for ensuring a sufficient supply of efficient teachers for the existing organizations. The art of instructing the deaf has been simplified, but the educational standard has been raised, thus making it more difficult than heretofore to secure thoroughly competent instructors.

Seventh. That parents can establish means of communication with their deaf children, too often isolated in the midst of a hearing environment, and they should be encouraged to begin their education, especially, their moral training.

Eighth. That public-school teachers can be readily qualified to render valuable assistance in the early stages of instruction. Deaf children may learn habits of neatness, order and obedience, to use the pen and pencil, to count, and to comprehend common words with a little special attention; but the experiment should not be undertaken unless the moral atmosphere is such that the teacher can secure kind and sympathetic treatment of the deaf children from their school-mates. It would be advantageous to the special schools if this preliminary work were seriously undertaken by the public schools.

Ninth. That many of the educated deaf have a remarkable facility in awakening the minds of backward deaf children, and such persons, properly selected, may often be employed with great advantage in home and preliminary instruction.

Tenth. That 'day-schools' or externats, whether special schools alongside of public schools or entirely separate from them, are not so efficient as the better class of thoroughly organized institutions, many of which have grown out of day-schools. At the present time there is no perceptible or measurable difference between the school room work of a well organized day-school under competent supervision and the school room work of a well organized 'institution' or boarding school, but generally outside of this school room the conditions are more favorable to efficiency than boarding schools.

At the present time there is no perceptible or measurable difference between the school-room work of a well organized day school under competent supervision and the school room work of a well organized 'institution' or boarding school, but, generally, outside of the school room the conditions are more favorable to efficiency in boarding schools.

Eleventh. That special institutions remain a necessity for the great mass of deaf children, and they continue to offer, upon the whole, superior results, with the greatest economy of time, money and men.

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And this is true, regardless of methods, systems, or devices of instruction."

INSTRUCTION OF BLIND-DEAF.

Principal E. H. Currier of the Fanwood school, New York city, having several deaf-blind in charge, writing under date of April 12, 1902, said in reply to a request for a limited statement:

"Just what method should be employed in training the mind of a deaf-blind child depends largely upon whether he lost the use of those important senses before or after having acquired some knowledge of language through the ear. If the child were born deaf and blind, or if he became so in infancy, the mind is usually a perfect blank, and the simplest methods only should be put into practice. It may be necessary at the outset to train him in the acts of walking, and standing properly, feeding and dressing himself, and also to give him some idea of his surroundings, and of what is expected of him in the way of deportment. Time thus spent is certainly not wasted. Object teaching is of great importance, and from the very beginning, it is necessary for the child to acquire all the knowledge possible through the sense of touch, as the ideas thus received are retained for a much longer period. In this way he not only learns the names of the objects themselves, but also masters adjectives of number and of description. Simple action work will help him to grasp the meaning of certain common verbs, and easy sentences may be introduced. If the child has daily practice in these, he will soon begin to notice the proper arrangement of the words, which will greatly aid him in learning other forms of expression. As soon as practicable, he should be taught to operate a typewriter, and to read raised print, the easiest of which is Moon, although many children seem to have little difficulty in mastering one of the several point systems. It seems advisable not to introduce the various contractions and word signs of the point systems too soon, as they may prove confusing. The alphabet having been mastered, the child should be encouraged to read. Progress will be slow, for the fingers must undergo a most delicate training, and the mental powers are strained to their utmost, but, little by little, the work of reading becomes less tedious and more of a pleasure, and then the general progress is much more rapid. Numbers are best taught by means of objects which the child can handle. Raised maps are essential to a clear understanding of geography and history, but the main thing in all cases is to keep the child interested. To do this often requires an unusual amount of skill, tact and patience, yet results certainly justify all efforts spent in awakening the dormant mental faculties of this interesting class of children."

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William Wade of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, has taken a philanthropist's interest in the blind-deaf children of the entire country. In 1891 he published a Monography, entitled "The Deaf-Blind," and in 1902 he published "The Blind-Deaf," a supplement to "The Deaf-Blind." In the former he writes: "It may not be amiss to state here the methods of teaching the first steps to a deaf-blind pupil, that the public may see how exceedingly simple the fundamental principles are, and it should be remembered that these principles are exactly the same in the cases of the deaf and the deaf-blind, the only difference being in the applications—the deaf see, the deaf-blind feel. Some familiar, tangible object—a doll, a cup, or what not—is given to the pupil, and at the same time the name of the object is spelled into its hand by the manual alphabet. By patient persistence, the pupil comes to recognize the manual spelling as a name for a familiar object, when the next step is taken—associating familiar acts with the corresponding manual spelling. A continuation of this simple process gradually leads the pupil to the comprehension of language as a means for communication of thoughts. Surely this process is simple enough for comprehension by any intelligent persons." * * *

In the "Blind-Deaf" Mr. Wade writes: "There is a delusion in the public mind that the task of restoring them to the family of humanity is one of stupendous difficulty, requiring great knowledge and experience, almost amounting to occult science. The error of this is demonstrated by the fact that none of the many successful teachers of the deaf-blind ever had any previous experience in the work, and one, successful in the most desperate case ever attempted, had had no knowledge in teaching of any kind."

In "Deaf-Blind" Mr. Wade writes: "I am firm in my conviction that the schools for the deaf and their instructors are better prepared for teaching the deaf-blind than are the schools for the blind. The very first need of the untaught deaf-blind is power of communication with others—call it language, if you wish."

The Royal Commission of England reported: "That the children who are deaf, dumb, and blind should be taught in a school for the blind rather than in one for the deaf."

Miss Ada Buckles, the successful teacher of a blind-deaf child, confirms the opinion quoted from Mr. Wade, above, as follows, writing under date of (Piqua, Ohio,) Jan. 15, 1902: * * * "It seems a pity that the teaching of the deaf-blind is looked upon as a wonder and a difficult undertaking while it is all so simple. * * *

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CONCERNING HELEN KELLER.

Helen Keller's autobiography may be read in the numbers of the Ladies' Home Journal, extending from April to September, inclusive, 1902.

Helen was born June 27th, 1880, in Tuscombua, Alabama; lost sight and hearing by sickness at nineteen months of age. Her descriptions of the beginning of natural signs suggest the possible action of a deaf child's mind. She attempted to talk at once—tried to read lips by touch in response to an intense desire to express herself.

Helen met Dr. Alexander Graham Bell at the age of six, and Teacher Annie M. Sullivan took Helen's instruction in charge in March, 1887, teaching her first to spell the word doll on the fingers.

Teacher Sullivan's art is shown in Helen's account of the method employed for teaching the word *water* after previous failure to discriminate it from the word *mug*, and thereupon the child's intelligence was fixed by the conviction that everything had a name, and she remarks that each name gave birth to a new thought. She says she learned a good many new words that day—among them were mother, father, sister, teacher.

Helen's next important step was to learn to read. She says, "I had the key to all language and I was eager to learn to use it." She learned to speak in the spring of 1890,—“For a long time I had known that the people about me used a method of communication quite different from mine. The impulse to utter audible sounds had always been strong within me.” * * *

Miss Fuller's method of teaching speech is described by Helen as follows: “She passed my hand lightly over her face, and let me feel the position of her tongue and lips when she made a sound. I was eager to imitate every motion, and in an hour had learned six elements of speech: m, p, a, s, t, i. Miss Fuller gave me eleven lessons in all. I shall never forget the surprise and delight I felt when I uttered my first connected sentence: ‘It is warm.’ True, they were broken and stammering syllables; but they were human speech! My soul, conscious of new strength, came out from its prison-house, and was reaching through those broken symbols of speech to all knowledge and all faith.

But it must not be supposed that I could really talk in this short time. Far from it. I had learned only the elements of speech. Miss Fuller, and my teacher, Miss Sullivan, could understand me, but most people would not have understood one word in a hundred. Nor is it true that, after I had learned these elements, I did the rest of the work

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myself. But for Miss Sullivan's genius, untiring perseverance and devotion, I could not have progressed as far as I have toward perfect, natural speech. In the first place, I labored night and day before I could be understood, even by my most intimate friends; in the second place, I needed Miss Sullivan's attention constantly in my efforts to articulate each sound clearly and to combine all sounds in a thousand ways. Even now she calls my attention daily to mispronounced words. All teachers of the deaf know what this means, and only they can appreciate the peculiar difficulties with which I had to contend. I was wholly dependent on my fingers; I had to use the sense of touch in catching the vibrations of the throat, the movements of the mouth and the expression of the face; and often this sense was at fault. In such cases I was forced to repeat the words or sentences, sometimes for hours, until I felt the proper 'ring' in my own voice. My work was practice, practice, practice. Discouragement and weariness cast me down frequently; but the next moment the thought that I should soon be at home and show my loved ones what I had accomplished renewed my courage and spurred me on, and I eagerly looked forward to their pleasure in my achievement.

'My little sister will understand me now,' was a thought stronger than all obstacles. I used to repeat ecstatically, 'I am not dumb now.' I thought especially of my dear mother, and I could not be despondent while I anticipated the delight of talking to her myself and reading her responses from her lips. It astonished me to find how much easier it was to talk than to spell on the hand, and I discarded the manual alphabet as a medium of communication on my part; but Miss Sullivan and a few friends still use it in speaking to me, for it is more convenient than lip-reading.

Just here, perhaps, I had better explain our use of the manual alphabet, which seems to be a source of wonder and perplexity to people who do not know us. One who is reading or talking to me spells with his right hand, using the manual alphabet usually employed by the deaf. I place my right hand on the hand of the speaker so lightly as not to impede its motion. The position of the hand is as easy to feel as it is to see. I do not feel each letter any more than others see each letter separately when they read with their eyes. Constant practice makes the fingers very flexible, and some of my friends spell rapidly—about as fast as an expert writes on a typewriter. The mere spelling is, of course, no more an act of consciousness than in writing one is conscious of each letter. The manual alphabet is an old, trusty friend, but speech is the dearest treasure I have won; when I made it my own, I could hardly wait to show it to those I loved."

