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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

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OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1893.

VOLUME II.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS,
1893.

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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

OF

Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and
Penal Institutions,

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1892.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

W. H. GRAEBNER, MILWAUKEE,
Term expires June 30, 1897.

CLARENCE SNYDER, ASHLAND,
Term expires June 30, 1896.

J. E. JONES, PORTAGE,
Term expires June 30, 1896.

J. L. CLEARY, KENOSHA,
Term expires June 30, 1895.

C. D. PARKER, RIVER FALLS,
Term expires June 30, 1894.

J. W. OLIVER, WAUPUN,
Term expires June 30, 1893.

PRESIDENT,
CLARENCE SNYDER.

VICE PRESIDENT,
CHARLES D. PARKER.

SECRETARY,
PETER MULHOLLAND.

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REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL,

To Hon. GEO. W. PECK,
Governor.

The Board of Control submits to you this its first biennial report of the institutions in its charge.

Devolved upon the Board are varied and multiform duties relating to:

Seven state institutions.

Four semi-state institutions.

Twenty-one county asylums for the chronic insane.

One county hōspital for the insane.

The Veterans' Home.

Sixty-six county jails.

Forty-three county poor houses.

Six city poor houses.

All private benevolent institutions.

All the police stations and lock-ups in the state, at present numbering 171.

Among the most important of said duties are the following:

1. To "maintain and govern" the state institutions.
2. To act as a commission of lunacy for the investigation of the insanity of any person committed to or confined in any insane asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity within this state.
3. To make quarterly visits to the county asylums for the insane for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of their management and the condition of their inmates, and ordering a correction of such evils as are found to exist.

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4. To reject or approve plans and specifications for all new police stations, jails and county asylums for the chronic insane.

5. To inspect annually, or more often if necessary, all police stations or lock-ups, jails, poor houses and private and benevolent institutions.

6. To investigate all complaints against the management of any charitable, reformatory or penal institution.

7. To collect and tabulate important statistics of insanity, pauperism and crime.

8. To decide and report to the Secretary of State amounts chargeable to the different counties for the care of their insane at the state hospitals and at county asylums, and for the support of boys confined at the Industrial school.

The Board was organized June 30, 1891, pursuant to law, and entered upon the discharge of its duties July 1, 1891. Its members were appointed by you under the provisions of Chapter 221, Laws of 1891, which enactment did away with the State Board of Supervision and the State Board of Charities and Reform, and imposed upon the State Board of Control the functions of the two boards thus abolished.

It was believed that the legislation referred to would guarantee two important results: 1. A saving in the expense of the administration of charities and corrections, and 2, an autonomy of policies in the several branches of the work. Under the former laws, the two boards referred to were frequently in conflict over questions of jurisdiction, and a want of harmony in the work and methods pursued, impressed itself upon all who examined the operation of the double system. Whether the new law is the best that can be devised, whether in all respects adapted to the conditions of our state and containing every element required to promote the cause of progressive penology and enlightened humanization, cannot be profitably discussed here. We may, however, say that a saving of expense has attended its operation for the biennial period closed, as

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against the last preceding one, and that perfect harmony has been secured among the several superintendents of the county and state institutions, and between the Board and all such officers.

No system is without defects, and ours will not be found an exception to the rule. The many subjects to which the Board must address itself, the frequent necessity of crowding into a working day more duties than can be satisfactorily performed within such time limit, impel anticipation of the still greater demands the board must face as Wisconsin's rapid growth of population continues and the numbers increase in the penal, defective and insane classes.

The only change in the present law recommended by the Board is one looking to an increased allowance for clerk hire, since the secretary is unable to do all that is exacted of him without clerical assistance.

In the year past the Board lost the valuable services of a member who was president of the late Board of Supervision, Hon. Charles Luling, who died June 26, 1892. He was a man of high standing in the several relations of life and work which knew him, and his honored citizenship and public service are worthy of emulation. The vacancy caused by his death is filled by Hon. J. W. Oliver, of Waupun, whose appointment was made by you August 15, 1892.

A very large portion of the work of the Board, since its organization, has been the visitation of institutions in the several classes mentioned. This has involved many thousand miles of travel, and has been so complete, it is believed, as to constitute a full compliance with the law. The correctional institutions of the state vary in a marked degree in management. Very many of them are conducted in a highly creditable way; but some were found to be filthily kept and generally out of touch with the humane sentiments and general enlightenment of the period. In

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these latter cases admonitions to officers or complaints to local authorities were made, which were generally followed by an amelioration of such faulty conditions.

The county insane asylums are all now under competent management and most of them are doing excellent work. At one of these institutions the Board discovered serious defects of management, and its complaint led the trustees to remove the officers in charge and substitute others better qualified.

The new Dunn county asylum was opened February 10, 1892, and is under good management and well filled with patients.

The Columbia county asylum was recently enlarged, and its capacity thereby greatly increased. It is now caring for nearly one hundred patients, and all its conditions are favorable to the best results.

One or two additional county asylums should be erected in the northern central portion of the state.

The Board is directly responsible for the management of the seven state institutions, viz.: the State and Northern Hospitals for the Insane, the School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind, the Industrial School for Boys, the State Prison and the State School for Dependent Children. It affirms that excellent results have been reached in the conduct of these several institutions for the biennial period closed, and that the men and women employed in their management have on the average shown a high degree of conscientiousness and efficiency. Searching inquiry by the public, to determine the validity of this contention, is invited, and all suggestions made in a spirit friendly to the beneficent objects sought to be reached in their establishment, will be welcomed.

Concurrently with the spread of sociological knowledge and the interest of the wisest citizens in our state institutions must these institutions develop and contribute to the general good.

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The appropriations made at the legislative session of 1891, for the maintenance of the institutions during the biennial period to close at three institutions with the current calendar year, and at the others, February 28, 1893, will, in the ordinary course of their affairs, suffice, except those of the State School and the School for the Blind, and leave approximately \$37,000 surplus.

THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, one of the oldest in Wisconsin, is under the superintendency of Dr. E. P. Taylor, who was elected in July, 1891. He possesses much practical experience in the care of the insane, and his professional attainments and standing are high. His predecessor was Dr. L. R. Head, under whom he had served acceptably as first assistant.

A desirable check upon expenditures has marked the hospital management, and its record under the present administration is one of economy, as well as efficiency. While in many directions there was a marked paring of expenses in comparison with those incurred in former days, it may be said with truth that no parsimony was shown. Every article which seemed to be needed to keep the institution in line with modern advancement in hospital methods, either as to food or medicines, was provided.

The care of the grounds received considerable attention, and an improved lawn and new sidewalks have added materially to their appearance. The hospital grounds are truly a delight to the eye, and it may be said that for beauty they will not suffer in comparison with those of any similar institution.

The total number of patients treated during the two years was 1,792, and the daily average was 518 for 1891 and 530 for 1892 — a marked increase for the period considered, over that of 1889 and 1890. In the years last mentioned the daily averages were 483 and 502.

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The farm, consisting of 400 acres, is under scientific cultivation. Mr. H. W. Abbott, steward, was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Frank VanNess, a graduate of the Agricultural College, who applied modern methods of tillage and fertilization. The results have been seen in excellent crops. The labor of patients tells profitably in the farming operations, and, aside from this, is in many cases of material advantage in restoring physical health, generally the most important factor in the cure of a mind diseased.

In the table of current expenses for 1892, the receipts for maintenance of patients appear as \$977.73, which is an apparent falling off in comparison with the former year. This results from a delay in the collection of moneys due on this account at the close of the last fiscal year. Over \$1,200 has since been collected, the earlier receipt of which would have slightly decreased the per capita cost, and thus further improved a very gratifying report.

Of the appropriation for this institution there will remain, unused, on January 1, 1893, about \$16,000.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For several years past the average population of this institution has been nearly uniform. The daily average for the biennium closed is 526 as against 530 for that preceding. The Board of Supervision's last report contained reference to certain classes of patients committed to the Northern Hospital—including the senile and feeble-minded—not looked upon with favor, since they are beyond the reach of medical assistance, swell the list of the nominally insane and decrease the percentage of cures. There has been no diminution of this practice and probably no relief may be expected until an institution for the feeble-minded is established.

No unusual expenses were occasioned within the period covered by this report, save that necessitated by the erec-

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tion of a piggery, the cost of which was \$506.56, a very moderate amount, considering the pretentiousness of the structure.

The crops for 1892, owing to the lowness of the hospital land and the inundating rains of the spring and early summer, were inferior in some respects, and the corn crop proved a total failure. Increased acreage, and the productiveness of the land in hay and roots, brought up the general average and made an excellent showing possible, notwithstanding the adverse conditions mentioned.

Extensive improvements of the lawn were made under the direction of the superintendent, and these have involved a modest expenditure owing to the use of patients' labor therein. The north side of the grounds, in front of the female wards and nearest the street, now have serpentine walks and an ornamental mound and fountain. Twenty-five comfortable out-door settees for the use of patients were purchased, and free enjoyment of the grounds is given to patients in charge of attendants.

Up to August 1, 1891, the superintendent was Dr. C. E. Booth an excellent disciplinarian and executive officer. Upon his resignation, which took effect August 1, 1891, Dr. W. F. Wegge, of Milwaukee, was elected Superintendent and promptly assumed command. He had formerly served as first assistant in the institution, and his practical experience had been supplemented by special study of insanity in one of the leading universities of Germany. Both he and his assistants and pharmacist are rendering satisfactory service. No restraining appliances are used. Dr. Wegge is opposed to the use of every mechanical device yet invented for the "quieting" of the insane, and the orderliness of his population furnishes ample justification for his consistent practice in this direction.

The present well organized fire department is under the direction of the steward, F. E. Grove. His recommendation that it be equipped with suitable hose cart and hook-and-ladder apparatus was approved by the board, and \$400 was

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appropriated therefor. The members of the company are all regular employees who take an interest in the work, and their services in case of emergency may reasonably be expected to contribute efficiently to the saving of property and life.

The Board renews the recommendation made by the late Board of Supervision, looking to the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the farm on the north, embracing forty acres, if it may be obtained at a reasonable figure. More land is required to give necessary employment to the large number of patients whose condition calls for diligent exercise in the open air.

Of the appropriation for the current term there will remain, January 1, 1893, a surplus of about \$10,000.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

No unusual event has marked the life of the school for the past two years. Under an able superintendent, Prof. Swiler, and competent teachers, the former standard of excellence has been maintained, and the work in all departments progresses under favorable conditions. The education of the deaf always involves a high per capita cost. It is necessary to have a large corps of teachers in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance, since no results of value can be reached except where each learner is made the recipient of special instruction. Especially is this true of the articulation department, where each pupil must have hour after hour of exclusive, patient attention.

That the education of the defective classes is a duty the state owes to humanity, and that the results gained to the deaf through the state's liberal appropriations for their training are profitable alike to this class and to society at large are now beyond question. If no other consideration were involved, the ultimate saving to the state through teaching the deaf to become self-supporting, is abundant

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justification for the expenditure annually made in their behalf.

In the art and industrial departments excellent work is done. Many of the young ladies have shown marked talent in drawing, while in housekeeping and type-setting they are the equals of their speaking sisters. The young men take kindly to carpentry, cabinet making, boot and shoe making, and are acquiring habits of steadiness and sustained effort which will prove of very great value in the life work in which they will engage.

Ten young men were graduated in 1891, and two young men and four young women composed the graduating class of 1892. Their appearance and exercises on commencement day were in every way creditable to the institution.

The average daily attendance for the year ended September 30, 1892, was 171 as against 181 for the previous year. The total enrollment for 1891 was 210 and for 1892, 207. Local day schools for the deaf elsewhere in Wisconsin have in recent years lowered the average attendance at Delavan, but the numbers in this class of defectives are increasing, and the advantages here are such as to command a fair enrollment in the ensuing biennial period and in years afterward a probable largely increased attendance.

The storage battery connected with the electric light plant has not proven a complete success, and the necessary renewal of disintegrated plates in many of the cells within the past year caused an expenditure of over \$400. Good lighting is now afforded, but the storage battery experiment, both here and at the School for the Blind, has not been such as to commend its introduction in other state institutions.

Of the appropriations for this institution there will remain at the end of the current term (estimated) \$4,500.

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THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

On September 1, 1891, Prof. W. D. Parker became superintendent and steward of the School for the Blind, having been elected over one month previously. For three months, and until failing health made it unsafe for him to continue in the office, he discharged its many difficult duties in a highly creditable manner and most acceptably to the board. His successor is the incumbent, Prof. Lynn S. Pease, who took office December 1, 1891. Like his predecessor, Mr. Pease has proven "the man for the place," and the quickened life of the institution evidences the success which has attended his efforts.

Some unusual expenses have been incurred at the institution within the current biennial period. Before the beginning of the fall term in 1891, it was discovered that the boilers in use had become unsafe from age and wear, and liable to fail at a time when most needed. Deeming it prudent to take prompt action, the Board condemned the boilers and obtained from several different manufacturing companies plans and specifications for new boilers, and the prices at which such firms would contract to furnish them. The lowest bidders proved to be H. Mooers & Co., of Milwaukee, who were awarded the contract at \$1,782.00. After a necessary enlargement of the boiler house, involving an expense of about \$700, the boilers were erected. The first result was not altogether satisfactory as the boilers, while being of greater capacity and strength than those discarded, did not perform appreciably better work, and involved a considerable additional outlay for fuel. The difficulty appeared to be in the shortcomings of the smoke-stack, the flue and height of which were insufficient. At an expense amounting to \$1,200.00 the smoke-stack was rebuilt and the improved draft secured has proven economical of fuel, and productive of satisfactory results from the boilers. A further necessary expense incurred was the sub-

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stitution of new steam pipes for some old and worthless ones, the cost whereof was \$1,000.

A violent wind removed a portion of the roof and made necessary a renewal expense of \$240.00.

The appropriation for this institution would have proven inadequate, even had not the costly improvements referred to been found necessary, and there will be a deficiency, to cover which an appropriation will be required, aggregating probably \$7,500.

That there are many blind children in Wisconsin who should be in this institution, in addition to the number now under instruction, is known to all who are familiar with the subject. How to reach these unfortunates and make them sharers in the advantages the state so generously provides, is a problem of considerable difficulty. The labors of the present superintendent in this direction have gained many new pupils, and are in a way to materially increase the average daily attendance; but his efforts herein must be suspended, since he has already increased the colony so considerably as to exhaust the capacity of the building and render an appropriation for its extension imperative.

The average attendance for the year ending September 30, 1891, was 84, and for the past year 74. The withdrawal of a number of the larger boys in the spring of 1892, for the reason that certain outdoor exercise and employment intended to benefit their health were enjoined, was one of the main reasons for this reduced showing. The enrollment on September 30, 1892, was 90, and the daily average for the ensuing year will from present prospects be considerably larger than for any other year in the history of the institution.

In the line of instruction, much has been done to enable the children to acquire bread-winning occupations. In addition to carpet weaving, hammock making, chair bottoming, knitting, etc., formerly taught, instruction is now

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given in piano tuning and type writing, and the methods of conducting the numerous activities in the children's lighter work department have been changed materially under the supervision of an accomplished slojd teacher from Finland, Miss Molander.

A wise recommendation of the former Board that a small tract of land to the eastward and adjoining the institution grounds be purchased, if obtainable at a reasonable price, it is not deemed best to renew at this time, as some other necessities are of precedent importance.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Superintendent of this institution is Mr. M. J. Regan, who succeeded W. H. Sleep August 1, 1891. He has proven a first-class executive officer, and his treatment of the boys and management of the several departments of the school are making the institution reformatory in character as well as in name.

The exactions and perplexities of a position such as that occupied by the superintendent of this institution call for qualities not often combined in men willing to assume them, and that management which minimizes friction, and improves the disposition of the average inmate in his play, work and study, commands approval.

A fair average of health is reported, and there have been comparatively few attempts at escape.

As formerly, each boy works half the day and attends schools the other half. Boys evincing musical talent are given instruction in band music under a competent leader.

The knitting factory continues in successful operation, and an improvement therein contemplated for the near future is the substitution of power machinery for the antiquated hand machines still in use.

The manufacture of boots and shoes has been discontinued, as neither profitable nor adapted to the age and strength of the boys. Considerable work in the line of

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boot and shoe repairing is done, and this saves money which otherwise would have to be expended in keeping the boys' footwear in good condition.

Although many minor improvements of the fences and grounds have been made, no great expense was involved, except in the matter of abolishing the barbarous out door privies and the fitting up of water closets within the buildings with proper sewerage connections and flushing appliances. The amount already expended in this direction has not exceeded \$600. Sanitary closets have also been erected in the dormitories of the several cottages. This is an improvement of which special note should be taken, in view of the fact that formerly vessels were used and allowed to pollute the atmosphere, endangering the health of the boys. A better average of health, notably a material diminution of throat and lung ailments, followed the inauguration of this improved sanitation.

The number of boys committed during the biennial period closed was 354, as against 339 for the preceding one. In 1891 the number of boys paroled was 261, and in 1892, 213,—a total of 474, which exceeds the number released in any former year in the school's history. This, of course, materially reduced the average daily attendance. Good reports are received of nearly all the boys released, save thirty-two, whose tickets for various reasons it was found best to recall and who were thereupon returned to the school. Much of the superintendent's time is given to correspondence with the parents or others having charge of the boys released, and he has reliable information concerning them in very many cases.

Recommendations for appropriations elsewhere in this report include a new school house, which is greatly needed. Many of the school rooms now occupied are lamentably deficient in light and ventilation, and this greatly handicaps the teaching force in their work, which under the best conditions possible in a reformatory is sufficiently difficult.

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There will remain of the appropriation at the end of the current fiscal year probably \$24,000.

THE STATE PRISON.

Enlightened penology demands a better base of operations than the Wisconsin State Prison. The building is in every way inadequate, and its imperfections are familiar to all intelligent citizens. Originally faulty in construction, age has given it an ineradicable odor peculiarly its own, and a general imprint suggestive of ideas of prison management ill-suited to the present. The recommendation for certain appropriations for buildings and improvements (to be found under a separate heading), will, if adopted, give a large measure of relief and entail but moderate cost.

Mr. P. B. Lamoreux, of Juneau, Dodge county, has been warden since July 15, 1891. He has been industrious, watchful and firm in all matters pertaining to the prison management, and his burdens have been shared with high credit by Deputy Warden J. C. Gebhart, of Wausau.

The number of convicts received for the year ending September 30, 1891, was 268, and for the year ended September 30, 1892, was 249. The average number in confinement for the former year was 535, and for the latter 519. On September 30, 1892, the number in confinement was 498.

The average for the biennial period closed is 527 against 492 for the two years preceding. While for the past year the average number of convicts fell away materially when compared with 1891, there is every reason to believe the higher figures will soon again be reached or exceeded.

Before the expiration of another decade an additional prison for the confinement of those guilty of first offenses, being the less hardened criminals, will probably be demanded; but for the present it appears wisest to meet immediately pressing requirements with an enlargement of the old structure. The building of a warden's residence outside the grounds, as recommended, will in itself give

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much additional space and facilitate the various economies of the institution now operated under adverse conditions.

The labor of convicts, under a renewed contract guaranteeing some minor additional benefits to the state, is still employed by M. D. Wells & Co. in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Of the four distinct convict labor systems recognized by the United States Labor Bureau, to-wit: the contract system (Wisconsin's), the piece-price system, the public account system and the lease system, the first named has the greatest number of points of advantage, and certainly works well in Wisconsin. For the last two years the percentage of those employed on contract was greater than for any preceding equal period. The per cent. of convicts employed, to the whole number, was 63.78 for 1889-90, and 64.22 for 1891-2. Full statistical tables accompany the warden's report on other pages, and will be found instructive and interesting.

The indeterminate (general) sentence law has not been given a satisfactory test, owing to the failure of judges to sentence more than a very small number of prisoners under its provisions. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, fourteen prisoners were received on general sentences and last year one only — a total of fifteen. Twenty-five were confined on sentences passed prior to Sept. 30, 1890. Of the whole number, forty, seven were paroled by the late Board of Supervision and twenty-one by the Board of Control. The number of "indeterminates" remaining in prison Sept. 30, 1892, was therefore, 12. Modern penologists look with favor upon the kind of sentence referred to, and it is hoped that in future a greater proportion of the younger criminals will in the discretion of courts wherein they are convicted, be committed under the existing statute, Chap. 390, laws of 1889.

The nature of the enactment mentioned was explained in the last report of the Board of Supervision. It is briefly that persons "convicted of felony, except for murder in the

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first and second degrees, who have not previously been convicted of felony and served a term in a penal institution, may, in the discretion of the court, receive a general sentence of imprisonment in the state prison," fixing a minimum and a maximum term of confinement, at any time between which they may be released on parole by the State Board of Supervision (Control). The board holds quarterly meetings at the prison for the hearing of applications for the release of "general termers," and grants or withholds parole in any case, accordingly as it is influenced by the evidence of reformation, and the recommendations of citizens of the localities where the convicts formerly resided, or letters from prosecuting attorneys and committing judges.

The law passed at the last session of the legislature prohibiting the employment of prisoners on legal holidays, together with the convicts' compensation enactment, and rules of the former Board thereunder (chap. 217, laws of 1891), have considerably diminished the net amount annually received for each prisoner's contract labor, and the total loss from these sources is nearly equivalent to the deficiency hereinafter mentioned.

Excellent food is provided for the prisoners — an economical policy, since proper nutrition means greater capacity for work and larger earnings therefrom.

Of the appropriation of \$6,000 made by the last legislature to supplement the earnings of convicts in maintaining the prison, there had been expended up to September 30, 1892, \$5,351.56. The remaining \$648.44 will soon be used and provision must be made to make good a deficiency, to exist at the end of the appropriation period, February 28, 1893, the amount of which will probably be \$1,500.

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STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

After a trial of six years, it may be affirmed that this school is one of the most beneficent of the charitable institutions of Wisconsin. The housing of helpless, neglected children, and the work of preparing them for the homes in which, if satisfactory, they are to become adopted sons and daughters, the painstaking efforts of teachers to give them the rudiments of an education, constitute a work which should carry the men and women who perform it as far away from the sordid considerations of earth as could any other possible employment. Healthy children are eligible for admission between the ages of three and fourteen years.

An agent is employed who travels constantly, investigating homes whence applications come, and upon favorable report each family desiring a child is supplied. Often a child does not prove satisfactory, or the home in which he is placed disappoints expectation, but in the greatest number of cases good children find good homes in which they are acquiring the perception, judgment and industry which will make them excellent factors of society. Country homes are preferred, since the average of these and the absence of doubtful associations in the communities of which they are a part, give the greatest number of chances in favor of a safe growth in the formative period.

Since the opening of the school 851 children have been received, of whom 210 remained September 30, 1892. The number of children in homes on trial was 315, while 235 had been previously indentured. (For disposition of remaining cases see table accompanying the Superintendent's report.)

During the last quarter of the year 1891, there were placed in homes 84 children, and for the first three quarters of the present year 266 — a total of 350 for the period.

General Report.

No deaths occurred in the institution, during its present management, although there was an epidemic of scarlet fever in the fall of 1891, 60 children being ill at one time. The prompt measures taken by the Superintendent and physician of the school and the thoroughness with which all measures of sanitation, nursing and treatment were carried out entitle these officers to commendation. The State Board of Health, appealed to in the emergency, furnished valuable suggestions as to the proper fumigation of buildings, the disinfection of books, bedding and other furniture, which were duly appreciated. A subsequent epidemic of mumps and a few cases of diphtheria were successfully handled.

As a culmination of the trials of the year, fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary ward, destroyed the roof and upper stories of the main building July 7, 1892. By consent of the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State, as provided by law, an indebtedness of \$10,000 was created to cover the cost of rebuilding. The damage was promptly repaired, and the expenditure therefor amounted to \$4,814.96 — up to September 30, 1892. A few bills for labor and materials are outstanding which will bring the total cost up to something over \$6,000.

In the fire referred to a number of employees of the institution appear to have lost certain sums of money, clothing and other articles which they could not well afford to lose. While the state is not an insurer, the Board submits to the judgment of the legislature the propriety of reimbursing the persons referred to, on satisfactory proof submitted, as to the amount lost in each individual case.

In July, 1891, Mr. F. L. Sanborn was elected superintendent, succeeding Rev. R. Roberts. He assumed the duties of the position early in September of that year, and his management has proven competent and generally satisfactory.

At the close of the period for which the last appropria-

General Report.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following are tables showing the movement of population at the several institutions, with yearly and weekly per capita cost; the expenditures for each institution during the biennial period closed; and estimates for current expenses required for the ensuing two years.

Following said tables are the reports of superintendents of all the state institutions, with tables embodying appropriate detailed information. The report of the Board is resumed at the end of the institutions' reports.

The state receives benefit in a diminution of the expenses of the Board through free transportation furnished its members by nearly all railroad companies having lines in Wisconsin.

CLARENCE SNYDER,
W. H. GRAEBNER,
J. E. JONES,
J. L. CLEARY,
CHARLES D. PARKER,
J. W. OLIVER,

Board of Control.

Cost of Maintaining the Institutions.

TOTAL COST,

Average population, yearly and weekly cost per capita.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost.		Average population.		Yearly cost per capita.		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
State Hospital for Insane.	\$112,347 48	\$98,016 58	518	530	\$216 87	\$184 94	\$4 17	\$3 56
Northern Hospital for Insane	126,380 48	116,150 90	625	628	202 01	184 95	3 89	3 56
School for Deaf	37,678 93	38,035 95	181	171	208 17	222 43	4 00	4 28
School for Blind	22,639 66	22,551 81	84	74	269 52	304 75	5 18	5 86
Ind. School for Boys	61,622 95	51,377 69	396	316	155 61	162 46	2 99	3 12
State Prison	73,294 84	66,837 04	535	518	137 00	129 03	2 63	2 48
State Public School	44,748 53	46,066 56	277	237	161 55	194 37	3 11	3 74
Total	\$478,712 92	\$438,996 53	2,616	2,474	\$182 61	\$177 44	\$3 51	\$3 41

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES,

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1891, and 1892, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.		NORTHERN HOS. FOR INSANE.		SCHOOL FOR DEAF.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Accounts receivable						
Agents' expenses						
Amusements and means of instruction	\$313 52	\$279 66	\$285 01	\$317 19	\$501 67	\$431 78
Armory						
Barn, farm and garden	*4,310 37	*7,749 45	*5,789 53	*8,990 44	*146 80	*399 49
Boot and shoe factory					406 44	515 62
Children's transportation						
Clothing	6,545 69	6,137 49	7,839 36	5,658 05	116 50	86 40
Convicts discharged						
Convicts' earnings						
Convicts escaped						
Discharged patients	286 64	212 17	253 41	129 59		
Discounts	*281 54	*161 94	*263 31	*169 27	*47 81	*35 18
Drug and medical department	1,618 85	663 42	1,230 87	844 13	102 51	189 38
Engines and boilers	728 61	146 34	744 86	436 78	166 13	181 96
Elopers	121 78	96 21	141 21	92 57		
Exchange						
Freight and express (not otherwise classified) ..	13 37	25 52	26 73	39 80	37 90	23 50
Fire apparatus	30 38	906 86	255 80	144 61	49 00	135 07
Fuel	13,079 37	12,553 48	15,811 86	15,723 42	3,647 61	4,132 66
Furniture		862 89	388 78	807 66	273 03	221 58
Gas and other lights	2,028 37	1,947 87	1,830 97	2,121 24	761 06	947 13
House furnishing	4,433 27	3,165 41	6,255 39	5,886 27	637 86	914 50
Indebtedness previous year		8 50				
Laboratory			53 17			
Laundry	550 96	909 53	716 37	439 82	173 63	148 10
Library	261 72	*29 26	207 30	75 55	65 92	*68 93
Lumber		*126 15				
Machinery and tools	231 89	42 96	97 89	167 16	37 44	47 60
Miscellaneous	158 83	97 79	340 07	183 72	160 39	177 36
Officers' expenses	217 88	225 80	232 55	179 23	88 69	126 79
Printing office					438 88	420 75

Current Expenses.

REPORT OF THE

Current Expenses.

Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	698 64	580 82	679 65	617 00	236 86	218 45
Real estate, buildings and improvements.....		*95 00				
Repairing damage by fire.....						
Repairs and renewals.....	5,437 03	2,697 12	3,348 65	2,884 29	691 23	884 85
Restraints.....	65 25	*1 50	17 20	9 70		
Sock factory.....						
State Board of Control.....	4,192 79	4,192 79	4,770 29	4,770 29	1,511 78	1,511 78
Subsistence.....	42,162 21	35,696 32	48,459 38	45,504 18	10,549 82	9,392 98
Surgical instruments and appliances.....		107 83	163 28	*58 36		
Tobacco.....	414 21	418 27	577 55	488 75		
Wages and salaries.....	34,605 95	35,459 22	39,171 41	39,886 33	17,219 75	17,846 31
Work departments.....						
Totals.....	\$118,196 71	\$107,265 44	\$133,889 01	\$127,339 17	\$37,873 59	\$38,539 55
*Gains deducted.....	4,591 91	8,271 13	6,052 84	9,385 23	194 61	503 60
Net expenditures.....	\$113,604 80	\$98,994 31	\$127,836 17	\$117,953 94	\$37,678 98	\$38,035 95
Deduct receipts for maintenance of patients and special attendants.....	1,257 32	977 73	1,455 69	1,703 04		
Total costs.....	\$112,347 48	\$98,016 58	\$126,380 48	\$116,150 90		
Received from counties.....	40,540 47	42,496 52	48,060 80	50,568 06		
Net cost to state.....	\$71,807 01	\$55,520 06	\$78,319 68	\$65,582 84		

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES — Continued.

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1891 and 1892, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	SCHOOL FOR BLIND.		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.		STATE PRISON.		STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Accounts receivable					*\$506 28	*\$833 14		
Agents' expenses.....							\$1,035 58	\$2,733 93
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$456 43	*\$389 77	\$1,147 20	\$807 28	145 20	82 84	425 89	303 40
Armory			8 27		461 25			
Barn, farm and garden	93 97	299 48	*2,561 51	*5,719 63	295 85	*3,702 16	*259 47	*1,674 06
Boot and shoe factory			1,696 24	1,038 11				
Children's transportation.....							277 29	434 39
Clothing	27 83	15 35	7,399 26	5,657 41	5,614 30	5,231 35	5,615 83	3,919 05
Convicts discharged.....					3,110 05	3,427 02		
Convicts' earnings					261 89	257 97		
Convicts escaped					199 81	355 69		
Discharged patients								
Discounts.....	*17 98	*10 77	*137 98	*46 94	*172 66	124 38	*90 38	*63 97
Drug and medical department	71 00	125 80	635 33	682 33	777 40	452 28	550 67	841 58
Engines and boilers.....	127 04	1,627 66	111 21	298 78	190 83	316 97	86 32	96 70
Elopers			333 95	299 40			66 29	17 91
Exchange					21 84	21 61	1 83	65
Freight and express (not otherwise classified).....	2 50	4 79	64 01	42 06	19 00	15 30	10 90	7 05
Fire apparatus	4 40	25 00	551 50		34 89		1 80	146 87
Fuel	2,161 92	2,867 84	4,751 48	2,580 05	6,086 36	6,526 95	4,713 09	4,515 87
Furniture	65 96	324 10	233 60	81 60			119 52	304 33
Gas and other lights	795 65	2,597 08	1,787 71	1,351 67	944 29	771 14	772 70	651 82
House furnishing	408 89	641 40	2,690 44	1,439 81	2,137 21	1,140 86	1,436 07	1,462 56
Indebtedness previous year.....			67 51		36 69	490 76		
Laboratory.....								
Laundry.....	202 20	245 85	153 85	290 13	587 38	392 64	197 20	254 81
Library			81 21	*30 82			7 00	54 00
Lumber								
Machinery and tools	18 00	10 95	49 47	30 01	38 72	9 56	28 46	*13 21
Miscellaneous	268 00	246 46	416 13	561 87	191 95	210 40	293 01	523 19
Officers expenses	28 81	96 80	36 70	39 60	116 78	77 47	127 81	193 65
Printing, office.....								

Current Expenses.

REPORT OF THE

Current Expenses.

Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	234 24	228 82	740 43	477 08	374 04	363 86	366 76	337 96
Real estate, buildings and improvements.....		*2,744 00						*1,201 92
Repairs and renewals by fire.....						192 61		4,814 96
Repairs and renewals.....	1,713 04	859 31	1,192 69	1,975 31	336 01	474 83	1,688 80	1,042 64
Restraints.....								
Stock factory.....			1,060 07	*296 79				
State Board of Control.....	891 56	891 56	2,380 44	2,380 44	2,625 07	2,625 07	1,628 07	1,628 07
Subsistence.....	6,514 02	5,433 92	20,765 92	19,464 69	28,149 64	25,415 73	11,770 67	10,394 05
Surgical instruments and appliances.....								
Tobacco.....					375 07	366 48		
Wages and salaries.....	8,620 78	9,151 99	18,092 96	17,934 29	20,782 26	22,347 33	13,907 32	14,334 78
Work departments.....	*43 60	1 19						
Totals.....	\$22,706 24	\$25,696 35	\$65,382 51	\$57,431 87	\$73,973 78	\$71,496 72	\$45,128 38	\$49,019 72
Gains deducted.....	66 58	3,144 54	3,759 56	6,094 18	678 94	4,659 68	379 85	2,953 16
Net expenditures.....	\$22,639 66	\$22,551 81	\$61,622 95	\$51,337 69	\$73,294 84	\$66,837 04	\$44,748 53	\$46,066 56
Received from counties.....			10,409 33	9,627 89				
Net cost to state.....			\$51,213 62	\$41,709 80				

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1892.

	STATE HOSPITAL.		NORTHERN HOSPITAL.		SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.		SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.		STATE PRISON.		STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.	
	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.
Number present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1891-1892	511	522	605	644	174	169	90	84	423	342	532	529	325	278
Returned from homes	252	307	333	317	36	38	19	32	198	188	268	249	100	122
Admitted during the year														185
Total	763	829	938	961	210	207	109	116	621	530	800	778	496	585
Adopted													4	4
Indentured and on trial													203	349
Returned to counties													1	13
Died	36	38	69	59		*4			3	3	7	6	5	2
Escaped									12	11	2			
Discharged recovered	70	93	78	77										
Discharged improved	63	81	84	53										
Discharged unimproved	72	72	107	134										
Discharged not insane			6											
Writ of habeas corpus														
Graduated					10	6								
Dismissed					7									
Transferred to hospitals for insane														1
Released conditionally									261	213	3	6		
Sentence expired or reduced									3		16	12		
Pardoned											214	237		
Commutation of sentence											23	19		
Remanded for new trial											1			
Absent or dropped from roll											5			
Honorably discharged					2	2								5
Trans. to Industrial School														1
Trans. to School for the Blind														
No. present or enrl'd Sept. 30	522	545	644	638	169	165	81	90	342	303	529	498	278	210
Average for the year	518	590	625	628	181	171	84	74	396	316	535	518	277	229

* At home.

Movement of Population.

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Estimate of Expenditures and the Appropriations required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

CURRENT EXPENSE ITEMS.	State Hospi- tal for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	School for the Deaf.
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$350 00	\$300 00	\$500 00
Agents' expenses.....			
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,000 00	1,500 00	800 00
Boot and shoe factory.....			
Clothing.....	7,000 00	8,000 00	200 00
Children's transportation.....			
Convicts' earnings.....			
Discharges.....	200 00	300 00	
Drugs, and medical department.....	1,500 00	1,600 00	200 00
Engines and boilers.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	300 00
Elopers.....	100 00	150 00	
Exchange.....			
Fire apparatus.....	500 00	300 00	100 00
Freight and express (not otherwise classified)...	100 00	100 00	
Fuel.....	12,000 00	15,000 00	4,500 00
Furniture.....	500 00	500 00	300 00
Gas and other lights.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	500 00
House furnishing.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	800 00
Laundry.....	700 00	600 00	250 00
Library.....	200 00	200 00	200 00
Machinery and tools.....	100 00	100 00	100 00
Miscellaneous.....	300 00	400 00	200 00
Officers' expenses.....	200 00	200 00	150 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	700 00	800 00	300 00
Printing office.....			300 00
Repairs and renewals.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00
Sock factory.....			
State Board of Control.....	4,300 00	4,800 00	1,500 00
Subsistence.....	40,000 00	45,000 00	11,000 00
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	200 00	200 00	
Tobacco.....	400 00	600 00	
Wages and salaries.....	35,500 00	40,500 00	18,500 00
Work departments.....			
Total.....	\$118,850 00	\$133,150 00	\$44,000 00
To be received from counties.....	42,496 52	50,568 06	
Receipts from sales, labor, etc.....			1,000 00
Balance.....	\$76,353 48	\$82,581 94	\$43,000 00
Probable surplus at close of present year.....	16,000 00	10,000 00	4,500 00
Probable deficiency at close of present year.....			
Appropriations necessary for first year.....	\$60,353 48	\$82,581 94	\$38,500 00
Appropriations necessary for second year.....	76,353 48	82,581 94	43,000 00
Total for period.....	\$136,706 96	\$155,163 88	1\$81,500 00

Estimate of Appropriations Needed.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Estimate of Expenditures and the Appropriations required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

CURRENT EXPENSE ITEMS.	School for the Blind.	Industrial School for Boys.	State Prison.	State Public School.
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$250 00	\$1,000 00
Agents' expenses.....				2,500 00
Barn, farm and garden.....	500 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00
Boot and shoe factory.....		3,000 00		
Clothing.....	100 00	7,500 00	5,000 00	3,000 00
Children's transportation.....				500 00
Convicts' earnings.....			500 00	
Discharges.....			3,500 00	
Drugs and medical department.....	150 00	700 00	700 00	600 00
Engines and boilers.....	500 00	1,000 00	500 00	1,000 00
Elopers.....		500 00	300 00	100 00
Exchange.....				
Fire apparatus.....	100 00	500 00	100 00	100 00
Freight and express (not otherwise classified).....		100 00	100 00	100 00
Fuel.....	3,500 00	5,000 00	7,500 00	5,000 00
Furniture.....	500 00	500 00	200 00	300 00
Gas and other lights.....	500 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
House furnishing.....	800 00	2,500 00	2,000 00	1,200 00
Laundry.....	200 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Library.....	300 00	300 00	200 00	100 00
Machinery and tools.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	200 00
Miscellaneous.....	400 00	500 00	200 00	300 00
Officers' expenses.....	150 00	100 00	200 00	200 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	300 00	700 00	400 00	400 00
Printing office.....				
Repairs and renewals.....	2,000 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Sock factory.....		4,000 00		
State Board of Control.....	900 00	2,300 00	2,700 00	1,500 00
Subsistence.....	7,000 00	20,000 00	27,000 00	15,000 00
Surgical instruments and appliances.....			100 00	
Tobacco.....			300 00	
Wages and salaries.....	11,000 00	20,000 00	22,000 00	16,000 00
Work departments.....	400 00			
Total	\$30,400 00	\$77,600 00	\$78,650 00	\$54,400 00
To be received from counties.....		9,627 89		
Receipts from sales, labor, etc.....	200 00	10,000 00	60,000 00	
Balance	\$30,200 00	\$57,972 11	\$18,650 00	\$54,400 00
Probable surplus at close of present year.....		24,000 00		
Probable deficiency at close of present year.....	7,500 00		1,500 00	7,000 00
Appropriations necessary for first year	\$37,700 00	\$33,972 11	\$20,150 00	\$61,400 00
Appropriations necessary for second year	30,200 00	57,972 11	18,650 00	54,400 00
Total for period	\$37,900 00	\$91,944 22	\$38,800 00	\$115,800 00

Comparative Statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the average number of inmates and total and per capita cost for current expenses at the several state institutions in Wisconsin for the fiscal years from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1892, inclusive.

Year ending Sept. 30.	STATE HOSPITAL.			NORTHERN HOSPITAL.		
	Total current expense.	Av. num- ber.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Av. num- ber.	Cost per capita.
1874.....	\$86,567 08	337	\$250 94	\$62,551 34	233	\$335 02
1875.....	98,885 75	364	271 65	86,623 73	258	336 14
1876.....	101,611 63	334	304 23	106,945 97	400	267 45
1877.....	96,886 92	370	261 50	132,174 17	543	243 42
1878.....	95,085 85	380	250 01	130,799 81	543	240 88
1879.....	102,560 47	425	245 96	120,278 16	554	219 00
1880.....	141,020 39	550	256 40	128,189 76	529	242 89
1881.....	129,998 37	566	229 68	118,741 41	521	227 91
Av.....	\$106,570 81	416	\$256 33	\$110,825 54	448	\$247 58
1882.....	\$95,648 37	469	\$203 94	\$98,100 02	529	\$185 56
1883.....	96,545 70	476	202 82	114,735 48	567	202 36
1884.....	91,722 22	510	179 85	117,110 52	613	191 07
1885.....	94,547 11	515	183 59	121,536 58	626	194 15
1886.....	94,206 59	523	180 13	106,502 85	637	167 19
1887.....	95,213 15	516	184 52	112,076 02	650	172 42
1888.....	93,154 83	479	194 48	125,219 62	634	197 51
1889.....	95,208 55	484	196 71	114,554 51	641	178 71
1890.....	100,106 11	502	199 41	118,616 25	616	192 55
1891.....	112,347 48	518	216 87	126,380 48	625	202 01
1892.....	98,016 58	530	184 94	116,150 90	628	184 95
Av.....	\$96,974 34	502	\$193 17	\$115,543 93	615	\$187 87

Comparative Statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT — Continued.

Year ending Sept. 30.	SCHOOL FOR DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR BLIND.		
	Total current expense.	Av. num- ber.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Av. num- ber.	Cost per capita.
1874.....	\$40,500 00	146	\$277 33	\$19,000 00	60	\$316 66
1875.....	84,624 00	132	262 30	18,000 00	59	305 08
1876.....	28,165 64	145	194 25	18,000 00	60	300 00
1877.....	37,583 36	155	242 47	16,500 55	67	247 62
1878.....	30,000 00	140	214 28	17,418 32	77	226 86
1879.....	30,000 00	143	209 79	18,653 54	73	255 53
1880.....	27,961 58	132	211 83	17,800 76	67	265 68
1881.....	38,586 83	172	224 34	16,330 73	65	251 24
Av.....	\$33,427 68	146	\$229 55	\$17,713 20	66	\$268 37
1882.....	\$34,375 94	176	\$195 32	\$16,726 17	63	\$265 49
1883.....	35,666 30	188	189 71	16,670 48	57	291 95
1884.....	38,536 37	205	187 98	17,525 32	63	277 52
1885.....	37,585 39	205	188 34	19,434 80	62	313 46
1886.....	39,043 07	155	200 22	17,484 46	66	264 92
1887.....	35,515 30	198	179 37	19,630 52	73	268 91
1888.....	37,609 29	206	182 57	20,365 41	84	242 45
1889.....	37,293 57	191	195 25	19,350 72	84	230 37
1890.....	36,745 70	182	201 90	21,986 27	80	274 33
1891.....	37,678 98	181	208 17	22,639 66	84	269 32
1892.....	38,035 95	171	222 43	22,551 81	74	304 75
Av.....	\$37,098 71	191	\$194 23	\$19,485 97	72	\$270 64

Comparative Statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT —Continued.

Year ending Sept. 30.	SCHOOL FOR BOYS.			STATE PRISON.			STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL		
	Total current expense.	Av. number.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Av. number.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Av. number.	Cost per capita.
1874.....	\$43,453 02	293	\$148 03	\$31,750 00	214	\$146 02	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	45,156 70	300	150 52	43,054 88	240	179 39	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	48,149 49	299	161 37	42,427 85	261	162 55	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	46,321 31	341	135 84	43,737 32	290	150 81	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	48,721 45	380	128 21	43,233 74	337	128 58	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	42,866 72	425	100 86	40,370 08	328	122 77	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	51,650 78	427	120 90	44,082 88	304	145 01	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	46,214 07	404	114 39	45,871 11	283	162 09	.....	.....	.....
Av.....	\$16,566 69	359	\$129 85	\$41,803 48	282	\$148 17	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	\$49,733 01	321	\$154 51	\$47,751 33	336	\$142 12	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	42,038 73	291	144 46	50,031 29	363	137 83	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	42,229 74	300	140 77	53,949 52	398	135 15	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	45,613 27	292	156 21	54,944 03	443	124 03	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	41,947 44	300	139 82	62,163 40	456	136 32	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	45,583 12	334	136 48	59,325 53	448	122 42	\$22,873 51	67	\$341 40
1888.....	49,104 25	359	136 78	61,073 87	441	138 49	24,375 47	116	210 13
1889.....	56,927 05	392	145 22	62,020 53	463	133 05	41,599 56	211	197 15
1890.....	57,226 31	421	135 93	61,401 51	522	117 63	47,975 27	253	189 39
1891.....	61,632 95	396	155 61	73,294 84	535	133 45	44,748 53	277	161 55
1892.....	51,377 69	316	162 46	66,837 04	518	129 03	46,056 56	237	194 37
Av.....	\$49,400 32	335	\$146 15	\$59,844 51	448	\$132 47	\$37,939 75	194	\$195 57

County Quotas in Hospitals.

COUNTY QUOTAS IN HOSPITALS.

Table showing the quota or number of patients each county is entitled to have in the State hospitals for the insane, based upon the population as shown by the census of 1890, taking effect January 1, 1891.

County.	Population.	Quota.	County.	Population.	Quota.
Adams	6,887	5	Marathon	28,154	22
Ashland	19,961	15	Marinette	20,303	16
Barron	15,392	12	Marquette	9,669	7
Bayfield	7,230	5	Milwaukee	235,737	...
Brown	39,009	30	Monroe	23,150	18
Buffalo	15,975	12	Oconto	15,030	11
Burnett	4,393	3	Oneida	4,965	4
Calumet	16,616	13	Outagamie	38,603	30
Chippewa	25,069	19	Ozaukee	14,855	11
Clark	19,876	15	Pepin	6,924	5
Columbia	28,312	22	Pierce	20,366	16
Crawford	15,960	12	Polk	12,961	10
Dane	59,554	46	Portage	23,881	18
Dodge	44,928	34	Price	5,250	4
Door	15,663	12	Racine	36,143	28
Douglas	13,465	10	Richland	19,095	15
Dunn	22,566	17	Rock	43,201	33
Eau Claire	30,671	24	St. Croix	23,081	18
Florence	2,602	2	Sauk	30,563	23
Fond du Lac	44,006	34	Sawyer	1,975	2
Forest	1,012	2	Shawano	19,329	15
Grant	36,649	28	Sheboygan	42,381	33
Green	22,700	17	Taylor	6,684	5
Green Lake	15,152	12	Trempealeau	18,558	14
Iowa	22,166	17	Vernon	25,126	19
Jackson	15,766	12	Walworth	27,744	21
Jefferson	33,434	26	Washburn	2,925	2
Juneau	17,102	13	Washington	22,637	17
Kenosha	15,574	12	Waukesha	33,141	25
Kewaunee	16,161	12	Waupaca	26,732	20
La Crosse	38,760	30	Waushara	13,490	10
La Fayette	20,266	16	Winnebago	50,008	38
Langlade	9,435	7	Wood	18,901	14
Lincoln	11,975	9			
Manitowoc	37,649	29			
			Total	1,688,697	1,108

Treasurer's Report.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

MADISON, Wis., October 1st, 1892.

To the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory,
Charitable and Penal Institutions.

GENTLEMEN:— Herewith I hand you my report as treasurer of the several institutions under your charge for the two years ending September 30th, 1892.

Yours very truly,

M. C. CLARKE.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.		YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.	
1890. Oct. 1. 1891.	Balance.....		\$13,020 80		\$13,248 05
Sept. 30	By state treasurer to date.....		100,367 47		106,096 07
Sept. 30	By steward to date.....		5,763 98		3,078 07
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$105 904 20		\$104,855 67	
Sept. 30	Balance.....	13,248 09		17,566 52	
		\$119,152 25	\$119,152 25	\$122,422 19	\$122,422 19
Sept. 30	Balance.....		\$13,248 05		\$17,566 52
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by sec'y of board.....		\$9,891 72		\$7,475 46
1890. Oct. 1.	Balance available.....		\$3,356 33		\$10,081 06
CEMENTING BASEMENT.					
1891. Sept. 30	Balance.....		\$37 70		
Sept. 30	By state treasurer to date.....		500 00		
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$314 50			
Sept. 30	Balance.....	223 20			
		\$537 70	\$537 70		
1891. Sept. 30	Balance available.....		\$223 20		\$223 20
CURBING REAR BASEMENT, WINDOWS AND GRADING.					
1891. Sept. 30	By state treasurer to date.....		\$300 00		
Sept. 30	Balance.....	\$300 00			
1891. Sept. 30	Balance available.....		\$300 00		\$300 00

Treasurer's Report.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		Year ending September 30, 1891.		Year ending September 30, 1892.	
1890.					
Oct. 1. 1891.	Balance		\$15,465 02		\$14,199 09
Sept. 30	By state treasurer to date		120,588 63		181,098 08
Sept. 30	By steward to date		4,556 02		4,585 90
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	126,405 58		120,408 55	
Sept. 30	Balance	14,199 09		29,414 52	
		\$140,604 67	\$140,604 67	\$149,823 07	\$149,823 07
Sept. 30	Balance		\$14,199 09		\$29,414 52
	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board		15,286 99		10,436 78
Oct. 1.	Balance available, overdraft		\$1,087 90		\$18,977 79
WATER TOWER AND RESERVOIR AND MAKING NECESSARY CONNECTIONS.					
1890.					
Oct. 1.	Balance		\$539 41		
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$26 55			
Sept. 30	Balance	512 86			
		\$539 41	\$539 41		
1891.					
Oct. 1.	Balance available		\$512 86		\$512 86

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		Year ending September 30, 1891.		Year ending September 30, 1892.	
1890.					
Oct. 1. 1891.	Balance		\$3,732 41		\$4,361 19
Sept. 30	By state treasurer, to date		36,817 67		39,607 73
Sept. 30	By steward to date		1,937 20		1,457 39
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$38,126 15		\$37,543 93	
Sept. 30	Balance	4,361 19		7,882 38	
		\$42,487 34	\$42,487 34	\$45,426 31	\$45,426 31
Sept. 30	Balance		4,361 19		7,882 38
Sept. 30	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Secretary of Board		\$4,152 62		\$4,128 48
Oct. 1	Balance available		208 57		\$3,753 90

Treasurer's Report.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		Year ending September 30, 1891.		Year ending September 30, 1892.	
1891.					
Oct. 1	Balance		\$2,106 72		\$5,034 12
1891.					
Sep. 30	By state treasurer to date		23,090 85		28,948 88
Sep. 30	By steward to date		776 13		733 56
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$20,939 58		\$26,930 39	
Sep. 30	Balance	5,034 12		7,786 17	
		\$25,973 70	\$25,973 70	\$34,716 56	\$34,716 56
Sep. 30	Balance		\$5,034 12		\$7,786 17
Sep. 30	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Secretary of Board		2,890 99		2,545 84
Oct. 1	Balance available		\$2,143 13		\$5,240 33

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		Year ending September 30, 1891.		Year ending September 30, 1892.	
1890.					
Oct. 1	Balance		\$5,214 88		\$7,615 23
1891.					
Sep. 30	By state treasurer to date		63,449 45		49,021 05
Sep. 30	By steward to date		17,965 87		12,562 51
Sep. 30	To transfer		90		
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$79,015 87		\$58,101 95	
Sep. 30	Balance	7,615 23		11,096 84	
		\$86,661 10	\$86,661 10	\$69,198 79	\$69,198 79
Sep. 30	Balance		\$7,615 23		\$11,096 84
Sep. 30	Less warrants outstanding as reported by Sec'y of Board		6,621 03		4,141 30
Oct. 1	Balance available		994 20		6,955 54
	WATER TOWER AND RESERVOIR.				
1890.					
Oct. 1	Balance		\$232 46		
1891.					
Sep. 30	To transfer	\$0 90			
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	305 41	*73 85		
	Balance	\$306 31	\$306 31		
1891.					
Oct. 1	Overdraft				\$73 85

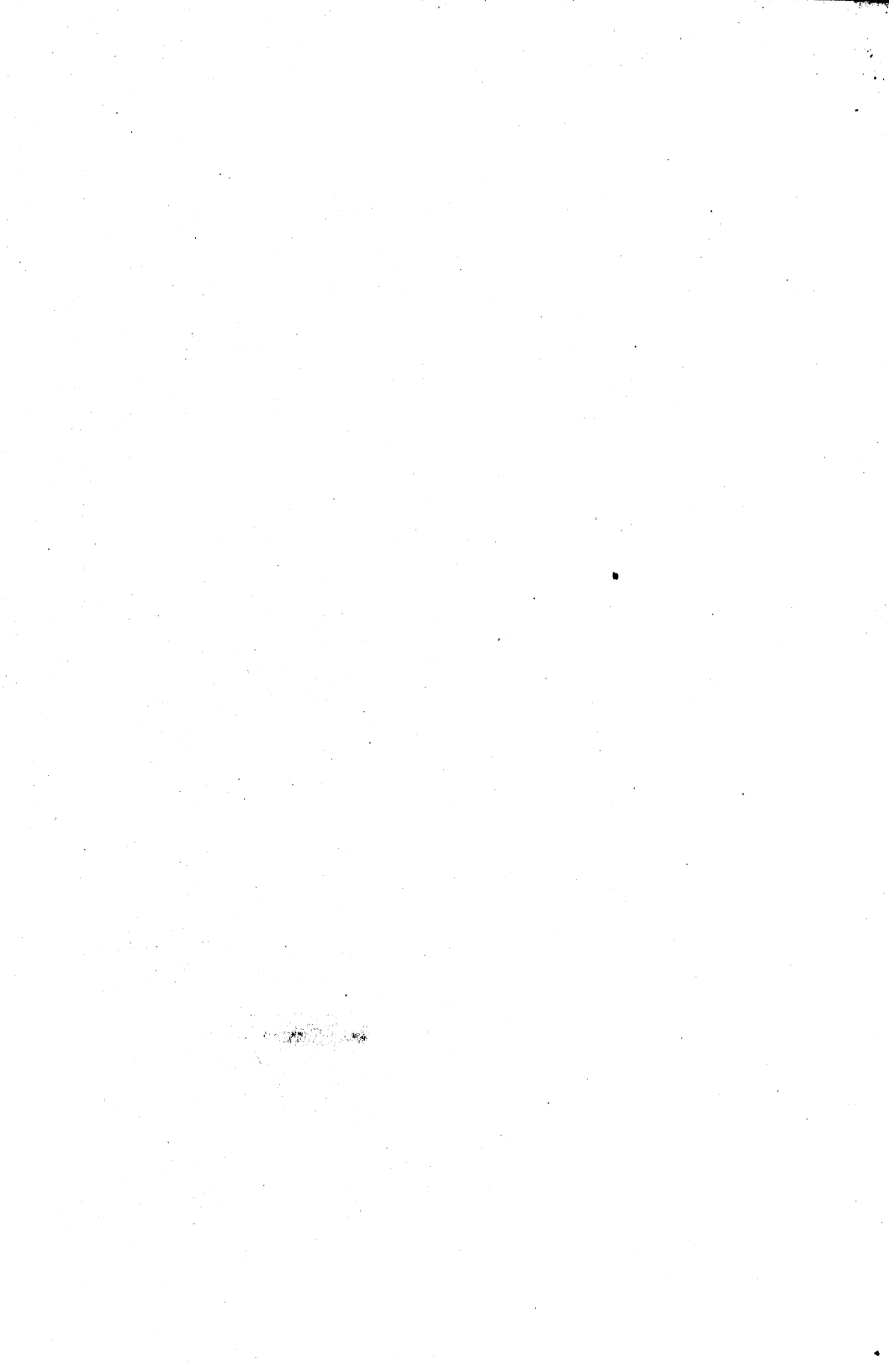
Treasurer's Report.

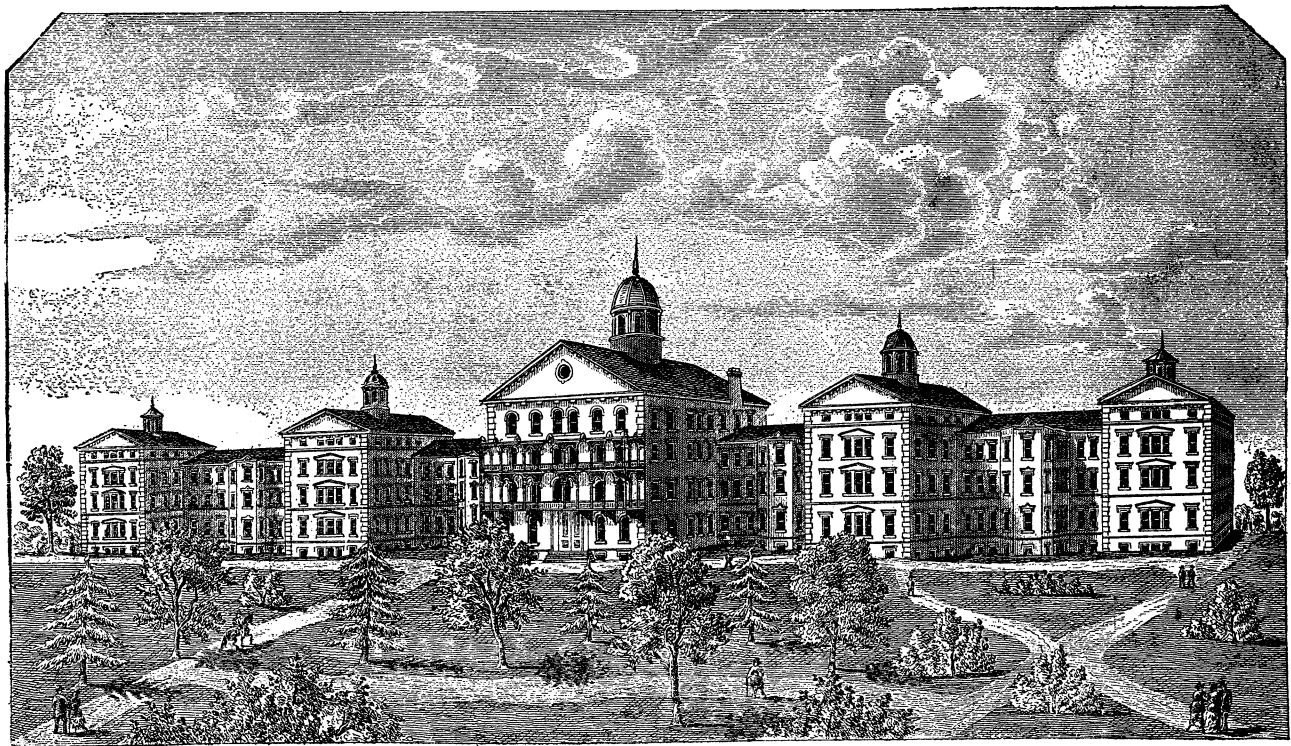
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		Year ending September 30, 1891.		Year ending September 30, 1892.	
1890.					
Oct. 1	Balance		\$12,744 72		\$11,202 77
1891.					
Sep. 30	By state treasurer to date		6,982 04		7,465 12
Sep. 30	By steward for convict labor to date		61,001 06		59,925 81
Sep. 30	By steward for sundries to date		3,878 29		2,585 63
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$73,353 34		\$71,024 19	
Sep. 30	Balance	11,202 77		10,155 14	
		\$84,556 11	\$84,556 11	\$81,179 33	\$81,179 33
Sep. 30	Balance		\$11,202 77		\$10,155 14
Sep. 30	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board		7,478 06		5,989 10
Oct. 1	Balance available		3,724 71		4,216 04

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		Year ending September 30, 1891.		Year ending September 30, 1892.	
1890.					
Oct. 1	Balance		\$2,221 56		\$3,881 71
1891.					
Sep. 30	By state treasurer to date		42,493 50		50,545 59
Sep. 30	By steward to date		463 95		458 08
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$41,297 30		\$47,430 99	
Sep. 30	Balance	3,881 71		7,454 39	
		\$45,179 01	\$45,179 01	\$54,885 38	\$54,885 38
Sep. 30	Balance		\$3,881 71		\$7,454 39
Sep. 30	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Secretary of Board		4,161 86		3,876 68
Oct. 1	Balance available	(over draft	\$280 15		\$3,577 71





State Hospital, Mendota.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin State Hospital for
the Insane.

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.

OFFICERS.

E. P. TAYLOR, M. D.	-	-	-	-	SUPERINTENDENT.
E. A. TAYLOR, M. D.	}	-	-	-	ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.
F. A. LYMAN, M. D.					
H. W. ABBOTT	-	-	-	-	STEWARD.
MICHAEL BLENSKI	-	-	-	-	ASSISTANT STEWARD.
ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD	-	-	-	-	MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE	-	-	-	-	TREASURER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN — I herewith submit the Fifth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

The total number of patients remaining September 30, 1890, the end of the biennial period, was five hundred and eleven. Of these three hundred were males and two hundred and eleven, females.

During the year 1891, two hundred and fifty-two patients were admitted; of these, one hundred and fifty-eight were males and ninety-four, females.

During the year 1892, three hundred and seven patients were admitted — one hundred and sixty-three males and one hundred and forty-four females.

The whole number under treatment during the year 1891 was seven hundred and sixty-three — four hundred and fifty-eight males and three hundred and five females.

During the year 1892 there were eight hundred and twenty-nine patients under treatment; four hundred and eighty-three males and three hundred and forty-six females.

The daily average under treatment during the year 1891, was five hundred and eighteen. During the year 1892 it was five hundred and thirty.

There were discharged from the Hospital during the year 1891, two hundred and forty-one (138 males and 103 females).

During the year 1892 two hundred and forty-four (167 males and 117 females).

There were discharged from the Hospital as recovered during the year 1891, seventy; forty-six males and twenty-four females.

Superintendent's Report.

Sixty-three (36 males and 27 females) were discharged improved and seventy-two (35 males and 37 females) unimproved. Thirty-six patients (21 males and 15 females) died.

There were discharged in 1892 ninety-three (50 males and 43 females) as recovered; eighty-one (58 males and 23 females) as improved; seventy-two (35 males and 37 females) as unimproved; thirty-eight (24 males and 14 females) died.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the most important improvements that have been made during the past two years may be mentioned the pharmaceutical laboratory. This institution has long needed a suitable place for preparing and storing the medicants used. Two rooms, selected for their peculiar fitness, on account of light and temperature, have been fitted up for this purpose. While this laboratory is adequately equipped with the proper appliances for doing good work, care has been taken to avoid purchasing superfluous apparatus. This department is a great convenience to the physicians as well as a source of economy to the hospital.

THE SURGERY.

A room on the second floor in the center building has been furnished with the necessary appliances and conveniences for surgical examination and operation. The facilities for proper medical treatment are thereby increased.

VENTILATION.

All sinks and stools have been ventilated by leading pipes from them into the open air through the roof, thus rendering the air of the wards more wholesome, and vastly lessening the danger of the spread of contagious diseases.

RENOVATIONS.

Hardwood floors have been laid in the fourth story of the male wards, improving the appearance of the rooms and

State Hospital.

providing a surface that is more easily and effectively cleaned.

New furniture and carpets have added greatly to the comfort and beauty of the wards. Many of the wards have been painted throughout, but much remains to be done. To complete the work will keep the painters busy during the coming winter.

The large dormitory in the first female ward has been converted into a parlor. The room has been neatly painted and furnished. The hardwood floor is provided with a number of pretty rugs. This bright, cheery room is much appreciated and enjoyed by the patients.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A second stairway, leading from the fourth story to the third floor, has been built, giving two exits.

Three hundred feet of fire hose have been added to that which had previously been placed on the wards.

It may be well to state here that it is proposed, during the next few months, to put in a system of fire escapes that will afford a speedy and safe egress to all the patients.

When this is accomplished there will not be another institute in the state so adequately prepared to cope with fire, a disaster so generally dreaded, but especially to be feared in a household where a large portion of the inmates are dependent upon guidance and aid.

THE LAUNDRY.

The laundry has had a complete overhauling. Many desirable changes have been effected and new machinery has been added. A very satisfactory improvement has been the result.

THE BASEMENT.

The work of laying brick floors in the basement has been continued and it is now in good condition.

State Hospital.

HEATING APPARATUS.

New radiators have been placed in the chapel, rear dining room and rear halls, to replace the old coils, which never properly performed their functions.

KITCHEN.

The general kitchen, which had long merited attention, has been painted and put in order. Hoods and air shafts have been placed over the ranges and urns. New utensils have been added and the old have been repaired.

It is with much satisfaction that attention is called to the changes which have been effected here, where improvements are of such importance and are so highly appreciated.

UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT.

An upholstering department has been opened. It was not an experiment but a necessity. It has proved a source of economy and has added to the comfort of the patients.

A large number of cushions, settees, couches and kindred articles have been turned out and in addition to this, over eighty new mattresses have been made.

All the old hair mattresses and hair pillows have been taken apart, effectually cleaned and re-made.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds surrounding the hospital have had their full share of attention. Spots that were formerly destitute of vegetation have been carefully cultivated and seeded to grass. The entire surface now presents a uniform appearance that is most pleasing. New walks have replaced the old.

The horticultural department has bountifully repaid the care bestowed upon it, and the potted and cut flowers in the wards present that cheerful and homelike appearance which is so often lacking in institution life.

Superintendent's Report.

OCCUPATION.

All patients are encouraged to assist in the work of the wards or in some one of the various departments.

Those who will not be interested in the work of the wards or elsewhere are given sewing, fancy work, reading, games — in short, anything that will attract, divert or entertain.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

All holidays have received much attention, and no little effort has been expended in making them enjoyable. Thanksgiving was remembered by the usual turkey dinner and the afternoon devoted to pleasant drives.

The tree and literary exercises were enjoyed in the chapel on Christmas eve. Each patient was remembered by a gift of some kind, many of which were from friends at home.

On last New Year's day, the ladies of the third ward tendered a reception to the household and received the greater part of the patients and all of the officers and employes. The Hospital orchestra furnished the music for the occasion. The ladies are to be congratulated upon the pleasing success of the reception.

The masquerade party on Washington's birthday was a brilliant success. The amusement hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The music was furnished by the Hospital orchestra. Guests from Madison and surrounding cities honored the evening and many took part in the dancing.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in a truly patriotic manner. The building was decorated with the national emblems. Out-of-door sports of various kinds furnished the entertainment for the day. A beautiful display of fireworks was enjoyed in the evening.

A base ball club was organized for the summer. Games with visiting and home nines added much by way of diversion.

State Hospital.

During the past year a creditable musical organization has been maintained. It has furnished music for the weekly dances and card parties. It has been a source of much enjoyment to all.

Services of a religious character have been conducted on Sunday afternoons in the chapel. A number of the patients have had the pleasure of attending church services at Madison and at Westport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Besides the holiday and weekly entertainments, a stereopticon lecture, a Banjo and Glee-club musical, a concert by ladies from Madison, and an impromptu musical by young ladies from Baraboo have been enjoyed and appreciated by all.

On pleasant days, visitors will find the wards quite deserted, for all, except the sick, are out of doors.

Parole is granted to many of the patients, who spend their time as their fancy dictates. Those who need the care and watchfulness of attendants may be seen fishing, walking about the grounds, playing croquet, doing fancy work or enjoying a hammock.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is with gratitude that the following names are mentioned: Mr. W. W. Warner, Madison, papers, magazines, etc. Mr. Edwin Sumner, Madison, periodicals of all kinds; Miss Conover, Madison, holiday numbers of English magazines; Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational church, Madison, magazines and papers; State Journal Company, courtesy of Mr. John Hawks, Madison papers and periodicals; Mr. A. W. Wheeler, Mazomanie, magazines; W. C. T. U., Madison, magazines; Mrs. R. Richards, Kilbourn City, hammocks and croquet sets; Mr. E. Viall, Madison, kind assistance at stereopticon entertainment; Capt. Neckerman, Madison, loan of masquerade costumes;

Superintendent's Report.

Banjo and Glee Club, several enjoyable entertainments; Grace Church Choir and leaders, Madison, song service and musical entertainment; Monona Lake Assembly, courtesy to patients; May Bretonne Theatrical Company, matinee tickets furnished for patients.

To the Press, particularly of the state, is the Hospital indebted for newspapers, as follows:

Slavie, Racine.	The Germania, Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Botschafter, Madison.	The Living Church.
The Excelsior, Milwaukee.	Tersdagen, Chicago.
Oregon Observer.	Folksbaldet, Minneapolis.
Montello Express.	Der Volksfreund, La Crosse.
Grant County Witness.	Grant County Herald.
Portage Daily Democrat.	Utley's Dollar Weekly, Racine.
Skandinavian Daily.	Die Vedersgang.
Der Herold, Milwaukee.	Volksfreund, Appleton.
The Dial, Boscobel.	Badger State Banner.
Barron County Shield.	Buffalo County Republicaner.
Bayfield County Press.	Watertown Republican.
Tomah Journal.	Brodhead Independent.
Monroe Sun.	Brandon Times.
Howard Review.	Dodgeville Chronicle.
Superior Times.	Manitowoc County Chronicle.
Daily Northwestern.	Elkhorn Independent.
Waupaca Republican.	Sheboygan County News.
Waupun Leader.	Nord Stern, La Crosse.
The Courier, Prairie du Chien.	Mauston Star.
Clinton Herald.	Janesville Gazette.
Tribune, Evansville.	Adams County Press, Friendship.
Wisconsin Free Press.	Alma Blætter, Fountain City
Weekly Review, Evansville.	The Chetek Alert.
Northwestern Courier, Fond du Lac.	Der Nord Western, Manitowoc.
The Norden, Chicago.	

VISITORS.

Excepting Sundays and holidays, visitors are welcome from two until five o'clock P. M. At this time there is at their service a gentleman whose pleasure it is to conduct

State Hospital.

them through the wards, the kitchen, the laundry or show them through the grounds.

“Seeing is believing.” To visit a hospital for the insane is the only way of getting rid of the erroneous idea that it is a place of forcible detention, with the usual theatrical accompaniment of clanking chains, padded cells and brutal attendants. An invitation to visit the hospital is especially extended to those having relatives or friends here. At all times full and complete information is readily furnished.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and employes for their uniform courtesy and fidelity. The harmony throughout the institution is due to the hearty co-operation, ready sympathy and prompt aid given by all. To say that any merited success I have had is shared by the officers and employes is expressing but vaguely the gratitude that I am most happy to acknowledge.

To the work here Dr. E. A. Taylor brought a large experience and keen observation acquired at the Northern Hospital at Winnebago, and to his efforts is due a large share of the approbation that the work done during the past two years has merited.

Dr. F. A. Lyman has continued his faithful service and merits praise.

To you, gentlemen of the Board of Control, I wish to express my indebtedness for assistance rendered and favors received from your hands. It has been a source of constant strength to realize that I could at all times look to you for advice and support.

Respectfully,

EDWIN P. TAYLOR,
Superintendent.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1890.....	300	211	511	320	202	522
Remaining Sept. 30, 1891.....	158	94	252	163	144	307
Admitted during year.....	458	305	763	483	346	829
Whole number treated.....	46	24	70	50	43	93
Discharged recovered.....	36	27	63	58	23	81
Discharged improved.....	35	37	72	35	37	72
Died.....	21	15	36	24	14	38
Whole number discharged.....	138	103	241	167	117	284
Remaining Sept. 30, 1891.....	320	202	522	316	229	545
Remaining Sept. 30, 1892.....						
Daily average under treatment.	310 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	518	313 $\frac{2}{3}$	216 $\frac{2}{3}$	530

TABLE NO. 2.

Admissions and discharges from beginning of hospital.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	3,158	2,510	5,668	3,321	2,654	5,975
Discharged recovered.....	916	702	1,618	966	745	1,711
Discharged improved.....	721	570	1,291	779	593	1,372
Discharged unimproved.....	781	697	1,478	816	734	1,550
Died.....	418	337	755	442	351	793
Not insane.....	2	2	4	2	2	4

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 3.

Number attacked at various ages during 1891 and 1892.

	1891. WHEN ATTACKED.			1892. WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	8	1	1	1	.....	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....	4	4	12	8	5	13
Between 20 and 30 years.....	40	26	66	40	37	77
Between 30 and 40 years.....	37	24	61	48	41	89
Between 40 and 50 years.....	31	17	48	33	25	58
Between 50 and 60 years.....	17	14	31	15	22	37
Over 60 years.....	23	8	31	16	12	28
Unknown.....	2	.....	2	2	2	4
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	158	94	252	163	144	307

TABLE NO. 4.

Number at each age from beginning of hospital.

AGE.	WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	75	50	125
Between 15 and 20 years.....	265	215	480
Between 20 and 30 years.....	944	819	1,763
Between 30 and 40 years.....	705	663	1,368
Between 40 and 50 years.....	558	424	982
Between 50 and 60 years.....	328	247	575
Over 60 years.....	239	134	373
Unknown.....	205	100	305
Not insane.....	2	2	4
Total.....	3,321	2,654	5,975

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of patients admitted.

Nativity. ,	1891.	1892.	From begin- ning.	Nativity.	1891.	1892.	From begin- ning.
Austria.....	2	1	14	Kansas			1
Bavaria			14	Kentucky.....	1		16
Belgium.....		1	3	Maine.....	1	4	79
Bohemia.....	1		57	Massachusetts..		4	85
Canada.....	8	4	133	Maryland.....			4
Cuba.....			3	Michigan.....	1	2	35
Denmark.....	1	2	45	Missouri.....		2	7
England.....	3	3	243	Minnesota.....	3	3	21
France.....			13	New Hampshire..		2	53
Germany.....	28	40	856	New Jersey.....	2		21
Holland.....		1	3	New York.....	23	23	743
Ireland.....	16	13	527	New Zealand....	1		1
Isle of Man....			3	North Carolina..			3
Isle of Wight..			1	Ohio.....	5	7	171
New Brunswick.		1	10	Pennsylvania....	10	6	190
Norway.....	29	47	619	Rhode Island....			6
Nova Scotia....	1	1	15	South Carolina..			8
Poland.....		1	12	Tennessee.....			4
Sweden.....	8	6	92	Vermont.....	4	6	110
Switzerland....	2	1	70	Virginia.....			16
Scotland.....	2	1	60	Wisconsin.....	70	101	1,115
Wales.....	1	2	54	On Ocean.....			6
Alabama.....			2	United States...	7	7	44
Connecticut....	4	1	71	Unknown.....	6	5	154
California.....	1		1	Italy.....	1	1	5
Illinois.....	3	3	76	Mississippi.....			1
Indiana.....	3	2	54	West Indies.....			1
Nebraska.....			1	Finland.....			1
New Foundland.			1	Georgia.....		1	1
Iowa.....	4	2	20				
				Total.....	252	307	5,975

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 6.

Residence of Patients Admitted.

COUNTY.	1891.		1892.	
	Admitted.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Remaining.
Adams		7	2	6
Barron	12	19	7	17
Buffalo	2	14	8	16
Burnett	3	6		6
Chippewa.....	1	1		1
Clark			7	4
Columbia.....	8	17	13	12
Crawford	6	13	4	16
Dane.....	33	43	42	53
Dodge.....			1	1
Dunn	8	26	4	9
Eau Claire.....		3	7	8
Grant	15	24	14	27
Green.....	7	14	8	16
Iowa.....	3	8	7	12
Jackson	8	17	5	14
Jefferson.....		1		
Juneau.....	6	13	12	14
La Crosse.....	12	27	14	24
La Fayette	11	17	13	23
Marquette.....			1	1
Monroe.....	13	20	11	17
Pepin.....	2	5	3	6
Pierce	7	24	7	25
Polk	6	10	6	13
Richland.....	13	13	8	14
Rock	19	26	25	35
St. Croix.....	9	23	8	18
Sauk.....	13	16	13	10
Trempealeau	4	20	10	22
Vernon.....	5	7	18	21
Walworth.....	10	21	8	23
Washburn	2	5	2	5
Waukesha.....		2		2
State at large.....	12	57	19	51
Sawyer.....	2	3		3
Total.....	252	522	307	545

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 7.

Duration of insanity, before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION.	1891.			1892.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	54	30	84	47	37	84	1,049	750	1,799
Between 3 and 6 months..	23	18	41	11	8	19	353	317	670
Between 6 and 12 months	22	8	30	20	16	36	375	337	712
Between 1 and 2 years...	13	5	18	22	11	33	319	249	568
Between 2 and 3 years...	7	5	12	16	7	23	217	159	376
Between 3 and 5 years...	16	13	29	17	13	30	243	217	460
Between 5 and 10 years..	14	13	27	12	14	26	208	229	437
Between 10 and 20 years..	5	1	6	5	10	15	127	147	274
Between 20 and 30 years..	...	1	1	2	3	5	35	32	67
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	9	15
Unknown.....	4	.....	4	11	24	35	387	206	593
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Total.....	158	94	252	163	144	307	3,321	2,654	5,975

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 8.

Ratio of deaths for twenty-one years.

YEAR.	WHOLE NO. TREATED.			NUMBER DIED.			PER CENT. DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1872.....	265	256	521	11	14	25	4.15	5.45	4.80
1873.....	297	288	585	9	13	22	3.03	4.51	3.77
1874.....	222	235	457	12	12	24	5.40	5.11	5.26
1875.....	260	247	507	9	11	20	3.08	4.45	3.77
1876.....	289	268	557	10	10	20	3.46	3.73	3.55
1877.....	250	248	498	17	11	28	6.80	4.44	5.12
1878.....	278	252	530	18	12	30	6.00	4.76	5.38
1879.....	305	302	607	9	7	16	2.95	2.32	2.64
1880.....	377	346	723	19	16	35	5.04	4.62	4.83
1881.....	402	368	770	19	14	33	4.72	3.80	4.26
1882.....	339	317	656	12	16	28	3.57	5.05	4.31
1883.....	369	308	677	18	8	26	4.88	2.60	3.74
1884.....	383	325	708	18	12	30	4.70	3.70	4.20
1885.....	426	352	778	22	21	43	5.16	5.94	5.52
1886.....	410	346	756	21	16	37	5.12	4.62	4.87
1887.....	423	360	783	17	12	29	4.02	3.33	3.67
1888.....	450	342	792	18	19	37	4.00	5.55	4.77
1889.....	436	309	745	17	16	33	3.89	5.17	4.43
1890.....	418	365	783	18	8	26	4.30	2.62	3.46
1891.....	453	305	758	21	15	36	4.58	4.91	4.71
1892.....	483	346	829	24	14	38	4.96	4.11	4.58

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 9.

Recovered of those admitted at several ages from beginning.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	75	50	125	10	13	23	13.51	26.	18.40
Between 15 and 20 years	265	215	480	95	86	181	35.31	40.	37.70
Between 20 and 30 years	944	819	1,763	295	232	577	31.25	34.43	32.70
Between 30 and 40 years	705	663	1,368	224	173	397	31.77	26.10	29.03
Between 40 and 50 years	558	424	982	162	105	267	29.03	24.76	26.17
Between 50 and 60 years	328	247	575	105	48	153	32.01	19.43	27.
Over 60 years.....	239	134	373	64	33	97	26.77	24.55	26.
Unknown	205	100	305	11	6	17	5.36	6.	5.57
Not insane.....	2	2	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,321	2,654	5,975	966	746	1,712	29.08	28.10	28.63

TABLE NO. 10.

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

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	1,049	750	1,799	462	335	797	44.05	44.66	44.30
Between 3 and 6 months	353	317	670	148	131	279	41.35	41.64	41.64
Between 6 and 12 months	375	337	712	105	110	215	28.00	32.64	30.19
Between 1 and 2 years..	319	249	568	72	55	127	22.57	22.08	22.35
Between 2 and 3 years..	217	159	376	37	20	57	17.05	12.57	15.15
Between 3 and 5 years..	243	217	460	34	31	65	13.99	14.28	14.34
Between 5 and 10 years.	208	229	437	23	18	41	11.05	7.86	9.38
Between 10 and 20 years	127	147	274	7	7	14	5.51	4.76	5.10
Between 20 and 30 years	35	32	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	387	206	593	78	39	117	20.15	18.93	19.73
Not insane.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,321	2,654	5,975	966	746	1,712	29.09	28.10	28.65

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovered from the beginning.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	321	152	473
Between 3 and 6 months.....	288	249	537
Between 6 and 12 months.....	222	208	430
Between 1 and 2 years.....	102	98	200
Between 2 and 3 years.....	20	27	47
Between 3 and 5 years.....	10	10	20
Between 5 and 10 years.....	3	2	5
Total.....	966	746	1,712

TABLE NO. 12.

Whole duration of disease of those recovered from beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than three months.....	101	34	135
Between 3 and 6 months.....	181	135	316
Between 6 and 12 months.....	237	237	524
Between 1 and 2 years.....	184	170	354
Between 2 and 3 years.....	54	46	100
Between 3 and 5 years.....	47	45	92
Between 5 and 10 years.....	31	33	64
Between 10 and 20 years.....	6	5	11
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	74	39	113
Total.....	966	746	1,712

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 13.
Number of deaths from beginning, and the cause.

CAUSES.	1891.			1892.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bony tumor of brain.....								1	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....		1	1					2	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	2	3	2	1	3	23	15	38
Chlorosis.....								5	5
Chronic diarrhoea.....							2	1	3
Cystitis.....							3		3
Cyanche maligna.....							1		1
Cancer.....					1	1	2	4	6
Chronic pluerisy.....							1	1	2
Dysentery.....							5	7	12
Dropsy.....							2		2
Embolism.....							1	1	2
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....		2	2	3	2	5	44	71	115
Exhaustion from acute mania..	5	2	7	1	2	3	59	34	93
Exhaustion from melancholia ..		1	1	2		2	15	18	33
Exhaustion, senile.....	4	3	7	4	2	6	14	10	24
Epilepsy.....	1		1	3		3	37	21	58
Erysipelas.....								3	3
Fracture of skull.....							1		1
Gastritis.....								1	1
Gastro enteritis.....					1	1	2	4	6
Gangrene of lung.....								1	1
General paresis.....	1		1	1	3	4	56	7	63
Hepatitis, acute.....							1	1	2
Inanition.....	1		1				3	6	9
Intemperance.....							1		1
Locomotor ataxia.....							1		1
Marasmus.....					1	1	41	32	73
Meningitis, acute.....								2	2
Nephritis acute.....	1		1	1		1	5	1	6
Organic disease of brain.....		1	1				26	12	38
Osteosarcoma of scapula.....							1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1		1	2		2	29	52	81
Puerperal mania.....								1	1
Puerperal hemorrhage.....							2		2
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....							3		3
Pneumonia.....	3	1	4	4		4	14	9	23
Peritonitis.....				1		1	6	1	7
Pluritic abscess.....							2		2
Stomach, perforating ulcer of..							1		1
Stomach, cancer of.....								1	1
Suicide.....							9	7	16
Septicaemia.....		1	1				4	2	6
Typhoid fever.....	1		1				4	6	10
Valvular disease of heart.....	2		2		1	1	18	9	27
Symphadeuoma.....								1	1
Strangulated hernia.....							1		1
Accident.....							2		2
Rheumatism.....		1	1					1	1
Total.....	21	15	36	24	14	38	442	351	793

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 14.

Attributed cause of insanity in 3,807 cases, 1876-1892, inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1891.			1892.			IN 3807 CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bright's disease							1		1
Child-birth		5	5		9	9		124	124
Change of life		3	3		3	3		38	38
Chorea							1	2	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	5	12
Cerebral softening.....							1		1
Cerebral congestion							1		1
Cerebral anaemia.....								1	1
Diphtheria.....									1
Debility.....	1	5	6	1	7	8	12	22	34
Domestic trouble.....	1	4	5	1	8	9	28	58	86
Disappointment							10	5	15
Epilepsy.....	8		8	15	5	20	119	46	165
Fever							1	2	3
Fever, typhoid	1		1		1	1	2	3	5
Fright				1		1	7	17	24
Grief	1		1	2	1	3	18	35	53
Heredity	9	11	20	7	5	12	381	375	756
Heredity with child-birth								10	10
Heredity with miscarriage.....		1	1					2	2
Heredity with injury to head							9	1	10
Heredity with typhoid fever							1		1
Heredity with change of life								3	3
Heredity with domestic trouble.....							2	2	4
Heredity with old age								1	1
Heredity with poverty.....					1	1	1	1	2
Heredity with uterine dis ease.....								2	2
Heredity with intemperance							16	3	19
Heredity with epilepsy							2	3	5
Heredity with grief.....								2	2
Heart, disease of							1		1
Intemperance	20		20	16	4	19	160	9	169
Injury of head	3		3	5		5	76	15	91
Idiocy.....	3	1	4	3		3	13	3	16
Infantile cerebral disease								2	2
La Grippe.....	7	4	11	9	6	15	18	10	28
Locomotor ataxia							2		2
Malaria.....				1		1	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	11		11	11	2	13	105	5	110
Menstrual derangement.....		1	1		1	1		18	18
Meningitis							5	2	7

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 14 — Continued.

Attributed cause of insanity in 3,807 cases — 1876-1892, inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1891.			1892.			IN 3,807 CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Old age.....	9	4	13	1	..	1	44	18	62
Overwork.....	2	4	6	..	2	2	22	25	47
Opium habit.....	1	..	1	1	1	2	7	5	12
Privation....	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	3	7
Protracted lactation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pecuniary embarrassment	4	..	4	1	..	1	49	8	57
Prostration, nervous.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	4
Religious excitement	2	5	7	7	4	11	40	35	75
Rheumatism.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Sexual excess .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	6
Seduction.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Struck by lightning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sunstroke.....	7	1	8	3	1	4	52	5	57
Syphilis.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	9	3	12
Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Uterine diseases.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	13	13
Unknown.....	64	43	107	69	74	143	936	635	1,571
Worry and anxiety.....	2	1	3	4	2	6	15	14	29
Not insane.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Love affair.....	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4
Total.....	158	94	252	163	144	307	2,194	1,713	3,807

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 15.

Form of insanity in 3,807 cases—1876-1892, inclusive.

FORM OF INSANITY.	1891.			1892.			IN 3,807 CASES.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adolescent insanity	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	5
Dementia, acute	3	0	3	3	5	8	9	9	18
Dementia, chronic	5	0	5	3	3	6	125	64	189
Dementia, senile	3	5	13	2	1	3	33	21	54
Dipsomania	12	0	12	3	2	5	51	6	57
General paresis	1	1	2	3	1	4	13	3	16
Hysteria	1	3	4	0	2	2	1	39	40
Idiocy	3	2	5	1	0	1	13	5	18
Mania, acute	21	16	37	34	25	59	653	380	1,033
Mania, sub-acute	18	16	34	30	22	52	149	102	251
Mania, chronic	24	18	42	40	33	73	401	316	717
Mania, epileptic	8	0	8	16	5	21	118	45	163
Mania, puerperal	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	66	66
Mania, recurrent	5	0	5	0	4	4	37	29	66
Melancholia, acute	16	17	33	12	12	24	424	342	766
Melancholia, sub-acute	22	11	33	10	20	30	61	53	114
Melancholia, chronic	8	3	11	6	12	18	88	114	202
Melancholia, recurrent	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	24
Mysophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stuporous insanity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Not insane	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Total	158	94	252	163	144	307	2,194	1,613	3,807

TABLE NO. 16.

Statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1893 (Hospital year ending September 30, each year).

WHOLE NUMBER.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	92	115	78	82	99	61	90	103	125	109	96	130	139	137	142	149	178	164	151	158	163	3,321
Females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	97	70	78	82	83	58	111	90	75	73	84	100	104	105	103	107	103	97	94	144	2,654
Whole number admitted.....	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	166	212	143	160	181	144	148	214	215	181	169	214	239	241	247	252	285	267	247	252	307	5,975
Whole number treated.....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	522	524	521	585	457	507	557	494	530	697	723	770	656	677	708	778	756	783	792	745	723	763	829	3,005
Males discharged.....	23	38	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	98	62	76	54	84	159	100	125	91	158	138	151	178	169	118	138	167	3,005	
Females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	66	62	101	54	61	46	53	124	93	83	77	111	89	125	136	101	94	103	117	2,425
Whole number discharged.....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	132	199	116	137	100	137	283	193	208	171	269	225	276	314	270	212	241	284	5,430
Males recovered.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	19	21	14	21	23	28	33	48	31	45	49	43	57	45	64	46	50	966	
Females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	15	24	21	16	19	32	16	23	27	31	25	27	30	26	37	24	43	745
Whole number recovered.....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	34	45	35	37	42	60	49	71	58	76	74	70	87	71	101	70	93	1,711
Males died.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	10	17	18	9	19	19	12	18	18	22	21	17	18	17	18	21	24	442	
Females died.....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	10	11	12	7	16	14	16	5	12	21	16	12	19	16	8	15	14	351
Whole number died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	20	28	30	16	35	33	28	26	30	43	37	29	37	33	26	36	38	793
Whole number improved.....	1	8	8	16	21	25	20	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	40	21	36	36	47	65	59	47	54	68	44	62	62	81	36	63	81	1,372
Whole number unimproved.....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	28	27	105	21	36	11	13	125	56	63	29	82	70	110	428	85	49	72	72	1,550
Whole number remaining at end of year.....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	185	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	375	357	382	393	507	586	487	463	469	537	509	531	601	478	475	511	522	545	.....
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Daily av. each year.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	208	310	362	359	365	389	337	364	334	370	379	425	550	566	469	476	510	514	523	516	479	438	501	518	530	.....

Statistical Tables.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

TABLE No. 17—1891-1892.

ADMITTED DURING 1891.	CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.												Unknown (not in this hospital).	Per cent. in admissions for this year	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.					
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Number of previous attacks.															
One previous attack	29	9	38	11	4	15	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	17	15.08
Two previous attacks ...	5	4	9	3	1	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3.57
Three previous attacks..	1	2	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19
Four previous attacks...	3	1	4	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.19
Five previous attacks...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six or more previous at tacks.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.39
Totals.....	39	16	55	17	8	25	7	2	9	1	.....	1	20	25.79
1892.															
One previous attack	18	21	39	5	4	9	5	8	13	4	3	7	9	12.70	
Two previous attacks ...	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1.95
Three previous attacks..	4	2	6	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1.95
Four previous attacks...	3	1	4	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30
Five previous attacks...	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.65
Six or more previous at tacks.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32
Totals.....	28	30	58	12	7	19	7	12	19	4	3	7	13	.....

State Hospital.

REPORT OF THE

TABLE NO. 18—1891-1892.

DISCHARGED DURING 1891.	CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.														
				<i>Recovered.</i>			<i>Improved.</i>			<i>Unimproved.</i>			<i>Unknown</i> (Not in this hospital).		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of previous attacks.															
One previous attack . . .	25	13	38	11	2	13	6	2	8	1	1	2	7	8	15
Two previous attacks . . .	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Three previous attacks . . .	2	2	4	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Four previous attacks . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many previous attacks . . .	3	3	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Total	35	21	56	16	5	21	7	4	11	1	1	2	11	11	22
1892.															
One previous attack . . .	17	13	30	5	8	13	7	5	12	1	1	2	2	1	3
Two previous attacks . . .	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Three previous attacks . . .	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four previous attacks . . .	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many previous attacks . . .	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	21	23	43	8	11	19	8	9	17	1	1	2	2	3	5

Statistical Tables.

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 19.

Occupation of patients admitted.

Occupation.	1891.	1892.	Occupation.	1891.	1892.
Cigar-maker.....			Printer.....		
Baker.....			Marble-cutier.....	1	
Barber.....			Merchant.....	6	4
Blacksmith.....	2	4	None.....	14	14
Brakeman.....	1		Painter.....		2
Cabinet-maker.....		1	Physician.....	1	1
Carpenter.....	3	8	Salesman..	1	5
Clerk.....	3	7	Sailor.....	1	
Clergyman.....		1	Saloonkeeper.....	1	2
Cook.....		1	Schoolboy.....	1	3
Cooper.....	1		Schoolgirl.....		
Dentist.....	1		Schoolteacher.....	4	2
Domestic.....	20	35	Shoemaker.....	1	
Dress-maker.....	1	1	Speculator.....		2
Engineer.....	1		Teacher.....		1
Farmer.....	77	61	Tinsmith.....	1	
Harnessmaker.....	1	1	Unknown.....	1	1
House-wife.....	64	100	Vagrant.....		2
Laborer.....	43	47	Weaver.....		1
Publisher.....					
Plasterer.....	1		Total.....	252	307

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 20.

Heredity Transmission in Patients.

	1891.	1892.	Total.
Father insane.....	2	9	11
Mother insane.....	7	4	11
Father and mother insane.....	1	1	2
Mother and brother insane.....	1	3	4
Mother and sister insane.....	2	4	6
Mother and aunt insane.....	2	1	3
Mother and grandmother insane.....	.....	1	1
Mother, sister and aunt.....	.....	1	1
Mother, brother and sister.....	3	.....	3
Brother insane.....	8	8	16
Brother and sister insane.....	3	1	4
Sister insane.....	11	10	21
Grandfather, brother, sister and uncle insane.....	1	3	4
Grandfather insane.....	2	1	3
Grandmother insane.....	.....	6	6
Grandmother and aunt insane.....	.....	2	2
Uncle insane.....	4	12	16
Uncle and cousin insane.....	.....	2	2
Aunt insane.....	2	6	8
Uncle and aunt insane.....	2	.....	2
Two uncles insane.....	1	3	4
Cousin insane.....	7	5	12
Cousin and grandfather insane.....	1	2	3
Three sisters insane.....	1	1	2
Grandmother, great-grandmother, sister and father insane.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	62	87	149

State Hospital.

MATRON'S REPORT.

*Articles made in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota,
from September 30, 1890, to October 1, 1892.*

706 Aprons.	403 Night dresses.
135 Bedspreads.	252 Napkins.
609 Blankets.	1,781 Pillow slips.
6 Bread cloths.	116 Pillow ticks.
18 Caps.	43 Pillows, small cotton.
15 Camisoles.	11 Rugs.
19 Carpets.	2,256 Sheets.
331 Chemises.	681 Shirts, colored.
14 Clothes bags.	490 Skirts.
87 Coffee bags.	37 Sun-bonnets.
9 Cotton mattresses.	219 Straw ticks.
223 Curtains.	147 Shelf spreads.
848 Dresses.	18 Shrouds.
25 Dress waists.	114 Strong suits.
105 Dresses repaired.	74 Strong dresses.
466 Pairs drawers.	77 Suspenders.
48 Hats trimmed.	266 Table cloths.
144 Iron holders.	2,999 Towels of all kinds.
113 Mattress ticks.	60 Underwaists.
5 Masquerade suits.	

Current Expense Funds.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1891.

1890. Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$51,073 00
1891. Jan. 1.	From counties.....		40,162 92
April 21	Appropriation chap. 257, laws of 1891..		116,000 00
June 30.	Bal. returned from board of super- vision fund.....		1,308 95
Sept. 30.	Steward for board and clothing pa- tients during the year.....		1,257 32
	From steward for sundries.....		4,506 66
1891. July 30.	Transf'ed for exp. of Board of Control	\$4,192 79	
Sept.	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year	104,950 51	
	Bal. app'on in state treas.. \$101,157 93		
	Bal. in hands of steward of the institution.....	3,879 53	
	Bal. in hands of treasurer of the institution.....	128 09	105,165 55
		\$214,308 85	\$214,308 85

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1892 — Continued.

1891. Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$105,165 55
1892. Jan. 1.	From counties.....		42,496 52
Sept. 30.	Steward for boarding and clothing pa- tients during the year.....		496 73
	Steward for special attendance.....		481 00
	From steward for sundries.....		2,100 34
1892. July 14.	Transf'ed for exp. of Board of Control	\$4,192 79	
	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year	102,449 34	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$33,365 59	
	Balance in hands of treas- urer of institution....	10,614 26	
	Balance in hands of stew- ard of institution.....	118 16	44,098 01
		\$150,740 14	\$150,740 14
1892. Oct. 1.	Balance available.....		\$44,098 01

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1890.	Purchased during the year.	Transf'r'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements	\$2,149 20	\$289 77		\$2,438 97
Barn, farm and garden.	15,010 17	2,081 60		17,091 77
Clothing	1,230 88	6,880 37		8,111 25
Discharged patients.....		295 64		295 64
Discount				
Drug and medical dept.	342 32	1,670 34		2,012 66
Engines and boilers.....	18,396 22	754 04		19,150 26
Elopers		121 78		121 78
Freight and express (not classified)		13 37		13 37
Fire apparatus	1,544 02			1,544 02
Fuel	10,447 00	3,336 63	\$525 50	14,308 63
Furniture	16,238 29	325 04		16,563 33
Gas and other lights ...	195 08	3,278 00		3,473 08
Hides and pelts			1,136 50	1,136 50
House furnishing	26,978 24	5,233 52		32,211 76
Laundry	2,644 17	455 38		3,099 55
Library	3,767 15	101 68		3,868 83
Lumber	1,094 66		30 74	1,125 40
Machinery and tools....	4,767 78	128 96		4,896 74
Miscellaneous	488 90	158 26		647 16
Officers' expenses.....		217 38		217 38
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	299 31	669 32		968 63
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	557,748 20		1,222 34	558,970 54
Repairs and renewals ...	2,921 99	5,940 21		8,862 20
Restraints	300 00	73 25		373 25
Scraps			569 40	569 40
Subsistence.....	2,201 19	36,711 66	6,376 05	45,288 90
Surgical instruments and appliances	658 58	139 07		797 65
Tobacco	13 80	416 78		430 58
Wages and salaries.....		34,717 66		34,717 66
Cold storage.....		1,222 34		1,222 34
Total	\$669,437 15	\$105,232 05	\$9,860 03	\$784,529 23
Discounts.....		281 54		
		\$104,950 51		675,117 22
Net expenses				\$109,412 01

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.

Inventory September 30, 1891.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,125 45			\$2,125 45		\$313 52
12,725 69	\$1,775 40	\$6,901 05	21,402 14	\$4,310 37	286 64
1,478 00	87 56		1,565 56		6,545 69
	9 00		9 00		281 54
		281 54	281 54	281 54	
393 81			393 81		1,618 85
18,334 25	87 40		18,421 65		728 61
					121 78
					13 37
1,513 64			1,513 64		30 38
1,227 01	2 25		1,229 26		13,079 37
16,563 33			16,563 33		
1,025 24	419 47		1,444 71		2,028 37
	1,136 50		1,136 50		
27,756 07	22 42		27,778 49		4,433 27
2,548 59			2,548 59		550 96
3,607 11			3,607 11		261 72
1,025 40	100 00		1,125 40		
4,664 85			4,664 85		231 89
474 78	13 55		488 33		158 83
					217 38
269 99			269 99		698 64
558,970 54			558,970 54		
2,822 53	2 50	600 14	3,425 17		5,437 03
308 00			308 00		65 25
	569 40		569 40		
1,820 69	169 50	1,136 50	3,126 69		42,162 21
797 65			797 65		
16 37			16 37		414 21
	111 71		111 71		34,605 95
		1,222 34	1,222 34		
\$660,468 99	\$4,506 66	\$10,141 57	\$675,117 22	\$4,591 91	\$114,003 92
					4,591 91
					\$109,412 01
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					4,192 79
					\$113,604 80

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Septem- ber 30, 1891.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer- red to this account.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$2,125 45	\$309 51	.....	\$2,434 96
Barn, farm and garden.	12,725 69	2,204 09	.....	14,929 78
Clothing.....	1,478 00	5,861 54	.....	7,339 54
Discharged patients.....	.....	212 17	.....	212 17
Discount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't.	393 81	967 45	.....	1,361 26
Elopers.....	.....	96 21	.....	96 21
Engine and boilers.....	18,334 25	484 47	.....	18,818 72
Fire apparatus.....	1,513 64	423 24	.....	1,936 88
Freight and express, not classified.....	.....	25 52	.....	25 52
Fuel.....	1,227 01	11,038 27	\$580 00	12,845 28
Furniture.....	16,563 33	292 37	.....	16,855 70
Gas and other lights....	1,025 24	3,339 18	.....	4,364 42
Hides and pelts.....	.....	.....	1,152 06	1,152 06
House furnishing.....	27,756 07	4,383 91	.....	32,139 98
Indebtedness.....	.....	8 50	.....	8 50
Laundry.....	2,548 59	1,306 53	.....	3,855 12
Library.....	3,607 11	150 79	.....	3,757 90
Lumber.....	1,025 40	.....	.....	1,025 40
Machinery and tools....	4,664 85	103 82	.....	4,768 67
Miscellaneous.....	474 78	149 64	.....	624 42
Officers' expenses.....	.....	225 80	.....	225 80
Printing, post., sta. & tel.	269 99	708 62	.....	978 61
Repairs and renewals...	2,822 53	3,101 88	.....	5,924 41
Real estate and build- ings, etc.....	558,970 54	.....	.....	558,970 54
Restraints.....	308 00	11 00	.....	319 00
Scraps.....	.....	.....	117 18	117 18
Subsistence.....	1,820 69	30,854 09	7,275 09	39,949 87
Surgical instrum'ts, etc..	797 65	54 48	.....	852 13
Tobacco.....	16 37	413 72	.....	430 09
Wages and salaries....	.....	35,884 48	.....	35,884 48
Total.....	\$660,468 99	\$102,611 28	\$9,124 33	\$772,204 60
Discounts.....	.....	\$161 94	.....	.....
				677,408 08
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$94,801 52

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1892.

Inventory Septem- ber 30, 1892.	Cash re- ceived on this account.	Transferred from this account.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,155 30			\$2,155 30		\$279 66
14,678 90	\$145 24	\$7,855 09	22,679 23	\$7,749 45	6,137 49
1,198 30	3 75		1,202 05		212 17
		161 94	161 94	161 94	663 42
697 84			697 84		96 21
18,672 38			18,672 38		146 34
1,030 02			1,030 02		906 86
					25 52
292 80			292 80		12,552 48
16,045 31	7 50		16,052 81		802 89
2,270 59	145 96		2,416 55		1,947 87
	1,152 06		1,152 06		
28,973 07	1 58		28,974 57		3,165 41
					8 50
2,945 59			2,945 59		909 53
3,787 16			3,787 16	29 26	
1,151 55			1,151 55	126 15	
4,725 71			4,725 71		42 96
489 38	37 25		526 63		97 79
					225 80
397 79			397 79		530 82
3,110 11		117 18	3,227 29		2,697 12
559,065 54			559,065 54	95 00	
320 50			320 50	1 50	
	117 18		117 18		
3,036 85	64 64	1,152 06	4,253 55		35,696 32
959 96			959 96	107 83	
11 82			11 82		418 27
	425 26		425 26		35,459 22
\$666,016 47	\$2,100 34	\$9,286 27	\$677,403 08	\$8,271 13	\$103,072 65
					8,271 13
					\$94,801 52
					4,192 79
					\$98,994 31

State for salaries and expenses of the Board of Control

State Hospital.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

Of the special appropriations for the institution \$223.20 remained of the appropriation for cementing basement and \$300 for grading and curbing rear basement windows. These amounts were returned to the state treasury and special appropriations account closed.

In addition to the foregoing there was on hand and received as taken for safe keeping from patients the following money:

On hand Oct. 1, 1890	\$1,326 23
Received during two years	653 10
	<hr/>
	\$1,979 33
Returned to patients or representatives	551 09
Balance Oct. 1, 1892.....	\$1,428 24
	<hr/> <hr/>

The cash deposited with the steward to the credit of inmates and expended from such funds for their benefit, was as follows:

On hand Oct. 1, 1890.....	\$633 97
Received during two years	1,358 46
	<hr/>
	\$1,992 43
Expended for patients.....	1,546 19
	<hr/>
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1892.....	\$446 24
	<hr/> <hr/>

Moneys Received.

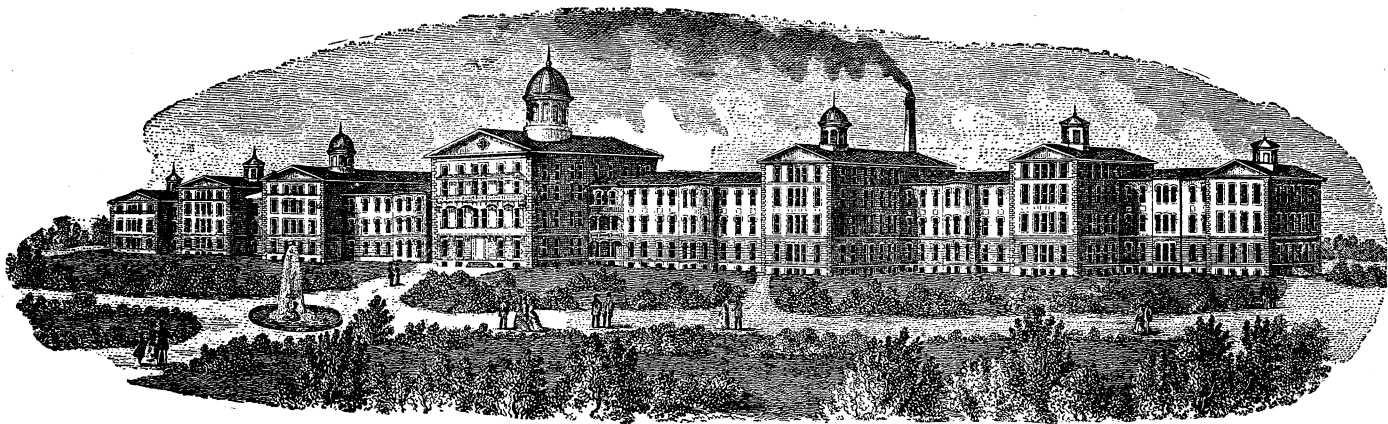
STATEMENT OF MONEY RECEIVED AT INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$1,775 40	\$145 24
Board and clothing patients.....	1,257 32	496 73
Clothing	87 56	3 75
Discharged patients (refunded).....	9 00	.....
Engines and boilers.....	87 40	.....
Fuel.....	2 25	.....
Furniture.....	.....	7 50
Gas and other lights.....	419 47	145 96
Hides and pelts.	1,136 50	1,152 06
House furnishing.....	22 42	1 50
Miscellaneous.....	13 55	37 25
Repairs and renewals .. .	2 50	.....
Scraps.....	569 40	117 18
Special attendants .. .	.....	481 00
Subsistence.....	160 50	64 64
Wages and salaries.....	111 71	425 26
Lumber.....	100 00	.....
	\$5,763 98	\$3,078 07

State Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1891.		FOR YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1892.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Apples			215 bu.	\$161 25
Asparagus	2,135 lbs.	\$85 40	1,140 lbs.	45 00
Beef cattle	(12 h) 16,110 lbs.	523 10		
Beans	74 bu.	55 50	46 bu.	34 50
Beets (grown).....			39 bu.	9 75
Beets	429 bu.	201 75	69 bu.	17 25
Cabbage	6,058 hd.	181 74	1,909 hd.	57 27
Carrots	319½ bu.	159 75	39 bu.	19 50
Currants	32 qts.	2 56	146 qts.	7 30
Cauliflower.....	225 hd.	6 75	675 hd.	20 25
Cucumbers.....	109 bu.	54 50	69 bu.	34 50
Corn (green).....	124 bu.	62 00	300 bu.	150 00
Corn	1,735 bu.	780 75	2,850 bu.	1,282 50
Cornstalks	75 tons	262 50	130 tons	455 00
Calves	2 hd.	10 00	21 hd.	126 00
Cabbage plants..	50	25	100	2 00
Celery	250 doz.	62 50	418 doz.	104 50
Greens	19 bu.	4 75	55 bu.	13 75
Grapes	3,040 lbs.	91 20	2,200 lbs.	132 00
Hay	334½ tons	1,408 50	200 tons	1,200 00
Horse radish	17 bu.	17 00	35 bu.	35 00
Lettuce	84½ bu.	42 25	118½ bu.	59 25
Milk	202,194 lbs.	3,032 87	274,915 lbs.	4,123 75
Mangles.....	900 bu.	95 00	1,875 bu.	281 25
Onions	307½ bu.	153 75	123½ bu.	61 75
Oats	1,730 bu.	605 50	2,660 bu.	798 00
Pigs	(170 hd) 17,000 lbs.	680 00	33 hd.	129 00
Pork (dressed)...	(50 hd) 15,000 lbs.	600 00	(98 hd) 23,358 lbs.	1,025 50
Pork (live).....	(158 hd) 14,220 lbs.	468 00		
Pie plant	3,140 lbs.	62 80	3,455 lbs.	69 10
Parsley.....	5 bu.	2 50	3 bu.	3 00
Peas	59 bu.	59 00	52 bu.	52 00
Potatoes	844½ bu.	295 57	3,051 bu.	1,525 50
Parsnips	145 bu.	72 50	211 bu.	63 30
Pumpkins	10 loads	10 00		
Peppers.....	111 doz.	11 10		
Radishes	115 bu.	115 00	95½ bu.	95 50
Rutabagas	297 bu.	74 25	875 bu.	218 75
Spinach	57 bu.	28 50	35½ bu.	35 50
Straw	50 tons	200 00	80 tons.	320 00
Strawberries	3,457 qts.	276 56	4,247 qts.	339 76
Squash (summer).	46½ bu.	11 63		
Squash.....	1,000 lbs.	10 00	800	5 00
Sages	50 lbs.	37 50		
Tomatoes	164½ bu.	82 25	284 bu.	142 00
Turnips	218 bu.	71 00	118½ bu.	60 25
Wood	105 cds.	525 00	145 cds.	580 00
Totals.....		\$11,393 03		\$13,896 08



Northern Hospital, Winnebago.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Northern Hospital for the Insane
FOR THE
Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.

OFFICERS.

WM. F. WEGGE, M. D.	-	SUPERINTENDENT.
MAX F. CLAUSIUS, M. D.	-	1ST ASST. SUPERINTENDENT.
J. G. HUGHES, M. D.	-	2D ASST. SUPERINTENDENT.
FRANK E. GROVE	-	STEWARD.
A. F. DUKERSCHEIN	-	ASST. STEWARD.
MRS. LOU. E. DENSMORE	-	MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE	-	TREASURER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law, I present to you the fifth biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for the two years ending September 30, 1892.

At the beginning of the period there were 605 patients on the roll.

ADMISSIONS.

During the year ending September 30, 1891, there were admitted, 209 males and 174 females; and during the year ending September 30, 1892, 183 males and 132 females. Two elopers were returned.

This remarkable falling off in the number of admissions for the last year is only partly accounted for by the changes made in the hospital district by which Eau Claire and Clark counties were transferred to the State Hospital district.

What other causes may have operated I am unable to state.

A large proportion of the cases admitted are absolutely hopeless as far as ultimate complete recovery is concerned. This class comprises more than forty per cent. of the admissions. Of the remainder about twenty-five per cent. may be classed as unfavorable; and less than thirty-five per cent. offer a reasonable prospect for complete recovery.

Of the total number of cases admitted 333 males and 269 females had not been treated at this hospital before.

Table No. 6 shows the parentage of those admitted and by way of comparison it was thought desirable to add Table No. 7, showing their nativity.

A reference to this table shows that forty-two per cent. of the cases are of foreign birth, and that the remainder were born in the United States or British America.

Northern Hospital.

Germany, including Austria, furnishes the largest proportion of the patients of foreign birth, or about twenty per cent. of the total number admitted. This is much less than is popularly believed to be the case. Ireland, Norway, Sweden and England follow in the order in which they are mentioned.

Of those born in America, Wisconsin furnishes the largest proportion.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of discharges during the biennium was 667. There remained in the hospital on Sept. 30, 1892, 638 patients — 375 males and 263 females.

The number of recoveries was 155, 78 during the first year, and 77 during the second year. They were 22.67+, and 23.83+ per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, for the years ending Sept. 30, 1891, and Sept. 30, 1892, respectively.

In eighty, or more than one-half of the cases in which recovery took place, the duration of insanity before admission was less than three months, and the time under treatment less than nine months, demonstrating the importance of sending patients to hospitals early before the disease becomes more fixed.

Of the number discharged as improved several have recovered since returning to their homes.

The past summer has been remarkable for the unusually small number of elopements. This fact speaks volumes for the care and vigilance exercised by our very efficient corps of attendants.

Owing to the over-crowded condition of this hospital it has at times been necessary to remove patients to county asylums before all of the resources of treatment had been exhausted. It was therefore thought advisable to remove a number of the patients admitted from the state at large, to county asylums. A number of these patients had been

Superintendent's Report.

confined at this hospital ever since it was first opened. Fifty of such patients were thus transferred, making room for a more hopeful class of cases.

DEATHS.

During the year ending September 30, 1891, 38 males and 31 females; and during the year ending September 30, 1892, 34 males and 25 females died; being 6.98 and 6.03 per cent. of the total number under treatment for the years 1891 and 1892, respectively.

The number of those who have died during the first month of their confinement is comparatively large, and this is due to the fact that quite a number arrive here in such an exhausted condition that they they never rally, in spite of the most strenuous efforts made to prolong life. This class of cases increases our death rate very materially. During the past year thirteen of such cases were received, or nearly twenty-five per cent of the total number of deaths during that year.

CARE OF EPILEPTICS.

I desire to call your attention to the progress made in recent years in the case of epileptics.

In the year 1867, a colony for epileptics was established on a small scale at Bielefeld, in the province of Westphalia, Germany. Since that time this colony has grown rapidly until at the present time its inhabitants number 1,352.

The total number treated and cared for up to January, 1892, is 3,435. Two hundred and thirty-four of these have been discharged recovered, and 797 were discharged as sufficiently improved to resume their positions in society and business life.

Since the establishment of this colony others have been founded and are now in successful operation.

In our own country Ohio has taken the lead, and has es-

Northern Hospital.

tablished a colony, which when completed, will furnish accommodations for one thousand of these unfortunates.

The legislature of the state of New York, at its last session, appointed a committee to select a location, looking to the founding of a similar colony.

In my opinion this is a step in the right direction, and the different systems now in operation should be carefully studied.

Epileptics are a very undesirable class for treatment in institutions designed for the treatment of the acute insane. Both classes suffer more or less by coming in contact with each other.

The limited amount of space at my disposal precludes a lengthy discussion of the question at this time; but after much serious thought I have arrived at the conclusion that it would be in the interest of both classes to be treated and cared for separately.

I may add that at the Bielefeld institution provision is made for the instruction of feeble-minded and epileptic children. I can think of no good reason why an institution for the care and instruction of the feeble-minded should not be managed in conjunction with a colony for epileptics.

During the past two years twenty-nine epileptics were discharged from this hospital, the majority of them being sent to county asylums. At the present time there are twenty-six epileptics under treatment.

Religious services are held regularly each Sunday afternoon, as heretofore, and continue to be highly appreciated by patients who are well enough to attend.

In addition to the usual Friday night dances we have had stereopticon exhibitions and card parties every Tuesday evening during the fall, winter and spring months. The former especially have proven very interesting and instructive to the patients. On these occasions our amusement hall has been filled to its utmost capacity.

The hospital is indebted to the Rev. E. H. Smith for

Superintendent's Report.

stereoptican exhibitions and lectures on "Oberammergau" and "London," to members of the Philharmonic and Banjo Clubs of Oshkosh for voluntary evening entertainments, and to the proprietors of the following newspapers for furnishing the hospital with free copies of their respective papers:

The Gazette, Stevens Point.	Faderlandet en Emigranten, Minneapolis.
Folkets Avis, Racine.	Sheboygan County News, Sheboygan Falls.
Appleton Weekly Post.	Slavie, Racine.
Weyauwega Chronicle.	Excelsior, Milwaukee.
America, Chicago.	Neillsville Times.
Waupun Leader.	Green Bay Advocate.
Antigo Republican.	Sheboygan Zeitung.
Plymouth Reporter.	Manitowoc Post.
Deutsch-Amerikaner, Neillsville.	Brandon Times.
Waukesha Freeman.	Signal, Oshkosh.
Daily Times, Oshkosh.	Ripon Free Press.
Daily Northwestern, Oshkosh.	Hoard's Dairyman.
Bayfield County Press.]	Kewaunee Enterprise.
Montello Express.	De Pere News.]
Phillips Times.	Princeton Republic,
Chilton Times.	Berlin Weekly Journal.
Wisconsin Times, Delavan.	Germania, Milwaukee.
Abend-Post, Milwaukee.	Elkhorn Independent.
Sheboygan Times.	Winnebago Anzeiger.
Ft. Howard Review.	Watertown Weltbuerger.
Portage Daily Democrat, Portage.	Door County Advocate.
Brown County Democrat, De Pere.	Chippewa Herald.
The Northwestern, Manitowoc.	Juneau Telephone.
Wisconsin Telegraph, Oshkosh.	
Skandinaven, Chicago.	

Among the more important permanent improvements may be mentioned: a new piggery, sufficiently large for our purposes; the rebuilding of two of the additions to the green house; the laying of a new sewer from the gas house to the lake to replace the old one which was in a very unsatisfactory condition; and the laying of a board walk lead-

Northern Hospital.

ing from the rear of the south wing to the park for male patients.

Last fall it became necessary to replace the old slate roof on the center building. The material selected for the purpose was sheet-iron, this being considered more satisfactory than slate in many respects.

Owing to the low stage of the water of Lake Winnebago it was found necessary to extend the intake pipe two hundred feet, thus insuring a plentiful and more wholesome supply of water for laundry, bathing and general cleaning purposes.

The improvement of the grounds in front of the building has been carried on on a larger scale than ever before.

That portion of the grounds fronting the north wing has received special attention; but all of them have undergone a general process of improvement.

A number of shade trees were planted last spring; 300 rods or nearly one mile of gravel walks have been completed; several arbors are in course of construction and will be completed before winter sets in.

All of the work was done at no expense to the state, the labor required furnishing healthful occupation for the patients. It was partly with this latter object in view that these improvements were planned and executed.

To Mr. Otto, our excellent gardener, I am indebted for much valuable assistance in planning and pushing this work to completion.

Twenty-five lawn settees were purchased last fall and placed on these grounds. They are daily occupied by the convalescent patients, effectually separating them from the more disturbed classes who occupy the parts in the rear of the hospital.

All of the wards of the hospital have received the required amount of attention in the way of repairs, painting of walls and woodwork, etc.

Superintendent's Report.

The hall of ward eight of the north wing has received special attention in this respect, having been repainted and handsomely decorated with stencil-work.

One hundred of the old and dilapidated slat beds have been replaced by new solid oak bedsteads, at an expense of six hundred and forty dollars.

All of the couches on the wards have been re-upholstered and a number of new ones are being made at a small expense for material, the work being done in our shops.

The work of paving the basement floor has been continued but some of it still remains to be done.

On the twenty-fifth day of August, 1891, a fire department was organized and since then has had its regular weekly drills. Five hundred dollars have been expended for a hook and ladder truck, uniforms, etc. The old pumping station near the boiler-house has been remodeled and affords excellent quarters for this department.

I am pleased to be in a position to state that we are at the present time better prepared to meet the emergency of a fire than ever before.

Among the needs of the hospital may be mentioned a new sewer. The old one is giving us a great deal of trouble, especially at its mouth.

It will probably be necessary to replace our present gas plant or at least to remodel it within the next two years. Our entire system of lighting will soon require extensive repairs. In my opinion it would be in the line of economy to put in an electric plant.

The slate roof on the north wing is leaking badly in a number of places and ought to be replaced at least in part by one of sheet iron or tin.

Our present system of serving food is not all that could be desired and might be much improved by erecting two congregate dining halls which could quite conveniently be attached to the kitchen. With our present arrangements

Northern Hospital.

it is difficult to serve food sufficiently warm during the winter months, since it must be transported a long distance on basement cars.

Contagious and infectious diseases may be readily imported into large institutions of this kind, owing to the constant change of population. I would therefore suggest that a cottage for such cases as may arise be built at some distance from the hospital proper.

Dr. Wm. H. Hancker resigned his position as First Assistant Physician on the 22d day of September, in order to accept a position in the Delaware State Hospital. The doctor has our best wishes for success in his new field of labor.

To the officers and employes who have served the hospital faithfully and well I tender my sincere thanks.

To you, gentlemen, I am especially grateful for the advice and assistance given me, and for the active interest taken in looking after the welfare of the patients in our care.

Very Respectfully,
WM. F. WEGGE,
Superintendent.

WINNEBAGO, September 30, 1892.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of population from May 11, 1873, to October 1, 1892.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Total number admitted.....	2,903	2,399	5,298			
Elopers returned	2					
Total				2,905	2,396	5,301
Discharged not insane	11	11	22			
Discharged recovered	663	526	1,189			
Discharged improved	786	695	1,481			
Discharged unimproved ..	587	482	1,069			
Died.....	483	419	902			
Total number discharged				2,530	2,133	4,663
Total number in hospital September 30, 1892.....				375	263	638

TABLE NO. 2.

Movement of population for two years ending September 30, 1892.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1890 and 1891.	365	240	605	380	264	644
Admitted during the year	209	174	383	183	132	315
Elopers returned				2		2
Whole number treated	574	414	988	565	396	961
Discharged recovered	53	25	78	46	31	77
Discharged improved	44	40	84	32	21	53
Discharged unimproved.....	56	51	107	73	56	134
Died	38	31	69	34	25	59
Not insane.....	3	3	6			
Whole number discharged.....	194	150	344	190	133	323
Remaining Sept. 30, 1891.....	330	264	644			
Remaining Sept. 30, 1892.....				375	263	638
Daily average under treatment...	369.86	254.82	624.68	371.1	256.3	627.4

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 3.

Age of those admitted during the two years.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Five to ten years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	10	15	1	7	8
Twenty to twenty five years.....	23	20	43	17	14	31
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	33	31	64	18	22	40
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	22	17	39	35	20	55
Thirty-five to forty years.....	33	23	55	23	16	44
Forty to fifty years.....	41	38	79	36	26	62
Fifty to sixty years.....	19	15	34	20	10	30
Sixty to seventy years.....	12	13	25	10	13	23
Over seventy years.....	7	4	11	8	3	11
Unknown.....	12	2	14	10	1	11
Total.....	209	174	383	183	132	315

TABLE NO. 4.

Civil condition of those admitted.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	83	103	186	82	69	151
Single.....	94	48	142	74	44	118
Divorced.....	3	3	6	13	16	29
Widowed.....	17	20	37	3	2	5
Unknown.....	12	.....	12	11	1	12
Total.....	209	174	383	183	132	315

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 5.

The degree of education of those admitted.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Collegiate.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
Good.....	26	14	40	21	11	32
Common.....	114	132	246	102	187	189
None.....	23	19	42	24	18	42
Unknown.....	44	8	52	33	14	47
Total.....	209	174	383	183	132	315

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 6.

Parentage of those admitted.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	20	21	41	29	24	53
African		1	1	1		1
Austrian	1		1			
Belgian	2	1	3	2	3	5
Bohemian	1	4	5	4	3	7
Canadian	3	2	5	3		3
Dutch	1	2	3	1	1	2
Danish	2	1	3	2	3	5
English	8	8	16	6	5	11
French	1	3	4	9	2	11
Finland		1	1			
German	61	60	121	54	46	100
Irish	28	22	50	22	17	39
Norwegian	13	8	21	6	7	13
Polish		2	2	3	2	5
Swedish	2	2	4	5	3	8
Scotch	5	1	6		3	3
Swiss		1	1	6	2	8
Welsh	3		3	4	3	7
Hungarian					1	1
Iceland				1		1
Unknown	58	33	91	24	7	31
Russian		1	1	1		1
Total	209	174	383	183	132	315

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 7.

Nativity of those Admitted.

	SEPT. 30, 1890, TO SEPT. 30, 1891.			SEPT. 30, 1891, TO SEPT. 30, 1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Belgium.....	1	3	4	1	2	3
Bohemia.....	1	3	4	3	3	6
Canada.....	10	6	16	8	2	10
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	2	1	3	2	3	5
England.....	6	1	7	4	2	6
Finland.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Germany.....	37	45	82	34	27	61
Holland.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Illinois.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Iowa.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	9	12	21	9	9	18
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Kentucky.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Massachusetts.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	.....	2	2	1	1	2
Minnesota.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	22	7	29	14	9	23
Norway.....	14	6	20	3	3	6
Ohio.....	2	.....	2	3	2	5
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
Poland.....	1	2	3	2	1	3
Russia.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	6	4	10	4	3	7
Switzerland.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
United States.....	5	3	8	9	3	12
Unknown.....	13	2	15	11	2	13
Vermont.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Wales.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Wisconsin.....	57	60	117	53	47	100
Total.....	209	174	383	183	132	315

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 8.
Occupation of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Agent	6		6	Mechanic.....	2		2
Blacksmith.....	6		6	Mason.....	5		5
Butcher.....	5		5	None.....	3		3
Bookkeeper.....	2		2	Nurse.....		1	1
Barber.....	1		1	Painter.....	7		7
Clergyman.....	4		4	Papermaker....	1		1
Carpenter.....	9		9	Physician.....	5		5
Cook.....	1		1	Pauper.....		3	3
Charity, sister of.....		1	1	Printer.....	2		2
Cheese-maker....	1		1	Photographer...	1		1
Carriage builder	1		1	Salesman.....	4		4
Cloth finisher...	1		1	Saloonkeeper...	4		4
Cigar maker.....	3		3	Scholar.....	2	5	7
Domestic.....		32	32	Stone cutter...	1		1
Druggist.....	3		3	Sailor.....	6		6
Dress-maker....		4	4	Shoemaker.....	4		4
Engineer.....	4		4	Teamster.....	1		1
Farmer.....	118		118	Tailor.....	1		1
Fireman.....	1		1	Tanner.....	1		1
House keeper....		238	238	Teacher.....	3	5	8
Jeweler.....	3		3	Telegraph op'tor	1		1
Laborer.....	120		120	Trunk maker...	1		1
Liveryman.....	1		1	Watchman.....	1		1
Lawyer.....	1		1	Fisherman.....	1		1
Landress.....		1	1	Baker.....	1		1
Lumberman.....	6		6	Confectioner...	1		1
Moulder.....	1		1	Contractor.....	1		1
Machinist.....	1		1	Carrier.....	1		1
Miner.....	1		1	Unknown.....	28	16	44
Merchant.....	3		3				
				Total.....	392	306	698

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO 9.

Form of insanity in those admitted.

	SEPT. 30, 1890, TO SEPT. 30, 1891.			SEPT. 30, 1891, TO SEPT. 30, 1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania { Acute.....	23	23	46	20	13	33
Mania { Chronic.....	11	10	21	4	10	14
Melancholia { Acute.....	41	43	84	27	28	55
Melancholia { Chronic.....	15	15	30	15	8	23
Dementia { Primary.....	19	16	35	10	8	18
Dementia { Terminal.....	13	21	33	12	14	26
Dementia { Senile.....	10	11	21	9	9	18
Paranoia	12	10	22	27	20	47
Dementia paralytica.....	5	2	7	5	.....	5
Neurotic in- { Hysteria.....	1	5	6	1	2	3
sanity { Epilepsy.....	13	6	19	5	5	10
{ Hypochondriasis..	5	3	8	3	.....	3
{ Chorea.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
{ Morphine.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Toxic insanity { Alcohol.....	32	.....	32	27	1	28
{ Syphilis.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Acute delusional insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Secondary delusional insanity...	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Circular insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Periodical insanity	3	4	7	2	6	8
Katatonia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dementia from coarse brain dis- ease.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Imbecility.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Not insane.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	209	174	383	183	182	315

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 10.

Duration of insanity previous to admission.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
One day.....		2	2	Twenty months.....	3	2	5
Three days.....	5	6	11	Two years.....	17	12	29
Four days.....	4	6	10	Three years.....	18	15	33
Seven days.....	17	17	34	Four years.....	7	9	16
Ten days.....	16	7	23	Five years.....	7	6	13
Two weeks.....	12	16	28	Six years.....	4	7	11
Three weeks.....	14	16	30	Seven years.....	5	1	6
Four weeks.....	28	28	56	Eight years.....	3	5	8
Five weeks.....	2	2	4	Ten years.....	5	7	12
Six weeks.....	12	8	20	Twelve years.....	4	2	6
Seven weeks.....	2	1	3	Thirteen years.....	2	1	3
Ten weeks.....		2	2	Fifteen years.....		1	1
Two months.....	27	23	50	Sixteen years.....	1	1	2
Three months.....	17	16	33	Seventeen years.....	1	3	4
Four months.....	8	6	14	Eighteen years.....	1		1
Five months.....	5		5	Twenty years.....	1	4	5
Six months.....	18	13	31	Twenty-five years.....	1	2	3
Seven months.....	5	2	7	Twenty-seven years.....	1	2	3
Eight months.....	5	7	12	Thirty years.....	1		1
Nine months.....	3	3	6	Thirty-five years.....	1		1
Ten months.....	5	3	8	Several years.....	8	6	14
Twelve months.....	28	14	42	Unknown.....	58	17	75
Fifteen months.....	1	1	2				
Eighteen months.....	9	4	13	Total.....	392	306	698

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 11.

Probable exciting causes of insanity in those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Anemia .....	...	3	3	Masturbation.	17	...	17
Abuse and neglect .....	...	4	4	Morphine habit	1	2	3
Business trouble	8	1	9	Nostalgia.....	...	1	1
Brain, organic dis. of.	1	1	2	Overwork and poverty	13	12	25
Climacterium .....	...	6	6	Otitis.....	2	...	2
Domestic trouble.	12	11	23	Puerperal state .....	..	31	31
Dyspepsia	1	...	1	Property, loss of.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy	13	11	24	Religious excitement .	7	1	8
Exposure.....	2	...	2	Syphilis	1	1	2
Fright.....	3	1	4	Starvation.....	1	...	1
Grief.....	6	14	20	Senility	1	2	3
Heredity	5	11	16	Scrofulosis .....	...	1	1
Intemperance	39	1	40	Typhoid fever.....	...	1	1
Insolation.....	7	1	8	Tranmatism.....	11	3	14
Ill health.....	20	33	53	Uterine disease.....	...	7	7
Jealousy	2	4	6	Unknown.....	192	123	315
La Grippe.....	8	9	17	Worry	15	7	22
Love affair.....	1	...	1				
Meningitis.....	1	2	3	Total.....	392	306	698

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 13.

Hereditary transmission in patients, and the insane relatives of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Mother insane.....	5	14	19
Father insane.....	10	12	22
Brother insane.....	7	3	10
Sister insane.....	7	8	15
Aunt insane.....	3	4	7
Uncle insane.....	3	2	5
Cousin insane.....	5	6	11
Grandmother insane.....	3	2	5
Father and uncle insane.....	1	1	2
Grandfather and father insane.....	1	1	2
Grandfather and uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Two brothers insane.....	4	2	6
Two sisters and one brother insane.....	1	2	3
Brother and cousin insane.....	.....	1	1
Father and sister insane.....	2	.....	2
Father, mother and sister insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother, uncle and brother insane.....	1	.....	1
Two sisters insane.....	2	.....	2
Grandfather, father and brother insane.....	1	.....	1
Father, sister and brother insane.....	1	.....	1
Grandmother and niece insane.....	.....	1	1
Grandfather insane.....	1	1	2
Father and mother insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother, brother and aunt insane.....	.....	1	1
Aunt and uncle insane.....	.....	1	1
Nephew and niece insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother and grandfather insane.....	.....	1	1
Two cousins insane.....	1	2	3
Mother and grandmother insane.....	1	2	3
Father and grandmother insane.....	1	2	3
Cousin and aunt insane.....	.....	1	1
Mother and brother insane.....	1	1	2
Mother, brother and sister insane.....	.....	1	1
Sister and nephew insane.....	1	.....	1
Father and aunt insane.....	.....	2	2
Mother and sister insane.....	1	1	2
Father and two cousins insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother and aunt insane.....	1	1	2
Brother and sister insane.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	70	77	147

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 13.

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

	Attempted homicide.		Attempted suicide.		Threatened suicide and homicide.		Attempted suicide and homicide.		Threatened homicide.		Threatened suicide.		Attempted suicide and threatened homicide.		Attempted homicide and threatened suicide		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Mother	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	13
Father.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
Brother.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Sister.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Aunt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Uncle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cousin.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Grandfather.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Grandfather and uncle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grandfather, father and brother.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Two brothers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Two sisters.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Two sisters and brother.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sister and cousin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Two cousins.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aunt and cousin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grandmother and sister.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mother and grandmother.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Mother, brother and sister.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Father and two brothers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mother and sister.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Grandmother.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total.....	7	8	8	1	2	3	4	6	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	57

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 14.

Form of insanity in those who recovered.

	Sept. 30, '90. Sept. 30, '91.			Sept. 30, '91. Sept. 30, '92.			Grand total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania	12	7	19	7	7	14	19	14	33
Chronic mania	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Acute melancholia	14	8	22	9	14	23	23	22	45
Chronic melancholia	1	2	3	4	.....	4	5	2	7
Primary dementia	7	.....	7	4	4	8	11	4	15
Paranoia	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Recurrent insanity	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Neurotic insanity { Hysteria	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6
{ Epilepsy	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
{ Hypochondriasis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Toxic insanity { Morphine .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
{ Alcohol	12	1	13	15	2	17	27	3	30
{ Syphilis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Acute delusional insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	53	25	78	46	31	77	99	56	155

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 15.

Cause of insanity in those who recover.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unknown.....	41	22	63
Masturbation.....	5		5
Epilepsy.....	3		3
Intemperance.....	20	3	23
Worry.....	3	1	4
Grief.....	1	4	5
Puerperal trouble.....		8	8
Ill health.....	2	6	8
Insolation.....	3		3
La Grippe.....	3	1	4
Tranmatism.....	1	2	3
Nostalgia.....		1	1
Overstudy.....		1	1
Overwork.....	6	3	9
Domestic trouble.....	4		4
Religious excitement.....	2		2
Morphia habit.....	1	1	2
Excitement.....	1		1
Fright.....	1		1
Heredity.....	1	1	2
Business trouble.....	1		1
Climacterium.....		1	1
Menstrual trouble.....		1	1
Total.....	99	56	155

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 16.

Those who threatened or attempted homicide, etc.

	Sept. 30, '90. Sept. 30, '91.			Sept. 30, '91. Sept. 30, '92.			Grand total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempted suicide	18	18	36	10	16	26	20	34	62
Threatened suicide.....	15	20	35	9	11	20	24	31	55
Attempted homicide	9	7	16	15	9	24	24	16	40
Threatened homicide.....	7	14	21	9	6	15	16	28	36
Threatened homicide and sui- cide	7	12	19	4	5	8	11	16	27
Attempted homicide and sui- cide	4	2	6	4	1	4	8	3	11
Attempted suicide and threat- ened homicide.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Homicide.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	69	73	133	55	48	103	115	121	236

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 17.

Duration of insanity in those who died.

	Sept. 30, '90. Sept. 30, '91.			Sept. 30, '91. Sept. 30, '92.			Grand total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 2 and 3 weeks.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Between 3 and 4 weeks.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Between 1 and 3 months... ..	3	6	9	3	4	7	6	10	16
Between 3 and 6 months.....	3	2	5	4	4	8	7	6	13
Between 6 and 12 months.....	3	6	9	.....	7	7	3	13	16
Between 1 and 2 years.....	9	3	12	11	1	12	20	4	24
Between 2 and 3 years.....	3	2	5	8	4	12	11	6	17
Between 3 and 4 years.....	2	3	5	1	.....	1	3	3	6
Between 4 and 5 years.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6
Between 5 and 6 years.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Between 6 and 7 years.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Between 7 and 8 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Between 8 and 10 years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Between 10 and 12 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Between 12 and 15 years.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Between 15 and 20 years.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Between 20 and 25 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Many years.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	4	.....	4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Total.....	38	31	69	34	25	59	72	56	128

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 18.

Duration of insanity before admission and time under treatment of those who recovered.

DURATION BEFORE AD- MISSION.	Sex.	TIME UNDER TREATMENT.											Grand total.
		Thre e months or less.	Six months or less.	Nine months or less.	One year or less.	Twenty months or less.	Two years or less.	Thirty months or less.	Three years or less.	Five years or less.	Ten years or less.	Total.	
One week or less.....	M.....	7	2	1	2				1		13	25	
	F.....	4	4	3			1				12		
Three weeks or less.....	M.....	6	2	1	1						12	24	
	F.....	5	4	3							12		
Six weeks or less.....	M.....	2	5	4		1					12	19	
	F.....	5	1	1							7		
Eight weeks or less.....	M.....	2		1	1						4	5	
	F.....				1						1		
Three months or less.....	M.....	4	3	2						1	10	17	
	F.....	1	2	3	1						7		
Six months or less.....	M.....	3	2	1		2					8	9	
	F.....			1							1		
Nine months or less.....	M.....			1				1			2	5	
	F.....	1	1	1							3		
Twelve months or less.....	M.....	1	4		1					1	6	8	
	F.....			1							2		
Fifteen months or less.....	M.....							1			1	3	
	F.....	2									2		
Two years or less.....	M.....		4								4	5	
	F.....	1									1		
Three years or less.....	M.....	1		1			1				3	6	
	F.....	1		1	1						3		
Five years or less.....	M.....			1	1	1					3	3	
	F.....												
Ten years or less.....	M.....		1		1				1		4	7	
	F.....	1			1		1			1	3		
Fifteen years or less.....	M.....		1	1		1					3	3	
	F.....												
Twenty years or less.....	M.....	1									1	1	
	F.....												
Unknown.....	M.....	6	6	1							13	15	
	F.....		1								2		
Total.....	M.....	34	31	15	6	5	2	2	2		299	155	
	F.....	21	13	14	4		2	1	2	1	56		

Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 19.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.										Total.				
		Unknown.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.		60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	80 to 85 years.
Cardiac paresis:	M.					1	1	1	1	2		1				7
Cerebral Hemorrhage.	F.															6
Cerebral Embolism.	M.				1	1		1		1		1	1			5
Epilepsy	F.											1				2
Exhaustion from Diarrhoea.	M.		1	1		1	1									4
Exhaustion from mani.	F.			2			2	2	2	1	1					6
Exhaustion from ac. melancholia.	M.	1			2	1	2	1	1	1						9
Exhaustion, senile.	F.		1		2			1	1	1						7
Enteric fever.	M.															6
Enteritis.	F.			1	1											2
Empyema.	M.			1												1
Dementia paralytica.	F.															1
Dysentery.	M.			2		1	1		1	1	1					6
Hepatitis.	F.															1
La Grippe.	M.			1												1
Marasmus.	F.															1
Nephritis.	M.		1		1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2			9
Organic disease of heart.	F.				1				1	1						3
Peritonitis.	M.			1						1						2
Pulmonary oedema.	F.													1		1
Pneumonia.	M.			1	1		1									3
Phthisis pulmonalis.	F.			2	1	2	2	2	2	1			1			11
Suicide.	M.									1						1
Trammatism.	F.													1		1
Uraemia.	M.															1
Purpura hemorrhagica.	F.													1		1
Total.		1	2	14	11	14	11	17	9	19	5	7	8	8	2	128

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 20.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	FORM OF INSANITY WHEN ADMITTED.												Total.			
	Sex.	Acute mania.	Chronic mania.	Epileptic mania.	Alcohol.	Ac. melancholia.	Chr. melancholia.	Prim. dementia.	Terminal dementia.	Senile dementia.	Dement. paralytica.	Syphilis.		Hypochondriasis.	Acute delusional insanity.	Paranoia.
Cardiac paresis..	M. F.	1		1	1	1			2		1					7
Cerebral hemorrhage	M. F.	2				1	1	1		2			1			6
Cerebral embolism	M. F.		2									1				5
Epilepsy.....	M. F.			1 4												5
Exhaustion from diarrhoea	M. F.		2	2					3					1		6
Exhaustion from mania	M. F.	3 7						1		1						6
Exhaustion from Ac. melanchol.	M. F.	4	2			1										7
Exhaustion, senile	M. F.				1					5						6
Enteric fever....	M. F.					1	1	1								3
Enteritis.....	M. F.						1	1								2
Empyema.....	M. F.						1									1
Dementia paralytica	M. F.										6					6
Dysentery.....	M. F.								1							1
La Grippe.....	M. F.					1										1
Marasmus.....	M. F.		1			3 3	4 3		1 1	1 1						9 9
Nephritis.....	M. F.	1	2													3
Organic disease of the heart	M. F.		2			1				1				1		2
Peritonitis.....	M. F.					1										1
Pulmonary oedema.	M. F.							1	1	1						3
Pneumonia.....	M. F.	2			2			1		1						5
Phtthisis pulmonalis	M. F.	1 3	2		1	1	1			1						1 3
Suicide.....	M. F.						1									1
Tranmatism.....	M. F.									1						1
Uraemia.....	M. F.	1														1
Purpura hemorrhagica	M. F.									1						1
Hepatitis.....	M. F.						1									1
Total.....		24	14	7	3	19	14	6	11	18	8	1	1	1	1	123

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 21.

Condition at last discharge of patients discharged who have had more than one attack.

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS.	CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.												GRAND TOTAL.		
	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown.			Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
One previous attack.	12	13	25	12	10	22	2	...	2	1	1	2	27	24	51
Two previous attacks	4	1	5	3	6	9	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	9	19
Three previous attacks	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Four previous attacks	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Many previous attacks	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total	16	17	33	17	19	36	2	1	3	4	3	7	39	40	79

TABLE NO. 22.

Condition at the last discharge of patients admitted during the period who have had more than one attack.

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS.	CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.												GRAND TOTAL.		
	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown.			Male.	Female.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
One previous attack.	18	13	31	6	12	18	2	...	2	1	1	2	27	26	53
Two previous attacks	6	2	8	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Three previous attacks	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Four previous attacks	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
Many previous attacks	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	6	9
Total	24	17	41	11	22	33	3	2	5	1	1	2	39	42	81

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. 23.

Showing number of patients in the Northern Hospital for the Insane from the several counties and from the state at large, September 30, 1893.

Ashland	16	Marinette	15
Bayfield	6	Marquette	7
Brown	35	Milwaukee	3
Calumet	11	Oconto	18
Chippewa	15	Oneida	3
Clark	8	Outagamie	17
Dodge	20	Ozaukee	14
Door	9	Portage	20
Douglas	14	Price	9
Eau Claire	19	Racine	13
Florence	3	Shawano	7
Fond du Lac	15	Sheboygan	23
Forest	1	Taylor	5
Green Lake	10	Washington	15
Jefferson	26	Waukesha	24
Juneau	1	Waupaca	30
Kenosha	7	Waushara	10
Kewaunee	13	Winnebago	42
Langlade	7	Wood	14
Lincoln	14	State at Large	53
Manitowoc	23		
Marathon	23	Total	638

Statistical Tables.

MATRON'S REPORT.

*Articles made in the Northern Hospital for the Insane from October 1,
1890, to October 1, 1892.*

Aprons.....	1,124	Mittens, restraint.....	5 pair.
Apron strings.....	102yds.	Napkins ..	48
Bandage flannel.....	23	Night-dresses.....	505
Bed spreads.....	249	Night-shirts.....	3
Billiard table covers.....	4	Pillow shams.....	4
Caps.....	221	Pillow slips.....	1,662
Combination suits.....	3	Pillow ticks.....	97
Coffee bags.....	25	Rugs.....	4
Cot bed.....	1	Sacques.....	7
Clothes bags.....	14	Screens.....	2
Curtains, pairs, cheese cloth	93	Sheets.....	3,054
Curtains, clothes.....	64	Sheet shams.....	1
Curtains, window.....	1,988	Shirts.....	1,658
Cushions.....	16	Skirts.....	574
Chemises.....	703	Sofa pillows and covers....	5
Dresses.....	1,249	Straight suits.....	21
Holdes.....	413	Straw ticks.....	305
Hose.....	52 pair.	Sun-bonnets.....	159
Ironing sheets.....	8	Table cloths.....	306
Jackets, cook's.....	95	Tablespreads.....	17
Lambrequins.....	90	Towels.....	1,642
Mattress ticks.....	323	Underwaists.....	6
Mangle sheets.....	57	Wrappers.....	1,547

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Northern Hospital for the Insane for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1890.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer- to this ac- count during the year.	Total.
Amusements.....	\$1,947 84	\$127 08	.....	\$2,074 92
Barn, farm and garden...	18,159 85	2,613 04	\$158 80	20,931 60
Clothing	2,312 70	7,770 16	.....	10,082 86
Discharged patients.....	.....	253 41	.....	253 41
Discount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't..	867 31	1,326 88	.....	2,194 19
Engines and boilers.....	23,361 82	1,174 11	.....	24,535 93
Elopers.....	.....	141 21	.....	141 21
Freight and express (not classified).....	.....	27 73	.....	27 73
Fire apparatus.....	2,658 55	9 50	.....	2,668 05
Fuel	13,516 05	10,883 44	.....	24,399 49
Furniture	11,874 78	434 27	.....	12,309 05
Gas and other lights.....	1,881 80	2,266 76	.....	4,148 56
Hides and pelts.....	.....	.....	1,691 12	1,691 12
House furnishing.....	22,666 17	7,277 25	468 00	30,411 42
Laboratory	1,715 89	.....	.....	1,715 89
Laundry	2,642 96	341 57	346 35	3,330 88
Library.....	2,554 50	126 00	.....	2,680 50
Machinery and tools.....	2,109 80	96 69	.....	2,206 49
Miscellaneous.....	245 26	703 76	.....	949 02
Officers' expenses.....	.....	232 55	.....	232 55
Printing, post., sta. & tel.	336 23	582 60	.....	918 83
Real estate, includ. build- ings, etc.....	737,055 99	.....	.....	737,055 99
Repairs and renewals....	825 27	3,381 99	.....	4,207 26
Restraints	7 50	17 30	.....	24 80
Scraps.....	.....	.....	140 37	140 37
Special attendance .....	.....	.....	340 06	340 06
Subsistence.....	2,286 07	44,089 41	7,569 34	53,944 82
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	336 13	136 79	.....	472 92
Tobacco.....	10 37	588 30	.....	598 67
Wages and salaries.....	.....	39,600 61	.....	39,600 61
Green house.....	1,139 96	705 22	.....	1,845 18
New piggery.....	.....	498 17	.....	498 17
Total.....	\$850,512 80	\$125,405 88	\$10,714 04	\$986,632 64
Discount.....	.....	263 31	.....	.....
		\$125,142 49	.....	863,566 76
Net expenses.....				\$123,065 88

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.

Inventory September 30, 1891.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,789 91			\$1,789 91		\$285 01
18,522 63	\$161 25	\$8,037 34	26,721 22	\$5,789 53	
2,196 64	46 86		2,243 50		7,839 36
					253 41
		263 31	263 31	263 31	
955 82	17 50		973 32		1,220 87
23,791 07			23,791 07		744 86
					141 21
	1 00		1 00		26 73
2,412 25			2,412 25		255 80
8,396 55	32 28	158 80	8,587 63		15,811 86
11,920 27			11,920 27		388 78
1,191 42	326 17		2,317 59		1,830 97
	1,691 12		1,691 12		
24,147 29	8 74		24,156 03		6,255 39
1,662 72			1,662 72		53 17
2,614 51			2,614 51		716 37
2,469 00	4 20		2,473 20		207 30
2,101 75	6 85		2,108 60		97 89
252 57	356 38		608 95		340 07
					332 55
237 28	1 90		239 18		679 65
737,055 99			737,055 99		
718 24		140 37	858 61		3,348 65
7 60			7 60		17 20
	140 37		140 37		
	340 06		340 06		
3,241 85	206 12	2,037 47	5,485 44		48,459 38
299 19	10 45		309 64		163 28
21 12			21 12		577 55
	89 14	340 06	429 20		39,171 41
1,845 18			1,845 18		
498 17			498 17		
\$849,149 02	\$3,440 39	\$10,977 35	\$863,566 76	\$6,052 84	\$129,118 72
					6,052 84
					\$123,065 88
					4,770 29
					\$127,836 17

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Northern Hospital for the Insane,

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September, 1891.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count.	Total.
Amusements	\$1,789 91	\$430 09		\$2,220 00
Barn, farm and garden..	18,522 63	1,863 20	\$158 80	20,544 63
Clothing.....	2,196 64	6,157 59		8,354 23
Discharged patients....		129 59		129 59
Discount.....				
Drug and medical dept.	955 82	756 10		1,711 92
Flopers		92 57		92 57
Engine and boilers.....	23,791 07	443 78		24,234 85
Fire apparatus.....	2,412 25	472 01		2,884 26
Freight and express not classified.....		42 05		42 05
Fuel.....	8,396 55	12,965 40		21,361 95
Furniture	11,920 27	826 02		12,746 29
Gas and other lights....	1,991 42	2,574 19		4,565 61
Hides and pelts.....			1,600 48	1,600 48
House furnishing.....	24,147 29	4,241 79	660 00	29,049 08
Laboratory	1,662 72			1,662 72
Laundry	2,614 51	286 43	274 49	3,175 43
Library.....	2,469 00	76 55		2,545 55
Machinery and tools....	2,101 75	62 92		2,164 67
Miscellaneous.....	252 57	641 05		893 62
Officers' expenses.....		179 23		179 23
Printing, Post., Stat. and Tel	237 28	668 75		906 03
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	737,055 99		2,949 56	740,005 55
Repairs and renewals...	718 24	2,963 19		3,681 43
Restraints	7 60	9 00		16 60
Scraps.....			64 10	64 10
Subsistence	3,241 85	38,763 67	9,427 34	51,432 86
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	299 19	40 48		339 67
Tobacco.....	21 12	490 05		511 17
Wages and salaries.....		40,025 02		40,025 02
Total.....	\$846,805 67	\$115,200 72	\$15,134 77	\$977,141 16
Discount		169 27		
		\$115,031 45		\$864,057 51
Net expenses.....				\$113,083 65

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

Inventory September, 1892.	Cash re ceived on this acc't., 1892.	Transferred from this account, 1892.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,902 56	\$0 25		\$1,902 81		\$317 19
19,216 77	230 96	\$10,087 34	29,535 07	\$8,990 44	129 59
2,588 65	107 53		2,696 18		5,658 05
		169 27	169 27	169 27	844 13
813 32	54 47		867 79		92 57
23,798 07			23,798 07		436 78
2,739 65			2,739 65		144 61
	2 25		2 25		39 80
5,480 73		158 80	5,639 53		15,722 42
11,938 63			11,938 63		807 66
2,303 41	140 96		2,444 37		2,121 24
	1,600 48	1,600 48	1,600 48		
23,158 03	4 78		23,162 81		5,886 27
1,662 72			1,662 72		
2,735 61			2,735 61		439 82
2,470 00			2,470 00		75 55
2,331 82			2,331 83	167 16	
371 25	338 65		709 90		183 72
					179 23
286 13	2 90		289 03		617 00
740,005 55			740,005 55		
682 72	50 32	64 10	797 14		2,884 29
6 90			6 90		9 70
	64 10		64 10		
3,967 19	86 52	1,874 97	5,928 68		45,506 18
398 03			398 03	58 36	
22 42			22 42		488 75
	138 69		138 69		39,886 33
\$848,880 17	\$2,822 86	\$13,954 96	\$864,057 51	\$9,385 23	\$122,468 88
					9,385 23
					\$113,083 65
State for salaries and expenses of State Board of Control.....					4,770 29
					\$117,853 94

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND--1891.

1890.			
Oct. 1.	Balance		\$33,036 30
1891.			
Jan. 1.	From counties ...		48,060 80
April 21.	Appropriation, chap. 257, law of 1891..		150,000 00
June 30.	Bal. returned from Board Supervision..		1,507 65
Sept. 30.	From steward for board and clothing patients during year		1,115 63
	From steward for sundries		3,440 39
1891.			
July 30.	Trans'fered for exp. of Board of Control	\$4,770 29	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year.	125,142 49	.....
	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$107,117 69	.....
	Balance in hand of steward of institution	130 30	107,247 99
			\$237,160 77
			\$237,160 77

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND--1892.

1891.			
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$107,247 99
1892.			
Jan. 1.	From counties		50,568 06
	From steward for boarding and cloth- ing patients during the year.		1,427 99
Sept. 30.	From steward for special attendance during the year.....		275 05
1892.	From steward for sundries		2,822 86
Sept. 30.	Trans'fered for exp. of Board of Control	\$4,770 29	.....
	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year.	115,637 66	.....
	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$22,392 42	.....
	Balance in hands of treas- urer of the institution ...	19,490 65	.....
	Balance in hands of steward of institution... ..	50 93	41,934 00
1892.			
Oct. 1.	Balance available.....	\$162,341 95	\$162,341 95
			41,934 00

Moneys Received.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUND.

Of special appropriations, \$512.86 remained at the close of the year, specially appropriated for water tower, reservoir, and necessary connections. This amount was returned to the state treasury and account closed.

Statement of moneys received at the Northern Hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, and September 30, 1893.

Classification.	Year ending Sept. 30, '91.	Year ending Sept. 30, '92.
Amusements		\$ 25
Barn, farm and garden	\$161 25	187 87
Board and clothing of patients	1,115 63	1,471 08
Clothing	46 86	107 53
Drug and medical department	17 15	54 47
Freight and express	1 00	2 25
Fuel	32 28	.....
Gas and other lights	326 17	140 96
Hides, pelts and tallow	1,691 12	1,600 48
House furnishing	8 74	4 78
Library	4 20	.....
Machinery and tools	6 85	.....
Miscellaneous	356 38	338 65
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	1 90	2 90
Repairs and renewals .....	.....	50 32
Scraps	140 27	64 10
Special attendance	340 06	275 05
Subsistence	103 16	86 52
Surgical instruments and appliances	10 45	.....
Wages and salaries	84 14	138 69
Total	\$4,452 61	\$4,525 90

Northern Hospital.

In addition to the foregoing there was on hand and received as taken for safe keeping from patients the following money:

On hand October 1st, 1890.....	\$1,192 34
Taken during year	941 03
Total.....	<u>\$2,133 37</u>
Returned to patients or representatives.....	1,144 11
Balance.....	<u><u>\$989 26</u></u>

The cash deposited with the steward to the credit of inmates and expended from such funds for their benefit was as follows:

On hand October 1st, 1890....	\$801 40
Received during two years.....	2,936 50
Total..	<u>\$3,737 90</u>
Expended for benefit of patients.....	2,834 12
Balance.....	<u><u>\$903 78</u></u>

Statistical Tables.

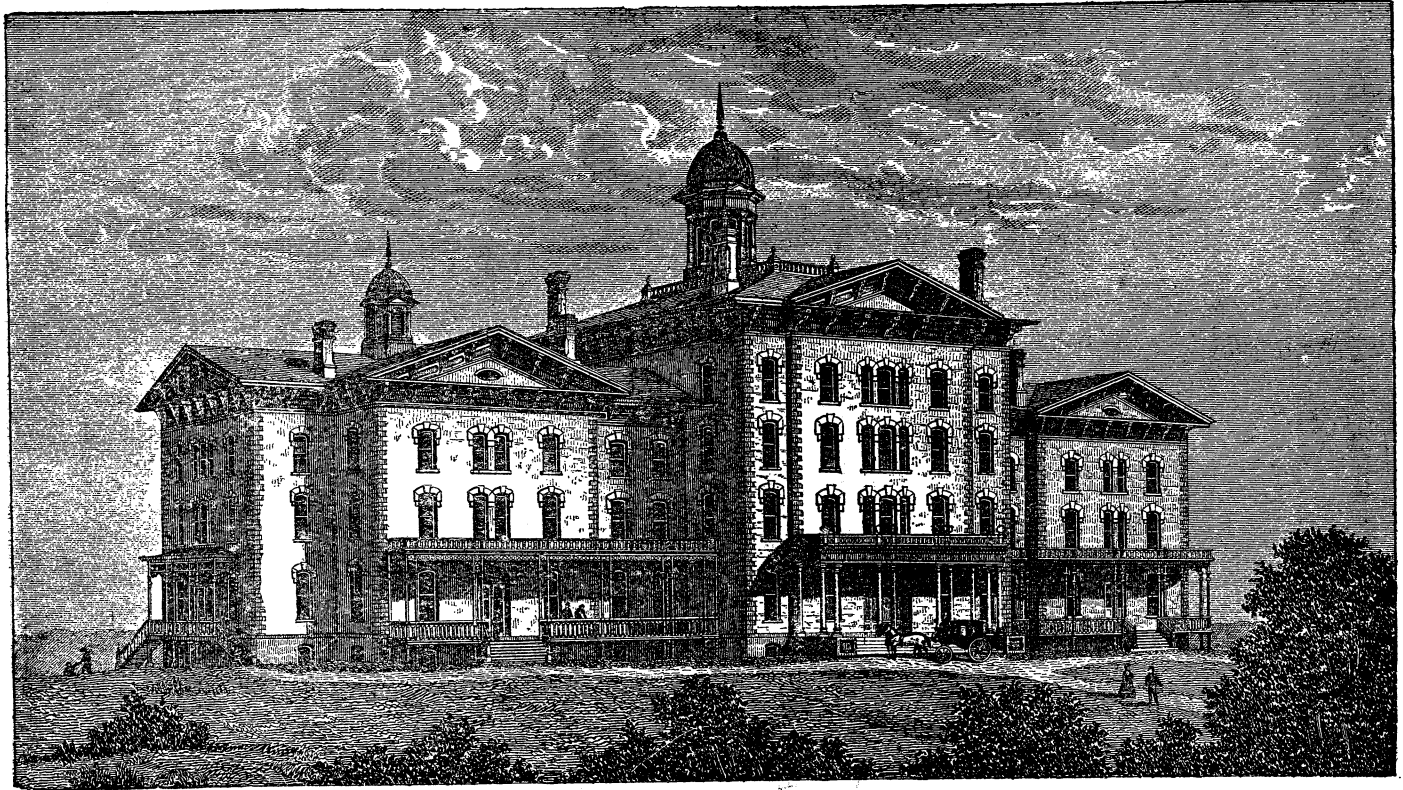
FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.		FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asparagus.....	2,395 bunches	\$95 80	1,216 bunches	\$60 80
Beef.....	8,850 lbs., 9 hd.	309 74	3,450 lbs., 3 hd.	120 37
Beans, string....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	135 37	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	88 30
Beans, Lima.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	137 62	45 bu.	67 51
Beans, dry.....	10 bu.	22 50	.....	.....
Beans, pickled...	14 bbl.	70 00	18 bbl.	90 00
Beets.....	167 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	117 34	181 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	135 85
Beet tops.....	20 bu.	10 00	45 bu.	22 50
Cabbage, early..	2,888 heads	98 88	2,113 hds.	105 65
Cabbage, winter.	8,840 heads	265 20	8,278 hds.	335 30
Carrots.....	277 bu.	194 75	696 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	496 67
Cauliflower.....	404 heads	21 72	246 heads.	24 60
Cucumbers.....	23 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	23 62	10 $\frac{7}{16}$ bu.	10 44
Cucumbers, pickled.....	143 bu.	143 00	109 bu.	109 00
Currants.....	.....	.....	44 qts.	5 50
Corn, green.....	233 $\frac{7}{8}$ bu.	233 88	181 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	181 50
Corn.....	2,990 bu.	1,345 50	.....	.....
Corn stalks.....	74 tons	444 00	.....	.....
Calves.....	48	132 00	32	49 00
Celery.....	3,960 heads	99 00	2,359 bunches	58 97
Colts.....	2	80 00	.....	.....
Grapes.....	.....	.....	4 bu.	6 00
Horse radish....	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	9 19	9 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	15 00
Hay.....	105 tons	1,680 00	201 tons	2,211 00
Ice.....	2 cords	2 00	75 cords	75 00
Lettuce.....	2,059 bunches	88 03	2,424 bunches	121 40
Milk.....	108,238 qts.	2,164 76	111,766 qts.	3,352 98
Millet.....	.....	.....	71 tons	710 00
Mangel wurzel..	2,354 bu.	533 50	4,260 bu.	1,065 00
Oats.....	3,905 bu.	1,366 75	2,250 bu.	787 50
Oat straw.....	155 tons	930 00	110 tons	660 00
Onions, green...	288 bunches	17 23	3,322 bu.	166 10
Onions, dry.....	620 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	379 20	589 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu.	418 00
Parsley.....	10 bunches	50	4 bunches.	20
Parsnips.....	.....	.....	210 bu.	63 00
Peppers.....	29 doz.	2 90	30 doz.	3 00
Peas.....	187 $\frac{5}{8}$ bu.	187 83	40 bu.	40 00
Pork.....	24,407 lbs., 63 hd.	1,497 01	23,199 lbs., 116 hd	1,834 57
Pigs.....	193 hd.	803 00	151 hd.	498 00
Potatoes.....	904 bu.	369 00	1,031 bu.	584 00
Radishes.....	1,303 bunches	65 15	1,300 bunches	64 70

Northern Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS — Continued.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.		FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rhubarb	1,358 bunches	\$54 32	1,516 bunches	\$63 12
Rutabagas	478 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	191 35	625 $\frac{7}{8}$ bu.	265 87
Sage	478 bunches	19 12	240 bunches	9 60
Salsify	20 bu.	20 00	25 bu.	25 00
Savory	170 bunches	8 80	28 bunches	1 40
Spinach .....	.....	.....	15 bu.	6 00
Strawberries	1,079 qts.	107 90	391 qts.	48 88
Squash, summer.	60 lbs.	1 20	10 lbs.	20
Squash, winter ..	12,340 lbs.	246 80	4,695 lbs.	140 85
Thyme	169 bunches	8 45	24 bunches	1 20
Tomatoes	412 $\frac{1}{8}$ bu.	412 13	428 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	428 75
Turnips .....	.....	.....	519 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	207 80
Totals .....	.....	\$15,195 09	.....	\$15,836 08



Wisconsin School for the Blind.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
FOR THE
Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

LYNN S. PEASE, A. B. LL. B. - - - SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
MISS LIZZIE J. CURTIS - - - MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE - - - TREASURER.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS.

MISS S. AUGUSTA WATSON, MISS FRANCIS H. BENSON,
MISS LIZZIE A. BINGHAM, MISS CLARA Y. MORSE (KINDERGARTEN).

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

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

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

MISS ANNA MOLANDER, - - - TEACHER OF SLOJD.
MISS C. ADELE WILLIAMS, - - - TEACHER OF COOKING
MRS. ELLEN HANSEN - - - TEACHER OF WEAVING.
M. H. GAEBLER, - - - TEACHER OF PIANO TUNING.
J. O. PRESTON - - TEACHER OF NETTING, CANE SEATING AND BROOM MAKING.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable, the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN — I herewith submit the forty-third annual and the fifth biennial report of this school. This report covers the period October 1, 1890, to October 1, 1892. As Superintendent Sarah C. Little was in charge for the portion of that period extending to September 1, 1891, and Superintendent W. D. Parker from September 1, to December 1, 1891, any discussion will cover only those questions arising since that date, when I was placed in charge.

October 1, 1890, the number enrolled was.....	90
Number admitted during the year.....	19
Total enrollment	109
Dropped from the roll during the year.....	25
Remaining on roll October 1, 1891.....	84
Number admitted during the year	32
Number re-admitted..	1
Total enrollment	117
Dropped from the roll during the year.....	26
Remaining on roll and in attendance October 1, 1892.....	91
Total enrollment for the two years	142

School for the Blind.

It has been deemed best to have the "Remaining on roll" show the actual number in attendance at the date of the report and that all former pupils re-entering after October 1st shall be reported as "re-admitted," as giving a more nearly accurate view of the condition of the school. This distinction will appear from the following table:

	Reported as enrolled.	Average attendance during following year.	Actual attendance at that date.
Oct. 1, 1888.....	85	76	77
Oct. 1, 1889.....	89	82	74
Oct. 1, 1890.....	90	70	77
Oct. 1, 1891.....	84	79	70
Oct. 1, 1892.....	91	91	.....

Superintendent's Report.

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

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

School for the Blind.

The general health of the household from September, 1890, to January, 1892, was fairly good. One case of scarlet fever occurred in December of 1890, but being promptly and carefully isolated, no contagion occurred, and no severe results followed to the patient. Near the close of the term, June, 1891, three light cases of measles occurred. In January, 1892, one of the younger girls returning from a visit home, brought whooping cough with her. The disease spread somewhat among the younger pupils for a few weeks but did not become serious. In the spring an epidemic of measles occurred. There were fifteen cases among the pupils and some were seriously ill, but there were no fatal cases, and no unfortunate results followed the disease.

The promptness with which the pupils of last year returned at the opening of the fall term, and the large increase in attendance is very gratifying. I take this opportunity to express our thanks to the editors of the state who very generally published during the past summer a short notice of the School for the Blind and the work which it is trying to accomplish. This, with an extensive publication through the courtesy of the postmasters, to whom our thanks are also due, of the announcement of this School for the ensuing year, a copy of which is appended to this report, resulted in applications for admission of some forty-five new pupils. All of these have not arrived at the School at the date of this report, but it is expected that most of them will be enrolled during the present school year.

Since the state with unquestioned wisdom has established this School for the benefit of those pupils who cannot see to study in the common schools, it seems desirable that all the relatives and friends of blind children in this state should be accurately informed of the work that is being done, so that no blind child should fail to receive its benefits, through ignorance of the fact that the state maintains

Superintendent's Report.

a *free school* for their education. The progress of this age is too advanced to need any proof of the desirability of bringing within the influence of the School all children of the state who need its aid, from whatever standpoint the question may be viewed.

As indicative of the information among the acquaintances of the blind throughout the state, regarding this School, I may cite but one of several letters of its kind which I received this summer, wherein a mother most pathetically states that she has a daughter who has been blind for years but that she never had heard of the school until a few weeks previously. The last legislature made an excellent effort to correct this condition by providing that county and city superintendents of schools should annually report to the superintendent of this school, the names of the children in his district who were prevented from attending the schools under his supervision by reason of defective vision; so that the superintendent of this School would be placed in correspondence with the parents directly. The law is not sufficient in that it makes no provision for a report from each school district to the county or city superintendents. The superintendent of schools otherwise can learn of these children only by personal inquiries. It would seem well for the legislature to extend the beneficence of this law by providing that the school officers who take the census should make such report to the superintendent as will enable him to make the report required to the superintendent of this school.

The census of 1880 enumerated in this state one hundred and forty-eight blind children of school age. There were enrolled in this school only eighty-nine pupils. October 1, 1882, the superintendent reported an enrollment of eighty-two, and published a list of seventy-nine blind children in Wisconsin who had not attended the institution, a total of one hundred and sixty-one in the state. The statistics of the last census are not yet at hand, but as the number of blind

School for the Blind.

children in the state increased between 1870 and 1880, two and one-half fold, we may reasonably expect that the statistics of 1890 will show at least two hundred and fifty blind children of school age in the state; two hundred of whom will be capable of instruction, and ought to be in attendance at the school. Although I anticipate that before the end of the year, the attendance will reach the capacity of our present building, it seems best to continue the work of searching out the blind children of this state. It is as essential that all these children should be educated, as any fraction of the whole number. The intention of the legislature to enlarge the school when present quarters become insufficient, is evident in the plan of the school building — the east wing awaiting erection when the increase in the school creates a need. As will be noticed in the last report of the school, the superintendent says: “Already the lack of adequate room for some purposes begins to be felt, and an addition of ten or fifteen scholars will require an enlargement of accommodations.” The attendance now is twenty more than the attendance when that report was made; thirteen more than the average attendance for that year, and equal to the entire enrollment. It is unnecessary to say that the inadequacy is more apparent now than then.

The additions and changes in our corps of teachers are as follows: Mr. M. H. Gaebler has charge of the class in piano-tuning, devoting every Saturday forenoon to the class. The housekeeping classes are in charge of Misses Lizzie J. Curtis, matron, and C. Adele Williams, of Janesville. The physical culture work is conducted by Miss Jeanette Beckwith, of Fostoria, Ohio, who also has charge of the instruction in vocal music, *vice* Miss Elizabeth Van Aiken who resigned at the close of last year on account of needed rest. Miss Francis H. Benson, of Wauwatosa, in the literary course, succeeds Miss Emma M. Williams who has been detained at home by the severe illness of her mother, Miss Anna Molander, a Swedish Slojd teacher of ten years’

Superintendent's Report.

experience in a school for the blind in Helsingfors, Finland, has charge of the girls' handicraft.

In entering upon a new field of labor, or rather, a new section of an old field, since the education of the blind is but part and parcel of our common school system—it is well to define the goal, and review the means in hand for attaining it.

The law establishing the school says it shall be maintained for the purpose of “affording to that unfortunate class so far as possible, enlightened and practical education which may aid them to obtain the means of subsistence, discharge the duties of citizens, and secure the happiness which they are capable of obtaining.” A proper introduction for any system of schools whether for blind or sighted! What more worthy goal can be set before any educator than to give to his pupils “an enlightened and practical education” which shall teach them to (1) make their own living; (2) do their duties as citizens and (3) secure their happiness!