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Louis Waldstein, M. D., recites the following in "The Sub-Conscious Self" (Grant Richards, publisher, London):

"The serious illness that threatened her (Helen Keller's) life at the time left the child of nineteen months with only those organs of sense unimpaired which we are accustomed to regard as the lower senses in man,—those of touch, of taste, of smell. Her high degree of intelligence today—which enables her to converse with rare thoughtfulness and understanding not only in English but also in German and French, and to form a judgment quite her own of her surroundings, of events, and of persons—must have been entirely formed by impressions received through them, and, we may assume, by those that date back into babyhood.

Among her many accomplishments that for appreciating music is one of the most astonishing. She perceives it by feeling the vibrations of the instruments with her fingers placed lightly upon them, and even through the floor, when, as in one instance, it was covered with a thick carpet. For she is not only conscious of it, but is without a doubt swayed by its rhythm, either depressed by a melancholy strain like "The Old Folks at Home," or "Home, Sweet Home," or elated and pleasantly excited by a waltz or a gallop. I have seen her deeply affected by the female voice which reached her through her fingers touching the throat of the singer. * * * She has therefore created a center for musical impressions through the sensations of touch, just as we have one for the same order of impressions, with the important difference that ours is connected with the ear, while Helen Keller's is connected with the nerve endings in the skin and muscles. Were it possible to recall true aural impressions in her case through the medium of touch,—aural impressions that must have been received, of course, before her nineteenth month,—it not only would prove the source of subconscious impressions (being infantile), but would suggest the interesting question whether in such cases a connection is not established between the one center, that of hearing, and the other, that of touch, and thus create a new kind of mental process, peculiar to such cases.

With this purpose in view I wrote to Mrs. Keller, who kindly sent me the titles of two plantation songs, which were commonly sung in her home in Alabama when Helen was a baby, but are not now generally sung, and which I could procure only in manuscript from the south. I had these tunes played upon the piano while Helen stood beside the instrument with her fingers resting upon its wooden frame. Care was taken that she should know nothing of my intentions, and

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that she should be taken unawares. The effect was striking. The young woman, now entering upon her sixteenth year, became greatly excited, laughed and clapped her hands after the first few bars of 'Way down in the Meadow a'mowing of the Hay.'

'Father carrying baby up and down, swinging her on his knee: Black crow! Black crow!' she exclaimed repeatedly, with manifest emotion. Miss Sullivan and several ladies present were greatly astonished at the result. On hearing the second song, 'The Ten Foolish Virgins,' the same effect was produced. It was evident to all those who were present that the young lady was carried back to her early surroundings, even into the time of life when she was carried about by her father; but we could not find a meaning for the words 'black crow.' I considered it prudent not to question her, but applied by letter to her mother, who was kind enough to send an early reply. Mrs. Keller said: 'What you wrote interests us very much. The 'Black Crow' is her father's standard song, which he sings to all his children as soon as they can sit on his knee. These are the words: 'Gwine long down the old turn row, something hollered, Hello, Joe,' etc. It was a sovereign remedy for putting them (the children) in good humor, and was sung to Helen hundreds of times. It is possible that she remembers it from being sung to the two younger children as well as to herself. *The other two I am convinced she has no association with, unless she can remember them as she heard them before her illness.* Certainly before her illness her father used to trot her on his knee and sing the 'Ten Virgins,' and she would get down and shout as the negroes do in church. It was very amusing. *But after she lost her sight and hearing it was a very painful association, and was not sung to these two little ones.*' (the younger children).

It was quite clear that the child, after she was eighteen months old, might have received an impression of the 'Old Crow' song when it was sung to the younger children, through the peculiar vibrations communicated to the floor of the room; but the other two songs could only be perceived through the ear when she was a baby younger than eighteen months, and could hear, and are therefore a part of her earliest memory. We are therefore justified in assuming that the vibrations of the piano from the two plantation songs, communicated to her by the touch, over fourteen years later, have traveled to the center where her early aural impressions are stored up, and that they in their turn reawakened the memory of the Old Crow song, which she had heard before her illness, and possibly also had felt by vibration afterward when it was sung to the younger children,

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It appears to me that this striking instance proves, beyond a doubt, and as nothing else could more, the persistence of early impressions, as well as the intimate connection that the centers of two different senses, though physiologically related in many ways, may assume in certain cases. The mental quality of sound thus conveyed by vibration alone must, it is evident, be of a peculiar nature, different from such sensations of the normal person, for it is composed of elements of the immediate skin impression, associated with those of the earlier ones deposited in the normal sound memory."

Miss Annie M. Sullivan, teacher of Miss Keller, states,—“I talked to her almost incessantly in her waking hours; spelled into her hand a description of what was transpiring around us, what I saw, what I was doing, what others were doing—anything, everything. Of course, in doing this, I used multitudes of words she did not at that time understand, and the exact definitions of which I did not pause to explain; but I never abbreviated or omitted words, but spelled all my sentences carefully and correctly.”

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell cautions the readers of the Helen Keller Souvenir Volume (Volta Bureau, 1899), relating to Miss Keller, thus,—“In communicating with our pupils also, let us use English, and English alone. Not English stilted in expression and carefully lowered to the level of the deaf child's comprehension, but ordinary idiomatic English,—such as we employ with ordinary hearing and speaking children.

In oral schools this is already done, the spoken language of the pupil being the language of communication and thought. In manual schools let written English be the language of conversation. Spell upon your fingers the complete and idiomatic expressions you would say to your children if they could hear. In both manual and oral schools supplement your English conversation by the reading of books.

Present volumes of words to your pupils in the shape of printed pages, and you will get that frequency of repetition to the eye that is essential in order to impress the language on the memory. Little of the language at first will be comprehended, for it is obvious that the deaf child must see the language before he understands it, just as a hearing child must hear the language before he can imitate it. Ordinary children learn to understand by frequent hearing, and deaf children will come to know the meaning of words and phrases by constant seeing; just as Helen has come to know their meaning by incessant repetition to the sense of touch.

The chief lesson, I think, to be learned from the case of Helen

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Keller is the importance of books in the earlier stages of education, as a means of supplementing and re-enforcing the instruction of the teacher.

The success in her case gives force to the theoretical opinion I expressed in my paper upon 'Reading as a Means of Teaching Language to the Deaf.'

'I would have a deaf child read books in order to learn the language, instead of learning the language in order to read the books.'

The initial work of instruction of Eva Holliday, a deaf-blind child, aged sixteen years, at the Wisconsin state school for the deaf, was planned by Superintendent C. P. Cary of the school, was wrought out by Miss Hypatia Boyd, and is recounted by her as follows,—(news-paper account after 4 months' instruction).

"In accordance with directions, Eva was taught the use of the manual alphabet. The next two words she thus learned were 'ball' and 'candy.' A ball of yarn and any round object was a ball to her, and a piece of horehound candy enabled her to comprehend the word 'candy.' A few days later a friend brought over a large black cat. Eva felt of the cat, its fur, its head, its paws and so forth, and then her teacher explained to her that what she felt was a 'cat.' She at once grasped the word and readily spelled 'cat,' but one amusing incident of this lesson was that for many days thereafter, whenever Eva met this man, she spelled 'cat' and then said in signs, 'You are the man who brought me the cat.'

By this time Eva had learned more than a dozen words and the manner in which she learned some of them was as follows: A large box filled with a number of toys was placed on Eva's table; then the teacher spelled into Eva's hand the names of the objects by means of the manual alphabet, and as Eva recognized the words she handed the toys to her teacher, one by one, according to the toys asked for. For instance, if the teacher spelled 'table,' Eva would pass her hand over the box of toys until she came to the toy table, when she would pick it up and hand it to her teacher. When all the toys had been disposed of in this way, Eva would spell the words herself and the teacher would hand over the toys asked for. Sometimes, to prove that Eva could tell exactly what a word stood for, the writer would hand her pupil a 'ball,' in place of the 'cup' asked for, when Eva would at once reject the ball, shake her head vigorously and laugh, as much as to say: 'Dear me! I wonder how my teacher can be so stupid as to give me a ball when I spelled cup.'

In the meantime, Mr. William Wade, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, the

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great-hearted friend of the blind-deaf, became deeply interested in Eva, with the result that before long he presented her with a braille-writer for the blind. She was eager and quick to learn its use, and after a few moments could spell the word 'cat' on it. She then felt of the various points which go to make up the word 'cat' in braille and thus at once comprehended what it meant to 'read' in braille. She was so proud of her ability to write on the machine and to read that after filling a sheet with the word 'cat' she took the paper to the girls in their study-room and told them all about it. Eva's eager interest in her braille-writer and in reading her braille books has continued ever since.

Besides learning to use her braille-writer and books, and to spell in the finger alphabet, Eva has been taught the sign language, and all this has helped her so much in her progress that at this date she knows over a hundred and twenty-five words, including such sentences as: 'A cat runs,' 'I love my teacher,' 'Mrs. Cary is good,' 'Eva loves mamma,' 'Baby walks,' 'Cake is good,' 'I am sorry,' 'Maud is a good girl,' 'A dog runs,' and so forth; and this, too, when she had no language whatever when she first entered school last February. She knows some of the members of the faculty and the pupils by their names; but most, if not all, of them she has learned to identify by their sign-names."

STATISTICS CONCERNING DEAF.

J. K. Love, M. D., aural surgeon to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, etc., in "Deafmutism: a Clinical and Pathological Study," states some deductions of interest. He quotes: "Hartman thinks that 'a little more than one-half of the deaf-mutes have been born deaf.' Hobby said, 'The actually congenital cases are not more than fifteen per cent.'" of all deaf. Roosa, "Thinks that wherever personal examination by experts is responsible for figures, the acquired cases (of deafness) will be found more numerous than the congenital."

The proportion of males and females (deaf and dumb) is about six males to five females."

Dr. Love approves an expert's judgment concerning the "production of a race of deaf-mutes" made by intermarriage—cases of intermarriage multiplied by institution life. Mr. Howard said:

"As a general conclusion from the facts at my disposal, I am strongly of the opinion that the scare originated by Professor Graham Bell is exaggerated. There seems to be a tendency to revert to the normal state of matters. In many cases there appears to be sterility,

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and the number of children does not appear to be in the same proportion as those of hearing and speaking parents."

Dr. Love says: Congenital deafness, although usually hereditary, is due not to one but to many different and unconnected pathological conditions. * * *

"The tendency to reversion to normal type is at work as it is among all other living beings." "Congenital deafness is no more likely to the rule than sexdigitism." "Deaf-mutes are not prolific." "The average progeny is not over two per marriage. There is therefore a tendency for them to die out. This is particularly true of the unions between 'congenital' cases, which are less prolific than those between acquired cases."