The query, Have the schools for the blind succeeded in accomplishing this? may be aptly answered by the question, How successful are the schools for the sighted? That this School has not accomplished all that would have been possible for it, is evident from the fact that a considerable number of the schools for the blind in the United States have for years been operating most successfully on lines not yet introduced here. However, if it has been the policy of your predecessors to simply maintain the school at a certain standard, the object would seem to have been attained. The average attendance of pupils for the year ending October 1, 1877, was seventy-six; for the year ending October 1, 1890, it was seventy-seven. The enlargement of the school work for the past fifteen years as indicated in the annual reports is as follows:

In 1879, the girls' handicraft department was placed under a special teacher. In 1884, a kindergarten teacher was

School for the Blind.

added to the corps and hammock-making was undertaken. In 1889, a third music teacher was engaged. No marked change in methods is reported by the superintendent.

When there are so many other departments of education in successful operation in schools for the blind, I cannot but believe that such conservatism is unfortunate for the pupils and unprofitable for the state. We need not be ambitious to lead, but the state of Wisconsin cannot afford to do less for its children than is being done in other states. The least then, we ought to do, and that is ample work for the time, is to intelligently follow successful results worked out by such eminent educators of the blind, as Supt. Waite of New York, Supt. Morrison of Baltimore, Supt. Anagnos of Boston (Perkins Institute) and Supt. Huntoon of Louisville. On that basis, you have deemed it wise to introduce the following departments which have proved profitable by several years' experience in other schools:

Piano-tuning.

Housekeeping.

Physical culture.

Typewriting.

If the School for the Blind is to give to its pupils "so far as possible, enlightened and practical education which may aid them to obtain the means of subsistence," it is clear that this school should be equal to the best training schools for the sighted. Our pupils severely handicapped by their blindness, must compete in getting a living with sighted people. The school to be successful, must then offer equal advantages with the seeing training schools. We cannot expect to surpass them. With the thought in mind of a system which will provide thorough mental and manual training along such lines as have proved profitable employment for the blind, our efforts the past year have been directed toward such a re adjustment of our present forces as will lead to the establishment of the following courses.

Superintendent's Report.

(1) *A Common School Course*, where every pupil shall be educated in the common school branches. At the same time, the girls should receive thorough training in housekeeping, sewing, knitting, etc., and the boys should receive careful manual training, including use of tools and general work preliminary to any study of the trades. Such musical instruction should be given in this course as will determine whether or not the pupil has sufficient talent to make it desirable to take a thorough course in music. Physical culture and rhetorical work should accompany all the courses in the school.

After finishing this course, the pupils should begin to specialize their work with a view to the employment by means of which they expect to make their living, taking up one of the following courses:

(2) *A Literary Course* which will afford to the pupil of sufficient capabilities, an opportunity to fit himself to teach the common branches, or to prepare himself for a college course with a view to undertaking some profession. Opportunity should be offered for practice teaching under the supervision of the superintendent or teachers.

(3) *A Musical Course* for pupils who have displayed such talent that we may reasonably judge them able to fit themselves for making music in some of its branches a successful profession. Pupils in this course should devote themselves primarily to the music, but in such combination with course 1 as will give them a liberal education. Practice teaching should be a feature of this course also.

(4) *An Industrial Course*, including such mechanical professions as piano tuning and such trades as it is found desirable to teach in a school of this character.

When their time will permit, pupils in courses (2) and (4) should take such work in the other courses as is found to be of educational value to them.

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The general manual training of course 1 is very desirable for the reason that many blind men find profitable employment in professions or trades requiring manual skill, but which it is impossible to teach at the school.

It will be readily seen that such an outline demands rather a re-direction of the present force than any extensive addition to the corps of teachers—except as additional teachers are required by a rapidly increasing attendance.

Working in the direction of these courses, the principal work besides the establishment of the new departments before indicated, has been in grading the school this fall in an effort to secure the same sequence of studies and the same amount of work as that required in the high schools accredited to the university; but radical changes in the present arrangements will be necessary before we may feel assured that our pupils have had as thorough preparation in the studies they have pursued as have the pupils in the other high schools.

Among the minor modifications, may be noticed the establishment of three terms in the school year with semi-vacations at Christmas and Easter instead of a continuous forty weeks study, under the power of the board "to fix the period of the academic year not less than forty weeks and prescribe the school terms." It would seem needless to remark that no class of pupils can work under the proper tension forty successive weeks without any rest except that afforded by an occasional holiday. Our pupils are far from being as vigorous as sighted pupils; consequently they should not be subjected to any greater strain than that deemed desirable for pupils in the other public schools. As it is impossible and undesirable for most of the pupils to visit their homes at these vacations, provision was made last year to continue the regular school work in the forenoons and have the afternoons free. The results were decidedly conclusive as to the wisdom of the change.

Superintendent's Report.

This year the regular class work will be entirely suspended; the forenoons will be devoted to readings along lines kindred to the branches the pupils have been studying; the afternoons will be entirely free.

A worker in this school is confronted immediately by two serious problems: lack of inclination in the pupils to exercise and lack of promptness. Having this in mind the program has been modified so that instead of allowing ten minutes between classes for changing class-rooms and for exercise, which was seldom taken, the school work has been grouped into five periods; two in the forenoon with an intervening recess of twenty minutes; two in the afternoon with a similar recess; followed by a free period of forty-five minutes when every pupil is required to lay aside work, and to exercise; and one period in the evening. The required exercise together with the regular class work in physical culture are bringing up the general strength of the school. The pupils seem to have no difficulty in changing class-rooms within one minute after class is dismissed, and it is reasonable to believe that the lack of promptness is simply a habit and not an incurable characteristic.

Carrying out the thought that these pupils should be educated to as nearly perfect independence as possible, the boys as well as the girls are required to make their own beds — instruction being given when necessary — and we expect soon that the pupils will be able to do nearly all the work connected with the dormitories. Every properly educated child learns to be “handy about the house.” There is involved in such training a great deal of one’s personal care — doing the things necessary for his own comfort. It is not alone the danger in the Institution, but as well in the family life of these children, that so much is done for them they come to regard it as another’s, and not their own duty to look after themselves. But if these pupils expect to maintain an independent livelihood after they have left school and home, they must either look after themselves or

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pay others for doing so; otherwise they will be dependent upon others' sympathy. They are then drifting towards—it is only a difference of quantum—the shoals of charitable support. Independence at all points is their only safety.

It is desirable that this school shall make a very complete exhibition of its work, at the World's Fair. At this gathering of educators from all over the world, each will wish to study the work done at all other schools. As we seek this opportunity to study the work of the others, so should we afford them an opportunity to study ours. Placing our best work beside theirs will afford comparisons which will be of incalculable value to us. Moreover, this will offer one of the best opportunities to advertise the work of the school, and in addition, the capability of blind men and women to successfully accomplish work of various kinds. Teaching a blind boy to do certain work is but part of the battle. The world at large must be taught that he can do it before he can find employment. This will be the richest opportunity afforded the school for many years to accomplish such result. Our display must, of course, be gauged largely by the funds available.

I append a history of this school which has been compiled from the reports of the school for the History of the Schools of the State of Wisconsin, which is being prepared for the educational exhibit at Chicago.

The convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind met at Brantford, Canada, last July, as the guests of Supt. Dymond of the Ontario Institute for the Blind. About one hundred representatives of the various institutions for the blind in the United States were present. Some very suggestive papers and discussions made it a profitable meeting.

At the meeting of the trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, it was decided to discontinue for the ensuing year all publications in "line" and to devote the entire income from the subsidy fund to publishing books in

Superintendent's Report.

Waite's New York "point"—ten per cent. being devoted to publishing music. A motion that a portion of the fund should be used for printing music in Braille was defeated. As on account of Wisconsin's alphabetical position, it unfortunately devolved upon your representative to cast the deciding ballot, it may be well here to record the reasons for the decision.

We can afford to use but one system of "point." It would be wasteful to use any of the fund to print Braille unless we expected to eventually use Braille in place of New York "point." As our library is entirely in "line" and New York "point," the Braille must present superior merits to justify a change. The information presented seems to justify the following conclusions which determined my position:

(1) New York "point" is fully as economical of space as the Braille. Supt. Waite submitted proof to the effect, that it is superior.

(2) New York "point" is easily read by all our pupils. It would appear to be more readily perceptible than the Braille.

(3) New York "point" seems equally available for musical notation.

(4) New York "point" is used by the majority of American Schools for the Blind, and is thus sanctioned by the weight of authority.

Users of New York point will need more light as to the alleged superiority of the Braille before they can, in justice to their schools, consider such a radical change as proposed.

In behalf of the pupils and the management of the school, I wish to thank the railroads of the state for generously granting free transportation to a number of our pupils, and also the trainmen for their kindness to our pupils while passing to and from their homes.

In closing my first report to you, allow me to express my

School for the Blind.

appreciation of your helpfulness in seeking the best interests of the school. To our friends in the other schools for the blind, who so freely expressed their sympathy this summer, because this school was enrolled among the "Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions," I wish to say that although some supersensitive parent may refuse to send a child because he cannot see that it is a public school, resting upon a broad public charity, the loss to the child is more than compensated by the gain to the school of the valuable aid in its management, of those who are constantly concerned with the business affairs of all the great public institutions of the state, especially when this aid carries with it interest in the school work and intelligent discernment regarding its needs.

Very respectfully submitted,

LYNN S. PEASE,

Superintendent.

JANESVILLE, Wis., October 1, 1892.

Enrollment.

LIST OF PUPILS.

The following pupils were enrolled during the year, Sept. 30th, 1891, to Sept. 30th, 1892.

BOYS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Adams, Herbert.....	North Clayton.....	Crawford.
Alleyn, Medar.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.
Anderson, Andrew.....	Rice Lake.....	Barron.
Anderson, Jens.....	Stoughton.....	Dane.
Belongia, Frederick.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.
Bentzine, Alfons.....	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Berger, John.....	Aniwa.....	Langlade.
Bethke, Friedel.....	Milwaukee, 1303 8th St.	Milwaukee.
Biggs, James.....	Richland Center.....	Richland.
Bitter, Albert.....	Milwaukee, 619 13th St.	Milwaukee.
Brown, Royal.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.
Buss, Frank A.....	Menominee.....	Dunn.
Carter, Roy.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Cochran, Orson.....	Centralia.....	Wood.
Cochran, Willie.....	Centralia.....	Wood.
Cook, Harry W.....	Randolph.....	Dodge.
Detert, Henry.....	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
Dobbins, Willie.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.
Donhard, Andrew.....	Marshfield.....	Wood.
Dowd, Walter.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Drew, Samuel.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.
Feistel, Alfred.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
Falteiseck, Frank.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.
Genrich, Edward.....	Milwaukee, 425 17th St.	Milwaukee.
Goetzinger, Walter.....	Milwaukee, 333 19th St.	Milwaukee.
Groth, Charlie.....	Milwaukee, 620 Scott St.	Milwaukee.
Gockel, Joseph.....	Glen Haven.....	Grant.
Haskell, Benjamin.....	Monmouth.....	Ill.
Hayner, Frank.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Heck, Leo.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
Heil, Joseph.....	Stevens Point.....	Port George.
Holmgren, Peter.....	Hurley.....	Ashland.
Hulbert, Chester.....	Bangor.....	La Crosse.
Jhnston, Bertie.....	Milwaukee, 1402 Chest nut St.....	Milwaukee.
Langenkamp, Joseph.....	Tisch Mills.....	Manitowoc.
Mahan, Albert.....	La Grange.....	Walworth.
Matejowitz, Charlie.....	Branch.....	Manitowoc.
Manning, Fred.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Mateske, Stanilaus.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
McDonald, Eugene.....	Glenwood.....	St. Croix.
Nedley, Nicholas.....	Milwaukee, 94 17th St.	Milwaukee.
Nelson, Carl.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.
Nelson, Nelson.....	Pine Grove.....	Brown.
Nitschke, Arthur.....	Milwaukee, 310 17th St.	Milwaukee.
Nolden, Reinhold.....	Alma.....	Buffalo.

School for the Blind.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Ouradnik, Edward.....	Slovan	Kewaunee.
Parseneau, Alpheus....	Fall River	Columbia.
Price, James	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
Perry, John J	Shawano.....	Shawano.
Raube, Edward.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Roberts, Daniel	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
Robertson, Peter.....	Oxford	Marquette.
Root, Charles.....	Jamestown	S. Dakota.
Rouse, Hayes.....	Bay Settlement	Brown.
Schoolcraft, Luverne	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
Schnittke, Theodore....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Schuster, John.....	Richfield....	Washington.
Siegel, Frank.	Milwaukee, 959 Robin- son Ave	Milwaukee.
Slack, Philip V.....	Valton ..	Sauk.
Stoll, Henry	Milwaukee, 1224 13th St.	
Shardt, Henry.....	Milwaukee, 1122 Cherry St.....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
Springer, Winton.....	Clinton.....	Walworth.
Tuttle, George	Winnebago	Winnebago.
Weller, Edward.....	Sparta.....	Monroe.
Welch, John.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Whitney, Arthur.....	Edgerton	Rock.
Williams, Mark.....	Rio.....	Columbia.
Wolfe, George L.....	Prescott.....	Pierce.
Wutstrack, Charles....	Footville	Rock.
Wuttke, Otto.....	Milwaukee, 476 14th Ave	Milwaukee.

Total number of boys enrolled during year.....	71
Dropped from roll during year	18
Enrolled and in attendance Oct. 1, 1892	53

Enrollment.

GIRLS.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Baxter, Della	Berlin	Green Lake.
Belongia, Louise	Oconto	Oconto.
Leentzine, Emma	Cumberland	Barron.
Poury, Lea	Rice Lake	Barron.
Brooks, Hattie	Pittsville	Wood.
Collins, Anna Bell	Janesville	Rock.
Cotta, Mamie	Washburn	Bayfield.
Cornet, Irma	Duval	Kewaunee.
Daniels, Sarah	Cumberland	Barron.
Davis, Annie	West Union Jc.	Racine.
Davis, Maggie	West Union Jc.	Racine.
Davis, Sarah	West Union Jc.	Racine.
Emerson, Elizabeth	Hanover	Rock.
Erdman, Alma	Neenah	Winnebago.
Forrest, Eliza	Rice Lake	Barron.
Foster, Jessie	Janesville	Rock.
Frank, Josie	Aberdeen	South Dakota.
Gallagher, Genevra	West Superior, 17th St. & Cummings Ave.	Douglas.
Guernsey, Gertrude	Rock Prairie	Rock.
Hoagland, Ernestine	Milwaukee, 247 8th St.	Milwaukee.
Harkins, Maude	Edgerton	Rock.
Hirshfield, Henrietta	Jefferson	Jefferson.
Kavel, Ella	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
McFate, Mildred	Waupun	Fond du Lac.
McGee, Sarah	Janesville	Rock.
McGrath, Margaret	Janesville	Rock.
Miller, Lizzie	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Mueller, Sophie	Milwaukee, 216 6th St.	Milwaukee.
O'Conner, Minnie	Edgerton	Rock.
Palmer, Carrie May	Edgerton	Rock.
Postle, Catherine	Bloomer	Chippewa.
Preston, Myrtie	River Falls	Pierce.
Pundt, Lulu	Milwaukee, 429 16th Av.	Milwaukee.
Ritten, Anna	Neenah	Winnebago.
Russel, May	Milwaukee, 356 Green field Ave.	Milwaukee.
Swenness, Martha	West Salem	La Crosse.
Tollefson, Tina	Winchester	Winnebago.
Trainer, Agnes	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Tuttle, Helen	Baraboo	Sauk.
Washburn, Birdie	Delavan	Walworth.
Wears, Anna	Boardman	St. Croix.
Weaver, Isabel	Watertown	Jefferson.
Wolverton, Pearl	Columbus	Columbia.
Zech, Anna	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Zimmerman, Anna	Milford	Jefferson.
Zimmerman, Lizzie	Milford	Jefferson.

Organization.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. LYNN S. PEASE, *Superintendent.*

ORGANIZATION.

On the 27th day of August, 1849, a public meeting of the citizens of the village of Janesville was held at the Court House for the purpose of adopting some measures relating to the establishment of a school for the education of the blind. The meeting was presided over by A. Hyatt Smith, the Rev. Hiram Foote acting as secretary. Mr. J. T. Axtel, a graduate of the Ohio Institution for the education of the blind, explained the methods of instructing the blind and proposed to remain and assist in establishing the school, provided the citizens would contribute the necessary funds. About thirty individuals and firms pledged the amount of \$430 "for the purpose of founding a school in the village of Janesville for the instruction of the blind persons resident in Wisconsin, and the purchase of the necessary apparatus for the instruction of six such persons."

With the funds raised by this subscription, a few pupils were gathered and the school opened in November, in a house owned by Captain Ira Miltimore. Mr. Joseph T. Axtel was elected principal of the school. In the following February, the legislature incorporated "The Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind." The first section of the act named A. Hyatt Smith, Hiram Foote, Ira Miltimore, Levi Alden, Jairus C. Fairchild and William A. Barstow as trustees, and gave them corporate powers. The second section is as follows:

School for the Blind.

“Sec. 2. The object and duty of this corporation shall be to continue and maintain the school for the education of the blind established in Janesville, and to qualify as far as may be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens.”

“Sec. 3. The school shall be continued in or near Janesville, and the corporation shall as early as practicable purchase a suitable lot of ground, containing not less than ten acres nor more than twenty acres, and proceed to erect thereon suitable buildings, and make such improvements as are necessary for the school.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1850, Mrs. Hunter was appointed matron, and the school was transferred to her house on Jackson street. The school was continued here until June 1, 1852. In the meantime, Captain Ira Miltimore had generously donated ten acres of ground lying on the southerly bank of Rock River, within the limits of the present city of Janesville, and about one and one-half miles south of the post-office, and a building costing \$3,000 had been erected for the school. This soon proved insufficient and a main part and east wing were erected in 1860. In 1867 this building was enlarged and the west wing was replaced by a much larger wing. In April, 1874, it was destroyed by fire. After the fire, the city of Janesville granted the Institution the use of the building standing where Central school is now located, and the trustees rented the Williams house opposite, where the school was continued the remainder of the year. A large frame building was erected on the school grounds, and, in conjunction with the shop—a brick structure which was not destroyed at the time of the fire—afforded accommodations while the present building was being con-

Organization.

structed. The west wing of the new building was finished in 1876 and was occupied immediately.

In 1877 the building was completed as it stands, with accommodations for from ninety to one hundred pupils. The building is a fire-proof structure, one hundred and sixty feet in length, the main portion being one hundred and one feet in depth and four stories high; the wings being eighty-eight feet in depth and three stories high. The building, when the east wing is completed, will be about one hundred and ninety-five feet long.

The weaving, broom-making and cane-seating departments, the boys' gymnasium and the laundry are located in the shop building—a brick structure on the west of the main building. The buildings are all lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

All the officers, pupils and help, numbering one hundred and twenty, on October 1, 1892, are accommodated in the main building.

The school is located on forty acres of land, lying on the south bank of the Rock river, within the city limits of Janesville. The grounds are high and are covered with a fine growth of hickory, oak and elm, making a beautiful and healthful location. The real estate and improvements are valued in round numbers, at \$167,000. The entire valuation of school property is \$190,000. There has been paid from the state treasury up to October 1, 1892, for real estate, buildings and improvements, repairs and renewals and current expenses of the school, \$960,000.

NAME.

The name of the school was changed in 1885 from Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, to The Wisconsin School for the Blind.

School for the Blind.

OFFICIAL MANAGEMENT.

The official management of the Institution was intrusted to a local board of trustees until 1831, when it was placed under the charge of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions. In 1891, it came under the management of the State Board of Control of Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The growth of the school in its several departments of instruction is indicated in the annual reports of the Superintendents, as follows:

No report of studies is given until August 1, 1851, in the second report of the Institution, where it is said: "The course of instruction is similar to that which has proved successful in the older institutions of the kind in the United States. The studies pursued are as follows: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English History, Natural Philosophy and Music. The following year it is reported: "The studies pursued are the same as during the last year except Natural Philosophy." The program of the school at that time is interesting. "The time of rising is six o'clock; at seven the pupils are assembled and a portion of the sacred Scriptures is read and a prayer offered; then breakfast, and at eight the school commences. Fifty minutes of each hour from eight to twelve are devoted to recitation, and the other ten minutes to recess and change of classes. We have dinner at twelve, and devote an hour, from one until two, again in the school room. The time from two until five is spent out of doors, in exercise and amusements. In the evening, one hour is devoted to reading and an hour to conversation and singing. Thus passes the day." The superintendent advises teaching some trade as a means of profitably employing a part of the leisure time. At this time the Institution had thirteen volumes in

Educational Development.

raised letters, but not any maps. December 31, 1852, it is reported that "Music, as a regular study; was introduced June last." This year, the girls were taught sewing, plain and fancy knitting, by the teacher of music. In 1853, the making of brooms was introduced. Some of the products were exhibited at the fair in Janesville, and four premiums were taken. As an inducement to interest in the work-shop, a regular number of brooms were given to each boy to be made each week; if he made over that number, he was given so much per broom. There was a similar arrangement with the girls as regards other work. The girls were taught fancy knitting by the music teacher; the knitting class meeting Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7:15. In 1853, the daily studies consist of "Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Composition, Grammar, Elocution, Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Philosophy, Algebra and Meteorology.

December 5, 1854, the announcement is made that "the pupils will begin the manufacture of bead baskets before the first of January. During the past year the girls have been making tidies, chair armlets, cake covers, ottoman covers and sacks for children." The work-shop is completed and has been "an invaluable aid during the past year in enabling the boys to learn the manner of manufacturing brooms." The teaching force has been increased by a foreman of the shop.

A new Superintendent took charge October 2, 1855. He reports: "The branches taught in the school-room are Reading, History, Spelling, Decyphering, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Natural Philosophy." Most of the pupils are reported as receiving instruction in music, but during "my connection with the Institution, nothing has been done in the mechanical departments." The time allotted to the school is five and one-half hours per day.

In 1856, when Mr. Churchman assumed the superintendency, he reports that in the work department "nothing

School for the Blind.

worthy of mention has been accomplished since the establishment of the Institute." In 1857, the Superintendent, Professor of Music and Matron, with nine of the pupils, visited Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha and "gave a public exhibition and concert for the purpose of showing in a practical way the scholastic attainments of which the blind are capable." The literary department included the following studies: orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geography, grammar, geometry, history, mental and moral philosophy, elements of physiology, rhetoric, natural history." As no text books had been printed the instructions were entirely oral. "Ordinary writing is performed with a lead pencil, the paper being placed upon a card containing parallel grooves which serve to keep the lines straight and the letters of uniform size." The same report records "a system of embossed writing or printing which is executed with a species of type, the letter being formed by pin points arranged in the ends of wooden blocks" so that it could puncture the paper and the writing could be read with the fingers. Arithmetic and algebra were taught orally and the problems solved upon a metal frame with movable figures and signs, answering as a substitute for the slate and pencil.

In 1853, "the female pupils were drilled in some of the simple kinds of housework, and were enabled thereby to perform in a tidy manner, all the labor necessary to keep their sleeping apartments in order."

In 1860, "a marked improvement in our arrangements for the current year" is reported. "In addition to the employment of a higher grade of teachers, we have considerably enlarged our stock of apparatus." The new apparatus consisted of an organ harmonium, a seven octave piano, a complete set of apparatus for illustrating the principles of natural philosophy, a set of wooden and papier-mache models of animals, an embossed globe, a small telluric globe, a large double map of the eastern and

Educational Development.

western hemispheres—five feet in diameter, showing the land in very bold relief, and a dissected map of the United States. The program called for nine hours work per day. The shop work was entirely suspended.

When Superintendent Thomas H. Little takes charge in 1861, he announces a continuance of the three departments—literary, musical, and industrial. "The studies are object lessons, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, English literature and rhetoric, history, algebra, physiology, and chemistry." In the musical department, the violin and melodeon have been added and a brass band organized. Bead work assumes considerable prominence the ensuing year, the smaller boys working with the girls. In 1867, the Braille point writing system was introduced and taught in conjunction with the other systems of writing described above. By puncturing heavy manilla paper with a blunt stylus, a tangible writing was obtained which the blind could read, the alphabet being represented by the various arrangements of one to six points. Light gymnastics were introduced this year.

From the nineteenth report in 1868, it appears that the books used in reading were printed in three different alphabets known as the Boston, the Philadelphia (or Glasgow) and the Combined. In this year, instruction was given in Latin, trigonometry, chemistry and political economy. All the pupils are placed in one of the singing classes and "when sufficient knowledge of music is obtained, he is allowed to commence practice upon some instrument. This generally occurs after a few months." Instruction is given on piano, violin, melodeon, flute and guitar. "A small string band has received regular instruction and makes good progress."

In 1870, a spelling book was prepared and printed in raised letters on a small printing press owned by the institution.

August 10th, 1871, the convention of superintendents and

School for the Blind.

teachers of the institutes in the U. S. resolved "that the New York horizontal alphabet should be taught in all the institutions for the education of the blind." The twenty-second report of date Oct., 1871, records "writing by Braille system—one class." The twenty-third report is silent in regard to instruction in writing but the list of bills shows one of date "Oct. 30, 1871, Wm. B. Waite,—apparatus for writing, \$21.50," so that the institution probably conformed to the resolution. The twenty-fourth report dated Oct. 1, 1873, records classes in writing "both with card and pencil and by the New York system of points. The twenty-fifth report Oct. 10, 1874, says "writing is taught both by the New York system of tangible dots and by the use of card and pencil for the common alphabet. Considerable progress has been made in learning to read and write music by the New York system." Although the contest between the two systems seems elsewhere to have raged fiercely enough, in this institution, from the incidental manner in which the change is indicated, it would seem that the demise of the Braille was peaceful and the New York system took possession of the field, unquestioned.

In 1875, cane-seating was introduced. In 1877, one loom was purchased and instruction was given in rag carpet weaving. In 1878, kindergarten work is introduced for one hour each day. In 1879, the institution received its first installment of books from the Louisville printing house as its quota from the congressional subsidy, which provides for furnishing gratis books to the several institutions for the blind. It now became possible "to give pupils of one class (etymology) the discipline of learning lessons from the printed page." In 1881, caning is continued to "provide occupat on and manual drill for those boys who are not yet prepared to learn carpet weaving, and for these purposes is indispensable." "The younger boys and girls find useful training for muscles and tactual sense in making fancy articles with beads and fine wire." 1883, the literary work is

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thus generalized: "In the literary department we design to give each pupil a good knowledge of the 'common branches' and to those who are qualified, instruction is given in some of the more practical of the higher English branches." Three chorus classes recite daily. A carpet woven by a totally blind young woman, Barbara Fontaine, in the school, was exhibited at the state fair at Fond du Lac and was awarded the first premium. In 1884, a kindergarten department was established. In 1887, attention is called to the custom of granting a certificate to any worthy pupil leaving the school, stating what he or she had accomplished. "It has seemed wise to change this plan and accordingly a course of study with some electives has been prepared, which is believed to be equivalent to an ordinary English high school course. To those completing this course, diplomas will be given." In the industrial department, the netting of hammocks and fly-nets was introduced. In 1889, "we have returned to the manufacture of brooms, discontinued a few years ago."

In 1891 and '92, the school has been graded on the same basis as the graded schools of the state; the grades being kindergarten, three primary, four grammar and a four years' high school course. Rhetorical work, consisting of declamations, essays written in point, and orations have been made a regular feature of the course. Written arithmetic has been dropped and the field of mental arithmetic has been enlarged. In 1892, the departments of piano-tuning, typewriting and housekeeping have been introduced. The boys as well as the girls are instructed in making beds and taking care of their rooms. The girls have regular classes for instruction in physical culture by a trained specialist.

SYNOPSIS OF COURSE OF STUDY.

The work of the school is comprised of the following departments or course of study:

School for the Blind.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The prescribed course of study, beginning with kindergarten training, includes the usual primary and grammar grades and a four years' high school course. The school aims to give all capable pupils an education equal to that given in the free high schools of the state. Pupils who wish to prepare themselves for teachers, are given practice work in teaching under the supervision of the superintendent or teachers.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Instruction is given on piano, organ and violin and in vocal music. Two chorus classes and an orchestra rehearse daily. Pupils who develop talent in musical directions are given the opportunity for special training to fit them for business in this line. Importance is given to this department, as the field of music offers profitable employment for a good proportion of our pupils. Excellent proficiency is obtained by the pupils. Whenever the orchestra appears in public, it is warmly received and its efforts are considered worthy of high praise.

PIANO-TUNING DEPARTMENT.

Pupils are trained in this department to become thorough piano-tuners.

WORK DEPARTMENT.

This department has the double purpose of a general manual training and of such instruction in various trades as will fit pupils to become self-supporting. Instruction is given in cane-seating, hammock, fly-net and fish-net knitting and broom making. The girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, both hand and machine, knitting, crocheting fancy work, hammock-netting and cane-seating.

DEPARTMENT OF TYPEWRITING.

Instruction is given on the Remington typewriter.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Under the charge of skilled and experienced teachers, the girls are instructed in all the details of housekeeping, including cooking and preparation of meals; the purpose being to train the girls not only to take care of themselves but to become useful members of their homes after they have finished their school life.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

All the pupils are arranged in classes in physical culture in charge of a trained specialist who endeavors to secure the exercise and consequent bodily development necessary to good health, and to correct the unnatural and peculiar postures and habits which so frequently accompany blindness.

PROGRAM.

The daily program is as follows: 6:00. rising bell; 6:30 breakfast; after breakfast, the pupils attend to their room work, making their beds, etc., classes begin at 7:45 and are in session, excepting a recess from 9:50 to 10:10, until 12:00; from 12:00 to 1:30 the time is occupied with dinner, exercise and study. Classes begin again at 1:30 continuing until 4:45; recess from 3:00 to 3:15. From 4:45 until 5:30 all the pupils are required to exercise,—out of doors when the weather permits. Supper at 5:30; study hours begin at 6:15 and run until 8:45, excepting one period of forty-five minutes when all the pupils are assembled in two divisions in charge of two teachers who read them a synopsis of the news of the day and selections from various authors. The younger pupils retire at 8:00; the older ones at 9:00.

Classes are not in session on Saturday. On Sunday, the pupils are expected on pleasant days to attend their respective churches in the city. Those who do not attend are assembled at 10:10 to a reading of a non-sectarian character. In the afternoon, a Sunday school is provided for those

School for the Blind.

whose parents wish them to attend such instruction. A reading exercise is arranged at the same hour for the other pupils. In the evening, there is another reading exercise. The care of the officers and teachers in this regard is simply and wholly to protect the pupils in the faith wherein they have been taught by their parents.

SCHOOL TERM.

The school begins the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. There are no full vacations. Between Christmas and New Year's, the pupils are given only half-work; having free afternoons throughout the week. A similar vacation occurs in the spring about the time of the usual Easter vacation in the public schools. This plan is an innovation of 1891 to break up the strain of forty weeks of continuous work. It is therefore experimental and may not become a permanent arrangement. All the pupils return to their homes for the summer vacation of twelve weeks.

APPARATUS.

The school has a good equipment of apparatus for instruction. The establishment of the Louisville printing house for the blind in 1879 and the subsequent subsidy granted by congress has enabled the school to accumulate a library of one thousand two hundred and fifty books in raised print. This has resulted in material advancement in the school work. In preparing lessons, formerly, it was necessary for the teacher to read the lessons to the pupil, and the period assigned to the class was equally divided with preparation and recitation. At present, nearly all the classes prepare the lessons outside of the school-room.

These books are very bulky; for instance, Barnes' History of the United States occupies three volumes, each the size of a Webster's unabridged dictionary. Swinton's Outlines of History is in three volumes of the same size. Specimens of this print will be sent to any school upon request

Admission of Pupils.

from librarian or teacher. The school also possesses a library of one thousand six hundred and fifty volumes in ink.

There is a good assortment of dissected and carved maps, all made by hand. A carved map of the hemispheres is five feet across and stands on a pedestal. It was made in Philadelphia at a cost of \$120. These maps must show boundaries, mountain ranges, rivers, cities, etc., so that they can be readily located with the fingers. One of our thirteen year old boys was lately placed before a dissected map of the United States from which all the states had been removed and thrown into a heap. He named and placed all the states in proper place in less than four minutes.

The musical department is equipped with seven pianos, two organs, violins, bass viol, violincello, viola and a set of brass instruments.

The housekeeping classes have a kitchen modeled after the usual home kitchen, where the girls learn to cook.

The shops are equipped with six weaving looms, including the Newcomb flying-shuttle loom, and the necessary implements for making brooms, caning chairs and knitting hammocks and fly-nets.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

“All the blind residents of this state who are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught and shall enjoy the benefits and privileges of pupils; have the use of the library and books of tuition, and be furnished with board, lodging, washing and fuel free of charge.” Section 573, revised statutes.

The school for the blind is part of the educational system of the state. Its purpose is to supplement the common school system. It therefore admits not only those who are totally or nearly totally blind, but also all children of school age who have such defective sight that they cannot pursue their studies in the common school. Young people over twenty

School for the Blind.

years of age upon presenting certificate of good character from at least three free-holders, may be granted a permit by the state board of control to attend the school for a limited period, for the purpose of learning the trades and to read and write the point system.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the school must address the superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz.:

1st. What are the names and post-office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2nd. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the state of Wisconsin?

3rd. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

8th. For what purpose does he or she enter this school?

Blanks for application will be furnished by the superintendent.

Upon the receipt of such application by the superintendent the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted, and no one must be sent to the school until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind or of confirmed immoral character will be knowingly received into the school; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial,

Establishment of the School.

prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the school, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

As will be noticed by the law establishing the school, it is neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school. The school has no facilities for treating the eyes.

A FREE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

At the establishment of this school, it was free to all blind children resident in the state. In 1858, a law was enacted providing that: "No blind person shall receive boarding and tuition at the institute for the blind at the expense of the state unless they can procure from the board of supervisors of the town, alderman of the ward in which they reside, trustees of the village in which they reside, a certificate of inability to pay for such boarding and tuition at the rate of seventy-five dollars per annum."

Governor Randall, in his message treated the enactment as follows: "The act of the last legislature has practically worked a great injury and been a great disadvantage to both these institutions (institute for blind and for deaf and dumb), a majority of persons laboring under the misfortune of blindness or being deaf mutes, are in humble circumstances in life. The attachment of parents to their innocently unfortunate offspring is strong and their affliction great. The humanity of the age has undertaken to soften the harshness of these afflictions by providing these public charities. Great states are emulating each other in efforts and expenditures for their amelioration. But in this state the parents of a blind child or of a deaf mute, if unable to bear the expense of educating it away from home, must procure from the town officers of their town or village, certificates of pauperism before they can take any benefit from the institution themselves. Education at our common schools is free to all, but in these public institutions is free to only certified

School for the Blind.

paupers. The law ought to be repealed." The law was repealed.

Similar legislation was enacted in 1866, but as it lessened the attendance from fifty-four to eighteen the law was soon repealed. Since that time, the state has maintained the institution as a FREE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. Parents and guardians are expected to furnish clothing, transportation and to provide for incidental expenses.

Teachers in the schools for the seeing will find it profitable to visit the school and study the methods of instruction where the sight cannot be utilized and all the work depends upon the other senses.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Presidents.

1851-1855, A. Hyatt Smith;
1855-1856, James Neill;
1856-1858, S. C. Burnham;
1858-1872, R. B. Treat;

1872-1877, A. A. Jackson;
1877-1878, Wm. Macloon;
1878-1879, B. R. Hinckley;
1879-1881, E. Bowen.

Secretaries.

1851-1853, Chancy P. King;
1853-1857, Lyman J. Barrows;
1857-1866, H. W. Collins;

1866-1871, Orrin Guernsey,
1871-1878, J. B. Whiting;
1878-1881, H. S. Hogoboom.

Treasurers.

1851-1856, 1875-1877, J. B. Doe;
1856-1857, 1866-1870, S. W. Smith;
1857-1858, W. A. Lawrence;
1858-1860, D. W. Inman;

1860-1866, B. B. Eldridge;
1876-1875, J. D. Rexford;
1877-1879, Cyrus Miner;
1879-1881, W. T. Vankirk.

Officers.

TRUSTEES.

Feb. 9, 1850, to June 6, 1881.

1850-1851, Jairus Fairchild;	1858-1866, H. W. Collins;
1850-1854, Hiram Foote;	1858-1860, H. Bowen;
1850-1855, A Hyatt Smith;	1858-1862, D. W. Inman;
1850-1854, 1856-1857, 1866-1870, Ira Miltimore;	1859-1861, J. Diefendorf;
1850-1851, Wm. A. Barstow;	1861-1870, S. W. Smith;
1850-1853, Levi Alden;	1862-1870, Orrin Guernsey;
1851-1857, Josiah F. Willard;	1863-1865, Henry Harpke;
1852-1856, 1874-1876, Joseph B. Doe;	1867-1870, A. M. Thomson,
1854-1855, 1870-1875, J. D. Rexford;	1871-1876, A. A. Jackson;
1855, Ezra Miller;	1871-1877, J. B. Whiting;
1855, James Neil;	1872-1873, Pliny Norcross;
1856-1857, S. C. Burnham;	1875, Anson Rogers;
1856, S. W. Smith;	1876-1877, Wm. Macloon;
1856, A. Palmer;	1876-1881, Cyrus Miner;
1857-1858, 1866-1875, W. H. Tripp;	1877-1881, E. Bowen;
1857-1858, W. A. Lawrence;	1877-1879, B. R. Hinckley;
1857, L. J. Barrows;	1878-1881; H. S. Hogoboom;
1858-1871, R. B. Treat;	1878-1881, W. T. Vankirk;
1858-1865, B. B. Eldridge;	1880-1881, John W. Davis.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

The School has been in charge of the following principals or Superintendents:

1849, J. T. Axtel (blind);	1861, Thomas H. Little;
1851, Alexander McDonald;	1875, Mrs. Sarah C. Little;
1852, Henry Dutton;	Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1891, Warren D.
April, 1853, C. B. Woodruff;	Parker;
October, 1855, P. Lane (blind);	Dec. 1, 1891, Lynn S. Pease.
1856, W. H. Churchman (blind);	

OTHER OFFICERS.

The matrons have been successively:

1851, Mrs. H. Hunter;	1868, Miss I. H. Phelps;
1852, Mrs. Jane Miltimore;	1869, Miss Eliza Mitchell;
1853, Mrs. C. B. Woodruff;	1871, Mrs. M. H. Whiting;
1855, Miss Foote;	1878, Miss Lizzie J. Curtis;
1857, Miss E. M. Curtis;	Governess: 1868, '69, and '70, Mrs.
1859, Mrs. M. Wright;	Sarah C. Little.
1862, Mrs. M. H. Whiting;	

School for the Blind.

TEACHERS.

The following teachers have been engaged in the School in the departments as indicated. * Indicates connection with the School Nov. 1, 1892, (B) indicates blind or partially blind teachers.

Literary.

1851, Miss Maria Hoyt;	1868-1873, Miss C. L. Paldwin;
1853 and 1854, Miss Mary A. Weed;	1873 1874, Wm. J. Showers;
1854 and 1855, Miss Sarah Ellsworth;	1873-1874, Miss A. M. Smith;
1855-1868, Miss M. E. Hand;	1874-1882 and 1885-1886, Miss A. I.
1855 1868 (part), Miss Anna Church-	Hobart;
man;	1875 1876, Miss Eva M Putney;
1858-1861, Miss N. S. Larned;	1876-1882, Miss Helen F. Blinn;
1858 and 1859, Mrs. E. G. Rice;	1880 1881, Miss Grace Draper;
1859-1862, Miss S. J. Larned;	1882, Miss Slingerland;
1861, 1862, 1863, 1874, 1875, Mrs. S.	1881 1892, Miss E. M. Williams;
C. Little; (1861, Miss Sarah F.	1882-1885, Miss Elsie M. Steinke;
Cowles);	1886-1887, Miss Grace Slye;
1862-1868, Miss S. A. Scofield;	1887-1890, Fred B. Maxwell;
1863 1865, Miss Frances A. Lord;	1890-1890, Samuel M Smith;
1863-1873, Miss H. A. Daggett;	1891-1892, Miss Lizzie A. Bingham; *
1865-1880 and 1883 1892, Miss S. A.	1872, Miss Frances H. Benson. *
Watson; *	

Music.

1852-1855, Miss L. Walls; (B)	1879-1881, Edgar D. Sweet;
1855, Miss Margaret Belcher;	1879-1892, Mrs. J. H. Jones; *
1857-1858, F. A. Campbell; (B)	1881-1884, N. C. Underhill;
1858-1862, J. S. Allen; (B)	1884-1886, Miss Jennie Cummings; (B)
1863-1868, Jesse H. Temple; (B)	1885, (part) Alfred Churchill;
1865, Dora Lichtenberg; (B)	1875, H. H. Hunt;
1868-1870, J. W. Bischoff; (B)	1886-1887, Miss C. W. Haynes;
1870-1875, Maurice D. Jones; (B)	1887 1888, Miss Jeanette Baldwin;
1870-1872, Miss Flora Winslow; (B)	1888-1889, Miss Otelia G. Rustad;
1872-1875, Miss Frances Colvin;	1889-1892, Miss Elizabeth Van Aiken;
1875-1879, John S. Van Cleve; (B)	1889-1892, Miss Laura Engleson; *
1875-1879, Miss L. M. Blinn;	1892, Miss Jeanette Beckwith. *

Officers.

Piano-Tuning.

1892, M. H. Gaebler. *

Kindergarten.

1884 (part), Miss Frances Norton;

| 1884-1892, Miss Clara Y. Morse. *

Housekeeping.

Miss Lizzie J. Curtis; (Matron) *

| 1892, Miss C. Adele Williams. *

Weaving.

1877-1892, Mrs. Ellen Hansen. *

Girls' Handicraft.

Before 1879 taught by teacher in another department.

| 1880-1892, Miss A. B. McKibben;*

| 1892, Miss Anna Molander. *

1879-1880, Miss M. L. McKibben;

Brooms, Cane Seating and Netting.

1854, Andrew Keikle;

1858-1862, J. W. Deitz;

1862-1871, J. Horton;

1871-1875, James Stephen;

1875-1876, Ambrose Shotwell; (B)

| 1876-1879, William B. Harvey; (B)

| 1877, Julia Gorham; (caning)

| 1882, Minnie Julsen; (caning)

| 1883-1892, Joseph O. Preston. (B)

School for the Blind.

ENROLLMENT.

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

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

Current Expense Fund.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1891.

1890.			
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$11,735 39
1891.			
April 21.	Appropriation, chap. 257, laws of 1891..		46,000 00
June 30.	Bal. returned from board of supervision		299 45
Sept. 30.	From steward for sundries during the year.....		698 43
1891.			
July 30.	Transferred for exp. of Board of Control	\$891 56	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year	21,823 56	.....
	Bal. app'on in state treas... \$33,775 02		.....
	Bal. in hands of treasurer of institution.....	2,143 13	.....
	Bal. in hands of steward of the institution.....	100 00	.....
		\$58,733 27	\$58,733 27

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1892 — Continued.

1891.			
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$36,018 15
1892.			
Sept. 30.	From steward for sundries during the year.....		733 56
1892.			
July 14.	Transferred for exp. of Board of Control	\$891 56	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year	26,595 78	.....
	Balance appropriation in state treasury... ..	\$3,934 58	.....
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution... ..	5,240 33	.....
	Balance in hands of steward of institution.....	89 46	.....
		9,264 37	.....
		\$36,751 71	\$36,751 71
1892.			
Oct. 1.	Balance available.....		\$9,264 37

School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind,

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1890.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this ac- count.	Total.
Amusements and in- struction.....	\$5,024 45	\$338 75		\$5,363 20
Barn, farm and garden..	1,544 70	1,259 13		2,803 83
Clothing.....		53 38		53 38
Discount.....				
Drug and medical dept.	14 05	70 05		84 10
Engine and boilers.....	1,333 10	109 84		1,442 94
Freight and express not classified.....		2 50		2 50
Fire apparatus.....	158 20			158 20
Fuel.....	2,791 05	418 22	\$1 00	3,213 27
Furniture.....	3,337 30	89 11		3,426 41
Gas and other lights....	2,741 00	346 99	1,864 36	4,952 35
House furnishing.....	3,684 30	490 60		4,174 90
Laundry.....	713 50	268 76		982 26
Machinery and tools....	223 85	3 05		226 90
Miscellaneous.....	52 00	337 60		389 66
Officers' expenses.....		28 81		28 81
Printing, post., stat. and tel.....	90 75	229 89		320 64
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	162,850 84			162,850 84
Repairs and renewals....	90 65	1,682 19		1,772 84
Subsistence.....	635 60	5,950 30	690 51	7,276 41
Wages and salaries.....		8,649 10		8,649 10
Work department.....	470 15	223 83		693 98
Storage battery.....	28 62	1,289 44		1,318 06
Total.....	\$185,784 11	\$21,841 54	\$2,558 87	\$210,184 52
Discount.....		17 98		
		\$21,823 56		188,436 42
Net expenses.....				\$21,748 10

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1891.

Inventory September, 1891.	Cash re ceived on this acc't during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$4,873 35	\$33 42		\$4,906 77		\$456 43
1,745 15	270 20	\$694 51	2,709 86		93 97
	25 55		25 55		27 83
		17 98	17 98	\$17 98	
13 10			13 10		71 00
1,315 90			1,315 90		127 04
					2 50
153 80			153 80		4 40
505 05		546 30	1,051 35		2,161 92
3,340 45	20 00		3,360 45		65 96
4,152 60	4 10		4,156 70		795 65
3,755 15	10 86		3,766 01		408 89
780 06			780 06		202 20
208 90			208 90		18 00
121 60			121 60		268 00
					28 81
86 40			86 40		234 24
162,850 84			162,850 84		
56 30	3 50		59 80		1,713 04
742 89	19 50		762 39		6,514 02
	28 32		28 32		8,620 78
465 60	276 98		742 58	48 60	
		1,318 06	1,318 06		
\$185,167 14	\$692 43	\$2,576 85	\$188 436 42	\$66 58	\$21,814 68
					66 58
					\$21,748 10
					891 56
					\$22,639 66

School for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Blind

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1891.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count.	Total.
Barn, farm and garden...	\$1,745 15	\$927 18	\$101 66	\$2,773 99
Board and Tuition.....			54 00	54 00
Discount.....				
Clothing and expense of pupils.....		15 35		15 35
Drug and medical dep't..	13 10	126 80		139 90
Engine and boilers.....	1,315 90	3,983 66		5,299 56
Fire apparatus.....	153 80			153 80
Freight and express (not classified).....		4 79		4 79
Fuel.....	505 05	5,097 39		5,602 44
Furniture.....	3,340 45	61 95		3,402 40
Gas and other lights.....	4,152 60	143 33		4,295 93
House furnishing.....	3,755 15	499 51		4,254 66
Laundry.....	780 06	100 04		880 10
Machinery and tools.....	208 90	2 80		211 70
Means of instruction.....	4,873 35	338 42		5,211 77
Miscellaneous.....	121 60	161 87		283 47
Officers' expenses.....		96 80		96 80
Printing, post, sta. & tel.	86 40	242 25		328 65
Real estate, includ. build- ings, etc.....	162,850 84			162,850 84
Repairs and renewals....	56 30	897 92		954 22
Subsistence.....	742 89	4,455 68	791 66	5,990 23
Wages and salaries.....		9,183 16		9,183 16
Work department.....	465 60	267 65		733 25
Total.....	\$185,167 14	\$26,606 55	\$947 32	\$212,721 01
Discount.....		10 77		
		\$26,595 78		191,060 76
Net expenses.....				21,660 25

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

Inventory September 30, 1892.	Cash re- ceived on this account	Transferred from this account	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,298 00	\$283 19	\$893 32	\$2,474 51		
.....	54 00	54 00	54 00		\$299 48
.....		10 77	10 77	\$10 77	
.....					15 35
14 10			14 10		125 80
3,671 90			3,671 90		1,627 66
128 80			128 80		25 00
.....					4 79
2,644 60	90 00		2,734 60		2,867 84
3,078 30			3,078 30		324 10
1,698 85			1,698 85		2,597 08
3,604 26	9 00		3,613 26		641 40
633 25			633 25		246 85
200 75			200 75		10 95
5,579 16	22 38		5,601 54	389 77	
37 01			37 01		246 46
.....					96 80
99 83			99 83		228 82
.....					
165,594 84			165,594 84	2,744 00	
94 91			94 91		859 31
544 84	11 47		556 31		5,433 92
.....	31 17		31 17		9,151 99
499 71	232 35		732 06		1 19
.....					
\$189,423 11	\$733 56	\$958 09	\$191,060 76	\$3,144 54	\$24,804 79
.....					
.....					3,144 54
.....					\$21,660 25
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control.....					891 56
.....					\$22,551 81

School for the Blind.

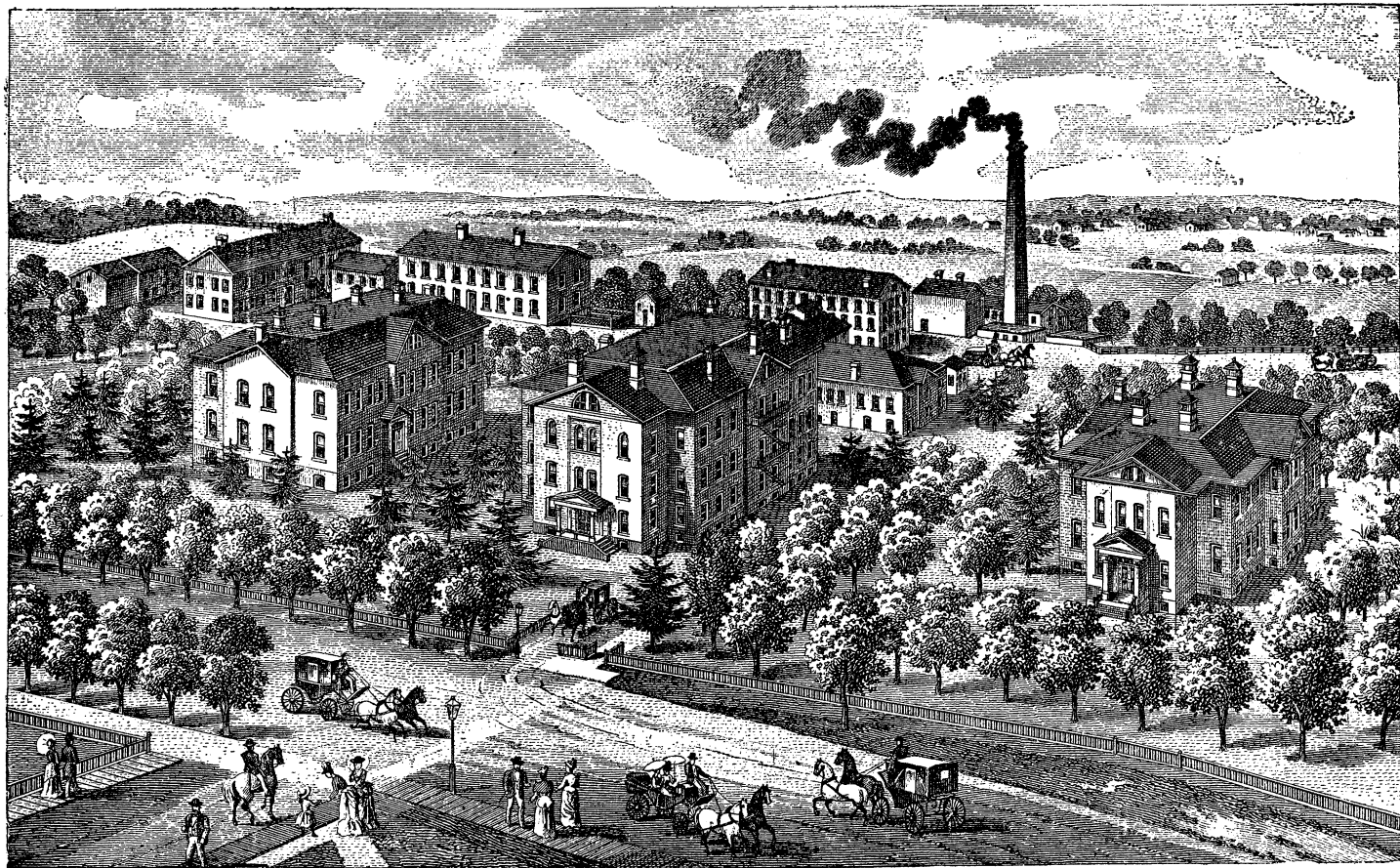
STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$270 20	\$283 19
Board and tuition.....	6 00	54 00
Clothing.....	25 55	.....
Fuel.....	.....	90 00
Gas and other lights.....	4 10	.....
House furnishing.....	30 86	9 00
Means of instruction.....	33 42	22 38
Repairs and renewals.....	3 50	.....
Subsistence.....	19 50	11 47
Wages and salaries.....	28 32	31 17
Work departments.....	277 07	232 35
Totals...	\$698 52	\$733 56

Farm and Garden Products.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1891.		For the year ending Sept. 30, 1892.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus	200 bunches.	\$10 00	105 bunches	\$5 25
Beans.....	1½ bus.	90	2 bus.	1 00
Beef .....	.....	.....	1,000 lbs.	60 00
Beets	54 bus.	32 40	43 bus.	12 90
Cabbage.....	624 heads.	31 20	1,000 h'ds.	30 00
Cauliflower.....	.....	.....	20 heads.	2 00
Corn, green.....	45 doz.	4 50	25 bus.	12 50
Corn, on stock.....	¾ ton.	3 75	.....	.....
Grapes.....	128 lbs.	6 40	.....	.....
Hay.....	7½ ton.	59 02	6 1-5 tons.	40 30
Horse radish .....	.....	1 00	.....	.....
Lettuce.....	800 heads.	16 00	110 heads	1 10
Mangles.....	650 bus.	195 00	46 bus.	13 80
Milk.....	38,329 lbs.	383 29	39,831 lbs.	398 31
Millet.....	.....	.....	3 tons.	18 56
Peas	4 bush.	4 00	3 bus.	3 00
Pie plant.....	.....	10 00	375 lbs.	7 50
Potatoes.....	314½ bus.	157 37	387 bus.	193 50
Potatoes, small.....	.....	.....	116 bus.	29 00
Radishes .....	.....	2 50	60 bunch's	3 00
Sage .....	.....	.....	.....	50
Summer squash.....	.....	.....	180 lbs.	3 60
Tomatoes.....	45 bus.	22 50	80 bus.	32 00
Turnips	37 bus.	12 95	85 bus.	25 50
Wood.....	1 cord	4 00	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	\$956 78	.....	\$893 32



Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
FOR THE
Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

JOHN W. SWILER, A. M.,	- - - - -	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
C. M. TALLMAN	- - - - -	ASSISTANT STEWARD.
MRS. M. H. SCHILLING	- - - - -	MATRON.
J. E. WACHUTA	- - - - -	BOYS' SUPERVISOR.
MISS TILLIE CANNON	- - - - -	GIRLS' SUPERVISOR AND ASST. MATRON.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS.		
E. E. CLIPPINGER,	W. F. GRAY,	MRS. FRANK PHOENIX,
WARREN ROBINSON,	J. S. LONG,	MRS. ELEANOR McCOY,
MISS IVA C. PIERCE,	J. J. MURPHY,	THOS. HAGERTY,
	MISS AGNES STEINKE.	

ORAL DEPARTMENT.

MISS EMILY EDDIE,	MISS ALLIE J. HOBART,	MISS ELSIE STEINKE
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ART DEPARTMENT.

MISS GENE BOWMAN	- - - - -	TEACHER.
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CALISTHENICS.

J. S. LONG	- - - - -	MRS. J. S. LONG.
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INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BEAMSLEY	- - - - -	FOREMAN OF SHOE SHOP.
HOLLIS STONE	- - - - -	FOREMAN OF CABINET SHOP.
WILLIAM PASSAGE	- - - - -	FOREMAN OF PRINTING OFFICE.

M. C. CLARKE	- - - - -	TREASURER.
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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

o the State Board of Control.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the fifth biennial report of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, containing a brief account of the principal events in the fortieth and forty-first annual sessions of the school during the two years closing September 30, 1892, with such statistics and other information concerning the school, its officers and pupils, as may be desired by your honorable board; and to comply with the statute governing state institutions. Your frequent visits, and personal observation, have already made you familiar with the methods employed in the care and education of the deaf; so that you know the number of years and the kind of labor, requisite in preparing a deaf child for the practical duties of life. In too many cases the paternal influence of home does not affect the deaf child, as it does the other children in the family, consequently, they suffer in comparison. But in a school like this where all are subject to the same treatment, and allowed the same privileges, they soon acquire helpful habits, and more agreeable manners which make them pleasant and interesting companions.

It is gratifying to say that the pupils of this school are deserving of high commendation, as orderly, respectful, kind and obedient children who are attentive to duty, and in the upper grades, diligent students. True, some do not enter school soon enough to secure the highest order of scholarship; but even when admission is gained at the advanced age of twenty-one, or later, the exercise of usual diligence will often secure a fair knowledge of the common branches of education. Boys and girls who are admitted to school after they are grown up, usually deplore the want of an early education; and parents sometimes, when it is

School for the Deaf.

too late, testify to the worth of the school by sending their children back as long as they are permitted to remain.

During the biennial period just closed 248 children have been connected with the school ; of these 210 were in attendance in 1891, and 207 in 1892. Seventeen new pupils were received in 1891 ; and twenty-seven in 1892.

A class of ten young men graduated in June, 1891, and two others received certificates of honorable discharge at the same time, as follows : Edward S. Hanson, of Onalaska; Bernard Gallagan, of Darlington; Sievert Allikson, of Westby; Frederick Gierloff, of Walworth; Michael Dowling, of Baraboo; Thomas Carney, of Bristol; Edward May, of Fort Atkinson; Gustavus Torgerson, of Christiana; William J. O' Neil, of LaCrosse; William Roth, of Westfield.

Two young women and four young men finished the course in 1892, as follows : Alma R. Foster, of Luck; Alsada Phillips, of Bay View; William Bohling, of Sheboygan; Philip Kimball, of Lake Geneva; Charles Hayford, of Wrightstown; Chauncy B. Dickey, of Neillsville.

One hundred and sixty-nine pupils were present September 30, 1891 ; and the number in school at this date, September 30, 1892, is one hundred and sixty-five.

Other information is given in statistical tables hereto appended. See Tables 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school has been good, and but few cases of illness have occurred, except about fifty cases of influenza in January, 1892, which disturbed the work of the school, and the routine of the household for a few days only.

Two small boys have died at school within the last two years ; Frank Skinner, of Edgerton, passed away November 28, 1891, of congestion of the brain, at the age of twelve years, after being in school one year. Leonard Harvey, of

Superintendent's Report.

Eagle Corners, died February 22, 1892, of pneumonia, after a short illness, aged ten years and eight months.

Two other interesting pupils have recently died at their homes, Charles E. Pelnar, of Delafield, and William Harter, of Milwaukee.

Charles E. Pelnar fell a victim of consumption December 9, 1891, at the age of eighteen. He was a bright ambitious young man, who had been in school eight years, winning the confidence of officers and teachers and the regard and esteem of his associates.

William Harter, who died of pneumonia in a hospital in Milwaukee, in July, 1892, had been in school five years, having previously spent four years in a day school. He was a popular boy with a winning smile and a pleasant greeting for everyone.

TEACHERS.

The number of teachers remains the same as at the date of the last report, viz, fifteen; but during the intervening period a number of new teachers have been introduced to the work, three teachers resigning, and two others failing of reappointment.

The first of these was Miss E. G. Bright, who resigned March 1, 1891, after six years and six months of most excellent service, to take up the responsibilities of domestic life. Miss Bright's previous experience in primary teaching, with a natural adaptation to child life, made her work in the school room most effective. Only the thought that she had secured a more desirable life engagement elsewhere could reconcile us to her separation from the school.

Miss Anne M. Gray, pursuant to the same course of events, after serving the state six years, as matron's assistant, and in the school as teacher, resigned in November, 1891, and was soon after married.

Miss Eva L. Cutler, teacher of writing and drawing, declined reappointment for the current year, with the very commendable purpose of continuing the study of art in an

School for the Deaf.

eastern college. Miss Cutler had been in the school five years, had always been a faithful teacher, and leaves many evidences of good work of which we may be proud.

The vacancies occurring in the teaching force, have been filled by the appointment of Miss Agnes Steinke, of the La Crosse public school ; Mr. Thomas Hagerty, of Manitowoc, one of our own graduates, and also a graduate of the National Deaf Mute college, at Washington, D. C. ; Miss Gene Bowman, an accomplished artist, of Kilburn City ; E. E. Clippinger, of the Kansas School for the Deaf, and formerly a teacher here ; and, J. J. Murphy, a graduate of, and former teacher in, this school, and also a graduate of the National college.

These changes will introduce new ideas into the school, and as the new teachers are not without experience, we may reasonably expect that the new will at least equal the old. The advent of new teachers into a school, of new members in a household, will always be the occasion of anxiety and solicitude on the part of the management until it is seen that they have the faculty of assimilation with the other members of the household, and also with their work in the school room. The deaf are, to say the least, a peculiar people. Since their education is the most valuable gift that the state can give them, its duty plainly is to provide the best teachers, the best school rooms, and all other needed appliances that the state can secure.

SPEECH FOR THE DEAF.

Four teachers are now exclusively engaged in the oral department, and every pupil that enters the school is examined with reference to their work. In regard to speech and speech-reading for the deaf, those most interested are pretty well agreed that every deaf child should have its vocal capacity tested, and if any considerable indication of distinct utterance appear, it should be given a persistent trial in a speaking class. In the seven articulation classes, in this

Superintendent's Report.

school, including forty-five members, taught by four teachers, speech is in constant use to secure that strength and quality of voice which only constant practice can give. Pursuant to this idea, all speaking children who have entered the school in recent years have had all their recitations carried on and their voices developed by the required use of speech. To assign a child an hour of technical training in speech, and then permit or require the rest of the day to be spent in silent recitations, simply wastes the hours given to articulation, and at the same time prevents the habitual use of speech. While speech-teaching is not a practical success, for all the deaf, such notable and useful attainments are made by those who are carefully selected for, and patiently trained by the oral method, that we are encouraged to proceed as heretofore, giving oral instructions to all who seem to be benefited by that method. Some of these are not entirely successful in making themselves understood, but there are no entire failures, as there might be were an attempt made to teach all to speak in the limited time allotted to the average child's instruction. When the selection of pupils, for the work of the different departments, is carefully and impartially made on the basis of ability, much better results are obtained than could otherwise be had, with those orally taught, and at the same time a broader education given to those who are taught by writing spelling, and signs.

Different opinions have been expressed in regard to what constitutes successful speech. In my judgment, perfect enunciation should not be expected of the deaf; because, the artificial voice has so much that is peculiar in tone and inflection, that familiar words seem strange and are often understood only by those familiar with the voice of the speaker; but let us concede oral teaching a practical success in every case in which a deaf person's voice is readily understood by relatives and associates. However teachers may disagree, noteworthy success in oral teaching is surely

School for the Deaf.

attained to whenever the deaf-mute, so taught, is able to understand the speech of others, and, at the same time, address intelligible speech to intimate friends and acquaintances. Though the deaf may not be able to engage freely in general conversation, they can learn to read the speech of others, and acquire the ability to talk with friends. The vocabulary of a deaf person may be small, but if the speech of others is understood in ordinary affairs, little inconvenience will be felt in social and domestic life.

The following resolution, with which we most heartily agree, was adopted at the conference of principals last summer :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference, that in all schools for the deaf, pupils who are able to articulate fluently and intelligibly should recite orally in their classes, and be encouraged to use their vocal organs on every possible occasion.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The following course of study has been arranged with reference to the average condition of pupils, the time at their disposal, and the available teaching force:

FIRST YEAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No text books.

Superintendent's Report.

SECOND YEAR.

Language.—A thorough review of First Year work.

Nouns—Names of the parts of common quadrupeds, birds and fishes; names of implements in common use about the house, barn, farm, etc. Miss Sweet's No. 1," second series.

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

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

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

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

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

Conjunctions—But, and, or.

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

Arithmetic.—Addition and subtraction in practical problems.

Penmanship.—Copy-book.

Drawing.—Board and paper.

THIRD YEAR.

Language.—Nouns—The different classes of artisans and the articles made by each; the time of day; the seasons. "Miss Sweet's No. 2."

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

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

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

Adverbs—Continued.

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

Conjunction—Because.

Simple narrative and elliptical exercises. Action and picture writing.

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

Reading.—"Harper's First."

Penmanship.—Copy-book.

Drawing.—Continued.

FOURTH YEAR.

Language.—Nouns—Continued: somebody, anybody, nobody.

Adjectives—Comparisons continued.

Verbs—Active and passive voice, exercises in the indicative, infinitive and imperative mood; have, and had; may, and might; shall and should.

"Sweet's No. 3."

School for the Deaf.

Adverbs—Time, place, and manner.

Pronouns—Relative.

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

Prepositions—Completed.

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

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

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

Reading.—“Harper’s Second.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

FIFTH YEAR.

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

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

Arithmetic.—Practical problems. Currency. “Felter.”

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

Reading.—“Sweet’s No. 4.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

SIXTH YEAR.

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

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

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

Geography.—Swinton’s primary, completed.

Reading.—“Harper’s third.”

Penmanship.

Drawing.

SEVENTH YEAR.

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

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

History.—History of U. S. Manuscript.

Geography.—“Swinton’s Intermediate.”

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Reading.—"Little Men and Women."

Penmanship.

Drawing.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Language.—Composition, "Swinton," or "Barnes' language." Thorough drill on connectives.

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

General history.—Manuscript, from "Thalheimer."

Physiology and Hygiene.

Reading.—"Harper's fourth."

Penmanship.

Drawing.

NINTH YEAR.

Language.—Composition. "Paterson's grammar."

Arithmetic.—Completed. Square root and cube root. "Felter."

United States history. "Eggleston."

Natural Philosophy.

Physical Geography. "Monteith."

English Literature.

Drawing.

TENTH YEAR.

English Literature.

Civil Government. "Townsend."

Manners and Morals. "Gow."

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

The shops, or trade schools, continue to furnish practical working experience of shoe making, carpentry, and printing. Some of our pupils who may never excel in scholarship become expert workmen, the pride of their own homes and useful members of society; who by their skill and intelligence secure places in shops and factories which only educated labor can command. So much of success and happiness in life depends on industrial training that the subject should every where receive that attention which its importance deserves.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Long continue to direct the gymnastic exercises of the boys and girls with notable results. The

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training afforded by the gymnasium is really of great importance, especially in the development of the chest and lungs; in many cases imparting increased vitality, better form, more dignified bearing, greater strength, and more intelligent activity in all other pursuits.

OTHER CHANGES.

In addition to the changes already mentioned, others have occurred which although they may not directly affect the school still have their influence on the household, and in the organization of its work. Miss Sarah D. Gibson, the very efficient matron, resigned March 20, 1891, on account of illness in her father's family. Her work was taken up by Mrs. M. H. Schilling who still remains at the head of the domestic department. Mrs. Ellen L. McLean, matron's assistant, resigned, at the close of the term in June, and has since been succeeded by Miss Tillie Cannon, who for years has filled the place of nurse and usher with noteworthy fidelity.

Charles M. Tallman succeeds E. D. Fiske in the office, where for eight years he had discharged the arduous duties of clerk with fidelity and precision.

Perce Martin is now in charge of the heating and light plant, as engineer, in place of W. M. Stillman, who for the ten preceding years had occupied the position.

W. T. Passage succeeded Charles E. Badger, as foreman of the printing office; and Hollis Stone follows David E. Lee in charge of the carpenter shop.

The boys' supervisors, Joseph Wachuta and George T. Rogers; and the girls' nurse and usher, Miss Inez Rood, have each been engaged since the date of the last biennial report. Without mentioning individual cases, it gives me great pleasure to say that the new employes are all at work with an evident purpose to maintain the high grade of service heretofore secured.

The seventh conference of superintendents and principals,

Superintendent's Report.

which convened at Colorado Springs, August 8, 1892, included delegates from most of the larger schools for the deaf in the United States and Canada. The Wisconsin school was represented by Hon. J. L. Cleary, of the state board of control, and by the superintendent. The generous hospitality for which the great west is so justly famous was exemplified on this occasion by the devoted attention of Supt. John E. Ray and his associates at the school for the deaf and blind. Judge Daniel Hawks, Col. Henry Bowman and Hon. J. F. Humphreys, trustees, of the Colorado institution, honored the conference with their presence, and in many ways made more impressive the hearty welcome extended to all. Not only was the conference provided with comfortable quarters and luxurious fare, but furnished with a hall for its meetings, and convenient transportation; but it was also privileged to enjoy the delightful hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hegerman; a charming concert at the casino, with the compliments of the trustees of the institution; and, through the courtesy of the board of trade of the city, an enjoyable drive through the garden of the gods, with an entertaining escort to point out the peculiar significance of the wonders by the way.

The most important questions which came up for discussion in the conference related to the comparative merits of the manual and oral methods of instruction, and the need of a manual training school for the deaf. Thirty-two schools in twenty-seven different states, and in addition to these, the schools at Manitoba, and of the province of Ontario, were represented by their trustees or principals.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The educational department of the Columbian Exposition is now engaging the attention of educators, and it will be eminently proper, and in accordance with the desire of your honorable board, that this school should make a display of its work. Subject to your approval, it is proposed

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to prepare specimens of pupils' composition, writing and drawing, work from the shops, and photographs of the interior and exterior of buildings. A brief history of the school will also be sent to the Wisconsin committee on education, as a contribution to the general history of education in the state.

Some of the principal events in the history of this school, within the last two years which deserves a place in the record are as follows: The visit of the legislative committee, composed of Hon. Paul Bechtner, Hon. Neal Brown and Hon. J. F. Osborne on the 16th of January, 1891.

The retirement of the board of supervision at the close of a ten years' term of unequalled stability, harmony, growth and improvement in every department of the state institutions, as the result of their judicious management, was a notable event.

The first visit of the honorable board of control, and their subsequent management of the affairs of the school, since June 30, 1891, is the most important event in connection with the history of the school, that has occurred in many years.

The music provided by Mrs. J. H. Jones, with the charming orchestra from the school for the blind, in connection with our commencement, has been a source of great enjoyment to the school and its friends.

In considering the present and future needs of the school, the most apparent one is an additional teacher in the oral department, in which an audible voice says "give us more help." Large additions are also needed to the philosophical and illustrative apparatus. An education that is imparted solely by the eye, should have at its command all that science and art can contribute toward making things plain, and the acquisition of useful knowledge easy.

The reference and circulating library has been very popular, and should have annual additions to meet the requirements of the school.

Superintendent's Report.

I would suggest, that in connection with the next legislative appropriation, a sufficient allowance should be secured to provide new roofs for a number of the buildings which already begin to require attention.

More complete fire protection, as at the date of the last report, remains the most urgent, and most alarming want of the institution. The water supply is abundant, hydrants, pipes and hose, are provided; but as the tanks from which the water supply is drawn are under the roof, there is really no adequate protection for the roof and cornices of the main building, which constitute the point of greatest danger. An estimate was once made that \$8,000 would make the desired improvement, building a water tower and stand pipe high enough to throw water on top of the highest buildings.

Our thanks are justly due to the railroads in the state for important favors in the transportation of pupils.

The profound sorrow caused by the death of our loved friend and advisor, Hon. Charles Luling, so long a member of the board, is not diminished by the passage of time; his occasional presence had become so much a part of our existence that we continue to miss his benign influence. The sadness of his loss is somewhat lightened by the delightful memory of association with a noble man, whose generous loving sympathetic nature appreciated our cares and shared our joys. Of our friend it might be said, that he has long had his name written in the "book of gold", at the head of the list of those who like Abou Bou Adhem, "loved his fellow men."

In closing this my thirteenth annual report, and of the school the forty-first, I wish to express my entire appreciation of the thoughtful consideration, the courteous attention, and the generous support which your board has given to the work of this school. Personally I am deeply conscious of the confidence which you have reposed in me as local manager of the school; and I desire to so direct its

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affairs that I may deserve your commendation, and retain your hearty co-operation and support. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. SWILER,
Superintendent Wisconsin School for the Deaf.
DELAVAN, Wis., October 1, 1892.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

During the six months from November to May exercises are conducted in the gymnasium on all school days for an hour and a half. The advanced boys are drilled five times a week, and the rest are drilled three times. The exercises consist of marching, dumb bell and Indian club drill in concert, to open the lungs, stir the blood, set in motion the whole body and to produce graceful movements and symmetry of form. There are also class and individual exercises on the parallel bars, horizontal bars, vaulting horse and various other appliances. The gymnasium is well supplied with special apparatus designed for the abnormally developed, or to call into action muscles usually dormant.

The gymnasium was first opened in 1889. During the first two years of its existence the advanced pupils were measured in the fall and again in the spring, at the close of the term, a record being kept with a view to determine in what direction training was most needed, and also on comparison to find out the actual results. Though not complete the table show that improvement has been made both in strength and in symmetrical development.

Of the whole number measured when the gymnasium was first opened, about fifteen are still in school. The following table shows the average measurement of these pupils in '89 and again in 1892:

Physical Training

Year.	Chest expanded.	Chest natural.	Right upper arm.	Left upper arm.	Weight.	Strength of biceps. Strength of triceps.
1889.	867	819	277	271	124½	1412½
1892.	889	855	299	298	143½	2086½

These measurements were all taken in millimeters.

There are, however, benefits derived from regular physical training that cannot be stated in figures. It secures attention, develops a more perfect physique and brings the nervous system under more complete control; and, at the same time, by providing an outlet for the exuberant spirits of youth, it exerts a very perceptible influence on the moral tone of the school and the deportment of the pupils.

The girls of the school have had similar training under the direction of Mrs. J. S. Long, except that it is not so extensive, and requires the use of less apparatus.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. LONG, *Director.*

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STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of population in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, during the biennial term ending September 30th, 1892.

	1891.			1892.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted after September 30, 1890.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
Readmitted after September 30, 1890 and 1891.....	10	3	13	7	1	8
Admitted in September.....	9	6	15	11	10	21
Readmitted in September.....	2	4	6	3	0	3
Total admission each year..	22	14	36	24	14	38
Pupils present September 30, 1890 and 1891.....	114	60	174	101	68	169
Total annual attendance....	136	74	210	135	82	217
Graduated in June.....	10	.....	10	4	2	6
Honorably discharged.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Time expired.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Dismissed.....	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Died in school.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Died at home.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
In other schools.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
	18	3	21	14	5	19
Names on the roll September.....	118	71	189	121	77	198
Absentees September 30th..	17	3	20	26	7	33
Pupils present September 30, 1891 and 1892.....	101	68	169	95	70	165
Causes of absence:						
Work at home.....	8	2	10	10	5	15
Sickness.....	2	.....	2	2	2	4
Unknown.....	7	1	8	14	.....	14
Total.....	17	3	20	26	7	33

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 2.

Average monthly attendance 1891 and 1892.

	Year 1890-1.	Year 1891-2.		Year 1890-1.	Year 1891-2.
October.....	180	176	March.....	183	174
November.....	185	178	April.....	182	175
December.....	186	178	May.....	182	173
January.....	186	177	June.....	181	173
February.....	183	176	September.....	166	165

Average attendance for the term 1890-1.....181.4

Average attendance for the term 1891-2.....174.5

TABLE NO. 3.

Causes of deafness in those admitted during the two years ending September 30, 1892.

Congenital.....	22	Abcess in head.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	9	Measles.....	1
Diphtheria.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	1
Spinal Meningitis.....	5		
Paralysis.....	1		
Cerebral Meningitis.....	2	Total.....	44

TABLE NO. 4

Nativity of parents of new pupils.

American.....	16	Polish.....	1
German.....	15	Russian.....	2
Irish.....	3	English.....	1
Norwegian.....	4		
Indian.....	2	Total.....	14

TABLE NO. 5.

Age of pupils when hearing was lost.

Congenital.....	25	Between 6 and 7 years.....	1
Between 1 and 2 years.....	7	Between 7 and 8 years.....	2
Between 2 and 3 years.....	5	Between 9 and 10 years.....	2
Between 4 and 5 years.....	2		
		Total.....	44

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TABLE No. 6.

Age of new pupils when admitted.

At seven years.....	5	At fifteen years.....	2
At eight years.....	6	At sixteen years.....	4
At nine years.....	7	At eighteen years.....	2
At ten years.....	5	At twenty-eight years.....	1
At eleven years.....	6		
At twelve years.....	4	Total.....	44
At thirteen years.....	2		

TABLE No. 7.

Age and Classification of the School, June, 1893, based on attendance September 30th, 1892.

CLASS.	TEACHER.	Number in Class.											Class average.	
			10 terms.	9 terms.	8 terms.	7 terms.	6 terms.	5 terms.	4 terms.	3 terms.	2 terms.	1 term.		
No. 1	E. M. Steinke.....	12	3	..	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	8.3
2	M. H. Fiske.....	10	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
3	W. Robinson.....	14	3	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3
4	E. E. Clippinger.....	9	..	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6.6
5	A. I. Hobart.....	8	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5.2
6	W. F. Gray.....	18	1	..	1	3	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	6.4
7	A. Steinke.....	17	..	..	2	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	5.4
8	J. J. Murphy.....	18	..	..	1	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	4.6
9	I. C. Pearce.....	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	2.6
10	T. Hagerty.....	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	2.9
11	E. McCoy.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	2.3
12	E. Eddy.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	..	1.0
13	J. S. Long.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1.0
*Total attendance...		165	10	7	12	19	20	27	12	22	15	21	165	4.88

* Average age of school, June, 1893.

J. S. Long, boys' teacher of gymnastics.

Florence Long, girls' teacher of gymnastics.

Jean Bowman, teacher of writing and drawing.

Whole number taught articulation, 42.

Session Roll.

SESSION ROLL, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

Name.	Town.	County.	Ad't'd.
Adleman, Clara.....	Oakley.....	Green.....	1891
Amondson, John.....	Deer Park.....	St. Croix.....	1892
Anderson, Hulda.....	Holmen.....	La Crosse.....	1890
Arbatowski, John.....	Polonia.....	Portage.....	1885
Ault, Charles.....	Monroe.....	Green.....	1892
Beck, Lizzie.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1890
Behrholz, Henry.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1892
Blumka, Rudolph.....	Verona.....	Dane.....	1891
Brattan, Blanche.....	Rudolph.....	Wood.....	1882
Brotan, Laura.....	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	1888
Brownson, Carrie.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1890
Buckley, Mary.....	Stark.....	Manitowoc.....	1892
Burnet, Maud.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1892
Buxton, Minnie.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1890
Buxton, Lillie.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1890
Calloway, Hattie.....	West Lima.....	Richland.....	1888
Cameron, Duncan.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	1891
Campbell, John M.....	Wiotia.....	La Fayette.....	1890
Carney, Julia.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1888
Childs, Clara.....	Prescott.....	Pierce.....	1889
Cone, Marshall.....	Waterloo.....	Dane.....	1880
Courod, James.....	Hartford.....	Washington.....	1884
Crehen, Maggie.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	1886
Cr-uzer, Julia.....	Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1889
Danewsccefski, August	Muskego.....	Waukesha.....	1888
Devine, George.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	1886
Dowe, Walter.....	Horicon.....	Dodge.....	1892
Downey, Patrick.....	Hollandale.....	Iowa.....	1891
Drumm, August.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1891
Drinkwine, William..	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1888
Eckerson, Bertha.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1887
Einolf, Annie.....	Chilton.....	Calumet.....	1889
Ensign, Winfield S...	Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	1880
Erickson, Edward.....	Niles.....	Manitowoc.....	1890
Erickson, Mary.....	Niles.....	Manitowoc.....	1890
Etheridge, May Belle.	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1887
Fedkenheur, William.	Deerfield.....	Dane.....	1890
Fenendahl, Ernest...	Gardiner.....	Door.....	1890
Fenske, Rudolph.....	Shawano.....	Shawano.....	1890
Felton, Minnie.....	Richland Center.....	Richland.....	1886

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Name.	Town.	County.	Ad't'd.
Fisk, Leon	Delavan	Walworth	1892
Flemming, Gertie	Jefferson	Jefferson	1889
Fosdick, Ruby	Shawano	Shawano	1885
Freiberg, Albert	Van Dyne	Fond du Lac ..	1883
Gilkey, George F.	Oconto	Oconto	1890
Goff, James	Stoughton	Dane	1884
Goff, Milton	Stoughton	Dane	1886
Grimm, Ida	Beloit	Rock	1888
Grebel, Emma	Beaver Dam	Dodge	1887
Groom, Fannie	Cassville	Grant	1883
Guerin, Peter	Manawa	Waupaca	1886
Harter, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1890
Heibner, August	Monroe	Green	1888
Heibner, Louise	Monroe	Green	1888
Herald, Clarence	Oconto	Oconto	1890
Hermann, Oscar	Oconto	Oconto	1892
Hermanson, Willie	Waupaca	Waupaca	1892
Herrick, Arrilla	East Troy	Walworth	1889
Hinze, Martha	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1891
Hodgson, Jay	Arena	Iowa	1884
Hoffman, John	Boyd	Chippewa	1882
Hopkins, Nettie	Weyauwega	Waupaca	1889
Horne, George	Whitewater	Walworth	1885
Huhn, Elizabeth	Racine	Racine	1888
Irving, Thomas	Kenosha	Kenosha	1887
Jacobson, Caroline A. ..	Debello	Vernon	1892
Jacobson, Carrie M.	Bruce	Chippewa	1887
Jerde, Malina	Nora	Dane	1890
Johnson, Alba L.	La Crosse	La Crosse	1892
Jones, Tracey	Darien	Walworth	1886
Keyes, William	East Troy	Walworth	1884
Kirst, Louis	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1888
Kleman, August	Kinetz	Marathon	1889
Knopps, John	Menomonee	Dunn	1890
Kohler, Christian	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1886
Kopieski, William	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1887
Krajewski, Frank	La Crosse	La Crosse	1889
Krueger, Frank	Merrill	Lincoln	1890
Kuehnl, Rudolph	Dale	Outagamie	1889
Landry, Joseph	Woodville	St. Croix	1888
Landrv, Minnie L.	Woodville	St. Croix	1888
Luebke, Helen	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1892
Luebke, Oscar	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1891
Lyon, William	Merrill	Lincoln	1892
Maertz, Ernest	New London	Waupaca	1888
Malloy, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1890

Session Roll.

Name.	Town.	County.	Admit'd
May, Henlen.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1884
Meehan, Arthur.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	1888
Menner, Priscilla.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1891
Michel, Tene.....	Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	1892
Mittlesdorf, Gustav.....	East Farmington.....	Polk.....	1883
Morrison, Florence.....	Millard.....	Walworth.....	1886
Morreau, Severrine.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	1885
Molster, Mary.....	Merton.....	Waukesha.....	1886
Mullen, Joseph.....	Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.....	1887
Murnen, Margaret.....	Springdale.....	Dane.....	1890
Myers, George.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	1884
McChesney, Hallie.....	Turtle Lake.....	Barron.....	1889
McCloud, Oscar.....	Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	1887
McGuire, Francis.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	1890
Napel, Frederick.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1889
Negus, Ida.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	1890
Nehring, Ida.....	Tusten.....	Waushara.....	1885
Nelson, Edward.....	Fontenoy.....	Brown.....	1886
Nelson, Georgiana.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	1888
Nichols, John.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1889
Newell, Cora Dale.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1890
Nilson, Nicholas.....	Taylor.....	Jackson.....	1888
Nimeke, Matilda.....	Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	1889
Northrop, Annie.....	Platteville.....	Grant.....	1891
Nys, Julius.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1889
Olson, Carl J.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1888
O'Leary, Stephen.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1887
O'Rourke, Patrick.....	Kendalls.....	Monroe.....	1887
Paine, Jennie.....	Brooklyn.....	Dane.....	1892
Parish, George.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1884
Parish, William.....	Patch Grove.....	Grant.....	1890
Parelock, Mary.....	Marion.....	Waupaca.....	1891
Partridge, William.....	Dancy.....	Marathon.....	1887
Peterson, Catrine.....	Luck.....	Polk.....	1889
Peterson, John, Jr.....	Grantsburg.....	Burnett.....	1887
Pocan, Henry.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.....	1883
Pond, Andrew.....	Readstown.....	Vernon.....	1883
Porsorski, Stanislaus.....	Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	1887
Powers, Mary.....	Colfax.....	Dunn.....	1884
Razmus, Amelia.....	Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1892
Redmond, Walter.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.....	1886
Reinke, Emil.....	Van Dyne.....	Fond du Lac.....	1887
Retzlaff, Herman.....	Belle Plain.....	Shawano.....	1887
Reynolds Francis.....	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	1888
Rhode, Henry.....	Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	1888
Richter, Emma.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1884
Rolfson, Charles.....	Waterford.....	Racine.....	1887
Rosenberg, Bertha.....	Elk Mound.....	Dunn.....	1885
Ruh, Herman.....	Kiel.....	Manitowoc.....	1883

School for the Deaf.

Name.	Town	County.	Admit'd
Ryan, Joseph.....	Argyle.....	La Fayette.....	1891
Ryan, Patrick.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1888
Schaus, Nellie.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1892
Schildhauer, Ellen...	New Holstein.....	Calumet.....	1887
Schumacher, Alice...	Racine.....	Racine.....	1887
Schumacher, Velma...	Racine.....	Racine.....	1887
Schweiger, Minnie....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	1892
Scott, Elizabeth.....	Knapp.....	Dunn.....	1891
Seagert, Amelia.....	Wauzeka.....	Crawford.....	1892
Smith, Ferdinand....	Arcadia.....	Trempealeau...	1891
Snyder, Albert.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1883
Sokel, Joseph.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1892
Springer, Charles....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1892
Stendahl, Alfred....	Pigeon Falls.....	Trempealeau...	1882
Stiles, Mary.....	Beloit.....	Rock.....	1886
Stout, Marion.....	Liberty.....	Vernon.....	1884
Sutcliffe, Ralph.....	Boyceville.....	Dunn.....	1891
Swanson, Fred.....	Mason.....	Bayfield.....	1887
Topping, Albert.....	Arnott.....	Portage.....	1888
Tousey, Isabel.....	Jerico.....	Calumet.....	1891
Turner, Isaac.....	Bloom City.....	Richland.....	1883
Urban, Otto.....	Hamburg.....	Marathon.....	1886
Wartzok, Anna.....	Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1883
Wartzok, Rosa.....	Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1891
Weed, Sylvia.....	Downing.....	Dunn.....	1890
Wegen, Simon O.....	Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc.....	1890
Whitt, Laura.....	Soldiers' Grove.....	Crawford.....	1887
Willdey, Anna.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1887
Williams, Mary V....	Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	1892
Winkleman, Gustav..	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1885
Wood, Emery.....	Marshall.....	Dane.....	1887
Woolhouse, John....	Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1892
Yaeger, Otto.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1886
Zarling, Heinrich....	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	1889
Zentzis, Otis.....	New Centreville.....	St. Croix.....	1892
Ziegenhagen, Herman	Burnett.....	Dodge.....	1885

Admission of Pupils.

TABLE NO. 8.

Names of new pupils admitted during the year ending September 30, 1891.

Names.	Town.	County.
Clara B. Adleman.....	Oakley.....	Green.
Duncan Cameron.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Peter Czopik.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Patrick Downey.....	Hollandale.....	Iowa.
August Drumm.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Rudolf Fenske.....	Shawano.....	Shawano.
Martha Hinze.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
Rosa Hurwitz.....	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Oscar Leubke.....	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.
Priscilla Menner.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Anna Northrop.....	Platteville.....	Grant.
William Parish.....	Patch Grove.....	Grant.
Joseph Ryan.....	Argyle.....	La Fayette.
Elizabeth C. Scott.....	Knapp.....	Dunn.
Ferdinand Smith.....	Arcadia.....	Trempeleau.
Rosa A. Wartzok.....	Sauk City.....	Sauk.
Otis T. Zentis.....	New Centreville.....	St. Croix.

New pupils admitted during the year ending September 30, 1892.

John T. Amondson.....	Deer Park.....	St. Croix.
Charles Henry Ault.....	Monroe.....	Green.
Henry Behrholz.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.
Rudolph Blumka.....	Verona.....	Dane.
Mary E. Buckley.....	Stark.....	Manitowoc.
Maud L. Burnet.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Walter O. Dowe.....	Horicon.....	Dodge.
Leon A. Fisk.....	East Delavan.....	Walworth.
Cscar Herman.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
William Hermanson.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
Caroline A. Jacobson.....	Debello.....	Vernon.
Alba Lee Johnson.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Helen Leubke.....	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.
William Lyons.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.
Fene Michel.....	Princeton.....	Green Lake.
Jennie Paine.....	Brooklyn.....	Dane.
Mary Parelock.....	Marion.....	Waupaca.
Amelia Rasmus.....	Bloomer.....	Chippewa.
Nellie Schaus.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Minnie Schweiger.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.
Amelia Seagert.....	Wauzeka.....	Crawford.
Joseph Sokel.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Charles B. Springer.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Ralph Sutcliffe.....	Boyceville.....	Dunn.
Isabel Tousey.....	Jericho.....	Calumet.
Mary V. Williams.....	Neenah.....	Winnebago.
John Woolhouse.....	Cumberland.....	Barron.

School for the Deaf.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

First—The school proper, in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science, penmanship, and drawing. In the oral department, instruction in lip-reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes. The course of training also includes calisthenics and gymnastics.

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

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

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

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

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

Candidates for admission should not be under eight, nor

Admission of Pupils.

more than twenty years of age, of sound moral principles, and good physical health.

Imbecile, idiotic, or feeble-minded children will not be received.

Each pupil should be provided with a trunk containing a year's supply of plain, comfortable clothing, marked in indelible ink, with the name in full.

The annual session begins the first Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. The proper time for the admission of pupils is the beginning of the term, and parents should make every effort to secure their presence at that time.

Except in cases of sickness, all pupils are expected to remain during the entire term; but the Superintendent may require the removal, at any time, of pupils whose condition, moral, mental, or physical, is not such as to warrant their continuance.

The summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the institution. Friends will be expected to meet them at places designated.

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

All letters and packages for pupils should be marked "Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan, Wis." Express matter and telegrams should be prepaid.

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

JOHN W. SWILER, Superintendent,

Delavan, Wis.

School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf,

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1890.	Purchased during the year.	Transf'r'd to this acc't d'r'g the year.	Total.
Amusements and in- struction.....	\$2,194 48	\$411 74	\$38 25	\$2,644 47
Barn, farm and garden..	1,395 50	909 47	.....	2,304 97
Boot and shoe factory...	788 42	1,037 41	600 00	2,425 83
Clothing.....	274 31	188 56	121 22	534 09
Discount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept.	13 50	104 01	.....	117 51
Engine and boilers.....	5,698 15	274 18	.....	5,972 33
Fire apparatus.....	324 50	.....	.....	324 50
Freight and express (not classified) .....	.....	37 90	.....	37 90
Fuel.....	1,618 00	3,794 11	.....	5,412 11
Furniture	4,792 95	288 53	299 75	5,381 23
Gas and other lights....	4,364 52	412 84	369 30	5,146 66
House furnishing.....	5,431 41	662 91	.....	6,094 32
Laundry	907 45	153 28	18 60	1,079 33
Library	1,305 45	99 87	.....	1,405 32
Machinery and tools....	661 50	32 64	.....	694 14
Miscellaneous.....	187 50	160 39	.....	347 89
Officers' expenses.....	.....	88 69	.....	88 69
Printing office.....	969 80	78 45	540 00	1,588 25
Printing, post., stat. and tel	39 15	220 77	33 50	293 42
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	110,204 41	.....	135 00	110,339 41
Repairs and renewals...	847 93	1,593 76	.....	2,441 69
Subsistence	552 01	10,063 28	625 74	11,241 03
Wages and salaries .....	.....	18,378 22	.....	18,378 22
Total	\$142,570 94	\$38,941 01	\$2,781 36	\$184,293 31
Discount.....	.....	47 81	.....	.....
		\$38,893 20		148,126 11
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$36,167 20

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1891.

Inventory September, 30, 1891.	Cash re ceived on this acc't during the year.	Transferred from this account dur ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,142 80			\$2,142 80		\$501 67
1,229 00	\$597 08	\$625 74	2,451 77	\$146 80	
1,115 05	783 12	121 22	2,019 39		406 44
260 85	156 74		417 59		116 50
		47 81	47 81	47 81	
15 00			15 00		102 51
5,806 20			5,806 20		166 13
275 50			275 50		49 00
					37 90
1,394 00	6 00	364 50	1,764 50		3,647 61
5,108 20			5,108 20		273 03
4,885 60			4,885 60		761 06
5,456 46			5,456 46		637 86
905 70			905 70		173 63
1,339 40			1,339 40		65 92
656 70			656 70		37 44
187 50			187 50		160 39
					88 69
958 95	126 67	63 75	1,149 37		438 88
44 40	12 66		57 06		236 36
110,339 41			110,339 41		
1,087 29	215 63	447 55	1,750 47		691 22
651 67	20 94	18 60	691 21		10,549 82
	18 47	11,140 00	1,158 47		17,219 75
\$143,359 68	\$1,937 26	\$2,829 17	\$148,126 11	\$194 61	\$36,361 81
					194 61
					\$36,167 20
					1,511 78
					\$37,678 98

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

School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1891.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count.	Total.
Amusement and instruc- tion	\$2,142 80	\$396 41	\$34 50	\$2,573 71
Barn, farm and garden...	1,229 00	662 81	.....	1,891 81
Clothing	260 85	158 85	125 38	545 08
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dep't..	15 00	188 38	.....	203 38
Engine and boilers	5,803 20	140 36	.....	5,946 56
Fire apparatus.....	275 50	143 07	.....	418 57
Freight and express (not classified).....	.....	23 50	.....	23 50
Fuel	1,394 00	4,409 16	.....	5,803 16
Furniture	5,108 20	19 23	47 75	5,175 18
Gas and other lights.....	4,385 60	544 07	445 50	5,375 17
House furnishing.....	5,456 46	835 62	.....	6,292 08
Laundry	905 70	124 10	22 25	1,052 05
Library	1,339 40	55 67	.....	1,395 07
Machinery and tools....	656 70	20 81	.....	677 51
Miscellaneous.....	187 50	174 36	.....	361 86
Officers' expenses.....	.....	126 79	.....	126 79
Printing office.....	958 95	92 02	455 00	1,505 97
Printing, post, sta. & tel.	44 40	209 21	20 75	274 36
Real estate, includ. build- ings, etc.....	110,339 41	.....	274 00	110,613 41
Repairs and renewals....	1,087 29	1 265 71	.....	2,353 00
Shoe shop	1,115 05	621 60	600 00	2,336 65
Subsistence.....	651 67	8,522 65	728 63	9,902 95
Wages and salaries.....	.....	18,933 82	.....	18,933 82
Total.....	\$143,359 68	\$37,668 20	2,753 76	\$183,781 64
Discount.....	.....	35 18	.....	.....
		\$37,633 02		147,257 47
Net expenses.....				\$36,524 17

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

Inventory September 30, 1892.	Cash re- ceived on this account	Transferred from this account	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,141 93			\$2,141 93		\$431 78
1,162 40	\$400 27	\$728 63	2,291 30	\$399 49	
276 52	182 16		458 68		86 40
		35 18	35 18	35 18	
14,00			14 00		189 38
5,724 60	40 00		5,764 60		181 96
283 50			283 50		135 07
					23 50
1,235 00		445 50	1,680 50		4,122 66
4,953 60			4,953 60		221 58
4,428 04			4,428 04		947 13
5,376 33	1 25		5,377 58		914 50
903 95			903 95		148 10
1,464 00			1,464 00	68 93	
629 91			629 91		47 60
184 50			184 50		177 36
					126 79
957 93	86 54	40 75	1,085 22		420 75
40 85	20 06		60 91		213 45
110,613 41			110,613 41		
1,016 72	115 18	336 25	1,468 15		884 85
1,136 08	559 57	125 38	1,821 03		515 62
467 87	19 85	22 25	509 97		9,392 98
	32 51	1,055 00	1,087 51		17,846 31
\$143,011 14	\$1,457 39	\$2,788 94	\$147,257 47	503 60	\$37,027 77
					503 60
					\$36,524 17
					1,511 78
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control					\$38,035 95

School for the Deaf.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1891.

1890.			
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$24,941 37
1891.			
April 21.	Appropriation, chap. 257, laws of 1891..		74,000 00
June 30.	Bal. returned from board of supervision		508 07
Sept. 30.	From steward for sundries during the year.....		1937 26
1891.			
July 30.	Transf'ed for exp. of Board of Control	\$1511 78	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year	38,893 20	.....
	Bal. app'on in state treas... \$60,649 41		.....
	Bal. in hands of treasurer of institution.....	208 57	.....
	Bal. in hands of steward of the institution.....	118 74	60,976 72
		
		\$101,381 70	\$101,381 70

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1892.

1891.			
Oct. 1.	Balance.....		\$60,976 72
1892.			
Sept. 30.	From steward for sundries during the year... ..		1457 39
1892.			
July 14.	Transf'ed for exp. of Board of Control	\$1,511 78	.....
Sept. 30.	Paid on acct. of current exp. this year	37,633 02	.....
	Balance appropriation in state treasury... ..	\$19,529 90	.....
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution... ..	3,753 90	.....
	Balance in hands of steward of institution.....	5 51	23,289 31
		
		\$62,434 11	\$62,434 11
1892.			
Oct. 1.	Balance available.....		\$23,289 31

Farm and Garden Products.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

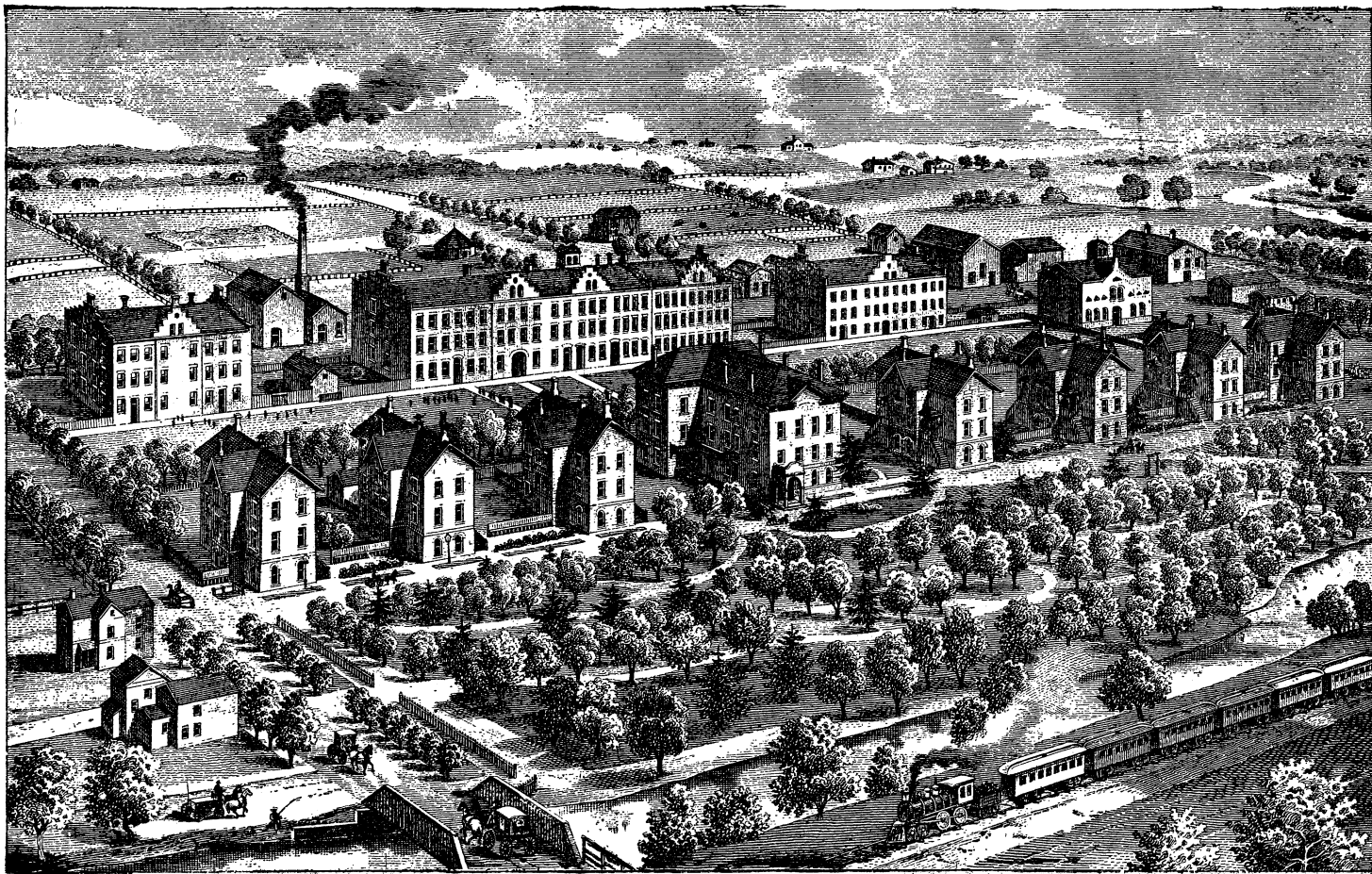
CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.
Barn, farm and garden	\$597 08	\$400 27
Clothing and expense of pupils	156 74	182 16
Engines and boilers		40 00
Fuel	6 00	
House furnishing		1 25
Printing office	126 07	86 54
Printing, postage, etc	12 66	20 06
Repairs and renewals	215 63	115 18
Shoe shop	783 12	559 57
Subsistence	20 94	19 85
Wages and salaries	18 47	32 51
	\$1,937 26	\$1,457 39

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

The special appropriations for this institution have been closed with the exception of \$1,000 appropriated by the legislature of 1885, for the purpose of purchasing additional real estate, as the money will not be needed for the purpose. A bill will be prepared and presented to the legislature returning the said amount to the state.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1891.		For the year ending Sept. 30, 1892.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
Beef	1,600 lbs.	\$87 99	650 lbs.	\$34 12
Calves	2	2 00	5	8 25
Cows	2	36 00		
Hay	2 tons.	12 00	4 tons.	24 00
Milk	47,900 lbs.	537 75	66,209 lbs.	704 49
Pork	15,540 lbs.	559 03	9,345 lbs.	382 04
Totals		\$1,234 77		\$1,152 90



Industrial School for Boys.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
FOR THE
Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.

OFFICERS.

M. J. REGAN,	- - - - -	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
E. DIXON,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT STEWARD.
MRS. M. J. REGAN,	- - - - -	MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE,	- - - - -	TREASURER.

TEACHERS.

WARREN A. DENNIS,	- - - - -	PRINCIPAL TEACHER.
MRS. R. JOHNSON,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
MISS EMMA WIEMAN,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
MISS MARIA DUFFY,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
MISS DORA PARTRIDGE,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
JOHN FITZGERALD,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
C. H. JOHNSON,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
S. P. GILMORE,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
RANDALL JOHNSON,	- - - - -	ASSISTANT.
THOS. W. WILLIAMS,	- - - - -	BAND INSTRUCTOR.
GEO. CARY,	- - - - -	FOREMAN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY
D. G. WOODWARD,	- - - - -	FOREMAN TAILOR SHOP.
JOSEPH HAM,	- - - - -	FOREMAN BAKERY.
GEORGE L. JONES,	- - - - -	FOREMAN CARPENTER SHOP.
J. L. WRIGHT,	- - - - -	FOREMAN KKITTING SHOP.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the report of this institution for the biennial period ending September 30, 1892. Accompanying it are the reports of the principal of the school and of the librarian, with the various statistical tables.

HEALTH.

The general health in the school since it came under my charge has been excellent. The only contagious disease that has been present was diphtheria. Of this there were two cases during the summer of 1891. In this instance the disease was brought by a boy, who died four days after his arrival. As the result of immediate isolation of the patient and active sanitary precautions, only one other boy caught the disease, and he recovered. During the past year there have been no cases of serious illness, and the boys have been remarkably free from even the numerous minor complaints.

SCHOOL.

No material change has been made in the division of the time between school and work. Although the present plan of devoting a half day to each has some disadvantages it is difficult to find a better one with which to replace it. It is found necessary to place more than sixty-five per cent. of the boys received in the first grade of school, on account of their low grade of scholarship. As this deficiency is largely due to a disposition to avoid school before coming here, it is readily seen that our school labors under great disadvantages.

Professor T. W. Williams, of Milwaukee, gives instructions to the band twice each week and is obtaining very satisfactory results. There are at present forty-five boys receiving musical instruction.

Industrial School for Boys.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIES.

The amount of work done in the sock factory and in the boot and shoe and tailor shops may be readily seen from the tables. Besides this, all the general work of the institution has been done by the boys, as well as a large amount of carpentering, painting and repairing.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The usual amount of labor has been devoted to the care of the farm and garden. This department is one of especial importance, for while it furnishes pleasant and profitable employment, it also furnishes the school with a very considerable portion of the supplies for the table.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Numerous needed improvements have been made, of which a few of the more important may be mentioned.

By permission of the board I have put in a complete closet system, both for the family buildings and for the general yard. Besides adding very materially to the comfort of inmates and officers, and improving the sanitary conditions, this change, by doing away with the services of a scavenger, will result in a yearly saving of six hundred dollars. Incidentally it has resulted in a considerable enlargement of the playground and the improvement of its general appearance.

Arrangements have been made for placing two arc lights on the grounds, one in the general yard and the other in front of the main building. These lights will do much better service than the ones we have at present in use and will be less expensive to maintain. A large tank for supplying the various departments with soft water has been placed in the tower. The foundation under the main boiler, which was in bad condition, has been entirely rebuilt, making considerable labor and expense. Several new floors have been laid in the various buildings, and a great deal of painting has been done in the family cottages, school

Superintendent's Report.

rooms, and elsewhere. Two of the cottages have been supplied with new furnaces, and the officers' kitchen with a cooking range. Arrangements are partially made for the erection of a greenhouse and conservatory.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED.

Attention has been called in previous reports to the advantage of having a separate building for school purposes. Class rooms are at present located in different buildings. None of them are properly lighted or ventilated and some are disturbed by much unavoidable noise. The dormitories and shops, as well as the school rooms, are without adequate ventilation and should, if possible, be corrected in this particular. I would recommend a complete change in the equipment and running of the sock factory. The operation of the hand machines is detrimental to the proper physical development of the boys, and should be replaced by power machinery. The production of the factory would thereby be greatly increased, and the knowledge of the use of the improved machinery would be of practical value to the boys.

At present much of the fencing on the farm and about the yards is in poor condition and I would recommend that provision be made for putting it in proper condition, by repairing or building, as need be.

Most of the walks also are in bad condition and I would recommend the laying of asphalt walks around the main building and in front of the cottages, in all about one hundred rods. Seats with backs should be provided for the dining and playrooms to take the place of the benches and stools now in use.

The advisability has been urged in previous reports of the appointment of a state agent, whose duty it should be to look after the general welfare of the boys who have been paroled from the school—visiting them at times and keeping a record of their general conduct and treatment.

Industrial School for Boys.

The aid of such an officer would be of great advantage to the boys, and his reports would be of much statistical interest.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express the obligations of the school to those who have so kindly presented us with newspapers and periodicals; to the clergy of Waukesha, who have so cheerfully responded with their services whenever desired; to the society of Christian Endeavor for their earnest efforts to aid in the development of the moral and religious natures of the boys; and finally, I desire to express my sincere thanks to your honorable board for the kindly aid and advice with which you have ever supported me.

Respectfully yours,

M. J. REGAN,
Superintendent.

OCTOBER 1, 1892.

Statistical Tables.

STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population.

	1891	1892
Number on roll October 1, 1890 and 1891.....	423	342
Received by commitment.....	181	173
Returned from "out on ticket".....	17	15
	<u>621</u>	<u>530</u>
Released on parole.....	261	213
Discharged; 18 years old, law of 1882.....	3	
Escaped.....	12	11
Died.....	3	3
On roll October 1.....	<u>342</u>	<u>303</u>
Average number of boys during year.....	396	316
Highest number of boys at any one time.....	438	361
Lowest number of boys at any one time.....	339	280
Total number since July 1860.....	3160	3333
Total number dismissed, escaped and died.....	2818	3030
Leaving on record as above.....	342	303

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE NO. 3.

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDING -	Number committed.		Total from be- ginning.	Number returned.		Total received dur- ing year.	No. present at close of the year.			Whole number for year.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Dec. 31, 1860...	33	7	40	.....	.....	40	33	7	40	40
Sept. 30, 1861...	34	7	81	.....	.....	41	35	5	40	81
Sept. 30, 1862...	37	3	121	.....	.....	40	51	4	55	80
Sept. 30, 1863...	32	10	163	.....	1	43	59	13	72	98
Sept. 30, 1864...	74	9	246	.....	.....	83	117	20	137	155
Sept. 30, 1865...	85	22	353	1	.....	108	134	21	155	245
Sept. 30, 1866...	45	2	400	4	3	54	118	16	134	209
Sept. 30, 1867...	68	.....	468	4	11	83	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1868...	50	3	521	14	5	72	149	14	163	237
Sept. 30, 1869...	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	176	233
Sept. 30, 1870...	114	.....	698	3	.....	117	204	2	206	293
Sept. 30, 1871...	75	.....	773	6	1	82	237	2	239	288
Sept. 30, 1872...	107	.....	880	1	.....	108	278	.....	.....	347
Sept. 30, 1873...	89	.....	960	4	.....	84	281	.....	.....	362
Sept. 30, 1874...	115	.....	1,075	6	.....	121	301	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1875...	103	.....	1,178	8	.....	111	300	.....	.....	412
Sept. 30, 1876...	107	.....	1,285	8	.....	115	318	.....	.....	415
Sept. 30, 1877...	140	.....	1,425	13	.....	153	364	.....	.....	471
Sept. 30, 1878...	151	.....	1,576	12	.....	163	419	.....	.....	527
Sept. 30, 1879...	117	.....	1,693	8	.....	125	431	.....	.....	544
Sept. 30, 1880...	108	.....	1,801	10	.....	118	430	.....	.....	549
Sept. 30, 1881...	90	.....	1,891	5	.....	95	372	.....	.....	525
Sept. 30, 1882...	88	.....	1,979	7	.....	95	299	.....	.....	467
Sept. 30, 1883...	95	.....	2,074	8	.....	103	278	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1884...	113	.....	2,187	7	.....	120	297	.....	.....	398
Sept. 30, 1885...	89	.....	2,276	8	.....	97	293	.....	.....	394
Sept. 30, 1886...	121	.....	2,397	6	.....	127	325	.....	.....	420
Sept. 30, 1887...	127	.....	2,524	6	.....	133	340	.....	.....	461
Sept. 30, 1888...	135	.....	2,659	7	.....	142	376	.....	.....	483
Sept. 30, 1889...	157	.....	2,817	7	.....	164	406	.....	.....	540
Sept. 30, 1890...	162	.....	2,979	13	.....	175	423	.....	.....	581
Sept. 30, 1891...	181	.....	3,160	17	.....	198	342	.....	.....	621
Sept. 30, 1892...	173	.....	3,333	15	.....	188	303	.....	.....	530

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 3.

Nationality of parents of those received during the biennial period ending September 30, 1892.

American	70	Italian	1
Austrian	1	Negro	5
Bohemian	5	Norwegian	17
Belgian	9	Polish	22
Danes	4	Scotch	7
Dutch	5	Swiss	3
English	21	Swede	4
French	21	Unknown	9
German	101	Welsh	1
Hebrew	1		
Indian	1		354
Irish	46		==

TABLE NO. 4.

Social and Domestic Relations.

Both parents living	166	Mother and step-father	26
Parents separated	33	Father and step-mother	27
No parents	33	Unknown	1
Mother only	40		
Father only	28		354
			==

TABLE NO. 5

Birthplace of inmates.

States.		Countries.	
Connecticut	1	Belgium	4
Florida	1	Bohemia	1
Illinois	9	Canada	1
Indiana	1	Denmark	2
Iowa	9	England	1
Massachusetts	3	France	1
Michigan	6	Germany	25
Minnesota	8	Italy	1
Nebraska	1	Ireland	1
New Hampshire	2	Norway	6
New York	12	Poland	5
Ohio	2	Sweden	2
Pennsylvania	1	Switzerland	1
Wisconsin	231	Unknown	16
		Total	354
			==

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE No. 6.

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

COUNTIES.	Total number of boys committed	OFFENSES.										AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.							
		Assault.	Arson.	Burglary.	Carrying concealed weapons.	Forgery.	Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Rape.	Vagrancy.									
											9 to 10 years.	10 to 11 years.	11 to 12 years.	12 to 13 years.	13 to 14 years.	14 to 15 years.	15 to 16 years.	16 to 17 years.	17 to 18 years*.
Adams	11	3					1	6	1			1	1		3	2	3	1	
Ashland	1									1							1		
Barron																			
Bayfield																			
Brown	12	1	1	1			2	7		1	1	2	1		3	2	1	1	
Buffalo																			
Burnett																			
Calumet																			
Chippewa	7						4	3				1		2			2		
Clark	4	1					4												
Columbia	3						1	1	1			1	1	2	2				
Crawford	3	1					1	1	1										
Dane	5						2	2		1	1			1	1			1	
Dodge	5						2	3											
Door	2						2				1								
Douglas	3						3												
Dunn	2						2												
Eau Claire	3	1	1				1	1							1	1			
Florence	5	1	3												2	1		2	
Fond du Lac	1								1						1				
Forest	16	1					11	3		1		1	3	1	6	4	1		
Grant	4	1					1			2									
Green	1						1				1								
Green Lake	5	3					1	1					2		1		1	1	
Iowa	4		2				1	1					1		1		1	1	
Jackson	5						4	1		1									
Jackson	4						1	1			1								
Jefferson	6		1				2	3			1		1	1	2	1		1	
Juneau	2						1	1		1									
Kenosha	2						2								2				
Kewaunee	2						1	1			1				1				
La Crosse	10		3				4	3		1	1		2		3	2		1	
La Fayette	2						1	1							2				
Langlade	1	1																1	
Lincoln																			
Manitowoc	10						6	4					2	2		2	3	1	
Marathon	1						1											1	
Marinette	5						3	1		1			1	1	1				
Marquette																			
Milwaukee	79	3	1	6	1	1	1	62	4	1	7	5	9	11	9	8	10	17	
Monroe	4						2	2											
Oconto	6						6						2	1	4		1		
Oneida	2							2											
Outagamie	14						10		4			1	4	3	1	1		1	
Ozaukee																			
Pepin																			
Pierce	2						2						1						
Polk	2								1					1					
Portage	2												1	1					
Price	1																		
Price	1																		
Racine	5							3	1								1	2	
Richland	2										1								
Rock	4						1	3				1		1					

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.

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

COUNTIES.	Total number of boys committed.	OFFENSE.								AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.										
		Assault.	Arson.	Burglary.	Carrying concealed weapons.	Forgery.	Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Rape.	Vagrancy.	9 to 10 years.	10 to 11 years.	11 to 12 years.	12 to 13 years.	13 to 14 years.	14 to 15 years.	15 to 16 years.	16 to 17 years.	17 to 18 years.	
St. Croix	7	1					3		2	1										
Sauk	7						7					2	1							
Sawyer												1	1	1	1					
Shawano	1						1													
Sheboygan	5		2							2										
Taylor	5																	2	1	
Trempealeau	2						4					1			2				1	
Vernon	2								2						1					
Walworth	2						2		4	1									3	
Washburn	1						1													
Washington	2						2					1			1					
Waukesha	2						2					1			1				1	
Waupaca	7						5		2		1		2		1				1	
Waushara	2						2				1			1	2				1	
Winnebago	24	1	2			12	5		7		1	1	5	6	5	2	2	2	1	
Wood	5					5				2		1	2						1	
Total	354	18	5	18	1	1	141		146	2	22	7	24	29	44	49	59	69	36	37
	854						324								324					

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE NO. 7.

Division of labor at the close of the biennial period.

Bakery and boy's kitchen	13	Pickets	4
Boot and shoe factory	4	Sock factory	134
Carpenter shop	2	Store	1
Engine room	3	School room	4
Family cottages	40	Tailor shop	21
Errand boys	2	Teamsters, barn and farm work	28
Laundry	30	Yard	
Office	2		
Officer's kitchen	7		303
Main building	2		
Paint shop	4		

TABLE NO. 8.

Amount of work dyne in Boot and Shoe Factory during biennial period.

Men's and boy's boots, dozens	11
Men's and boy's shoes, dozens	325
Boots and shoes, repaired, dozens	393

TABLE NO. 9.

Amount of work done in Sock Factory.

Machine made socks, dozens	24,618
----------------------------------	--------

TABLE NO. 10.

Amount of work done in Tailor Shop.

Aprons	264
Blouses	233
Caps	752
Jackets	771
Overalls	563
Pants	1,723
Vests	356

Principal's Report.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To *M. J. Regan, Superintendent Wisconsin Industrial School:*

The following is the report of the schools for the two years ending September 30, 1892 :

	1891	1892
Number under instruction at the beginning of the year.....	423	342
Number newly committed during the year.....	181	173
Number returned during the year.....	17	15
Number under instruction during the year.....	621	530
Number that left.....	279	127
Number on roll September 30.....	342	303
Number received that could not write.....	32	14
Began reading from first reader.....	67	49
Began reading from second reader.....	53	40
Began reading from third reader.....	40	34
Began reading from fourth reader.....	21	50
	181	173
Entered 1st grade.....	118	90
Entered 2nd grade.....	20	23
Entered 3rd grade.....	29	30
Entered 4th grade.....	7	16
Entered 5th grade.....	5	7
Entered 6th grade.....	2	7

The boys are in two divisions, one of which works in the morning and goes to the school in the afternoon, and vice versa. At present there are six grades in the afternoon school and five in the morning. The morning 6th grade was discontinued about six months ago, as at that time one grade was sufficient to accommodate all who reached it.

The following tables show the work and attendance by grades :

Industrial School for Boys.

MORNING SCHOOLS.

FIRST GRADE—MISS D. PARTRIDGE, TEACHER.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance	23	26
Number in reading (1st).....	15	18
Number in reading (2nd).....	8	8
Number in language.....	23	26
Number in arithmetic (oral).....	23	26
Number in writing and spelling.....	23	26

SECOND GRADE—S. P. GILMORE, TEACHER.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance	28	29
Number in reading (2nd).....	28	29
Number in language.....	28	29
Number in arithmetic (oral).....	15	14
Number in arithmetic.....	13	15
Number in geography (oral).....	15	14
Number in geography (introduc.).....	13	15
Number in writing and spelling.....	28	29

THIRD GRADE.—MISS M. DUFFY AND C. H. JOHNSON, TEACHERS.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance.....	28	23
Number in reading (3rd).....	28	23
Number in language.....	28	23
Number in arithmetic.....	28	23
Number in geography (introduc.).....	28	23
Number in writing and spelling.....	28	23

Principal's Report.

FOURTH GRADE.—MISS M. LOVE AND J. FITZGERALD, TEACHERS.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance.....	29	28
Number in raading (4th).....	29	28
Number in language.....	29	28
Number in arithmetic.....	29	28
Number in geography (large).....	29	28
Number in physiology.....	29	28
Number in writing and spelling.....	29	28

FIFTH GRADE—MISS E. WIEMAN, TEACHER.

	1891	1892
Number in attendance.....	27	25
Number in language.....	27	25
Number in arithmetic.....	27	25
Number in geography.....	27	25
Number in physiology.....		13
Number in history.....	27	12
Number in writing and spelling.....	27	25

SIXTH GRADE.

	1891	1892
Number in attendance.....	20	
Number in language.....	20	
Number in arithmetic.....	20	
Number in geography.....	20	
Number in history.....	20	
Number in constitution.....	9	
Number in writing and spelling.....	20	

Industrial School for Boys.

AFTERNOON SCHOOLS.

FIRST GRADE, R. JOHNSON, TEACHER.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance.....	27	20
Number in reading (1st).....	17	11
Number in reading 2nd).....	10	9
Number in language.....	27	20
Number in arithmetic (oral).....	27	20
Number in writing and spelling.....	27	20

SECOND GRADE—MISS D. PARTRIDGE AND MISS E. WIEMAN, TEACHERS.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance.....	33	30
Number in reading (2nd).....	33	30
Number in language.....	33	30
Number in arithmetic (oral).....	17	13
Number in arithmetic.....	16	17
Number in geography (oral).....	..	13
Number in geography (introduc).....	16	17
Number in writing and spelling.....	33	30

THIRD GRADE—MISS M. DUFFY, TEACHER.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance.....	35	28
Number in reading (3rd).....	35	28
Number in language.....	35	28
Number in arithmetic.....	35	28
Number in geography (introduc).....	35	28
Number in writing and spelling.....	35	28

Principal's Report.

FOURTH GRADE.—J. FITZGERALD, TEACHER.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance	34	30
Number in reading (4th).....	34	30
Number in language	34	30
Number in arithmetic	34	30
Number in geography (large)	34	30
Number in physiology	34	30
Number in writing and spelling.....	34	30

FIFTH GRADE.—MISS M. LOVE, TEACHER.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance.....	33	25
Number in language.....	33	25
Number in arithmetic.....	33	25
Number in geography	33	25
Number in physiology.....	33	14
Number in history.....	33	11
Number in writing and spelling.....	33	25

SIXTH GRADE.—W. A. DENNIS, TEACHER.

	1891.	1892.
Number in attendance.....	25	39
Number in language.....	25	39
Number in arithmetic.....	25	39
Number in geography	25	25
Number in history	25	39
Number in constitution	10	14
Number in writing and spelling	25	.....

Industrial School for Boys.

The text books in use are as follows: Readers, Harper; language, Reed and Kellogg; arithmetic, Robinson and Model; geography, Harper; physiology, Smith; United States history, Barnes; constitution, Wright; spelling, Reed; copy books Spencerian.

As the present principal has occupied the position only a short time, a detailed report, further than given in the tables, will not be attempted. It will be the endeavor to make the work as systematic and progressive as the necessarily adverse conditions will permit.

This report is respectfully submitted,

W. A. DENNIS,

Principal

Librarian's Report.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Our library at present contains about six hundred and thirty volumes in fair condition.

While many of our boys are too young to be expected to peruse these books with interest, yet among the boys who are able to read thoroughly and understandingly, a good interest is manifested and we circulate weekly from one hundred to one hundred and fifty volumes.

Since the expiration of the subscriptions for Harper's Young People and Wide Awake there have been no magazines or other reading matter provided, except such papers as accumulated in the office during each week. These are distributed among the families every Sunday morning.

I would respectfully suggest that such periodicals and daily papers as shall seem desirable to furnish interesting and profitable reading be provided to circulate in place of those discontinued.

It is nearly two years since we have received any accessions to the number of volumes in the library, consequently it is with some difficulty that our number of books is kept complete and the more popular volumes in fit condition for circulation. An addition of one hundred volumes would put the library in good condition for a time and be very thankfully received.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. H. JOHNSON,

Librarian.

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1890.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this acc't dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusement and instruc- tion	\$2,186 35	\$954 91		\$3,141 26
Armory	49 15	3 27		52 42
Barn, farm and garden..	12,353 15	1,056 57		13,409 72
Boot and shoe factory...	12,246 58	3,673 05		15,919 63
Clothing.....	4,262 71	5,550 58	\$1,590 25	11,403 54
Discount				
Drug and medical dept.	63 20	644 66		707 86
Engine and boilers.....	2,334 37	114 39		2,448 76
Elopers.....		333 95		333 95
Freight and express (not classified).....		64 01		64 01
Fire apparatus	5,203 11			5,203 11
Fuel.....	3,048 35	5,111 84		8,160 19
Furniture	4,861 05	113 25		4,974 30
Gas and other lights ...	3,279 30	1,463 36		4,742 66
Hides and pelts.....			57 12	57 12
House furnishing.....	10,374 17	2,288 90		13,023 07
Laundry	753 52	25 27	72 00	850 79
Library	356 90	146 71		503 61
Machinery and tools ...	342 15	57 46		399 61
Miscellaneous.....		418 13		418 13
Officers' expenses.....		36 70		36 70
Print., post., stat. & tel.	438 53	748 20		1,186 73
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	214,495 09			214,495 09
Repairs and renewals...	379 80	1,463 09		1,842 89
Scraps			162 68	162 68
Sock factory.....	8,120 32	10,305 05		18,425 37
Subsistence	1,791 39	15,371 15	5,684 26	22,846 80
Wages and salaries.....		18,104 86		18,104 86
Indebtedness		67 51		67 51
Totals	\$287,299 19	\$68,116 87	\$7,566 31	\$362,982 37
Discount		137 9		
		\$67 978 89		\$303,739 86
Net expenses				\$59,242 51

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.

Inventory September 30, 1891.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,994 06			\$1,994 06		1,147 20
49 15			49 15		3 27
10,026 51	260 46	5,684 26	15,971 23	2,561 51	
4,927 59	7,750 55	1,545 25	14,223 39		1,696 24
3,993 27	11 01		4,004 28		7,399 26
		137 98	137 98	137 98	
72 53			72 53		635 33
2,337 55			2,337 55		111 21
					333 95
					64 01
4,651 61			4,651 61		551 50
3,408 71			3,408 71		4,751 43
4,740 70			4,740 70		233 60
61 45		2,893 50	2,954 95		1,737 71
	57 12		57 12		
10,329 57	3 06		10,332 63		2,690 44
696 94			696 94		153 85
422 40			422 40		81 21
350 14			350 14		49 47
	2 00		2 00		416 13
					36 70
446 30			446 30		740 43
214,495 09			214,495 09		
487 52		162 68	650 20		1,192 69
	162 68		162 68		
9,765 33	9,675 11	45 00	19,485 44	1,060 07	
1,919 78	31 98	129 12	2,080 88		20,765 92
	11 90		11 90		18,092 96
					67 51
\$275,176 20	\$17,965 87	\$10,597 79	\$303,739 86	3,759 56	\$63,002 07
					3,759 56
					\$59,242 51
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control					2,380 44
					\$61,622 95

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1891.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count.	Total.
Amusements	\$952 80	\$360 00		\$1,312 80
Armory	49 15			49 15
Barn, farm and garden	10,026 51	1,397 80		11,424 31
Boot and shoe factory.....	4,927 59	2,209 74		7,137 33
Clothing.....	3,993 27	2,220 71	\$1,225 78	7,439 76
Discount				
Drug and medical dept.	72 53	716 15		788 68
Elopers		299 40		299 40
Engines and boilers.....	2,337 55	284 95		2,622 50
Fire apparatus.....	4,651 61			4,651 61
Freight and express, not classified		42 06		42 06
Fuel	3,408 71	4,232 62		7,641 33
Furniture.....	4,740 70	61 75		4,802 45
Gas and other lights.....	61 45	1,338 97		1,400 42
Hides and pelts			25 00	25 00
House furnishing.....	10,329 57	2,449 07		12,778 64
Laundry	696 94	239 29	60 00	996 23
Library	422 40	10 98		433 38
Machinery and tools.....	350 14	77 64		427 78
Means of instructicn.....	1,041 26	427 40		1,468 66
Miscellaneous		561 87		561 87
Officers expenses		39 60		39 60
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	446 30	470 34		916 64
Real estate, including buildings.....	214,495 09			214,495 09
Repairs and renewals....	487 52	1,982 69		2,470 21
Scraps			49 26	49 26
Sock factory	9,765 33	4,234 54		13,999 87
Subsistence.....	1,919 78	13,855 68	5,590 08	21,365 54
Wages and salaries.....		17,961 07		17,961 07
Totals	\$275,176 20	\$55,474 32	\$6,950 12	\$337,600 64
Discounts		46 94		
		\$55,427 38		\$288,643 39
Net expenses.....				\$48,957 25

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

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

Inventory September 30, 1892.	Cash re- ceived on this account	Transferred from this account.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
921 20			921 20		391 60
49 15			49 15		
10,962 31	566 55	5,615 08	17,143 94	5,719 63	
2,935 06	1,962 41	1,201 75	6,099 22		1,038 11
1,720 68	61 67		1,782 35		5,657 41
		46 94	46 94	46 94	
105 79	56		106 35		682 33
					299 40
2,323 72			2,323 72		298 78
4,651 61			4,651 61		
					42 06
5,061 28			5,061 28		2,580 05
4,720 85			4,720 85		81 60
48 75			48 75		1,351 67
	25 00		25 00		
11,337 73	1 10		11,338 83		1,439 81
706 10			706 10		290 13
464 20			464 20	30 82	
397 77			397 77		30 01
1,052 98			1,052 98		415 68
					561 87
					39 60
439 61			439 61		477 03
214,495 09			214,495 09		
445 64		49 26	494 90		1,975 31
	49 25		49 26		
4,416 63	9,855 95	24 03	14,296 66	296 79	
1,827 62	13 23	60 00	1,900 05		19,464 69
	26 78		26 78		17,934 29
\$269,083 82	\$12,562 51	\$6,997 06	\$288,643 39	\$6,094 18	\$55,051 43
					\$6,094 18
					\$48,957 25
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control					\$2,380 44
					\$51,337 69

Current Expense Fund.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1891.

1890, Oct. 1.	Balance		\$26,394 73
1891, Jan'y 1.	From counties		10,409 33
April 21	Appropriation, chapter 257		100,000 00
June 30.	Returned balance from board of supervision		689 36
Sept. 30. 1891.	From steward for sundries during the year		17,965 87
April 29	Appropriation for sock factory returned to state treasury	\$10,000 00	
July 30.	Transferred for expense of board of control	2,380 44	
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	67,978 89	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$73,998 35	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	920 35	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	181 26	
		75,099 96	
		<u>\$155,459 29</u>	<u>\$155,459 29</u>

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1892.

1891. Oct. 1.	Balance		\$75,099 96
1892, Jan'y 1.	From counties		9,627 89
Sept. 30. 1892.	From steward for sundries during the year		12,562 51
July 14.	Transferred for expense of board of control	\$2,330 44	
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses during the year	55,427 38	
	Balance of appropriation in state treasury	\$32,531 06	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	6,881 58	
	Balance in hand of steward of institution	69 90	
		39,482 54	
		<u>\$97,290 36</u>	<u>\$97,290 36</u>
1892. Oct. 1.	Balance available		<u>\$39,482 54</u>

Moneys Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEY RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

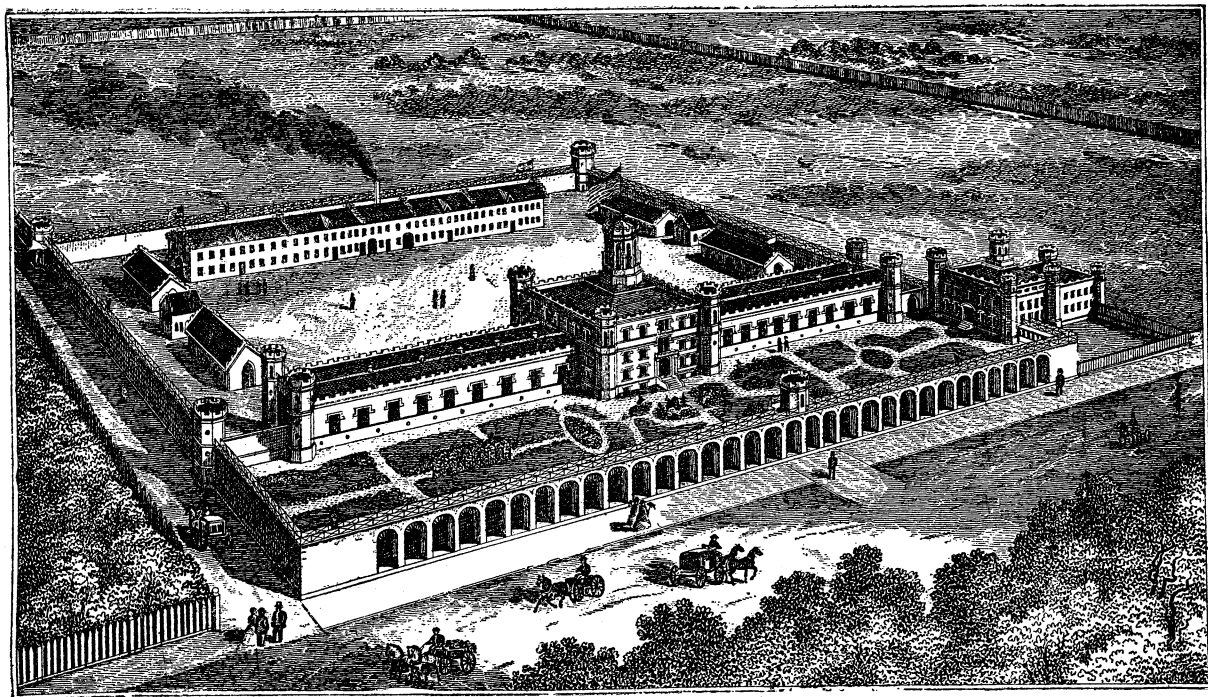
Classification.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$260 46	\$556 55
Boot and shoe factory.....	7750 55	1962 41
Clothing.....	11 01	61 67
Drugs and medicines.....		56
Hides, pelts and tallow.....	57 12	25 00
House furnishing.....	3 06	1 10
Miscellaneous.....	2 00	
Scraps.....	162 68	49 26
Sock factory.....	9675 11	9855 95
Subsistence.....	31 98	13 23
Wages and salaries.....	11 90	26 78
Totals.....	19036 34	12552 51

Industrial School for Boys.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Quality.	Value.	Quality.	Value.
Apples, Sib. crab.	6 bu.	\$3 00	2 bu.	\$1 00
Asparagus.	28 bu.	56 00	39 bu.	78 00
Barley.	517 bu.	310 20	323 bu.	193 80
Beans.	100 bu.	175 00	50 bu.	100 00
Beets.	116 bu.	23 20	100 bu.	18 00
Beef.	1,921 lbs.	134 47	1,151 lbs.	69 06
Beans, green.			4 bu.	2 00
Cabbage.	3,197 heads	95 91	2,711 heads	81 33
Cauliflowers.	343 heads	17 15	99 heads	9 90
Carrots.	1,102 bu.	165 30	1,000 bu.	150 00
Currants.	9½ bu.	9 25	4½ bu.	9 00
Cucumbers.	8 bu.	4 00	19½ bu.	9 75
Calves.	11 heads	110 00	16 heads	160 00
Corn.	3,000 bu.	600 00	1,800 bu.	360 00
Corn, green.	60 bu.	24 00	186 bu.	74 40
Cornstalks.	75 tons	263 50	50 tons	175 00
Celery.	8,000 heads	100 00	6,000 heads	75 00
Hay.	160 tons	800 00	150 tons	1,200 00
Lettuce.	62 bu.	62 00	20 bu.	20 00
Milk.	25,448 gal.	2,544 80	21,472 gal.	3,435 52
Mangels.	806 bu.	100 00	590 bu.	62 00
Onions.	122 bu.	73 20	128 bu.	128 00
Oats.	2,368 bu.	592 00	2,712 bu.	678 00
Parsnips.	50 bu.	20 00	50 bu.	20 00
Potatoes.	1,200 bu.	300 00	200 bu.	130 00
Pieplant.	45 bu.	22 50	34 bu.	17 00
Popcorn.	18 bu.	10 80	18 bu.	10 80
Pork.	26,262 lbs.	1,313 10	8,660 lbs.	433 00
Pigs.	12 heads	42 00	60 heads	210 00
Pumpkins.	50 loads	37 50	50 loads	37 50
Peas, green.	273 bu.	136 50	86 bu.	43 00
Peas.	37 bu.	22 20		
Radishes.	11 bu.	33 00	21 bu.	63 00
Raspberries.	12 bu.	36 00	28½ bu.	86 00
Rye.	145 bu.	116 00	70 bu.	42 00
Salsify.	100 bu.	25 00	100 bu.	25 00
Strawberries.	31 bu.	93 00	109½ bu.	329 25
Straw.	60 tons	240 00	50 tons	200 00
Squash.	3 tons	30 00	2½ tons	31 25
Spinach.	43 bu.	8 60	42 bu.	8 40
Turkeys.	60	30 00	25	25 00
Tomatoes.	50 bu.	25 00	28 bu.	14 00
Veal.	1,893 lbs.	113 58	1,557 lbs.	93 42
Turnips.			1,530 bu.	153 00
Total.		\$8,916 76		\$9,061 88





The State Prison, Waupun.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

FOR THE
Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.

OFFICERS.

P. B. LAMOREUX,	- - - - -	WARDEN AND STEWARD.
JOHN C. GEBHART,	- - - - -	DEPUTY WARDEN.
JACOB FUSS,	- - - - -	CLERK.
REV. T. J. BROWN,	- - - - -	CHAPLAIN.
REV. E. ALLEN,	- - - - -	CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.
W. A. McCORN, M. D.,	- - - - -	PHYSICIAN.
MISS PHOEBE C. GRIDER,	- - - - -	MATRON FEMALE PRISON.
MISS GERTIE FULLER	- - - - -	ASSISTANT MATRON.
M. C. CLARKE,	- - - - -	TREASURER

Warden's Report.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON,

WAUPUN, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

To the State Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of this institution, with tables, for the two years ending September 30, 1892.

On assuming the management of the state prison, July 15, 1891, I found confined therein five hundred and forty-five prisoners. Since that time the population has steadily decreased and is now, at the close of the fiscal year, '92, four hundred and ninety-eight, of which seventy-seven are life prisoners. The average during the year ending September 30, 1891, was five hundred and thirty-five, and during the year ending September 30, 1892, five hundred and nineteen.

Under chapter 390, laws of 1889, giving courts the power to sentence prisoners to a general term, only one prisoner was received during the last year. Of those discharged reports are received in only one or two cases. The law does not seem to meet with much favor and it is my opinion that no prisoners should be sentenced under it, but I would strongly recommend the enactment of a law placing some limit to the term of life prisoners, in cases where their conduct has been perfect.

Several attempts to escape have been made, but I find satisfaction in being able to report that all who have made the attempt during my term of office, were recaptured and none is missing. One of the most notable cases of this

The State Prison.

kind was the attempt of three life prisoners, all of them employed in the laundry, on the afternoon of November 11, 1891. They had been at work for six or seven months on a tunnel from the laundry through the north shop to the main wall on the north side, and through which they made their escape. They were recaptured next morning on Mackford Prairie and returned to prison. The reward of \$100.00 for the recapture of each was promptly paid.

There are now confined in the prison eight prisoners sentenced by United States courts, who, under a law passed by Congress, are not permitted to work under contract and have to be employed by the state. The government pays \$2.00 a week for their maintenance, and \$20.00 for going-out suits, and cash on their discharge.

The legislature at the last session passed a law that no person confined in any penal institution in this state shall be compelled to perform any factory work on a legal holiday. This increases the number of holidays from two and one-half days heretofore observed to six days, and during the year in which the general election is held, to seven days, and decreasing the amount to be received from convict labor from \$700 to \$800 a year.

It is my opinion that a system should be introduced for the grading of prisoners, and it seems to me foolish and a waste of time and money to turn out prisoners, who have already served one or more terms. Section 4736, of the statutes, extending the term of such prisoners, does not seem to be well enforced.

The results from the farm during the past year were highly satisfactory and yielded quite a large profit. A new barn is very much needed, and I would recommend that steps be taken at once to erect a large and commodious one. A greenhouse for flowers and plants also seems to be a necessity, as they cannot be kept during the winter under the present system.

Although the population has decreased during the past

Warden's Report.

year, it is evident that in a very short time the prison will be overcrowded, and provision should be made for additional cell room, also a dining room is much needed, which would prevent the destruction of food and thereby lessen the expense considerably. I would also renew the recommendation made in former reports for a safe and comfortable place for the keeping of insane convicts.

The financial results ought to be satisfactory to the taxpayers of the state, and the expenditures in my opinion cannot be materially decreased. On the contrary, I deem it beneficial to the institution to give better and more generous food to the prisoners.

I estimate the expenditures for the two years, from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1894, to be as follows:

Armory.....	\$100
Clothing.....	10,000
Convicts discharged and earnings.....	1,000
Drugs and medicines.....	1,800
Engines and boilers.....	550
Fuel.....	12,000
House furnishing.....	3,000
Lights.....	2,000
Laundry.....	600
Means of instruction.....	500
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	650
Repairs and renewals.....	2,000
Subsistence.....	65,000
Tobacco.....	600
Wages and salaries.....	45,000
New barn on farm.....	1,000
Green house.....	500
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	500
	\$152,300
I estimate the receipts to be:	
From convict labor.....	\$118,000
United States.....	2,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2,300
	\$122,300
Amount to be supplied by appropriation for the next two years.....	\$30,000

I would further recommend the putting in of an electric light plant, for the reason that it would be cheaper and more satisfactory than the present system and the danger from fire would not be so great.

The State Prison.

The discipline of the prison has been good, and there is no serious insubordination to be reported.

The relations with the contractors remain pleasant and harmonious and the amounts for contract labor are paid promptly.

Your attention is invited to the accompanying reports of the chaplains and physician, giving in detail the affairs of their respective departments.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. B. LAMOREUX,

Warden.

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 1

Admissions and discharges.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Number confined Oct. 1st, 1890.....		515	17	532
Received during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1891....		259	9	268
Received during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1892....		242	7	249
		1,016	33	1,049
		Male.	Female.	
Discharged during the year ending				
Sept. 30th, 1891.....		248	11	
Died.....		7		
Escaped.....		2		
Transferred to hospital, insane.....		3		
Discharged during the year ending				
Sept. 30th, 1892.....		263	5	
Died.....		4		
Committed suicide.....		2		
Transferred to hospital, insane.....		6		
		535	16	551
Remaining Sept. 30th, 1892.....		481	17	498

Average number during the year

ending September 30, 1892.....	519
ending September 30, 1891.....	535
ending September 30, 1890.....	523
ending September 30, 1889.....	463
ending September 30, 1888.....	441
ending September 30, 1887.....	448
ending September 30, 1886.....	456

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 2.

Whole number of days spent in prison.

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.	
<i>Whole number of days during the year.</i>				
Male.....	190,301		183,982	
Female	4,930		5,535	
		195,231		189,517
<i>Lost time.</i>				
Sundays and holidays.....	29,654		30,062	
Sick in hospital.....	1,722		1,599	
Sick in cellroom.....	4,241		2,362	
Solitary as per sentence.....	132		66	
Solitary as per punishment.....	186		212	
Dark cell.....	376		444	
Insane and idiotic.....	1,577		1,204	
Out on order of courts.....	10		37	
Old age.....	310		511	
Total.....		38,208		36,496
<i>Labor, not directly productive.</i>				
Inside gate.....	310		308	
Hospital attendants.....	346		575	
Tiertenders and barber.....	3,181		3,906	
Main building.....	911		652	
Tobacco shop.....	370		457	
Kitchen.....	2,935		3,341	
Bakers.....	1,064		815	
Butcher.....	359		315	
Laundry.....	1,498		1,503	
Barn and garden.....	2,510		1,791	
Farm.....	1,263		1,339	
Tailor and shoe shop.....	1,363		1,312	
Clothing department.....	608		615	
Lamp lighter.....	310		126	
Whitewasher.....	385		194	
Menders.....	1,410		1,274	
Female prisoners.....	4,930		5,535	
Yard.....	4,483		3,634	
Bean pickers.....	1,494		608	
Painters.....	257			
Tablewasher.....	107		126	
Total.....		30,094		28,426

Statistics.

TABLE NO. 2.—Continued.

Whole number of days spent in prison.

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.	
<i>Productive Labor.</i>				
Contractors.....		124,791		122,312
Engine and boilers.....		689		915
General repairs.....		1,449		1,368
Total	126,929		124,595	
Per cent. of lost time.....		19.56		19.26
Per cent. of labor not productive.....		15.41		15.00
Per cent. of productive labor.....		65.03		65.47

TABLE NO. 3.

Consolidated Statement of convict labor for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

MONTH.	Number of days work done.	Average number employed per day.	Total number of hours.	Deduction for Choremén	Total number of days charged.		Amount received.
October, 1890.....	11,115	412	108,274 25	2,165 29	10,610	8 56	\$5,305 44
November, 1890.....	10,073	403	100,778 30	2,015 34	9,876	2 56	4,938 15
December, 1890.....	10,863	418	108,656 35	2,173 08	10,648	3 27	5,324 17
January, 1891.....	11,033	408	110,358 15	2,207 10	10,815	1 5	5,407 55
February, 1891.....	9,625	401	96,275 50	1,925 31	9,435	19	4,717 51
March, 1891.....	10,417	401	104,219 58	2,084 24	10,213	5 34	5,106 78
April, 1891.....	10,228	392	102,279 50	2,045 36	10,023	4 14	5,011 71
May, 1891.....	10,029	401	100,238 43	2,004 46	9,823	3 57	4,911 69
June, 1891.....	10,712	412	107,127 47	2,142 33	10,498	5 14	5,249 26
July, 1891.....	10,536	405	105,061 55	2,101 14	10,296	41	5,148 03
August, 1891.....	10,104	374	101,062 15	2,021 14	9,904	1 1	4,952 05
September, 1891.....	10,056	382	100,586 15	2,011 43	9,857	4 32	4,928 72
Total.....	124,791	402	1,244,920 18	24,889 22	122,002	1 56	\$61,001 06

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.

Consolidated statement of convict labor for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

MONTH.	Number of days work done.	Average number employed per day.	Total number of hours.	Deduction for Choremen.		Total number of days charged.		Amount received.	
October, 1891.....	10,670	395 ⁷ / ₈	106,700 00	2,134	...	10,456	6...	5,228	30
November, ".....	9,769	407	97,657 20	1,953	09	9,570	4 11	4,785	21
December, ".....	10,428	401	104,271 30	2,085	25	10,218	6 5	5,109	34
January, 1892.....	9,985	399	99,846 ..	1,996	55	9,784	9 5	4,892	45
February, ".....	9,357	390	93,554 40	1,871	05	9,168	8 35	4,584	18
March, ".....	10,526	391	105,304 30	2,106	05	10,319	8 25	5,159	92
April, ".....	9,945	382	99,428 01	1,988	33	9,743	9 28	4,871	98
May, ".....	9,745	390	97,407 50	1,948	10	9,545	9 40	4,773	00
June, ".....	10,511	404	105,122 10	2,102	26	10,301	9 44	5,151	00
July, ".....	10,188	407	101,840 05	2,036	48	9,980	3 17	4,990	16
August, ".....	10,850	402	108,471 50	2,169	26	10,630	2 24	5,315	12
September, ".....	10,338	398	103,370 40	2,067	25	10,130	3 15	5,065	15
Total.....	122,312	397	1,222,974 36	24,459	27	119,851	5 09	59,925	81

Per cent of convicts employed on contract to number confined in prison for year ending

September 30, 1892.....	64.53	September 30, 1891.....	63.92
September 30, 1890.....	64.26	September 30, 1889.....	63.31
September 30, 1888.....	61.92		

Statistics.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 4.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Counties where convicted.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Ashland.....	12	11	Marathon.....	..	2
Barron.....	11	10	Marinette.....	6	7
Bayfield.....	1	2	Marquette.....	..	1
Brown.....	1	6	Milwaukee.....	7	6
Buffalo.....		2	Oconto.....	1	1
Calumet.....	1	1	Outagamie.....	1	5
Chippewa.....	9	5	Ozaukee.....	2	3
Clark.....	4	3	Oneida.....	4	6
Columbia.....	2	4	Pierce.....	2	2
Crawford.....	3	2	Price.....	3	9
Dane.....	15	9	Portage.....	4	4
Dodge.....	1	3	Polk.....	2	1
Dunn.....	2	2	Racine.....	5	6
Door.....	..	2	Richland.....	1	..
Douglas.....	13	16	Rock.....	7	6
Eau Claire.....	17	11	St Croix.....	5	1
Fond du Lac.....	5	2	Sauk.....	5	3
Forest.....	1	..	Sawyer.....	1	1
Florence.....	4	1	Shawano.....	3	..
Grant.....	7	8	Sheboygan.....	4	..
Green.....	..	1	Taylor.....	2	1
Green Lake.....	2	..	Vernon.....	5	2
Iowa.....	..	1	Walworth.....	..	3
Jackson.....	5	3	Waukesha.....	5	12
Jefferson.....	2	..	Winnebago.....	8	6
Juneau.....	..	1	Waupaca.....	..	5
Kenosha.....	4	4	Wood.....	8	5
Kewaunee.....	2	..	Washington.....	..	4
La Crosse.....	25	24	Washburn.....	1	1
Langlade.....	5	1	United States courts....	8	4
Lafayette.....	..	1	Recaptured.....	..	1
Lincoln.....	1	2			
Manitowoc.....	1	1			
Monroe.....	12	2			
				268	249

*Statistics.**Residence when arrested.*

Counties.	1891.	1892.	Counties.	1891.	1892.
Adams	1	..	Marathon .....	..	2
Ashland	8	3	Marinette	5	4
Barron	8	5	Milwaukee	11	13
Bayfield .....	..	1	Marquette .....	..	1
Brown	2	3	Monroe	4	1
Buffalo .....	..	3	Oconto .....	..	1
Clark	3	1	Outagamie	2	..
Calumet .....	..	1	Oneida	2	3
Chippewa	3	2	Pierce	1	2
Columbia	2	5	Pepin .....	..	1
Crawford	2	..	Polk	2	..
Dane	9	3	Price .....	..	1
Dodge .....	..	1	Portage	3	2
Dunn	1	3	Racine	1	4
Door	2	2	Richland	2	..
Douglas	7	5	Rock	4	3
Eau Claire	7	4	St. Croix	1	2
Fond du Lac	1	1	Sauk	3	..
Grant	7	6	Sawyer	2	1
Green .....	..	1	Shawano	5	..
Green Lake	2	1	Sheboygan	3	..
Iowa .....	..	1	Taylor	1	1
Jackson	7	2	Trempealeau .....	..	1
Juneau .....	..	2	Vernon	4	1
Kewaunee	2	..	Waukesha	4	4
Kenosha	1	2	Winnebago	3	3
Langlade	3	..	Waupaca	1	5
La Crosse	5	8	Wood	5	2
La Fayette	1	..	Washburn	1	1
Lincoln	1	2	Washington .....	..	1
Manitowoc	1	1			
			Total	154	129
				==	==
	1891.	1892.	States and Territories—	1891.	1892.
Arizona	1	..	Maryland	1	..
Arkansas .....	..	1	Missouri	7	..
Connecticut	1	1	Michigan	11	8
California	3	..	New York	13	16
Colorado	2	..	Nebraska	1	..
Dakota	1	..	New Hampshire	1	..
Illinois	14	28	New Jersey	1	1
Iowa	2	5	Ohio	12	6
Indiana	2	2	Pennsylvania	4	8
Kansas	2	2	Tennessee .....	..	1
Kentucky .....	..	2	Wyoming	1	..
Minnesota	19	17	Washington	1	..
Massachussets	1	1			
				101	100
				==	==
Canada	5	8	No home	8	11
Mexico .....	..	1		==	==

The State Prison.

Religious instruction.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Protestants.....	116	95	Jew....	1	2
Catholics.....	98	117	No religion.....	52	35
Quaker.....	1	..		268	249
				==	==

Ages.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Under 20 years.....	29	36	From 50 to 60 years....	12	9
From 20 to 30 years....	131	114	From 60 to 70 years....	2	3
From 30 to 40 years....	68	62		268	249
From 40 to 50 years....	26	25		==	==

Habits.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Intemperate.....	72	74	Temperate.....	44	39
Moderate.....	152	136		268	249
				==	==

Sex.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Male.....	259	242	Female.....	9	7
				268	249
				==	==

Conjugal relations.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Married.....	69	53	Widowers.....	10	12
Single....	185	176	Divorced.....	3	6
Widows.....	1	2		268	249
				==	==

Color.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
White.....	258	242	Indian.....	5	1
Black.....	2	1	Half Indian.....	3	1
Mulatto.....	..	4		268	249
				==	==

Statistics.

How often sentenced.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
First time.....	235	230	Third time.....	3	2
Second time.....	29	15	Fourth time.....	1	2
				<u>268</u>	<u>249</u>
				<u><u>268</u></u>	<u><u>249</u></u>

Education.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Read and write English.	215	204	Read and write Danish.	1	...
Read and write German	12	11	Read and write Swede.	1	...
Read and write Polish..	1	2	Read and write Italian.	1	...
Read and write Bohe-	...	1	Read and write Arabian	...	1
mian.....			Read and write French.	...	2
Read and write Norwe-	...	1	Read only	7	6
gian	2	2	Neither read nor write.	28	20
				<u>268</u>	<u>249</u>
				<u><u>268</u></u>	<u><u>249</u></u>

Terms of Sentence.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
During life..	9	5	Two years and six mo.	1	7
Twenty-five years	1	..	Two years.....	46	43
Twenty-four years.....	..	1	One year and nine mo..	..	1
Twenty years.....	..	1	One year and six mo...	31	12
Seventeen years.....	1	..	One year and four mo..	..	1
Fourteen years	2	1	One year and three mo..	3	2
Twelve years.....	..	2	One year and one mo...	1	1
Ten years.....	5	1	One year.....	115	110
Seven years.....	2	1	Nine months.....	2	3
Six years.....	2	2	Six months.....	3	5
Five years.....	8	20	General terms.....	14	1
Four years.....	6	11		<u>268</u>	<u>249</u>
Three years and six mo.	..	1		<u><u>268</u></u>	<u><u>249</u></u>
Three years.	18	18			

The State Prison.

		<i>Crime.</i>			
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Assault with intent to kill.....	9	5	Murder third degree....	6	1
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	7	14	Manslaughter first degree.....	..	3
Assault with intent to rape.....	8	7	Manslaughter third degree.....	4	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	..	1	Manslaughter fourth degree.....	3	2
Arson.....	2	..	Making false pension claim.....	1	..
Adultery.....	13	8	Obtaining money or goods under false pretenses.....	10	4
Abandoning family....	2	..	Obstructing R. R. track	1	2
Assault and robbery....	2	..	Polygamy.....	..	2
Burglary.....	80	62	Perjury.....	1	..
Being drunk, second offense.....	1	..	Passing counterfeit money.....	1	..
Blackmail.....	1	1	Robbery.....	14	5
Bigamy.....	1	1	Rape.....	4	4
Embezzlement.....	3	2	Receiving stolen goods.	1	3
Forgery.....	14	14	Seduction.....	..	1
Fornication.....	..	2	Sodomy.....	4	1
Horse stealing.....	6	2	Selling whiskey to Indians.....	3	..
Incest.....	1	4	Tramps.....	2	..
Keeping house of ill fame.....	3	5			
Larceny of all grades ..	55	88			
Murder first degree....	8	5			
Murder second degree..	3	..			
				268	249

*Statistics.**Profession or trade.*

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Agents and salesmen...	7	6	Lather	1	..
Bricklayers	3	1	Lithographer .....	..	1
Bakers	1	3	Masons	2	..
Blacksmiths	2	5	Miners	1	2
Barbers	3	3	Moulders	1	1
Boilermakers	2	1	Machinists	4	5
Brakemen	15	13	Musician	1	..
Butchers	3	..	Millwright	1	..
Bookkeepers	5	5	Nurseryman .....	..	1
Broommaker	1	..	Painters	5	6
Brass finisher	1	1	Printers	3	9
Bootblack	1	..	Physicians .....	..	3
Brewer .....	..	1	Plasterers	1	2
Clerks	4	3	Paperhanger	1	..
Carpenters	9	5	Peddlers	2	1
Cooks	8	7	Porters and waiters...	4	7
Cigarmakers	5	3	Plumbers	2	1
Coopers	1	2	Rivermen	3	6
Clergyman	1	..	Roofer	1	..
Chairmaker	1	..	Stonecutters .....	..	4
Candy maker .....	..	1	Scalers	2	..
Engineers	4	3	Soapmaker .....	..	1
Farmers and farm la-			Shoemakers	6	3
borers	27	16	Sailors	2	1
Firemen	6	9	Steamfitters	3	..
Harnessmakers	2	..	Saloonkeepers	2	..
Housekeepers and ser-			Storekeeper	1	..
vants	9	6	Teamsters	7	5
Hotelkeeper	1	..	Teacher .....	..	1
Hostlers	5	4	Tailors	2	3
Ironworker .....	..	1	Tinner .....	..	1
Laborers, no trade...	63	69	Telegraph operators...	1	1
Lumbermen	17	15	Uphosterer	1	..
Lawyer	1	..	Wireworker .....	..	1
				268	249
				==	==

*The State Prison.**Nativity.*

		1891.	1892.			1891.	1892.
Native.—				Foreign.—			
Arkansas .....	..	1		Austria.....	..	1	
Colorado.....	1	..		Africa	1	..	
California.....	..	2		Arabia .....	..	1	
Connecticut	2	1		Belgium .....	..	1	
Illinois.....	13	21		Bohemia.....	..	1	
Iowa.....	6	4		Canada.....	23	23	
Indiana	4	2		Denmark	1	1	
Kentucky.....	1	1		England.....	3	3	
Kansas .....	..	1		Germany.....	29	20	
Louisiana.....	..	1		Holland.....	..	1	
Maine.....	4	..		Ireland.....	5	7	
Minnesota	5	8		Italy.....	3	..	
Michigan.....	9	9		Mexico.....	..	1	
Missouri.....	1	2		Norway.....	5	4	
Maryland.....	2	1		Poland.....	2	1	
Massachusetts.....	4	1		South Wales.....	1	2	
New York.....	27	27		Sweden.....	5	3	
New Hampshire.....	1	..		Switzerland.....	..	1	
New Jersey.....	4	2					
Ohio.....	24	7				78	71
Pennsylvania.....	9	6					
Tennessee.....	1	1					
Vermont.....	..	1					
Wisconsin.....	72	69					
		<u>190</u>	<u>178</u>				

Nativity of parents.

	1891.	1892.
Father and mother born in the United States.....	102	96
Father and mother born in foreign countries	147	116
Father born in United States, mother in foreign country.....	6	11
Mother born in United States, father in foreign country.....	7	18
Not known.....	6	8
	<u>268</u>	<u>249</u>

Statistics.

TABLE NO. 5.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Expiration of time.....	16	18	Transferred to hospital		
Reduction of time.....	198	217	insane	3	6
Parole.....	16	12	Remanded for new trial	5	..
Governor's pardon.....	22	18	Died	7	4
President's pardon....	1	1	Committed suicide.....	..	2
President's commuta- tion.....	1	..	Escaped	2	..
Order of court.....	.	2		<u>271</u>	<u>280</u>

Per cent of pardons granted for the year ending	To average popula- tion.	To number dis- charged.
September 30, 1892.....	3.66	5.00
September 30, 1891.....	3.94	7.75
September 30, 1890.....	4.02	8.53
September 30, 1889.....	4.10	8.56
September 30, 1888.....	2.94	6.46
September 30, 1887.....	2.90	6.31
September 30, 1886.....	3.73	7.65
September 30, 1885.....	3.16	6.79

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 6.

*Prison population at the close of the year ending September 30th, 1892.**Counties where from.*

Adams	1	Marathon.....	4
Ashland.....	25	Monroe.....	10
Barron.....	18	Marquette.....	1
Bayfield.....	2	Oneida.....	5
Buffalo.....	1	Outagamie.....	6
Brown.....	11	Oconto.....	2
Calumet.....	5	Ozaukee.....	5
Chippewa.....	16	Pierce.....	6
Clark.....	5	Pepin.....	1
Crawford.....	5	Portage.....	9
Columbia.....	5	Polk.....	4
Douglas.....	26	Price.....	10
Dane.....	19	Richland.....	1
Dodge.....	5	Racine.....	9
Door.....	2	Rock.....	14
Dunn.....	4	St. Croix.....	6
Eau Claire.....	15	Shawano.....	2
Florence.....	1	Sauk.....	7
Fond du Lac.....	5	Sheboygan.....	6
Grant.....	10	Sawyer.....	2
Green.....	2	Taylor.....	1
Green Lake.....	3	Trempealeau.....	6
Iowa.....	3	Vernon.....	5
Jackson.....	8	Walworth.....	7
Jefferson.....	9	Waukesha.....	16
Juneau.....	4	Waupaca.....	7
Kenosha.....	5	Waushara.....	3
Kewaunee.....	1	Washington.....	4
Langlade.....	6	Winnebago.....	11
La Crosse.....	41	Wood.....	11
Lafayette.....	1	U. S. Courts.....	8
Lincoln.....	2		—
Milwaukee.....	27		498
Manitowoc.....	2		==
Marinette.....	15		

*Statistics.**Color.*

White	478	Indian	5
Black	6	Half Indian	4
Mulatto	5		---
			498
			==

Ages.

Under 20 years	50	From 50 to 60 years	28
From 20 to 30 years	206	From 60 to 70 years	19
From 30 to 40 years	131	From 70 to 80 years	6
From 40 to 50 years	58		---
			498
			==

How often sentenced.

First time	439	Reform school	6
Second time	42		---
Third time	7		498
Fourth time	4		==

Education.

Read and write English	392	Read and write Polish only	2
Read and write German only	30	Read and write Arabian only	1
Read and write Swedish only	1	Read and write Italian only	2
Read and write Norwegian only	3	Read English only	16
Read and write Bohemian only	1	Read German only	3
Read and write French only	2	Neither read nor write	45

			498
			==

Received in the several years as follows:

1862	1	1880	1
1863	1	1881	1
1867	1	1883	7
1868	1	1884	8
1869	1	1885	10
1870	1	1886	9
1871	1	1887	13
1872	3	1888	16
1874	4	1889	33
1875	1	1890	56
1876	4	1891	139
1877	1	1892	182
1878	1		---
1879	2		498
			==

*The State Prison.**Crime.*

Assault with intent to kill ...	16	Keeping house of ill fame....	4
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	10	Larceny of all grades.....	95
Assault with intent to rape...	14	Murder.....	98
Assault with intent to rob ...	2	Manslaughter	12
Assault.....	3	Obstructing R. R. track	4
Arson	4	Obtaining money or goods on false pretenses.....	9
Aiding prisoners to escape ..	1	Producing death by procuring an abortion	3
Adultery	10	Polygamy	1
Burglary.....	116	Poisoning.....	1
Bigamy	1	Rape	20
Embezzlement	3	Receiving stolen goods ...	3
Forgery.....	21	Robbery.....	12
Fornication.....	3	Sodomy.....	4
Horse stealing	16		
Incest.....	12		
			498
			==

Terms of sentence.

During life.....	77	Six years	6
Thirty years.....	2	Five years	45
Twenty-five years.....	2	Four years.....	29
Twenty-four years	1	Three years and six months..	1
Twenty-two years.....	1	Three years	46
Twenty years	11	Two years and six months. . .	8
Eighteen years.....	3	Two years	68
Seventeen years	1	One year and nine months....	1
Sixteen years.....	1	One year and six months....	24
Fifteen years.....	8	One year and four months. . .	1
Fourteen years.....	5	One year and three months....	2
Twelve years.....	6	One year and one month.....	1
Ten years.....	13	One year.....	101
Nine years	2	Nine months.....	3
Eight years	9	Six months	3
Seven years.....	5	General terms	12
			498
			==

TABLE NO. 7.

Life Prisoners.

Number confined October 1, 1890.....	68
Received during the year ending September 30, 1891.....	9
Received during the year ending September 30, 1892.....	5
	82
Discharged on Governor's pardon.....	3
Died.....	2
	5
Remaining in prison September 30, 1892.....	77
	==

*Statistics.**Counties where from*

Ashland.....	3	Ozaukee.....	2
Barron.....	1	Oconto.....	1
Brown.....	1	Pierce.....	2
Calumet.....	3	Portage.....	2
Chippewa.....	3	Richland.....	1
Clark.....	2	Rock.....	4
Dane.....	2	Sawyer.....	1
Dodge.....	2	Shawano.....	2
Green.....	1	St. Croix.....	2
Green Lake.....	1	Trempealeau.....	4
Grant.....	2	Vernon.....	1
Iowa.....	2	Waukesha.....	1
Jackson.....	1	Walworth.....	1
Jefferson.....	5	Winnebago.....	2
Kenosha.....	2	Wood.....	4
Langlade.....	1	Waupaca.....	1
La Crosse.....	2	Waushara.....	3
Marathon.....	1	U. S. Courts.....	2
Manitowoc.....	1		—
Milwaukee.....	5		77
Monroe.....	1		==

Color.

White.....	69	Indian.....	8
Black.....	3		—
			80
			==

Conjugal Relations.

Married.....	26	Widowers.....	14
Single.....	32	Widows.....	5
			—
			77
			==

Ages.

Under 20 years.....	1	From 50 to 60 years.....	15
From 20 to 30 years.....	10	From 60 to 70 years.....	6
From 30 to 40 years.....	19	From 70 to 80 years.....	2
From 40 to 50 years.....	24		—
			77
			==

Sex.

Male.....	70	Female.....	7
			—
			77
			==

The State Prison.

Nativity.

Native.		Foreign.	
Illinois	1	Canada.....	4
Missouri.....	1	England.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Finland.....	1
Michigan.....	2	Germany.....	18
New York.....	3	Holland.....	2
Ohio.....	2	Ireland.....	6
Pennsylvania.....	2	Italy.....	1
Tennessee.....	2	Norway.....	4
Virginia.....	1	Poland.....	1
Wisconsin.....	19	Switzerland.....	4
	—	South Wales.....	1
	34		—
	==		43
			==

Total number of life prisoners received since organization of the prison.

Murder first degree.....	161
Murder second degree.....	11
Desertion.....	1
Rape.....	5
	—
	178
Discharged on governor's pardon.....	44
Writ of habeas corpus.....	5
Order of supreme court.....	12
Order secretary of war.....	1
Commutation.....	3
Removed to hospital insane.....	7
Died.....	25
Escaped.....	2
Committed suicide.....	2
	—
	101
	—
Remaining Sept. 30, 1892.....	77
	==

TABLE NO. 8.

Female prisoners.

Number remaining October 1, 1890.....	17
Received during the year ending September 30, 1891.....	9
Received during the year ending September 30, 1892.....	7
	—
	33
Discharged on reduction of time.....	15
Parole.....	1
	—
	16
	—
Remaining in prison September 30, 1892.....	17
	==

Statistics.

Counties where from.

Brown	1	Iowa	1
Chippewa	1	Jefferson	2
Dane	1	Milwaukee.....	1
Douglas.....	1	Marinette.....	1
Dodge	1	Price.....	1
Grant	2	Shawano.....	1
Green Lake	2	Trempealeau	1
			<u>17</u>
			<u>==</u>

Ages.

From 20 to 30 years.....	5	From 60 to 70 years.....	1
From 30 to 40 years.....	6		<u>17</u>
From 40 to 50 years.....	4		<u>==</u>
From 50 to 60 years.....	1		

Conjugal Relations.

Married.....	9	Widows.....	5
Single	3		<u>17</u>
			<u>==</u>

Terms of sentence.

During life.....	7	Three years	1
Twenty-five years ..	1	Two years	1
Eighteen years.....	1	One year.....	4
Four years	2		<u>17</u>
			<u>==</u>

Crime.

Adultery			3
Keeping house of ill fame.....			2
Larceny.....			2
Murder first degree.....			7
Murder second degree.....			2
Producing death by procuring an abortion.....			1
			<u>17</u>

Nativity.

Native.		Foreign.	
New York.....	2	Germany.....	4
Wisconsin.....	6	Ireland.....	1
Michigan.....	1	Norway.....	2
	<u>9</u>	Poland.....	1
			<u>8</u>

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 9.

General term sentences.

Number confined October 1, 1890.....	25
Received during the year ending September 30, 1891.....	14
Received during the year ending September 30, 1892.....	1
	<hr/>
Discharged.	40
	<hr/>
Remaining in prison September 30, 1892.....	12

Counties where from.

Fond du Lac.....	2	Sheboygan.....	1
Juneau.....	3	Waukesha.....	1
Milwaukee.....	2		<hr/>
Marinette.....	1		12
Sauk.....	2		<hr/> <hr/>

Crime.

Assault with intent to kill ...	1	Robbery.....	1
Burglary.....	8		<hr/>
Horse stealing.....	1		12
Larceny.. ..	1		<hr/> <hr/>

Terms.

From 5 to 15 years	1	From 1 to 5 years	1
From 2 to 15 years	1	From 6 months to 1 year.....	1
From 1 to 15 years	1		<hr/>
From 5 to 10 years	3		12
From 3 to 8 years	4		<hr/> <hr/>

Statistics.

TABLE NO. 10.

Prison population, number of female prisoners and life members at the close of each fiscal year since the organization of the prison. Number pardoned, died, committed suicide and escaped during the same year.