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS.

The opinions of a few eminent men, organizations, etc., are offered: Phillip G. Gillett, President American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, Jacksonville, Ill.: "I think that an Eclectic System which admits the use of any method, suiting to the case in hand (the deaf child) rather than suiting the child to the method, secures a good education to the greatest number of deaf children. * * * The number of congenitally deaf children who can be taught intelligible, pleasurable speech is not known. All teachable pupils can acquire some degree of speech which, while a most precious boon to parents, may be imperfect and unsatisfactory to a stranger. An important percentage can acquire enough speech to serve them well in emergencies and be a great aid in mingling with the world in every-day life. All should be afforded an opportunity of doing the best they can. * * * As soon as it may be determined that a child can not learn to speak intelligently, he should be transferred to a manual class. It may take a year to determine this, or two years, depending on the age of the child. A child who is clumsy or awkward in the movements of his limbs, will no doubt show the same characteristics in the movements of his vocal organs. This may be the reason that some deaf children fail to give forth intelligible speech. In such cases a continuation of training will almost inevitably prove a waste of time."

Robert P. McGregor, late of the Ohio State School, is reported to have said in a lecture before the Fellows of Gallaudet College, "That no greater calamity can befall future generations of the deaf of this country than that the pure oral method should supercede the combined system,"

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The Professor being asked if his present conviction is in accordance with that statement says: "Increased years and much added experience have greatly strengthened that conviction."

William Van Praagh, Director of the Training College for Teachers and of the school of the Association for the oral instruction for the deaf, in Fitzroy Square, England: * * * "My opinion is that a deaf boy who has learnt to speak and who can understand the spoken words of his fellow creatures, who can go into an ordinary workshop and mix with his fellow workmen, and express his ideas in spoken language is far superior to one who is doomed to eternal silence, who is obliged to write, and who finds it very difficult indeed to make his ideas known. I have even found that children of inferior intelligence do better with the little spoken language they possess than those who speak on their fingers. * * * The only children who really can not receive instruction on the oral system can not receive instruction on the French (sign) system."

OPINIONS OF MISSIONARIES.

A large range of correspondents who are missionaries among the deaf have afforded views of the relative value of speech and signs, that are necessarily omitted. But the opinion is forcefully put with substantial unanimity that bodies of deaf must be addressed exclusively in signs:

Philip J. Hasenstab, Chicago, Ill. A. W. Mann, Cleveland, Ohio.
James Nuir, Blackburn, England. Fr. Wangarin, Milwaukee, Wis.
Thomas Gallaudet, New York City.

JUDGMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

Petitions and resolutions of importance show the trend of opinion of adult deaf as to method as follows:

The Wisconsin Association of the Deaf was organized in 1876, has held nine meetings, the last in 1901, at La Crosse, where the following resolution was passed (Wm. J. O'Neil, Pres., La Crosse):

Resolved, That the Association endorses the 'combined system' as best adapted to secure the proper education of the deaf of all degrees of mental capacity, and that therefore any effort to make any one method, whether oral or manual, the sole means of instruction, be unequivocally condemned; and be it further

Resolved, That the present system of manual training, domestic science, and trade teaching at the State School be maintained and improved as far as possible, since a practical education is now absolutely necessary to success in life."

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The following from Minnesota explains itself:

"Among the deaf, as among the hearing, there is a great diversity of intellectual endowment. Therefore a method of education that may produce excellent results in one case, may fail in another. Methods of education should be adapted to the mental status of the child. * * *

* We believe that every deaf child should have sufficient opportunity, under competent instruction and favorable conditions, to learn to speak. Whatever opposition the educated deaf show to oralism is directed against its establishment as a single method for all the deaf.

* * * We regard the sign language as an important factor in the broadest education of the deaf, and especially in their moral and social welfare after leaving school. We would advocate its restriction to the verge of suppression, whenever its use may interfere with important work in the classroom. * * * We believe that the education of the deaf can not be carried on so successfully in small private or day schools as in large boarding schools, because of the superior facilities, experience and opportunities for good grading possessed by the latter."

The Constitution of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf recites as follows:

"Whereas, The experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great differences exist in mental and physical conditions, and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain cases which are practically and sometimes actually unattainable in others, these differences suggesting widely different treatment with different individuals; it is therefore

Resolved, That the system of instruction existing at present in America commends itself to the world, for the reason that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf, while it allows diversity and independence of action and works at the same time harmoniously, aiming at the attainment of an object common to all.

Resolved, That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and read from the lips, and that such efforts should be abandoned only when it is plainly evident that the measure of success attained does not justify the necessary amount of labor.

Provided, That the children who are given to articulation teachers for trial should be given to teachers who are trained for the work, and not to novices, before saying that it is a failure; and,

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Provided, That a general test be made, and that those who are found to have sufficient hearing to distinguish sounds shall be instructed aurally.

Fourth, As an association to stand committed to no particular theory, method or system, and adopting as its guide the following motto:

Any method for good results; all methods, and wedded to none."

Proceedings of the World's Congress of the Deaf, Chicago, Illinois, 1893:

"Whereas, There has been frequent expression of opinion at the World's Congress of the Deaf, assembled at Chicago, July 18-22, 1893, by representative American and European deaf-mutes, in regard to the comparative value of the various methods of instructing the deaf; and

Whereas, These speakers, representing every method of instruction observed in American and European schools, are practically unanimous in their condemnation of the exclusive use of any one method, and of the pure oral method in particular; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this World's Congress of the Deaf that the combined system, giving equal recognition to the manual and oral methods, is the only system of instruction that meets all conditions and purposes and better answers the golden maxim, "The greatest good to the greatest number;" and be it further

Resolved, That in accordance with the sentiment, the adoption of the combined system be earnestly recommended to all schools for the deaf where it is not yet observed.

The motion on adoption of the resolutions was carried unanimously.

A "pure oral" school was maintained at Portland, Maine, during sixteen years. The managers, "composed of high intelligence," made a careful examination of the Clarke Institution at Northampton, Massachusetts, operated during many years and on the pure oral method, and the Association School at Hartford, Connecticut, the oldest school in the country, and taught on a combined system, and their judgments reflected in the following comments, resulted in changing the method in the Portland School to a combined method. The managers reported:

Since the return of your committee from an inspection of school for the deaf at Hartford and Northampton, constant thought has been given to the efficiency of the Portland School for the Deaf.

Being now able to examine understandingly the condition of our school, and compare the results which are apparent here with those which we have seen accomplished elsewhere, your committee have to

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report that, in their opinion, broader and more flexible methods should be employed.

"Heretofore the purely oral method of instructing the deaf had prevailed in our school. It was found on close investigation that many of the pupils had failed to make satisfactory progress in the acquirement of general knowledge under this system. Hence it was thought best to make use of the combined system, so-called, in which speech and lip-reading are taught as far as possible to all pupils, some of whom are taught wholly by the oral method, but in which general instruction is largely imparted through the medium of signs and the manual alphabet."

The thirteen schools for the deaf of Chicago, Illinois, are under the direction of the City Board of Education,—their variety of methods of instruction affords choice, so that the needs of any deaf child residing in the city may be met.

Recent effort in Chicago has been made by adult deaf to modify the practices. A correspondent of the New York Deaf Mute Journal of June 26, 1902, reported that "At the meeting of the school management of the Board of Education Last Thursday, it was decided to sustain the Combined or Eclectic System for the instruction of the deaf in day schools."

Twenty-three hundred adult deaf of Great Britain petitioned Edward VII as follows after noting the "notable and insuperable defects of pure oralism:"

"We, your Majesty's humble subjects, with all respectfulness and earnestness, implore your Majesty to direct your Majesty's Board of Education either to cause an inquiry to be made into this our petition, or to direct that a General Combined System of Oral and Manual Instruction shall be adopted in the schools for the deaf within your Majesty's Sovereignty, so that the priceless years occupied by the majority of the pupils in acquiring the afterwards discarded and all but useless practice of imperfect speech shall be devoted to their general education, and the development of all their faculties; and we, therefore, out of sympathy for the deaf and dumb children who will soon be following us upon the path of life, and guided by our own experience and that of thousands of companions in the same misfortune will, ever pray."

Eight hundred adult deaf of Germany made a plea in 1902 against the exclusive oral method, representing its inadequacy, protesting against

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dominance of the instructors in administering it and closing as follows:

· "Daily and hourly adult deaf-mutes have the opportunity to convince themselves of the inadequacy of the artificially-acquired articulation, and of the indispensableness and usefulness of the sign-language; moreover, the result of the American schools for the deaf, in which the combined system is practiced with the greatest success, contradict the assertion of the German teachers that the sign-language can not be reconciled with the oral method."

J. Heidsiek, Instructor, Breslau Institution, Silesia, Prussia:

"Language is not only a means of communication with others, but it is in the first place, and above all, self-consciousness, communion of the speaker with himself—it is the contemplation of the objective soul." * * *

"In its present stage the conflict of methods no longer turns on the question whether the deaf-mute should or should not learn speech. The question has been conclusively decided, nor have I ever answered it negatively. But the point at issue is whether this artificial language is qualified to serve as the foundation of the entire instruction of all classes of the deaf." * * *

"It is impossible to imagine a process of instruction more tedious, uninteresting, or spiritless to the pupil than the articulation instruction of the deaf; and to be exact, we cannot speak at all of instruction during the development of sounds and the first lessons in articulation, for the business of removing or curing dumbness has more similarity with drill than with instruction." * * *

"The skill of the teacher consists almost entirely in indefatigably speaking before the child and patiently waiting until the latter succeeds in imitating the desired sound. The little deaf-mute is thus the object of an experiment in the hands of the teacher. The whole process of removing dumbness is based upon crude empiricism. In any case it is haphazard experiment in which one never knows what results will be attained. No teacher of articulation can say at the beginning of a new school year how his pupils will speak, for success depends more upon chance than upon his "science" and good intentions. Nor does the mental capacity of the pupils determine the success of the teacher's efforts."