DATE.	Prison population.	Females.	Life prisoners.	Pardoned.	Died.	Suicide.	Escaped.
April 1, 1852	15						
December 31, 1852	28	2					1
December 31, 1853	61	5			1		
December 31, 1854	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855	72	4	8	14	1		
December 31, 1856	108		12	13	1	1	
December 31, 1857	160						
December 31, 1858	202			16	1		
December 31, 1859	182			29	2		
September 30, 1860	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861	137	12		26			
September 30, 1862	116	4	16	5			
September 30, 1863	131	8	20	14			2
September 30, 1864	120	14	22	9	1		2
September 30, 1865	97	6	24	15	2		2
September 30, 1866	169	10	27	13	1	1	
September 30, 1867	206	15	30	16			
September 30, 1868	184	8	33	11	1		
September 30, 1869	180	3	31	13	1		
September 30, 1870	195	2	35	5			
September 30, 1871	191	2	35	12	1	1	
September 30, 1872	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1873	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1874	230	7	40	18	1		
September 30, 1875	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876	266	13	40	22	1	1	
September 30, 1877	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1878	346	6	45	19	2		1
September 30, 1879	309	7	48	11	1		
September 30, 1880	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881	305	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1882	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1883	366	9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1884	410	9	50	14	5	1	
September 30, 1885	441	12	49	14	7		
September 30, 1886	450	13	51	17	2		3
September 30, 1887	428	13	52	13	1		
September 30, 1888	438	14	60	13	2		5
September 30, 1889	507	15	64	19	4		1
September 30, 1890	532	17	68	19	10		4
September 30, 1891	529	15	74	23	7		2
September 30, 1892	498	17	77	19	4	2	
Total				591	83	10	29

The State Prison.

TABLE NO. 11.

Exhibit of United States prisoners.

No. on Register	Where convicted.	Term of Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	Crime.
5040	Eastern Dist ...	During life.....	Sept. 22, 1890...	Rape.
5177	Western Dist...	During life.....	March 23, 1891...	Rape.
5261	Eastern Dist ...	Two years.....	June 30, 1891...	Forging signature to P. O. order.
5262	Eastern Dist. ...	Five years ...	June 30, 1891...	Illicit intercourse with female.
5351	Eastern Dist ...	Two years.....	Nov. 6, 1891....	Stealing from P. O. box.
5363	Western Dist...	Five years.....	Dec. 12, 1891...	Stealing from P. O. box.
5364	Western Dist...	Five years.....	Dec. 12, 1891...	Stealing from P. O. box.
5410	Eastern Dist...	Five years.....	Feb. 9, 1892....	Stealing from Post Office.

Physician's Report.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit the following as my report for the year ending September 30, 1892, and at the same time to offer several suggestions.

In general the former routine of this department has been continued. On assuming charge on September 1, 1891, I found an entire lack of record of medicines prescribed, and nothing to show what treatment the inmates had received, if any. I have endeavored to remedy this defect by writing in a suitable book all medicines prescribed, having the hospital steward label them after being compounded, with the proper directions and deliver them to the various cells. Once a month these prescriptions are posted in a ledger, thus quickly showing just when, how much and what each convict has received. A word as to the present method of dispensing. It is extremely wasteful, and much medicine prescribed has never been taken, in some cases not a single dose, and in many cases where the preparation did not suit the taste of the one for whom it was prescribed. The proper method would be to issue only single doses, but I do not know how it can be accomplished with our present regulations.

The health of the inmates has been very good, if I may be permitted to judge from the sick report of the previous year, only about an average of ten reporting each morning for relief. Few men are in the hospital, at present only two, one suffering from chronic rheumatism, which has resulted in much deformity and almost complete helplessness. The other is subject to pulmonary hemorrhages on slight exertion. Fortunately, we escaped the diphtheria,

The State Prison.

which was prevalent in this city during the past summer and early fall, and have not been afflicted with an epidemic of any sort.

Since assuming charge there have been six deaths, two suicides, one from pneumonia, one from consumption, and one from heart trouble and one from poisoning by wood alcohol.

Upon my recommendation to the warden, the governor has transferred six insane convicts to the state hospitals.

The general sanitary condition of the house is what I would call average. The use of the old night buckets are prejudicial and with poor ventilation in each cell room, causes the air to be very foul during the winter, particularly on the upper corridors.

The plumbing in both the warden's and deputy warden's apartments is very primitive and permits considerable regurgitation of sewer gas.

Another evil is the overcrowding, which frequently necessitates "doubling up," and this leads to the practice of vices which are more than degrading.

The location of the hospital is extremely inconvenient, being reached by two flights of long, crooked and narrow stairs from one of the cell rooms, making it very difficult to convey a helpless man there. The hospital should be on the ground floor, outside of the cell room and with suitable rooms for the insane, who cannot receive the care they should, even while waiting for an order for removal, as well as an isolation ward for cases of infectious diseases. Besides, the hospital is very poorly equipped in the way of surgical appliances, there not being instruments sufficient to perform an ordinary amputation, which occasion is likely to arise at any time.

Since last December I have endeavored to photograph the convicts on admission. I had no idea of the methods in other penal institutions, but have made from each negative procured at that time two prints, mounting one in

Chaplain's Report.

the album in the general office, the other on a card for any use desired. It is my puprose in the future to make two negatives of each admission, one front and the other a profile view of the physiognomy, being careful to make any scar, mole or peculiarity in the formation of the face prominent. In the event of an escape I can have one hundred pictures ready for mailing to different points in the state in a short time.

I have also carefully looked up the Bertillon system of measurement and would heartily recommend its adoption here as a further means of identification, and for the determination of reversions, or "second termers," either here or in other penal institutions.

I desire to express my gratitude to your honorable board for the way you have borne with me in the discharge of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. ALFRED McCORN,
Prison Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

WAUPUN, WIS, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

To the State Board of Control.

GENTLEMEN:—Receiving the appointment of chaplain from your hands I immediately entered upon the duties of that office, and have endeavored since that time to discharge the duties devolving upon that officer with conscientiousness and with fidelity to the trust reposed. The constant aim has been to keep in mind the object of reformatory institutions and to bring the ideal into a concrete reality. It is not an easy task, considering the character of the men, their early training, defective edu-

The State Prison.

cation, immoral associations before coming here, and the tendency of that class to keep in touch with their patrons. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," as the old saying has it, and it is not without point here. It is not of unfrequent occurrence to find this class writing under such endearing terms as "mother" and "sister" to loose characters and it is only by persistent application to this work that the evil can be eradicated. I have felt it incumbent upon me to close up the channels of correspondence with those abandoned characters, as far as possible, and thus untrammelled with low ideals, give the prisoner a chance to be re-instated in society and restored to long-forfeited privileges. On the other hand I have engaged Christian men and women to write to these poor unfortunates so that the higher ideals of life might lend inspiration to their thought and purpose.

As a result, I believe that many have gone out to engage in that work that will win for them a name to be remembered when the stigma of imprisonment has been buried in oblivion. The odium that attaches to a man who has been incarcerated within prison walls makes it difficult to cut his way to the fore-front of a noble manhood and a pure citizenship. That some have done this is a fact abundantly well attested and furnishes another proof of the necessity of perpetuating this office as a safeguard to society and the upbuilding of character among those who had but few advantages in the formative period of life.

I have also endeavored to suppress all literature that had a tendency to evolve lascivious thoughts. I have encouraged those friendly to the best interests of the men to send in good literature and thus place them in the company of the world's illustrious men and not with the scavengers who are satisfied only when presenting that which is reeking with filth.

While referring to this I would like to emphasize the necessity of re-stocking our library with a better class of

Chaplain's Report.

works. The majority of the books in the library are unreliable in the world of science. They belong to a bygone age, and if the men would form correct opinions and be able to speak intelligently, and with approximate accuracy, on such subjects as philosophy and science, especially the natural sciences, he must read a different set of text books from what he has access to in our library.

In addition to the foregoing claim as a necessity for new books, I name the following, as a reason for an appropriation for this work. The number of life prisoners have been on the increase and many have read all the works of interest and are anxiously awaiting the addition of valuable and interesting books. The one and two year men can find a sufficient number of good books to occupy their attention during the term of their imprisonment, but in behalf of those who have ten, fifteen and twenty years, it is imperative, if we would contribute to their stock of knowledge, that the latest published works of interest should be accessible to them.

In connection with the educational work of the institution we have this to say, and that here again we are handicapped by the few books at our disposal. On assuming the duties of chaplain we found that the school had three "third readers," two "second readers," and the first reader such as I imagine was used thirty years ago. We would like to have it properly graded as any other school and thus be able to do good and effective work. May I not entertain the hope that ample provision will be made for the school by giving us new books of modern stamp and such as are used in all good schools?

Notwithstanding the repeal of the "Bennett Law," we are still teaching the elementary principles of an English education, and if I may speak for the excellent work done by the staff of teachers, I will add without flattery, that many have written their first letter, as the result of the work done in the school. I have in my mind one who

The State Prison.

did not know the multiplication table one year ago, and is now working in "principal and interest." This speaks volumes for the co-operation of the teachers selected from the most scholarly of the convicts. The Y. P. S. C. E. is progressing admirably and as a means of grace is very helpful to those who are striving to follow the meek and lowly Nazarene. The "glorious Gospel of the blessed God," has been the power that broke the manacles of sin and gave truest freedom to the soul. A higher and better type of manhood, adorned with the bright constellation of Christian graces, that beautify and enhance the value of life, has been evolved by this society.

If the chaplain could attend the annual sessions of the "Prison Congress," it would enable him to work more successfully as he would then be able to compare notes and use that method which had proved the most successful.

There is another matter to which I would call your attention unless it may be considered not within the province of my report. I wish to suggest the advisability of instituting such action as shall secure legislation authorizing the governor to grant what is known as "Charity Pardons." While many improvements have been made within the last decade in the "Penal System," still many prominent citizens are earnestly urging the enactment of still more advanced and enlightened laws for the possible reformation and consequent reclamation of offenders against the laws of the state and the general government. As equal and just application of the law is embodied in the constitution upon which our government is founded, and compliance therewith is presumably demanded of every law abiding member of our country, it seems our duty to recognize the fact, that this phase of penal administration accords with this especial feature of governmental principle, inasmuch as it extends equality of opportunity, to a class of individuals in our land who have by former misdeeds forfeited their legal privileges, and have no financial

Chaplain's Report.

means to enable them to employ the services of an attorney, whereby they might regain their former place in the community, in the commercial sense at least. Permit me to suppose a case and it has its foundation in fact. Imagine a man in prison for a period of thirty years and during the whole of that time exemplary in his conduct, observing the rules of the prison, yet through lack of means and friends is unable to present his case to the governor seeking executive clemency. Should he be retained, while others less deserving of it and more unfit to take their places as citizens of this great Commonwealth, are given their freedom?

Missouri has tested the effect of this liberal and generous application of law upon some of her previously refractory children, and has as yet found no cause to regret or curtail the continuance of this favor; to such as give reasonable evidence of a sincere desire to relinquish lawless habits and become peaceful subjects of her domain. Furthermore; it is a well established fact, that in a judicious extension of undeserved favor there often arises as a spontaneous result a feeling of great and inexpressible gratitude and a corresponding effort to prove worthy on the part of the poor and unfortunate recipient. Let us make it possible for the worthy poor to get equal chance to restoration to citizenship. With the statutory limitation now imposed on this matter, making it a pre-requisite to procure a copy of the evidence and advertise it for three weeks, and other expense that must necessarily be included, many a man goes into prison repeating the words of Dante, "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. BROWN,

Chaplain.

The State Prison.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control.

GENTLEMEN:—As in years past I still feel encouraged by the fruits of my labor in the prison. I could scarcely hope for any better results.

There are so many inmates of the prison claiming my attention, that to do toward all what I consider to be my duty, occupies a large portion of my time. While there are over one-third of the convicts who, if they are asked, will say that they are Catholics, the majority of them, so far from having practiced in the outside world even the most weighty of the obligations of the Catholic religion, are on coming to the prison almost entirely ignorant of the very first principles and teachings of faith which they profess.

The legislature has made no adequate provision for the spiritual needs of these men, either as regards the chapel service, which they have but once a month, or as regards any special religious instruction, or other particular ministrations of the Catholic religion.

However, I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks on behalf of the convicts, to the gentlemen of the board, for the privileges they have conceded, especially in providing for the regular Thursday evening religious instruction, the interest in which continues unabated. It is gratifying to me to be able to say that a certain member of the legislature, having honored me with his presence one Thursday evening, afterward expressed his surprise and pleasure at the absorbing attention and interest manifested by the convicts present on that occasion.

Respectfully,

E. ALLEN,

Catholic Chaplain.

Statistics.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1891.

1890.				
Oct. 1.	Balance			\$20,809 15
1891.				
April 21	Appropriation chapter 257 law 1891			6,000 00
June 30	Balance returned from board of supervision			825 36
Sept. 30.	From steward for convict labor during the year			61,001 06
1891.	From steward for sundries			3,878 29
July 30.	Transferred for expense of board of control	\$2,625 07		
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	74,922 28		
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$10,738 63		
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	3,724 71		
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	503 17		
			14,966 51	
			\$92,513 86	\$92,513 86

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1892.

1891.				
Oct. 1.	Balance			\$14,966 51
1892.				
Sept. 30.	From steward for convict labor during the year			59 925 81
	From steward for sundries			2,585 63
July 14.	Transferred for expense of board of control	\$2,625 07		
1892.				
Sept. 30.	Paid on account of current expenses this year	69,825 07		
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$ 648 44		
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	4,216 04		
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	163 33		
			5,027 81	
			\$77,477 95	\$77,477 95
1892.				
Oct. 1.	Balance available			\$5,027 81

The State Prison.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Prison

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1890.	Purchased during the year.	Trans- ferred to this acc't during the year.	Total.
Amusement and Instruc- tion	\$2,313 40	\$145 20		\$2,458 60
Accounts received.....	462 67			462 67
Armory	608 00			608 00
Barn, farm and garden..	5,763 61	2,234 89		7,998 50
Clothing	2,008 07	5,522 96		7,531 03
Convicts discharged.....		3,110 05		3,110 05
Convicts earnings.....		261 89		261 89
Convicts escaped.....		199 81		199 81
Discount.....				
Drug and medical dept..	291 76	765 97		1,057 73
Exchange		21 84		21 84
Engine and boilers.....	12,263 74	196 47		12,460 21
Freight and express (not classified).....		19 00		19 00
Fire apparatus.....	704 02	34 89		738 91
Fuel	1,781 31	7,386 33		9,167 64
Gas and other lights....	804 38	1,063 02		1,867 40
House furnishing.....	10,949 56	1,843 25		12,792 81
Laundry.....	969 48	838 72		1,808 20
Machinery and tools....	959 16	47 35		1,006 81
Miscellaneous.....	333 90	206 83		540 73
Officers' expenses.....		153 98		153 98
Printing, postage station ery and telegraph....	134 72	388 04		522 76
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	385,003 82		2,095 21	387,099 03
Repairs and renewals...	404 64	813 51		1,218 15
Scraps.....			34 50	34 50
Subsistence	996 63	27,388 42	995 19	29,380 24
Tobacco	145 67	245 45		391 12
United States			450 57	450 57
Wages and salaries.....		20,782 26		20,782 26
Indebtedness.....		36 69		36 69
Bath house	707 09	1,232 60		1,939 69
Steam heating.....		155 52		155 52
Total.....	\$427,605 63	\$75,194 94	\$3,575 47	\$506,276 04
Discount		172 66		
		\$74,922 28		435,606 27
Net expenses				\$70,669 77

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

Statistics.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.

Inventory September 30, 1891.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$2,313 40			\$2,313 40		\$145 20
780 85	\$188 10		968 95	506 28	
141 75	5 00		146 75		461 25
3,977 75	2,729 71	\$995 19	7,702 65		295 85
1,856 29	44		1,856 73		5,674 30
					3,110 05
					261 89
					199 81
		172 66	172 66	172 66	
280 33			280 33		777 40
					21 84
12,261 44	7 94		12,269 38		190 83
					19 00
704 02			704 02		34 89
3,081 28			3,081 28		6,086 36
808 71	114 40		923 11		944 29
10,655 60			10,655 60		2,187 21
1,220 82			1,220 82		587 38
966 49	1 30		967 79		38 72
319 90	28 88		348 78		191 95
	37 20		37 20		116 73
148 72			148 72		374 04
387,099 03			387,099 03		
715 35	132 29	34 50	882 14		336 01
	34 50		34 50		
632 07	146 96	450 57	1,230 60		28,149 64
16 05			16 05		375 07
	450 57		450 57		
					20,782 26
		1,939 69	1,939 69		38 69
		155 52	155 52		
\$427,979 85	\$3,878 29	\$3,748 13	\$435,606 27	\$678 94	\$71,348 71
					678 94
					\$70,669 77
					2,625 07
					\$73,294 84

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

The State Prison.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Prison for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1891.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count.	
Accounts receivable....	\$780 85			\$780 85
Armory.....	141 75			141 75
Barn, farm and garden.	3,977 75	\$1,935 56		5,912 31
Clothing.....	1,856 29	4,531 39		6,387 68
Convicts discharged.....		3,427 02		3,427 02
Convicts earnings.....		287 97		287 97
Convicts escaped.....		369 69		369 69
Convicts labor.....			\$59,925 81	55,925 81
Discount.....				
Drug and medical dept..	280 33	508 45		788 78
Engines and boilers....	12,261 44	343 03		12,604 47
Exchange.....		21 61		21 61
Fire apparatus.....	704 02			704 02
Freight and express....		15 30		15 30
Fuel.....	3,081 28	6,081 85		9,163 13
Gas and other lights....	808 71	1,064 53		1,873 24
House furnishing.....	10,655 60	1,214 52		11,870 12
Indebtedness.....		490 76		490 76
Laundry.....	1,220 82	398 39		1,619 21
Machinery and tools....	966 49	8 66		975 15
Means of instruction....	2,313 40	74 09		2,387 49
Miscellaneous.....	319 90	226 40		546 30
Officers' expenses.....		77 47		77 47
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph.	148 72	362 36		511 08
Real estate, including buildings.....	387,099 03		143 02	387,242 05
Repairs and renewals....	715 35	475 44		1,190 79
Subsistence.....	632 07	25,118 74	704 21	26,455 02
Tobacco.....	16 05	377 28		393 33
United States.....			298 29	298 29
Wages and salaries....		22,347 33		22,347 33
Scraps.....			45 62	45 62
Repairing damage by fire.....		192 61		192 61
Total.....	\$427,979 85	\$69,949 45	\$61,315 95	\$559,046 25
		124 38		
		\$69,825 07		\$494,834 28
Net expenses.....				\$64,211 97

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

Statistics.

CURRENT EXPENSES

fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

Inventory September 30, 1892.	Cash re- ceived on this account	Transferred from this account.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,353 42	\$260 57		\$1,613 99	\$833 14	
121 75	20 00		141 75		
7,136 10	1,631 14	847 23	9,614 47	3,702 16	
1,156 33			1,156 33		\$5,231 35
					3,427 02
					287 97
	14 00		14 00		355 69
	59,925 81		59,925 81		
		124 38	124 38	124 38	
336 50			336 50		452 28
12,282 86	4 64		12,287 50		316 97
					21 61
704 02			704 02		
					15 30
2,636 18			2,636 18		6,526 95
979 85	122 25		1,102 10		771 14
10,725 93	3 33		10,729 26		1,140 86
					490 76
1,226 57			1,226 57		392 64
965 59			965 59		9 56
2,304 65			2,304 65		82 84
326 90	9 00		335 90		210 40
					77 47
147 22			147 22		363 86
387,242 05			387 242 05		
615 10	55 24	45 62	715 96		474 83
719 45	121 55	298 29	1,139 29		25,315 73
26 85			26 85		366 48
	298 29		298 29		
					22,347 33
	45 62		45 62		
					192 61
\$431,007 32	\$ 62,511 44	\$1,315 52	\$494,834 28	\$4,659 68	\$68,871 65
					4,659 68
					\$64,211 97
					2,625 07
					\$66,837 04

State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control

The State Prison.

CASH RECEIPTS

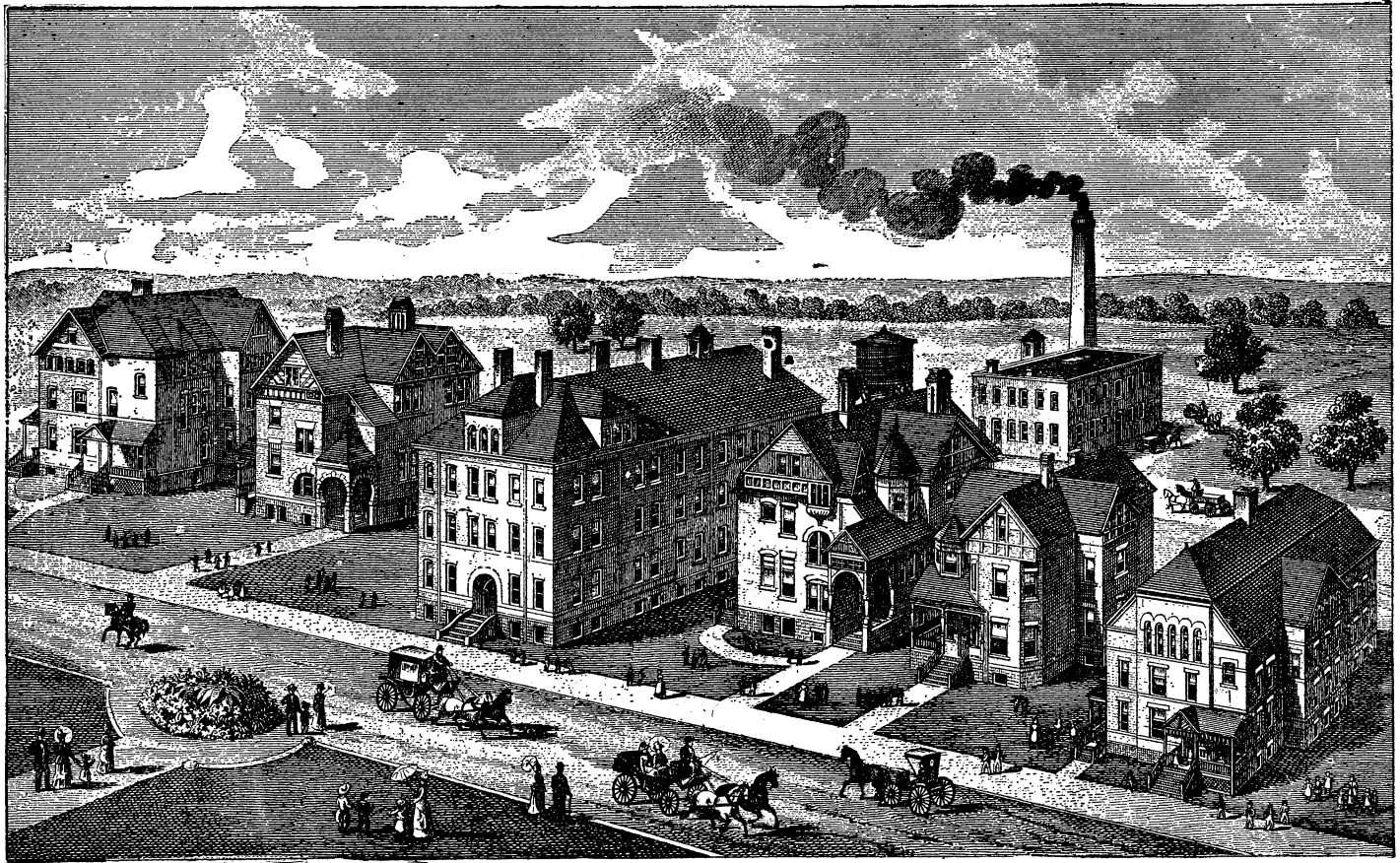
For the two years ending September 30, 1892.

SUMMARY.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.
Armory	\$5 00	\$20 00
Accounts receivable	188 19	260 57
Barn, farm and garden	2,729 71	1,631 14
Clothing	44	. . . . .
Convict labor	61,001 06	59,925 81
Convicts escaped . . . . .	. . . . .	14 00
Engine and boilers	7 94	4 64
Gas and other lights	114 40	122 25
House furnishing . . . . .	. . . . .	3 33
Machinery and tools	1 30	. . . . .
Miscellaneous	28 88	9 00
Officers' expenses	37 20	. . . . .
Repairs and renewals	132 29	55 24
Subsistence	147 96	121 55
Scraps	34 50	45 62
United States	450 57	298 29
Total	\$64,879 35	\$62,511 44

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN.

ARTICLES.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans	5 bu.	\$5 00	6½ bu	\$5 75
Beets			307 bu	76 75
Barley	819.19 bu	490 81		
Cabbage	1437 heads	43 85	14545 heads	481 43
Carrots	3 bu	75	272½ bu	68 13
Corn	2,000 bush	600 00	3084 bu	926 20
Corn	25 bu	6 25		
Cornstalks		60 00		70 00
Cucumbers			135½ bu	67 75
Hay, marsh	15 tons	75 00	25 tons	125 00
Hay, timothy	15 tons	150 00	35 tons	350 00
Mangle beets	300 bu	30 00	100 tons	350 00
Onions	42 bu	21 00	111½ bu	55 75
Oats			580 bu	145 00
Potatoes	911 bu	227 75	2090 bu	1043 40
Peas	2 bu	2 00	32 bu	32 00
Parsnips	3 bu	1 50	31 bu	15 25
Pumpkins	6 loads	6 00		
Pie plant			160 lbs	3 20
Rutabagas			1000 bu	250 00
Turnips	4 bu	1 00	1051 bu	105 60
Tomatoes	25 bu	18 75	57 bu	42 75
Totals		\$1,739 66		\$4,213 96



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years ending September 30, 1892.

18—S. B. C.

OFFICERS.

F. L. SANBORN	- - - - -	SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.
A. F. GRUENHAGEN,	- - - - -	STATE AGENT.
D. W. GARDNER,	- - - - -	CLERK.
M. C. CLARKE,	- - - - -	TREASURER

M A T R O N S.

MRS. F. L. SANBORN, (General),
MISS LUCY SULLIVAN,
MRS. ANNIE B. WILLIAMS,

MISS NELLIE ROBINSON.
MRS. AGNES H. HEATH,
MISS MARY McURE,

MISS TILDA JOHNSON.

TEACHERS.

MISS ETTA KILLMER,
MISS LILLIE McARTHUR,
MISS ZUBA EARLE,

MISS NELLIE JONES,
MISS EDNA JONES,
MISS FLORENCE PARRY.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Control.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present you the third biennial report of the Wisconsin state public school.

Since September 30, 1890, two hundred and eighty-five children have been received into the school.

Total number received since the opening of the school, October 1, 1886, eight hundred and fifty-one.

HOME LIFE.

Our children are placed in different cottages according to age and sex. Each cottage is in charge of a matron under whose care the children are when not in school. They very soon come to look upon her as a mother, she, in turn, becoming attached to them, and striving as far as possible to make home pleasant for each one under her charge. The children assist in the care of the cottages. The older boys work on the farm and in the garden during certain hours each day, having their regular hours for study and play.

We aim to keep them tidily and comfortably clothed. They are furnished with good beds in well ventilated rooms. They are provided with plenty of plain, well-cooked and nourishing food, such as meat, potatoes, baked beans, bread and butter, and sauce, with plenty of fresh milk from our dairy, and are as well provided for as they would be in a majority of the homes throughout the state. A large garden furnishes plenty of vegetables in the vegetable season, and small fruit in its season, which tend to make them healthy and hearty.

HEALTH.

There have been only two deaths among the children during the past two years. These occurred in homes

State Public School.

where they had been placed. One, a boy, accidentally shot himself; the other, a girl, was kicked to death by a horse.

September 6, 1891, scarlet fever became epidemic here, and during the months of September and October we had sixty-six cases. Our school building was converted into a hospital, the sick were quarantined, and our teachers became nurses, which positions they filled faithfully and conscientiously, doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the little ones under their charge. Under the skillful treatment of our physician, Dr. M. R. Gage—who, let me say, proved to be the right man in the right place, skillful in his profession, a man of many resources, cool in an emergency, kind and courteous to all with whom he came in contact, his kindly ways and encouraging words were always appreciated by all in the sick room, both young and old—together with the faithful work of our nurses, all fully recovered; none of the children, so far as we know, being afflicted with any of the troubles which so often result from this dread disease.

During the spring of 1892, we had sixty cases of mumps, and up to August last, an occasional case of scarlet fever. Since which time we have been very free from sickness.

Some of the children received are physically debilitated for want of proper care, food and clothing; but the regular habits and nourishing food, together with the healthful surroundings and proper care soon bring them back to robust health.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

This is a very important part of our work, as many who are committed, even among the older ones, have never had any educational advantages. An effort is made to secure teachers well adapted to this work. It requires, perhaps, more patience and tact on the part of the teacher than almost any other school. A great majority of the children who come here are from indolent and shiftless parents, from whom the children have never received any ideas

Superintendent's Report.

that would tend to make them industrious or ambitious, or cause them to desire an education. It takes time and patience to awaken many of them to a realization of the advantages within their reach. When once awakened, we find many of them as bright and interesting as many who have had better advantages. Another disadvantage in our school work is the removal of many of the brightest and most interesting ones to be placed in homes, their places being filled by new-comers who, in many cases, have had no educational advantages and must start at the very foundation. This constant changing of our pupils, old ones going, and new ones coming, prevents us from grading the school as closely as might otherwise be done.

OUR NEEDS.

Since the fire, which demolished the roof of our main building the seventh of last July, I am more than ever convinced that steps should be taken to reduce our risks from fire to the minimum. To accomplish this we should have additional boilers put in, so as to heat all of our buildings by steam. Also a dynamo to furnish us electric light. When these changes shall have been made, our risk from fire will be very small.

We also need a hospital building. The one we have is too small, and not adapted to our purpose, but would answer as a hospital for contagious diseases.

We ought to have a silo connected with our farm, so that we could use fodder corn to the best advantage, and avoid the necessity of buying so much hay each year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered me by the pastors of the several churches in Sparta, who have kindly assisted in the Sunday exercises at times during the past year. I also wish to express my appreciation of the very loyal manner in

State Public School.

which my labors have been seconded by the employes of this institution, and desire to express my thanks to all who have assisted in carrying on this work.

To you, gentlemen of the board, I desire to express sincere thanks for the kind forbearance and consideration extended to myself and family, and for the uniform kindness and cordial support which you have given me in the performance of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. SANBORN,

Superintendent.

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 1.

Number and disposition of children admitted.

	1890-1891.			1891-1892.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number received 1891-92.....	68	32	100	116	69	185
Number in homes on trial Sept. 30	94	0	178	180	135	315
Number indentured.....	14	82	26	81	27	108
Number adopted ..	1	13	4	2	2	4
Number returned to counties. ....	....	1	1	2	9	11
Number escaped.....	5	....	5	8	....	8
Number died.....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Number committed to industrial school.....	....	....	..	1	1	2
Number attending school for the blind.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Number in school Sept. 30.....	201	77	278	148	62	210
Number sent or transferred to industrial school.....	5	....	5	3	....	3

TABLE NO. 2.

Ages of children admitted.

	1890-1891.			1891-1892.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Between 3 and 4 years.....	4	....	4	5	1	6
Between 4 and 5 years.....	6	2	8	10	2	12
Between 5 and 6 years.....	6	....	6	7	6	13
Between 6 and 7 years.....	6	3	9	10	11	21
Between 7 and 8 years.....	6	3	9	14	13	27
Between 8 and 9 years.....	7	5	12	13	5	18
Between 9 and 10 years.....	10	3	13	11	3	14
Between 10 and 11 years.....	8	2	10	13	4	17
Between 11 and 12 years.....	7	3	10	11	9	20
Between 12 and 13 years.....	3	5	8	6	10	16
Between 13 and 14 years.....	5	6	11	16	5	21
Total.....	68	32	100	116	69	185

State Public School.

TABLE NO. 3.

Number of children and disposition thereof since the beginning.

September 30, 1892, inclusive.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	
Received since the school opened.....			.....	851
In homes on indentures September 30, 1892 ...	150	85	235	.....
In homes on trial September 30, 1892.....	180	135	315	.....
Escapes.....	15	.....	15	.....
Sent or transferred to industrial school.....	14	.....	14	.....
Committed to industrial school.....	1	1	2	.....
Remaining in the institution this date.....	148	62	210	.....
Returned to counties by order board.....	7	18	25	.....
Died when with families and in the school.....	6	5	11	.....
Adopted by proceedings in the probate court..	3	9	12	.....
Married.....	.....	2	2	.....
Returned to homes by order state board.....	3	.....	3	.....
School for the blind.....	1	.....	1	.....
Vacation—visiting parents, Veterans' Home, Waupaca.....	.....	2	2	.....
Hospital for the insane.....	1	.....	1	.....
Indentures expired.....	.....	3	3	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	851	851

Statistics.

TABLE NO. 4.

Number received and indentured each month of the year.

	1890.			1891.			1891.			1892.		
	Received.			Indentured.			Received.			Indentured.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
October	4	4	8	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...
November.....	3	1	4	1	...	1	8	7	14	1	...	1
December.....	6	3	9	3	...	3	12	6	18	3	...	3
January.....	7	...	7	1	3	4	10	3	13	1	1	2
February.....	4	3	7	2	5	7	16	10	26	6	2	8
March.....	8	...	8	1	2	3	6	4	10	5	3	8
April.....	6	1	7	1	...	1	12	9	21	14	3	17
May.....	3	7	10	1	...	1	5	4	9	3	...	3
June.....	9	4	13	...	...	...	15	9	24	7	8	15
July.....	5	...	5	1	...	1	12	3	15	1	1	2
August.....	11	4	15	2	2	4	3	6	9	12	3	15
September.....	2	5	7	1	...	1	11	7	18	28	6	34
Total.....	68	32	100	14	12	26	116	69	185	81	27	108

State Public School.

TABLE NO. 5.

Average number of children in school by months and year.

	1890.			1891.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total
October	201	85	286	202	79	281
November	200	81	281	196	79	275
December	202	78	280	185	72	257
January	205	76	281	182	66	248
February	209	73	282	172	65	237
March	204	74	278	162	61	223
April	198	75	271	144	61	205
May	190	74	264	132	59	191
June	190	79	269	136	56	192
July	195	80	275	151	62	213
August	198	75	273	151	61	212
September	200	76	277	149	60	209
Total	2390	926	3316	1962	781	2743
Average for the year.....	199 $\frac{2}{13}$	77 $\frac{2}{13}$	276 $\frac{4}{13}$	163 $\frac{6}{13}$	65 $\frac{1}{13}$	228 $\frac{7}{13}$

TABLE NO. 6.

Parentage of children admitted during the year ending September 30.

	1891.	1892.	Total
Number of orphans	19	13	32
Number having father living.....	25	156	171
Number having mother living.....	23	148	171
Number having both parents living	48	106	154
Number whose parents are separated	28	11	39
Number abandoned by father	44	93	137
Number abandoned by mother	14	46	60
Number whose father was convicted of crime... ..	11	16	27
Number whose mother was convicted of crime	1	6	7
Number whose father was intemperate	16	44	60
Number whose mother was intemperate.....	1	11	12
Number whose father is or was insane.....	4	3	7
Number whose mother is or was insane.....	6	9	15
Number who came from poor houses	26	32	58

Statistics.

TABLE NO. 7.

Nativity of parents of children committed.

	Up to 1890.	1891.	1892.	Ending Sept. 30. Total.
American	313	59	115	487
Bohemian	6	.	6	12
Belgian	1	...	...	1
Danish	1	...	2	3
Dutch	3	4	...	7
English	12	2	6	20
French	13	...	11	24
German	138	19	26	183
Irish	12	...	1	13
Negro	6	...	1	7
Norwegian	32	6	9	47
Poles	5	...	...	5
Scotch	7	...	...	7
Swiss .....	...	1	...	1
Swede .....	...	2	...	2
Welsh	7	...	...	7
Unknown, not given	10	2	7	19
Half-breeds .....	...	5	1	6
	566	100	185	851

TABLE NO. 8.

Present age of children in the Institution.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Number between the ages of 3 and 4	2	...	2
Number between the ages of 4 and 5	12	...	12
Number between the ages of 5 and 6	10	3	13
Number between the ages of 6 and 7	10	4	14
Number between the ages of 7 and 8	15	8	23
Number between the ages of 8 and 9	16	6	22
Number between the ages of 9 and 10	17	6	23
Number between the ages of 10 and 11	21	5	26
Number between the ages of 11 and 12	12	5	17
Number between the ages of 12 and 13	11	10	21
Number between the ages of 13 and 14	10	7	17
Number between the ages of 14 and 15	5	3	8
Number between the ages of 15 and 16	7	3	10
Number between the ages of 16 and 17 .....	...	1	1
Number between the ages of 17 and 18 .....	...	1	1
Total	148	62	210

State Public School.

TABLE NO. 9.

Present Standing of School.

Number in kindergarten.....	30
Number reading chart.....	29
Number reading in primer.....	12
Number reading in first reader.....	20
Number reading in second reader.....	69
Number reading in third reader.....	28
Number reading in fourth reader.....	19
Number reading in fifth reader.....	—
Number in introductory geography.....	64
Number in grammar school geography.....	36
Number in physiology.....	75
Number in grammar proper.....	75
Number working in numbers.....	73
Number working in arithmetic.....	75

Statistics.

TABLE NO. 10.
Number received from each county.

	1890-1891.			1891-1892.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams.....	...	1	1	...	2	2
Barron.....	5	1	6	5	3	8
Bayfield.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chippewa.....	4	...	4	7	1	8
Clark.....	2	...	2	2	1	3
Columbia.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Crawford.....	4	1	5	2	...	2
Dane.....	9	3	12	...	...	...
Door.....	2	...	2	3	1	4
Dunn.....	...	...	...	4	...	4
Douglas.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Eau Claire.....	...	...	...	3	2	5
Fond du Lac.....	2	...	2	2	1	3
Florence.....	1	6	7	2	1	3
Grant.....	...	1	1	1	1	2
Green.....	2	...	2	...	1	1
Iowa.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jackson.....	1	1	2	3	7	10
Jefferson.....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Juneau.....	...	2	2	1	...	1
Kenosha.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Kewaunee.....	...	...	...	1	1	2
La Crosse.....	2	1	3	7	4	11
Langlade.....	1	2	3	3	1	4
Lincoln.....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Manitowoc.....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Marathon.....	2	3	5	4	1	5
Milwaukee.....	8	1	9	20	7	27
Monroe.....	4	1	5	3	...	3
Marinette.....	...	...	...	5	4	9
Oconto.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Outagamie.....	...	...	...	2	4	6
Pierce.....	1	...	1	...	...	...
Richland.....	1	2	3	2	1	3
Rock.....	...	...	...	5	3	8
Racine.....	3	...	3	3	...	3
Sauk.....	...	...	...	4	3	7
Shawano.....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sheboygan.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Taylor.....	...	...	...	2	2	4
Vernon.....	10	...	10	2	2	4
Walworth.....	2	3	5	1	...	1
Washington.....	...	...	...	...	2	2
Waupaca.....	...	...	...	3	2	5
Winnebago.....	3	...	3	1	1	2
Wood.....	...	...	...	...	3	3
Waukesha.....	...	...	...	2	2	4
	69	31	100	116	69	185

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sept. 30, 1890.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instr.	\$1,143 47	\$506 67	.....	\$1,650 14
Agent's expenses . . . . .	.....	1035 58	.....	1,035 58
Barn, farm and garden.	4,705 12	2024 40	.....	6,729 52
Children's transportation . . . . .	.....	277 29	.....	277 29
Clothing	2,392 96	4571 33	.....	6,964 29
Discount . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept.	29 21	541 36	.....	570 57
Exchange . . . . .	.....	1 83	.....	1 83
Engines and boilers	1,996 97	127 20	.....	2,124 17
Elopers . . . . .	.....	66 29	.....	66 29
Freight and express (not classified) . . . . .	.....	10 90	.....	10 90
Fire apparatus	1,839 74	3 90	.....	1,843 64
Fuel	3,983 80	2260 57	28 00	6,272 37
Furniture	4,894 60	3 90	.....	4,898 50
Gas and other lights	977 18	842 53	.....	1,819 71
House furnishing	8,159 32	1,122 21	.....	9,281 53
Laundry	984 47	207 06	1 22	1,192 75
Library	61 00	7 00	.....	68 00
Machinery and tools	152 86	93 26	.....	246 12
Miscellaneous	57 56	387 71	.....	445 27
Officers' expenses . . . . .	.....	127 31	.....	127 31
Printing, postage sta- tionery and telegraph. Real estate, including buildings, etc.	181 35	333 05	.....	514 40
Repairs and renewals	111,149 09	.....	1,384 39	112,533 48
Subsistence	274 78	1,597 48	.....	1,872 26
Wages and salaries	369 15	9766 20	1,911 88	12,047 23
Water closets . . . . .	.....	13,923 48	.....	13,923 48
Sidewalks . . . . .	.....	1,384 39	.....	1,384 39
	.....	.....	.....	108 00
Totals	\$143,352 63	\$41,222 90	\$3,325 49	\$188,009 02
Discount . . . . .	.....	90 38	.....	.....
		\$41,132 52		\$144,888 56
Net expenses . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	\$43,120 46

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

Statistics.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.

Inventory September 30, 1891.	Cash re- ceived on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,224 25			\$1,224 25		\$425 89
4,812 80	265 09	\$1,941 10	7,018 99	289 47	1,035 58
1,343 81	4 65		1,348 46		277 29
19 90		90 38	90 38	90 38	5,615 83
2,036 45	1 40		2,037 85		550 67
					1 83
					86 32
					66 29
					10 90
1,841 84			1,841 84		1 80
1,559 28			1,559 28		4,713 09
4,778 98			4,778 98		119 52
972 01	75 00		1,047 01		772 70
7844 03	1 38		7,845 46		1,436 07
995 55			995 55		197 20
61 00			61 00		7 00
217 66			217 66		28 46
56 06	96 20		152 26		293 01
					127 31
147 64			147 64		366 76
112,533 48			112,533 48		
179 39	4 07		183 46		1,688 80
276 56			276 56		11,770 67
	16 16		16 16		13,907 32
		1,334 39	1,334 39		
		108 00	108 00		
\$140,900 74	463 95	\$3,523 87	\$144,888 56	\$379 85	\$43,500 31
					379 85
					\$43,120 46
					1,628 07
					\$44,748 53

State for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision....

REPORT OF THE

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF

At the State Public School for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1891.	Purchased during the year.	Transfer'd to this ac- count.	Total.
Amusements and means of instruction	\$1,224 25	\$373 64		\$1,597 89
Agent's expenses		2,768 45		2,768 45
Barn, farm and garden.	4,812 80	1,828 38		6,641 18
Children's transportation		434 74		434 74
Clothing	1,343 81	3,939 08		5,282 89
Discount				
Drug and medical dept..	19 90	836 86		856 76
Elopers		17 91		17 91
Engine and boilers.	2,036 45	79 43		2,115 88
Exchange		65		65
Fire apparatus	1,841 84	125 00		1,966 84
Freight and express (not classified)		7 05		7 05
Fuel	1,559 28	5,406 72		6,966 00
Furniture	4,778 98	64 18		4,843 16
Gas and other lights	972 01	617 66		1,589 67
House furnishing	7,844 08	1,126 71		8,970 79
Laundry	995 55	250 39	8 60	1,254 54
Library	61 00			61 00
Machinery and tools ..	217 66	49 18		266 84
Miscellaneous	56 06	590 85		646 91
Officers' expenses		193 65		193 65
Printing, postage, sta- tionery and telegraph- ing	147 64	306 21		453 85
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	112,533 48			112,533 48
Repairs and renewals ...	179 39	942 36		1,121 75
Subsistence	276 56	7,842 09	2,546 44	10,665 09
Wages and salaries		14,364 55		14,364 55
Total	\$140,900 74	\$42,165 74	\$2,555 04	\$185,621 52
Discount		63 97		
		\$42,101 77		145,997 99
Net expenses				\$39,623 53

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

Fire loss	4,815 46	4,815 46
-----------------	----------	----------

Statistics.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

Inventory September 30, 1892.	Cash received on this account	Transferred from this account.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,293 49	\$ 1 00		\$1,294 49		\$303 40
	34 52		34 52		2,733 93
5,468 89	291 31	\$2,553 04	8,315 24	\$1,674 06	
	35		35		434 39
1,358 69	5 15		1,363 84		3,919 05
		63 97	63 97	63 97	
15 18			15 18		841 51
2,019 18			2,019 18		17 91
					96 70
1,819 97			1,819 97		65
					146 87
					7 05
2,450 13			2,450 13		4,515 87
4,538 33			4,538 33		304 83
921 35	16 50		937 85		651 82
7,507 81	42		7,508 23		1,462 56
999 73			999 73		254 82
7 00			7 00		54 00
280 05			280 05	13 21	
56 06	62 66		118 72		528 19
					193 65
114 39	1 50		115 89		337 96
113,735 40			113,735 40	1,201 92	
79 11			79 11		1,042 64
256 64	14 40		271 04		10,394 05
	29 77		29 77		14,334 78
\$142,921 40	\$457 58	\$2,619 01	\$145,997 99	\$2,953 16	\$42,576 69
					\$2,953 16
					\$39,623 53
State for salaries and expenses of Board of Control					1,628 07
	50		50		\$41,251 60
					4,814 96
					\$46,066 56

State Public School.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1891.

1890. Oct. 1.	Balance		\$ 6,597 57
1891. April 21	Appropriations, chap. 257, laws 1891....		84,000 00
April 21	Appropriation, chap. 257, laws 1891 for liabilities contracted		11,000 00
June 30	Balance returned from board of supervision		467 14
Sept. 30 1891.	From steward for sundries		463 95
July 30	Transferred for expense of board of control	\$ 1,628 07	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses during the year	\$41,132 52	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$59,296 26	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution.....	471 81	
		59,768 07	
		<u>\$102,528 66</u>	<u>\$102,528 66</u>

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.—1892.

1891. Oct. 1.	Balance		\$59,768 07
1892. Sept. 30	From steward for sundries during the year		458 08
1892. July 14	Transferred for expense of board of control	\$ 1,628 07	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year	42,102 27	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$12,217 71	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	3,577,71	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	700 39	
		16,495 81	
		<u>\$60,226 15</u>	<u>\$60,226 15</u>
1892. Oct. 1.	Balance available		<u>\$16,495 81</u>

TABLE NO. 11.

	Placed.		Returned when on trial.		Returned when Indentured.		Transferred on trial.		Transferred on Indentured.		Indentured.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1891.												
October		4	1	3					1	1		
November	24	13	3	7					2			
December	24	19	3	7	1			3			1	
									3		3	
1892.												
January	22	13	3	6			1	4	3	1	1	1
February	19	11	4	5		1	3	3	1	1	6	2
March	38	19	8	5			3				5	3
April	20	12	5	7	1		3			1	14	3
May	18	13	2	3		1					3	
June	6	11	8	7	1	2	1	3			7	8
July	8	10	3	7	1	1	1				1	1
August	12	14	2	3		1		1			12	13
September	13	7	3	5	1			2			28	6
Totals	205	146	45	65	5	6	15	21	5	3	81	37

Statistics.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

State Public School.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1891.		For the year ending Sept. 30, 1892.	
	Quality.	Value.	Quality.	Value.
Beef.....	1,245 lbs	\$56 05	6,655 lbs	\$309 30
Beets.....	7 bu	5 75	1½ bu	1 13
Beets.....			47 doz	11 75
Blackberries.....	340 qts	27 20	902 qts	90 20
Beans.....	12½ bu	12 25	8 pans	4 00
Corn (ears).....	342 doz	34 20	94 doz	9 40
Carrots.....	1½ bu	1 50	30 bu	3 00
Cabbage.....	126 heads	13 10	651 heads	38 35
Currants.....	538 qts	53 80	31 bu	62 00
Greens.....			1 pan	25
Lettuce.....	71 pans	7 65	58 pans	14 50
Milk.....	126,542 lbs	1,265 42	122,275 lbs	1,222 75
Onions.....	1,137 bunches	34 11	152 bunches	6 08
Onions.....	4 bu	3 25	803 doz	47 64
Onions.....			4½ bu	3 60
Potatoes.....	159 bu	58 75	1,015 bu	277 00
Peas.....	52½ bu	37 80	25 bu	39 00
Pork.....	1,840 lbs	110 40	3,422 lbs	171 10
Pumpkins.....	20	2 00		20
Rutabagas.....	5½ bu	5 50	5 bu	1 00
Raspberries.....	385 qts	38 50	560 qts	56 00
Radishes.....	1,250 bunches	41 76	359 doz	40 62
Squash.....				12
Strawberries.....	15 qts	1 20	1,000 qts	100 00
Tomatoes.....	21½ bu	21 50	54½ bu	20 87
Tomatoes.....			58 doz	5 80
Tallow.....	30 lbs	1 22	215 lbs	8 60
Cucumbers.....	1,236 7-12 doz	63 53		
Veal.....	238 lbs	16 66		
Wood.....	14 cords	28 00		
Totals.....		\$1,941 10		\$2,555 04

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1891.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1892.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$265 09	\$291 31
Clothing.....	4 65	5 15
Engine and boilers.....	1 40	
Gas and other lights.....	75 00	16 50
House furnishing.....	1 38	92
Miscellaneous.....	96 20	100 03
Repairs and renewals.....	4 07	
Subsistence.....		14 40
Wages and salaries.....	16 66	29 77
Totals.....	\$463 95	\$455 08

Milwaukee County Hospital.

SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The four Semi-State Institutions of Wisconsin are the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, the Milwaukee House of Correction and the Veterans' Home, some account of which follows:

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

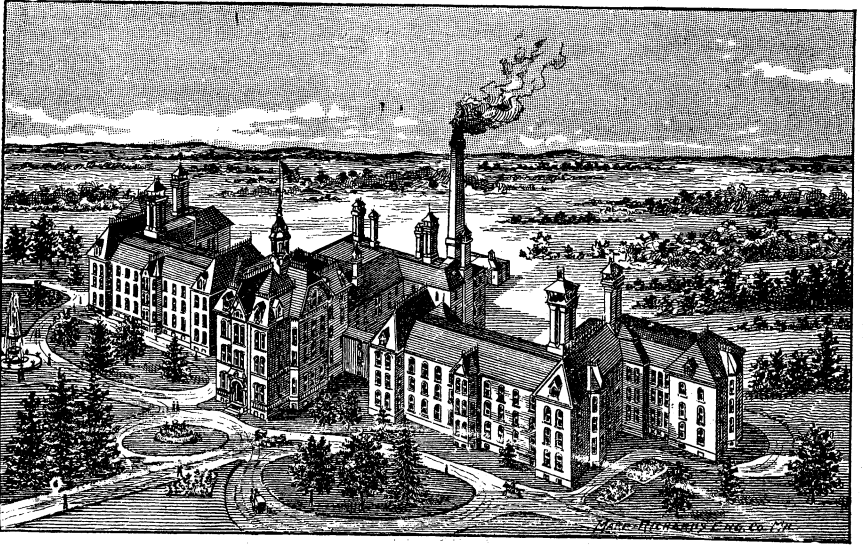
The Milwaukee County Hospital, located near Wauwatosa, is intended to accommodate the acute cases of Milwaukee county and thus relieve in a great measure the already overcrowded state institutions. The state pays to Milwaukee county, for the care and maintenance of persons confined in this institution \$2.75 per week. The hospital is well managed and splendidly equipped for accomplishing the best results in the cases of unfortunates committed to its care.

Several noteworthy improvements have been made at this institution during the biennial period as follows:

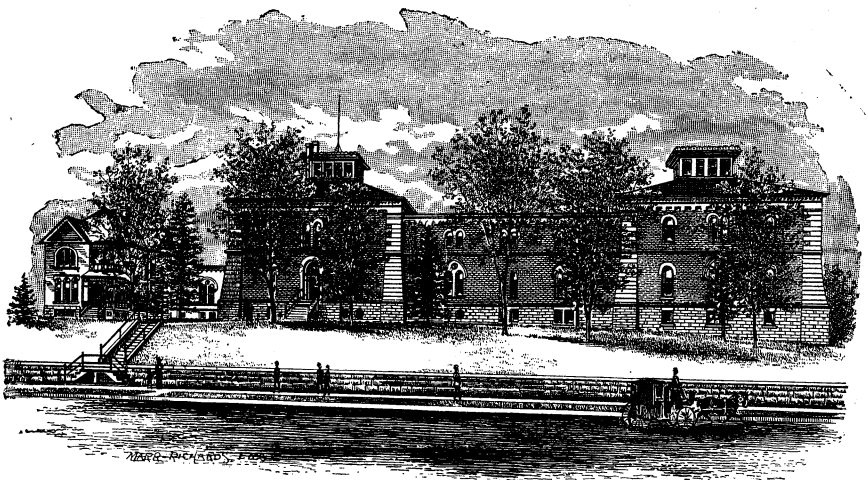
A contagion pavillion has been built, which is now being used as a shop for a mat and basket industry. In this connection it can be said that the statistics of occupation are particularly gratifying, averaging, as they do, about 85 per cent. It is hoped to extend the industries, to the benefit of the patients as well as to the profit of the institution, by the acquisition of a rag carpet loom at an early date.

The night service of nursing, and the Turkish baths, instituted two years ago, are of inestimable value, as the records of cleanliness will show, as the result of the

Semi-State Institutions.



Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, Wauwatosa.



Milwaukee County House of Correction.

Milwaukee County Hospital.

former, and the minimum amount of sedative and sleeping draughts administered, as a consequence of the latter.

The greenhouse has now been in use for two seasons.

Ample sheds for farm wagons and implements have been erected joining the barn, which with large lofts are ample for all needs. The old open and untrapped system of plumbing has been radically changed for the trap and back vent system, with automatic flushing apparatus throughout.

A new drying room has been completed, heated by exhaust steam, and serves the purpose admirably. In this department there has been added a large steam mangle to the ironing-room.

The old dryhouse has been transformed into a solarium for the patients, which with its song birds, flowers, aquarium, self-playing organette, constitutes a most beautiful and healthful resort, especially for the weak and delicate.

One hundred and sixty iron bedsteads, with hair mattresses, have replaced a like number of the old vermin-infected wooden bedsteads. Transom windows have been placed over the doors of the patients' bedrooms to a limited extent, particularly in the cases of disturbed patients, so that their noise may not annoy the other occupants of the ward. Last, but not least in importance, is the establishment of a general dining room for both sexes, including attendants and employes, which has recently been accomplished, the capacity being 340. The advantages of the associated dining-room briefly stated are:

1. Increased capacity of about one hundred and five.
2. More economical.
3. Food can be served in a more palatable form.
4. Wards can be more thoroughly ventilated during meals.
5. The patients are happier and more contented.
6. Promotes sociability.

A large number of the disturbed class who formerly, in

Semi-State Institutions.

fact during a residence of years in this hospital, were allowed only a spoon and tin plate, are here permitted the use of knives, forks and chinaware equally with the others, and it is gratifying to observe a change for the better in their deportment.

The only dining rooms remaining outside of the center building are in the two infirmary wards, and a certain number from these are taken to the general dining-room.

A pleasant additional feature of the supper in the general dining room, Sunday evening, is the musical selections furnished by the orchestra during the meal.

The trustees of this hospital are appointed by the governor and the officers of the institution are appointed by the trustees; Dr. M. J. White, is the present medical superintendent.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution is situated on Wind Lake avenue, foot of Fifth avenue, in the fourteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

The site consists of eleven acres and was purchased in the year 1864, at a cost of \$700 per acre, or \$7,700 in total. During the year 1864, a building was erected, which for several years was used for the confinement and reformation of juvenile offenders. Later on it was used by the sheriff as a temporary abode for jail prisoners, accused persons committed for trial and criminals awaiting sentence. Subsequently a cell block was added and the name of the institution changed to the one it now bears, "The Milwaukee County House of Correction."

The first prisoners, thirteen in number, were received February 12, 1866, and the total number confined from that date to September 30, 1892, inclusive, is 31,411.

The institution is managed by an inspector, elected by the board of supervisors, for a term of two years. Said officer is eligible to successive re-elections. He appoints

Industrial School for Girls.

the following list of subordinate officers: one deputy, one clerk, one engineer, one foreman, one shipping clerk (who also acts as librarian), one steward, one turnkey, one matron and eleven guards.

The prisoners are employed at chair making and caning, on account of Milwaukee county. The net proceeds of the factory were \$15,208.45 for 1890, and \$12,177.04 for 1891. The financial condition is apparently excellent under the management of the present inspector, Mr. M. J. McLaughlin, who is now serving his third term as such officer.

The prisoners are well clothed and receive wholesome and plentiful food.

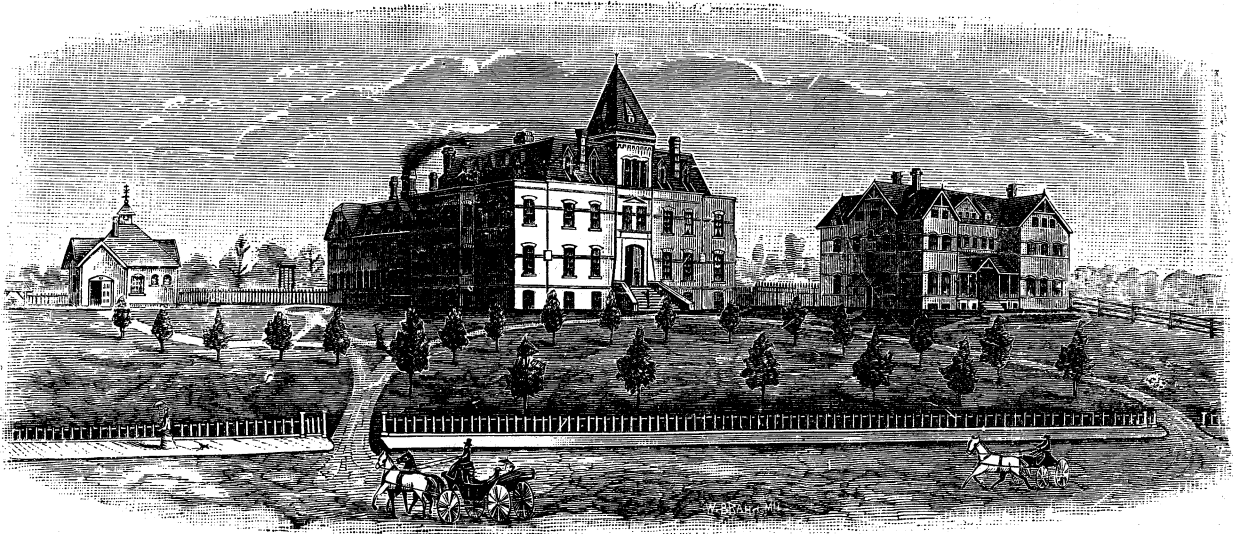
Statement of prisoners received, discharged and on hand from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1892:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in confinement October 1, 1890	212	11	223
Received during the two years	5,162	352	5,514
Total in prison during this time	5,374	363	5,737
Number discharged	5,131	342	5,473
Remaining in confinement Sept. 30, 1892. . .	243	21	264

The daily average number of prisoners for the year 1891 was 228, and 259 for 1892.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for girls, located in Milwaukee is under control of a board of resident lady managers. It is designed as a reformatory for vicious, stubborn, and unruly girls, under seventeen years of age, and a temporary place of detention for boys and girls under ten. The counties committing girls to this institution are required to pay not more than \$2.50 per



Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Veterans' Home.

week for their maintenance. The school was organized in 1875, and has been very successful in accomplishing reformatory work.

The state owns the buildings of this institution and appropriates annually to keep them in repair. But the affairs of the school are entirely under the control of the local management; the state board only exercising visitatorial powers.

The legislature at its last session appropriated for necessary improvements and repairs of the buildings and property, and steam heating apparatus, the sum of \$7,000.

Miss Sarah E. Pierce is the superintendent of the school, and her management of the institution, notwithstanding the trying duties of the position, is excellent and merits the highest commendation.

WISCONSIN VETERANS' HOME.

The board, in accordance with section one, chapter six, laws of 1891, charging it with the duty of visiting and inspecting the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, respectfully submits the following: This institution is located in the town of Farmington, three miles and a quarter southwest of the city of Waupaca, on Hick's Lake, one of the Chain of Lakes, and a more beautiful spot is difficult to find in Wisconsin. Its buildings consist of forty cottages, the office, the headquarters, the chapel, old men's home, old people's building, widows' dormitories, dining hall, hospital and several other buildings, among them the quarters of the Twenty-first Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers.

The farm consists of eighty-nine acres and the farming operations are confined principally to gardening.

The inmates are usually crippled and enfeebled soldiers, whose average age is sixty-three years and who are unable to perform any continuous work.

The plant represents about \$125,000. Under legislation

Semi-State Institutions.

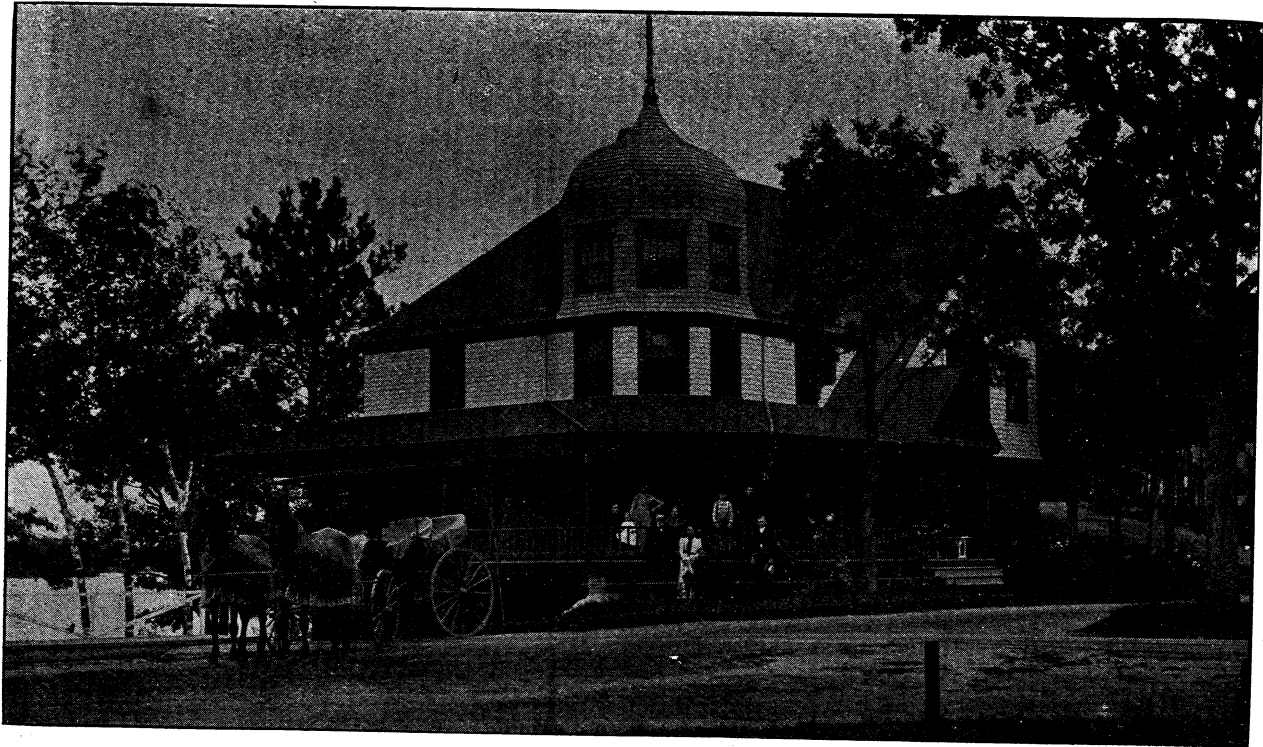
had in 1889, \$50,000 was appropriated for the institution, most of which, as provided by law, was expended in the erection of buildings. In 1891 a further appropriation of \$50,500 was made to be expended as follows:

To pay mortgage and indebtedness	\$ 6,000
For old men's building	10,000
For old people's building	10,000
For woman's hospital, dead house, general hospital extension, heating apparatus and furniture	11,000
For clothing for inmates	2,000
For office building and vault	1,000
For cemetery and ground improvements	3,000
For purchase of additional lands	1,000
For electric light plant	6,500
Total	\$50,500

This board has examined the bills and vouchers for the expenditures of this money, and are satisfied that the same has been wisely, judiciously and economically expended.

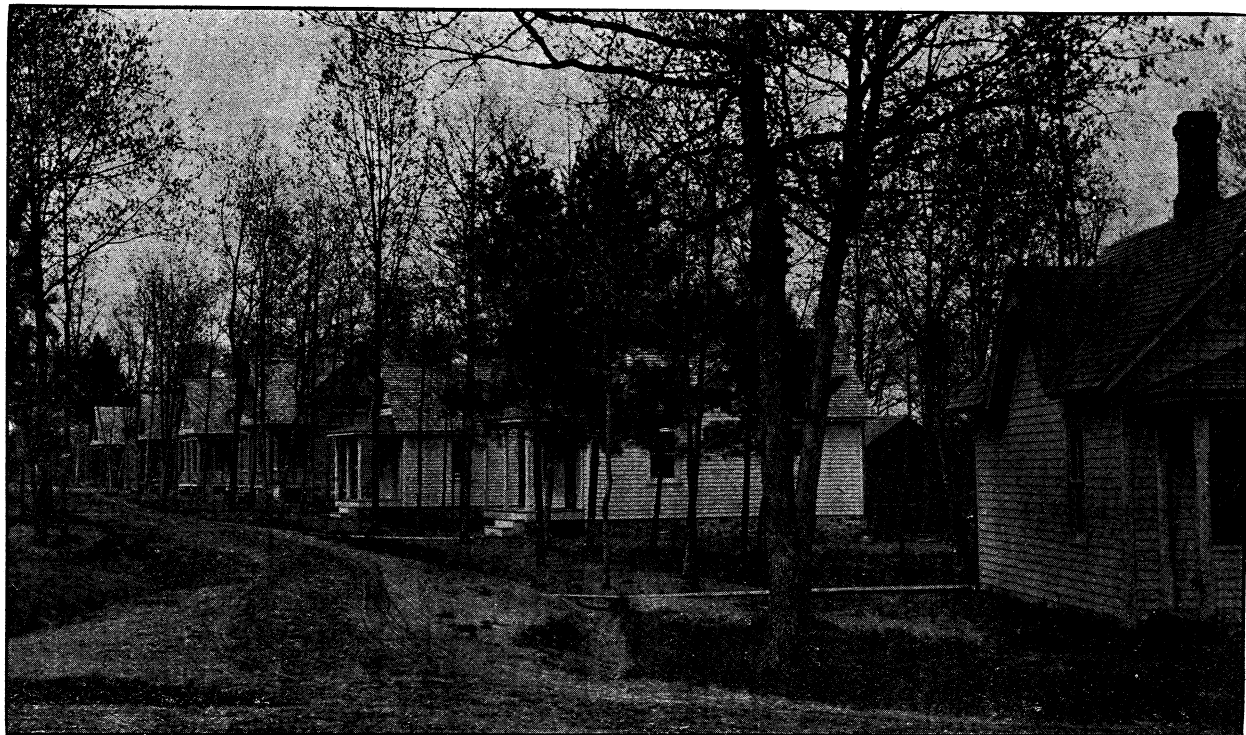
When the trustees were erecting the buildings it was ascertained that a better result could be obtained by changing the original plans of some of the buildings submitted when the appropriation was made, and therefore with the consent of the governor and the approval of this board the trustees were authorized to make certain changes which resulted to the benefit of the home.

Through an oversight, also, no appropriation was asked for or made for contingent expenses, repairs, etc. This condition seriously embarrassed the trustees, as buildings, fixtures, walks, etc., were constantly getting out of repair and no funds were available to remedy the defects. By the changes of plans in the buildings, it was ascertained that an amount of the appropriation would not be required for the purposes specified, and the governor as provided for by law authorized the trustees to use an amount immediately necessary for contingent expenses of said unused appropriations.



“HEADQUARTERS” VETERAN’S HOME, WAUPACA, WIS.





GROUP OF COTTAGES, "MILWAUKEE STREET," VETERAN'S HOME.

Insanity.

As this property will ultimately revert to the state, the board deem it wise and necessary on the part of the state to appropriate annually, for contingent expenses, repairs, renewals, etc., the sum of \$5,000. This amount will meet all necessary demands and should not be overlooked.

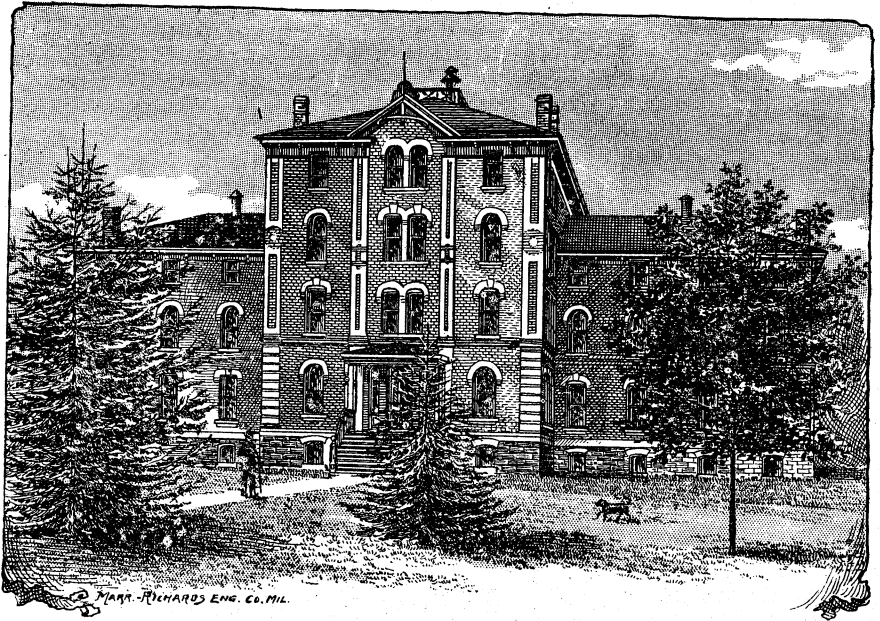
The old men's building will require an appropriation of about \$5,000 to properly heat and furnish, and we recommend that said amount be appropriated, as the building to be used must have those necessaries. The Woman's Relief Corps of the state have done much during the past year toward furnishing the buildings of this institution, and their work merits appreciation.

The board is satisfied that this institution is being well and safely managed by the present board of trustees, and as they are doing a grand work gratuitously, no parsimonious considerations should impair their work or render their self-sacrificing efforts a subject for criticism.

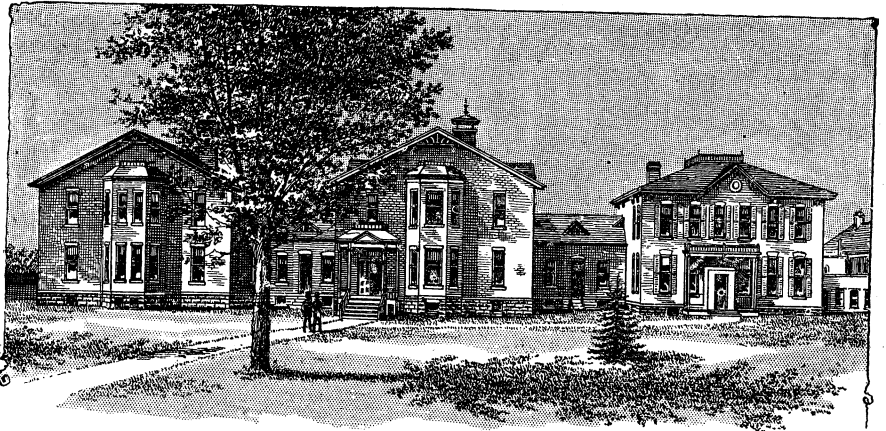
The officers of the institution at present are as follows:

Trustees: J. H. Marston, Appleton, president; J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, vice president; J. H. Woodnorth, Waupaca, secretary; R. N. Roberts, Waupaca, treasurer; A. O. Wright, Madison; A. J. Smith, Amherst; superintendent, C. Caldwell; matron, Mrs. Ida Caldwell.

Insanity.



Brown County Asylum.



Columbia County Asylum.

Brown County Asylum.

INSANITY.

The general treatment of the insane in the state of Wisconsin will compare favorably with that of any other state. The acute insane are treated in the two state institutions, the State Hospital at Mendota and the Northern Hospital at Winnebago. The acute insane of Milwaukee county are cared for in the Milwaukee hospital for acute insane near Wauwatosa. The chronic insane are very humanely cared for in the twenty-one county asylums. Dunn county has completed a new asylum for the care of chronic insane in the biennial period.

The treatment of the acute insane in the state institutions is as humane and gentle as it is possible to be. Mechanical restraints of every description are practically discarded. It has been demonstrated that skillful management, with experienced and properly trained attendants, is more satisfactory in the management of the insane than the older methods of restraint and cells. Neither harshness nor cruelty is permitted at either of the state institutions.

The county asylums are all well conducted. The greatest freedom consistent with good order is permitted to inmates in all of them. Occasionally some very troublesome inmate was removed to the state hospitals, when deemed for the best interests of the other inmates.

The county asylum system is not yet as perfect in all respects as might be desired. Yet the system is well adapted for the proper care of a very large number of our chronic insane, and it is safe to say that the idea of county distribution of a limited number is practical, and with such modifications as enlightened experience may suggest, as to management and government, the board sees no reason why the system should not be extended as the necessities of the insane may require.

Insanity.



Dane County Asylum.



Dodge County Asylum.

Dane County Asylum.

During the biennial period the trustees of the several county asylums have very generously improved their several asylums in accordance with suggestions by the board.

BROWN COUNTY ASYLUM.

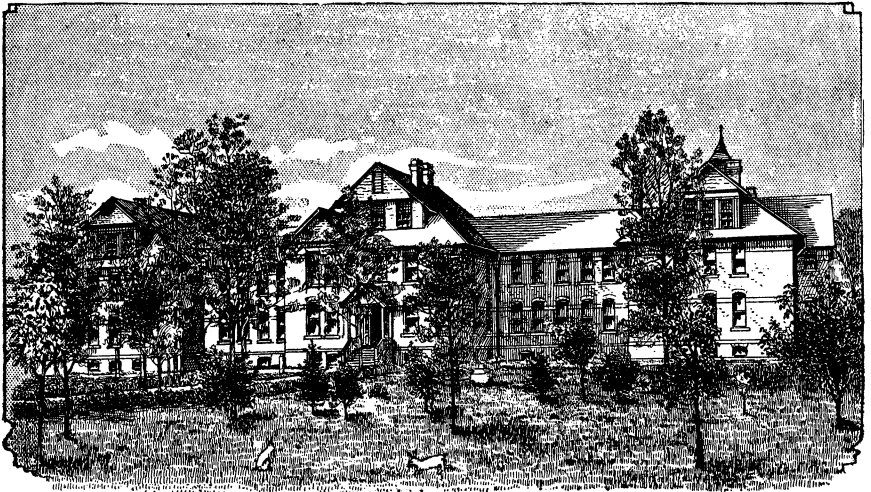
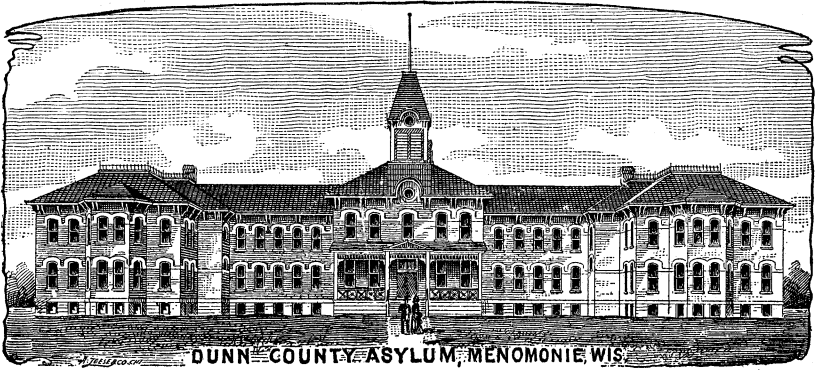
The central building is of brick, four stories high, and there are three wings, two of which have three stories and the other, one. The building was erected in 1875 for a poorhouse, and was used as such till 1881. It was converted into an insane asylum the latter part of that year and was listed for state aid December 19, 1881. It is pleasantly located, four miles northeast of Green Bay. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, the major part of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. September 30, 1892, the institution was caring for one hundred patients from the counties of Brown, Oconto, Kewaunee, Door and Marinette. The amount received from the state for the fiscal year ended was \$10,064.51, of which \$5,647.29 was for the care of Brown county's insane.

The institution lacks proper sewerage and an adequate water supply. The county board recently appropriated \$2,000 for fire protection and water supply, and prompt measures will be taken to add these improvements. The superintendent and matron are Mr. and Mrs. John Cryan, whose services are satisfactory to the very efficient board of trustees, and to the board of control.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ASYLUM.

The Columbia County Asylum is situated in the village of Wyocena, about seven miles east of Portage. It has been greatly improved during the last year by the construction of a new main building and a west wing. It now has ample accommodations for one hundred patients and

Insanity.



Fond du Lac County Asylum.

Dane County Asylum.

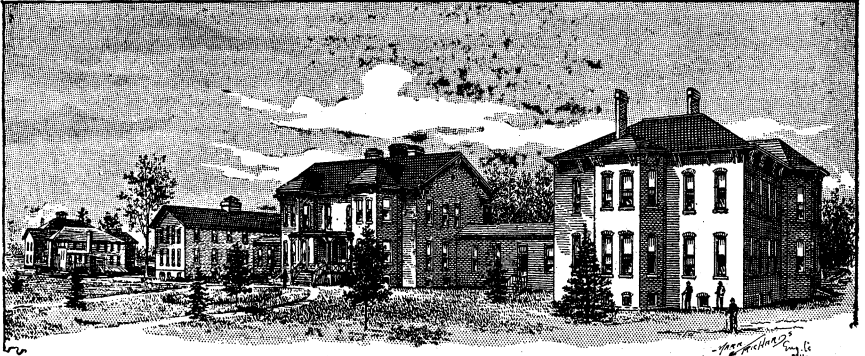
is accomplishing excellent results and has its quota full. It has careful management under the guidance of Messrs. Graham, Bogue and Adams, county commissioners, who have done much to bring the institution up to its present standard of excellence. The county board has been slow to see the advantages of a well-equipped asylum, and whatever above absolute necessities has been granted was the result of the untiring efforts of the commissioners, and a few public spirited members of the county board. In this connection it may be well to say that some county boards are too much imbued with the spirit of profit to the county from these county asylums, regarding them more in the light of a source of revenue to the county, than a home for unfortunates, deprived of reason. It may be well to suggest here, while the suggestion does not apply to Columbia county any more than to other counties, that the state does not pay the counties \$3 00 per week for the care of its insane anticipating that they shall either be classed or kept as common paupers, or be curtailed in any necessity required for their proper care or protection, that the county may derive a profit from the state. The care of the insane should be with a higher and broader duty in view.

This asylum is under the immediate charge of Superintendent B. Miller and wife, who are doing excellent work in the institution, fully aware of their duty and equal to any emergency that arises. The amount received from the state last year was \$6,812.36; from counties, \$2,060.22. The number in the asylum, September 30, 1892, was ninety-eight.

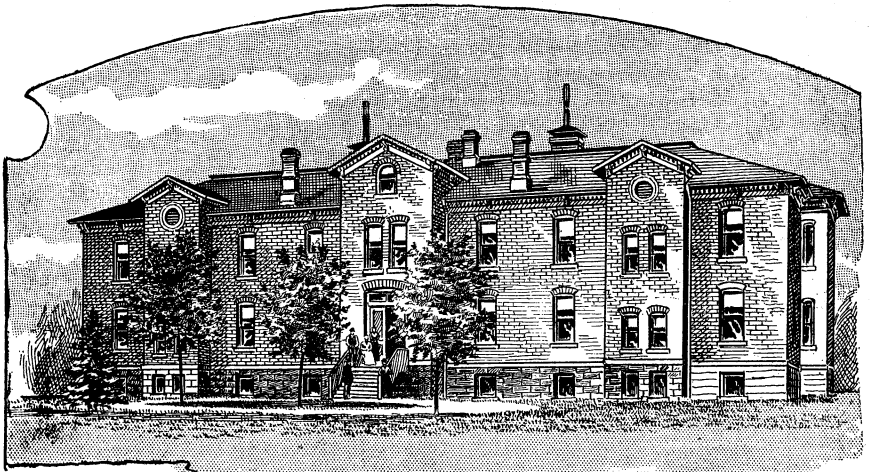
DANE COUNTY ASYLUM.

Dane county cares for over one hundred of its own insane at a well managed institution located near Verona, and about nine miles from Madison. The county poor-house is located near the asylum and Mr. J. S. Myers has been the efficient superintendent of both for many years.

Insanity.



Green County Asylum.



Grant County Asylum.

Dodge County Asylum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Matts and wife, assistant superintendent and matron, have immediate charge of the asylum. No institution in the state is better cared for, or more efficiently officered than the Dane county asylum—although its construction is very faulty; in fact it is too small for the number confined therein, and illy arranged for convenience. The open-door system prevails here the same as in all other county institutions in this state. The capacity of this asylum is one hundred, and one hundred and three were in the asylum September 30, 1892. Dane county received from the state last year for the care of its insane \$7,401.01, and from other counties, \$502.48.

DODGE COUNTY ASYLUM.

Dodge county is liberal in the care of its insane and the support of its county asylum. As a result, it has one of the best managed of this class of institutions. The superintendent and matron of the asylum and poorhouse are Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Rudolf, while the insane asylum is under immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Drown, assistant superintendent and matron. They are each doing excellent service in their positions. The institution is kept neat and tidy and the inmates are well and properly cared for.

The capacity of the asylum is one hundred and ten. Dodge county received the past year from the state for the care of its own insane, \$5,581.71, and from other counties \$5,103.73.

This institution is located about one mile north of Juneau and has fine grounds and surroundings. An old asylum used twenty-five years ago still remains on the present grounds, and the comparison between accommodations furnished for this unfortunate class at that time and now can be made here.

Dunn County Asylum.

DUNN COUNTY ASYLUM.

The Dunn county asylum is situated about one mile east of the city of Menomonie, and occupies a commanding site on a farm of two hundred and six acres. Ground was broken April 10, 1891, and the first patient was received from Chippewa county, February 10, 1892.

It is built of brick and stone in a thorough and substantial manner. The length of the building is two hundred and thirty-five feet, and its greatest width one hundred and twenty feet. The basement is nine feet and the two stories above are each twelve feet high in the clear. All of the partition walls in the wards are solid brick from basement to attic. It is finished in oak and pine in a thorough and workmanlike manner. The building is heated by hot water, lighted by gas and fully equipped with bath rooms and sanitary closets. It has ample accommodations for one hundred and twenty patients. The total cost of the farm, asylum building, laundry and cold-storage buildings, barn and etc., was \$63,442. By authority of the county board, J. H. Stout, A. R. Hall and William Miller were appointed an asylum building commission, and the entire work was done under their direction.

It is a model county asylum and under the management of Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes, is among the best conducted institutions of its class in the state.

The asylum has received from the state for keeping Dunn county patients, \$2,018.78; for keeping patients of other counties, \$3,601.51; and for keeping patients belonging to the state at large, \$1,203.64.

There are in the asylum at this time, September 30, eighty-nine patients, as follows: belonging to Dunn county, forty-one; to Barron county, one; to Chippewa county, eight; to Douglas county, two; to Eau Claire county,

Fond du Lac County Asylum.

three; to Pepin county, one; to St. Croix county, sixteen; to Talyor county, five, and to the state at large, twelve.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY ASYLUM.

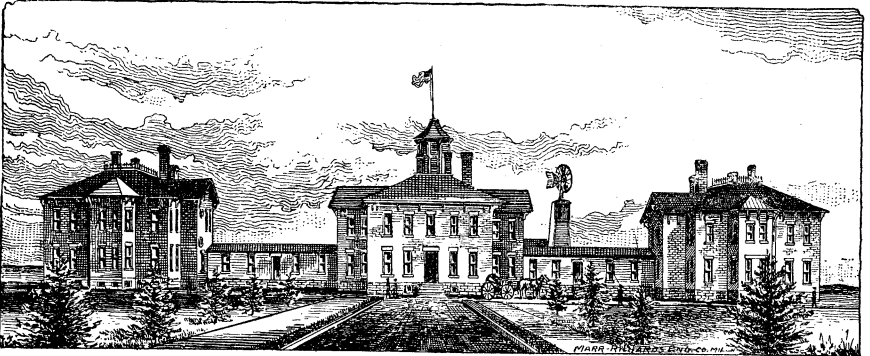
In no county in the state has there been a greater change for the better in the care of the insane than here. But a few years ago they were huddled together in the old rotten and vermin filled poorhouse, where anything like humane care was next to impossible, while now a fine, large and well constructed brick building, with its pleasant rooms and clean beds, good food and kind treatment, furnishes a home for the insane of which the county may well feel proud. Mr. L. Manderscheid and wife, superintendent and matron, devote their time to the care of the inmates, and there is little if any cause for criticism. The institution has accommodations for one hundred and twenty patients, and at the end of the last fiscal year there were one hundred and eight under care. The amount received from the state was \$6,078.43 for Fond du Lac county insane, and \$4,357.91 for insane belonging to other counties.

GRANT COUNTY ASYLUM.

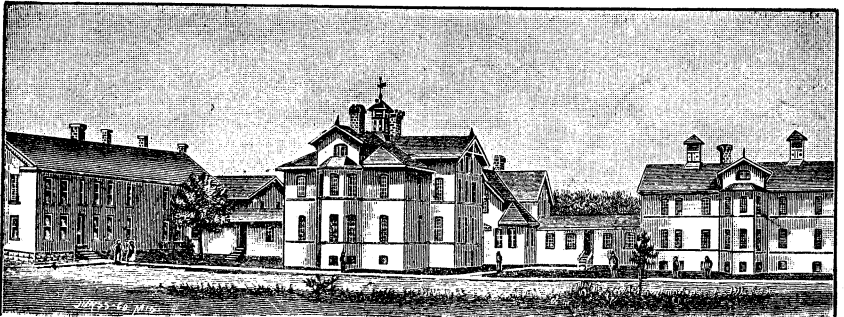
The trustees of this institution elected a new superintendent during the past year. Mr. James Alderson took charge last spring, and his wife assumed the duties of matron. They now have the institution in first-class condition. New bath rooms have been added, and a new hot water heating system has been furnished by the trustees. Single beds have been placed in all the dormitories and sleeping rooms to replace the double beds that were formerly used. The management is now very satisfactory and the asylum ranks with the best.

Permanent improvements made prior to September 30,

Insanity.



Iowa County Asylum.



Jefferson County Asylum.

Green County Asylum.

1891, amounted to \$33,743.03. Improvements made during 1892 amounted to \$1,361.63. Grant county received from the state in 1892, for the care of its own insane \$4,689.43, and \$5,754.74 for the care of insane from other counties.

There are ninety-five inmates in this institution. Sixty-two belong to Grant county, two to Barron, nineteen to Crawford, one to La Fayette, and eleven to Richland.

GREEN COUNTY ASYLUM.

This asylum is located near Monroe. It is managed excellently and the inmates seem to get along well and are quiet and gently disposed. The general dining room is pleasantly located and neatly arranged. Only one patient has been under restraint or in seclusion during the biennial period and then only at night a part of the time. There are one hundred and eleven patients at this asylum. Sixty-three belong to Green county, three to Buffalo, thirteen to Eau Claire, six to Jackson, twenty to La Fayette, and six to Polk. The current expenses for 1892 were \$8,937.39. The total permanent improvements amount to \$34,494.50.

For the last fiscal year Green county received from the state for its own insane \$4,172.59, and for the insane from other counties \$8,521.95.

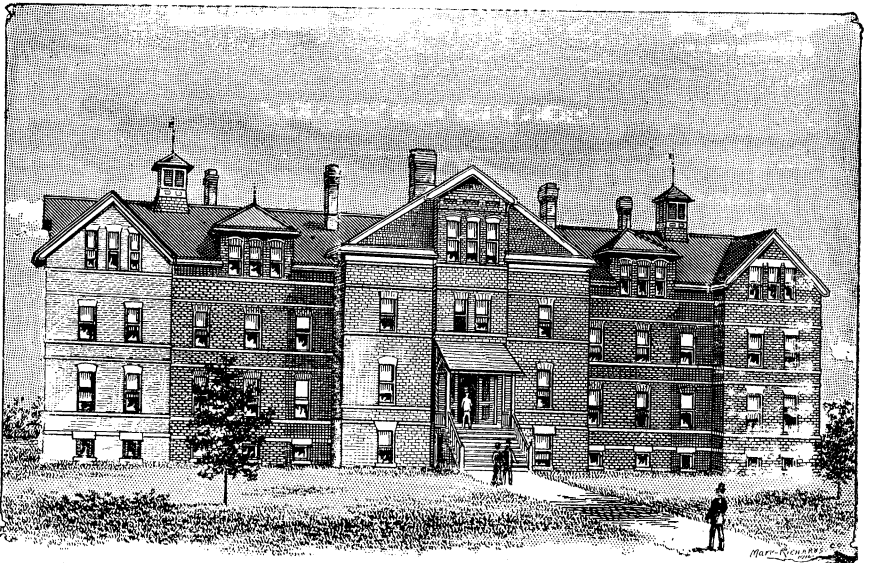
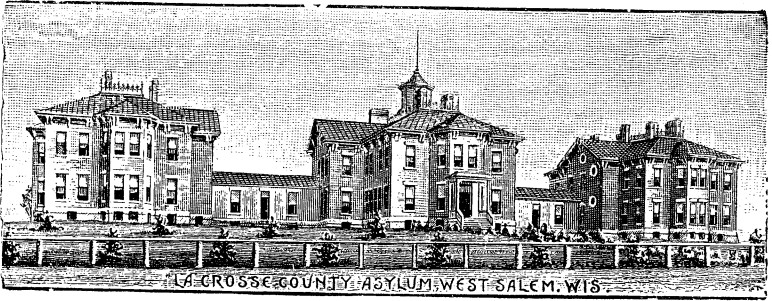
IOWA COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution is well equipped, and most excellently managed. One person has been in seclusion for ninety days during the biennial period. There are ninety-five inmates in the asylum at present. Forty-five belong to Iowa county, three to Jackson, three to Pierce, thirteen to Polk, thirty to Waukesha, and one to La Fayette.

The total permanent improvements amount to \$44,968.46.

The current expenses for 1892 amount to \$8,156.71.

Insanity.



Manitowoc County Asylum.

Jefferson County Asylum.

Iowa county received from the state for the care of its own insane, during the year 1892, \$3,519.28, and for insane from other counties \$8,280.70.

JEFFERSON COUNTY ASYLUM.

This is one of the prettiest and most convenient asylums in the state, and has maintained its high standard of care under the excellent management of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Graeszel; indeed, it is a model institution. The complete open-door system was continued and there has been no restraint or seclusion during the biennial period. Ample occupation has been provided for the patients on a good farm, and a great number of the inmates are allowed full liberty of the grounds without an attendant.

Besides seventy-two insane from Jefferson county, there are seven from Burnett county, one from Eau Claire county, and thirty from Juneau county.

A commendable feature at this institution is the erection of a separate hospital building connected with the main building by a covered corridor, and equipped with all modern appliances at a total expense of \$3,026, viz.: for hospital building as per contract, \$1,900; two mantles, \$84.20; plumbing, \$215; steam heating, \$485; eight beds, complete, \$128; other furniture, \$63.40; furnishing morgue and physician's office, \$150; other permanent improvements made during the past two years are: sewerage at a cost of \$3,287.22; two new closets with steam and water supply, \$537.18; store room, work shop, cupola and large bell, \$480; two verandas, \$275; one large bake-oven, \$316.22; miscellaneous, \$845.89; land purchased, \$2,063.80; making a total of \$10,831.31 for permanent improvements.

The trustees and the superintendent contemplate making the following improvements during the year 1893: one large barn; an ice house; a wind-mill and tank, or in place of these an artesian well; tiling about thirty-five

Insanity.

acres of land; increase of stock of cows and sheep; a dairy outfit; repairing the old barn, fences, etc. The improvements will cost about \$6,000.

The cash receipts from state appropriations for the year ending September 30, 1892, were for Jefferson county insane, \$5,319; from other counties, \$6,209.85; total, \$11,528.85.

LA CROSSE COUNTY ASYLUM.

This asylum is located upon a gentle rise about a half mile east of the village of West Salem, and the lines of the C. M. & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways are in plain sight on the south.

The asylum buildings consist of a center building and two wings connected by corridors, similar in construction to the Dunn and Vernon county asylums. They are of red brick upon stone foundations and substantially built, with good ventilation and heated by steam. There is an abundant supply of pure water, pumped by wind-mill power into a large tank, which affords a fair supply for daily use and for fire protection. A laundry, ice house and cold storage have been provided separate from the asylum buildings.

On the eighth of December, 1892, the barn and shed with contents were destroyed by fire. The loss of some five hundred bushels of oats, sixty-five tons of hay, corn fodder, straw and farm implements, together with the buildings was estimated at about \$3,058.

The county received as insurance on the same \$2,033, leaving an apparent loss to the county of 1,017.

They have built a fine horse barn, 36x50 feet, 24 feet high, costing \$1,105.77, and a cow barn and silo, 36x90 feet, 24 feet high, at a cost of \$2,042.40, exceeding the amount of the insurance by a little over \$1,000.

The asylum is under the efficient management of C. S. McKown, superintendent and Mrs. McKown, matron. The

Manitowoc County Asylum.

buildings and wards are kept in a neat and tidy condition and but little restraint is used. The patients appear as contented and cheerful as one could expect this unfortunate class to be.

The asylum has received from the state for keeping La Crosse county patients, \$4,035.64; for keeping patients of other counties, \$6,932.10; for keeping patients belonging to the state at large, \$1,237.38.

There are in the asylum at this time, September 30, one hundred and three patients, of whom fifty-three belong to La Crosse county, three to Barron county, eleven to Buffalo county, eight to Eau Claire county, nine to Jackson county, six to Trempelean county and twelve to the state at large.

MANITOWOC COUNTY ASYLUM.

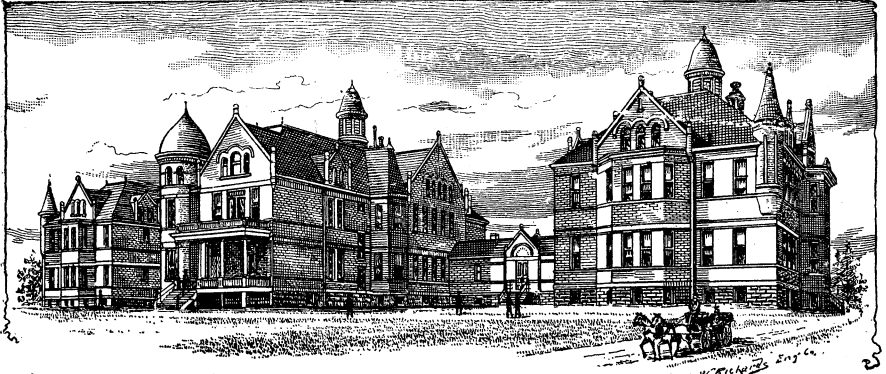
The management of this asylum has been excellent during the biennial period. The open-door system is carried on, and with good results. Very little restraint or seclusion has been found necessary. There were at the close of the last fiscal year one hundred and two inmates, for whom the county received from the state \$4,585.28 for its own insane, and \$6,124.06 for those belonging to other counties.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY ASYLUM.

During this biennial period considerable advance has been made at this institution, as regards internal arrangements and appliances for the comfort of the patients and employes, the beautifying of the grounds, which in their natural location can hardly be excelled, and the provision made for market-gardening, which is a very prominent feature of this almost city asylum.

A large and admirably planned building, in keeping with

Insanity.



Milwaukee County Asylum.



Milwaukee County Jail.

Milwaukee County Asylum

the asylum proper, has been erected at a cost of a little over \$3,000, comprising barn, teamster's family apartments, morgue, store rooms, and a first-class root cellar.

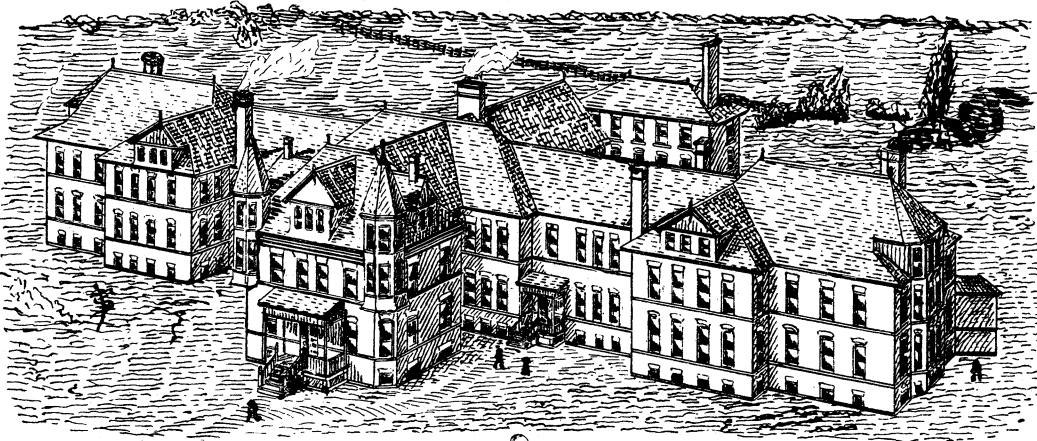
A suitable greenhouse for raising and keeping plants for the institution and its grounds has lately been completed.

The two hospital rooms, located in the rear of the center building, are unsuited for their purpose, and this board approves the expressed intention of the trustees of the asylum to use the rooms as dormitories. It is intended to erect in the near future a hospital ward, detached from the main building, well equipped with modern scientific appliances; it will face the beautiful grove on the south. Additional accommodations for fifty or sixty patients will thus be provided for three or four thousand dollars, which in a new building would cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000. As both old and new asylums in this county are filled, the need of additional provision for the insane is as great as it was three and one-half years ago, when the new asylum was opened.

The patients are generally profitably and beneficially employed in and out of doors. On a visit by a member of the board without notice, forty-seven male patients were found at work in the garden and grounds. The produce raised on eighteen acres of land under cultivation was in 1892 worth at wholesale rates \$2,000. The patients consumed nearly the whole of this, including one thousand quarts of strawberries and about eight hundred musk melons.

The hygienic condition of the building and the efficient care of the patients are evidenced by the fact that the death rate is abnormally low (about 3 per cent). At this writing no death has occurred for nine months, and no patient is in bed or has been seriously ill for months.

The regular and special medical provision for the patients is as nearly perfect as it can be under the county system. An honorary staff of nine physicians, each dis-



Racine County Asylum.

Outagamie County Asylum.

tinguished in a specialty, has proven a most valuable adjunct during the past two years for consultation and major operations. Especially do we commend the acquisition of the services of the honorary lady physician, D. Frances Sercombe, whose services, the superintendent and trustees inform us, have been of the greatest benefit to the patients in the women's department.

A most valuable and gratifying feature in this asylum is the full and complete system of departmental records, in which it stands almost alone.

With the additional provision of more extended quarters for officers and employes, which now are not sufficiently ample, this asylum will be one of the best equipped of its kind in the United States. The trustees and county authorities deserve credit for their public spirit. So far as the work of Superintendent Wilkins is concerned, who has occupied that position since the opening of the asylum, it is evident that he undoubtedly is especially qualified for the office he holds, not only on account of his excellent executive ability, but especially because this is associated with the greatest kindness toward the poor unfortunates under his care.

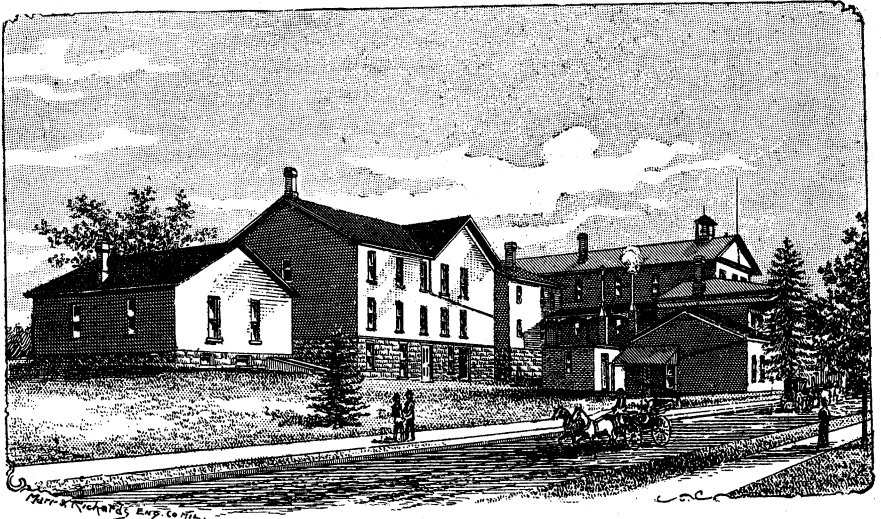
The staff of employes is of high grade. The authorities have most wisely set a good example of liberal remuneration, which is an essential factor in securing competent help.

The present number of inmates is one hundred and twenty-five. The amount received from state appropriations for the year ending September 30, 1892, was \$9,371.77.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY ASYLUM.

One of the most symmetrical buildings in the state, and among the best adapted for the use intended, is the Outagamie county asylum. It has excellent management under

Insanity.



Rock County Asylum.



Sauk County Asylum.

Racine County Asylum.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Downer, superintendent and matron. It is located about two and one-half miles from Appleton, from which place (or from the railway flag station a few rods distant) it is easy accessible.

On September 30, 1891, it contained ninety-nine patients and on September 30, 1892, one hundred patients. Over one-half of the number were from the counties of Calumet, Door, Kewaunee, Langlade, Oconto, Shawano and Wau-paca.

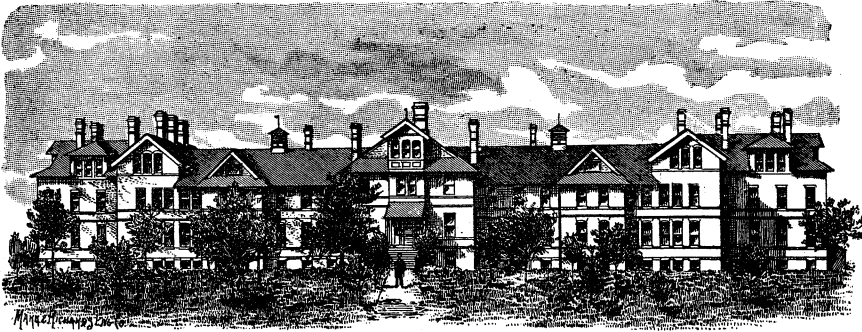
The cost of the farm and all buildings complete was in round numbers \$79,000.

The amount received by this institution from the state for the year ending September 30, 1892, was \$12,500.70, of which amount \$3,792.21 was for the care of the insane of Outagamie county.

RACINE COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution was opened about three years ago. It is on a large farm, a few miles west of Racine, and very pleasantly located. The superintendent, James T. Malone and Mrs. Malone, the matron, seem well adapted to manage such an institution. The building is neat and clean, and the inmates are well dressed and look as happy and contented as such persons can be. In 1891, the trustees erected a wind-mill tank and tower and laid 173 feet of sidewalk, and tile drained a considerable portion of the land. They are commendably prompt in making all necessary improvements and intend to make this institution first-class in every particular.

In 1892 a vegetable cellar was constructed, and other improvements in fencing and tile draining were added, to the amount of eight hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-three cents. The total cost of permanent improvements to September 30, 1892, is five thousand three hundred and twenty-six dollars and nine



Sheboygan County Asylum.

Rock County Asylum.

cents. The current expenses for 1892, as reported were \$9,851.55.

There are one hundred and six inmates in this institution. Sixty-five belonging to Racine county, twelve to Eau Claire and twenty-nine to Kenosha.

Racine county received from the state for the care of its own insane during the year 1892, \$5,003.56, and for insane from other counties, \$5,830.16.

ROCK COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution has not been improved in anyway in the last biennial period.

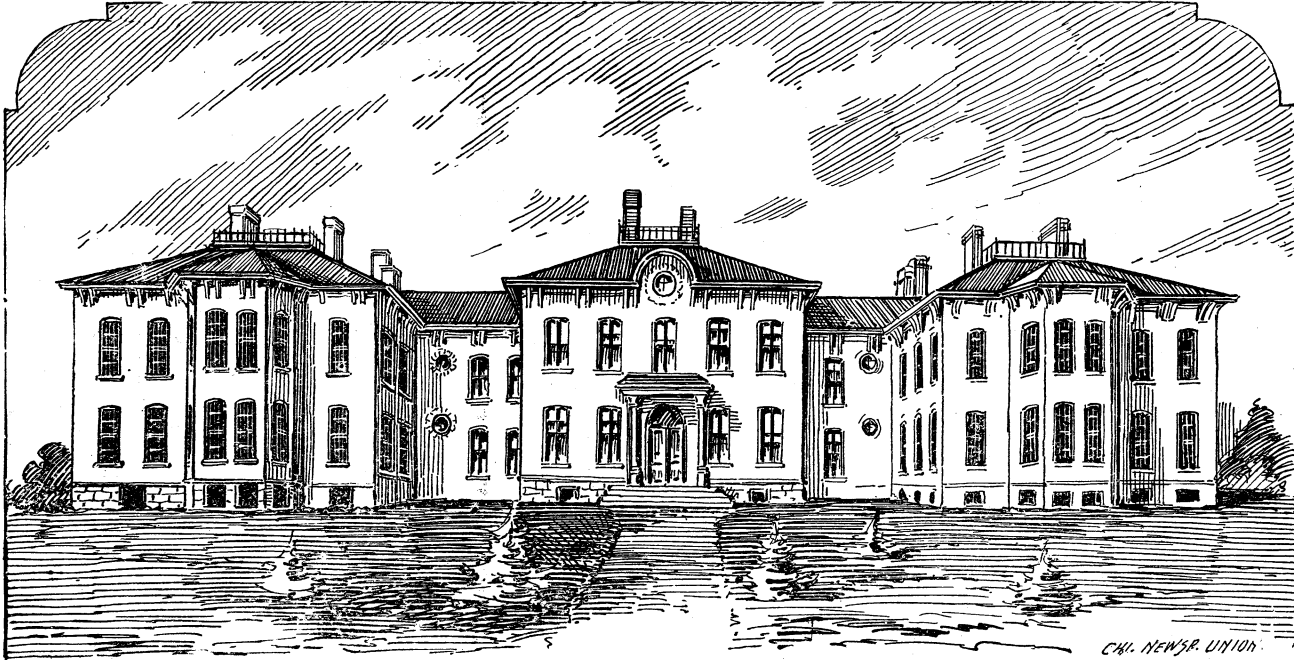
The county board does not seem to realize that Rock county is the only county in the state that maintains an asylum for its chronic insane, which is not approved by the state board of control. It seems to us that this temporizing condition has lasted long enough, and that the time has arrived when it is not proper for the state to longer recognize this institution as an insane asylum. It is inconsistent for the board of control to audit bills for an institution that it so unqualifiedly condemns. The buildings could not be constructed of more combustible material.

The management is good, considering the inconvenient arrangement of the buildings. The inmates all belong to Rock county, and number eighty-four. Rock county received from the state for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, for the care of its own insane, \$6,018.21. The current expenses for the same period as reported, amounted to \$5,981.45.

SAUK COUNTY ASYLUM.

This asylum is the smallest insane asylum in Wisconsin, but by no means the poorest. It has always been well man-

Insanity.



Vernon County Asylum.

Sheboygan County Asylum.

aged, in fact is a model institution as to management. William Audrus and wife are the present superintendent and matron, and while they have been in charge only about one year, they are fully sustaining the high grade of excellence attained by the former management. The capacity of this asylum is sixty and the county received from the state for the care of its insane during the last year \$3,082.50, from other counties \$1,435.37. It is the intention of the county to enlarge this institution to double its present capacity and at the next biennial report we are in hopes to record that improvements have been made in the present buildings, and others constructed.

The location is excellent and the surroundings are such as to make this asylum rank with any in Wisconsin.

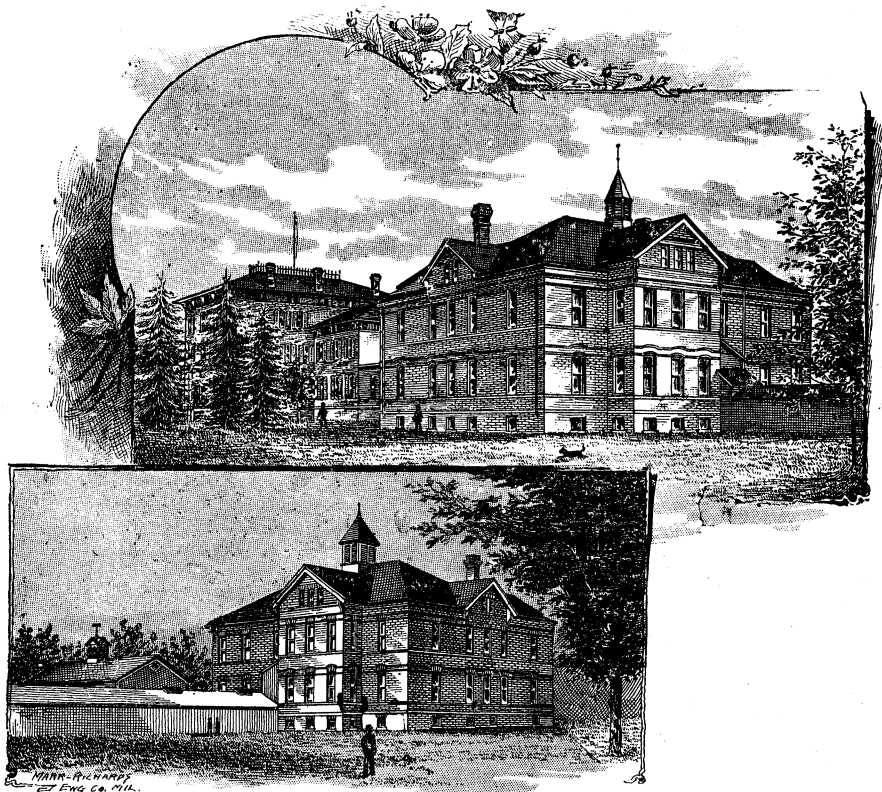
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY ASYLUM.

The general management of this institution during the past two years has been satisfactory to the board. Superintendent Whiffen is an excellent farmer and understands how to make the small farm connected with the institution yield the largest crops possible. The land is not nearly sufficient to furnish the patients with adequate out-door occupation, and although Mr. Whiffen has tried to obviate this drawback by renting a small parcel of adjoining land, this has proven not sufficient, and the county should at least double the size of the farm in the near future.

The wards do not appear so cheerful as those of some of the other county asylums. New settees, pictures, etc., would improve them materially.

The last week in December, 1892, this institution had a narrow escape from a conflagration; and but for the heroic efforts of the superintendent in checking the spreading of the flames, the consequences would have been most serious. One life was lost, that of the night watchman, and

Insanity.



Walworth County Asylum.

Vernon County Asylum.

Superintendent Whiffen himself narrowly escaped suffocation.

At present there are eighty-eight insane here from Sheboygan county, six from Calumet county, four from Chipewa county, and one from Washington county.

In the year ending September 30, 1892, the cash receipts from state appropriations were: for Sheboygan county insane, \$6,385.71; from other counties, \$1,862.16; total, \$8,247.87.

VERNON COUNTY ASYLUM.

Vernon county asylum is situated upon the rolling prairie about a mile north of Viroqua, and makes a favorable impression upon the visitor as he nears Viroqua upon a C., M. & St. Paul train.

It is a stone and brick building, upon substantially the same plan as the La Crosse and Iowa county asylums. The building is well heated, lighted by electric lights, and is well equipped with bath rooms and Ross's sanitary closets. During the biennial period a fine laundry building, hog house, corn crib and sidewalks have been constructed at an expense of \$932.90. There have been eighty acres of land adjoining the farm on the south, purchased at a cost of \$3,200, making the total expenditures for real estate and improvements \$85,083.13. The asylum is under the management of O. P. Hill, superintendent and Mrs. Hill, matron, who have been in charge since the opening. The management is excellent, and the institution ranks with the best in the state. There have been but few cases of restraint.

The asylum has received from the state, for keeping Vernon county patients, \$2,893.07; for keeping patients of other counties, \$6,947.89, and for keeping patients belonging to the state at large, \$4,494.53.

There are in the asylum at his time, September 30, one



Winnebago County Asylum.

Walworth County Asylum.

hundred and four patients, as follows: belonging to Vernon county, thirty-six; to Chippewa county, thirteen; to Crawford county, two; to Monroe county, fifteen; to Portage county, two; to Richland county, three; to Trempealeau county, six; to Wood county, one, and to the state at large, twenty-six.

WALWORTH COUNTY ASYLUM.

This institution is located about three miles east of Elkhorn. The farm is large and fertile and furnishes good returns for labor expended. The superintendent is John P. Davis. The asylum is well furnished and the management is excellent in all respects. No restraint or seclusion is reported for the year 1892. All the freedom possible in such an institution is enjoyed by the inmates. Walworth county takes good care of the insane committed to its care.

Permanent improvements in 1891 amounted to \$541.84.

Current expenses for 1892, amounted to \$6,647.60.

This county received from the state for the care of its own insane \$4,215.64, and \$5,214.92 for insane from other counties, for the year ending September 30, 1892.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY ASYLUM.

This asylum, which was considered good enough for the purpose when erected, has outlived its usefulness and will give way to a modern structure the coming season. The plans adopted by the county board will give the county one of the best institutions of the kind in the state. It will have a capacity of one hundred and fifty patients and be supplied with all the modern conveniences for caring for this unfortunate class. At the end of the past fiscal year there were sixty-five patients under care, for which the county received from the state for its own insane \$4,871.99, and for insane from Portage county, \$207.53.

Marinette County Jail.



Marinette County Jail and Sheriff's Residence.

STATISTICS.

Insanity---County Asylums.

STATISTICS—OFFICERS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

COUNTIES.	Postoffice of asylum.	Superintendents.	Visiting physician.	Trustees.	Postoffice of trustees.
Brown	Green Bay	John Cryan.....	W. H. Bartran, Ft. Howard.....	A. L. Gray	Ft. Howard.
				J. J. Rasmussen.....	Ft. Howard.
				Adam Spuhler.....	Green Bay.
Columbia	Wyocena	B. Miller	Jos. Chandler, Pardeeville	John Q. Adams	Columbus.
				John Graham	Portage.
				Alan Bogue	Arlington.
Dane	Verona	J. S. Myers	C. K. Jayne, Verona	C. E. Warner.....	Windsor.
				C. P. Chapman.....	Madison.
				Ole Grimstoedt.....	Perry.
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	Solomon Rudolf.....	W. E. Hallock, Juneau	John Herberg.....	Mayville.
				Fred Engel.....	Horicon.
				Solomon Rudolf.....	Juneau.
Dunn.....	Menominee	A. Forbes	E. B. Jackson, Jr., Menominee	J. H. Stout	Menominee.
				A. R. Hall	Knapp.
				W. H. Smith	Eau Galle.
Iowa.....	Dodgeville	E. J. Perkins	J. H. Vivian & Son, Mineral Point	Ole Steensland	Blue Mounds.
				Joseph Bailey	Mineral Point.
				Samuel Swinehart.....	Avoca
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Louis Manderscheid..	S. S. Bowers, Fond du Lac	F. A. Bertlett	Fond du Lac.
				E. P. Hall	Lamartine.
				Michael Thielen	Ashford.
Grant	Lancaster	James Alderson.....	Dr. Cronin, Lancaster	A. F. Scott	Boscobel.
				J. McArthur	Platteville.
				Herman Grimm	Cassville.
Green	Monroe	R. C. Whitcomb.....	F. M. Confer, Monroe	J. C. Zimmerman ..	New Glarus.
				R. J. Day	Brodhead.
				J. C. Baker.....	Monroe.
Jefferson	Jefferson	Henry J. Graeszal ..	W. W. Reed, Jefferson	Emil Stoppenbach ..	Jefferson.
				E. Kanken	Ft. Atkinson.
				P. C. Quintmeyer.....	Watertown.

Statistics.

La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	C. S. McKown	S. R. Wakefield, La Crosse.....	Frank B. Smith..... W. W. Taylor	West Salem. La Crosse. Windsor.
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	G. Mueller.....	F. Luhmann, Manitowoc	A. C. Hanson	
				Henry Vittz..... D. Blesser..... Henry Goedjen..... F. A. B. denwald..... Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc. Manitowoc. Two Rivers. Timothy. Manitowoc.
Milwaukee.....	Wauwatosa.....	Fred Wilkins.....	T. H. Hay, Milwaukee	Henry Hase..... Chris Paulus..... Anton Grueiner..... E. P. Vilas..... John F. Zummach.....	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	G. R. Downer.....	J. R. Reilly.....	John Siegel..... Geo. Kreiss..... John Wecke.....	New London. Appleton. Seymour.
Racine.....	Racine.....	James F. Malone.....	Chas. Egan, Racine.....	L. C. Klein..... N. Lytle..... Wm. Schenkenberg.....	Racine. Racine. Waterford.
Rock.....	Johnstown Center.....	Peter Aller.....	Frank Pember, Janesville.....	S. T. Merrill..... William Gunn..... William Zuill.....	Beloit. Janesville. Johnstown.
Sauk.....	Reedsburg.....	Wm. Andrus.....	M. J. Skiff, Loganville.....	E. O. Holden..... Chas. Keith..... Samuel Kleiner.....	Baraboo. Reedsburg. Sauk City.
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	A. J. Whiffen.....	Almon Clark, Sheboygan.....	Carl Zillier..... Henry Walvoord..... Henry Fisher.....	Sheboygan. Cedar Grove. Plymouth.
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	O. P. Hill.....	A. Corey, Viroqua.....	H. D. Williams..... T. J. Shear..... C. J. Skough.....	Viroqua. Hillsborough. Westby.
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	J. P. Davis.....		Chas. Dunlap..... John P. Davis..... J. H. Cushing.....	Elkhorn. Elkhorn. Whitewater.
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	B. W. Eaton.....	W. A. Gordon, Oshkosh.....	A. H. F. Krueger..... J. T. Orchard..... J. J. Moore.....	Neenah. Omro. Oshkosh.

Statistics.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

	In State Hospital.	In Northern Hospital.	In Milwaukee Hospital.	In County Asylums for Chronic insane.	In Poor Houses.	In Jails.	Total.	Population in 1890.	Ratio of Insanity to Population.
Adams.....	7			1	1		9	6,889	765
Ashland.....		11					11	20,063	1,824
Barron.....	19			2	4		25	15,416	616
Bayfield.....		6					6	7,390	1,231
Brown.....		30		70			100	39,164	391
Buffalo.....	14			14			28	15,997	571
Burnett.....	6			7			13	4,393	338
Calumet.....		10		19			29	16,639	573
Chippewa.....	1	23		28			52	25,143	483
Clark.....		11		8	1		20	17,708	885
Columbia.....	17			48			65	28,350	436
Crawford.....	13			22			35	15,987	456
Dane.....	43			95			138	59,578	431
Dodge.....		18		74			92	44,984	489
Door.....		12		11			23	15,682	681
Douglas.....		10					10	13,468	1,346
Dunn.....	26			24			50	22,664	453
Eau Claire.....	3	25		26			54	30,673	568
Florence.....		4					4	2,604	651
Fond du Lac.....		19		74			93	44,088	474
Forest.....								1,012	
Grant.....	24			66	5		95	36,651	391
Green.....	14			60			74	22,732	307
Green Lake.....		9		12			21	15,163	722
Iowa.....	8			46			54	22,117	409

Statistics.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1891—Continued.

22—S. B. C.

	In State Hospital.	In Northern Hospital.	In Milwaukee Hospital.	In County Asylums for Insane.	In Poor Houses.	In Jails.	Totals.	Population in 1890.	Ratio of Insanity to Population.
Jackson.....	17			12			29	15,797	544
Jefferson.....	1	25		68	1		95	33,530	353
Juneau.....	13	1		25			39	17,121	439
Kenosha.....		13		22			35	15,581	445
Kewaunee.....		11		14			25	16,153	646
La Crosse.....	27	1		47			75	38,801	517
La Fayette.....	17			24			41	20,265	506
Langlade.....		5		1			6	9,465	1,577
Lincoln.....		9					9	12,008	1,334
Manitowoc.....		19		62			81	37,831	467
Marathon.....		24		11	2		37	30,369	820
Marinette.....		15		5			20	20,304	1,015
Marquette.....		9		8			17	9,676	569
Milwaukee.....		3	268	118			389	236,101	606
Monroe.....	20			9			29	23,211	800
Oconto.....		12		24			36	15,009	500
Oneida.....		4					4	5,010	1,324
Outagamie.....		15		47			62	38,690	624
Ozaukee.....		11		19			30	14,943	498
Pepin.....	5			3			8	6,932	866
Pierce.....	24			6		1	31	20,385	599
Portage.....	10			20			30	12,968	418
Polk.....		19		9			28	24,798	885
Price.....		3			1		4	5,258	1,314
Racine.....		10		64			74	36,268	490

Statistics.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.—Continued.

	In State Hospital.	In Northern Hospital.	In Milwaukee Hospital.	In County Asylums for Chronic Insane.	In Poor Houses.	In Jails.	Total.	Population in 1890.	Ratio of Insanity to Population.
Richland.....	13			22			35	19,121	546
Rock.....	26			76			102	43,220	423
St. Croix.....	23			12	4		39	23,139	593
Sauk.....	16			49	1		66	30,575	463
Sawyer.....	3						3	1,977	659
Shawano.....		7		4			11	19,236	1,745
Sheboygan.....		18		83			101	42,489	420
Taylor.....		11					11	6,731	612
Trempealeau.....	20			15			35	18,920	540
Vernon.....	7			38			45	25,111	558
Walworth.....	21			58			79	27,860	352
Washburn.....	5						5	2,926	585
Washington.....		11		26	4		41	22,751	554
Waukesha.....	2	25		39	7		73	33,270	455
Waupaca.....		19		16			35	26,794	765
Waushara.....		16					16	13,507	844
Winnebago.....		33		68			101	50,097	496
Wood.....		13		1			14	18,127	1,208
State at large...	57	94		26			177	1,686,880	.....
Total.....	522	644	268	1,858	31	1	3,324	.....	507

CENSMS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

	In State Hospital.	In Northern Hospital.	In Milwaukee Hospital.	In County Asylum for Chronic Insane.	In Poor House.	In Jails.	Total	Population.	Ratio of Insanity to Population.
Adams.....	6			2	1		9	6,889	765
Ashland.....		16					16	20,063	1,253
Barron.....	17			6			23	15,416	670
Bayfield.....		6					6	7,390	1,231
Brown.....		35		74			109	39,164	350
Buffalo.....	16			15			31	15,997	516
Burnett.....	6			7			13	4,393	338
Calumet.....		11		19			30	16,639	616
Chippewa.....	1	15		33			49	25,143	513
Clark.....	4	8		8			20	17,708	885
Columbia.....	12			53			65	28,350	426
Crawford.....	16			21			37	15,987	432
Lane.....	53			100			153	59,578	389
Lodge.....	1	20		70			91	44,934	494
Door.....		9		10			19	15,682	821
Douglas.....		14		2			16	13,468	841
Dunn.....	9			41	1		51	22,664	444
Eau Claire.....	8	19		29			56	30,673	565
Florence.....		3					3	2,604	868
Fond du Lac.....		15		85			100	44,088	440
Forest.....		1					1	1,012	1,012
Grant.....	27			62	2		91	36,651	402
Green.....	16			63			79	22,732	287
Green Lake.....		10		11			21	15,163	722
Iowa.....	12			45			57	22,117	381

Statistics.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1892—Continued.

	In State Hospital.	In Northern Hospital.	In Milwaukee Hospital.	In County Asylum for Chronic Insane.	In Poor House.	In Jails.	Total.	Population.	Ratio of Insanity to Population.
Jackson	14	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	33	15,797	475
Jefferson .....	.....	26	.....	72	1	.....	99	33,530	338
Juneau	14	1	.....	30	.....	.....	45	17,121	380
Kenosha .....	.....	7	.....	29	.....	.....	36	15,581	432
Kewaunee.....	.....	13	.....	14	.....	.....	27	16,153	598
La Crosse.....	24	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	77	38,801	503
La Fayette	23	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	44	20,265	460
Langlade.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9,464	1,183
Lincoln.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12,008	857
Manitowoc.....	.....	23	.....	64	.....	.....	87	37,831	434
Marathon .....	.....	23	.....	12	.....	.....	35	30,369	867
Marinette .....	.....	15	.....	6	.....	.....	21	20,304	966
Marquette	1	7	.....	12	.....	.....	20	9,676	483
Milwaukee .....	.....	3	306	125	.....	.....	434	236,101	544
Monroe.....	17	.....	.....	15	3	.....	35	23,211	663
Oconto.....	.....	18	.....	22	.....	.....	40	15,009	428
Oneida.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,010	1,670
Outagamie .....	.....	17	.....	48	.....	.....	65	38,690	595
Ozaukee .....	.....	14	.....	19	.....	.....	33	14,943	452
Pepin.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	10	6,932	693
Pierce.....	25	.....	.....	6	.....	1	32	20,385	582
Polk.....	13	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	32	12,968	393
Portage.....	.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	30	24,798	826
Price.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5,258	534
Racine.....	.....	13	.....	65	.....	.....	78	36,268	465

Statistics.

CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE SEPTEMBER 30, 1892—Continued.

	In State Hospital.	In Northern Hospital.	In Milwaukee Hospital.	In County Asylum for Chronic Insane.	In Poor House.	In Jail.	Total.	Population.	Ratio of Insanity to Population.
Richland	14	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	34	19,121	562
Rock	35	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	119	43,220	363
St. Croix	18	.....	.....	16	2	.....	36	23,139	642
Sauk	10	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	59	30,575	518
Sawyer	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,977	659
Shawano .....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	11	19,236	1,745
Sheboygan .....	.....	23	.....	83	.....	.....	111	42,489	382
Taylor .....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	10	6,731	673
Trempeale'u	22	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	43	18,920	440
Vernon	21	.....	.....	36	2	.....	59	25,111	420
Walworth	23	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	87	27,860	320
Washburn	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,926	585
Washington .....	.....	15	.....	24	5	.....	44	22,751	517
Waukesha	2	24	.....	44	7	.....	77	33,270	432
Waubaca .....	.....	30	.....	17	.....	.....	47	26,794	570
Waushara .....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	15	13,507	900
Winnebago .....	.....	42	.....	64	.....	.....	106	50,097	472
Wood .....	.....	14	.....	1	2	.....	17	18,127	1,066
State at large	51	53	.....	85	.....	.....	189	.....	.....
								1,686,880	.....
Total	545	638	305	2,049	26	1	3,565		473

Statistics.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1891.—POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. at beginning of the year.			No. received during year.			Total for year.			No. discharged recovered.			No. discharged improved.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Brown	52	42	94	4	7	11	54	49	103						
Columbia	18	36	54	2	5	7	20	41	61					2	2
Dane	58	44	102	6	2	8	64	46	110					1	1
Dodge	46	43	89	16	11	27	62	54	116	1	1	2	2		2
Dunn.....															
Fond du Lac.....	54	46	100	21	21	42	75	67	142				2		2
Grant	55	45	100	7	10	17	62	55	117						
Green.....	38	34	72	21	29	50	59	63	122	1		1	1	2	3
Iowa.....	50	51	101	5	3	8	55	54	109				6	1	7
Jefferson	56	40	96	8	4	12	64	44	108				2	2	4
La Crosse.....	52	52	104	3	4	7	55	56	111				2	1	3
Manitowoc	51	44	95	6	1	7	57	45	102		1	1	3	2	5
Milwaukee.....	48	49	97	12	13	25	60	62	122						
Outagamie	46	36	82	24	7	31	70	43	113				3		3
Racine	34	36	70	25	13	38	59	49	108	2		2	2	2	4
Rock	37	42	79	6	5	11	43	47	90				1	1	2
Sauk	23	30	53	8	2	10	31	32	63				2		2
Sheboygan.....	49	36	85	6	12	18	55	48	103				2	1	3
Vernon.....	61	40	101	5	4	9	66	44	110						
Walworth	41	34	75	23	10	33	64	44	108				4	2	6
Winnebago.....	32	40	72		1	1	32	41	73						
Total.....	901	820	1,721	208	164	372	1,107	984	2,091	4	2	6	32	17	49

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1891—POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number discharged not improved.			No. escaped.			Number died during the year.			Total loss of population.			Number remaining Sept. 30, 1891.			Number absent on leave Sept. 30, 1890.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brown.....	1		1				4	2	6	5	2	7	49	47	96			
Columbia.....				1		1	2	4	6	3	6	9	17	35	52		3	3
Dane.....	1		1	1		1	6	3	9	8	4	12	56	42	98	9	4	13
Dodge.....							4	1	5	7	2	9	55	52	107	3	1	4
Dunn.....																		
Fond du Lac.....	10	11	21				7	12	19	17	25	42	54	46	100			
Grant.....	6	8	14				2	1	3	8	9	17	54	46	100	1	4	5
Green.....							5	3	8	8	5	13	51	58	109	6	3	9
Iowa.....							2	2	4	8	3	11	47	51	98	7	2	9
Jefferson.....							3		3	5	2	7	59	42	101		2	2
La Crosse.....							5	3	8	7	4	11	48	52	100	2	1	3
Manitowoc.....							4	3	7	7	6	13	50	39	89	6	7	13
Milwaukee.....		1	1				2	1	3	2	2	4	58	60	118			
Outagamie.....				1		1	7	1	8	11	1	12	59	42	101	3		3
Racine.....							2	2	4	6	4	10	53	45	98	2	2	4
Rock.....	1	1	2				7	3	10	9	5	14	34	42	76			
Sauk.....							1	2	3	3	2	5	28	30	58	2		2
Sheboygan.....				1		1	3	2	5	6	3	9	49	45	94	3		3
Vernon.....							3	3	6	3	3	6	63	41	104			
Walworth.....	6		6				6	1	7	16	3	19	48	41	89	1		1
Winnebago.....		1	1				1	1	2	1	2	3	31	39	70			
Total.....	25	22	47	4		4	77	50	127	140	93	233	963	895	1858	45	29	74

Statistics.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1892—POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number at beginning of year.			Number received during the year.			Total for year.			Number discharged recovered.			Number discharged improved.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Brown	49	47	96	3	5	8	52	52	104	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbia	16	35	51	33	23	56	49	58	107	....	....	....	2	....	2
Dane	56	42	98	6	9	15	62	51	113	....	....	....	2	1	3
Dodge	55	52	107	5	3	8	60	55	115	....	....	....	1	1	2
Dunn .....	....	....	....	58	53	111	58	53	111	....	....	....	4	....	4
Fond du Lac	54	46	100	9	7	16	63	53	116	1	....	1	....	....	....
Grant	54	46	100	2	2	4	56	48	104	....	....	....	....	1	1
Green	51	53	100	10	4	14	61	62	123	1	....	1	....	....	....
Iowa	47	51	98	3	....	3	50	51	101	....	....	....	1	....	1
Jefferson	59	42	101	5	8	13	64	50	114	....	....	....	....	....	....
La Crosse	48	52	100	27	18	45	75	70	145	1	1	2	....	1	1
Manitowoc	50	39	89	16	4	20	66	43	109	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee	58	60	118	8	6	14	66	66	132	....	....	....	1	1	2
Outagamie	58	43	101	7	4	11	65	47	112	1	....	1	1	2	3
Racine	53	45	98	12	6	18	65	51	116	3	1	4	2	....	2
Rock	34	42	76	9	3	12	43	45	88	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sauk	28	30	58	6	5	11	34	35	69	1	....	1	4	2	6
Sheboygan	49	45	94	5	6	11	54	51	105	....	....	....	1	....	1
Vernon	63	41	104	3	6	9	66	47	113	....	....	....	....	4	4
Walworth	48	41	89	8	8	16	56	49	105	....	....	....	3	2	5
Winnebago	31	39	70	....	1	1	31	40	71	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	961	896	1,857	235	181	416	1,196	1,077	2,273	8	2	10	23	15	38

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1892.—POPULATION.

	No. disch'g'd not im- proved.			No. escaped.			No. died during year.			Total loss of population.			No. remaining in asylum Sept. 30, 1892.			No. absent on leave Sept. 30, 1892.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
Brown.....							4		4	4		4	48	52	100			
Columbia.....	1	2	3				2	2	4	5	4	9	44	54	98	2	1	3
Dane.....		2	1	3				4	4	4	6	10	58	45	103	11	3	14
Dodge.....							8	5	13	9	6	15	51	49	100	3	1	4
Dunn.....	1			1		1	10	5	15	16	5	21	42	48	90	4		4
Fond du Lac.....				3		3	3	1	4	7	1	8	56	52	108			
Grant.....		1		1			4	3	7	6	3	9	50	45	95	2	4	6
Green.....				1	1	2	6	1	7	10	2	12	51	60	111	7	3	10
Iowa.....							4	1	5	5	1	6	45	50	95	8	2	10
Jefferson.....	1							3	3	1	3	4	63	47	110		3	3
La Crosse.....	16	17	33				5	1	6	22	20	42	53	50	103		1	1
Manitowoc.....				1		1	3	3	6	4	3	7	62	40	102	7	8	15
Milwaukee.....				1		1	3	2	5	5	3	8	62	63	125	1	1	2
Outagamie.....	1	1	2	1		1	3	2	5	7	5	12	58	42	100	5	3	8
Racine.....							3	2	5	8	3	11	57	48	105	6	2	8
Rock.....							2	1	3	3	1	4	40	44	84			
Sauk.....				1		1	2	2	4	8	4	12	26	31	57	4	2	6
Sheboygan.....							1	4	5	2	4	6	52	47	99	4	2	6
Vernon.....		1		2			3		3	4	5	9	62	42	104		4	4
Walworth.....				1		1	2	2	4	6	4	10	50	45	95	1		1
Winnebago.....	1	1	2				3	1	4	4	2	6	27	38	65	1	1	2
	24	24	48	10	1	11	71	45	116	140	85	225	1,057	992	2,049	66	41	107

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1891.—OCCUPATION.

COUNTIES.	Number who work all day.			Number who work half a day or more.			Number who work a less amount.			Number who do not labor.			Number physically disabled.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brown	9	10	19	7	12	19	18	9	27	20	18	38	9	8	17
Columbia.....	12	21	33	2	3	5	2	....	2	2	10	12	....	....	12
Dane.....	47	26	73	4	8	12	3	4	7	11	8	19	7	4	11
Dodge	10	11	21	8	16	24	9	8	17	28	17	45	....	....	....
Dunn .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fond du Lac...	21	8	29	6	8	14	2	8	10	24	23	47	6	7	13
Grant.....	32	20	52	3	6	9	5	5	10	14	15	29	5	3	8
Green.....	14	14	28	20	26	46	....	....	....	18	17	35	18	17	35
Iowa.....	31	26	57	4	8	12	9	7	16	3	10	13	2	10	12
Jefferson.....	31	14	45	15	13	28	11	7	18	2	8	10	2	5	7
La Crosse.....	31	39	70	4	2	6	9	8	17	4	3	7	1	1	2
Manitowoc.....	33	24	57	....	....	....	2	3	5	15	12	27	3	3	6
Milwaukee.....	37	34	71	5	5	10	5	4	9	11	17	28	8	5	13
Outagamie.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Racine.....	37	30	67	1	5	6	3	3	6	12	8	20	5	5	10
Rock.....	17	13	30	3	12	15	2	4	6	12	13	25	4	3	7
Sauk.....	24	21	45	....	5	5	....	....	....	4	4	8	4	3	7
Sheboygan.....	29	11	40	5	5	10	7	8	15	8	21	29	7	5	12
Vernon.....	33	19	52	14	7	21	3	2	5	16	16	32	5	11	16
Walworth.....	15	10	25	15	15	30	7	4	11	11	12	23	5	5	10
Winnebago.....	15	13	28	4	4	10	9	10	19	5	10	13	2	3	5
Total.....	478	364	842	120	162	282	106	94	200	218	242	460	93	98	203

Statistics.

STATISTICS FOR COUNTY ASYLUMS OF 1891.—EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid for Salaries and Wages.	Paid for Subsistence	Paid for Fuel and Light.	Paid for Clothing.	Paid for Furniture.	Paid for Repairs.	Paid for Other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Gross Current Expenses.
Brown	2,281 50	4,289 57	840 76	860 00	\$320 50	865 20	330 70	\$9,788 23
Columbia	1,956 16	1,591 50	304 66	346 46	201 50	125 60	854 72	5,389 60
Dane	3,307 85	2,631 41	694 88	482 00	54 70	112 17	3,229 63	10,512 64
Dodge	3,209 62	3,114 72	1,299 33	393 73	226 41	482 93	540 70	9,267 44
Dunn								
Fond du Lac	3,176 15	3,798 35	1,438 96	693 98		348 89	344 80	9,801 13
Grant	2,349 00	4,151 00	84 63	1,644 17	14 95	287 21	1,419 21	9,920 17
Green	2,646 95	3,672 76	1,584 69	1,319 27	113 57	416 16	423 30	10,176 70
Iowa	3,396 95	2,095 10	130 79	914 46	183 56	133 75	1,271 35	8,125 96
Jefferson	2,925 08	3,478 87	1,185 87	1,242 94	208 44	437 00	254 56	9,732 76
La Crosse	2,885 85	3,424 15	287 28	675 54	123 17	119 83	825 87	8,341 69
Manitowoc	2,575 42	3,597 21	395 81	813 22	299 56	320 53	326 95	8,328 70
Milwaukee	6,105 15	5,680 30	1,710 73	953 97	3,195 52	520 52	576 72	18,742 91
Outagamie	4,327 20	2,343 11	1,939 85	431 01	125 26	168 30	1,244 92	18,580 15
Racine	3,445 15	3,964 78	1,570 00	1,138 82	749 51	635 38	418 92	11,922 56
Rock	1,850 36	1,805 47	480 31	292 34	87 00	100 00	456 78	5,102 66
Sauk	1,548 47	902 77	187 59	281 09		4 39	531 08	3,492 39
Sheboygan	3,134 93	2,822 20	761 15	832 68	563 89	271 09	1,373 84	9,779 73
Vernon	3,030 11	3,843 53	220 52	887 44	390 27	182 66	559 67	9,114 20
Walworth	2,084 87	1,353 91	894 88	586 51	219 09	535 21	841 99	6,516 46
Winnebago	2,037 79	1,069 50	365 42	486 80	97 06	144 96	935 40	5,136 93
Total	58,284 06	59,630 21	\$16,378 06	\$15,276 43	\$7,173 96	6,249 18	\$16,781 11	\$179,773 01

Statistics.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1891.—RECEIPTS, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Received from sale of produce, stock, etc.	Received from expenses of inmates paid by themselves or friends.	Received from other sources.	Total receipts.	Net ex-penses.	Number of weeks board furnished.	Average capita per week.
Brown.....	\$ 71 67			71 67	9,716 56	4,852	\$2 00
Columbia.....	573 14	54 00		627 14	4,662 46	3,177	1 46
Dane.....	869 75	174 76		1,044 51	9,468 13	5,157	1 83
Dodge.....					9,264 44	5,257	1 75
Dunn.....							
Fond du Lac.....	20 00			20 00	9,781 13	4,917	1 98
Grant.....	271 33	369 42		640 75	9,279 52	5,311	1 74
Green.....	211 68	1,387 45		1,599 13	8,577 77	4,504	1 90
Iowa.....		351 16	250 62	601 78	601 78	5,265	1 43
Jefferson.....					9,732 76	5,177	1 88
La Crosse.....	1,005 10	57 00		1,062 10	7,279 59	5,376	1 35
Manitowoc.....	600 00			600 00	7,728 70	4,824	1 60
Milwaukee.....	221 41			221 41	15,322 95	6,096	2 51
Outagamie.....	135 07	28 71		163 78	10,416 37	4,949	2 10
Racine.....	149 05		2,148 02	2,297 07	9,625 39	4,766	2 01
Rock.....	263 56	133 21		396 77	4,705 89	3,972	1 21
Sauk.....		312 85		312 85	3,179 54	2,921	1 09
Sheboygan.....		126 00		126 00	9,653 73	4,163	2 31
Vernon.....	242 07		150 00	392 07	8,722 13	5,245	1 66
Walworth.....	318 11	194 85		512 96	6,003 50	4,341	1 38
Winnebago.....	663 52	201 42		864 94	4,271 99	3,663	1 16
Total.....	\$5,615 46	\$3,390 83	\$2,548 64	\$11,554 93	\$157,994 13	93,925	1 78

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1892.--OCCUPATION.

	Number who work all day.			Number who work half day or more.			Number who work a less amount.			Number who do not labor.			Number physically disabled.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brown.....	9	10	19	6	11	17	18	10	28	19	21	40	12	13	25
Columbia.....															
Dane.....	39	25	64	12	8	20	4	6	10	4	6	10	2	4	6
Dodge.....	10	11	21	8	16	24	9	7	17	25	13	38			
Dunn.....	32	35	67	6	5	11	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6
Fond du Lac.....	21	8	29	6	8	14	2	8	10	27	28	55	6	7	13
Grant.....	29	20	49	3	6	9	11	5	16	7	14	21	5	3	8
Green.....	16	14	30	22	27	49				23	21	44	23	21	44
Iowa.....	29	26	55	6	9	15	5	6	11	5	9	14	4	6	10
Jefferson.....	28	19	47	15	9	24	14	12	26	6	7	13	5	4	9
La Crosse.....	33	34	67	6	8	14	6	4	10	8	4	12	4	2	6
Manitowoc.....	30	20	50	6	2	8	4	3	7	22	15	37	6	8	14
Milwaukee.....	41	33	74	3	11	14	5		5	13	19	32	3	1	4
Outagamie.....	30	9	39	9	6	15	7	14	21	6	6	12			
Racine.....	45	32	77		4	4	3	3	6	9	9	18	6	3	9
Rock.....	25	22	47	7	12	19	2	4	6	9	7	16	4	3	7
Sauk.....	11	19	30				13	5	18	2	7	9	1	2	3
Sheboygan.....	30	18	48	8	7	15	7	9	16	7	13	20	4	6	10
Vernon.....	25	12	37	15	14	29	11	5	16	11	11	22	7	7	14
Walworth.....	15	10	25	20	15	35	5	6	11	10	14	24	4	8	12
Winnebago.....	12	13	25	4	6	10	9	9	18	2	10	12	1	3	4

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1892—RESTRAINT.

COUNTIES.	Number in re- straint all the time.			Number in re- straint one month or more at a time.			Number tempor- arily in restraint.			Number never in restraint.			Total number of days in restraint.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total
Brown.....	2	2	50	52	102	.....	130	130
Columbia.....	93
Dane.....	2	2	4	60	69	129	.....	.....	.....
Dodge.....
Dunn.....
Fond du Lac.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Grant.....	48	45	93	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	61	61	122	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	1	.....	1	49	51	100	.....	.....	1/4
Jefferson.....	1	2	3	74	68	142	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....
Manitowoc.....
Milwaukee.....	3	3	.....	7	7	66	56	122	.....	795	795
Outagamie.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	55	39	94	2	5	7
Racine.....
Rock.....	1	1	3	1	4	40	43	83	.....	.....	190 1/4
Sauk.....	1 1/2
Sheboygan.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365
Vernon.....	9	1	10	53	41	94	27	15	42
Walworth.....
Winnebago.....	1	1	2	26	37	63	2	4	6
Total.....	2	2	.....	4	4	23	21	44	582	562	1144	35	950	1635

Statistics.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1892. — EXPENDITURES.

COUNTIES.	Paid for salaries and wages.	Paid for subsistence.	Paid for fuel and light.	Paid for clothing.	Paid for furniture.	Paid for repairs.	Paid for other ordinary exp'ns.	Total gross current expenses.
Brown.....	\$1,951 36	\$3,590 63	\$749 64	\$1,326 36	\$135 75	\$269 48	\$1,342 37	\$9,365 59
Columbia.....	2,602 08	2,063 41	521 11	828 54	1,657 72	392 72	300 00	8,364 98
Dane.....	3,309 95	2,423 51	884 00	790 40	142 76	87 73	1,807 99	9,446 34
Dodge.....	3,250 13	3,585 53	1,074 27	612 42	35 25	740 20	1,346 60	10,644 40
Dunn.....	2,338 09	1,665 50	454 66	306 03	5,020 91	.....	623 72	10,408 91
Fond du Lac...	3,277 54	4,165 41	1,593 70	778 59	212 02	341 28	240 42	10,608 96
Grant.....	2,543 91	3,943 45	90 91	1,346 48	400 05	460 60	1,940 51	10,725 91
Green.....	3,012 00	2,319 11	1,186 29	1,472 18	57 00	374 28	516 73	8,937 59
Iowa.....	3,501 50	2,522 53	521 83	830 62	359 00	226 53	1,710 34	9,672 35
Jefferson.....	3,124 08	3,857 04	1,399 00	1,137 72	353 91	300 25	.....	10,172 00
La Crosse.....	3,084 23	3,159 98	225 72	871 13	177 38	328 99	1,311 07	9,158 50
Manitowoc.....	2,900 06	3,163 16	493 77	945 95	415 76	529 44	217 95	8,666 09
Milwaukee.....	6,713 66	6,677 28	2,317 17	974 02	3,481 12	730 23	465 59	21,359 07
Outagamie.....	4,486 33	1,661 86	1,344 22	542 19	8 83	329 32	1,817 88	10,190 63
Racine.....	3,814 30	3,910 52	1,679 42	622 56	152 90	767 59	556 34	11,503 63
Rock.....	2,317 74	1,621 98	1,142 30	326 18	.....	408 84	164 41	5,981 45
Sauk.....	1,379 57	803 81	304 73	267 58	.....	48 34	336 05	3,140 08
Sheboygan.....	3,351 06	3,010 83	911 65	785 93	532 12	534 46	912 80	10,038 85
Vernon.....	3,010 57	3,228 42	128 63	1,050 27	276 01	219 80	672 67	8,586 37
Walworth.....	2,254 41	1,280 14	977 82	662 17	82 31	721 69	663 20	6,641 74
Winnebago.....	1,998 23	1,515 68	607 71	640 16	41 88	403 17	700 23	5,907 81
Total.....	\$64,221 55	\$60,169 78	\$18,608 55	\$17,117 48	\$13,542 68	\$8,214 34	\$17,646 87	\$199,521 25

Statistics.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1892.—RECEIPTS, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Received from sales.	Received from inmates.	Received from other sources.	Total receipts.	Net current expenses.	Number of weeks board.	Average cost per week.
Brown.....	\$111 90			\$111 90	\$8,984 66	5,124	\$1 75
Columbia.....	170 01	\$100 00		270 01	8,094 97	4,889	1 65
Dane.....	465 33	338 03		803 36	8,642 98		1 63
Dodge.....					10,644 40	5,369	1 98
Dunn.....					5,388 00	2,891	1 86
Fond du Lac.....	40 00	59 00		90 00	10,518 96	4,680	2 25
Grant.....	40 00	464 38	\$142 10	646 48	10,079 43	5,053	1 99
Green.....					8,937 59	5,887	1 52
Iowa.....		347 37	290 48	637 85	7,966 56	5,019	1 58
Jefferson.....					10,172 00	5,439	1 87
La Crosse.....	1,867 24	67 52		1,934 76	7,223 74	5,267	1 37
Manitowoc.....	523 76			523 76	8,142 33	5,052	1 61
Milwaukee.....	83 88	130 88	577 40	792 20	17,079 50	6,300	2 71
Outagamie.....	91 10	158 78	33 40	283 28	9,907 35	5,335	1 85
Racine.....	207 03	24 00	1,268 15	1,499 18	10,004 45	5,193	1 89
Rock.....	223 23	235 26		458 49	5,522 96	4,169	1 32
Sauk.....		73 35		73 35	3,066 73	2,840	1 08
Sheboygan.....		413 14		413 14	9,625 71	4,257	2 26
Vernon.....	229 02			229 02	8,357 35	5,400	1 55
Walworth.....	224 58	734 33		958 91	5,683 83	4,813	1 21
Winnebago.....	95 66	342 84		438 50	5,469 31	3,507	1 56
	\$4,372 74	\$3,479 88	\$2,311 53	\$10,164 19	\$164,141 26	96,484	\$1 70

STATISTICS OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR 1891.—RESTRAINTS.

28—S. B. C.

	No. in restraint all the time.			No. in rest'nt one month or more at a time.			No. temporarily in restraint or seclusion.			No. never in restraint.			Total number of days in restraint.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Brown.....								2	2				54	47	101	...	111½	111½
Columbia.....																...	99	101½
Dane.....					1	1		2	1	3						2½		
Dodge.....													62	53	115	...	1	1
Dunn.....																		
Fond du Lac.....								3	1	4						2	1	3
Grant.....													54	46	100	...		
Green.....									1	1			59	32	121	...		
Iowa.....				1		1							54	54	108	90		90
Jefferson.....																		
La Crosse.....								2	2	4			53	54	107	8½	53	61½
Manitowoc.....																		
Milwaukee.....	1		1	1	1	2			9	9			59	51	110	28	59¼	62¼
Outagamie.....																		
Racine.....													53	45	98	...		
Rock.....													34	40	74	1	365	366
Sauk.....		1	1					1	1	2								
Sheboygan.....																		
Vernon.....																		365
Walworth.....								2	3	5			64	41	105	10	41	51
Winnebago.....								1	1	2			31	40	71	18	3	21
Total.....	1	2	3	2	2	4	11	21	32	577	533	1,110	160	1,268¾	1,790¾			

Statistics.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Statistics.

BILLS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

Brown county for its own insane.....	\$5,460 21	
For Door county insane.....	171 97	
For Kewaunee county insane.....	1,158 53	
For Marinette county insane.....	929 87	
For Oconto county insane.....	1,676 71	
Total appropriation to Brown county... ————		\$9,397 29
Columbia county for its own insane.....	\$3,775 07	
For Adams county insane.....	173 27	
For Jackson county insane.....	172 77	
For Marathon county insane.....	171 27	
For Marquette county insane.....	170 59	
Total appropriation to Columbia.....		\$4,462 95
Dane county for its own insane.....	\$7,316 35	
For Buffalo county insane.....	101 61	
For Pierce county insane.....	549 63	
Total appropriation to Dane county... ————		\$7,967 59
Dodge county for its own insane.....	\$5,557 28	
For Oconto county insane.....	981 98	
For Shawano county insane.....	330 31	
For Washington county insane.....	3,559 35	
Total appropriation to Dodge county... ————		\$10,428 92
Fond du Lac county for its own insane.....	\$5,367 00	
For Green Lake county insane.....	975 52	
For Marquette county insane.....	1,298 67	
For Waupaca county insane.....	1,397 95	
For Washington county insane.....	527 65	
For Wood county insane.....	109 43	
For Portage county insane.....	171 44	
Total appropriation to Fond du Lac county..... ————		\$9,847 66
Grant county for its own insane.....	\$4,856 13	
For Barron county insane.....	348 69	
For Crawford county insane.....	3,214 32	
For Eau Claire county insane.....	890 27	
For Lafayette county insane.....	172 12	
For Richland county insane.....	1,780 74	
Total appropriation to Grant county... ————		\$11,262 27

Statistics.

Green county for its own insane.....	\$3,377 12	
For Buffalo county insane.....	269 62	
For Eau Claire county insane.....	552 29	
For Jackson county insane.....	542 87	
For Lafayette county insane.....	3,596 13	
For Polk county insane.....	430 97	
Total appropriation to Green county.....	-----	\$8,769 00
Iowa county for its own insane.....	3,643 33	
For Jackson county insane.....	526 99	
For Pierce county insane.....	491 64	
For Polk county insane.....	2,637 75	
For Waukesha county insane.....	5,120 41	
Total appropriation to Iowa county.....	-----	\$12,420 12
Jefferson county for its own insane.....	\$5,231 78	
For Burnett county insane.....	1,196 34	
For Eau Claire county insane.....	173 81	
For Juneau county insane.....	4,141 45	
Total appropriation to Jefferson county.....	-----	\$10,743 38
La Crosse county for its own insane.....	\$3,780 06	
For Buffa'o county insane.....	1,787 19	
For Clark county insane.....	1,292 39	
For Dunn county insane.....	4,096 78	
For Jackson county insane.....	329 23	
For St. Croix county insane.....	1,321 67	
Total appropriation to La Crosse county.....	-----	\$12,607 32
Manitowoc county for its own insane.....	\$4,750 73	
For Marathon county insane.....	1,625 85	
For Ozaukee county insane.....	3,124 53	
Total appropriation to Manitowoc county.....	-----	\$9,501 11
Milwaukee county for its own insane.....	\$9,143 59	
Total appropriation to Milwaukee county.....	-----	\$9,143 59
Outagamie county for its own insane.....	\$3,689 39	
For Calumet county insane.....	2,115 56	
For Door county insane.....	1,568 05	
For Kewaunee county insane.....	956 52	
For Langlade county insane.....	167 16	
For Oconto county insane.....	956 59	
For Shawano county insane.....	326 43	
For Waupaca county insane.....	1,590 25	
Total appropriation to Outagamie county.....	-----	\$11,369 95
Racine county for its own insane.....	\$4,794 63	
For Eau Claire county insane.....	1,637 75	
For Kenosha county insane.....	3,549 94	
Total appropriation to Racine county.....	-----	\$9,982 32

Statistics.

Rock county for its own insane.....	\$5,825 64	
Total appropriation to Rock county....	-----	\$5,825 64
Sauk county for its own insane.....	\$3,318 64	
For Trempealean county insane.....	1,580 20	
Total appropriation to Sauk county....	-----	\$4,898 84
Sheboygan county for its own insane.....	\$6,118 50	
For Calumet county insane.....	339 11	
For Chippewa county insane.....	750 57	
For Washington county insane.....	167 67	
Total appropriation to Sheboygan county.....	-----	\$7,375 85
Vernon county for its own insane.....	\$2,848 94	
For Chippewa county insane.....	2,453 63	
For Crawford county insane.....	383 11	
For Monroe county insane.....	1,631 52	
For Portage county insane.....	339 15	
For Richland county insane.....	365 33	
For Trempealean county insane.....	1,003 90	
For Wood county insane.....	167 34	
For state at large.....	4,513 31	
Total appropriation to Vernon county....	-----	\$13,706 23
Walworth county for its own insane.....	\$4,229 82	
For Chippewa county insane.....	750 59	
For Kenosha county insane.....	232 94	
For Pepin county insane.....	513 43	
For Richland county insane.....	1,035 91	
For St. Croix county insane.....	277 29	
For Waukesha county insane.....	1,136 90	
Total appropriation to Walworth county....	-----	\$8,476 88
Winnebago county for its own insane.....	\$5,215 50	
For Portage county insane.....	337 50	
Total appropriation to Winnebago county.....	-----	\$5,553 00
Grand total.....		<u><u>\$183,739 91</u></u>

SUMMARY OF ABOVE.

Payment by the state to counties for their own insane.....	\$98,299 71
Payment by the state to counties for insane from other counties.....	37,737 29
Payment by the state for the state insane.....	4,513 31
Total paid by the state.....	<u>\$140,550 31</u>
Special tax on counties for insane belonging to them kept by other counties.....	\$43,189 60
Total receipts by counties having asylums.....	<u><u>\$183 739 91</u></u>

Statistics.

BILLS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

Brown county for its own insane.....	\$5,647 29	
For Door county insane.....	175 71	
For Kewaunee county insane.....	1,345 47	
For Marinette county insane.....	835 08	
For Oconto county insane.....	2,060 96	
Total appropriation to Brown county.....		\$10,064 51
Columbia county for its own insane.....	\$3,753 21	
For Adams county insane.....	151 65	
For Jackson county insane.....	169 70	
For Marathon county insane.....	165 85	
For Marquette county insane.....	620 67	
For Portage county insane.....	371 34	
For Waushara county insane.....	601 01	
For state at large.....	3,659 15	
Total appropriation to Columbia county.....		\$8,892 58
Dunn county for its own insane.....	\$2,018 78	
For Barron county insane.....	78 39	
For Chippewa county insane.....	744 19	
For Douglas county insane.....	292 84	
For Eau Claire county insane.....	332 80	
For Pepin county insane.....	39 85	
For St. Croix county insane.....	1,586 23	
For Taylor county insane.....	527 21	
For state at large.....	1,203 64	
Total appropriation to Dunn county.....		\$6,823 93
Dane county for its own insane.....	\$7,401 01	
For Pierce county insane.....	502 48	
Total appropriation to Dane county.....		\$7,903 49
Dodge county for its own insane.....	\$5,581 71	
For Oconto county insane.....	901 06	
For Shawano county insane.....	336 16	
For Washington county insane.....	3,966 51	
Total appropriation to Dodge county.....		\$10,785 44
Fond du Lac county for its own insane.....	\$6,078 43	
For Green Lake county insane.....	2,002 10	
For Portage county insane.....	832 70	
For Waupaca county insane.....	303 99	
For Marquette county insane.....	1,219 12	
Total appropriation to Fond du Lac county.....		\$10,436 44

Statistics.

Grant county for its own insane.....	\$4,689 43	
For Barron county insane.....	340 75	
For Crawford county insane.....	3,251 27	
For La Fayette county insane.....	170 51	
For Richland county insane.....	1,992 21	
Total appropriation to Grant county.....		\$10,444 17
Green county for its own insane.....	\$1,172 59	
For Buffalo county insane.....	502 23	
For Eau Claire county insane.....	2,204 58	
For Jackson county insane.....	1,004 56	
For La Fayette county insane.....	3,695 51	
For Polk county insane.....	1,116 02	
Total appropriation to Green county.....		\$12,694 54
Iowa county for its own insane.....	\$2,519 28	
For Jackson county insane.....	521 88	
For Pierce county insane.....	499 23	
For Polk county insane.....	2,258 76	
For Waukesha county insane.....	5,000 83	
Total appropriation to Iowa county.....		\$11,799 98
Jefferson county for its own insane ..	\$5,319 00	
For Burnett county insane.....	1,210 34	
For Eau Claire county insane.....	169 93	
For Juneau county insane.....	4,829 58	
Total appropriation to Jefferson county.....		\$11,528 85
La Crosse county for its own insane.....	\$4,035 64	
For Barron county insane.....	290 14	
For Buffalo county insane.....	1,890 21	
For Clark county insane.....	1,297 04	
For Dunn county insane.....	1,585 24	
For Jackson county insane.....	814 95	
For St. Croix county insane.....	535 58	
For Trempealeau county insane.....	518 94	
For state at large.....	1,237 38	
Total appropriation to La Crosse county.....		\$12,205 12
Manitowoc county for its own insane.....	\$4,585 28	
For Marathon county insane.....	1,825 03	
For Ozaukee county insane.....	3,158 55	
For state at large.....	1,140 48	
Total appropriation to Manitowoc county.....		\$10,709 34
Milwaukee county for its own insane.....	\$9,371 77	
Total appropriation to Milwaukee county.....		\$9,371 77
Outagamie county for its own insane.....	\$3,792 21	
For Calumet county insane.....	2,150 48	
For Door county insane.....	1,484 35	
For Kewaunee county insane.....	999 05	
For Langlade county insane.....	173 21	
For Oconto county insane.....	1,060 07	
For Shawano county insane.....	337 97	
For Waupaca county insane.....	2,508 36	
Total appropriation to Outagamie county.....		\$12,500 70

Statistics.

Racine county for its own insane	\$5,008 56	
For Eau Claire county insane	2,076 21	
For Kenosha county insane	3,753 95	
Total appropriation to Racine county	—————	\$10,833 72
Rock county for its own insane	\$6,018 21	
Total appropriation to Rock county	—————	\$6,018 21
Sauk county for its own insane	3,082 50	
For Trempealeau county insane	1,435 37	
Total appropriation to Sauk county	—————	\$4,517 87
Sheboygan county for its own insane	\$6,385 71	
For Calumet county insane	1,017 14	
For Chippewa county insane	676 92	
For Washington county insane	168 10	
Total appropriation to Sheboygan county	—————	\$8,247 87
Vernon county for its own insane	\$2,893 07	
For Chippewa county insane	2,467 99	
For Crawford county insane	419 43	
For Monroe county insane	1,974 17	
For Portage county insane	340 97	
For Richland county insane	546 90	
For Trempealeau county insane	1,032 49	
For Wood county insane	165 94	
For state at large	4,494 53	
Total appropriation to Vernon county	—————	\$14,335 49
Walworth county for its own insane	4,215 64	
For Chippewa county insane	1,455 19	
For Pepin county insane	511 73	
For Richland county insane	1,008 33	
For St. Croix county insane	325 43	
For Waukesha county insane	1,914 24	
Total appropriation to Walworth county	—————	\$9,430 56
Winnebago county for its own insane	\$4,871 99	
For Portage county insane	207 53	
Total appropriation to Winnebago county	—————	\$5,079 52
Grand total		\$204,724 00
Payment by the state to counties for their own insane		102,436 31
Payment by the state to counties for insane from other counties		42,467 21
Payment by the state for state insane		11,135 18
Total paid by the state		\$156,038 70
Special tax on counties for insane belonging to them kept by other counties		48,585 30
Total receipts by counties having asylums		<u><u>\$204,624 00</u></u>

Statistics.

DIVISION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.—PART I.

Counties from which Transferred.	Counties to be paid for the care.	From State.	Special tax on counties from which transferred	Total.
Adams	Columbia	\$78 21	\$95 06	\$173 27
Barron	Grant	156 42	192 27	348 69
Buffalo	La Crosse	860 37	926 83	1,787 19
Buffalo	Dane	43 07	58 54	101 61
Surnett	Green	125 15	144 47	269 62
Calumet	Jefferson	547 50	648 84	1,196 34
Calumet	Outagamie	1,016 79	1,098 77	2,115 56
Chippewa	Sheboygan	157 28	181 83	339 11
Chippewa	Sheboygan	347 36	403 21	750 57
Chippewa	Vernon	1,133 36	1,320 27	2,453 63
Chippewa	Walworth	353 37	397 22	750 59
Clark	La Crosse	625 72	666 67	1,292 39
Crawford	Grant	1,458 64	1,755 68	3,214 32
Crawford	Vernon	177 65	205 46	383 11
Door	Brown	77 21	93 76	171 97
Door	Outagamie	761 13	806 92	1,568 05
Dunn	La Crosse	1,958 58	2,138 20	4,096 78
Eau Claire	Grant	318 00	572 27	890 27
Eau Claire	Green	210 22	282 07	552 29
Eau Claire	Jefferson	78 21	95 60	173 81
Eau Claire	Racine	742 50	895 25	1,637 75
Green Lake	Fond du Lac	465 00	510 52	975 52
Jackson	Columbia	78 21	94 56	172 77
Jackson	Green	257 78	285 09	542 87
Jackson	Iowa	234 64	292 35	526 99
Jackson	La Crosse	156 43	172 80	329 23
Juneau	Jefferson	1,908 64	2,232 81	4,141 45
Kenosha	Racine	1,612 49	1,937 45	3,549 94
Kenosha	Walworth	108 22	124 72	232 94
Kewaunee	Brown	558 72	619 81	1,158 53
Kewaunee	Outagamie	469 29	457 23	965 52
La Fayette	Grant	78 21	93 91	172 12
La Fayette	Green	1,686 22	1,909 91	3,596 13
Langlade	Outagamie	78 21	88 35	167 16
Marathon	Manitowoc	766 07	859 78	1,625 85
Marathon	Columbia	78 21	93 06	171 27
Marinette	Brown	429 42	500 45	929 87
Marquette	Columbia	78 21	92 36	170 57
Marquette	Fond du Lac	592 50	706 17	1,298 67
Monroe	Vernon	750 86	880 66	1,631 52
Oconto	Brown	771 43	905 28	1,676 71
Oconto	Dodge	469 28	512 69	981 98
Oconto	Outagamie	469 29	487 30	956 59
Ozaukee	Manitowoc	1,486 51	1,688 02	3,174 53
Pepin	Walworth	234 64	278 79	513 43
Pierce	Dane	257 35	292 28	549 63
Pierce	Iowa	234 64	257 00	491 64
Polk	Green	193 28	237 69	430 97
Polk	Iowa	1,214 80	1,422 95	2,637 75
Portage	Fond du Lac	85 72	85 72	171 44
Portage	Vernon	156 43	182 72	339 15
Portage	Winnebago	156 43	181 07	337 50

Statistics.

DIVISION OF APPROPRIATIONS—CONTINUED.

Counties from which transferred.	Counties to be paid for the care.	From State.	Special tax on counties from which transferred	Total.
Richland	Grant	822 85	957 89	1,780 74
Richland	Vernon	175 93	189 40	365 33
Richland	Walworth	469 29	566 62	1,035 91
St. Croix	La Crosse	625 72	695 95	1,321 67
St. Croix	Walworth	273 87	303 42	577 29
Shawano	Dodge	156 43	173 88	330 31
Shawano	Outagamie	156 43	170 00	326 43
Trempealeau	Sauk	751 50	828 70	1,580 20
Trempealeau	Vernon	459 43	544 47	1,003 90
Washington	Dodge	1,728 00	1,831 35	3,559 35
Washington	Fond du Lac	195 00	332 65	527 65
Washington	Sheboygan	78 21	89 46	167 67
Waukesha	Iowa	2,414 38	2,706 03	5,120 41
Waukesha	Walworth	550 55	586 39	1,136 90
Waupaca	Fond du Lac	606 21	791 74	1,397 95
Waupaca	Outagamie	760 72	829 55	1,590 25
Wood	Fond du Lac	49 71	59 73	109 43
Wood	Vernon	78 22	89 12	167 34
State insane	Vernon	4,513 31	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	\$37,737 29	\$43,189 60	\$80,926 89
Total for state insane .....	.....	\$4,513 31	.....	\$85,440 20

Statistics.

DIVISION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

County from which transferred.	County to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred	Total.
Adams	Columbia	\$57 43	\$94 22	\$151 65
Barron	Dunn	37 07	41 32	78 39
Barron	Grant	156 85	183 90	340 75
Barron	La Crosse	133 72	156 42	290 14
Buffalo	Green	235 29	266 99	502 28
Buffalo	La Crosse	907 70	982 51	1,890 21
Burnett	Jefferson	549 00	661 34	1,210 34
Calumet	Outagamie	1,019 59	1,130 89	2,150 45
Calumet	Sheboygan	470 57	545 57	1,017 14
Chippewa	Dunn	353 57	390 62	744 19
Chippewa	Sheboygan	313 71	363 21	676 92
Chippewa	Vernon	1,120 29	1,347 70	2,467 99
Chippewa	Walworth	665 15	790 04	1,455 19
Clark	La Crosse	627 43	669 61	1,297 04
Crawford	Grant	1,479 64	1,771 63	3,251 27
Crawford	Vernon	192 86	226 57	419 43
Door	Brown	78 43	97 28	175 71
Door	Outagamie	708 00	776 35	1,484 35
Douglas	Dunn	136 07	156 77	292 84
Dunn	La Crosse	705 21	880 03	1,585 24
Eau Claire	Dunn	148 93	183 87	332 80
Eau Claire	Green	1,019 59	1,184 99	2,204 58
Eau Claire	Jefferson	78 42	91 51	169 93
Eau Claire	Racine	986 14	1,090 07	2,076 21
Green Lake	Fond du Lac	921 00	1,081 10	2,002 10
Jackson	Columbia	78 42	91 28	169 70
Jackson	Green	470 58	533 98	1,004 56
Jackson	Iowa	235 29	286 59	521 88
Jackson	La Crosse	396 00	418 95	814 95
Juneau	Jefferson	2,212 93	2,616 65	4,829 58
Kenosha	Racine	1,800 21	1,953 74	3,753 95
Kewaunee	Brown	627 43	718 04	1,345 47
Kewaunee	Outagamie	470 58	528 47	999 05
La Fayette	Grant	78 43	92 08	170 51
La Fayette	Green	1,681 10	2,014 41	3,695 51
Langlade	Outagamie	78 43	94 78	173 21
Marathon	Columbia	78 43	87 42	165 85
Marathon	Manitowoc	859 29	965 74	1,825 03
Marquette	Brown	392 14	442 94	835 08
Marquette	Columbia	291 00	329 67	620 67
Marquette	Fond du Lac	549 01	670 11	1,219 12
Monroe	Vernon	895 72	1,078 45	1,974 17
Oconto	Brown	941 15	1,119 81	2,060 96
Oconto	Dodge	425 35	475 71	901 06
Oconto	Outagamie	511 61	548 56	1,060 07
Ozaukee	Manitowoc	1,502 57	1,655 98	3,158 55
Pepin	Dunn	19 92	19 93	39 85
Pepin	Walworth	234 64	277 09	511 73
Pierce	Dane	235 29	267 19	502 48
Pierce	Iowa	235 29	263 04	498 23
Polk	Green	500 16	614 86	1,115 02
Polk	Iowa	1,037 81	1,220 95	2,258 76
Portage	Columbia	178 07	193 27	371 34
Portage	Fond du Lac	382 30	450 40	832 70
Portage	Vernon	156 86	184 11	340 97
Portage	Winnebago	98 85	108 68	207 5
Richland	Grant	921 21	1,071 00	1,992 2
Richland	Vernon	253 29	293 61	546 9
Richland	Walworth	469 29	539 04	1,008 3
St. Croix	Dunn	762 64	823 59	1,586 2
St. Croix	La Crosse	250 93	281 65	535
St. Croix	Walworth	147 44	177 99	325
Shawano	Dodge	156 86	179 30	337
Shawano	Outagamie	156 86	181 11	338
Taylor	Dunn	252 86	274 35	527 21
Trempealeau	La Crosse	247 93	271 01	518 94
Trempealeau	Sauk	705 86	729 51	1,435 37

Statistics.

DIVISION OF APPROPRIATION.—Continued.

County from which transferred.	County to be paid for care.	From state.	Special tax on counties from which transferred	Total.
Trempealeau	Vernon	\$ 470 57	\$ 561 92	\$ 1,032 49
Washington	Dodge	1,890 85	2,075 66	3,966 51
Washington	Sheboygan	78 42	89 68	168 10
Waukesha	Iowa	2,352 90	2,647 93	5,000 83
Waukesha	Walworth	909 86	1,004 38	1,914 24
Waupaca	Fond du Lac	129 64	174 35	303 99
Waupaca	Outagamie	1,187 81	1,315 55	2,503 36
Waushara	Columbia	287 14	313 87	601 01
Wood	Vernon	78 43	87 51	165 94
State insane	Columbia	3,059 15	.....	.....
State insane	Dunn	1,203 64	.....	.....
State insane	La Crosse	1,237 38	.....	.....
State insane	Manitowoc	1,140 48	.....	.....
Slate insane	Vernon	4,494 53	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	\$42,467 21	\$48,585 30	\$91,052 51
Total for state insane .....	.....	11,135 18	.....	102,187 69

*Statistics.**Table showing admissions and discharges during the year and the number under treatment September 30, 1891.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1890	134	139	273
New admissions for the year.....	51	47	98
Readmissions from parole, bond, etc.....	20	19	39
Whole number treated.....	205	205	410
Average number treated.....			261
Discharged, recovered... ..	19	17	36
Discharged, improved.....	9	17	26
Discharged, unimproved.....	8	6	14
Discharged, sober.....	6	.....	6
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Transferred to county asylum for chronic insane	12	12	24
Died.....	15	18	33
Total discharged... ..	71	71	142
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1891.....	134	134	268

Table showing admissions during the year and the number under treatment September 30, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1891.....	134	134	268
New admissions for the year.....	83	65	148
Readmissions from parole, bond, etc.....	33	12	45
Whole number treated.....	250	211	461
Average number treated.....			284
Discharged, recovered... ..	31	18	49
Discharged, improved.....	15	9	24
Discharged, unimproved.....	12	8	20
Discharged, sober.....	4	1	5
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Transferred to county asylum for chronic insane	8	5	13
Died... ..	22	22	44
Total discharged.....	94	63	157
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1892.....	156	148	304

Statistics.

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

STATEMENT.

*Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance,
during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.*

CURRENT EXPENSES.		
To balance in treasury October 1st. 1890.....		\$4,979 40
To appropriation by county board.....		60,000 00
To board of private patients.....		11,371 56
To sales from farm.....		110 11
To sales from waste material.....		58 73
Total.....		\$76,519 80
By amusement.....	\$ 142 44	
By alteration and repairs.....	2,052 10	
By books, stationery and printing.....	246 29	
By drugs and medical supplies.....	572 68	
By engine, boiler, machinery and tools.....	593 53	
By fuel and heating.....	10,776 31	
By farm, barn and garden.....	2,623 10	
By household supplies.....	2,303 94	
By laundry expenses.....	492 08	
By lights, including fixtures.....	380 03	
By miscellaneous items.....	712 84	
By provisions.....	16,940 48	
By patients' clothing.....	1,418 96	
By salaries and wages.....	21,771 97	
By mat and basket shop.....	136 31	\$61,163 06
Balance.....		15,356 74
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....		11,540 40
Balance in treasury October 1st, 1891.....		\$3,816 34

Statistics.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

MONTHS.	Current ex- penses.	Improve- ments.	Amount Total.
October	\$ 5,793 82	\$ 213 68	\$ 6,007 50
November.....	6,767 76	427 29	7,195 05
December.....	6,313 61	291 50	6,605 11
January.....	5,223 42	24 50	5,247 92
February.....	5,099 00	.....	5,099 00
March.....	4,828 34	18 76	4,847 10
April.....	5,389 60	.....	5,389 60
May.....	4,192 07	370 83	4,562 90
June.....	4,777 85	113 56	4,891 41
July.....	4,084 50	100 41	4,184 91
August.....	4,921 04	139 22	5,060 26
September.....	3,772 05	33 53	3,805 58
Total.....	\$61,163 06	\$1,733 28	\$62,896 34

Statistics.

IMPROVEMENTS.

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1891.

1890. Oct. 1.	To balance in treasury, general improvement account.....		\$2,084 67
	By bills paid on account,		
	Ice lake.....	\$152 82	
	Turkish bath.....	19 53	
	Farm house.....	18 49	
	Green house.....	696 63	
	Wagon shed.....	517 57	
	Plunge bath.....	175 02	
	Fever cottage.....	153 22	\$1,733 28
	Balance in treasury October 1, 1891.....		\$351 39

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1890	\$ 1,867 60
Current expenditures as per invoice.....	61,163 06
Total.....	\$63,030 66
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1891.....	1,783 10
Actual consumption or current expense.....	\$61,247 56
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	11,540 40
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county	\$49,707 16
Total number of day's board furnished.....	95,447
Weekly per capita cost.....	\$4 49
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	3 65
Net weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county after deducting the amount paid by the state for patients maintained at public cost at the hospital.....	90

Statistics.

STATEMENT

*Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance
during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.*

CURRENT EXPENSE.

To balance in treasury October 1, 1891.....		\$ 3,816 34
To appropriation by county board.....		60,000 00
To board of private patients.....		11,241 02
To sales from farm.....		66 57
To sales of waste material.....		57 69
Total.....		<u>\$75,181 62</u>
By amusements.....	\$ 224 16	
By alterations and repairs.....	2,644 25	
By books, stationery and printing.....	244 54	
By drugs and medical supplies.....	518 96	
By engine, boilers, machinery and tools.....	2,193 48	
By fuel and heating.....	9,425 27	
By household supplies.....	2,705 38	
By laundry expenses.....	354 60	
By lights, including fixtures.....	289 56	
By miscellaneous items.....	660 03	
By provisions.....	17,575 13	
By patients' clothing.....	1,817 13	
By salaries and wages.....	22,930 78	
By mat and basket shop.....	33 37	
By farm, barn and garden.....	2,112 32	\$63 728 96
Balance.....		<u>\$11,452 66</u>
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....		11,365 28
Balance in treasury October 1, 1892.....		<u>\$87 38</u>

Statistics.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

Months.	Current expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October	\$5,468 83	\$854 46	\$6,323 29
November	5,864 75		5,864 75
December	5,705 29	2,117 24	7,822 53
January	6,283 82	371 14	6,654 96
February	5,956 81	510 94	6,467 75
March	5,926 32	54 09	5,980 41
April	5,530 90		5,530 90
May	4,700 91	360 00	5,060 91
June	4,494 15	83 52	4,577 67
July	5,083 33		5,083 33
August	4,577 89		4,577 89
September	4,135 96		4,135 96
	\$63,728 96	\$4,351 39	\$68,080 35

IMPROVEMENTS

For the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To balance in treasury October 1, 1891	\$ 351 39	
To appropriation of county board	4,000 00	
Cr.		
By bills paid on account		\$ 44 78
By farm house		3 50
By plunge bath		445 67
By fever cottage		354 06
By dryhouse		219 20
By hen house and granary		1,624 73
By beds		262 47
By laundry machinery		1,018 98
By sun room		378 00
By calking of doors and windows		
Total	\$4,351 39	\$4,351 39

Statistics.

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1st, 1891.....	\$1,783 10
Current expenditures as per invoices.....	63,728 96
	<hr/>
Total	\$65,512 06
Less supplies on hand October 1st, 1892.....	1,633 44
	<hr/>
Actual consumption or current expense.....	\$63,878 62
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	11,365 28
	<hr/>
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	<u>\$52,513 34</u>
Total number of day's board furnished	104,830
Weekly per capita cost.....	\$4 27
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	2 51
Net weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county after deducting amount paid by the state for patient maintained at public cost at the hospital.....	76

Statistics.

WEEKLY COST PER CAPITA OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

As reported by the officers in charge of each.

FOR FIRST DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
State Hospital	\$4 61	\$3 79	\$3 75	\$3 63	\$5 08	\$4 30	\$4 50	\$4 43	\$4 42	\$4 30
Northern Hospital.....										

FOR SECOND DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
State Hospital	\$4 12	\$4 59	\$5 12	\$4 81	\$5 22	\$5 85	\$5 03	\$4 81	\$4 73	\$4 93
Northern Hospital.....			9 27	6 41	6 46	5 14	4 68	4 61	4 20	4 35
Milwaukee Hospital.....										2 91

FOR THIRD DECADE.

INSTITUTIONS.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
State Hospital	\$3 90	\$3 46	\$3 53	\$3 46	\$3 55	\$3 74	\$3 78	\$3 83	4 17	\$3 89
Northern Hospital	3 89	3 67	3 73	3 22	3 32	3 80	3 44	3 70	3 56	3 56
Milwaukee Hospital	3 89	3 86	3 94	3 16	3 79	3 88	3 21	3 58	3 65	3 51
COUNTY ASYLUMS.										
Brown	2 16	2 00	1 61	1 88	1 65	1 70	1 89	1 85	2 00	1 75
Columbia	1 32	1 83	1 67	1 27	1 39	1 48	1 52	1 65	1 53	1 55
Dane	2 09	2 04	1 90	1 68	1 61	1 34	1 57	1 75	1 70	1 60
Dodge	2 33	2 27	2 11	1 93	1 80	1 82	1 86	1 78	1 75	1 98
Dunn										1 86
Fond du Lac				2 00	1 85	1 78	1 60	1 81	1 98	2 25
Grant	2 00	2 00	1 87	1 81	1 89	1 56	1 47	1 79	1 74	1 99
Green	1 71	1 94	1 73	1 41	1 47	1 65	1 72	1 74	1 90	1 52
Iowa					1 57	1 50	1 70	1 24	1 44	1 58
Jefferson	95	1 28	1 40	1 50	1 52	1 60	1 68	1 62	1 88	1 87
La Crosse						2 80	1 80	1 32	1 35	1 37
Manitowoc			1 73	1 93	1 87	1 80	1 72	1 51	1 60	1 61
Milwaukee							3 23	2 54	2 51	2 74
Outagamie								3 24	2 10	1 85
Racine								3 73	2 01	1 89
Rock	1 57	1 33	1 73	2 14	1 83	1 61	1 47	1 37	1 21	1 32
Sauk					1 49	1 17	1 39	1 09	1 09	1 08
Sheboygan	2 24	2 19	2 10	2 10	2 37	2 63	2 29	1 98	2 31	2 26
Vernon							2 64	1 68	1 66	1 55
Walworth	1 29	1 28	1 52	80	1 09	1 22	1 28	1 33	1 38	1 21
Winnebago	1 13	1 50	1 28	1 33	1 32	1 25	1 25	1 18	1 16	1 56
Av. for County Asylums. ...	1 68	1 79	1 89	1 70	1 65	1 64	1 69	1 75	1 78	1 70

Pauperism.

PAUPERISM.

Wisconsin has three systems of poor relief—town, county and mixed. Under the town system of poor relief each town, village or city relieves its own poor through its own officers, and poor who have no pauper settlement in the town are cared for at the expense of the county. By the laws of pauper settlement a person who has lived one year in a town without receiving poor relief acquires a pauper settlement for himself and his legal family, and must be relieved by the town, village or city in which he has that pauper settlement in case he needs assistance. Poor relief is usually administered by the supervisors of the town, village board or aldermen of a city. In many cities a superintendent of the poor is appointed by the common council who gives relief under the direction of that body.

The county system of poor relief may be adopted in any county by a resolution of the county board. A county board being composed of the several town chairmen, supervisors of each village and wards of cities each precinct affected by the change has a voice in the matter. In case of this change the distinction between town and county poor is abolished and all poor are looked after by the county. Residence in the county one year without poor relief secures a pauper settlement. Under this arrangement poor relief is usually administered by superintendents of the poor elected by the county board. These superintendents cannot be members of the county board, except in one county which has a special law for that purpose, but they must act under the direction of the board. Much confusion is caused in many counties by the practice of

Pauperism.

giving poor relief and not reporting to the superintendents till the end of the year, making it almost impossible to get satisfactory reports of the work done. It would be much the better plan for supervisors to give poor relief in no case except when authorized to do so by the superintendents of the poor. It is not an easy matter for a supervisor to refuse assistance when applied for by one of his own neighbors, and this is where the abuse creeps in.

In the mixed system the poorhouse is under the management of the county and all of the county paupers are sent to it. Towns may send their paupers to the poorhouse at an agreed rate per week, which is generally from \$1.50 to 2.00. The difference between the county and mixed systems is in the management of the poorhouse. In the former the superintendents act as trustees and elect the overseer of the poorhouse, while in the mixed system the overseer is usually called superintendent and is elected by the county board.

Following is a table of counties with the different systems of poor relief carried on in each:

Pauperism.

SYSTEMS OF POOR RELIEF.

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

From data at hand in this office it seems to be a settled fact that in counties establishing poorhouses there has been a marked reduction in the number of paupers. Without poorhouses there is almost universally a needless expense in out-door relief, making the cost almost, if not quite double what it should be.

The following table shows the amount expended for out-door relief in the state during the year ending March 31, 1892, so far as we have been able to get reports from county clerks:

Our Door Relief.

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

COUNTIES.	No. of cases aided. Com mitting of Tramps.	No. of these who re ceived full support.	No. of tramps aided out of poor fund.	Total am'nt of orders drawn for poor relief during year.
Brown.....	61	39	14	\$2,263 45
Burnett.....	26	5	.....	1,264 15
Calumet.....	47	15	8	2,504 18
Dane.....	281	275	263	12,503 87
Door.....	43	23	23	3,938 92
Douglas.....	1,506	107	25	11,245 50
Eau Claire.....	143	37	31	12,628 52
Florence.....	10	.....	3	783 12
Forest.....	.....	.....	.....	32 00
Green.....	86	.....	62	2,239 96
Green Lake.....	59	35	.....	7,702 98
Jackson.....	42	25	.....	1,495 26
Juneau.....	64	4	5	3,377 33
Kewaunee.....	54	38	.....	1,741 67
La Crosse.....	329	37	37	14,840 62
Langlade.....	21	2	16	414 61
Lincoln.....	69	10	.....	3,684 61
Marathon.....	777	93	1	3,253 44
Marinette.....	223	81	11	10,854 45
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	2,541 09
Ozaukee.....	35	18	511	3,211 78
Pepin.....	9	5	.....	741 61
Pierce.....	8	.....	.....	517 92
Polk.....	71	4	29	2,202 10
Portage.....	92	28	7	6,358 83
Price.....	12	8	.....	1,311 85
Richland.....	211	.....	.....	3,768 00
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	6,424 92
Sauk.....	.....	.....	.....	3,014 18
Sawyer.....	17	3	2	3,583 10
Shawano.....	41	40	8	3,172 97
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	513 70
Trempealeau.....	63	40	36	4,654 48
Vernon.....	98	2	.....	3,745 00
Walworth.....	.....	.....	.....	2,215 62
Waukesha.....	89	16	25	3,577 96
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	457 74
Wausahara.....	.....	.....	.....	339 96
Total.....	4492	990	1117	\$148,691.45

Pauperism.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

The years 1891 and 1892 mean the twelve months ending September 30th.

Movement of population in poorhouses.	1891.	1892.
Number in poorhouses at the beginning of the year.....	983	1028
Of whom were males.....	663	682
And females.....	320	346
There were received during the year.....	743	761
Of whom were males.....	524	542
And females.....	219	219
There were born in poorhouses.....	28	14
Of whom were boys.....	14	8
And girls.....	14	6
Making the total number of different persons in poorhouses during the year.....	1754	1803
Of whom were males.....	1201	1232
And females.....	553	571
There were discharged during the year.....	610	585
Of whom were males.....	431	408
And females.....	179	177
There were placed out during the year.....	25	31
Of whom were males.....	14	23
And females.....	11	8
Ran away during the year.....	8	20
Of whom were males.....	5	14
And females.....	3	6
There died in poorhouses during the year.....	142	139
Of whom were males.....	101	105
And females.....	41	34
Number remaining in poorhouses at the end of the year....	969	1028
Of whom were males.....	644	673
And females.....	325	355

The above table is necessarily incorrect in some minor particulars owing to errors in reports by superintendents of poorhouses. In several cases males and females are not reported separately, totals only being given.

Ages of Paupers in Poor House.

AGES OF PAUPERS IN POOR HOUSES.

	1891	1892
Number of inmates under five years of age at close of year...	22	21
There had been in all during the year.....	69	54
There were between five and sixteen at close of year.....	26	31
There had been in all during the year.....	77	75
Of these were of sound mind and body at close of year.....	19	62
There had been in all during the year.....	31	123
There were between sixteen and sixty at close of year.....	409	391
There had been in all during the year.....	711	670
There were over sixty years of age at close of year.....	553	557
There had been in all during the year... ..	713	774

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POOR HOUSES.

Officers in charge report as follows for those in poor houses during each year:

	1891	1892
Insanity.....	32	26
Epilepsy.....	26	37
Idiocy.....	99	94
Deafmutism.....	6	23
Blindness.....	37	55
Old age.....	507	518
Disease.....	358	295
Deformity or loss of limbs.....	52	52
Lying in cases.....	27	32
Not disabled.....	252	230

Pauperism.

NATIVITY OF PAUPERS IN POOR HOUSES DURING EACH YEAR.

	1891	1892
Number of inmates of native birth.....	467	496
Number of foreign birth.....	833	958

The foregoing tables are somewhat defective because of the failure of the proper officers to fill out reports correctly.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF POOR HOUSES.

EXPENDITURES.	1891.	1892.
Salaries of overseers and matrons.....	\$23,925 90	\$31,321 83
Wages of employes.....	14,934 10	15,675 21
Medical attendance.....	5,862 20	5,147 43
Groceries and provisions.....	31,267 71	25,948 67
Fuel and lights.....	6,825 50	7,052 70
Clothing.....	7,021 35	7,155 66
Furniture.....	1,496 39	3,381 12
Ordinary repairs.....	3,634 73	4,233 71
Other ordinary expenses.....	16,503 86	13,916 23
Total current expenses.....	\$111,471 74	\$103,832 56
RECEIPTS.		
From sales of farm produce.....	15,283 74	9,953 58
From expenses of inmates refunded.....	1,613 18	3,128 67
From other sources.....	5,542 23	3,959 94
Total receipts.....	\$22,439 15	\$17,042 19
The net expenses, therefore, were.....	\$89,032 59	\$86,790 37
Total number of weeks' board furnished.....	57,072	54,244
Average cost of support per week.....	\$1 56	\$1 60

Cost of Poor Relief.

COST OF POOR RELIEF.

The following table, made up from reports to the secretary of state by the different county clerks, shows the amount expended for poor relief in the several counties for a series of years. The average for the state is about twenty-six cents taxation for each man, woman and child of the population. It will be seen that the variation from this average is very great, ranging from seven cents in Ozaukee to \$1.51 in Florence. In a majority of instances where the cost of poor relief greatly exceeds the general average of the state there can but be a waste of public money:

COST OF POOR RELIEF.

	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	Total	Average annual cost.	Average of population 1880 and 1890.	Cost of poor relief to population.
Adams	\$1,915 56	\$1,989 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,822 92	\$1,985 44	\$9,712 92	\$1,942 58	6,814	\$0 14
Ashland	523 56	1,100 00	5,315 47	6,944 99	9,884 37	23,768 89	4,753 78	10,760	22
Barron	5,207 13	6,038 27	4,111 35	4,380 32	1,302 19	21,039 26	4,207 45	11,208	50
Bayfield	81 06	1,100 00	3,713 68	3,596 00	1,529 55	10,020 29	2,004 06	3,897	32
Brown	8,844 01	9,386 49	5,385 20	7,482 56	4,000 00	35,098 26	7,019 65	36,543	19
Buffalo	1,710 25	2,605 32	2,047 80	2,354 00	1,173 00	9,890 37	1,998 07	15,751	13
Lurnett	392 58	400 00	5 00	475 00	246 10	1,518 68	303 74	3,766	8
Calumet	2,573 41	2,139 19	2,236 50	2,484 24	1,225 70	10,659 04	2,131 81	16,624	13
Chippewa	3,627 91	7,255 66	5,312 49	8,072 39	4,299 82	28,568 27	5,713 65	20,245	26
Clark	4,381 29	3,757 32	4,988 06	5,971 66	2,809 58	21,907 91	4,381 58	15,395	28
Columbia	10,193 73	9,096 32	11,159 06	11,198 02	10,500 00	52,147 13	10,429 43	28,188	27
Crawford	810 00	3,650 00	4,524 33	7,832 53	3,601 99	20,418 85	4,083 57	15,802	26
Dane	12,278 43	11,134 43	15,758 50	14,269 31	16,592 37	70,033 09	14,006 62	56,393	15
Dodge	10,398 45	12,056 45	5,669 49	4,855 19	1,884 15	34,563 72	6,972 77	45,429	26
Door	1,842 26	2,328 96	3,820 10	1,817 76	627 33	10,436 41	2,072 28	13,604	15
Douglas	1,000 0	5,067 85	9,327 59	16,100 00	9,399 71	40,815 15	8,163 03	7,080	1 16
Dunn	4,521 53	6,051 68	7,003 85	7,325 54	6,966 76	31,869 36	6,373 87	19,691	32
Eau Claire	8,731 42	8,502 55	5,073 27	4,350 61	3,186 24	29,844 09	5,968 82	25,332	24
Florence	1,303 29	4,534 86	1,000 00	11,241 12	1,580 88	19,659 65	3,931 93	2,602	1 51
Fond du Lac	11,441 89	14,685 67	11,077 20	10,680 80	2,513 00	50,397 76	10,079 55	45,432	22
Forest			663 28	25 60		688 28	344 14	1,112	32
Grant	7,124 39	4,312 47	3,498 71	2,777 13	625 55	18,388 25	3,667 65	37,250	10
Green	5,891 65	6,700 00	8,000 00	10,994 90	14,000 00	45,586 55	9,117 31	22,214	41
Green Lake	3,497 13	1,564 41	3,378 73	3,348 45	768 09	12,956 81	2,591 36	14,817	18
Iowa	3,021 50	6,600 00	4,000 00	2,000 00		15,621 50	3,905 37	22,897	18
Jackson	3,050 00	4,468 63	3,735 38	8,643 74	3,758 70	23,656 45	4,731 29	14,525	32
Jefferson	5,607 84	6,720 06	6,529 71	5,863 33	6,300 00	31,020 91	6,204 18	32,795	19
Juneau	4,907 47	5,383 63	4,000 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	20,791 10	4,158 22	16,342	26
Kenosha	3,787 76	3,523 79	3,510 62	2,669 55	959 65	14,451 37	2,890 27	14,562	20
Kewaunee	2,908 72	3,133 39	4,310 48	3,379 00	3,255 89	16,987 48	3,397 50	15,984	21
La Crosse	7,300 00	3,412 80	15,316 57	4,249 82	2,610 50	32,889 69	6,577 94	32,916	20
La Fayette	7,372 50	5,974 00	6,254 61	5,447 85	3,612 02	28,660 48	5,732 08	20,772	28
Langlade	150 00	912 84	3,017 37	2,165 91	596 31	6,842 43	1,368 48	5,060	27
Lincoln	1,500 00	3,455 51	2,291 66	2,989 71	3,020 21	13,257 09	2,651 42	6,993	36
Manitowoc	5,700 00	8,268 75	6,035 74	4,523 46	2,450 00	26,977 95	4,905 59	37,577	13
Marathon	8,466 09	15,315 30	24,095 62	6,772 84	1,774 86	56,424 71	11,284 94	22,637	50
Marinette	5,523 38	2,326 49	2,605 58	3,309 78	4,579 71	18,344 94	3,668 99	14,616	23
Marquette	1,200 00	1,152 44	930 00	1,215 00	260 00	4,757 44	951 49	9,266	10

Milwaukee.....	124,654 11	52,941 09	52,500 00	39,286 58	30,277 48	299,659 26	59,931 85	167,137	35
Monroe.....	4,500 00	5,000 00	5,500 00	5,500 00	4,500 00	25,000 09	5,000 00	22,993	28
Oconto.....	4,674 88	4,274 04	3,643 43	5,739 58	648 00	18,979 93	3,795 99	12,439	30
Oneida.....				4,156 25		4,156 25	4,156 25	4,965	84
Outagamie.....	4,780 61	5,722 76	5,024 51	5,272 81	4,810 94	25,611 66	5,122 33	33,654	15
Ozaukee.....	1,183 67	1,275 00	1,198 85	698 60		4,356 23	1,089 06	15,173	7
Pepin.....	205 00	404 07	208 70	623 20		1,440 97	360 24	6,575	5
Pierce.....	3,900 15	4,530 66	5,264 12	6,096 34	3,136 91	22,928 14	4,585 63	19,055	24
Polk.....	1,602 82	2,745 66	1,934 57	2,701 22	282 13	9,266 40	1,853 50	11,469	16
Portage.....	5,327 97	2,911 29	4,258 79	5,190 36	1,541 77	19,230 18	3,846 02	20,806	16
Price.....	4,000 00	3,994 13	2,500 00	6,826 46	5,000 00	22,320 59	4,464 12	3,017	1 48
Racine.....	8,465 11	5,428 57	6,603 97	6,199 71	3,894 84	30,592 20	6,118 44	33,532	18
Richland.....	2,235 84	2,000 00	3,243 23	3,000 0	3,894 00	14,373 07	2,874 61	18,634	15
Rock.....	12,000 00	14,141 43	14,726 92	15,350 98	11,698 21	67,917 51	13,603 60	41,012	33
St. Croix.....	4,066 16	4,748 68	5,036 45	6,523 41	7,542 35	27,917 13	5,583 43	21,018	25
Sauk.....	5,000 00	5,500 00	9,628 50	9,438 04	8,750 00	38,316 50	7,663 30	29,646	22
Sawyer.....	5 58	1,168 06	3,364 09	5,000 00	3,547 65	13,085 36	2,417 07	1,975	1 22
Shawano.....	1,531 00	1,625 00	1,777 00	2,555 00	1,000 00	8,488 00	1,697 60	14,800	11
Sheboygan.....	6,341 21	6,723 01	8,487 42	20,759 05	3,826 11	46,136 80	9,227 36	38,293	24
Taylor.....	3,216 03	4,587 75	4,255 73	6,780 77	6,237 49	25,087 77	5,017 55	8,995	56
Trempealeau.....	2,925 00	4,506 14	3,520 14	3,364 31	986 58	15,302 79	3,060 56	18,023	17
Vernon.....	3,100 00	3,800 00	4,000 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	17,900 00	3,580 00	24,180	14
Walworth.....	7,000 00	6,000 00	9,000 00	8,512 00	11,737 12	42,249 12	8,449 82	26,996	31
Washburn.....					350 00	350 00	350 00	2,925	12
Washington.....	1,600 00	2,745 00	3,590 00	2,790 00	32,100 00	42,725 00	8,545 00	23,039	32
Waukesha.....	4,475 03	6,915 61	6,303 77	6,726 37	3,421 21	27,851 99	5,570 39	31,049	18
Waupaca.....	6,927 19	8,400 00	18,686 58	6,879 80	2,550 00	35,493 57	7,098 69	23,243	30
Waushara.....	2,257 00	2,010 19	2,942 86	1,738 08	215 76	9,213 89	1,842 78	13,988	14
Winnebago.....	13,134 35	17,026 95	16,860 74	13,489 89	11,580 25	72,092 18	14,418 43	46,374	31
Wood.....	3,850 00	4,350 00	5,172 62	5,384 86	5,160 62	23,918 10	4,768 62	13,941	27
Total.....	\$411,821 03	\$382,059 62	\$412,886 10	\$417,713 29	\$308,453 09	\$1,932,933 13	\$390,808 61	1,490,287	26

Cost of Poor Relief.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Pauperism.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Name of Person in Charge of Poor House.	Post-office Address.	Salary.
Adams.....	Wm. Bidwell.....	Big Spring.....	\$400 00
Ashland.....	D. S. Mackie.....	High Bridge.....	900 00
Barron.....	John Darrow.....	Barron.....	600 00
Brown.....	John Cryan.....	Green Bay.....	480 00
Chippewa.....	R. P. Dickinson.....	Chippewa Falls.....	700 00
Clark.....	C. H. Ebbe.....	Neillsville.....	550 00
Columbia.....	B. Miller.....	Wycocena.....	333 00
Crawford.....	E. L. Wannemaker.....	Seneca.....	900 00
Dane.....	J. S. Meyers.....	Verona.....	800 00
Dodge.....	S. Rudolf.....	Juneau.....	800 00
Douglas.....	Wm. Kennedy.....	West Superior.....	800 00
Dunn.....	A. Forbes.....	Menomonie.....	400 00
Eau Claire.....	C. A. Seaman.....	Eau Claire.....	600 00
Fond du Lac.....	L. Manderscheid.....	Fond du Lac.....	600 00
Grant.....	James Alderson.....	Lancaster.....	480 00
Green.....	R. C. Whitcomb.....	Monroe.....	450 00
Iowa.....	E. J. Perkins.....	Dodgeville.....	450 00
Jackson.....	J. C. Tucker.....	Black River Falls.....	350 00
Jefferson.....	H. J. Graeszel.....	Jefferson.....	400 00
Juneau.....	R. F. Jones.....	New Lisbon.....	600 00
Kewaunee.....	Theodor Drissen.....	Alaska.....	375 00
La Fayette.....	Paul Noble.....	Darlington.....	450 00
Lincoln.....	Edw. Patzer.....	Merrill.....	500 00
Marathon.....	Chas. Fisch.....	Wausau.....	800 00
Milwaukee.....	F. Wedenkamp.....	Wauwatosa.....	1,000 00
Monroe.....	A. Boss.....	Sparta.....	700 00
Pierce.....	C. Fenton.....	Ellsworth.....	600 00
Price.....	N. Auley.....	Phillips.....	600 00
Racine.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Dietrich.....	Union Grove.....	900 00
Richland.....	D. W. James.....	Bloom City.....	500 00
Rock.....	Peter Aller.....	Johnstown.....	400 00
St. Croix.....	J. P. Foley.....	Kinnickinnick.....	600 00
Sauk.....	Wm. Andrus.....	Reedsburg.....	800 00
Sawyer.....	Peter Gullickson.....	Hayward.....	360 00
Taylor.....	Henry Voss.....	Medford.....	600 00
Vernon.....	John Friedel.....	Viroqua.....	600 00
Walworth.....	J. P. Davis.....	Elkhorn.....	500 00
Washington.....	Wm. Wendelborn.....	West Bend.....	600 00
Waukesha.....	Martin Fardy.....	Waukesha.....	700 00
Waupaca.....	R. J. Woolsey.....	Waupaca.....	500 00
Winnebago.....	B. W. Eaton.....	Winnebago.....	800 00
Wood.....	A. Abrams.....	Port Edwards.....	600 00
CITY POOR HOUSES.			
Appleton.....	Joseph Ulman.....	Appleton.....	360 00
Kenosha.....	Mrs. Hall.....	Kenosha.....	150 00
La Crosse.....	Rudolf Koblitz.....	La Crosse.....	700 00
Oconto.....	Mrs. Jas. O'Connor.....	Oconto.....	.....
Stevens Point.....	.....	Stevens Point.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	H. Siebers.....	Sheboygan.....	600 00

County Jails.

COUNTY JAILS.

All the counties of Wisconsin are provided with jails except Adams and Forest. Visitations by members of the board have disclosed a fair average of care and attention to the proper wants of prisoners by the sheriffs and jailors having such penal institutions in charge. In some cases, owing to defects in the buildings, it was not possible to secure proper sanitation. Some of the old vermin-infested buildings with basement cells are admirably adapted to the primitive theories regarding the treatment of violators of the statutes, since they visit upon such offenders every discomfort of life calculated to heighten in their minds the contrast between the reward of virtue and the penalty for wrong doing. To the credit of the communities where such jails exist it should be said that there is a strong condemnatory sentiment, which in time will lead to the displacement of the penal eye-sores and the erection of buildings which admit of the practice of common humanitarian principles. Basement jails exist in the counties of Bayfield, Crawford, Marquette, Ozaukee, Portage, St. Croix, Shawano, Sheboygan, Winnebago and Wood, and jails which are but little short of disgraceful are used in the counties of Burnett, Dane, Pepin, Polk and Racine. The last-named county is now taking initial steps toward building a new jail. The Dane county jail was condemned by the board and, obeying the order made in the premises, the local authorities have submitted plans for a new building, which will soon be under construction.

Fire having destroyed the jail of Talyor county at Medford, a new one is now in course of erection.

Following is a list of the jails of the state, all of which have been duly visited by some member or members of the board:

COUNTY JAILS, 1892.

Counties.	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction.	Original cost of jail, including additions.	No. of Cells.		How many can be properly accommodated.	Largest number at one time.	Remarks.
				For males.	For females.			
Ashland	Stone and brick, iron cells.....	1888	\$35,500 00	13	4	59	53	This jail is in excellent condition; a new furnace was recently added. The ventilation and sanitation are good.
Barron	Stone, brick and iron.....	1891-2	10,000 00	6	2	28	.....	Jail just completed. A good modern structure, two story, iron cells, roomy corridors around cells. Fire proof.
Bayfield	Stone and iron .....	.....	40,000 00	9	.....	18	13	This is a basement jail, very damp and dark, and is unhealthful for prisoners confined therein.
Brown	Stone and brick	1867	40,000 00	21	1	42	49	A well built jail in first story of court house. Three separate rooms for different classes of prisoners. Well kept.
Buffalo	Stone and brick	1888	5,000 00	3	1	8	1	A very good brick building with three iron or steel cells, no water closets, covered buckets being used. Fair ventilation. Two cells for women.
Burnett	Oak timber	1887	700 00	3	3	2	.....	A poor jail but it is not often used. Sewerage very poor.
Caumet	Stone and iron	1877	5,000 00	4	2	12	12	A very good jail. Has not been much used.
Chippewa.....	Stone, brick, iron cells..	1875	20,000 00	20	2	44	23	Very good and safe. Well heated and supplied with water from city water works. Substantially fire proof.
Clark	Stone and brick .....	.....	.....	2	1	8	6	A small brick building for sheriff's residence. An iron cage with two cells, good water supply. Insufficient capacity.
Columbia.....	Brick and iron.....	1887	18,000 00	18	2	80	104	A well constructed jail, well ventilated, but somewhat defective in sewerage.
Crawford....	Stone and bric	1867	40,000 00	10	.....	20	49	Jail in basement, thick stone walls, stone and cement floors. Cells dark, damp and gloomy, poorly lighted and poor ventilation.
Dane	Stone, iron and wood.....	1853	.....	14	.....	32	137	Jail old and unfit for use. Appropriation has been made for a new one.
Dodge	Brick, stone and steel.....	1890-1	23,000 00	10	4	56	63	A fine new jail with modern improvements. Ventilation and sewerage good.
Door	Brick and iron	1882	6,600 09	5	1	6	2	A well built jail, four iron cells, two of stone. Separate cell for women.
Douglas	Stone, brick and iron..	1888	17,000 00	10	2	32	65	Jail well built and of modern approved construction, with steel cells, but too small. A larger jail is needed.
Dunn	Stone and brick	1874	.....	6	2	14	29	A very good building with iron or steel cells. Good sewerage and ventilation.
Eau Claire ..	Stone, brick and iron.....	1884	.....	9	2	30	22	A good building with iron cells, supplied with water from city water works. Ventilation defective.
Florence	Stone and brick	1889	7,000 00	3	1	12	7	A neat, tidy jail with sufficient capacity for present use.
Fond du Lac	Stone and iron	1869	40,000 00	32	.....	36	48	A good jail, but no separate apartment for women.

County Jails.

REPORT OF THE

Grant	Stone, brick and iron	1871-2	\$22,000 00	12	1	28	8	Steel cage with 12 steel cells. Separate apartment for women. Ventilation fair.
Green	Brick and iron	1870	22,000 00	9		24	5	A very good jail and safe, but there is no separate apartment for women.
Green Lake	Stone and iron	1870	6,500 00	3		15	22	Jail fairly well built. Steel cages on first floor.
Iowa	Stone and iron	1875	12,000 00	8		10	9	A fairly good building with separate apartment for women.
Jackson	Stone, brick and iron	1878	5,000 00	5	2	20	6	Ventilation into smoke stack and good sewerage. City water.
Jefferson	Stone and iron	1872	18,000 00	16		32	39	A very secure jail and kept in good order.
Juneau	Stone, brick and steel	1890	23,000 00	14	1	56	53	A well built jail. Iron cage with sixteen steel cells. Well kept.
Kenosha	Stone, brick and iron	1886		10	1	24	10	Two cages, one above the other, with steel cells. Separate room which may be used for females.
Kewaunee	Stone, brick and iron	1885	5,595 00	6		6	9	A very good jail, steel cage with cells.
La Crosse	Stone, brick and iron	1890	50,000 00	26		52	25	A fine new jail in modern style. Well ventilated and heated. Sewerage good.
La Fayette	Stone and wood	1860		8		15	12	Stone building lined with plank, four light cells and four dark cells. Poorly constructed.
Langlade	Stone and brick	1885	8,000 00	8		30	42	Two steel cages on each floor. The jail is too small for present use. By different arrangement two more cages can be put in.
Lincoln	Stone and brick	1885	11,500 00	3	2	10	6	Separate apartment for females. A very fair jail.
Manitowoc	Stone, brick and iron	1892						A fine new jail nearly ready for use. Will be furnished with all modern conveniences. Separate cell for females, etc.
Marathon	Stone, iron and brick			4	3	14		A very good jail with iron cage. Separate cell for females.
Marinette	Stone, iron and brick	1892	25,000 00	16	4	32	31	A new jail with all modern improvements. Separate apartment for women and boys.
Marquette	Stone and brick	1867		2		4	2	Jail in lower story of court house. Ventilation poor. A very poor jail and ought to be condemned.
Milwaukee	Stone and iron	1885-6		52	3	75	45	This is a first-class jail in every respect and is well kept.
Monroe	Stone and brick	1891	16,500 00	16		32	8	A good jail, steel or iron cells, steam heated, well ventilated and good water supply.
Oconto	Stone, brick and iron	1887	10,500 00	4		16	8	A very good jail with iron cells. Separate room for women.
Oneida	Brick, steel and wood	1888	15,000 00	6		12	24	A good building with iron cages. No separate apartment for women except in room over the jail.
Outagamie	Stone, brick and iron	1887	30,000 00	20		40	29	This is what is called a rotary cage, and fairly satisfactory.
Ozaukee	Stone and brick	1842		4		6	5	On first floor under court house. Brick, planked inside, no ventilation, no separate room for women. A poor jail.
Pepin	Wood	1867	1,000 00	4		6	2	A very poor jail. But little used, then temporarily only.
Pierce	Stone and brick	1870	18,000 00	3	1	9	9	Jail on lower floor of court house. An iron cage for men and separate room for women. Considered safe.
Polk	Stone	1881	3,000 00	3		6	3	Jail in building rented by the county. Steel cells on first floor. Ventilation by windows, no sewerage. Clean and well kept.
Portage	Stone and iron	1871	30,000 00	8		10	5	Jail in basement of court house. Cells dark, ventilation fair, sanitary arrangement poor. A new jail is needed.
Price	Brick and iron	1887	18,000 00	8		16	20	A good building—two tiers of steel cells.
Racine	Brick	1840		22		20	26	Old and very poor. County will build next year.
Richland	Stone	1868	8,000 00	4		6	3	A very poorly constructed jail. Jailer lives on first floor. Steel cage with four cells in second story.
Rock	Stone and iron	1856		15		35	16	Poorly arranged; no provision for proper separation of prisoners.

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County Jails.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

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COUNTY JAILS, 1892—Continued.

Counties.	Material of which constructed.	Date of construction.	Original cost of jail, including additions.	No. of Cells.		How many can be properly accommodated.	Largest number at one time.	Remarks.
				For males.	For females.			
St. Croix ...	Stone	1856 .....	.....	5	.....	10	.....	In basement of court house. Dark and damp, no ventilation except windows. Unsafe, several prisoners having escaped.
Sauk	Stone, brick and iron ..	1890	20,400 00	8	.....	20	23	This is a new jail with all conveniences. Steel cells with corridors all around cells. Well heated and ventilated. One of the best in the state.
Sawyer.....	Wood .....	.....	.....	5	.....	16	5	Three steel cells on ground floor for males. One wooden cell for females up stairs. Two wooden cells for "drunks."
Shawano ...	Stone	1880	18,000 00	10	.....	10	3	In basement of court house. Very poor, should be a new jail.
Sheboygan ..	Brick	1866	.....	12	.....	20	14	Jail in basement of court house. Cells dark and damp, and the sewer closed. County will build a new one.
Taylor.....	Wood	1876	1,300 00	4	.....	6	.....	This jail destroyed by fire May 17th last. Plans for new jail approved by board and in course of construction.
Trempealeau	Stone, brick and iron ..	1884	9,000 00	3	1	8	1	A very good jail. Steel cage with passage entirely around cage. Separate room for females. Well kept by present sheriff.
Vernon	Stone, brick and iron ..	1879	6,000 00	6	2	14	9	A very good jail with steel cage for cells and separate apartment for females.
Walworth ...	Stone, brick and iron ..	1878	.....	12	.....	30	36	A well built jail with iron cage and cells. Separate room for women. Ventilation and sewerage good.
Washburn...	Wood	1684	2,000 00	5	.....	9	3	Jail has an iron cage with four cells, also four wooden cells for vagrants and those charged with small offenses.
Washington.	Stone and brick.	1886	14,000 00	9	1	22	8	This is one of the finest jails in the state, with steel cage and cells. Separate cell for women and insane. Steam heated.
Waukesha ...	Stone and iron	1885	21,000 00	9	2	18	44	An excellent jail and sheriff's residence. Two story cages and cells and bath room. Separate cells for women; also a tramp department.
Waupaca ..	Stone and brick	1886	6,000 00	12	.....	15	10	Has two tiers of six cells each. It is insecure and unsafe for the confinement of prisoners.
Waushara ...	Brick and wood	1882	2,000 00	4	.....	4	1	A small and rather poor jail, not much used.
Winnebago..	Stone, brick and iron ..	1859	30,000 00	.....	.....	60	60	Jails in first story of court house. Cells of stone, dark and gloomy, poor ventilation. Separate room for women.
Wood	Stone, brick and iron ..	1872	.....	6	1	6	10	Jail in basement of court house. Cells damp, no system of ventilation, no water supply for closets, pails being used. County needs a new jail.

County Jails.

REPORT OF THE

County Jails.

New jails, suitable and good, have, within the past year, been erected in the counties of Barron, Manitowoc and Marinette.

The paucity of statistics furnished by sheriffs makes it impossible for the board to handle the subject of crime in a satisfactory manner. From nearly half the counties the sheriffs were negligent in sending any reports at all, and from many, after tardy responses to letters and telegrams had materialized in blanks half filled out, which purported to be reports, it was found that the matter furnished was wholly unreliable and useless. Hereafter, members of the board will not assume that sheriffs will be mindful of their duties and furnish proper statistics at the time they are needed, but by personal solicitation when on visits of inspection will endeavor to obtain the necessary information for incorporation in their report.

County Jails.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Number prisoners in jail Nov. 1, 1890.....	346	14	360	304	11	315
Number received during the year	11,346	268	11,614	13,149	298	13,447
Total number during year....	11,692	282	11,974	13,453	309	13,762
Number removed to state prison during year.....	246	6	252	232	5	237
Number removed to industrial schools.....	136	29	165	134	36	170
Number let out on bail.....	372	17	389	277	5	282
Number discharged on nolle prosequi.....	44	.....	44	43	.....	43
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus.	22	.....	22	42	.....	42
Number escaped and not recaptured.....	83	.....	83	36	.....	36
Number died in jail.....	7	.....	7	4	.....	4
Number otherwise removed.....	10,450	221	10,671	12,374	239	12,613
Total number passed out.....	11,361	272	11,633	13,142	285	13,427
Number prisoners remaining.....	331	10	341	311	24	335

County Jails.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

	1891.			1892.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Number serving sentence in jail..	475	9	484	487	.....	487
Number waiting trial.....	464	.....	464	822	.....	882
Number of city or village prisoners not charged against the county.....	528	.....	528	1,263	.....	1,263
Number detained as witnesses....	65	.....	65	35	.....	35
Number of insane or idiotic prisoners.....	.....	.....	302	.....	.....	275
Number of vagrants or tramps received without commitment....	.....	.....	1,780	.....	.....	2,081

ESCAPES.

	1891. Males.	1892. Males.
Number different attempts at escape.....	148	89
*Number successful attempts at escape.....	98	52
Number unsuccessful attempts at escape.....	48	40
Persons actually escaped.....	83	47
Number recaptured.....	15	31

*Of these escapes 38 were tramps at work outside the jail.

County Jails.

ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS WAITING TRIAL.

	1891.		1892.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Murder	29	1	55	9
Manslaughter	15	1	9	.....
Assault with intent to kill	100	1	51	1
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	73	1	64	2
Arson	21	1	27	.....
Burglary	227	1	205	.....
Embezzlement	31	.....	34	.....
Forgery	52	.....	38	.....
Grand larceny	109	5	182	3
Horse stealing	20	.....	27	.....
Obtaining money under false pretenses	55	1	58	.....
Robbery	56	.....	53	.....
Adultery	1	.....	22	5
Bigamy	2	.....	8	.....
Incest	2	.....	15	.....
Fornication	6	.....	7	5
Seduction .....	.....	.....	10	.....
Perjury	2	.....	12	.....
Selling liquor to indians	37	2	39	.....
Violation of revenue laws	5	.....	24	1
Robbing the mail	2	.....	6	1
Counterfeiting	1	.....	9	1
Misusing the U. S. mail .....	.....	.....	14	1

County Jails.

OFFENCE; OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.

	1891.		1892.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Vagrancy	4076	27	4993	19
Drunk and disorderly	2686	63	3456	39
Petit larceny	757	10	718	10
Assault and battery	722	16	750	11
Prostitution	20	26	22	65
Bastardy	74	.....	70	.....
Melicious Mischief	103	.....	100	3
Contempt of Court	70	1	78	.....
Desertion of family	19	1	4	.....
Using obscene language .....	.....	.....	.....	4
Violation of liquor law	48	4	35	.....
Skipping board bill	22	.....	20	.....
Keepinghouse of ill fame	1	.....	.....	3
Fornication	4	.....	12	.....
Deserters from army .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Train wrecking .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying concealed weapons	12	.....	9	.....
Indecent exposure of person .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of peace .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felony .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway robbery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape	28	.....	33	.....
Lewdness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disturbing religious meeting .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodomy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swindling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peddling without license .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Threatening to kill .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

	1891.		1892.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number foreign born prisoners. ...	3586	77	3375	56
Number native born prisoners. ...	4790	180	3663	234
Prisoners who could not read or write	731	7	185	18
Number habitually intemperate	2222	5	1858	21
Number between 16 and 21 years of age	667	12	778	.....
Number under 16 years of age	178	8	561	22
Number insane or idiotic persons on September 30	1	1	5	15

POLICE STATIONS.

Visited by the Board during the past year.

NAME OF PLACE.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed.	Cost including additions.	No. of cells.	Size of each cell.	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	Largest No. at one time.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safeguards against fire.
Ahnapee	Brick	1891	\$150 00	2	8x10	12x16	3	1	Wood stove.	Windows	Fire proof.
Antigo	Pine scantling	1887	50 00	2	6x9		2		Stove	Windows	Force pump and hose.
Ashland	Stone and wood	1875	300 00	6	5, 6x16	10x40	12	25	Stove	Windows	Hydrant and hose.
Albany	Steel cage	1889	2,500 00	2	1, 10x16		2		Stove	Windows	In engine house.
Amery	Brick and wood	1890	300 00	2	4x7		2	3	Stove	Windows	Hose.
Appleton	Wood	1892	1,000 00	3	12x12	16x24	5	5	Stove	Windows	Hydrant near.
Arcadia	Stone	1885	450 00	2	4x7	15x19	4	3	Stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Auburndale	Wood	1883	4 00	2	8x10	3x16	2	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Augusta	Wood 2x6	1876	250 00	2	8x8	16x16	4	2	Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Avoca	Stone	1874	150 00	2	8x12	None.	2		Stove	Windows	
Baldwin	Brick, fire engine house	1875	1,400 00	3	7x10	10x14	2	2	Stove	Door and windows	Fire engine.
Bayfield	Wood	1888	400 00	4	6x10	9x24	4	8	Stove	Windows	Next door to hose house.
Beaver Dam	Brick	1888	4,500 00	4	14x27	14x33	30	17	Stove	Cold air and transom.	Water works.
Baraboo	Wood	1889	150 00	1	12x18	12x30	6	9	Stove	Windows	None.
Beloit	Brick			6	5x7		6	10	Stove	Windows	Fire company.
Berlin	Brick, iron and wood	1887	12,000 00	3	5x10	15x15	3	8	Stove	Windows	
Boscobel	Stone	1870	200 00	2	12x12	12x14	2		Stove	Windows	Near fire engine.
Bloomer	Wood	1885	133 03	2	7x8	8x12	6		Stove	Through wall	None.
Bloomington	Wood	1882	100 00	2	5x7	7x16	2		Stove	Windows	None.
Brandon	Wood	1883	200 00	2	6x8	7x12	2	4	Stove	Windows	
Brillion	Wood	1883	200 00	1	8x12	None.	2	5	Stove	Windows	None.
Brodhead	Stone and wood		200 00	3	5x7	10x16	3	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Burlington	Brick	1889	4,200 00	2	6x10		2		Stove	Windows	Engine house.
Butternut	Stone, iron and wood	1787	450 00	1	6x7	16x30	10	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Cassville	Brick	1890	100 00	2	8x10	16x12	8	2	Stove	Windows	Fire proof.
Centralia	Wood	1874	200 00	2	8x8	8x16	4	1	Stove	Windows	None.
Chetek	Wood	1888	75 00	2	6x8	8x12	4	6	Stove	Windows	Sheet iron cap over stove.

Police Stations.

REPORT OF THE

Chippewa Falls..	Stone and brick, iron cells.....	1885	2,600 00	4	5x8	5x30	8	10	Steam..	Ventilators.....	Watchman day and night.
Clear Lake	Wood	1884	200 00	2	7x8	7x14	2	7	Stove	Windows	None.
Clinton	Wood	1885	250 00	3	5x8	4x18	10	8	Stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Clintonville.....	Wood	1870	500 00	2	5x6	10x18	2	4	Stove	Windows	Fire department.
Colby	Wood	1891	250 00	2	6x8	8x13	4	5	Stove	Windows	None.
Columbus	Wood 2x4 .....	.....	.....	3	5x8	11x15	6	9	Stove	Through ceiling..	None.
Commonwealth..	Wood	1884	800 00	3	7x7	22x24	3	6	Stove	Ventilating shaft.	None.
Cumberland	Wood	1870	100 00	3	4x8	10x12	3	3	Stove	Ventilating shaft.	None.
Cedarburg	Iron,brick,cement and wood	1884	200 00	2	10x10	14x18	4	.....	Stove	Windows and ven- lators.....	Fire engine.
Deerfield	Stone.....	1885	150 00	2	6x8	8x10	6	1	Stove.....	Windows	In engine room.
Delavan	Steel cells	1888	125 00	2	5x7	.....	2	.....	Stove	Windows	In engine house.
Depere	Brick	1884	4,000 00	2	5x7	.....	2	.....	Stove	Open into engine room.....	.....
De Soto	Wood 2x4	1886	125 00	1	.....	12x16	3	5	Stove	Windows	None.
Eagle River	Wood	1886	500 00	3	6x9	9x9	3	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Edgerton	Brick	1885	2,500 00	4	4x6	8x14	8	14	Stove	Door and windows	Good
Eau Claire, East side	In basement of city hall.....	1874	.....	6	6x9	.....	10	10	Furnace....	Windows	City water.
Eau Claire, West side	In Fire engine h'se	.....	.....	2	8x9	.....	4	.....	Furnace....	Windows	City water.
Evansville	Stone and wood .....	.....	250 0.	2	6x8	4x12	2	9	Stove	Windows	None.
Edgerton	Brick	1888	4,000 00	4	6½x7	8x30	8	4	Coal stove..	Windows	Good.
Fairchild	Wood 2x6	1882	150 00	1	.....	12x12	4	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Fennimore	Wood	1885	150 00	1	.....	12x12	2	1	Stove	Windows	None.
Fifield	Wood and iron	1888	500 00	2	6x7	8x12	2	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Fort Atkinson ..	Wood 12x16 .....	.....	.....	1	.....	12x16	5	10	Stove	Small windows...	None.
Fountain City ..	Brick	1882	4,000 00	3	8x12	.....	6	5	Stove	Ventilators.....	Adjoining engine house.
Florence	Wood	1883	800 00	2	6x8	18x30	4	6	Steam	Ventilators.....	None.
Fond du Lac	Brick, stone and iron.....	1882	35,000 00	10	6, 5x8 4, 7x8	5x8 5x30	14	17	Stove	Ventilators.....	Fire proof.
Fort Howard	Stone and iron .....	.....	200 00	3	6x8	4x18	3	12	Stove	Windows	Waterworks.
Galesville	Wood	1890	200 00	2	7x8	10x14	2	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Gliddon	Wood	1883	150 00	2	5x8	10x17	2	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Grand Rapids	Wood	1875	250 00	2	8x14	10x14	2	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Grantsburg	Hewn timber	1888	800 00	3	12x16	6x18	2	2	Stove	Ventilators in top	None.
Gratiot	Wood	1890	150 00	2	6x8	10x12	2	2	Stove	Windows.....	None.
Green	Stone, iron and cement	1860	.....	4	6x8	8x20	6	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Hammond	Wood .....	.....	175 00.	2	6x8	20x24	4	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Hayward	Stone and iron	1885	.....	3	10x10	25x60	3	4	Coal stove..	Door and windows	Fire department.
Highland	Stone and wood..	350 00	3	6x6	4x6	2	2	Stove	Windows	None.

Police Stations.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

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POLICE STATIONS.—Continued.

NAME OF PLACE.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed.	Cost including additions.	No. of cells.	Size of each cell.	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	Largest No. at one time.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safeguards against fire.
Hillsboro	Wood 2x4	1885	125 00	2	Feet. 5½x7	7x12	4	8	Stove	Windows	Water pail.
Horicon	Wood	200 00	2	2	4x8 6x10	6x8	6	6	Stove	One window	None.
Hortonville	Wood	1887	300 00	2	6x6	6x12	2	4	Stove	One window	None.
Hurley	Wood	1888	1,500 00	6	6x6½	10x16	6	12	Stove	One window	None.
Hartford	Steel cages in hall			2	8x6		3				
Hazel Green	Wood	1855	75 00	1	10x10		2			Windows	
Independence	Wood	1886	450 00	2	8x9	18x20	2	2	Wood stove.	Ventilators	Fire company.
Iron River	Wood	1892	140 00	2	5½x8	5x11	2	11	Stove	Windows	None.
Iron Belt	Wood	1891	300 00	2	7½x7½	15x15	2	4	Coal stove	Windows	None.
Kaukauna	Brick and iron	1888	850 00	5	3½x7½	7x18	5	10	Coal stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Kilbourn City	Brick and wood	1874	600 00	2	7x7	14x16	10	2	Coal stove	Windows	None.
La Crosse, North	Brick engine h'se.			4					Furnace	Poor	Fire company.
La Crosse, South	Brick in city hall.			6					Furnace	Good	City water works.
Lake Mills	Wood	1870	\$175 00	2	8x12		4		Wood stove.	Window over door	Water works.
Lake Geneva	Wood and steel cage	1885	800 00	2	5x7	4x14	4	5	Wood stove.	Windows.	Zinc around stove.
Lavalle	Wood	1884	150 00	2	6x8	6x12	4	2	Wood stove.	Windows and ventilators.	Zinc around stove. Considered safe.
Lodi	Wood	1878	240 00	2	5x7	6x2	4	2	Wood stove.	Windows.	
Little Chute	Wood	1887	150 00	3	8x10	4x20	3	1	Wood stove.	Windows.	
Madison	Brick	1856		3	2, 5x8 1, 10x12	18x18	10	8	Coal stove.	Windows.	
Manitowoc	Brick			2			7	14	Wood stove.	Windows.	
Marshfield	Wood	1887	150 00	2	6x8	8x16	4	2	Wood stove.	Windows	None.
Marathon City	Wood	1885	300 00	2	10x10	20x20	2	4	Wood stove.	Windows.	None.
Marinette	Brick	1888	700 00	4	5x8	20x28	10	4	Coal stove.	Windows.	Hose house.
Mayville	2x4 wood								Stove	Windows.	None.
Montello	Wood			1		16x24	15		Stove	Windows.	None.
Muscoda	Wood	1874	850 00	2	6x8		2				
Mazomanie	Stone	1872	250 00	2	8x8 8x14	6x10	10	10	Stove	Windows	Ev'rything stone near stove
Mellen	Wood	1886	200 00	2	5x7	10x14	2	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Menasha	Stone and brick	1885	1,200 00	2	4½x7	9x10	2	4	Stove	Windows	Engine house

Police Stations.

REPORT OF THE

Merrill	Brick	1889	2,500 00	3	2, 5x8	Hall-way	24	11	Steam	Windows	Water works.
Merrillan	Wood and iron	1883	300 00	2	1, 6x12 8x16	way 16x16	8	8	Coal stove	Windows	None.
Milwaukee, Central	Brick, stone, iron and cement	1885	37,000 00	28	7½x5	1883sqft	28	80	Steam	Ventilating shaft.	Fireproof.
Milwaukee, So. Side	Brick, stone, iron and cement	1891	35,000 00	26	5x7½	1028sqft	26	20	Steam	Ventilating shaft.	Fireproof.
Milwaukee, N.W. side	Brick, stone and asphalt	1886	36,000 00	21	7½x4¾	400 sqft	21	21	Steam	Ventilating shaft.	Fireproof.
Mineral Point	Stone	1887	275 00	2	6x8		4	6	Stove	Windows	Town hall.
Minocqua	Wood	1888	275 00	2	6x8	None	4	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Mondovi, in town house	Wood	1889	250 00	2	7x7	18x30	4	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Monico Junction	Wood	1889	200 00	2	5x7	12x11	4	7	None	Windows	None.
Mauston	Stone	1887	27,500 00	1	12x24	12x24	6	6	Stove	Windows	Fire engine.
Neenah	Brick and iron	1890	12,000 00	4	5x9	9x20	4	8	Stove	Windows	Fireproof.
Necedah	Brick and stone	1887	12,000 00	2	12x12	24x30	4	2	Furnace	Windows	
Neillsville	Plank	1860	1,500 00	2	8x8	12x16	4	6	Stove	Windows	
New Richmond	Stone	1883	2,000 00	3	10x10	10x10	6	1	Stove	Windows	None.
New London	Stone	1880	1,200 00	4	7x8	8x12	8	3	Stove	Windows	None.
New Lisbon	Stone and wood	1875	20,000 00	2	4x8	10x10	4	3	Stove	Windows	"Ordinary"
Oconomowoc	Brick, cells iron	1886	20,000 00	2	5x8	21x12	20	4	Stove	Windows	Cement floor.
Oshkosh	Stone, brick and iron	1887	40,000 00	13	4x8	4x46	24	22	Steam	Ventilating shafts	Water works.
Oregon	Wood	1885	400 00	2	6x9	16x18	2	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Ogema	Wood	1870	300 00	2	4x10	10x10	4	6	Stove	Windows	None.
Omro	Wood	1873	100 00	1	12x18				Stove	Grates	
Palmyra	Wood	1887	200 00	2	6½x9½	9x15	2	2	Stove	Windows	None.
Pence	Wood	1887	250 00	2	6x7	9x12	2	3	Stove	Windows	None.
Pelican Lake	Wood	1885	150 00	2	6x8	8x8	2	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Pittsville	Wood	1876	450 00	2	8x10	16x16	6	16	Stove	Windows	None.
Plainfield	Stone and brick	1887		2	12x14	12x14	6	4	Stove	Windows and ventilator	None.
Platteville	Stone and brick	1887		2	12x14	12x14	6	4	Stove	Windows and ventilator	None.
Portage	Brick	1891	3,000 00	4	6x9	22x25	20	19	Stove set in masonry	Windows	Water works.
Potosi	Wood	1887	112 00	2	4x8		2	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Prentice	Wood	1887	150 00	2	6x8	6x11	2	4	Stove	Windows	None.
Prescott	Wood and iron	1882	200 00	4	3x7	15x15	4	22	Stove	Windows	None.
Princeton	Stone and iron	1830	800 00	2	7x9	4½x14	2	6	Stove	Windows	Fireproof.
Plymouth	Stone and iron	1887	1,600 00	2	8x8	10x30	8	8	Stove	Windows	Pails of water.
Randolph	Wood	1887	100 00	2	5x8		4	1	Stove	Windows	None.
Reedsburg	Brick and iron	1888	500 00	3	4x7	6x12	9	6	Coal stove	Windows	None.
Rhineland	Stone and iron	1889	1,200 00	6	8x10	10x12	6	4	Stove	Ventilators and windows	Fireproof.

Police Stations.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

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POLICE STATIONS—Continued.

NAME OF PLACE.	Material of which constructed.	Date when constructed.	Cost including additions.	No. of cells.	Size of each cell.	Size of outer room.	Capacity.	Largest No. at one time.	How heated.	How ventilated.	Safeguards against fire.
Rice Lake.....	Wood.....	1881	310 00	3	Feet. 5½x6½	6x8	3	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Ripon.....	Stone and iron...	1880	900 00	4	1, 7x8 3, 4x7	8x11	4	10	Stove.....	Flues & windows.	Fireproof.
River Falls.....	Wood.....	1876	550 00	2	7x8	12x16	4	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Richland Center.	Wood.....	.....	50 00	2	6x7	7x10	2	1	Stove.....	Air holes.....	None.
Saxon.....	Wood.....	1883	300 00	3	5x6½	14x16	3	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Schleisingsville.	Steel.....	1891	500 00	2	6x10	.....	2	6	Stove.....	.....	Watchman.
Seymour.....	Wood.....	1880	150 00	1	12x12	.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Shawano.....	Wood.....	1884	800 00	5	8x10	.....	12	10	Stove.....	Windows.....	Near engine house.
Sheboygan.....	Wood cells, iron lined.....	1887	Leased	2	4½x9 8½x9	8x12	12	12	Coal stove. Coal stove	Windows and roof	Guard.
Shullsburg.....	Wood.....	1880	350 00	2	6x9	10x12	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Spooner.....	Wood.....	1889	300 00	2	7x9	8x16	3	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hook & ladder house near.
Sparta.....	Brick.....	1875	7,000 00	1	6x8	10x16	12	8	Stove.....	Windows and transom.....	.....
Sun Prairie.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk City.....	Brick.....	.....	.....	2	8x9	.....	.....	.....	Stove.....	Windows.....	.....
Spring Green...	Iron and wood...	1879	Vil. Hall	2	9x9	15x19	7	7	Stove.....	Windows.....	.....
St. Croix Falls...	Logs.....	1876	250 00	2	7x7½	5x15	2	1	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Stevens Point. No. 1.....	Stone.....	1874	1,000 00	4	8x8	15x21	4	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hydrant near.
Stevens Point, No. 2.....	Brick.....	1875	1,000 00	3	8x8	20x24	3	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hydrant near.
Sturgeon Bay.....	Wood.....	1880	250 00	4	7x8	7x14	4	3	Stove.....	Two Grates.....	None.
Stoughton.....	Wood and iron...	1883	.....	3	6x6 6x12	17x23	6	6	Stove.....	Grating in wall...	.....
Tomahawk.....	Wood.....	1883	100 00	2	8x12	6x12	4	3	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Three Lakes.....	Wood.....	1890	750 00	2	8x8	14x16	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Turtle Lake.....	Wood.....	1885	200 00	2	6x8	8x12	4	4	Not heated.	Windows.....	None.
Tomah.....	Brick.....	1870.	250 00	2	10x12	10x10	5	7	Stove.....	Ventilators.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Rivers.....	Brick and wood.	1892	3,000 00	2	12x12	12x14	3	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Upton.....	Wood.....	1887	200 00	2	7x8	12x14	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Washburn.....	Brick.....	1887	9,000 00	3	6x9	20x20	12	6	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hydrant

Police Stations.

REPORT OF THE

Waupun	Stone and iron...	1879	700 00	4	{ 2, 4x8 5, 7x8 }	{ 8x 11½ }	5	8	Stove	Flues and win- dows.....	Adjoining engine house.
Wausau	Brick and stone..	1884	13,000 00	4	7x15	9x33	8	8	Furnace ...	Windows.....	Hydrant.
Waterloo	2x4 wood.....	1888	150 00	2	5x8	5x12	12	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Wauzeka	2x4 elm.....	1890	200 00	2	8x16	.....	4	8	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
West Depere	Wood.....	.....	.....	2	5x10	.....	4	4	Stove.....	Windows.....	In engine room.
West Superior	Brick and iron.....	1888	5,000 00	6	5x7	8x40	24	19	Steam.....	Grated transom and windows...	In engine house.
Weyauwega	Wood.....	1872	500 00	4	7x10	4x8	6	9	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Whitewater	Stone and wood.....	.....	250 00	2	6x8	10x12	4	13	Stove.....	Windows.....	None.
Winneconne	Wood.....	1887	50 00	1	6x12	10x12	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.....	Hand fire engine.
Watertown	Stone and iron.....	1884	20,000 00	3	6x9	7x24	14	26	Coal stove..	Two windows....	Fire engine in building.
Wanewoc	Wood.....	1883	150 00	2	8x8	10x16	2	2	Coal stove..	Windows.....	None.
Westfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Police Stations.

Private Institutions.

TAYLOR ORPHAN ASYLUM.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Charlotte Tapley, President.	N. D. Fratt.
Mrs. A. W. Tillapaugh, Vice Pres.	R. P. Howell, Secretary.
Mrs. Mariette T. Olin.	Stephen Bull.
Miss Lucretia A. May.	Charles H. Lee, Treasurer.
Mrs. Mary Murray.	

The Taylor Orphan Asylum, Racine, was founded by Isaac and Emerline A. Taylor, and is the only endowed private charity in the state. It was incorporated under chapter 340, private and local laws of 1867, and acts amendatory thereof. By the last will of Mrs. Taylor, five ladies of Racine were made her residuary legatees for the purpose of organizing and endowing the institution, the objects and purposes of which are declared in the charter to be the "Care, maintenance and education of orphan and indigent children and the children of indigent parents, who are unable to provide for their offspring," and in the will of Mrs. Taylor, to be "For the reception of all orphan children in said (Racine) county and such other poor neglected and destitute children as the managers by law or their rules may agree to receive." In pursuance of these provisions a farm of forty acres was purchased about a mile from the present city limits of Racine, buildings erected and the asylum opened in 1868, since which time it has practically cared for all the destitute children of Racine county, its population varying from thirty to fifty children. Too much money was spent in building, and both the location and construction are against an economical management of the charity. It has, however, been found possible to keep up the property, pay current ex-

Private Institutions.

penses and increase the endowment, so as to make the income keep pace with the decline in rates of interest, the present permanent fund and supplies being about \$162,000.

There is a school maintained in connection with the other training of the children, and religious services are held every Sunday in the chapel, the present chaplain being Rev. Dr. Hall, of Racine College.

The boys are taught farm work of all kinds, and the girls practical housework, sewing, etc., in addition to the course of study in the school. The asylum is made by its charter the legal guardian of all children committed to its care, a responsibility, which, once assumed, is never surrendered during the minority of the children. A stringent contract is made with every person adopting a child, covering matters of education, clothing and support, the directors to be the sole judges of its due observance, so that adopted children not properly treated may be retaken and provided for. This has more than once proved a salutary precaution and has enabled the corporation to continue its care for its dependent wards, till they are fully able to provide for themselves.

The board of directors consists of five ladies and four gentlemen, the ladies being permanent and electing the four gentlemen annually.

Subjoined is the last annual financial statement of the institution, made, as required by law, to the circuit court:

RECEIPTS.

Interest and income	\$12,343 36
Principals, loans paid	48,854 03
On hand last report	3,822 89

\$65,020 28

PAYMENTS.

Bills and expenses*	\$10,222 50
New loans	47,591 29
Cash on hand	7,206 49

\$65,020 28

*Includes \$1200 for new ice house and meat room.

REPORT OF THE

Private Institutions.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.

Loans and investments.....	\$150,714 70
Accrued interest.....	3,465 61
Cash.....	7,206 49
Total funds, 1892.....	\$161,386 80
Total funds, 1891.....	159,326 75
Gain.....	\$ 1,560 05

Present average rate of interest. 6.6 per cent.

Past due interest, NONE.

C. H. LEE,
Treasurer.

Private and Benevolent Institutions.

OTHER PRIVATE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The numerous private and benevolent institutions in the state are doing a noble charitable work. The board has not been able to give as much time to these institutions as is desirable, but have inspected nearly all of them and in each instance have found them well managed and performing a special duty in the interests of humanity.

The following have been visited by individual members of the board:

St. Joseph's hospital, Ashland.	St. Mary's hospital, Milwaukee.
St. Mary's Industrial Boarding school for Indian and half-breed orphan girls, Bayfield.	St. Rose orphan asylum, Milwaukee.
St. Frances hospital, Superior.	Milwaukee (protestant) orphan asylum.
St. Joseph's orphan asylum, Green Bay.	St. Joseph's hospital, Milwaukee.
St. Vincent's hospital, Green Bay.	Home for the aged (Little Sisters of the Poor) Milwaukee.
St. Vincent's insane asylum, Milwaukee.	Passavant hospital, Milwaukee.
Emergency hospital, Milwaukee.	Protestant home for the aged, Milwaukee.
St. Joseph's hospital, Chippewa Falls.	St. Aemilian orphan asylum and boys' home, St. Frances, Milwaukee.
W. C. T. U. home, Chippewa Falls.	St. John's deaf and dumb school, Milwaukee.
St. Francis orphan asylum, Polonia, Portage county.	Home of the Good Shepherd, Milwaukee.
Hospital, Merrill, Dr. W. A. Monroe.	The Elms hospital, Milwaukee.
Sacred Heart hospital, Eau Claire.	St. Nicholes hospital, Sheboygan.
St. Mary's hospital, Racine.	Sacred Heart hospital, Eau Claire.
St. Luke's hospital, Racine.	Prescott hospital, Appleton.
Oakwood Springs retreat, Lake Geneva.	Children's home, Appleton.
Sanitarium, Dr. McBride's, Wauwatosa.	Home of the Friendless, Fond du Lac.

The Feeble Minded.

HOME FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

If there is a necessity for any institution in Wisconsin in which the defective classes are cared for there is necessity for a home for the feeble-minded. The state has dealt liberally with all other classes of defectives, but for this large class it has done nothing. As a consequence they have been crowded into insane asylums to the detriment of the patient; hustled to the poorhouse to get rid of them, without any effort ever being made to better their mental condition, or worse, left to run at large, a burden to the community and a menace to society.

There are three kinds of these defectives, properly classified as idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded. The first class, idiots, are incapable of mental training and a custodial home should be provided for them, if for nothing more, for the betterment of society; the second class is capable of some improvement; the third class is the larger one and is termed feeble-minded, and need only suitable methods of instruction while young to keep them from joining the two other classes when more advanced in years. This class appeals strongly to the state for aid. They are not mentally capable of being classified with children of keen intellect in our common schools, and hence, if proper attention is given to them in said schools, it is to the detriment of all their school fellows. But in most instances they are entirely barred from school privileges and hence grow up without any mental training. Wisconsin should not fail to provide a proper place for this class a home and place of employment for the two first classes and a place of instruction for the latter.

Already seventeen of the sister states have made provision for this class, and the necessity is as urgent in Wisconsin as in any state that has made provision.

The Feeble Minded.

The census of 1890 showed that there were 2,402 of these defectives within our borders, distributed by counties as follows:

Adams.....	17	Marquette.....	24
Ashland.....	2	Milwaukee.....	205
Barron.....	19	Monroe... ..	24
Brown.....	52	Oconto.....	9
Buffalo.....	32	Oneida.....	2
Calumet.....	37	Outagamie.....	52
Chippewa.....	20	Ozaukee.....	34
Clark.....	18	Pepin.....	15
Columbia.....	39	Pierce.....	25
Crawford.....	38	Polk.....	30
Dane.....	101	Portage.. ..	27
Dodge.....	87	Price.....	1
Door.....	35	Racine.....	43
Douglas.....	3	Richland.....	32
Dunn.....	42	Rock.....	43
Eau Claire.....	31	St Croix.....	31
Fond du Lac.....	79	Sauk.....	67
Forest.....	2	Sawyer.....	1
Grant.....	78	Shawano.....	21
Green.....	34	Sheboygan.....	57
Green Lake.....	39	Taylor.....	8
Iowa.....	29	Trempealeau.....	38
Jackson.....	20	Vernon.....	64
Jefferson.....	50	Walworth.....	36
Juneau.....	38	Washburn.....	1
Kenosha.....	30	Washington.....	61
Kewaunee.....	54	Waukesha.....	69
La Crosse.....	44	Waupaca.....	68
Lafayette.....	33	Waushara.. ..	27
Langlade.....	8	Winnebago.....	61
Lincoln.....	7	Wood.....	16
Manitowoc.....	56		---
Marathon.....	34	Total.....	2402
Marinette.....	8		

This board since its creation has been convinced that an institution of this kind would greatly relieve the present state and county institutions, and that better results would accrue to all classes by the establishment of a state institution to be known as a home for the feeble-minded.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS,
1893.

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES G. JENKINS,	Term expires first Monday in May, 1892.
CHRISTIAN WAHL,	Term expires first Monday in May, 1891.
H. H. CAMP,	Term expires first Monday in May, 1897.
B. B. HOPKINS,	Term expires first Monday in May, 1896.
S. H. SEAMANS,	Term expires first Monday in May, 1895.
PAUL BECHTNER,	Term expires first Monday in May, 1894.
C. F. ILSLEY,	Term expires first Monday in May, 1893.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PAUL BECHTNER, <i>President.</i>	A. F. WALLSCHLAEGER, <i>Secretary.</i>
CHARLES F. ILSLEY, <i>Vice President.</i>	COUNTY TREASURER, <i>Ex-officio treasurer.</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. H. CAMP,	S. H. SEAMANS,	CHARLES F. ILSLEY.
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VISITING COMMITTEE.

CHRISTIAN WAHL,	B. B. HOPKINS
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PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

M. J. WHITE, M. D.,	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
WM. C. MEISBURGER, M. D.,	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WILLIAM BEUTLER, M. D.,	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
E. L. KENYON,	STEWARD.
MISS ADA MAXON,	MATRON.

CONSULTING STAFF.

S. MARKS, M. D.	LOUIS REINHART, M. D.
WILLIAM MACKIE, M. D.	M. H. FISK, M. D.
ERNST KRAMER, M. D.	G. D. LADD, M. D.
WILLIAM FOX, M. D.	JACOB LANG, M. D.

To His Excellency, GEO. W. PECK, Governor:

We have the honor to submit herewith a complete statement of all facts relating to the government of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, during the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1892.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL BECHTNER, *President.*

A. F. WALLSCHLAEGER, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN:—My third biennial report of the operations of the hospital for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1892, together with the statistical tables showing the movement of the population during that period is herewith respectfully submitted.

The tables referred to exhibit the following facts, viz.: the number admitted, discharged and died, likewise the number remaining under treatment September 30, 1892.

There remained under treatment September 30, 1890, 273 patients; during the ensuing year there were 98 first admissions and 39 re-admissions, making the whole number treated 410, and the average number 261 182-365. There were discharged recovered 36, improved 26, unimproved 14, sober 6, not insane 3, transferred to the county asylum for chronic insane 24, died 33, making the total number discharged 142, and leaving under treatment September 30, 1891, 268 patients.

The following year the number of first admissions was 148, of re-admissions 45, making a total of 461 patients treated, and an average number of 283 252-366. The discharges during the same period were as follows: recovered 49, improved 24, unimproved 20, sober 5, not insane 2, transferred to the county asylum for chronic insane 13, and died 44, total discharged 157. There remained under treatment September 30, 1892, 304 patients.

The character of the new admissions, or rather, first admissions, was decidedly unpromising. The latter term I consider more applicable for the reason that the former, implying as it might, recency in development of the malady would prove misleading and be in no measure in keeping with the facts; a considerable proportion of the cases designated acute being so in no sense of

Superintendent's Report.

the term as they had, it was found by careful inquiry, manifested symptoms of the disorder for a long period prior to their commitment and quite a number had been previously confined in institutions in this and other countries for similar reasons; in fact a very considerable number of the cases committed as "acute" were practically incurable from the date of admission. Likewise a large proportion were suffering from the infirmities of age and the mental weakness incident to that period.

Under the circumstances we may justly feel gratified at the results attained, viz.: a recovery rate of 34 per cent. on first admission and a death rate of about 8 per cent. on the total number treated.

I cannot refrain, even at the risk of appearing trite, from again touching upon the matter of the importance of early treatment for the victims of this disease. I will simply present facts which are amply verified by statistics throughout the country and are familiar to all engaged in the care and treatment of the mentally afflicted, viz.: during the first three months after the accession of the disease the results attained by suitable treatment evidence a recovery rate of 75 per cent. and from that period on the percentage of recoveries is in inverse proportion.

From an economic standpoint it would seem advisable to consider whether something in the shape of legislation in the matter of early commitment could not be effected as tending eventually to lighten the burden which the maintenance of the fast accumulating chronic classes occasions. The increased number of insane at present in custody is in my opinion attributable first, to the fact that better facilities exist than in former years for their care and consequently prejudice toward asylums has somewhat diminished evidencing a confidence in the methods of treatment which formerly did not obtain to such a degree in the minds of the public and friends; so that cases are now placed in the hospital which were in former times kept at home but unfortunately, in the majority of cases, not until the cura

Superintendent's Report.

ble period has passed so that it tends simply to swell the lists of the incurably demented.

Again our own, and the statistics of other institutions of a like character, furnish evidence of the fact that our insane population is being largely augmented by the immigration of defectives from foreign countries.

Furthermore, our population is increased constantly by the commitment of imbeciles, a practice greatly to be deplored and one which results in grave injustice to the insane; particularly to recent cases. It is exceedingly desirable, I might add imperative, that some special provision be made for this class as well as for epileptics, both of which are in every way detrimental and dangerous in their association with the insane. In institutions suited to the purpose considerable is accomplished in the way of education and training resulting, in the higher grades of defectives, in their being made of some use to themselves and the community. The authorities of institutions of this character, as well as large numbers of the inmates, will hail with relief the enactment of legislation looking to the accomplishment of this object.

Concluding this theme I would simply reiterate what I have taken occasion to present in former reports, viz., the value of furnishing individual attendants in recent and curable cases of mental disorder; this policy while seemingly extravagant would nevertheless, if thoroughly tested, clearly demonstrate the wisdom thereof. It is only necessary to refer to the statistics of private institutions, and of public hospitals where the system obtains—in the latter only to a limited extent however for obvious reasons—to verify the correctness of the assertion. Both of these conditions, namely, early treatment and individual attendance exist in institutions of the character referred to and fully demonstrate their utility and value. My own experience with this method, though limited, tends to confirm my belief in its efficacy.

Superintendent's Report.

With the exception of an endemic of a mild type of scarlet fever which visited us during the summer of 1891, the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good. The outbreak of fever referred to, and the quarantine with its attending inconveniences served a purpose however in as much as it demonstrated the danger to which we are constantly exposed from visitors from infected districts of the city; likewise the necessity of a detached building for the reception of such cases as well as of those developing suspicious symptoms subsequent to admission on the wards of the hospital. As it was, an isolated pavilion was erected as expeditiously as possible and the cases transferred thereto. The hospital was thoroughly and repeatedly fumigated and every sanitary precaution adopted with the result of speedily checking the course of the disease. It is a matter for congratulation that not a single fatality occurred, several cases who suffered from complications and who were in a really critical condition at one time having made a very satisfactory recovery; and in two cases the mental condition after convalescence from the physical ailment became clearer and more favorable than for months prior to the attack. This is frequently found to be the case in patients suffering from mental maladies; the physical disease seeming to act revulsively on the disordered brain to the advantage of the latter. The cottage referred to has been and is at present diverted to the use of a shop for our mat and basket industry and it serves the purpose admirably. One entire ward together with patients collected from other wards in the hospital, altogether about fifty-five, are taken to the shop twice daily and instructed in the work. The advantage of working in the cottage consists in the closer approach to normal conditions of life enjoyed by the patients, viz., working in one place and sleeping in another. Since this change was instituted the wards, with the exception of those for weak and infirm cases, are ordinarily deserted. In this connection I would say that aside from the entire ward, referred to as engaged in the mat industry, I

Superintendent's Report.

have classified the male and female patients so as to form what are known as distinctly working wards; the male to the number of thirty, female twenty-four; these patients also vacate their wards absolutely during the day being engaged respectively in farming, grading etc., and in the kitchen, laundry, sewing and ironing rooms. This classification enables us to get the exclusive services of the two male attendants in the outside work, in addition to their ward work and the one female attendant in the working ward is employed in giving the Turkish baths in addition to her ward duties and in substituting on other halls during the absence of her patients in the different departments. Our statistics of occupation are something particularly gratifying averaging as they do about 85 per cent. I am more than ever convinced of the efficacy of this means in connection with others, medical and moral, employed in the treatment. Our constant aim at present is to do away, as far as practicable, with the ordinary features of asylum life and approach as nearly as possible to conditions of life in the outside world. In furtherance of this object it is our intention to secure a rag carpet loom at an early date and make an endeavor to utilize the energies of some our disturbed female patients in preparing the rags for use and to instruct some of the male patients at present in the shop to operate the loom. It is hoped to extend our industries thus further to the benefit of the patients as well as to the profit of the institution. A reference to the exhibit of articles manufactured in the mat shop will serve to show the extent to which the work has already been carried.

In passing I would make reference to the established efficacy of the night service of nursing and the Turkish baths, instituted two years ago; every day's experience goes to prove their inestimable value, our records in the matter of cleanliness at night as the result of the former and the minimum amount of sedative and sleeping draughts administered as a consequence of the latter simply speak volumes; added to these means hot

Superintendent's Report.

milk is relied upon very largely as an inductive to repose. In connection with the Turkish bath a plunge 15 feet by 7 and 5 feet in depth has been constructed of brick and cement, and it has proven a veritable blessing to the laboring classes of both sexes during all seasons of the year.

The work of grading the courts around the North wing as well as the construction of an ample walk in the rear of the building connecting with the board walk to the grove is being carried on under the efficient direction of the steward. Trees have been transplanted to the courts for the benefit of the weaker class of patients who are unable, on account of the distance to enjoy the shades of the grove. It is our intention to continue this broad walk, constructed of ashes, across to the river bank and along it to the depot thus giving a diversity of scenery to the patients while out for daily exercise.

Under the head of improvements completed during the past two years may be mentioned:

The green house, which has now been in use for two seasons.

Ample sheds for our farm wagons and implements have been erected adjoining the barn and with the large lofts above they supply a long felt want. Owing, however, to the increased productiveness of the farm these lofts are not sufficient to care for all of our grain and straw and it is intended to provide additional capacity over the henery which was projected some time ago but has not reached completion yet.

The system of plumbing in all of the wards has been radically changed; the old open or untrapped system was replaced gradually with the trap and back vent system thus insuring a continuous current of air from every receptacle; automatic flushing apparatus has also been supplied throughout. The catch basins in the basement, which were nothing more than open sewers, have been replaced by large running traps, also back vented, and this system as a whole is one which absolutely prevents the retention in the house of noxious gases and con-

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sequently places us in a securely sanitary condition. We are under deep obligation to Mr. Bernard Reilly, city inspector of plumbing, for the plans of this system, and for his valuable aid and advice in carrying them out, all of which was purely gratuitous on his part, this work was done at a comparatively slight cost, our force performing the labor, the outlay being simply for material.

The construction of a new drying room between the rear portion of the main building and the old dry house has been completed and has served the purpose admirably, fulfilling all that was predicted for it. The room is supplied with a steam coil sufficient to raise the temperature to 150°, and the ventilation is all that can be desired; no live steam has been used with this arrangement, exhaust having proven sufficient to do the work. I would simply add that whereas in the glass structure, formerly in use, twenty hours were required to dry a batch of clothing with live steam, under the present arrangement one or two hours suffices to accomplish the same work using exhaust steam only for the purpose. During seven months in the year the clothing for the most part is dried on lines in the open air. In connection with this department I would mention the addition of a large size steam mangle; owing to the depletion from time to time of our working force from transfers to the asylum for chronic insane, it was found necessary to substitute machinery to this extent in our ironing room in order that the labors of the female patients might be somewhat lightened, it has proven a valuable acquisition, enabling us to render the bed coverings more presentable, a thing which was impossible when the work was done by hand.

The old dry house, to which reference has been made, has been transformed into a Solarium for the patients and from the character of its original construction is perfectly adapted to this purpose. The room was neatly painted and decorated and various embellishments added, such

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as song birds, flowers, an aquarium and a self playing organ. Altogether it constitutes a most beautiful as well as healthful place of resort for our people; the weak and those in a delicate state of health, who under previous conditions did not experience a change of surroundings during the entire winter season, have been enabled to bask in the sunshine and enjoy the music of birds and the sight of flowers and other diverting objects without being exposed in the least to the rigors of the seasons. I consider this latter improvement of as much practical worth as any heretofore made. This sun-room is connected with the wards by a short corridor so that such of the patients as are crippled can readily be transported thither in the wheel chairs. It has been our aim to give all the different classes the benefit of the room and the sunshine, however, and they are daily assembled in turn and music furnished them. Incidentally I would add that I am led to regard the use of the music in appealing to the clouded intellect as being of very material potency and consequently as quite a remedial agent in connection with the general medical and moral means adopted. The transformation of this building to its present use was accomplished at a very moderate cost, simply that of material used in decorating and ornaments, the labor being supplied by our own force.

One hundred and sixty iron bedsteads have been purchased to replace a like number of the old vermin infected bedsteads which have been in use since the opening of the institution and which, as before stated, have absolutely defied our persistent efforts to keep clean; the numerous crevices afforded an impregnable retreat for the pestiferous insect. The new bed is all iron and of the folding pattern, also capable of being raised and lowered and is supplied with hair mattresses made by the labor of the patients. This provision is of inestimable comfort to the inmates the majority of whom require everything in the way of incentives to sleep and rest. It is my intention to

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abandon absolutely the use of straw bedding and with that object in view the oldest mattresses have been encased in a water-proof indestructible sheath and have been in use for some time among the filthy and destructive classes, and they have given entire satisfaction. They are certainly more comfortable than straw ticks and in the hands of a filthy and destructive patient assuredly abolish the features of a stable which the latter style of bedding presented, besides being vastly more sanitary in the wards. In future we propose manufacturing these sanitary mattresses out of excelsior as being cheaper and fully as comfortable. It is hoped that in the not distant future we may be enabled to complete the furnishing of the wards uniformly with the iron bedsteads.

The window casings on the northern and western exposure were tightly caulked and it has aided very materially in maintaining a proper degree of temperature in the bed-rooms in cold windy weather.

A broad veranda was added to the front of the mat shop which enables us to give the patients—engaged at work—the benefit of the fresh air and sunshine during the pleasant months.

Transom windows have been placed over the doors of the patients' bed-rooms to a limited extent, particularly in the case of disturbed patients, so that their noise may not annoy the other occupants of the ward.

Last but assuredly not least in degree of importance, in my estimation, is the establishment of a general dining-room for both sexes, including attendants and employes, which has recently been accomplished. The advantages of the system had impressed me for some time and it was simply a question of feasibility; taking into account the class which we have under treatment there was a doubt in my mind as to the success of the undertaking.

The system is, as far as I am informed, an innovation in the care of the acute classes, having been confined exclusively to

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institutions for the chronic insane throughout the country. It is in fact the exception among hospital authorities to advocate the plan, though from reports recently received—notably from the Texas State Asylum, I observe that the superintendent strongly recommends the adoption of the system, basing his argument therefor chiefly on the ground of economy and increased capacity obtained.

After due reflection the matter was presented to your Honorable Board, and meeting with your hearty endorsement it soon became an accomplished fact. Too much cannot be said in praise of the system, and I am confident that the sentiment of the great body of the patients is hereby voiced. The large amusement hall is utilized for the purpose, an elevator to the basement, adjacent to the general kitchen having been provided; the stage and scenery was removed and a room with tiled floor, sinks, drip board, sprays and all conveniences for scullery work was substituted in its place.

The room was roofed forming a balcony for the orchestra, and with a little suitable decoration made to present quite an attractive appearance; curtains and shades to the windows and pictures on the walls served to complete the transformation into a large hotel dining-room amply lighted and ventilated and altogether most cheerful in aspect.

Two rooms adjoining the hall, occupied by the clerk and matron respectively, were connected by archway and have been set apart for the use of male and female private patients. The room is in charge of a male and female employe and with the aid of seven male and an equal number of female patients the necessary work is carried on very efficiently. On Tuesday and Friday evenings the tables are all removed and stacked in recesses on either side of the scullery room, concealed from view by curtains, and thus in an incredibly short space of time, the room presents the appearance of a tasty ball-room and the regular dances take place. With the help at hand this is a matter of nominal difficulty.

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A system of bells on each flat is in use to call the patients to their meals; a warning alarm is sounded in advance which is a signal to fall in line, and the second bell to march, thus preserving the features of the fire drill which was instituted on the wards some time ago. After meals, the knives and forks having been collected, an alarm is sounded at which the attendants take their places at the head of their respective tables; at a second signal one ward at a time is marshalled out and all return to their wards in perfect order. In the event of an emergency it is assumed that this training and the force of habit inculcated will assist materially in handling successfully this large body of people. The capacity of the associate dining-room, including the private dining-room is 340.

With regard to the advantages secured by this change: in the first place our population had so increased—reaching 315 patients notwithstanding the transfer of cases from time to time to the Asylum for Chronic Insane—that we were again seriously threatened with the danger and difficulties of overcrowding, which condition, it is only necessary for me to state, forms a constant menace to the well being as well as safety of this peculiar class. By the change we have enlarged our accommodation about 105, utilizing the ten dining-rooms as dormitories. This provision represents the ordinary capacity of our asylums for chronic insane; if space had not been supplied it would only have remained to furnish it by either enlarging our own building or providing another county asylum.

Secondly, though by no means to be underrated was the point of economy to be considered. Under the old system of separate dining-rooms the evidence of waste, as shown by the refuse pails was ever before us, but we were powerless to check it except to a limited degree, and necessarily so since it was impossible to be in twelve different rooms where food was served at the same time.

A simple statement of the fact that whereas formerly there was an average of twelve pails of scraps returned from the ten

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wards daily and that at present the average is about three, will indicate the saving effected. Again under the former system the food was transported on cars through the basement and sent up on elevators to the different wards, necessarily resulting in the expenditure of much time during which it was chilled and made uninviting. The present method of distribution insures the food being hot and palatable, as it is taken from the elevator as the patients enter the room and served to them after they are seated.

The service is decidedly improved and more time is allowed for the meals; extra dishes such as stews, hash, potato-salad and fried mush, are served at supper without increasing the gross amount previously furnished and the patients are happier and more contented; more over, the change afforded by their not eating and sleeping in the same place seems acceptable to all capable of appreciating in any degree; furthermore the absence of the patients at meals renders it possible to air the wards more thoroughly and the odor of food and the annoyance of water bugs and rats attracted by its presence is done away with entirely.

A large number of the disturbed class who formerly, in fact during a residence of years in this hospital, were allowed only a spoon and tin plate are here permitted the use of knives, forks and chinaware equally with the others and I am gratified to observe a change for the better in their matter of eating and their general deportment; in fact it is a manner of surprise and satisfaction to note the effect of association upon them.

The only dining-rooms remaining outside of the centre building are in the two infirmary wards, and a certain number from these are taken to the general dining-room. A pleasant additional feature of the supper on Sunday evening is the musical selections furnished by the orchestra during the meal. The employes dining room having been abandoned, the wages of the dining room help are hereby saved to the institution.

In addition to the ordinary surgical work done as occasion re-

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quired three major operations were performed by Drs. Fisk and Cutler of the consulting board; two for the relief of indirect inguinal hernia—the radical operation being performed—and one for necrosis of the vertebrae. They were uniformly attended with success and our thanks are due the doctors for the valuable and painstaking service. Likewise to the remaining members of the board for their continued interest in the welfare of the hospital.

Under the head of improvements I would again make mention of the matter of equipment of the doors of the patients' rooms uniformly with the electric device for opening them all instantaneously. The system has been for three years, and is still, in operation on one tier of doors and has proven a perfectly successful and thoroughly practical one. I would simply reiterate that in the event of an outbreak of fire, a panic or any emergency, taking fully into account the very limited number of people available to release this mass of irresponsible humanity, such a system would be found of inestimable value. It is most earnestly hoped that the present year will witness the extension of this system to a considerable degree, if not wholly in the building. In this connection also I would call attention to the imperative necessity of the renovation of the mechanical locks throughout the wards; having been in use since the opening of the institution the bearings are so worn as to cripple them more or less, and consequently render their operation unreliable.

Additional iron bedsteads, to which reference has already been made, will be needed to insure the comfort of the inmates.

The floor of the basement under the wings which was cemented at the opening of the institution—with only a thin veneer however—and is consequently in a dilapidated condition and scarcely better than an ordinary cellar, will need relaying to render it dry and capable of being thoroughly cleaned from time to time. This might be effected at a saving in cost by using Portland cement only in parts used as a thoroughfare and the Milwaukee product over the remaining surface.

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A vehicle capable of seating twenty people is something which would prove a means of benefit as well as pleasure to a considerable number of our patients, enabling us to take those of the Catholic faith, whose condition would permit, to church periodically; also give the inmates in turn the advantage of occasional outings in the neighboring country. During last year a large number of the patients were taken to the State Fair and the Exposition in a 'bus engaged for the purpose. The trips were a source of profit and entertainment and we are much indebted to Trustees Bechtner and Hopkins for their kindness in securing free admission to the exhibits.

A stable for the driving horses within a reasonable distance from the building is something which will be not only desirable but necessary inasmuch as the space in the cow stable which is at present occupied by the farm horses will be required for the increased herd needed to furnish milk for the daily use of the hospital. Such buildings could be erected at a cost of about eight hundred dollars, using stone collected from the farm for the basement and first story and shingles on the upper half which would make quite an attractive structure.

In addition to the regular entertainments furnished consisting of the semi-weekly dancing parties, occasional card parties, a fourth of July picnic and the Christmas celebration, we were afforded the pleasure of entertainments by the Star Dramatic Club and the Amicitie Banjo Club of Wauwatosa; they were both highly appreciated by the patients and in behalf of them I desire to render grateful acknowledgement for the same.

Mr. Phillip Harley, of Chicago, very kindly donated, for use in the mat shop, a large trunk full of woolen yarns of various shades and it was a most acceptable present; our sincere thanks are due him for his generous contribution.

The entire daily press of Milwaukee are entitled to our sincere thanks for copies of their journals furnished the institution gratuitously.

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The ladies of the Flower Mission have from time to time favored us with the sunshine of their presence and with contributions of reading matter and edibles which has afforded comfort and pleasure to many of our inmates. We are also indebted to Mrs. B. K. Miller of Milwaukee, for similar contributions.

The Mission Band of the village under the leadership of Mr. D. G. Hawley has been unremitting in its attention to the spiritual welfare of the household; despite the character of the weather regular Sunday service of song and discourse has been furnished the patients and has been thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by a large number of them. The band is certainly deserving of our deepest gratitude and we sincerely hope for a continuance of favors at their hands during the coming year.

Among the changes in the official staff may be mentioned the promotion of Dr. Meisburger to the position of first assistant, and the appointment of Dr. W. F. Beutler, of Buffalo, to that of second assistant. Both have fulfilled the duties in an eminently satisfactory manner and their intercourse with the patients and their relatives has been of such a character as to indicate their special fitness for the duties devolving upon them. They are both cheerfully accorded herewith their share of credit for the measure of success attending our efforts in behalf of the patients.

Miss Olive Jones, our matron, who served the institution in various capacities for a long period and with untiring zeal and energy, was compelled, owing to failing health, to resign her position to the universal regret of the household; her successor, Miss Ada Maxon, has carried on the work in an able and highly satisfactory manner.

Mr. Kenyon, with his assistant Mr. Wallschlaeger, is still at his post which is a sufficient guarantee of the efficiency of the department under his charge.

The heads of departments, attendants and employes generally, are deserving of commendation for their faithful and zealous co-operation.

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Lastly, I would express my sincere appreciation of the courtesy, encouragement and support uniformly extended me in the discharge of my official duties by your Honorable Board.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. WHITE, M. D.,

Medical Sup't.

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Alcohol.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	\$2 42 $\frac{1}{5}$	\$19 98
Axes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	10 00	5 00
Apples, dried.....	2,965 pounds	10 $\frac{17}{34}$	317 54
Apples, green.....	16 barrels	2 77	44 25
Apples, green.....	17 bushels	1 12	19 00
Asparagus.....	1 dozen	.....	60
Allspice.....	20 pounds	12	2 40
Apron check.....	40 yards	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 60
Bass bow hair.....	1 bunch	.....	30
Brushes, paint.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 97	11 57
Brick, common.....	1,350	$\frac{4}{5}$	10 80
Brick, fire.....	225	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 28
Bolts.....	255	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 42
Blank books.....	47	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 70
Book covers.....	24 dozen	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00
Beer.....	1 case	.....	2 40
Bandages, cotton.....	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	05 $\frac{7}{10}$	3 16
Boiler, repairing.....	.....	.....	4 34
Boiler insurance.....	.....	.....	50 00
Boiler compound.....	505 pounds	29 $\frac{4}{5}$	148 75
Belt grease.....	50 pounds	30	15 00
Belt lacing.....	5 bunches	99	4 95
Belting.....	93 feet	76 $\frac{1}{10}$	70 77
Belt cement.....	7 pints	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 15
Belt rivets and burrs.....	4 pounds	35	1 40
Boring machine with bits.....	1	.....	7 00
Baskets.....	2	25	50
Barn repairs.....	.....	.....	39 48
Blankets.....	2	2 25	4 50
Blankets, repairing.....	.....	.....	2 40
Burning brand.....	1	.....	2 50
Bed covers, water proof.....	36	1 50	54 00
Blankets.....	58	2 10	121 72
Batts.....	30 pounds	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 41
Brooms.....	39 dozen	1 93	75 25
Brushes, hair.....	2 dozen	2 50	5 00
Brushes, shaving.....	1 dozen	.....	1 75
Brushes, counter.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	4 50	6 75
Brushes, scrub.....	19 dozen	1 75	33 25
Brushes, bath.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 50	3 75
Brushes, shoe.....	3 dozen	1 92	5 75
Brushes, tooth.....	1 dozen	.....	48
Bells, hand.....	1	.....	75
Bread slicer.....	1	.....	3 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Butcher's linen	38½ yards	\$ 23 ¹ / ₀	\$8 89
Bananas	1 bunch	.....	1 25
Blueberries	1 basket	.....	1 50
Blackberries	26 cases	1 12 ¹ / ₈	29 20
Baking powder	226 pounds	39	87 91
Butter	10,651 pounds	17 ¹ / ₈ ³ / ₀	1,879 90
Heef	65,655 pounds	05 ³ / ₀ ³ / ₈	3,933 79
Beef tongue.....	95	27 ¹ / ₈	25 98
Beans.....	66½ bushels	2 33	154 92
Beans, canned.....	10 dozen	1 24	12 40
Barley.....	125 pounds	03½	4 07
Bread	5,290 pounds	04	211 60
Bread.....	10 loaves	05	50
Bacon.....	523½ pounds	09 ³ / ₄	51 10
Buttons.....	50 gross	34 ¹ / ₈	17 22
Boots	46 pairs	1 68 ³ / ₈	77 45
Boots, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 00
Braid.....	14 dozen	46½	6 49
Belts, canvas	3½ dozen	72	2 51
Checker boards.....	2	75	1 50
Christmas trees.....	2	2 50	5 00
Cement.....	6½ barrels	2 03	13 20
Cement.....	1 stick	.....	25
Card board	15 sheets	10 ¹ / ₈	1 55
Corks.....	5½ gross	21 ³ / ₁	1 17
Cylinder oil	215 gallons	53 ³ / ₈	115 35
Coal barrows, repairing.....	.....	.....	13 36
Coal scoops.....	1 dozen	.....	10 00
Coal, soft	3007 ¹ / ₂ ¹⁰ / ₀	3 47	10,441 98
Coal, hard.....	59 ¹⁰ / ₀ ⁰ / ₀	5 61	334 33
Cows	7	37 00	259 00
Cows, medicine and attendance.....	.....	.....	17 00
Corn cutters	½ dozen	4 50	2 25
Cultivator	1	.....	5 50
Chamois skins.....	3	92	2 75
Caps.....	1 box	.....	85
Carriage	1	.....	275 00
Carpet sweeper.....	1	.....	2 75
Carpet	69¼ yards	74 ³ / ₄	51 79
Carpet, ingrain square	1	.....	29 70
Crockery.....	.....	.....	132 49
Clocks, repairing .....	.....	.....	3 00
Combs.....	12 dozen	1 08 ³ / ₄	13 01
Cotton	83½ yards	05 ¹ / ₄	4 63
Chambers	12 dozen	7 00	84 00
Cot and mattress	1	.....	13 00
Chair, invalid's	1	.....	3 75
Chair, wheel, rubber tire	1	.....	34 00
Chair, rolling.....	1	.....	28 00
Chairs, rocker	14	3 54	49 50
Chairs, camp	½ dozen	8 00	4 00
Chairs, arm.....	3	2 00	6 00
Chairs.....	3 dozen	4 75	14 25

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Curtains, scrim	372 yards	\$ 07 $\frac{9}{11}$	\$39 41
Curtain, muslin	33 yards	30	9 90
Curtain, lace	7 yards	35	2 45
Curtain, lace	8 dozen	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 19
Curtain poles	12	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
Curtain pins	2 dozen	05	10
Curtain rings	$\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	25	21
Curtain hooks	17 dozen	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Curtain fixtures	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross	22 50	11 25
Curtains	$\frac{1}{2}$ pair	5 50	2 75
Cord	2 pieces	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 79
Camphor	4 boxes	20	80
Clothes lines	5	35	1 75
Caustic soda	1,436 pounds	04 $\frac{2}{5}$	61 58
Clothes hooks	6 dozen	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Candles	40 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 80
Car fares			23 27
Cranberries	1 barrel		8 00
Cheese	240 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds	10 $\frac{2}{5}$	25 02
Cheese	1		4 75
Crackers	436 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 28
Coffee, ground	3,004 pounds	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	491 35
Coffee, Java	702 pounds	35 $\frac{3}{8}$	251 40
Cornmeal	16 barrels	3 38	54 10
Cider	1 barrel		4 50
Currants	342 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 81
Currants	7 $\frac{1}{16}$ bushels	2 51	17 75
Cabbage	1 crate		1 50
Cucumbers	7 dozen	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 70
Cherries	7 $\frac{3}{32}$ bushels	2 50	17 73
Chocolate	39 pounds	31	12 03
Corn, canned	28 dozen	1 32 $\frac{1}{7}$	37 00
Corn, popped	25 pounds	04	1 00
Corn starch	280 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 90
Candy, mixed	116 pounds	09	10 44
Chickens	39	25	9 75
Cinnamon	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	22 $\frac{1}{5}$	12 15
Cloves	2 pounds	14	28
Citron	5 pounds	18	90
Celery salts	5 bottles	11 $\frac{2}{5}$	57
Cheviot	437 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	09 $\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	41 34
Cambric	25 yards	05	1 25
Collar, velvet	1		25
Collars, linen	4	18	72
Collars, paper	60 boxes	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 30
Caps	4 dozen	4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 50
Coats	17	3 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 50
Coir yarn	858 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{10}$	48 64
Carpet scraps	653 pounds	07	45 71
Copper tacks	1 pound		50
Dumb bells	3 pairs	32	96
Drugs and medicine			396 23
Drain tile	101	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 90

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Dope.....	100 pounds	\$ 15	\$15 00
Disinfecting fluid.....	10 gallons	1 70	17 00
Doylies..	4½ dozen	1 60	7 19
Dynamo oil.....	52½ gallons	35	18 38
Duck.....	245 yards	12¼	29 46
Drawers.....	2 pairs	50	1 00
Electric bells.....	5	88	4 40
Electric bells, repairing.....			7 95
Envelopes.....	4,725	2 58M	11 94
Emery cloth.....	13 sheets	08½	1 10
Engine, repairing.....			9 55
Ensilage, cutting and filing.....	11 days	6 37	70 00
Electric light supplies.....			207 28
Express charges.....			75 20
Extracts, lemon.....	1¼ gallons	4 79	5 99
Extracts, vanilla.....	2¼ gallons	9 12	22 80
Eggs.....	335½ dozen	18¼	603 97
Fire clay.....	2¼ barrels	2 40	6 00
Forge, repairing.....			2 00
Fly nets.....	4	1 00	4 00
Forks.....	1½ dozen	5 10	5 52
Feed carrier.....	1		10 00
Farm machinery and tools, repairing.....			36 11
Flower pots.....	1,000		6 35
Fuse.....	300 feet	50 C	1 50
Fenders, furniture.....	1 gross		7 14
Furniture, repairing.....			5 20
Forks, cook.....	2	65	1 30
Forks, carving.....	1		1 75
Fire pails and covers.....	2 dozen	8 36	16 72
Fish, fresh.....	3,591 pounds	08¼	290 02
Fish, salt.....	27 barrels	5 71	154 15
Fish, cod.....	2,470 pounds	06¾	150 37
Flour, patent.....	35 bbls	5 49	192 07
Flour, spring wheat.....	335 bbls	4 45½	1,713 68
Flour, graham.....	14 bbls	5 11	71 50
Flour, buckwheat.....	270 pounds	02¾	6 00
Flour, rye.....	5 pounds	03	15
Flannel, Canton.....	784½ yards	10¾	81 59
Facing.....	2 yards	20	40
Glue.....	5 pounds	15	75
Graduates.....	2	22½	45
Ground feed.....	34½ tons	18 02	625 34
Gimp.....	1 yard		06
Glassware.....			26 40
Grapes.....	58 baskets	36¾	21 22
Gelatine.....	9½ dozen	1 58	14 46
Ginger.....	31 pounds	16¾	5 05
Gingham.....	645½ yards	08½	54 57
Hinges.....	30 pairs	11¼	3 45
Hoppers and traps.....	13	7 04	91 52
Hose.....	100 feet	24	24 00
Hose, steam.....	80 feet	27	21 56

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Hose, repairing.....			\$ 1 90
Hay.....	1 $\frac{680}{2000}$ tons	\$6 00	7 88
Horse medicine.....			10 90
Horses, medical treatment.....			5 00
Horse exchange.....			50 00
Horseshoeing.....			153 50
Harness repairing.....			91 95
Harness oil.....	1 box		50
Holland.....	551 yards	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 38
Hardware.....			9 85
Hair clipper, repairing.....			5 45
Hops.....	10 pounds	45	4 50
Ham.....	1,436 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	146 61
Hat, ladies'.....	1		1 58
Hooks and eyes.....	1 gross		15
Hair pins.....	1 package		17
Hoods.....	4 dozen	4 73	19 00
Hats, straw.....	8 $\frac{7}{8}$ dozen	2 47	21 20
Hose, ladies'.....	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen	1 26 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 54
Hammock rings.....	14	02	28
Hammer.....	1		50
Handkerchiefs.....	4 dozen	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 33
Indian clubs, adjustable.....	1 pair		3 20
Iron.....			55 53
Ink.....	14 quarts	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 70
Ice box.....	1		6 50
Jacket.....	1		6 50
Keys.....	6 dozen	2 47	14 80
Knobs.....	3	50	1 50
Kettles.....	14	1 37	19 15
Knives, potato.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen	1 50	50
Knives, ground.....	2	25	50
Kitchen utensils, miscellaneous.....			8 05
Kerosene.....	65 gallons	11 $\frac{3}{5}$	7 30
Knitting cotton.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 34
Linseed oil.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 03
Locks.....	31	87	26 95
Lock strikers.....	6	20	1 20
Lumber.....	18,154 feet	23 31M	423 21
Lime.....	6 barrels	66	3 91
Lead pencils.....	4 dozen	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 85
Lard oil.....	5 gallons	60	3 00
Lounges.....	8	11 25	90 00
Ladles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 20	60
Laundry tubs.....	2	75	1 50
Laundry baskets.....	1 dozen		12 00
Laundry starch.....	491 pounds	04 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 00
Lantern globes.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50
Lamp, alcohol.....	1		25
Lamps, electric.....	200	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 62
Lanterns.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen	5 67	4 25
Lamps, magic.....	1 dozen		6 75
Lemons.....	10 boxes	5 25	52 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Lemons.....	2½ dozen	\$0 25	\$ 0 63
Lard ..	3,156 pounds	07¼ ² / ₈	250 67
Lettuce.....	4½ dozen	29½	1 35
Lamb.....	174 pounds	08	13 91
Ladies' cloth.....	6 yards	75	4 50
Leggins.....	1 pair	.....	45
Lace.....	6 dozen	15	90
Music and entertainments.....	.....	.....	115 33
Mucilage.....	2 quarts	80	1 60
Magazines and periodicals.....	12	3 57	42 85
Mineral water.....	¾ dozen	2 75	2 07
Medicine trays, repairing.....	.....	.....	35
Mower.....	1	.....	40 00
Mattocks.....	1 dozen	.....	10 50
Manure.....	1 carload	.....	10 11
Mosquito netting.....	20 pieces	39½ ² / ₈	7 97
Mats.....	1 dozen	.....	8 00
Mops.....	6 dozen	91	5 45
Marking ink.....	2 pounds	10 50	21 00
Marking pens.....	6	15	90
Mirrors.....	12	90	10 80
Matches.....	3½ gross	81	2 50
Meals.....	1	.....	25
Macaroni.....	24 pounds	07¾ ² / ₈	1 86
Melons.....	9 crates	97 ² / ₈	8 75
Melons.....	2 baskets	1 25	2 50
Melons.....	127	06¼ ² / ₈	8 80
Mutton.....	13,966 pounds	05¾ ² / ₈	705 80
Mushrooms.....	12 cans	21	2 52
Milk, cream.....	2 gallons	80	1 60
Molasses.....	51 gallons	40	20 40
Mace.....	1 pound	.....	90
Mustard.....	70 pounds	19 ² / ₇	13 90
Muslin.....	1,054 yards	06½ ² / ₈	69 02
Mittens, ladies'.....	6½ dozen	2 61	16 08
Mittens, men's.....	5 dozen	4 50	22 50
Nails.....	13 kegs	2 34	30 45
Nails.....	38 pounds	5½	2 19
Neatsfoot oil.....	1 gallon	.....	80
Needles.....	.....	.....	5 37
Needles, sewing machine.....	100	01¾ ² / ₈	1 60
Napkins.....	11½ dozen	1 86	20 78
Nurse badges.....	5	2 00	10 00
Noodles.....	50 pounds	10	5 00
Nuts, mixed.....	54 pounds	16¼ ² / ₇	8 72
Nutmegs.....	6 pounds	75	4 50
Ornaments for Christmas trees.....	.....	.....	3 45
Oil cups.....	3	2 00	6 00
Oats.....	421 ² / ₈ ² / ₈ bushels	46½	194 87
Oil cloth.....	6 pieces	2 30½	14 12
Oil cloth.....	2½ yards	30	75
Onions.....	1 peck	.....	1 00
Oat meal.....	18 barrels	6 17¼	111 15

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Oranges.....	9 boxes	\$3 39	\$30 50
Oysters.....	105 cans	36	37 74
Oysters.....	28 gallons	1 53	42 83
Olives, canned.....	1 dozen	.....	3 65
Olive oil.....	1½ dozen	8 00	7 33
Overcoats.....	12	5 00	60 00
Overalls.....	2 dozen	6 00	12 00
Playing cards.....	1 dozen	.....	1 25
Pulley weight.....	1	.....	8 00
Pipe and fittings.....	.....	.....	449 73
Packing.....	59 pounds	41⅞	24 59
Paints.....	.....	.....	121 10
Putty.....	156 pounds	2½	3 53
Paper fasteners.....	5 boxes	27	1 35
Printing.....	.....	.....	108 75
Pens.....	7 gross	91	6 36
Penholders.....	2 dozen	25	50
Paper, record.....	4 quires	50	2 00
Paper, note.....	3 reams	1 22	3 65
Paper, legal cap.....	1 ream	.....	1 50
Paper, tracing.....	9 sheets	20	1 80
Paper, pads.....	12½ doz	56	6 79
Paper, filter.....	1 package	.....	35
Pill and powder boxes.....	1½ gross	90	98
Plumbers' furnace.....	1	.....	7 25
Picks.....	½ dozen	9 00	4 50
Plow.....	1	.....	18 20
Powder, blasting.....	110 lbs	25	27 50
Paris green.....	227 lbs	15½	35 75
Plants.....	700	05½	36 00
Pillow shams.....	1 pair	.....	3 25
Pillow lace.....	6 dozen	44⅞	2 68
Picture.....	1	.....	2 50
Powder guns.....	½ dozen	75	38
Poison, rat.....	½ dozen	1 50	75
Phosphorus, paste.....	1½ dozen	5 19	7 34
Pins.....	13 packages	21⅞	2 82
Paper, toilet.....	7½ cases	5 30	41 50
Paper, fly.....	1½ case	4 87½	6 50
Paper, shelf.....	10½ gross	16	1 65
Pails.....	10 dozen	1 61	16 10
Postage.....	.....	.....	51 95
Patients' expenses.....	.....	.....	39 57
Photographic supplies.....	.....	.....	22 68
Pipes.....	3 boxes	1 28½	3 85
Poultry.....	2,564 pounds	12⅞	329 40
Pork, mess.....	6 barrels	12 75	76 50
Pork, mess.....	248½ pounds	10⅞	24 98
Potatoes.....	1,524 bushels	91⅞	1,389 85
Potatoes, sweet.....	2 barrels	4 12½	8 25
Peaches.....	10 crates	1 52½	15 25
Peaches.....	18 baskets	56⅞	10 15
Peache, canned.....	14 dozen	2 68½	37 60

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Pears.....	1 barrel	.....	\$4 50
Prunes.....	4,525 pounds	\$0 07 $\frac{3}{10}$	360 85
Peas, canned . . .	6 dozen	1 33 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 00
Pickles, mixed.....	1 barrel	.....	11 00
Pepper.....	75 pounds	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 40
Peppers.....	1 box	.....	1 00
Prints.....	608 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards	07 $\frac{3}{10}$	43 51
Pique.....	194 yards	06 $\frac{1}{18}$	11 68
Pants.....	30 pairs	2 40	72 00
Quilts.....	66	91 $\frac{2}{8}$	60 49
Quilting wool.....	6 pounds	35 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 12
Quinces.....	1 bushel	.....	2 50
Rope.....	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	26 33
Radiators.....	2	16 25	32 50
Range, repairing.....	.....	.....	36 72
Repairs, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	208 24
Rubber stamps.....	6	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 65
Rakes.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 27	2 65
Ribbon.....	6 yards	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	85
Rug.....	1	.....	2 35
Ribbon.....	2 pieces	1 20	2 40
Razors.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	18 00	9 00
Razor strops.....	3	30	90
Raspberries.....	4 cases	1 54	6 15
Rice.....	1,262 pounds	05 $\frac{9}{17}$	74 42
Raisins.....	372 pounds	07 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	27 97
Raisins.....	1 box	.....	1 30
Rhubarb.....	1 box	.....	1 50
Rhubarb.....	68 pounds	02	1 36
Rhubarb.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	20	1 25
Rug machine.....	1	.....	2 00
Rug patterns.....	11	51	5 60
Swinging ring.....	1	.....	3 20
Stucco.....	1 barrel	.....	1 50
Screws.....	27 gross	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 60
Sash.....	18	4 07 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 31
Sand paper.....	9 quires	15	1 35
Slates.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 50	2 25
Seal.....	1	.....	4 50
Surgical instruments.....	.....	.....	47 34
Scoops.....	2	1 00	2 00
Spades.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 58	5 59
Scythes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 00	4 50
Scythe stones.....	1 dozen	.....	50
Snaths.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	4 00	2 00
Shovels.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	11 25	5 63
Stove pipe.....	4 joints	15	60
Stove pipe damper.....	1	.....	20
Stove repairing.....	.....	.....	2 55
Stove.....	1	.....	14 00
Sprinkling pots.....	3	50	1 50
Sponge, carriage.....	1	.....	65
Sponge, carriage.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	2 90	3 63

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Stabling horses.....			\$37 50
Seeds.....			200 23
Sheeting, brown.....	911 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	\$ 13 $\frac{5}{8}$	126 19
Sheeting, bleached.....	618 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	13 $\frac{2}{11}$	81 50
Sheeting, rubber.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ yards	50	1 50
Stamped linen.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	8 82	1 47
Sulphur.....	1,025 pounds	03 $\frac{1}{13}$	31 50
Steam kettle, repairing.....			24 90
Scouring brick.....	3 boxes	82	2 45
Spittoons.....	3 dozen	5 85	17 55
Sieves, flour.....	5	39	1 95
Spoons, tea.....	11 dozen	3 38	37 18
Spoons, table.....	2 dozen	6 75	13 50
Spoons, basting.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 20	60
Sewing machine, repairing.....			2 10
Sand Soap.....	31 boxes	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 45
Scissors.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 28	3 55
Shears, barbers.....	3	1 10	3 30
Shoe blacking, Japan.....	12 jars	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 00
Shoe blacking.....	6 dozen	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 55
Soap, toilet.....	6 boxes	6 75	40 50
Soap, toilet.....	1 lot		12 00
Soap, toilet.....	23 bars	09 $\frac{1}{12}$	2 09
Soap, barbers.....	2 boxes	2 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 45
Shoe buckles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 00	4 50
Soap vats.....	2	37 51	75 02
Soap.....	6,698 pounds	03 $\frac{3}{14}$	243 95
Sal soda.....	5,799 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{100}$	70 16
Sole leather.....	1 piece		2 20
Signal oil.....	40 gallons	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 50
Spectacles.....	2 dozen	1 25	2 50
Spectacles, repairing.....			75
Strawberries.....	49 cases	1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 75
Sardines.....	24 cans	16	3 84
Sausage meat.....	209 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 92
Syrup.....	624 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	172 02
Syrup, maple.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1 14	29 05
Sugar, cut loaf.....	491 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 68
Sugar, powdered.....	653 pounds	05 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 72
Sugar, granulated.....	8,048 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	422 21
Sugar, A.....	4,809 pounds	05 $\frac{3}{8}$	284 53
Sugar, C.....	3,505 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 06
Sage.....	3 pounds	30	90
Sago.....	75 pounds	03 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 19
Salt.....	19 barrels	1 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 70
Saleratus.....	65 pounds	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 58
Sauce, capers.....	1 dozen		2 00
Salad dressing.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 32	1 38
Skirt.....	1		1 00
Selisia.....	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 08
Shoe laces.....	4 gross	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 09
Shawls.....	24	2 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 30
Socks.....	10 dozen	1 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 45

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Shirts	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	\$5 66	\$74 50
Suits	19	6 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 00
Slippers, ladies'	11 pairs	1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 04
Slippers, men's	72 pairs	1 00	72 00
Shoes, women's	101 pairs	1 31 $\frac{1}{3}$	132 34
Shoes, men's	27 pairs	1 48	39 90
Shoes, repairing			11 40
Salaries and wages			21,771 97
Sail needles	3 papers	81 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 45
Saw, hand	1		90
Shears	3 pairs	75	2 25
Tile, marble	100	35	35 00
Tanks, automatic flush	9	9 35	84 15
Tanks, iron	1		4 50
Traps, steam	2	9 60	19 20
Traps, running	3	6 34	19 00
Turpentine	106 gallons	45	47 70
Tools, miscellaneous			48 30
Threshing	1,066 bushels	02	21 32
Ticking	626 yards	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 07
Tufts, mattress	10 gross	47	4 70
Tar paper	58 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
Tinware			72 26
Thermometers	2 dozen	1 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 39
Thimbles	1 gross		94
Traps, rat	4	59	2 35
Trays	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozen	4 85	4 43
Toweling	1,045 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	10 $\frac{9}{19}$	109 56
Towels	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen	2 10	16 80
Twine, cotton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	25	81
Table linen	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	42 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 90
Table covers	77	30 $\frac{5}{8}$	23 52
Table cloth	1		3 59
Tallow	51 pounds	04	2 04
Tobacco, plug	614 pounds	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	145 00
Tobacco, smoking	600 pounds	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	86 00
Toll gate charges			13 30
Telegraphing			7 78
Telephone exchange			153 10
Transportation of freight			77 89
Thyme	3 pounds	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	65
Tea, green	1,461 pounds	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	280 86
Tea, black	181 pounds	57	103 23
Tomatoes, canned	4 $\frac{7}{12}$ dozen	1 18	5 41
Tomatoes	3 crates	1 33 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 00
Tomatoes	2 boxes	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Turnips	58 bushels	40	23 20
Thread, cotton	126 dozen	43	54 22
Thread, silk	8 spools	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	85
Twine, flax	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	23 $\frac{9}{14}$	26 38
Tape line	1		50
Ventilator	1		7 80
Vehicles, repairing			223 60

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Vials.....	2 dozen	\$0 35	\$0 70
Veal	3,100 pounds	06 $\frac{3}{10}$	213 79
Veal, calf's liver.....	15	24	3 60
Veal, calf's plucks.....	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 90
Vinegar.....	280 gallons	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	29 76
Vests, ladies.....	2	50	1 00
Vests.....	6	1 00	6 00
White lead.....	1,100 pounds	07 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 15
Wire screen.....	266 $\frac{3}{8}$ feet	01 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 66
Window lights.....	2 boxes	2 43	4 85
Window lights	58	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 01
Window lights.....	82 feet	26 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 60
Wall paper.....	50 yards	04	2 00
Whitening.....	194 pounds	03 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 92
Whisky.....	39 gallons	2 50	97 50
Wedges.....	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Whips.....	1	.....	1 50
Wheelbarrows.....	3	1 67	5 00
Whisks..	3 dozen	1 27	3 80
Wax, bees.....	19 pounds	40	7 60
Wax, paraffine.....	165 pounds	12 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	19 88
Wash boards.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 90	95
Wicks, lantern.....	10 dozen	04	40
Wicks, candle.....	5 pounds	30	1 50
Wrapper, ladie's.....	1	.....	2 05
Wrench.....	1	.....	60
Yeast.....	118 pounds	25	29 50
Yarn.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 22
Total.....			\$61,163 06

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

Table showing admissions and discharges during the year, and the number under treatment Sept. 30, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1890.....	134	139	273
New admissions for the year.....	51	47	98
Re-admissions from parole, bond, etc.....	20	19	39
Whole number treated.....	205	205	410
Average number treated.....	182	365	261 $\frac{82}{385}$
Discharged recovered.....	19	17	36
Discharged improved.....	9	17	26
Discharged unimproved.....	8	6	14
Discharged sober.....	6	.....	6
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Transferred to County Asylum for Chronic In- sane.....	12	12	24
Died.....	15	18	33
Total discharged.....	71	71	142
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1891.....	134	134	268

*Statistics.**Form of mental disorder in admission.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	6	8	14
Mania, chronic.....	2	1	3
Mania, recurrent....	3	3	6
Mania, puerperal.....		3	3
Mania, hysterical.....		1	1
Melancholia, acute.....	13	14	27
Melancholia, subacute.....	2	3	5
Melancholia, chronic.....	8	6	14
Dementia, primary.....	2	3	5
Dementia, secondary.....	4	8	12
Dementia, senile....	3	8	11
Dementia, alcoholic.....	2		2
Epilepsy.....	5	3	8
Inebriety.....	5	1	6
General paresis.....	8		8
Alcoholism, acute.....	2		2
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Hystero-epilepsy.....		1	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1
Imbecility.....	3	2	5
Total.....	71	66	137

Statistics.

Probable causes in those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unknown	30	29	59
Intemperance.....	15	2	17
Inebriate.....	2	1	2
Imbeciles.....	.....	2	2
Epilepsy.....	5	3	8
Heredity	1	1	2
Senility	3	8	11
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Domestic troubles	2	7	19
Parturition.....	.....	5	5
Overwork.....	2	2	4
Masturbation	2	.....	2
Insolation	2	.....	2
Climacteric.....	.....	2	2
Fright	1	1	2
Influenza.....	2	.....	2
Traumatism	2	.....	2
Lactation .....	.....	1	1
Nostalgia.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	71	66	137

*Statistics.**Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
One week or less.....	4	3	7
Two weeks.....	6	2	8
Three weeks.....	2	2	4
One month.....	.....	2	2
Six weeks.....	2	5	7
Two months.....	.....	3	3
Three months.....	5	.....	5
Five months.....	2	1	3
Six months.....	4	1	5
Seven months.....	1	2	3
Nine months.....	1	.....	1
One year.....	2	6	8
Two years.....	7	2	9
Three years.....	5	5	10
Four years.....	3	5	8
Five years.....	3	3	6
Six years.....	2	2	4
Seven years.....	3	2	5
Eight years.....	1	2	3
Ten years.....	4	4	8
Fifteen years.....	3	3	6
Twenty years.....	2	2	4
Thirty years.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	7	6	13
Not insane.....	1	1	2
Total.....	71	66	137

*Statistics.**Ages of Those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty.....	6	8	14
Twenty to twenty-five.....	1	4	5
Twenty-five to thirty.....	7	10	17
Thirty to thirty-five.....	15	11	26
Thirty-five to forty.....	9	2	11
Forty to forty-five.....	11	7	18
Forty-five to fifty.....	6	4	10
Fifty to fifty-five.....	6	7	13
Fifty-five to sixty.....	2	5	7
Sixty to sixty-five.....	4	2	6
Sixty-five to seventy.....	1	2	3
Seventy to seventy five.....	1	3	4
Seventy-five to eighty.....	2	1	3
Total.....	71	66	137

*Statistics.**Occupation of Those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bookkeeper.....	1		1
Gasfitter.....	1		1
Cooper.....	1		1
Saloonkeeper.....	1		1
Laborer.....	18		18
Mason.....	2		2
Finisher.....	1		1
Watchman.....	1		1
None.....	10	5	15
Unknown.....	2		2
Grocer.....	2		2
Merchant.....	2		2
Butcher.....	2		2
Malster.....	1		1
Student.....	2		2
Molder.....	1		1
Physician.....	1		1
Sailor.....	1		1
Salesman.....	5		5
Tanner.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	2		2
Cigarmaker.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	2		2
Shoemaker.....	1		1
Farmer.....	4		4
Printer.....	3		3
Bridgebuilder.....	1		1
Carver.....	1		1
Housewife.....		45	45
Domestic.....		13	13
Laundress.....		1	1
Trained nurse.....		1	1
Housekeeper.....		1	1
Total.....	71	66	137

Statistics.

Nativity of Those Admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	26	19	45
Germany.....	28	30	58
Bohemia.....	3	3	6
Ireland.....	5	5	10
Sweden.....	2	.....	2
England.....	3	3	6
Canada.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	2	2	4
Scotland.....	1	.....	1
Russia.....	.....	1	1
Switzerland.....	.....	3	3
Total	71	66	137

*Statistics.**Causes of Death.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	3	5
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion of dementia.....		3	3
Exhaustion from diarrhoea.....		3	3
General paresis.....	6		6
Status epilepticus.....	2		2
Cerebral effusion.....	1		1
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis.....	1		1
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Erysipelas.....		1	1
Pulmonary phthisis.....		2	2
Carcinoma of pancreas.....	1		1
Septacemias.....		1	1
Chronic Bright's disease.....	1		1
Senile debility.....		2	2
Total.....	16	17	33

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Alcohol.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	\$2 40	\$18 91
Analysis of water.....			25 00
Axe handles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 00	1 00
Apples, green.....	29 barrels	2 30	66 65
Apples, dried.....	2,597 pounds	05 $\frac{2}{5}$	139 09
Asparagus.....	3 boxes	1 50	4 50
Asparagus.....	5 dozen	80	4 00
Apricots, dried.....	75 pounds	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 00
Apron check.....	412 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	06 $\frac{2}{3}$	26 53
Aprons.....	8	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 86.
Billiard table covering.....	1		15 50
Billiard balls.....	1 set		10 00
Brushes, paint.....	2 dozen	9 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 37
Brick, common.....	1,350	8 00M	10 80
Brick, fire.....	1,687	50 77M	85 63
Bolts.....	166	1 28C	2 13
Butts.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 01	4 95
Brackets.....	5 pair	18	90
Blank books.....	56	77 $\frac{2}{3}$	43 45
Beer.....	2 cases	2 40	4 80
Bandages.....	30 yards	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 88
Bandages, rubber.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	2 25	1 96
Boilers, repairing.....			1,492 28
Boiler cleaner.....	1		150 00
Boiler insurance.....			50 00
Boiler scraper.....	1		60
Belting.....	78 feet	70 $\frac{5}{8}$	55 03
Belt lacing.....	400 feet	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 53
Welt rivets and burrs.....	3 pounds	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 00
Baskets.....	2	25	50
Barn, repairs.....			152 09
Blankets, horse.....	7	2 15	15 00
Blankets, repairing.....			2 80
Binding twine.....	38 pounds	15	5 70
Boar.....	1		15 00
Batts, cotton.....	42	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 38.
Bed covers, waterproof.....	38	1 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 50
Blankets.....	173	1 33 $\frac{2}{3}$	231 22
Brooms.....	47 dozen	2 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 55.
Brushes, scrub.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 37
Brushes, shoe.....	2 dozen	2 00	4 00
Brushes, hair.....	2 dozen	3 50	7 00
Brushes, counter.....	1 dozen		4 63
Brushes, shaving.....	1 dozen		1 25
Bells, dinner.....	1		45.
Beds, iron.....	2	18 75	37 50
Butcher steel.....	1		1 00

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Blueing.....	4 pounds	\$0 52	\$2 07
Bananas.....	3 bunches	82	2 45
Blackberries.....	32 cases	1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 05
Blueberries.....	50 baskets	1 20	59 95
Blueberries.....	14 cases	1 56 $\frac{3}{7}$	21 90
Baking powder.....	200 pounds	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 14
Butter.....	11,567 pounds	21 $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	2,520 42
Beef.....	77,023 pounds	05 $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{0}{0}$	4,326 12
Beef tongues.....	87	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 90
Beans, navy.....	62 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels	2 02	126 70
Beans, canned.....	6 dozen	1 26 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 60
Bread.....	200 loaves	07	14 00
Bacon.....	1,532 pounds	11 $\frac{1}{7}$	170 77
Buttons.....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	33	26 78
Boots, men's.....	41 pairs	1 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 01
Boot, woman's rubber.....	1 pair	.....	1 25
Brocade.....	53 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 65
Braid.....	19 dozen	54	10 24
Belts.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 74	2 61
Christmas trees.....	1	.....	3 00
Christmas tree trimmings.....	.....	.....	7 60
Cedar boughs for garlands.....	.....	.....	2 00
Cement.....	22 barrels	1 59 $\frac{1}{7}$	35 01
Cement pipe.....	.....	.....	45 03
Copy brush.....	1	.....	40
Corks.....	1 gross	.....	22
Cylinder oil.....	206 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 28
Coal, soft.....	2,887 $\frac{11}{30}$ $\frac{50}{00}$ tons	3 11 $\frac{1}{5}$	8,986 05
Coal, hard.....	80 $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{6}{00}$ $\frac{0}{00}$ tons	5 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	439 22
Curry combs.....	3	31 $\frac{3}{8}$	95
Cows.....	9	38 45	346 00
Corn planter and drill attachment.....	1	.....	28 50
Carpet.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	65 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 01
Carpets, agra square.....	3	9 50	28 50
Carpet sweeper.....	1	.....	4 50
Carpet binding.....	2 pieces	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
Carpet thread.....	1 spool	.....	15
Crockery.....	.....	.....	162 00
Clocks, repairing.....	.....	.....	4 25
Combs.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 52	11 40
Cotton.....	10 yards	08	80
Chambers.....	9 dozen	7 00	63 00
Curtain fixtures.....	.....	.....	9 36
Curtain rods.....	20	25	5 00
Curtain scrim.....	185 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	33 97
Cord.....	5 pieces	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 87
Curtains.....	8 pairs	3 04 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 34
Curtain poles.....	2	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
Curtain rollers.....	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	2 28	15 20
Curtain lace.....	5 yards	20	1 00
Cretonne.....	18 yards	36 $\frac{2}{5}$	6 62
Couch, adjustable.....	1	.....	11 25
Chairs, rockers.....	12	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Chairs	7 dozen	\$4 75	\$33 25
Chloride lime.....	10 pounds	6	60
Caustic soda.....	1,335 pounds	04½	56 78
Clothes hooks.....	½ gross	1 50	75
Candles.....	40 pounds	09½	3 80
Car fares.....			22 51
Carriage hire.....			2 00
Cigars.....	100		6 50
Cranberries.....	1 barrel		8 00
Cheese.....	88½ pounds	11½	34 68
Crackers.....	444 pounds	06½	28 34
Coffee, Java.....	769 pounds	37½	287 25
Coffee, Rio.....	3,230 pounds	18½	581 85
Cornmeal.....	191½ barrels	3 94½	78 25
Currants.....	366 pounds	04½	17 38
Currants.....	3 quarts	12½	38
Cabbage.....	6 crates	2 12½	12 75
Cabbage.....	4 dozen	75	3 00
Cucumbers.....	9 dozen	51½	4 65
Cherries.....	1½ bushels	4 50	7 87
Chocolate.....	39 pounds	34½	13 32
Corn, canned.....	24 dozen	1 40	33 60
Corn starch.....	161 pounds	06½	10 37
Candy, mixed.....	155 pounds	68	12 40
Cream.....	5 quarts	20	1 00
Chickens.....	1,516 pounds	13½	209 83
Chickens.....	83	25	20 75
Citron.....	6 pounds	23	1 38
Cassia.....	3½ pounds	10	38
Celery salts.....	2 pounds	25	50
Cloves.....	2 pounds	11	12
Cream tartar.....	2 pounds	32½	65
Cider.....	1½ barrel	4 66½	7 00
Canton flannel.....	957½ yards	09½	90 72
Cambric.....	54 yards	04½	2 35
Cheviot.....	245 yards	10½	26 60
Cloak.....	1		10 00
Chemises.....	2	49	98
Coats.....	3	4 25	12 75
Carpet scraps.....	316 pounds	07	22 12
Copper tacks.....	1 package		30
Door spring.....	4		20
Door buttons.....	5 dozen	10	50
Door hangers.....	1 pair		1 25
Door bolts.....	1	30	1 20
Door knobs.....	1 pair		80
Drugs and medicines.....			352 56
Dusters.....		60	3 00
Disinfecting apparatus.....			3 00
Doylies.....	2	1 20	2 40
Dynamo oil.....	51 g	21	10 71
Denim.....	307½	11½	36 26
Dress stays.....		14	98

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Drawers.....	4 pair	\$ 50	\$ 2 00
Dresses, sewing.....	4	2 61 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 45
Electric bells, repairing.....			17 10
Elevator, repairing.....			2 38
Escutcheons.....	49	12	5 86
Envelopes.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m	1 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 11
Eraser.....	1		10
Engine, repairing.....			4 97
Ensilage, cutting.....	12 days	5 00	60 00
Electric light supplies.....			95 66
Express charges.....			82 94
Extracts, vanilla.....	2 gallons	8 50	17 00
Extracts, lemon.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	5 21	9 12
Eggs.....	3,687 dozen	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	662 45
Elastic.....	1 yard		10
Fire clay.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 75
Fire escapes, extension.....			110 00
Fly cover.....	1		1 10
Forks.....	1 dozen		5 30
Farm machinery and tools, repairing.....			29 13
Flower pots.....	6	06	86
Fencing.....	1,600 feet	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 40
Felt.....	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
Fringe.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 04
Furniture, castors.....	9 set	15	1 35
Furniture, repairing.....			20 12
Forks, table.....	2 $\frac{7}{8}$ dozen	4 86	12 56
Fluter.....	1		90
Fish, fresh.....	3,998 pounds	07 $\frac{7}{10}$	307 85
Fish, salt white.....	27 half barrels	6 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 75
Fish, cod.....	2,600 pounds	6 34 $\frac{7}{8}$	164 98
Fish, smoked.....	60 pounds	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 34
Fish, mackerel.....	50 pounds	16	8 00
Flour, patent.....	64 barrels	4 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	304 20
Flour, spring wheat.....	436 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	4 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,766 47
Flour, Graham.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	4 80	31 20
Flour, buckwheat.....	250 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 88
Figs.....	24 pounds	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 97
Farmer's satin.....	3 yards	50	1 50
Facing.....	9 yards	21 $\frac{1}{5}$	1 90
Fascinator.....	1		33
Fans.....	100		1 35
Floss.....	5 skeins	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
G ue.....	5 pounds	20	1 00
Glue, liquid.....	1 bottle		15
Graduates.....	2	44	88
Ground feed.....	37 $\frac{405}{2000}$ tons	13 35	499 73
Gimp.....	17 yards	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
Glassware.....			12 40
Grapes.....	56 baskets	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 34
Gelatine.....	9 dozen	1 51 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 65
Geese.....	30 pounds	12	3 60
G nger.....	30 pounds	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 07

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Gingham	463 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	\$ 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	\$47 92
Gloves.....	2 pairs	50	1 00
Hasps and staples.....	4	05	20
Hat and coat hooks.....	17 $\frac{7}{12}$ dozen	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 55
Hinges, straps.....	4 pairs	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	55
Hoppers and traps.....	4	5 31	21 25
Hose, fire.....	400 feet	54	216 00
Hose couplings.....	5 set	2 50	12 50
Hose, steam.....	10 feet	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 24
Hose, rubber.....	30 feet	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 00
Horse brushes.....	2	75	1 50
Hay rakes.....	1 dozen	.....	1 50
Horse hoe.....	1	.....	6 00
Hay-cock covers.....	40	60	30 00
Hay carrier.....	1	.....	4 00
Horse-shoeing.....	.....	.....	149 70
Horse medicine.....	.....	.....	12 95
Horses, medicinal treatment.....	.....	.....	10 00
Harness, repairing.....	.....	.....	118 55
Harness oil.....	3 gallons	88 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 65
Holland.....	606 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	10 $\frac{1}{16}$	64 68
Hardware.....	.....	.....	23 24
Hair clipper, ground.....	1	.....	50
Hops.....	20 pounds	33	6 60
Ham.....	2,735 pounds	11 $\frac{1}{16}$	315 82
Hair pins.....	3 packages	17	51
Hooks and eyes.....	2 gross	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	61
Hat trimmings.....	3 yards	50	1 50
Hoods.....	3 dozen	4 28	12 83
Hats, ladies'.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 23
Hats, felt.....	4 $\frac{1}{12}$ dozen	6 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 50
Hats, straw.....	4 dozen	1 50	6 00
Handkerchiefs.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	48	44
Hose, ladies'.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 31	28 13
Iron.....	159 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	3 $\frac{1}{5}$	5 13
Ink.....	18 quarts	56	10 10
Ink, typewriter.....	1 bottle	.....	25
Ice tongs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	13 20	6 60
Ice cream freezer.....	1	.....	3 15
Indicators.....	2	1 32	2 64
Ice, weighing.....	25 loads	10	2 50
Jars.....	2 dozen	35	70
Jacket, Jersey.....	1	.....	1 43
Jumpers.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 60	19 00
Jackets, cooks'.....	2	1 25	2 50
Keys.....	88	28	24 65
Kettles.....	5	82	4 10
Kitchen utensils, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	4 82
Knives, kitchen.....	16	15	2 40
Knives, butcher.....	2	75	1 50
Knives, carving.....	1	.....	1 00
Knives, table.....	7 dozen	3 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 00
Knives, butter.....	2	50	1 00

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Kannikens.....	2	\$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 55
Kerosene.....	105 gallons	10 $\frac{1}{5}$	10 70
Knitting cotton.....	12 pounds	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 36
Linseed oil.....	152 gallons	42 $\frac{2}{3}$	68 48
Locks.....	26 gallons	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	17 34
Lumber.....	19,590 feet	24 30m	475 97
Lime.....	32 barrels	69	22 05
Lead pencils.....	1 gross	.....	4 50
Library.....	71 volumes	.....	16 60
Lard oil.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	65	6 18
Lap robe.....	1	.....	3 50
Laundry tubs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 00	4 50
Laundry baskets.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	8 50	4 25
Laundry stove, repairing.....	.....	.....	9 80
Laundry starch.....	583 pounds	04 $\frac{3}{8}$	26 91
Laundry dipper.....	1	.....	1 50
Lantern globes.....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	1 14	3 05
Lamp shades, colored.....	1 dozen	.....	4 13
Lamps, electric.....	240	45	107 97
Lanterns.....	7 $\frac{7}{8}$ dozen	29 06	16 95
Lamp burners.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	1 23	2 25
Lamp wicks.....	1 gross	.....	50
Lemons.....	9 boxes	4 36	39 25
Lemons.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 50
Lard.....	3,959 pounds	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	326 05
Lamb.....	463 pounds	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 76
Ladies cloth.....	16 yards	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 50
Music and entertainments.....	.....	.....	180 56
Mouldings.....	2,674 feet	8 88m	23 72
Mucilage.....	3 quarts	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
Magazines and periodicals.....	10	4 80	48 00
Medicine trays, repairing.....	.....	.....	90
Mattock handles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 40	1 20
Manure hooks.....	2	50	1 00
Mosquito netting.....	14 pieces	33	4 62
Mattress twine.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 53
Mattress hair.....	400 pounds	34	136 00
Mattress tufts.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags	75	7 13
Meat chopper, repairing.....	.....	.....	28 50
Matting, corrugated.....	13 pounds	20	2 60
Matting, straw.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	60	4 65
Mats.....	?	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 50
Mops.....	7 dozen	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 60
Marking ink.....	2 pounds	10 50	21 00
Marking pens.....	13	25	3 25
Mirrors.....	7	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 90
Matches.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1 07	5 45
Macaroni.....	73 pounds	09	6 55
Melons.....	9 dozen	1 40	12 54
Melons.....	2 crates	2 00	4 08
Melons.....	13 baskets	93	12 0
Mutton.....	18,095 pounds	05	904 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mushrooms.....	1 can	.....	4

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount
Molasses.....	14 gallons	\$ 48	\$ 6 70
Mustard.....	79 pounds	19	15 00
Mint.....	5 ounces	05	25
Muslin, bleached.....	174 yards	06 $\frac{11}{16}$	11 61
Muslin, brown.....	1,129 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 40
Mittens, ladies.....	3 dozen	2 37	7 12
Mittens, mens.....	5 dozen	4 50	22 50
Nails.....	6 kegs	2 47	14 80
Nails.....	47 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 95
Needles, sewing.....	3 m	1 13 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 40
Needles, darning.....	12 papers	05 $\frac{3}{8}$	68
Needles.....	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ dozen	45	2 44
Napkins.....	9 dozen	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 03
Nuts, mixed.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 20
Nutmeg.....	8 pounds	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 80
Oats.....	172 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 03
Oil cloth.....	11 yard	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 87
Oil cloth.....	8 piece	1 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 44
Oat meal.....	21 barrels	4 74	99 53
Oat meal.....	143 pounds	04 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 56
Oranges.....	15 boxes	2 56 $\frac{3}{8}$	38 50
Oysters.....	92 cans	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 32
Oysters.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 56
Olive oil.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	3 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 63
Olives, canned.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 50	54
Olives.....	1 gallon	.....	1 50
Overalls.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	6 89	31 00
Overcoats, rubber.....	3	3 00	9 00
Piano tuning.....	.....	.....	2 50
Playing cards.....	3 dozen	1 00	3 00
Pipe and fittings.....	.....	.....	368 96
Packing.....	.....	.....	21 75
Paints.....	.....	.....	105 92
Putty.....	166 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 64
Posts, cedar.....	54	26	14 04
Paper fasteners.....	6 boxes	31	1 85
Printing.....	.....	.....	81 05
Pens.....	8 gross	.....	8 00
Pens, fountain.....	1	.....	10
Pens, stylographic repairing.....	2	40	80
Pens, gold, with holder.....	1	.....	2 85
Pen holders.....	3 dozen	33 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 00
Paper, blotting.....	12 sheets	08 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 00
Paper, note.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams	1 40	3 50
Paper, pads.....	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	40 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 53
Paper, carbon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	50	25
Pumps, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 20
Potatoe sprinkler.....	1	.....	35 00
Pulley blocks.....	6	99	5 94
Paris green.....	50 pounds	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 25
Plants, celery.....	2,500	2 00	5 00
Pillows.....	6	1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 54

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Pillow lace	10 dozen	\$ 27 $\frac{1}{5}$	\$2 72.
Pillow shams.....	3	89	2 67
Phosphor paste	$\frac{5}{8}$ dozen	13 30	11 08
Pins.....	14 packages	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 88
Polishing powder.....	2 boxes	2 00	4 00
Paper, shelf.....	7 pounds	10	70
Paper, shelf.....	6 gross	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 05
Paper, toilet.....	9 cases	5 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 00
Paper, tissue.....	35 sheets	02	70
Paper, fly.....	5 boxes	45	2 25
Pails	11 dozen	1 60	17 60
Postage.....			78 10
Photographic supplies.....			5 05
Patients expenses.....			25 78
Pipes	3 boxes	1 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 05
Pine apples.....	1 dozen		2 50
Pine apples, canned.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 95	3 93
Pork, mess	9 barrels	12 39	111 50
Pork	745 pounds	10	74 50
Potatoes.....	672 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 04
Potatoes.....	4 barrels	2 00	8 00
Potatoes, sweet.....	2 barrels	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
Peaches.....	20 baskets	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 95
Peaches.....	5 crates	1 47	7 35
Peaches, canned.....	22 dozen	2 45	53 9
Peaches.....	3 bushels	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2
Pears	1 barrel		4 0
Prunes	3,800 pounds	06 $\frac{2}{5}$	236 1-
Peas, canned.....	8 dozen	1 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 6
Peas, green.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels	2 00	2 2
Pickles, mixed.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	4 73 $\frac{1}{7}$	5 5
Pickles.....	2 barrels	5 00	10 0
Pepper, ground.....	82 pounds	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0
Peppers	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	3 80	1 9
Prints	1,051 yards	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 7
Pants.....	24 pairs	2 27	54 5
Quilting wool.....	7 pounds	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7
Quilts	74	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 0
Quinces.....	1 barrel		4 5
Rings and staples.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	38	9
Registers	27	74	19 9
Radiator, exchange	1		5 0
Ranges, repairing.....			55 2
Repairs, miscellaneous.....			428 3
Ribbon for typewriter	1		1 0
Rubber bands	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ gross	60	7
Rubber erasers.....	1 box		1 2
Robe, repairing.....	1		1 7
Rubber boots.....	1 pair		4 0
Rubber apron.....	1		1 7
Rugs	3	6 82	20 4
Razor strops.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	10 00	5 0
Razor	$\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	19 12	12 7

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantit	Average Price.	Amount.
Razor blades.....	2	\$1 00	\$2 00
Razor sharpener	1	.....	2 25
Raspberries.....	11 cases	1 89	20 75
Radish, horse.....	7 dozen	1 25	8 75
Rice.....	1,401 pounds	1 05 ² / ₁₀	78 12
Raisins, layers.....	1 box	.....	2 00.
Raisins.....	373 ¹ / ₂ pounds	06 ² / ₁₇	24 38
Rhubarb.....	490 pounds	61	4 90
Rhubarb.....	2 boxes	1 37 ¹ / ₂	2 75
Ribbon.....	1 piece	.....	94
Stucco.....	1 ¹ / ₂ barrel	1 83	2 75
Screws.....	39 gross	36 ¹ / ₂	14 39
Sash.....	16	3 61	57 73
Stone, building.....	100 square feet	11	11 00
Sand paper.....	8 ¹ / ₂ quires	15 ³ / ₈	1 35
Stencils.....	3	43 ¹ / ₈	1 30
Surgical instruments.....	.....	.....	8 99
Soda ash.....	1,046 pounds	02 ³ / ₈	25 28
Scoops.....	¹ / ₂ dozen	9 25	4 63
Shovels.....	2 dozen	9 25	18 50
Scythe stones.....	¹ / ₂ dozen	60	30
Stoves, repairing.....	.....	.....	2 25
Sprinkler.....	1	.....	68
Sponge, carriage.....	2 pounds	3 25	6 50
Stabling horses.....	.....	.....	24 75
Seeds.....	.....	.....	118 30
Sleighs, repairing.....	.....	.....	15
Sheeting, bleached.....	933 yards	13 ³ / ₈	125 59
Sheeting, brown.....	1,074 yards	12 ² / ₈	133 19
Sheeting, rubber.....	6 ¹ / ₂ yards	66	4 27
Stamping.....	.....	.....	1 20
Satine.....	20 yards	19 ³ / ₈	3 84
Sisal, dressed.....	63 pounds	17	10 71
Stair linen.....	1 piece	.....	4 00
Silk.....	23 ¹ / ₂ yards	85 ¹ / ₈	19 80
Sulphur.....	250 pounds	03	7 50
Sanitas fluid.....	10 ⁵ / ₁₆ gallons	1 77	18 25
Scouring brick.....	1 dozen	.....	80
Spittoons.....	2 dozen	5 40	10 80
Sieves.....	2	.....	80
Spoons, tea.....	10 dozen	3 02	30 21
Spoons, table.....	4 ¹ / ₂ dozen	6 35 ¹ / ₂	28 59
Spoons, dessert.....	2 ¹ / ₂ dozen	5 03	12 58
Soup ladles.....	1 dozen	.....	88
Sewing machine.....	1	.....	40 00
Sewing machine, repairing.....	.....	.....	25
Sand soap.....	14 boxes	2 46 ¹ / ₂	34 55
Scissors.....	¹ / ₂ dozen	2 40	1 20
Shears.....	2 pairs	1 32 ¹ / ₂	2 65
Shoe blacking.....	9 dozen	61 ¹ / ₈	5 55
Shoe blacking, Japan.....	1 dozen quarts	.....	4 00
Soap, barbers'.....	3 boxes	2 15	6 45
Soap, toilet.....	.....	.....	20 45

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Soap, Ivory.....	10 boxes	\$5 92½	\$59 25
Stamped linen.....	2½ dozen	93½	2 02
Shoe buckles.....	½ dozen	9 00	4 50
Soap.....	4,844 lbs.	03½	163 54
Soap.....	1 box	.....	6 00
Sal soda.....	5,584 pounds	01½	74 40
Signal oil.....	40 gallons	64½	25 75
Spectacles.....	1 dozen	.....	75
Strawberries.....	58 cas s	1 90½	110 25
Sausage meat.....	239 pounds	11½	26 47
Syrup.....	843½ gallons	20½	174 04
Syrup, maple.....	37 gallons	1 02	37 65
Sugar, granulated.....	11,730 pounds	04½	526 99
Sugar, C.....	4,175 pounds	03½	158 29
Sugar, powdered.....	745 pounds	05½	37 88
Sugar, cut loaf.....	690 pounds	05½	35 82
Sage.....	3 pounds	13	39
Sago.....	45 pounds	04½	1 94
Salt.....	22 barrels	1 15½	25 35
Salt.....	6 sacks	1 41	8 43
Saltpetre.....	20 pounds	11	2 20
Saleratus.....	120 pounds	05½	6 60
Salad dressing.....	1 bottle	.....	50
Sauce, Worcester.....	½ dozen	4 90	2 45
Shoe laces.....	11 dozen	27½	3 01
Selisia.....	23½ yards	18½	4 31
Shawls.....	24	2 13½	51 30
Scarf.....	1	.....	1 00
Socks.....	22 dozen	89½	19 72
Socks, left.....	6 pairs	1 00	6 00
Suspenders.....	8 dozen	2 80½	22 43
Shirts.....	13½ dozen	4 73½	63 50
Suits.....	58	6 89½	400 00
Slippers, men's.....	91 pairs	1 00	91 00
Slippers, women's.....	9 pairs	90	8 10
Shoes, women's.....	103 pairs	1 38½	149 11
Shoes, men's.....	69 pairs	1 37½	94 85
Shoes, repairing.....	.....	.....	15 35
Silk.....	20 spools	06½	1 15
Salaries and wages.....	.....	.....	22,980 78
Transom lift.....	1	.....	65
Turpentine.....	93 gallons	48½	45 30
Typewriter cleaning brush.....	1	.....	15
Tools, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	41 39
Tedder tines.....	1 dozen	.....	2 10
Treshing.....	1,809 bushels	02	36 18
Ticking.....	594 yards	13½	73 29
Tailor's square.....	1	.....	1 35
Tinware.....	.....	.....	94 97
Thermometer.....	1	.....	1 75
Thimbles.....	1 gross	.....	86
Traps, mouse.....	1½ dozen	92	1 38
Trays, vegetable.....	12 nests	3 16½	38 00

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Towels.....	7 dozen	3 27	22 90
Toweling.....	1,024 yards	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 68
Table linen.....	100 yards	42	41 95
Table cloths.....	6	1 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 45
Table covers.....	14	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 46
Tray clothe.....	8	40	3 20
Tape measure.....	1	.....	35
Tooth picks.....	1 package	.....	1 35
Tables.....	7	2 27	15 90
Tobacco, plug.....	567 pounds	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 45
Tobacco, smoking.....	620 pounds	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	85 00
Toll gate charges.....	.....	.....	5 25
Telegraphy.....	.....	.....	8 15
Telephone exchange.....	.....	.....	151 40
Telephone, Elliott's.....	.....	.....	10 10
Transportation and freight.....	.....	.....	51 00
Turkeys.....	1,244 pounds	13 $\frac{2}{3}$	165 22
Tea, green.....	1,526 pounds	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	288 14
Tea, black.....	172 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	58 $\frac{1}{10}$	100 23
Tomatoes, canned.....	14 dozen	1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 60
Tomatoes.....	4 boxes	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 90
Ties.....	2	25	50
Thread.....	127 dozen	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 92
Twine, sail.....	25 pounds	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 90
Ventilators.....	3	80	2 40
Vehicles, repairing.....	.....	.....	157 55
Veal.....	5,041 pounds	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	340 14
Veal, calves' livers.....	42	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 30
Veal, calves' plucks.....	23	15	3 45
Vinegar.....	282 gallons	08 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 35
Vests.....	2	50	1 00
Washers.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31
White lead.....	3,445 pounds	6 33	235 34
Wire guards.....	3	4 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 90
Wire guards.....	762 square feet	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	76 44
Wire, screen.....	351 square feet	01 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 58
Window screens, adjustable.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	4 35	6 53
Window lights.....	224	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 40
Window lights.....	2 boxes	2 36	4 72
Wall paper and hanging.....	.....	.....	33 10
Whitening.....	1,040 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{10}$	26 50
Water bed.....	1	.....	21 38
Wines.....	5 gallons	1 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 78
Whisky.....	48 gallons	2 00	96 00
Wagon, spring.....	1	.....	55 00
Wagon, farm.....	1	.....	22 50
Whip.....	1	.....	50
Whisks.....	4 dozen	1 25	5 00
Wax, bees.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	33	2 14
Wax, paraffine.....	163 pounds	14 $\frac{5}{8}$	23 72
Washing machines, repairing.....	.....	.....	2 20
Wash boards.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 00	1 00
Yeast.....	211 pounds	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 80
Yarn.....	8 pounds	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 84
Total.....	.....	.....	\$63,728 96

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

Table showing admissions and discharges during the year and the number under treatment Sept. 30, 1892.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1891.....	134	134	268
New admissions for the year.....	83	65	148
Re-admissions from parole, bond, etc.....	33	12	45
Whole number treated.....	250	211	461
Average number treated.....	.....	.....	283 $\frac{55}{100}$
Discharged recovered	31	18	49
Discharged improved.....	15	9	24
Discharged unimproved	12	8	20
Discharged sober.....	4	1	5
Not insane.....	2		2
Transferred to Co. Asylum for chronic insane...	8	5	13
Died.....	22	22	44
Total discharged.....	94	63	157
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1892.....	156	148	304

*Statistics.**Form of mental disorder in admissions.*

	Mále.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	14	8	22
Mania, chronic.....	10	3	13
Mania, recurrent.....	2	4	6
Mania, puerperal.....		1	1
Mania, hysterical.....		3	3
Melancholia, acute.....	24	18	42
Melancholia, chronic.....	13	7	20
Dementia, primary.....	4	1	5
Dementia, secondary.....	7	10	17
Dementia, senile.....	7	15	22
Dementia, alcoholic.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	6	1	7
Enebriety.....	2		2
General paresis.....	11		11
Alcoholism, acute.....	5	1	6
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1
Imbecility.....	6	4	10
Paranoia.....	1	1	2
Not insane.....	2		2
Total.....	116	77	193

*Statistics.**Probable Causes in Those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unknown.....	61	36	97
Intemperance.....	16	1	17
Imbeciles.....	2	3	5
Epilepsy.....	7	1	8
Heredity.....	1	1	2
Senility.....	5	11	16
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Domestic affliction.....	.....	9	9
Parturition.....	.....	3	3
Overwork.....	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	2	.....	2
Insolation.....	3	1	4
Climacteric.....	.....	1	1
Fright.....	1	1	2
Influenza.....	8	1	9
Traumatism.....	1	.....	1
Lactation.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis.....	3	.....	3
Jaundice.....	1	.....	1
Chronic brain disease.....	1	.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	.....	1
Hysteria.....	.....	3	3
Amenorrhœa.....	.....	2	2
Surgical operation.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	116	77	193

*Statistics.**Duration of Insanity previous to admission.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
One week or less.....	5	5	10
Two weeks.....	5	7	12
Three weeks.....	3	.....	3
One month.....	1	1	2
Two months.....	4	3	7
Three months.....	4	2	6
Four months.....	1	4	5
Five months.....	.....	2	2
Six months.....	3	3	6
Seven months.....	1	1	2
Nine months.....	3	2	5
One year.....	14	7	21
Two years.....	15	7	22
Three years.....	8	7	15
Four years.....	4	2	6
Five years.....	5	1	6
Six years.....	2	2	4
Seven years.....	3	1	4
Eight years.....	2	3	5
Ten years.....	3	3	6
Fifteen years.....	3	1	4
Twenty years.....	4	.....	4
Thirty years.....	.....	2	2
Inebriate.....	2	.....	2
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	19	11	30
Total.....	116	77	193

*Statistics.**Ages of Those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	7	1	8
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	5	4	9
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	23	11	34
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	18	17	35
Thirty-five to forty years.....	20	6	26
Forty to forty-five years.....	12	12	24
Forty-five to fifty years....	6	3	9
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	8	2	10
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	4	6	10
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	3	3	6
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	8	3	11
Seventy to seventy-five years	1	5	6
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	1	2	3
Eighty to eighty-five years.....	.....	1	1
Eighty-five to ninety years.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	116	77	193

*Statistics.**Occupation of Those Admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Housewife.....		40	40
Saloonkeeper.....	2		2
Laborer.....	27		27
None.....	14	8	22
Unknown.....	3		3
Finisher.....	2		2
Painter.....	3		3
Shoemaker.....	2		2
Cutter.....	1		1
Drummer.....	3		3
Carpenter.....	8		8
Rag picker.....	1		1
Clerk.....	4		4
Moulder.....	2		2
Bookbinder.....	1		1
Insurance agent.....	1		1
Butcher.....	1		1
Farmer.....	6		6
Engineer.....	1		1
Machinist.....	4		4
Conductor.....	1		1
Plasterer.....	1		1
Lithographer.....	2		2
Tailor.....	3		3
Printer.....	2		2
Coachman.....	1		1
Merchant.....	4		4
Blacksmith.....	4		4
Boxmaker.....	2		2
Sailor.....	1		1
Reporter.....	1		1
Mason.....	2		2
Broom maker.....	1		1
Music teacher.....	1		1
Cooper.....	2		2
Carver.....	1		1
Harnessmaker.....	1		1
Domestic.....		18	18
School teacher.....		3	3
Housekeeper.....		6	6
Dressmaker.....		2	2
Total.....	116	77	193

Statistics.

Nativity of Those Admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	44	28	72
Germany.....	47	30	77
Ireland.....	11	9	20
England.....	1	2	3
Poland.....	1	2	3
Canada.....	4	1	5
Scotland.....	1	1	2
Wales.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Holland.....	2	1	3
Denmark.....	.....	1	1
Austria.....	1	.....	1
Russia.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	116	77	193

*Statistics.**Causes of death.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Exhaustion from acute mania.....		4	4
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....		1	1
Exhaustion from acute alcoholism.....	1		1
Exhaustion from secondary dementia.....		6	6
Exhaustion from serrile dementia.....	2	3	5
General paresis.....	10		10
Coma, uræmic.....	1		1
Cerebral hemmorrhage.....	2		2
Exhaustion from chronic melancholia.....		1	1
Pneumonia.....		1	1
Cerebral effusion.....	1		1
Carcinoma of uterus.....		1	1
Marasmus.....		1	1
Status epilepticus.....	1	2	2
Pulmonary phthisis.....	3	2	5
Pachymeningitis.....	1		1
Total.....	22	22	44

Current Expenses.

STATEMENT

Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

CURRENT EXPENSE.

To balance in treasury October 1, 1891.....		\$ 3,816 34
To appropriation by county board.....		60,000 00
To board of private patients.....		11,241 02
To sales from farm.....		66 57
To sales of waste material.....		57 69
Total.....		\$75,181 62
By amusements.....	\$224 16	
By alterations and repairs.....	2,644 25	
By books, stationery and printing.....	244 54	
By drugs and medical supplies.....	518 96	
By engine, boilers, machinery and tools.....	2,193 48	
By fuel and heating.....	9,425 27	
By farm, barn and garden.....	2,112 32	
By household supplies.....	2,705 38	
By laundry expenses.....	354 60	
By lights, including fixtures.....	289 56	
By miscellaneous items.....	660 03	
By provisions.....	17,575 13	
By patients' clothing.....	1,817 13	
By salaries and wages.....	22,930 78	
By mat and basket shop.....	33 37	\$63 728 96
Balance.....		\$11,452 66
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....		11,365 28
Balance in treasury October 1, 1892.....		\$87 38

Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

Months.	Current expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October, 1891.....	5,468 8	854 46	6,323 92
November, 1891.....	5,864 73	.....	5,864 75
December, 1891.....	5,705 29	2,117 24	7,822 53
January, 1892.....	6,288 82	371 14	6,654 96
February, 1892.....	5,956 81	510 94	6,467 75
March, 1892.....	5,926 32	54 09	5,980 41
April, 1892.....	5,530 90	.....	5,530 90
May, 1892.....	4,700 91	360 00	5,060 91
June, 1892.....	4,494 15	83 52	4,577 67
July, 1892.....	5,083 33	.....	5,083 33
August, 1892.....	4,577 89	.....	4,577 89
September, 1892.....	4,135 96	.....	4,135 96
	\$63,728 96	\$4,351 39	\$68,080 35

Improvements and Cost of Maintenance.

IMPROVEMENTS

General Improvement Account.

To balance in treasury October 1st, 1891		\$351 39
To appropriation by county board.....		4,000 00
		<hr/>
By bills paid on account.....		\$4,351 39
Farm House.....	\$44 78	.....
Plunge bath.....	3 50	.....
Fever cottage.....	445 67	.....
Dry house.....	354 06	.....
Hen house and granary.....	219 20	.....
Beds.....	1,624 73	.....
Laundry machinery.....	262 47	.....
Sun room.....	1,018 98	.....
Calking of doors and windows.....	378 00	\$4,351 39
		<hr/>

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$ 1,788 10
Current expenditures as per invoices.....	63,728 96
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$65,512 06
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1892.....	1,633 42
	<hr/>
Actual consumption or current expense.....	\$63,878 62
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	11,365 28
	<hr/>
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	\$52,513 34
	<hr/>
Total number of day's board furnished.....	104,836
Weekly per capita cost.....	\$4 27
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	3 51
Net weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county after deducting the amount paid by the state for patients maintained at public cost at the hospital.....	76

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN

Of Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

Beets, 86 bushels at 50 cents.....	\$43 00
Beats, green, 77 bushels at 40 cents.....	30 80
Beans, green, 27 bushels at \$1.00.....	27 00
Beef, 2,556 pounds at 5½ cents.....	140 58
Carrots, 235 bushels at 50 cents.....	117 50
Corn, 565 dozen ears at 10 cents.....	56 50
Cabbage, 5,980 heads at 5 cents.....	299 00
Cauliflower, 162 heads at 15 cents.....	24 30
Cucumbers, 906 dozen at 10 cents.....	90 60
Celery, 98 dozen at 15 cents.....	14 70
Currants, 31 ⁹ / ₈ bushels at \$3.50.....	8 28
Ensilage, 140 tons at \$3.00.....	420 00
Hay, 51 tons at \$10.00.....	510 00
Lettuce, 1,119 dozen at 10 cents.....	111 90
Milk, 10,071 gallons at 16 cents.....	1,611 36
Onions, 65½ bushels at 80 cents.....	52 40
Onions, green, 620 bunches at 10 cents.....	62 00
Oats, 850 bushels at 35 cents.....	297 50
Potatoes, 989 bushels at 67 cents.....	662 63
Pork, 7,399 pounds at 6 cents.....	443 94
Parsnips, 16 bushels at 50 cents.....	8 00
Peas, green, 32 bushels at \$1.00.....	32 00
Parsley, 89 bunches at 10 cents.....	8 90
Radish, 32 pecks at 75 cents.....	24 00
Rhubarb, 975 pounds at 2 cents.....	19 50
Spinach, 48 bushels at 45 cents.....	21 60
Squash, 3,470 pounds at 1 cent.....	34 70
Straw, 20 tons at \$6.00.....	120 00
Tomatoes, 259 bushels at 75 cents.....	194 25
Turnips, 123 bushels at 40 cents.....	49 20
Vegetable oyster plants, 4 bushels at 50 cents.....	2 00
Total.....	<u>\$5,538 14</u>

Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.

Articles manufactured in sewing room for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.
Aprons.....	225
Airing court robes.....	8
Attendant caps.....	38
Bed ticks.....	66
Bed spreads.....	87
Bonnets.....	40
Bibs.....	12
Billiard table cover.....	1
Curtains.....	315
Chemises.....	109
Coffee bags.....	12
Comforters.....	2
Cleaning cloths.....	625
Counterpane, pair.....	1
Dresses.....	137
Dress waists.....	2
Drawers, women's, pairs.....	157
Drawers, men's, pairs.....	76
Dynamo covers.....	2
Doilies.....	12
Holders, sad iron.....	117
Lounge covers.....	19
Mattress ticks.....	67
Men's aprons.....	52
Mittens, pairs.....	18
Napkins.....	250
Night dresses.....	46
Neckties.....	105
Pillow slips.....	315
Pillow ticks.....	28
Pants, pairs.....	18
Quilts.....	8
Rugs.....	2
Sheets.....	492
Shirts.....	149
Straight suits.....	52
Shirts.....	6
Sleeves for milkmen, pairs.....	6
Table cloths.....	33
Towels.....	606
Underwaists.....	69
Wrappers, women's.....	2
Wrappers, men's.....	54
Total number of pieces.....	4,441

Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.