"With the congenitally deaf, speech, in ninety-five cases out of a hundred, consists of a succession of mistakes in articulation. If we adhere to the principle that each mistake must be immediately remedied, the work in school consists—as is actually the fact—principally

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in correction of faults in articulation. The daily work of instruction according to Pure Oral method, therefore, has the greatest similitude with the conduct of a workman whose tools are in poor condition, and who, instead of working, wastes the greater part of the day in tinkering with the tools. If the adherents of the Pure Oral method refuse to allow any other means of communication besides speech; if they wish to make speech, which to the deaf is so extremely artificial and so incompletely mastered, the foundation of the entire system of instruction, and insist upon influencing the deaf-mute mind only audibly and by word of mouth, then they must necessarily neglect the mental development of their pupils, and our schools for the deaf must, more and more, forfeit the character of educational institutions."

"The art of speaking is a blessing for the deaf, but the use of speech as the exclusive means of instruction and communication changes the blessing to a curse."

"A system of instructing the deaf can be built neither upon writing alone nor upon writing in combination with signs alone. And though the French or American Manual Method exhibits very satisfactory results, these results must be ascribed to the aid of another and additional means of communication, which has not as yet received from the profession in Germany the recognition it deserves. I refer to the manual alphabet."

A. M. Watzulik, Altenburg, Germany, spoke at World's Congress of Deaf, for 82 states and city schools; 14 private schools; 35 of the schools before the board; 50 are day schools and 9 are day and boarding schools. These schools enroll 6,390 pupils, having 598 male and 64 female teachers.

"The average results at graduation affords variable products. In some of the smaller schools that receive only bright pupils belonging to well-to-do families, and extend the course of instruction to eight or nine years, and also in general with the semi-mute and the most intelligent deaf-mutes with a course of six or seven years, the results are altogether creditable and satisfactory, so that the pupils enter the world well equipped. With about half the entire school enrollment, this is, however, not the case. Their attainments are so defective that they are unable to develop themselves further by private study, and even can not write a decent letter unaided.

"The various schools for the deaf differ greatly from each other in their arrangements, both internal and external. There are schools which, judging from their external organization, might be designated as model schools, and again there are others which are very much in

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need of improvement in both departments. In general, the smaller schools with a course of from eight to ten years, have demonstrated themselves to be the most efficient. The larger schools with from 200 to 300 pupils and a course of only six years, exhibit many defects, as do also those makeshift schools with a shorter course. Unfortunately there are still many deaf-mutes in Germany growing up in ignorance owing to the absence of a compulsory educational law, and the lack of the necessary means required to secure an efficient education for the deaf. * * * Since the International Congress at Milan, in 1880, adopted those resolutions recommending the sole employment of the pure oral method, and since those resolutions have been in force in the German schools for the deaf, there has been an agitation all over the field of deaf-mute education in the German Empire that is increasing from year to year in extent and violence. We deaf-mutes have from the first strenuously protested against this complete exclusion of the sign language from the school-room, and have been forced to become more and more emphatic in our denunciation of these execrable resolutions; for to our sorrow we are compelled to see the education of our younger fellow-sufferers becoming more and more superficial, and their ignorance and want of discrimination and character correspondingly greater and greater. The fruits of these resolutions have long ago reached maturity in Germany, but are found to be more and more indigestible and worthless. Moreover, these resolutions * * * have proved incapable of application with many deaf-mutes in spite of drastic measures, which, unfortunately, have been employed only too often. The purpose of a deaf-mute school can never be achieved by means of forcible and bloody operations. In fact the teaching of articulation ought not to be regarded as the chief object of such a school; but much rather the imparting of all sorts of useful knowledge and acquirements, and giving a mental and moral education corresponding to the natural capacity of the pupil. To secure this end, the teacher should use such means as lead most directly to the goal, and among these means the language of gestures, given by nature to the deaf, unquestionably has a place."

"Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb. Presented to the Houses of Parliament, 1889,—the Commission having held 116 sittings from December 17, 1885, until July 17, 1888. During these sittings some 150 witnesses appeared, and the questions and answers numbered serially range from one to more than twenty-two thousand.

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The members of the Commission personally inspected schools and establishments for the deaf in the United Kingdom, in France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and made themselves acquainted with the systems of elementary, technical and professional instruction that were pursued in the leading establishments.

The Commission reached the general conclusion that the blind, deaf and dumb, and the educable class of imbeciles form a distinct group which, if left uneducated, become not only a burden to themselves, but a weighty burden to the State. It is the interest of the State to educate them so as to dry up as far as possible the minor streams which ultimately swell to the great torrent of pauperism. It can not be said that the groups spoken of are as a rule impoverished by any fault of their own; to deal with them therefore liberally in such matters as education or outdoor life, can not be viewed as offering a reward to vice, folly, or improvidence. They are as distinct from the "pauper" in the ordinary sense as the "pauper" is distinct from the "criminal," and if possible, they should not be subject to any legal disqualification in consequence of their infirmity. The education of these classes is more expensive than that of ordinary children, and in many instances (especially in rural districts), it necessitates the expense of both education and maintenance.

The distinguished character of this Commission, its manifest purpose of eliciting important facts for the purpose of aiding in the legislation that might improve the method of control, and of instruction, and the resulting judgments have made the minutes an important contribution, and some of the opinions recited in the minutes are believed to be worthy means for the judgment of people in Wisconsin.

The following is part of the "Summary of Recommendations" of the Commission that are relevant to the deaf:

"1. That the provisions of the Education Acts be extended to the deaf and dumb, and power be obtained to enforce the compulsory attendance of children at a day school or institution up to the age of 16.

"2. That where the number under any school authority is too small to form a class, or where the child is unable to attend an elementary school, the school authority should have the power and be required either to send the child to an institution, or to board out such child under proper inspection, and to contribute to his education and maintenance such annual grants as would be equivalent to the contribution now allowed to be paid by Boards of Guardians; and if there should be neither institution nor school available or willing to receive such

Opinions of Individuals and Organizations.

child, the school authority, should have the power, either by itself or in combination with other school authorities, to establish a school or institution for the purpose, and to educate such children under proper inspection.

"3. That independently of the position of the parent a capitation grant not less than half the cost of the education of such child with a maximum grant of ten pounds, should be given for all in the same way as in ordinary elementary schools, and that the fees payable by necessitous parents should not exceed those payable in the case of ordinary children, but that in all cases parents should contribute according to their ability.

"4. That the age of entry should, as far as possible, be seven; that pupils should, as a rule, be admitted only once a year, that the school attendance should be compulsorily enforced for at least eight years, without any existing limit of distance from school, and that power should be given to the local authority to pay the rail or tram fare of children when necessary.

"8. That a special code for the deaf and dumb be issued, and that drawing, wood-carving, or modelling, be made part of the regular curriculum of instruction for both sexes.

"9. That every child who is deaf should have full opportunity of being educated on the pure oral system. In all schools which receive government grants, whether conducted on the oral, sign and manual, or combined system, all children should be, for the first year at least, instructed on the oral system, and after the first year they should be taught to speak and lip-read on the pure oral system, unless they are physically or mentally disqualified, in which case, with the consent of the parents, they should be either removed from the oral department of the school or taught elsewhere on the sign and manual system in schools recognized by the Education Department. The parent shall, as far as practicable, have the liberty of selecting the school to which his child should be sent.

"10. That children who have partial hearing or remains of speech should in all cases be educated on the pure oral system. The children should in all schools be classified according to their ability.

"12. That there should be teachers in the proportion of one to 8 or 10 pupils in pure oral schools, and of one to 14 or 15 in sign and manual schools.

"21. That, except in schools where the sign and manual system is exclusively used, all teachers should be in possession of all their faculties and have had previous experience in teaching hearing children.

Opinions of Individuals and Organizations.

"26. That the deaf and dumb should be kept as far as possible from being a class apart. We think that the mixture of the sexes in school and especially in after life is, in all cases, unadvisable. We also think that the intermarriage of the congenital deaf should be strongly discouraged, as well as the intermarriage of blood relations, especially where any hereditary tendency to deaf-mutism prevails in the family."

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLES RELATING TO WISCONSIN DAY SCHOOLS.

TABLE XII.

Table showing for the year closing June 30th, 1902, account 18-day schools for the deaf (1) the "Itemized Statements of Expenses," reported according to law (Chapter 422, Laws 1901), by local treasurers; (2) the total amount of state aid apportioned upon reports made by local school officers (Section 579, Wis. Statutes); (3) the excess of state aid over expenditure; and (4) the deficiency of state aid in replacing the local expenditures.

Description in "Itemized Statement."	Local expense.	State aid.	Excess of state aid.	Deficiency of state aid.
APPLETON—				
Teachers	\$802 77			
Rent, heating and janitor	56 41			
Total	\$859 18	\$801 66		\$57 52
ASHLAND—				
Teachers	\$947 56			
Supplies	41 17			
R. R. fare	32 20			
Fuel	20 00			
Janitor	40 00			
Repairs	100 00			
Total	\$1,180 93	\$1,147 50		\$33 43
BLACK RIVER FALLS—				
Teacher	\$540 00			
Board of deaf mutes	436 01			
Total	\$976 01	\$887 50		\$88 51
EAU CLAIRE—				
Principal teacher	\$720 00			
Assistant teacher	605 00			
Assistant teacher (2d)	555 00			
Drawing lessons	31 00			
Transportation of pupils	32 90			
Janitor service	36 00			
Rent	100 00			
Fuel	34 00			
Refunded	71 10			
Total	\$2,185 00	\$2,185 00		
FOND DU LAC—				
Salaries, sewing material, chairs	\$80 60			
Salaries and sundries	431 58			
Salaries	781 15			
Domestic Science teacher	50 00			
Total	\$1,343 49	\$1,343 33		\$0.16
GREEN BAY—				
Teacher	\$650 00			
Rent	150 00			
Supplies	25 00			
Total	\$825 00	\$825 00		

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XII.—Continued.