Articles manufactured and work done in mat shop for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

Cocoa brush mats	10
Shuttle mats (tufted)	5
Cocoa braided mats	20
Rush mats	65
Wool mats, fringe woven.....	30
Rush, waste paper, wood, dog and cane baskets, etc.....	25
Mattresses made over.....	8
Pillows.....	12
Cocoa matting, yards.....	90
Hammocks.....	12
Tennis net.....	1
Repairing furniture cushions	17
Total number of pieces	205
Total number of yards cocoa matting	96

Inventory of Property.

KIND AND ESTIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Belonging to Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, September 30, 1893.

Coal house.....	\$1,108 13
Dry house.....	2,930 77
Drugs, medical supplies and fixtures.....	815 03
Engine, boiler and heating apparatus.....	38,262 96
Extension ladders.....	182 50
Electric light plant.....	6,477 71
Furniture and fixtures.....	20,223 94
Farming implements, harness, etc.....	2,394 37
Fire hose and nozzles.....	1,302 25
Fire extinguishers.....	500 00
Fever cottage.....	445 67
Grading and improvement of grounds.....	3,322 09
Granary.....	219 20
Hog house.....	988 07
Hot house.....	782 06
Ice house.....	697 34
Ice lake.....	193 62
Land.....	10,000 00
Live stock.....	2,914 00
Library.....	940 80
Main building, barn and farm houses.....	208,928 20
Passenger elevator.....	1,456 15
Provision and supplies.....	873 50
Patients clothing.....	259 94
Plunge bath.....	178 52
Root cellar.....	2,354 70
Slaughter house.....	700 00
Silo.....	540 18
Sidewalk and depot.....	1,090 34
Sewers.....	4,006 36
Sun room.....	1,018 98
Turkish bath.....	769 53
Wood shed.....	189 03
Wagon shed.....	517 57
Total.....	\$317,583 50

Current Expenses.

STATEMENT.

*Showing receipts and disbursements and current cost of maintenance,
during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.*

CURRENT EXPENSES.		
To balance in treasury October 1st. 1890.....		\$4,978 40
To appropriation by county board.....		60,000 00
To board of private patients.....		11,371 56
To sales from farm.....		110 11
To sales from waste material.....		58 73
Total.....		\$76,519 80
By amusement.....	\$ 142 44	
By alteration and repairs.....	2,052 10	
By books, stationery and printing.....	246 29	
By drugs and medical supplies.....	572 68	
By engine, boiler, machinery and tools.....	593 53	
By fuel and heating.....	10,776 31	
By farm, barn and garden.....	2,623 10	
By household supplies.....	2,303 94	
By laundry expenses.....	492 08	
By lights, including fixtures.....	380 03	
By miscellaneous items.....	712 84	
By provisions.....	16,940 48	
By patients' clothing.....	1,418 96	
By salaries and wages.....	21,771 97	
By mat and basket shop.....	136 31	\$61,163 06
Balance.....		15,356 74
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....		11,540 40
Balance in treasury October 1st, 1891.....		\$3,816 34

Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.

MONTHS.	Current ex- penses.	Improve- ments.	Amount Total.
October, 1890.....	\$ 5,793 82	\$ 213 68	\$ 6,007 50
November, 1890.....	6,767 76	427 29	7,195 05
December, 1890.....	6,313 61	291 50	6,605 11
January, 1891.....	5,223 42	24 50	5,247 92
February, 1891.....	5,099 00	.....	5,099 00
March, 1891.....	4,828 34	18 76	4,847 10
April, 1891.....	5,389 60	.....	5,389 60
May, 1891.....	4,192 07	370 83	4,562 90
June, 1891.....	4,777 85	113 56	4,891 41
July, 1891.....	4,084 50	100 41	4,184 91
August, 1891.....	4,921 04	139 22	5,060 26
September, 1891.....	3,772 05	33 53	3,805 58
Total.....	\$61,163 06	\$1,733 28	\$62,896 34

Improvements and Cost of Maintenance.

IMPROVEMENTS

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1891.

1890.		
Oct. 1.	To balance in treasury, general imp. acct.	\$2,084 67
	General improvement account.	
	By bills paid on account.	\$152 82
	Ice lake.	19 53
	Turkish bath.	18 49
	Farm house.	696 63
	Green-house.	517 57
	Wagon shed.	175 02
	Plunge bath.	153 22
1891.	Fever cottage.	1,733 28
Oct. 1.	Balance in treasury, general improvement account.	\$351 39

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1890.	\$1,867 60
Current expenditures, as per invoices.	61,163 06
Total.	\$63,030 66
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1891.	1,783 16
Actual consumption or current expense.	\$61,247 59
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.	11,540 40
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.	\$49,707 16
Total number of days' board furnished.	95,447
Weekly, per capita cost.	\$4 49
Weekly, per capita cost to Milwaukee county.	3 65
Net weekly, per capita cost to Milwaukee county, after deducting the amount paid by the state for patients maintained at public cost at the hospital.	90

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN

Of Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 20th, 1891.

Beets, 183 bushels at 40 cents	\$73 20
Beets, green, 31 bushels at 30 cents	9 30
Beef, 3,351 pounds at 5½ cents	184 30
Beans, Lima, 2 bushels at \$1.50	3 00
Beans, green, 40½ bushels at 60 cents	24 30
Carrots, 181 bushels at 40 cents	52 40
Corn, ears, 1,375 dozen at 8 cents	110 00
Cabbage, 5,000 heads at 2 cents	100 00
Cauliflower, 675 heads at 8 cents	54 00
Cucumbers, 624 dozen at 10 cents	62 40
Celery, 250 dozen at 12 cents	30 00
Ensilage, 240 tons at \$2.50	600 00
Hay, 48 tons at \$12	576 00
Lettuce, 702 dozen at 8 cents	56 16
Milk, 10,769 gallons at 16 cents	1,723 04
Onions, 73 bushels at 50 cents	36 50
Onions, green, 740 bunches at 6 cents	44 40
Oats, 1,755 bushels at 34 cents	596 70
Potatoes, 1,250 bushels at 30 cents	375 00
Pork, 11,602 pounds at 5 cents	580 10
Parsnips, 73 bushels at 35 cents	25 55
Parsley, 62 bunches at 10 cents	6 20
Peas, green, 51 bushels at 75 cents	38 25
Rye, 56 bushels at 84 cents	47 04
Radish, 16½ pecks at 70 cents	11 55
Straw, 30 tons at \$5	150 00
Spinach, 74 bushels at 40 cents	29 60
Squash, 3,750 pounds at ¼ cents	28 13
Tomatoes, 128 bushels at 40 cents	51 20
Turnips, 175 bushels at 25 cents	43 75
Vegetable oyster plants, 31 bushels at 40 cents	12 40
Total	<u>\$5,734 47</u>

Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891.

Articles.	No.
Aprons.....	388
Airing-court robes.....	86
Bed spreads.....	45
Bed ticks.....	151
Cushions.....	4
Caps.....	57
Curtains.....	226
Candy bags.....	400
Chemises.....	147
Cleaning cloths.....	609
Coffee bags.....	28
Comfortables.....	3
Drawers, men's.....	124 pairs
Drawers, women's.....	103 pairs
Dresses.....	145
Holdes, sad iron.....	150
Jackets, cooks.....	4
Mattress ticks.....	1
Mittens, pairs.....	15
Napkins.....	230
Night dresses.....	64
Neckties.....	133
Pillow slips.....	325
Pillow ticks.....	28
Rugs.....	8
Straight suits.....	33
Sheets.....	368
Skirts.....	20
Splashers.....	3
Towels.....	642
Table cloths.....	35
Wrappers, men's.....	48
Wrappers, women's.....	18
Waists.....	2
Underwaists.....	37
Total number of pieces.....	4,630

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF

Labor, Census and Industrial Statistics

WISCONSIN.

1891--1892.

J. DOBBS, COMMISSIONER.

F. M. DYER,	- - - - -	<i>Deputy Commissioner.</i>
MAX A. BLUMENFELD,	- - - - -	<i>Clerk.</i>
JOHN W. ZWASKA,	- - - - -	<i>Factory Inspector.</i>
S. L. VAN ETTEN,	- - - - -	<i>Assistant Inspector.</i>



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BUREAU OF LABOR, CENSUS AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

MADISON, WIS., September 30th, 1892.

To His Excellency, Hon. GEO. W. PECK,

Governor of Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR:— I have the honor to present to you the Fifth Biennial Report of this Bureau as required by the laws of the state of Wisconsin.

Respectfully,

J. DORBS,
Commissioner.

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INTRODUCTION.

Report of the Commissioner of Bureau of Labor, Census and Industrial Statistics.

The Commissioner hereby submits to the Governor and the people of the state of Wisconsin the Fifth Biennial Report of this Bureau.

By an examination of the different tables of this report it will be seen that the per capita wages for the last two years in a large number of cases is less than in former years; quite a large sum of money has been expended in this state for new machinery and new plants.

This Report represents ninety-two per cent. of the workmen in this state and the different branches in which they are employed.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU.

The work of the Bureau is widening along the lines of increased population and enlarged development of material resources.

NEW LAWS.

At the last session of the legislature the following acts were passed:

LABOR OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. (Chapter 109, laws of 1891.) No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed at labor or service in any mine, factory, workshop or place of public entertainment or amusement, in this state, except upon permit as hereinafter provided; but nothing herein shall interfere with or prohibit the employment of such child in the service of its parent outside of school hours.

SECTION 2. The county judge of the county wherein any child resides, may by order of record, grant a permit and deliver a copy thereof under seal, to any child over twelve years of age exempting such child from the operation of this act as to employment. Every such permit shall specify the conditions and time during which such child may be employed, fixing such limitations as to said judge shall seem proper; and in determining whether such permit shall be granted, the said county judge shall consider the moral and physical condition of the child, his state of education, the necessities of the family to which such child belongs, and such other circumstances as in the discretion of the judge ought to affect the question of exemption. No charge or fee shall be required in any matter under this section; provided, that where such child resides at a distance of more than ten miles from the county seat, the power to grant permits herein conferred upon the county judge may, under the same limitations and with the same conditions be exercised by the mayor of the city or the president of the incorporated village in which or nearest to which said child or its parent reside.

SECTION 3. Any person, company, firm or corporation that employs or permits to be employed at work any child in violation of the foregoing provisions of this act, and any parent or other person having the control of any such child who permits such employment shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the district attorney of any county presenting violations of this act.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of the bureau of labor, census and industrial statistics, the factory inspector and the deputy or deputies of said bureau to enforce the provisions of this act and to prosecute all violations thereof before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 226.

AN ACT to prevent accidents to operatives in manufacturing establishments.

SECTION 1. In every manufacturing establishment where the machinery used is propelled by steam power, communication shall be provided between each room where such machinery is placed and the room where the engineer is stationed, by means of speaking tubes or electric bells; provided, that in the judgment of the inspectors such communication is necessary.

SECTION 2. The factory inspectors shall enforce the provisions of this act, and any person, firm or corporation, being the occupant of any manufacturing establishment, or controlling the use of any building or room where machinery propelled by steam is used-violating the provisions of this act, shall be fined, not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars: but no prosecution shall be made for such violation, until thirty days after written notice by an inspector has been sent by mail to such person, firm or corporation, of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of this act, nor then, if in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification.

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

It has been the aim of the Bureau to carry out the law, particularly with reference to child labor, through the inspectors, to see that each factory and manufacturer observed the same.

The fifth report is made to embrace and cover the years of 1891 and 1892, up to the fiscal year; it was considered best to do so in order hereafter to have the reports made in even years as the Commissioner clearly thinks this to have been the intention of the legislature.

INSPECTIONS.

The inspectors, John W. Zwaska and Semi L. Van Etten, visited and made special report of 1,965 factories; 111 hotels; 160 churches; 115 schools and colleges; 97 assembly and public halls and 16 hospitals and such other buildings as came within the scope of the law.

The inspection in the city of Milwaukee was made commencing February 1, 1891, and ending about the 1st day of June, 1892.

The report of the inspectors is full of statistical interest, being complete, containing a minute description of the manufacturing plants in the state,

including the number of employes both male and female as operatives; also total steam, water and horse power, number of stationary engines, boilers and kind of elevators in use. Our inspectors have used great caution and in their remarks accompanying each inspection have given a full record of accidents occurring in the different factories.

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS.

The artisan classes have manifested great interest in the Bureau, as will appear by the index to correspondents.

The reports from individual workmen are accurately made out and returned to this office without hesitancy on their part. Their remarks and trade notes, as appear under the proper heading, is evidence of their hearty co-operation with this department. We think the Bureau gained the confidence of the workmen in the different industries by prompt and courteous correspondence, systematic distribution of the laws and by circulation of the reports.

The Commissioner is happy to mention the fact that the work of the Bureau is coming more in touch with and is more fully appreciated by the people and manufacturing interests of the state from year to year; the manufacturers manifest a readiness to furnish all required information asked for by the Bureau, as will fully appear by the many letters and their willing compliance with orders made by the inspectors.

Application for copies of the report is made from all parts of the United States and foreign countries.

The work has been confined to the laws of this state, although an examination of this report will reveal a comparison of the labor interests of several of our sister states. There has been no attempt on the part of the Bureau to make comparison with foreign countries, believing it to be the duty of the Bureau to confine its labors exclusively to the interests of our own state.

The Commissioner returns his sincere thanks to all persons who have in any way aided or contributed to the data from which this report has been carefully compiled.

J. DOBBS,
Commissioner.



CHAPTER I.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

STATISTICS OF WAGES, ANNUAL EARNINGS, ETC.

The Statistics of the Building Trades embraced in the following pages are based upon the written answers of workmen; reports of secretaries of Master Builders' Association; and personal inquiry by officers of the Bureau.

The plan of investigation is with minor changes the same as that pursued in this part of the work in preparing the Fourth Biennial Report. The reason for pursuing the plan followed heretofore is obvious, as statistical results to be of value must extend over a period of time, thus securing data for analysis, classification and comparison.

The following INSTRUCTIONS and accompanying sample showing how to proceed were mailed to workmen and master builders and upon replies received this chapter of the report is based:

INSTRUCTIONS.

This blank is the property of the state and should be returned, properly filled out in detail before the first day of February, 1892, in the envelope inclosed, to J. DOBBS, Commissioner, Madison, Wis., in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 247, Laws of 1885.

The blank should, as nearly as possible, be filled out in the manner and style as printed in the "Sample Report" on second page of this letter, plainly stating the trade, subdivision of the trade, or the class of labor of each workman.

The word "laborer" should only be used in case a certain workman is not regularly employed at any distinct branch of work. If he be a hod-carrier, mortar-maker, or digger, the fact should be stated.

In addition to the formal statistical questions, a few questions are given on the fourth page of this letter, answers to which are expected, in order to make the Fifth Report of the Bureau valuable historically as well as statistically. These questions have been suggested by the proceedings at the conventions of the National Association of Builders of the United States. Fill out only such of them upon which you have information, or a decided opinion. The claims of our foreign-born workmen, for instance, that they are better mechanics than those who learned their trade in this country, ought to be, as far as Wisconsin is concerned, definitely settled.

If there be a way to improve the present condition of the apprentice in any of the building trades, the Bureau would like to receive your suggestions. If there are conditions

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connected with the trades which work damage to contractors, in reference to our present lien laws, or the absence of the uniformity of contract, or the relations between employers and their workmen, or the relations between the architect and the contractor, such remarks will receive close attention and be published, properly classified under their respective headings. A separate sheet of paper should be used if you desire to write at length upon any subject.

Respectfully,

J. DOBBS,
Commissioner.

F. M. DYER,
Deputy Commissioner.

Report will be sent you as soon as issued.

We hereby certify that the following Report of the Bureau of Labor, Census and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin is a correct statement of the wages paid to, and the number of hours worked for us, by each of the workmen named, during the year 1891., to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Signature.....

SAMPLE, SHOWING HOW TO FILL OUT THIRD PAGE.

NAME OF WORKMAN.	TRADE OR OCCUPATION.	Total wages paid him in 1891.	Total number of hours worked by him in 1891.	RATE OF WAGES PAID PER HOUR.	
				In Summer.	In Winter.
William Mueller . . .	Stone Mason	\$586 40	1,466	Cents. 40	Cents. 40
Thos. Jenes	Bricklayer.	502 50	1,340	37½	37½
Frank Brown.	Hod-carrier	350 00	2,000	17½	17½
John James.	Carpenter	385 00	1,444	22½	22½
Peter Holmes	Painter.	600 00	3,000	20	20
Elijah Johnson.	Stone Cutter.	700 12	1,867	37½	37½
Fritz Kroeger	Plasterer.	465 22	1,551	30	30
Geo. Bischoff.	Lathe.	362 20	1,811	20	20
Wm. Amundson.	Paperhanger.	525 80	2,286	23	23
C. D. Bartlett.	Tinsmith	445 90	2,225	20	20
Patrick Haley	Plumber	720 15	2,057	25	35
Johnnie Wicks	Plumber's Helper ..	310 00	3,100	10	10
Christ. Behrends.	Slate Roofer.	560 00	2,240	25	25
Albert Gross	Composition Roofer..	350 00	1,750	20½	20½
Cornelius Tack.	Well Digger.	225 00	1,500	15	15
Wm. Arnolds.	Awning-maker	345 00	1,725	20	20
John Schmidt	Laborer	340 00	2,260	15	15
Freddie Bird	Apprentice.	130 00	3,100	4½	4
Fritz Schulz.	Teamster.	350 00	2,260	15½	15½
Richard Burke	Foreman.	1,250 10	2,778	45	45

- (1) Total amount of wages paid during the year 1891, \$.....
- (2) Amount of wages paid for labor in month of
 - January,, May,, September,,
 - February,, June,, October,,
 - March,, July,, November,,
 - April,, August,, December,,
- (3) How many of your workmen commenced as apprentices with you?.....
- (4) How many apprentices have you employed in 1891?.....
- (5) Have you any system or rule of promotion of apprentices? If so what are their earnings during the first year?; second year?; third year?; fourth year?
- (6) Is it true that the best workmen in the building trades are those who served as apprentices in Europe?.....
- (7) Do you experience any trouble in hiring first-class workmen? If so, why.....
- (8) Do you find that the best workmen, as a rule, are those who commenced learning their trade before their eighteenth year?.....
- (9) Hours of labor, Summer..... Winter
- (10) If any strike has occurred among the workmen in your employ in 1891, please give particulars.

.....

 (11) Have any accidents occurred to workmen in your employ during 1891?.....
 Please give particulars.....

 (12) Please state manner of payment of wages

In addition to the above the following blank containing inquiries of a somewhat personal and social nature was mailed to workingmen :

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

BUREAU OF LABOR, CENSUS AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.


Report of.....
 Of.....
 County of.....

TRADE QUESTIONS.

- 1. What is your trade?.....
- 2. What wages are paid in your locality, at your trade, per hour, to good workmen ?
 - a. Highestcents.
 - b. Average.....cents.
- 3. During what months of the year do you find employment ?
- 4. How many hours per day do you work —
 - In Winter ?.....
 - In Summer
- 5. What do you consider a fair day's work at your trade?.....
- 6. How long a time is required for an apprentice to become a skilled workman at your trade?.....
- 7. What is the value of a good and complete set of tools?.....

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8. How many days have you worked at your trade the last year?.....
9. How many days, from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, have you lost through lack of work at your trade?.....
10. What were your total earnings at your trade from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892? \$
11. Is employment in the town encouraging enough for men of your trade to acquire homes of their own?.....

 Please explain your answer to question No. 11 as fully as possible, using a separate sheet of paper if necessary.

PERSONAL QUESTIONS.

- a. Name in full

[Not to be published.]

- b. Postoffice address — Residence?.....
 c. Age.....
 d. In what manner and at what times are your wages paid?.....
 e. Do you own a home?.....

Please do not delay filling this blank.

When issued a copy of the Report will be mailed to you.

REMARKS.

Under this head you are invited to write freely upon any subject of interest to wage-workers, with special request to say whether or not you desire your name printed with them.

Following the tables of Wisconsin statistics will be found very valuable data derived from secretaries of building associations in 33 cities of the United States. This information came in response to blanks sent to the parties whose names are appended to each report and of which the following is a copy.

become a skilled workman some never, some three years and others longer. I know some that have worked twenty years and are not workmen yet so it is hard to tell.

William H. Price, Edgerton — As for any one coming here to live the year 1891 was a very good year for building at this place the present year may be somewhat dull as we have to depend on the tobacco crop.

Charles L. Collins, Edgerton — I would say to the carpenters outside of Edgerton, that it would be foolish for any of them to come here to work the next season on account of the tobacco business, that always tells here. When prices and crops are good, the following season is a good one, but tobacco is poor and almost at a stand still and prices are low.

James H. Root, Janesville — I think every man should know a trade as it puts him on a far better footing to earn his living if he has to work for it. And should he be fortunate enough to get into business and should meet with reverses he has something to fall back on which he cannot lose. As a rule the workingman earns all the money he gets. The employer and employe should be on friendly terms and work for the mutual benefit of both parties instead of against each other as many do.

G. E. Turner, Tomah — I don't know as I can say much in the interest of my fellow workmen only this, set your price per day and hold to it, don't cut wages, that is what is killing our trade, at the present time, cheap labor and poor work.

MASONRY.

August Grenke, Appleton. — For the last few years there has been plenty of work for men at my trade (brick laying), in the city of Appleton, but from present appearances the coming season will not be so good.

Chas. Grolling, Beaver Dam. — I did not work at my trade as much last summer as I usually do, as we have a great many poor hands among our masons and that makes the wages lower.

J. P. Stewart, Durand. — I work mostly by the yard or thousand, or contract, not much by the day.

John Lantry, Manitowoc. — I hire my own hod carrier, part of the time he got \$1.50, and part of the time \$1.62½ per day. Was paid weekly, that is the wages paid here to hod carriers.

No. 181, Marshfield. — There is not enough work here for a man of my profession, as there are too many men here in this trade which makes wages low, and not enough work to keep the masons busy.

Jac. Meyers (stone-cutter), Milwaukee. — I find that convict labor is the most injurious to our trade throughout the country.

John M. Orth, (stone carver), Milwaukee. — There are quite a number of men working at this trade here that are not skilled mechanics, so we have considerable trouble in doing work cheap enough. It seems to me that people would rather have work done cheap than to have it done by first class workmen.

Nick Meyers (stone cutter), Milwaukee.— The stone cutting trade is very unhealthy. The average age of stone cutters is from 35 to 40 years.

Vincent Kapuscinski, Milwaukee.— As I have stated in question 10, my earnings in 1891, were \$451, which is not sufficient wages to properly support a large family and pay for other things such as property, etc. Persons must look around to make money some other way if he wants to acquire property and support a family. A man can't work more than five or six months in the year at the plasterer's trade and the rest of the year has to remain idle.

PAINTERS.

Arthur W. Tomkins, Albany -- The manner and time wages are paid is when contract is finished as taken from carpenter or owner of building. Our work is mostly day work. Although I furnish material and labor both for a specified amount. In any case the amount is due when job is completed according to contract.

No. 134, Edgerton -- I am doing business for myself. In summer I keep one or two men. The trouble with the trade here is that a man works one season and calls himself a workman and then branches out for himself which is wrong.

B. L. Johnson, La Crosse-- The painting business is being demoralized. If a law is not passed to compel a young man to learn his trade it will be impossible for the people to get good work done in the future. It would be better for a young man if he did not earn a dollar before he was 20 years old except for his living, he would by that time perhaps know the value of money.

HOME OWNERSHIP.

MASONS.

Replies to the question: Is employment in the town where you live encouraging enough for men of your trade to acquire homes of their own?

John Nitzband, Appleton -- I think there is. Because there is a great deal of work going on here through the summer. This I think is encouraging for a man to own a home of his own. I know several masons here that have built two or three houses. The prospects are good for plenty of work here.

Gust Hamann, Appleton -- In reply I will state that any mason here can secure his own home if he saves his earnings. The season of 1891 has proved to be a very good one which can not be said of every one prior to this.

John Grolling, Beaver Dam -- Yes sir. If they are steady and saving they can have homes of their own.

J. P. Stewart, Durand -- No.

John Benson, La Crosse — Yes. If they save their money they can have a home of their own.

Andrew R. Warsau, Madison — No.

John Lantry, Manitowoc — Yes it was last year and will be this year. But it was discouraging for the last thirty years, but we are now prospering in the building line and it looks as if it would continue so in the future. Everything looks prosperous and our city is improving fast.

No. 181. Marshfield — No. A man cannot have his own home here as he does not earn enough.

John A. Vogle, Marshfield -- There is not. There are too many stone masons here and at their trade the whole year through would not be able to support their families if they did not work at any thing else.

Nick Meyers, Milwaukee -- Yes.

John M. Orth, Milwaukee — Yes. Providing there is enough building going on to give steady employment to masons.

Jac Meyers, Milwaukee -- Yes. Good industrious men can get homes of their own.

Vincent Kapuscinski, Milwaukee -- Yes. But he must be very careful with the money that he earns at his trade or he will not have a cent when the year comes around.

If there was work at the trade the year round then I could do so, otherwise not.

The wages paid are large but at the same time take it on an average the year round I do not make as much as a common laborer does.

Theo. Schramka, Milwaukee -- Some have homes and some have not, it depends on how much work one has.

William H. Date, Monroe -- If they are good workmen and let drink alone and take care of their money. But a man must be steady and industrious.

Stephen A. J. Bird, Richland Center -- Yes. A man can have a home here if he saves his money and don't live too high. I can save money here, the only trouble is that there is nothing to do here in the winter.

Henry Street, Tomah -- I think it is, especially if he works at all branches of the trade, but to take any one of them alone especially brick I do not think it is. There are about six masons here now, enough to do all the work there is here, if there were more masons here I do not think they would be able to acquire homes.

No. 234. Two Rivers -- Yes. If wages are not run down and the town overstocked with workmen there is a chance for a man to accumulate enough to buy himself a comfortable home.

Carl Stiemke, Watertown — It is not, for the reason that all the masons in the city do not have steady employment.

HOME OWNERSHIP.

CARPENTERS.

Replies to the question: Is employment in the town where you live encouraging enough for men of your trade to acquire homes of their own?

Garet H. Meinert, Albany — Yes. If they will be industrious and save their earnings. I have a home of my own and have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb.

Henry Hoffman, Appleton — Yes. For we are kept busy all the time.

Chas. L. Storms, Burlington — It is not. There are so many workmen that work at the trade for \$1.50 per day, that the work does not last long enough in the summer to give a good workman a chance to gain a home; the contractors acquire the homes, not the men that do the work. I do not know of more than one or two carpenters that own homes. I have a home started and will have it completed and own it if I live long enough and have my health. It will be a long pull for a home just the same.

F. Stark, Edgerton — No.

W. H. Price, Edgerton — No.

Charles L. Collins, Edgerton — No it is not. About two-thirds of the carpenters of Edgerton are obliged to seek other employment through the summer, or go to other towns for work; work was quite good last year, but the outlook for the coming season is bad.

John Wille, Edgerton — No.

Samuel C. Church, Eau Claire — It is. But it is necessary for a man to be very careful and close in the management of his earnings.

D. M. Jordan, Eau Claire — It is.

James H. Root, Janesville — It is. Most of the carpenters make a good living and have comfortable homes, especially contractors. Business has been good the past year, with prospects of being fully as good or better the coming year. I began the carpenter trade last spring, and as work slackened account of weather, began learning the cabinet trade in a furniture factory.

John E. E. Van Vranken, Janesville — Yes.

Drake Bros., La Crosse — Yes.

Bert Nason, Marshfield — Yes. Most carpenters follow their trade the year round; own homes here.

Geo. W. Jenks, Merrill — Not unless they are good mechanics.

Theodore Lentz, Milwaukee — No. Too many out of employment.

Peter Tieg, Milwaukee — It is fair enough under the circumstances, if a man wants to work for ten cents per hour he can get work the year round and ruin his tools. If he asks a good salary when work ought to justify it he gets as much as twenty-two cents per hour.

August F. Wolfgram, Milwaukee — About two-thirds of the carpenters own homes.

S. A. Groesbeck, Ripon—Some acquire homes of their own by being very economical, they cannot indulge in luxuries and have to make every dollar do its best. The season just closed has been an unusual one in this city, every one could work that wanted to; at times could not get help enough. How it will be the coming season time can only tell.

George E. Turner, Tomah—For first-class workmen.

Frank Christian, Wausau—Yes.

HOME OWNERS.

PAINTERS.

Replies to the question: Is employment in the town where you live encouraging enough for men of your trade to acquire homes of their own?

Arthur W. Tomkins, Albany—If men following their trade can go to a larger place for winter employment, as it is impossible in this small place for all painters to find work through the winter. If it is with others as with me they can work at another trade when cold weather and storms prevent outside work, then they can obtain homes.

James D. Palmer, Albany—It is not. Men that employ you grind you down to the last cent. And if you want to buy a home and ask for a loan they will ask you the highest per cent possible and want you to mortgage everything you have. There is no inducement here whatever.

No. 134, Edgerton—It is not. The town is too small, three men could do all the painting here for the last three or four years.

B. L. Johnson, La Crosse—No. It will be hard hereafter for a painter to acquire a home of his own here. So many start in for themselves that don't know anything about the business. They are the ones generally that the boss painters don't want. We should have trade laws and prohibition laws. The painters generally commence drinking about the time they become good workmen.

TRADE NOTES.

Replies to the question: "What do you consider a fair day's work at your trade?"

MASONRY.

No. 311. A man averaging 1,200 brick.

No. 47. 100 yards of plastering and from one to three thousand bricks.

No. 24. Plastering 150 yards.

No. 116. A good average is 1,250 bricks and 100 yards of plastering.

No. 124. Plastering 150 yards.

- No. 97. To lay 125 square yards of stone is a good average.
- No. 216. One cord of stone per day.
- No. 223. Plastering 125 yards of browning, 100 yards of finishing or 100 feet of stone in the wall.
- No. 212 Plastering 125 yards; laying brick, 3,000.
- No. 83. About 200 yards of plastering.
- No. 76. In brick lying from 1,200 to 1,5000; plastering 125 yards.
- No. 95. Plastering 125 yards, mortar; or 100 yards of finishing; or 50 yards of sand coat in eight hours.
- No. 79. On common cellar work about one cord of stone; on two faced work $\frac{1}{4}$ cord; on bridge work two cords with derrick.
- No. 84. Average about 200 yards of plastering.

CARPENTRY.

- No. 73. Laying 2,500 shingles; 300 feet siding; 700 feet flooring.
- No. 79. Laying 2,500 shingles.
- No. 127. Hanging ten doors.
- No. 260. Four window frames (making).

PAINTING.

- No. 43. 100 yards on straight surface outside work or from 25 to 50 yards inside.
- No. 176. Inside work 50 yards; outside 75 yards.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYERS' STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—Showing the different Rates of Wages per hour in all Branches of the Building Trades. Representing Two Thousand Seven Hundred and One Journeymen.

BRICKLAYERS.

LOCATION.	Number of brick layers rep't'd.	NUMBER OF BRICKLAYERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.											
		52½ cts.	47½ cts.	45 cts.	42½ cts.	40 cts.	37½ cts.	35 cts.	32½ cts.	30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	20 cts.
Albany	2							2					
Appleton	27					1		12	5	6	2	1	
Beaver Dam	3									1		2	1
Burlington	1									1			
Durand	2												1
Edgerton	1									1		1	
Ft. Howard	1									1			
Janesville	10							1		8		1	
La Crosse	27		6	8		18							
Madison	7							1		3		3	
Manitowoc	2											2	
Marshfield	3							2				1	
Merrill	1					1							
Milwaukee	58	2	3	7	14	27	3			2			
Richland Center	1												1
Ripon	5									2		3	
Rhineland	2			2									
Sheboygan	1						1						
Sparta	4								3	1			
Superior	12					12							
Tomah	2									1		1	
Two Rivers	1												1
Watertown	9									4	4		1
Totals	182	2	9	17	14	54	4	18	8	30	6	15	5

NOTE.—Milwaukee, four sewer masons at 70 cents per hour.

STONE MASONS.

LOCATION.	Number of stone masons reported.	NUMBER OF STONE MASONS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.									
		45 cts.	42½ cts.	40 cts.	37½ cts.	35 cts.	32½ cts.	30 cts.	29½ cts.	25 cts.	20 cts.
Albany.....	5							2	3		
Appleton.....	19						2	14	1	2	
Beaver Dam.....	8							1	1	5	2
Burlington.....	1							1			
Durand.....	1							2			
Edgerton.....	2										
Ft. Atkinson.....	5									2	3
Ft. Howard.....	1							1			
Janesville.....	9					1	6			2	
La Crosse.....	4					2	1	1			
Madison.....	6							3		3	
Marshfield.....	4						1	1	1	1	
Merrill.....	1				1						
Milwaukee.....	19	6	1	3	4	5					
Monroe.....	2									1	1
Oconomowoc.....	4									4	
Portage.....	2									1	1
Rhineland.....	1				1						
Rice Lake.....	1								1		
Ripon.....	6							2		3	1
Sheboygan.....	2				2						
Sparta.....	5								1	2	2
Su verior.....	11							11			
Tomah.....	3						2			1	
Two Rivers.....	3								1	2	
Waupaca.....	2							2			
Watertown.....	4								3		1
Totals.....	181	6	1	3	8	8	12	41	12	29	11

REPORT OF THE

PLASTERERS.

LOCATION.	Number of plasterers reported.	NUMBER OF PLASTERERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR HERE SPECIFIED:											
		45 cts.	42½ cts.	40 cts.	37½ cts.	35 cts.	32½ cts.	30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.	15 cts.
Albany	12					3		4		2			
Appleton	7							4	1	1		3	1
Beaver Dam	1								1				
Durand	2							1				1	
Ft. Atkinson	1									1			
La Crosse	4			1				3					
Madison	3							2					
Manitowoc	2						1	2					
Marshfield	2								2				
Merrill	2							1	1				
Milwaukee	37	7	14	12	1	3							
Oconomowoc	10								4	6			
Portage	2							1	1				
Richla'd Cent'r	1											1	
Rhineland	2							2					
Sheboygan	2			1									
Sparta	3					1		1	1				
Superior	14					14							
Tomah	2							1	1				
Watertown	1											1	
Totals	110	7	14	14	1	21	3	20	5	12	6	6	1

STONE CUTTERS.

LOCATION.	Number of stone cutters reported.	NUMBER OF STONE CUTTERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR HERE SPECIFIED:						
		60 cts.	50 cts.	35 cts.	30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	22 cts.
Appleton	7				7			
Edgerton	2				2			
Janesville	2				1			
La Crosse	5				2	1		1
Madison	7				3	2		2
Milwaukee	18		3	14				1
Monroe	1							1
Portage	2							2
Watertown	4						4	
Totals	48		3	14	2	15	7	6

HOD CARRIERS.

Location.	Number of hod carriers reported.	NUMBER OF HOD CARRIERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.							
		27½ cts.	25 cts.	22 cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.	15 cts.	13½ cts.	12½ cts.
Appleton	14						14		
Beaver Dam	5							2	3
Burlington	1						1		
Darlington	3						2		1
Ft. Howard	1						1		
Janesville	15						15		
La Crosse	6				6				
Madison	17				1	2	14		
Milwaukee	83	1	26	50	1	5			
Oconomowoc	6						6		
Portage	2						2		
Rhineland	4			4					
Rice Lake	1						1		
Ripon	3					3			
Sheboygan	1			1					
Sparta	2							2	
Superior	43					40	3		
Tomah	1						1		
Watertown	4							4	
Wausau	3						3		
Totals	215	1	26	55	8	50	63	8	4

MORTAR MIXERS.

LOCATION.	Number of mortar mixers reported.	NUMBER OF MORTAR MIXERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.			
		20 cents	17½ cents	15 cents	12½ cents
Beaver Dam	2				2
Janesville	4			4	
La Crosse	5	5			
Milwaukee	9		4	5	
Oconomowoc	4			4	
Sparta	1			1	
Watertown	2			2	
Totals	27	5	4	16	2

REPORT OF THE

CARPENTERS.

LOCATION.	No. of carpenters reported.	NUMBER OF HOUSE CARPENTERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.													
		30 cts.	28 cts.	27½ cts.	27 cts.	26 cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	22 cts.	21 cts.	20 cts.	18 cts.	17½ cts.	15 cts.	12½ cts.
Albany.....	10						5				5				
Appleton..	3						2				1				
Beaver Dam..	3						3								
Beloit....	4						4								
Burlington..	6						5	1							
Darlington..	6						4	2							
Durand.....	3						3								
Eau Claire..	47						3	3			23		8	10	
Edgerton....	33						4	3			3		7	14	2
Ft H ward..	41							1			23		3	9	5
Hudson.....	3						2	1							
Janesville..	52						3	5			18		7	18	1
La Crosse..	15	5		4			2	2			2				
Lancaster..	8						2	3			2		1		
Madison....	49	1					9	9	30				8		1
Marshfield..	20	1					5	2			3		9		2
Merrill....	10						2						1		
Milwaukee..	423	31	16	110	5	38	137	35	8	10	20	3	1		1
Oconomowoc	25						2	4			1		4		
Portage....	11			4			2	3			15		1		
Ripon.....	25	2					1	3			1		4		
Sheboygan..	7			2			4	1			8		6	3	2
Sparta.....	9						4	4							
Stoughton..	6							3			1		1	3	
Superior...	31	2					29				1		2		
Tomah.....	4	1					2				1				
Watertown..	5												5		
Waupaca....	7			1			2	4					1		
Wausau....	12	4					6				1				
Totals.....	878	47	16	121	5	38	243	108	8	10	134	3	61	56	14

NOTE.—Superior — One at 40 cents per hour; Milwaukee, four at 23 cents per hour.

PAPERHANGERS.

LOCATION.	Number of paperhangers reported.	NUMBER OF PAPERHANGERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.					
		30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.
La Crosse....	12	2		4	1		1
Madison.....	3			3	1	4	
Milwaukee..	25	10	15				
Oconomowoc	6				2	3	
Portage....	2			1		1	
Ripon.....	5			5			
Sparta.....	2				1	1	
Watertown..	5	1			2	1	1
Totals.....	60	13	15	14	6	10	2

HOUSE PAINTERS.

LOCATION.	Number of house painters reported.	NUMBER OF HOUSE PAINTERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR HERE SPECIFIED.						
		32½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	20	17½ cts.	15 cts.	12½ cts.
Albany.....	7		2		5			
Durand.....	1				1			
Eau Claire.....	3				2			
Egerton.....	4		3			1		
Ft. Howard.....	2				2	1		
La Crosse.....	38			1	25	6	5	1
Madison.....	13		1		5	4	2	1
Marshfield.....	1		1					
Merrill.....	1				1			
Milwaukee.....	50		46		4			
Oconomowoc.....	14			2	6		4	2
Portage.....	5		2	1	2			
Ripon.....	5				2	1	1	1
Sparta.....	6		3	2	1			
Superior.....	7		4	3				
Tomah.....	1		1					
Watertown.....	9		1		1	3	2	2
Totals.....	167	4	63	6	57	16	14	7

GRAINERS.

LOCATION.	Number of grainers reported.	NUMBER OF GRAINERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR HERE SPECIFIED			
		35 cts.	30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.
Lacrosse.....	1				
Milwaukee.....	9		7	2	1
Watertown.....	3	1			2
Totals.....	13	1	7	2	3

REPORT OF THE

SIGN PAINTERS.

LOCATION.	Number of sign painters reported.	NUMBER OF SIGN PAINTERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.		
		30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.
La Crosse.....	2	1	.....	1
Milwaukee.....	5	3	2	.....
Oconomowoc.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	8	4	2	2

DECORATORS.

LOCATION.	Number of decorators reported.	NUMBER OF DECORATORS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.					
		50 cts.	35 cts.	30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.
La Crosse.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Milwaukee.....	6	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
Oconomowoc.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Watertown.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	15	4	4	2	2	1	2

CALCIMINERS.

LOCATION.	Number of calciminers reported.	RATES PER HOUR.			
		27½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.
La Crosse.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	4	.....	1	2	1
Ripon.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals.....	9	2	4	2	1

PLUMBERS.

LOCATION.	Number of plumbers reported.	NUMBER OF PLUMBERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.							
		40 cts.	35 cts.	32½ cts.	30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.
La Crosse.....	11		1		7	3			
Madison.....	3	1	2						
Milwaukee.....	15	4	3	1	4	1	1	1	
Oconomowoc.....	3							2	1
Watertown.....	6		2		1		3		
Totals.....	38	5	8	1	12	4	4	3	1

PLUMBERS' HELPERS.

LOCATION.	Number of plumbers' helpers reported.	NUMBER OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.						
		17½ cts.	15 cts.	12½ cts.	10 cts.	7½ cts.	6 cts.	5 cts.
La Crosse.....	15		2		2	5	3	3
Milwaukee.....	20		8	2	2	2	1	5
Oconomowoc.....	4		2	2				
Watertown.....	5	1	1	2	1			
Totals.....	44	1	13	6	5	7	4	8

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

LOCATION.	Number of steam and gasfitters reported.	NUMBER OF STEAM AND GAS FITTERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.					
		30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.
La Crosse.....	8	1	2	3		2	
Madison.....	1					1	
Milwaukee.....	28		18		3	2	3
Watertown.....	8	3		2		1	1
Totals.....	45	4	20	8	3	6	4

REPORT OF THE

LATHERS.

LOCATION.	Number of lathers reported.	RATES PER HOUR.			
		30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.
Milwaukee.....	25	2	9	14	.....
Oconomowoc.....	10	.....	.....	4	6
Totals.....	35	2	9	18	6

NOTE. — Lathers as a rule throughout the state work by the yard.

SEWER LAYERS.

LOCATION.	Number of sewer layers reported.	NUMBER OF SEWER LAYERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.			
		30 cts.	25 cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.
La Crosse.....	9	.....	.....	4	5
Milwaukee.....	29	7	5	17	.....
Oconomowoc.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals.....	40	7	7	21	5

SEWER DIGGERS.

LOCATION.	Number of sewer diggers reported.	NUMBER OF SEWER DIGGERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR HERE SPECIFIED.			
		17½ cts.	16¾ cts.	15 cts.	13½ cts.
La Crosse.....	16	.....	.....	4	12
Milwaukee.....	56	1	8	47	.....
Oconomowoc.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals.....	78	1	8	57	12

FRESCO PAINTERS.

LOCATION.	Number of fresco painters reported.	RATES PER HOUR.				
		45 cts.	40 cts.	35 cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.
Milwaukee	17			16	1	
Oconomowoc.....	2					2
Watertown.....	2	1	1			
Totals.....	21	1	1	16	1	2

TINSMITHS.

LOCATION.	Number of tin smiths reported.	NUMBER OF TINSMITHS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.							
		30 cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.	16⅔ cts.	15 cts.	12½ cts.
La Crosse.....	11		3		8				
Madison.....	4		1	1	2				
Milwaukee.....	44	1	9	4	11	4	7	6	2
Oconomowoc.....	2				2				
Portage.....	4			1	1	1	1		
Sparta.....	2		2						
Watertown.....	5			1	1	1		1	1
Totals.....	72	1	15	7	25	6	8	7	3

HOUSE MOVERS.

LOCATION.	Number of house movers reported.	NUMBER WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR HERE SPECIFIED.				
		35 cts.	27½ cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.	15 cts.
Milwaukee.....	31	1	1	7	2	20

REPORT OF THE

LABORERS.

LOCATION.	No of laborers reported.	NUMBER OF LABORERS WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.							
		20 cts.	19 cts.	17½ cts.	15 cts.	13½ cts.	12½ cts.	11¼ cts.	10 cts.
Janesville	11				11				
La Crosse	56			3	19	24	10		
Madison	15				15				
Milwaukee	121	2	11	10	61	26	8	1	2
Oconomowoc	8				8				
Portage	20				5		15		
Ripon	15						15		
Sparta	18				3	2	10	1	2
Watertown	6				6				
Totals	270	2	11	13	128	52	58	2	4

NOTE.—This table does not include special laborers, such as hod-carriers, sewer diggers or mortar mixers, they being tabulated separately.

MARBLE WORKERS.

LOCATION.	Number of marble workers reported.	RATES PER HOUR.											
		45 cts.	40 cts.	30 cts.	27½ cts.	25 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.	16¾ cts.	15 cts.	13½ cts.	12½ cts.
La Crosse	7			2			1	1	2		1		
Madison	9		1	2		3	1	2					
Milwaukee	104	1	1	4	4	9	10	15	15	4	28	3	10
Portage	6				3		1		1			1	
Sparta	1						1						
Watertown	6		1	1		2	1		1				
Totals	133	1	3	9	7	14	15	18	19	4	29	4	10

Recapitulation table (inset)

image missing/
not available

COMPOSITION — ROOFERS and ASPHALT PAVERS.

LOCATION.	Number of roofers and pavers reported.	NUMBER WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.						
		30 cts.	25 cts.	24 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.	17½ cts.	15 cts.
Milwaukee.	128	3	4	1	2	8	55	55

[SLATERS AND TILE LAYERS.

LOCATION.	Number of slaters reported.	NUMBER WORKING AT THE DIFFERENT RATES PER HOUR, HERE SPECIFIED.		
		30 cts.	22½ cts.	20 cts.
Milwaukee.....	10	5	3	2

REPORT OF THE

TABLE II.—EMPLOYERS' STATISTICS.—*Detailed Pay Roll for every business in the*

Firm Name.	Pay roll for month of January, 1891.	Pay roll for month of February, 1891.	Pay roll for month of March, 1891.	Pay roll for month of April, 1891.	Pay roll for month of May, 1891.
Bentley, Thos. R.....				\$750 66	\$846 13
Busacker, Carl F.....	\$350 00	\$350 00	\$350 00	380 00	370 00
Clos, Peter.....	46 15	89 70	318 30	299 00	215 00
Diecksmeier, John H.....	60 00	75 00	70 00	105 00	208 00
Fredricksdorf, Aug.....			360 40	490 20	470 70
Gloyer, John.....	18 60	18 47	41 95	66 30	69 00
Gruendler, Geo. & Son.....	221 00	168 00	153 00	247 00	132 00
Hahn, Henry G.....	337 00		38 10	136 25	321 53
Hahn, Ernest.....	472 80	428 30	511 05	588 00	434 09
Hegemann, H. W.....					55 00
Heidemann & Galke.....	463 00	370 00	530 00	552 00	275 00
Heintz, Louis.....				145 60	193 35
Homrighausen & Co.....					
Horn, John P.....	200 00	180 00	160 00	100 00	500 00
Karter, Wm.....	220 00	288 00	288 00	288 00	384 00
Kohlmetz, Wm.....	285 72	193 15	256 62	174 55	85 12
Meyers, J. A. & Co.....	340 00	460 00	580 00	670 00	760 00
Osang, Gustave H.....		79 62	276 00	412 67	417 50
Roberts, C. B. & Bro.....	2,000 00	1,040 00	250 00	559 00	346 00
Roeden, John, & Son.....	355 38	163 32	430 32	194 11	363 35
Rieser Bros.....	1,035 00	905 00	961 00	690 00	890 00
Rutz, Wm.....	150 00	150 00	175 00	200 00	180 00
Stingemahl, Ed.....	147 00	105 00	165 00	194 00	345 00
Stoll, John.....	61 00		75 00	136 00	143 00
Thielen, M. C.....			25 00	235 50	220 00
Ueckert, Ch.....	400 00	400 00	400 00	100 00	300 00
Wallschlaiger, H., Jr.....	157 68	305 69		178 92	300 71
Total.....	\$7,380 33	\$5,774 25	\$6,412 74	\$7,942 76	\$8,824 48

month of the Year 1889, made by twenty-seven Building Contractors, doing city of Milwaukee.

Pay roll for month of June, 1891.	Pay roll for month of July, 1891.	Pay roll for month of August, 1891.	Pay roll for month of September, 1891.	Pay roll for month of October, 1891.	Pay roll for month of November, 1891.	Pay roll for month of December, 1891.
\$457 60	\$805 95	\$2,353 14	\$2,754 92	\$1,154 99	\$71 34	.....
400 00	120 00	50 00	.....	.....	80 00	\$150 00
199 20	272 00	147 00	162 56	213 00	240 69	363 40
315 00	340 00	280 00	203 00	115 00	84 95	.....
580 00	534 00	560 30	520 40	560 00	455 00	415 60
109 00	127 36	186 87	259 46	350 06	181 46	.....
291 00	619 00	740 00	968 00	810 00	800 00	600 00
153 95	123 10	62 98	137 40	62 76	72 00	15 63
231 60	517 00	775 60	634 00	774 00	311 20	289 25
55 00	127 25	711 96	530 00	584 38	391 48	191 00
635 00	705 00	680 00	625 00	570 00	380 00	266 00
134 12	.....	395 78	350 76	247 23	90 44	106 96
248 92	180 21	2,859 43	3,446 66	3,836 20	2,196 02	1,449 84
600 00	700 00	600 00	550 00	180 00	160 00	88 40
384 00	320 00	387 00	1,175 00	1,412 00	1,097 00	350 00
272 20	317 91	137 99	75 84	13 72	135 88	133 97
824 00	960 00	812 00	600 00	560 00	209 00	.....
415 60	337 60	337 60	327 70	330 70	25 75	.....
810 00	1,250 00	1,060 00	2,515 55	1,590 00	2,100 00	1,720 00
365 97	325 87	385 25	391 48	335 44	281 40	263 71
1,340 00	1,635 00	1,792 00	2,110 00	1,960 00	2,312 00	1,600 00
225 00	250 00	250 00	260 00	260 00	240 00	210 00
371 00	368 00	1,550 00	1,396 00	919 00	769 00	573 00
181 00	270 70	229 70	282 80	199 60	250 69	253 60
180 50	300 70	276 80	77 00	32 00	10 00	.....
500 00	800 00	800 00	700 00	600 00	500 00	500 00
345 50	592 28	512 25	575 24	472 21	542 80	803 56
\$10,625 16	\$12,899 63	\$18,863 66	\$24,648 77	\$17,483 29	\$14,048 10	\$10,343 94

TABLE III — EMPLOYERS' STATISTICS.— *Detailed Pay-roll for every outside of the*

FIRM NAME.	Location.	Pay-Roll for month of January, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of February, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of March, 1891.
Wm. Deevall.....	Appleton..			
George Hilts.....	Augusta.....	\$92 50	\$98 00	\$96 00
Voorhees & Diener.....	Burlington.....	3 95	8 70	16 87
Henry Bruenn.....	Durand.....			
E. M. Fish & Co.....	Eau Claire.....	281 72	236 72	280 74
G. W. Price.....	Edgerton.....			
Thos. McComb.....	Ft. Atkinson.....			
B. F. Garlock.....	Ft. Howard.....	136 25		20 37
Niels Hanson.....	Ft. Howard.....	20 00	5 00	73 00
James Shearer.....	Janesville.....	28 95	47 32	78 64
Wray & Blair.....	Janesville.....	192 13	43 89	90 86
D. Wallace & Son.....	La Crosse.....			63 32
Wm. Owens.....	Madison.....	400 00	400 00	400 00
Jacob Seiler.....	Madison.....			
F. F. Vannedom.....	Marshfield.....	168 97	560 50	319 15
A. H. Barber.....	Merrill.....			
H. C. Bock & Bro.....	Rhineland.....			
M. Lambert.....	Ripon.....			
Wendt & Brockman.....	Sheboygan.....	14 34	10 04	10 00
F. G. Hill.....	Stoughton.....			
Feeney & Sheehan.....	Superior.....			
A. G. Townsend.....	Superior.....	150 00	188 00	200 50
E. A. Daherr.....	Tomah.....			63 27
Chas. Kirt.....	Two Rivers.....			
Total.....		\$1,488 81	\$1,598 29	\$1,712 72

month of the year 1889, made by Building Contractors, doing business city of Milwaukee.

Pay-Roll for month of April, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of May, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of June, 1881.	Pay-Roll for month of July, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of August, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of September, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of October, 1891.	Pay-Roll for month of November, 1891.	Pay Roll for month of December, 1891.
\$143 50	\$218 75	\$343 39	\$695 51	\$539 73	\$1,025 76	\$634 51	\$427 00	\$79 54
163 00	116 25	102 00	80 00	146 50	148 75	162 35	170 50	160 50
131 70	253 97	425 95	508 74	364 09	268 75	247 28	90 57	59 75
	90 00	102 00	120 00	100 00	150 00	40 00		
776 78	1,605 19	1,355 30	1,345 15	1,513 96	858 38	872 32	525 36	305 02
50 00	380 00	390 00	365 00	485 00	515 00	435 00	81 50	31 45
50 00	185 00	288 00	300 00	225 00	185 00	165 00	140 50	62 00
107 87	324 50	394 33	478 75	377 30	419 62	392 37	380 75	186 62
350 00	600 00	540 00	493 00	287 00	397 00	263 00	164 00	158 00
689 21	1,899 89	3,731 73	2,430 16	2,626 37	2,604 00	4,150 00	1,547 00	1,820 00
136 11	374 25	723 66	577 25	777 25	600 90	648 25	476 93	197 61
12 37	154 73	799 42	1,604 18	1,385 79	468 53	534 08	361 76	2 55
400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
144 18	219 00	229 00	293 25	322 44	298 20	221 00	189 50	163 93
254 10	506 20	478 24	501 72	420 11	286 75	210 85	186 44	94 50
100 00	200 20	267 00	235 00	410 00	550 35	245 00	250 75	205 95
204 43	340 62	278 12	241 43	410 10	201 50	108 06	90 10	
100 00	200 00	275 00	150 00	150 00				
214 70	886 34	884 25	307 05	679 16	600 61	438 52	198 76	128 97
25 00	100 00	106 00	108 00	112 00	105 40	106 27	35 00	45 00
	200 00	350 00	325 75	147 00				
276 00	380 00	687 00	886 00	1,162 00	1,283 00	1,827 00	1,366 00	485 00
187 12	539 60	784 72	1,218 15	2,430 20	1,857 18	764 15	143 25	
20 00	140 00	175 00	190 00	186 00	186 00			
\$4,586 07	\$10,214 40	\$15,140 11	\$13,604 09	\$13,157 00	\$13,210 68	\$12,925 01	\$7,225 67	\$4,586 39

EMPLOYER'S TRADE NOTES.

A. S. HOWE, Ripon.—Permit me to offer my suggestions in regard to the claim of foreign born workmen being better mechanics than those who have learned their trade in this country; this is to my mind not supported by the mechanics I have employed. Give me a bright American mechanic every time.

The trade schools I believe to be the correct way to educate our apprentices. The National Association of Builders is doing a good work in harmonizing the relations between architects, builders and clients, and the uniform contract, if universally adopted, would be a welcome benefit to all. The lien laws in this state are pretty good, but a revision of some of them could be made beneficial to workmen.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Comparative Rates paid per Hour in six main Branches of the Building Trades, in thirty three cities of the United States.

NAMES OF CITIES.	Masonry.	Carpentry.	Painting, etc.	Plumbing, etc.	Roofing.	Common Labor.	General rates per hour for all branches of the building trades.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	40.8	25.5	27.8	29.1	21.6	15.0	27.9
Bismark, N. D.....	40.0	27.5	28.2	33.0	30.0	20.0	30.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	26.3	23.0	26.6	31.5	27.7	18.0	27.8
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	32.2	18.7	25.6	26.0	28.7	11 *	24.8
Chicago, Ill.....	50.0	30.5	41.2	35.8	35.5	21.2	35.1
Denver, Col.....	64.4	32.3	48.7	47.8	35.3	21.8	38.1
Detroit, Mich.....	38.6	24.3	28.0	29.6	29.0	15.0	28.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	43.3	30.0	30.0	35.0	25.0	15.0	29.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	35.6	23.3	36.2	30.0	25.0	12.5	27.7
Louisville, Ky.....	42.9	25.0	28.0	31.4	18.3	12.5	23.6
Lynn, Mass.....	42.0	30.0	35.9	29.5	31.6	22.2	29.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	33.3	22.5	32.5	43.7	25.0	17.5	30.7
Mobile, Ala.....	37.5	26.6	30.0	39 *	27.5	15.0	26.0
New Orleans, La.....	37.3	25.9	33.1	39 *	26 *	10.5	30.0
Norfolk, Va.....	42.7	27.0	33.7	25.0	30.0	15.0	28.9
Omaha, Neb.....	48.8	26.5	40.0	36.6	31.6	22.5	33.7
Peoria, Ill.....	48.0	28.3	35.7	38.0	30.0	19.4	33.1
Philadelphia, Penn.....	43.3	33.0	33 *	39 *	24.4	11 *	33.2
Pittsburg, Penn.....	41.0	27.6	47.4	38.3	28.6	15.0	35.7
Portland, Me.....	33.5	25.0	27.5	29.6	50.0	18.0	27.0
Portland, Ore.....	61.2	38.3	31.6	40.0	40.0	20.0	36.9
Providence, R. I.....	35.8	29.0	31.2	26.0	23.3	15.0	26.9
Pueblo, Col.....	54.2	32.6	51.5	50.0	37.5	21.8	39.7
Saginaw, Mich.....	36.0	22.3	30.6	28.0	25.0	15.0	27.5
Sioux City, Iowa.....	46.6	25.0	31.2	35.0	25.0	17.5	29.5
St. Joseph, Mo.....	40.0	29.9	27.5	32.9	20.0	15.0	26.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	51.6	35.0	30.0	35.0	35.0	18.5	30.1
St. Paul, Minn.....	31.6	25.0	26.8	34.4	26.6	17.5	29.4
Superior, Wis.....	39.5	24.0	28.1	40.5	26.6	20.0	28.1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	40.0	22.5	25.0	30.0	21.6	15.0	29.0
Vicksburg, Miss.....	38.3	25.8	36.8	38 *	30.0	10.0	27.9
Wilmington, Del.....	37.0	27.3	41.5	30.5	24.4	13.5	25.2
Worcester, Mass.....	38.3	24.1	25.0	30.0	22.7	18.5	26.1
General rate per hour, for 33 cities.....	41.5	27.1	33.6	33.7	28.4	16.7	29.6

* Plus.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by John P. Hoagland, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer	In Winter.		
Stone Masons.....	10	8	40	40
Bricklayers.....	10	8	40	45
Plasterers.....	10	8	40	35-40
Lathers.....	10	8	30	27½-30
Hoist Carriers.....	10	8	20	20-22
Carpenters —				
Rough.....	10	8	25	20-22
Regular.....	10	8	27½	25
Finishers.....	10	8	30	27½
Stone Cutters.....	10	8	25	40-45
House Painters (general).....	10	8	30	20-25
Grainers.....	10	8	30	27½-30
Fresco.....	10	8	30	30
Sign.....	10	8	20	30
Paperhangers.....	10	8	25	25-30
Plumbers.....	10	8	35	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	10	8	35	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	10	8	20	25-30
Helpers.....	10	8	20	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	8	30	25
Roofers —				
Composition.....	10	8	30	20
Gravel.....	10	8	30	20
Diggers.....	10	8	20	15
General common laborers.....	10	8	20	12½-17

General rate for Bismarck, per hour..... 30.5 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by J. C. Almendinger, Secretary Builder's Association Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	9	cts. 36	40
Bricklayers	9	9	36	45
Plasterers	9	8	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	35-40
Lathers*	yard.	yard.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Hod Carriers	9	8	15	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough	9	9	21-25	20-22
Finishers	9	9	21-25	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stone Cutters	8	8	1st 44 2d 38	40-45
House Painters (general)	9	8	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	21-25
Grainers	9	8	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Fresco	9	8	25	30
Sign	9	8	25	30
Paperhangers †				
Decorators	9	8	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Plumbers	9	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	35-40
Steam Fitters	9	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	20-25
Gas Fitters	9	9	28	25-30
Helpers ‡				7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	9	25	25
Roofers—				
Slate	10	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	25
(Composition)	10	9	25	20
Gravel	10	9	25	20
Diggers	9	9	15-20	15
General common laborers	9	9	18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS — * Lathers receive 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard. † Paperhangers are paid by the roll, 20 cents. ‡ Helpers receive from \$2 to \$9 per week. J. C. Almendinger, Sec'y.

General rate for Buffalo, per hour..... 27.8 cents.
General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by J. B. Hawkins, Esq., editor United Labor.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
			cts.	cts.
Stone Masons.....	9	9	35-40	40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	36 ³ / ₈	45
Plasterers.....	10	10	20	35-40
Lathers.....	10	10	15	27 ¹ / ₂ -30
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	12 ¹ / ₂	20-22
Carpenters - rough.....	10	10	15-30	20-22
Regular.....	10	10	18-22 ¹ / ₂	25
Finishers.....	10	10	20-25	27 ¹ / ₂
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	42 ¹ / ₂	40-45
House Painters (general).....	10	9	15-30	20-25
Grainers.....	10	9	20-25	27 ¹ / ₂ -30
Fresco.....	10	9	30-40	30
Sign.....	10	10	25-30	30
Paperhangers*.....				
Decorators.....	10	8	25-30	27 ¹ / ₂ -30
Plumbers.....	10	9	27 ¹ / ₂ -30	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	10	9	27 ¹ / ₂ -30	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	10	9	25-27 ¹ / ₂	25-30
Helpers.....	10	9	15-17 ¹ / ₂	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	9	20-25	25
Roofers - Slate.....	10	9	27 ¹ / ₂ -30	25
General common laborers.....	10	10	10-12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂ -17 ¹ / ₂

REMARKS. - * Paperhangers work by the roll, 15 to 20 cents per roll. The above is an average. The bricklayers, stone cutters and plumbers are governed by Union prices, several of the others are organized but have not adopted a scale of prices.

General rate for Chattanooga, per hour..... 24.7 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade — Reported by James Johns, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	8	8	cts. 50	cts. 40
Bricklayers	8	8	50	45
Plasterers	8	8	50	35-40
Lathers	8	8	35-40	27½-30
Hod Carriers	8	8	20-25	20-22
Carpenters —				
Rough	8 & 9		20-25	20-22
Regular	8	8	30-40	25
Finishers	8	8	30-40	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	50	40-45
House Painters (general)	8	8	25-35	20-25
Grainers	8	8	30-40	27½-30
Fresco	8	8	40-60	30
Sign	8	8	40-60	30
Paperhangers*				
Decorators	8	8	40-60	27½-30
Plumbers	8	8	35-40	35-40
Steam Fitters	8	8	35-40	20-25
Gas Fitters	8	8	30-35	25-30
Helpers	8	8	20-30	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	8	8	25-40	25
Roofers —				
Slate†	8-10	8-10		
Composition	10	9	20-35	20
Gravel	10	9	20-35	20
Diggers	8	8	17½-25	15
General common laborers	8	8	1½-25	12½-17½

REMARKS.— * Paperhangers work by the piece. † Slate roofers receive \$3 to \$4 per day

Highest general rate, for Chicago, per hour..... 35.1 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

DENVER, COLORADO.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by Geo. F. Harvey, Secretary Master Builders' Association.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons*	8	8	56.2	40
Bricklayers	8	8	62½	45
Carpenters—				
Rough	8	8	25	20-22
Regular	8	8	34.2	25
Finishers	8	8	37½	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	56.2	40-45
House Painters (general)	8	8	32½	20-25
Grainers	8	8	62½	27½-30
Fresco	8	8	50	30
Sign	8	8	50	30
Paperhangers	8	8	37½	25-30
Decorators	8	8	37½	27½-30
Plumbers	8	8	50	35-40
Steam Fitters	8	8	50	20-25
Gas Fitters	8	8	43½	25-50
Helpers	8	8	15.6	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	8	8	37½	25
Roofers—				
Slate	8	8	43½	25
Composition	8	8	31.2	20
Gravel	8	8	31.2	20
Diggers†	8	8	21.8	15
General common laborers	8	8	21.8	12½-17½

REMARKS.—*Most all branches of trade are working 8 hours per day in our city; there are instances of 9 hours per day, but it is not the rule. † In winter \$1.50 per day.

General rate for Denver, per hour 38.1 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27 9 cents.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by W. J. Stapleton, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	9	cts.	
Bricklayers.....	9	9	36	40
Plasters.....	9	9	40	45
Lathers.....	8	9	40	35-40
Carpenters -	8	9	30	27½-30
Rough.....	9	.....	23	20-22
Regular.....	9	.....	25	25
Finishers.....	9	.....	25	27½
Stone Cutters.....	8	.....	47	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	8	22	20-25
Grainers.....	9	8	30	27½-30
Fresco.....	9	8	30	30
Sign.....	9	8	30	30
Paperhangers.....	9	8	30	25-30
Decorators.....	9	8	30	27½-30
Plumbers.....	9	8	33	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	9	8	28	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	9	8	28	25-30
Helpers.....	9	.....	8	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	9	.....	25	25
Roofers -	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate.....	9	.....	27	25
Composition.....	9	.....	30	20
Gravel.....	9	.....	30	20
Diggers.....	10	.....	15	15
General common laborers.....	9	.....	15	12½-17½

General rate for Detroit, per hour 28.2 cents.

General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by Geo. W. Stanley, Secretary Builders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Mason	8	8	45	cts. 40
Bricklayers.....	8	8	50	45
Plasterers.....	8	8	35	34-40
Lathers.....	8	8	35	27-30
Hod Carriers.....	8	8	25	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough.....	8	8	25	20-22
Regular.....	8	8	30	25
Finisher.....	8	8	35	27½
Stone Cutters.....	8	8	45	40-45
House Painters (general).....	8	8	30	20-25
Grainers*.....				
Fresco*.....				
Sign*.....				
Paperhangers†.....	8	8		
Decorators*.....				
Plumbers.....	8	8	35	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	8	8	35	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	8	8	35	25-30
Helpers.....	8	8	15	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....			22½-30	25
Roofers—				
Slate.....	8	8	40	25
Composition.....	8	8	15 to 25	20
Gravel.....	8	8	15 to 25	20
Diggers.....	10	10	15	15
General common laborers.....	10	10	15	12½-17½

REMARKS—*Decorators, grainers, fresco and sign painters work under contract. † Paperhangers work by the roll 10 cents to 25 cents per roll.

General rate for Indianapolis, per hour, 29.5 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27.9 cents.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by C. L. McDonald, Secretary Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS ON LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Bricklayers	9	8	40	45
Plasterers	9	8	35	35-40
Lathers	9	8	20	27½-30
Hod Carriers	9	8	20	20-22
Carpenters —				
Rough	10	9	25	20-22
Regular	10	9	30	25
Finishers	10	9	30	27½
Stone Cutters	9	9	45	40-45
House Painters (general)	9	9	25	20-25
Grainers	9	9	35	27½-30
Fresco	9	9	45	30
Sign	9	9	40	30
Paperhangers	9	9	30	25-30
Decorators	9	9	30	27½-30
Plumbers	9	8	35	35-40
Steam Fitters	9	8	27½	20-25
Gas Fitters	9	8	27½	25-30
Helpers	9	8	9	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	10	27½	25
Roofers —				
Slate	10	10	35	25
Composition	10	10	20	20
Gravel	10	10	20	20
Diggers	9	9	17½	15
General common laborers	10	9	12½	12½-17½

General rate for Kansas City, per hour 27.7 cents.

General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27.9 cents.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by State Bureau of Labor, Lincoln, Neb.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	WAGES PER DAY.		Wages in Milwaukee
	In Summer.	In Winter.	
Stone Masons	\$3 50	\$3 00	\$3 20
Bricklayers.....	2 25	.....	3 60
Plasterers	2 50	2 50	3 00
Lathers.....	by contract.		2 20
Hod Carriers.....	2 25	2 00	1 68
Carpenters — rough.....	2 00	2 00	1 68
Regular	2 50	2 00	2 00
House Painters (general).....	1 50-3 00	1 50-3 00	1 80
Grainers	3 00	.....	2 20
Fresco.....	3 00	.....	2 40
Sign.....	3 00	.....	2 40
Paperhangers.....	2 50-3 00	2 50-3 00	2 20
Decorators.....	2 50-3 00	2 50-3 00	2 30
Plumbers.....	4 50	.....	3 00
Steam Fitters.....	4 50	.....	2 12
Gas Fitters.....	4 50	.....	2 20
Tinsmiths (general).....	1 00-3 00	1 00-3 00	2 00
Roofers*.....	.....	.....	.....
Diggers.....	1 50	1 50	1 50
General common laborers.....	1 50	1 75	1 50

REMARKS.—*All classes of roofing is done by contract.

REPORT OF THE

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. [Reported by Leo P. Kaufman, Secretary Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Mason	9	9	40	40
Bricklayers	9	9	50	45
Plasterers	9	9	38.7	35-40
Hod Carriers	9	9	22.2	20-22
Carpenters — rough	10	9	22½	20-22
Regular	10	9	25	25
Finishers	10	9	27½	27½
Stone Cutters	9	9	40	40-45
House Painters (general)	10	9	22½	20-25
Grainers	10	9	22½	27½-30
Fresco*				
Sign	10	9	40	30
Paperhanger†				
Decorators*				
Plumbers	9	9	33.3	35-40
Steam Fitters	9	9	33.3	20-25
Gas Fitters	9	9	27.7	25-30
Helpers	10	10	10	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	10	20	25
Roofers — slate	10	10	25 to 30	25
Composition	10	10	15	20
Gravel	10	10	15	20
Diggers	10	10	12½	15
General common laborers	10	10	12½	12½-17½

REMARKS.—* Fresco painters and decorators receive compensation ranging from \$3.50 to \$6.00 per day. † Paperhangers receive compensation depending on the class of paper hung, and are paid by the roll.

General rate for Louisville per hour 23.6 cents.
rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27.9 cents.

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Report of standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by P. S. Curry, Secretary Master Builders Association.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Bricklayers.....	9		Cents. 42	Cents. 45
Plasterers.....	9		42	35-40
Lathers.....				
Hod Carriers.....			27½	20-22
Carpenters--				
Rough.....	9	9	27½-30	20-22
Regular.....	9	9	30	25
Finishers.....	9	9	30	27½
Stone Cutters.....	9		30	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	9	25-27.7	20-25
Grainers.....	9	9	44.4	27½-30
Fresco.....	9	9	33½	30
Sign.....	10	10	30	30
Paperhangers.....	9	9	27½	25-30
Decorators.....	9	9	27½	27½-30
Plumbers.....	9	9	38.8-33.3	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	9	9	22-27	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	9	9	22-27	25-30
Helpers.....	9	9	11-12	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	9	9	27	25
Roofers--				
Slate.....	9		35	25
Composition.....	9		30	20
Gravel.....	9		30	20
Diggers.....	9		20	15
General common laborers.....	9		20	12½-17½

REMARKS.—* Lathers work by M, average wages \$1.75 per day.

General rate for Lynn, per hour.....	29.6 cents
General rate for Milwaukee, per hour.....	27.9 cent

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by A. J. Erdmann, Sec'y Traders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	WAGES PER DAY.		Wages per hour.
	In Summer.	In Winter.	
Stone Masons	\$3 20	same	cts. 40
Bricklayers	3 66	ame	45
Plasterers	3 20	ame	40
Lathers	2 40	ame	30
Hod Carriers	1 76	same	22
Carpenters — rough	2 00	same	25
Regular	2 20	same	27½
Finishers	2 40	same	30
Stone Cutters	3 60	same	45
House Painters (general)	2 00	same	25
Grainers	2 40	same	30
Fresco	2 40	same	30
Sign	2 40	same	30
Paperhangers	2 20	same	27½
Decorators	2 40	same	30
Plumbers	3 20	same	40
Steam Fitters	3 53	same	35
Gas Fitters	3 60	same	35
Helpers	1 50	same	18½
Tinsmiths (general)	2 50	same	25
Roofers — slate	2 50	same	25
Composition	2 00	same	20
Gravel	2 00	same	20
Diggers	1 50	same	15
General common laborers	1 50	same	15

General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 29 cents.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Report of the standard wages paid; per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by J. W. Zwaska, State Factory Inspector.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.
	In Summer.	In Winter.	
Stone Masons	8	8	cts. 40
Bricklayers	8	8	45
Plasterers	8	8	35-40
Lathers	8	8	27½-30
Hod Carriers	8	8	20-22
Carpenters — rough	8	8	20-22
Regular	8	8	25
Finishers	8	8	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	40-45
House Painters (general)	8	8	10-25
Grainers	8	8	27½-30
Fresco	8	8	30
Sign	8	8	30
Paper hangers	8	8	25-30
Decorators	8	8	27½-30
Plumbers	8	8	35-40
Steam Fitters	10	8	20-25
Gas Fitters	8	8	25-30
Helpers — apprentices	8	8	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	8	8	25
Roofers — slate	8	8	25
Composition	10	8	20
Gravel	10	8	15
Diggers	10	8	12½-17½
General common laborers	10	8	

NOTE.—As will be seen by reference to report of Secretary of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, the general rate as reported is 29 cents per hour. The lowest rate as reported by State Inspector is 26.9 cents per hour. The highest rate as reported by the State Inspector is 27.9 cents per hour. The general rate would then be the average or as above 27.9 cents per hour.

REPORT OF THE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade of the city. Reported by C. E. Richardson, Secretary Minneapolis Builders Association.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	10	8	30 to 33	40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	40	45
Plasterers	8	8	35	35-40
Lathers.....	10	9	25	27½-30
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	17½	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough	10	9	20	20-22
Regular	10	9	22½	25
Finishers	10	9	25	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	50	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	9	25	20-25
Grainers.....	8	8	30	27½-30
Fresco.....	8	8	40	30
Sign.....	10	8	35	30
Paperhangers	10	9	50	25-30
Decorators	8	8	40	27½-30
Plumbers	8	8	43¾	35-40
Steam Fitters	8	8	48¾	20-25
Gas Fitters	8	8	48¾	25-30
Helpers.....	8	8	12½	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	10	25	25
Roofers—				
Slate.....	10	8	35	25
Composition.....	10	8	20	20
Gravel.....	10	8	20	20
Diggers.....	10	8	17½	15
General common laborers.....	10	8	17½	12½-17½

REMARKS.— The above is what is paid in this city. Yours truly, C. E. Richardson, Sect'y.

General rate for Minneapolis, per hour..... 30.7 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by W. S. Foster, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per Hour	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Bricklayers.....	9	9	cts. 30-45	cts. 45
Plasterers.....	9	9	30-45	35-40
Lathers*				
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	12½-15	20-22
Carpenters—rough.....	9	9	19.8	20-22
Regular.....	9	9	27.7	25
Finishers.....	9	9	33	27½
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	25	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	9	27	20-25
Grainers.....	9	9	33	27½-30
Sign †.....				
Paperhangers.....	9	9	33	25-30
Decorators.....	9	9	41.4	27½-30
Plumbers.....	9	9	33.3	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	9	9	33.3	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	9	9	33.3	25-30
Helpers.....	9	9	11.9	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	9	9	27.7	25
Roofers—slate.....	9	9	27.7	25
Diggers.....	9	9	13.8	15
General Common Laborers ‡.....	9	9	.....	12½-17½

REMARKS.—* Lathers receive 3 cents per yard. † Sign painters work by the piece. ‡ General common laborers receive \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

General rate for Mobile, per hour..... 26.0 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. C. E. Dirmeyer, Secretary Mechanics', Dealers' and Lumberman's Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	9	45	40
Bricklayers	9	9	40	45
Plasterers	9	9	27.7-33.3	35-40
Lathers*	9	9	.....	27½-30
Hod Carriers	9	9	22.2	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough	9	9	22.2	20-22
Regular	9	9	25	25
Finishers	9	9	27.7-33.3	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	31.2-37.4	40-45
House Painters (general)	9	9	25-27.7	20-25
Grainers	9	9	30-33.3	27½-30
Fresco	9	9	27.7-50	30
Sign	9	9	33.3-38.8	30
Paperhangers†	9	9	.....	25-30
Decorators	9	9	33.3-38.8	27½-40
Plumbers	9	9	33.3	20-25
Steam Fitters	9	9	33.3	20-25
Gas Fitters	9	9	33.3	25-30
Helpers‡	9	9	.....	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	9	9	25-33.3	25
Roofers—				
Slate	9	9	25-27.7	25
Diggers	9	8	13.8-19.3	12½-17½
General common laborers	9	8	13.8-19.3	.....

REMARKS.— * Lathers work by the yard receiving 3 cents to 4 cents per yard. † Paper hangers receive 10 to 75 cents per roll. ‡ Helpers receive 75 cents to \$1.50 per day.

General rate for New Orleans per hour..... 30 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee per hour..... 27.9 cents

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by L. T. Bluk & Son.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
			Cents.	
Stone Masons.....	9	9	50	40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	44½	45
Plasterers.....	9	9	38¾	35 to 40
Lathers.....	9	9	20	27½ to 30
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	20	20 to 22
Carpenters — rough.....	9	9	24	20 to 22
Regular.....	9	9	26	25
Finishers.....	9	9	30	27½
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	39	40 to 45
House Painters (general).....	9	9	25	20 to 25
Grainers.....	9	9	30	27½ to 30
Fresco.....	9	9	50	30
Sign.....	9	9	30	30
Paperhangers.....	9	9	25	25 to 30
Decorators.....	9	9	40	27½ to 30
Plumbers.....	10	10	25	35 to 40
Steam Fitters.....	10	10	25	20 to 25
Gas Fitters.....	10	10	25	25 to 30
Helpers.....	10	10	15	7 to 10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	10	25	25
Roofers — Slate.....	9	9	30	25
Composition.....				20
Gravel.....	9	9	30	20
Diggers.....	10	10	15	15
General common laborers.....	10	10	15	12½ to 17½

General rate for Norfolk, per hour..... 28.9 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by W. S. Wedge, Secretary Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	8	8	45	40
Brick layers	8	8	50	45
Plasterers	8	8	59	35-40
Lathers	9	9	30	27½-30
Hod Carriers	8	8	22½	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough	9	8	22½	20-22
Regular	9	8	27	25
Finishers	9	8	30	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	45	40-45
House Painters (general)	8	8	30	20-25
Grainers	8	8	35	27½-40
Fresco	8	8	50	30
Sign	8	8	45	30
Paperhangers	8	8	35	25-30
Decorators	8	3	35	27½-30
Plumbers	8	8	40	35-40
Steam Fitters	8	3	35	20-25
Gas Fitters	8	8	35	25-30
Helpers	8	8	12½	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	8	8	30	25
Roofers—				
Slate	8	8	35	25
Composition	8	8	30	20
Gravel	8	8	30	20
Diggers	8	8	22½	15
General common laborers	8	8	22½	12½-17½

REMARKS.—*We are working generally 8 hours until the law is decided as to what shall constitute a day's labor
 General rate for Omaha, per hour.....33.7 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour.....27.9 cents.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by C. H. Suess, Sec'y Builders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons.....	9	9	cts. 50	cts. 40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	50	45
Plasterers.....	9	9	44.4	35-40
Lathers*.....	10	10	27-30	27-30
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	19.2-22.2	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough.....	9	9	25	20-22
Regular.....	9	9	30	25
Finishers.....	9	9	30	27½
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	50	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	9	27.7	20-25
Grainers.....	9	9	44.4	27½-30
Fresco.....	9	9	38.8	30
Sign.....	9	9	33.3	30
Paperhangers.....	9	9	33.3	25-30
Decorators.....	9	9	38.8	27½-30
Plumbers.....	9	9	40	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	9	9	35	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	9	9	40	25-30
Helpers.....	9	9	11.1-9-19.3	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	9	9	27½	25
Roofers—				
Slate.....	9	9	30	25
Composition.....	9	9	30	20
Gravel.....	9	9	30	20
Diggers.....	9	9	19.3	15
General common laborers.....	9	9	19.3	12½-17½
	9	9		

REMARKS — * Lathers 2½ cents per yard. All of the above figures I have gathered from the different mechanics, and I suppose can be relied upon.

General rate for Peoria, per hour..... 33.1 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by William Harkness, Secretary Master builders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons.....	9	9	45	40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	45	45
Plasterers.....	9	9	40	35-40
Lathers*.....	8	8	31.2	.....
Carpenters—regular.....	9	9	33	25
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	36 to 37.7	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	8	30	20-25
Grainers.....	9	8	35	27½-30
Fresco.....	9	8	35 to 40	30
Sign.....	9	8	30	30
Paperhangers†.....	9	8	.....	.....
Decorators.....	9	8	40	27½-30
Plumbers.....	9	9	40	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	9	9	30	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	9	9	30	25-30
Helpers‡.....	.....	.....	.....	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	9	9	.....	25
Roofers—Tin§.....	9	9	.....	.....
Slate.....	9	9	33.3	25
Composition.....	10	10	22.2	20
Gravel.....	10	10	22.2	20
Diggers.....	9	9	16.3-19.3	15
General common laborers||.....	9	9	.....	12½-17½

REMARKS.—* Lathers receive \$2 per M. † Paperhangers all piece work. Helpers receive \$1.00 per day. § Tin roofers receive pay by the square. || General common laborers receive \$1.00 per day.

General rate for Philadelphia, per hour.....33.2 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour.....27.9 cents.

PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by E. A. Knox, Secretary Builders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons.....	9	9	cts. 40	cts. 40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	44 4-9	45
Plasterers.....	9	9	38 8-9	35-40
Lathers*.....	9	9	...	27 1/2-30
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	27 7-9	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough.....	9	9	25	20-22
Regular.....	9	9	30	25
Finishers.....	9	9	38 1/2	27 1/2
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	44	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	9	38 1/2	30-25
Grainers.....	9	9	67 7-9	27 1/2-30
Fresco.....	9	9	38 8-9	30
Sign.....	9	9	40	30
Paperhangers.....	9	9	38 1/2	25-30
Decorators.....	9	9	38 1/2	27 1/2-30
Plumbers†.....	9	9	40 & less	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	9	9	40	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	9	9	35	25-30
Helpers‡.....	9	9	...	...
Tinsmiths (general).....	9	9	30	25
Roofers—				
Slate.....	9	9	30	25
Composition.....	10	9	30	20
Gravel.....	10	9	25	20
Diggers.....	9	9	16 2/3	15
General common laborers§.....	9 to	10	...	12 1/2-17 1/2

REMARKS.—*Plasterers do their own lathing. †Helpers receive \$7 to \$9 per week. § General common laborers receive from \$1.35 to \$1.50 per day. † Plumbers, steamfitters, gas fitters paid according to ability. Work is done entirely by the hour here and men are paid according to skill and ability.

General rate for Pittsburg, per hour... 85.7 cents
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour... 27.9 cents

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by C. E. Snow, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	8	cts. 33 $\frac{1}{8}$	cts. 40
Fricklayers	9	8	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	45
Plasters	9	8	34	35-40
Lathers	9	8	34	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Hod Carriers	9	8	20	20-22
Carpenters - rough	9	8	20-25	20-22
Finishers	9	8	25-30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
Stone Cutters	9	8	34	40-45
House Painters (general)	9	8	25-30	20-25
Grainers	9	8	25-30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Fresco	9	8	25-30	30
Sign	9	8	25-30	30
Paperhangers	9	8	25-35	25-30
Decorators	9	8	30-40	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Plumbers	9	8	34	35-40
Steam Fitters	9	8	25-35	20-25
Gas Fitter	9	8	20-30	25-30
Helpers	9	8	20	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	9	25-35	25
Roofers - slate	9	8	25-35	25
Composition	9	8	25-35	20
Gravel	9	8	25-35	20
Diggers	10	9	16-20	15
General common laborers	10	9	16-20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$

General rate for Portland, per hour..... 26.6 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by John O'Brien, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
			cts.	cts.
Stone Masons.....	9	9	55 ³ / ₄	40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	66 ² / ₃	45
Plasterers.....	8	8	62 ¹ / ₂	35-40
Lathers.....	9	9	25-35	27 ¹ / ₂ -30
Hod Carriers.....	8-9	8-9	25-43 ³ / ₄	20-22
Carpenters — rough.....	10	10	25	20-22
Regular.....	9	9	40	25
Finishers.....	9	9	40-60	27 ¹ / ₂
Stone Cutters.....	8	8	56 ¹ / ₄	40-45
House Painters (general).....	10	10	25-35	20-25
Grainers.....	9-10	9-10	25-35	27 ¹ / ₂ -30
Sign.....			50	30
Paperhangers.....	9	9	35	25-30
Decorators.....	9	9	35	27 ¹ / ₂ -30
Plumbers.....	9	9	40	35-40
Steam fitters.....	9	9	40	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	9	9	40	25-30
Helpers.....	9	9	25	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	10	25-30	25
Roofers *— slate.....	9	9	40	25
Composition.....	9	9	40	20
Diggers.....	10	10	20	12 ¹ / ₂ -17 ¹ / ₂

REMARKS.—* Tin cornice makers work 9 hours per day @ 40 cents per hour. + Wages are graded here by the day, as stone cutters working 8 hours receive \$4.50 per day.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17, 1892.

Mr. J. Dobbs, Com. Labor, Census and Industrial Statistics, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:— Yours of January 20, came to me through his Honor the Mayor of Portland, asking for a report of the standard wages per hour paid to skilled workmen in Portland, Ore.

This is a city of 73,000 inhabitants and its growth in the past five years has been almost phenomenal and in the building trades, especially the carpenters and painters, it is very hard to know how many are small contractors and wage earners, as there are perhaps 400 who alternate from one kind of employment to the other. My estimate of numbers can be taken as the minimum.

I am very respectfully

JOHN O'BRIEN,
Pres't. Federated Trades.

Highest general rate, for Portland, per hour..... 37 cents.
General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by William F. Cady, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons.....	9	9	cts. 35	cts. 40
Bricklayers.....	10	9	35-40	45
Plasterers.....	9	9	35	35-40
Lathers.....	10	9	25	27½-30
Hod Carriers.....	9-10	9	17	20-22
Carpenters—rough.....	10	9	22	20-22
Regular.....	10	9	25	25
Finishers.....	10	9	30	27½
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	40	40-45
House Painters (general).....	10	9	25	20-25
Grainers.....	10	9	30	27½-30
Fresco.....	10	9	35	30
Sign.....	10	9	35	30
Paperhangers.....	10	9	25	25-30
Decorators.....	9	9	40	27½-30
Plumbers.....	9	9	28	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	10	9	25	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	10	9	25	25-30
Helpers.....	10	9	17	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	9	25	25
Roofers—Slate.....	10	9	25	25
Composition.....	10	9	25	20
Gravel.....	10	9	20	20
Diggers.....	10	9	15	15
General common laborers.....	10	9	15	12½-17½

General rate for Providence, per hour..... 26.9 cents.

General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by James Allen, Secretary of the Master Builders' Association.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	8	8	cts. 50	cts. 40
Bricklayers.....	8	8	62½	45
Plasterers.....	8	8	50	35-40
Lathers*	8	8	.....	.....
Hod Carriers	8	8	25	20-22
Mortar Workers.....	8	8	31¼	.....
Carpenters—				
Rough.....	8	8	25	20-22
Regular.....	8	8	31½	25
Finishers.....	8	8	37½-43¾	27½
Stone Cutters.....	8	8	50	40-45
House Painters (general).....	8	8	31¼	20-25
Grainers.....	8	8	50	27½-30
Fresco.....	8	8	62½	30
Sign.....	8	8	62½	30
Paperhangers.....	8	8	37½	25-30
Decorators.....	8	8	37½	27½-30
Plumbers.....	8	8	50	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	8	8	50	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	8	8	50	25-30
Helpers.....	8	8	15½	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	8	8	37½	25
Roofers—				
Slate.....	8	8	37½	25
Composition.....	8	8	37½	20
Gravel.....	8	8	37½	20
Diggers.....	8	8	21½	15
General common laborers.....	8	8	21½	12½-17½

REMARKS — * Lathers work by the piece 2½ cents per yard. The Master Builder's Association will be glad to answer any further questions in regard to the Building Trades.

General rate for Pueblo, per hour..... 37.7 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by J. N. Vance, Secretary Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per Hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	9	cts. 35	cts. 40
Bricklayers	9	9	38	45
Plasterers	9	9	35	35-40
Lathers*	9	9	.....	27½-30
Hod Carriers	9	9	16	20-22
Carpenters—Rough	9	9	20	20-22
Regular	9	9	22	25
Finishers	9	9	25	27½
Stone Cutters	9	9	59	40-45
House Painters (general)	9	9	22	20-25
Grainers	9	9	25	27½-30
Fresco	9	9	35	30
Sign .....	.....	.....	.....	30
Paperhangers	9	9	25-30	25-30
Decorators	9	9	25-30	27½-30
Plumbers	10	9	28	35-40
Steam fitters	10	9	28	20-25
Gas fitters	10	9	28	25-30
Helpers	10	9	10	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	10	22	25
Roofers—				
Slate	10	9	25	25
Composition	10	9	21	20
Gravel	10	9	25	20
Diggers	10	9	18	15
General common laborers	10	9	15	12½-17½

REMARKS. — * Lathers receive 2 cents per yard.

General rate for Saginaw, per hour..... 22 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by Builders' & Traders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per Hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Bricklayers	9	8	50	45
Plasterers	10	8	30	35-40
Lathers	10	8	27½	30
Hod Carriers	9	8	20-22	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough	9	8	18, 7-19.4	20-22
Regular	9	8	25-25½	25
Finishers	9	8	25½-27.7	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	40	40-45
House Painters (general)	10	8	25	20-25
Grainers	10	8	30	27½-30
Plumbers	9	9	37.7-44.4	35-40
Steam Fitters	9	9	33.3	20-25
Gas Fitters	9	9	27.7-30	25-30
Helpers*	9	9	..	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	9	20	25
Roofers				
Slate	10	9	25	25
Composition	10	9	27½	20
Gravel	10	9	27½	20
Diggers	10	..	15	15
General common laborers	10	..	15	12½-17½

REMARKS.— * Helpers receive \$1.00 per day.

General rate for St Joseph, per hour 26.6 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27.9 cents.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by Richard Walsh, Sec'y Mechanics' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	8	8	50	cts. 40
Bricklayers	8	8	55	45
Plasterers	8	8	40	35-40
Lathers	8	8	35	27½-30
Hod Carriers	8	8	40	20-22
Carpenters — rough	8	8	35	20-22
Regular	8	8	35	25
Finishers	8	8	35	27½
Stone Cutters	8	8	50	40-45
House Painters (general)	8	8	30	20-25
Grainers	8	8	30	27½-30
Fresco	8	8	.....	30
Sign	8	8	.....	30
Plumbers	8	8	35	35-40
Steam Fitters	8	8	35	20-25
Gas Fitters	8	8	35	25-30
Helpers	8	8	.....	7-10
Roofers — slate	8	8	35	25
Composition	8	8	.....	20
General common laborers	8	8	18.7-25	12½-17½

General rate for St. Louis, per hour..... 30.1 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade, reported by H. R. P. Hamilton, Secy. Builders' Exchange of St. Paul.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	10	7	20 and 25	40
Bricklayers,	9	7	40	45
Plasterers	10	8	30	35-40
Lathers	10	8	30	27½-30
Hod Carriers	10	8	17½	20-22
Carpenters—rough	10	8	20	20-22
Regular	10	3	25	25
Finishers	10	8	30	27½
Stone Cutters*	8-10		30-45	
House Painters—general	10	8	25	20-25
Grainers†	10	8	30	
Paperhangers‡	10	8	30	
Decorators	10	8	35	27½-30
Plumbers	9	9	40	35-40
Steam Fitters	10	10	30	20-25
Gas Fitters	9	9	33½	22-30

REMARKS.—*Union yards, 8 hours; on buildings and bridges, 10 hours. In winter, piece work only. Freestone cutters in Union yards 45 cents per yard. Limestone cutters in quarries and on buildings, 30 cents per hour. † Best grainers work by the piece at about 13½ cents per yard. ‡ Best paperhangers work by the piece at about 15 cents per roll.

General rate for St Paul, per hour 29.4 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27.9 cents.

REPORT OF THE

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by Frank Clark, Esq., 408 Neb. St.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	9	50	40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	50	45
Plasterers.....	9	9	40	35-40
Lathers.....	10	9	25	27½-30
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	17½	20-22
Carpenters—				
Rough.....	10	9	22½	20-22
Regular.....	10	9	25	25
Finishers.....	10	9	27½	27½
Stone Cutters.....	10	8		40-45
House Painters (general).....	10	9	25	20-25
Grainers.....	10	9	30	27½-30
Fresco.....	10	9	35	30
Sign.....	10	8	35	30
Paperhangers.....	10	9	30	25-30
Decorators.....	10	9	30	27½-30
Plumbers.....	10	9	40	25-40
Steam Fitters.....	10	9	35	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	10	9	35	25-30
Helpers.....	10	9	20	7-10
Tinmiths (general).....	10	9	25	25
Roofers—				
Slate.....	10	10	35	25
Composition.....	10	9	20	20
Gravel.....	10	9	20	20
Diggers.....	10	9	20	15
General common laborers.....	10	9	17½	12½-17½

General rate for Sioux City, per hour..... 2.95 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons.....	10	8-9	cts. 35	cts. 40
Bricklayers.....	9-10	8-9	40-50	45
Plasterers.....	9	7-8	35-42½	35-40
Lathers.....	9-10	7-8	20-30	27½-30
Hod Carriers.....	9-10	8-9	20-22½	20-22
Common Labor.....	10	8-9	17½-20	.....
Carpenters —				
Rough.....	10	8-9	20	20-22
Regular.....	10	8-9	22-25	25
Finishers.....	10	8-9	27½-30	27½
Stone Cutters.....	10	7-8	35-45	40-45
House Painters (general).....	10	8-9	20-25	20-25
Grainers.....	10	7-8	30	27½-30
Fresco.....	10	8	30	30
Sign.....	10	8	30	30
Paperhangers.....	10	..	25	25-30
Decorators.....	10	..	30	27½-30
Plumbers.....	8	8	43.7	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	8	8	.....	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	8	8	37.4	25-30
Helpers.....	8	8	12½	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	..	25	25
Roofers —				
Slate.....	10	8	30	25
Composition.....	10	8	25	20
Gravel.....	10	8	25	20
Diggers.....	10	..	17½	15
General common laborers.....	10	10	20	12½-17½

REMARKS.— Laborers work 10 hours straight. The above report was furnished by the following firms: Burdick & Hewson, Neil & Co., Frank & Ledaux, Brown Bros., Roberts & Bingham, E. E. Bangs, Superior, Wis.

General rate for Superior, per hour..... 28.1 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents.

REPORT OF THE

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by C. F. Wischoon, Jr., Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	9	cts. 40	cts. 40
Bricklayers	9	9	40	45
Plasterers	9	9	40	35-40
Lathers*				27½-36
Hod Carriers	9	9	17½	20-22
Carpenters —				
Rough	10	10	20	20-22
Regular	10	10	22½	25
Finishers	10	10	25	27½
Stone Cutters	9	9	33½	40-45
House Painters (general)	10	10	20	20-25
Grainers	10	10	25	27½-30
Fresco	10	10	30	30
Sign	10	10	25	30
Paperhangers	10	9	25	25-30
Decorators	10	9	25	27½-30
Plumbers	10	9	30	35-40
Steam Fitters	10	9	30	20-25
Gas Fitters	10	9	30	25-30
Helpers	10	9	10	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	10	20	25
Roofers —				
Slate	10	10	25	25
Composition	10	10	20	20
Gravel	10	10	20	20
Diggers	10	10	15	15
General common laborers	10	10	15	12½-17½

REMARKS.—*Lathers receive 12½ cents per hundred lath.

General rate for Syracuse, per hour 25.2 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27.9 cents.

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by James Mundy, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	10	10	40	40
Bricklayers	10	10	40	45
Plasterers	10	10	35	35-40
Lathers	10	10	20	27½-30
Hod Carriers.....	10	10	12½	20-22
Carpenters —				
Rough.....	10	10	20	20-22
Regular.....	10	10	27½	25
Finishers.....	10	10	30	27½
Stone Cutters	10	10	40	40-45
House Painters (general).....	10	10	27½	20-25
Grainers.....	10	10	40	27½-30
Fresco.....	10	10	40	30
Sign.....	10	10	40	30
Paperhangers	10	10	30	25-30
Decorators	10	10	30	27½-30
Plumbers.....	10	10	40	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	10	10	30	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	10	10	30	25-30
Helpers.....	10	10	12½	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	10	27½	25
Roofers —				
Slate.....	10	10	30	25
Composition.....	10	10	30	20
Gravel.....	10	10	30	20
Diggers.....	10	10	12½	15
General common laborers.....	10	10	10	12½-17½

General rate for Vicksburg, per hour 29 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour..... 27.9 cents

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Report of standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen, in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by A. L. Johnson, Esq.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	9	9	cts. 33 $\frac{1}{8}$	cts. 40
Bricklayers.....	9	9	45	45
Plasterers.....	9	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	25-40
Lathers.....	9	9	25	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Hod Carriers.....	9	9	25-28	20-22
Carpenters — rough.....	9	9	25	20-22
Regular.....	9	9	27	25
Finishers.....	9	9	30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stone Cutters.....	9	9	28	40-45
House Painters (general).....	9	9	25	20-25
Grainers.....	9	9	50	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Fresco.....	9	9	33-66	30
Sign*.....				
Paperhangers†.....				
Decorators.....	9	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
Plumbers.....	10	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	35-40
Steam Fitters.....	10	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	20-25
Gas Fitters.....	10	9	25	25-30
Helpers.....	10	9	15	7-10
Tinsmiths (general).....	10	10	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Roofers — Slate.....	9	9	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	25
Composition.....	10	9	20	20
Gravel.....	10	9	20	15
Diggers.....	10	9	15	15
General common laborers:.....	10	9	12-15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS — *Sign painters work by the foot, receiving 15 to 75 cents per foot. †Paperhangers work by the piece. I have given the rate as given by the different tradesmen and they are practically correct.

General rate for Wilmington, per hour 27.9 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour 27.9 cents.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Report of the standard wages paid per hour to skilled workmen in 1891, in the several branches of the building trade. Reported by Geo. Bouchard, Secretary Builders' Exchange.

CLASSIFICATION OF MECHANICS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.		Wages per hour.	Wages in Milwaukee.
	In Summer.	In Winter.		
Stone Masons	10	10	cts. 20	cts. 40
Bricklayers	9	9	39	45
Plasterers	9	9	36	35-40
Lathers	9	9	36	27½-30
Hod Carriers	9	9	22	20-22
Carpenters—rough	9½	9½	22½	20-22
Regular	9½	9½	25	25
Finishers	9½	9½	25	27½
Stone Cutters	9	9	40	40-45
House Painters (general)	10	9	25	20-25
Grainers	10	9	25	27½-30
Fresco	10	9	25	30
Sign	10	9	25	30
Paperhangers	10	8	18	25-30
Decorators	10	9	25	27½-30
Plumbers	9	9	39	35-40
Steam Fitters	10	10	27½	20-25
Gas Fitters	10	10	25	25-30
Helpers	10	10	15	7-10
Tinsmiths (general)	10	10	25	25
Roofers—Slate	10	10	23½	25
Composition	9	9	22 1-9	20
Gravel	9	9	22 1-9	20
Diggers	9	9	18½	15
General common laborers	9	9	18½	12½-17½

General rate for Worcester, per hour .. 26.1 cents.
 General rate for Milwaukee, per hour .. 27.9 cents.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURE.

- I. CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.
- II. COMPARITIVE TOTAL WAGES FOR 1890 AND 1891.
- III. MINOR LABOR IN FACTORIES.
- IV. LOSSES BY FIRE FROM 1885 TO 1892.
- V. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIES.
- VI. PER CAPITA ANNUAL WAGES — BY INDUSTRIES.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURERS.

LABOR AND WAGES PARTICULARLY DEFINED IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

An examination of the following pages will show the specified wage-rates in each industry, the percentage each class bears to the total number employed in that industry and the proportion of minor labor. By minor labor is meant not necessarily work done by minors but the term is used to include all persons receiving less than one dollar per day.

The tables are prepared from a mass of data sufficient to make a large volume of itself, they are submitted without comment. The results obtained are based upon fully ninety per cent. of all persons employed in the various factories of Wisconsin.

Some reports were defective and a few reached us too late for publication and were omitted.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	138	4.10
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	42	1.24
3 00 but under 3 50.....	77	2.28
2 50 but under 3 00.....	386	11.48
2 00 but under 2 50.....	498	14.80
1 50 but under 2 00.....	934	27.75
1 25 but under 1 50.....	771	22.91
1 00 but under 1 25.....	286	8.47
75 but under 1 00.....	152	4.21
50 but under 75.....	73	2.17
Less than 50 cents.....	8	.23
Totals	3,365	100.00

Minor labor, 6.9 per cent.

BASKETS.

\$4 00 and over.....	.....	.....
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	.....	.....
3 00 but under 3 50.....	1	.07
2 50 but under 3 00.....	5	3.61
2 00 but under 2 50.....	25	18.11
1 50 but under 2 00.....	9	6.52
1 25 but under 1 50.....	24	17.39
1 00 but under 1 25.....	15	10.86
75 but under 1 00.....	39	28.26
50 but under 75.....	20	14.48
Less than 50 cents.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	138	100.00

Minor labor, 43.5 per cent.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING.

\$4 00 and over.....	18	1.77
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	11	1.08
3 00 but under 3 50.....	11	1.08
2 50 but under 3 00.....	48	4.73
2 00 but under 2 50.....	131	12.91
1 50 but under 2 00.....	447	44.07
1 25 but under 1 50.....	205	20.21
1 00 but under 1 25.....	75	7.39
75 but under 1 00.....	46	4.53
50 but under 75.....	22	2.17
Less than 50 cents.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,014	100.00

Minor labor, 6.6 per cent.

BEE HIVES AND SECTIONS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	.....	.....
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	.....	.....
3 00 but under 3 50.....	.....	.....
2 50 but under 3 00.....	2	1.57
2 00 but under 2 50.....	3	2.36
1 50 but under 2 00.....	6	4.73
1 25 but under 1 50.....	17	13.38
1 00 but under 1 25.....	23	18.11
75 but under 1 00.....	16	12.60
50 but under 75.....	26	20.47
Less than 50 cents.....	34	26.76
Totals.....	127	100.00

Minor labor, 59.9 per cent.

BEER AND MALT.

(INCLUDING BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENTS.)

\$4 00 and over.....	105	2.63
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	50	1.38
3 00 but under 3 50.....	93	2.58
2 50 but under 3 00.....	259	7.19
2 00 but under 2 50.....	940	26.07
1 50 but under 2 00.....	1,146	31.22
1 25 but under 1 50.....	359	9.96
1 00 but under 1 25.....	284	7.88
75 but under 1 00.....	103	2.86
50 but under 75.....	158	4.38
Less than 50 cents.....	110	3.04
Totals.....	3,607	100.00

Minor labor 10.2 per cent.

BOILER WORKS.

\$4 00 and over.....	2	.54
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	4	1.07
3 00 but under 3 50.....	9	2.41
2 50 but under 3 00.....	65	17.17
2 00 but under 2 50.....	51	13.64
1 50 but under 2 00.....	117	31.29
1 25 but under 1 50.....	61	16.31
1 00 but under 1 25.....	32	8.55
75 but under 1 00.....	19	5.08
50 but under 75.....	11	2.95
Less than 50 cents.....	3	.81
Totals.....	374	100.00

Minor labor, 8 per cent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	53	1.86
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	47	1.65
3 00 but under 3 50.....	106	3.71
2 50 but under 3 00.....	189	6.62
2 00 but under 2 50.....	199	6.97
1 50 but under 2 00.....	445	15.58
1 25 but under 1 50.....	294	10.29
1 00 but under 1 25.....	376	13.17
75 but under 1 00.....	263	9.20
50 but under 75.....	731	25.22
Less than 50 cents.....	155	5.43
Totals.....	2,858	1.00

Minor labor, 40 per cent.

BOXES — PACKING.

\$4 00 and over.....	6	1.17
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....	2	.39
2 50 but under 3 00.....	12	2.34
2 00 but under 2 50.....	30	5.87
1 50 but under 2 00.....	111	21.72
1 25 but under 1 50.....	108	21.13
1 00 but under 1 25.....	95	18.59
75 but under 1 00.....	31	6.06
50 but under 75.....	100	19.56
Less than 50 cents.....	16	3.13
Totals.....	511	100.00

Minor labor, 28 per cent.

BOXES — PAPER AND CIGAR.

\$4 00 and over.....	3	.81
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	2	.54
3 00 but under 3 50.....	1	.27
2 50 but under 3 00.....	5	1.36
2 00 but under 2 50.....	18	4.90
1 50 but under 2 00.....	51	13.89
1 25 but under 1 50.....	45	12.26
1 00 but under 1 25.....	46	12.53
75 but under 1 00.....	52	14.16
50 but under 75.....	86	23.43
Less than 50 cents.....	58	15.80
Totals.....	367	100 00

Minor labor, 53 per cent.

REPORT OF THE

BRASS GOODS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over	29	2.72
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	17	1.59
3 00 but under 3 50.....	50	4.69
2 50 but under 3 00.....	63	5.91
2 00 but under 2 50.....	189	17.73
1 50 but under 2 00.....	342	32.10
1 25 but under 1 50.....	92	8.63
1 00 but under 1 25.....	99	9.29
75 but under 1 00.....	69	6.47
50 but under 75.....	85	7.98
Less than 50 cents.....	31	2.91
Totals	1,066	100.00

Minor labor 17.3 per cent.

BRICK AND DRAIN TILE.

\$4 00 and over	3	.27
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	3	.27
3 00 but under 3 50.....	15	1.36
2 50 but under 3 00.....	11	.99
2 00 but under 2 50.....	51	4.63
1 50 but under 2 00.....	547	49.63
1 25 but under 1 50.....	318	28.96
1 00 but under 1 25.....	61	5.53
75 but under 1 00.....	46	4.11
50 but under 75.....	30	2.73
Less than 50 cents.....	16	1.44
Totals.....	1,102	100.00

Minor labor, 8.3 per cent.

BRIDGE WORKS.

\$4 00 and over.....	20	5.91
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	9	2.66
3 00 but under 3 50.....	16	4.73
2 50 but under 3 00.....	27	7.98
2 00 but under 2 50.....	39	11.53
1 50 but under 2 00.....	167	49.40
1 25 but under 1 50.....	36	10.65
1 00 but under 1 25.....	18	5.32
75 but under 1 00.....	6	1.77
50 but under 75.....	.....	.....
Less than 50 cents.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	338	100.00

Minor labor, 1.7 per cent.

BROOMS, BRUSHES AND BROOM HANDLES.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over .....	.....	.....
3 50 but under \$4 00 .....	.....	.....
3 00 but under 3 50 .....	.....	.....
2 50 but under 3 00	2	4.34
2 00 but under 2 50 .....	.....	.....
1 50 but under 2 00	12	26.08
1 25 but under 1 50	14	30.43
1 00 but under 1 25	5	10.86
75 but under 1 00	5	10.86
50 but under 75	2	4.34
Less than 50 cents	6	13.04
Totals	46.	100.00

Minor labor, 28 per cent.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

\$4 00 and over .....	.....	.....
3 50 but under \$4 00 .....	.....	.....
3 00 but under 3 50 .....	.....	.....
2 50 but under 3 00	5	6.84
2 00 but under 2 50	19	26.02
1 50 but under 2 00	7	9.58
1 25 but under 1 50	13	17.80
1 00 but under 1 25	20	27.39
75 but under 1 00	3	4.10
50 but under 75	4	5.47
Less than 50 cents	2	2.73
Totals	73	100.00

Minor labor, 12.3 per cent.

CHAIRS AND CHAIR STOCK.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over	49	1.44
3 50 but under \$4 00	20	.58
3 00 but under 3 50	45	1.32
2 50 but under 3 00	73	2.14
2 00 but under 2 50	172	5.06
1 50 but under 2 00	393	11.57
1 25 but under 1 50	1,084	30.44
1 00 but under 1 25	869	25.58
75 but under 1 00	299	8.80
50 but under 75	327	9.62
Less than 50 cents	110	3.38
Totals	3,396	100.00

Minor labor, 21.8 per cent.

MFRS. NOTE.— In addition we employ 125 families who cane seats at home.— PHENIX CHAIR Co., Sheboygan.

CIGARS.

\$4 00 and over	18	2.00
3 50 but under \$4 00	25	2.78
3 00 but under 3 50	37	4.11
2 50 but under 3 00	69	4.67
2 00 but under 2 50	168	18.68
1 50 but under 2 00	168	18.68
1 25 but under 1 50	138	15.35
1 00 but under 1 25	59	6.56
75 but under 1 00	61	6.78
50 but under 75	109	12.12
Less than 50 cents	47	5.22
Totals	899	100.00

Minor labor, 24.1 per cent.

CLOAKS.

\$4 90 and over	3	1.00
3 50 but under \$4 00	2	.70
3 00 but under 3 50	2	.70
2 50 but under 3 00	6	2.11
2 00 but under 2 50	11	3.87
1 50 but under 2 00	22	7.74
1 25 but under 1 50	31	10.91
1 00 but under 1 25	51	17.95
75 but under 1 00	130	45.77
50 but under 75	19	6.69
Less than 50 cents	7	2.46
Totals	284	100.00

Minor labor, 54.9 per cent.

CLOTHING.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Percentages.
\$4 00 and over.....	57	5.43
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	12	1.14
3 00 but under 3 50.....	46	4.38
2 50 but under 3 00.....	33	3.14
2 00 but under 2 50.....	66	6.29
1 50 but under 2 00.....	151	14.39
1 25 but under 1 50.....	72	6.86
1 00 but under 1 25.....	199	18.97
75 but under 1 00.....	185	17.63
50 but under 75.....	154	14.66
Less than 50 cents.....	74	7.05
Totals.....	1,049	100.00

Minor labor, 20.3 per cent.

MNFRS. NOTES.— It is impossible to fill out the blank. Most of our work is given out to boss tailors who employ varying numbers of hands and usually take work from a number of firms.— E. KATZENSTEIN & Co., Milwaukee.

We return to you the blank submitted to us to fill out which we cannot very well do in its present form.

In explanation thereof we submit the following:

The aggregate wages paid out during the year for manufacturing, our traveling salesmen and other employes of the house will reach fully the sum of \$160,000. It is, however, next to an impossibility for us to give you the average number of employes who have received these wages, and for this reason: we have on our books the names of between sixty and seventy tailors whom we employ almost constantly, some of these tailors have large shops in which they employ hands assisting them all the way from two to sometimes as high as thirty.

These hands are paid from the wages that we pay to their principals, but it is next to impossible to get at a correct figure as some of them will not give us the information, and with others it varies considerable from time to time. To these manufacturing tailors we have paid during the past year in the aggregate \$110,000. The remainder of about \$50,000 was paid to our traveling men and to other employes about our establishment.— DAVID ADLER & SONS CLOTHING Co., Milwaukee.

The total wages paid by us in our manufacturing department during the year 1891, amounts to \$167,031.31, of which \$28,130.00 was paid to employes mentioned in our report, and the balance, \$138,883.31, to a number of other parties manufacturing for us, who employ from 5 to 50 hands each, and to other persons who employ less or none at all. The amount paid to traveling salesmen and clerks is not included in amounts mentioned. All persons mentioned and not included in the report work on their own premises and some of them for different firms and it is therefore impossible for us to give a more accurate account of them.— FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING Co, Milwaukee.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over	19	20.43
3 50 but under \$4 00	4	4.30
3 00 but under 3 50	3	3.22
2 50 but under 3 00	6	6.45
2 00 but under 2 50	17	18.27
1 50 but under 2 00	7	7.52
1 25 but under 1 50	3	3.22
1 00 but under 1 25	4	4.30
75 but under 1 00	6	6.45
50 but under 75	10	10.75
Less than 50 cents	14	15.05
Totals	93	100.00

Minor labor, 32.2 per cent.

COFFINS AND BURIAL CASKETS.

\$4 00 and over	1	1.85
3 50 but under \$4 00	1	1.85
3 00 but under 3 50	1	1.85
2 50 but under 3 00	10	18.51
2 00 but under 2 50	15	27.78
1 50 but under 2 00	9	16.66
1 25 but under 1 50	4	7.40
1 00 but under 1 25	2	3.70
75 but under 1 00	6	11.11
50 but under 75	5	9.26
Less than 50 cents		
Totals	54	100.00

Minor labor, 20.3 per cent.

CONFECTIONERY AND STEAM BAKERIES.

\$4 00 and over	18	2.37
3 50 but under \$4 00	27	3.56
3 00 but under 3 50	18	2.37
2 50 but under 3 00	13	1.71
2 00 but under 2 50	33	4.35
1 50 but under 2 00	204	26.91
1 25 but under 1 50	29	3.82
1 00 but under 1 25	21	2.77
75 but under 1 00	109	14.38
50 but under 75	137	10.07
Less than 50 cents	149	19.65
Totals	758	100.00

Minor labor, 52.1 per cent.

COOPERAGE.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per centages.
\$4 00 and over	2	.22
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	10	1.11
3 00 but under 3 50.....	22	2.43
2 50 but under 2 00.....	41	4.53
2 00 but under 2 50.....	95	10.50
1 50 but under 2 00.....	338	37.34
1 25 but under 1 50.....	198	21.88
1 00 but under 1 25.....	94	10.39
75 but under 1 00.....	64	7.07
50 but under 75.....	36	3.98
Less than 50 cents.....	5	.55
Totals.....	905	100.00

Minor labor, 11.4 per cent.

COTTON AND LINEN MILLS.

\$4 00 and over	1	.21
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....	1	.21
2 50 but under 3 00.....	4	.85
2 00 but under 2 50.....	14	2.99
1 50 but under 2 00.....	24	5.11
1 25 but under 1 50.....	36	7.66
1 00 but under 1 25.....	110	23.40
75 but under 1 00.....	119	25.32
50 but under 75.....	145	30.85
Less than 50 cents.....	16	3.40
Totals.....	470	100.00

Minor labor, 59.5 per cent.

CUT STONE.

\$4 00 and over	55	12.52
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	30	6.81
3 00 but under 3 50.....	13	2.96
2 50 but under 3 00.....	37	8.42
2 00 but under 2 50.....	88	20.04
1 50 but under 2 00.....	151	34.39
1 25 and under 1 50.....	45	10.25
1 00 but under 1 25.....	6	1.36
75 but under 1 00.....	5	1.13
50 but under 75.....	9	2.05
Less than 50 cents		
Totals.....	439	100.00

Minor labor, 3.1 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	.....	.....
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	1	1.75
3 00 but under 3 50.....	1	1.75
2 50 but under 3 00.....	7	12.28
2 00 but under 2 50.....	2	3.50
1 50 but under 2 00.....	12	21.05
1 25 but under 1 50.....	8	14.03
1 00 but under 1 25.....	9	15.78
75 but under 1 00.....	12	21.05
50 but under 75.....	5	8.77
Less than 50 cents.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	57	100.00

Minor labor, 29.8 per cent.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS FITTING SUPPLIES.

\$4 00 and over.....	12	2.65
3 0 but under \$4 00.....	10	2.21
3 00 but under 3 50.....	15	3.31
2 50 but under 3 00.....	56	12.38
2 00 but under 2 50.....	66	14.60
1 50 but under 2 00.....	85	18.82
1 25 but under 1 50.....	54	11.94
1 00 but under 1 25.....	52	11.50
75 but under 1 00.....	45	9.95
50 but under 75.....	52	11.52
Less than 50 cents.....	5	1.10
Totals.....	452	100.00

Minor labor 23.5 per cent.

ELECTRIC LIGHT—PUBLIC.

\$4 00 and over.....	5	2.12
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	10	4.25
3 00 but under 3 50.....	10	4.25
2 50 but under 3 00.....	14	5.95
2 00 but under 2 50.....	55	23.40
1 50 but under 2 00.....	105	44.68
1 25 but under 1 50.....	19	8.08
1 00 but under 1 25.....	13	5.53
75 but under 1 00.....	4	1.70
50 but under 75.....	.....	.....
Less than 50 cents.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	235	100.00

Minor labor 1.7 per cent.

ELEVATORS — CARRYING.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	2	2.40
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	3	3.61
3 00 but under 3 50.....	2	2.40
2 50 but under 3 00.....	12	14.45
2 00 but under 2 50.....	12	14.45
1 50 but under 2 00.....	23	27.71
1 25 but under 1 50.....	11	13.25
1 00 but under 1 25.....	6	7.22
75 but under 1 00.....	5	6.02
50 but under 75.....	3	3.61
Less than 50 cents.....	4	4.81
Totals.....	83	100.00

Minor labor 14.4 per cent.

EXCELSIOR.

\$4 00 and over.....		
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....		
2 50 but under 3 00.....	1	2.27
2 00 but under 2 50.....	3	6.81
1 50 but under 2 00.....	11	25.00
1 25 but under 1 50.....	23	52.27
1 00 but under 1 25.....	6	13.63
75 but under 1 00.....		
50 but under 75.....		
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	44	100.00

Minor labor, none.

FLOUR AND FEED.

\$4 00 and over.....	41	3.08
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	27	2.03
3 00 but under 3 50.....	51	3.83
2 50 but under 3 00.....	170	12.85
2 00 but under 2 50.....	195	14.67
1 50 but under 2 00.....	445	33.48
1 25 but under 1 50.....	256	19.26
1 00 but under 1 25.....	89	6.69
75 but under 1 00.....	41	3.08
50 but under 75.....	11	.82
Less than 50 cents.....	3	.22
Totals.....	1,329	100.00

Minor labor, 4.1 per cent.

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, AND TOOLS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per- centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	135	3.41
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	76	1.92
3 00 but under 3 50.....	209	5.28
2 50 but under 3 00.....	730	18.45
2 00 but under 2 50.....	556	14.05
1 50 but under 2 00.....	928	23.45
1 25 but under 1 50.....	667	16.86
1 00 but under 1 25.....	230	5.81
75 but under 1 00.....	194	4.90
50 but under 75.....	203	5.13
Less than 50 cents.....	28	.70
Totals.....	3,956	100.00

Minor labor, 10.7 per cent.

FURNITURE.

. (NOT INCLUDING CHAIRS.)

\$4 00 and over.....	42	1.31
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	21	.69
3 00 but under 3 50.....	102	3.20
2 50 but under 3 00.....	110	3.45
2 00 but under 2 50.....	213	6.68
1 50 but under 2 00.....	414	12.99
1 25 but under 1 50.....	706	22.15
1 00 but under 1 25.....	881	27.64
75 but under 1 00.....	229	7.18
50 but under 75.....	356	11.17
Less than 50 cents.....	113	3.54
Totals.....	3,187	100.00

Minor labor, 21.9 per cent.

FURS, GLOVES, MITTENS, ETC.

\$4 00 and over.....	1	.35
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	3	1.07
3 00 but under 3 50.....	13	4.63
2 50 but under 3 00.....	11	3.95
2 00 but under 2 50.....	17	6.11
1 50 but under 2 00.....	29	10.43
1 25 but under 1 50.....	25	8.99
1 00 but under 1 25.....	60	21.58
75 but under 1 00.....	74	26.61
50 but under 75.....	31	11.15
Less than 50 cents.....	14	5.05
Totals.....	278	100.00

Minor labor, 42.8 per cent.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	1	2.70
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 00.....		
2 50 but under 3 00.....	4	10.81
2 00 but under 2 50.....	8	21.62
1 50 but under 2 00.....	15	40.54
1 25 but under 1 50.....	6	16.21
1 00 but under 1 25.....	3	8.10
75 but under 1 00.....		
50 but under 75.....		
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	37	100.00

Minor labor, none.

GAS WORKS.

\$4 00 and over.....	4	1.17
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	4	1.17
3 00 but under 3 50.....	8	2.34
2 50 but under 3 00.....	40	11.73
2 00 but under 2 50.....	53	15.54
1 50 but under 2 00.....	167	48.97
1 25 but under 1 50.....	18	5.27
1 00 but under 1 25.....	3	.87
75 but under 1 00.....	1	.29
50 but under 75.....		
Less than 50 cents.....	43	12.60
Totals.....	341	100.00

Minor labor, 12.9 per cent.

GLASS WORKS — BOTTLES.

\$4.00 and over.....	60	25.75
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	4	1.71
3 00 but under 3 50.....	7	3.00
2 50 but under 3 00.....	10	4.29
2 00 but under 2 50.....	12	5.15
1 50 but under 2 00.....	9	3.86
1 25 but under 1 50.....	57	24.46
1 00 but under 1 25.....	5	2.14
75 but under 1 00.....	1	.42
50 but under 75.....	66	28.32
Less than 50 cents.....	2	.85
Totals.....	233	100.00

Minor labor, 29.6 per cent.

REPORT OF THE

GLUE, INK, ETC.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Percentage.
\$4 00 and over		
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....		
2 50 but under 3 00.....	1	2.56
2 00 but under 2 50.....	2	5.12
1 50 but under 2 00.....	6	15.88
1 25 but under 1 50.....	26	66.66
1 00 but under 1 25.....		
75 but under 1 00.....	1	2.56
50 but under 75.....	3	7.69
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals	39	100.00

Minor labor, 10.2 per cent.

HATS AND CAPS.

\$4 00 and over	8	2.47
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	8	2.47
3 00 but under 3 50.....	14	4.33
2 50 but under 3 00.....	16	4.95
2 00 but under 2 50.....	22	6.81
1 50 but under 2 00.....	79	24.45
1 25 but under 1 50.....	95	29.41
1 00 but under 1 25.....	31	9.59
75 but under 1 00.....	36	11.14
50 but under 75.....	10	3.09
Less than 50 cents.....	4	1.23
Totals.....	323	100.00

Minor labor, 15.4 per cent.

IRON WORKS—MALLEABLE.

\$4 00 and over	18	2.08
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	4	.46
3 00 but under 3 50.....	25	2.89
2 50 but under 3 00.....	68	7.88
2 00 but under 2 50.....	145	16.77
1 50 but under 2 00.....	239	27.55
1 25 but under 1 50.....	121	13.99
1 00 but under 1 25.....	144	16.66
75 but under 1 00.....	53	6.13
50 but under 75.....	44	5.09
Less than 50 cents.....	3	.34
Totals.....	864	100.00

Minor labor, 11.5 per cent.

IRON WORKS — FIG.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over	18	2.88
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	30	4.81
3 00 but under 3 50.....	14	2.24
2 50 but under 3 00.....	64	10.27
2 00 but under 2 50.....	372	59.71
1 50 but under 2 00.....	120	19.26
1 25 but under 1 50.....	4	.64
1 00 but under 1 25.....	1	.16
75 but under 1 00.....		
50 but under 75.....		
Less than 50 cents		
Totals	623	100.00

Minor labor, .1 per cent.

KNIT GOODS.

\$4 00 and over.....	5	.31
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	13	.82
3 00 but under 3 50.....	13	.82
2 50 but under 3 00.....	9	.57
2 00 but under 2 50.....	17	1.07
1 50 but under 2 00.....	32	2.03
1 25 but under 1 50.....	21	1.33
1 00 but under 1 25.....	102	6.46
75 but under 1 00.....	268	16.97
50 but under 75.....	367	23.24
Less than 50 cents	732	46.36
Totals	1,579	100.00

Minor labor, 86.5 per cent.

LAUNDRIES — STEAM.

\$4 00 and over.....		
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	1	.27
3 00 but under 3 50.....	2	.54
2 50 but under 3 00.....	4	1.08
2 00 but under 2 50.....	14	3.77
1 50 but under 2 00.....	26	7.00
1 25 but under 1 50.....	23	6.19
1 00 but under 1 25.....	106	28.57
75 but under 1 00.....	108	29.11
50 but under 75.....	80	21.56
Less than 50 cents	7	1.89
Totals	371	100.00

Minor labor, 52.5 per cent.

LEATHER.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	40	1.06
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	108	2.87
3 00 but under 3 50.....	139	3.73
2 50 but under 3 00.....	266	7.09
2 00 but under 2 50.....	373	9.97
1 50 but under 2 00.....	1,612	42.97
1 25 but under 1 50.....	840	22.39
1 00 but under 1 25.....	179	4.77
75 but under 1 00.....	92	2.44
50 but under 75.....	90	2.39
Less than 50 cents.....	12	.32
Totals.....	3,751	100.00

Minor labor, 5.1 per cent.

LITHOGRAPHY.

\$4 00 and over.....	65	16.76
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	18	4.64
3 00 but under 3 50.....	37	9.53
2 50 but under 3 00.....	20	5.16
2 00 but under 2 50.....	30	7.74
1 50 but under 2 00.....	36	9.27
1 25 but under 1 50.....	18	4.64
1 00 but under 1 25.....	45	11.60
75 but under 1 00.....	29	7.47
50 but under 75.....	43	11.08
Less than 50 cents.....	47	12.11
Totals.....	388	100.00

Minor labor, 30.6 per cent.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, POSTS, ETC.

\$4 00 and over.....	473	1.80
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	423	1.60
3 00 but under 3 50.....	606	2.30
2 50 but under 3 00.....	804	3.05
2 00 but under 2 50.....	2,278	8.66
1 50 but under 2 00.....	10,286	39.12
1 25 but under 1 50.....	6,888	26.21
1 00 but under 1 25.....	3,200	12.17
75 but under 1 00.....	771	2.93
50 but under 75.....	460	1.75
Less than 50 cents.....	92	.35
Totals.....	26,275	100.00

Minor labor, 5 per cent.

MFRS. NOTE.— We employed 200 families caning chairs who received \$10,000.—The Buckstaff Edwards Co., Oshkosh.

PESHIGO, Wis., Feb. 3d, 1892.

J. DOBBS, Esq., Madison, Wis.,

Dear Sir—I mail you to-day copy of statement taken from annual report for 1891. Would say further on the subject that employes are all men and perhaps 20 boys from 16 to 18 years of age; none younger. We employ about 550 on an average during the year and in addition to amount spent for labor mentioned, \$269,419.90, about \$31,000.00 was expended in feeding men during year, which would give total of \$300,000.00.

Yours truly,

WM. ELLIS,
Sec'y. and Supt. The Peshtigo Co.

STATEMENT SHOWING SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

General salaries.	Salaries per year.	Perquisites.
General superintendent.....	\$3,000 00	
Logging	2,500 00	
Cashier	1,500 00	
Steam mill foreman.....	1,800 00	House, horse and wood.
Harbor house keeper	1,200 00	Board of family.
Water mill foreman.....	1,400 00	Wood.
Steam mill engineer.....	1,100 00	Board sawing season.
Harbor master	1,200 00	House, horse, wood.
Book keeper in office	1,000 00	House, wood.
Head clerk in store	1,000 00	Wood free.
Office clerk	800 00	Wood free.
Gardner	600 00	House, wood.
Total general salaries.....	\$17,100 00	

STATEMENT SHOWING SALARIES AND WAGES PAID—Continued.

Employees at work all of year.	No. men.	Wages per day.
Blacksmith shop foreman.....	1	\$2 50
Blacksmith shop assistants.....	2	2 25
Blacksmith shop helper.....	1	2 00
Barn foreman (Sundays included).....	1	1 85
Coachman (Sundays included)	1	1 50
Carpenter.....	1	2 00
Clerk village store.....	2	1 73
Clerk village store.....	1	1 50
Clerk village store.....	1	1 25
Clerk village store.....	1	75
Clerk harbor store.....	1	1 65
Delivery man at village store.....	1	1 25
Delivery boy at village store.....	2	1 25
Farm hands.....	1	1 37½
Grist mill.....	1	1 50
Harness maker.....	1	2 28
Lumber yard foreman.....	1	3 25
Machine shop foreman.....	1	2 25
Machine shop assistants.....	1	2 00
Sundry teamster.....	5	1 25
Watchman.....	1	1 90
		1 25
Total average per day, \$1.62.....	30	48 71

Labor employed part of the year.

Sawing season.	No. men.	Wages per day.
Foreman har. boom.....	1	\$2 50
Foreman lower boom.....	1	2 50
Foreman upper boom.....	1	2 75
Engineer locomotive.....	1	2 75
Fireman locomotive.....	1	1 50
Conductor R. R.....	1	2 00
Car greaser.....	1	1 50
Scaler outside logs.....	1	2 25
Upper boom laborers.....	24	1 50
Lower boom laborers.....	6	1 50
Harbor boom laborers.....	16	1 50
Village yard laborers.....	16	1 25
Loading barges laborers.....	56	1 42
Laborers on track.....	3	1 25
Track foreman.....	1	1 75
Water mill crew.....	100	1 52
Steam mill crew.....	148	1 56
Total.....	378	1 52

STATEMENT SHOWING SALARIES AND WAGES PAID—Continued.

Logging season.	No. men.	Average per month.
Camp foreman	11	\$50 00
Cooks (Sundays included).....	11	35 00
Cookies (Sundays included).....	22	20 00
Scalers in woods.....	11	26 00
Teamsters.....	108	26 00
Sawyers.....	85	24 00
Swampers	85	{ 22 00 24 00
Chainers	50	{ 22 00 24 00
Spare men.....	60	{ 20 00 22 00
Landing men....	22	24 00
Millers, grist mill.....	1	1 75
Porter in store.....	1	1 50
Jobbers' scalers.....	9	1 50
Supply teamsters.....	10	1 25
Clerk supply man	1	2 00
Total Nov., to April.....	487	\$25 00
<i>Drivers —</i>		
Foreman	10	\$3 00
Cooks	10	2 50
Drivers	75	2 25
Drivers	100	2 00
Total Nov., to April.....	195	2 16

STATEMENT SHOWING SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.—Continued.

Mill hands — sawing season.	Total number	STEAM MILL.		WATER MILL.	
		No. employed.	Wages per day.	No. employed.	Wages per day.
Circular filers	2	1	\$4 00	1	\$4 00
Circular sawyers	5	2	3 50	{ 1	3 37½
Mill wrights	2	1	3 25	2	3 12½
Assistant mill wrights	1	1	2 25	1	2 25
Gang filers	1	1	2 65		
Blacksmiths	1	1	2 65		
Timekeeper	1	1	2 42		
Filer of lath and picket saws	1	1	2 15		
Circular setters	5	2	2 42	3	2 11
Ship carpenter	1	1	2 40		
Second engineer	1	1	2 08		
Lath filers	2	1	2 00	1	2 50
Running edgers	3	1	2 00	{ 1	1 87½
				{ 1	1 66
Running edgers	4	{ 1	1 80		
		{ 2	2 00	{ 1	1 50
Fireman	1	1	1 65		
Assistant filers	2	1	1 80	1	1 75
Scalers	3	1	1 85	{ 1	1 66
				{ 1	1 50
Watchmen	2	1	1 90	1	1 50
Assistant lath filer	1	1	1 80		
Cleaning gangs	6	6	1 80		
Attendant fire pump	1	1	1 72		
On trimmers	10	4	1 65	6	1 50
Doggers on circulars	5	2	1 66	3	1 58
First man behind circular	5	2	1 66	3	1 58
Second man behind circular	2	2	1 66		
Dogging logs	3	1	1 50	{ 1	1 00
				{ 1	1 66
Rolling logs on carriages	8	5	1 58	3	1 42
Running splitters	2	{ 1	1 71		
		{ 1	1 58		
Tail sawyer for gangs	2	2	1 58		
Lath pullers	6	2	1 50	4	1 38
Bolt pullers	6	2	1 50	4	1 38
Greasers	2	1	1 50	1	1 58
Barn man	1	1	1 50		
Yard man	1	1	1 66		
Clearing splitters	2	2	1 42		
Clearing trimmers	5	{ 1	1 42	2	1 42
		{ 1	1 34	1	1 58
Clearing edgers	7	3	1 42	4	1 58
Clearing conveyors	2	2	1 42		
Running slab saw	6	4	1 42	{ 1	1 58
				{ 1	1 34
Cutting edgings	5	4	1 42	1	1 34

STATEMENT SHOWING SALARY AND WAGES PAID — Continued.

Mill hands — sawing season.	Total number	STEAM MILL.		WATER MILL.	
		No. em- ployed.	Wages per day.	No. em- ployed.	Wages per day.
Shoving pickets	1	1	\$1 42	.....	.....
Piling pickets	1	1	1 11	.....	.....
Laborers, men	56	38	1 42	18	\$1 34
Laborers, boys	24	15	1 00	9	1 00
Teamsters	11	8	1 42	3	1 58
Tying lath	6	2	1 42	4	1 04
Seat men	16	7	1 42	9	1 34
Taking out edgings.....	6	2	1 42	4	1 34
Totals.....	248	148	\$231 95	100	\$151 86
<i>Total employed in mills—</i>					
Steam mill, No. employed.	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average wages per day.	.....	.....	\$1 56	.....	.....
Water mill, No. employed.	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Average wages per day.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 55
Total employed	248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average wages per day.	.....	.....	\$1 55	.....	.....

LABOR ACCOUNT.

DEBITS.			
Labor, January		\$17,670 71	.....
Labor, February		16,499 36	.....
Labor, March		17,023 95	.....
Labor, April		7,924 43	.....
Labor, May		29,459 65	.....
Labor, June		46,156 04	.....
Labor, July		27,490 79	.....
Labor, August		27,634 22	.....
Labor, September		29,797 16	.....
Labor, October		21,683 77	.....
Labor, November		10,047 07	.....
Labor, December		18,032 75	.....
Totals.....			\$269,419 90

LABOR ACCOUNT — Continued.

CREDITS — CHARGED TO.		
Gen'l exp. supt., cashier and office clerk.....	\$5,299	92
Gen'l exp. sundry labor.....	1,262	08
Merchandise account.....	5,179	80
Barn account.....	1,738	24
Farm and garden.....	1,184	06
Machine shop.....	2,960	92
Blacksmith shop.....	3,427	80
Carpenter shop.....	615	75
Grist mill.....	725	73
Land expense.....	517	00
Railroad earnings and ex. trains.....	1,333	48
Railroad trackmen.....	1,039	70
Water mill manufacturing.....	24,918	58
Lumber exp., village.....	3,094	29
Lumber exp., harbor.....	12,911	61
Hay.....	243	44
Steam mill repairs.....	2,330	89
Steam mill manufacturing.....	36,349	25
Harbor house.....	2,006	04
Harbor buildings.....	35	69
Upper boom.....	6,638	96
Lower boom.....	1,710	71
Harbor boom.....	4,372	11
Personal property.....	560	75
Harbor store.....	879	05
Harbor and piers.....	121	20
Real estate improvement.....	955	39
General building account.....	327	99
Logging expense.....	132,739	31
Uppor Peshtigo River improvement.....	1,681	92
Wood.....	32	26
Otter Creek Farm.....	779	22
Supply warehouse.....	719	25
Barge fleet.....	321	74
Slabs.....	4,800	17
Logging exp., jobbers.....	1,189	70
Marinette County.....	359	62
Town of Peshtigo.....	687	44
Mining account.....	179	75
Shingle mill manufacturing.....	3,142	52
Road District, No. 1.....	46	57
Total.....		\$269,419 90

MARBLE WORKS — STEAM.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Percentages.
\$4 00 and over	2	1.90
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....	7	6.66
2 50 but under 3 00.....	13	12.38
2 00 but under 2 50.....	27	25.71
1 50 but under 2 00.....	33	31.42
1 25 but under 1 50.....	7	6.66
1 00 but under 1 25.....		
75 but under 1 00.....	2	1.90
50 but under 75.....	12	11.42
Less than 50 cents	2	1.90
Totals	105	100.00

Minor labor, 15.2 per cent.

MATCHES.

\$4 00 and over		
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	1	.43
3 00 but under 3 50.....	1	.43
2 50 but under 3 00.....	7	3.04
2 00 but under 2 50.....	7	3.04
1 50 but under 2 00.....	20	8.69
1 25 but under 1 50.....	20	8.69
1 00 but under 1 25.....		
75 but under 1 00.....	25	10.86
50 but under 75.....	63	27.38
Less than 50 cents	86	37.38
Totals	230	100.00

Minor labor, 75.6 per cent.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.

\$4 00 and over	2	.60
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	2	.60
3 00 but under 3 50.....	4	1.21
2 50 but under 3 00.....	24	7.27
2 00 but under 3 50.....	27	8.18
1 50 but under 2 00.....	83	25.15
1 25 but under 1 50.....	36	10.90
1 00 but under 1 25.....	53	16.06
75 but under 1 00.....	40	12.12
50 but under 75.....	34	10.30
Less than 50 cents	25	7.57
Totals	330	100.00

Minor labor, 30. per cent.

MINING—IRON LEAD AND ZINC.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Percentages.
\$4 00 and over	1	1.08
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	1	1.08
3 00 but under 3 50.....	1	1.08
2 50 but under 3 00.....	2	2.13
2 00 but under 2 50.....	11	11.95
1 50 but under 2 00.....	46	50.00
1 25 but under 1 50.....	18	19.56
1 00 but under 1 25.....	2	2.13
75 but under 1 00.....	2	2.13
50 but under 75.....	8	8.69
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	92	100.00

Minor labor, 10.8 per cent.

PAINTS, OILS AND GREASES.

\$4 00 and over	20	.82
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	5	.20
3 00 but under 3 50.....	11	.45
2 50 but under 3 00.....	5	.20
2 00 but under 2 50.....	24	.99
1 50 but under 2 00.....	91	37.58
1 25 but under 1 50.....	85	14.45
1 00 but under 1 25.....	5	20.60
75 but under 1 00.....	15	6.15
40 but under 75.....	31	12.85
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	242	100.00

Minor labor, 19 per cent.

PAPER AND PULP.

\$4 00 and over	22	.90
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	20	.82
3 00 but under 3 50.....	95	3.92
2 50 but under 3 00.....	95	3.92
2 00 but under 2 50.....	164	6.77
1 50 but under 2 00.....	754	31.14
1 25 but under 1 50.....	473	19.53
1 00 but under 1 25.....	178	7.35
75 but under 1 00.....	514	21.22
50 but under 75.....	100	4.13
Less than 50 cents.....	2	.08
Totals.....	2,417	100.00

Minor labor, 25.4 per cent.

PEARL BUTTONS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over		
3 50 but under \$4 00		
3 00 but under 3 50		
2 50 but under 3 00		
2 00 but under 2 50	20	54.05
1 50 but under 2 00	4	10.81
1 25 but under 1 50	3	8.11
1 00 but under 1 25		
75 but under 1 00	4	10.81
50 but under 75	4	10.81
Less than 50 cents	2	5.41
Totals	37	100.00

Minor labor, 27 per cent.

POTTERIES.

\$4 00 and over	1	.87
3 50 but under \$4 00		
3 00 but under 3 50	3	2.60
2 50 but under 3 00	6	5.21
2 00 but under 2 50	6	5.21
1 50 but under 2 00	21	18.26
1 25 but under 1 50	20	17.39
1 00 but under 1 25	13	11.30
75 but under 1 00	12	10.43
50 but under 75	10	8.69
Less than 50 cents	23	20.00
Totals	115	100.00

Minor labor, 39.1 per cent.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, BOOKBINDING.

\$4 00 and over	103	4.87
3 50 but under \$4 00	43	2.03
3 00 but under 3 50	130	6.15
2 50 but under 3 00	265	12.54
2 00 but under 2 50	253	11.97
1 50 but under 2 00	232	10.97
1 25 but under 1 50	129	6.09
1 00 but under 1 25	154	7.28
75 but under 1 00	324	15.32
50 but under 75	244	11.56
Less than 50 cents	238	11.20
Totals	2,115	100.00

Minor labor, 38.1 per cent., exclusive of carriers and vendors.

RAILWAY SHOPS AND STREET RAILWAYS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	50	.87
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	239	4.12
3 00 but under 3 50.....	180	3.10
2 50 but under 3 00.....	626	10.80
2 00 but under 2 50.....	1246	21.50
1 50 but under 2 00.....	2007	34.63
1 25 but under 1 50.....	1310	22.60
1 00 but under 1 25.....	77	1.33
75 but under 1 00.....	43	.74
50 but under 75.....	18	.31
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	5796	100.00

Minor labor, 2. per cent.

REFRIGERATORS.

\$4 00 and over.....		
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	1	.62
3 00 but under 3 50.....	1	.63
2 50 but under 3 00.....	3	1.88
2 00 but under 2 50.....	5	3.14
1 50 but under 2 00.....	33	20.72
1 25 but under 1 50.....	47	29.51
1 00 but under 1 25.....	24	15.07
75 but under 1 00.....	22	13.81
50 but under 75.....	19	11.93
Less than 50 cents.....	4	2.51
Totals.....	159	100.00

Minor labor, 28.2 per cent.

ROLLING MILLS.

\$4 00 and over.....	200	10.37
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	45	2.34
3 00 but under 3 50.....	76	3.95
2 50 but under 3 00.....	77	4.00
2 00 but under 2 50.....	278	14.42
1 50 but under 2 00.....	596	30.91
1 25 but under 1 50.....	417	21.63
1 00 but under 1 25.....	215	11.15
75 but under 1 00.....	15	.78
50 but under 75.....	8	.40
Less than 50 cents.....	1	.05
Totals.....	1928	100.00

Minor labor, 1.2 per cent.

ROPE TWINE AND CORDAGE.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Percentages.
\$4-00 and over.....		
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....		
2 50 but under 3 00.....	1	2.23
2 00 but under 2 50.....	3	6.66
1 50 but under 2 00.....	6	13.33
1 25 but under 1 50.....		
1 00 but under 1 25.....	4	8.89
75 but under 1 00.....	3	6.66
50 but under 75.....	17	37.74
Less than 50 cents.....	11	24.44
Totals.....	45	100.00

Minor labor, 39.4 per cent.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, ETC.

\$4 00 and over.....	3	1.23
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	2	.85
3 00 but under 3 50.....	7	2.96
2 50 but under 3 00.....	10	4.24
2 00 but under 2 50.....	29	12.29
1 50 but under 2 00.....	28	11.87
1 25 but under 1 50.....	25	10.59
1 00 but under 1 25.....	39	16.53
75 but under 1 00.....	17	7.20
50 but under 75.....	41	17.38
Less than 50 cents.....	35	14.83
Totals.....	236	100.00

Minor labor, 39.4 per cent.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, PLANING MILL.

\$4 00 and over.....	21	.70
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	32	1.07
3 00 but under 3 50.....	57	1.90
2 50 but under 3 00.....	228	7.63
2 00 but under 2 50.....	496	16.60
1 50 but under 2 00.....	816	27.31
1 25 but under 1 50.....	623	20.86
1 00 but under 1 25.....	244	8.16
75 but under 1 00.....	193	6.49
50 but under 75.....	236	7.90
Less than 50 cents.....	41	1.30
Totals.....	2,987	100.00

Minor labor, 15.7 per cent.

SCRAP LEATHER GOODS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per- centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	1	.67
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....		
2 50 but under 3 00.....	1	.67
2 00 but under 2 50.....		
1 50 but under 2 00.....		
1 25 but under 1 50.....		
1 00 but under 1 25.....		
75 but under 1 00.....	85	57.04
50 but under 75.....	62	41.61
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	149	100.00

Minor labor, 98.6 per cent.

SCREEN DOORS AND PLATES,

\$4 00 and over.....	2	.69
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	5	1.73
3 00 but under 3 50.....	7	2.52
2 50 but under 3 00.....	2	.69
2 00 but under 2 50.....	21	7.26
1 50 but under 2 00.....	111	38.40
1 25 but under 1 50.....	69	23.87
1 00 but under 1 25.....	22	7.61
75 but under 1 00.....	23	7.95
50 but under 75.....	20	6.92
Less than 50 cents.....	6	2.07
Totals.....	288	100.00

Minor labor, 16.9 per cent.

SEWER PIPE, ETC., CEMENT, COAL AND WOOD.

\$4 00 and over.....	65	5.82
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	10	.89
3 00 but under 3 50.....	32	2.95
2 50 but under 3 00.....	24	2.14
2 00 but under 2 50.....	339	30.34
1 50 but under 2 00.....	463	41.45
1 25 but under 1 50.....	173	15.57
1 00 but under 1 25.....	9	.80
75 but under 1 00.....		
50 but under 75.....	1	.08
Less than 50 cents.....	1	.08
Totals.....	1,117	100.00

Minor labor, .1 per cent.

SHIPBUILDING.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Percentages.
\$4 00 and over	3	.30
3 50 but under \$4 00	8	.81
3 00 but under 3 50	28	2.85
2 50 but under 3 00	237	24.13
2 00 but under 2 50	251	25.55
1 50 but under 2 00	402	40.93
1 25 but under 1 50	36	3.66
1 00 but under 1 25	17	1.73
75 but under 1 00		
50 but under 75		
Less than 50 cents		
Totals	982	100.00

Minor labor, none.

SOAP, LYE, POTASH AND STARCH.

\$4 00 and over	8	2.96
3 50 but under \$4 00	3	1.11
3 00 but under 3 50	14	5.18
2 50 but under 3 00	13	4.81
2 00 but under 2 50	18	6.66
1 50 but under 2 00	91	33.69
1 25 but under 1 50	16	5.92
1 00 but under 1 25	25	9.25
75 but under 1 00	34	12.59
50 but under 75	44	16.29
Less than 50 cents	4	1.48
Totals	270	100.00

Minor labor, 30.3 per cent.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.

\$4 00 and over	3	.43
3 50 but under \$4 00	22	3.19
3 00 but under 3 50	31	4.49
2 50 but under 3 00	63	9.53
2 00 but under 2 50	96	13.96
1 50 but under 2 00	168	24.76
1 25 but under 1 50	74	10.63
1 00 but under 1 25	97	14.06
75 but under 1 00	74	10.73
50 but under 75	49	7.11
Less than 50 cents	8	1.16
Totals	685	100.00

Minor labor, 19.1 per cent.

TACKS AND SMALL NAILS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....		
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....		
2 50 but under 3 00.....		
2 00 but under 3 50.....	4	13.78
1 50 but under 2 00.....	2	6.89
1 50 but under 2 00.....	5	17.23
1 25 but under 1 50.....	9	31.00
1 00 but under 1 25.....	4	13.78
75 but under 1 00.....	2	6.89
50 but under 75.....	3	10.33
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	29	100.00

Minor labor, 17.2 per cent.

TINWARE AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

\$4 00 and over.....	21	2.21
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	12	1.26
3 00 but under 3 50.....	19	2.00
2 50 but under 3 00.....	38	4.01
2 00 but under 2 50.....	66	6.94
1 50 but under 2 00.....	84	8.84
1 25 but under 1 50.....	51	5.37
1 00 but under 1 25.....	73	7.68
75 but under 1 00.....	137	14.52
50 but under 75.....	199	20.95
Less than 50 cents.....	249	26.21
Totals.....	949	100.00

Minor labor, 61.6 per cent.

TOBACCO.

\$4 00 and over.....	15	3.08
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	2	.41
3 00 but under 3 50.....	6	1.23
2 50 but under 3 00.....	28	5.76
2 00 but under 2 50.....	29	5.96
1 50 but under 2 00.....	70	14.40
1 25 but under 1 50.....	95	19.54
1 00 but under 1 25.....	113	23.25
75 but under 1 00.....	27	5.55
50 but under 75.....	68	13.99
Less than 50 cents.....	33	6.79
Totals.....	486	100.00

Minor labor, 26.3 per cent.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SACHELS, ETC.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over	38	3.31
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	22	2.00
3 00 but under 3 50.....	10	.87
2 50 but under 3 00.....	309	26.93
2 00 but under 2 50.....	57	4.86
1 50 but under 2 00.....	186	16.21
1 25 but under 1 50.....	187	16.30
1 00 but under 1 25.....	113	9.84
75 but under 1 00.....	104	9.05
50 but under 75.....	62	5.41
Less than 50 cents	60	5.29
Totals	1,148	100.00

Minor labor, 19.7 per cent.

VINEGAR, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD AND YEAST.

\$4 00 and over	2	.85
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	3	1.28
3 00 but under 3 50.....	5	2.13
2 50 but under 3 00.....	12	5.12
2 00 but under 2 50.....	8	3.41
1 50 but under 2 00.....	23	9.82
1 25 but under 1 50.....	40	17.09
1 00 but under 1 25.....	32	13.67
75 but under 1 00.....	69	29.48
50 but under 75.....	38	16.26
Less than 50 cents	2	.85
Totals	234	100.00

Minor labor, 46.6 per cent.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HUBS AND SPOKES.

\$4 00 and over	21	.66
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	24	.76
3 00 but under 3 50.....	77	2.48
2 50 but under 3 00.....	235	7.47
2 00 but under 2 50.....	459	14.60
1 50 but under 2 00.....	1,188	37.78
1 25 but under 1 50.....	646	20.54
1 00 but under 1 25.....	228	7.25
75 but under 1 00.....	130	4.13
50 but under 75.....	134	4.26
Less than 50 cents	2	.06
Totals	3,144	100.00

Minor labor, 8.4 per cent.

REPORT OF THE

WATER WORKS.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over.....	3	4.16
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	1	1.38
3 00 but under 3 50.....	9	12.49
2 50 but under 3 00.....	10	13.88
2 00 but under 2 50.....	4	5.55
1 50 but under 2 00.....	38	52.74
1 25 but under 1 50.....	2	2.77
1 00 but under 1 25.....	5	6.94
75 but under 1 00.....		
50 but under 75.....		
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	72	100.00

Minor labor, none.

WILLOW WARE AND TOYS.

\$4 00 and over.....	1	.48
3 50 but under \$4 00.....		
3 00 but under 3 50.....	3	1.46
2 50 but under 3 00.....	3	1.46
2 00 but under 2 50.....	15	7.30
1 50 but under 2 00.....	31	15.09
1 25 but under 1 50.....	22	10.71
1 00 but under 1 25.....	24	11.68
75 but under 1 00.....	15	7.30
50 but under 75.....	38	18.50
Less than 50 cents.....	53	25.81
Totals.....	205	100.00

Minor labor, 51.7 per cent.

WINDMILLS, PUMPS, TANKS, ETC.

\$4 00 and over.....	8	2.51
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	7	2.19
3 00 but under 3 50.....	13	5.08
2 50 but under 3 00.....	19	5.96
2 00 but under 2 50.....	50	15.79
1 50 but under 2 00.....	98	30.71
1 25 but under 1 25.....	58	18.22
1 00 but under 1 25.....	52	16.33
75 but under 1 00.....	7	2.19
50 but under 75.....	3	.94
Less than 50 cents.....		
Totals.....	315	100.00

Minor labor, 3.1 per cent.

WOODENWARE.

Classification of daily wages.	Number of persons reported receiving specified wages.	Per-centages.
\$4 00 and over	8	.98
3 50 but under \$4 00	6	.73
3 00 but under 3 50	15	1.84
2 50 but under 3 00	48	5.90
2 00 but under 2 50	72	8.86
1 50 but under 2 00	290	35.69
1 25 but under 1 50	240	29.52
1 00 but under 1 25	97	11.94
75 but under 1 00	21	2.58
50 but under . 75	15	1.84
Less than 50 cents		
Totals	812	100.00

Minor labor, 16.8 per cent.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS.

\$4 00 and over	23	2.08
3 50 but under \$4 00	9	.81
3 00 but under 3 50	23	2.08
2 50 but under 3 00	25	2.26
2 00 but under 2 50	75	6.81
1 50 but under 2 00	92	8.35
1 25 but under 1 50	171	15.55
1 00 but under 1 25	188	17.06
75 but under 1 00	154	13.98
50 but under 75	312	28.41
Less than 50 cents ..	29	2.63
Totals	1,101	100 00

Minor labor, 45 per cent.

REPORT OF THE

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$4 00 and over.....	57	2.75
3 50 but under \$4 00.....	8	.38
3 00 but under 3 50.....	70	3.38
2 50 but under 3 00.....	411	19.89
2 00 but under 2 50.....	363	17.67
1 50 but under 2 00.....	569	27.49
1 25 but under 1 50.....	207	10.61
1 00 but under 1 25.....	112	5.32
75 but under 1 00.....	147	7.11
50 but under 75.....	108	5.22
Less than 50 cents.....	14	.67
Totals.....	2,066	100.00

Minor labor, 13 per cent.

NOTE.—The Racine Hardware Mfg. Co., is included in the miscellaneous. They manufacture automatic steam pumps and boilers, school, church, hall and railway furniture, steam yachts, row, sail and hunting boats, etc.

1891.—Diagram of Daily Wages Paid in Wisconsin Factories.—1891.

RATES.	PROPORTIONS.	Percentages.
\$4.00 And over.	2,271	2.22
\$3.50 But under \$4.00	1,278	1.24
\$3.00 But under \$3.50	5,489	5.38
\$2.50 But under \$3.00	7,344	7.20
\$2.00 But under \$2.50	11,490	11.27
\$1.50 But under \$2.00	29,212	28.66
\$1.25 But under \$1.50	19,249	18.88
\$1.00 But under \$1.25	10,447	10.24
\$0.75 But under \$1.00	6,111	5.99
\$0.50 But under 75 c.	6,100	5.90 +
Less than .50	2,931	2.87

TABLE V.—RECAPITULATED CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY WAGES.

INDUSTRIES.												Totals.
	\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50 but under \$4.00.	\$3.00 but under \$3.50.	\$2.50 but under \$3.00.	\$2.00 but under \$2.50.	\$1.50 but under \$2.00.	\$1.25 but under \$1.50.	\$1.00 but under \$1.25.	\$0.75 but under \$1.00.	\$0.50 but under \$0.75.	Less than 50 cents.	
Agricultural impls. and machinery.	138	42	77	386	498	934	771	286	152	73	8	3,465
Baskets.....			1	5	25	9	24	15	89	20		138
Bee-hives and sections.....				2	3	6	17	23	16	26	34	197
Beef and pork packing.....	18	11	11	48	131	447	202	75	46	22		1,014
Beer and malt.....	105	50	93	259	940	1146	359	284	103	158	110	3,607
Boilers—steam.....	2	4	9	65	51	117	61	32	19	11	3	374
Boots and shoes.....	53	47	106	189	199	445	294	376	263	731	155	2,858
Boxes—packing.....	6		2	12	30	111	108	95	31	100	16	511
Boxes—paper and cigar.....	3	2	1	5	18	51	45	46	52	86	58	367
Brass goods.....	29	17	50	63	169	342	92	99	69	85	31	1,066
Brick and drain tile.....	3	3	15	11	51	547	319	61	46	30	16	1,102
Bridge works.....	20	9	16	27	39	167	36	18	6			338
Brooms and brushes.....				2		12	14	5	5	2	6	46
Butter and cheese.....				5	19	7	13	20	3	4	2	73
Chairs and chair stock.....	49	20	45	73	173	393	1034	869	299	327	115	3,396
Cigars.....	18	25	37	69	168	168	138	59	61	109	47	899
Cloaks.....	3	2	2	6	11	22	31	51	130	19	7	284
Clothing.....	57	12	46	33	66	151	72	199	185	154	74	1,049
Coffee and spice mills.....	19	4	3	6	17	7	3	4	6	10	14	93
Coffins and caskets.....	1	1	1	10	15	9	4	2	6	5		54
Confectionery and steam bakeries..	18	27	18	13	33	204	29	21	109	137	149	758
Cooperage.....	2	10	22	41	95	338	198	94	64	36	5	905
Cotton and linen mills.....	1		1	4	14	24	36	110	119	145	16	470
Cut stone.....	55	30	13	37	88	151	45	6	5	9		439
Drugs and chemicals.....		1	1	7	2	12	8	9	12	5		57
Electrical and gas-fitting supplies..	12	10	15	56	66	85	54	52	45	52	5	452
Electric light—public.....	5	10	10	14	55	106	19	13	4			235
Elevators—passenger and freight..	2	3	2	12	12	23	11	6	5	3	4	83
Excelsior.....				1	3	11	23	6				44
Flour and feed.....	41	27	51	170	195	445	256	89	41	11	3	1,329
Foundries, machine shops, tools....	135	76	209	730	556	928	667	230	194	203	28	3,956
Furniture.....	42	21	102	110	213	414	706	881	229	356	113	3,187
Furs, gloves, mittens, etc.....	1	3	13	11	17	29	25	60	74	31	14	278
Galvanized iron works.....	1			4	8	15	6	3				37
Gas works.....	4	4	8	40	53	167	18	3	1		43	341

TABLE V.—RECAPITULATED CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY WAGES.
— Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50 but under \$4.00.	\$3.00 but under \$3.50.	\$2.50 but under \$3.00.	\$2.00 but under \$2.50.	\$1.50 but under \$2.00.	\$1.25 but under \$1.50.	\$1.00 but under \$1.25.	75 cts. but under \$1.00.	50 cts. but under 75 cts.	Totals.	
	Glass works (bottles).....	60	4	7	10	12	9	57	5	1		66	2	233
Glue, ink, etc.....				1	2	6	26		1	3		39
Hats and caps.....	8	8	14	16	22	79	95	31	36	10	4	323
Iron works—malleable.....	18	4	25	68	145	239	121	144	53	44	3	864
Pig.....	18		30	14	64	372	120	4		1		623
Knitting works.....	5	13	13	9	17	32	21	102	268	367	732	1,579
Laundries—steam.....		1	2	4	14	26	23	106	108	80	7	371
Leather.....	40	108	139	266	373	1612	840	179	92	60	12	3,751
Lithography.....	65	18	37	20	30	36	18	45	29	43	47	388
Lumber, lath, shingles, posts, etc...	473	423	606	804	2278	10220	6888	3200	771	460	92	26,275
Marble works, steam.....	2		7	13	27	33	7		2	12	2	105
Matches.....		1	1	7	7	20	20		25	63	86	203
Mattresses and bedding.....	2	2	4	24	27	83	36	53	40	34	25	330
Mining—iron, lead, zinc.....	1	1	1	2	11	46	18	2	2	8		92
Paints, oils and greases.....	20	5	11	5	24	91	35	5	15	31		242
Paper and pulp.....	22	20	95	95	164	754	473	178	514	100	2	2,417
Potteries.....	1		3	6	6	21	20	13	12	10	23	115
Printing, publishing, bookbinding.....	103	43	130	265	253	232	129	154	324	244	238	2,115
Railway shops.....	50	239	180	626	1246	2007	1310	77	43	18		5,796
Refrigerators.....		1	1	3	5	33	47	24	22	19	4	159
Rolling mills.....	200	45	76	77	278	596	417	215	15	8	1	1,748
Rope and twine.....				1	3	6		4	3	17	11	45
Saddlery harness, whips, etc.....	3	2	7	10	29	28	25	39	17	41	35	236
Sash, doors and blinds; planing mills	21	32	57	228	496	816	623	244	193	23	41	2,987
Scrap leather goods.....	1			1					85	62		149
Screen doors and plates.....	2	5	7	2	21	111	69	22	23	20	6	288
Sewer pipes, cement, etc.....	65	10	32	24	339	463	173	9		1	1	1,117
Shipbuilding.....	3	8	28	237	251	402	36	17				932
Soap, lye and potash.....	8	3	14	13	18	91	16	25	34	44	4	270
Stoves and furnaces.....	3	22	31	63	96	168	74	97	74	49	8	685
Tacks and small nails.....				4	2	5	9	4	2	3		29
Tinware and sheet iron works.....	21	12	19	38	66	84	51	73	137	199	249	959
Tobacco.....	15	2	6	28	29	70	95	113	27	68	33	486

TABLE V.—RECAPITULATED CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY WAGES
— Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$4 00 and over.	\$3 50 but under \$4 00.	\$3 00 but under \$3 50.	\$2 50 but under \$3 00.	\$2 00 but under \$2 50.	\$1 50 but under \$2 00.	\$1 25 but under \$1 50.	\$1 00 but under \$1 25.	75 cts. but under \$1 00.	50 cts. but under 75 cts.	Less than 50 cts.	Totals.
	Trunks, valises, satchels, etc.....	38	22	10	309	57	186	187	113	104	62	60	1148
Vinegar, pickles, sauces, mustard, etc.	2	3	5	12	8	23	40	32	69	38	2	234
Wagons and carriages.....	19	14	41	174	273	551	441	164	97	106	1	2182
Water works.....	3	1	9	10	4	38	2	5	.....	.....	.....	72
Willow ware and toys.....	1	.....	3	3	15	51	22	24	15	38	53	205
Windmills, pumps, tanks, etc.....	8	7	13	19	50	98	58	52	7	3	.....	315
Wooden ware.....	8	.....	6	15	48	72	290	240	97	21	15	812
Woolen and worsted mills.....	23	9	23	25	75	92	171	188	154	312	29	1101
Miscellaneous.....	57	8	70	411	363	569	207	112	14†	108	14	2066

TABLE VI.—COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS OF WAGES PAID 1889-'89-'90-'91. BY INDUSTRIES.

INDUSTRIES.	Total wages paid in 1888.	Total wages paid in 1889.	Total wages paid in 1890.	Total wages paid in 1891.
Agricultural implements and machinery..	\$1,072,106	\$1,195,235	\$1,051,597	\$1,406,795
Baskets.....	23,800	25,750	31,089	45,647
Beef and pork packing.	289,509	389,434	420,622	454,732
Beer and malt.	957,367	1,149,259	1,604,213	2,066,775
Boots and shoes.	761,165	867,158	873,767	1,004,508
Boxes, packing, paper and cigars.	137,099	138,458	186,712	110,777
Brick and drain tile.	168,721	160,439	112,334	315,363
Brooms and brushes.	15,087	17,487	18,070	11,645
Chairs* and chair stock.	551,252	710,051	803,612*	815,580*
Cigars.	260,596	246,958	420,891	441,954
Clothing.	454,037	474,069	463,808	555,782
Coffee and spice mills.	63,085	62,888	66,804	.....
Coffins and caskets.	22,889	20,862	110,797	110,402
Concrete, cement, sewer pipe.	21,250	25,893	97,735	95,765
Confectionery, steam bakeries.	164,853	183,932	177,406	243,971
Cooperage.	363,361	377,262	372,382	388,021
Drugs and chemicals.	19,776	20,879	11,156	15,920
Electric light-public.	33,858	33,499	†	†
Elevators — passenger and freight.	25,321	35,893	81,213	67,713
Flour and feed.	474,198	530,053	508,174	744,997
Fur goods, gloves and mittens.	62,794	67,274	73,445	20,537
Furniture (not including chairs).	1,109,495	1,280,024	1,918,826*	2,086,524
Galvanized iron works.	16,086	18,356	18,022	90,518
Gas works.	167,862	164,167	‡ 248,760†	329,749
Glassworks, bottles.	9,743	33,824	101,576	116,948
Glue, ink, etc.	11,150	11,040	‡	‡
Granite.	61,951	40,209	73,666	71,427
Hats and caps.	17,911	19,085	133,057	91,612
Iron mining.	92,283	145,321	218,608	.....
Knitting works.	263,754	273,287	§	§
Laundries — steam.	78,780	81,561	100,096	122,793
Lead and zinc mining.	12,125	36,324	39,671	.....
Leather.	1,024,033	1,177,949	1,342,200	1,964,357
Lithography.	129,807	156,511	||	||

NOTES — * Chairs included under furniture.
 † Electric light included under gas.
 ‡ Glue, ink, included under miscellaneous.
 § Knitting works under textiles.
 || Lithography under printing, publishing, etc.

TABLE VI. — COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS OF WAGES PAID, 1888-'89-'90-'91 — BY INDUSTRIES. — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Total wages paid in 1888.	Total wages paid in 1889.	Total wages paid in 1890.	Total wages paid in 1891.
Lumber, lath, shinzles.....	\$6,282,551	\$7,398,888	\$4,967,133	\$7,371,824
Machine shops, iron and brass foundries..	2,145,062	2,503,887	5,340,860	4,132,244
Malleable iron.....	154,385	246,922	*	*
Marble and cut stone,..	146,000	153,140	73,666	227,323
Mattresses and bedding.....	53,899	104,800	119,855	95,700
Paints, oils and greases.....	86,153	87,078	72,421	168,333
Paper and pulp.....	702,325	738,697	779,784	902,444
Pig iron.....	189,930	278,082	182,561	190,703
Potteries.....	11,505	12,717	14,913	35,695
Powder — blasting.....	12,695	15,297	19,563	16,309
Printing, publishing, lithographing and bookbinding.....	859,671	928,645	843,898	1,230,941
Railway shops.....	1,959,375	1,859,923	1,076,064	3,081,812
Rolling mills.....	749,808	767,167	914,868	57,527
Rope, twine and cordage.....	4,659	5,160	10,470	10,359
Saddlery and harness.....	86,647	96,471	62,015	78,651
Sash, doors, blinds, planing mills.....	1,163,459	1,348,757	1,332,354	1,735,820
Ship building.....	251,982	252,293	164,506	426,977
Soap, lye, potash.....	42,792	[48,337	56,882	57,918
Stoves, ranges and furnaces.....	127,659	72,125	86,500	147,319
Textiles.....	451,369	442,469	650,971	1,063,573
Tinware and sheet-iron goods.....	155,535	180,199	148,650	257,541
Tobacco.....	104,663	115,192	49,679	160,826
Toys and willow ware.....	110,151	116,697	23,884	65,408
Trunks, valises, satchels.....	315,961	329,484	301,152	551,927
Vinegar, mustard, yeast, etc.....	85,695	99,439	38,529	57,986
Wagons and carriages.....	1,128,934	1,030,013	842,839	1,471,290
Wind mills, pumps, tanks.....	150,021	175,471	175,538	144,032
Wooden ware.....	309,378	344,716	74,736	516,735
Miscellaneous.....	128,470	152,843	1,404,297	1,721,390
Totals.....	\$27,009,916	\$30,169,452	\$31,808,865	\$40,866,173

NOTE. — * Malleable iron, none reported as such.

TABLE VII.—PER CAPITA WAGES—BY INDUSTRIES.

The following table shows the per capita wages paid in the years 1889, 1890, 1891; that is to say, the aggregate wages paid divided by the total number of operatives in each industry:

INDUSTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Coffee and Spice Mills.	\$785 60	\$723 12	\$500 00
Flour and Feed.	656 72	609 32	709 84
Galvanized iron works.	573 65	514 91	509 28
Paints, oils and greases.	570 75	696 35	614 35
Gas works.	568 05	582 57	561 98
Rolling mills.	552 71	592 08	475 42
Lithography.	547 24	*	*
Sewer pipe, cement, etc.	539 50	415 89	435 29
Clothing.	538 17	271 55	519 90
Beer, malt and bottling.	534 78	552 03	563 30
Beef and pork packing.	531 17	498 89	571 75
Vinegar, mustard, yeast.	529 40	192 64	536 90
Elevators, passengers and freight.	520 20	712 30	604 58
Printing, publishing and bookbinding.	518 09	441 14	447 09
Railway shops.	509 14	525 93	569 12
Boiler works—steam.	492 20	487 15	463 92
Founderies, machine shops and tools.	477 64	563 10	463 24
Electric light—public.	471 82	†	†
Wind mills, tanks and pumps.	467 25	525 56	500 01
Boots and shoes.	458 92	417 98	341 56
Marble and cut stone.	456 99	522 38	587 32
Tobacco.	453 21	455 77	426 24
Glass works—bottles.	450 98	507 88	567 70
Leather.	441 18	438 91	562 17
Iron works—pig.	440 72	605 28	434 06
Agricultural implements.	427 58	558 41	515 87
Bridge works.	425 45	417 10	542 01
Shipbuilding.	407 02	474 22	483 55
Coffins and burial caskets.	410 38	346 24	407 38
Drugs and chemicals.	409 91	413 00	442 22
Paper and pulp.	404 10	404 03	368 54
Furniture— not including chairs.	400 69	370 21	467 67
Stoves, furnaces and ranges.	391 98	363 48	332 95
Mining—lead and zinc.	391 70	324 35	326 19

*Lithography included in printing, publishing, etc.
 †Electric light included under gas.

TABLE VII.—PER CAPITA WAGES—BY INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Granite.....	\$383 78	\$522 38	\$391 42
Confectionery and steam bakeries.....	375 61	353 39	438 00
Potteries.....	374 05	324 16	318 70
Sash, doors and blinds.....	373 15	349 88	378 46
Cooperage.....	371 03	523 32	425 47
Wagons and carriages.....	366 35	463 09	421 44
Mattresses and bedding.....	363 94	409 67	375 29
Cigars.....	361 73	455 39	495 46
Iron works—malleable.....	350 75	546 03	409 77
Trunks, valises, satchels.....	347 19	394 17	419 39
Furs, gloves, mittens.....	346 18	427 00	348 08
Lumber, lath, shingles.....	334 84	524 12	532 29
Soap, lye potash.....	322 25	489 24	534 39
Brooms and brushes.....	317 53	315 26	346 51
Textiles.....	314 14	269 06	253 62
Saddlery, harness, whips.....	300 54	302 00	340 12
Chairs and chair stock.....	299 72	304 12	317 10
Willow ware, toys.....	288 85	291 21	279 48
Glue, ink, etc.....	285 71	291 09	289 37
Woodenware.....	280 57	415 20	365 18
Boxes—packing, papers and cigars.....	270 40	296 36	254 41
Laundries—steam.....	270 30	398 78	326 57
Hats and caps.....	242 25	454 12	420 08
Tinware and sheet iron goods.....	240 27	371 82	288 87
Baskets.....	239 68	364 98	393 59
Rope, twine, cordage.....	234 58	255 13	271 00
Brick and drain tile.....	200 88	510 60	548 45
Scrap leather goods.....	192 95	186 50	168 04
Knitting works.....	177 23	269 12	264 07

TABLE VIII.— Showing number of persons employed in Milwaukee, wages paid; number of persons employed outside of Milwaukee, wages paid; total persons employed in State; total wages paid.