Description in "Itemized Statement."	Local expense.	State aid.	Excess of state aid.	Defic'ncy of state aid.
LA CROSSE—				
Teachers	\$1,238 25			
Janitor	50 00			
Rent	123 00			
Fuel	26 50			
Books	7 34			
Incidentals	3 53			
Totals	\$1,445 62	\$1,314 58		\$131 04
MARINETTE—				
Teachers	\$750 00			
supplies	193 36			
Refunded	92 47			
Total	\$1,035 83	\$1,035 83		
MILWAUKEE—				
Teachers	\$8,763 08			
Janitor	356 27			
Gas	2 48			
Water tax	29 00			
Fuel	130 72			
Books	75 35			
Printing	4 43			
Supplies	10 60			
Manual Training	151 05			
General expenses	93 92			
Total	\$9,616 90	\$8,256 65		\$1,360 25
NEILLSVILLE—				
Teacher	\$800 00			
Board and clothing, indigents	504 20			
Transportation	15 45			
Manual training supplies	26 00			
Stationery, stamps, etc.	4 80			
Total	\$1,350 45	\$1,350 00		\$0 45
OSHKOSH—				
Teacher	\$800 60			
Janitor	40 00			
Fuel	15 00			
Repair on room	21 50			
Total	\$876 50	\$717 92		\$158 58
RACINE—				
Teacher	\$1,002 48			
Total	\$1,002 48	\$1,002 50	\$0 02	
RHINELANDER—				
Teacher	\$140 00			
Miscellaneous	25 39			
Refunded	20 44			
Total	\$185 83	\$185 83		

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XII.—Continued.

Description of "Itemized Statement."	Local expense.	State aid.	Excess of state aid.	Deficiency of state aid.
SHEBOYGAN—				
Teacher	\$800 00			
Book case	23 50			
Akoulalon, batteries supplies	40 02			
Dictionary	1 50			
Book	1 90			
Supplies	50			
Pictures for the room	10 50			
Refunded	134 74			
Total	\$1,012 66	\$1,012 66		
SPARTA—				
Teacher	\$880 00			
Rent	27 00			
Two cords wood	7 00			
Sawing wood	1 20			
Supplies	62 30			
Ten seats and desks	22 50			
Total	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00		
STEVENS POINT—				
Teacher	\$665 00			
Janitor	19 00			
Fuel	30 00			
Supplies	7 50			
Total	\$721 50	\$663 33		\$58 17
WAUSAU—				
Teacher	\$586 61			
Livery, transporting deaf child	5 00			
Teacher, taking child to Delavan	24 44			
Supervision of drawing	20 00			
Heating of rooms, janitor	100 00			
Rent of rooms, text books furniture, App. Globe	225 00			
	25 00			
Total	\$935 05	\$816 66		\$168 39
WEST SUPERIOR—				
Teachers	\$1,529 16			
Total	\$1,529 16	\$1,529 16		
Grand total	\$27,812 68	\$26,075 28	\$0 02	\$2,056 52

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XIII.

Number of Pupils Enrolled Each Year During the Operation of Each Day School for the Deaf, Derived from the Annual Reports of Boards of Education, as Basis of Claim for State Aid.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
1. Appleton			5	5	5	7	8	7
2. Ashland					6	11	9	10
3. Black River Falls				12	6	6	5	9
4. Eau Claire		6	6	7	8	12	14	16
5. Fond du Lac		7	7	6	7	6	6	10
6. Green Bay				8	11	11	9	7
7. La Crosse	14	7	9			12	16	9
Manitowoc		5	6	6	8	7	7	0
8. Marinette		5	6	6	8	7	7	11
9. Milwaukee	57	56	56	57	57	67	62	61
10. Neillsville					7	9	9	9
Oconto					7			0
11. Oshkosh		14	12	12				5
12. Racine							7	8
13. Rhinelander								7
14. Sheboygan	5	7	7	6	6	5	6	7
15. Sparta						5	12	8
16. Stevens Point					5	5	7	5
17. Wausau	10	10	12	10	8	8	7	7
18. (West) Superior				11	13	12	12	12
Totals	86	117	126	146	162	191	197	208

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XIV.

Annual Amount of State Aid to Day Schools for the Deaf, Adapted from Reports of Secretary of State.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
1. Appleton						
2. Ashland						
3. Black River Falls						
4. Eau Claire						
5. Fond du Lac						
6. Green Bay						
7. La Crosse	\$342 50	\$467 77	\$477 20		\$491 11	\$1,112 41
Manitowoc						
8. Marinette						
9. Milwaukee	3,076 67	3,400 00	3,419 88		6,631 87	3,008 23
10. Neillsville						
Oconto						
11. Oshkosh			375 53			
12. Racine						
13. Rhinelander						
14. Sheboygan						
15. Sparta						
16. Stevens Point					513 85	490 80
17. Wausau						
18. (West) Superior						
Totals	\$3,419 17	\$3,867 77	\$4,272 61		\$7,626 83	\$4,611 44

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1. Appleton					\$533 33	\$602 50
2. Ashland						1,181 62
3. Black River Falls						783 30
4. Eau Claire				\$554 55	751 25	894 15
5. Fond du Lac				725 65	825 00	830 80
6. Green Bay						
7. La Crosse		\$1,688 54	\$851 43	\$75 00	731 66	1,026 64
Manitowoc		934 73	1,747 86	1,019 08	1,261 66	879 16
8. Marinette				521 87	705 00	7,708 25
9. Milwaukee	\$5,236 10	5,190 98	6,438 27	6,170 03	7,387 50	
10. Neillsville						
Oconto						
11. Oshkosh				856 89	1,465 00	1,800 00
12. Racine						
13. Rhinelander						
14. Sheboygan			362 53	870 13	1,033 33	869 96
15. Sparta						
16. Stevens Point						
17. Wausau		1,501 12	972 25	881 20	1,495 83	1,311 61
18. (West) Superior						1,287 50
Totals	\$5,236 10	\$9,315 37	\$10,372 34	\$12,474 40	\$16,189 56	\$19,175 49

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	Total
1. Appleton	\$666 66	\$700 00	\$1,033 33	\$801 66	\$4,337 48
2. Ashland	835 00	1,287 50	1,084 17	1,147 50	4,354 17
3. Black River Falls	890 00	761 67	622 47	887 50	4,343 26
4. Eau Claire	1,099 16	.....	3,425 00	†2,185 01	8,798 27
5. Fond du Lac	956 66	846 67	850 00	1,343 49	6,441 62
6. Green Bay	1,277 08	1,293 33	1,080 83	825 00	5,307 04
7. La Crosse .....	.....	1,490 42	1,319 16	1,314 58	11,201 78
Manitowoc	703 33	.....	800 00	.....	7,493 30
8. Marinette .....	.....	1,918 75	*933 33	†1,035 83	5,993 94
9. Milwaukee	7,675 00	8,436 75	8,366 67	8,256 65	90,402 86
10. Neillsville	791 66	1,000 00	1,312 50	1,350 00	4,454 16
Oconto	886 66	.....	.....	.....	886 66
11. Oshkosh .....	.....	2,883 33	1,079 16	717 92	9,177 83
12. Racine .....	.....	.....	779 16	1,062 50	1,781 66
13. Rhinelander .....	.....	.....	.....	\$185 83	185 83
14. Sheboygan	897 50	650 00	876 07	**1,612 66	6,572 78
15. Sparta .....	.....	748 33	1,687 50	1,000 00	3,435 83
16. Stevens Point .....	.....	1,411 23	897 07	663 33	2,971 63
17. Wausau	1,057 50	926 66	941 60	816 66	10,909 08
18. (West) Superior	1,486 66	1,395 00	1,400 00	1,529 16	7,188 32
Totals	\$19,222 87	\$25,749 64	\$28,618 62	\$26,075 28	\$196,237 49
Total refunded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 31
Net .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$195,811 18

*Refunded, \$106.56; †refunded, \$71.10; ‡refunded, \$92.47; §refunded, \$20.44; **refunded, \$134.74.

TABLE XV.

	STATE SCHOOL.			18 DAY SCHOOLS.		
	Total current state expenses.	Total number inmates enrolled.	Annual state cost per capita.	Total state aid.	Total number pupils enrolled.	Annual state cost per capita.
1887	\$35,515 30	244	\$130 34	\$3,419 17	.....	.....
1888	37,609 29	226	133 00	3,867 77	.....	.....
1889	37,293 57	223	142 50	4,272 61	.....	.....
1890	36,745 70	210	147 44	.....	.....	.....
1891	37,678 98	207	151 62	7,636 83	.....	.....
1892	38,035 95	210	162 26	4,611 44	.....	.....
1893	40,104 79	231	153 90	5,236 10	.....	.....
1894	38,386 88	237	148 96	9,315 37	.....	.....
1895	38,976 62	229	153 90	10,372 34	86	\$120 60
1896	39,468 97	217	161 50	12,474 40	117	106 61
1897	53,871 99	225	*246 24	16,189 56	126	128 48
1898	44,442 72	232	*231 42	19,175 49	146	131 33
1899	41,847 39	223	141 36	19,222 87	162	118 65
1900	41,122 41	217	157 70	25,749 64	191	155 75
1901	41,510 15	207	200 26	28,618 62	197	137 17
1902	*39,933 46	220	181 26	26,075 28	208	126 57
Total	\$646,414 17	.....	.....	\$196,237 49	.....	.....

*Nine months.

†Included in A. D. 1891.

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF DAY SCHOOLS.

TABLE XVI.

APPLETON SCHOOL:

Established 1896, continued years	6
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	16
Total number pupils withdrawn prior to 1901.....	10
To attend other day or private schools	0
To attend Wisconsin State School	3
To attend other day schools	0
At home	2
Whereabouts unknown	11
Total state aid, 6 years	\$4,337 48
Amount state aid 1901-'02	801 66
Reported expense 1901-'02	859 18
Excess expense over aid	57 52
Teachers:	
Principal Hannah Gardner, 1896-'02, graduate Milwaukee Training School, salary	590 27
Substitute Alice Robie, part 1902, graduate Milwaukee Training School, salary	212 50

Pupils' Names, 1901-'02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Thomas Boodry	9	1
Mary J. Engelskirchen	11	2
Earl Hinderthuer	7	1
Albert J. Reinke	8	1
Joseph H. Schreiter	8	2
Earl L. Weigand	7	2

TABLE XVII.

ASHLAND SCHOOL:

Established 1898, continued years	4
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	26
Total number of pupils withdrawn prior to 1901.....	16
Total state aid, 4 years	\$4,354 17
Amount state aid 1901-'02	1,147 50
Reported expense 1901-'02	1,180 93
Excess expense on aid	33 43
Teachers:	
Principal, Jessie B. Allan, McCowen School (Chicago), salary.....	280 00
(Supply) Jessie Bradford, 1902, No legal qualification, salary.....	31 90
(Supply) Frances Ellis, 1901, Milwaukee Training School, salary.....	82 83
Principal, Mrs. Rosa Keeler, 1901-'02, N. J. State School, salary.....	472 78
(Supply) Mrs. J. N. Turner, 1902, no legal qualification, salary.....	80 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-'02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Annie Asplund		1
Lucy Ceir	13	3
Alice Collins	13	3
Nettie M. Dahlky	9	1
Ranghild Frogerg	10	3
George Gross	14	2
Agnes M. Henghens	9	1
Sears Morse	11	3
Alice Strugel	12	1
Allene Yorton	8	4

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XVIII.

BLACK RIVER FALLS SCHOOL:

Established 1897, continued years	5
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	14
Total state aid, 5 years	\$4,343 26
Amount state aid, 1901-02	887 50
Reported expense, 1901-02	976 01
Excess expense over aid	88 51
Teachers:	
Principal, Blanche E. Argyle, 1901-02, McCowen School (Chicago), salary	540 00
(Supply) Myrtle Crosby, 1902, no legal qualification, salary unknown.	

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Harry E. Calkins	10	4
Thurman A. Capen	19	1
Jacob Huntzicker	14	3
Inga Kleven	15	3
Alvin Matteson	4	.....
Elma S. Melbye	6	.....
Walter Reinke	5	.....
Olga Thompson	11	1
Anna C. Trouas	14	3

TABLE XIX.

EAU CLAIRE SCHOOL:

Established 1895, continued years	7
No. weeks in school year	23
Total number of pupils who have attended	\$8,798 27
Total state aid, 7 years	2,185 01
Amount state aid 1901-02	2,113 90
Reported expense 1901-02	71 10
Unexpended moneys, refunded later	
Teachers:	
Jessie B. Allan, 1901-02, McCowen School (Chicago), salary	\$455 00
Stella N. Flatley, 1901-02, Milwaukee Training School, salary	585 00
Ina Smith, 1902, Milwaukee Training School, salary	120 00
Principal, Jennie C. Smith, 1895-02, Milwaukee Training School, salary	720 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Wm. J. Brown	6	1
Eleanor Hackett	9	3
Henri Hexbert	12	3
Julia Johnson	14	5
I Hazel Lintz	13	4
Joe McGiveran	9	3
Marie Moreau	12	3
Etta Phillips	13	2
Walter Prieve	8	2
Clara A. Santo	8	4 mos.
Eunice N. Shier	5	1
Joe Shugrihumvi	9	2
Arthur Stone	8	1
Arthur Stone	21	12
Essie Straight	9	2
Valerie Trebus	13	4
Helen Wilcox		

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XX.

FOND DU LAC SCHOOL:

Established 1895, continued years	7
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended.....	14
Total state aid, 7 years	\$6,441 62
Amount state aid 1901-02	1,343 49
Reported expense 1901-02	1,343 33
Excess expense over aid	149 17

Teachers:

(Supply) Bessie McNeil, 1901, salary, prep. unknown	50 00
Anna Nugent, 1901-02, Milwaukee Training School, salary	540 00
Principal, Anna Sullivan, 1894-02, Milwaukee Training School, salary	675 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No years attendance.
Franklin N. Collins	16	5
Gertrude Gerhart	12	6
Mikie Harrer	19	1
Kittle Lloyd	13	1
James Menner	13	3
Anna K. Mertens	7	1
Elmer Schlicher	14	4
Ellis Stacey	7	1
Gladys Strong	18	6
Mary Trommer		

TABLE XXI.

GREEN BAY SCHOOL:

Established 1897, continued years	5
No. weeks in school year	40
Total number of pupils who have attended	17
Total state aid, 5 years	\$5,307 04
Amount state aid 1901-02	825 00
Reported expense 1901-02	825 00
Excess expense over aid .....	.....

Teachers:

Eleanor F. Gamble, 1901-02, Milwaukee Training School, salary.....	650 00
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Pupils' Names, 1901 02.	Years of age.	No years attendance.
Arthur Brice	12	3
Jamie Brunette	10	2
Tony Doern	10	3
Anton Feldhausen	16	6
Adeline Gagnon	12	3
George Gagnon	9	3
George Krug	11	2
Peter Zuidmulder		

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXII.

LA CROSSE SCHOOL:

Established 1887, interrupted 4 years, continued years.....	12
No. weeks in school year	40
Total number of pupils who have attended	12
Total state aid, 12 years	\$11,201 78
Amount state aid 1901-02	1,314 58.
Reported expense 1901-02	1,445 62
Excess expense over aid	131 04
Teachers:	
Principal, Lida J. Kline, Milwaukee Training School, salary.....	673 32
Vie Pennell, Milwaukee Training School, salary	564 93

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Pearl L. Conley	12	3
Martha M. French	9	2
Ruth M. Goodell	8	1
Walter J. Hoecckner	17	8
Stella Johnson	14	2
Susie McSorley	20	8
Charles Riedell	9	2
Belle J. Wartinbee	20	8
Lester J. Wells	20	11

TABLE XXIII.

MANITOWOC SCHOOL (Abandoned June, 1901):

Established 1893, continued years	8
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	17
Total number of pupils withdrawn prior to 1901.....	..
To attend other day or private schools	3
To attend Wisconsin State School	5
To attend other state schools	0
At home	2
Whereabouts unknown	3
Total state aid, 8 years	\$7,493 30

Pupils' Names, 1893-1901.	b	Situation.
Eddie Brown		Removed
Alma Ehmke		State School
Theodore Erickson		State School
Clara Ganger		Private School
Emil Ganger		Private School
Clarence Hansen		State School
Erwin Harter		State School
Herbert Huchthausen		State School
Charles Herzog		Deceased
Boles Kuejarvski		Laborer
Mary Kurka		At Home
Bertram Raymond		Unknown
Oscar Schlitz		Sheboygan Day School
Eddie Svacina		Unknown
Ilma Wagner		Removed
John Wettering		Unknown
Adolph Wilda		Printer

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXIV.

MARINETTE SCHOOL:

Established 1895, continued years	7
No. weeks in school year	38
Total number of pupils who have attended	15
Total state aid	\$5,993 94
Amount state aid 1901-02	1,035 23
Reported expense 1901-02	943 36
Unexpended moneys, refunded later.....	92 47
Teacher:	
Etta M. Golden, 1901-02, Milwaukee Training School, salary:.....	750 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age	No years attendance.
Elsie A. O. Albrécht	11	4
Carrie Lee De Foy	22	1
Dora DeTarville	11	4
Selma Graczek	12	1
George Hanson	8	1
Lillie Larson	6	1
Ella Mathson	6	1
Mabel Nelson	10	4
Lydia Shroeder	12	3
Louis Vandenboom	11	4
Paul Vandenboom	13	4

TABLE XXV.

MILWAUKEE SCHOOL:

Established 1885, continued years	17
No. weeks in school year	40
Total number of pupils who have attended	181
Total number of pupils who have withdrawn prior to 1901:	
To attend other day or private schools	15
To attend Wisconsin State School	10
To attend other state schools	2
At home	Unknown
Whereabouts unknown	104
Total state aid, 16 years	\$90,402 85
Amount state aid 1901-'02	8,256 65
Reported expense 1901-'02	9,616 90
Excess expense over aid	1,360 25
Teachers:	
Frances Wettstein (Principal)	\$1,697 33
Mary L. Funk	698 50
Mary D. Fairfield	700 00
Margaret Gardner	695 50
Alice L. Herne	378 00
Mabel A. Hibbard	35 00
Alice Jenkins	700 00
Margaret P. Maywood	759 00
Katherine F. Reed	700 00
Mrs. B. B. Spencer	998 50
Sara E. Sorenson	760 00

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXV.—Continued.

Pupils' Names, 1901 02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Joseph Angove	16	7
Gustav Boehmke	10	3
Laura M. Bush	7	1
Sarah B. Bush	8	1
Margaret Christie	8	2
Thomas Costigan	11	2
Ollve Dawe	19	3
Clara Fahl	9	1 mo.
Charles Funke	12	2
Myrtle Frost .....	..	..
Frances Gapenski	11	1
Martin Gondec	9	1
August Groth	12	2
Louis Hackbarth	9	2
Helen Held	15	6
Martha Herwig	11	2
Elsie Hoefert	8	1
Olga Hoefert	11	1
Elizabeth Jelinek	7	1
Willie Kath	15	4
George Karges .....	..	..
Willie Keltner	14	8
Annie Kern	10	3
Clara Kleinschmidt	7	1
Alma Klatke	15	..
Betty Klatke .....	..	3
Arnold Klatke	11	2
Hugo Kramer	9	1
Emma Krueger	15	1
Hugo Laabs	13	1
Walter Lauer	9	1
Charles Lenowsky .....	..	..
John Lukajewski	6	1
Walter Merow	13	6
Fanny Michel	17	1
Ellis Mongan	16	7
Ida Mueller	12	2
Martha Newhaus	16	7
Arthur Nolte	8	1
Nora Nussboch	7	1
Clara Oehlke	13	3
Daisy Riesen	15	7
Emma Rupinski	7	1
Annie Scheffrin	9	1
Leon Schlett	9	1
Ella Schneberg	13	4
Annie Seybold	9	2
Mae Sweemer	16	7
Elsie Seybold	15	7
George Sprague	17	10
Lottie Sprague	16	9
Walter Stubbe	16	8
Conrad Stromberg	15	1
Ella Stern	16	1
Fanny Stern	13	4
Natalie Taylor	13	5
Flora J. Coombs	13	6
Agnes Wejrowski	11	2
Mary Wiefert	12	3
Ella Winters	16	6
Annie Woefie	10	1

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXVI.

NEILLSVILLE SCHOOL:

Established 1898—continued years.....	4
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	13
Total State aid—4 years	\$4,454 16
Amount state aid 1901-02.....	1,350 00
Reported expense 1901-02	1,350 00
Excess expense over aid	0 00

Teacher:

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Irish, 1898-02, Milwaukee Tr. School, salary	800 00
--	--------

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Grace Bagley	14	3
Joseph Brandl	5	1
Lynn V. Harding	7	2
Joseph Hoffman	10	1
Ina O'Brien	11	1
Minnie O'Brien	7	1
Jessie Oldham	11	3
Leo Tennant	10	2
Alice Vanderhoof	13	2

TABLE XXVII.