INDUSTRIES.	IN MILWAUKEE.		IN STATE.		Total hands.	Total wages.
	Hands.	Wages.	Hands.	Wages.		
Lumber, lath and shingles.....			13,810	\$51,243	13,810	\$7,351,243
Iron works, foundries and M. shops.....	5,974	\$2,507,692	2,933	1,636,552	8,907	4,144,244
Furniture and chsirs.....	1,073	442,161	4,609	1,644,363	5,682	2,086,524
Ry repair shops.....	177	90,668	5,238	2,991,144	5,415	3,081,812
Sash, doors, blinds.....	1,140	450,256	3,449	1,285,564	4,589	1,735,820
Leather.....	693	1,530,407	3,157	443,950	3,850	1,964,357
Beer and malt.....	2,659	1,604,142	1,010	462,633	3,669	2,066,775
Wagons, carriages, sleighs.....	421	186,930	3,070	1,284,350	3,491	1,471,290
Boots and shoes.....	1,141	511,437	1,800	493,071	2,941	1,004,508
Agricultural implements.....	264	129,760	2,463	1,277,035	2,727	1,406,795
Printing, book-binding and lithographing.....	1,618	815,072	986	415,869	2,604	1,230,941
Paper and pulp.....			2,446	902,444	2,446	902,444
Woolens and worsteds.....	936	196,415	1,273	373,852	2,209	570,267
Wooden ware.....			1,415	516,735	1,415	516,735
Trunks, valises.....	871	362,329	445	189,598	1,316	551,927
Clothing.....	650	435,323	419	120,450	1,069	555,782
Flour and feed.....	311	220,522	740	524,475	1,051	744,697
Brass and iron goods.....	633	304,756	365	137,500	998	442,256
Cigars.....	348	186,876	544	225,078	892	441,954
Cooperage.....	216	113,325	721	274,696	887	367,396
Shipbuilding.....	218	92,085	665	334,892	883	426,977
Beef and pork packing.....	735	417,132	59	37,600	794	454,732
Tinware and sheet iron.....	888	257,541			888	257,541
Brickmaking.....	202	125,387	373	189,976	575	315,363
Coal and wood.....	391	206,793	119	248,767	510	455,560
Gas and electric lighting.....	425	226,784	186	102,965	611	329,749
Laundries.....	253	80,157	123	42,636	376	122,793
Paints, oils and greases.....	224	140,182	50	28,151	274	168,333
Street Ry.....	707	353,376	50	200,000	757	553,376
Mattresses and springbeds.....	93	39,000	162	56,700	255	95,700
Crackers and Confectionery..	461	198,419	96	45,552	557	243,971
Boxes, cheese, cigars, packing paper.....	359	92,817	76	17,960	435	110,777

TABLE VIII.--*Showing number of persons employed in Milwaukee, wages paid; number of persons employed outside of Milwaukee, wages paid; total persons employed in State; total wages paid.*-- Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	IN MILWAUKEE		IN STATE.		Total hands.	Total wages.
	Hands.	Wages.	Hands.	Wages.		
Water supply	30	\$26,600	241	\$138,302	271	\$164,802
Tobacco	207	128,916	71	31,910	378	160,826
Refrigerators *			230	72,449	230	72,449
Stoves, ranges, furnaces	284	37,098	68	110,221	352	147,319
Plaster, sewerpipe, cement ...	202	82,570	18	13,195	220	95,765
Hubs, spokes and felloes			299	101,077	299	101,077
Pumps, tanks and wind mills ..			288	144,032	288	144,032
Printer's supplies	59	26,072	120	47,574	179	63,646
Bridge builders	12	4,387	150	81,302	162	85,689
Matches			230	48,211	230	48,211
Baskets			116	45,647	116	45,647
Cut stone and marble	167	95,500	237	46,826	304	237,323
Vinegar, yeast foam	28	16,106	80	41,880	108	57,986
Soda water, mineral water, white beer	52	19,547	49	17,631	101	37,178
Soap	107	46,169	57	11,749	164	57,918
Sheetings			460	119,454	460	119,454
Apriarian supplies			116	26,328	116	26,328
Caskets, etc	24	26,391	247	84,011	271	110,402
Nails, tacks, hardware novel- ties	254	132,594	390	192,150	644	324,744
Screen doors and blinds	124	50,982	61	25,300	185	76,282
Plumber's and steam fitter's supplies	190	86,428			190	86,428
Architectural galvanized iron ..	173	90,581			173	90,518
Millinery and straw goods ...	327	128,755			327	128,755
Interior wood finish	251	123,253			251	123,253
Mirrors and bottles	206	116,948			206	116,948
Cordage, twine, etc	21	4,397	22	5,962	43	10,359
Wood working	22	10,090			22	1,090
Statuary and pottery	80	26,627	32	9,068	112	35,695
Bedding and upholstery	41	18,550			41	18,550
Gloves and mittens	23	6,500	36	13,537	59	20,537

* Does not include on e hundred and seventy-nine employes of Weisel, & Vilter Mfg. Co. Milwaukee.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing number of persons employed in Milwaukee, wages paid; number of persons employed outside of Milwaukee, wages paid total persons employed in State, total wages paid.*—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	IN MILWAUKEE.		IN STATE.		Total hands.	Total wages.
	Hands.	Wages.	Hands.	Wages.		
Furs, hats, caps.....	133	\$54,064	177	\$37,548	310	\$91,612
Elevators.....	72	40,813	40	26,900	112	67,713
Files, rasps, nuts, pulleys....	53	24,147	80	34,010	133	68,157
Hammocks and flynets.....	154	26,749	.....	.....	154	26,749
Wooden toys.....	205	56,408	29	9,000	234	65,408
Sausage.....	31	7,601	.....	.....	31	7,601
Dyeing and cleaning.....	20	6,300	4	500	24	6,700
Dairy implements.....	.....	.....	69	31,340	69	31,340
Malting drums.....	75	35,743	.....	.....	75	35,743
Bag manufacturers.....	54	17,764	.....	.....	54	17,764
Enameled iron ware.....	.....	.....	100	50,905	100	50,905
Distilling and rectifying.....	46	29,852	.....	.....	46	29,852
Towels.....	.....	.....	47	8,753	47	8,753
Lead and zinc mines and mills.....	.....	.....	40	13,347	40	13,347
Watch cases.....	.....	.....	71	33,398	71	33,398
Veneer seating.....	.....	.....	157	45,507	157	45,507
Not elsewhere classified.....	564	268,619	574	260,653	1,138	529,272
Grand totals.....	28,179	\$13,147,932	57,247	\$25,916,972	84,275	\$40,050,593

NOTE.—Comparing total number of hands employed in above table with total number of hands employed in the summary on previous pages, a difference appears; this arises from the fact that the above table shows the number of hands employed in the state reduced to a basis of twelve working months in 1892.

TABLE IX. — RECORD OF LOSSES BY FIRE IN FACTORIES *for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, as reported by manufacturers — Classified by industries.*

INDUSTRIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Totals.
Agricultural implem'ts.		\$3,000 00	\$10 00	\$150 00	\$19,425 00	\$13,500 00	\$75 00	\$36,160 00
Baskets				500 00				500 00
Beef and pork packing				500 00		500 00		1,000 00
Beer and malt.....		3,000 00	50,000 00	793 70	507,096 90	15,510 00	2,304 00	578,704 60
Boilers — steam.....		4,500 00			12,000 00			16,500 00
Boots and shoes.....					9,020 00	25 00		9,045 00
Boxes packing		1,000 00		1,400 00			10 00	2,410 00
Brick							700 00	700 00
Butter and cheese.....						3,000 00		3,000 00
Chairs and chair stock		5,000 00	5,000 00		10 00	150 00	4,169 00	14,329 00
Clothing.....					40,000 00	10,000 00		50,000 00
Cigars and tobaccos						3,611 00		3,611 00
Coal and wood.						510 00	1,275 00	1,785 00
Coffee and spice.....						335 00		335 00

Coffins and burial c'skts				2,000 00			10,000 00	12,000 00
Condensed milk							50 00	50 00
Confectionery and steam bakeries		4,000 00		104,463 33	127 00		100 00	108,890 33
Cooperage		5,000 00	350 00	26,200 00	4,575 00	21,000 00	24,500 00	81,625 00
Dairy implements					60,000 00			60,000 00
Distillers and rectifiers							23,000 00	23,000 00
Electric light plants					50 00	5 00	900 00	955 00
Flour and feed		3,100 00	7,500 00		90,200 00	150,800 00	915 00	252,515 00
Furniture	1,033 00	69,500 00	95,000 00	700 00	2,900 00	47,700 00	3,175 00	220,008 00
Gas works				4,500 00				4,500 00
Gloves, mittens, etc				300 00		300 00		600 00
Ice houses							1,000 00	1,000 00
Iron works (pig) and mining		12,500 00		28,841 60		5,017 00	5,100 00	51,458 60
Laundries — steam					40 00		177 00	217 00
Leather	54,000 00		100 00		90 00	146,500 00	60,750 00	261,440 00
Lumber, lath, shingles, etc	8,000 00	487,000 00	375,402 57	162,200 00	233,533 21	164,090 00	606,652 00	2,036,877 78
Machine shops, iron and brass foundries	15,505 00	2,000 00	82,450 00	118,402 60	12,485 49	48,934 00	29,260 00	309,037 09

TABLE X.—RECORD OF LOSSES BY FIRE IN FACTORIES.— Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Marble and stone.....						\$729 00		\$729 00
Matches.....							\$100 00	100 00
Mattresses and bedding.....			\$12,000 00			370 00	233 00	12,603 00
Paints, oils, etc.....					\$20,000 00			20,000 00
Potteries.....				\$1,200 00			375 00	1,575 00
Paper and pulp.....				215,000 00	55,000 00	176,100 00	11,000 00	457,100 00
Powder mill.....							3,500 00	3,500 00
Printing, publishing, bookbinding.....	\$6,900 00	\$1,550 00	2,040 00	1,983 60	60 00	617 00	1,000 00	14,150 60
Railway shops.....		30,000 00			3,363 30	600 00	116 00	34,679 30
Rope and twine.....		600 00					3,000 00	3,600 00
Saddlery.....							400 00	400 00
Sash, doors, blinds, plan- ing mills.....	30,030 00	12,000 00	37,350 00	117,000 00	30,972 73	31,300 00	19,043 00	277,695 73
Ship building.....							2,200 00	2,200 00
Soap.....		15,000 00		15,100 00				30,100 00

Tinware and sheet iron works				800 00			45,000 00	45,800 00
Toys							40,000 00	40,000 00
Trunks, valises, etc			3,000 00	200 00			400 00	3,600 00
Wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc.....			17,000 00		12,800 00	23,000 00	19,500 00	72,300 00
Wall plaster					431 31			431 31
Windmills, pumps, tanks, etc.....			800 00	1,600 00		4,000 00	2,500 00	8,900 00
Wooden ware.....			25,000 00	10,000 00		40,000 00	4,000 00	79,000 00
Wood split pulleys.....							50,000 00	50,000 00
Woolen, worsted and cotton mills.....		3,000 00		355 21	2,286 03	1,811 00	300 00	7,752 24
Grand totals	\$115,468 00	\$661,750 00	\$713,002 57	\$814,190 04	\$1,117,065 97	\$810,014 00	\$986,879 00	\$5,218,369 58

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The different Labor Organizations in the state comprise a membership of about 28,000. In this number most of the trades are represented under the following names:

At Milwaukee, Central Labor Union, Federated Trades Council, Knights of Labor, with a membership of 11,000.

At La Crosse a Grand Labor Council of 9 branches.

At Racine a Federated Trades Council controlling 7 unions.

At Oshkosh Central Labor Union with 6 branches.

At Ashland 5 branches of the Central Labor Union.

At Sheboygan 6 branches of the Central Labor Union.

At Madison 2 branches of the Central Labor Union.

At West Superior 5 Trade and Labor Assemblies.

The Labor Unions as such have a membership of about 17,000.

In the smaller towns of the state the Knights of Labor have a membership of about 7,500.

In addition to those mentioned, the miners, trimmers, vesselmen, engineers and railway employes are united under various names for accident insurance and mutual helpfulness.

STRIKES.

So far as has been learned no considerable organized movement looking to strikes by those engaged in similar industries in different parts of the state has been made.

Each strike where one has been made seemed independent of other trades and localities.

Early in 1891 uneasiness in labor circles manifested itself in a disagreement between contractors and mechanics in the Building Trades of Milwaukee.

The controversy involved two points; on the one hand, the demand by the workmen that contractors in employing labor should recognize Union men, on the other hand, an increase of wages involving in some cases a shorter day.

The Unions comprising carpenters, bricklayers, stone cutters, plasterers, painters, tin and cornice workers, plumbers, steam fitters, hod carriers and lathers were organized into what is known as the Building League, and as such League agreed not to work with those not belonging to the Union.

The contractors were notified of this compact on December 5, 1890, several months before any action in the nature of a strike was begun by the workmen.

April 1, 1891, the League submitted to the contractors a minimum scale of wages.

The rates as embodied in the scale were not agreed to by the contractors

for two reasons, to do so meant a recognition by them of the League, and further it meant an increase of wages.

It is proper to say, that in the past some contractors had employed non-Union men solely with good results, and that some contractors had employed none but Union men with unvaryingly good results.

On April 2 the bricklayers and stone cutters struck because the demands formulated by the League in December, 1890, and which had been brought to the notice of the contractors, were not granted.

The Stone Cutters Union comprises 114 members. They have had the eight hour day for some years. They demanded an increase from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, and minimum rate of \$4.00.

May 8, after being out five weeks, reached an agreement by which an advance of 50 cents per day was conceded, but the \$4.00 per day minimum was not granted.

This strike caused the following stone yards to close: Cook & Hyde, The F. Andres Cut Stone Co., John Andres & Son, J. A. Mayers, John Wilce and Peter Schmidt.

The Stone Cutters severed their connection with the Building League in the latter part of April.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

This union comprises 475 members. Have had the eight hour day for some years. As before stated the Bricklayers went out on April 1, demanding an increase from 40 to 45 cents per hour. May 2, this union withdrew from the Building League.

An agreement was reached May 16, the contractors yielding to an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

CARPENTERS.

Six unions with a membership of 1,500 or 1,600. Had the eight hour day since May 1, 1890. The threatened general strike of carpenters did not occur. Their demands were, recognition of Union men, and a minimum wage of $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

The regular wages for the best workmen had been 25 to 26 cents per hour. It is true that many carpenters went out, but only for a short time, as most of the contractors acceded to the demand for higher wages and the men generally returned to work. We say generally returned to work for on June 6, but 250 carpenters were still out.

That the contest for supremacy between workmen on the one hand and contractors on the other was a spirited one there can be no doubt.

□The union carpenters numbering, as before stated, about 1,600, were in themselves a power and with aid from the International Brotherhood of Carpenters with a membership in United States and Canada of 85,000, presented a formidable opposition to contractors having work under way, not to speak of hinderance to new building projects.

That the contractors were endeavoring to maintain their footing, the following letter addressed to the public testifies:

MILWAUKEE, April 22d, 1891.

GENTLEMEN:—We request you to take notice of the list of names of contractors belonging to our association, and respectfully ask not to encourage outside contractors or competitors, until the present labor question is settled.

Respectfully yours,

MASONS' AND BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION,

per F. C. KRAATZ, *Secretary.*

Bentley & Strachota,	Aug. Tabbert,	Chas. Kieckhefer, Jr.
Riesen Bros.,	Frank Niezerowski,	J. Spahn & Sons.
F. Lenicheck & Son,	Pat. Dunn,	H. Berg,
H. Tesch & Son,	Hauboldt & Froemming,	Jac. Baumbach,
Schuetz & Frey,	J. G. Jones,	J. Greisler & Co.,
O. Gelhaar,	C. Templn,	E. Steigewald,
F. W. Taddy,	Wm. Grether,	C. Schoknecht,
A. Kroenig,	Aug. Wendt,	R. Siebert & Son,
H. Schmidt,	Fred. C. Kraatz,	C. F. Ehlers,
J. Czaplowski,	Fred. Werner,	Chas. Roberts & Bro.,
Chas. Duchow,	Wm. Equitz,	Graham Bros.,
Max Neff,	E. Winter,	Aug. Rietz.
Ferd. Leimbach,	John Kraatz,	Aug. Luenzmann,
H. Schlenstedt,	F. Pipenhagen,	Drake & Bond,
Chas. Ueckert,	C. Templemann,	Pax & Heiden,
Kaiser & Peters,	C. Bluhm,	L. Moritz,
A. Mauk,	R. Gehring,	John Murray.
H. Filter & Co.,		

The following Shop Rules, section two (2) of which reserved the right to employ non-union carpenters was especially opposed by the workmen.

How fully these rules were insisted upon and complied with by the men returning to work has not been learned:

SHOP RULES.

Adopted by the "Milwaukee Contracting Carpenters Association," April 18, 1891.

1. It is expected that every employe, or anybody wishing to enter employment at this shop, building, or factory, to take due notice of these rules, and should he not be capable to read them, get information by his employer or any competent person.
2. The employer reserves the right for himself to employ each and everybody whom he may see fit, that is willing to work, regardless of religion, nationality, combination or union.
3. As the employer has the right to employ anybody wishing to work, it is requested from every one entering employment, to work with one another, regardless of any society, nationality, union, etc.
4. When eight hours constitute a day's labor, it is expected from every employe to labor eight hours, consequently beer, lunch, etc., is strictly forbidden.
5. Positively no smoking during working hours.
6. Employes wishing to communicate or have conversation with visitors, during working hours, must get permission from employer, foreman or superintendent.
7. Employes appearing intoxicated while working will be discharged at once.
8. Every employe is required to stow away safe at quitting time, such materials as is given in his charge.

9. Any quarrelling among employes during working hours, is strictly forbidden, and anybody starting a quarrel will be discharged at once.

10. The employer will not hold himself liable for any accidents which may arise from employes quarrelling with one another.

11. When using ladders, scaffolds, or any parts of scaffolds, ropes, etc., it is requested that every employe should inform himself before using such ladders, scaffolds, etc., whether they are strong and safe in every respect, and in finding such ladders, scaffolds, etc., unsafe or not fit for use, not to use them unless at his own risk, but to report to the foreman or superintendent, and in case there are neither of them to the job, to report to the employer at once.

12. Wages will be paid every two weeks, or as fixed by the employer, and on receiving his wages every employe should examine his money at once, and finding any mistake, should report immediately.

13. Should any employe wish to quit work on his own account, he must wait for payment, until next pay day, but when discharged it is the duty of the employer to pay off such employe.

PLASTERERS.

The plasterers' union numbering 120 men having asked an increase from 40 to 45 cents per hour and it being refused by the contractors the plasterers went out on strike March 15. They have had the eight hour day for several years. The plasterers' union comprises only a part of plasterers in the city, the remainder being non-union men and were steadily at work.

PAINTERS.

The painters' union numbers 493; went upon strike April 27 and were out about one week, their demand for an eight hour day without regard to wages was conceded by the contractors. They were out about six weeks. Those painters not getting work under old bosses united and took jobs independently.

TINNERS AND CORNICE WORKERS.

This union embraces a membership of 150. April 1 the men went out demanding 25 cents an hour and eight hour day, which was rejected by the contractors. After holding out over a month many of the workmen went back to work.

PLUMBERS.

Membership of 145; went out April 12, refused to work with non-union men, they have had the 8 hour day for some years.

STEAM FITTERS.

Membership of 65; went out April 10, demanding 8 hour day and increase from 25 cents (the old rate) to 30 cents per hour. The contractors refused the terms offered by the men. After being out over a month most of them returned to work. They received aid from other organizations.

HOD CARRIERS.

Membership of 700. Demanded increase from 21 cents to 27 cents per hour. Have had the 8 hour day the same as masons. About half of this number remained out five weeks, the remainder succeeded in part in their demands and returned to work, or found other jobs.

LATHERS.

Membership of 460; demanded 8 hour day and 32 cents per hour, both demands were granted.

Meetings between the contractors and committees of the different Unions, were frequent during the time the men were out. At these meetings the demands of each side were discussed, terms proposed, discussed, rejected or accepted in part or wholly.

That hardship to the mechanics and those dependent on them resulted from the strike, goes without saying.

Moreover many workmen were unable to get work after the difficulty was settled and have sought it in other cities. No doubt the scarcity of available workmen induced some who intended to erect buildings to delay till the following year.

Be it said to the credit of all concerned in the strike that no violence of any kind was offered or used to persons or property. Nor was their opposition to or violation of the law.

STRIKE OF TANNERS IN MILWAUKEE.

On the 25th of January, 1893, the Whiteners took the initial step by forwarding to the bosses the list approved by the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tanners and Curriers of America.

It is maintained on the part of the workmen that increased producing capacity has not been accompanied by increase in working force, or increase in pay.

The Whiteners requested an answer from the bosses by Wednesday noon January 27.

Following is the list:

Calf skin, 13 ft. and under.....	50 cts. per dozen.
Veal kips, 13 ft. to 16 ft.....	60 cts. per dozen.
Medium kips, 16 ft. to 19 ft.....	72 cts. per dozen.
Heavy, 19 ft. to 22 ft.....	84 cts. per dozen.
Hide kips, over 22 ft.....	\$1 20 per dozen.
Splits, flesh or grain, 2½ cts. each; backing 1 ct. extra.	
Kip upper, 16 ft. and under.....	5 cts. each.
Large upper, over 16 ft.....	5½ cts. each.
Fly net.....	6 cts. each.
Buffing, union upper.....	4½ cts. each.
Buffing, glove sides.....	5 cts. each.
Buffing skins and veal, under 16 ft.....	5 cts. each.
Buffing kip, 16 ft. and over.....	7 cts. each.
Roughing.....	8 cts. each.

On the 28th of January the bosses responded with the following list involving a reduction of 5 per cent of old wage-rates.

PRICE-LIST.

Adopted by the Milwaukee Leather Manufacturers Association.

SHAVING \$16.00 PER WEEK.

Shaving Deacons under 8 ft.....	3 cents.
Shaving Calf, 8½ to 13.....	3½ cents.
Shaving Veals, 13¼ to 16.....	4½ cents.
Shaving Kip, 16¼ to 19.....	5½ cents.
Shaving Kip, 19¼ and up.....	6½ cents.
Belly sh. Hy. Sides, 4 guage and up.....	1¾ cents.
Belly sh. Lt. Sides, 4 guage and under.....	1¾ cents.
Belly sh. Cutting Green spots Hy.....	½ cents.
Shaving Polish all over 16 and under.....	3½ cents.
Shaving Polish all over 16¼ and up.....	4½ cents.
Belly Sh. if fore shank is split out.....	1¾ cents.
Belly Sh. Collar Lea.....	1 cents.
Skiving Harness.....	5½ cents.
Skiving Harness, after Belt Knife.....	3 cents.
Splits, Flesh.....	1¾ cents.
Splits, Grain.....	1 cents.
Calf Lining, Hembock.....	3½ cents.
Calf Lining Gambier.....	4 cents.

PRICES FOR WHITENING AND BUFFING.

Deacons under 8 ft.....	\$3 00	per 100
Calf Skins, 13 ft. and under.....	3 66	per 100
V. Kips, 13 to 16 ft.....	4 12½	per 100
M. Kips, 16¼ to 19 ft.....	4 67	per 100
H. Kips, 19¼ and over.....	6 25	per 100
Splits, Flesh and Grain, 2c Backing.....	¾	cts.
Kip Upper, 16 ft. and under.....	4½	cts.
Large Upper, over 16¼ ft.....	5	cts.
Fly Net roughing, 3c. Whitening.....	5	cts.
Whitening and Buffing Union Upper.....	8	cts.
Buffing Glove Sides, 16 ft. and under.....	3½	cts.
Buffing Glove Sides, over 16¼ ft.....	4½	cts.
Buffing Skins and Veals under 16 ft.....	3½	cts.
Buffing Skins and Veals 16¼ to 20 ft.....	4½	cts.
Buffing Skins and Veals 20¼ and over.....	6	cts.
Buffing Grain Sides all over.....	2	cts.
Buffing Grain Sides in spots.....	1½	cts.

SPLITTING \$18.00 PER WEEK.

Heavy Sides, 16¼ ft. and up, 4 guage and up.....	2¼	cts.
Heavy Sides, 16 ft. and down, 4 guage and down.....	2	cts.
Light Sides.....	3	cts.

Splits, Flesh or Grain	60 cts. per 100
Pateing Calf	1/8 cts.
Wax Kip, 16 and up.	2 cts.
Wax Calf and Veals, 16 1/4 and up.....	1 1/2 cts.
Lt. Lea, Kips, Velv. Calf, Split all over.....	3 cts.
Pateing Bulls.....	1 cts.
Line and Strap, Heading and Butting.....	1 1/2 cts.
Line and Strap, Butting.....	1 cts.

The union rejected the list and ordered the men on strike the same day the list was submitted, January 28.

On the 29th and 30th of January all union men were discharged by the following firms: Zoehrlant Leather Co., Trostel & Sons, Gallun & Son, Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Wm. Becker Co., A. Heckel, George Martin Leather Co.

Work in these institutions was suspended. An effort on the part of the bosses to employ workmen from eastern cities filling the vacant places were in part filled by apprentices.

The tannery proprietors formed themselves into an organization to be known as the Tanners' and Leather Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee.

Each member of the association entering into a bond of \$1,000, agreeing not to employ any of the strikers at higher wages than the scale submitted to the workmen on January 28th.

The strikers on the other hand received encouragement from tanners and carriers' unions in other places.

Fully 750 men were idle from January 30th to this time (July 23.)

Many sought employment in Chicago and those unable to find work received \$5 per week from the Brotherhood of Tanners and Carriers of America and from other unions.

On the 28th of June the George Martin Leather Co. withdrew from the Milwaukee Leather Manufacturers Association and all hands were taken back under the old scale of wages.

The firms not involved in the strike are C. Ansted & Son, Hy. Gallun and Conrad Bros.

Thus the matter stands at the time of preparing the report of this department.

STRIKE AT LA CROSSE.

This strike originated in the lumber mills of the John Paul Lumber Co. The direct occasion of the men going out was the discharge of three workmen on April 24, 1892.

The reason given by the company for this action was incompetency on the part of the workmen discharged.

The discharged men were members of the Labor Union, and it was held by that organization that the discharge was due to the fact that the men belonged to the union.

The strike was in no sense, due to an effort to secure a shorter day or increase of pay, all of the mills at the opening of the season had changed from the eleven hour day of last year to ten hours per day.

It is to be said, however, that the men after being out demanded an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day on men receiving less than \$1.50.

Before going out a committee of Union men conferred with the company maintaining that in the absence of satisfactory reasons for the discharge of the men on the part of the company a strike would ensue.

No concession was made by the company and the men went out the same day the three workmen were discharged.

The John Paul Lumber Company is a member of the Lumberman's Exchange which organization controls the employment of two thousand men.

Two days following the strike the Exchange ordered all mills shut down in La Crosse and Onalaska, until the differences were settled at the John Paul Lumber Mills.

Conferences between the Company and Committees of the workmen were held at different times with a view to agreement in terms but failed of satisfactory results.

The men were out twelve and a half days when work was resumed at same terms as before.

SYNOPTICAL
REPORT OF INSPECTION
OF
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

NOTE.—The absence of any remarks in connection with the description of manufacturing plants denotes that the machinery, elevators and stairways are well guarded, the sanitary condition good, and that no children under 14 years of age are employed. Establishments employing less than 5 persons are necessarily omitted.

REPORT OF INSPECTION.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>ALBAN.—PORTAGE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BIGLER JAMES H., agt., mfr. lumber. Frame mill run by water and steam. Est. 1874.	18	2	20	62
<i>ALBANY.—GREEN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
ALBANY WOOLEN MILL & MFG. CO., mfrs. woolen goods, saw and grist mill. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1860.	7	.....	7	w. 60
Arrangements are about completed with parties from Oshkosh for a linen manufactory in place of the woolen mill.				
<i>ALMA.—BUFFALO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected November, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
ALMA BASKET & MFG. CO., mfrs. baskets. One 1-st. and attic frame; 1 engine; 1 boiler. Est. 1889.	10	.....	10	8
Factory closed at time of visit.				
ALMA BREWING CO., THE, mfrs. beer. Three 2-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871.	6	.....	6	14
Ordered railing around fly wheel, and at head of stairway in malt house.				
ALMA MILLING CO., mfrs. flour. Two buildings— one 3 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	8	.....	8	105
LAUE FRED., mfr. lumber, lath, shingles. Two buildings— two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1865.	25	.....	25	50
<i>* ALTOONA.—EAU CLAIRE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RY., machine and car repairing. Four 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1892.	59	.....	59	28
PRICE PICKLING WORKS, mfrs. pickles, catsups and table goods. Two 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	6	3	9	12
<i>AMERY.—POLK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected November, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
SCHNEIDER E. J. & CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890.	40	.....	40	170
Ordered railing around fly wheel. Store connected.				
STAPLES ISAAC, mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. Three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	40	.....	40	70
Ordered a cover over shafting in engine room and guard around fly wheel.				
ST. PAUL BARREL CO., mfrs. bbl. stock. Two 1-st. frame bldgs.; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	20	.....	20	50
Factory closed at time of visit.				

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ANTIGO.—LANGLADE CO.				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
ANTIGO SCREEN DOOR CO., mfrs. screen doors. Two 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; tramway on 2d floor from factory to warehouse; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	45	.....	45	50
CROCKER CHAIR CO., mfrs. chairs and lumber. One 3 st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; tramway from 3d floor to factory; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	45	.....	45	54
Ordered one swing slasher saw guarded on back side. The attention of the superintendent was called to two small boys 13 years of age. Their parents being very poor they received permits to work from the county judge.				
CROCKER CHAIR CO., mfrs. lumber. One 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	21	.....	21	75
GOODWIN R. M. & CO., mfrs. broom handles. Three 1-st. and basement frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	14	.....	14	45
KELLOGG T. D. LUMBER MFG. CO. mfrs. lumber, shingles and lath. One 1-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	35	.....	35	125
Mill closed at time of visit.				
KELLOGG T. D. LUMBER MFG. CO., planing mill. One 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	10	.....	10	70
Ordered main drive wheel on engine guarded.				
KINGSBURY & HENSHAW., mfrs. flour. One 3-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	5	.....	5	85
Ordered hand-rails on stair-ways on 2d and 3d floor.				
NORTHWESTERN LUMBER CO., THE, planing mill. Two 1-st. frame bldgs., and several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	35	.....	35	65
Of the 35 men about 20 work in yard.				
PIONEER IRON WORKS, THE A. W. JOHNSON CO., machine shop and foundry. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler, 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	6	.....	6	35
ST. PAUL LUMBER CO. Reported by firm; 5 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1892.....	70	.....	70	300
<i>Accident.</i> —One man fell from tramway and was killed by breaking his neck; one man had foot crushed by log rolling on him; another was caught in gear; and another was cut by flying splinters from saw.				
WEED M. A., mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1880.....	70	.....	70	160
APPLETON—OUTAGAMIE CO.				
<i>Inspected September, 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
ANIWA MANUFACTURING CO., THE, mfrs. veneer and lumber. Reported by firm. Old wood bldgs with new additions; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	49	3	52	100
APPLETON CHAIR CO., THE, mfrs. chairs and rockers. One 4-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1890.....	40	9	49	w75
Ordered fire escape, dust fans, bars on elevator shaft on every floor; main drive belt boxed, guard on rip saw, one cut off saw on first floor boxed.				
APPLETON EDISON ELECTRIC CO., electric light, street railway and power. Reported by firm, light plant 2-st. and basement frame; railway plant 1½-st. frame; 2 st. brick; 1-st. floor for cars, 2-d floor, office. Est. 1881.....	16	.....	16	500
APPLETON EVENING CRESCENT. One 2-st. and bsmt. brick; electric motor. Est. 1853.....	5	2	7	2½
APPLETON MACHINE CO., One 2-st.; four 1-st. frame. Est. 1883.....	41	.....	41	w85

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. agricultural im- plements. Eleven bldgs—Three 2-st. frame ware houses; one 2 st. frame factory; one 1-st. brick; six 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874	130	.....	130	w40 s100
APPLETON STEAM LAUNDRY, One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890	3	3	6	6
APPLETON VOLKSFREUND, (German.) One 2-st. brick; electric motor. Est. 1870. Mr. Meyer is also the publisher of the "Gegenwart" Ger- man weekly. Est. 1889, and "Der Volkstreund & Hauss- chatz," weekly. Est. 1891.	18	.....	18	3
APPLETON WATER WORKS, Two 1-st brick bldgs.; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882. Daily capacity 6,000,000 gallons.	8	.....	8	125
APPLETON WECKER, (German) weekly; One 2-st. brick; dynamo. Est. 1880.	6	.....	6	2
APPLETON WOOLEN MILL, mfrs. all grades yarns and mack- inaws. Three bldgs. One 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1881.	86	20	56	w 100
ATLAS PAPER CO., mfrs. manilla paper. One 3 st brick; one 2-st. brick and stone; four 1 st. brick; two 2 st. frame; 3 boilers. Est. 1878. Note.—A fire Nov. 15, 1890, destroyed part of pulp mills, which are located on opposite side of river. The damage amounted to about \$40,000; since rebuilt.	122	28	150	w 2000
CHAMPION PULP CO., mfrs. of wood pulp. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1887.	6	.....	6	w 200
EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO. mfrs. agricultural machin- ery. Three buildings; one 2-st, and two 1-st frame. Est. 1883 Ordered elevator well on 1st floor guarded.	10	.....	10	w 25
FOX RIVER PAPER CO., mfrs. fine tub sized writing and book paper. Six bldgs.; four 3-st. brick; one 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; iron escape. Est. 1883	60	75	135	w 800
KIMBERLY & CLARK CO., mfrs. print and book paper. Six bldgs.; one 4-st. brick; one 3 st. brick; three 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; two iron stand-pipe escapes. Est. 1883. Ordered new cable in elevator in building known as ma- chine and engine house.	90	50	140	w 600
MANUFACTURING & INVESTMENT CO., mfrs. pulp. Ten bldgs.—one 3 st. brick; one 2-st. brick; six 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; one tower 110 ft high; bridge from 3rd floor to tower and lower roof adjoining; 7 boilers. Est. 1891. Ordered drive belts of barker machine boxed. This es- tablishment is provided with all modern appliances, and extra precaution is taken to insure safety to employes.	123	2	125	w 600
MARSTON & BEVERIDGE, mfrs hubs and spokes. Six bldgs— three 2-st., three 1 st frame. Est. 1883 Ordered one boy under 14 years of age discharged. Ac- cident.—One boy had his thumb cut off by cross cut saw; firm paid time and doctor bills.	23	.....	23	w 75
MANSER, PFENNING & CO., planing mill and custom wood work. Two 2-st. frame; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881. Note.—A fire in March, 1890, destroyed the entire factory, loss \$7,000.00. Factory was since rebuilt. Ordered guard on rip saw, and main drive belt in saw mill boxed.	10	.....	10	s 35 w 25
MUENCH BREWING CO., brewers and malsters. Five bldgs— two 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 engine; 1 boiler. Est. 1879	9	.....	9	15
PATTEN PAPER CO., mfrs. print and book paper. Three bldgs. —one 2-st. and basement brick and stone; one 1-st brick; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers. Est. 1883 Note.—A fire on August 16, 1890, loss \$75,000. Two work-	50	40	90	w 500

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
men who fought the fire in picking room on 2d floor were overcome by smoke, as they found the iron door which leads to outside stairway locked and not being acquainted with the interior of the building ran into the girl's dressing room instead of going down an inside stairway and were there smothered. June 3, 1891, another fire. The total loss in second, \$6,000. Since rebuilt and in good running order.				
PATTEN PAPER CO., mfrs. pulp. Four bldgs. — one 2st. brick; two 1st. brick; one 1st. frame. Est. 1884 Idle at time of visit on account of low water.	15	.....	15	w 400
PIETSCH & KIMBERLY, mfrs. boots and shoes. Two buildings — One 3st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one wooden escape. Est. 1881.....	36	18	54	w 12
POST PUBLISHING CO., one 2 st . brick bldg. — electric motor. Est. 1859	16	.....	16	8
SCHMIDT L. C., mfr. cigars. One 3-st. brick bldg. — Est. 1872	16	.....	16	Hand
SPAULDING G. W. & CO., mfrs. flour. One 1-st frame; one 3st. brick. Est. 1895	10	.....	10	w 100
STAR BREWERY. Four bldgs. — two 2st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1st. frame. Est. 1880..... A new brew-house was in course of construction at time of visit; also boiler and engine house, the brew-house will be 6-st. high; cost, \$34,000.	11	.....	11	Hand
STIER JOHN, mfr. cigars. One 2-st frame bldg. Est. 1882 ...	8	.....	8	Hand
TELULAH PAPER CO., mfrs. paper. Five bldgs. — one 4-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; three 1st. brick; iron fire escape; 3 boilers. Est. 1887..... This is one of Kimberly & Clark's finest plants. At time of visit they were putting in a new engine of 700 horse power and two additional boilers, at a cost of \$25,000.	51	21	72	w 1,000
UNION TOY & FURNITURE CO., mfrs. toys, express wagons and carriages. Three bldgs. — two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1893	30	.....	30	w 85
VALLEY IRON WORKS, mfrs. engines, mill work, etc. Six bldgs. — two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; three 1-st frame. Est. 1882	40	.....	40	w 48
Ordered guard on rip saw.				
VICTORIA MILLS, mfrs. flour. One 2-st. and basement, brick and stone; one 2-st. frame. Est. 1884.....	5	.....	5	w 75
WAMBOLD S. K. & SON, mfrs. flour. One 1-st. frame; one 3-st. brick. Est. 1884.....	8	.....	8	w 100
WILLY & CO., mfrs. flour. Two bldgs. — one 2-st.; one 1 st. frame. Est. 1881.....	9	.....	9	w 100
ASHLAND.—ASHLAND CO.				
<i>Inspected July, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
ASHLAND BREWERY. One 2-st. frame; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887..... Ordered set of gearing covered.	6	.....	6	16
ASHLAND CIGAR & TOBACCO CO., mfrs. cigars. 3-s. brick. Est. 1887.....	39	5	44	Hand
ASHLAND DAILY NEWS, THE; 5-st. brick and stone; 1 boiler, 1 engine. Est. 1895.....	15	.....	15	2
ASHLAND FURNITURE FACTORY, mfrs. store and office fixtures. Three buildings — one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886..... Ordered guard on rip saw, also cover on table saw.	9	.....	9	25

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ASHLAND IRON & STEEL CO., mfrs. charcoal pig iron. Five buildings — one 2-st., four 1-st., all brick; 5 boilers; 5 engines. Est. 1888. Firm employs about 350 men in different parts of the country to burn charcoal. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman had his leg broken by falling ore.	110	.....	110	615
ASHLAND LIGHTING CO., mfrs. gas and electric light. Two 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1885.	12	.....	12	170
ASHLAND PRESS, THE; 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871	19	1	20	5
ASHLAND STEAM LAUNDRY; 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Ordered guard on fly wheel.	4	6	10	10
ASHLAND WATER WORKS; 3 buildings.—one 1-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1884 Daily capacity 4,000,000 gallons.	6	.....	6	200
BITZER FRED, mfr. cigars. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1884.	12	.....	12	Hand
COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO. One 1-st. frame; 5 tower houses; 5 derricks; 2 boilers; 5 engines. Est. 1886.	50	.....	50	125
DOHERTY B., mfr. lumber. One 2-st., three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	60	.....	60	80
DURFEE W. R., mfr. lumber. Six bldgs.—one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine; boarding house connected. Est. 1879.	70	.....	70	90
HUBBARD MARSHALL, mfr. lumber and shingles. Five bldgs.—one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1889. Ordered guard on edger pulley; and two boys under 14 years of age discharged.	96	.....	96	190
KENNEDY D. A., mfr. lumber and lath. One 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891. Ordered railing around large pulley and friction wheels in basement of mill.	59	1	60	150
KEYSTONE LUMBER CO. Four bldgs.—one 3-st. and three 2-st. frame; 6 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	164	.....	164	300
MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RY SHOPS. Seven bldgs.—five 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Bath rooms for use of employees.	32	.....	32	30
MOWATT D. W., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. Five bldgs.—two 2-st. and three 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1882.	70	.....	70	225
NORTHERN GRAIN MERCANTILE CO., mfrs. flour, feed and corn meal. Two 4-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	21	.....	21	120
NORTHERN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. sash, doors, window frames, etc. One 2-st. and one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881.	12	.....	12	150
OHIO COAL CO. Four 1-st. frame bldgs.—4 derricks; 4 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1888. <i>Accident.</i> —Workman fell from super-structure breaking his arm.	35	.....	35	120
PARISH MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. saw mill machinery and steam engines. Eleven bldgs.—three 2-st., seven 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1889.	75	.....	75	115
PARSONS R. W., mfrs. cigars. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1888.	15	3	18	Hand
SCOTT, HUBBELL & TAYLOR, mfrs. sash, door and blinds. One 2-st., three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Ordered guards on two rip saws.	25	.....	25	45
SEYLER D. J., NOVELTY IRON WORKS, mfrs. boilers, engines, smoke-stacks, general mill castings. One 2-st., four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884. Ordered guard on rip saw and railing around fly-wheel.	15	.....	15	20

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
SHORES LUMBER CO., The. Five bldgs. — one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 11 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1890. Ordered two sets of gearing in basement of mill, boxed. The foreman ordered it done immediately.	150	.....	150	350
SOPER N. S., mfrs. wagons and sleighs. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	9	.....	9	15
SUTHERLAND W. R., mfr. lumber, lath, shingles. One 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1889..... <i>Note</i> — Mill burned May, 1891; loss \$5,000.	90	.....	90	120
<i>ATHENS — MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
RIETBROCK & HALSEY, saw mill. One 1-st. and basement frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	80	8	88	120
<i>AUBURNDALE — WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CONNOR R. CO., THE, mfrs. lumber, shingles, etc. Four bldgs. — one 2 st. and three 1 st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines; store connected. Est. 1875..... <i>Accident.</i> — A workman was killed in July, 1889, by being thrown on a rotary saw, caused by cant-hook slipping. Idle at time of inspection.	35	.....	35	125
<i>AUGUSTA — EAU CLAIRE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
AUGUSTA PLANING MILL, mfrs. sash, doors, blinds. Two buildings — one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1870 ..	6	.....	6	w 20
PALMES H., mfr. lumber, lath, shingles. [Two 1-st. frame. Est. 1871.....	10	.....	10	w 40
<i>BALDWIN — ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
THOMPSON BROTHERS, mfrs. wagons, carriages. One 2-st. frame bldg. Est. 1879..... <i>Accident.</i> — Manager had thumb smashed in mortise machine.	6	.....	6	12
<i>BARABOO — SAUK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected March, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
ASHLEY J. B., laundry. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887..... Ordered railing around fly wheel in engine room.	2	6	8	15
BARABOO BREWERY. One 2 st. brick; 1 water-motor. Est. 1867	5	.....	5	6
BARABOO HOOP MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. barrel hoops. Two bldgs. — one 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	22	.....	22	25
BARABOO IRON WORKS, mfrs. house work, kettles, lamp posts, etc. Two bldgs. — one 2 st., one 1-st. frame. Est. 1884..	10	.....	10	w 15
BARABOO KNITTING WORKS, mfrs. mittens. Occupy 2nd floor of 2-st. brick. Est. 1889.....	1	9	10	Hand
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY SHOPS. Six bldgs. — one 2-st. frame; two 2-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1871..... Ordered guards on fly wheel and main belt, in engine room.	120	.....	120	50
EFFINGER F., mfr. beer. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	5	.....	5	

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
ISLAND WOOLEN MILL CO., mfrs. woolen cloths. Four bldgs.—two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers. Est. 1865. This mill is in excellent condition. The proprietors are working for the interest of their employes, as well as their own.	45	55	100	w 100
REPUBLIC PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. One 2-st. brick; 1 water motor. Est. 1887	3	3	6	2
SAUK COUNTY DEMOCRAT, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1879	3	2	5	Hand
VANDEVEER, J. N., planing mill. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884	6		6	30
<i>BARRONETTE BARRON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BARRONETTE LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. Nine blds., three 2st. frame; five 1st. frame; one 1st brick; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1880 This mill is in good condition. The firm pay their men at any time they wish it. Store and boarding house connected run by firm.	170		170	230
<i>BARRON.—BARRON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov. 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BARRON ROLLER MILLS, mfrs. flour and feed; 3-st. frame. Est. 1894	6		6	w 80
BARRON WOOLEN MILLS CO., mfrs. flannels, cassimeres. Three bldgs. two 1-st. frame; one 2-st. and basement frame. Est. 1884	12	10	22	w 75
MCKESSON J. W. & Son., mfrs. flour barrel stock. Three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1889. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman was killed by a board flying back from edger, striking him in left breast.	18		18	65
PARR MANUFACTURING CO., Reported by firm. Mfrs. lumber and shingles. Three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1880	50		50	100
STEBBINS M. J., mfrs. heading. Three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1891. Machinery was not all in at time of visit. Mr. Stebbins said it will be of the latest improved pattern and well guarded.	25		25	75
<i>BAYFIELD.—ASHLAND CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BAYFIELD BOX FACTORY, mfrs. heading, boxes, etc. Three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1890	10		10	60
BAYFIELD BROWN STONE CO., stone quarrying. One 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1839	18		18	60
PIKE, R. D. LUMBER CO., THE. Six blds. one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1850 Orderd guard on one rip saw; also cover over gearing in basement of saw mill.	100		100	275
<i>BEAVER DAM.—DODGE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BEAVER DAM COTTON MILLS. Three buildings— one 3 st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; two wooden and one iron fire escapes. Est. 1872 A number of boys and girls were found, but none under the lawful age. Found the elevator unsafe, when running to top floor it leaves the shaft unguarded below, suggested fence around shaft, but the superintendent said that none but the elevator boy is allowed to handle same. Automatic water sprinkler on every floor.	60	120	180	s 250 w 140

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
BEAVER DAM MILLING CO., mfrs. flour and feed. One 3-st. and attic, and one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853.....	5	.....	5	65
BEAVER DAM WOOLEN MANUFACTURING CO. Five buildings— one 3-st., one 2-st., three 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 wooden escapes; 1 outside stairway. Est. 1853..... Automatic water sprinklers on all floors. Employes work 11 hours per day in the woolen mills and cotton mills, commencing at 6 A. M. closing at 6 P. M., allowing 1 hour for dinner. May 1st, 1891, they struck for a 10 hour day, but failed, after being out 3 weeks.	76	54	120	w 65 s 75
BEAVER DAM WOOLEN MILLS. Two 1-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one wooden fire escape and stairway; 1 boiler; automatic water sprinklers. Est. 1866.....	32	26	58	w 70
LAKE SHORE CREAMERY. Three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	14	.....	14	[6
ORDWAY A. F. & SON, mfrs. mill machinery. Two 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855.....	15	.....	15	20
ROWELL J. S. MANUFACTURING CO. THE, mfrs. agricultural implements. Seven buildings— one 3-st. two 2-st. two 1-st. brick; one 2-st. one 1-st. frame and several sheds; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1855..... Ordered fire escape on 3-st. building; rip saw on 2d floor guarded, and hand rails on stairway leading to 1st floor. <i>Accident.</i> — A small boy lost his hand in planer, not being aware of the danger he put his hand under the knives, thus cutting it off. I found two small boys sitting on table of a cross cut saw, while same was in motion, called the superintendent's attention to it. He said hereafter we will allow no strangers to enter the factory.	70	.....	70	60
<i>BELDENVILLE—PIERCE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BELDENVILLE LUMBER CO., mfrs. hardwood and veneer lumber. Five 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Ordered railing around main belt and pulley in saw mill.	52	.....	52	113
BRIMMER & McREVE, mfrs. staves and heading. Three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1885..... <i>Note.</i> — A fire May, 1890, destroyed stove mill, loss \$1,000.	23	.....	23	60
LARSON BROTHERS & WOOD, mfrs. hard wood lumber. 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890..... Ordered railing around main pulley and belt on rotary saw.	25	.....	25	65
<i>BELOIT.—ROCK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
ALLEN & MC EVOY, machinists and general jobbers. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884..... Ordered railing around drive and fly wheels.	7	.....	7	8
BARRETT, S. E. MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. building-pulp line and sheal board paper. One 2-st. brick and frame; two 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1830..... Ordered guards around east engine, main pulley and belt. Also four pairs of large water wheels gears on main line shaft; boxes on drive belt, and pulley of supply pump and large belt and pulley on machine line on 1-st floor; box on drive belt and pulley of vat pump and covers on chain on cooked straw carriers on 2d. floor. <i>Note.</i> — This plant was entirely destroyed by fire Aug. 6, 1890, loss \$50,000.00 it was immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale and is just starting up. The machinery is necessarily very powerful, the most of it being well guarded, heavy wire boxes being used, which is a decided improvement over wood or tin as the machinery can be seen at all times without removing the guards. The two elevators are supplied with automatic gates making a sure guard of the opening at all times.	30	.....	30	w 275 s 100

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
BELOIT ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. One 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Ordered railing around main pulley, fly wheel and on dynamo pulley on main shaft.	5	.....	5	123
BELOIT FREE PRESS, printing and publishing. One 3-st brick 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1848	5	7	12	4
BELOIT IRON WOKS, mfrs. wood polishing machinery. Two 2-st. two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1857 Ordered guard on rio saw. Accident.— Workman lost two fingers on cut.off saw.	112	.....	112	40
BELOIT SCALE WORKS, mfrs. platform and stock scales. One 2-st. stone; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1844.	15	.....	15	w 14
BELOIT SWING SAW & ROSETTE MACHINE CO., mfrs. swing saws and rosette machines. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	7	.....	7	40
BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, mfrs. wood polishing machinery One 2-st. two 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877. Ordered guard on band saw, also gates on elevator opening on 2d. floor of machine shop.	145	.....	145	75
BESLEY, CHAS. H., mfrs. screw plates and parallel clamps. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone. Est. 1888 Ordered railing around hoist opening on 2d floor.	22	1	23	w 40
BLODGETT MILLING CO., mfrs. flour. One 3-st. stone; one 1 st. frame. Est. 1849	15	.....	15	w 100
CITY LAUNDRY. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888	3	2	5	6
COATES LAUNDRY. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890 Ordered guard around drive wheel in engine room.	2	5	7	8
CRAHEN, P. H., mfrs. cigars. One 2-st. frame, iron sheeting. Est. 1879.	9	3	12	Hand
CUNNINGHAM BROS., mfg. contractors. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890	15	.....	15	28
DAILY & WEEKLY CITIZEN, THE. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879	7	1	8	2
DOWDR. J., mfr. knives. One 2-st., one 1-st. brick. Est. 1887.	7	.....	7	w 55
ECLIPSE CLUTCH WORKS, mfrs. power transmission machinery; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885. This firm formerly occupied part of Eclipse Wind Engine Co. works; they now occupy part of the Williams Engine Co's plant.	75	.....	75	80
ECLIPSE WIND ENGINE CO., mfrs. pumps, wind mills, stationary steam engines, etc. Fifteen buildings— one 2-st. stone; one 2-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; four 1-st. brick; eight 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1872. Accident — A workman was hit in the eye with a piece of casting, he was laid up about two months, firm sent him to Chicago for medical treatment, paying all expenses also his wages while laid up. This is one of the finest plants yet visited. Most of the workshops are one story from 18 to 20 feet high, well ventilated, with plenty of room for machinery and workmen. The manager said he was always glad to receive suggestions that would benefit the employees.	128	1	129	130
EUREKA LAUNDRY. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	3	12	15	10
FOSS J. F., mfr. wagons and carriages. Two 2-st. stone. Est. 1870.	5	.....	5	Hand
FOSTER JOHN & CO., mfrs. gents' and ladies' fine shoes. Three 2-st. one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1870. Rooms are large, airy and well lighted, and means of escape in case of fire are unsurpassed.	163	60	225	35

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GESLEY MANUFACTURING CO., THE, mfrs. sulky cultivators, plows, etc. One 2-st. brick; one 2 st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.....	13	.....	13	12
Ordered guard on rip saw. <i>Note</i> —A fire Nov., 1890, caused damage to the amount of \$1,500.00				
HANSEN C & SONS, mfrs. "Norway" clipper plows. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1899.....	5	.....	5	15
<i>Note</i> —A fire April, 1890, damage to shops \$700.00.				
KINSLEY E., mfr. wagons and carriages. One 2-st. frame and stone. Est. 1871,.....	7	.....	7	Hand
LEASON T. H., machine shop. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	6	.....	6	6
Ordered railing around fly wheel of engine.				
LEONARD H. J. MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. gloves and mittens. One 2-st. frame; 1 water motor. Est. 1865.....	9	9	18	3
OLIVER CHAS., mfr. cigars. One 2-st brick. Est. 1884.....	3	2	5	Hand
PURVIS THOMAS, mfr. cigars. One 2 st. brick. Est. 1887.....	8	22	30	Hand
ROCK RIVER PAPER MILLS, mfrs. building and sheeting paper. Two 2-st. stone and frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1 st. frame. Est. 1859.....	20	.....	20	w25
Part of the buildings are old, ceilings low and ventilation bad.				
ROSENBLATT H. & SONS, mfrs. workmen's clothing. One 2-st. one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	10	105	115	20
Ordered guard around fly wheel in engine room. The second floor where all work is done is on level with street.				
SALMON MILLING CO., mfrs. flour. One 3-st. stone; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1881.....	14	1	15	w125
THOMPSON J. & SONS, MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. the "Norwegian" plow. One 3 st. brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1860.....	64	1	65	80
Ordered guards on rip saw and elevator opening on 2d and 3d floor.				
UNION BRASS ARCHITECTURAL WORKS, mfrs. brass goods. One 2-st., two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	61	.....	61	45
Ordered railing in front of fly wheel, also boxes on main drive belt and rollers, and main belt from 2d to 1st floors.				
WILLIAMS ENGINE WORKS, mfrs. "Williams" engines. One 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	31	1	32	80
<i>BENOIT—BAYFIELD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BENOIT LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber and shingles. One 2-st. frame, three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines; boarding-house connected. Est. 1890.....	35	2	37	85
<i>Accident</i> —A workman had his thumb and finger taken off on trimmer.				
<i>BERLIN—GREEN LAKE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Jan'y, 1892, by J. Dobbs, Coms'r.</i>				
BERLIN CANNING & PICKLING CO. 3-st. and basement frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	30	.....	30	15
JOHNSON NILS. foundry and maceine shop. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	6	.....	6	20
LUTHER HENRY CO., mfrs. wash board and egg cases. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	10	.....	10	25
MURPHY J. E., mfrs. butter, tubs and cheese boxes. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	5	.....	5	12
PUTNAM SHOE CO., Limited, mfrs. boots and shoes. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.....	46	22	68	35

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
STILLMAN, WRIGHT CO., mfrs. flour and feed. One 4-st. and basement brick and frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860..... <i>Accident</i> — A man was killed about two years ago.	26	1	27	200
<i>BLACK CREEK — OUTAGAMIE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HAGEN CHAS. J., mfr. cheese boxes and custom planing. 2-st. and 1-st. buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine.....	8	.....	8	30
<i>BLACK RIVER FALLS.— JACKSON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BLACK RIVER STARCH CO., mfrs. potato starch. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890..... Idle at time of visit, will start up in September.	8	.....	8	45
McGILLIVRAY J. J., mfr. sash, doors and blinds. Two 2 st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1883.....	17	.....	17	w 80
McNELLY & PITCHER, mfrs. flour. One 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883..... This mill just started up after being idle three years.	7	.....	7	55
PRICE MANUFACTURING CO., founders and machinists. Five buildings — one 2-st. frame; one 1-st stone; 3 1-st frame. Est. 1883.....	6	.....	6	w 6
SPAULDING D. J., mfr. wagons. One 2-st. stone. Est. 1869.	8	.....	8	w 25
YORK IRON CO., mfrs charcoal pig iron. Eleven buildings — one 3-st. frame; boarding house one 2-st. frame; two 1-st brick; seven 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 7 engines. Est. 1865..... <i>Accident.</i> — A workman had leg broken by a partition falling on him after the fire. <i>Note.</i> — A fire January 16, 1891, destroyed stock house and crusher building, loss \$5,000. It has since been rebuilt. Boarding house not run by firm.	70	.....	70	650
<i>BLOOMER.— CHIPPEWA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BROOKS G. J., mfr. frames and mouldings. One 2-st. frame; two 2-st. frame. Est. 1871.....	5	.....	5	w 35
<i>BIG WAUSAUKEE.— MARINETTE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BIRD & WELLS LUMBER CO. Two buildings — two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1887.....	150	.....	150	150
<i>BIRNAMWOOD.— SHAWANO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
ROEPKE & MEISNER, saw mill. One boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	15	.....	15	45
VAN DOREN & ANDREWS, lumber and planing mill. One 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	22	.....	22	60
<i>BOARDMAN.— ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
JOHNSON JAMES & CO., mfrs. flour and feed. Six buildings — one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1875.....	21	.....	21	w 125 s 90
<i>BOSCOBEL.— GRANT.</i>				
<i>Inspected April, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
MEYER EDWARD, mfr. staves and heading. One 1-st. frame; 2 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.....	10	.....	10	26

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
RUKA BROS. MANUFACTURING CO. [Plant A], mfrs. wagons, sleighs, harrows, scrapers, etc. One 2-st brick; one 2-st frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	25	.....	25	40
Ordered railing on stairway in engine room and guard around fly wheel.				
RUKA BROS. MFG. CO. [Plant B], mfg. hard wood lumber. Two 1-st frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	20	.....	20	25
SARLES J. H. MANUFACTURING CO., planing mill and clothes-pin factory. One 2-st frame; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1880.....	10	.....	10	70
Ordered railing around fly wheel.				
BOYD.—CHIPPEWA COUNTY.				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CIRKEL J. W. & SONS, mfrs. flour-barrel stock and lumber. Five 1-st. buildings; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881.....	60	.....	60	175
Ordered one boy under 14 years of age discharged.				
LUND BROS., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1889.....	30	.....	30	85
<i>Accident.</i> A workman lost finger on shingle saw.				
MURRAY M. (Estate), mfrs. tight barrel stave, heading, etc. Three 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	16	.....	16	45
BRODHEAD.—GREEN CO.				
<i>Inspected April, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BARR ORSEN, mfr. carriages. One 2-st. brick; one 2 st. frame; Est. 1882.....	8	.....	8	Hand.
BRODHEAD FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP. One 2 st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.....	5	.....	5	7
LAUBE & DURNER, mfrs. carriages. One 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1866.....	6	.....	6	Hand.
PIERCE F. F., mfr. iron pumps. One 1-st frame. Est. 1883....	6	.....	5	w 5
PIERCE GEO. M., mfr. plows and cultivators. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1873.	8	.....	8	w 10
ROANTREE & HOLCOMB, mfrs. flour. One 3 st. frame. Est. 1861.....	6	.....	6	w 100
BUCKBEE.—WAUPACA CO.				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BENNETT G. P., mfr. broom handles. Three buildings— all 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	7	.....	7	40
JONES G. W. & CO., mfrs. hardwood lumber. Two buildings — one 2-st; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869....	29	.....	29	60
BURKHARDT.—ST. CROIX CO.]				
<i>Inspected June, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BURKHARDT & SON, mfrs., flour and feed. Two 3-st. frame, iron veneer; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1888.....	15	.....	15	w 250
BURLINGTON.—RACINE CO.				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
AYERS M. L. & SON, mfrs. flour and feed. One 3-st. and basement brick veneer. Est. 1872.....	6	.....	6	w 135
BURLINGTON BLANKET CO One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	20	40	60	15
Ordered main doors to swing outward.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
BURLINGTON MALT CO. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879. Shut down at time of visit, will start up again in September.	5	.....	5	20
BURLINGTON BRICK & TILE CO. One 3-st., one 1 st. frame: several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.	25	.....	25	35
FINKE WM. J. & CO., brewers. Two 2-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1881.	11	.....	11	24
KLEIN F. G. & CO., mfrs. soda water and bottling works. One 2-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871.	6	.....	5	15
MCCANNA C. B. & CO., mfrs. butter and cheese. One 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881. Ordered railing around fly wheel.	12	.....	12	25
WAGNER BROS. mfrs. agricultural implements. One 2 st. brick; one 2 st. frame. two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860. Ordered a guard on one rip-saw.	5	.....	5	12
ZWIEBEL A. & SONS, mfrs. ironing tables, clothes racks, etc. One 2-st. stone; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857.	9	.....	9	15
<i>BUTTERNUT.—ASHLAND CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov. 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
LUELLWITZ F. MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs lumber, lath, and shingles. Three 1 st frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	20	.....	20	25
<i>CADOTT.—CHIPPEWA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected October, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CLARK MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. wagons, hubs, spokes, etc. Eight buildings— three 2 st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1880. <i>Accident.</i> — A boy lost three fingers trying to remove saw dust, from under saw, with his hands. Mill closed at time of visit, for repairs, for one month.	110	.....	110	115
CIRKEL W. F., mfr. flour barrel stock. Six 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879. Found one boy under 12 years at work, ordered him discharged.	50	.....	50	80
MUNROE W. S., mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. One 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883. Mill shut down at time of visit.	18	.....	18	100
<i>CAMP DOUGLASS.—JUNEAU CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
SINGLETON JOHN, mfr. lumber. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Ordered railing around fly wheel and main belt.	13	.....	13	35
<i>CAROLINE.—SHAWANO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
THIELE E. & BRO., mfrs. lumber and shingles. One 2 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	10	.....	10	40
<i>CECIL.—SHAWANO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected October, 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
EASTERS & HONEYMAN, mfrs. posts; 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1837. <i>Accident.</i> — A member of firm lost 4 fingers by lath saw.	15	.....	15	45

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>CEDARBURG.—OZAUKEE.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
CEDARBURG RATTAN & WILLOW-WARE CO. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	26	4	30	12
CEDARBURG WIRE & WIRE NAIL CO. One 2-st. and basement frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1890..... All machinery imported from Germany.	8	.....	8	w 95
CEDARBURG WOOLEN MILLS. Three 2-st. and basement stone; one 1 st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1864..... Discharged one boy of 12; two of 13 and two girls under 14. About 20 girls under 16 were also found who worked 11 hours a day, I requested the firm to at once order that they labor only 8 hours as prescribed by law.	30	68	98	} w 50 s 50
HILGEN MANUFACTURING CO. mfrs. sash. doors and blinds. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1872..... <i>Accident.</i> —The foreman of machine shop department lost part of four fingers by joiner. Firm do not employ any labor under 15 years, they say it does not pay.	61	.....	61	75
WEBER JOHN, brewer. Two buildings — one 2-st. stone; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.....	6	.....	6	18
<i>CEDAR FALLS.—DUNN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
KNAPP, STOUT & CO. COMPANY, mfrs. lumber, laths and shingles. Six buildings — two 2 st. frame; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883..... <i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost finger on cut off saw.	137	.....	137	} w 1500 s 75
<i>CENTRALIA.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CENTRALIA PULP & WATER POWER CO. Eight buildings — two 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers. Est. 1888..... <i>Accide it.</i> —A workman had his arm broken on paper cutter. Ordered a railing around two sets of large gears in pulp mill. With this exception the machinery is all well guarded, general condition is very good.	78	7	85	w 400
DALY & SAMPSON, planing mill. Removed to Grand Rapids. One 2-st. one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	6	.....	6	85
JACKSON MILLING CO., THE. Two 3-st. one 1-st. frame. Est. 1860.....	9	.....	6	w 180
McKINNON F. MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. hubs, spokes, fellows, etc. Six 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick. 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879..... <i>Note.</i> —A fire destroyed hub and spoke factory, Jan., 1890, rebuilt same year. Ordered main doors of factory to swing outward.	46	.....	46	42
MOORE J. F., mfr. lumber wagons, buggies, etc. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1880.....	5	.....	5	Hand
WISCONSIN WOOD PULP CO., THE. Four buildings — one 2-st; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1882..... <i>Accident.</i> —A workman had his arm broken by being caught in rollers.	12	.....	12	w 500
<i>CHELSEA.—TAYLOR CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
VAN DUSEN, O. D. & GEARHART, mfrs. pine and hardwood lumber. One 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1889..... <i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost his hand on the trimmer by reaching over to remove splinter. Mill shut down at time of visit.	23	.....	23	120

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CHILTON.—CALUMET CO.				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zuaska.</i>				
DORSCHER, SCHULTZ & CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds and mouldings. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883 Firm also runs a lumber yard and do general contracting. 18 of the 35 employes are carpenters who work by the job, and 3 men work in lumber yard. None but experienced hands are allowed to work at machinery.	35	.....	35	35
FREYER & HOCH, brewers. One 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. brick and stone; one 1-st. barn; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882	5	.....	5	35
UNION ROLLER MILLS One 2-st., one 1-st. frame; two grain elevators 60 feet high; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1874.	12	.....	12	90
CHIPPEWA FALLS.—CHIPPEWA CO.				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CHIPPEWA LUMBER & BOOM CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Twelve buildings— one 3-st., three 2-st., seven 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1836 <i>Accident.</i> — A young sawyer was killed Aug. 21st, 1891, by a board flying back from the edger, striking him in the abdomen, the same board struck the workman on the edger injuring him quite seriously. Mill closed Aug. 29, on account of scarcity of logs. At present time only 100 men employed in planing mill and yard.	400	.....	400	w 1500 s 200
CHIPPEWA VALLEY PUBLISHING CO. One 1-st. and basement brick; 1 water motor. Est. 1880 Publishers of the "Daily Independent" and "Chippewa Times."	6	5	11	7
CONSOLIDATED MILLING, ELEVATOR & POWER CO., THE, mfrs. flour, feed, etc. One 4-st., two 2-st., one 1-st. frame. Est. 1876	15	.....	15	w 180
HERALD PRINTING CO., THE. One 1-st. brick; 1 water motor; Est. 1870	4	1	5	3
HOPPE CHAS., mfr. cigars. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1888	8	.....	8	Hand
PIERCE J. L. & CO., mfrs. fancy cassimeres, flannels, etc. One 2-st. and attic frame, iron veneer; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884 Ordered one girl under 14 years discharged.	7	9	16	35
SPRING BREWERY. Ten buildings— one 4-st., two 2-st. brick; two 3-st., one 2-st., one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1867 None regularly employed on 3d and 4th floors.	24	.....	24	100
STANLEY F. G. & C. A., machinists, founders, sash, doors and blinds. Seven buildings— two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882 <i>Accident.</i> — A workman lost a finger on rip saw. Ordered a railing around fly wheel in engine room.	45	.....	45	40
TOEPFER HENRY J., mfr. cigars. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1877	10	.....	10	Hand
ZIMMERMAN L. J., mfr. cigars and tobaccos. One 2-st. frame; Est. 1878	8	.....	8	Hand
CLINTONVILLE.—WAUPACA CO.				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zuaska.</i>				
ROHRER LEONARD, mfr. sash, doors and blinds. One 3-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1891 Ordered fire escape and railing at head of stairway on 2d. floor.	20	.....	20	w 66

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ROHRER MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lumber. One 3-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Tram way from 2d. floor; one outside stairway leading from 2d. floor. Idle at time of visit on account of low water.	35	.....	35	100
WALL & CLINTON, mfrs. lumber. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. Idle at time of visit.	10	.....	10	30
<i>COCHRANE.—BUFFALO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
COCHRANE BASKET CO. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889. Since gone out of business at Cochrane.	16	.....	16	14
<i>COLBY.—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
COLBY LUMBER CO. One 2-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1845. Mill shut down at time of visit.	27	.....	27	50
PETERSON, N. O. mfr. wagons. logging sleighs, etc. Three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	7	.....	7	15
SALTER, R. B. & CO., mfrs. pine and hard wood lumber. One 2 st. frame; 1 boiler 1 engine. Est. 1889. <i>Accident.</i> A workman lost two fingers on a rotary saw. Mill closed at time of visit.	25	.....	25	30
<i>COMBINED LOCKS.—OUTAGAMIE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Zuaska.</i>				
COMBINED LOCKS PAPER CO. One 3-st. brick; two 2 st. and basement brick and stone; six 1-st. and basement brick and stone; 5 boilers. Est. 1888. No complete report can be made of this establishment, because principal buildings are in course of construction. When completed about 300 persons will be employed. This plant is located about 1½ miles west of Kaukauna.	40	20	60	w 350
<i>CONNORSVILLE.—DUNN CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BEST, A. L. & W. J., mfrs. lumber. Two 2-st.; two 1-st. f rame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884. Boarding house connected.	80	2	82	60
<i>COOLIDGE.—PRICE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BOYINGTON & ATWELL, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Seven buildings — two 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1886. <i>Accident</i> — A workman was burned to death by being thrown into an edger pit with a load of slabs. It is considered by those that know anything about this accident that it was due to carelessness on the part of the person killed. Firm since gone out of business at Coolidge.	75	.....	75	175
<i>CRANDON.—FOREST CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
ROBERTS S. B. & CO., mfrs. lumber. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888. Since gone out of business at Crandon.	7	.....	7	35

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>CURTIS.—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BASS A. D., mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. Three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.	35	.....	35	55
Mill shut down at time of visit.				
<i>CUMBERLAND.—BARRON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BEAVER DAM LUMBER CO. Four buildings—One 2-st., three 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881.	134	6	140	175
CUMBERLAND ADVOCATE, printing and publishing. One boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	2	3	5	2½
HUNTER A. L., mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. Three 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1883.	23	.....	23	110
This firm have shut down saw mill and have only a few days work in planing mill and yard owing to scarcity of logs.				
<i>DALLAS.—BARRON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
ANDERSON J. A., mfr. lumber, lath, shingles and flour. Saw, shingle, planing and flour mills; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.	20	.....	20	50
<i>DARLINGTON.—LAFAYETTE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DEXTER, McDONALD & CO., mfrs. flour. One 2-st. stone and frame. Est. 1849.	5	.....	5	w 70
<i>DELAN—WALWORTH CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DELAN RLPUBLICAN The, printing and publishing. Reported by firm. One story and addition. Est. 1863.	3	2	5	Hand
READER, J. B., mfr. tanks and wind-mills. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; Est. 1885.	5	.....	5	15
Accident.—A workman lost two fingers on a rip-saw.				
STOWELL O. G., mfr. tanks and wind mills. Two 2-st frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857	8	.....	8	15
<i>DEPERE.—BROWN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
COLLETTE HENRY, mfr. lumber. One 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867	6	.....	6	8
A fire in 1890 destroyed part of these buildings, loss about \$1,000.00. The saw mill was removed to Rapid River, Mich., The mill now in operation is temporary; they will soon build planing mill.				
DOUSMAN JOHN P., merchant milling. Three buildings—one 3-st. stone; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1853	12	.....	12	w 100
Mill has been remodeled since former inspection.				
DUNHAM & SMITH, merchant millers. One 4-st. frame, brick front; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1867.	9	.....	9	w 100
None regularly employed on upper floors				
JOHANN J. W., mfr. sash, doors, blinds, stairs, mouldings, etc, Two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874	23	.....	23	75
LAWTON C A., foundry and machine shop. One 2-st, brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.	16	.....	16	25

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male	Fem.	Total	
NATIONAL FURNACE CO., mfrs. charcoal pig iron. Five buildings—three 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers: 3 engines. Est. 1869.	62	.....	62	200
<i>Accident.</i> —One man broke a leg by walking on a plank, which broke, causing him to fall. Firm paid no time, etc. Firm do not employ any boys.				
<i>DEXTERVILLE.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
HILES GEO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles and chair stock. Seven buildings—two 2 st., four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 5 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1853	260	.....	260	190
Ordered a railing around fly wheel in engine rooms of chair stock factory.				
<i>DODGEVILLE.—IOWA CO</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
STRATTMAN F. W. & CO., mfrs. plows, wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc. One story and 2-st. frame and stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860	15	.....	15	25
<i>DORCHESTER.—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
KOERNER J., mfr. wooden hoops. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	6	.....	6	23
Factory closed at time of visit.				
KUENTZ F., mfrs. lumber and broom handles. One 2 st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	20	.....	20	30
SCHMIDT A. F. & CO., mfrs. broom handles, base ball bats, etc. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	5	.....	5	10
Factory closed at time of visit.				
<i>DOWNING.—DUNN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DOWNING MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. hardwood lumber. Five buildings—two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	50	.....	50	90
Mill closed for season, Oct. 1st.				
<i>DOWNSVILLE.—DUNN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
KNAPP, STOUT & CO. COMPANY, mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. Six buildings—two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame. Est. 1860.....	118	.....	118	w 1500
Everything is in good condition. Boarding house and store connected.				
<i>DRUMMOND.—BAYFIELD Co.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
RUST-OWEN LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. Seven buildings—three 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 8 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1882.....	320	.....	320	575
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost a finger in gearing, in cleaning out saw dust. The mill is very conveniently arranged, the machinery is well guarded. Store and boarding house connected.				
<i>DURAND.—PEPIN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DAVIS & STARR LUMBER CO., THE, mfrs. hardwood flooring and planing mill. One 2 st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	16	.....	16	40
Ordered guard on rip saw and railing around pully on planer.				

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>EAGLE RIVER. — ONEIDA CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
GERRY LUMBER CO., logging and mfrs. lumber. One 2 st.; one 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1884.....	100	.....	100	160
<i>EAU CLAIRE. — EAU CLAIRE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BADGER PEARL BUTTON CO. Inspected by Dyer. One 2-st. brick; 1 electric motor. Est. 1891.....	18	2	22	6
<i>Note.—The firm expect to soon replace the machinery now in use with improved machinery.</i>				
CENTRAL LUMBER CO., mfrs. car siding, roofing, pickets, lath, etc. One 1-st frame. Est. 1890.....	10	.....	10	w 12
CUTTER A. A., mfrs lumbermen's boots and shoes. One 3-st. brick; 1 dynamo; 1 fire escape. Est. 1883.....	30	5	35	10
<i>Ordered fire escape extended to roof.</i>				
DAILY & WEEKLY LEADER, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick; water motor. Est. 1881.....	21	6	27	5
DELLS LUMBER CO. Two 2-st.; three 1-st frame; 8 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	129	1	130	550
<i>Accident.—A workman had his foot taken off by being caught in a carrier chain. Ordered a railing in front of set of friction wheel</i>				
DERGE J. & BROS., mfrs. cigars. One 1-st. brick. Est. 1875...	12	.....	12	Hand
DEWEY'S STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	4	5	9	8
EAU CLAIRE BOOK & STATIONERY CO., job printing and mfrs. stationery. One 2-st. brick; 1 water motor. Est. 1885...	5	2	7	2
EAU CLAIRE CARRIAGE WORKS, mfrs. carriages, wagons, etc. Four buildings—two 2 st ; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1867...	12	.....	12	Hand
EAU CLAIRE LINEN Co, mfrs. crash and check toweling, etc. One 3-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1888.....	12	63	75	140
<i>Ordered fire escapes.</i>				
EAU CLAIRE NEWS, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick; one water motor. Est. 1869.....	2	3	5	2
EAU CLAIRE PULP & PAPER CO. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers. Est. 1882.....	30	7	37	w 1,000
<i>Accident.—Workman got his hand caught in rollers losing thumb.</i>				
EAU CLAIRE SASH & DOOR CO. Six buildings--Two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	21	.....	21	110
<i>Since gone out of business.</i>				
EAU CLAIRE STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	11	.....	11	5
EAU CLAIRE STREET R'Y. LIGHT & POWER CO. Two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1890.....	23	.....	23	w 750
EAU CLAIRE WOOLEN MILLS. Reported by firm. One 2-st. an; basement stone and frame. Est. 1875.....	6	4	10	w 30
<i>Situate two miles east of Eau Claire.</i>				
EMPIRE LUMBER CO. Nine buildings—four 2 st.; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 12 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1857.....	201	.....	201	750
<i>Accident.—A workman was killed, being struck by board from edger, through his own carelessness, as edger is well guarded.</i>				
EVENING & WEEKLY FREE PRESS. One 2-st. brick; 1 water motor.....	6	4	10	5

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FISH E. M. & CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Five buildings— one 2-st.; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867. <i>Accident.</i> A workman got his arm caught in a planer tearing off the flesh and part of the bone.	27	1	28	35
GIRNAU & DOHRNAM, mfrs. road, farm wagons, carriages, etc. One 3-st.; one 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick. Est. 1875	9	.....	9	Hand
INGRAM E. B., mfr. shingles. One 2-st.; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887	25	.....	25	35
MADISON STREET MFG. CO., mtrs. sash, doors and blinds. One 3-st.; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885. Ordered guard on rip saw on 2nd floor.	25	.....	25	20
MASON & BURDITT, elevator and feed mill. Three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871	6	.....	6	60
McDONOUGH MFG. CO., mfrs. saw mill machinery. Two 2-st. frame; 3 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 18-9.	44	1	45	w 150
MICHELS HENRY, brewer. One 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. stone and brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; Est. 1891	12	.....	12	18
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOGGING CO. [Plant A], mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 5 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1895	97	.....	97	200
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOGGING CO. [Plant B]. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers. Est. 1865 <i>Accident.</i> A workman lost his hand by coming in contact with a saw. Ordered, box on pulley and left on shingle machine and railing around large set of gears on first floor	64	.....	64	w 400
NATIONAL ELECTRIC MFG. CO., mfrs. dynamos, motors, plating machines, etc. Five buildings— one 2-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1888	107	20	136	200
PHENIX MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. saw mill machinery, sash, doors and blinds. Eight buildings— one 3-st.; four 2-st. frame; one 2-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875 Ordered pulley on shaper and two pulleys on planer, boxed; also railing in front of fly wheel in engine room. Found four rip saws without guards although firm had complied with orders issued at former inspection, but which had been taken off by the workmen, the firm agreed to issue a special order to workmen to keep guards on all rip saws. A fire, April 1890, destroyed warehouse and sheds, loss \$6,000.	90	.....	90	55
PIONEER FURNITURE CO. One 3-st. frame; one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; two outside stairways; buildings bridged at second and third floors; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887 Ordered elevator openings on 3d floor of factory and warehouse guarded; also guard on one rip saw and two band saws boxed.	205	1	206	125
ROSS E., general cooperage. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. Since gone out of business.	9	.....	9	10
SHAW DANIEL LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Thirteen buildings—two 2-st.; six 1-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; two 1-st. stone; 8 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1857 Ordered railings around main pulley of drag saw; around pulley and shaft of lath mill and bolter; on large pulley of line shaft; on two flat pulleys on shingle mill and box on cut off saw. The superintendent gave directions to workmen to have orders complied with at once. On 2d. floor of mill where all sawing is done the machinery is well guarded with ample room for workmen. Their system of water works is ex-	241	8	249	780

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
cellent, including pumping house and large hose cart, that is used by the city in case of necessity. All employes speak very highly of the firm; boarding house in connection.				
SHAW N. & CO., mfrs. saw mill machinery. Three buildings— One 1-st. stone; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859.	35	1	36	50
VALLEY LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber lath and shingles. Eight buildings— four 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 9 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1857	206	.....	206	600
<i>Accident</i> — A workman got foot caught in bull chain breaking bones and smashing foot badly.				
WALTER JOHN & CO., brewers. Two 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890	12	.....	12	15
WEST EAU CLAIRE MILL CO, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Six buildings— Three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1887	100	.....	100	240
Ordered railing in front of main belt in planing mill. A workman had his arm broken by being caught in gearing.				
WEST & WOLTERS DORF, mfrs. cigars. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1888	10	.....	10	Hand
WISCONSIN REFRIGATOR CO, mfrs. the "Peerless Refrigerators." Eight buildings— One 2-st.; one 1-st. brick; six 1-st. frame iron veneer; 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1889	75	.....	75	185
Ordered a guard on one rip saw. The rest of the machinery is well guarded. <i>Accident</i> — A workman lost finger on buzz planer; another workman lost finger on rip saw.				
<i>EDGERTON.— ROCK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
PARR & HENDERSON, mfrs. brick. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879	20	.....	20	20
Ordered railing around fly wheel in engine room and railing around large pulleys of brick machine.				
PAULINE POTTERY CO., mfrs. decorated pottery and porous electric cups. One 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888	17	7	24	50
<i>Note</i> — The main industry of this town is the tobacco trade, there being a number of large warehouses. The different firms that have reported to this office employ about 300 hands, of those 200 are females. They give employment for about four months in the spring.				
<i>EDSON.—CHIPPEWA CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
CHUBB ARTHUR J., mfr. lumber. One 2-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866	20	.....	20	80
<i>EIDSVOLD.—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
NYE, LUSK & HUDSON, mfrs. lumber. One 2 st.; two 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1886	56	.....	56	175
<i>Accident</i> — A workman had his arm broken in trying to put belt on pulley. Mill closed at time of visit. Store and boarding house connected.				
<i>ELAND.—SHAWANO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HAMLIN J. H., mfr. lumber. Two buildings; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887	35	.....	35	100

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>ELDRON.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
INGERSOLL LAND & LUMBER CO. One 2-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1886.	130	.....	130	150
<i>ELKHORN.—WALWORTH CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
OPITZ FRED, mfr. wagons and sleighs. Three 2 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884. Ordered a guard on one rip saw.	8	.....	8	8
PARK & KENNEY, publishers "Walworth Co Independent." Reported by firm. One 3-st. and basement frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853.	5	2	7	2
SPRAGUE BROTHERS, mfrs. brick, drain tile and paving blocks. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame and several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	12	.....	12	25
WISCONSIN BUTTER & CHEESE CO. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	5	.....	5	10
<i>ELLIS JUNCTION.—P. O. CRIVITZ—MARINETTE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BUTLER, MILLER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles and rail road ties. Two plants—saw mill, one 2-st.; one 1-st. frame. Planing mill, one 1-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882. Ordered drive belt which runs large circular saw at 1st floor boxed; railing around head of stairway and fly wheel and main drive belt on engine in engine room guarded. Planing mill burned Jan., 1891, loss \$5,000, since rebuilt. Store and boarding house connected.	87	.....	87	120
<i>ELMWOOD.—PIERCE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
KELLY & HAGENSEN, mfrs. lumber. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1879.	5	.....	5	w 30
<i>EMBARRASS.—WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
DECKER & SMITH, mfrs. lumber. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1889.	16	.....	16	w 90
<i>ESDAILE.—PIERCE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BETCHER CHAS. LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, hubs and spokes. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879.	30	.....	30	40
<i>EVANSVILLE.—ROCK CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BAKER MANUFACTURING CO. THE, mfrs. wind-mills, pumps, tanks, etc. Three buildings—one 2-st. stone; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	41	1	42	60
<i>FAIRCHILD.—EAU CLAIRE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
FOSTER N. C., mfr. lumber, lath and shingles Ten buildings, one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; eight 1 st. frame; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1876. Ordered guard on rip saw in planing mill. Accident. A workman lost two fingers on edger saw.	187	3	190	225

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>FIFELD.—PRICE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
FIFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Eight buildings — four 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890 Ordered a guard around fly wheel in engine room of plan-mill.	110	.....	110	240
<i>FOND DU LAC.—FONDU LAC CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BATES C. E., mfr. packing boxes. One 2 st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883	6	.....	6	15
BECHAUD BREWING CO. Malt house, ice house, brewery, three 2-st. brick; bottling department one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872	8	.....	8	10
BUERGER-REINING CO., malsters. One 5 st.; one 7-st.; one 1-st. brick; one 80 ft. high frame iron lined; elevator. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890 Ordered fire escape and hand rails on steps in elevator cellar up to cupola.	15	.....	15	68
BURROWS GEO. S. & CO., mfrs. carriages. One 2-st; one 1-st. brick. Est. 1872	5	4	9	Hand
CITY ROLLER MILLS. One 2-st. basement and cupola; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	12	.....	12	60
DAILY REPORTER, THE, printing and publishing. One 3-st. brick; 1 gas engine. Est. 1860	8	4	12	4
DE GROAT, GIDDINGS & LEWIS, mfrs. saw mill machinery, engines, etc. One 2-st. frame. four 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869	55	.....	55	35
DIAMOND YEAST CO. One 4-st. brick; two 2-st.; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1887 None employed on upper floors.	7	5	12	Hand
DODD B. H. MFG. CO. THE, mfrs. patent adjustable sliding window screens. One 2 st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891 This factory was not running at the time of visit, the machinery was not all put in. The building was formerly occupied by the Chas. Mayer Sash & Door Co. as finishing shop. The proprietor promised to have everything properly guarded.	20	.....	20	35
EUREKA STEAM LAUNDRY. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889	3	6	9	10
FOND DU LAC GAS LIGHT C. J., mfrs. gas and electric light. Two 2-st.; one 1-st. brick, and several fuel sheds; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1863	7	.....	7	80
FOND DU LAC STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881	1	4	5	4
FOND DU LAC TABLE MFG. CO. One 2-st.; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891 Ordered one rip-saw guarded and fence around fly-wheel of engine, in engine room. <i>Accident.</i> — A young man lost one finger at grooving machine. Firm paid part of time.	30	.....	30	75
GURNEY REFRIGERATOR CO. One 1-st.; one 3- and 2-st. brick; one 3-st. stone; one 2-t. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1891 Ordered elevator well in factory at 1st and 2nd floors guarded; and guard on rip-saw on 2nd floor. <i>Accident.</i> — One man fell through elevator well from 2nd floor in warehouse and broke his leg and was otherwise badly injured. This company bought the plant which was formerly occupied by the La Belle Wagon Works. None employed on 3rd floor. Tramway connecting the two buildings at 2d floor.	115	.....	115	200

Report of Inspection.—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
HABER P. B. The Daily Commonwealth. One 2-st. brick; 1 gas-engine. Est. 1878.	13	8	21	8
HARRISON POSTAL BAG RACK CO. Two 2-st. brick. Est. 1879. Works idle at time of visit.	7	.....	7	Hand
HELMER O. L., mfr. flour and feed One 3-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882. Ordered crank and connecting rod of engine guarded, and railing on stairway at 1st floor.	5	.....	5	80
HUBER & FUHRMAN DRUG MILLS. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870. These mills are not very large and are poorly ventilated; the ceilings are low.	13	4	17	35
MOORE & GALLOWAY LUMBER CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame and several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1864. Ordered guard on one rip-saw and fly-wheel on engine guarded. <i>Accident.</i> —One man had his hand badly hurt by getting it caught in feed rollers of moulding machine.	55	.....	55	50
NORTHWESTERN COURIER, printing and publishing German weekly. One 2-st. brick; firm get power from City Roller Mills. Est. 1871.	4	3	7	3
NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO. One 3-st.; four 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1876. Ordered fire escape. The 3-st. factory is very large and as there is but one stairway on one end of the building it would be very difficult to escape in case of fire.	80	60	140	30
PIERRON JOHN C., mfr. boilers, smoke stacks, etc. One 1-st. frame. Est. 1856.	11	.....	11	Hand
RUEPING WM. & SONS., mfrs. leather. One 3-st. brick; one 2½-st. frame, brick lined; one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines; iron fire escape and bridge to tannery. Est. 1854.	80	.....	80	43
STENBERG O. C., mfr. sash, doors and blinds. One 1-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 3-st. frame, iron veneer; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1855. Found exit to fire escape on 3d floor obstructed as the windows are about 4½ feet above the floor, there would be very little chance to escape in case of fire, therefore ordered access to fire escape cleared, and step placed in front of windows.	41	1	42	100
SWEET B. F. & H. L., mfrs. "Common Sense" sleighs, wagons, etc. Two 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. stone; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855.	37	.....	37	40
WILD B. FACTORY, mfrs. crackers and confectionery. Two 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1859.	35	21	56	20
WINNEBAGO FURNITURE MFG. CO. One 2-st. frame; three 3-st., one 1-st. brick; two frame dry kilns; three frame lumber sheds; 7 boilers; 2 engines; 2 iron fire escapes; 2 outside stairways and tram way at 3d floor. Est. 1890. Ordered platforms on the two fire escapes on finishing shop; crank and connecting rod on engine guarded; guard on one rip saw at 1st floor; found cable of elevator slightly defective, called the superintendent's attention to the fact. This plant combines the Fond du Lac Furniture Co., and Chas. J. L. Mayer Sash & Door Factory, both of which are now out of existence.	210	.....	210	300
WISCONSIN FURNACE CO., mfrs. Lake Superior charcoal, pig iron, brand "Wisconsin." One 1-st. frame; one 3-st., two 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Ordered new cables in elevator. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman who intended to throw a drive belt on a revolving pulley of an overhead shaft, got caught and was whirled around and killed instantly, firm paid funeral expenses.	35	.....	35	160

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>FOREST JUNCTION — CALUMET CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HARRIS & WILLIAMS, mfrs. hardwood lumber. Saw mill, 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.....	7	.....	7	30
<i>FORT ATKINSON — JEFFERSON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BRANDEL H. G., mfr. cigars. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1886 .. This firm employs from 40 to 50 hands about two months in the year stripping tobacco.	4	2	6	Hand
CORNISH, CURTIS & GREENE, mfrs. dairy implements. Eight buildings—one 3 st. brick; two 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; three 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1865..... Ordered guard around belt and pulley on shaper; guard on rip saw; box around main belt and pulley of planer; cap on set screw of drive wheel in engine room.	68	.....	68	115
FORT ATKINSON BRICK MANUFACTURING CO. One 1-st. frame and several brick sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.. Ordered fly wheel in engine room guarded.	29	...	29	25
HOARD'S CREAMERIES, mfrs. butter. Two buildings—one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	5	1	6	15
JEFFERSON CO. UNION, printing and publishing. Two buildings—one 2 st., one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.. Ordered cap on balance wheel of press to cover projecting screw.	10	14	24	6
NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. wagons, sleighs and furniture. Seven buildings—one 3-st., two 2-st., one 1-st. brick; two 2 st., one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1866. Ordered fire escape on 3-st. wagon shop; guard on belt and pulley on shaper and rip saw; guard on band saw and railing extended on main belt and drive wheel in engine room.	260	15	275	125
POUNDER GEO. H., mfr. harrows and brooms. Three buildings—one 2-st., one 1-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873..... Ordered guard on rip saw.	10	.....	10	18
WILCOX & RICHARDS CO., elevator and feed mill. Four buildings—three 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859.	10	10	.....	15
<i>FORT HOWARD. — BROWN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
ALART & McGUIRE, mfrs. pickles and vinegar. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1891..... Ordered hand rail on stairway. A. W. Moody, Green Bay, manager.	8	2	10	
BURNS DAVID M., mfr. marine, locomotive and tubular boilers. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1862.....	15	.....	15	8
DUNCAN JOHN, mfr. engines, saw and grist mill machinery. Four buildings—three 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.....	27	.....	27	15
ELDRED ANSON & SON, mfrs. lumber. Four buildings—two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1876. This mill is located about one mile south of Ft. Howard.	70	.....	70	200
GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. SHOPS. Six buildings—four 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.....	58	.....	58	25
HALBACH A., mfr. mill and agricultural machinery. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	7	.....	7	25

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse Power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FORT HOWARD LUMBER CO. Three buildings—two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 4 boilers, 1 engine. Est. 1883.	100	.....	100	150
<i>Accident.</i> —Two brothers who were operating an edger were struck by a 2x4 inch scantling, they missed the feed rollers and the piece shot out, killing one and injuring the other badly. Firm paid doctor bills and funeral expenses.				
HUGHES JAMES, iron and brass foundry. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1880	16	.....	16	20
KEMMITZ THEO. FURNITURE CO. Four buildings—one 4-st., one 3-st., two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883	70	.....	70	60
Ordered fire escape on factory and warehouse; also hand rails on stairway at 1st, 2d and 3d floor in factory and elevator well on 2d floor in warehouse guarded. <i>Accident.</i> —One man lost two fingers by getting his hand in planer. The employes in this factory formed a mutual insurance association among themselves, in case of an accident they each pay 50 cents a week.				
LINDENBORN GEORGE, carpenter and builder. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.	12	....	12	15
MCDONALD ALEX, mfr. lumber. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1881.	40	.....	40	125
<i>Accident.</i> —A man lost one finger at saw, firm paid time.				
MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN R. R. SHOPS. Eight buildings—five 1-st. brick; one 2-st., two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882.	200	.....	200	100
Shops remodeled since former inspection.				
O'LEARY BROS., mfrs. boilers and sheet iron work. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1856.	7	.....	7	8
VOIGT JOHN M. MFG. CO., THE, mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, stairwork, etc. Five buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866.	28	.....	28	35
<i>Accident.</i> —One man lost part of finger by joiner, firm paid time and doctor bills.				
<i>FOUNTAIN CITY—BUFFALO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten</i>				
FOUNTAIN CITY BREWING CO. Five buildings—two 4-st.; one 3-st.; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1885	6	.....	6	25
Ordered a guard around fly wheel in engine room.				
FOUNTAIN CITY MILLING CO. One 3 st. frame, iron veneer; one 1-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	5	.....	5	65
Ordered a cover over gearing on bolting reel and railing around fly wheel.				
HOLMES LANDING CREAMERY. Reported by firm. One 2-st. frame building with ice house; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	9	.....	9	4
ROETTIGER H. & CO., planing mill. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	8	.....	8	12
Ordered a guard on one rip-saw.				
<i>FRANKFORTH—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
SWAN P., mfr. lumber. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	11	1	12	35
<i>GALESVILLE—TREMPEALEAU CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
DAVIS WILSON, mfr. flour. One 4½st. stone building with frame addition.	8	.....	8	.....

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>GARTH — ONEIDA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GARTH LUMBER CO., THE. Six buildings — two 2-st.; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890.....	115	....	115	230
<i>GLEN FLORA — CHIPPEWA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GLEN FLORA MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lumber. Three buildings — one 2-st.; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880 Mill shut down at time of visit. Store connected.	30	.....	30	50
<i>GLENWOOD — ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GLENWOOD MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lumber, wagon and barrel stock, etc. Twenty-seven buildings — one 3 st; five 2 st; twenty 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 14 boilers; 9 engines. Est. 1885	549	1	550	481
<p>Found 6 boys at work under 14 — three being under 12, ordered them discharged. The superintendent said they do not wish to employ boys under 14, but they sometimes got in through the different foremen, but he would issue an order to the foremen to be very careful in the future in regard to employment of children. <i>Accident</i> — A workman lost his hand on a rip saw in hub and spoke factory, his mitten was caught by the saw pulling his hand against it. Another workman lost his thumb in the same department on a spoke bolt. In the stove factory one workman lost his thumb on edger; another lost a finger on stove saw. <i>Note</i> — A fire Dec, 1890, destroyed stove mill and dry kiln, loss \$20,000. The company have electric light system and water works plant; store connected.</p>				
<i>GILLETT — OCONTO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
COX, MORRIS & CO., mfrs. lumber. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890	11	....	11	45
FELKER LOUIS, mfr. lumber. One 1½-st. frame. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1839....	12	.....	12	45
<p>Ordered skasher saw covered and belt which drives shingle machine boxed. <i>Accident</i> — One man lost thumb on circular saw.</p>				
<i>GRAFTON — OZAUKEE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
GRAFTON WORSTED MILLS. Three buildings — one 3-st.; one 2-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1880	3	11	14	w 100
<p>None employed on third floor. Mill was not running at time of visit. The greatest part of machinery has been removed to Milwaukee. This plant is a branch of the Milwaukee worsted mills.</p>				
<i>GRAND RAPIDS — WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE CO. Reported by firm. Three buildings — one 3-st.; two 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	15	.....	15	35
NASH BROS. & CO., mfrs. flour. One 3-st.; one 2-st. frame buildings. Est. 1883.....	6	.....	6	w 150
PIONEER WOOD & PULP CO. Five 1-st. frame buildings — 3 boilers. Est. 1886.....	18	.....	18	w 750
<p>Ordered a railing at the side of three large pulleys; also railing around revolving sliver screen. The buildings are not large enough for the machinery they contain.</p>				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>GRANTON.—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
MASON J. B. mfr lumber. Two buildings— one 1-st. and addition frame; one 1½-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866. "Only run five weeks last year. Do not know whether I will rebuild here or move to Marathon County."	8	.....	8	35
<i>GREEN BAY.—BROWN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BRITTON D. W. mfr. cooperage. Five buildings— One 2 st brick; two 2-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1850.	125	.....	125	80
<i>Note.</i> —Fire Nov. 27, 1890, loss about \$20,000. Since rebuilt.				
ECKHARDT & SCHUNCK, mfrs. cigars. One 2 st. brick building. Est. 1875.	9	.....	9	Hand.
GREEN BAY ADVOCATE, THE, printing and binding. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; one engine. Est. 1846.	8	2	10	9
GREEN BAY GAS LIGHT & FUEL CO. Two 2 st. brick buildings and several sheds. Est. 1869.	5	.....	5	.....
<i>Get power from electric light plant.</i>				
GREEN BAY & FORT HOWARD ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. One 1-st. frame building; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 4 dynamoes. Est. 1886.	6	.....	5	250
GREEN BAY & FORT HOWARD WATER WORKS CO. Reported by firm. Four boilers. Est. 1886.	7	.....	7	.....
GREEN BAY PLANING MILL CO. Four buildings— two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	35	.....	35	48
<i>Ordered guard on two rip saws.</i>				
HAGEMEISTER BREWING CO. Six buildings— two 2½-st. brick; one 2½ st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers, 1 engine. Est. 1866.	4	.....	4	48
<i>Accident.</i> — One man had two fingers crushed by getting them in the malt crushers, firm paid ¾ time and doctor bills.				
MUELLER H. & CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one; 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	13	.....	13	4
<i>Ordered guard on one rip saw.</i>				
MURPHY LUMBER CO. Six buildings— one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; 9 boilers; 4 engines.	175	.....	175	11
<i>Ordered fly wheel guarded; and two boys of 13 discharged.</i>				
<i>Accident.</i> — A workman had his foot lacerated above the ankle by getting it between floor and fly wheel. Firm did not pay him anything, they say he had no business to go there.				
NOFFZ JOHN, mfr. flour and feed. Two buildings— one 3-st.; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	5	.....	6	100
RAHR'S HENRY & SONS, brewers and malsters. Five buildings— two 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1½-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866.	13	.....	13	25
SCHWARTZ C. & SONS, foundry and machine shop. Three buildings— one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame, brick lined; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	6	.....	6	8
STATE GAZETTE, THE. One 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866.	5	3	8	2½
STRAUBEL & EBMLING, merchant millers. Three buildings— one 5-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1877.	13	.....	13	200
VAN DYCKE O. BREWING CO. Four buildings— one 3-st.; two 2-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.	12	.....	12	25

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>HANSEN.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891 by Van Etten.</i>				
HANSEN M. R., mfr. pine and hardwood lumber. One 2-st.; four 1-st. frame buildings; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1878.	50	.....	50	95
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost his hand on planer. Mill closed at time of visit.				
ROENIUS & UEHLING, mfrs flour barrel staves and heading. Four buildings; one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	45	.....	45	100
<i>Note.</i> —A fire, July 10, 1891, destroyed dry kiln and stock, loss \$4,500.				
<i>HARSHAW.—ONEIDA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
NORWAY & WILEY, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. One 2-st. frame building; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.	40	.....	40	125
<i>HARTFORD.—WASHINGTON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
HARTFORD PLOW WORKS, mfrs. plows, horse powers, etc. Five buildings— one 2 st. frame; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1861.	15	.....	15	25
KENDALL J. O. & CO., mfrs flour. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; on a 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.	5	.....	5	s 80 w 75
NEHRBASS T., mfr. wood burial caskets. Five buildings— two 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.	13	.....	13	75
<i>Ordered main drive wheel guarded.</i>				
PORTZ J., brewer. Six buildings— one 3 st. stone; one 2-st stone; one 4 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874	8	.....	8	32
UBER C & BROS., mfrs. sheepskin leather. Three buildings— one 1-st. stone; one 2 st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853.	7	.....	7	16
<i>HATCHVILLE.—DUNN CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
DAUSON BROTHERS, mfrs. lumber. Two 2-st. frame buildings. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	5	.....	5	30
<i>HAWTHORNE.—DOUGLASS CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BERG & CHRISTIANSON, mfrs. lumber. One 1-st. frame building; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	25	.....	25	60
<i>HAYWARD.—SAWYER CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
HAYWARD MILLING CO., mfrs. feed. Two buildings— one 3 st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est 1886.	5	.....	5	15
NORTH WISCONSIN LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Five buildings— two 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881.	250	.....	250	w 1500 s 155
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost his foot by striking it against lath saw; it was done through carelessness, in leaning over one table he threw his leg up under the lath table, bringing his foot in contact with the saw.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
<i>HAZELHURST—ONEIDA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
YAWKEY & LEE LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Six buildings—three 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1888	150	.....	150	190
Ordered a guard around set of friction wheels, and railing around large pulley in basement of mill.				
<i>HEWITT.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
RUPLINGER BROS. & CO., mfrs. staves, heading and lumber. Three buildings—one 2-st.; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	20	.....	20	45
Store connected.				
<i>HILBERT.—CALUMET CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
ORPHAL THEODORE, saw mill and cheese box factory. Old frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	10	.....	10	60
<i>HORICON.—DODGE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
HORICON WINDMILL MFG. CO. Two 2 st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	5	.....	5	10
VAN BRUNT & WILKINS MFG. CO., mfrs. seeders, drills, wagons, etc. Nine buildings—three 2-st.; four 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1861.....	160	.....	160	85
Condemned cable on elevator; ordered elevator wells at 1st floor guarded.				
<i>HOUGHTON.—BAYFIELD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
PRENTICE BROWN STONE CO. THE. Nine buildings—one 2-st. stone and frame; two 2-st. frame; six 1-st. frame; 20 boilers; 5 engines. Est. 1888.....	150	.....	150	290
<i>Accidents.</i> —A workman was killed, being struck by a stone swung around by a derrick. Another had a leg broken by falling off scaffold. This is one of the largest plants of the kind in the Northwest, much of the building stone is shipped to Chicago and Eastern points. Office at Ashland, Wis.				
<i>HOULTON.—ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
EAST SIDE LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 7 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	100	.....	100	150
<i>HUDSON.—ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA R'Y REPAIR SHOPS. Eight buildings—one 2 st. brick; six 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1890	276	.....	276	260
HUDSON FURNITURE CO. Five buildings—one 4 st.; one 3-st.; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; buildings bridged at 2d and 3d floor. Est. 1883.....	108	.....	108	75
Ordered 2 boys under 14 discharged; also brick wall between boiler and engine room repaired. There are a number of boys employed, several look to be under 14, but they all claim to be over 14. The superintendent promised to make a thorough investigation and discharge any that were under legal age.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
HUDSON SAW MILL CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Seven buildings — One 2-st.; six 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1883. Ordered guard on rip saw; also railing around flat pulley on shingle machine.	90	.....	90	290
WILLOW RIVER MILLING CO. Eight buildings. — two 3-st.; six 1-st. frame. Est. 1868.	30	.....	30	w 600
<i>HUNTING.—SHAWANO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
TURNER WM., mfr. lumber. Four buildings — two 1-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	24	.....	24	50
<i>INGRAM.—CHIPPEWA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
FRENCH LUMBER CO., THE. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885. Store connected. — Mill closed at time of visit.	45	.....	45	60
<i>IRONTON — SAUK CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
IRON MOUNTAIN ORE & FURNACE CO. One old style small blast furnace and small hard wood saw mill; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1837.	20	.....	20	45
<i>JANESVILLE.—ROCK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BAILEY CHESTER, mfr. twine, cotton warp and cotton batting. Five buildings — one 2-st.; four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.	11	13	24	w 80 s 12
BUCHHOLZ H. & CO., mfrs. wagons, busses, etc. Three buildings — one 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1856. Ordered railing around drive and fly wheels in engine room.	30	.....	30	10
BURNS GEAR & CARRIAGE CO. Reported by firm. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.	7	.....	7	10
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY. SHOPS. Four buildings — one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; round-house 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1861.	45	.....	45	60
CITY MILLS, mfrs. flour. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1879.	6	.....	6	w 80
DOTY H. A. LIGHT & POWER CO. Reported by firm. Est. 1891.	5	.....	5	75
EAGLE CIGAR BOX & LABEL CO. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1884.	11	11	22	w 5
EMPIRE CROSS SPRING CO., mfrs. cross spring buggies, etc. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882. Ordered guard on rip saw.	16	.....	16	15
FORD & MEYER, mfrs. flour. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1867.	9	.....	9	w 80
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., printing, binding and box making. One 3-st brick building; 1 boiler; 1 gas engine. Est. 1845. Ordered fire escape.	20	15	35	7
GLOBE WORKS CO., mfrs. "Globe Wind Mills," grain drills and "Doty Washer." One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1890.	9	.....	9	Hand
GREEN J. B., planing mill. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1887.	8	.....	8	w 27
HANSON FURNITURE CO. Two buildings — One 4-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1859. Ordered fire escape; main doors to swing outward and guards on two rip saws. This factory was built last season; water with hose attachments on every floor.	60	.....	60	100

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
HODSON C. W., mfr. flour. One 3-st. frame building. Est. 1857	9	...	9	w 100
JANESVILLE BARB WIRE CO. Two 1-st. frame buildings. Est. 1882. Power furnished by Janesville Machine Co.	10	.....	10	6
JANESVILLE COTTON MILLS. Five buildings— one 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1874.....	75	225	300	w s } 600
JANESVILLE HAY TOOL CO. Reported by firm. One 2 st. and basement frame building; iron roof. Est. 1883.....	5	.....	5	.....
JANESVILLE MACHINE CO., mfrs. "Crown Mower and Reaper," harrows and seeders. Eight buildings— one 3 st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1 st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 1 wooden fire escape. Est. 1858.....	158	2	160	100
JANESVILLE OVERALL CO. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1883. Power furnished by H. S. Woodruff Co.	3	18	21	3
JANESVILLE RECORDER, printing and publishing. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1869.....	26	.....	26	w 4
JANESVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY. One 4 st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	4	6	10	12
JANESVILLE WOLLEN MILL CO. Three buildings— two 2-st., one 1-st. brick, buildings connected; fire wall between buildings; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881..... Ordered railing in front of main gears. Note.— Since inspection, firm name changed to Jonathan Ellis.	38	27	65	w s } 150
KENT A C, mfr. corn planters and cigar box lumber. Two buildings— one 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; and several small dry houses; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875..... Accident.— A workman had two fingers and thumb cut off on rip saw.	25	.....	25	40
KNIPP LEWIS F., brewer. Three buildings— one 2 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1856.. Ordered gate around elevator opening extended.	6	.....	6	14
LEWIS KNITTING CO., mfrs. full fashioned underwear. Three buildings— two 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888. Ordered railing around fly wheel in engine room. Besides the 110 employees in the factory about 40 take work home.	6	104	110	20
MARZLAFF FRED & CO., mfrs. ladies shoes. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1899.. Ordered fire escape; also railing on elevator opening.	55	25	80	12
NEW DOTY MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. punching and shearing machinery. Two 2-st., one 1 st. brick buildings. Est. 1860.....	30	.....	30	w 75
NEW GAS LIGHT CO. Two 2-st, brick buildings; 2 tanks; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1856.....	9	.....	9	30
RICHARDSON & NORCROSS, mfrs. ladies fine shoes. One 3-st. brick building; one iron fire escape. Est. 1885.....	41	28	69	w 8
RIVERSIDE LAUNDRY. One 1-st. and basement frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	2	5	7	5
ROCK CO. TOBACCO GROWER'S ASS'N. One 2 st. brick building. Est. 1890..... There are between three and four hundred persons employed in tobacco warehouses here during winter months, mostly females.	12	15	27	Hand.
SAILER J M., mfr. light. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1891..	5	.....	5	w 3

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power,
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
SHOPBELL, ELLIS, mfr. sash, doors, blinds and refrigerators. Three buildings— one 2-st.; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1872.	13	.....	13	w40
<i>Accident</i> — A workman had thumb cut off on rip saw.				
SOULMAN JOHN, mfr. cigars. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1888.	4	1	5	Hand
TAYLOR M. D., mfrs. wood and iron working machinery. One 2 st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick building. Est. 1890..	5	.....	5	w 5
THOROUGHGOOD & CO., mfrs. cigar boxes and cigar box lumber. Two buildings— one 3-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874	28	22	50	54
Ordered guard on rip saw; one fire escape and main doors to swing outward.				
WALDEN F. D. & CO., mfrs. shoes. One 3-st. brick building; one iron fire escape. Est. 1890	13	16	29	w3
<i>Note</i> — Since inspection firm name changed to Carrier, Norcross & Co.				
WHITTAKER JAMES, mfr. cigars. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1883.	9	2	11	Hand
WISCONSIN CARRIAGE TOP CO. One 3-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	12	5	17	12
WISCONSIN SOAP CO. One 2-st.; one 1-st frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	5	2	7	10
<i>Accident</i> — A workman lost three fingers on stamping machine.				
WOODRUFF H. S., mfr. "Woodruff Buckle." One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	7	1	8	50
Ordered guard on fly wheel in basement.				
<i>JEFFERSON—JEFFERSON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
AMBROSE F. O., mfr. boilers, smoke stacks, iron tanks, etc. One 1-st. brick building. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	8	.....	8	18
BAIREUTHER E. & CO., mfrs. leather collars and fly nets. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874.	10	.....	10	40
Ordered railing around vat in engine room; also guard around fly wheel.				
COPELAND & RYDER CO., THE, mfrs. boots and shoes. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.	63	19	82	40
Ordered doors on new addition to swing out. <i>Note</i> .— Automatic sprinklers and fire alarm on each floor and attic.				
HEGER R., brewer. Two buildings; One 4-st.; one 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	11	2	13	30
HEIMERL JOHN G , mfr. leather. Three buildings—two 2-st.; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1865.	5	.....	5	20
Ordered guard around fly wheel in engine room.				
HITCHCOCK & WINTERLING, mfrs. flour. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1850	5	.....	5	w 115
JEFFERSON BANNER, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860.	9	.....	9	2
JEFFERSON BRICK & TILE CO., mfrs. brick and drain tile. Two buildings—one 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886	55	.....	55	40
Ordered railing around fly wheel in engine room; railing around the machine pit; and door on north side of building next to large belt, closed. <i>Accident</i> .— A workman was caught by falling clay, breaking his leg. He was laid up three months, firm paid his wages while confined. Daily capacity. 52,000 brick; 12,000 feet of tile.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
JEFFERSON WOOLEN MILLS. Three buildings; one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1870.....	11	10	21	w 75
LUETZ CHAS., mfr. cigars. One 1-st. brick building. Est. 1882.	11	.....	11	Hand
LYTLE-STOPPENBACH CO., THE. Reported by firm; mfrs. malt; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	8	.....	8	
STOPPENBACH C. SONS, pork packers. Two buildings. One 3-st.; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882..... Ordered guard in front of fly wheel. From 25 to 30 men are employed during packing season.	6	.....	6	20
VAUGHN O. C., mfr. harrows, sulky cultivators, wagons, etc. Six buildings—one 2-st.; five 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.....	10	.....	10	20
WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. chairs, bedsteads and tables. Two 2-st. and basement frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 ladder escape. Est. 1856..... Ordered guard in front of main belt of planer. <i>Note.</i> —This factory is in bad condition, the buildings are old and ceilings low, bringing shafting down so low as to make it unsafe, it is also overcrowded with material and machinery.	40	.....	40	50
<i>JUNEAU.—DODGE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
JUNEAU MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. tables. Two 2-st. and basement frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	26	.....	26	45
<i>KAUKAUNA.—OUTAGAMIE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Zuaska.</i>				
BADGER PAPER CO. Five buildings—two 2-st. and basement stone; two 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 4 boilers. Est. 1884..... <i>Accident.</i> —A man lost 3 fingers in gearing of paper machine while oiling. He sued the firm for \$15,000 damages. The firm say it happened through accidental carelessness.	97	13	110	w 1,000
BROKOW PULP CO. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1885.	13	.....	13	w 500
FOX RIVER PULP CO. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler. Est. 1882;.....	22	.....	22	w 550
HOLBERG JOHN & CO., mfrs. manilla, toilet and tissue paper. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1891..... Mill was not quite complete at time of visit, but was expected to be in 3 weeks.	12	.....	12	w 125
KAUKAUNA FIBRE CO., mfrs. sulphite fibre. Three buildings—one 2-st. and basement frame; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers. Est. 1889..... Ordered elevator well on 1st floor guarded, and hand rails on stairway.	35	.....	35	w 100
KAUKAUNA LUMBER & MFG. CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc. Three buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1881..... Ordered guard on rip saw; also cover over same saw. <i>Note.</i> —This saw is not provided with loose pulleys, and is therefore very dangerous, as it cannot be stopped except by throwing off the drive belt. I therefore ordered the same covered when not in use.	20	.....	20	w 50
KAUKAUNA MACHINE CO., mfrs. paper mill machinery. Three 1-st. frame buildings. Est. 1891.....	14	.....	14	w 50
KAUKAUNA PAPER CO. Six buildings—four 1-st. and basement stone; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers. Est. 1889,..... This mill burned down Jan. 24, 1891, loss about \$70,000.	65	5	70	w 800
MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RY. REPAIR SHOPS. Twenty-two buildings—two 2-st. stone; two 2-st.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
brick; one 1½-st. frame; four 1-st. stone; two 1-st. brick; 13 1-st. frame; 4 boilers. Est. 1883.....	230	.....	230	w 100
Ordered elevator well on 2d floor in store room guarded. Accident.— One man lost 3 fingers on a buzz planer through carelessness, he received no aid from the company. The blacksmith shop is well ventilated by suction fans, and blacksmith fires provided with smoke jacks.				
OUTAGAMIE PAPER CO. Five buildings— one 3-st. stone; one 2-st. stone; two 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; outside stairway leading from 3d floor. Est. 1883.....	79	42	121	w 1,500
REESE PULP CO. Two buildings— one 1½-st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1888.....	12	.....	12	w 300
THILMANY PULP & PAPER MILLS. Five buildings— One 1-st. frame; two 2-st. stone; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers. Est. 1889.....	47	13	60	w 275
VICTORIA MILLS, mfr. flour and feed. One 2-st. and basement frame building. Est. 1880.....	6	.....	6	w 80
UNION PULP CO. One 1½-st. frame building; 1 boiler. Est. 1881.....	15	.....	15	w 1200
<i>KENOSHA.—KENOSHA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected January 1891, by Claymier.</i>				
ALLEN N. R. & SONS, mfrs. leather. Seven buildings— one 3-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. frame; two 2-st. and basement frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 3-st. and basement brick; 5 boilers; 3 engines; 2 wooden escapes. Est. 1856.....	299	1	300	155
This plant covers about 5 acres.				
BAIN WAGON CO Eighteen buildings— two 1-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; two 3-st. frame; three 2-st. brick; two 3-st. brick; six 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape and outside stairway. Est. 1852.....	400	.....	400	125
Ordered guards on three elevators on second floor. Accident.— A boy had his hand cut off on a sticker machine while trying to oil it; he was told to stop the machine when oiling it; the machine was well guarded but he put his hand over the guard and it was cut off. Firm paid the doctor bills and three months' wages. Note.— Buildings were destroyed by fire April 1892. Estimated loss \$20,000.				
CHICAGO BRASS CO., brass rolling mills. Eight buildings— six 1-st. brick veneer; two 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1880.....	128	2	130	380
Ordered set screw guarded on a small rolling machine. Accident.— A man had 4 fingers cut off while cleaning gearing of the governor on the engine. The firm told him not to do it while the engine was running; they paid his wages for a time; he is now at work again for the firm.				
KENOSHA CRIB CO., mfrs. woven wire cribs, cots and cradles. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame. Est. 1885 ..	35	.....	35	45
Ordered set screw guarded on pulley. Accident.— A young man was killed through carelessness on a self feeding rip saw; by letting a piece of wood catch the saw, it flew back and struck him in the groin; the firm paid bills. Note — Buildings were destroyed by fire April 1892. Estimated loss \$20,000.				
KENOSHA MILLING CO., mfr. flour, etc. Three buildings— one 3-st. basement and attic frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860.....	9	.....	9	116
Note.— Since gone out of business.				
KENOSHA STEAM LAUNDRY. Two buildings— one 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	3	4	7	7
KENOSHA WATCH CASE CO. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	88	2	90	75

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GRANT, MRS. C., m'r. sash, doors and blinds. Three buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878. Ordered guard on rip saw; and set screw and pulley guarded on band saw.	11	.....	11	35
GRIESBACH E. BREWING CO. [Plant A]. Two 2-st. and basement brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1846.	8	.....	8	10
GRIESBACH BREWING CO. [Plant B.] Four buildings—two 2-st. and basement frame; one 3-st. frame; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered guard on elevator on 2d floor; and fly wheel guarded in engine room.	8	.....	8	20
LANE MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lamps and brass goods. Two buildings—one 2 st. brick; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	30	10	40	25
NORTHWESTERN WIRE MATTRESS CO. Seven buildings—two 1 st. brick; two 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1870. Plant covers about 25 acres. Note.—Buildings destroyed by fire, April 1892, estimated loss \$150,000.	120	40	160	200
PETTIT M. H. MALTING CO. Five buildings—one 3-st. and basement brick; one 5-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1857. Ordered fly wne-1 guarded on electric light engine.	24	.....	24	175
PIRSCH NICHOLAS & SONS, mfrs. spring wagons and carriages. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1864.	10	.....	10	
SCOTFORD MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. novelties in wire and sheet metal work. Eight buildings—four 1-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 5 engines. Est. 1889 Ordered fly wheel shaft on electric light engine guarded. Plant covers 8 acres.	150	50	200	200
WHITAKER ENGINE SKEIN CO. Five buildings—one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1848. Ordered guard on fly wheel.	36	.....	36	40
<i>KEWAUNEE.—KEWAUNEE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BORGMAN JOHN M., planing mill and fanning mill factory. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882.	6	.....	6	25
MANGER E. C. & CO., saw and shingle mill. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888	11	.....	11	25
<i>KILBOURN CITY.—COLUMBIA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected March 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
MUNGER E. D., mfr. flour. One 3-st.; two 1-st. frame buildings. Est. 1883. Note.—Since gone out of business.	6	.....	6	w 75
<i>KIMBERLY.—OUTAGAMIE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
KIMBERLY & CLARK CO., mfrs. paper and pulp. Seven buildings—one 5-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; three 2 st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 1 fire escape. Est. 1889. Ordered elevator well on 1st floor in bleach room guarded; and guard in door on east end of finishing room, this door opens on the river side of mill, there being no stairway, the door being open any person is liable to fall into the river. Accident.—The superintendent and a workman were killed by flying pieces of a grindstone, which burst while in motion.	186	14	200	w 3000

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>KNOWLTON.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BAUMANN & BREITENSTEIN, planing mill. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881	6	.....	6	45
<i>LA CROSSE.—LA CROSSE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Jan. 1891, by Lang.</i>				
ANDERSON MONS CO., mfrs. overalls, shirts and pants. Three buildings— one 4-st. and basement, brick; two 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 fire escape; 1 outside stairway; bridge at second and third floors. Est. 1879	35	140	175	15
BOYCOTT W. J., book and job printing. One 1-st. brick building; 1 water moter. Est. 1881	17	1	18	3
CARGILL, W. W. & BROS., mfrs flour. Two buildings— one 5-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880	7	.....	7	75
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN RY. SHOPS. Six buildings— one 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; two 2 st. frame; one 2 st. brick; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1886	154	.....	154	24
NOTE.— The small frame blacksmith sh p was destroyed by fire, loss \$459. The company built a club house for the benefit of their employes.				
COLMAN C. L., inspected by Van Etten, mfrs. lumber. Seven buildings— two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1854	237	140	251	562
NOTE.— The firm have their own electric light plant, and automatic sprinklers well distributed. The cut of this mill for the season of 1890 was 35,913,000 ft. lumber; 15,268,000 shingles; 3,975,000 lath. The firm pays wages every Monday.				
DAVIDSON LUMBER CO. Six buildings— two 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 15 boilers; 1 engines. Est. 1870	291	9	300	.....
<i>Accident.</i> — A workman was struck by lumber, running into rafting shed, and broke his leg. The company claim he was to blame. The cut of this mill for 1890 was 22,000,000 ft. lumber; 5,500,000 lath; 6,000,000 shingles.				
DAVIS, MEDARY & PLATZ CO., mfrs. leather. Six buildings— one 3-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick and stone; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1877	80	.....	80	40
DAVIS, SORENSON & CO., mfg. contractors and builders. Three 1-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	20	.....	20	20
DENGLER JOHN, mfr. cigars. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1884	35	.....	35	Hand
DOUD SONS & CO., mfrs. cooperage. Six buildings— two 1-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876	32	.....	32	8
FUNKE J. B. CO., mfrs. confectionery. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1880	7	5	12	Hand
FUNK STEAM BOILER & IRON CO. Four buildings— one 1-st. brick; one 2-st. stone; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1865	9	.....	9	14
GODDARD H., mfr. lumber. Five buildings— four 1-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883	50	3	53	100
<i>Accident.</i> — A workman had a finger partially cut off on edger saw. NOTE.— Mill closed at time of inspection.				
GUND JOHN BREWING CO. Eleven buildings— Two 3-st. stone; one 2-st. stone; two 1-st. stone; one 1-st brick; four 1-st. frame; one 4-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1874	50	2	52	22
In summer 30 hands are employed in bottling department.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
HEILEMAN G. BREWING CO. Twelve building-- four 4-st. and basement stone; one 3½-st. and basement stone; two 2-st. and basement stone; one ½-st. and basement brick veneer; two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; bridge connecting ice house and brewery; 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1858.....	32	.....	32	30
HOLWAY N. B. mfr. lumber, lath, shingles, etc. Seven buildings--two 1-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 9 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1877..... <i>Accident</i> —A workman lost two fingers in gears on live rollers. Mill idle at time of inspection, about 25 men were repairing mill.	150	.....	150	375
JAMES JOHN & CO., iron and brass founders and machinists. Four buildings--one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874.....	35	.....	35	25
LA CROSSE BOX CO., mfrs. wooden boxes. Four buildings--two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	8	.....	8	25
LA CROSSE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. One 1-st. stone building; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881.....	8	.....	8	275
LA CROSSE COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. Two buildings--one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	5	.....	5	15
LA CROSSE CRACKER CO. Two 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	25	5	30	20
LA CROSSE EDISON LIGHT & POWER CO. Two 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1887.....	9	1	10	385
LA CROSSE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS, mfrs. stoves and brass castings. Four buildings--one 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.....	9	1	10	16
LA CROSSE GAS LIGHT CO. Five buildings--one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1863.....	6	.....	6	6
LA CROSSE KNITTING CO., mfrs. hosiery and mittens. One 1-st., one 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886..... None employed on third floor.	20	80	100	30
LA CROSSE LINSEED OIL CO., mfrs. raw, pure and boiled linseed oil. Four buildings--two 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine, Est. 1884.....	14	.....	14	120
LA CROSSE LUMBER CO. Inspected by Van Etten. Seven buildings--two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; two 2-st. brick; 11 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1871..... Ordered guard on rip saw in picket mill. Found two boys at work under 14, ordered them discharged.	145	15	160	700
LA CROSSE MORNING CHRONICLE. One 2-st. and basement brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1851.....	29	.....	29	7
LA CROSSE SOAP CO. Two buildings--one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859.....	10	1	11	20
LA CROSSE STEAM LAUNDRY. Two buildings--one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 fire escape. Est. 1884.....	5	22	27	15
LA CROSSE VOLKSFREUND. Inspected by Van Etten. On 2d floor of 3-st. brick building. Est. 1891.....	5	1	6	Hand
LA CROSSE WALLIS CARRIAGE WORKS. Two buildings--one 4-st., one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	65	.....	65	35
LA CROSSE WOOLEN MILLS. Four buildings--one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860.....	5	.....	5	15
LISTMAN MILL CO., mfrs. flour. Four buildings--one 4-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 4-st. frame, iron covered; 3 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1879.....	38	.....	38	450

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
LOVEJOY BROS., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Four buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 wooden escape; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	10		10	20
MCDONALD BROS., inspected by Van Etten, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Nine buildings—three 2-st.; four 1-st. frame; two 1-st brick; 7 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1884..... Ordered one boy under 14 discharged. <i>Accident</i> —A workman was killed in 1890, by a board flying back from the edge, striking him in the abdomen.	160	20	180	316
MEDARY J. S. SADDLERY CO., mfrs. saddles, collars, fly nets, etc. Two buildings; one 1-st. brick; one 3-st. brick. Est. 1860..... Ordered fire escape. <i>Note.</i> —The company are putting in shafting and motor to drive same; also a new elevator.	26	26	42	.....
MICHEL C. & J., brewers and malsters. Twelve buildings—four 2-st. brick; one 2-st. stone; one 1-st brick; two 3-st. stone; one 4-st. frame, iron veneer; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 3 engines; bridge connecting brew and malt house. Est. 1856.....	52	4	56	38
MILLER AUGUST, mfr. brooms. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1881.....	14		14	Hand
NORD STERN, German semi-weekly newspaper. One 2-st. and basement brick building; 1 water motor. Oct. 1856.....	8		8	5
NOVELTY WOOD WORKS, mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc. Five buildings—two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883..... Ordered crank on engine guarded.	16		16	50
PAMPERIN & WIGGENHORN CIGAR CO. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1866.....	52	21	73	Hand
PAUL JOHN LUMBER CO. Inspected by Van Etten. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; one 1-st. brick; 10 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1860..... Ordered a guard on a rip saw in planing mill. <i>Accident</i> —The foreman had an arm broken by taking off a belt. The cut of this mill for the season of 1891, was 38,800,000. feet of lumber; 15,322,000. shingles; 5,550,000. lath.	280	9	289	700
PIERCE G. H., mfr. sash, doors, blinds, etc. Five buildings—two 2-st. frame iron veneer; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1863.....	30		30	50
PIERCE S. B., machinist and founder. Two 1-st. stone building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.....	6		6	10
PLANK ROAD BREWERY. Nine buildings—one 4-st. brick; one 2-st. and basement brick; three 1st. brick; 1 and 2-st. stone paper mill; 2 frame ice houses; stone ice and beer vaults; 4 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1874..... This firm built a paper mill last year at a cost of \$43,000, they operated it ten months, then closed down and it has been idle since.	7		7	25
REPUBLICAN AND LEADER THE. 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1854.....	17	1	18	4
SALZER J. A. SEED CO., seed growers. Three buildings—one 1-st. frame; one 5-st. frame; one 3-st. frame; iron escape. Est. 1879..... Part of the season this firm employs from 50 to 60 persons in addition.	30	30	60	Hand
SAWYER & AUSTIN LUMBER CO.* Inspected by Van Etten. Nine buildings—three 2-st. frame; four 1-st frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882..... Ordered a box over a slasher saw in planing mill; also two boys under 14 discharged. <i>Accidents.</i> —Two workmen had their legs broken in the rafting shed by lumber sliding on them; another had a leg broken in the yard by lumber falling on him	237	19	256	700

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
SEGELKE, KOHLHAUS & CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc. Four buildings— one 4-st. stone and frame; one 3-st.; one 2-st.; one 1-st. brick; 2 fire escapes; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1862...	85	.....	85	001
SHEPSKY JOHN & BROS., general outfitting. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1892..... Ordered guards around elevator openings on all floors.	10	.....	10	.....
SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. wagons, threshers, engines, etc. Five buildings— one 1-st. brick; one 1-and 2-st. stone and brick; one 1-st. stone; two 2-st. frame, iron veneered; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1861.....	28	.....	28	25
SPICER & BUSHMAN, job printers. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1886.....	6	.....	6	2
STAR KNITTING CO., mfrs. mitens. One 3-story brick building. Est. 1888.....	.....	10	10	Hand
STAR STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st. and basement brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	4	4	8	8
TROW, A. S. & Co., inspected by Van Etten, mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. Seven buildings— two 2 st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882..... Ordered railing around large pulley and belt in basement of saw mill.	74	11	85	250
VOIGHT & RITTER, mfrs. wagons, carriages, sleighs, ect. Three buildings— two 2-and 3 st. brick; one 2-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	23	.....	23	25
WEST LA CROSSE LUMBER CO. Reported by firm; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890..... <i>Accidents.</i> —Two workmen had fingers clipped.	52	2	54	500
WEST WISCONSIN IRON WORKS. One 2-st. frame building, iron veneered; 1 water moter; Est. 1879.....	8	.....	8	8
WHEEL & SEEDER MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. agricultural implements. Five buildings— two 2-st. brick; three 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868..... Ordered elevator well guarded on second floor; also drive belt on engine guarded. This plant was moved here from Fond du Lac, last year.	80	.....	80	80
WISCONSIN LUMBER & MANUFACTURING CO., THE. Five buildings— two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame, iron veneered; one 1 st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 2 wooden escapes. Est. 1886..... Note.—Less hands are employed in this factory in summer than in winter.	50	.....	50	40
YEO & CLARK, mfrs. flour and feed. Two buildings— one 2-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.....	5	.....	5	60
<i>LANCASTER.— GRANT CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BROOKER BROS., plaining and feed millers, coopers, etc. Three buildings— two 1 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876..... Ordered guard on rip saw.	6	.....	6	20
GRANT COUNTY HERALD. One 1 st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1842.....	5	.....	5	4
TELLER, THE, printing and publishing One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	4	2	6	4
TWICHELL BROS., mfrs. excelsior. Three buildings— one 4-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1889..... Ordered box on cut off saw. All work done on first floor and basement.	12	.....	12	60
<i>LAKE MILLS.— JEFFERSON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HUBBS C L, printing and publishing. Est. 1882.....	5	.....	5	

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FARGO T. B. & CO., mfrs. creamery machinery and supplies. Six buildings—1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	35	1	36	50
<i>LITTLE BLACK—TAYLOR CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten</i>				
DAVIS & STARR LUMBER CO. Eleven buildings—two 2 st. frame; eight 1-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 3 engines. Est. 1886.....	140		140	435
<p>Ordered a cover over gearing to conveyor outside of mill.</p> <p><i>Accident.</i>—On June 2, 1891, a workman was fatally injured by a board flying back from the edger striking him in the abdomen, he died June 7th. His death was due to his own carelessness and that of the man working with him as the edger is provided with safety guards. The board on account of a splinter got wedged between the saws so they were unable to push it through; his fellow workman went around and lifted up the guards allowing the board to fly back with the result above stated. The company paid the doctor's bills, funeral expenses and gave the family \$300. Another workman lost two fingers by bringing his hand in contact with a saw while attempting to remove the sawdust from underneath. Boarding house connected.</p>				
<i>McDILL.—PORTAGE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
McDILL G. E. & C'Y., mfrs. flour and lumber. Two buildings— one 3-st. frame; one 2 st. frame. Est. 1860.....	5		5	w 250
<i>MADISON—DANE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected March, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
ALFORD BROS ' STEAM LAUNDRY. One 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. E-t. 1884.....	1	13	14	15
Ordered guard on fly wheel in engine room.				
BALL M. H. MFG. CO, mfrs "Prouty," "Madison King," "Gordon Presses," and well drilling tools. Four buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	30		30	25
Ordered main blower belt on second floor boxed; also guard on rip saw.				
BAUS, ARMBRECT & WAGNER, mfrs. cigars. One 3-st. stone; factory on 3d floor. Est. 1888.....	6		6	Hand
BRECKHEIMER M., mfr. beer and malt. Inspected by Dyer. Two 2-st brick and stone. Est. 1863.....	5		5	.....
CANTWELL M. J., book, job and legal blank printing. One 3 st. stone, on 3d floor; 1 gas engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1867.....	10		10	4
CURTIS;DEXTER, mfr. collar pads. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	7	3	10	12
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO. One 2 st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1847.....	68		68	25
Ordered bar on elevator on first floor.				
DOW & SONS. (Capital City Mills.) One 4 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	11		11	90
Ordered guard on fly wheel of condenser in engine room.				
F. F. F. STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1880.....	1	18	19	10
FAUERBACH BREWING CO. One 3-st. stone; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859.....	10		10	60
Ordered guard on fly wheel in engine room.				
FREDRICKSON N. & SON, mfrs. sasn, doors, blinds, etc. One 2-st. frame; two 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1863.....	40		40	40
Ordered guard on fly wheel in engine room.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., mfrs. agricultural imple- ments. Seven buildings — one 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one 2 st. brick; three 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 en- gine. Est. 1846.....	225	.....	225	250
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman got his hand cut on circular saw; he was laid up about three months.				
TRACY, GIBBS & CO., job printers and publishers. One 3 st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1839	20	2	22	15
Ordered guard on fly wheel of engine.				
GISHOLT MACHINE CO., mfrs. machine tools. One 1 st. frame. Est. 1849	45	.....	45	15
Power furnished by Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.				
GROVE H. & SON, mfrs. cigars. Two 2-st. brick. Est. 1859....	26	.....	26	Hand
HOEBEL CHAS., mfr. harness. One 3 st. stone. Est. 1888....	8	.....	8	Hand
HAUSMANN JOSEPH, brewer and malster. One 3-st.; two 2-st.; one 4 st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1863	17	.....	17	10
Four hands employed in malt house.				
KURZ MICHAEL, mfr. cigars. One 3 st. brick. Est. 1884....	5	.....	5	Hand
MADISON BOOK BINDERY. Located in basement of "Madi- son Democrat" building; also 4 hands employed in "Madison Journal" building.....	10	12	22	.....
MADISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. One 2-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1888	7	.....	7	170
MADISON GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. Three 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857.....	8	.....	8	10
MADISON KNITTING WORKS, mfrs. silk and saxony gloves and mittens. On 2d floor of 3 st. stone; 1 fire escape. Est. 1890.....	1	10	11	Hand
MADISON STATE JOURNAL, printing, publishing and stereo- tyoing. One 3-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 fire escape. Est. 1837.....	54	1	55	20
MALEC V. & BROS. Inspected by Zwaska. Mfrs. shoes and slippers. One 2-st. brick; 1 gas engine. Est. 1891.....	6	3	9	7
PARK W. J. & SON, book binders. One 3 st. stone; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1864.....	4	5	9	Hand
Ordered platform on fire escape; also same extended to roof.				
PEOPLE'S BREAD CO, bakery. One 1½-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	8	.....	8	10
PETERSON, OLSON & FISH, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	25	.....	25	15
Ordered guard on fly wheel in engine room. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman cut his hand on rip saw, he was laid up 3 months.				
ROBBINS & BALTZELL, mfrs. flour. One 4-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859	5	.....	5	150
SILBERNAGEL & DEAN, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. One 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.....	8	.....	6	25
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman had three fingers cut off on planer, laid up about 2 months, firm paid wages.				
STARCK J. H., mfr. sash, doors and blinds. One 2-st. stone; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881..	10	.....	10	20
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost 2 fingers on shaper.				
TIMES PRINTING CO. One 3 st. brick; 1 gas engine. Reported by firm. Est. 1892	20	.....	20	7
WARNES & SWENSON, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. One 2 st. frame; 1 gas engine. Est. 1882.....	20	.....	20	10
Ordered guard on rip saw.				
WISCONSIN WAGON CO. One 2 st. stone; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	9	.....	9	4

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>MANITOWOC.— MANITOWOC.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BIGEL & GUSE, re-sawing and planing mill. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	7		7	35
BURGER H. B. & G. B., ship builders and contractors. One 2-st.; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1875..... Ordered box over three slasher saws.	75		75	75
DER NORD-WESTERN, German weekly newspaper. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1854.....	5		5	4
DOBBERT CHAS. & SON, mfrs. leather. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1865.....	6		6	15
DROST HENRY, mfr. paper and cigar boxes. Two 2-st. brick and frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	9	5	14	6
ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. One 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 6 motors. Est. 1890.....	5		5	125
KUNZ & BLESER, brewers. Three 2-st brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est 1879..... <i>Note.— Since changed to Kunz, Blaeser & Co.</i>	16		16	25
MANITOWOC BUTTON CO. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1891..... Get power from Zander.	10	5	15	3
MANITOWOC GLUE CO. One 2-st. brick; four 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.....	17		17	40
MANITOWOC MANUFACTURING CO. mfrs. church, school and opera house furniture. One 2-st. frame; one 3 st. frame; one 1-st. frame; two frame dry kilns, iron veneer; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1878..... <i>Accident.— One man had his thumb and index finger cut off on rip saw. The firm carry insurance for the benefit of their employes.</i>	280		280	225
MANITOWOC PEAS CANNING CO. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890..... The employes work from 12 to 15 hours a day and get 5 and 7 cents an hour.	18	17	30	10
MANITOWOC PILOT, printing and publishing. One 2-st. 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859.....	5		5	3½
MANITOWOC STEAM & BOILER WORKS. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	23		23	15
MANITOWOC MILL, mfrs. flour and feed. One 3 st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872..... Mill idle at time of inspection.	7		7	60
ORIENTAL MILLS, mfrs. flour. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868..... Mill idle at time of inspection.	10		10	125
PANKRATZ & CO., saw mill and lumber yard. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1872..... Ordered slasher saw covered.	42		42	60
PROCPASKA & CHLOUPECK, mfrs. engine and saw mill machinery. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867.....	10		10	15
RAHR WM. & SONS, brewers and maltsters. When buildings are completed there will be three 7-st. brick; two 3-st. brick; one 5 st. slate covered; five 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; the 7-st. buildings will be provided with four stand pipe escapes; and bridge connecting elevator and malt house on 5th floor; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1848.....	45		45	120
RICHARDS IRON WORKS, mfrs. engines, steam pumps, mill-machinery, etc. Three 2-st.; three 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.....	23		23	20
RICHTER A. M. & SONS, mfrs. vinegar. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	6		6	15

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male	Fem.	Total	
SANDERMANN E., mfr. furniture and patent tables. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1887.....	5		5	Hand
SCHNORR BROS., mfrs. leather. One 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.....	5		5	17
SCHREIHARD'S BREWING CO. One 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	6		6	15
SHERMAN L. M., mfr. leather. One 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1854.....	6		6	12
SMALLEY MANUFACTURING CO, mfrs. agricultural implements. One 2-st. and basement brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857..... <i>Note.</i> — Suggested guards on rip-saws, but the superintendent said they had all saws guarded but that the man who operates the saws took them off.	43	1	44	50
VITS HENRY, mfr. leather. One 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1864..... Mr. Vits' son broke his arm while working on split machine.	8		8	12
WAGNER & SON, hardware, paints, oils, etc. Reported by firm. One 3-st. brick. Est. 1852..... Means of escape are only one stairway; there ought to be a fire escape.	14	1	15	.....
WILLOTT J. & SONS, mfrs. axes, feed cutters, etc. One 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871..... Ordered guard on main drive wheel.	9		9	15
WISCONSIN CENTRAL MILL, mfrs. flour. One 3-st brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.. Mill idle at time of inspection.	12		12	200
ZANDER EDWARD, mfr. sash, doors and blinds. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867.....	5		5	18
ZANDER C & CO., planing mill. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885..... Ordered guard on rip-saw.	12		12	80
<i>MANVILLE.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
SHERRY HENRY, mfr. lumber, lath, shingles. Seven buildings— one 2-st. frame; six 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1885..... Idle at time of inspection.	125		125	181
<i>MAPLEWOOD.—DOOR CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HALL SAMUEL L., mfr. lumber and cedar shingles. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 1 engine; 1 boiler. Est. 1885.....	10		10	
<i>MARATHON CITY.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HERMAN EDWARD C., mfr. flour and lumber. Plant not described; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1870.....	9	3	12	95
<i>MARBLE.—WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
NELSON BROS., mfrs. lumber. Two 1 st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885..... <i>Accident.</i> — The manager had 3 fingers skinned, he was laid up 3 weeks.	12		12	30

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>MARINETTE.—MARINETTE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
ARGUS, THE, printing and publishing. One 2rt. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	2	3	5	3
EAGLE PRINTING CO., printing, publishing and book binding. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871.....	4	3	7	6
HAMILTON & MERRYMAN CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. Three buildings—one 3-st. frame; one 2 st. frame; one 1 st. frame; 6 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1871.....	152		152	250
HOPPER H. D., mfr. shingles. Mill, 2-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1871..... Mill is owned by Hamilton & Merryman Co.	10		10	40
LINDEN & MILLER, mfrs. sash, doors, blinds. Two buildings—two 2 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884..... Ordered main drive wheel on engine guarded. <i>Accident.</i> —One man lost part of his thumb on rip saw, firm paid time and doctor bills.	25		25	45
LUDINGTON N. CO., mfrs. lumber. One 3-st. st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1855..... Ordered 2 fire e-capes on boarding house; also railing at head of stairway. <i>Accident.</i> —One man received a bad flesh wound between thumb and index finger by picking edges off from a saw. <i>Note.</i> —The fire escapes were ordered in 1889, but were not erected.	120		120	340
MARINETTE FLOUR MILL CO. One 3-st. frame. Est. 1879... Ordered railing at head of stairway on 2nd floor; also pulley near stairway which leads to basement guarded; also 2 sets of screws and gears on main shaft in basement guarded and capped.	6		6	w 100
MARINETTE IRON WORKS CO., mfrs. steam engines, saw mill and mining machinery. One 2 st. frame; one 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1873..... <i>Accident.</i> —One man was killed by a heavy piece of casting falling on him. The firm paid his wife \$600, and the men made up a collection in the shop and paid the funeral expenses and gave his wife \$50.	150		150	100
MARINETTE & MENOMONEE BOX CO. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890... Ordered 2 boys under 13 discharged. About 25 boys who all looked to be under 13 were found, but they all claimed to be over 14. Laws relative to child labor in factories were posted; the men after reading the same gave three cheers for the new law.	75		75	125
MARINETTE AND MENOMONEE PAPER CO. Two 2 st. frame; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1880..... Ordered railing around main drive wheel of engine.	27	13	40	s 35 w 200
MARINETTE STEAM BOILER WORKS. One 1 st. frame. Est. 1884.....	5		5	Hand
MENOMONEE RIVER LUMBER CO. One 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 9 boilers; 1 engine; 4 wooden fire escapes on boarding house. Est 1857..... Ordered guard on rip saw on first floor. Large boarding house and store connected.	200		200	176
MENOMONEE RIVER SASH & DOOR CO. Two 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	100		100	150
MERRYMAN R. W. & CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 6 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1878.....	105		105	200
NORTH STAR, THE, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick. Est 1878.....	3	2	5	w 4

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
SAWYER GOODWIN CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. One 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1879.....	125	.....	125	600
Ordered one boy 13 years discharged. <i>Accidents.</i> —One 17 year old boy had his foot cut off on a circular saw, the firm gave him \$500 and bought him an artificial leg. One man fell from a lumber pile breaking his neck. He had been in this country but one year. His wife and family of five little children were to follow him, and they had just arrived in New York at the time of the accident, the firm contributed to their support.				
SCOFIELD ED & CO. [Plant A.] mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1869.....	140	.....	140	175
SCOFIELD ED. & CO. [Plant B.] Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1871.....	131	.....	131	150
<i>Accident.</i> —In 1890, the engineer lost one arm by getting caught in friction wheel. The firm paid time and doctor's bills and retained his position until he was able to fill it.				
STEPHENSON MANUFACTURING CO., THE., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. One 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	80	.....	80	250
The condition of the mill is very good.				
WITBECK H. CO., THE., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. One 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; two wooden fire escapes on boarding house; 7 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1868.....	250	.....	250	250
Ordered crank and connecting rod on engine guarded; also one swing saw and one rip saw at ground floor guarded and covered. <i>Accidents.</i> —One man lost three fingers; another lost his hand, a third was struck by a flying piece of wood and was seriously injured. One 13 year old boy at work in shingle department lost his right arm by being caught in set screw while adjusting a drive belt; one man had his leg broken while rolling logs; one man had his hand injured on slasher saw.				
<i>MARION.—WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
PAGE, KEITH & LANDECK, mfrs. lumber and bed slats. Two buildings—one 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	23	.....	23	100
<i>MARSHFIELD.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
MARSHFIELD CITY BREWERY. Eight buildings—one 2 st. brick; three 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	12	.....	12	15
MARSHFIELD STAVE CO. Four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	50	.....	50	60
UPHAM MUNUFACTURING CO., THE, mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles, furniture, flour and feed. Fourteen buildings—two 3-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; eight 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 10 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1877.....	330	.....	330	525
Ordered railing in front of drive wheel and main belt; also railing at head of stairway.				
Ordered 5 boys under 14 discharged; the boys were not hired by the firm but by men doing contract work.				
<i>Accidents.</i> —One man fell from tram-track and was instantly killed; another was killed in the mill yard by a log falling on him.				
Automatic sprinklers on all floors.				
VAUNEDOM T. F., mfr. carpenter supplies. Two buildings—one 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	8	.....	8	8

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>MASON.—BAYFIELD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
WHITE RIVER LUMBER CO. Eleven buildings—four 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 12 boilers; 5 engines. Est. 1883	210	.....	210	w 600 s 75
Ordered railing around pulleys of shingle machine; and guard on rip saw.				
Accident.—A workman lost 3 fingers in planer.				
Boarding house and store connected, run by firm.				
<i>MAUSTON.—JUNEAU CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected March 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BOORMAN MILLING CO. Five buildings—two 3 st. frame; three 1-st. frame. Est. 1870.....	8	.....	8	w 150
MAUSTON IRON WORKS, machine shop, foundry and feed mill. Three buildings—one 2-st frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1893.....	5	.....	5	20
RANDELL F. & CO., mfrs. wagons, buggies, sleighs. etc. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1880.....	5	.....	5	Hand
STRONG H. C., mfr. hard wood lumber. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	6	.....	6	12
<i>MAYVILLE.—DODGE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
MAYVILLE FURTURE CO., mfrs. furniture and spinning wheels. Five buildings—four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1850.....	9	.....	9	15
NORTHWESTERN IRON CO. Blast furnace; 5 boilers. Est. 1850.....	70	.....	70	600
<i>MAZOMANIE.—DANE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GREENE J. B., mfr. flour barrels. One 1-st. frame. Est. 1891..	14	.....	14	Hand
LANG A., brewer, malster. Four buildings—one 2 st. stone; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878..	6	.....	6	12
Ordered guard on fly wheel.				
MAZOMANIE KNITTING CO. Factory, 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882.....	15	65	80	10
MAZOMANIE MILLING CO. Three buildings— one 3-st.; one 2-st.; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857.....	15	.....	15	w 75 s 55
Ordered railings on 2 stairways.				
<i>MEDARY.—(P. O. La Crosse.) LA CROSSE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Jan., 1891, by Lang.</i>				
LA CROSSE ABATTOIR CO. Since changed to La Crosse Packing & Provision Co. Nine buildings—Two 4-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 2 frame ice houses; bridge from hog house to slaughter house; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	50	.....	50	50
Note.—Workmen were in the habit of leaving the gates and doors open on elevator, called the foreman's attention to it and he promised to keep them closed hereafter.				
<i>MEDFORD.—TAYLOR CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
MEDFORD EXCELSIOR CO., mfrs. lumber and excelsion. One 2-st. frame six 1-st frame; one 1-st brick; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1886.....	39	.....	39	110
This company purchased the Sherry & Cook saw mill.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
SHAW T. F. M. & F. D., mfrs. non-acid hemlock sole leather. Seven buildings — One 2-st. frame; six 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 8 engines. Est. 1889.	75	.....	75	130
Ordered a railing around two fly wheels. <i>Accident</i> — The engineer was killed July 16, 1891, being caught in a fly wheel, the firm paid the funeral expenses and raised quite a sum for the family.				
WESLE BROS., mfrs. carriages, wagons and sleighs. Two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882.	5	.....	5	6
Ordered a railing at the head of stairway.				
<i>MENASHA.—WINNEBAGO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Zwaska and Van Etten.</i>				
FOX RIVER IRON WORKS, mfrs. feed cutters, feed mills, etc. One 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	15	.....	15	} w20 s12
<i>Accident</i> — One man had his leg broken by a heavy piece of casting falling on him; firm paid him wages and doctor's bills.				
GILBERT PAPER CO., mfrs. tub-sized flat, envelope paper, etc. Seven buildings — one 4-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1887.	79	21	100	} w350 s800
Ordered railing around elevator opening on 2d floor.				
HANKE LOUIS, mfr. brick. One 1-st. frame; and several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	26	.....	26	25
Ordered guard around fly wheel, and one boy under 14 discharged.				
HOWARD C. W., mfr. print and book paper. One 2-st. and basement brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. and basement iron veneered; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1888.	42	.....	42	} w 200 s200
Ordered main drive wheel in large mill guarded.				
ISLAND CITY BREWERY. One 4-st.; one 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	8	.....	8	35
Ordered guards on elevator openings in all floors.				
MAC KINNON D. T. H., mfr. all grades of excelsior. Two 1-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.	25	.....	25	} w65 s50
<i>Accident</i> — One man lost four fingers on rip saw; firm paid doctor's bills and wages and gave him a better job than he had before.				
MENASHA IRON WORKS, mfrs. wood-working and grist-mill machinery. One 2 st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	7	.....	7	12
MENASHA WOOLEN WARE CO. Eight buildings — one 3-st. brick; three 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 1 engine; two iron fire escapes; all buildings bridged. Est. 1856.	260	.....	260	} w 100 s 80
Nine boys were found and discharged who acknowledged being under 14 years of age				
<i>Note.</i> — There is considerable work done by contractor, the crew consisting of one man and four boys; the men said that 600 pails are considered a fair days work for one crew; they receive 80 cts. per hundred, so that they were obliged to employ cheap help to make wages. The manager promised to call attention to the laws in regard to employment of children and forbidding further employment of the same.				
<i>Accident.</i> — Since inspection, one man while adjusting a belt which caught in his clothing was whirled up into the snafing, killing him.				
MENASHA WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO Two 3 st. and basement brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; platforms on second and third floors. Est. 1888.	55	.....	55	} w 60 s 75
Ordered guard on elevator, because doors are kept open which leaves well unguarded.				
<i>Note.</i> — Fire Sept. 14, 1891; loss \$50,000.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MENASH WOOLEN MILLS. One 3-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1867.	25	40	65	w 50 s 50
SCHNEIDER JOHN, mfr. sash, doors and blinds. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick. Est. 1872	10		10	w 25
Ordered guards on three rip saws.				
SMITH CHAS. R., mfr. cooperage. One 4-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one iron fire escape; buildings bridged at second floor; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883	170	.....	170	w 100 s 300
Ordered fire escape on 4-st. brick building and main doors of same to swing outward; also platforms on fire escape of 3-st. frame building.				
Note.— Fire since inspection — Sept. 14, 1891; loss \$15,000.				
STRANGE JOHN PAPER CO., mfrs. book, manilla and express paper; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	40	10	50	w 100 s 50
Ordered a railing around drive wheel in engine room.				
WHITING GEORGE, mfr. print and book paper. One 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882.	48	22	70	w 150 s 225
Note.— Here we found a very nice and practical system on the elevator to open and close the doors. Mr. Whiting is the inventor of the same, but has made no effort to introduce these appliances as yet, but he expects to do so in the near future.				
WINE W., brewer. Two 2-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	6	.....	6	8
<i>MENOMONIE.—DUNN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
HUDSON ROAD BREWERY. Two 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	6	.....	6	20
KNAPP, STOUT & CO. COMPANY, mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles and flour. Twenty-nine buildings— one 3-st. frame; six 2-st. frame; sixteen 1-st. frame; five 1-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; 13 boilers; 6 engines; 2 fire escapes. Est. 1846	634	.....	634	w 1,500 s 1,475
Ordered railing around two fly wheels in engine room.				
Note.— No accidents have occurred since former inspection. Firm have their own water works and electric light plant; boarding house connected run by firm.				
MENOMONIE PRESSED BRICK CO. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872	75	.....	75	80
OLSON BROS. & ANDERSON. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884	15	.....	15	25
Ordered guard on rip saw.				
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS PRESSED BRICK CO. Three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	45	.....	45	60
STANDARD MENOMONIE BEICK CO. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. E-t. 1880	43	.....	43	40
WISCONSIN RED PRESSED BRICK CO. Two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	95	.....	95	80
<i>MERIDEAN.—DUNN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOGGING CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Four 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1860	104	.....	104	100
Ordered railing around large gang pulley; railing around pulley on grind mill and coupling on shaft to elevator covered.				
<i>MERRILL.—LINCOLN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CENTRAL MANUFACTURING CO., THE, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Six buildings— one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame;				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse Power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
four 1 st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; iron fire escape; buildings bridged at 2d floor Est. 1889	121	4	125	100
Ordered a railing around crank of engine; also main doors to swing outward.				
CHAMPAYNE LUMBER CO. Ten buildings—five 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882	197	.....	197	325
Accident.—An employe lost one finger on a slasher saw.				
GILKEY & ANSON CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Ten buildings—one 2-st. frame; seven 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 9 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1883	180	.....	180	250
Ordered a railing around main belt and drive wheel; also 4 boys under 14 discharged.				
LINCOLN COUNTY FLOURING MILLS. One 2 st.; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1878	5	.....	5	w 100
MERRILL IRON WORKS, mfrs. engines, mill work, etc. Three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881	12	.....	12	20
NOTE.—A fire Feb., 1890, destroyed shop; loss \$7,000.				
MERRILL LUMBER CO. Nine buildings—two 2 st. frame; six 1-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 9 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1886. ...	175	.....	175	335
Ordered a railing around fly wheel in engine room; also one boy under 14 discharged.				
Accidents.—One man fell from tramway, breaking both arms; one fell on carriage, breaking his leg; another lost one eye by a knot flying from planer.				
MERRILL STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	2	5	7	4
RUDER GEO. BREWING CO. One 3-st.; two 2-st.; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882	8	"	8	12
SCOTT T. B. LUMBER CO. Eight buildings—one 2-st. frame; six 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers. Est. 1888	180	.....	280	w 750
STRANGE A. H., mfr. sash, doors and blinds. Eleven buildings—five 2-st. frame; one 3 st. frame; three 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 4 engines; buildings bridged; ladders to adjoining roof. Est. 1886	240	.....	240	300
Ordered three boys under 14 discharged.				
WISCONSIN VALLEY LUMBER CO. One 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 9 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1884. ...	125	.....	125	585
Accident—A workman had his leg caught in gearing to live rollers, tearing the flesh from it.				
Mill closed at time of inspection on account of scarcity of logs.				
WRIGHT H. W. LUMBER CO. Fourteen buildings—one 3-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; two 2-st. brick; seven 1 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 9 boilers; 4 engines; ladders to adjoining roofs; buildings bridged. Est. 1881	284	1	285	525
Ordered two boys under 14 discharged.				
WOLF RIVER LUMBER CO. One 2-st. frame; seven 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1888.	75	.....	75	155
Ordered one boy under 14 discharged.				
Accident.—A workman had a leg broken by part of dry kiln falling on him.				
<i>MERRILLAN.—JACKSON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
TROW A. S., mfr. lumber lath and shingles. Three 1 st. frame. Est. 1864	38	2	40	w 125
<i>MILLADORE.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten,</i>				
HEINRICHS PH., mfr. lumber. Two 2-st.; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880	35	.....	35	60
Mill shut down at time of inspection.				