OCONTO SCHOOL (Abandoned June, 1899):

Established 1898—continued years	1
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	7
Total state aid—1 year	\$886 66

Pupils' Names, 1901-02	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Dora Boes	1
Albert Brault	1
John Kleman	1
Kasmir Klamam	1
Leo Lecourciere	1
Noemi Roque	1
George Zuelke	1

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXVIII.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL:

Established 1895—continued years	8
No. weeks in school year	40
Total number of pupils who have attended	15
Total state aid—8 years	\$9,177 83
Amount state aid 1901-02.....	717 92
Reported expense 1901-02.....	976 50
Excess expense over aid	158 58
Teachers:	
Katherine Grimes, 1897-02, Milwaukee Tr. Sch., salary	\$800 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Helena H. Boeltner	14	6
Frederick F. Gilkey	21	6
Walter Juedes	12	5
Helen Schroeder	16	7
John Weisheipl	14	6

TABLE XXIX.

RACINE SCHOOL:

Established 1900—continued years	2
No. weeks in school year	40
Total number of pupils who have attended	11
Total number of pupils withdrawn prior to 1901:	
To attend other day schools	0
To attend Wisconsin State School	0
To attend other state schools	0
At home	1
Whereabouts unknown	0
Total state aid—years	\$1,781 66
Amount state aid 1901-02.....	1,002 50
Reported expense 1901-02	1,002 49
Unexpended moneys	0 02
Teacher:	
Katharine Keating, 1900-1902, Milwaukee Tr. Sch., salary	\$1,002 48

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Alfred Anheuser	9	3
Charles Chizek	6	1
Peter Ferrier	12	1
Fred Hall	14	5
Vallie Middleton	13	1
James Rempaul	11	1
Mida May Wilson	13	4
Will Wilson	14	1

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXX.

RHINELANDER SCHOOL:

Established 1902—continued months	2
No. weeks in school year	38
Total number of pupils who have attended	7
Total number of pupils withdrawn prior to 1901—	
To attend other day or private schools	0
To attend Wisconsin State School	0
To attend other state schools	0
At home	0
Whereabouts unknown	0
Total state aid 1 year.....	\$185 83
Amount state aid 1901-1902	185 83
Reported expense 1901-02	165 39
Excess expense over aid, refunded later	20 44
Teacher:	
Gussie H. Greener, 1902, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., sal...	\$140 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	NY. years schooling.
Katherine Carley	17	1
Lillie A. Evenson	13	2
May Gagne	21	5
George Gross	14	4
James K. Kearns	9	2
Arthur F. Leisman	7	2 mos.
Aloisus McBurney	8	2

TABLE XXXI.

SHEBOYGAN SCHOOL:

Established 1894—continued years	8
No. weeks in school year	40
Total number of pupils who have attended	12
Total state aid—8 years	\$6,572 78
Amount state aid 1901-02	1,012 66
Reported expense 1901-02.....	877 92
Unexpended moneys, refunded later	134 74
Teacher:	
Miss H. Ray Kribs, 1894-1902, Milwaukee Tr. Sch., salary	\$300 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Emil Boerger	8	2
Olga Engel	14	1
Charlie Kohls	12	6
Fred Kroener	13	5
Roland Quasius	7	1
Mildred Schwarz	13	6
Millie G. Verney	12	1

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXXII.

SPARTA SCHOOL:

Established 1899—continued years	3
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended.....	12
Total number of pupils withdrawn prior to 1901:	
To attend other day or private schools	2
To attend Wisconsin State School	1
To attend other state schools (city)	1
At home	0
Whereabouts unknown	4
Total state aid—3 years	\$3,435 83
Amount state aid 1901-02.....	1,000 00
Amount state aid 1901-02.....	1,000 00
Excess expense over aid	0 00
Teacher:	
Hulda Rudolph, 1899-02, Milwaukee Tr. Sch., salary	\$880 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Edna A. Brownell	13	4
Naomi M. Cass	13	2
Ralph L. Doane	9	2
Martin H. Johnson	12	4
Theodore Lee	16	1
Elisa M. Lee	17	1
Laura A. B. Lange	14	1
Mable A. Millard	13	4

TABLE XXXIII.

STEVENS POINT SCHOOL:

Established 1898—continued years	4
No. weeks in school year	38
Total number of pupils who have attended	8
Total state aid—3 years	\$2,971 63
Amount state aid 1901-02.....	663 33
Reported expense 1901-02.....	721 50
Excess expense over aid	58 17
Teacher:	
Gertrude VanAdestine, 1898-02, Milwaukee Tr. School, salary.....	\$665 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance.
Lizzie Beck	20	..
Mary Hagen	18	1
Mikie Harrer	8	3
Osmer Newby	12	3
Patrick Riley	14	1

Statistics Relating to Wisconsin Day Schools.

TABLE XXXIV.

WAUSAU SCHOOL:

Established 1890—continued	12
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	23
Total state aid—12 years	\$10,969 08
Amount state aid 1901-02	816 66
Reported expense 1901-02	985 05
Excess expense over aid	168 39
Teachers:	
Margaret Hurley, Milwaukee Tr. School, salary	586 61

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age.	No. years attendance
Lucy Cier	13	4
Emma Felbaum	14	4
Eva Halliday	16	Pt. 1
Victoria Kurski	9	1
Edwin Lenz	13	4
Jessie Miller	18	1
Bertram Nutter	18	8

TABLE XXXV.

WEST SUPERIOR SCHOOL:

Established 1897—continued years	5
No. weeks in school year	36
Total number of pupils who have attended	19
Total state aid—5 years	\$7,188 32
Amount state aid 1901-02	1,529 16
Reported expense 1901-02	1,529 16
Teachers:	
Principal, Delia C. Page, 1897-02, Milwaukee Tr. Sch., salary	\$854 16
Elizabeth Murray, 1898-02, Milwaukee Tr. Sch., salary	675 00

Pupils' Names, 1901-02.	Years of age	No. years attendance.
Carl Arneson	12	4
Hilga Bloomquist	10	1
Raymond E. Braden	21	1
Sigrid Carlson	14	4
Carl Carlson	11	4
Arthur Carlson	5	1
Cora Denio	16	1
Gilbert Keiven	10	4
Arsen J. Morneau	20	4
Pearl Stensrud	11	4
Mamie Sunt	10	3
Sophie Thorson	11	4

Miscellaneous Statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

TABLE XXXVI.

The variation of method of instruction in fifty-three schools of the country may be inferred from the following table—items collected by Inspector:

No. schools.	Total No. inmates.	No. taught lip-reading.	No. schools.	Total No inmates.	No. taught lip-reading.
1	57	0	1	106	78
1	7	7	1	238	80
2	136	12	1	81	81
1	15	15	1	82	82
1	175	25	1	243	84
1	149	26	1	172	86
1	45	27	1	260	93
1	61	28	1	231	94
1	57	29	1	157	101
1	87	33	1	155	104
1	128	34	1	167	114
1	36	35	1	206	125
1	36	36	1	191	128
1	121	42	1	350	140
1	225	44	1	170	142
1	82	49	1	144	144
1	180	54	1	182	182
1	110	57	1	334	197
1	67	58	1	217	217
2	414	60	1	532	252
1	61	61	1	415	286
1	63	63	1	420	420
2	444	70	1	500	470

Of these 8,354 inmates 4,565 are taught to read lips and speak, which makes 54.6 per cent. of the total who are taught to read lips and speak.

TABLE XXXVII.

The annual cost per capita in the fifty-three institutions is reported as follows—items collected by Inspector:

No. schools.	Total No. inmates.	Annual cost per capita.	No. schools.	Total No. inmates	Annual cost per capita.
1	172	\$57 67	1	415	\$197 36
1	7	85 00	2	267	200 00
1	36	88 00	1	341	203 00
1	15	120 00	1	48	210 00
1	123	130 23	1	175	225 00
1	160	134 00	1	152	230 00
1	57	140 00	1	191	240 00
2	334	150 00	1	82	250 00
1	384	157 00	1	82	260 00
1	238	165 00	1	67	271 31
1	243	170 00	2	214	275 00
1	549	171 77	1	500	280 00
1	254	174 38	1	182	283 00
1	88	175 00	3	272	300 00
1	532	178 18	1	420	309 43
2	440	180 00	1	217	309 47
1	350	181 63	1	61	312 32
1	149	186 00	1	63	333 33
1	110	190 00			

Miscellaneous Statistics.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Many names are employed to designate the institutions in which the deaf are taught: Home is found once, Asylum is found three times, Institution, twenty-three times, and School is used in twenty-six places.

A variety of names of the controlling boards of the institutions is employed, as, Charity, for three institutions; Commissioners, two; Education, four; Managers, three; Regents, one; *Sisters, one; State Officers, one; Trustees, twenty; Visitors, one; and one institution claims to have no supervising board.

The eligible ages of inmates in institutions vary as follows:

One (Institution), 2-8 years.	Six, 7-21 years.
One, 3-20 years.	Two, 7-25 years.
One, 3 years.	One, 8-20 years.
One, 4½-21 years.	Five, 8-21 years.
One, 5-12 years.	One, 8-23 years.
Two, 5-21 years.	One, 8 years.
One, 5-25 years.	One, 9-50 years.
One, 5-30 years.	One, 10-21 years.
One, 5 years.	Five, unlimited.
Three, 6-18 years.	Fourteen, 6-21 years.
One, 7-14 years.	One, 6 years.

TABLE XXXIX.

But these institutions place a further limit of maximum number of years of attendance as follows:

Thirteen place 10 years' limit.	Two, 16 years' limit.
Eight, 12 years' limit.	One, 17 years' limit.
Four, 13 years' limit.	Three, 18 years' limit.
Two, 15 years' limit.	Eighteen place no limit.

Twelve schools report compulsory attendance and forty-one schools report voluntary attendance.