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
SUTTON C. W. & SON, Mfrs. staves and heading. Four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	14	.....	14	30
<i>MILWAUKEE.—MILWAUKEE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
ABEL & BACH, mfrs. trunks and traveling bags. Cor. 10th street and St. Paul ave. Four buildings—two 4-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape; one outside stairway. Est. 1831.....	218	7	225	50
Ordered bars on elevator in warehouse on all floors; also guards around fly wheel in engine room; found one boy under 14, ordered him discharged. Main buildings connected in front from 2d, 3d and 4th floors; also connected in rear from 2d and 3d floors.				
ABELS & MAHLER, mfrs. and dealers in ladies' and gents' furnishing goods. 342 East Water St. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1884.....	6	.....	6	Hand
ABEND POST, (daily), printers and publishers. 84 Mason St. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.....	18	.....	18	10
Adjoining roofs afford good means of escape.				
ABRESCH CHAS. mfr. carriages and wagons. 407 to 415 Poplar St. Five buildings—one 4-st. brick; two 3-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871.....	80	.....	80	25
Ordered railing on stairway in blacksmith shop; also guard on rip saw in wagon shop.				
ACHTENHAGEN F, mfr. upholstered goods. 260, 262 Reed St. One 3 st. brick veneered; one 2-st. frame; outer stairway from 2d floor; and lower roof adjoining. Est. 1874.....	28	.....	28	Hand
ADAMS F. F. & CO., mfr. tobacco. 90 to 98 West Water St. Two 4-st. brick; 2 iron fire escapes; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1847..	116	5	121	125
ADAMS, S., mfr. brass and iron goods. 245 Lake St. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	8	.....	8	12
ADLER DAVID & SONS CLOTHING CO., mfrs. clothing. 325, 327 East Water St. One 7-st. stone and brick building; 1 boiler; 3 electric motors. Est. 1849.....	100	50	150	13
Firm were moving into their new building at time of inspection. Sewing machines, elevator, etc., are run by electric power; the cutting department is on the second and sewing department on the third floor; firm employ about 700 hands outside of factory.				
ALLEN H. M., mfr. cigars. 290 Broadway, Factory one 3-st. brick. Est. 1879.....	6	.....	6	Hand
ALLIS EDWARD P. CO. THE (Reliance works). Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten. Mfrs. engines, saw mill, flour mill and mining machinery. Cor. Florida and Clinton sts. Sixteen buildings—four 3-st. brick; two 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; seven 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 8 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1859.....	1496	4	1500	700
Ordered lower guide on elevator No. 11 to be made wider to run in groove; there has been more improvements made by this firm during last year than any year since business was established. E. Reynolds, General Superintendent, has held this position thirteen years, and inspection of the shops shows everything possible is done to insure safety and convenience of employes; this firm originated the E. P. Allis Mutual Benefit Association, each member is assessed 25 cents per month, the firm putting in a like amount, giving the members the entire benefit. The business of the firm for the year 1890, amounted to \$2,500,000. <i>Accidents.</i> —The first was caused by a workman getting caught in a new machine tearing the flesh from his shoulder; the second, a workman while adjusting a belt on pulley of main shaft,				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
fell from ladder breaking both arms; the third, a workman fell 8 ft. down an open elevator breaking one leg (the opening has since been guarded); the fourth, a heavy piece of machinery swung by a crane, struck a workman breaking his arm. This firm has paid doctor's bills and wages to injured men and has given them light employment as soon as they were able to work.				
ALLIS EDWARD P. CO. THE (Bay State Works), mfrs. steam engines. Cor. Lake and Barclay sts. Five buildings—one 3-st brick; four 1-st frame; two boilers; 1 engine; outside stairway leading from third floor. Est. 1875	135	.....	135	60
ALLIS EDWARD P. CO. THE (South Foundry), mfrs. steam heaters, boilers, housework, etc. Stewart st., 12th ward. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888	200	.....	200	60
ALTPETER PHILIP, malster. 3d and Sherman St. Two buildings—one 3 st. frame; one 2 st. brick; none employed on third floor; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883	8	.....	8	20
AMAZEEN & HALEY, mfrs shoes, 318 Wells st. factory. One 3-st. brick; one iron fire escape; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	39	21	60	20
AMERICAN CANDY CO., mfrs. candy, 333-335; East Water St. Factory one H-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889. Ordered one fire escape.	13	22	35	10
AMERICAN VINEGAR WORKS, mfrs. vinegar, pickles, mustard, etc., 620 to 636 Walnut St. Three buildings—two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick. Est. 1884 These buildings are used for storing and shipping only, the firm consolidated with the Dahinden & Gallasch Vinegar Works and manufacture under the name of Consolidated Vinegar Works, each firm is doing its own selling.	8	.....	8	Hand.
ANDREA JULIUS, mfr. electrical supplies. Inspected by Van Etten. 186 Second St. Two 2 st. brick building; 1 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1860.	20	.....	20	20
ANDRES FRED & CO., contractors cut and sawed stone. Canal St. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1880. Ordered fly wheel in engine room guarded. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman fell from a traveling crane and was severely injured, firm allowed him full time while laid up.	35	.....	35	100
ANDREWS C. E. & CO., mfrs. baking powder, etc., 300, 302 Broadway. One four story and basement brick buildidg; 1 boilers; 1 engine; one iron fire escape. Est. 1887. Ordered main drive belt on engine guarded and bars around elevator opening on first floor.	30	5	35	40
ANSTEDT C. & SON, mfrs. leather, 550 to 564 Commerce St. Four buildings—one 4-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; one iron fire escape. Est. 1886. Ordered main drive belt on second floor boxed; also drive belt on split machine guarded.	35	.....	35	50
ART GRAVURE CO., 342 to 346 Broadway. Office and shop on 4th floor of 4-st. brick building; one iron fire escape; 1 boiler; 1 engines. Est. 1890.	.....	7	7	4
ART PROCESS ENGRAVING CO., engravers, 342 to 346 Broadway. Office and shop on 4th floor of 4-st. brick building; 1 water moter. Est. 1889.	5	.....	5	2
ASCHERMANN EDW. & CO., mfrs. cigars, 259 South Water street. One 4-st. brick building. Est. 1859. Firm does not occupy upper floors.	30	20	50	Hand.
ASMUTH MALT & GRAIN CO., 194 to 204 Florida street. Six buildings—one 6 st. frame elevator; two 6 st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; one iron fire escape				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
and bridge leading from malt house to elevator; 2 boilers; 1 electric and 1 steam engine. Est. 1876. Ordered guard around electric engine.	50	.....	50	120
ATKINS, WEST & CO., mfrs. boots and shoes. Inspected by Van Etten. 55 to 59 Fourth street. Factory on 3d, 4th and 5th floors of 5-st. brick building; two iron fire escapes. Est. 1848. The power is furnished by the Grant, Breese & Co. Marble Works.	45	55	100	20
ATLANTIC STEAM LAUNDRY, 483 Third St. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886	1	9	10	10
BADGER ILLUMINATING CO., electric light and power. Third and Poplar Sts. One 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1886. Ordered a guard on main belt on large engine. This company furnish street lighting for the city.	35	.....	35	700
BADGER KNITTING CO., mfrs. ladies' and gents. fine underwear. 194 to 196 East Water St. One 4-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; one outside iron stairway in front; one outside wooden stairway in rear; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883 Firm employs about 200 hands, outside of factory all females. <i>Note.</i> —Since inspection have gone out of business.	4	76	80	35
BADGER STATE IRON WORKS, general job work. 70 Biddle St. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.	5	.....	5	6
BAILEY E., general blacksmithing. 321 Lake St. Three buildings— one 1 st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. <i>Note.</i> —Since inspection has gone out of business.	7	.....	7	20
BARNARD GEO. L., mfr. brass and iron patterns. 245 Lake St. One 2-st. brick building; power furnished by S. Adams <i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost a finger on a rip saw.	5	.....	5	4
BARTELS MANUFACTURING CO., THE, mfrs shipping cans, oil tanks, etc., 197 Jackson St. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1883.	26	.....	26	Hand
BASTAM ALEXANDER, mfr. patterns and machinist, 423 Fourth st. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	5	.....	5	6
BAYLEY & SONS, mfrs. steam engines, iron works for buildings, etc., 69 to 87 Chicago St. Four buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. Third floor used for storage only.	85	.....	85	30
BEALS, TORREY & CO., mfrs. boots and shoes, 117, 119 Clybourn St. One 3-st. brick building; one iron fire escape. Est. 1883.	27	23	50	15
BECK C. A., mfr packing boxes and planing mill, 4 to 9 East 8th St. Eight buildings— three 2 st. frame; three 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1853.	110	.....	110	175
BECK & PAULI LITHOGRAPHING CO., THE, [South Water and Ferry Sts. One 4-st. brick building; three iron fire escapes; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888. Ordered all projecting keys on fly wheels of presses covered.	110	.....	110	25
BECKER WM. LEATHER CO., mfrs. leather, Commerce St., foot of Sherman St. Four buildings— two 4-st. brick; one 4-st. frame; one 1-st. frame iron veneer; 4 boilers; 2 engines; lower roofs adjoining. Est. 1863. Ordered a fire escap- on 4-st. frame building; belt in dry-room boxed; railing around pulleys in bark mill; and bars on elevator, and alarm bell connection between engineer and operatives.	190	.....	190	160

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male	Fem.	Total	
BERGENTHAL WM. CO. THE, rectifiers, 476, 478 Fourth St. Two 2-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler. Est. 1874. <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection firm have stopped manufacturing.	9	1	10	Hand
BERGER GEORGE, BEDDING CO., mfrs. mattresses, pillows and spring beds, 529 to 531 Market St. One 3-st. and basement brick building. Est. 1868 Ordered one fire escape; and guard on rip-saw on 3rd floor.	45	5	50	20
BERGHOEFER CHAS., mfr. tanks, cistern and tanners' supplies, 967, 969 North Water st. Two 1 st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	12	.....	12	18
BERTHELET H., mfr. cement sewer and culvert pipe, 650 Clinton st. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.	16	.....	16	12
BENEDICT & CO., mfrs. clothing, 402, 404 Grand Avenue. One 5-st. brick building; 1 gas engine; 1 fire escape. Est. 1878. The firm give employment to 150 persons outside of factory.	17	85	102	7
BENJAMIN H. M., Three coal docks; 3 boilers; 6 engines. Est. 1873, 1879, 1884. The three plants are located as follows: Juneau Ave. and River St.; South Water and Park St.; and Muskego Ave. Ordered fly wheel on engine at Juneau Ave. and River St. plant guarded	125	.....	125	170
BENTON, WALDO & CO., type founders and printers' warehouse, 89 Huron St. One 4 st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1856. Ordered fire escape extended to the roof.	46	26	72	15
BEYER, J. V., upholstery, 240 Broadway. Two buildings—1 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 1 gas engine. Est. 1875. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman fell through a trap door on first floor into the basement, breaking two ribs.	12	1	13	8
BIERSACH & NIEDERMEYER, mfrs. galvanized iron cornices, windows, etc., 216 to 220 Fifth St. One 1-st. st. brick building. Est. 1873	25	.....	25	Hand
BINNER ENGRAVING CO., wood and photo engraving. Reported by firm. Loan and Trust building. One water motor. Est. 1889.	22	3	25	3
BLATZ VAL. BREWING CO., brewers and malsters, cor. Broadway and Juneau Ave. Thirteen buildings—one 6-st. frame; two 4 st. brick; five 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 3 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 11 boilers; 7 engines; 2 iron fire escapes and adjoining roofs. Est. 1851. Ordered box on drive belt on 4th floor of grinding mill; also alarm bells on both elevators.	165	.....	165	1500
BLATZ VAL. BREWING CO., bottling department, 651 to 657 Broadway. Three buildings—one 2-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1877	80	20	100	25
BODDEN & HEATH, mfrs. coffee, spices, baking powder, etc., 309 East Water St. Two buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879. None regularly employed on 3d floor.	8	.....	8	8
BOOTH J. H., mfr sheep-skin leather, russet, calf, etc., 432 St. One 3-st. brick; one 3 st frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879 None employed on 3d floor.	8	.....	8	20
BRADLEY & METCALF, mfrs boots and shoes, 385 to 393 East Water St. One 5-st. brick; ond 4 st. brick; 6 gas engines; one outside wooden ladder. Est. 1843 Ordered two fire escapes; also guards on four fly wheels on fourth floor. Although there are a number of exits by stairways and adjoining roofs still from the number of employes on 3d, 4d and 5d floors we found it necessary to order two fire escapes on front of buildings. In rooms 20x110 from 50 to 100 persons were employed. We found this fac-	325	125	450	

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
tory very much overcrowded and for that reason cannot report the sanitary condition good. Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.				
BRAND STOVE CO. , mfrs. stoves and ranges, 295 to 303 6th St. Eight buildings — one 4-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings connected by a bridge at 3d floor; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.	140	.....	140	75
Ordered hand rails on four stairways in new warehouse; also railings at head of stairway on 2d floor of old warehouse; and fly wheel of engine boxed. <i>Accident.</i> — A work man was crushed to death by a team backing a wagon load of coal against him crushing him between the wagon and building.				
BREITHAUP & SONTAG , printers, 437 East Water St. Firm occupy first floor of 3d-story brick building. Est. 1888.	7	.....	7	Hand
BRODESSER MANUFACTURING CO. , mfrs. passenger and freight elevators, 512, 514 Commerce St. Two buildings — one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	37	.....	37	40
Ordered a guard on rip saw in pattern shop; and alarm bell connection between engineer and operatives.				
BROWN T. H. CO. , mfrs. carriages, buggies, etc. 149 to 153 Wisconsin St. One 4-st. brick building; 2 boilers; 1 engine; iron fire escape. Est. 1860.	41	.....	41	25
Ordered rip saw guarded.				
BRUMDER GEO. (Germania), printer and publisher. 286 to 288 West Water St. Building one 4-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; iron fire escape. Est. 1864.	68	36	104	80
BRUSS & WOLLAEGER, MFG. CO. , mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc. 636 to 654 North Water St. Five buildings — two 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one outside stairway from second floor; and lower adjoining roof; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	130	.....	130	150
Ordered a fire escape on main building, also guard on one rip saw. Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.				
BUB & KIPP , mfrs. upholstered goods. 317-319 Milwaukee St. Two buildings — one 6-st. brick; one 4-st. brick; iron escape leading from sixth to third floor; and platforms at third and fourth floors connecting buildings. Est. 1876.	172	3	175	Hand
BUELL R. F. & CO. , coal merchants. Canal St. between Muskego and 1st Ave. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	11	.....	11	90
BULPIN ED. , printer. Basement of Grand Opera House block; 1 boiler; 2 engine. Est. 1889.	12	.....	12	15
BURDICK, ARMITAGE & ALLEN , printers. 416 Broadway. First and second floor of 4-st. brick building; 1 gas engine. Est. 1867.	26	.....	26	10
BURNHAM JOHN L. & SONS , mfrs. brick. Foot of Park St., 8th ward. 1 boiler; 1 engine.	75	.....	75	40
Brick yard covers about 10 acres; capacity of yard 9,000,000 brick annually.				
BURNHAM BROS. , mfrs. brick. 671 Park St. One 1-st. frame building; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1856.	200	.....	200	125
This yard covers about 20 acres and manufacture 20,300,000 brick annually.				
BURROUGHS, GEO. , mfr. trunks. 424, 426 East Water St. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1867.	10	.....	10	Hand
BUSCHER E. C. & CO. , steam laundry. 225, 227 Cedar St. First floor of 4-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.	4	15	19	8
Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CAMPBELL'S STEAM LAUNDRY. 514 Grand Ave. One 3-st. basement brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine; iron fire escape. Est. 1878. Ordered fly wheel of engine boxed and guards around elevator openings on 2d and 3d floors. Since inspection firm name changed to Cambell & Gregg.	9	41	50	30
CARPENTER & UNDERWOOD CO., steam bakery and confectionery. 518, 520 Grand Ave. Two buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874 None employed on third floor.	61	24	85	60
CARPELES HARTMANN & CO., mfrs. trunks and traveling bags. 217 to 225 6th St. Two buildings— one 4-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874. Ordered fire escape on front of building; also railing on stairway leading from 3d to 4th floors. Since inspection firm name changed to P. Carpeles & Co.	100	.....	100	15.
CENTENNIAL BELL & IRON FOUNDRY (Gardiner, Campbell & Sons), mfrs. bells, brass and iron castings. 238 to 256 Oregon St. Three buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876. Third floor used for storage only.	34	1	35	15
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. NORTH MILWAUKEE REPAIR SHOPS. Foot of Garfield Ave. Five buildings—round house 16 stalls; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1853. Found machinery all well guarded and blacksmith shops provided with suction fans.	59	.....	59	60
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY SHOPS. Menomonee Valley. Locomotive and car builders. Twenty-four buildings— one 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; eleven 1-st. brick; eight 1-st. frame; 14 boiler; 9 engines. Est. 1888. Ordered a guard on rip saw in pattern shop; also two belts in tin shop boxed; with these exceptions we found these immense shops in first-class condition, the machinery all being provided with modern safety appliances. Mr. Hennesey, master car builder is a man well qualified for the position he holds. As not a serious accident has occurred in this vast establishment during the last year speaks well for the management. The locomotive, blacksmith and machine shops are well ventilated. Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.	1594	6	1600	750
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY SHOPS. Lake shore. Third ward. Four buildings— two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855. Fires in blacksmith shops provided with smokejacks.	64	.....	64	22
CLEMENT, WILLIAMS & CO., mfrs. and dealers in furniture, 428 to 430 Broadway. One 6-st. brick building; one iron fire escape. Est. 1882.	30	.....	30	Hand
COCKLE SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. milling machinery. 66 to 70 Third street. One 2-st. and basement brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875. Ordered a guard on rip saw and box around main belt on first and second floors; also drive belts on rip saw, tanning machine and jointer boxed. Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.	26	.....	26	25
COHEN BROS & CO., mfrs. shirts, pants, overalls, etc. 338 to 340 Broadway. One 4-st. brick building; one iron fire escape. Est. 1870 Ordered fire escape extended to the roof. Firm give employment to about 150 persons outside of factory.	10	8	18	Ha.
CORBITT & SKIDMORE CO., printers, 450 to 454 Broadway. Basement and first floor of 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884 Ordered hole covered on first floor through which drive belt runs; also belt boxed. Note.— Since inspection firm name changed to Westlake, De La Hunt & Smith Co.	29	.....	29	

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
COLDEWE G. & CO., mfrs. brick moulds, 827 to 831 6th street. Three buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 1½-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882. Ordered handrails on inside stairway in factory, and guard on rip saw.	9	.....	9	25
CONRAD BROS., mfrs. leather, Commerce St., foot of Sherman St. Three buildings— one 4-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame, brick veneer; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1869. Ordered fire escape on front of building, also railing on all stairways, bars on elevator, guard on fly wheel in engine room; main belt leading from engine room to tannery boxed.	60	.....	60	75
CONWAY CABINET CO. THE, mfrs. hardwood mantles and fine cabinet work, St. Paul Ave. Five buildings—two 2-st frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1855. Ordered a guard on rip saw.	165	.....	165	250
COOK & HYDE, contractors cut stone, Milwaukee and Erie Sts. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853.	15	.....	15	45
COOGAN M. & CO., steam heating and ventilating, 128 Sycamore St. One 1-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	11	.....	11	12
CORNILLIE BROS., mfrs. refrigerators, bank, office, saloon fixtures, etc. Corner of Washington and Barclay Sts. Six buildings—two 3 st. frame; one 4-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.	67	.....	67	20
COSTELLO D., mfr. steam boilers, 1028 to 1034 St. Paul Ave. Two 1-st. frame buildings. Est. 1872.	20	.....	20	Hand
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, printers and publishers. Corner Milwaukee and Michigan Sts. Building—4-st. brick; 2 boilers; 3 engines; one iron escape. Est. 1847. Ordered projecting keys on fly wheels of three presses capped; also set screws on overhead shaft capped. This building is also occupied by "Peck's Sun" (4 employes.) "Yenowines News" (12 employes) "Catholic Citizen" (7 employes) "Sunday Telegraph" (1 employes.)	130	10	140	115
CREAM CITY BREWING CO. 500 to 510 13th St. Eight buildings— three 3 st. brick; one 3 st. frame; one 2-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1879. Very few workmen employed on upper floors; brew house and wash house bridged.	36	2	38	100
CREAM CITY CEMENT CO. Town of Milwaukee. Five buildings—one 2-st. frame; four 1-ft. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1839. The majority of the employes are engaged in hauling material from a tunnel 100 feet under ground.	40	.....	40	110
CREAM CITY LITHOGRAPHING CO. 218 to 220 3d St. Office and shops on 3d floor of 5 st. brick building; two fire escapes. Est. 1891. Power furnished by the Riverside Printing company.	5	.....	5	5
CREAM CITY FURNITURE CO., furniture, wood mantles, etc. 318 to 320 Milwaukee St. Four buildings— one 6-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1846. Firm occupy 1st and 2d floors of 6-st. brick building.	60	.....	60	65

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CREAM CITY GLASS WORKS, mfrs. bottles. Lincoln Ave. Seven buildings—one 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... Ordered one boy under 14 discharged. <i>Note.</i> — Firm name since changed to Cream City Glass Co.	180	.....	180	35
CREAM CITY HAT CO., mfrs. hats, caps, gloves and mittens—336, 338 Broadway. One 4-st. brick building; one motor; one fire escape. Est. 1890..... Ordered fire escape extended to roof.	18	11	29	2
CREAM CITY SASH & DOOR CO., 7th Ave. & Pierce St. Nine buildings—one 4 s-t brick; two 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; three 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 3 engines; two outside stairways and five ladders leading to lower roof adjoining. Est. 1890..... Ordered drive belt on sand paper machine boxed. <i>Accidents.</i> —A boy got his hand in sticker and lost one finger; a workman lost one finger on rip saw.	200	.....	200	300
CREAM CITY WOVEN WIRE WORKS, mfrs. woven wire mattresses, spring beds, etc. 724-726 Canal St. One 3-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	40	.....	40	75
CRYSTAL SOAP CO. 226 East Water St. One 4-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine; fire escape. Est. 1872.....	5	10	15	25
CUDAHY BROS., pork and beef packers. Muskego Ave. Thirteen buildings—three 3-st. brick; one 3 st. frame; one 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 9 boilers; 6 engines; 4 fire escapes; buildings bridged. Est. 1856. Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded.	600	.....	600	450
DAHINDEN & GALLASCH, mfrs. vinegar, 293 to 302 Milwaukee St. Building, one 3 st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886..... Ordered guard on elevator shaft on first floor.	12	.....	12	30
DAISY ROLLER MILLS, mfrs. flour. Foot of Washington St. Six buildings—one 6-st. brick; one 5-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 5 boilers; 1 engine; iron fire escape. Est. 1836..... <i>Accident.</i> — A workman lost one finger in drive pulley.	52	.....	52	700
DAVELAAR MARTIN, mfr. cream colored brick, Ellen and Pryor Ave. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1884.....	18	.....	18	85
DAVELAAR M., mfr of cream colored brick, Ellen and Kinnickinnic Ave. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1876.....	42	.....	42	50
DAVIS BROS. & BASTAM MFG. CO., mfrs. boilers, smoke stacks, etc., 576 Clinton St. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	35	.....	35	20
DEGUENTHER STEAM LAUNDRY CO., THE, 133 Mason St. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.....	5	25	30	15
DELANEY H. J. & CO., mfrs. valve and lubricating oils, greases, etc. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	13	1	14	2
DE LANGE HENRY, mfr. packing boxes and planing mill, 720-724 Clinton St. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	7	.....	7	30
DORSCH & SONS, mfr. "Rock Island Plows," cor. 3d and Wells St. Two buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	10	.....	10	15
DUERR & ROHN, mfrs. Yale locks, alarm bells, etc., 448 East Water St. One 3-st. brick building. Outside stairway, lower roof adjoining. Est. 1860.....	9	.....	9	Hand

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
DULUTH ROLLER MILLS, mfrs. flour and feed, 70 to 80 South Water St. Five buildings—two 5-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; two 1st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines; iron fire escape; buildings bridged at upper floors. Est. 1876.....	35	.....	35	420
DURNIN J. J. (Steam Laundry), 138 Mason St. One 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	2	9	11	8
DYER GEORGE, mfr., importer and dealer in saddlery and hardware. 321-323 East Water street. One 4-st. brick; iron fire escape. Est. 1847.....	10	.....	10	Hand
EAGLE COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS (Sanders & Verplank). 336-338 Fourth street. Mill on first floor of 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.....	6	2	8	20
EAGLE FLOURING MILL. (John B. A. Kern & Son), Commerce St. Three buildings—one 6-st. brick; one 6-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 2 engines; three iron fire escapes. Est. 1846.....	50	.....	50	800
EAGLE FURNITURE CO., mfrs. furniture. 622-624 Poplar street. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1837.....	12	.....	12	30
EAGLE LYE WORKS. (L. Myers), mfr. lye and potash. 28 to 32 Erie street. Factory, one 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine; iron fire escape. Est. 1874.....	20	7	27	10
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. Electric light and power house, cor. Oneida and River streets. One 4-st. and basement brick building; 8 boilers; 25 engines; 25 dynamos. Est. 1890..... This company will furnish electric power for all city street car lines; also electric light. The walls of this building are three feet thick and 8,000,000 brick were used in construction. Machinery was not all put in at time of inspection. Note.—Since inspection firm name changed to Edison General Electric Co.	50	.....	50	8,000
EGELHOFF J. & J. mfr. wagons and sleighs. 169 Clinton street. Two 2-st. frame buildings. Est. 1867.....	6	.....	6	Hand
ELASTIC NUT CO., mfrs Elastic nuts and bolts. 120 Clybourne street. Three buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; on 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	9	.....	9	20
ELMORE R. P., coal merchant. 518 River St. and foot of 16th St. 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1851 and 1886..... Ordered drive belt and fly wheel in River St. yard guarded. Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.	25	.....	25	180
ENGER & KRESS, mfrs. purses, ladies' satchels and pocket-books. 420-422 East Water St. One 3-st. brick building; 1 motor; iron fire escape. Est. 1886..... Ordered 2 boys under 14 discharged; also fire escape extended to roof. Note.—Since inspection firm name changed to Enger, Kress & Co.	50	30	80	1
ELHARDT JACOB, mfr. cooperage. 1716 Cold Spring Ave. One 1-st. frame building. Est. 1863.....	6	.....	6	Hand
ES' H JOHN & SON, mfrs. wagons and transfer trucks. 58-60 2d St. Two buildings—one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 1 outside stairway. Est. 1846.....	7	.....	7	Hand
EVERLY J. M., printer. 298 Broadway. 1st floor of 3-st. brick; 1 gas engine. Est. 1884.....	13	.....	13	4
EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY. (Canar Bros.) 591 Cedar St. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857.....	1	10	11	6
EXCELSIOR PUBLISHING CO., printers and publishers. 86 Mason St. One 3-st. brick; lower adjoining roof. Est. 1883.....	10	.....	10	Hand
FALK, JUNG & BORCHERT BREWING CO., Pierce street, near city limits. Fifteen buildings—two 5-st. brick; two 5-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; 8 boilers; 3 engines; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1850..... Ordered driving belt on 2d floor in brew house boxed; rail-	200	.....	200	200

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ing on stairway on 4th floor in grain elevator. This is a very fine plant, the machinery is all of modern pattern and well guarded to prevent accidents. The ice, malt and brew houses are connected by bridges on the upper stories. Destructive fire Aug. 29, 1892.				
FALK, JUNG & BORCHERT BREWING CO., 121 Ogden St., (old plant.) Five buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; three 2-st. frame. Est. 1850.....	9	.....	9	Hand
FARRINGTON PARLOR FURNITURE CO., 605 to 617 Cedar St. Two buildings— one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; lower roof adjoining; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1893..... Ordered driving belt on 2d floor boxed, also railing on main stairway leading from 1st to 2d floor.	50	.....	50	35
FERGE & KEIPPER CO., mfrs. exterior and interior wood work. Cor. Park St. and Fifth Ave. Three buildings— one 3 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... Ordered new table top on rip saw, guard on said saw, and electric alarm-bell connection between engineer and operators. One boy under 14 years was discharged.	75	.....	75	100
FERNEKES J. & BROS., mfg. confectioners 223 to 224 East Water St. Building 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867...	49	27	76	40
FETTE & MEYER, coal and wood merchants, 513 River St. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886..... <i>Accident.</i> — A workman lost three fingers on saw. Firm paid doctor's bills and wages. <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection firm name changed to Fette & Meyer Coal Co.	11	.....	11	10
FILER & STOWELL CO., THE, [Plant A], mfrs. steam engines, boilers, flour and saw mill machinery, etc., Clinton and Florida Sts. Four buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 2 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame, 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867..... Found these shops in very good condition. All machinery well guarded and the blacksmith fires provided with smoke jacks. A member of the firm remarked that they take extra precaution to guard against accidents to operatives, and the fact that not a single accident has occurred since former inspection sustains his statement.	158	.....	158	80
FILER & STOWELL CO., THE, [Plant B], iron foundry, Clinton St. and Greenfield Ave. Five buildings— one 1-st. brick; four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	68	.....	68	20
FISHBECK D. & SON, mfrs. saddlery, 82, 84 West Water St. Building, 4st. brick; 1 gas engine; one fire escape. Est. 1864..	75	40	115	10
FIXTER JOSEPH, mfr. cooperage and cooper stock. 212 Cherry St. Six buildings— One 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; Est. 1857.....	70	.....	70	Hand.
FLINT J. G. Star Coffee and Spice Mills, 110, 113 West Water St. Building, 4 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853..... None regularly employed on 3d floor.	20	.....	20	50
FLINT J. G., Jr., mfr. cut tobacco, 114, 116 West Water St. Two buildings— One 4 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870..... <i>Note.</i> — Two men employed on 4th floor; about 6 on 3d floor; in case of fire they can easily escape to 112, as there is a fire wall and double doors on every floor.	27	15	42	40
FRANK L. & SON, packers and jobbers of provisions, 644 to 650 Market St. Two buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; 2 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860..... <i>Accident.</i> — A workman got hand caught between elevator and barrel on first floor causing loss of one finger; firm paid doctor's bills and wages.	70	.....	70	50
FREIDENKER PUBLISHING CO., 470 East Water St. Building, one 4-st. brick. Est. 1871.....	8	.....	8	Hand.

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FRIEND BROS. CLOTHING CO. 358 to 364 Broadway. Two 5 st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine; two fire escapes. Est. 1847. Ordered fire escapes extended to roof. Cutters only are employed in the buildings on 5th floor. Tailoring done by shop-tailors at home.	26	2	28	6
FINKNER H., mfr. wagons, 45 Second St. Building, one 2-st. brick. Est. 1883.	5		5	Hand.
FROEDTERT BROS. GRAIN AND MALTING CO., 7th and Vliet Sts. Three buildings — one 4-st. brick; one 2 st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.	6		6	20
FULLER-WARREN STOVE WORKS, THE., Thirty-second St. near North Ave. Seven buildings — one 3 st. brick; three 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 2 boiler; 1 engine Est. 1890. Ordered dust fan in a cleaning and polishing department, and guards on two rip saws in carpenter shop. This is a new establishment and the works rank among the best in the country. With the exception of the roof, the two foundries are constructed of iron and glass and are very light and airy. The firm will employ about 500 men next winter.	350		350	250
GALLAND & HENNING PNEUMATIC MALTING DRUM CO., mfrs. malting drums, cor. South Water and Virginia Sts. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered fly wheel in engine room guarded	65		65	15
GALLUN HENRY, mfr. harness and wax leather, foot of Vliet St. Three buildings — one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1873. Ordered railing on stairway leading from first to second floor.	18		18	45
GALLUN A. F. & SON, (Empire Tannery), mfrs. leather, 975 to 1031 North Water St. Sixteen buildings — three 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; five 1-st. brick; four 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 2 engines; iron fire escape. Est. 1876.	212		212	320
GERLACH WILLIAM & CO., malsters, cor 8th and Prairie Sts. Eight buildings — one 5 st. frame; two 4-st. brick; one 4-st. frame; one 2 st. brick; two 1 st. brick, one 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine; two iron fire escapes and bridge from cupola to grain elevator. Est. 1843 Ordered a platform and ladder outside of window on 4th floor of dry kiln; ladder to lead to lower roof of mill so as to reach fire escape near by; also new stairway with hand rails in place of old one at 4th floor of dry kiln; main belt in old elevator on 3rd floor boxed, and holes in floor through which belt runs covered.	31		31	125
GEM HAMMOCK AND FLY NET CO., 116 to 120 Fowler St. One 2 st. brick building. Est. 1889 Firm give out work to about 150 persons besides those employed in factory.	7	83	90	Hand
GEM MILLING CO., mfrs. flour and feed, North Water and Knapp Sts. Four buildings — one 4-st. frame; one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881. None regularly employed on 3rd and 4th floors.	15		15	300
GEORGE & HEGER, mfrs. parlor goods and lounges. 144-146 West Water St. One 4-st. brick building; one iron escape; outside stairway from 2d floor. Est. 1889	40		40	Hand
GERMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY, publishers. 413-415 East Water St. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1871.	7		7	Hand
GETTELMAN A. BREWING CO. State St., western city limits. Eleven buildings — One 3 st. brick; one 3-st. stone; one 2-st. brick; one 2 st. stone; one 2 st. frame; three 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1854. Ordered holes covered through which drive belt runs and belt boxed on 2d floor.	34		34	34

Report of Inspection—Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GEUDER & PAESCHKE MFG. Co., mfrs. plain and galvanized tin-ware goods. St. Paul Ave. and 15th St. Four buildings—two 4-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 3 iron escapes. Est. 1882	240	35	275	60
<i>Accident.</i> —A boy lost one finger on stamping press, firm paid doctor's bills and wages. Found everything about this establishment in good condition; children applying for work must present a written statement of their age.				
GOELZ JOHN P. & CO., mfrs. cigars. 295 to 299 West Water St. Building 3-st. brick; iron escape. Est. 1869	46	9	55	Hand
GOELZ, NORTMANN & CO., iron founders and pattern works. 568 Clinton St. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1890	14		14	20
GOERRES PHILIP BARREL WORKS. 1830 to 1819 Vliet St. Building 2-st. frame. Est. 1887	27		27	Hand
GRAF WM. & CO., mfrs. cigars. 301-303 East Water St. Building 3-st. brick. Est. 1859	293	142	365	Hand
<i>Note.</i> —None regularly employed on 3d floor. Found this shop in excellent condition. For the large number employed on 2d floor the sanitary condition is first class. Firm do not employ children under 14 years of age.				
GRANT, BREESE & CO., mfrs. and wholesale dealers in marble, granite, etc. 51 to 59 4th St. Three buildings—one 5-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1871. Two iron fire escapes	114	1	115	250
Ordered electric alarm bell connection between engine and operatives.				
GREAT WESTERN KNITTING CO., mfrs. hand made worsted hoods, leggins, mittens, etc. 310 Broadway. Building one 3-st. and basement brick. Est. 1881	2	6	8	Hand
<i>Note.</i> —None regularly employed on third floor. The above does not include 300 to 400 persons working at home.				
GREDE GEORGE & SON, mfrs. carriages, wagons and sleighs. 248-250 Reed St. Three buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1834	17		17	Hand
GREENSLADE BROS., architectural iron works for buildings. Cor. Jackson St. and Corcoran Ave. Four buildings—two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880	42		42	20
Foundry partly destroyed by fire March 1st, 1891; loss \$400.00				
GROSS BROS, mfrs. soap. 953 to 963 North Water St. Building one 2-st frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1867	34	5	39	15
GROSS P. A. CO., mfrs. wholesale millinery. 382-384 Broadway. Building one 4-st. brick; 1 fire escape. Est. 1870	9	9	18	Hand
Ordered fire escape extended to roof.				
GROSS J. AND SONS, coal and wood yard. First Ave.; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1836	12		12	40
GRUHL SASH & DOOR CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, mouldings and stairs. Stewart St. Five buildings—three 2-st. frame; one 1½-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	36		36	35
Found two boys under legal age, they were promptly discharged. <i>Accidents.</i> —The foreman lost one eye by a piece of wood flying from rip saw. A workman while grinding his pocket knife on an emery wheel which burst, was struck on the head by flying pieces, he died within three days. The firm contributed \$500 to his wife and are still supporting the family.				
GUETZKOW BROS. CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc. 623-625 Cedar St. Buildings—two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891	30		30	60
Condemned stairway leading to basement.				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
GUGLER LITHOGRAPHING CO., THE. 292 East Water St. Building one 4-st. brick. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Two iron escapes. Est. 1878.....	93	5	98	45
HAASE CHAS. coal and wood yard. 687 to 703 North Water St. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.....	9		9	10
HADFIELD CO. THE., dealers and coal, stone and lime. Canal St., near Muskego Ave. Office one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler and engine room; coal sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882.....	17		17	70
HADFIELD CO., THE., dealers in coal, stone and lime. 1st. Ave. and Canal St. Two 1-st. frame; coal sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.....	14		14	25
HANNAN A. & SON., mfrs. carriages and wagons. 100-6th St. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame. Est. 1867..	12		12	Hand
HANSEN HOP & MALT CO. Foot of Jefferson St. Seven buildings— one 3 st. brick; one 6-st. brick; one 6-st. frame; one 5-st. frame; one 3 st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 8 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes and bridge. Est. 1881..... <i>Accident.</i> — One man on night force fell through a window from 5th floor to the ground, he was badly hurt; the firm paid doctor's bills and full wages.	50		50	140
HANSEN'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY. 373 to 377 East Water St. One 5-st. brick; 1 gas engine; 1 iron fire escape and adjoining roof. Est. 1862..... <i>Note.</i> — There is a fire wall in center of building, shutting off one part from the other; the elevator shaft is provided with automatic sheet iron trap doors, in case of fire these doors will close and shut off the elevator shaft on every floor.	27	43	70	4
HARRIS W. L. & CO., mfrs. clothing. 381 East Water St. One 4-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1886..... <i>Note.</i> — Employ about 35 hands outside of factory.	15	20	35	Hand
HARTMAN PRINTING CO. 126 Reed St. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	15		15	10
HAYS GEORGE, mfr. packing boxes, fire ladders, butcher blocks, etc. 228 to 230 Fifth St. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1865.....	11		11	20
HECHT & ZUMMACH, mfrs. paints, putty, white lead, etc. 283 to 285 West Water St. One 4-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.....	12		12	18
HEIMANN M. & CO., mfrs. artificial flowers and millinery. 423 to 429 Broadway. One 4-st. and basement brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1857..... <i>Ordered</i> to extend fire escape to roof. Albert Conro owner of building.	110		100	Hand
HEINEMANN GEORGE H., mfr. fur coats. Corner Broadway and Huron St. One 4 st. brick. Est. 1858.....	2	4	6	Hand
HENNECKE C & CO., mfrs. wire goods, vases, flower pots, etc. 79 to 83 Buffalo St. Two buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 fire escape. Est. 1865.....	50		50	Hand
HEINE JOSEPH & SONS, mfrs. wagons, buggies and carriages. 717 to 727 North Water St. Four buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1½ st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1867..	27		27	Hand
HELFAER GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO. 314 to 316 East Water St. One 4 st. and basement brick; factory on 2nd floor; 1 motor. Est. 1890.....	15	30	45	2
HELLER, AARONS & CO., mfrs. clothing. 319 to 321 East Water St. One 4-st. brick; 1 iron escape. Est. 1885..... <i>Note.</i> — Firm employ about 200 hands outside of factory.	12		12	Hand
HELMING H. B. & CO., mfrs. harness saddles, fly nets, etc. 173 Second St. Two buildings— one 3 st. and basement brick; one 2-st brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1859..... <i>Ordered</i> to put new steps and hand rail on stairway lead-	69	3	72	Hand

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ing to basement. It was ordered to be done at once as the stairs are used a great deal.				
HENES L. JR. & CO., coal merchants. Cor. Canal and Dock St. Two one-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	12		12	20
HEROLD DER, German daily and weekly. 431 to 435 Broadway. One 4-st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1861.	105	1	106	30
<i>Note.</i> —This building has no fire escape, but the means of escape is very good.				
HILBERT A. J. & CO., chemists and perfumers, 230 East Water St. One 4-st. brick. Est. 1876.	5	8	13	Hand
HIRSCH BROS., mfrs. agricultural implements, 267 to 271 Reed St. One 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.	15		15	10
HOEGER J. B. & SONS, mfrs. blank books, 369 to 371 East Water St. One 4-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1847.	4	1	5	Hand
HOFFMAN & BAUER, tin, copper and sheet iron workers, 144 to 146 Clinton St. One two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick. Est. 1878.	21		21	Hand
HOFFMANN & BILLINGS MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. engines, steam, gas, plumbers' and brewers' supplies, 178 to 200 Becher St. Seven buildings— one 7-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1885.	251	40	291	80
Ordered suction fans on emery wheels in polishing department and brass foundry. In a room 30x40 there were 19 brass polishing machines, the ventilation is not sufficient. In the brass foundry, besides men and boys, there are 35 girls employed, they said that they suffer much from gas, especially during winter time when the windows are closed. <i>Accident.</i> —One workman lost an eye by a flying piece of hot iron. The firm contributed \$15.00.				
HOFFMANN & BILLINGS MANUFACTURING CO., 606 to 624 Cedar St. Two 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1868.	80		80	75
Ordered railing on main stairway; also guard on fly-wheel in engine room. The superintendent put a man at work during time of inspection.				
HOFFMANN & BILLINGS MANUFACTURING CO., 141 to 147 West Water St. One 2-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	53		53	20
Ordered guard on fly wheel. Mr. Hoffman put a man at work immediately. General office and sales room at this place.				
HOFFMANN BROS. & CO., mfrs. brass finishing and castings. One 2-st. brick; 1 electric motor. Est. 1889.	7		7	10
HOFFMAN & NIEMANN, mfrs. lubricating oils. Muskego Ave. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	8		8	12
HOFFMANN JOHN & CO., mfrs. sausages. 501 to 507 River street. One 3-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	40		40	30
<i>Note.</i> —This is a very old building, mostly all the work is done on the ground floor.				
HOUTKAMP A. & SON, printers. 88 Mason street. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	16		16	10
HUSTING E. L., mfr. weiss beer and soda water. Cor. Fifth and Viet street. One 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1877.	15		15	Hand
ILLINOIS LEATHER CO., mfrs. plastering hair. Canal street, Vogel's Island. Office 163 S. Bay street. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	12		12	25
ILLINOIS STEEL CO., mfrs. fish plates, steel and iron rails, merchant and bar iron, iron and steel nails, pig metal, etc.				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power,
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
Lake shore, Seventeenth ward. Twenty-seven buildings — one 2-st. frame; fifteen 1-st brick; eleven 1-st. frame; 54 boilers; 19 engines. Est. 1868.	1604	.....	1604	3560
<i>Accidents.</i> —One man lost three fingers under steam hammer; one yard man was killed by ore falling on him. In the first case the company paid time and in the second the funeral expenses, the deceased was unmarried. <i>Note.</i> —There are 82 men employed in the blast furnace; 232 in puddle mill; 420 in plate mill, 347 in machine mill; 252 in machine shop; 201 in yard, dock and team; 80 in office, laboratory and watchmen.				
IVERSEN J. C. CO., mfrs. moldings, mirrors, etc. 425 to 427 East Water street. One 4 st. and basement brick; 1 electric motor; platform to adjoining roof. Est. 1867.	33	2	35	3
JALASS HENRY J., planing mill. 1018 to 1024 St. Paul Ave. Two 2-st frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866. Ordered handrail on stairway and fly wheel guarded.	7	.....	7	40
JEWETT & SHERMAN CO., mfrs. baking powders and coffee and spice mills, 189 to 191 Broadway. One 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.	23	12	35	40
<i>Note.</i> —Part of 1st and 2d floor is occupied by Everett A. Smith, dealer in tea and tobacco; employs 2 hands.				
JOHNSON B. J. & CO mfrs. soap. Inspected by Van Etten. 4th and Fowler Sts. One 5-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1864.	37	3	40	50
Ordered guard on fly wheel in engine room.				
JOHNSON BROS. FACTORY, mfrs. biscuits, crackers and confectionery, 270 to 274 Broadway. One 4 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; iron fire escape. Est. 1847.	68	32	100	40
<i>Note.</i> —Since changed to American Biscuit Mfg. Co.				
JOHNSON ELECTRIC SERVICE CO., mfrs. machinery, tools, heat regulating apparatus, etc., 113 to 115 Clybourn St. One 3-st. and basement brick; 1 iron fire escape; get power from Kieckhefer Co. Est.	38	.....	38	15
<i>Accident.</i> —A 17 year old boy had finger crushed on bore machine through carelessness. <i>Note.</i> —Mr. Johnson said that he is doing everything to make it pleasant for the employes, he furnishes street car fare to all employes who live more than 3/4 of a mile from the factory, and pays wages in full for all legal holidays.				
JOURNAL THE, publishing, 92 Mason St. One 3-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1833.	58	3	61	15
JOYS BROS. & CO., chandlers and sail makers, 15 to 17 Erie St. One 4-st. brick; 1 gas engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1843.	14	.....	14	4
JUNGBLUT JOHN, mfr. tools and hammers, 124 Second St. One 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869.	5	.....	5	12
KAATZ M., mfr. capes and cloth hats, 424 to 426 East Water St. On 3d floor of 3 st. brick; 1 front stairway. Est. 1884.	5	.....	5	Hand
KALAMAZOO KNITTING CO., mfrs. seamless hosiery and knit goods. Cor. 4th and Fowler Sts. One 5-st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; get power from Grant, Breese & Co.; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1882.	48	316	364	45
Ord-red to get guard on elevator on fourth floor in better condition; ordered one boy and one girl under 14 years of age discharged. <i>Note.</i> —This firm carries accident insurance for the benefit of its employes.				
KATZENSTEIN E. & CO., mfrs. clothing, 241 to 243 East Water St. One 4 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1860.	8	.....	8	Hand
<i>Note.</i> —Tailoring done by about 200 shop tailors.				
KEOGH ED., printer, 386 to 388 Broadway. One 4-st. brick; 1 gas engine; occupy 2d and 3d floor. Est. 1867.	22	.....	22	4
KERN JOHN B. A. & SON, mfrs. flour barrels, 416 to 418 4th St. One 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1846.	30	.....	30	30
<i>Note.</i> —Manufactures for its flour mills exclusively.				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
KETTER FRED, mfr. barrels, 317 Sherman St. One 2-st.; one 1-st. brick. Est. 1876.....	25	.....	25	Hand
KIECKHEFER J. BROS & CO., mfrs. plain re-tinned, galvanized, japanned, pieced and stamped tinware and sheet-iron goods, St. Paul Ave. bet 9th and 10 Sts. Seven buildings—two 5-st. brick; one 3 st. brick two 2 st. brick; one 1½-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 3 iron fire escapes. Est. 1880 <i>Accident.</i> — A workman lost two center flugers on one hand on driving press. Firm paid wages and doctor bills. <i>Note.</i> — The firm discharged sixteen boys under 14 years of age since the new law was passed. There are four large stairways in the building; every department is provided with either fans or ventilators; also automatic fire alarms and water sprinklers on all floors. They have their own fire department. All work is done during the day. The varnish and benzine is kept in an extra shed in the yard.	323	128	450	180
KIECKHEFER ELEVATOR MANUFACTURING CO., 113 to 119 Clybourn St. One 3-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1874.....	60	.....	60	45
KINDLING LOUIS & CO., mfrs. cigars, 290 East Water St. One 3-st. brick. Est. 1872.....	28	21	49	Hand
KING, FOWLE & CO., printers, binders and engravers. 342 to 346 Broad way. One 4-st. and basement brick; occupy basement and 1-st. floor; 2 gas engines. Est. 1837.....	46	4	50	25
KIPP BROTHERS, mfrs. mattresses, spring beds, bedding supplies, etc. 206 to 220 South Water St. One 3-st. brick; one 2-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape Est. 1881.....	48	13	56	125
KRAUS-MERKEL MALTING CO., South Water foot of Park St. Two malt houses; one 6-st. brick; one 5-st. brick; 5 elevators, one 125 ft. high; one 115 ft.; two 90 ft. high; one 1-st frame; one malt house in course of construction; 8 boilers; 3 engines; iron fire escape and 2 bridges Est. 1881..... Malting capacity, 750,000 bu.; storage, 500,000.	53	.....	53	400
KRAUS MERKEL MALTING CO., Virginia St. One 5 st. frame; one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 4 balcony escapes. Est. 1831.....	12	.....	12	6
KRETSCHMAR CO., THE, pork and beef packers. 280 to 282 Lake St. Two 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 ice machine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1852..... Ordered elevator well on 1st floor guarded, <i>Note.</i> — The firm had not complied with the order issued by former inspector.	16	.....	16	40
LAMP PETER & CO., mfrs. brass goods for brewers, plumbers and steam fitters. 511 Cedar St. One 2-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869.....	25	.....	25	15
LANGENBERGER JOHM, mfg. contractor and builder. 319 Wells St. One 2 st. frame; two 1-st brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1864..... <i>Note.</i> — Firm employ about 25 hands in factory.	69	.....	69	75
LAVERRENTZ OTTO & BRO., mfrs. paper boxes. One 4-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1850..... Ordered fire escape extended to roof.	8	37	45	Hand
LAYTON & CO., pork and beef packers, Muskego Ave. Eleven buildings — one 3-st. brick; three 2 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 2 st. frame; five 1-st. frame; 2 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1842.....	108	.....	108	70
LEHIGH & FRANKLIN COAL CO., 812 Kinnickinnic Ave. and Clinton St. bridge. 2 boiler; 2 engine; total number of employes, minimum 20, maximum 75; coal docks 225x460 and 100x350.				
LEIDERSDORF B. & CO., mfrs. cut tobacco, 248 to 252 East Water St. One 4 st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1858..... One boy under 14 years of age was ordered discharged.	44	90	134	75

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
LEMKE AUGUST F., mfr. brooms and brushes, 419 State St. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1862.....	10	.....	10	Hand.
LIEBSCHER LOUIS & SONS, malsters, 189 to 193 Sherman St. One 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.....	9	.....	9	30
LINDEMANN & HOVERSON, mfrs. sheet iron goods, 568 Clinton St. Office 223 Reed St. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	30	.....	30	20
LINDEMANN J. P. & SONS, mfrs. tinware, sheet iron goods, etc., 827 to 901 St. Paul Ave. One 4-st. frame; one 3-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1873..... One boy under 14 years of age was ordered discharged.	70	15	85	35
LOEFFELHOLZ A. & CO., mfrs. railroad car trimmings, lanterns, etc, 170 to 174 Clinton St. One 3-st., one 2-st., one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867..... Ordered suction fans in brass polishing shop.	46	.....	46	25
LOEW H. J. & CO., mfrs. granite and marble monuments, cor. 4th and State St. Two 1-st. frame. Est. 1885.....	8	.....	8	Hand.
LOWENBACH B. & SON, printers, 314 to 316 East Water St. One 4-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; firm occupy basement and first floor. Est. 1874.....	16	3	19	15
LOGEMANN & GIESLER, mfrs. boilers and machinists, 288 Oregon St. One 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	28	.....	28	12
LORENZ R. & SONS, mfrs. Italian macaroni and vermicelli, 830 to 892 Twelfth St. One 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	6	.....	6	8
LUMBERMEN'S PLANING MILL, M. Hilley, cor. Car mount St. and St. Paul Ave. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886..... Ordered re-saw covered..	35	.....	35	100
McCULLOUGH & DIXON CO., mfrs. of soap, (Reported by firm.) One 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1839.. None employed on 3d floor.	8	18	26	50
McCULLOUGH R. A & CO., steam laundry. 411-415 Vliet St. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1838.....	6	20	26	30
MACK H. S. & CO, mfrs. clothing. 341-343 East Water St. One 4-st. brick building; fire escape. Est. 1849. <i>Note.</i> — Cutters only are employed in building. Tailoring done by about 140 shop-tailors at home.	23	1	24	Hand
MAGIE BROS., mfrs. oils and journal lubricants. 56 to 60 5th St. Building one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler. Est. 1837..... <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection removed to Chicago, Ill.	12	.....	12	Hand
MANVILLE COVERING CO., mfrs. sheep wool cement covering. 225 to 231 Clybourn St. Building one 4-st and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; iron fire escape Est. 1884..... <i>Note.</i> — Firm have about 500 men working in different parts of the country.	15	.....	15	36
MARINE BOILER WORKS, mfrs. steam boilers, lard and oil tanks, etc. Oregon St., between Barclay and South Water St. Three buildings— one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1862.....	122	.....	122	142
MARTIN GEORGE JR., tanner and currier. 538 to 550 Commerce St. Two buildings— one 5-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; two fire escapes. Est. 1865..... <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection firm name changed to Geo. Martin Leather Co.	90	.....	90	75

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MATTHEWS BROS. MFG. CO., mfrs. interior wood work for buildings, etc. 61 to 69 4th St. Four buildings—one 5-st. brick; one 4-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1857.	95		95	65
Ordered safety guard around connecting rod and crank of engine, main belt on first floor boxed, bar on opening to elevator on 3d floor and hand rail on stairway leading from 1st to 2d floor of machine shop. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman had thumb cut off on circular saw.				
MAYER F. BOOT & SHOE CO., mfrs. fine shoes. 275-277 West Water St. One 4-st. brick building; 1 electric motor; 1 fire escape and lower adjoining roof. Est. 1890.	39	35	74	20
Ordered main doors changed to swing outward. Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.				
MAYER F. BOOT & SHOE CO., mfrs. boot and shoes. 166 to 172 Walnut St. Two buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.	105	45	150	25
MAYHEW MFG. CO., mfrs. chairs. 414 to 418 9th St. Five buildings—one 3-st. frame; four 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; one outside stairway leading from third floor. Est. 1886.	60		60	25
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost a thumb on rip saw.				
MAX BROS., mfrs. overalls and shirts. 359 East Water St. One 4-st. brick building. Est. 1885.	8	8	16	Hand
MENDELSON S R & CO., mfrs. shoes and slippers. 114 4th St. Factory on 3d floor of 5-st. brick building; 1 iron fire escape. Power furnished by Reliance Wire Works. Est. 1891.	15	5	20	5
Inspected by Zwask and van Etten.				
MEINECKE ADOLPH & SON, mfrs. willow ware, toys, etc. Mason and Front Sts. Six buildings—one 4-st. brick; two 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape on 4-st. building; 2 balcony escapes on 3-st. building. Est. 1858.	186	20	215	
<i>Note.</i> —Machinery on ground floor of machine department is very crowded, the room being about 9 feet high.				
MERCHANTS TOBACCO CO., mfrs. tobacco. Factory on 1st floor of Burnham building, cor. Reed and South Water Sts. Est. 1891.	20	31	51	
Power furnished by the A. W. Rich Shoe Co. (Reported by firm.)				
MIDLAND MAIZEA MILLING CO., mfrs. maizea flour and other corn good. 420 Commerce St. Two buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; lower roof adjoining. Est. 1889.	8		8	75
Ordered guard around fly wheel on engine, also guard around connecting rod of same; hand rails on two stairways leading from 1st floor to basement and from 1st to 2d floor; main drive belt on 2d floor boxed and all projecting keys on pulleys of grinding rolls on 2d floor capped.				
MILBRATH D. A., mfr. carriages, buggies, etc., 313 to 315 Prairie St. Two buildings—one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame. Est. 1885.	15		15	Hand
MILLER FRED BREWING CO., city limits west. Fourteen buildings—two 4-st. brick; five 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; six 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 3 engines; iron fire escape. Est. 1885.	125		125	60
<i>Note.</i> —New refrigerator in course of construction at time of inspection, when complete it will be seven stories high.				
MILLER H. C. & CO., blank book makers, rulers and printers. 342-346 Broadway. Office on 2d floor of 4-st. brick building. Power furnished by King, Fowle & Co. Est. 1889.	11	22	33	3
MILLMANN & GIRDER, mfrs. cream colored brick, Howell Ave., near city limits. Est. 1885.	30		30	Hand

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MILWAUKEE ABATTOIR CO., Muskego Ave. Four buildings — three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882. <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection firm name changed to the Fred. C. Gross & Bros. Co.	9	.....	9	10
MILWAUKEE BAG CO., mfrs. cotton, paper and jute flour sacks. 331 to 333 East Water St. One 4-st. brick building; 1 boiler. 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1888. Ordered gearing on printing machine guarded.	15	40	55	45
MILWAUKEE BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING CO. THE., general book-binders. 218, 220 3d St. Office- and shop on 3d floor of 4-st. brick building; 2 iron fire escapes. Power furnished by Riverside Printing Co. Est. 1891.	10	30	40	1½
MILWAUKEE BOX CO., mfrs. packing and shipping cases. 237 to 243 Oregon St. Two buildings — one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878. Ordered drive belt on 1st floor boxed.	50	.....	50	50
MILWAUKEE BRASS & COPPER WORKS. 241 to 255 Green field Ave. Two buildings — one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	27	.....	27	37
MILWAUKEE BRICK MFG CO., (yard No 1.) mfrs. common and pressed brick. Howell and Potter Aves. Two buildings — one 1-st. frame; one 1 frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	98	.....	98	45
MILWAUKEE BRICK MFG. CO. (yard No. 2), mfrs. common and pressed brick. Howell and Potter Aves. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	94	.....	94	40
MILWAUKEE BRIDGE & IRON WORKS, mfrs. engines and contractors for bridges, roofs and structural works. 17th and Fowler St. Three buildings all 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1887. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman had two fingers cut off on punching machine, firm paid wages in full and doctor's bill.	95	.....	95	55
MILWAUKEE BUGGY CO. 182 to 186 3d St. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1888. The freight elevator in this building was condemned by former inspector, it has been repaired some since but we found it in such poor condition that it was condemned by us. Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.	10	.....	10	Hand
MILWAUKEE CAR WHEEL & FOUNDRY CO., mfrs. car wheels, gray iron and chilled castings. 32d St. near North Ave. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. <i>Accidents.</i> — Five accidents have occurred since former inspection. The first, a man while oiling boxes was caught by an overhead shaft and had his arm dislocated and shoulder broken; two men received serious burns on their backs, and two on their feet.	125	.....	125	125
MILWAUKEE CASKET CO. Cor. 15th St. and St Paul Ave. Two buildings — one 4 st. frame iron veneer; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1875. Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded and railing around main drive belt in basement.	47	8	55	50
MILWAUKEE CEMENT CO [Plant A], town of Milwaukee. Four buildings — one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1875.	70	.....	70	300
MILWAUKEE CEMENT CO. [Plant B], town of Milwaukee. Five buildings — one 3-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1887.	150	.....	150	500
MILWAUKEE CHAIR Co., 342, 244 Broadway. Five buildings — three 5 st. brick; one 2 st. brick; one 2-st frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes, and bridges at 2d and 5th floors connecting main buildings. Est. 1877. Found everything about this establishment in first-class condition. Mr Spencer, the superintendent, who accompanied me said that they take every precaution to guard	150	10	160	10

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
against accidents; I know of no factory better provided with safety appliances; automatic fire alarm being placed on every floor, fire escapes are easy of access and the shops are kept clean and neat.				
MILWAUKEE CITY WATER WORKS, North Point (18th ward). Four 1-st. brick buildings; 9 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1873. One new engine has been put in since former inspection; the daily capacity (24 hours) is 50,000,000 gallons; height of tower 167 feet.	23	.....	23	1,500
MILWAUKEE CRACKER & CANDY CO., 497 to 501 Broadway. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880. Ordered main drive belt on first floor boxed.	29	31	60	20
MILWAUKEE ELECTRO-PLATING & MFG. Co., 263, 265 Reed St. One 1-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	18	.....	18	10
MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RY. Co., Commerce St. foot of Poplar. One 2-st. stone building; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1890. This company employ about 70 men to run electric street cars, they have three dynamos, 80 horse power each, to run the cars.	6	.....	6	285
MILWAUKEE FURNITURE CO., mfrs. chamber suits, side boards, book cases, etc., cor. Fifteenth street and St. Paul Ave. Five buildings—three 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings bridged and lower roofs adjoining. Est. 1880. Ordered guards on two rip saws.	85	.....	85	75
MILWAUKEE GALVANIZED IRON WORKS, mfs. plain and ornamental iron works. 51 to 53 Third street. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1869.	18	.....	18	Hand
MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT CO. Jefferson and Menomonee streets. Fifteen buildings—five 2-st. brick; three 1-st. brick; three 1-st. iron; four st. frame; 12 boilers; 23 engines. Est. 1852.	111	2	113	265
MILWAUKEE GAS STOVE CO., mfs. gas stoves. 49 Second street. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884 Inspected by Zwaska and Van Etten.	10	.....	10	4
MILWAUKEE HARVESTER CO. Park street, between Twelfth and Fifteenth Avenues. Fourteen buildings—one 4-st. brick; three 3-st. brick; two 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; five 1-st. frame; 1 fire escape; buildings bridged and lower adjoining roofs; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881. Accidents.—A workman lost two fingers on iron shears; another lost a finger on a trip hammer.	350	.....	350	200
MILWAUKEE HAY TOOL CO., mfrs. hay tools and farm implements. Cor. Park street and Eighth Ave. Two buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	25	.....	25	20
MILWAUKEE LINSEED OIL CO., mfrs. old process linseed oil. Barclay and Florida streets. Four buildings—one 4-st. frame elevator, one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1875. Accident—A workman broke his arm while trying to put grease on drive belt. Firm paid doctor's bills. Ordered new steps in stairway leading to basement.	20	.....	20	100
MILWAUKEE LITHOGRAPHING CO., color and commercial work. 217-219 Third street. One 4-st. brick building; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 fire escapes and adjoining roofs. Est. 1852. Ordered guard on fly wheel in engine room extended; also four fly wheels on presses on first floor boxed. This establishment is in first class condition throughout; rooms are large and well ventilated. Inspected by Van Etten.	93	1	96	85
MILWAUKEE MIRROR & ART-GLASS WORKS., mfrs. mirrors, plates, bevelers of plate glass, cut, embossed and ornamental glass, 280 East Water St. Two buildings—One 2-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; lower roof in rear adjoining. Est. 1887.	34	.....	34	5

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MILWAUKEE PACKING CO., beef and pork packers, 114 to 116 Sycamore St. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1872.....	7	.....	7	Hand
MILWAUKEE PARLOR FURNITURE CO., mfrs. parlor suits, 421 Third St. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1891.....	30	.....	30	Hand
MILWAUKEE PARLOR FRAME CO., 249 to 255 Clinton St. Four buildings—one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	26	.....	26	20
MILWAUKEE POWER AND LIGHTING CO., general electric light and power business, 514, 516 Commerce St. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	10	.....	10	400
MILWAUKEE RIVER FLUSHING WORKS, lake shore, opposite Dane Place. Three 1-st. brick buildings; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... Daily pumping capacity, 450,000,000 gallons or 32,000 cubic feet per minute. The tunnel is 2,500 feet long and 12 feet in diameter.	12	.....	12	400
MILWAUKEE SHIP YARD CO., Canal St. Two 2-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1874.....	90	.....	90	200
MILWAUKEE STEAM BOILER WORKS, mfrs. steam boilers, smoke stacks, etc., 233, 235 Oregon St. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866.....	17	.....	17	5
MILWAUKEE TYPE FOUNDRY, 130 Second St. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1870.....	6	.....	6	Hand
MILWAUKEE VOLKSZEITUNG, 614 State St. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	22	.....	22	4
MILWAUKEE WOOD MFG. CO., mfrs. wagon and sleigh wood work, 1513 St. Paul Ave. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891..... Ordered hand rail on stairway leading to 2nd floor; and guard on rip-saw.	10	.....	10	30
MILWAUKEE WORSTED CLOTH CO., mfrs. fine worsted cloth. Two buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	16	13	29	150
MILWAUKEE WORSTED MILLS, mfrs. worsted and woolen yarns. Oakland Ave. and Park Place. Three buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... I found a great many small boys and girls employed, quite a number of which appear to be under 14 years of age. When questioned most of them promptly answered "14," others again did not know their age. I therefore posted factory laws relating to the employment of children and advised the superintendent to make it a rule of the mill that no child should receive employment unless they brought a written statement of their age from their parents or other person having control of said child.	98	102	200	125
MILWAUKEE WIRE WORKS, mfrs. all kinds of wire goods, 122 to 124 Sycamore St. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1890..... Ordered fire escape, bar on elevator shaft on 3d floor and gearing of elevator boxed.	11	.....	11	Hand
MODEL LAUNDRY, 865 Warren Ave. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	4	17	21	25
MOLITOR H., mfr. paper boxes. One 4-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine; two fire escapes. Est. 1876.....	4	29	33	2
MOORE MFG. & FOUNDRY CO., mfrs. hardware, hoisting engines and drums, door hangers, etc. St. Paul Ave. bet. 18th and 19th Sts. Seven buildings—one 3-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... Ordered a guard on a rip saw in pattern shop. Accident.—A boy got one finger badly cut on presser.	160	.....	160	70
MOORE CARVING MACHINE CO, mfrs. carving machines, 122 Sycamore St. One 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	30	.....	30	10

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee. Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MUELLER GEORGE & SON, mfrs. cigars and packing boxes, 718-720 Poplar St. Four buildings— one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 outside stairway. Est. 1872. Ordered one boy under 14 discharged.	65	24	89	35
MUELLER JOHN L., mfr. wagons. 414 Fourth St. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame Est. 1863.	5	.....	5	Hand
MUNKWITZ & NIEDERMEYER, machine, tool and pattern shop. 197 to 207 East Water St. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered railing on stairway leading to 2d floor, railing around engine and fly-wheel and guard around boiler and smoke stack on 1st floor.	15	.....	15	25
"MY" STEAM LAUNDRY, 319 Fourth St. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	2	8	10	10
NATIONAL DISTILLING CO. Foot of 27th St. One 3-st. stone; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 1 engine; 1 wooden escape. Est. 1883.	14	.....	14	100
NATIONAL KNITTING CO., 889 to 905 Clinton St. One 3-st. and basement brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1 st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines; 2 main stairways, and buildings bridged. Est. 1885. NOTE.— The firm have their own fire department; also automatic water sprinklers and fire alarm stations on every floor. The majority of employes are boys and girls, but none were found under 14 years of age. The superintendent said that all employes must sign their name, address, and date of birth in the rule book, and none can get employment who fail to do so.	100	170	270	100
NIEDECKEN H. & CO., mfrs. blank books, 338 to 340 East Water St. One 4-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1847.	17	9	26	Hand
NEUBERT F. T. & CO., mfrs. shoes, 627 to 629 Prairie St. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.	58	17	52	20
NEWS PUBLISHING CO., 199 West Water St. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1886. Printing done at Germania printing office.	30	5	35	.....
NORTHWESTERN CARRIAGE & SLEIGH CO., 1031 to 1039 St. Paul Avenue [Plant A.] Three 4-st. frame; one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine; 4 wooden fire escapes and buildings bridged. Est. 1881. Ordered fire escape on blacksmith and paint shop; bars on elevators in warehouse and machine shop on 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors; also guard on rip saw, and pulley on same saw boxed. NOTE.— These shops are very dangerous in case of fire; the paint shop is located on 3d and 4th floors, benzine and varnish is kept in shop, and they are overcrowded with stock.	157	3	160	103
NORTHWESTERN CARRIAGE & SLEIGH & CO., Canal Street-Vogel's Island. [Plant B.] Wheel works. One 3-st.; one 2½ st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881. Ordered equalizing cross cut saw covered; bars on elevator on 1st and 2d floors; suction fans in sand-papering department; and to cover up holes in floor through which driving belt runs.	41	.....	41	60
NORTHWESTERN FURNITURE CO., mfrs. office desks, saloon fixtures, etc. 737 to 743 North Water St. One 4-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1881.	52	.....	52	60
NORTHWESTERN MALLEABLE IRON WORKS, Park St., between 13th and 14th Ave. Eight buildings — one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; six 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882. Ordered fly wheel in engine room guarded.	250	.....	250	75

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
NORTHWESTERN MARINE ELEVATORS, grain storage. South Water St., foot of Florida St. Main office 70-72 West Water St. Three elevators; one 1-st. brick engine room; 2 boilers; 1 engine; elevators bridged. Est. 1868.	5		5	36
NORTHWESTERN PEARL BARLEY MILL, mfrs. barley, feed and flour. 465, 5th St. One 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	5		5	45
NORTHWESTERN SHODDY CO., mfrs. wool and cotton shoddy, spring bed-, etc. 29 to 37 1st Ave. Factory, 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 engine; 1 boiler. Est. 1883.	10		10	70
NORTHWESTERN STRAW WORKS, mfrs. misses', ladies' and children's hats. 623 Reed St. Office and factory 4-st. brick; wing 40x160; one 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; one iron fire escape; one ladder from 4th floor to bridges at 3d floor; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1875. During busy season firm employ about 500 persons.	32	28	60	124
NUT & WASHER MFG. CO. Davidson St., foot National Ave. Office and factory one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. Ordered fly wheel of engine guarded.	18		18	12
OBENGERGER JOS., ship smith and mfr. automatic coal tubs. 125 Barclay St. One 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	6		6	20
ÖBERMANN J. BREWING CO. One 4st. brick; two 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1854. Ordered guard on fly wheel on new ice machine.	36		36	65
OGDEN G. W. & CO., mfrs. carriages. One 4-st. brick; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1848.	17		17	Hand
OLDENBURG CHAS. FURNITURE CO. 873 to 877 North Water St. Seven buildings—One 6-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 1 fire escape and 2 main stairways. Est. 1879. Ordered guard on two rip saws. Accident.—A 17 year old boy employed to run the freight elevator had his head crushed, killing him instantly.	140		140	125
OTTO DESK & FURNITURE CO. 329 to 331 5th St. Two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Accident.—A workman lost two fingers on shaper.				
OWEN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. gas and electric light fixtures. Located on 1-st. floor and in basement of 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered drive belt and fly wheel boxed.	10		10	10
PABST BREWING CO., Che nut and 9th Sts. Twenty-five buildings—one 8-st. brick; one 7-st. brick; two 5-st. brick; one 4-st. brick; four 3-st. brick; nine 2-st. brick; three 1-st. brick; and four frame iron veneered elevators, all 100 to 150 ft. high; 24 boilers; 5 engine; 7 ice machines; 15 iron fire escapes; 8 bridges. Est. 1842. The extent of this establishment may be judged from the fact that the plant covers nearly 7 square blocks. The cost of machinery and building improvements since the last inspection amounted to nearly \$400,000, with some extensive improvements in progress. It has a private fire department which consists of 4 chemical engines, the men composing the force, lodge in the building. In the pitch yard a large number of men are employe, the ventilating is not sufficient, I therefore ordered suction fans to get rid of smoke and gas, but was informed by the superintendent that the firm had ordered such fans already. With this exception I found everything in good condition, all machinery is well guarded. The firm freeze their own ice; the ice machines have a capacity of 400 tons per day.	6		6	8
	625		625	2,000

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
PABST BREWING CO., bottling department. One 2-st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	160	456	616	80
<i>Note.</i> —The majority of employes in this establishment are boys and girls between 15 and 18 years of age.				
PAINÉ BROS., merchant millers, Canal St. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	6	.....	6	10
PALACE STEAM LAUNDRY, 234 to 236 Reed St. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	4	14	18	30
Ordered hand rail on stairway leading to basement; condemned platform on outside stairway leading from 2d floor also to guard fly wheel on engine.				
PANTKE E. R. & CO., mfrs. hats, caps, ladies' and gents' furs, 304 East Water St. Office, store and factory 1-st. brick. Est. 1857.....	6	19	25	Hand.
PATTON J. E. & CO., mfrs. white lead, zinc colors and putty, 266 to 271 East Water St. Office, factory and warerooms, three buildings— one 4 st. brick; one 2-st. brick; brick warehouse; one 1-st brick engine room and boiler house; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1855.....	45	.....	45	100
Ten men are employed on 3d floor and five or six on 4th floor. There is no escape except two stairways. I should have ordered an escape erected, but the firm intend to re-build in a short time. May 25, 1891, a fire damaged the warehouse \$1,500.				
PAULY J. H. coal and wood merchant, 52. Oneida St. Office and engine room, two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.....	12	.....	12	12
PAWLING & HARNISCHFEGER, machine, tool and pattern shop, 160 to 168 Clinton St. Office and shop one 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	65	.....	65	20
Ordered railing on stairway leading to third floor. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman had his foot injured by a piece of iron rolling on it. He was laid up three weeks.				
PEDERSON C., mfr. sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, 7th and National Ave. Office and factory, five buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	35	.....	35	75
<i>Accident.</i> —One boy of 15 years in taking a splinter off a rip saw had the splinter forced through his hand. Firm contributed \$25 to his aid. Two boys under 14 years were discharged.				
PEEZ & HOFFMANN, mfrs. carriage and sleigh stock. 51 to 53 3rd St. Office and factory one 2-st. and basement brick, 2nd story iron veneer. Firm occupy 2nd floor. Est. 1881.....	6	.....	6	.....
PENNER HERMAN & CO., mfrs. mattresses and spring beds, 233 East Water St. Office and factory one 4 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	22	8	30	8
PETERSON H., electrician and machinist. 207 Reed St. Office and shop one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	5	.....	5	8
PHILADELPHIA READING COAL AND IRON CO, miners and shippers. Canal St. west of Muskego Ave. Office, Loan and Trust building. One 1-st. frame; one traveling engine and boiler house and one traveling crane. This plant covers about 4 blocks; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	50	.....	50	25
PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER CO. Foot of 1st Ave. and 8th ward. Office one 3-st. brick building; store and hide house one 5-st. and basement brick; 5-st. brick currier shop; beam-house 3-st. brick; leach-house 2-st. brick; old tannery 2-st. and basement brick, and 1-st. frame addition; blacksmith and repair shop; engine room; pump room; bark-mill 3-st. brick; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1848.....	461	.....	461	312
Ordered projecting keys of pulley wheels on skiving				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
machine in splitting department capped; guard on rip saw in repair shop; also guage on table of rip saw.				
PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER CO. north of Steward St., 12th ward. Seven buildings — two 2-st brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1889 Formerly Bay View Tanning Co.	80		80	100
PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER CO., Commerce St., foot of Sherman. Tannery. one 2-st. frame building, brick front, sides iron veneer; leach house 1-st. frame; engine and boiler room 1-st. frame, bark sheds 2-st. frame, iron veneer; tanning yard, 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1880 Ordered pulleys in pump room boxed. Fire, July 19, 1890, loss, \$14,000.	60		60	75
PHENIX KNITTING WORKS, mfrs. seamless hosiery and knit goods, 86 to 88 Detroit St. Office and factory one 4-st. brick building. Est. 1885		35	55	
PHENIX MILLS (E. Sanderson & Co.), mfrs. flour, Commerce St. Office 1-st. frame; mill one 5 st. brick; elevator 6-st. frame, iron veneer; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1848	60		60	750
PHENIX SUSPENDER CO. mfrs. web and suspenders, No. 7, to 17 Clybourn St. Office and factory one 4 st. brick building. Est. 1884	6	25	31	
PHENIX TANNERY, mfrs. black and russet saddle, harness and collar leather, Commerce St., foot of Sherman St. One 4-st. brick tannery; one 2-st. frame (old tannery); 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1885 Ordered drive belt in dry-house boxed. Accident. — A workman had his arm broken at split machine. The frame part of this establishment was partly destroyed by fire Jan. 23, 1891.	136		136	125
PIERRON LOUIS M., mfr. stoneware, 33 Johnson St. Office, factory and engine room — three 2 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855	26		26	25
PIETSCH HERMAN, steam copper-smith and brass founder, 629 to 621 Cedar St. Office and shops one 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. and basement frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860	12		12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
PIETSCH OTTO. Dye works, chemical dyeing works. 246 West Water St. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855	5	5	10	10
POLLAK, STRASS, WYLER CO., mfrs. clothing, 345 East Water St. Office, store, wareroom and cutting department, one 4-st. brick. Est. 1887 Note. — Firm employ 150 persons outside of factory.	7		7	
POPPERT GEORGE, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds, 421 to 425 Poplar St. Office 1-st. frame; factory 2 st. frame buildings; engine and boiler house 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	90		90	100
PREFONTAINE & HOFFMANN. Steam laundry, 232 Wells St. Office and laundry one 2-st. brick. Firm occupy basement and first floors; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	2	9	11	6
PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., mfrs. grain cleaning machinery, 659 to 663 East Water St. Office and factory one 2-st. frame building; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1888 Ordered a guard placed on a rip saw.	25		25	26
QUIN EDWARD, mfr. blank books, 427 East Water street. One 4-st. brick. Est. 1875 Upper story used for storing.	7	13	20	Hand
RADKE A. F. & CO., mfrs. ladies' and childrens' shoes, 225 Cedar street. One 4-st brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1885	7	4	11	8
RAUSCHENBERGER JOHN, mfr. rope, twine, cordage and hair mats, 871 Teutonia street. One 2 st. frame; two 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -st. frame; one 1 st. frame. Est. 1864	16		16	Hand

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse-power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
RAZALL H. G. MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. blank books. 129 Wisconsin street. One 4-st. brick. Est. 1873. <i>Note.</i> —There is a fire escape in the rear of the building, but as there are front windows only they would have to get on the roof in order to reach the escape.	18	15	33	Hand
REED BROS., mfrs. shirts. 113 Wisconsin street. Occupy 1st floor of 4-st. brick; 1 electric motor; 1 fire escape. Est. 1878.	10		10	1
RELLANCE MILLS, C. Manegold & Son, mfrs. flour. 70 to 76 West Water street. One 5-st.; one 4-st.; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1868. <i>Accident.</i> —One man while trying to fix a driving belt lost an eye; the firm paid his time and part of the doctor's bills.	18		18	300
RELIANCE WIRE WORKS. 144 to 146 Fourth street. One 5-st. brick; 1 gas engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1886. Ordered guard on fly wheel.	47	1	48	10
RICE J. H. & FRIEDMANN CO., mfrs gents' furnishing goods. 329 to 331 East Water street. One 5-st. and basement brick; 1 gas engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1856. Ordered an additional fire escape on front of building. <i>Note.</i> —Mr. Rice said they would increase their working force to 150 in a short time. The stairway, elevator and fire escape are located in rear of building.	8	67	75	4
RIECH A. W. SHOE CO. Cor Reed and South Water St. One 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1867. <i>Accident.</i> —A young man lost thumb and one finger by getting his hand caught in leveling machine; another young man lost part of one finger in a moulding machine. Firm paid doctor's bills and their wages.	160	90	250	45
RICHTER BROTHERS, art book binders. 279 West Water St. Located on 2d floor of 4-st. brick. Est. 1878.	5	3	8	Hand
RICHTER FRED & SONS, foundry and iron works. 882 to 400 6th St. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick, sheet iron roof; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1856. <i>Note.</i> —The firm carry accident insurance for the benefit of their employes.	51		51	30
RICKERS & CO., mfrs. soap. 52 to 60 3d St. One 4-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1872. Ord-red additional fire escape; also fire escape extended to roof.	19	6	25	Hand
RIEDEBURG & BODDEN CO., mfrs. vinegar and yeast. 120 to 124 Menomonee St. Four buildings—One 4-st. and basement brick; one 3-st. and basement brick; one 2-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1874. Ordered fly wheel on engine and railing on stairway in new warehouse. Non-regularly employed on upper floors.	35	2	37	60
RIES BROTHERS, mfrs. casks and tanks. 500 to 507 7th St. Three buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	25		25	50
RIEMER A. H. & CO. mfrs. boots and shoes. One 4-st. brick; 1 gas engine. Est. 1890. Ordered fire escape. <i>Note.</i> —There are several establishments located in this building, and from 20 to 25 persons employed on 4th floor, half being female; the only means of escape in case of fire is through a dark hallway to stairway of fire escape at number 225.	15	12	27	7
RIVERSIDE PRINTING CO., printing, lithographing, electrotyping, book binding, etc. 215 to 230 Third St. One 5-st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1868.	50		50	135
ROEBEL & REINHARDT, mfrs. picture and mirror frames. 238 to 230 Grand Ave. One 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1886.	7		7	Hand

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
ROMADKA BROTHERS, mfrs. trunks and traveling bags. 225 to 227 Third St. One 5-st.; two 4-st.; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes; 1 bridge. Est. 1848. Ordered railing on all stairways in factory; also guard on elevator opening on 1st floor; main door on 1st floor to swing outward; main belt on 2d fl. or boxed; and safety railing around fly wheel. <i>Accident.</i> — A man had a finger crushed in a press; firm paid wages and doctor's bills.	189	8	197	70
ROTH MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. vinegar, pickles, mustard, jellies, etc. 701 to 709 Cedar St. One 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1854. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman broke his leg while trying to lift one half barrel of vinegar.	18	10	28	70
ROYAL STEAM LAUNDRY. 398 Clinton St. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886	2	5	7	6
RUNDLE, SPENCE & CO. [Plant A.], mfrs. brass and iron goods for plumbers, steam and gas fitters. 63 to 67 Second St One 5-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1880	111	.....	111	75
RUNDLE, SPENCE & CO. [Plant B.], Virginia and South Water Sts. One 2-st.; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888. Ordered guard on rip saw; guard at head of stairway; and bars on elevator on 1st floor.	61	.....	61	40
SANGER, ROCKWELL & CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, interior wood work, etc. Park St. and Sixth Ave. Two 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; five 1-st. frame; lumber sheds, barns, etc.; 6 boilers; 2 engines; 2 iron fire escapes; 5 main stairways. Est. 1871. <i>Note.</i> — The machinery is all properly guarded. There are quite a number of boys employed but none under the age of 14; the superintendent said "it requires a parental certificate signed by witnesses to secure employment in our factory."	500	.....	500	360
SCHLITZ JOSEPH BREWING CO. Cor. Third and Walnut St. Twenty buildings— one 8 st. frame, iron veneered; one 6-st. brick; one 5-st. and basement brick; one 5-st. brick; three 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. and basement brick; three 1-st. brick; seven 1-st. frame; 15 boilers; 11 engines. 7 iron fire escapes; 1 bridge. Est. 1848. Ordered driving belt in grain elevator on 2d floor boxed. This plant is in very good condition.	500	.....	500	1000
SCHLITZ JOSEPH BREWING CO. bottling department, South Bay St., 12th ward. Two 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886	220	10	320	48
SCHINZ HENRY BOTTLING CO., mfrs. white beer, soda and mineral water, ginger ale, etc. One 2 st. and basement brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1888	20	.....	20	Hand
SCHMIDT PETER & CO., contractors cut stone. North and Oakland Ave. Four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1869. <i>Note.</i> — All men were out on strike.	15	.....	15	80
SCHMITT F. & SONS, mfrs. galvanized iron cornices, ornaments, etc. 301 to 303 4th St. One 3 st.; one 1-st. brick. Est. 1845	10	.....	10	Hand
SCHNEIDER & HOEKENDORF, mfrs fancy shelves and brackets. 1087 Walnut St. Two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888. <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection changed to Schneider & Schlesinger.	6	.....	6	15
SCHROEDER VINCENS BOOT & SHOE CO. 538 to 540 7th St. One 3-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 fire escape, double platforms. Est. 1890	70	40	110	95

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
SCHROEDER JOHN LUMBER CO., planing mill and lumber yard. Foot of Walnut St. One 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	21	.....	21	300
<i>Accident.</i> — A man jumped into shaving vault instead of going down ladder, the shavings covered over him and he was smothered.				
SCHULZ A. GEO. & CO., mfrs. paper boxes. Inspected by Van Etten. 4th and Clybourn St. One 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1878.	16	62	78	30
SCHWAB & SERCOMB, mfrs. "Gilt Edge" hot air furnaces and iron foundries. 271 to 295 Clinton St., and 278 to 282 Reed St. One 4-st. frame, iron veneered; one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.	150	.....	150	32
Ordered driving belt on 2d floor in furnace department boxed and guard on rip saw in carpenter shop. <i>Accident.</i> — One man had his foot badly bruised by a piece of casting, he was laid up five weeks; firm paid no wages nor doctor's bills. A fire in February 21, 1891, damaged machinery and buildings to the amount of \$3,000. None employed on 3d and 4th floors.				
SCHWALBACH MATH., mfr. tower clocks. 426 9th St. One 2-st.; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	5	.....	5	
SEEBOTE DER, German daily, P. V. Druster publisher. 96 Mason St. One 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; no fire escape, but adjoining roofs on 3 sides of building. Est. 1842.	51	.....	51	4 12
SEMMANN G. H., mfr. harness, gig and express saddles. 1211 Lee St. Two 2-st. frame; 1 gas engine. Est. 1889.	27	.....	27	4
SENTINEL THE, publishers and bookbinders. 89 to 93 Mason St. One 3-st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron balcony escape. Est. 1837.	100	20	120	15
SHADBOLT & BOYD IRON CO., jobbers in iron and steel. 129 to 131 West Water St. One 4-st. brick. Est. 1863.	45	.....	45	Hand
The elevator was found unsafe because the bars were kept open all day; the superintendent gave orders to keep them down. None are regularly employed on upper floors.				
SHAVER JOS. GRANITE & MARBLE CO. Cor. Walnut and 19th St. Two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	14	.....	14	15
SHERIFFS MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. propellor wheels and marine engines. 124 to 130 Barclay St. Three buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1854.	50	.....	50	25
SKOBIS BROTHERS, architectural iron works. 508 Commerce St. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	15	.....	15	30
Ordered driving belt on 1st floor boxed. <i>Note.</i> — This plant was partly destroyed by fire Jan., 12, 1891, the loss amounted to \$3,200.				
SILBER & SEIDENBERG, mfrs. cloaks. 376 Broadway. One 4-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape in rear. Est. 1881.	13	94	107	Hand
Ordered fire escape extended to roof. E. Schneider owner of building.				
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. THE, repairing shops and sales rooms. 236 West Water St. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	30	5	35	8
Ordered new cables on elevator.				
SLOCUM W. L. & SONS, mfrs. and refinishers straw felt and beaver hats. 460 Broadway. Two 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1863.	5	20	25	6
SMITH ANGUS, grain elevator. South Water and Lake Sts. Elevator A 125 ft. high; elevator B 135 ft. high; elevator C 100 ft. high; 3 boilers; 2 engines; 1 iron fire escape on elevator				

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
B. and bridge connected with elevator A; 1 escape on elevator C. Est. 1886. Ordered hand rails on stairway in elevator B, on spout and scale floors.	15	.....	15	250
SMITH C. J. & SONS, mfrs. childrens' carriages and hardware, 281 to 283 Park St. Two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878. <i>Accident.</i> — One workman had his hand badly injured on a turning lathe; firm paid no time nor doctor's bills.	30	.....	30	20
SMITH C. THOMAS & CO., mfrs. harness, 361 East Water St. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1885. <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection have gone out of business.	7	.....	7	Hand.
SOUTH SIDE CIGAR BOX CO., 185 to 187 Barclay St. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	8	12	20	35
SPRINKMANN FRED, mfr. "Ainsworth" boiler and pipe covering. One 3-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	6	.....	6	15
STANDARD BRICK CO., Clement Ave. 17th ward. One 1 st. brick and several frame sheds; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883. Capacity 5,000,000; plant covers 11 acres.	65	.....	65	45
STARKE C. H. & CO, repair shops, Canal St. and 4th Ave. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	6	.....	6	74
STAR KNITTING WORKS, 325 to 329 4th St. Two 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. <i>Note.</i> — Since inspection gone out of business.	30	125	155	35
STAR STEAM LAUNDRY, Edwards and Gueriss, 417 Grand Ave. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	3	13	16	4
STEHLLING CHAS. H., carpenter, builder and millwright, 508 Commerce St. One 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	25	.....	25	35
STERN BERNARD & SON, mfrs. flour, Commerce and Cherry Sts. One 5-st. brick; one 5 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; iron fire escape and bridge. Est. 1883. Ordered railing on stairway leading from 1st floor to basement; also main belt on 3rd and 4th floors guarded. Capacity 1,200 barrels daily.	50	.....	50	300
STICKEL ADRIAN, mfr. harness leather, Vogel's Island. One 3-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 outside stairway. Est. 1886.	19	.....	19	18
STRAW & ELLSWORTH MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. gloves, mittens and fur overcoats, 354 to 356 Broadway. One 5-st. brick; 1 gas engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1877. Ordered to extend fire escape to roof.	20	18	38	8
STOLPER CHAS., cooper, 651 to 665 3d St., and 708 15th St. Five buildings—two 2-st., three 1-st. frame. Est. 1855.	67	.....	67	Hand
SUHRM. LEATHER CO., 766 to 774 Kinnickinnic Ave. One 4-st. frame; one 3-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883. <i>Note.</i> — The proprietor requested me to speak to the employes about the reckless way in which they leave the elevator doors open.	54	.....	54	100
SULLIVAN H. J., galvanized iron works, 128 Clybourn St. One 1-st. frame. Est. 1885. <i>Note.</i> — At time of inspection about 6 men were at work, the rest were out on a strike, the firm do not want to hire union men.	10	.....	10	Hand
SCHWARTZBURG H. A., mfr. cigar boxes, cor. North Ave. and 6th St. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	16	10	26	30
TAINISH & CO., painter, 114 Mason St. Located in basement of Colby and Abott building. Est. 1882.	5	.....	5	2

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
TANNER A. F. FURNITURE CO., 4th Ave. and Park St. One 3-st., one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1886 Ordered bar on elevator on 1st floor, and new table top on rip saw and same saw guarded.	75	.....	75	70
TAYLOR H. N., coal merchant, between Muskego and 1st Ave. Two 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1884 NOTE.—Since inspection name changed to Milwaukee Coal Co.	28	.....	28	50
THOMAS BRASS & IRON CO., mfrs. brass and iron goods for brewer, plumbers, steam fitters, etc. One 4-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1872 Ordered suction fans on grinding, polishing and buffing wheels.	125	.....	125	180
TOEPFER W. & SONS, mfrs. dumping kiln floors, kiln trap doors, kiln floors, perforated sheet metals, etc., 76 to 88 Menomone St. Three 2-st brick; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855	70	.....	70	12
TROSTEL ALBERT & SONS, Star Tannery, 893 to 903 North Water St. One 4-st. brick; one 3-st. frames; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; one leach house and bark shed; 3 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1865 Ordered three driving belts on second floor boxed; also guard on crank of lime wheel; guard on stoving wheel in stuffing department; and railing on stairway at second and third floors in finishing department.	115	.....	115	140
TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, 146 Michigan St. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est 1874	5	30	35	30
UNION FURNITURE CO., 92 to 66 Third St. One 2 st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891	30	.....	30	48
UHRIG. B. & SON, coal merchants, Point St. Two 1 st. frame; coal shed 100x120; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880 Ordered fly wheel on engine, guarded; also circular saw in wood shed guarded. Accident.—A workman lost one finger on wood jabber; he was laid up two months; firm paid doctor's bills and wages.	14	.....	14	36
USINGER FRED, mfr. sausage, 304 Third St. Two 2-st., brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882	12	.....	12	10
VAN DYKE KNITTING CO., 225 to 259 South Water St. One 4-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1884 Found 4 girls under 14 years of age. Ordered them discharged.	6	119	125	25
VEITCH WM., mfr. packing boxes, Cor. Muskego Ave. and Canal St. Two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers, 1 engine. Est. 1855	54	.....	54	120
VOGEL FRED JR., mfr. leather, Vogel's Island. One 3 st. frame; wing one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889	29	.....	29	15
VOGEL FRED JR., mfr. leather, Vogel's island. One 4-st. brick; one 4-st. frame; one 3-st. brick; one 3 st. frame; three 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; one fire escape. Est. 1878	58	.....	58	80
VOGT P. & CO., mfrs sash, doors and blinds, 576 to 590 Island Ave. Three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886 Ordered guard on one rip-saw. Note.—Since inspection firm name changed to Vogt & Kilian Sash & Door Company.	50	.....	50	85
WADHAM OIL & GREASE CO , 116 to 120 Fowler St. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875	12	.....	12	30
WAGNER J. G., architectural works, 514 to 520 Market St. Two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869 Ordered guard around fly wheel of engine.	60	.....	60	8

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
WALSH F. A. & CO., mfrs. tinware and tinware machinery. St. Paul Ave. One 4-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 3 iron fire escapes. Est. 1878.	115	14	129	135
WECHSELBERG J. P., mfr. carriages and sleighs, 218 to 220 Wells St. Inspected by Van Etten. One 3-st. brick. Est. 1861.	9	.....	9	Hand
WEIGEL A., mfr. mattresses and spring beds, 320 to 322 Broadway. One 4-st. and basement brick. Est. 1865. Ordered fire escape.	23	7	30	Hand
WEISEL & VILTER MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. steam engines and machinery for brewers. 70 to 82 Chicago St. Seven buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; five 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1869.	150	.....	150	75
WENZEL J. H. & CO., book and job printers. 912 Walnut St. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.	6	.....	6	8
WERBACH L., mfr. weiss beer, soda, seltzer and mineral water. 89 Biddle St. Two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	16	.....	16	2
WEST SIDE ELECTRIC CITY RY POWER HOUSE, 1116 to 1118 Wells St. One 3-st. brick; 4 boilers; 2 engines; 4 dynamos. Est. 1890. Firm employ about 145 men on the road.	23	.....	23	1,080
WEST H. H. CO., mfrs. blank books. 347 to 349 East Water St. One 4-st. and basement brick; 1 motor; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1869.	10	6	16	2
WESTERN AUTOMATIC FIRE SERVICE CO. 218 to 220 Third St. On 4th floor of 5-st. brick; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1891.	11	.....	11	4
WESTERN LEATHER CO. 878 to 890 Marshall St. One 3-st.; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1886.	75	200	275	56
WESTFAHL F. & CO., mfrs. files and rasps. Cor. 31st and Cherry Sts. One 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.	28	.....	28	150
WETZEL A. & BROTHER, printers. 618 East Water St. One 3-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.	9	.....	9	4
WHITNALL & RADEMAKER, mfrs. sewer pipes and coal merchants. Canal St., west of Muskego Ave. One 1-st. frame; coal shed 100x150; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1891.	21	.....	21	40
WIENS A. R. & CO, mfrs. brushes. 225 C-dar St. On 3d floor of 4 st. brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1886.	9	.....	9	2
WILKIN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. saw mill machinery. Becher and Ziemer Sts. One 3 st. and basement brick; one 2-st. brick; two 1 st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; Est. 1886. <i>Note.</i> — This plant was partly destroyed by fire Feb. 12, 1891, damage \$24,000. New buildings were in course of construction at time of inspection.	145	.....	145	200
WILLER WILLIAM, mfr. interior wood work for fine buildings. Cor. 4th and Cedar Sts. One 4 st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 1 fire escape, double platforms. Est. 1868. Ordered main belt in basement guarded.	130	.....	130	125
WIENER E., mfr. upholstered goods. 303 Seventh St. One 2-t. frame. Est. 1883.	12	.....	12	Hand
WINDSOR MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lead pipes and sheet lead. 71 to 75 Second St. One 3-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891. Ordered railing around engine and driving belt.	10	.....	10	60
WISCONSIN BANK NOTE & LITHOGRAPHING CO. 280 to 282 Lake St. One 3-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1890. Ordered projecting keys on fly wheels of two presses capped. Get power from Kretschman Company.	15	1	16	5

Report of Inspection — Milwaukee, Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power,
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WISCONSIN MALLEABLE IRON CO. South Bay St. One 1-st. brick; five 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	475	.....	475	120
WISCONSIN MITES CO., mfrs. wrought iron and steel castings. 670 Kinnikinnic Ave. One 4-st. brick; four 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded. <i>Note</i> — None employed in 4-st. brick warehouse.	20	.....	20	50
WISCONSIN VENETIAN BLIND CO. 281 to 283 Lake St. Two 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886..... Ordered holes covered through which driving belt runs on 2d floor; and belt on sand paper machine boxed.	7	.....	7	20
WOLF & DAVIDSON, ship builders. Foot of Washington St. Six 3-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 6 engines. Est. 1866..... <i>Accident</i> — A workman while trying to oil pulleys of an upright circular planer, fell from upper wood work down on planer and was severely injured. <i>Note</i> — All men were out on strike, they demanded 8 hours work per day regardless of wages.	148	.....	148	195
YEWDALE J. H. & SONS CO., printers, engravers, electrotypers, binders, etc. 123 to 127 West Water St. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1865.....	48	17	65	45
ZIEGLER GEORGE & CO., mfrs. confectionery. 233 to 239 East Water St. One 5-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 3 iron fire escapes. Est. 1862..... <i>Note</i> — They have a movable fire escape on front of building.	89	80	169	115
ZINN MALTING CO. 376 to 380 5th St. One 7-st.; one 5-st.; one 4-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1874.....	17	.....	17	70
ZINN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. "Rosa" sad iron. 436 Ninth St. One 2-st. brick veneered. Est. 1888.....	6	.....	6	Hand
ZOHLRAUT HERMAN LEATHER CO. 809 to 825 North Water St. One 5-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1857..... <i>Note</i> — There are automatic fire alarms throughout the buildings. In case of fire the men would have a chance to escape on two main stairways, 3 elevators and adjoining roof.	300	.....	300	200
ZWIETUSCH OTTO, mfr. soda water apparatus. 705 to 711 Chestnut St. Two 3 st. brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1858.....	31	.....	31	24
<i>MILLSTON.—JACKSON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
LAFT J. W. mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. Two 1-st. frame. Est. 1872.....	14	.....	14	w 75
<i>MINERAL POINT.—IOWA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GILMAN CHAS., brewer. One 2 st. stone; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1850..... Ordered railing around fly wheel in engine room.	8	.....	8	12
LANYON JOHN, machinist and founder. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867..... Ordered railing around main drive pulley and belt on engine.	10	.....	10	15
MINERAL POINT WOOLEN MILLS, mfrs. flannels, blankets, mackinaws, etc. One 3-st. and attic; one 1-st. iron veneered; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891..... Ordered fire escape; railing around fly wheel; main belt on second floor boxed; and main doors to swing outward.	12	13	25	{ w 20 s 30

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MINERAL PRINT ZINC CO. Three buildings — one 3-st. stone; two 1 st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882 Ordered guard around pulley and belt of blower.	75		75	135
<i>MONROE.—GREEN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CHURCHILL, DODGE & WEIRICH, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Four buildings — one 2-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853 <i>Accident.</i> — A workman had two fingers sawed off on stove saw.	20		20	40
CRAVEN, WOOD & CHURCHILL, mfrs. brick. One 1-st. frame; several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	27		27	20
DAILY & WEEKLY GAZETTE & INDEPENDENT. One 3-st. brick. Est. 1880	4	2	6	Hand
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Since changed to Excelsior Heater Co., mfrs. feed water heaters, purifiers and steam boilers. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890 Ordered guard on gearing on rollers; guard on rip saw; and railing around main drive pulley and belt, on engine.	23		20	20
FITZGIBBON BROS., mfr. carriages. One 3-st. brick. Est. 1880	22		22	Hand
FREESE FRITZ, mfr. brick. Several sheds. Est. 1884	8		8	Hand
MONROE BREWING CO. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1845	9		9	Hand
MONROE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. One 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888	7		7	80
MONROE SENTINEL, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1849	5		5	2
WISCONSIN MILK CONDENSING CO. One 2-st. and basement brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1890 Erdered railing in front of main drive wheel.	16	9	25	25
<i>MONTELLO.—MARQUETTE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June 1891, by Comm'r Dobbs.</i>				
BERLIN & MONTELLO GRANITE CO. Seven 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884 <i>Note.</i> — Hotel connected.	84		84	20
<i>MORRIS.—SHAWANO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
SPRAGUE & STEWART, mfrs. lumber. Buildings not described; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883	55		55	85
<i>MORSE.—ASHLAND CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
PENOKEE LUMBER CO. Twelve buildings — two 2 st. frame; eight 1-st. frame; two 2-st. brick; 9 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1877 <i>Accident.</i> — A workman was killed July 3, 1891, by backing cart against large door leading to mill causing the door to fall on him.	250		250	581
<i>MOSINEE.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DESSERT JOSEPH LUMBER CO. Eight buildings — two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers. Est. 1844 Ordered guard on rip saw in planing mill. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman lost three fingers by falling and his hand coming in contact with gearing.	125		125	w 575
KRONENWETTER S., mfr. lumber. One 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1870	30		30	60

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse Power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>NECEDAH.—JUNEAU CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
LYMAN LUMBER CO. One 2-st. frame; seven 1-st. frame; 8 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1880.....	148	5	153	500
NECEDAH FLOUR MILL CO. One 4-st. frame. Est. 1885.....	5	.....	5	w 60
NECEDAH LUMBER CO. Eight buildings—two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 8 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1849.....	153	15	168	375
<i>Accident.—A workman got caught in gearing losing two fingers.</i>				
<i>NEENAH.—WINNEBAGO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Zwaska and Van Etten.</i>				
AYLWARD WM. & SON., mfrs. stoves. One 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.....	15	.....	15	35
BERGSTROM BROS. & CO., mfrs. stoves, ranges, hollowware, etc. Seven buildings—two 3-st. brick; one 3-st. stone; two 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857.....	70	.....	70	60
<i>Ordered railing around drive wheel in engine room; and guard on one rip saw.</i>				
EISENACH ALBERT, mfr. brick. One 1-st. frame; several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	14	.....	14	24
GLOBE WALL PAPER MILLS. One 2-st. bri k. Est. 1890. ...	25	.....	25	w 15
KIMBERLY & CLARK CO., mfrs. paper. Three plants—nine buildings—one 3-st. stone; one 3-st. brick; two 2-st brick; five 1-st. brick; 8 boilers; 3 engines; 1 fire escape on Globe Mill. Est. Globe Mill, 1872; Badger Mill, 1834.....	134	91	225	w 1,000 s 440
<i>Ordered railing around hole for pulley; guard on elevator shaft. Note.—Firm do not employ any children.</i>				
KRUEGER & LACAMANN, merchant millers. Six buildings—one 3-st. stone; one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1889.....	10	.....	10	w 200 s 125
NEENAH BOOT & SHOE MFG. CO. One 3-st. brick; iron fire e-cape. Est. 1882.....	49	34	83	w 15
<i>Ordered one girl under 14 discharged.</i>				
NEENAH & MENASHA GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. One 2-st., one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. gas, 1878; electric light, 1886.....	10	.....	10	w 300 s 50
NEENAH PAPER CO. One 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1873.....	45	20	65	w
<i>Accident.—A boy lost part of his hand by climbing up to wipe machinery while same was in motion.</i>				
NEENAH PLANING MILL, THE. One 3-st., one 2-st., one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.....	22	.....	22	75
<i>Ordered slasher saw boxed.</i>				
TWIN CITY NEWS, THE. One 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	11	.....	11	3
WINNEBAGO PAPER MILLS. Two 2-st brick; one 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1873.....	50	50	100	w 375 s 375
<i>Ordered a guard around two belts in front of doorway.</i>				
WULFF, CLAUSEN & CO., mfrs. flour. One 2-st., two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	7	.....	7	w s
<i>NEILLSVILLE.—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BARTON, WOLFF & KORMAN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. wagons. Two buildings—one 2-st.; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	6	.....	6	18
FREE & PHILLIPS, planing mill. Two buildings—one 2-st.: one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	6	.....	6	45

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
HEIN J., mfr. staves and heading. Three 1-st frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1882. Ordered a guard around fly wheel.	35	.....	35	108
NEILLSVILLE BREWERY. Three buildings — one 2 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886....	5	.....	5	10
NEILLSVILLE MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lumber and furniture. Five buildings -- one 4-st. frame; three 1 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890. Ordered an additional fire escape on east side of factory; also piston rod and crank guarded. I found the gates to elevator were being left open. I suggested to the superintendent that he issue an order to the elevator boy to see that the gates are closed before starting the elevator, my suggestion was complied with at once. The factory has incandescent lights and steam heat. <i>Accidents.</i> — A workman lost a thumb on a buzz saw; another lost two fingers by a barrel of varnish falling on him.	100	.....	100	350
NEILLSVILLE MILLING CO. Two buildings — one 3-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880. Ordered a railing around fly wheel.	5	.....	5	80
NEILLSVILLE PLANING MILL. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889. Ordered a guard on one rip saw.	8	.....	8	50
<i>NEW HOLSTEIN.— CALUMET CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
OPTENBERG H. & CO. boiler and machine shop. Three buildings — two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	9	.....	9	12
<i>NEW LISBON.— JUNEAU COUNTY.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
NEW LISBON BREWERY. Four buildings — one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859.	5	.....	5	10
NEW LISBON ROLLER MILL CO. One 3 st. frame. Est. 1889.	5	.....	5	w. 100
<i>NEW LONDON — WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
EXCELSIOR FLOURING MILLS. Three buildings — one 2-st. and basement frame and stone; 1 frame elevator; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	8	.....	8	50
KNAPSTEIN T. & CO., brewers. Four buildings — one 1½ st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 2 st. frame and stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869.	6	.....	6	12
JOHNSON MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lumber and excelsior. Four building — two 1 st. frame; one 1½ st. frame; one 1-st. brick; and several sheds; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881. Ordered two swing slasher saws covered; and guard on main drive wheel on engine.	34	.....	34	100
LYON, DAUGHERTY & KNAPSTEIN, mfrs. all kinds of lumber. Four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881. Ordered guard on rip saw.	12	.....	12	45
MEIKLEJOHN & HATTON, mfrs. lumber. Four buildings — two 1-st. frame one 2-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879. <i>Accident.</i> — One workman lost three fingers on lath saw; his fellow workmen made up a purse and collected \$15, and four members of the firm each contributed \$5 for the unfortunate man.	45	.....	45	100

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
NEW LONDON FURNITURE MFG. CO. Five buildings—two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; two main buildings connected by tram way. Est. 1887. Ordered elevator well on second floor guarded. <i>Accidents.</i> —The foreman lost his little finger on joiner; a workman lost the tips of two fingers on same joiner.	30	.....	30	35
NEW LONDON IRON WORKS, mfrs. saw and planing mill machinery. Three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine Est. 1891.	6	.....	6	15
PAGE & KEITH, mfrs. bee hives and honey boxes. Four buildings—three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded; elevator well or second floor guarded; railing around trap door on second floor in warehouse; and railing at head of stairway.	20	.....	20	50
<i>NEW RICHMOND.—ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
JOHNSTON WM. & CO., mfrs. flour and feed. Five buildings—one 3-st. and basement frame; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame, iron veneered; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1882.	13	.....	13	} w 50 s 80
MOSHER O. W. & CO., mfrs. feed. Five buildings—one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.	6	1	7		40
WELLS & MULROONEY, mfrs. feed a butter. Four buildings—one 2 st.; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1888.	7	.....	7	27
WILLOW RIVER LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Five buildings—two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881. Ordered one boy under 14 discharged. <i>Accident.</i> —The night watchman while oiling machinery was wound up on a shaft, breaking his arm and otherwise injuring him quite severely; the company paid the doctor's bills and his wages while he was laid up.	80	.....	80	100
<i>NEWTON.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
HILES GEO., mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886. Mill closed at time of inspection.	40	.....	40	50
<i>NORTH FREEDOM.—SAUK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BLACHLEY J. M., mfr. staves and hardwood lumber. Mill, 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877. Saw mill runs in winter only.	14	.....	14	30
NORTH FREEDOM VENETIAN AND METALLIC PAINT CO. One 1-st.; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	7	.....	7	45
<i>NORTHPORT.—WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BROWN J. L., mfr. lumber, lath and bed slats Three buildings—one 2 st. frame; one 2-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1872.	27	.....	27	80
<i>NORWALK.—MONROE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HALDEMAN & LUETHE, mfrs. lumber and flour. Plant not described 1 engine; 1 boiler. Est. 1886.	16	.....	16	20

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>OCONTO.—OCONTO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
CITIZENS' LIGHT & FUEL CO., electric light and coal and wood. One 2-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines.....	6	.....	6	200
ELLMORE & DELANEY, mfrs. posts and shingles. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886	26	.....	26	25
<i>Note.</i> —Since reported to us as not running.				
ENQUIRER, THE, printing and publishing. One 2 st. frame. Est. 1881.....	2	3	5	Hand
HOLT LUMBER CO. Eleven buildings — one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; seven 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 10 boilers; 2 engines; one fire escape on boarding house. Est. 1859.....	375	.....	375	550
Ordered guard on rip saw and on slasher saw on 1st floor. <i>Accidents.</i> —One man got caught in gearing and had his knee badly hurt; another, while picking edges off a saw-table lost one finger, in both cases firm paid time and doctor's bills. Boarding house connected, work day and night; about 150 of the men are engaged to pile lumber in the yard.				
OCONTO COMPANY, mfrs. lumber, lath, shingle, etc. Three plants; nine buildings— one 3-st. frame; two 2 st. frame; four 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 15 boilers; 3 engines; one fire escape. Est. 1865.....	450	.....	450	500
<i>Accident.</i> —One man who worked in the yard broke his leg by falling over some waste lumber; firm paid time and doctor's bills. <i>Note.</i> —Company's store and boarding house connected. Work day and night.				
OCONTO COUNTY REPORTER, publishing and printing. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871.....	10	2	12	10
SPIES JACOB, mfr. lumber. Four building—Two 2-st.; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1849.	38	.....	38	75
Boarding house connected.				
<i>OCONTO FALLS.—OCONTO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
FALLS MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. sulphide wood pulp. Three plants; six buildings—Three 1-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame and stone; 2 boilers; tramway from third floor. Est. 1884	60	.....	60	w 1,500
<i>Note.</i> —This is a very large and extensive plant, the fact that no serious accident has ever occurred speaks well for the management. Works day and night.				
VOLK GEORGE W., mfr. lumber. One 1½-st. frame, stone basement; Est. 1890.....	10	.....	10	w 75
<i>OGEMA.—PRICE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
HOLMES B. M., mfr. lumber, lath, shingles. Four buildings—two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1874.	60	.....	60	125
<i>OIL CITY.—MONROE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
FULMER D. M. & CO., mfrs. flour. Mill, 3-st. frame. Est. 1880.	5	.....	5	w 50
<i>OLIVET.—PIERCE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HAWN C. A. & SONS, mfrs. lumber. Mill, 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	8	.....	8	50
<i>OMRO.—WINNEABGO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
LEAMAN E. R. BOAT CO. One 1-st. frame, with boiler and engine house attached; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	12	.....	12	35

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>ONALASKA.—LA CROSSE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
ISLAND MILL LUMBER CO. Six buildings—two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882	149	12	161	185
NICHOLS, C. H. LUMBER CO. Nine buildings—one 2-st. frame; six 1-st. frame; two 1-st. stone; one 2-st. brick; 5 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1881.	113	11	124	135
<i>OSHKOSH.—WINNEBAGO CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Zwaska and Van Etten.</i>				
BANDEROB & CHASE, mfrs. furniture. Five buildings—two 4-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 wooden ladders; buildings bridged. Est. 1884.	169	1	170	169
Ordered one fire escape on finishing shop and warehouse; also guards on five rip saws, and cover over outside slasher saw; guards around elevator opening on third and fourth floors; main doors to swing outward. <i>Accidents</i> —Four workmen lost one finger each; one lost two, on joiner. A fire Dec. 18, 1890, destroyed factory; loss about \$12,000.				
BATTIS BROS., mfrs. boilers, smoke stacks, britchens, tanks, etc. Two buildings— one 1-st. stone; 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855.	10	.....	10	12
<i>Accidents</i> .—One of the proprietors had his foot crushed by boiler head falling on him.				
BRAND ROBERT & SON, mfrs. bank, drug, saloon and office furniture. Three buildings— one 3-st.; frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	20	.....	20	60
Ordered guard on one rip saw, and cover over same when not in use; railing around fly wheel; and railing at head of stairways on 2nd and 3d floors.				
BUCKSTAFF EDWARDS CO., mfrs. coffins, caskets, and cane and wood seat chairs. Eight buildings— one 5-st. frame; three 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick and stone; one 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 1 engine; buildings bridged; 1 wooden ladder on 5 st. building. Est. 1882.	260	40	300	150
Ordered fire escape on 5-st. building. <i>Note</i> .—A fire January 15, 1891, destroyed old finishing shop; loss \$4,400.				
BURNS ALEX., mfr. boilers. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.	5	.....	5	4
CAMPBELL BROS. & CAMERON. Since changed to Campbell, Cameron & Co., mfrs. lumber and boxes. Seven buildings— two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1871.	85	.....	85	185
Ordered guard on rip saw; and slasher saw covered.				
CHALLONER & JAMES, mfrs. shingle machinery. One 1-st. frame, iron veneered; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	9	.....	9	10
CHALLONER'S SONS GEO., mfrs. shingle and mill machinery. Three buildings— one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame, brick lined; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	45	.....	45	20
CLARK J. L. Since changed to Clark Carriage Works. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	135	15	150	140
Ordered a guard on rip saw; and box over a slasher saw.				
CONLEE LUMBER CO. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	36	2	38	180
CRESCENT STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	2	4	6	15
DERKSEN & PEEK, mfrs. cigars. One 3-st. brick. Est. 1869.	16	6	22	Hand

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
DIAMOND MATCH CO. Ten buildings—four 2-st. brick; three 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1881 .. Ordered 4 girls under 14 discharged. The work of dipping matches which has heretofore been done by hand is now done by automatic machinery. There are automatic sprinklers on all floors; and two fans in the factory; the company are putting in another fan; when completed the sanitary condition will be as good as it can be made. Accident.—One boy had his leg broken by elevator bar falling on him, knocking him down opening.	65	135	200	115
EAGLE IRON WORKS (C. C Page), mfr. steam engines, mill machinery, etc. Four buildings— one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855 .. A fire May 5, 1891, caused a loss of \$20,000, mostly on patterns.	5	.....	5	25
FOOTE-CORNISH MILLING CO., THE. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1874.....	7	.....	7	150
GAMBRINUS BREWERY. Four buildings— one 3-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	8	.....	8	15
GILLINGHAM & SON, mfrs. carriages, wagons and trucks. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1861..... Note.— Jan. 21st, 1892, works were destroyed by fire.	10	.....	10	8
GOULD MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. sash doors, blinds, mouldings, lumber, etc. Ten buildings— four 2 st. frame; five 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1869 ... Accident.— One man lost index finger on rip saw, firm paid time and doctor's bills.	116	.....	116	160
HAFNER JOS. MFG. CO THE. Since changed to Hafner-Luttman Mfg. Co., mfrs. sash doors and blinds. Five buildings— two 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890 .. Ordered new cable on elevator; and alarm bell on elevator.	148	2	150	260
HORN & SCHWALM, Brooklyn brewery. Seven buildings— one 3-st. brick; two 2 st. brick; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867.....	15	.....	15	14
IMPERIAL PAINT CO. Reported by firm. One 2 st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	5	1	6	20
LAABS FERDINAND, mfr. flour. One 3-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879..... Ordered fly wheel in engine room guarded.	8	.....	8	60
McMILLEN R. & CO., mfrs. lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc. Eleven buildings— five 2-st. frame; five 1 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 8 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1893 .. Ordered a railing at head of stairway in glazing department; cover over cut off saw in door department; guard on two rip saws; and cover over bolting saw; ordered 4 boys under 14 discharged. There were about 20 girls employed in the blind department, some of them at quite heavy work; in conversation with one girl barely 14 she said that she had tried to persuade her parents to allow her to go to school but they compelled her to work in the factory. Separate water closets provided for females.	275	25	300	211
MORGAN BROS. & C.), mfrs. lumber. Two buildings— One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1899 ...	47	6	53	90
MORGAN CO. THE, mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc. Nine buildings— One 3 st. frame; six 2 st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; all iron veneered; 4 boilers; 1 engine; buildings are all bridged. Est. 1869 .. Ordered cover on a rip saw; box over main belt on planer; ordered 3 boys under 14 discharged. Accident.— One boy had his arm broken by being caught in a belt, through his own carelessness.	232	4	236	500

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MORGAN MATTRESS CO. Four buildings—One 2-st. stone; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.. Ordered a guard on one rip saw. <i>Accident.</i> —The foreman was injured by a piece of board flying back from rip saw striking him in the face.	22	10	32	75
NORTHWESTERN SEWER PIPE CO. Four buildings—One 2-st.; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	11	.....	11	25
OSHKOSH COMMERCIAL CIGAR FACTORY. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1885	14	3	17	Hand
OSHKOSH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. Three 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1885. Ordered guard around main belt and drive wheel of engine; and caps over two hubs of fly wheel.	12	.....	12	540
OSHKOSH FURNITURE CO. Seven buildings—One 5-st. frame; one 4-st. frame; one 3-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; three wooden ladders; factory and store room bridged. Est. 1884..... Ordered two metallic fire escapes on 5-st. factory building in place of wooden ladders; also guard on elevator openings on fourth and fifth floors. We found 8 boys under 14 at work. Mr. Smith said the boys were only working through vacation, he also took the names of all of them and said he would comply with the law at once, either get permission from the county judge for them to remain or he would discharge them. They have automatic sprinklers throughout all the buildings.	129	1	140	50
OSHKOSH GAS LIGHT CO. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; and several sheds; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1869	6	.....	6	100
OSHKOSH LOGGING TOOL CO. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame, iron veneered; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	19	1	20	30
OSHKOSH NORTHWESTERN, printing and publishing. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1849	45	.....	45	8
OSHKOSH STEAM LAUNDRY. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888	2	11	13	12
OSHKOSH TIMES, THE, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884	40	2	42	12
OSHKOSH WATER WORKS CO. Four 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1884 Daily capacity 8,000,000 gallons.	7	.....	7	830
PAINE LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc. Fourteen buildings—Two 3-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; eight 1 and 2-st. warehouses; 10 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1855	638	37	675	1140
Ordered box over two slasher and one cut-off saw; and cover over bolting saw; cover over set of gears and rollers; also two stairways to reach to windows of adjoining roofs. We found 22 children under 14 employed, 11 of them being under 12, we ordered them all discharged, the firm promised to do so at once. The number reported by us as being under 14 years of age are those that acknowledged it to us; we think there were considerable many more that made misstatements or evaded us. There is a great complaint in this city in regard to employment of children and there is a very good reason for it, as we found more children employed here under the legal age, than in any other place visited by us. <i>Accidents.</i> —A workman lost three fingers on shingle machine; another lost part of his foot on moulding machine; and one boy under 14, lost a finger on shingle edger.				
RADFORD BROS. & CO., mfrs. lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc. Eight buildings—three 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 10 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1871..... Ordered one boy under 14 discharged.	275	12	287	223

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
RELIANCE BOILER WORKS. One 2-st. frame. Est. 1889....	5	.....	5	
SANFORD A. LOGGING TOOL CO. Two buildings—One 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853....	10	.....	10	20
SCHMIDT H. F., mfr. flour. Two buildings—one 3-st. stone; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883.....	6	.....	6	150
SCHMIDT BROS TRUNK CO. Five buildings—one 4-st. frame; one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	110	10	120	40
<i>Note</i> —Platform escapes the entire length of buildings connected with stairway.				
SCHNEIDER LOUIS, mfr. straw covers for bottles. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	5	11	16	4
Ordered two girls under 14 and one boy under 12 discharged.				
SCHUER ANTON, mfr. cigars. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1878.....	11	1	12	Hand.
SIGNAL, THE, printing and publishing. On 1-st. floor of 3-st. brick; Est. 1884.....	3	2	5	Hand.
STANHILBER, AMOS & CO., mfrs. lumber and shingles. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882.....	57	8	65	150
Ordered railing in front of main belt in basement.				
STAR FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS. (J. A. Barnes), mfr. steam engines, pumps, etc. Six buildings—Three 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	20	.....	20	15
Ordered guard on one rip saw and railing at head of stairway.				
STREICH GABRIEL, mfr. lumber, wagons, logging tools, etc. Six buildings—three 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867.....	24	1	25	25
Ordered guard on rip saw and box over slasher saw.				
STREICH A. & BRO., mfr. lumber wagons. Two buildings—one 3-st. frame, iron veneered; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	35	.....	35	50
Ordered fire escape; elevator shaft guarded at second and third floors; and guard on rip saw.				
THOMPSON CARRIAGE CO. Four buildings—three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	59	6	65	35
THOMPSON CHAS. A., mfr. shingles. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1867.....	8	22	30	60
<i>Accidents</i> .—One girl lost a finger on knot saw; one man lost one finger; and another lost part of three fingers on shingle machine.				
UNION BREWERY. Six buildings—one 3-st. stone; one 2-st. stone and boick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869.....	7	.....	7	10
UNION IRON WORKS, mfrs. steam engines, saw mill work, etc. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.....	18	.....	18	35
VULCAN WORKS, mfrs. "Oshkosh stickler," and slasher saw mill supplies. One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	6	.....	6	8
WARWICK W. P. Reported by firm. Mfrs. flour and feed. Elevator 3-st.; two warehouses; engine and boiler house; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	9	.....	9	35
WILLIAMS & LIBBY LUMBER CO. (Plant A) mfrs. lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc. Six buildings—five 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1866.....	174	1	175	175
Ordered 6 boys under 14 discharged.				
WILLIAMS & LIBBY LUMBER CO. (Plant B). Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	45	.....	45	100
Mill closed at time of inspection.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WILSON ANDREW, mfr. "Climax" spring wagons. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1882..... Ordered a guard around elevator opening.	12	.....	12	Hand
WISCONSIN TELEGRAPH, THE, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866.....	15	3	18	4
<i>OSTRANDER.—WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
OSTRANDER MANUFACTURING CO, mfrs. chairs and furniture. Saw mill frame; factory 2-st. frame; 3 store rooms; 1 boiler. Est. 1889	47	3	50	w
<i>PARK FALLS.—PRICE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
PARK FALLS LUMBER & PULP CO. Description not given. 3 boilers; 1 engine; 3 fire escapes on boarding house. Est. 1886	95	5	100	100
<i>PESHTIGO.—MARINETTE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
PESHTIGO COMPANY THE, mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles, etc. Two plants — Peshtigo mill, one 2 st. frame; store and boarding house, one 2 st. frame; one 3-st frame; Peshtigo Harbor mill, one 1-st. frame; boarding house one 3 st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines; 2 fire escapes on each boarding house. Est. 1868..... Ordered two main drive belts for small machinery guarded; and one set screw on counter shaft for lath mill capped. <i>Accident.</i> —One 17 year old boy tried to throw a belt on a drive pulley while the same was revolving; he got caught on the saw and was killed.	456	.....	456	1 w 500 s 800
<i>PHILLIPS.—PRICE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected November, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DAVIS JOHN R. LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles, boxes, etc. Eleven building—two 2-st. frame; seven 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 10 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1883. Ordered guard on a rip saw; also 4 boys under 14 dis charged. Store and boarding house connected.	325	.....	325	280
<i>PITTSVILLE.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov. 1891. by Van Etten.</i>				
DOUD SONS & CO, mfrs. flour barrel stock. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883	35	.....	35	50
JOHNSON H., mfr. lumber and flour. Three buildings — one 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889..... Ordered guard on one rip saw and cover over a slasher saw.	8	.....	8	25
KELLING AUG., mfr. lumber. Two 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.....	7	.....	7	25
WISCONSIN LUMBER MFG. CO. THE, mfr. pine and hardwood lumber. Three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886	86	.....	86	60
WOOD COUNTY MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. wagon stock and beer barrels. Seven buildings — two 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1879.....	50	.....	50	80
<i>PIUS.—SHEROYGAN CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HERATY & GRAHAM, mfrs. hardwood lumber. Two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	5	.....	5	25

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
PLATTEVILLE.—GRANT CO.				
<i>Inspected May 1892, by Van Etten.</i>				
GRANT COUNTY WITNESS, printing and publishing. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 2 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; Est. 1858.....	5	.....	5	4
HOPPE & MUELLER, brewers. Four buildings— one 3-st. stone and brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1863.....	9	.....	9	20
Ordered railing around fly wheel.				
LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO. Fifteen 1-st. buildings; and one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1846.....	26	.....	26	w 50 s 50
<i>Accidents.</i> —A workman lost his arm by being caught in coining mill rollers, through his own carelessness, as the machine is well guarded, in an explosion of cylinder mill July, 1892, one man was instantly killed, his body being thrown a quarter of a mile.				
SICKLE S. & SON, mfrs. cigars. Factory on second floor of 3-st. brick. Est. 1874.....	29	.....	29	Hand
PLEASANT PRAIRIE.—KENOSHA CO.				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
PACKMAN & FOX, milling and bailing hay. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	8	.....	8	24
PLYMOUTH.—SHEBOYGAN CO.				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Zuaska.</i>				
PEERLESS CHAIR CO. Four buildings— two 2-st. frame; one 1 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	21	4	25	30
PLYMOUTH FURNITURE CO. Three buildings— two 3-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; bridge connecting two buildings Est. 1886.....	90	.....	90	150
Ordered crank and connecting rod on engine guarded; also a partition on one side and railings on other side of main drive wheel in engine room. Found one boy of 10 working with his father; one of 12 and one of 13 in pattern shop; one of 12 who worked on a sand paper machine, and one of 13 who worked on planer; I ordered them discharged. <i>Accident.</i> —One man lost a finger on split saw.				
SCHRAM & HUSON CHAIR CO. Reported by firm. Description not given. One boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.....	52	6	58	100
THURMAN F. & CO., mfr. feed cutters, horse powers, seeders, etc. Three 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	6	.....	6	20
POPLAR.—DOUGLAS CO.				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
OBERG & PETERSON, mfrs. lumber. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	16	.. .	16	50
Mill destroyed by fire May 9, 1891; loss \$2,200. Since rebuilt.				
PORTAGE.—COLUMBIA CO.				
<i>Inspected March 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BRESE, LOOMIS & CO., mfrs. clothing. One 3-st. brick; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1868.....	18	7	26	Hand
CARROLL & BUCKLEY, mfrs. clothing. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1869.....	35	10	45	Hand
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y REPAIR SHOPS. Four buildings— one 2-st. stone; two 1-st. brick; one 1 st frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1864.....	46	....	46	10
EULBERG BROS., brewers. Five buildings— one 3-st. brick; three 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	8	....	8	18

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
FALCONER & BOYNTON MFG. CO., mfrs. shirts, overalls, etc. One 2-st. brick. Est. 1879	2	15	17	w 4
HARTMAN MFG. Co, mfrs. sliding blinds and general mill work. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891 Ordered guards on two rip saws.	16	.....	16	35
PORTAGE DEMOCRAT, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877	7	1	8	3
PORTAGE HOSIERY CO., mfrs. yarns, hosiery and mittens. Seven buildings— one 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1877 There has been no accident since business was established.	20	80	100	30
PORTAGE STEAM LAUNDRY. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	4	4	8	8
SANBORN & CRAWFORD, mfrs. brick. One 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874 Idle at time of inspection.	20	.....	20	40
WISCONSIN STATE REGISTER, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick; 1 gas engine. Est. 1881 Ordered guard around elevator opening on 2d floor.	15	3	18	7
YORK I. W. & CO., mfrs. flour and feed. Two buildings— one 8-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888 Ordered guard at head of stairway.	7	.....	7	85
<i>PORT EDWARDS.-- WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
EDWARDS JOHN, MFG. CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Nine buildings— four 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame. Est. 1854.. Mill closed at time of inspection.	175	.....	175	w 450
<i>PORTERS MILLS.— EAU CLAIRE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
NORTHWESTERN LUMBER CO. Twelve buildings— six 2-st. frame; two 1-st. stone; four 1-st. frame; 15 boilers; 8 engines. Est. 1859. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman had his leg cut off by walking in front of slasher saw while same was in operation, the saw was well guarded. Boarding house and store connected, run by firm.	533	4	537	529
<i>PORT WASHINGTON.— OZAUKEE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BARTH BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. cheese boxes, dry measures, etc. Three buildings— one 2 st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1884 <i>Accident.</i> — Mr. Barth had his fingers on left hand badly cut on face planer.	56	.....	56	.....
BIEDERMANN G. & CO., brewers. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881	6	.....	6	8
GILSON THEO & SON, foundry and machine shop. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1851	5	.....	5	10
GUENTHER G. BRICK MFG. CO., one 1-st. frame; plant covers 6 acres; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885	9	.....	9	18
KEMP N. & CO. Since changed to Ozaukee County Malting Co. Five buildings— one 4 st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868. <i>Note.</i> — Idle at time of inspection.	15	.....	15	20
MILWAUKEE GLUE CO. Reported by firm. Mfrs. glue, fertilizers and grease. Buildings all 1-st. brick and frame; 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1891. <i>Accidents.</i> — A workman was hurt by an exhaust fan; he	27	5	32	150

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
was pushing a car of glue in dry room; another young man, a pipe fitter from Milwaukee, while making repairs in fuel oil tank was killed by accident.				
MUELLER C. A. mfr. leather. Four buildings — one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.	25	.....	25	20
PANKRATZ GEORGE, planing mill. Two buildings — one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884. Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded.	9	.....	9	35
STELLING & HACKEN AHL, merchant millers. Two buildings — one 3-st. and basement brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone. Est. 1893.	7	.....	7	100
WESTERN MALLEABLE & GREY IRON MFG. CO. Four buildings — two 2-st. stone; two 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1871.	70	.....	70	40
WILZIUS NIC., mfr. brick. One shed; plant covers 5 acres; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1867.	8	.....	8	20
WISCONSIN CHAIR CO. Four buildings — two 3-st. brick; one 3-st. and basement frame, iron veneered; one 1-st. brick; several dry kilns and sheds; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888. Ordered two fire escapes, one to be placed on finishing shop and one on factory; also fans in sand papering room; railing on stairway at second floor; one boy of 12 was discharged. Accident. — One man had his index finger cut off at first joint on a circular saw.	151	24	175	100
<i>POTOSI.— GRANT CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
SCHUMACHER ADAM, brewer. Description not given. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	12	.....	12	15
<i>PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.— CRAWFORD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected, April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. SHOPS. Three buildings — one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857.	12	.....	12	40
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. butter tubs, baskets and heading. Five buildings — one 2-st. stone; four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered equalizing saws in stave room guarded; also drive belt from main shaft to line shaft boxed.	15	.....	15	25
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN WOOLEN MILL CO. Two buildings — one 3-st. stone; one 2-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891. Ordered fly wheel in engine room boxed; also main belt and pulley guarded.	8	12	20	25
SCHUMANN & MENGES, brewers. One 2-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1872.	8	.....	8	25
STAUER & DAUBENBERGER, mfrs. lumber. Two buildings — one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 7 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1873. Ordered guard on rip saw.	121	4	125	300
<i>PRENTICE.— PRICE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
JUMP RIVER LUMBER CO. Seven buildings — three 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882. Accidents — A workman was riding between cars loaded with logs, when in some manner the chain broke, letting the logs off the car and carrying him with them, crushing both limbs so they had to be amputated above the knees; another workman lost three fingers by being caught in the grinder.	210	.....	210	250

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
PRENTICE TANNING CO. Reported by firm. Eight tanning buildings, an office and 20 double dwellings; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1891.....	60	.....	60	375
<i>PRESCOTT.—PIERCE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected March, 1892, by Van Etten.</i>				
DUDLEY JOHN, mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. Four buildings—one 3-st. frame; one 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1856	48	2	50	250
<i>Mill closed at time of inspection.</i>				
<i>PULCIFER.—SHAWANO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BERGNER LOUIS & SONS, grist mill, planing mill and saw mill. Buildings not described. Est. 1880.....	20	.....	20	w 90
<i>RACINE.—RACINE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected January 1891, by Claymier.</i>				
ALSHULER CHAS. MFG. CO., mfrs. workmen's clothing. Building, 2 st. brick; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	7	93	100	7
ALTRINGER C., mfr. "Excelsior" fanning mills. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869.....	7	.....	7	8
ANSTED & HIGGINS SPRING CO., mfrs. carriage springs. Three buildings—two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	45	1	46	55
<i>Ordered set screw on one machine guarded; and fly wheel in engine room guarded.</i>				
BADGER ELECTRIC CO., limited. One 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 3 engines	10	.....	10	325
<i>Ordered four fly wheels guarded.</i>				
BAND CUTTER & SELF FEEDER CO. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.....	12	.....	12	35
<i>Ordered railing around stairway on second floor.</i>				
BELLE CITY BOLSTER SPRING CO. One 1-st. frame. Est. 1889.....	5	.....	5	Hand
BELLE CITY MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. agricultural implements. Four buildings—two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882.....	75	.....	75	45
BENNETT & ERWIN MFG. CO., mfrs. boxes, and planing mill. Two buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	40	.....	40	60
<i>Ordered two cross-cut saws boxed. Accident.—A boy had the main bone of his arm cut off on a band saw, it was through his own carelessness, for he was told by the man who was running the machine to go away, he having no business there. Firm paid the doctor's bills and collected \$20 for him.</i>				
BLAKE L. S. & A. J., mfrs. fanning mills. Two 3-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1844.....	10	.....	10	25
BUSE & WILLIAMS, steam laundry. Three buildings—one 3-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	45	5	50	20
<i>Firm occupy ground floor.</i>				
CASE J. I. PLOW WORKS. Twelve buildings—five 3 st. brick; four 1 st. brick; two 1-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape; 2 buildings bridged. Est. 1879.....	200	.....	200	12 ²
<i>Ordered cross cut saw covered; and guard on rip saw. The plant covers about two acres.</i>				
CASE J. I. THRESHING MACHINE CO., mfrs. threshing machines and engines, Twenty buildings—five 2-st. brick; five 1-st. brick; three 4-st. brick; three 3-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; one 1 st. frame; 6 boilers; 4 engines; 5 fire escapes; 3 bridges. Est. 1842.....	573	2	575	

Report of Inspection — Continued

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY SHOPS. Thirteen buildings—one 2-st. brick; eight 1-st. frame; four 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1856. Ordered fly wheel and mail belt guarded; and guard on rip saw.	30	.....	30	40
CHICAGO RUBBER CLOTHING CO. Four buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines Est. 1887. Firm intends to build and connect main buildings with bridges.	70	100	170	135
CITY BREWERY & MALT HOUSE (E. Klinkert). Seven buildings— two 2-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 4-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 2-boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1876. None employed on upper floors.	20	.....	20	129
DICKEY A. P. MFG. CO., mfrs. agricultural implements. Four buildings— three 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1845.	40	.....	40	45
DRIVER & SONS MFG. CO., mfrs. all kinds of wood work for building. Four buildings— two 2-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1866.	45	.....	45	83
EISENRATH B. D. & CO., mfrs. leather. Three buildings— two 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	50	5	55	100
ELLINGER A. & CO., mfrs. cloaks. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Firm also employ a number outside of factory.	20	200	220	25
EMERSON LINSEED OIL CO. Two buildings— one 4-st. and basement brick; one iron oil tank; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.	12	.....	12	40
FISH BROS. WAGON CO. Seventeen buildings— seven 2 st. frame; seven 1-st. frame; three 3-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 3 iron, 2 wooden escapes. Est. 1863 Ordered guard on rip saw; and set screw guarded.	297	3	300	150
FOSTER & WILLIAMS, mfrs. agricultural implements. Six buildings— two 1-st. frame; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1884. Ordered guard on rip saw; and pulley guarded on engine Note.— Since changed to Foster & Williams Mfg. Co	30	.....	30	30
FREEMAN S. & SONS MFG. CO., mfrs. agricultural implements. Five buildings— one 3-st. and basement and attic brick and frame; one 2-st. and basement frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 3 wooden ladders and outside stairway from third floor. Est. 1869 Ordered fly wheel guarded; and guard on rip saw.	99	1	100	100
GUNTHER H. & SONS, mfrs. knives, sheet iron work and machine shop. Three buildings— one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860.	6	.....	6	6
HARTMANN & PUFFER TRUNK CO. Two buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Third floor used for storing only.	75	.....	75	60
HEDSTROM E. L. & CO., dealers in coal. Six buildings— four 1-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1881.	25	.....	25	60
HERZOG & ROBERTS, mfrs. flour. Three buildings, one 4-st. and basement brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876. Ordered fly wheel guarded; pulley guarded; and collar guarded on third floor.	7	.....	7	85
HORLICK'S FOOD CO., mfrs. invalids and infants food. Seven buildings— 3-st. brick; three 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame 2 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1877. Ordered two set screws guarded on grinding machines.	50	.....	50	180

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
HURLBUT MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. brass and grey iron castings. Nine buildings—three 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872. Ordered guard on elevator on second floor; guard on fly wheel; railing around stairway on second floor. Fire Feb., 10, 1892, loss \$15,000.	75	1	76	40
JAGER MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. malleable and grey iron castings. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888. Ordered guard on rip saw; and fly wheel guarded. Since gone out of business.	120	1	121	65
JAY-EYE-SEE, HOOK, PAD & FERRET CO. One 2-st. frame building. Get power from Bennett & Erwin Mfg. Co. Est. 1891.	15	.....	15	5
JENSEN C. M., mfr. malleable iron castings and wrought iron goods. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	30	.....	30	30
JOHNSON & FIELD CO., mfrs. "Racine" dustless separators and fanning mills. Four buildings—one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.	21	.....	21	35
JOURNAL PRINTING CO., THE. One 2-st. brick building; 1 gas engine. Est. 1856.	17	8	25	7
LANG R. B. mfr. lawn furniture. Three buildings—one 3-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885. Ordered guard on rip saw; and set screw on pulley guarded.	8	.....	8	25
MADSON A., mfr. leather. Two buildings—one 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. and basement frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869. Ordered guard on fly wheel.	6	.....	6	15
MILLER J. & CO., mfrs. boots and shoes. Two buildings—one 3-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1870.	65	100	165	25
MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., Limited, mfrs. wagons. Eighteen buildings—four 2-st. frame; one 4-st. brick; one 5-st. brick; two 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick and frame; two 2-st. brick; four 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; most buildings have basements; 6 boilers; 3 engines; 10 iron fire escapes; 13 elevators. Est. 1865. Ordered guard around elevator in warehouse. Plant covers about 20 acres. Capacity 20,000 wagons a year. Accident.—One man lost a finger on jointer.	300	5	305	176
PALICA F. J. & CO. mfrs. trunks. Five buildings—one 4-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1884. Ordered railing on stairway in 4-st. building.	60	3	63	10
PEASE E. H. MFG. CO., mfrs. grain cleaning machinery. Two buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	30	.....	30	50
PHILBROOK L. W. & CO., mfrs. boots, shoe-pacs, wigwam slippers, etc. Three buildings—two 2-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872. Firm tans their own leather.	60	20	80	35
PLATZ'S F. SONS LEATHER CO. Three buildings—one 1-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1860.	30	.....	30	60
RACINE BASKET MANUFACTURING CO. Five buildings—One 3-st. brick; one 2-st. and attic brick; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869. Ordered one fire escape.	199	1	200	60

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
RACINE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 3 engines Ordered two fly wheels and two pullers guarded.	5		5	166
RACINE CEMENT & PIPE CO. Three buildings—two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick. Est. 1875.	25		25	
RACINE FANNING MILL CO. Two buildings—one 2st and basement frame; one 1-st. and basement frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1850.	5		5	6
RACINE GAS LIGHT CO. Three building—two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 gas tank; 1 boiler. Est. 1854.	57		7	
RACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO , mfrs. school, church, hall and railway furniture, steam yachts, row boats, steam pumps, boilers, etc. Seventeen buildings—one 4-st. brick; two 3-st. brick; six 2-st. brick; four 1-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; and several sheds; 4 boilers; 5 engines; 2 iron, 2 wooden escapes; two buildings bridged. Est. 1874. Ordered guard on elevator in ware house on 3d floor; fly wheel guarded in machine shop; railing on stairway on 2d floor in pattern shop. Plant covers about ten acres.	275	1	276	247
RACINE KNITTING CO. Two buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler 1 engine. Est. 1889. Ordered one fire escape.	12	53	65	26
RACINE MALLEABLE & WROUGHT IRON CO. Eleven buildings—one 2-st. brick; three 1-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.	160		160	50
RACINE NAIL & TACK CO. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered main shaft guarded and main door to swing outward.	11	2	13	30
RACINE TRUNK CO. Three buildings—one 3-st. brick, veneered; one 2-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884	65	3	68	50
RACINE WAGON & CARRIAGE CO. Thirteen buildings—four 4-st. brick; four 1-st. brick; four 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines; 1 iron fire escape; 3 main buildings bridged. Est. 1849. Plant covers about 10 acres.	676	24	700	244
RACINE WOOLEN MILLS. Four buildings—one 3-st. and basement brick; three 2-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron, 1 wooden fire escape. Est 1865. Ordered railing on platforms of fire escape on second, third and fourth floors.	45	55	100	100
REDFIELD F. W., mfr. paper boxes. One 1-st. and attic frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889	3	22	25	6
SECOR M. M. TRUNK CO. Six buildings—three 3-st and basement brick; two 4-st. brick; one 2-st frame; boiler and engine room are under sidewalk; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 4 iron, 2 wooden fire escapes. Est. 1861. Ordered set screw and shaft boxed on a pressing machine.	244	6	250	150
STECHEK, WEBER & HUETTEN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Five buildings—one 3-st brick; one 2-st. brick, one 1-st. and basement brick; two 1-st. and basement frame. 2 boilers; 1 engine Est. 1876. Ordered railing on stairway on second floor.	40		40	150
TIMES, THE, printing and publishing. One 2-st. and basement brick building; 1 gas engine Est 1884. Suggested to have fly wheel guarded.	21	4	25	7
VAUGHN, J. T., laundry. One 3-st. and basement brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.	2	10	12	10
WINSHIP MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs pumps, wind mills, etc. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 2-st and basement brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1864.	25		25	40

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>RANDOLPH.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DOUD SONS & CO., mfrs. flour barrel stock. Six buildings—One 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878. Ordered a railing around fly wheel in engine room. <i>Accident.</i> —The foreman lost part of his arm on a shasher saw; the saw has since been covered.	30	...	30	35
<i>REEDSBURG.—SAUK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected March 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GEFFERT & PAHL, mfrs. beer. Seven buildings—two 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame. Est. 1868.	6	.....	6	Hand
HEATON J. G., mfr. flour. Mill 3-st. frame building. Est. 1861.	5	.....	5	w 75
MORGAN BUILDING CO., mfg. contractors. Shop 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882. Ordered guard on rip saw. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman had his thumb sawed off on a rip saw; he was laid up about two months.	19	1	20	30
REEDSBURG BUILDING & LUMBER CO. Two buildings—one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880. Ordered guard on fly wheel in engine room.	20	.....	20	30
REEDSBURG WOOLEN MILL CO. Three buildings—one 4-st brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 2 wooden fire escapes. Est. 1882. <i>Note.</i> —Adjoining roofs afford sufficient means of escape in case of fire.	30	63	93	w 75
SANDERS A. M., mfr. wagons and buggies. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. Ordered guard on rip saw; and railing around fly wheel.	5	.....	5	10
SCHORPHOESTER WM., mfr. staves and heading. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	11	.....	11	75
<i>RHINELANDER.—ONEIDA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BROWN BROS. LUMBER CO. Mill No. 1. Eight buildings—four 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 9 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882. <i>Accident.</i> —An employe broke his arm by slipping while putting on a tightener.	125	.....	125	350
BROWN BROS. LUMBER CO. Buttrick mill. Six buildings—three 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick and iron; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1888.	40	.....	40	250
BROWN & ROBBINS, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1886. Mill closed at time of inspection.	75	.....	75	105
BUTTRICK E. K. Reported by firm. Mfr. lumber. Buildings one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	12	.....	12	20
CLAYTON GEO., mfr. lumber, lath and shingles. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	100	.....	130	175
CONRO A. & SONS, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Four buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Established 1882. Ordered guard on rip saw. <i>Accident.</i> —A boy lost a finger in gearing of live-rollers.	76	.....	75	150
GIANT SLEIGH MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. wagons and sleighs. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887. Ordered guard on one rip saw.	10	.....	10	15

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
OLSON & MEIKELJOHN, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	85		85	80
RHINELANDER IRON CO., machinists, founders, mfrs. saw and mill machinery. Four 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889	13		13	35
RHINELANDER KINDLING CO., mfrs. bundled kindling wood. Three buildings— two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891. Ordered three boys and one girl under 14 years discharged.	29	6	35	28
RHINELANDER LUMBER & SHINGLE CO. Five buildings— two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1889 Accident.— A workman lost a foot by being caught by the loader.	75		75	195
RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est 1891. Ordered railing around fly wheel.	2	5	7	6
SOO LUMBER CO. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880. Ordered guard on one rip saw.	26		26	40
STEVENS D. B. & SON, mfrs. lumber. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1890	40		40	150
UNDERWOOD LUMBER CO. Three buildings— two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889 Accident.— A workman was severely injured by coming in contact with a saw.	12		12	70
WABASH SCREEN DOOR CO. Six buildings— one 3-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 2nd floor used for storage. Est. 1891 Ordered guards around elevator openings on second and third floors and railing around fly wheel and crank in engine room.	80		80	125
<i>RIB FALLS.— MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BAESEMANN BROS., mfrs. lumber and flour. Description not given. Est. 1887	14		14	w 140
<i>RIB LAKE.— TAYLOR CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected November 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
KENNEDY J. J., mfr. lumber. Nine buildings— three 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 9 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1881. Mr. Kennedy gives his personal supervision to the mills and the fact that not a serious accident has occurred in the last ten years speaks well for his management. Store connected.	200		200	240
<i>RICE LAKE.— BARRON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
HOLZ C. E. mfr. lumber. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891	12		12	45
KNAPP STOUT & CO. COMPANY, mfrs. flour and repair works. Four buildings— two 3-st. frame; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1869 Ordered guard on rip saw.	12		12	w 500
LAFERNAIS & MERCIER, mfrs. sash, door, mouldings, etc. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887 Ordered guard on rip saw, and guard on fly wheel.	10		10	75

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MEIKLEJOHN & HATTEN, mfrs. barrel stock. Four buildings—three 1-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886	39		39	70
Ordered two boys under 14 discharged.				
REUTER HUB & SPOKE CO. Five buildings—four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	40		40	75
Ordered one boy under 14 discharged.				
RICE LAKE LUMBER CO. Ten building—two 2-st. frame; six 1-st. frame; two 1-st. stone; 11 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1887. Accidents.—A workman lost his hand by being caught in planer through his own carelessness, as he was attempting to oil side heads, while planer was running; a boy lost three fingers on lath saw. Note.—This company have leased the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company and are running it in connection with their own.	239		230	w 500 a 575
<i>RICHLAND CENTRE.—RICHLAND CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BLAKEMAN J. T., mfr. staves and heading. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	7		7	15
BRIMER BROS. & CO., mfrs. flannels, cassimeres and knit goods. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	6	12	18	45
Ordered railing on stairway.				
JAMES N. L., mfr. lumber. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	12		12	30
Ordered guard on edger saw.				
KROUSKOP A. H., mfr. lumber. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	26		26	50
Ordered fly wheel in mill boxed. Note.—A fire May 1, 1892, loss about \$10,000.				
PARFREY A. C., mfr. flour. Three buildings— one 4-st. frame; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1881.	8		8	w 100
<i>RIPON.—FOND DU LAC CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April, June and Oct., 1891, by J. Dobbs.</i>				
CROWTHER W. S. & CO., mfrs flour and feed. Two 3-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1880.	6	1	7	75
Note.—A fire Oct. 31, 1891, destroyed mill, loss about \$30,000. Intend to rebuild.				
HAAS JOHN, mfr. beer. Five buildings— one 3 st. brick; one 2-st brick; one 1 st. brick; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1865.	7		7	15
POWERS J. J. & CO., cold storage. One 2-st. and basement, brick and stone building. Est. 1891.	12		12	
RIPON COMMONWEALTH, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick building. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1863.	5		5	4
RIPON GLOVE & MITTEN WORKS. One st. brick building. Est. 1888.	5	7	12	
RIPON KNITTING WORKS, mfrs. woolen socks and mittens. Two 2-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	10	50	60	10
RIPON PACKING CO. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler. Est. 1873.	11	2	13	
TIMMS C J., mfr. fruit boxes, baskets, butter pails, etc. One 2-st. and basement, wood and stone building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.	8		8	30
TREANORE W. M., mfr. carriages and sleighs. Two buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame. Est. 1853.	7		7	
WICKS & SIMMONS, mfrs. agricultural implements. One 3-st. brick building. Est. 1891.	5		5	

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
RIVER FALLS.—PIERCE COUNTY.				
<i>Inspected June 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
LUND A. W., mfr. carriages, buggies, harness, etc. Five buildings—two 2-st. frame; one 2-st. iron veneer; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891	15	.....	15	12
Ordered guard on rip saw. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman fell on saw while in a fit cutting off three fingers.				
MINNESOTA CREAMERY CO. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887	5	.....	5	6
PUTNAM J. D. & CO., mfrs. flour. Three buildings—one 3-st. frame; two 1-st. frame. Est. 1853	7	.....	7	w 65
ROWLEYS BAY.—DOOR CO.				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
ROGERS S. A., mfr. lumber. Description not given. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884	10	.....	10	30
ST. LOUIS—DOUGLASS CO.				
<i>Inspected June 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GEMLO MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. iron and wood working machinery. Five buildings—one 2-st. frame, iron veneered; three 1-st. brick; One 1-st. frame, iron veneered; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891	50	.....	50	30
Ordeaded main doors to swing out. <i>Note.</i> —At time of inspection this firm had not commenced operations yet, but most of the machinery is in place.				
MATHER Q. R., m'r. wire cut brick. One 1-st. frame; several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891	26	.....	26	40
ST. LOUIS MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. general wood work. Four buildings—one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame, all iron veneered; buildings bridged; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1891	65	.....	65	100
Ordered main door to swing out. <i>Note.</i> —At time of inspection this firm had not commenced operations yet.				
WYRICK & MALLORY, m'rs. lumber. One 2 st. frame building; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890	26	.....	26	45
<i>Note.</i> —This firm has since gone out of business.				
SCHLEISINGERVILLE.—WASHINGTON CO.				
<i>Inspected August 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
KROTTEMAYER WM., mfr. brick. One 1-st. frame building. Est. 1882	5	.....	5	Hand.
ROSENHEIMER L., mfr. flour, brick and tile. Four buildings—One 2 st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1887	12	.....	12	50
STORCK CHAS., brewer and malster. Seven buildings—two 2 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; three 1 st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1870	8	.....	8	10
SCHOFIELD.—MARATHON CO.				
<i>Inspected October 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BROOKS & ROSS LUMBER CO., mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles, mouldings, etc. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1854	170	.....	170	w 120 s 200
Store and boarding house connected.				
SEYMOUR.—OUTAGAMIE CO.				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., saw and planing mill. One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1867	20	.....	20	.....
<i>Note.</i> —This is a branch of the Fort Atkinson plant.				

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
SPOKEVILLE.—CLARK CO.				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
MARSH J. C., mfr. lumber. Two boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1884. Plant was burned last July and has only partly been re-built.	50	.....	50	60
SHAWANO.—SHAWANO CO				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
HOLLISTER W. W. & CO, saw and planing mill. Two building— one 2-st. frame; one 1 st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.. Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded; and large belt which drives main shaft on second floor, boxed.	13	.....	13	35
KADST J. D., mfr. flour and lumber. Two buildings—one 2-st. one 1-st frame. Est. 1885.....	6	.....	6	w 100
MADISON LUMBER CO., THE, mfrs. pine and cedar shingles, lath and pickets. Three buildings--one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890	35	.....	35	50
<i>Accidents.</i> —One man lost a hand on shingle machine; one 16 year old boy lost four fingers on knot saw; another ex- perienced workman had one hand badly cut on a knot saw, the first time he started to work; one man received a bad flesh wound on one arm on resaw. <i>Note.</i> —The mill was not in operation at time of inspection the saws, etc., had been taken off, I therefore could not discover the dangerous places.				
SHAWANO SHOE MFG. CO. Two buildings--one 2-st. and attic frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890	22	10	32	25
<i>Ordered main door to swing outward; and an outside stair- way from second floor on east side of building.</i>				
SHEBOYGAN.--SHEBOYGAN CO.				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
ALADDIN SOAP CO. One 2-st. and basement frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	6	.....	6	15
AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. chairs. Three buildings—two 3-st. frame; one 1-st brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1887.....	82	.....	82	65
<i>Accidents.</i> —One 14 year old boy had his fingers jammed on a sand paper machine; one man had his fingers badly cut on shaper. <i>Note.</i> —Found one boy of 12 years; and two under 14; the superintendent said they were only hired to keep them of the streets and that they would be sent to school again after vacation.				
BALZER JOHN, mfr. wagons, buggies, cutters, etc Three buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1854.....	18	.....	18	30
<i>Platforms on second floor; and ladder from third floor to platform.</i>				
CROCKER CHAIR CO. (Plant A.) Six buildings—one 4-st. frame; three 3 st. frame; one 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 3 stand pipe escapes. Est. 1877.....	340	35	375	250
<i>Ordered hand rail on stairway in bending room; two boys under 14 years were discharged. Note.</i> —The factory is well supplied with means of escape; there are automatic water sprinklers on all floors.				
CROCKER CHAIR CO. (Plant B.) Eight buildings—two 4-st. brick; one 4 st. frame; one 2 st. brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1884.....	356	50	406	180
<i>Ordered to keep trap doors closed when not used; ordered new cable on elevator; also five boys under 14 years dis- charged. Accidents.</i> —One man lost two fingers on a face planer; another fell through a trap door and received in- ternal injuries.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
DILLINGHAM MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. refrigerators and wooden ware. Four buildings—three 3-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; and several small ware houses and dry kilns; 2 boilers; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1884.....	140	.....	140	80
Ordered drive belt on laper machine boxed; and one boy under 14 years discharged. <i>Accident.</i> —One man had part of two fingers cut off on jointer.				
EVENING TELEGRAM, publishing and printing. On second floor of 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.....	4	3	7	2
EXCELSIOR WRAPPER CO. Two 1½ st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	18	3	21	8
Ordered guard on wrapper cutter.				
FROELICH AUGUST, mfr. brick. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.....	20	.....	20	25
<i>Accident.</i> —One man broke an arm by getting caught in gears on brick and tile machine.				
FROST'S VENEER SEATING CO., mfrs. railroad car and depot seating. Seven buildings—two 3-st. brick; two 3-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1833.....	59	11	70	185
Plant B. is merely used for dry and ware houses.				
GARTON TOY CO., mfrs. express wagons and toys. [Four buildings—one 3-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	85	.....	85	100
Ordered bars on elevator; and one boy 13 years of age discharged. <i>Note.</i> —A fire Dec. 5, 1891, destroyed plant; loss \$50,000. Since rebuilt.				
GEELE FRANK HARDWARE CO. Reported by firm. One 3-st. building; 1 fire escape. Est. 1850.....	23	.....	23	Hand
GUTSCH BREWING CO. Seven buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1845.....	28	.....	28	30
HALSTED MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. kitchen safes and wardrobes. Three buildings—one 3-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	100	.....	100	75
<i>Accide it.</i> —One man lost two fingers on shaper; firm paid doctor's bills and wages.				
HEYER CHRISTIAN, mfr. leather. Three buildings—one 2-st. brick and frame; one 1 st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 2 engines. Est. 1859.....	33	.....	33	45
Ordered fly wheel of engine guarded.				
JENKINS MACHINE CO., mfrs. wood working machines. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1876.....	24	1	25	25
JUNG J. & W., mfrs. wagons. Three 2-st. brick buildings. Est. 1859.....	15	.....	15	Hand
KOHLER, HEYSSEN & STEHN MFG. CO., mfrs. enameled hollow ware and agricultural implements. Eight buildings—two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	65	24	89	65
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman was struck on the head by a flying piece of an emery wheel, which bursted, from the effects of which he died. The firm paid the funeral expenses.				
MATTOON MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. furniture. Five buildings—one 4 st. brick; three 4 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 6 boilers; 2 engines; 5 iron fire escapes; 1 stairway escape; main buildings bridged on every floor. Est. 1881.....	890	.....	890	500
Ordered hand rails on six stairways in machine shop; and new cable on elevator in same shop. <i>Accidents.</i> —One man had his thumb cut off; another cut his finger, both on a rip-				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
saw; another had two fingers cut on circular saw. <i>Note.</i> —The employees organized a benevolent society and pay \$1 a week in case of an accident.				
MEYER & SCHRAGE, mfrs. "Globe" feed and ensilage cutters. Six buildings— one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1849.	23		23	25
<i>Note.</i> — Firm name has since been changed to Ph. Meyer.				
MOLLINGER JOHN, planing mill. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.	9		9	50
Ordered guard on rip-saw.				
"NATIONAL DEMOKRAT," printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick building; 1 gas engine. Est. 1858.	8		8	4
PHENIX CHAIR CO. Seven buildings— one 4-st. brick; three 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; and storage sheds; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1875.	585	15	600	365
Ordered new cable on elevator in paint shop; and cross-cut saw in saw room covered.				
<i>Accident.</i> — One man lost a finger on circular saw; firm paid time and doctor's bills				
<i>Note.</i> — The system of fans in this shop for removing the dust is excellent.				
REISS & CO., coal and wood. Three buildings— two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; and a large coal shed; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.	15		25	40
RIEBOLDT, WOLTER & CO., ship builders. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 185.	45		45	40
ROENITZ C. T. LEATHER CO. Six buildings— one 4-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; two 3-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine; two outside stairways and lower roof adjoining. Est. 1853.	118		118	150
Ordered railing around stairway in stuffing room.				
SCHREIER KONRAD, brewer and malster. Eight buildings— one 4-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; three 1-st. brick, two 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines; 3 fire escapes, and ladders from roof. Est. 1854.	47		47	60
SCHULTHEISS BROS, general iron workers. One 3-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 stairway escape. Est. 1886.	10		10	30
Factory was not quite completed at time of inspection.				
SHEBOYGAN BOOT & SHOE CO. One 3-st. and basement brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 iron fire escape. Est. 1886.	65	35	100	25
SHEBOYGAN BRICK & TILE CO. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885.	12		12	50
SHEBOYGAN CHAIR CO. Eight buildings— three 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; four 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 3 iron fire escapes; 1 stairway escape and main buildings bridged. Est. 1869.	420	30	450	300
Ordered new cables on two elevators.				
SHEBOYGAN DREDGE & DOCK CO. Two boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1891. Reported by firm.	12		12	109
SHEBOYGAN HERALD, THE, printing and publishing. One 1-st. frame building. Est. 1865.	3	2	5	Hand
Printing is done at the Democrat office.				
SHEBOYGAN MINERAL WATER CO., bottlers. Four buildings— one 3-st. and basement frame; one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	5	13	18	12
The factory is located on the side of a hill, the second floor is level with the ground.				
SHEBOYGAN NOVELTY CO. mfrs. office furniture, book cases, cabinets, etc. Three buildings— one 4-st. stone and frame; one 4-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 outside stairway; buildings bridged. Est. 1890.	60		60	75

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
Ordered automatic gates on elevator in factory on second and fourth floors; bars on elevator in finishing shop on second, third and fourth floors; hand rails on all stairways in factory and finishing shop. The factory is located on the side of a hill, the second floor is on a level with the ground.				
SHEBOYGAN POTTERY CO. Two 2-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	15	.....	15	30
Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded. <i>Note.</i> —The firm has since gone out of business.				
SPRATT GEORGE & CO., mfrs. hand rakes, hard-wood flooring and chairs. Four buildings—three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	2	19	21	55
VOLLRATH JACOB MFG. CO., mfrs. gray enameled iron ware. This plant is to be remodeled, and when completed will contain eight buildings—four 1-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875.	90	.....	90	65
WINTER MICHAEL, planing mill. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	9	.....	9	65
Ordered rip saw guarded; and hand rail on stairway. <i>Accident.</i> —One man lost three fingers on rip saw; firm paid time. <i>Note.</i> —Firm name since changed to Winter Lumber Company.				
ZIMBOL & SON, mfrs. brick. One 1-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	22	.....	22	25
ZSCHETZSCHE THEO. & SON, mfrs. leather. Five buildings—three 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 6 engines. Est. 1874.	150	.....	150	150
<i>SHEBOYGAN FALLS.--SHEBOYGAN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BRICKNER WOOLEN MILLS CO. Three buildings--one 3-st. and basement brick; one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; 1 fire escape; buildings bridged. Est. 1879.	30	45	75	w 70 s 100
Automatic water sprinklers on every floor. <i>Note.</i> —This Company get the cheapest insurance rate of any mill in the state.				
PHOENIX IRON WORKS, mfr. plows, horse powers, water wheels, etc Three buildings--one 1-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1850.	18	1	19	18
RICHARDSON BROS., mfrs. chairs and cheese boxes. Five buildings—four 2-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1856.	45	.....	45	w 90 s 60
Ordered rip saw guarded; main drive wheel in engine room fenced; railing around loop hole of stairway on first floor; and doors on elevator shaft on first floor. <i>Accident.</i> —The foreman was struck in the face, at a rip saw, by a flying piece of wood and was badly injured.				
ROCK MILLS, mfr. flour. One 3-st. and basement frame building. Est. 1847.	5	.....	5	w 70
SCHRAM, A. W, mfr. chairs and rockers. Three buildings--two 3-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1888.	45	5	50	90
Ordered dust fans in sand paper room.				
SHEBOYGAN FALLS TANNERY. Four buildings--one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; lower roofs adjoining. E-t. 1880.	38	.....	38	45
<i>Accident.</i> —One man lost two fingers on fleshing machine, firm paid wages and doctor's bills.				
STAR IRON WORKS. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.	5	.....	5	12

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>SHELL LAKE.—WASHBURN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
SHELL LAKE LUMBER CO. Twelve buildings—five 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; five 1-st. frame; 15 boilers; 5 engines. Est. 1881.	350	.....	350	605
Ordered guard on side of band saw in planing mill; and one boy under 14 years of age discharged. <i>Note.</i> —Firm own and operate a railroad 14 miles long in connection with their mill, using two locomotives and about thirty cars.				
<i>SHERRY.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct. 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
SHERRY LUMBER CO. Eight buildings—three 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 5 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1880.	125	.....	125	180
Ordered two boys under 14 years of age discharged. <i>Accidents.</i> —A workman was killed in planing mill by a board flying back from rip saw, the saw was provided with a Greenlee safety self feeder; another lost three fingers on a slasher saw; another had his leg broken by a log rolling on him. <i>Note.</i> —A fire July 15, 1891, caused a loss of \$35,000. Store and boarding house connected.				
<i>SHULLSBURGH.—LAFAYETTE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
WISCONSIN LEAD & ZINC CO. (The Helena Mills), mining. Five buildings—three 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 5 engines.	45	.....	45	110
<i>Note.</i> —A new process for reducing the ore is here in use called the roasting process, consisting of immense ovens in which the ore is placed, separating the sulphur from the black jack.				
WISCONSIN LEAD & ZINC CO. (Little Giant Mills). Six buildings—one 2-st. stone; one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1839.	75	.....	75	95
<i>Accidents.</i> —Two miners were killed Feb. 11th, 1890, by the caving in of a drift or tunnel in which they were working. <i>Note.</i> —There are at present about 200 miners working claims on the company's lands, paying a certain per cent of the mineral obtained to the company for the use of the land. The miners say that they can earn from one to two and a half dollars per day under this system.				
<i>SPARTA.—MONROE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
NEWTON PAPER MILLS, mfrs. manilla, rag and straw wrapping paper. Five buildings—one 2-st frame; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1866.	31	7	41	w 50 s 75
Ordered box over main gears, to straw wrapping machine; railing in front of fly wheel; and cap over set screw on beating engine. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman broke his arm on pulley of washer. <i>Note.</i> —The mill runs from Monday morning to Sunday morning without stopping. Employees on day shift work 11 hours and those at night 13 hours; they do not shut down for noon, but the workmen have to eat their dinner as best they can, and attend to their work at the same time. The gears mentioned, in order, are outside of the building near main passage way, and as the mills run day and night it is very negligent on the part of the management not to have them properly guarded.				
SPARTA IRON WORKS, mfrs. brass and iron castings, engines, etc. Three buildings—two 1-st. stone; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869.	6	.....	6	14
Ordered guard on rip saw.				

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
<i>SPENCER.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
GARDINER JOHN, mfr. lumber, etc. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; store connected. Est. 1886.	20	.....	30	45
<i>Accidents—</i> A workman lost a finger on lath saw; and a boy lost a finger on knot saw.				
<i>SPRAGUE.—BARRON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
NORTHERN LUMBER CO. Five buildings— one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1882	85	.....	85	80
Ordered railing around set of large gears in basement of saw mill; it was complied with before I left the mill.				
<i>STANLEY.—CHIPPEWA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
NYE, LUSK & HUDSON, mfr. lumber, etc. Three buildings.-- two 2-st frame; one 1-st frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1885. Store connected. Mill closed at time of inspection.	35	.....	35	75
<i>STAR.—VERNON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
SEELEY D. & SON, mfrs. lumber. Description not given. Est. 1863.	15	.....	15	w
<i>STERLING P. O. (Lombard Station)—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected October 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
STERLING LUMBER CO. Nine buildings—two 2 st. frame; seven 1-st. frame. Est. 1882.	75	.....	75	210
<i>Accident.—</i> The engineer lost his hand by a wrench slipping bringing his hand in contact with planer.				
<i>Note.—</i> This firm have recently added a water works system throughout their entire plant. Store and boarding house connected.				
<i>STETTIN.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
LOY JOHN & CO., mfrs. lumber. Description not given. Est. 1883.	12	.....	12	30
<i>STEVENS POINT.—PORTAGE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept, 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BOSWORTH & REILLY, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1877.	100	.....	100	150
<i>Accident.—</i> A workman had a leg broken by log rolling on him caused by cant hook slipping. Mill closed at time of inspection, owing to scarcity of logs on account of low water.				
GAZETTE, THE, printing and publishing. One 2-st. stone building. Est. 1878.	5	.....	5	Hand.
HOEFFLER & CHAPMAN, mfrs. carriages, wagons, dust proof axles, etc. Two buildings--one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	15	.....	15	70
JACKSON MILLING CO., mfrs. flour. Two buildings— one 2-st. stone; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1877.	7	.....	7	50
LUTZ A., brewer. Four buildings—one 2-st. stone; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866.	8	.....	8	10

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MENASHA WOODEN WARE CO., mfrs. lumber, staves and heading. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883. Mill idle at time of inspection owing to scarcity of logs.	130	.....	130	150
MITCHELL ROLLER MILLS, mfrs. flour. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1878.	5	.....	5	35
NORTH SIDE LUMBER CO. Two 1-st. frame buildings— one boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. <i>Note.</i> — This company have sold their saw mill to the John Weeks Lumber Co., and are only running the planing mill.	20	.....	20	60
POST L. P., mfr. cigars. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1844.	6	.....	6	Hand
RICE JOHN & BRO., mfrs. machinery and general repairs. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872.	6	.....	6	40
SOUTH SIDE LUMBER CO. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered a guard on one rip saw.	12	.....	12	60
STEVENS POINT JOURNAL, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1866.	6	.....	6	Hand
STEVENS POINT LAUNDRY CO. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891.	12	5	17	20
STEVENS POINT LIGHTING CO., gas and electric lighting. Reported by firm. One 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 2 engines.	8	.....	8	180
STEVENS POINT MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, boxes, etc. Reported by firm. Two buildings— one 2-st. iron veneered building; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	35	.....	35	80
WEEKS JOHN LUMBER CO. Five buildings— one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1851.	90	.....	90	160
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SHOPS. Seven buildings— five 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1870.	280	2	282	86
<i>STOUGHTON.— DANE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
HINTZE C. M., mfr. cigars. Factory on second floor of 3-st. brick building. Est. 1881.	3	5	8	Hand
STOUGHTON MILL CO. mfrs. flour and feed. Three buildings— one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame and frame elevator. Est. 1865.	15	.....	15	w 125
STOUGHTON WAGON CO. Sixteen buildings— two 2½-st. brick; terece 2½-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; eight 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1863.	163	.....	163	80
ZWICKER HENRY, mfr. cigars. One 1-st. and basement frame building. Est. 1886.	6	3	9	Hand
<i>STEBUBEN.— CRAWFORD CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
HURLBUT J. J., saw and planing mill. Three one 1-st. buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	8	.....	8	
<i>STURGEON BAY.— DOOR CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
LEATHAM & SMITH, mfrs. lumber. Description not given. 9 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1884.	15	.....	15	300
<i>SUGAR BUSH.— OUTAGAMIE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
RUCKDASHEL BROS., saw mill. Two 1-st. buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.	12	.....	12	40

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
<i>SUPERIOR.—DOUGLASS' CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected June 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
<i>SUPERIOR.</i>				
DAM F. H. & CO., mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	40	.....	40	60
Ordered guards on two rip-saws; a railing around fly wheel; and main doors to swing outward.				
SUPERIOR STEAM FORGE WORKS. One 1-st. frame building; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1890.	23	.....	23	70
<i>SOUTH SUPERIOR.</i>				
GOODMAN, WILCOX & CO., mfrs. builders' supplies and office furniture. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; one 1 st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	26	.....	26	25
Ordered guard on rip-saw; box over cut-off saw; and railing around fly wheels and main belt in engine room. Removed from Menominee, Wis.				
LA BELLE WAGON WORKS. Two 1st brick buildings; several sheds; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	199	1	200	250
Ordered guards on three rip saws; two boys under 14 years ordered discharged. Removed from Fond du Lac, Wis.				
SEAGER & GUNNISS, mfrs. brick. Five buildings— two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	32	.....	32	40
WEBSTER MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. chairs and hard wood lumber. Seven buildings— two 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one 2 st frame; two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1891	205	37	242	340
Ordered three fire escapes; and main doors to swing outward.				
<i>WEST SUPERIOR.</i>				
AMERICAN-STEEL BARGE CO., ship building. Six buildings— two 2 st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 6 engines. Est. 1890.	500	.....	500	155
Ordered a guard on rip saw in wood shop; and railing around fly wheel of engine in blacksmith shop. <i>Accidents.</i> — Two workmen had legs broken— one by truck falling on him, the other by an iron plate falling on him. All the workmen at this plant belong to a mutual benefit association; each man is assessed $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. of his wages; the company contributes one half as much as is paid by the workmen. <i>Note.</i> — Six steel barges have been completed, three of them steamers; and six others are being constructed, three of them being about ready to launch. Nine of these vessels are as long as can pass the locks of the Welland canal (265 feet), and are fitted for ocean service; all but one are of the McDougall type, or, as they are commonly called, the "Whale Back" steamers. "The Charles W. Wnetmore," with 70,000 bushels of wheat, sailed from Superior June 11th, for Liverpool, England, at Montreal she will take 10,000 bushels more. This is the first vessel that cleared from any Lake Superior port for an ocean voyage, and it is claimed, if successful, it will revolutionize the entire lake traffic.				
BADGER STATE MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs sash, doors, blinds and general mill work. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 electric motor. Est. 1890.	35	.....	35	
Ordered guard on rip saw and railing in front of main belt.				
BROADWAY STEAM LAUNDRY. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	3	7	10	10
BURDICK & HEWSON, mfrs. roofing material and sheet iron cornices. One 1-st. frame building. Est. 1890.	25	.....	25	Hand.