The number of inmates varies at the different institutions as follows:

One (Institution reports) 7 inmates.	One, 167.
One, 15.	One, 170.
Two, 36.	One, 172.
One, 45.	One, 175.
One, 48.	One, 180.
Three, 57.	One, 182.
Two, 61.	One, 191.
One, 63.	One, 206.
One, 67.	One, 217.
One, 81.	One, 225.
One, 82.	One, 231.
One, 87.	One, 238.
One, 88.	One, 243.
One, 103.	One, 254.
One, 106.	One, 260.
One, 110.	One, 341.
One, 121.	One, 350.
One, 123.	One, 384.
One, 144.	One, 415.
One, 149.	One, 420.
One, 152.	One, 500.
One, 155.	One, 523.
One, 157.	One, 532.
One, 160.	

Miscellaneous Statistics.

In comments in the "Association Review" of February, 1902, Editor W. F. Booth said concerning Institutions de Sourds-Mutes Statistique 1901":

"This little pamphlet of thirty-two pages gives the most recent and most complete statistics of the institutions for deaf-mutes which we have seen for some time. * * * In 1901—presumably at the beginning of the year—there were in Europe 395 institutions for deaf-mutes, with about 2,700 teachers, and about 22,000 scholars, distributed as follows:

TABLE XL.

Name of Country.	No. institutions.	Ratio 1 deaf to 10,000 inhabitants.	Name of Country.	No. institutions.	Ratio 1 deaf to 10,000 inhabitants.
Austria	34	10.15	Netherlands . . .	4	3.33
Belgium	12	4.39	Norway	7	9.81
Denmark	8	6.20	Portugal	3	6.9
France	68	6.26	Roumania	1	7.7
Germany	91	9.67	Russia	26	7.34
Great Britain and Ireland	45	5.45	Servia	1	7.7
Greece	1	7.7	Spain	10	7.46
Italy	50	7.34	Sweden	19	11.80
Luxemburg	1	7.7	Switzerland	16	24.52
			Turkey	1	7.7

"In Africa there were seven institutions, as follows: Algeria, 1; Egypt, 1; Cape Colony, 4; Natal, 1. In America, 131 institutions, viz.: Canada, 7; United States, 116; Cuba, 1; Mexico, 1; Chili, 1; Brazil, 1; Argentine Republic, 3; Uruguay, 1. In Asia, ten institutions, viz.: China, 2; Indo-China (French colony), 1; India, 3; Japan, 4. In Oceania, six institutions, viz.: Australia, 5; New Zealand, 1. The total number of institutions for deaf-mutes throughout the world was, therefore, 549; and the approximate number of deaf-mutes (taking an average of 7.4 to every 10,000 of population) was as follows: Africa, 96,200; America, 107,300; Asia, 606,800; Europe, 307,566; Oceania, 38,520; in all, 1,153,386."

The ratio of 7.4 deaf to 10,000 inhabitants would afford about 1,500 deaf in Wisconsin, of which 550 might be minors and accessible to instruction.

Laws.

LAWS.

STATE SCHOOL.

A. D.

1852. Chapter 481. Created Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, naming Trustees, etc.
1881. Chapter 298. Abolished the Board of Trustees. Created the State Board of Supervision, etc., and passed the Institute under its direction.
1885. Chapter 58. Changed the name of Institute to Wisconsin School for the Deaf.
1891. Chapter 221. Abolished the State Board of Supervision and created the State Board of Control, etc., and passed the powers of the Board of Supervision to the latter.

Legislative appropriations for all expenses of the state school have been made periodically.

DAY SCHOOLS.

1885. Chapter 315. Provided for organizing and "aiding" local day schools; named \$100.00 per capita annual aid; limited aggregate aid during 1885 and 1886, to \$5,000.00; (*) limited amount aid to any county at two-fifths of aggregate.
1887. Chapter 40. Repealed that part of Ch. 315, Ls. 1885, named above in (*).
1891. Chapter 331. Authorized judges to order instruction of deaf; Stewart of state school to transport indigent deaf at expense of state; Local superintendents to send addresses of deaf, etc., to superintendent of state school; Local superintendents to report number of deaf, etc.
1893. Chapter 305. Fixed \$125.00 per capita annual aid; this statute informally repealed clause of Chap. 315, Ls. 1885, relating to \$100.00 aid.
1897. Chapter 321. Fixed \$150.00 per capita annual aid.
1901. Chapter 422. Added Section 579a, Wis. Statutes, and provided state superintendent appoint inspector of schools for deaf, etc.; Inspector report annually recommending, etc.; Inspector's salary and expenses; Local treasurers itemize expenditures for state superintendent; Local treasurers return unexpended moneys to the state.—(See page 56 hereof; proposes repeal of this chapter.)

GENERAL.

1880. Chapter 229. (Sect. 1014, Wis. Stat.) Assessors return names of deaf to county clerk—to secretary of state.

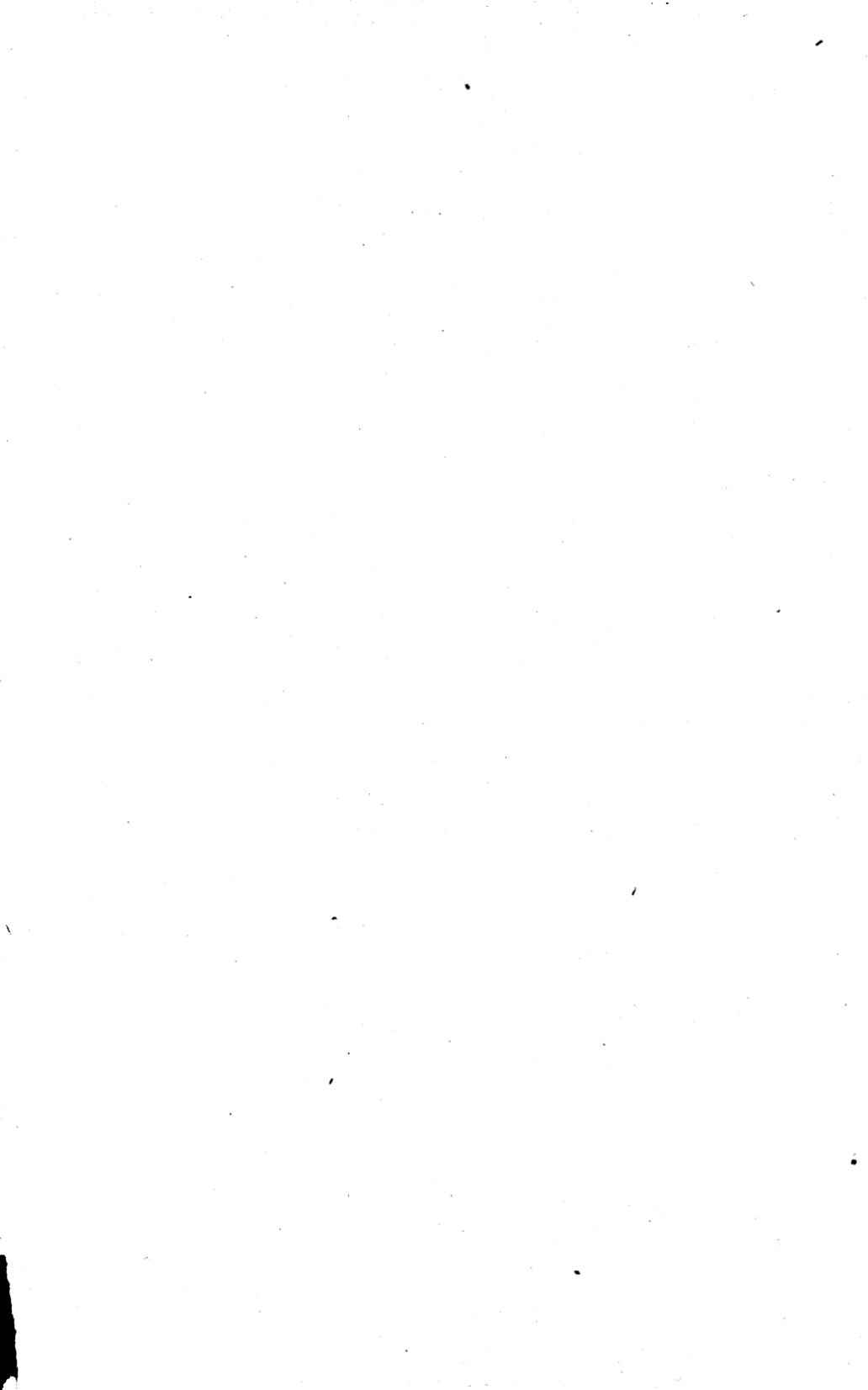
Teachers.

The following list of Day Schools and teachers is correct to December 20, 1902:

Names of School.	Names of Teachers.
Appleton	Hannah I. Gardner.
Ashland	Alice Robie.
Black River Falls	Blanche E. Argyle.
Eau Claire	Jennie C. Smith, Ina Smith, Charlotte Shermer.
Fond du Lac	Anna M. Sullivan, Anna Nugent.
Green Bay	M. Stella Flatley.
La Crosse	Lida J. Klein.
Marinette	Jessie B. Daniells.
Milwaukee	Frances Wettstein, Mary L. Funk, Margaret Gardner, Alice Jenkins, Ines Marvin, Margaret P. Maywood, Sarah H. McNair, Laura E. Pettapièce, Katharine Reed, Sara Sorenson, Mrs. B. B. Spencer.
Neillsville	Mrs. E. H. Irish.
Oshkosh	Carrie H. Archibald.
Racine	Katharine Keating.
Rhineland	Gussie H. Greener.
Sheboygan	(Miss) H. Ray Kribs.
Sparta	Hulda Rudolph.
Stevens Point	(Vacant.)
Wausau	Margaret Hurley.
West Superior	Delia C. Page, Elizabeth Murray.

Teachers.

State School	E. W. Walker, Supt. Alice Coburn, W. A. Cochrane, Mary D. Fonner, W. F. Gray, Thos. Hagerty, Dora Hendrickson, S. W. Gregory, Almira I. Hobart, Paul Lange, J. J. Murphy, Iva C. Pearce, W. Robinson, Elsie M. Steinke, Mary Williams, Matie Winston.
Shoemaking	John Beamsley.
Manual Training	E. J. Bending.
Blind Deaf	Hypatia Boyd.
Physical Culture	Julia Carney.
Domestic Arts	Clara Henderson.
Painting	Fred Larsen.
Fine Arts	L. M. Sorrenson.
Cabinet Work	Hall's A. Stone.
Boys' Supervisor	Joseph Wachute.



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