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
CALL PUBLISHING CO., printing and publishing. In basement of 3-st. brick building; 1 electric motor. Est. 1887.	24	1	25	5
DULUTH ELEVATOR CO. Elevator No. 1—135 ft. high; No. 2—88 ft.; No. 3—121 ft.; all iron veneered; one 2-st. brick building; 6 boilers; 3 engines; 3 iron fire escapes. Est. 1887. Ordered railing around fly wheel in engine room of elevator No. 3. The company have their own system of water works and electric light.	30	.....	30	960
EASTERN RAILWAY CO., OF MINNESOTA, repair shops. Seven buildings— one 2-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine Est. 1888.	30	.....	30	25
FREEMAN MILLING CO. Reported by firm. Two buildings— one 6-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.	60	.....	60	750
GREAT NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO. Elevator A, 153 ft. high; elevator X, 70 ft. high; and two 1-st. iron veneered elevators; 4 iron fire escapes. Est. 1836. Ordered railing in front of main belt of dynamo in engine room of elevator X.	13	.....	13	
KLINKERT BREWING CO. Eight buildings— one 4-st. frame; two 3-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered railing around main belt on second floor.	15	.....	15	80
LEADER PUBLISHING CO. In basement of 3-st. brick building; 1 electric motor. Est. 1890. <i>Accident.</i> —The foreman of press room had his hand caught in rollers of press crushing it badly; he was laid up two months.	40	2	42	5
LEHIGH COAL & IRON CO. Four buildings— one 3-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 9 engines; 2 fire escapes on board ing house. Est. 1886. <i>Accidents.</i> — One man was killed by falling into the hold of a vessel; another lost part of his foot by a coal bucket falling on him; another lost three fingers being caught between hoisting rope pulley.	300	.....	300	315
MARX & ZIMMERMAN, m'rs. cigars. One 1-st. frame building. Est. 1890.	7	.....	7	Hand
MASTER C., book binder and mfr. blank books. On first floor of 2-st. frame building. Est. 1890.	4	3	7	Hand
MICHIGAN MANUFACTURING CO., general wood work. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891. <i>Note.</i> —This mill was not completed at time of inspection; they will start up in about a week and expect to employ about 40 hands.				
MOORE WM. & CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, store fixtures, etc. Three buildings— two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890. Ordered guard on rip-saw; railing on outside platform and stairway; and railing around fly wheel.	51	.....	51	30
MURRAY C. S. & CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Six buildings— one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. stone; 9 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1888.	100	.....	100	120
NORTHWESTERN ADAMANT CO., mfrs. adamant and wall plaster. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; engine. Est. 1889. Found the bars to elevator opening out of place. I called the foreman's attention to it and he promised to have them fixed with hinges, so they could not be removed.	12	.....	12	25
NORTHWESTERN COAL CO. Docks Nos 3 and 4. Four 1-st. frame buildings; 4 boilers; 3 engines; Est. 1888. Ordered railing in front of main belt in engine room of Dock No. 3.	100	.....	100	380
OHIO COAL CO. Four 1-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 4 engines. Est. 1889.	45	.....	45	210

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
PEYTON, KIMBALL & BARBER, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Eight buildings— one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; one 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1834. Ordered guard on rip saw in planing mill.	125	.....	125	330
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC COAL CO. Five 1 st. frame buildings; several derricks; 2 boilers; 8 engines. Est. 1883.....	65	.....	65	295
SILVER CREEK & MORRIS COAL CO. Five 1-st. frame buildings; 3 boilers; 5 engines. Est. 1890..... <i>Accident.</i> —A workman had a leg broken by weight falling on him.	80	.....	80	180
STANDARD OIL CO. Two 1-st. brick buildings; three 5,000-gallon tanks; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	25	.....	25	2 ₆
STROTHMAN BROS., machine shop and forge works. Three buildings— one 1-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... <i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost two fingers on lathe. This firm carry accident insurance for the benefit of their employes.	33	.....	33	25
SUPERIOR CUT STONE CO. Two 1-st. frame buildings; several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889..... Ordered railing around fly wheel and main belt.	60	.....	60	50
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. sash, doors, blinds, etc. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886..... Ordered guard on one rip saw.	21	.....	21	35
SUPERIOR WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO., water supply, gas and electric lighting. Five buildings— four 1-st. brick and iron; one 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1887, '88, '89... Ordered railing around fly wheels of two engines; also railing on side of two dynamo belts. <i>Note.</i> —I found the machinery in the electric light plant very much crowded, the superintendent informed me that the growth of the city had been so rapid that that it was with difficulty they could keep up with it. The company contemplate making some changes at once that will materially lessen the danger. Capacity of water works 2,000,000 gallons daily; gas 200,000 cubic feet; 285 arc lights and 3,800 incandescent lights; and 180 horse power electric motors	24	.....	24	650
SUPERIOR WAVE, THE, printing and publishing. One 2-st. frame building; 1 electric motor. Est. 1886.....	5	.....	5	3
TELEGRAM PRINTING CO. One 2-st. brick building; 1 electric motor. Est. 1890.....	29	1	30	7
TOEFFER BROS, mfrs. cigars. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1890.....	6	.....	9	Hand
TROY STEAM LAUNDRY. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.....	2	6	8	12
WAREHOUSE & BUILDERS SUPPLY CO. Three buildings— two 1 st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890..	125	.....	125	60
WEST SUPERIOR BREWING CO. Three buildings— one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	7	.....	7	30
WEST SUPERIOR BRICK CO. Three 1-st. frame buildings; several sheds; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888..... Ordered railing in front of fly wheel, gearing on stiff mud machine covered, and railing around main belt and pulley.	27	.....	27	45
WEST SUPERIOR IRON & STEEL CO., mfrs. cast iron water and gas pipes, etc. Twenty-two buildings— one 2-st. iron; one 2-st. frame; five 1-st. iron; five 1-st. brick; ten 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 7 engines. Est. 1889..... <i>Note.</i> —The Bessemer Steel Works & Rolling Mills are nearly completed at a cost at the present time of \$303,000. When finished they expect to employ about 1,000 men.	550	.....	550	155

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WEST SUPERIOR LUMBER CO. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1890. Ordered guard on rip saw; and railing at side of main belt.	148	.....	148	270
<i>THORP.—CLARK CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BOARDMAN E. A., mfr. lumber. Two buildings—one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	10	.....	10	25
CIRKEL J. W. & SONS, mfrs. flour barrel stock. Six 1-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1884. Ordered two boys under 14 discharged. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost thumb and first finger on a heading saw.	40	.....	40	137
NYE, LUSK & HUDSON, mfrs. lumber. Six buildings—two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882. <i>Note.</i> —A fire in lumber yard Sept., 1891, caused a loss of \$20,000. Store connected.	60	.....	60	70
<i>TOMAH.—MONROE CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE WORKS. Four 1-st. frame buildings. Est. 1890.	43	.....	43	Hand
GOODYEAR D. A. & C., planing mill. Five buildings—one 1-st. stone; four 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883. Ordered railing around fly wheel and crank on engine. <i>Accidents.</i> —The foreman broke his leg by falling from scaffold; a workman in the yard had a leg broken by pile of lumber falling on him.	125	.....	125	125
<i>TOMAHAWK.—LINCOLN CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
CRANE BROS., mfrs. lumber. Six buildings—two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1891.	50	.....	50	275
FARMERS LUMBER CO. Four buildings—one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891. <i>Accident.</i> —A workman lost part of his foot by slipping and bringing his foot in contact with a saw.	45	.....	45	125
TOMAHAWK LUMBER CO. Eight buildings—one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 14 boilers; 6 engines. Est. 1888 and '89. <i>Accidents.</i> —A workman was killed in mill No. 2, by a piece of 2x4 flying back from edger striking him in the abdomen; a workman was injured in mill No. 1, by lath flying back striking him in the forehead. The plant consists of two saw mills and one planing mill.	110	.....	110	365
<i>TRIPPVILLE.—VERNON CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
TRIPP D. N., mfr. lumber and feed. Description not given. Est. 1860.	8	2	10	w 30
<i>TWO RIVERS.—MANITOWOC CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
EGGERS F., mfr. veneer seating, etc. Five buildings—two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886. Ordered main drive belt in engine room guarded.	22	4	26	40
HAMILTON MFG. CO., mfrs. wood type and printers furniture. Six buildings—two 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1881. <i>Accident.</i> —A boy got his hand in sand paper machine and it was jammed.	108	12	120	260

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
MUELLER R. E., brewer. Six buildings—three 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1 st. wood and stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1848	7	.....	7	4
<i>Note.</i> —I would have ordered hand rails on stairways, but they expect to make extensive changes soon.				
TWO RIVERS FLOURING MILL. Two buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est 1878	5	.....	5	85
TWO RIVERS MANUFACTURING CO. (Plant A), mfrs. chairs. Nine buildings—two 3-st. frame; five 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st brick; and several sheds; 4 boilers; 2 engines; 2 iron fire e-capes; and bridge connecting buildings. Est. 1855	215	.....	215	225
Ordered bar on elevator shaft on second floor; two drive belts on sand paper machine boxed; railing around drive belt on ball wheel in saw mill; railing on stairway opening at second floor in paint shop; and hand rail on same stairway. <i>Accident.</i> —One man had his leg broken by getting between wall and saw mill-arrriage. Firm contributed \$10. <i>Note.</i> —Firm give employment to about 150 persons outside of factory, caning chair seats				
TWO RIVERS MANUFACTURING CO. (Plant B.), mfrs. pails. Six buildings—two 3-st. frame; three 2 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 16 brick dry kilns; 3 boilers; 8 engines; 2 outside stairways and lower roof adjoining. Est. 1856	300	.....	300	1,856
Found three boys 13 years of age, two were discharged; the third was working with his father during vacation, he will attend school after vacation. <i>Note.</i> —The turning room is very dusty, I cannot see how the men can stand to work there 10 hours daily; they have fans but they don't answer the purpose, the foreman said that two new ones will be put up.				
<i>UNION GROVE.—RACINE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BLAKEY JOHN S. Description not given. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870	10	.....	10	80
<i>UNITY.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891,, by Van Etten.</i>				
MIDLAND LUMBER & MFG. CO. Eight buildings—three 2-st. frame; four 1 st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1874	75	.....	75	245
<i>Note.</i> —Reported to as doing no business at Unity.				
<i>UTLEY.—GREEN LAKE CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
GREEN LAKE GRANITE CO. Description not given. 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1894	33	.....	33	100
<i>Note.</i> —Value of property destroyed by fire \$400.				
<i>VALTON.—SAUK CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
BUNKER R. M. & CO., saw and planing mill. Description not given. 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882	6	.....	6	25
<i>VESPER.—WOOD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
SHERRY-CAMERON CO. THE. mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Seven buildings—three 2 st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 5 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1874	150	.....	150	325
Ordered gearing to live rollers in saw mill covered; and guard around fly wheel in engine room of planing mill.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
WARREN MILLS.—MONROE CO.				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
WARREN G. E. O. & CO., mfrs. lumber, planing and grinding Eight buildings—three 2-st. frame; five 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1889.....	42	.....	44	90
WASHBURN.—BAYFIELD CO.				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BIGELOW A. A. & Co., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Six buildings—two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 17 boilers; 6 en- gines. Est. 1886.....	150	.....	150	768
<i>Note.</i> —Mr. Biglow said he never allows an inexperienced man around dangerous machinery, nor one that is under the influence of liquor.				
NYE, JENKS & CO., elevating and handling grain. Two build- ings—one 5-st. frame, iron veneer; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 iron fire escapes. Est. 1886.....	9	.....	9	650
<i>Note.</i> —The elevator is owned by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R'y Co.				
SOUTH SHORE LUMBER CO. Description not given; 8 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1889.....	211	.....	211	280
Boarding house connected, not run by firm.				
THOMPSON C. C. LUMBER CO. Six buildings—two 2-st frame; four 1-st. frame; 8 boilers; 6 engines. Est. 1884.....	80	.....	80	300
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman was seriously injured by a board thrown back from slasher saw, breaking his leg; he was laid up for five or six months				
WATERLOO.—JEFFERSON CO.				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
ROACH & SEEBER CO., creameries, grain and general produce. Consists of 7 creameries and grain elevators at Waterloo; Lon- don; Deerfield; Maple Grove; Newville; Union and White Clover; 7 boilers; 6 engines. Est. 1881.....	20	1	21	85
WATERTOWN.—JEFFERSON CO.				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BLAESIUS TABLE SLIDE CO. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	12	.....	12	8
Ordered fly wheel in engine room boxed; also guard on one rip saw.				
BUCHHEIT WM. MALTING CO. Five buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1889.....	20	.....	20	145
Ordered railing extend-d around two fly wheels in engine room; also three set of gearing in exchange room boxed.				
CORDES L. H. & CO., mfrs. brick. Inspected by J. Dobbs. Two brick yards; two 1-st. brick buildings; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1882 and 1889.....	80	.....	80	36
<i>Accident.</i> —Recently a workman broke his leg. <i>Note.</i> — About 30,000 brick a day are made in each yard; and in the aggregate in both yards about 7,000,000 a year.				
EATON S. M. & SON, bottling works. Three buildings—one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1868.....	20	.....	20	10
FUERMANN BREWING CO. Four buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1849.....	25	.....	25	150
GLOBE MILLING CO. Empire Mill. Three buildings—one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1871.....	18	.....	18	} w 150 s 125
<i>Note.</i> —This firm employ 16 coopers (not included in the above who work on co-operative plan, they own the shops, the firm furnishes material.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
GLOBE MILLING CO. Globe Mill. Three buildings — one 4-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1847.	25	...	25	300
HARTIG & MANZ, mfrs. beer and malt Four buildings — one 4-st. brick; one 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1884. Ordered railing around main belt on third floor of malt house.	30	...	30	145
HEINRICHS PH. CO., mfrs. furniture and mill work. Five buildings — two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; buildings bridged; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857 ... Ordered guard on two-rip saws.	42	.....	42	35
KOENIG BROS., mfrs. flour. Two buildings — one 3-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881. Ordered railing at head of stairs on second and third floors	5	.....	5	{ w 63 s 45
KRAEMER & NEUMANN, mfrs. cigars. Inspected by Blumenfeld. Two buildings — one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1853.	12	.....	12	Hand
KUNERT MANUFACTURING CO., foundry and boiler works Three buildings — two 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1882.	32	.....	32	18
LEWIS G. B. CO., mfrs. bee hives, boxes and sections. Five buildings — one 3-st. frame; two 2-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1869. Ordered iron fire escape; boxes on main belt and on planer, and main belt and pulley on planer and matcher; also three cross cut saws on the third floor boxed. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman had a leg broken, by a car which was loaded with lumber, getting away from man running it, firm are paying him his wages. <i>Note.</i> — This factory was entirely destroyed by fire April 19, 1890, rebuilt since on a much larger scale. Capacity 150,000 sectional honey boxes every ten hours. The firm have their own electric light plant.	90	20	110	{ w 90 s 125
MILLER A. F., mfr. cigars. One 2-st. frame building Est. 1861.	6	.....	6	Hand
MILLER-REICHARDT MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. engines, boilers, etc. Two 1-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	7	...	7	10
QUENTMEYER & BOOMER, mfrs. brick. Inspected by J. Dobbs. Three 1-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881. <i>NOTE.</i> — This yard is running by a new process, in the grinding of the clay, which is done by steam tempering the clay. Capacity 1,200,000 brick a year.	14	.....	14	15
SCHLUETER BROS., mfr. cigars. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1879.	10	..	10	Hand
SPRAGUE MRS. C. A., mfr. brick. Inspected by J. Dobbs. Three 1-st. brick buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870. Capacity 3,000,000 brick a year.	30	.....	30	15
TAKSDORF F., mfr. tables. Two buildings — One 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891. Ordered guard on rip saw; also line shaft boxed. <i>Note.</i> — Since gone out of business	8	.....	8	10
WATERTOWN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. One 2-st. brick building; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879.	5	.....	5	150
WATERTOWN ELEVATOR CO. Two buildings — one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.	6	.....	6	60
WATERTOWN GAZETTE, printing and publishing. Jas. Moore. One 3-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.	5	.....	5	1
WATERTOWN REPUBLICAN, printing and publishing. W. L. Norris. One 2-st. brick building Est. 1860.	5	.....	5	Hand

Report of Inspection—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
WATERTOWN SHOE CO. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1833.....	27	28	45	20
WATERTOWN WELTBUEGER, D. Blumenfeld & Son, publishers "Weltbueger" and "Der Erzaeler." One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853.....	10	.....	10	4
WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. ga. fixtures. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine Est. 1890.....	25	.....	25	25
WIGGENHORN BROS., mfrs. cigars. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1858.....	48	.....	48	Hand
WILKOWSKI BROS, mfrs. cigars. Inspected by Blumenfeld. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1832.....	11	.....	11	Hand.
WOODARD & STONE, mfrs. crackers and confectionery. Three buildings— one 3-st. brick; two 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1837..... <i>Accident.</i> —A workman had his hand crushed in rollers, he was laid up about two months, the firm paid his wages and doctor's bills. <i>Note.</i> —At present the company are building an addition to the present plant.	44	14	58	32
<i>WAUKESHA.—WAUKESHA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BETHESDA BREWERY. Nine buildings—two 2-st. stone; four 2-st. frame; two 1-st. stone; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1864.....	9	.....	9	20
BLAIR F. C. & G. B., general repairing farm machinery. Two buildings— one 3-st. stone; one 2-st. stone; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1836.....	11	.....	11	26
DODD SAMUEL, mfr. sash, doors, mouldings, etc. Two 2-st frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1870.....	6	.....	6	15
PHELPS HENRY & CO., mfrs. ginger ale. Two buildings— one 2-st. and attic stone; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1855.....	28	4	32	20
SARATOGA ROLLER MILLS, mfrs. flour. Two buildings— one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1840. Ordered two large drive pulleys on counter shaft in basement of mill boxed.	5	.....	5	w 100 s 50
SILURIAN MINERAL SPRING CO., bottlers of mineral spring water. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1½ st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	19	1	20	18
WAUKESHA ELECTRIC LIGHT & GAS CO. Three 1-st. brick building; 2 boilers; 1 engine; 2 dynamos. Est. 1836.....	9	.....	9	100
WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRING CO. Reported by firm. Two-story building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	16	1	17	6
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SHOPS. Six buildings— two 2-st. brick; four 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1886.	175	.....	175	270
YOUMANS H. M., printing and publishing. Reported by firm. One 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1859.....	7	1	8	3
<i>WAUPACA.—WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
EVANS J. W., mfr. woollen cloth. Three buildings— two; 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1837.....	10	5	15	w 50
NELSON A. G. & CO, mfrs. sash, doors and blinds. Four buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; Est. 1883. Ordered a guard on one rip saw; and railing at head of stairway in planing mill.	9	.....	9	50
OLSON & YORKSON, mfrs. flour. Two buildings— one 3-st. frame; one 1-st. frame Est. 1871.....	7	.....	7	w 120

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
ROBERTS & OBORN, mfrs. flour. Two buildings--one 3-st. frame; one 1 st. frame. Est. 1834.....	7		7	w 85
SHERER & JEFFERS, mfrs. sash, doors and carpenters supplies. Four buildings--one 2-st. frame; three 1 st. frame. Est. 1860.....	11	1	12	45
Ordered a guard on one rip saw.				
WAUPACA COUNTY REPUBLICAN, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1853.....	3	2	5	Hand.
WAUPACA POST, THE, printing and publishing. One 1 st brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1880.....	3	3	6	4
WAUPACA STARCH & POTATO CO. Two buildings--one 2 st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889.....	30		30	60
<i>WAUPUN.-- FOND DU LAC CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Dec., 1891, by Dyer.</i>				
ALTHOUSE & WHEELER CO., mfrs. windmills, tanks, feed mills and pumps. Eight buildings--three 2 st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1 st brick; tank holding 1,300 barrels with hose connections in all building; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1858.....	31		31	55
Ordered guards around hand elevator at second floor in machine shop; also guards around drive wheel on planer and on matcher in wood working department.				
<i>Accidents</i> --A man using rip saw carelessly allowed a short board he was sawing to pinch it and it was thrown back in his face cutting his face and loosening several teeth. The workmen have an insurance society for their own benefit. One workman mashed his thumb with a sledge hammer, he received \$1 per day from the society.				
HENRY IRA L., mfr. walking canes and paper boxes. Two 2-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	3	14	17	6
MAKLE, HARRIS & CO., mfrs. flour and feed. Two buildings -- one 3-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1849. Ordered rail placed against side of drive-wheel of two pipe automatic feeder class A .032 on first floor.	5		5	60
MORRIS J. S., mfr. wagons, sleighs and carriages. One 2-st. frame building. Est. 1874.....	14		14	
WAUPUN FLAX MILLS CO. Reported by firm. Factory 32 ft. by 50ft. Iron roof; engine room attached; 1-st. barn; 1 boiler 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	10		10	12
WELLS M. D. & CO., mfrs. boots and shoes. Five buildings -- two 2-st. stone; two 1-st. frame; one 1 st. stone; 4 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1878.....	487	80	567	90
Ordered rail placed on left side of stairway; also guard placed on main drive belt of engine; and guard main belt of dynamo; also guards on elevator on second floor of laundry; guard placed over wood saw outside the shop; also new hand rail on rear stairway of building in town used as shop. <i>Note.</i> M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, Ill., since 1878 have contracted with the state for the labor of all able bodied male convicts, in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The present rate is 50 cents per capita per day. The state furnishes the building used as shop, the power, heat and light. Of the 567 employees 153 are citizens, 412 are convicts, of the 153 citizens 75 are employed as overseers, instructors, etc. The firm has a special shop in town consisting of two rooms in which 80 free females stitch the uppers. The prison shops 14 in number are neat, clean and safe, each shop is in charge of a prison official. The daily capacity at present is 2,500 pairs boots and shoes. Of the total number of convicts for the year 1891 -- 777 were employed on contract labor. There are at present 522 convicts, males 508 -- females 14. The prison grounds proper cover an area of 24 acres with farm of 112 acres attached. Besides the shops the several buildings consist of prison proper, the center of which is 3-st. stone used as offices,				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse Power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total	
living apartments for warden's family, culinary department and chapel. The wings on either side are 1-st. stone, making entire length of building 400 feet. There are 504 cells, in three tiers in center of each wing, with balcony and stairs to each tier; also a 1-st. stone blacksmith shop, soap factory, carpenter shop, laundry and stable. The female prison is 2-st. stone, the ground floor of which is occupied by deputy warden and family. The upper floor contains 36 cells. The building is heated by steam.				
WITTKER ROBERT, mfr. butter. One 2-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1891. Ordered cap over key churn pulley.	5		5	10
<i>WAUSAU.—MARATHON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BARKER & STEWART, mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Six buildings— one 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 7 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1887. Ordered gearing to live rollers boxed.	15		125	320
CENTRAL WISCONSIN, THE, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick building. Est. 1857.	5		5	w 4
CLAYTON GEO., mfr. lumber. Four buildings—three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame. Est. 1859.	70		70	w 400
CORWITH CHAS. R., mfr. lumber, lath, etc. Eight buildings—two 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; three 1-st. brick; 6 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1883.	70		70	351
CURTIS BROS. & Co, mfrs. sash, door and blinds. Nine buildings— two 3-st. frame; two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 5 boilers; 3 engines; buildings bridged. Est. 1881. Ordered one boy under 14 discharged.	224	1	225	223
FARRALL E. K., mfr. wagons, sleighs, etc. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	7		7	12
FRENZEL J. A., mfr. straw cutters, plows, etc. Two buildings— one 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874.	6		6	35
GOODWILLIE BROS & CO., mfrs. boxes. Five buildings— four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1880. Ordered box over one slasher saw; also one boy under 14 discharged. <i>Accident.</i> — A workman broke his leg in the yard by being caught in a wagon wheel.	120		120	300
JAWORTH FRED, mfr. wagons, sleighs, etc. Three buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1873.	6		6	20
KICKBUSCH F. W., mfr. flour and feed. Four buildings— one 3-st. brick; two 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1883	7		7	75
MAWSON R. P. & CO., mfrs. lumber, lath and shingles. Seven buildings— three 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1885. Ordered a railing in front of large gearing in basement of mill.	75		75	100
MATHIE FRANK BREWING CO Five buildings— one 3-st. brick; one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1869. Ordered railing around fly wheel.	8		8	20
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1889. Ordered a cap over projecting key on drive wheel.	1	6	7	6

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES			Horse power.
	Male	Fem.	Total.	
MURRAY D. J. MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. saw mill machinery. Four buildings— one 3-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1874.	54	1	55	40
<i>Accidents.</i> —A workman lost two fingers on planer; another had the flesh torn off from the inside of his hand on the same machine. The machine was well guarded.				
PARCHER J. & STEWART CO, mfrs. lumber, lath, shingles, etc. Six buildings—two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; engine. Est. 1877.	80		80	80
<i>Accident.</i> —A workman had a leg broken by log flying from a large pulley and striking him.				
PILOT REVIEW, THE, printing and publishing. Two buildings— one 2-st. frame; one 1-st frame. Est. 1865.	7		7	w 2
PORTER J. A. TANNING CO. Four buildings— One 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1886.	10		10	55
RUDER GEO. BREWING CO. Four buildings— three 2-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1860.	11		11	20
Ordered railing at head of stairway in bre & house.				
STEWART ALEXANDER LUMBER CO. Seven buildings— two 2-st. frame; one 2-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; Est. 1883.	170		170	w 300
Ordered one boy under 14 discharged.				
<i>Accident.</i> —A boy had his head cut by getting under table trying to put on belt.				
UNION PLANING MILL. Three 1-st. frame buildings; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1882.	12		12	70
Ordered guard on one rip saw.				
WAUSAU ELECTRIC CO., electric lighting. Three 1-st. frame iron-veeered buildings; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1890.	6		6	330
WAUSAU ROLLER MILLS. Six buildings— one 3 st. brick; one 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame. Est. 1883.	15		15	100
WAUSAU WATER WORKS. Reported by firm. One story and basement building; 2 boilers; 2 engines. Est. 1885.	6		6	
WERHEIM MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. sash doors and blinds. Four buildings— two 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; one 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine; buildings bridged. Est. 1873.	35		35	55
Ordered guard on one rip saw; a railing at side of drive wheel in engine room; and railing at head of stairway in glazing department; also one boy under 14 discharged.				
<i>Accident.</i> — A boy lost a finger on a rip saw; the superintendent lost two fingers on suaper.				
WAUWATOSA. — MILWAUKEE CO.				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
BOND H. R. & SON, mfrs. brick. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1887.	42		42	50
KRAATZ CHAS, mfr. brick. Two 1-st. frame buildings; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1881.	45		45	50
Capacity 3,936,000 brick.				
MILWAUKEE BUGGY CO. Two buildings— one 3-st. and basement brick; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1888.	50		50	85
Ordered one fire escape; and hand rails on stairways on first, second, third and fourth floors.				
NORTHWESTERN CHEMICAL CO., mfrs. oil vitriol, muriatic acid, aqua ammonia, etc. Seven buildings— three 2 st. frame; four 1-st. frame; and several sheds; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1883.	32		32	12
PHILLIPP BROS., mfrs. center tables. Three buildings— one 2-st. and basement frame; two 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890.	14		14	38
Ordered guard on rip-saw; and railing on stairway.				

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male	Fem.	Total	
SCHMIDT A. L. CURLED HAIR CO. Three buildings—one 5-st. frame; one 2½ st. frame; one 2-st. brick; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1875. Ordered fly wheel on engine guarded. <i>Note</i> —The upper floors in 5-st. building are used for drying flesh and glue, most work being done on ground floor. Owing to the kind of work the sanitary condition cannot be reported as good.	15	1	16	20
WISCONSIN BRIDGE & IRON CO. Three buildings—three 1-st. frame; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1848. <i>Accident</i> .—A workman had his leg broken, caused by an iron beam falling on his leg. The firm carry insurance for the benefit of their employes, paying half of the wages in case of accident. They employ about fifty men outside of shops.	110		110	25
<i>WAUZEKA.—CRAWFORD CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected April 1891, by Van Etten,</i>				
WAUZEKA LUMBER & HOOP CO. One 1-st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1890	8		8	25
WAUZEKA MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. bee keeping supplies. One 1 st. frame building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1872. Ordered railing around large pulley on upright shaft	12		12	25
<i>WEST BEND — WASHINGTON CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891, by Zwaska.</i>				
KLUMB JOHN & CO, planing and resawing. Two 1-st. frame buildings; get power from Silberzohn Mfg. Co. Est. 1888.	6		6	20
SILBERZOHN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. agricultural implements. Four buildings—One 2-st. frame; three 1-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1879	18		18	50
WASHINGTON COUNTY PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, publishers of the "Democrat" and "Beobachter." One 2-st. frame; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1853	8		8	2
WEST BEND BREWING CO., brewers and malsters. Three plants, ten buildings—one 3-st. brick; three 2-st. brick; three 1-st. brick; two 1-st frame; one 50 ft high elevator, frame iron veneered; 3 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1882.	28		28	85
<i>WESTBORO.—TAYLOR CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Nov., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
DUNCAN JOHN, mfr lumber and shingles. Four buildings—two 2 st. frame; two 1 st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1884. Store and boarding house connected.	60		60	120
<i>WEYAUWEGA.—WAUPACA CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Sept., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
BADGER BASKET MANUFACTURING CO. One 2 st. frame; 1 boiler. Est. 1884	11	5	16	w 20
WEED & GUMEAR MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. lumber and flour. Saw mill 1-st. frame; flour mill 3-st. frame. Est. 1855	20		20	w 215
<i>WHITEWATER.—WALWORTH CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected Aug., 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
STERLY HARVESTING MACHINE CO. Seven buildings—two 3-st. brick; one 2-st. brick; two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. brick; 3 boilers; 2 engines; 4 iron fire escapes. Est. 1844. <i>Accident</i> .—A workman had his foot taken off in a punch press, caused by carelessness on his part, he was reaching for his pail and threw his foot up, bringing it in contact with press. The company have a fine water works system.	190	10	200	140

Report of Inspection — Continued.

ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Horse power.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
KLINGER N., brewer. Four buildings--one 2 st. brick; one 1-st. brick; two 1 st. frame. Est. 1864.....	5	.....	5	Horse
WAITE C. M., mfr. sash, doors and blinds. Two buildings--one 2-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1866. Ordered guard on one rip saw.	8	.....	8	40
WHITEWATER PAPER CO., mfrs. building and wrapping paper. Five buildings--one 2-st. brick; one 1-st. brick; three 1-st. frame; 3 boileress; 2 engines. Est. 1889.....	30	5	35	170
WHITEWATER REGISTER, printing and publishing. One 2-st. brick building; 1 boiler; 1 engine. Est. 1857.....	7	2	9	6
WHITEWATER ROLLER MILLS. Two buildings--One 3-st. stone; one 2 st. frame. Est. 1851.....	5	.....	5	w 200
WINCHESTER & PARTRIDGE MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs. agricultural implements, wind mill, tanks, etc. Five buildings--one 2-st. brick; three 2-st. frame; one 1-st. brick; 2 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1847.....	85	.....	85	140
<i>WILSON.—ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
WEST WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING CO., mfrs lumber, staves, heading and lime. Seven buildings--two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; one 1-st. stone; 5 boilers; 3 engines. Est. 1872.....	151	.....	151	100
Ordered railing around fly wheel in engine room of saw mill.				
<i>WILSON ISLAND.—ASHLAND I. O.—BAYFIED CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected July 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
EXCELSIOR BROWN STONE CO. Four buildings--two 2-st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1891.....	60	.....	60	60
<i>WINNECONNE.—WINNEBAGO CO.</i>				
<i>Reported by firm.</i>				
WINNECONNE LUMBER CO. Three boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1884.....	53	7	60	140
<i>WITHEE.—CLARK CO</i>				
<i>Inspected Oct., 1891 by Van Etten.</i>				
MIDLAND LUMBER CO. Six buildings--Four 2 st. frame; two 1-st. frame; 4 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1885.....	60	.....	60	100
<i>WOODVILLE.—ST. CROIX CO.</i>				
<i>Inspected May 1891, by Van Etten.</i>				
WOODVILLE LUMBER CO. Six buildings--two 2-st. frame; four 1-st. frame; 3 boilers; 1 engine. Est. 1879.....	78	.....	78	80
<i>Accident.—A workman had a leg broken in yard by timber falling on him.</i>				

TABLE A.—*Showing the Amounts Spent for New Factory Building according*

INDUSTRIES.	New factory building improvements in the city of Milwaukee.	New machinery added in the city of Milwaukee.
Agricultural implements, threshing machines.....	\$21,000 00	\$11,000 00
Baskets.....		
Beef and pork packing.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Brewing and malting.....	334,857 00	430,246 00
Blank books.....		7,000 00
Boilers (steam).....	7,300 00	300 00
Boots and shoes.....		18,000 00
Bottles.....		3,000 00
Boxes (cigar, cheese packing and paper).....	280 00	8,200 00
Brick.....	2,000 00	12,500 00
Bridge-building.....	3,300 00	2,700 00
Butter.....		
Chairs and tables.....	1,300 00	11,800 00
Cigars.....		200 00
Clothing and underwear.....	1,100 00	7,700 00
Coal, wood, sewer pipe.....	6,500 00	3,000 00
Coffins.....		
Confectioners and bakers.....	1,300 00	6,700 00
Cement.....	11,000 00	8,000 00
Cooperage.....		
Dairy implements.....		
Distilling and bottling.....	2,000 00	
Electric lighting.....	220,304 00	604,666 00
Elevators (passenger and freight).....	5,500 00	19,000 00
Excelsior.....		
Flour.....	500 00	25,000 00
Fuel (kindling).....	6,500 00	8,500 00
Furniture.....	425 00	
Furs, gloves, mittens.....		3,000 00
Gas and electric fixtures.....	25,500 00	123,600 00
Granite, marble, cut stone.....		
Hardware, bolts, nuts, files and rasps.....	200 00	5,800 00
Invalid food.....		

Improvements and New Machinery since former inspection. Classified to industries.

New factory building improvements in the city of Superior.	New machinery added in the city of Superior.	New factory building improvements at all other places in the state.	New machinery added at all other places in the state.	Total new factory building improvements.	Total new machinery added.
		\$86,817 00	\$57,534 00	\$107,817 00	\$68,534 00
		2,000 00	18,000 00	2,000 00	18,000 00
		58,035 00	13,031 00	65,035 00	20,031 00
\$27,000 00	\$15,000 00	363,300 00	249,850 00	725,157 00	695,096 00
	3,000 00				10,000 00
		7,600 00	10,294 00	14,900 00	10,594 00
		22,321 00	58,333 00	22,321 00	76,333 00
		10,300 00	3,275 00	10,300 00	6,275 00
		23,400 00	24,475 00	23,680 00	32,675 00
4,500 00	6,000 00	18,905 00	17,693 00	25,405 00	36,193 00
		6,200 00	9,300 00	9,500 00	12,000 00
		40,750 00	25,725 00	40,750 00	25,725 00
		33,900 00	48,502 00	35,200 00	60,302 00
		3,300 00	950 00	3,300 00	1,150 00
		8,000 00	20,785 00	9,100 00	28,485 00
3,000 00	80,000 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	12,500 00	84,500 00
		3,000 00	800 00	3,000 00	800 00
		5,000 00	1,600 00	6,900 00	8,300 00
				11,000 00	8,000 00
		10,000 00	43,500 00	10,000 00	43,500 00
		22,853 00	15,862 00	22,883 00	15,862 00
				2,000 00	
		56,214 00	266,991 00	276,518 00	871,660 00
		10,680 00	9,485 00	16,180 00	28,485 00
		3,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00
62,000 00	65,000 00	204,700 00	299,725 00	267,200 00	389,725 00
		2,000 00	2,000 00	6,500 00	10,500 00
5,000 00	1,085 00	78,600 00	66,030 00	80,025 00	67,115 00
			750 00		3,750 00
20,000 00	55,000 00	18,800 00	25,100 00	64,300 00	206,700 00
1,000 00	11,000 00	15,500 00	103,500 00	56,500 00	114,500 00
			1,000 00	200 00	6,800 00
		6,000 00	4,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00

TABLE A. — *New Factory Building Improvements and New Machinery.*—
Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	New factory building improvements in the city of Milwaukee.	New machinery added in the city of Milwaukee.
Interior and exterior woodwork, office store, hotel fixtures	6,000 00	10,900 00
Iron and steel works — malleable and pig	9,500 00	22,100 00
Knitting works		15,300 00
Laundries		
Leather, harness, collars	32,950 00	10,600 00
Linen mills		
Lithographing and engraving		36,650 00
Lumber, lath and shingles		
Machine shops — steam engines, iron and brass founders	96,000 00	159,100 00
Mattresses	4,500 00	55,000 00
Maizea, starch and corn goods		3,000 00
Oxide of zinc		
Patterns — brass and iron		50 00
Paper and pulp		2,000 00
Plumbers' and brewers' supplies	18,000 00	20,000 00
Printing, publishing, binding	30,000 00	28,300 00
Railway shops	250 00	6,564 00
Refrigerators		
Sash, doors and blinds — planing mill	3,600 00	50,600 00
Ship building		300 00
Soap, starch	600 00	1,000 00
Stoves, ranges, furnaces	104,000 00	50,100 00
Tacks and small nails		
Tanner	65,000 00	65,000 00
Tinware, sheet iron goods	3,000 00	37,000 00
Trunks, valises, pocket books, traveling bag, purses		589 00
Vinegar, yeast	35,100 00	15,000 00
Wagons, carriages, sleighs	6,000 00	3,400 00
Water works, street railway	2,000 00	75,300 00
Wind mills, tanks, etc	100 00	50 00
Wire works		800 00
Wooden ware		
Woolen mills		
Not otherwise classified	74,321 00	59,354 00
	\$1,112,080 00	\$2,016,999 00

TABLE A.—*New Factory Building Improvements and New Machinery.*—
Continued.

New factory building improvements in the city of Superior.	New Machinery added in the city of Superior.	New factory building improvements in all other places in the state.	New machinery added at all other places in the state.	Total new factory building improvements.	Total new machinery added
5,000 00	15,000 00	4,700 00	8,050 00	15,700 00	33,920 00
68,500 00	215,500 00	10,650 00	20,325 00	88,650 00	257,925 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,300 00
500 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	25,835 00	2,500 00	4,000 00
.....	.....	29,850 00	20,325 00	62,800 00	30,925 00
.....	.....	1,000 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,650 00
23,828 00	47,271 00	386,660 00	678,920 00	410,488 00	726,191 00
2,500 00	1,285 00	78,092 00	193,880 00	176,592 00	354,215 00
.....	.....	8,000 00	16,500 00	12,500 00	71,500 00
.....	.....	10,000 00	9,500 00	10,000 00	12,500 00
.....	.....	25,000 00	5,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00
.....	.....	48,000 00	44,500 00	48,000 00	44,500 00
.....	.....	1,151,750 00	1,545,600 00	1,151,750 00	1,547,600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000 00	20,000 00
.....	170,000 00	23,750 00	62,010 00	53,750 09	260,310 00
.....	.....	32,472 00	19,088 00	32,722 00	25,652 00
.....	.....	21,500 00	7,000 00	21,500 00	7,000 00
55,000 00	6,900 00	138,190 00	150,169 00	196,790 00	207,669 00
100,000 00	73,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	73,300 00
.....	.....	1,500 00	4,500 00	2,100 00	5,500 00
.....	.....	6,500 00	700 00	110,500 00	50,800 00
.....	.....	5,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00
.....	.....	2,800 00	4,700 00	67,800 00	69,700 00
1,500 00	2,000 00	.....	400 00	4,500 00	39,400 00
.....	.....	18,900 00	14,375 00	18,900 00	14,984 00
.....	.....	11,000 00	550 00	46,100 00	15,550 00
85,000 00	20,000 00	135,850 00	60,633 00	226,850 00	84,033 00
.....	.....	3,000 00	17,000 00	5,000 00	93,300 00
.....	.....	5,900 00	4,725 00	6,000 00	4,775 00
.....	.....	36,200 00	45,600 00	36,200 00	46,400 00
.....	.....	32,800 00	30,000 00	32,800 00	30,000 00
.....	.....	25,385 00	30,675 00	25,385 00	30,675 00
138,000 00	101,000 00	179,210 00	251,088 00	391,331 00	411,442 00
\$579,828 00	\$989,491 00	\$3,444,233 00	\$4,619,764 00	\$5,136,140 00	\$7,656,254 00

TABLE B.—Showing the Amounts Spent for New Factory Building Improvements and New Machinery during the years 1890 and 1891. Arranged According to Localities.

LOCALITIES.	New Factory Improvement Buildings.	New Machinery Added.
Addison		800 00
Altoona	\$3,000 00	2,780 00
Alma	12,000 00	1,475 00
Amery	8,150 00	12,000 00
Amherst		500 00
Antigo	17,450 00	28,000 00
Appleton	294,850 00	223,175 00
Ashland	109,500 00	143,100 00
Ashippun	1,300 00	250 00
Barronett	200 00	2,200 00
Barron	1,600 00	7,250 00
Baraboo	3,250 00	6,750 00
Baldwin	400 00	350 90
Bayfield	1,000 00	10,250 00
Beaver Dam	2,800 00	1,000 00
Beloit	134,362 90	235,253 01
Beldenville	1,250 00	8,775 00
Benoitville	850 00	6,500 00
Birnamwood	200 00	300 00
Black Creek	100 00	700 00
Black River Falls	8,240 00	9,425 00
Bloomer	250 00	
Boardman	32,000 00	30,000 00
Boisobelle	2,800 00	2,870 00
Boyd	1,300 00	9,700 00
Brodhead	2,150 00	1,200 00
Burkhardt	35,000 00	40,000 00
Burlington	21,500 00	17,200 00
Butternut	250 00	
Cadott	1,600 00	5,150 00
Camp Douglass	500 00	2,500 00
Cecil	2,500 00	9,000 00
Cedarburg	10,100 00	16,000 00
Cedar Falls		1,250 00
Centralia	41,658 18	65,456 15
Chelsea	375 00	3,500 00
Chilton	5,200 00	4,200 00
Chippewa Falls	65,500 00	40,325 00
Clintonville	3,200 00	4,150 00
Colby	800 00	4,700 00
Combined Locks (near Appleton)	600,000 00	250,000 00
Connersville	2,000 00	1,000 00
Cumberland	6,800 00	19,000 00
Dallas		5,000 00
Darlington		125 00
Depere	2,000 00	11,150 00
Dexterville		4,000 00
Dodgeville		400 00
Dorchester	750 00	400 00
Drummond		4,500 00
Durand	2,150 00	6,520 00
Eau Claire	65,300 00	131,635 00
Edgerton	1,100 00	2,250 00
Edson	3,000 00	1,000 00
Eidsvold	2,000 00	5,000 00
Eland		500 00
Elkhorn	10,100 00	10,900 00

TABLE B.—Showing the Amounts Spent for New Factory Building Improvements — Continued.

LOCALITIES.	New Factory Improvement Buildings.]	New Machinery Added.
Fairchild.....	1,100 00	2,300 00
Fond du Lac.....	74,300 00	32,000 00
Fort Atkinson.....	43,307 67	43,426 25
Fort Howard.....	32,900 00	12,550 00
Fountain City.....	1,300 00	1,350 00
Eox Lake.....	500 00	100 00
Frankfort.....		25 00
French Island (near La Crosse).....	7,000 00	
Garth.....	6,000 00	20,000 00
Glenwood.....	19,200 00	8,000 00
Grand Rapids.....	5,000 00	1,100 00
Gravesville.....	2,500 00	200 00
Green Bay.....	42,200 00	38,250 00
Haney.....	200 00	1,800 00
Hansen.....	1,000 00	
Harshaw.....	2,000 00	
Hartford.....	1,300 00	500 00
Hawthorne.....	50 00	800 00
Hazelhurst.....	12,000 00	32,000 00
Herbst.....	100 00	
Hewitt.....		500 00
Hilbert.....	200 00	
Horicon.....	1,500 00	1,700 00
Houghton.....	27,000 00	90,000 00
Hudson.....	2,500 00	330 00
Hunting.....	500 00	200 00
Janesville.....	63,007 02	62,327 15
Jefferson.....	26,450 0	18,167 00
Johnson's Creek.....		500 00
Kaukauna.....	75,142 14	117,288 63
Kenosha.....	112,300 00	94,600 00
Kewaunee.....	2,000 00	5,000 00
Kilbourn.....	3,200 00	
Kimberly.....	500,000 00	300,000 00
La Crosse.....	80,500 00	192,869 00
Lancaster.....	1,100 00	4,300 00
Little Black.....	2,500 00	6,700 00
Lodi.....		160 00
Madison.....	32,200 00	72,800 00
Manitowoc.....	54,000 00	85,600 00
Marathon.....	3,000 00	8,000 00
Marble.....	150 00	75 00
Marinette.....	13,500 00	33,000 00
Marion.....	150 00	1,100 00
Marshfield.....	38,800 00	14,400 00
Mason.....	800 00	4,800 00
Mauston.....	200 00	1,450 00
Mayville.....		100 00
Mazomanie.....	3,400 00	18,000 00
Medary.....	58,035 19	13,031 32
Medford.....	1,475 00	1,425 00
Menasha.....	77,550 00	131,250 00
Menomonie.....	2,200 00	1,000 00
Meridean.....	1,500 00	1,950 00
Merrillan.....	500 00	4,500 00
Merrill.....	27,400 00	67,385 00

TABLE B.—Showing the Amount Spent for New Factory Building Improvements.—Continued.

LOCALITIES.	New Factory Improvement Buildings.	New Machinery Added.
Milladore.....		300 00
Millston.....		6,600 00
Milwaukee.....	1,112,089 00	2,046,999 00
Mineral Point.....	34,500 00	19,000 00
Monroe.....	17,000 00	38,231 00
Montello.....	2,500 00	
Mosinee.....	885 00	
Necedah.....		4,000 00
Neenah.....	24,300 00	78,680 00
Neillsville.....	46,600 00	42,050 00
New Holstein.....	1,200 00	150 00
New Lisbon.....		10,000 00
New London.....	11,500 00	22,900 00
New Richmond.....	7,840 00	14,200 00
Newton.....	3,000 00	12,000 00
Norwalk.....		200 00
Oconto.....	2,000 00	18,400 00
Oconto Falls.....	15,800 00	47,000 00
Omro.....	1,500 00	850 00
Onalaska.....	800 00	760 00
Oshkosh.....	165,800 00	166,410 00
Ostrander.....		500 00
Phillips.....	4,800 00	7,600 00
Platteville.....	5,511 60	10,874 22
Plymouth.....	8,500 00	8,000 00
Pittsville.....	2,750 00	10,600 00
Pius.....	100 00	
Poplar.....	1,000 00	2,000 00
Portage.....	1,700 00	6,735 00
Port Edwards.....	1,250 00	3,500 00
Port Washington.....	26,500 00	23,200 00
Potosi.....	1,000 00	1,500 00
Prairie du Chien.....	5,100 00	9,550 00
Prentice.....		6,000 00
Prescott.....	6,250 00	11,800 00
Pulcifer.....	1,000 00	500 00
Racine.....	199,885 00	258,120 00
Randolph.....	3,500 00	7,000 00
Reedsburg.....	5,900 00	5,575 00
Rhinelanders.....	52,150 00	123,425 00
Rib Falls.....	2,000 00	6,000 00
Rib Lake.....	10,000 00	20,000 00
Rice Lake.....	6,550 00	7,150 00
Richland Center.....	5,100 00	5,500 00
Ripon.....	19,600 00	2,050 00
River Falls.....	7,100 00	4,000 00
Rowley's Bay.....	800 00	
Sauk City.....	1,000 00	
Scotfield.....		1,500 00
Seymour.....	1,000 00	300 00
Shawano.....	5,890 00	14,631 00
Sheboygan.....	56,600 00	89,100 00
Sheboygan Falls.....	6,000 00	9,500 00
Shell Lake.....	2,000 00	
Sherry.....	3,000 00	
Soldier's Grove.....	1,200 00	400 00
Sparta.....	1,000 00	800 00
Spencer.....		150 00

TABLE B.—Showing the Amount Spent for New Factory Building Improvements.—Continued.

LOCALITIES.	New Factory Improvement Buildings.	New Machinery Added.
Sprague		4,000 00
Sterling	500 00	4,500 00
Steuben	200 00	
Stevens Point.....	15,500 00	24,400 00
St. Louis	27,525 00	28,425 00
Stoughton	10,400 00	4,500 00
Sun Prairie	3,200 00	
Superior	579,828 00	989,491 00
Thorp		500 00
Tomah	6,000 00	1,500 00
Tomahawk	30,500 00	50,575 00
Two Rivers.....	26,000 00	16,000 00
Valtor	300 00	50 00
Warrens Mills	600 00	225 00
Washburn	8,000 00	10,100 00
Waterloo	4,000 00	1,625 00
Watertown	85,457 00	120,753 00
Waukesha	3,500 00	2,700 00
Waupaca	29,700 00	13,975 00
Waupun	4,800 00	2,500 00
Wausau	25,900 00	25,375 00
Wauwatosa.....	45,600 00	22,468 00
Wauzeka	150 00	2,800 00
West Bend	25,000 00	5,000 00
Weyauwega		7,000 00
Whitewater	16,700 00	38,500 00
Wilson		500 00
Wilson Island.....	26,000 00	13,500 00
Winneconne	2,000 00	1,800 00
Withee		250 00
Totals	\$5,136,140 70	\$7,656,254 74

TABLE C. — INSPECTION STATISTICS — *Showing the Relative Importance of Twenty-four leading Branches of Manufacture in Wisconsin, Based upon the Number of Persons Employed.*

(Grand Total of Employes in all industries, 84,275.)

Lumber, lath and shingles.....	413,810	Trunks, traveling bags, etc.....	1,316
Iron works, foundries, and machine shops.....	8,907	Clothing	51,069
Furniture and chairs	15,682	Flour and feed.....	1,051
Railway repair-shops.....	5,415	Brass and iron goods.....	998
Sash, doors and blinds.....	24,589	Cigars	7892
Leather.....	3,850	Cooperage.....	887
Beer and malt.....	3,669	Shipbuilding.....	883
Wagons, carriages and sleighs.....	33,491	Tinware and sheet-iron.....	888
Boots and shoes.....	2,941	Beef and pork packing..	794
Agricultural implements.....	92,727	Brick making.....	575
Printing, publishing, book-binding, lithographing.....	92,604	Total	73,138
Paper and pulp.....	2,446	All other industries.....	11,137
Woolens and worsteds	2,209	Grand total.....	84,275
Wooden ware.....	1,415		

(1) Not including 150 families caning chairs at home.

(2) Not including 500 persons engaged in planing mills getting out box-stuff, packing-cases and screen doors.

(3) Not including 300 persons making hubs, spokes, felloes, etc.

(4) Not including 800 persons — woodmen, loggers, etc.

(5) Not including salaries, commissions to agents, or 300 to 500 persons working at home.

(6) Not including carriers, reporters, nor many local weekly papers employing two or three hands.

(7) Not including factories employing less than 5 hands.

(8) Not including galvanized iron roof and cornice workers.

(9) Not including 70 persons engaged in making dairy implements.

TABLE D. — AGGREGATE WAGES BY LOCALITIES.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Number of establish- ments reported.	Number of employes.	Aggregate wages paid in 1891.
Alma.....	1,428	2	12	\$7,786
Amery.....	451	3	40	20,975
Amherst.....	438	1	3	1,860
Antigo.....	4,424	11	161	63,310
Appleton.....	11,869	34	1,684	762,798
Ashland.....	9,956	27	1,106	734,551
Athens.....	1	1	101	26,785
Augusta.....	1,187	2	7	3,025
Baraboo.....	4,605	8	308	145,267
Barron.....	829	3	113	100,909
Bayfield.....	1,373	2	51	18,435
Beaver Dam.....	4,232	9	428	146,562
Beldenville.....	400	2	70	29,884
Beloit.....	6,315	23	924	420,550
Berlin.....	4,149	5	95	30,408
Big Wauzeka.....	1	1	125	60,000
Biramwood.....	731	2	31	13,500
Black Creek.....	1,377	1	5	1,375
Black River Falls.....	2,261	3	77	42,931
Boardman.....	1	1	24	11,500
Boscobel.....	1,550	1	5	2,550
Boyd.....	545	1	40	19,500
Brodhead.....	1,461	5	26	8,227
Buckbee.....	1	1	12	4,000
Burkhardt.....	1	1	9	4,300
Burlington.....	2,043	6	59	24,472
Butternut.....	1,210	1	10	8,896
Cadott.....	889	3	146	60,393
Camp Douglass.....	225	1	1	1,500
Cartwright.....	1	1	4	2,000
Cassville.....	886	1	1	.....
Cecil.....	1	1	3	1,824
Cedarburg.....	1,361	5	185	57,961
Cedar Falls.....	1	1	76	34,088
Centralia.....	1,435	6	190	95,452
Chetek.....	406	1	5	2,776
Chilton.....	1,424	5	34	14,882
Chippewa Falls.....	8,670	8	328	164,998
Clintonville.....	1,466	5	17	13,200
Colby.....	1,106	4	24	10,200
Connersville.....	1	1	34	12,500
Crevitz.....	1	1	43	20,484
Cumberland.....	1,219	3	99	41,026
Curtiss.....	1	1	30	15,000
Delevan.....	2,038	1	4	1,000
Depere.....	3,625	3	95	47,920
Dexter ville.....	354	1	242	116,100
Dodgeville.....	1,722	1	15	5,000
Downing.....	1	1	75	36,000
Downsville.....	1	1	32	16,996
Drummond.....	696	1	178	73,264
Durand.....	1,154	1	10	4,000
Eagle River.....	1,154	1	150	76,590
Eau Claire.....	17,415	33	1,552	729,827
Edgerton.....	1,595	6	108	43,153
Eland.....	1	1	136	63,339
Eidsvold.....	1	1	21	9,679
Elkhorn.....	1,447	2	9	3,206
Embarrass.....	1	1	4	1,602
Esdaile.....	1	1	30	13,495
Evansville.....	1,523	1	40	23,720
Fairechild.....	645	1	124	40,334
Fifield.....	646	1	37	17,991
Fond du Lac.....	12,024	22	742	296,267
Forest Junction.....	1	1	4	1,558
Fort Atkinson.....	2,283	6	318	128,622
Fort Howard.....	4,754	8	348	167,190
Fountain City.....	972	2	10	4,706
Glenwood.....	1,656	1	500	200,000

TABLE D.—AGGREGATE WAGES BY LOCALITIES.—Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	Number of establishments reported.	Number of employes.	Aggregate wages paid in 1891.
Portage.....	5,143	5	295	\$116,790
Port Edwards.....	582	1	91	21,990
Port Washington.....	1,659	8	304	128,788
Post.....	600	1	10	3,500
Prairie du Chien.....	3,131	6	98	52,282
Pulcifer.....	.....	2	48	17,312
Racine.....	21,014	50	3,732	1,885,959
Reedsburg.....	1,787	5	136	50,718
Rhinelander.....	2,658	11	333	192,899
Rib Lake.....	520	1	250	140,300
Rice Lake.....	2,130	5	743	234,393
Richland Center.....	1,819	5	58	21,563
Ripon.....	3,358	8	85	26,566
River Falls.....	1,783	3	20	10,079
Rudolph.....	195	1	31	7,411
St. Louis.....	.....	1	25	8,771
Schleisingsville.....	432	3	21	7,028
Schofield.....	600	1	128	75,210
Seymour.....	733	2	17	7,539
Shawano.....	1,505	2	34	11,471
Sheboygan.....	16,359	36	3,889	1,486,028
Sheboygan Falls.....	1,118	4	180	66,005
Shell Lake.....	1,535	1	265	158,011
Sherry.....	487	1	110	50,000
Shullsburg.....	1,393	1	40	13,347
Soldier's Grove.....	100	1	3	1,870
Sparta.....	2,795	3	25	15,475
Spencer.....	526	1	7	3,206
Spokeville.....	.....	1	26	11,300
Sprague.....	200	1	55	27,500
Stanley.....	350	1	7	4,326
Star.....	130	1	15	3,240
Sterling.....	667	1	104	35,000
Stevens Point.....	7,896	12	367	178,804
Stoughton.....	2,470	4	156	82,480
Sugar Bush.....	.....	1	6	1,862
Superior.....	*11,983	37	2,916	1,593,499
Thorp.....	723	1	15	8,830
Tomah.....	2,199	2	257	108,314
Tomahawk.....	1,816	3	102	48,680
Trippville.....	.....	1	7	2,000
Two Rivers.....	2,870	4	796	269,601
Unity.....	763	1	49	10,063
Vesper.....	322	1	170	70,000
Warren Mills.....	250	1	110	46,501
Washburn.....	3,039	5	436	220,890
Watertown.....	8,755	20	499	181,896
Waukesha.....	6,311	3	309	134,606
Waupaca.....	2,127	5	33	12,968
Waupun.....	2,757	5	657	189,337
Wausau.....	9,353	17	750	327,544
Wauwatosa.....	10,914	5	220	122,954
Wauzeka.....	916	2	17	2,700
West Bend.....	1,296	4	42	18,648
West Depere.....	.....	1	25	7,255
Wyanwega.....	706	2	21	8,159
Whitewater.....	4,359	8	387	145,009
Wilson.....	481	1	100	31,321
Winneconne.....	1,086	1	23	12,907
Withee.....	724	1	25	19,320
Woodville.....	.....	1	52	18,799

No establishments are included in above tables which have returned a pay-roll less than one thousand dollars. The tables given do not include salaries of officers, commissions of travelling men nor pay of newspaper carriers nor piece workers where work is done at home. The population given is from Census of 1890.

* Superior (1891) as reported by City Statistician, 21,215.

Table showing percentage of each industry to total persons employed; proportion employed in Milwaukee and all other parts of the State.

Industries.	No. employed.	Percentage of total, 84,275.	Proportion employed in Milwaukee.	Proportion all other parts of state.
Lumber, lath and shingles.	13,810	16.55	.....	100
Iron works, foundries and machine shops.	8,907	10.56	10.47	89.53
Furniture and chairs.	5,682	6.80	18.88	81.12
Railway repair shops.	5,415	6.48	18.52	99.68
Sash, doors and blinds.	4,589	5.49	24.84	75.16
Leather	3,850	4.60	18	72
Beer and malt.	3,669	4.38	72.47	27.53
Wagons, carriages and sleighs.	3,491	4.14	12.05	87.95
Boots and shoes	2,941	3.52	38.79	61.21
Agricultural implements.	2,727	3.23	71.17	28.83
Printing, publishing, book binding, lithography.	2,604	3.08	62.13	37.87
Paper and pulp.	2,446	2.92	.....	100
Woolens and worsteds.	2,209	2.73	42.37	.....
Wooden ware	1,415	1.67	.....	100
Trunks, valises, etc	1,316	1.62	66.17	33.83
Clothing	1,069	1.26	56.12	43.88
Flour and feed.	1,051	1.24	29.59	70.41
Brass and iron goods.	998	1.18	63.42	36.58
Cigars	892	1.058	39.01	60.99
Cooperage	887	1.052	24.35	75.65
Ship building.	883	1.047	24.91	75.09
Tinware and sheet iron	888	1.053	100	.....
Beef and pork packing.	794	.94	92.56	7.44
Brick making.	575	.68	36.86	63.14
Street railway.	757	.89	99.39	6.61
Crackers and confectionery.	557	.66	32.7	17.3
Gas and electric lighting.	611	.71	69.55	30.45
Coal and wood.	510	.65	76.66	23.34
Boxes—cheese packing cases, cigar.	435	.51	82.5	17.5
Tobacco	378	.44	82.5	17.5
Sheetings	460	.54	.....	100
Nails, tacks, hardware novelties.	644	.76	31.9	68.1
Laundries	376	.44	67.28	32.72
Stoves, ranges, furnaces.	352	.41	30.6	19.4
Furs, hats and caps	310	.36	42.90	57.10
Milinery and straw goods.	327	.38	.....	100
Cut stone and marble.	304	.35	54.9	45.1
Pumps, tanks, wind-mills.	288	.33	.....	100
Hubs, spokes, felloes	299	.35	.....	100
Paints, oils, greases	274	.326	81.71	18.29
Coffins, caskets, etc.	271	.321	8.8	91.2
Water supply	271	.321	11.0	89
Interior wood finish	251	.29	100	.....
Mattresses and spring beds.	255	.30	36.4	63.6
Wooden toys.	284	.337	83.46	16.54
Matches	230	.272	.....	100
Refrigerators	230	.272	.....	100
Plaster, sewer pipe, cement.	220	.26	91.8	8.2
Mirrors and bottles	206	.24	100	.....
Plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies	190	.225	100	.....
Screen doors and blinds	185	.219	67	33
Printers' supplies	179	.212	32	68
Architectural, galvanized iron.	173	.20	.....	100
Soap.	164	.194	65.2	34.8
Bridge building	162	.192	7.	93.
Veneer seating.	157	.184	.....	100
Hammocks, fly nets, etc.	154	.182	100	.....
Files, rasps, nuts, washers.	133	.15	39.8	60.2
Apiarian supplies	116	.156	.....	100
Baskets.	116	.156	.....	100
Elevators.	112	.132	64.2	35.8
Statuary	112	.132	71.6	28.4
Vinegar and yeast foam.	108	.12	25.9	74.1
Soda water, mineral water	101	.119	51.4	48.6
Enameled iron-ware.	100	.118	.....	100
Matting drums	75	.088	100	.....

Table showing percentage of each industry to total persons employed; proportion employed in Milwaukee, etc.—Continued.

Industries.	No. employed.	Percentage of total, 84,275.	Proportion employed in Milwaukee.	Proportion all other parts of state.
Watch cases ..	71	.084	.....	100
Dairy implements ..	69	.081	.....	100
Gloves and mittens ..	59	.07	38.9	61.1
Distilling and rectifying ..	46	.054	100	.....
Towels, crash ..	47	.055	.....	100
Cordage, twine, etc ..	43	.051	48.8	51.2
Bedding, upholstery ..	41	.048	109	.....
Lead and zinc mines and mill ..	92	.109	.....	100
Sausage ..	31	.036	100	.....
Dyeing and cleaning ..	24	.028	83.3	16.7
Wood working ..	22	.026	.....	100
Not classed above ..	1188	1.33	49.5	50.5

TABLE E.—SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS.—Which have occurred in the factories of Wisconsin, during the years 1891 and 1892, as reported by the factory Inspectors.

(For details see Report of Inspection.)

Localities.	Nature of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.
Appleton	Loss of thumb (cross cut saw)	
Appleton	Two men during fire in paper mill smothered	2
Ashland	Arm broken from a fall	
Ashland	Loss of one finger (caught between roller)	
Ashland	Leg broken from falling ore	3
Ashland	Killed (thrown against saw by cant hook slipping)	1
Auburndale	Killed (board thrown back from edger)	1
Barron	Loss of hand (planer knives)	1
Beaver Dam	Eye injured (flying piece of casting)	
Beloit	Loss of two fingers (in cut off saw)	2
Beloit	Loss of thumb and finger on trimmer	1
Benoitville	Leg broken, two places (caught in planer belt)	1
Berlin	Leg broken (falling partition)	1
Black River Falls	Lost finger (on shingle saw)	1
Boyd	Loss three fingers (saw)	1
Cadott	Loss of four fingers (lath saw)	1
Cecil	Lost part of four fingers	1
Cedarburg	Arm broken on paper-cutter	
Centralia	Arm broken between roller	2
Centralia	Loss of hand on trimmer	1
Chelsea	Loss of finger on rip saw	
Chippewa Falls	Killed (struck on abdomen by flying board from edger)	
Chippewa Falls	Bodily injury, board flying from edger	3
Chippewa Falls	Loss of two fingers on rotary saw	1
Colby	Burned to death, thrown from load of slabs into edger pit	1
Coolidge	Loss of two fingers in edger saw	1
Delavan	Leg broken (defective walk)	1
D-pere	Loss of finger (in gearing)	1
Drummond	Loss of two fingers (in moulding machine)	1
Duraud	Loss of foot (caught in carrier chain)	
Eau Claire	Arm crushed (in planer)	
Eau Claire	Loss of finger on planer	
Eau Claire	Loss of finger on planer	
Eau Claire	Loss of hand (in saw)	
Eau Claire	Arm broken in gearing	
Eau Claire	Loss of thumb (between rollers)	
Eau Claire	Foot crushed (caught in bull chain)	
Eau Claire	Killed (board flying from edger)	9
Eau Claire	Arm broken (caught in belt)	1
Eidsvold	Loss of two fingers on edger saw	1
Fairchild	Leg broken and internal injury (falling down elevator shaft)	
Fond du Lac	Loss of one finger in grooving machine	
Fond du Lac	Hand crushed between rollers of moulding machine	
Fond du Lac	Killed, caught in shafting	4
Ft. Howard	Loss of two fingers in planer	
Ft. Howard	Killed, scantling thrown from edger	
Ft. Howard	Internal injury, scantling thrown from edger	
Ft. Howard	Loss of part of finger in joiner	
Ft. Howard	Loss of finger in saw	5
French Island } near	Loss of two fingers in saw	
French Island } La X	Loss of two fingers	2
Gillett	Loss of finger (circular saw)	1
Glenwood	Loss of hand on rip saw	
Glenwood	Loss of thumb on spoke bolter	
Glenwood	Loss of thumb on edger	
Glenwood	Loss of thumb on stove saw	4
Green Bay	Two fingers crushed in malt crushers	
Green Bay	Foot crushed between floor and flywheel	2
Hansen	Loss of hand on planer	1
Hayward	Loss of finger in lath saw	1
Houghton	Killed, stone swung from derrick	
Houghton	Leg broken, fall from scaffold	2

TABLE E.—SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS—Continued.

Localities.	Nature of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.
Janesville	Loss of thumb in rip saw	
Janesville	Loss of two fingers and thumb in rip saw	
Janesville	Loss of three fingers in stamping machine	3
Jefferson	Leg broken, falling clay in brickyard	1
Kaukauna	Loss three fingers in gearing of apple machine	
Kaukauna	Loss of three fingers in planer	2
Kenosha	Killed, struck in groin by piece of flying timber	
Kenosha	Loss of hand in planer	
Kenosha	Loss of four fingers (cleaning engine gearing)	3
Kimberly	Two men killed, grinding stone burst	1
La Crosse	Hand crushed in lathe	
La Crosse	Killed, piece of board thrown from edger	
La Crosse	Scalp wound, board thrown from edger	
La Crosse	Loss of two fingers in live rolls	
La Crosse	Leg broken	
La Crosse	Finger partly cut off	6
Little Black	Killed, struck in abdomen, board from edger	
Little Black	Loss of two fingers	2
Madison	Slight injury to hand (rip saw)	
Madison	Loss of three fingers in rip saw	
Madison	Hand cut in circular saw	3
Manitowoc	Arm broken, split machine	
Manitowoc	Loss of thumb and finger (rip saw)	2
Marble	Three fingers injured	1
Marinette	Loss of part of thumb	
Marinette	Loss of arm in friction wheels	
Marinette	Flesh wound, thumb and finger	
Marinette	Kill-d (chain on crane slipping)	
Marinette	Loss of three fingers on rip saw	
Marinette	Loss of hand on rip saw	
Marinette	Injury to head	
Marinette	Loss of right arm (caught in set-screw)	
Marinette	Leg brokeu (rolling log)	
Marinette	Loss of hand (slasher saw)	10
Marshfield	Killed, fell from truck	
Marshfield	Killed (log rolling on)	2
Mason	Loss of three fingers in planer	1
Medford	Killed, struck by fly wheel	
Menasha	Leg broken, falling casting	
Menasha	Loss of four fingers, rip saw	
Menasha	Killed, clothing wound up in shafting	3
Merrill	Leg injured in rollers	
Merrill	Both arms broken, fall from tramway	
Merrill	Leg broken, fell on carriage	
Merrill	Loss of eye, knot thrown from planer	
Merrill	Leg broken (part of dry kiln falling)	
Merrill	Loss of finger on slasher saw	6
Milwaukee	Flesh torn from shoulder	
Milwaukee	Both arms broken	
Milwaukee	One leg broken	
Milwaukee	One leg broken	
Milwaukee	Internal injuries (fall from crane)	
Milwaukee	Crushed to death	
Milwaukee	Two ribs broken	
Milwaukee	Loss of one finger (rip saw)	
Milwaukee	Loss of finer in sticker	
Milwaukee	Loss of finger (rip saw)	
Milwaukee	Loss of finger (in drive pulley)	
Milwaukee	Loss of finger (caught in elevator)	
Milwaukee	Loss of three fingers	
Milwaukee	Killed (emery wheel burst)	
Milwaukee	Killed (fell from window)	
Milwaukee	Loss of eye (flying piece of hot iron)	
Milwaukee	Loss of hand (under steam hammer)	
Milwaukee	Killed (ore falling on)	
Milwaukee	Fingers crushed on bore machine	
Milwaukee	Lost two fingers on driving machine	
Milwaukee	Killed wound up on shaft by belt	
Milwaukee	Loss of thumb, circular saw	
Milwaukee	Loss of two fingers (sheet-iron shears)	

TABLE E.—SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS—Continued.

Localities.	Nature of Accident.	Number of Accidents.
Milwaukee	Loss of one finger, (caught in trip hammer).	
Milwaukee	Loss of one finger, (on presser).	
Milwaukee	Loss of two fingers (on punching machine).	
Milwaukee	Arm broken (drive belt).	
Milwaukee	Loss of eye (driving belt).	
Milwaukee	Arm dislocated (unguarded overhead shaft.)	
Milwaukee	Two men (burned on back.)	
Milwaukee	Two men (burned on feet.)	
Milwaukee	Loss of thumb (in rip saw.)	
Milwaukee	Killed, head crushed in elevator	
Milwaukee	Loss of two fingers on shaper.	
Milwaukee	Foot crushed by piece of iron	
Milwaukee	Splinter forced through hand.	
Milwaukee	Finger crushed in press	
Milwaukee	Loss of thumb and one finger (on levelling machine.)	
Milwaukee	Loss of finger in moulding machine	
Milwaukee	Killed, smothered in shavings vault.	
Milwaukee	Hand crushed in turning lathe.	
Milwaukee	Foot crushed under casting	
Milwaukee	Arm broken on split machine.	
Milwaukee	Loss of finger on wood-jobber.	
Milwaukee	Internal injury (fall.)	45
Monroe	Loss of two fingers in stove machine.	1
Morse	Killed, falling door.	1
Mosinee	Loss of three fingers (caught in gearing).	1
Necedah	Loss of two fingers (caught in gearing.)	1
Neeah	Loss of part of hand and fingers (in gearing.)	1
Neillsville	Loss of thumb in buzz saw.	
Neillsville	Loss of two fingers.	2
New London	Loss of finger in joiner	
New London	Loss tips of two finger in joiner.	
New London	Loss of three fingers in lath saw.	3
New Richmond	Arm broken, wound up in shafting	1
Oconto	Knee badly injured caught in gearing.	
Oconto	Loss of finger in edger.	
Oconto	Leg broken.	3
Oshkosh	Face injured flying board from rip saw.	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger in rip saw	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger in joiner	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger in joiner	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger in joiner	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger in joiner	
Oshkosh	Loss of two fingers in joiner	
Oshkosh	Arm broken, caught in belt.	
Oshkosh	Foot crushed.	
Oshkosh	Leg broken, knocked down elevator shaft by elevator bar.	
Oshkosh	Loss of three fingers in shingle machine.	
Oshkosh	Loss of part of foot in shingle edger	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger on moulding machine	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger on knot saw.	
Oshkosh	Loss of finger in shingle machine.	
Oshkosh	Loss of part of three fingers.	16
Peshtigo	Killed, caught in belt.	1
Platteville	Loss of arm caught in rollers	
Platteville	Killed explosion of powder mill.	2
Plymouth	Loss of one finger on split machine	1
Porter's Mills	Loss of leg in slasher saw.	1
Port Washington	Loss of finger in cut-of saw.	
Port Washington	Two fingers badly cut in planer-	2
Prentice	Loss of both legs, log rolling on.	
Prentice	Loss of three fingers in grinder.	2
Racine	Loss of arm, cut off in band saw.	
Racine	Loss of part of finger in jointer.	2
Randolph	Loss of part of arm in slasher saw.	1
Reedsburg	Loss of thumb in rip saw.	2
Rhineland	Loss of foot caught by loader.	
Rhineland	Loss of finger (caught in gearing).	
Rhineland	Body cuts (in saw).	
Rhineland	Arm broken, adjusting belt tightener.	4

TABLE E.—SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS—Continued.

Localities.	Nature of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.
Rice Lake.....	Loss of hand in planer.....	
Rice Lake.....	Loss of three fingers (in lath saw).....	2
Richland Center.....	Loss of three fingers.....	1
Shawano.....	Loss of hand in shingle machine.....	
Shawano.....	Loss of four fingers on knot saw.....	
Shawano.....	Hand badly cut in knot saw.....	
Shawano.....	Flesh wound in arm.....	4
Sheboygan.....	Finger crushed in sand paper machine.....	
Sheboygan.....	Four fingers badly cut on shaper.....	
Sheboygan.....	Part of two fingers cut off on jointer.....	
Sheboygan.....	Loss of three fingers on rip saw.....	
Sheboygan.....	Loss of two fingers on shaper.....	
Sheboygan.....	Loss of two fingers on planer.....	
Sheboygan.....	Internal injuries, fell through trap door.....	
Sheboygan.....	Loss of thumb on rip saw.....	
Sheboygan.....	Loss of first joint finger.....	
Sheboygan.....	Two fingers cut on circular saw.....	
Sheboygan.....	Loss of one finger (circular saw).....	
Sheboygan.....	Arm broken, caught in gears.....	
Sheboygan.....	Killed, emery wheel burst.....	13
Sheboygan Falls.....	Face badly injured.....	
Sheboygan Falls.....	Loss of two fingers in fleshing machine.....	2
Sherry.....	Loss of three fingers in slasher saw.....	
Sherry.....	Leg broken—log rolling on.....	2
Shullsburg.....	Two men killed (tunnel caving).....	1
Sparta.....	Arm broken on outley.....	1
Spencer.....	Loss of finger on lath saw.....	
Spencer.....	Loss of finger on knot saw.....	2
Sterling.....	Loss of hand in planer.....	1
Stevens Point.....	Leg broken—log rolling on.....	1
Thorp.....	Loss of thumb and finger on heading saw.....	
Tomah.....	Leg broken, fall from scaffold.....	1
Tomahawk.....	Leg broken, lumber pile falling.....	2
Tomahawk.....	Killed, struck in abdomen flying scantling.....	
Tomahawk.....	Injury to forehead, flying lath.....	
Tomahawk.....	Loss of part of foot (saw).....	3
Two Rivers.....	Hand crushed sand paper machine.....	1
Washburn.....	Leg broken, board thrown from saw.....	1
Watertown.....	Hand crushed between rollers.....	
Watertown.....	Leg broken.....	
Watertown.....	Leg broken.....	3
Waupun.....	Injury to face.....	1
Wausau.....	Loss of two fingers in planer.....	
Wausau.....	Flesh torn from inside of hand (planer).....	
Wausau.....	Loss of finger on rip saw.....	
Wausau.....	Loss of two fingers on shaper.....	
Wausau.....	Leg broken.....	
Wausau.....	Head cut (adjusting belt).....	
Wausau.....	Leg broken (caught in pulley).....	7
Wauwatosa.....	Leg broken (iron beam falling).....	1
West Superior.....	Loss of little finger.....	
West Superior.....	Loss of three fingers (caught in pulley).....	
West Superior.....	Hand crushed in press.....	
West Superior.....	Two legs broken, truck falling on.....	
West Superior.....	Two legs broken, iron plate falling on.....	
West Superior.....	Two fingers lost in lathe.....	
West Superior.....	Killed, falling into hold of vessel.....	
West Superior.....	Loss of part of foot.....	
West Superior.....	Leg broken (weight falling on).....	9
Whitewater.....	Loss of foot (in punch press).....	1
Woodville.....	Leg broken (pile of lumber falling on).....	1

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of accidents..... 262 | Fatal 30

CLASSIFICATION.

<i>The Head—</i>		Fingers cut.....	5
Injury to the head.....	7	<i>The Legs—</i>	
Loss of an eye.....	8	Injury to leg.....	2
Injury to eye.....	1	Knee injured.....	1
<i>The Arms—</i>		Legs broken.....	25
Laceration of arm.....	3	Both legs broken.....	2
Dislocation of arm.....	1	Loss of one leg.....	2
Arm broken.....	14	Loss of both legs.....	1
Both arms broken.....	2	<i>The Feet—</i>	
Loss of arm.....	4	Foot crushed.....	4
<i>The Hands—</i>		Feet burned.....	1
Loss of one hand.....	12	Loss of part of foot.....	3
Loss of part of hand.....	2	Loss of one foot.....	5
Hand crushed.....	6	<i>Internal Injuries—</i>	
Severe injury to hand.....	4	Fatal.....	4
<i>The Fingers—</i>		Severe.....	6
Loss of one finger.....	38	Two ribs broken.....	1
Loss of two fingers.....	25	<i>External Injuries—</i>	
Loss of three fingers.....	21	Severe burns.....	2
Loss of four fingers.....	5	Burned to death.....	1
Loss of thumb.....	13	Smothered.....	1
Loss of thumb and finger.....	4	Killed— powder explosion.....	1
Loss of part of fingers.....	8	Killed in various ways.....	23
Crushed fingers.....	4		

NOTE. — For details of injuries see Inspection Reports.

SUMMARY OF ORDERS ISSUED

BY THE FACTORY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

(For details see Report of Inspection.)

CLASSIFICATION OF ORDERS.	In the state, (not including Milwaukee.)	In the city of Milwaukee.	Total.
FIRE ESCAPES—			
New.....	104	21	125
Extended to roof.....	9	12	21
Platforms on.....	23	2	25
Printed directions posted.....	44	3	47
ELEVATORS—			
New cables in.....	9	1	10
Guard around wells.....	53	19	72
General repairs.....	1	3	4
Alarm bell changed.....	1	2	3
Condemned.....		1	1
STAIRWAYS—			
Railings or guards on.....	59	38	97
New.....	2	2	4
SAFETY GUARDS—			
On circular saws.....	128	28	156
On fly wheels.....	119	38	157
On slasher saws.....	32	1	33
On shafting.....	10	1	11
On pulleys.....	35	2	37
On gearing.....	26	2	28
On projecting keys.....	4	8	12
On set-screws.....	14	1	15
On sprocket wheels.....		1	1
On piston rods.....	1	1	2
On cranks.....	1	2	3
Around holes in floors.....	2	5	7
Around platforms.....	1		1
On belting.....	59	43	102
MAIN DOORS—			
To swing outward.....	62	2	64
SUCTION FANS.....			
	3	5	8
Children under 14 years of age discharged.....	92	5	97
VATS.....			
	1		1
Miscellaneous.....			
	20	6	26

The following valuable table is published by permission of the American Statistical Association of Boston, Mass.

Percentage of the total amount of steam and water power, of the total amount of water power, and of the total amount of steam power for each State and Territory; also the rank of each State in regard to amount of power used.

States and Territories.	Rank in total power.	Percentage of the total steam and water power.	Rank in water power.	Percentage of the total water power.	Rank in steam power.	Percentage of the total steam power.	States and Territories.	Rank in total power.	Percentage of the total steam and water power.	Rank in water power.	Percentage of the total water power.	Rank in steam power.	Percentage of the total steam power.
Alabama.....	27	0.81	23	0.96	25	0.72	Missouri.....	13	2.37	27	0.67	9	3.32
Arizona.....	47	0.02	44	0.01	47	0.02	Montana.....	43	0.04	39	0.08	45	0.02
Arkansas.....	31	0.46	35	0.17	28	0.63	Nebraska.....	35	0.25	29	0.45	38	0.14
California.....	25	0.97	30	0.40	18	1.28	Nevada.....	46	0.02	45	0.01	43	0.03
Colorado.....	37	0.17	36	0.15	36	0.18	New Hampshire.....	12	2.57	5	5.64	24	0.85
Connecticut.....	8	3.47	6	4.99	11	2.61	New Jersey.....	11	2.93	15	2.21	8	3.33
Dakota.....	41	0.07	43	0.07	40	0.07	New Mexico.....	44	0.04	41	0.08	46	0.02
Delaware.....	32	0.45	31	0.39	33	0.49	New York.....	2	13.31	1	17.90	2	10.74
Dist. of Columbia	40	0.09	42	0.07	39	0.10	North Carolina.....	23	1.32	13	2.45	26	0.69
Florida.....	36	0.21	40	0.08	34	0.28	Ohio.....	4	7.66	9	3.15	3	10.18
Georgia.....	22	1.50	12	2.45	21	0.97	Oregon.....	33	0.40	25	0.76	35	0.20
Idaho.....	46	0.05	38	0.09	44	0.02	Pennsylvania.....	1	15.02	3	9.00	1	18.40
Illinois.....	6	4.23	21	1.42	6	5.80	Rhode Island.....	14	1.86	16	1.81	13	1.80
Indiana.....	7	3.86	17	1.78	7	5.03	South Carolina.....	28	0.76	22	1.13	30	0.55
Iowa.....	18	1.59	18	1.66	14	1.55	Tennessee.....	20	1.52	19	1.51	15	1.53
Kansas.....	29	0.62	28	0.62	29	0.62	Texas.....	26	0.90	34	0.20	19	1.28
Kentucky.....	17	1.61	26	0.74	12	2.10	Utah.....	38	0.14	32	0.29	41	0.05
Louisiana.....	34	0.33	46	0.01	31	0.52	Vermont.....	15	1.86	7	4.26	32	0.51
Maine.....	10	2.95	4	6.51	22	0.95	Virginia.....	16	1.68	10	3.06	23	0.90
Maryland.....	21	1.50	20	1.47	16	1.52	Washington.....	39	0.13	37	0.10	37	0.15
Massachusetts...	3	9.08	2	11.29	4	7.84	West Virginia.....	24	1.11	24	0.77	17	1.30
Michigan.....	5	4.83	11	2.81	5	5.96	Wisconsin.....	9	3.11	8	3.70	10	2.78
Minnesota.....	19	1.58	14	2.34	20	1.15	Wyoming.....	45	0.02	47	*	42	0.03
Mississippi.....	30	0.54	33	0.28	27	0.69							

* Less than 0.004 of 1 per cent.

SYNOPTICAL REPORT

OF

ORDERS ISSUED BY THE FACTORY INSPECTORS

IN

**HOTELS, PUBLIC HALLS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS
AND PLACES OTHER THAN FACTORIES.**

HOTELS.

Location.	Name.	Orders.
Amery.....	Robbin's House.....	Ordered main doors to swing out.
Appleton.....	Sherman House.....	Ordered watchman and printed directions in stairways at each end of the house.
Ashland.....	Michigan House.....	Ordered fire escape on northeast side of hotel.
Ashland.....	Franklin House.....	Ordered fire escape.
Beloit.....	Hotel Grand.....	Ordered fire escape.
Black River Falls.	Freeman House.....	Ordered fire escape and platform on present fire escape.
Black River Falls.	Merchants.....	Ordered one fire escape.
Chippewa Falls...	Stanley House.....	Ordered printed directions put up.
Cumberland.....	Hotel Cumberland...	Ordered one fire escape.
Darlington.....	Hotel Meehan.....	Ordered one fire escape.
Eau Claire.....	McAllister House....	Ordered one fire escape.
Eau Claire.....	Hart House.....	Ordered notices posted in rooms.
Eau Claire.....	Frawley House.....	Ordered one fire escape.
Fond du Lac.....	Windsor House.....	Ordered platform to fire escape at 2d floor and fire escape extended within 10 feet from ground and printed directions in rooms.
Fond du Lac.....	Palmer House.....	Ordered printed directions in hallways to exits posted.
Fond du Lac.....	Exchange Hotel.....	Ordered fire escape.
Green Bay.....	Cook's Hotel.....	Ordered watchman and direction in rooms.
Kenosha.....	Grant House.....	Ordered directions to fire escape posted in every room.
La Crosse.....	Nora House.....	Ordered directions posted.
La Crosse.....	Fay Hotel.....	Ordered directions posted.
La Crosse.....	Brittannia Hotel.....	Ordered directions posted.
La Crosse.....	Park Hotel.....	Ordered a ladder from end of hall on 3rd floor to adjoining roof on west side.
La Crosse.....	Esperson House.....	Ordered directions posted.
La Crosse.....	American House....	Ordered electric light wires removed from in front of fire escape; a railing around platforms and directions posted.
La Crosse.....	Hotel Law.....	Ordered platform to fire escape and directions printed.
La Crosse.....	St. Nicholas Hotel...	Ordered fire escape on east side of hotel; also directions posted.
Madison.....	Elver House.....	Ordered an additional fire-escape and directions to them posted in every room.
Madison.....	North Western Hotel,	Ordered platform on fire escapes and main doors to swing outward.
Madison.....	University Hotel....	Ordered fire escape and directions.
Madison.....	Park Hotel.....	Ordered printed directions posted.
Madison.....	Simon's Hotel.....	Ordered printed directions posted.
Madison.....	Hotel Schulkamp.....	Ordered printed directions posted.
Madison.....	Flom's Hotel.....	Ordered directions to fire escape, in hall.
Madison.....	Hotel Ogden.....	Ordered directions posted in hall and rooms.
Manitowoc.....	Williams House.....	Ordered printed directions to fire escape in hall-way.
Manitowoc.....	North Western House	Ordered printed directions to escape.
Marinette.....	Amerin House.....	Ordered 2 fire escapes and directions posted.
Marinette.....	New Dunlap.....	Ordered printed directions in hallway and rooms.
Marinette.....	Ludington House....	Ordered platform to fire escape at 3rd floor and directions posted.
Marshfield.....	Thomas House.....	Ordered fire escape extended to roof and platform on same and directions posted in rooms.
Menasha.....	National.....	Ordered wooden ladder in front of hotel to connect balconies, also directions posted.
Milwaukee.....	Grand Central.....	Ordered printed directions posted in every room.
Milwaukee.....	Kirby House.....	Ordered printed directions posted in every room.
Milwaukee.....	Plankington House...	Ordered main drive belt in basement boxed.
Necedah.....	Hotel Juneau.....	Ordered fire escapes, and main doors to swing outward.
Neillsville.....	O'Neill House.....	Ordered directions to fire escape posted.
New Richmond...	Nicollet House.....	Ordered directions to fire escape posted.
Oshkosh.....	The Athearn.....	Ordered time piece for watchman and printed directions to fire escape.

HOTELS.

Location.	Name.	Orders.
Oshkosh.....	Revere House.....	Ordered printed directions in rooms and hallway.
Port Washington..	The Wilson.....	Ordered directions posted.
Portage.....	Ender House.....	Ordered two fire escapes and directions posted.
Racine.....	Merchants' Hotel.....	Ordered notices to fire escape posted in every room.
Rhinelanders.....	Fuller House.....	Ordered one fire escape on east side of hotel at end of hall.
Shawano.....	Murdoch House.....	Ordered printed directions.
Stoughton.....	Hutson House.....	Ordered fire escape on north side of hotel from cornice to balcony, also directions to escape in every room.
Superior (including South Superior, West Superior).....	St. James Hotel.....	Ord. fire escapes, and doors to swing outward.
West Superior.....	Central House.....	Ord. fire escapes, and doors to swing outward.
West Superior.....	International.....	Ordered platforms on fire escapes, doors to swing outward; and post directions to fire escapes.
West Superior.....	Timlin House.....	Ordered bridge to adjoining roof, also fire escape.
West Superior.....	Pioneer Hotel.....	Ordered fire escape; and doors to swing outward.
West Superior.....	The Ritchie.....	Ordered one fire escape.
West Superior.....	Hotel Tower.....	Ordered platforms on fire escapes.
West Superior.....	Merchants' Hotel.....	Ordered platforms on fire escapes; and notices posted in each room.
West Superior.....	Kommer's Hotel.....	Ordered platforms on fire escapes; and notices posted in each room.
West Superior.....	Occidental Hotel.....	Ordered two fire escapes, main doors to swing outward, and directions to fire escapes posted in each room.
West Superior.....	Tremont House.....	Ordered platforms on fire escapes; and directions posted in each room.
West Superior.....	Wisconsin House.....	Ordered fire escapes; and doors to swing outward.
West Superior.....	Weeks Ave. Hotel.....	Ordered fire escapes; and doors to swing outward.
West Superior.....	Hotel Richeleau.....	Ordered main doors to swing out.
West Superior.....	Hotel Lafayette.....	Ordered one fire escape; and main doors to swing outward.
Waukesha.....	Park Hotel.....	Ordered two fire escapes, main doors to swing out; and printed directions in new summer hotel.
Waukesha.....	National Hotel.....	Ordered directions posted.
Watertown.....	Commercial House.....	Ordered additional fire escape, also fire escape extended to roof and platforms on same, also directions posted in every room.
Waupaca.....	Vosburg House.....	Ordered fire escapes, and directions posted.
Wausau.....	Hotel Nothern.....	Ordered a railing on balcony, and fire escape to adjoining roof, also directions posted.
Whitewater.....	Hotel Walworth.....	Ordered balconies connected by fire escape, also printed directions in each room.
Whitewater.....	Bower House.....	Ordered room No. 28 on 3d floor vacated on account of excellent means to get to adjoining roof in case of fire.

ASSEMBLY HALLS.

Location.	Name.	Orders.
Ashland.....	Shores Building Association Block.....	Ordered fire escape.
Beloit.....	Knights of Pythias Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Beloit.....	Hanchett's Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Black River Falls.....	Masonic Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Brodhead.....	Knights of Pythias Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Brodhead.....	Odd Fellows Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Eau Claire.....	Music Hall.....	Ordered additional fire escape.
Fond du Lac.....	Post Office Block.....	Ordered fire escape.
Fond du Lac.....	Assembly Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Fond du Lac.....	First National Bank, Assembly and Dance Hall on 3d floor.....	Ordered fire escape.
Janesville.....	Myer's Grand Opera House.....	Ordered fire escape.
Janesville.....	Jackman Block.....	Ordered fire escape.
Janesville.....	Knights of Pythias Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Jefferson.....	Odd Fellows Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Jefferson.....	Stoppenbach's Opera House.....	Ordered two fire escapes.
Kenosha.....	Opera House.....	Ordered fire escape.
Kenosha.....	Assembly Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
La Crosse.....	Union Central Hall.....	Ordered a fire escape on west side of building from the roof to outside platform at 2d story; also outward swinging doors.
La Crosse.....	Batavian Bank Building.....	Ordered directions posted on doors leading to fire escapes.
La Crosse.....	Masonic Hall.....	Ordered platforms to fire escape and fire escape extended to the roof.
La Crosse.....	Giles Hall.....	Ordered platform on fire escape.
La Crosse.....	Leinlokken's Hall.....	Ordered fire escape in rear on east side of building.
Madison.....	Hobbins & Jackson Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Madison.....	Odd Fellows Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Madison.....	Dick's Hall.....	Ordered fire escape and main doors to swing outward.
Madison.....	Armory Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Marinette.....	Wilson's Hall.....	Ordered two fire escapes and doors to swing outward.
Marinette.....	Turner Opera House.....	Ordered one side door cut through wall, one outside stairway connected therewith.
Marshfield.....	Opera House.....	Ordered a door cut through north side.
Menomonie.....	Odd Fellows Hall.....	Ordered fire escapes.
Milwaukee.....	Davidson Theatre.....	Ordered main belt in engine room boxed.
Monroe.....	Masonic Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Prescott.....	G. A. R. Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Prescott.....	McCray's Hall.....	Ordered one fire escape.
Prescott.....	Meacham's Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Racine.....	Assembly Hall, No. 440 Main St.....	Ordered fire escape.
Racine.....	Assembly Hall, No. 517 to 523 Main St.....	Ordered fire escape.
Racine.....	Assembly Hall, No. 507 to 509 Main St.....	Ordered fire escape.
Stevens Point.....	Masonic Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Stoughton.....	Masonic Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.
Watertown.....	Turner Opera House.....	Ordered two fire escapes.
West Salem.....	Lebber's Hall.....	Ordered doors changed to swing outward.
West Salem.....	Opera Hall.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
West Superior.....	Gem Theatre.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
West Superior.....	Grand Opera House.....	Ordered outside stairway extended to gallery exit.
Whitewater.....	Masonic Hall.....	Ordered fire escape.

CHURCHES.

Location.	Name.	Orders.
Alma.....	German Lutheran Church...	Ordered doors changed to swing outward.
Amery.....	Catholic Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Amery.....	Congregational Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Ashland.....	Norwegian Lutheran Church.	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Brodhead.....	German Lutheran Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Boyd.....	Meth. Epis. Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Centralia.....	Moravian Church.....	Ordered doors to swing outward.
Centralia.....	Unity Church.....	Ordered doors to swing outward.
Edgerton.....	Congregational Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Hayward.....	1st Congregation Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Hayward.....	Scandinavian Luth. Church..	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
La Crosse.....	Children's Chapel of 1st Pres byterian Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Necedah.....	Congregational Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Pittsville.....	German Luth. Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Pittsville.....	Catholic Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Prentice.....	Swedish Luth. Church.....	Ordered doors changed to swing outward.
Prentice.....	Swedish Baptist Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Prentice.....	Catholic Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Prentice.....	Swedish Meth. Church.....	Ordered main doors changed to swing outward.
Rhineland.....	Swedish Luth. Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Rhineland.....	Congregational Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Rhineland.....	Evangel. Luth. Zion's Church	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Superior.....	1st Baptist Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Tomahawk.....	St. Mary's Catholic Church..	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Tomahawk.....	Congregational Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Waupaca.....	Danish Baptist Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Wausau.....	1st Universalist Church.....	Ordered doors changed to swing outward.
West Superior.....	Swedish Baptist Church.....	Ordered doors to swing outward.
Weyauwega.....	Meth. Epis. Church.....	Ordered doors to swing outward.
Whitewater.....	Baptist Church.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.

SCHOOLS.

Location.	Name.	Orders.
Amery.....	School District No. 5.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Chippewa Falls.....	1st ward public school.....	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Delavan.....	School district No. 1 Kinder- garten Dep't.....	Ordered doors changed to swing outward.
Janesville.....	Jefferson School.....	Ordered fire escapes.
Neillsville.....	St. Mary's School.....	Ordered main doors changed to swing outward.
Prentice.....	School Dist. No. 1.....	Ordered main door to swing outward.
Stoughton.....	Stoughton Academy.....	Ordered fire escapes.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

Location.	Name.	Orders.
Johnstown Centre....	Poor House and Insane Hospital.	Ordered fire escape and balconies connected; and balcony connected with ground.
La Crosse.....	St. Michael's Orphan Asylum for Boys.	Ordered balconies between second and third floors connected by stairway.
La Crosse.....	St. Francis Hospital.	Ordered stairway to connect balconies from second to third story.
Manitowoc....	St. Mary's Hospital and Asylum.	Ordered main doors to swing outward.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee Hospital, Dr. Passavant, Prop.	Ordered fire escape of stairway pattern on east side of building; and platforms on the fire escape now up.

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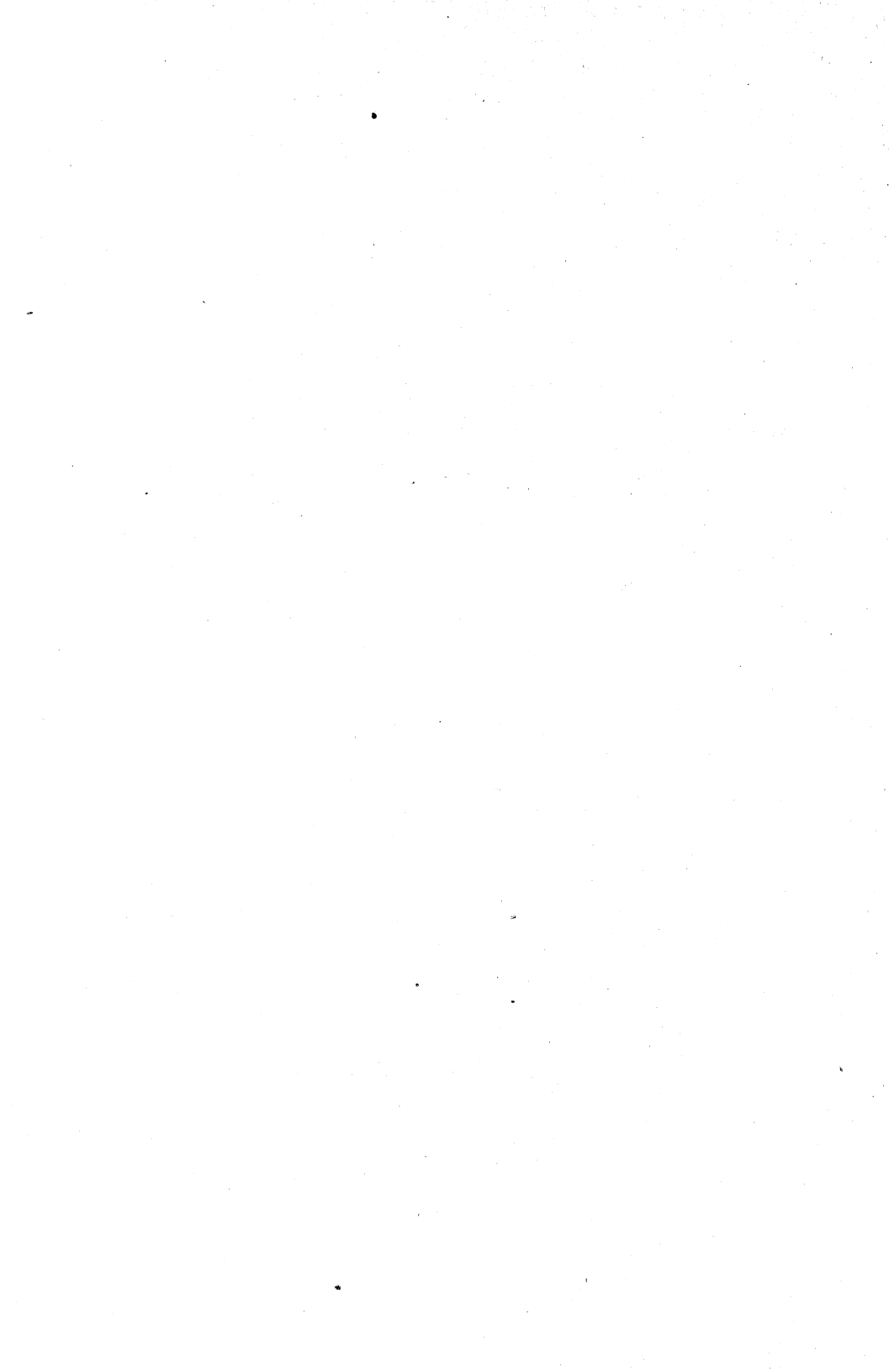
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BUREAU'S OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The following is a list of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States, with name of commissioner, secretary or chief of bureau, and their post office address:

- NATIONAL BUREAU OF LABOR—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
 CALIFORNIA—Geo. W. Walts, Commissioner, San Francisco.
 COLORADO—Secretary of State, ex-officio; Lester Bodine, Commissioner, Denver.
 CONNECTICUT—Samuel M. Hotchkiss, Commissioner, Hartford.
 IDAHO—Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics, Boise City,
 ILLINOIS—John S. Lord, Secretary, Springfield.
 INDIANA—William A. Peelle, Jr., Chief, Indianapolis.
 IOWA—J. R. Sovereign, Commissioner, Des Moines.
 KANSAS—Frank H. Betton, Commissioner, Topeka.
 MAINE—Samuel W. Mathews, Commissioner, Augusta.
 MARYLAND—A. B. Howard, Jr., Chief, Baltimore.
 MASSACHUSETTS—Horace J. Wadlin, Chief, Boston.
 MICHIGAN—Henry A. Robinson, Commissioner, Lansing.
 MINNESOTA—L. G. Powers, Commissioner, St. Paul.
 MISSOURI—Willard C. Hall, Commissioner, Jefferson City.
 NEBRASKA—Philip Andre, Commissioner, Lincoln.
 NEW JERSEY—James Bishop, Chief, Trenton.
 NEW MEXICO—Max Frost, Secretary Bureau of Labor and Immigration, Santa Fe.
 NEW YORK—Charles F. Peck, Commissioner, Albany.
 NORTH CAROLINA—John C. Scarborough, Commissioner, Raleigh.
 NORTH DAKOTA—H. T. Helgesen, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Bismarck.
 OHIO—W. T. Lewis, Commissioner, Columbus.
 PENNSYLVANIA—Albert S. Bolles, Chief, Harrisburg.
 RHODE ISLAND—Almon K. Goodwin, Commissioner, Providence.
 SOUTH DAKOTA—R. A. Smith, Commissioner, Aberdeen.
 TENNESSEE—George W. Ford, Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, Nashville.
 TEXAS—John E. Hollingsworth, Commissioner Agriculture, Insurance Statistics and History, Austin.
 UTAH—Joseph P. Bache, Territorial Statistician, Salt Lake City.
 WISCONSIN—J. Dobbs, Commissioner, Madison.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

FOR THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1893.

EMPLOYES IN ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION.

MAJ. WM. B. MCPHERSON.....Spencer.....Dec. 1, 1891.
MISS AGNES L. MORRISSY.....Janesville.....Feb. 1, 1891.

WAR RECORD DIVISION.

F. W. GRUMM.....Milwaukee.....Jan. 5, 1891.
JOSEPH H. JANDA.....Kewaunee.....Jan. 5, 1891.
LOUIS UNGRODT.....Racine.....Jan. 12, 1891.
GUSTAVE A. KUECHLE.....Milwaukee.....Jan. 13, 1891.
OLE S. HOLUM.....Madison.....Jan. 14, 1891.
HENRY C. ALLEN.....Beloit.....Jan. 16, 1891.
THEO. F. BALLERING.....Kewaunee.....June. 10, 1891.
MISS MARY W. PRIESTLEY.....Mineral Point.....Jan. 5, 1891.

PENSION DIVISION.

DELOS H. BROWN.....Ft. Atkinson.....Jan. 6, 1891.
MISS LENA BRESEE.....Madison.....Feb. 15, 1892.

Roster of Wisconsin National Guard,

JANUARY 20, 1893.

Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE W. PECK, MADISON.

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Inaugurated January 5, 1891.

GENERAL STAFF.

Adjutant and Inspector General.

Brigadier General Joseph B. Doe, Janesville.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Major William B. McPherson, Spencer.....Dec. 1, 1891.

Quartermaster and Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance.

Brigadier General Otto H. Falk, Milwaukee.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Assistant Quartermaster General.

Major William Mahoney, Wausau.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Surgeon General.

Brigadier General Nicholas Senn, Milwaukee.....Jan. 6, 1891.

General Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Colonel Gordon H. Winsor, West Superior.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Aides-de-Camp.

Colonel Albert H. Hollister, Madison.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Colonel Frederick H. Hankerson, La Crosse.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Colonel George W. Peck, Milwaukee.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Colonel Gustav G. Pabst, Milwaukee.....Jan. 6, 1891.

Colonel Thomas P. Dever, Milwaukee.....Jan. 6, 1891.

Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp.

Colonel Clarence L. Clark, Janesville.....Jan. 5, 1891.

Paymaster General and Aid-de-Camp.

Colonel Frank F. Proudfit, Madison.....Aug. 4, 1892.

Acting Ordnance Officer.

Captain Werner Pressentin, Milwaukee.....May 27, 1891.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF WISCONSIN,

For the Term Ending September 30, 1892.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
MADISON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

TO GEORGE W. PECK,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the transactions of this department for the term ending September 30, 1892.

The matters pertaining to this department should properly be separated into three divisions, namely: The National Guard, War Records and Pensions.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The changes in the organization of the National Guard during the term referred to are as follows: Company "G" of the First Infantry, the Garfield Guard at Racine, and a provisional company at Grand Rapids have been mustered out of the service, and neither of the vacancies so created have been filled. The strength and organization of the various companies in the state force is shown by the table annexed to this report. Every effort possible with the limited resources at our command has been

The National Guard.

made during the past two years, to increase the efficiency and add to the equipment of the Wisconsin National Guard, and while much has been accomplished, much still remains to be done before we can call our troops thoroughly equipped.

Speaking from an experience of over fourteen years service in the Wisconsin state military force, I am much gratified to be able to state that there never has been a time in the history of the state when its national guard was so well disciplined, so thoroughly reliable, and in general efficiency so nearly approached the regular army standard as it does at present. It should be a matter of congratulation to the citizens of our state that so many men and officers can be found willing to submit to the numerous sacrifices inseparable from service in the national guard when they receive so little in return.

It is my settled conviction that no reasonable effort should be spared to render the Wisconsin National Guard as attractive as possible to the very best kind of material. During the term of the present commander-in-chief there has been no occasion to call our troops into active service, and although several requests have been made for military aid by citizens having more or less well grounded cause for alarm, yet the cool judgment and prudent though firm management of the commander-in-chief has either shown the request for troops to be premature or else has prevented their presence from becoming a necessity.

Let no one be deceived, however, by our present peaceable condition, for no one can tell how much of our immunity from disturbance may be owing to our well known condition of thorough preparation. Occurrences in other states, notably Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee and Montana during the past few months have demonstrated once more the absolute necessity of a thoroughly armed, well equipped and well disciplined military force to any

The National Guard.

state desiring to fully guard and protect the rights and liberties of its citizens.

The value of military training to the youth of a state is usually very greatly under-estimated. In our national guard companies lessons of obedience, patriotism and self-reliance are taught to hundreds, where without such organizations few individuals would learn them. The thoughtful citizen will think such lessons well learned, worth a hundred times what the state military service costs.

Our military code is a patchwork of incongruous provisions, many of them antiquated and some obsolete. I would most earnestly recommend that our next legislature should be asked to provide for the re-codification of our military laws. This can easily be done in a way to add very much to the efficiency of the force and but little if any to its cost. The need of this work will scarcely be appreciated by any but the most careful student outside of the national guard itself, but this need is felt with great intensity by every faithful officer and man in the state troops.

I desire to earnestly recommend the abolishing of the "provisional company" feature of our military system and I am happy to say that I understand it is the wish and intention of the commander-in-chief to do away with this excrescence on the state military service at the earliest possible moment, and it is to be hoped that it will never be revived.

The encampments during the past season have been probably the most successful ever held in our state, and the percentage of attendance in all of the regiments except one has been greater than ever before. The regiment referred to held its first camp upon the state camp grounds this summer, and every soldier in the regiment who has his heart in his work, enthusiastically praises the change from the county fair system of holding military

The National Guard.

camps heretofore in vogue in that regiment, to the regular camp upon the permanent camp ground owned by the state.

The energy and enthusiasm shown by officers and men during the summer camps in mastering the novelties of the new drill regulations was most gratifying and the results entirely satisfactory.

The change to three battalion organizations is found to be a great improvement and the system of squad drills made necessary by the new regulations must necessarily more fully develop the individual soldier and add to his self-reliance and general manliness in a way which will be very profitable to the state both in civil and military life.

During the past year and a half through the energy, and thorough business capacity of Quartermaster General Falk, the Wisconsin National Guard infantry, cavalry and artillery, including four regimental bands, have been fully equipped with a good serviceable fatigue uniform, consisting of blouse, trousers and cap. These with some necessary incidental expenses to replace clothing destroyed by fire, etc., entirely exhausted the appropriation for uniform purposes for the two years, and left us entirely unable to do anything more in the direction of clothing the troops. Only one regiment is fully equipped with the dress uniform, and even that organization has not equipments sufficient for its membership.

The uniform fund so-called, is wholly inadequate to supply the troops with anything more than state service dress, and should be sufficiently increased to supply all our soldiers with all necessary articles of military clothing and equipment.

The annual [allowance for armory rent, while sufficient for companies located in villages and small cities where real estate is comparatively cheap and rents correspond-

The National Guard.

ingly low, is entirely inadequate in the large cities where rents have been rapidly increasing, and I would suggest such a change in existing law as would make a just discrimination, and not allow the companies in the city of Milwaukee where they are perhaps most necessary, to depend so largely for support upon the contributions of the members, as to be grievously burdened, and to very greatly impair their efficiency. No man can properly fulfill the duties of a national guardsman in any capacity without making some personal sacrifice, and the state cannot do less than meet every legitimate [and necessary outlay for the proper support of her military organization. This matter might perhaps be most satisfactorily adjusted by having all armory rents, or a proper allowance for armory rent where companies own their quarters, audited and paid by the quartermaster general. But this is only a suggestion; the question is worthy of careful consideration.

Our troops have been during the past two years, through the medium of the allowance made by the general government, supplied with blanket bags, haversacks, leggins and campaign hats to the number of forty to each company, and a large number of old canteens found stored in the attic of the capitol have been utilized, recovered, refitted and issued.

The overcoats are still in good condition, but will need replacing before very long, and I would recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of blankets sufficient for the force. These blankets should be kept at Madison, thoroughly cleansed and cared for, and issued by the quartermaster general's department as occasion requires to company or regimental commanders.

I would recommend in the much-needed and earnestly hoped for revision of our military law, that the medical department be separated from the regimental organizations

The National Guard.

and be made a department by itself under the charge and command of the surgeon general.

It is very important also that some provision should be made for the purchase of a quantity of winter clothing to be kept on hand in case of need. If our troops be called upon for active service in the winter time, the suffering among them on account of lack of proper clothing, unless this suggestion is adopted, will be very great.

The present constitution and enrollment of the Wisconsin National Guard is as follows:

	Commiss- ioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General staff.....	14	.....	14
FIRST INFANTRY.			
Field and Staff.....	12	4	.....
Company "A" Janesville... ..	3	47	.....
Company "B" Ft. Atkinson.....	3	51	.....
Company "C" Whitewater.....	3	53	.....
Company "E" Beloit.....	3	50	.....
Company "F" Racine.....	3	51	.....
Company "H" Monroe.....	3	61	.....
Company "I" Madison.....	3	72	.....
Company "K" Darlington.....	3	52	.....
	36	442	478
SECOND INFANTRY.			
Field and Staff.....	13	3	.....
Company "A" Manitowoc.....	3	60	.....
Company "B" Oshkosh.....	3	55	.....
Company "C" Sheboygan.....	3	54	.....
Company "D" Ripon.....	3	47	.....
Company "E" Fond du Lac.....	3	56	.....
Company "F" Oshkosh.....	3	53	.....
Company "G" Appleton.....	3	56	.....
Company "H" Manitowoc.....	3	50	.....
Company "I" Marinette.....	3	52	.....
Company "K" Beaver Dam.....	3	59	.....
Company "L" Waupun.....	3	47	.....
Company "M" Oconto.....	3	62	.....
	49	654	703

The National Guard.

	Commis- sioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
THIRD INFANTRY.			
Field and Staff	12	5	.....
Company "A" Neillsville.....	3	54	.....
Company "B" La Crosse.....	2	60	.....
Company "C" Hudson.....	3	54	.....
Company "D" Mauston.....	3	59	.....
Company "E" Eau Claire.....	3	54	.....
Company "F" Portage.....	3	53	.....
Company "G" Mauston.....	3	75	.....
Company "H" Menomonie.....	3	50	.....
Company "I" Sparta.....	3	46	.....
Company "K" Tomah.....	3	52	.....
Company "L" Eau Claire.....	3	56	.....
	44	618	662
FOURTH INFANTRY.			
Field and staff	8	6	.....
Company "A" Milwaukee.....	3	44	.....
Company "B" Milwaukee.....	3	60	.....
Company "C" Milwaukee.....	2	49	.....
Company "D" Milwaukee.....	3	45	.....
Company "E" Milwaukee.....	3	75	.....
Company "F" Milwaukee.....	3	48	.....
Company "G" Milwaukee.....	3	54	.....
	28	381	409
Light Horse Squadron.....	4	57	61
First Light Battery.....	5	63	68
PROVISIONAL COMPANIES.			
Ashland Rifles, Ashland.....	3	48	.....
Marshfield Light Infantry, Marshfield.....	3	54	.....
Gateway City Guards, La Crosse.....	3	48	.....
	9	150	150
Total.....			2,554

State Military Reservation.

STATE MILITARY RESERVATION.

The State Military Reservation near Camp Douglas gives more and more satisfaction as our troops and citizens become better acquainted with its capacity and excellent features. In spite of the meagre appropriation made for the purpose of permanent improvement on these grounds by the last legislature, careful economy and much personal sacrifice by way of superintendence on the part of those having the matter in charge, has added numerous improvements in the way of buildings and bathing facilities to the grounds.

One of the target pits has become useless by reason of the temporary timber supports having given away and the earth having fallen in. I earnestly recommend the construction of a new range with target pit protected by stone walls. This can be done at an expense not to exceed two thousand dollars and its permanence and safety renders the investment very desirable. The state grounds should be enclosed with a substantial fence. The hospital building should be completed, a general assembly room for regimental meetings and similar purposes should be erected. A fireproof quartermaster's store house and greater bathing facilities should also be provided.

During the annual encampment of 1891, the Third United States Infantry, under Colonel Edwin C. Mason, occupied a portion of the state reservation and very greatly contributed to the improvement and advancement of our officers and men by the force of their example and the painstaking instruction which its officers and men gave us. Owing to the change in the drill regulations and the fact that both the regular army and national guard were engaged in mastering its rudiments and perfecting themselves

State Military Reservation.

in its details, the war department thought best not to order any regular troops into camp with ours during the season of 1892. The practice of camping the two branches of the military service together is an excellent one and should be continued.

The state of Wisconsin is under obligations to Colonel Edwin C. Mason, Third United States Infantry; to Major Moses Harris, Eighth United States Cavalry; to Captain J. B. Kerr, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Lieutenant E. P. Andrus, Fifth United States Cavalry, for their numerous and important services to the Wisconsin National Guard by way of instruction, inspection and assistance. No trouble seemed too great, no detail too trivial for any of these excellent officers, if by giving it strict attention, some benefit might thereby result to the Wisconsin National Guard. I know I may safely say that each and all of them have the earnest hearty thanks and respectful affection of all the officers and men in our state service.

During last season the qualifications requisite among our troops to become sharpshooters or marksmen have been identical with that of the regular army, except that the quantity of ammunition fired by our troops is much less. In spite of these conditions and restrictions the system on the whole works well, and while among our troops decorations are by no means as numerous nor as gorgeous as those worn in other states, yet, being more difficult to obtain they are and should be more highly prized.

Notwithstanding the change in tactics rendered useless much of the knowledge and proficiency acquired under the old system a comparison of the inspection reports for the years 1891 and 1892, shows that the Wisconsin National Guard was fully conscious of the high position it had reached in the military organizations of the states, and that the officers and members, collectively and individually were determined to sustain their splendid reputation

State Military Reservation.

if hard, conscientious work and close attention to the details of the new drill regulations would succeed. The fact that the general average of all the companies in the inspection of 1892 is 168.369 out of a possible 200 points, against 166.646 last year, shows how well their work was performed, and what grand results can be achieved in a short time by persistent and well directed effort.

The report of the I. S. A. P., shows a smaller list of qualifying sharpshooters and marksmen in 1892 than in 1891, which was owing in part to more attention being given to mastering the new drill regulations, and in part to the adoption of the forty round skirmish run which made the attainment of the necessary score much more difficult during the past season.

It is to be hoped that requisition will be made upon the general government as early as possible for a supply of the new rifle which has been adopted for the regular army. The citizen soldiery of Wisconsin stands in the front rank among the states, and should not be among the last to become familiar with the newest weapons.

One of the most important reformations demanded by the condition of our military law is that some more definite provision should be made for the non-commissioned staff and regimental bands, and a small appropriation should be made for the expenses of regimental headquarters. This is done in most of the states and should be done in ours.

Pension Division.

PENSION DIVISION.

The past two years has been a term of great activity in this division and the following statement of the work accomplished in the office will be sufficient to show its importance.

Total number of claims filed to date, 2,153. On January 3, 1891, there had been filed in this office 1,551 claims including those claims that were "by chapter 382, laws of Wisconsin for 1889," on April 27, 1889, transferred to this office by Colonel J. A. Watrous, formerly state pension agent.

From January 3, 1891 to October 1, 1892, (twenty-one months) there have been six hundred and two new claims filed. During the same period notices of allowance have been received in six hundred and thirty-one cases and of disallowance in one hundred and fifteen cases. Of the six hundred and thirty-one claims allowed, five hundred and one were "original," and one hundred and thirty were "increase" claims, and of the one hundred and fifteen claims rejected, eighty-one were claims for "increase." Average monthly allowance in five hundred and one "original" claims \$10.00, securing \$5,010.00 per month to pensioners, practically free of cost to them.

In the prosecution of these cases, full copies of the six hundred and two new claims filed, have been taken and retained for the files of this office, and the original applications forwarded to the Bureau of Pensions. Four thousand nine hundred and fifty separate pieces of evidence in support of said claims, have been received, examined, copied and forwarded to the bureau and 9,776 letters have been written, copied and mailed.

In addition to the above, there have been executed on each quarterly pension pay day, about seventy-five (75) pension vouchers, free of charge to the pensioners.

War Records.

WAR RECORDS.

I am happy to be able to report that the work of this division is completed with the exception of a portion of the sheets which are to be sent to the printer to be used in preparing a new roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, under the provisions of chapter 540 of the laws of 1887. This work has occupied over seven years and has cost the state in round numbers one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that its future usefulness will fully justify the pains and money expended in its preparation.

The reports and returns of our companies and regiments in service during the late war, are in so many cases erroneous and imperfect, that the accuracy of any work compiled therefrom cannot be guaranteed. Where errors are known to exist, all reasonable means have been used to secure corrections. Correspondence has been had with the war department to this end, and numerous notices of correction of muster and discharge, and removal of erroneous charges of desertion, have been received and entered on our records. Without doubt many errors and false charges of desertion and misdemeanor still remain, and as we have no way of distinguishing between the true and the false except as attention is directed to them by interested parties, it is suggested that when the new roster is issued, all parties discovering errors therein which reflect unjustly upon the reputation of any Wisconsin soldier, shall forward a statement of the facts to this office, in order that the matter may be investigated, and correction made on our records if possible.

I desire to recommend the adoption in our public schools of the system of military gymnastic training known as the

Conclusion.

setting up exercise. This system is the result of many years scientific study, and while it is conducted without apparatus of any kind, it is so simple as to be suitable for children, boys or girls, of very tender years, and is also calculated to thoroughly develop the muscles of an adult in the shortest possible time. Another great excellence of this system is that, unlike most methods of gymnastic training, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to over do in making use of the exercise. The most careful attention of those at the head of the educational interests of the state is called to this matter, as I am thoroughly convinced that the adoption of the military setting up exercises in our public schools would be of the very greatest benefit to all connected with those institutions, and not only that, but the benefits would be very much more far reaching.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report, I cannot refrain from commenting upon the energy, careful attention to duty, and enthusiasm for the cause and end in view, shown in all matters relating to the Wisconsin National Guard by nearly all the officers and men connected with the force. I desire personally to express to the commander-in-chief my grateful feelings for the invaluable assistance I have received in the discharge of my duties from Quartermaster General Falk and his efficient assistant, and from the various regimental commanders. I desire also to acknowledge my indebtedness to Colonel Clarence L. Clark, military secretary and aid-de-camp to the governor, for his prompt and intelligent assistance in national guard affairs.

More than all, however, I feel indebted for support and assistance to the commander-in-chief. His patient for-

Conclusion.

bearance, advice and unvarying kindness and courtesy have made many duties a pleasure, which would otherwise have been exceedingly burdensome.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. DOE,
Adjutant General.

Expenditures.

The following is an itemized statement of all expenditures of the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's offices, and for the support of the military force of the state, for the two years ending September 30th, 1892.

COMPILING WAR RECORDS.		
W. F. Angevine.....	\$199 12	
E. P. Bennett.....	316 44	
L. J. Glass.....	363 96	
Chas. B. Helm.....	363 96	
Nellie Houghton.....	120 00	
H. S. Keene.....	130 34	
G. H. McNeel.....	363 96	
Geo. B. Merrick.....	363 96	
Anna M. Pickarts.....	960 00	
F. E. Parsons.....	172 50	
J. F. Spencer.....	690 00	
Geo. Wilson.....	363 96	
T. S. Widvey.....	363 96	
J. H. Whitney.....	363 96	
Henry C. Allen.....	920 00	
Theo. F. Ballering.....	421 66	
F. W. Grumm.....	1,016 64	
Ole S. Holum.....	1,016 04	
Jos. H. Janda.....	1,016 04	
Gustave Kuechle.....	927 87	
Peter Mulholland.....	1,016 04	
Agnes L. Morrissy.....	480 00	
Mary Priestley.....	706 85	
Louis Ungrodt.....	1,016 04	
		\$13,672 70
MILITIA.		
Appleton Light Guards, uniform fund.....	\$255 00	
Appleton Light Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	
Capt. A. F. Ayer, Co. E, 1st R., subsistence.....	354 00	
Capt. A. F. Ayer, Co. E, 1st R., pay.....	35 52	
Maj. Louis Auer, 4th R, pay.....	49 32	
E. P. Andrus, inspecting W. N. G.....	461 00	
Geo. H. Ashford, Surgeon 3d R.....	12 00	
Otto Able, 2d Lt. Co. E, 2d R., pay.....	25 32	
Geo. W. Burchard, Adt. Gen., subsistence.....	527 39	
Geo. W. Burchard, Adj. Gen., expenses.....	87 87	
Beloit City Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	
Beloit City Guards, uniform fund.....	200 00	
Badger State Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	
Badger State Rifles, uniform fund.....	310 00	
Beaver Dam Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	
Beaver Dam Guards, uniform fund.....	305 00	
F. W. Byers, Surg. 1st. R.....	15 28	

Expenditures.

Luella R. Bellis, Capt., subsistence and pay.....	143 94	.....
D. H. Brown, pension clerk.....	1,016 04	.....
Carl Hurmeister, labor, W. N. G.....	83 80	.....
J. M. Ballard, surveying.....	15 00	.....
Geo. R. Brewer, surveying.....	17 00	.....
John Beisang, freight.....	16 51	.....
Capt. J. M. Ballard, express; W. N. G.....	12 45	.....
Maj. Fred W. Byers, 1st R., pay.....	45 24	.....
H. C. Baker, 2d Lt. Co. I, 1st R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Henry Bates, 2d Lt. Co. K, 1st R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Maj. H. E. Bradley, Surgeon 4th R., pay.....	41 10	.....
Capt. A. J. Burgess, Asst. Surgeon, 4th R., pay..	32 88	.....
Capt. Albert Bleuel, Co. C, 4th R., subsistence...	528 00	.....
Capt. Albert Bleuel, Co. C, 4th R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Capt. Theo. K. Birkhaeuser, Co. F., 4th R., sub- sistence.....	478 00	.....
Capt. Theo. K. Birkhaeuser, Co. F, 4th R., pay...	32 52	.....
Chas. M. Breed, Q. M. Sergeant, 3d R.....	12 00	.....
Capt. Jos. M. Ballard, Co. E, 3d R., subsistence..	442 00	.....
Capt. Jos. M. Ballard, Co. E, 3d R., pay.....	25 58	.....
Capt. L. R. Bellis, Co. G, 3d R, subsistence.....	636 00	.....
Capt. L. R. Bellis, Co. G, 3d R, pay.....	32 52	.....
Capt. Geo. R. Brewer, Co. H, 3d R., subsistence..	460 00	.....
Capt. Geo. R. Brewer, Co. H, 3d R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Oscar B. Ballard, 1st Lt. Co. H, 3d R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Oscar S. Blake-lee, 1st Lt. Co. I, 3d R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Capt. John Beisang, Co. L, 3d R., subsistence....	422 00	.....
Capt. John Beisang, Co. L, 3d R., pay.....	29 58	.....
Horace M. Brown, 1st Lt. L. A. S., pay.....	28 91	.....
Fred Becker, Maj. 2d R., pay.....	57 54	.....
Chas. A. Born, Maj. 2d R., pay.....	45 24	.....
Chas. Bodemer, 2d Lt. Co. C, 2d R., pay.....	23 04	.....
Capt. Chas. R. Boardman, Co. F, 2d R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Capt. Chas. R. Boardman, Co. F, 2d R., subsis- tence.....	598 00	.....
Capt. Wm. Brandt, Co. H, 2d R., subsistence....	412 00	.....
Capt. Wm. Brandt, Co. H, 2d R., pay.....	32 52	.....
G. E. Bond, 2nd Lt. Co. M, 2nd R., pay.....	23 04	.....
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.....	283 68	.....
C & N. W. Ry. Co., transportation, W. N. G....	1,662 60	.....
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight.....	57 03	.....
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G..	1,879 12	.....
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G.	551 72	.....
Henry Casson, Military Secretary.....	105 47	.....
C. L. Clark, Military Secretary.....	294 53	.....
H. K. Curtis, Pension Clerk.....	363 96	.....
J. W. Curran, Asst. Q. M. Gen.....	390 89	.....
Custer Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Custer Rifles, uniform fund.....	265 00	.....
Chapman Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Chapman Guards, uniform fund.....	270 00	.....
L. E. Clark, transportation.....	4 70	.....
John Cory, firing salute.....	20 00	.....
M. J. Cantwell, mdse.....	4 50	.....
John H. Clark, mdse., W. N. G.....	12 80	.....
Clement, Bane & Co., overcoats, W. N. G.....	562 50	.....
Col. Allen F. Caldwell, 1st R., pay.....	69 06	.....

Expenditures.

Capt. P. H. Conley, Co. K, 1st R., subsistence.....	448 00	
Capt. P. H. Conley, Co. K, 1st R., pay.....	31 52	
Chas. Curtis, 1st Lt. Co. F, 4th R., pay.....	24 66	
A. B. Cambier, 2d Lt. Co. F, 4th R., pay.....	23 04	
Capt. Jos. P. Carney, Co. G, 4th R., subsistence.	326 00	
Capt. Joseph P. Carney, Co. G, 4th R., pay.....	29 58	
Thos. P. Cochrane, 1st Lt. Co. E, 3d R., pay.....	24 66	
Samuel Crabbe, 2d Lt. Co. E, 3d R., pay.....	23 04	
Capt. Geo. C. Carnegie, Co. F, 3d R., subsistence	420 00	
Capt. Geo. C. Carnegie, Co. F, 3d R., pay.....	35 52	
Randolph Carlsrud, 2d Lt. Co. H, 3d R., pay.	23 04	
Clifford Chase, 2d Lt. L. H. S., pay.....	27 12	
Ralph Chandler, 1st Lt., Asst. Surgeon, 1st Light Battery, pay.....	22 60	
Darlington Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	
Darlington Rifles, uniform fund.....	240 00	
J. B. Doe, Adj. Gen. salary.....	1,472 61	
J. B. Doe, Adj. Gen., expenses.....	395 59	
Delorme & Quentin, mdse.....	\$8 00	
Emil F. Deuster, 1st Lt. Co. C, 4th R., pay.....	29 58	
Benj. H. Dally, 1st Lt. Light Battery, pay.....	28 91	
Thos. Dirkman, 1st Lt. Co. A., 2d R., pay.....	27 12	
Eau Claire Light Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	
Eau Claire Light Guards, uniform fund.....	260 00	
Evergreen City Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	
Evergreen City Guards, uniform fund.....	275 00	
Capt. Thos. W. Evans, Asst. Surg., 1st R., pay... ..	36 18	
Nath. B. Eldred, 1st Lt. Co. G., 3d R., pay.	27 12	
Maj. J. B. Edwards, Surg. 3d R., pay.....	45 24	
Henry W. Ellis, 1st Lt., 1st Light Battery, pay... ..	29 81	
First Light Battery, armory fund.....	800 00	
First Light Battery, uniform fund.....	255 00	
First Light Battery, mdse. and freight.....	24 68	
Fond du Lac Guard, armory fund.....	300 00	
Fond du Lac Guard, uniform fund.....	260 00	
Otto H. Falk, Q. M. Gen., salary.....	368 10	
Otto H. Falk, Q. M. Gen., expenses.....	643 50	
Capt. H. S. Fuller, Ins. small arms, 4th R.	32 88	
M. C. Farness, mdse.....	6 00	
Jno. H. Frrrell, 2d Lt., Co. G., 3d R., pay.....	23 04	
Frank L. French, 2d Lt., Co. I., 3d R., pay.....	23 04	
T. J. George, custodian rifle range.....	600 00	
M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., salary.....	131 84	
M. Griffin, Q. M. Gen., expenses.....	32 00	
Capt. Theo. W. Goldin, Ins. small arms.....	632 59	
Governor's Guard, 1st R., armory fund.....	300 00	
Governor's Guard, 1st R., uniform fund.....	310 00	
Griffin Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	
Griffin Rifles, uniform fund.....	240 00	
Governor's Guard, 3d R., armory fund.....	300 00	
Governor's Guard, 3d R., uniform fund.....	325 00	
Guppy Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	
Guppy Guards, uniform fund.....	235 00	
Garfield Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	
Garfield Guards, uniform fund.....	210 00	
Edward H. Grannis, surveying.....	13 33	
John Greig, cots, W. N. G.....	2 50	
Capt. Chas. F. Glass, Co. A., 1st R., subsistence.	466 00	
Capt. Chas. F. Glass, Co. A., 1st R., pay.....	32 52	

Expenditures.

Capt. Ed. J. Gibson, Co. B., 1st R., subsistence..	420 00	.....
Capt. Ed. J. Gibson, Co. B., 1st R., pay.....	29 58	.....
Capt. F. B. Goodhue, Co. C., 1st R., subsistence..	586 00	.....
Capt. F. B. Goodhue, Co. C., 1st R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Rice D. Gorham, 1st Lt. Co. H., 1st R., pay.....	27 12	.....
E. J. Gibson, transportation Hoard Rifles.....	26 25	.....
T. J. George, Major 3d R., pay.....	49 32	.....
Capt. Edwin H. Grannis, 3d R., pay.....	39 48	.....
Capt. Geo. Graham, 3d R., pay.....	36 18	.....
Capt. Alfred P. Goss, Co. C., 3d R., subsistence..	516 00	.....
Capt. Alfred P. Goss, Co. C., 3d R., pay.....	29 58	.....
Capt. Wm. A. Grimmer, Co. D., 3d R., subsistence	612 00	.....
Capt. Wm. A. Grimmer, Co. D., 3d R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Archie M. Gray, 2d Lt. Co. D., 3d R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Capt. W. J. Grant, L. H. S., subsistence.....	572 00	.....
Capt. W. J. Grant, L. H. S., pay.....	36 18	.....
Louis Geisler, 2d Lt. Co. A., 2d R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Richard Goldschmidt, 1st Lt. Co. C., 2d R., pay..	29 58	.....
Capt. F. W. Gruetzmacher, Co. D., 2d R., subsist- ence.....	456 00	.....
Capt. F. W. Gruetzmacher, Co. D., 2d R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Chas. A. Green, 1st Lt. Co. G, 2d R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Chas. A. Groffman, 1st Lt. Co. H, 2d R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Capt. Wallace P. Green, Co. I, 2d R., subsistence..	534 00	.....
Capt. Wallace P. Green, Co. I, 2d R., pay.....	29 58	.....
Chas. A. Gerhauser, 2d Lt. Co. I, 2d R., pay.....	23 04	.....
F. J. Guilfoile, 1st Lt. Co. K, 2d R., pay.....	29 58	.....
Gustav Gehrke, 2d Lt. Co. I, 2d R., pay.....	23 04	.....
T. J. George, labor and mdse.....	240 37	.....
Nellie Houghton, stenographer Adj. Gen.....	120 00	.....
E. B. Heimstreet, labor.....	17 83	.....
J. D. Hogan, use of tent.....	20 00	.....
Hoard Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Hoard Rifles, uniform fund.....	245 00	.....
Hudson City Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Hudson City Guards, uniform fund.....	265 00	.....
F. Huels, labor and mdse.....	154 35	.....
Fred Hyer, labor.....	14 00	.....
Maj. J. D. Hogan, 1st R., pay.....	49 32	.....
Peter W. Hanson, 2d Lt. Co. G, 1st R., pay.....	25 31	.....
Capt. Arthur R. Hanley, Co. A, 4th R., subsistence	292 00	.....
Capt. Arthur R. Hanley, Co. A, 4th R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Edward T. Hartmann, 2d Lt. Co. C, 4th R., pay..	27 66	.....
Capt. Orlando Holway, Adj 3d R., pay.....	36 18	.....
Capt. J. W. Hommel, Co. A, 3d R., subsistence..	552 00	.....
Capt. J. W. Hommel, Co. A, 3d R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Capt. Geo. B. McC. Hilton, Co B, 2d R., subsistence	608 00	.....
Capt. Geo. B. McC. Hilton, Co. B, 2d R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Capt. Chas. J. Hunter, Co. E, 2d R., subsistence..	476 00	.....
Capt. Chas. J. Hunter, Co. E, 2d R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Emil Hartmann, 2d Lt. Co. H, 2d R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Joshua Hodgins, 1st Lt. Co. I, 2d R., pay.....	24 66	.....
Illinois Central R'y Co., freight.....	2 05	.....
Janesville Light Infantry, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Janesville Light Infantry, uniform fund.....	290 00	.....
Joyce Bros. & Co., mdse.....	53 50	.....
Capt. Henry Jerstad, Co. G, 1st R., subsistence..	324 00	.....

Expenditures.

Capt. Henry Jerstad, Co. G, 1st R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Capt. Geo. H. Joachim, Co. I, 1st R., subsistence.	726 00	.....
Capt. Geo. H. Joachim, Co. I, 1st R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Capt. Thos. S. Johnson, Chaplain 2d R., pay. . .	27 12	.....
Col. Chas. I. King, mileage, inspecting W. N. G.	205 40	.....
Kosciuski Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Kosciuski Guards, uniform fund.....	270 00	.....
J. M. Kenney, labor and mdse.....	67 75	.....
Krehl & Beck, mdse.....	1 75	.....
Lt. Col. Chas. I. King, 4th R., pay.....	54 24	.....
Theophilus Knasinski, 2d Lt. Co. D, 4th R., pay..	23 04	.....
Andrew J. Kluppak, 1st Lt. Co. D, 4th R., pay..	27 12	.....
Capt. Julius E. Kircheis, Co. B, 3d R., subsistence	560 00	.....
Capt. Julius E. Kircheis, Co. B, 3d R., pay.....	35 55	.....
Ernst H. Kaulfuss, 2d Lt. Co. B, 3d R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Henry W. Klopf, 1st Lt. Co. A, 3d R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Capt. Jere E. Kenney, First Light Battery, sub- sistence.....	494 00	.....
Capt. Jere E. Kenney, First Light Battery, pay.	36 18	.....
Lt. Col. Anthony A. Kelley, 2nd R., pay.....	59 16	.....
Henry W. Koch, 2d Lt. Co. F, 2nd R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Nicholas P. Kolff, 1st Lt. Co. B, 2nd R., pay....	29 58	.....
Wm. Lee, transportation and straw.....	38 50	.....
Light Horse Squadron, army fund.....	800 00	.....
Light Horse Squadron, uniform fund.....	240 00	.....
Light Horse Squadron, expenses annual encamp- ment.....	120 00	.....
Lincoln Guard, army fund.....	300 00	.....
Lincoln Guards, uniform fund.....	250 00	.....
Ludington Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Ludington Guards, uniform fund.....	265 00	.....
H. C. Lamp, drayage.....	43 60	.....
Robert Lockwood, repairing tents.....	25 00	.....
Capt. Geo. W. Lamb, chaplain 4th R., pay.....	24 66	.....
John J. Lynch, 1st Lt. Co. A, 4th R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Capt. Geo. A. Ludington, Q. M., 3rd R., pay.....	39 48	.....
Capt. E. E. Lewis, Co. K, 2nd R., subsistence. . .	800 00	.....
Capt. E. E. Lewis, Co. K, 2nd R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Capt. C. H. Linsley, Co. L, 2nd R., subsistence . .	420 00	.....
Capt. C. H. Linsley, Co. L, 2nd R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Peter Linnen, 1st Lt. Co. L, 2nd R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Capt. W. M. Lee, Co. M, 2nd R., subsistence.....	463 00	.....
Capt. W. M. Lee, Co. M, 2nd R., pay.....	29 58	.....
W. G. Links, 1st Lt. Co. M, 2nd R., pay.....	24 66	.....
Robert McLean, 1st Lt. Co. A, 1st R., pay.....	29 58	.....
Capt. Jas. H. McManus, chaplain 3rd R., pay.....	24 66	.....
Chas. J. McDowell, 2nd Lt. Co. C, 3rd R., pay....	23 04	.....
Capt. G. H. McNeel, I. S. A. P. 2nd R., pay.....	39 48	.....
Mil., L. S. & W. Ry. Co., transportation.....	152 84	.....
Monroe City Guards, Armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Monroe City Guards, uniform fund.....	285 00	.....
Manitowoc Volunteers, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Manitowoc Volunteers uniform fund.....	200 00	.....
Marinette Guards, army fund.....	300 00	.....
Marinette Guards, uniform fund.....	265 00	.....
Mauston Light Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Mauston Light Guards, uniform fund.....	240 00	.....

Expenditures.

William Mahoney, Asst. Q. M. Gen., salary . . .	1,016 04	.....
Wm. Mahoney, Asst. Q.M.G., expenses and mdse.	49 85	.....
Capt. Jos. Moran, chaplain, 1st R., pay	24 66	.....
Wm. E. Millstead, 1st Lt. Co. G, 1st R., pay	27 12	.....
Chas. E. Meythaler, 2nd Lt. Co. H, 1st R., pay	25 32	.....
John F. Manion, 2nd Lt. Co. A, 4th R., pay	25 32	.....
John F. Murray, 2nd Lt. Co. G, 4th R., pay	23 04	.....
Cpl. Martin T. Moore, 3rd R., pay	69 06	.....
Chas. M. Mortimer, 2nd Lt. 1st Light Battery, pay	26 30	.....
Capt. Frank C. Moulding, Asst. Surg. 2nd R., pay	32 88	.....
Horace E. Mann, Asst. Surg. 2nd R., pay	32 88	.....
W. B. Mitchell, Jr., Hospital steward, 2nd R., pay	10 00	.....
Capt. Nathan E. Morgan, Co. G, 2nd R., sub- sistence	564 00	.....
Capt Nathan E. Morgan, Co. G, 2nd R., pay	32 52	.....
Ed. T. Markle, 1st Lt. Co. E, 2nd R., pay	27 12	.....
Newton & Lyons, repairing cannon	61 96	.....
Melvin A. Newman, Maj. 1st R., pay	49 32	.....
Geo. J. Nash, 1st Lt. Co C, 3rd R., pay	24 66	.....
Oshkosh Guards, armory fund	300 00	.....
Oshkosh Guards, uniform fund	250 00	.....
Oshkosh Rifles, armory fund	300 00	.....
Oshkosh Rifles, uniform fund	245 00	.....
Oconto Centennial Rifles, armory fund	300 00	.....
Oconto Centennial Rifles, uniform fund	270 00	.....
Ole J. Olson, 2nd Lt. Co. C, 1st R., pay	25 32	.....
Thos. O'Neil, 1st Lt. Co. C, 1st R., pay	27 12	.....
Jas. A. Older, 1st Lt. Co F, 3rd R., pay	27 12	.....
R. H. Oliver, 2nd Lt. Co. L, 2nd R., pay	25 32	.....
Fred. L. Phillips, Asst. Adj. Gen., salary	1,380 00	.....
Pabst Guards, armory fund	300 00	.....
Pabst Guards, uniform fund	235 00	.....
Prison City Guards, armory fund	300 00	.....
Prison City Guards, uniform fund	180 00	.....
Pettibone Mfg. Co., overcoats, uniforms and blankets, W. N. G	6,482 04	.....
George G. Paris, 2nd Lt. Co. A., 1st R., pay	25 32	.....
Felix L. Petrowicz, 1st Lt. Co. B, 4th R., pay	24 66	.....
C. J. Phillips, freight	108 00	.....
Benj. F. Parker, Lt. Col. 3rd R., pay	64 08	.....
Bradley W. Pulling, chief musician, 3rd R., pay	24 00	.....
Edward R. Patterson, 1st Lt. Co. D, 3rd R., pay	24 66	.....
W. H. Patton, Col 2nd R., pay	74 82	.....
Henry Quintmeyer, 1st Lt. Co. I, 1st R., pay	22 60	.....
Thos. H. Quinn, 2d Lt. Co. B. 2nd R., pay	25 32	.....
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldeman, mdse	60 05	.....
Racine Light Guards, armory fund	300 00	.....
Racine Light Guards, uniform fund	220 00	.....
Ripon Rifles, armory fund	300 00	.....
Ripon Rifles, uniform fund	180 00	.....
Rankin Guards, armory fund	300 00	.....
Rankin Guards, uniform fund	250 00	.....
Rusk Rifles, armory fund	300 00	.....
Rusk Rifles, uniform fund	385 00	.....

Expenditures.

Capt. Joel W. Richmond, Adj. 1st R., pay	39 48	.....
Judson J. Rodgers, 1st Lt. Co. C, 1st R., pay.....	29 53	.....
Geo. L. Ross, 2d Lt. Co. E, 1st R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Frank D. Rock, 2d Lt. Co. E, 4th R., pay.....	23 04	.....
Constance Rennicke, 2d Lt. Co. D, 4th R., pay.	25 32	.....
Capt. Bertram O. Raymond, Co. I, 3d R, sub-		
sistence	410 00	.....
Capt. Bertram O. Raymond, Co. I, 3d R, pay.....	32 52	.....
Capt. Randolph A. Richards, Co. K, 3d R, sub-		
sistence	550 00	.....
Capt. Randolph A. Richards, Co. K, 3d R., pay..	32 52	.....
A. D. Ryckman, Com. Sergeant, 2d R., pay.....	12 00	.....
Thos. J. Rodgers, 1st Lt. Co. E, 1st R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Sheridan Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Sheridan Guards, uniform fund.....	260 00	.....
Sherman Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Sherman Guards, uniform fund.....	195 00	.....
S. P. Schadel, sergeant 1st R., pay.....	15 28	.....
Sparta Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Sparta Rifles, uniform fund.....	210 00	.....
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	\$4 68	.....
M. Sallentin & Co., mdse., W. N. G.....	28 00	.....
C. Suhr, drayage	50	.....
Stearns' drug store, hospital supplies	28 65	.....
S. P. Schadel, Lt. Col. 1st R., pay.....	54 24	.....
John M. Smethhurst, 2d Lt. Co. B, 1st R. pay....	23 04	.....
Capt. Dan'l A. Stearns, Co. H, 1st R., subsistence	486 00	.....
Capt. Dan'l A. Stearns, Co. H, 1st R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Capt. Horace M. Seaman, Adj. 4th R., pay.....	36 18	.....
Capt. Horace M. Seaman, commanding non-com-		
missioned staff, pay	72 00	.....
Capt. Edward Shea, Q. M. 4th R., pay.....	39 48	.....
Capt. Edward I. Slupecki, Co. B, 4th R., sub-		
sistence	604 00	.....
Capt. Edward I. Slupecki, Co. B, 4th R., pay....	32 52	.....
Frank A. Sullivan, 1st Lt., Co. G, 4th R., pay....	24 66	.....
Capt. Horace M. Seaman, Com. 4th Inf. band,		
subsistence	282 00	.....
John B. Salzer, Sergt. Maj. 3d R., pay.....	8 00	.....
Chas. C. Smiteman, hospital steward 3d R., pay.	12 00	.....
Isaac B. Spencer, 2d Lt. Co. A, 3d R., pay.....	23 04	.....
Louis Schalle, 1st Lt. Co. K, 3d R., pay.....	27 12	.....
Christopher Schlosser, 1st Lt. Co. L, 3d R., pay.	24 66	.....
Capt. Alex. J. Schweichler, Asst. Surg. 2d R.,		
pay	32 88	.....
Capt. Albert Solliday, Adj. 2d R., pay.....	36 18	.....
Capt. Henry Schweitzer, Sr., Co. A, 2d R., sub-		
sistence	406 00	.....
Capt. Henry Schweitzer, Sr., Co. A, 2d R., pay..	29 58	.....
Joseph W. Shreiter, 2d Lt. Co. G, 2d R., pay....	23 04	.....
John G. Salzman, 1st Lt. L. H. S., pay.....	28 91	.....
Tomah Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Tomah Guards, uniform fund.....	205 00	.....
Capt. H. W. Trester, Co. C, 2d R., subsistence..	540 00	.....
Capt. H. W. Trester, Co. C, 2d R., pay.....	35 52	.....
Capt. John T. Vaughn, Co. F, 1st R., subsistence	428 00	.....
Capt. John T. Vaughn, Co. F, 1st R., pay.....	29 60	.....

Expenditures.

Geo. Voertman, 3d Lt. Co. F, 3d R., pay.....	25 32	.....
F. J. Wilkie, drugs, 2d R.....	40 75	.....
Wausau Light Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Wausau Light Guards, uniform fund.....	350 00	.....
Wisconsin Central Lines, transportation.....	5 20	.....
Chas R. Williams, labor.....	151 00	.....
John Wiley & Sons, books, Adj. Gen.....	2 50	.....
Chas. Wehrman, mdse.....	12 00	.....
Capt. Jos. B. Whiting, Jr., Surg 1st R., pay....	36 18	.....
Albert H. Wentworth, 1st Lt. Co. B, 1st R., pay	24 66	.....
Herbert A. Wood, 1st Lt. Co. F, 1st R., pay....	27 12	.....
Herman O. Wadewitz, 2d Lt. Co. F, 1st R., pay	23 05	.....
Capt. Emil Wilde, Co. D, 4th R., subsistence...	332 00	.....
Capt. Emil Wilde, Co. D, 4th R., pay.....	32 52	.....
Chas. R. Williams, 1st. Lt. Co. E, 4th R. pay..	24 66	.....
Jos. B. Whiting, Jr., cartage.....	2 00	.....
F. J. Wilkie, hospital supplies.....	2 61	.....
W. W. Warren, 2d Lt. Co. K, 3d R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Orlando F. Weaver, Maj. 2d R., pay.....	49 32	.....
Maj. F. J. Wilkie, Surg. 2d R., pay.....	45 24	.....
R. V. O. Weaver, 2d Lt. Co. K, 2d R., pay.....	25 32	.....
Capt. C. S. Young, Adj. 1st R., pay.....	48 18	.....
M. Zink, cartage.....	14 30	.....
Capt. Oscar Zwietusch, Co. E, 4th R., subsistence	346 00	.....
Capt. Oscar Zwietusch, Co. E, 4th R., pay....	32 52	.....
		73,194 88
WISCONSIN RIFLE RANGE.		
Hecht & Zummach, paint.....	\$268 84	.....
T. J. George, labor and material.....	108 34	.....
Wm. Mahoney, freight.....	7 26	.....
W. W. Warren, labor and material for hospital..	556 55	.....
		940 99
COMPILING WAR RECORDS.		
Henry C. Allen.....	\$1,380 00	.....
Theo. F. Ballering.....	1,380 00	.....
F. W. Grumm.....	1,150 00	.....
O. S. Holum.....	1,380 00	.....
Jos. H. Janda.....	1,380 00	.....
Gustav Kuechle.....	1,265 00	.....
Peter Mulholland.....	1,124 00	.....
Agnes L. Morrissy.....	790 00	.....
Anna M. Pickarts.....	360 00	.....
Mary W. Priestley.....	890 00	.....
Louis J. Ungrodt.....	1,380 00	.....
Lena Bresee.....	520 00	.....
		\$12,999 00
MILITIA.		
Robt. T. Ayer, pay.....	\$8 00	.....
E. P. Andrus, Insp. W. N. G.....	79 20	.....
Louis Auer & Son, Ins. premium.....	50 00	.....
American Express Co., expressage.....	7 44	.....

Expenditures.

Appleton Light Infantry, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Appleton Light Infantry, uniform fund.....	270 00	.....
Otto Austin, pay.....	32 00	.....
W. N. Albertson, pay.....	14 00	.....
Geo. R. Allen, pay.....	10 00	.....
W. P. Ashley.....	8 00	.....
Abel & Bach, mdse.....	91 00	.....
H. J. Abrahamson, pay.....	28 37	.....
H. J. Ashford, pay.....	12 00	.....
Louis Auer, pay.....	16 44	.....
D. H. Brown, pension clerk.....	1,380 00	.....
Wm. Brandt, rent of mess tent.....	22 00	.....
Badger State Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Badger State Rifles, uniform fund.....	305 00	.....
Beloit City Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Beloit City Guards, uniform fund.....	240 00	.....
Beaver Dam Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Beaver Dam Guards, uniform fund.....	220 00	.....
Carl Burmeister, repairing tents.....	80 50	.....
Chas. R. Boardman, pay.....	16 00	.....
Harry E. Bradley, pay.....	13 70	.....
Fred W. Beyers, pay.....	15 08	.....
John Beisang, subsistence.....	452 00	.....
John Beisang, pay.....	33 58	.....
George R. Brewer, pay.....	65 40	.....
Theo. K. Birkhaeuser, pay.....	50 32	.....
Henry C. Baker, pay.....	29 54	.....
Edward Burroughs, pay.....	38 00	.....
Moses W. Burns, pay.....	38 00	.....
George E. Billett, pay.....	10 00	.....
Jos. Baldwin, pay.....	16 66	.....
Wm. A. Bremer, pay.....	6 00	.....
L. Buffmire, ice for W. N. G.....	25 00	.....
J. M. Ballard, subsistence.....	474 00	.....
J. M. Ballard, pay.....	45 58	.....
L. R. Bellis, subsistence.....	760 00	.....
L. R. Bellis, pay.....	49 85	.....
Chas. Haumbach Co., mdse.....	91 53	.....
Bunde & Upmeyer, mdse.....	17 00	.....
L. W. Brown, building Governor's house at Camp Douglas.....	145 00	.....
Wm. H. Berg, pay.....	29 58	.....
C. M. Bree1, pay.....	12 00	.....
Capt. Albert Bleuel, subsistence.....	386 00	.....
Capt. Albert Bleuel, pay.....	35 52	.....
J. W. Brown, pay.....	23 04	.....
D. J. Brady, pay.....	6 33	.....
A. A. Brabant, pay.....	7 00	.....
Clarence Clark, military secretary.....	400 00	.....
C., St. P. M & O. Ry. Co., transportation, W. N. G.....	2,389 31	.....
H. Christopher & Co., cot, W. N. G.....	1 23	.....
C., Mil. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight.....	22 63	.....
C., Mil. & St. P. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	5,120 10	.....
Chapman Guards, armory fund, W. N. G.....	300 00	.....
Chapman Guards, uniform fund.....	240 00	.....
Custer Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Custer Rifles, uniform fund.....	255 00	.....

Expenditures.

P. H. Conley, pay.....	\$16 00
Geo. C. Carnagie, subsistence.....	534 00
Geo. C. Carnagie, pay.....	50 46
Herbert J. Calkins, pay.....	14 00
Geo. A. Carlson, pay.....	32 00
Ray Cady, pay.....	17 00
H. F. Cregier, pay.....	10 00
Horace N. Campbell, pay.....	33 00
E. F. Casey, drayage.....	5 00
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., freight.....	349 11
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. transportation, W. N. G.....	1,662 48
Thos. Cochrane, pay.....	24 66
Sam'l F. Crabbe, pay.....	15 36
A. B. Cambier, pay.....	8 22
Chas. E. Curtis, subsistence.....	442 00
Chas. E. Curtis, pay.....	29 58
E. Czarnecki, pay.....	25 32
C. F. Callahan, pay.....	23 04
Fred Cook, pay.....	6 00
J. K. Carey, pay.....	7 00
W. W. Daniels, analyzing water at Camp Doug	50 00
Emil F. Deuster, pay.....	59 16
L. E. Deland & Co, mdse.....	66 60
Jos. B. Doe, Adj.-Gen., salary.....	2,000 00
Jos. B. Doe, Adj.-Gen., expenses.....	506 30
Darlington Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00
Darlington Rifles, uniform fund.....	250 00
B. H. Dally, pay.....	28 92
Wm. Dusty, pay.....	4 00
Delorme & Qu nтин, mdse.....	25 00
Harry W. Ellis, subsistence.....	250 00
Harry W. Ellis, pay.....	36 18
Edwards & Co, mdse, W. N. G.....	5 44
Peter Erickson, labor at Camp Douglas.....	49 50
Eau Claire Light Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Eau Claire Light Guards, uniform fund.....	245 00
Evergreen City Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Evergreen City Guards, uniform fund.....	275 00
John B. Edwards, pay.....	75 32
Jacob M. Everly, pay.....	8 00
E. K. Erwin, pay.....	32 00
Gus Erickson, labor at Camp Douglas.....	28 87
Chas. Eilers, pay.....	7 00
Nathan B. Eldred, pay.....	27 12
Wm Frankfurth Hardware Co., mdse.....	7 00
Fourth Infantry, armory fund.....	160 00
Chas. E. Fero, pay.....	72 76
Frank L. French, pay.....	91 38
E. P. Fluno, pay.....	14 00
C. E. Foote, pay.....	12 00
Louis L. Farmer, pay.....	10 00
Aifred E Fero, pay.....	17 00
Wm. M. Fossbinder, pay.....	10 00
First Light Battery, armory fund.....	800 00
First Light Battery, uniform fund.....	330 00
Albert V. Felter, labor at Camp Douglas.....	57 99

Expenditures.

Edgar Fox, repairing tents.....	43 74
Otto H. Falk, Q. M. G., salary.....	422 65
Otto H. Falk, Q. M. G., expenses.....	276 90
Fond du Lac Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Fond du Lac Guards, uniform fund.....	230 00
J. J. Foley, pay.....	4 00
H. S. Fuller, pay.....	32 88
First Regiment W. N. G. subsistence and pay	5,427 84
T. J. George, custodian rifle range, salary and expenses for labor.....	362 35
Wm. Good, labor Camp Douglas.....	45 75
Wm. J. Grant, transportation L. H. S.....	141 19
Guppy Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Guppy Guards, uniform fund.....	250 00
Griffin Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00
Griffin Rifles, uniform fund.....	245 00
Garfield Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Garfield Guards, uniform fund.....	180 00
Governor's Guards, armory fund, 1st R.....	300 00
Governor's Guards, uniform fund, 1st R.....	370 00
Governor's Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Governor's Guards, uniform fund.....	115 00
T. J. George, labor at Wis. rifle range.....	26 50
Geo. Graham, pay.....	174 90
Theo. W. Goldin, pay.....	60 28
S. M. Garlick, pay.....	10 00
Ed. J. Gibson, pay.....	4 00
Chas. F. Glass, pay.....	122 82
Frank W. Gruetzmacher, pay.....	12 00
Wm. A. Grimmer, pay.....	100 80
Alfred P. Goss, pay.....	12 00
Wallace P. Green, pay.....	12 00
Archie M. Gray, pay.....	84 40
J. G. Graham, pay.....	20 00
Jas. Gibson, pay.....	35 33
F. B. Goodhue, pay.....	8 00
F. B. Goodhue, rental mess tent.....	10 00
Alfred P. Goss, subsistence.....	482 00
Alfred P. Goss, pay.....	32 50
John E. Garey, pay.....	39 48
Edward H. Grannis, pay.....	39 48
John Gallagher, tents, W. N. G.....	90 00
C. H. Gage, pay.....	4 66
T. J. George, pay.....	53 40
C. A. Green, pay.....	24 58
Wm. A. Grimmer, subsistence.....	642 00
Wm. A. Grimmer, pay.....	38 46
W. B. Greagi, pay.....	5 00
John Gregg, mdse.....	40 60
A. H. Gardner Co., pump at Camp Douglas.....	3 60
Robert Hanson, drayage.....	142 65
John H. Hinton, drayage.....	20 00
Hoffman, Billings Mfg. Co., bath house, Camp Douglas.....	160 00
C. H. Horton, mdse.....	77 68
Chas Hoffman, labor for Q. M. G.....	7 87

Expenditures.

Hudson City Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Hudson City Guards, uniform fund.....	275 00
Hoard Rifles, armory fund.....	300 00
Hoard Rifles, uniform fund.....	250 00
John W. Hommel, pay.....	12 00
C. J. Hunter, pay.....	12 00
Orlando Holway, pay.....	135 96
F. G. Hubbard, pay.....	32 00
Bert A. Hutchinson, pay.....	14 00
J. H. Hardy, custodian rifle range.....	540 00
W. T. Hardy, labor.....	1 50
J. H. Hardy, freight and labor at rifle range..	19 48
Louis O. Haugen, subsistence.....	454 00
Louis O. Haugen, pay.....	70 18
J. H. Hardy, expenses, rifle range.....	2 34
Will Hardy, labor.....	46 25
John W. Hommel, subsistence.....	616 00
John W. Hommel, pay.....	35 58
E. Huels, mdse., W. N. G.....	60 00
E. Hamilton, pay.....	7 00
Hinrichs & Thompson, mdse.....	21 33
Wm Hammen, pay.....	4 00
E. T. Hartman, pay.....	27 66
M. A. Hanson, pay.....	25 32
Manley Hemmens, pay.....	6 66
Arthur P. Hanley, subsistence.....	298 00
Arthur P. Hanley, pay.....	35 52
Emma Ireland, labor.....	10 75
Illinois Central Lines, transportation.....	3 70
James Johnson, labor.....	48 37
A. C. Johnson, labor.....	61 79
Janesville Light Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Janesville Light Guards, uniform fund.....	185 00
Henry Jerstad, pay.....	4 00
Geo. H. Joachim, pay.....	12 00
Edgar E. Jones, pay.....	14 00
John Johnson, pay.....	10 00
A. K. Jones, pay.....	5 33
Johnson & Frohmader, mdse.....	73 24
Geo. H. Joachim, uniform for 1st R. band.....	156 65
Krull & Volger, mdse.....	43 87
Keely, Neckerman & Kessennich, mdse.....	66 10
Jerre M. Kenney, rent of tents.....	65 50
Jerre M. Kenney, pay.....	12 00
Kosciusko Guards, armory fund.....	300 00
Kosciusko Guards, uniform fund.....	285 00
John J. Kenney, pay.....	14 00
Robert A. Kane, pay.....	37 09
Capt. J. B. Kerr, Insp. W. N. G.....	680 45
Julius Kircheis, subsistence.....	536 00
Julius Kircheis, pay.....	47 52
H. W. Klopf, pay.....	27 12
A. J. Kluppak, pay.....	29 58
Theo. Knasinski, pay.....	24 66
Chas. King, pay.....	39 44
O. G. Kandt, pay.....	7 33

Expenditures.

Anton Koket, pay	7 00
W. W. Kathan, pay	7 00
H. W. Kock, services on board of survey	9 04
H. C. Lamp, drayage	23 39
Ludington Guards, armory fund	300 00
Ludington Guards, uniform fund	290 00
Lincoln Guards, armory fund	300 00
Lincoln Guards, uniform fund	235 00
Light Horse Squadron, armory fund	800 00
Light Horse Squadron, uniform fund	650 00
Capt. Geo. A. Ludington, pay	118 44
Wilbur M. Lee, pay	12 00
Chas. Lindsley, pay	12 00
Elbridge E. Lewis, pay	12 00
John J. Lynch, pay	27 12
Casper Lee, pay	14 00
Elmer Lyon, pay	14 00
Mary Lavin, labor	17 42
Chas. Lindsley, expenses	4 00
John J. Lynch, subsistence	428 00
John J. Lynch, pay	35 52
George W. Lamb, pay	32 88
R. Lyons, pay	5 33
James Laing	7 00
Sergt. Lillenquist	5 33
Wm. McPherson labor Camp Douglas	32 00
W. B. McPherson, Asst. Adj. Gen., salary	1,150 00
Geo. B. McHilton, pay	12 00
Frank McCutcheon, pay	20 00
J. H. McBride, pay	10 00
Gordon H. McNeil, pay	13 16
Della McCarl, labor	60 60
J. H. McManus, pay	29 58
C. J. McDowell, pay	30 98
Wm. Mahoney, Asst. Q. M. G., salary	1,380 00
Wm. Mahoney, expenses for labor, freight and material	2,053 14
J. H. Minnet, painting, Camp Douglas	105 00
J. L. Marvin, labor, Camp Douglas	13 00
John Morrow, labor, Camp Douglas	43 50
S. H. Meadows, mdse., W. N. G.	12 01
Mauston Light Guards, armory fund	300 00
Mauston Light Guards, uniform fund	265 00
Marinette Guards, armory fund	300 00
Marinette Guards, uniform fund	275 00
Manitowoc Volunteers, armory fund	300 00
Manitowoc Volunteers, uniform fund	200 00
Monroe Guards, armory fund	300 00
Monroe Guards, uniform fund	285 00
Mil., L. S. & W. Ry., transportation, W. N. G.	206 92
Ed. T. Markle, pay	2 46
Nath. E. Morgan, pay	12 00
Henry T. Martin, pay	30 00
A. L. Miller, pay	17 00
Louis Mueller, pay	10 00
Ed. T. Markle, services on board of survey	11 84
Nath. E. Morgan, services on board of survey	13 34

Expenditures.

M. T. Moore, pay	69 06
C. M. Mortimer, pay	14 46
J. T. Manion, pay	27 12
Joe Mueller, pay	4 00
H. Niedecken Co., mdse	21 25
Julius A. Nemitz, mdse	33 50
Julius A. Nemitz, pay	31 64
M. A. Newman, pay	57 54
Geo. J. Nash, pay	27 12
Willis Norton, pay	5 00
Frank Note, pay	7 00
Wm. L. Olmstead, straw and boarding horse	17 00
Fred Olmstead, labor	10 87
Oconto Centennial Rifles, armory fund	300 00
Oconto Centennial Rifles, uniform fund	275 00
Oshkosh Guards, armory fund	300 00
Oshkosh Guards, uniform fund	265 00
Oshkosh Rifles, armory fund	300 00
Oshkosh Rifles, uniform fund	270 00
Ole J. Olson, pay	31 32
John E. Ohnstadt, pay	52 66
J. E. Older, pay	27 12
Willebald Ott, pay	25 32
Edw. H. Peterson, pay	47 67
Chas. M. Parsons, pay	20 00
Palmer & Stevens, mdse	3 20
Pettibone Mfg. Co., uniforms	9,787 05
Werner Presentine, expenses, encampment	20 00
F. L. Phillips, Asst. Adj. Gen., salary	230 00
Pabst Guards, armory fund	300 00
Pabst Guards, uniform fund	275 00
Prison City Guard, armory fund	300 00
Prison City Guard, uniform fund	210 00
B. F. Parker, pay	69 06
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldeman	51 40
Pat. Regan, mdse	5 20
Rusk Guards, armory fund	300 00
Rusk Guards, uniform fund	345 00
Rankin Guards, armory fund	300 00
Rankin Guards, uniform fund	235 00
Ripon Rifles, armory fund	300 00
Ripon Rifles, uniform fund	230 00
R. A. Richards, subsistence	478 00
R. A. Richards, pay	32 52
Bertram O. Raymond, subsistence	466 00
Bertram O. Raymond, pay	44 52
Joel W. Richmond, pay	135 54
Thomas J. Rogers	74 80
John E. Reilly	14 33
Chas. E. Robinson	8 00
E. K. Rundle	6 00
C. B. Ryckman	18 00
Racine Light Guards, armory fund	300 00
Racine Light Guards, uniform fund	215 00
Romadka Bros., mdse	15 30
Augusta Reinewies, labor	18 60
Randolph A. Richards, pay	41 94

Expenditures.

C. Rennieke, pay	27 66
F. D. Rock, pay	23 04
John Roberts, pay	6 66
J. W. Richmond, labor and expenses	19 14
Frank Reif, pay	7 00
Chas. Stickney	1 75
Second Regiment band, uniforms	160 00
Sheasby & Smith, mdse	16 90
Chas. Sniteman, mdse	5 25
A. B. Schofield, labor, Camp Douglas	185 94
John Singleton, labor, board and supplies	1,097 64
Sparta Rifles, armory fund	300 00
Sparta Rifles, Uniform fund	210 00
Sheridan Guards, armory fund	300 00
Sheridan Guards, uniform fund	230 00
Sherman Guards, armory fund	300 00
Sherman Guards, uniform fund	255 00
Ed. Shea, pay	52 64
Horace Seaman, pay	132 39
Dan'l A. Stearns, pay	8 00
Henry W. Schweitzer, pay	12 00
Louis Schalle, pay	49 72
Chas. J. Soules, pay	32 00
Louis Small, pay	10 00
Clement Schultz, mdse	10 00
August Scheibel, mdse	130 93
Schwab Stamp & Seal Co., mdse	8 77
K. F. Stuel, mdse	86 29
C. C. Sniteman, pay	12 00
South Side Printing Co., printing for Q. M. G.	10 00
C. Schlosser, pay	24 66
John H. Saxe, pay	25 32
J. P. Salzer, pay	12 00
A. J. Schweichler, pay	30 15
F. A. Sullivan, pay	39 87
T. J. Sullivan, pay	25 32
Ed. I. Slupecki, subsistence	344 00
Ed. I. Slupecki, pay	21 68
George Stiltz, pay	5 33
C. Schultz, pay	7 00
R. Schlick, pay	5 66
Second Regt., W. N. G., subsistence and pay	7,427 04
H. W. Trester, pay	12 00
Chas. H. Tucker, pay	38 00
C. C. Townsend, pay	37 00
Fred. Tanger, pay	10 00
F. J. Toussaint, pay	28 00
Tomah Rifles, armory fund	300 00
Tomah Rifles, uniform fund	270 00
E. P. Trautman, pay	8 00
J. Franklin Tower, pay	32 38
John Turner, pay	3 33
R. Trimble, pay	4 00
W. T. Thiele, bus fare for members 2d Regt.	4 50
Julius Vogel, material	5 00
John T. Vaughn, pay	12 00

Expenditures.

C. A. Veeder, pay.....	12 00	.....
Sadie Vollender, labor.....	6 42	.....
Wm. Van Antwerp, pay.....	5 33	.....
Wis Telephone Co., telephone service at Camp Douglas.....	35 40	.....
A. F. Waltzinger, mdse.....	7 50	.....
Chas. Williams, pay.....	169 29	.....
F. J. Wilkie, mdse.....	18 33	.....
Gordon H. Winsor, Insp. W. N. G.....	487 24	.....
J. M. Washburn, labor and mat'l, Camp Douglas.....	4 65	.....
Albert B. Wentworth, transportation, W. N. G.....	1 50	.....
C. E. Wittington, labor, Camp Douglas.....	126 00	.....
Wis. Central Lines, transportation.....	16 57	.....
A. D. Wilcox, labor, Camp Douglas.....	7 13	.....
Wausau Light Guards, armory fund.....	300 00	.....
Wausau Light Guards, uniform fund.....	290 00	.....
Gordon H. Winsor, pay.....	136 72	.....
Fred. J. Wilkie, pay.....	15 08	.....
J. B. Whiting, pay.....	64 33	.....
A. B. Wentworth, pay.....	16 44	.....
Winnie W. Warren, pay.....	95 95	.....
Clarence Wells, pay.....	32 00	.....
Claude Wells, pay.....	14 00	.....
A. F. Warriner, pay.....	14 00	.....
C. N. Wetherby, pay.....	32 00	.....
Robert Wilner, pay.....	14 00	.....
R. F. Wilson, pay.....	10 00	.....
Arthur Windish, pay.....	10 00	.....
Wm. F. Winsor, pay.....	15 33	.....
Chas. R. Williams, Q. M. G. office.....	236 99	.....
Chas. R. Williams, labor.....	157 92	.....
David Walker, pay.....	7 33	.....
George Wright, pay.....	7 00	.....
C. K. Wright, pay.....	7 00	.....
W. F. Webber, pay.....	7 00	.....
John Winkler, subsistence and pay.....	145 66	.....
Capt. E. Wilde, subsistence.....	372 00	.....
Cast. E. Wilde, pay.....	35 52	.....
Charles Young, pay.....	12 06	.....
Harry Yazkle, pay.....	5 00	.....
Oscar B. Zwietusch, subsistence.....	560 00	.....
Oscar B. Zwietusch, pay.....	27 10	.....
		\$89,159 58
WISCONSIN RIFLE RANGE.		
James Johnson, labor.....	\$15 38	.....
C. B. Skinner.....	3 00	.....
Geo. W. Taylor, horse hire.....	37 00	.....
Wm. Good, labor.....	36 00	.....
J. H. Hardy, labor.....	3 75	.....
Dennis Nash, labor.....	33 00	.....
F. E. Webster, digging wells.....	260 00	.....
		\$388 13

Sharpshooters and Marksmen.

Wisconsin National Guardsmen who Qualified as Sharpshooters and Marksmen During the Target Year, 1891.

Order.	NAMES.	RANK..	Com-pany.	Regi-ment.	Aggre-gate of Scores.	Per cent. of possible scores.
SHARPSHOOTERS.						
1	R. A. Kane.....	Corporal.....	A	4	306	87.42
2	W. W. Warren.....	Lieutenant.....	K	3	296	84.57
3	T. J. Rogers.....	Lieutenant.....	E	1	295	84.28
4	Charles H. Tucker.....	Musician.....	A	4	291	83.14
5	Jno. E. Reilley.....	Sergeant.....	A	4	291	83.14
6	M. A. Newman.....	Major.....		1	288	80.85
7	A. M. Gray.....	Lieutenant.....	D	3	279	79.71
8	F. L. French.....	Lieutenant.....	I	3	275	78.57
9	W. A. Grimmer.....	Captain.....	D	3	267	76.28
10	Joseph B. Doe.....	Adj. Gen'l.....			267	76.28
11	Jno. J. Lynch.....	Lieutenant.....	A	4	266	76.00
12	H. T. Martin.....	Sergt. Major.....	C	1	266	76.00
13	S. M. Garlick.....	Private.....	E	1	260	74.28
14	J. H. McBride.....	Private.....	A	4	259	74.00
15	W. F. Winsor.....	Private.....	D	3	258	73.71
16	M. W. Burns.....	Private.....	E	3	257	73.42
17	H. M. Seaman.....	Capt. and Adj.....		4	254	72.57
18	E. K. Erwin.....	Sergeant.....	K	3	253	72.28
19	O. Austin.....	Private.....	H	1	253	72.28
20	Jas. Gibson.....	Sergeant.....	E	1	251	71.71
MARKSMEN.						
1	C. Billette.....	Private.....	C	1	242	80.66
2	Emil Deuster.....	Lieutenant.....	C	4	222	74.00
3	R. Cady.....	Private.....	E	1	222	74.00
4	J. Johnson.....	Private.....	E	1	222	74.00
5	O. J. Olson.....	Lieutenant.....	C	1	218	72.66
6	L. L. Farmer.....	Private.....	E	1	211	70.33
7	Geo. R. Hosford.....	Corporal.....	C	3	209	69.66
8	Wm. Koppe.....	Private.....	G	3	208	69.33
9	S. W. Leach.....	Private.....	E	1	207	69.00
10	Wm. Bremer.....	Sergeant.....	D	4	206	68.66
11	G. J. Kuchuck.....	Private.....	K	3	202	67.33
12	R. Schlick.....	Private.....	A	4	201	67.00

Sharpshooters and Marksmen.

Order.	NAMES.	RANK.	Com- pany.	Regi- ment.	Aggre- gate of scores.	Per cent. of possible scores.
	MARKSMEN—Continued...					
13	R. E. Parkinson.....	Private.....	E	3	198	66.00
14	J. M. Ballard.....	Captain.....	E	3	197	65.66
15	Louis Auer.....	Major.....		4	194	64.66
16	Richard Goldschmidt.....	Lieutenant.....	C	2	193	64.33
17	O. Lilliquist.....	Corporal.....	G	3	193	64.33
18	R. Lyon.....	Musician.....	G	3	193	64.33
19	G. L. Jacques.....	Private.....	A	3	192	64.00
20	Louis Reckora.....	Sergeant.....	I	3	192	64.00
21	L. Small.....	Private.....	I	1	192	64.00
22	Jno. F. Manrion.....	Lieutenant.....	A	4	190	63.33
23	Geo Roemer.....	Private.....	D	4	190	63.33
24	Jno. J. Foley.....	Sergeant.....	A	4	189	63.00
25	Geo. Kipple.....	Private.....	E	1	189	63.00
26	Jesse Bradley.....	Private.....	A	4	188	62.66
27	Chas. Koppe.....	Private.....	G	3	188	62.66
28	H. J. Abraham.....	Sergeant.....	G	3	187	62.33
29	McDowell.....	Lieutenant.....	C	3	186	62.00
30	Jno. Basford.....	Private.....	D	3	186	62.00
31	Geo. McMillan.....	Private.....	D	3	186	62.00
32	Otto Prechel.....	Corporal.....	B	3	186	62.00
33	E. V. Wall.....	Sergeant.....	E	3	184	61.33
34	G. H. Steltz.....	Sergeant.....	G	3	184	61.33
35	O. F. Burlingame.....	Musician.....	G	3	184	61.33
36	Ed. Magnuson.....	Private.....	H	3	183	61.00
37	Otto Son-thagan.....	Private.....	H	2	182	60.66
38	Geo. Ott.....	Corporal.....	B	3	182	60.66
39	M. Cousins.....	Sergeant.....	E	3	182	60.66
40	Thomas J. George.....	Major.....		3	182	60.66
41	Willis Norton.....	Sergeant.....	K	1	182	60.66
42	M. A. Hanson.....	Sergeant.....	H	3	180	60.00
43	Andrew J. Kluppak.....	Lieutenant.....	D	4	180	60.00
44	J. B. Whiting*.....	Capt. & Asst. S.....		1		Not given.

*Certified by Reg. Inspector, to have duly qualified.

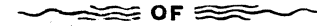
Sharpshooters and Marksmen.

Wisconsin National Guardsmen who Qualified as Sharpshooters and Marksmen During the Target Year, 1892.

Order.	NAMES.	RANK.	Com- pany.	Regi- ment.	Aggre- gate of scores.	Per cent. of possi- ble scores
SHARPSHOOTERS.						
1	T. J. Rogers.....	Capt. & I. S. A. P.		1	510	72.95
2	F. L. French	1st Lieutenant....	I.	3	502	71.71
MARKSMEN.						
1	Geo. L. Jacques.....	Sergeant.....	A.	3	414	69.00
2	E. S. Burroughs.....	Private.....	E.	3	414	69.00
3	R. Lyons.....	Musician.....	G.	3	413	68.83
4	Wm. R. Koppe.....	Corporal.....	G.	3	411	68.50
5	L. O. Haugen.....	Captain.....	H.	3	408	68.00
6	H. J. Abraham.....	Lieutenant.....	G.	3	407	67.83
7	C. J. McDowell.....	Lieutenant.....	C.	3	403	67.16
8	H. M. Seaman.....	Major.....		4	402	67.00
9	W. E. Lacy.....	Private.....	A.	3	399	66.50
10	Geo. Steltz.....	Sergeant.....	G.	3	394	65.66
11	Geo. R. Hosford.....	Sergeant.....	C.	3	393	65.50
12	Geo. A. Huntzicker.....	Private.....	A.	3	385	64.16
13	Geo. Ott.....	Sergeant.....	B.	3	379	63.16
14	{ T. K. Birkhaenser, Retired.	Captain.....		4	378	63.00
15	O. Lillinqvist.....	Sergeant.....	G.	3	373	62.16
16	Jos. B. Doe.....	Adj't. General			370	61.66
17	Anton Knudson.....	Private.....	L.	3	361	60.16
18	Wm. A. Hett.....	Sergeant.....	G.	3	360	60.00



TABULAR STATEMENT



Annual Inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard for the Year 1891.

SCALE OF POINTS.	Maximum.	FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.									SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.										THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.										FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.							Light Horse Squadron.	First Light Battery.									
		A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	K	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	A	B	C	D			E	F	G						
		38	20	23							37	26	30	16									1	30	41	5								8	32	18	10						6	17	9	33	35	22
Relative order of merit		38	20	23	37	26	30	16	1	30	41	5	8	32	18	10	6	17	9	33	35	22	24	4	28	31	27	13	29	21	34	25	12	7	40	36	19	2	3	11	14	15						
Strength of company	51	55	53	56	52	50	50	75	58	54	50	56	56	50	58	51	53	62	60	52	60	51	63	62	63	58	50	80	58	60	58	55	50	65	57	50	69	61	57	56	74							
Present in complete uniform	37	50	51	48	43	36	57	74	50	40	53	55	46	46	54	54	47	55	44	42	45	51	63	55	53	49	46	58	58	42	54	49	46	57	55	47	69	61	48	50	63							
Present in partial uniform																				10					4																							
Absent with leave	14	5	5	7	9	12	2	1	8	14	6	1	6	4	4		6	5	9	10	3			7	8	9		22		18	2	6	4	7	2	3			9	6	1							
Absent without leave				1		2							4					2	7		2					2						2	1															
Attendance	30	22	27	27	26	25	21½	29	30	26	22	27	29½	25	23	28	30	27	27	22	24	27½	30	30	27	25	25	30	22	30	21	28	27	28	26	29	28	30	30	25	27	27						
Ceremony of inspection	20	17	18	17½	16	18	17	18	19½	17	16	19	18	17	18	18½	19	18	18½	17½	16½	17½	17	19	17	16½	18	18½	17½	18	16½	17	18½	19	16	16	18	19½	19	18½	18	18						
Presence and condition of arms	10	6	8	7	7	7½	7	7	9½	7½	7½	8½	8½	7½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	8	7½	8	7½	9	7	7½	8	7½	8	7½	7½	8	8	9	8	8	8½	9½	9	9	8½	8½						
Presence and condition of equipments	10	7	8	7	7	8	7	8	9½	7½	7	9	8	7	7½	8	8½	8	8	7	7	7½	7½	9	7	7½	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	9	7½	8	8	9½	9½	8	7	7½						
Presence and condition of uniforms	10	8	8	8½	8	8½	8	8	9½	7½	8	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	8	8½	8½	8	8½	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8½	8½	9½	9	8½	8½	9						
Presence and condition of books and papers	10	10	10	10	10	8½	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10						
Condition of armory	10	10	8½	10	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	8½	10	10	10	10	10	10						
School of soldier	10	8	8	8	8	8	7½	8	9½	7½	6	8	8	7½	8	8	9	8	8	8	7½	8	8	8½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8½	9	9½	8½	8	8						
Manual of arms	10	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	9	7½	6	9	8½	8	8	8½	8½	8	8	7½	7½	8	8	8½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7½	8½	8½	6	6	7	9	9½	9	a8	a5						
Firings	10	6	7	7	6	7	6	7	9	6½	6	9	7½	6	7	7½	8	7½	8	6	6	6	6	8	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	7½	8	8	5½	5½	6½	9	9½	8	8½	b8						
Movements by fours	10	7	7½	7½	7	7½	7	8	9	7½	6	8½	8½	7	7	8	8	8	7½	7	7	7	7	8½	7	7	7	8	7½	7	7½	7	7½	8½	5½	6	7	9	9	8	8	c8						
Movements by platoons	10	7½	8	7	7	8	7	8	9	8	6½	8½	8	7	8	8	8½	8	8½	7½	7½	8	7½	8½	7½	8	7	7½	8	7½	7½	8½	8½	5	5½	7	9½	9	8½	8	d8							
Movements by company	10	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	9½	8	7	9	8½	8	8	8	8½	8	8½	8	8	8	8	8½	8	8	8	8	8½	8	8	8½	9	5	6½	7½	9	9	9	8	e8							
Duties of captain	10	8	8½	8½	8	8½	8	8½	9½	8	6	9½	8½	8½	8	8½	9½	8	9	8½	8	8	8	9	8½	8½	8	8	8½	8½	8	8½	8	10	7½	7	8½	9½	9	8	8	8½						
Duties of lieutenants	10	8	8	8	7½	8	7½	8	9½	8	6	9	8½	8	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	8	8	8	8	8½	7½	8	8	8	8½	7½	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	10	10	8	8	9						
Military courtesies	10	8	8	8	7½	8	7½	8	9	8	5	8½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7½	8	8	8	8	8	7½	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8	7½	8	9	9	8	8	8						
General discipline	10	7	8	8	7	8	6	8	9½	8	5	8½	8	7	7½	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	7½	7½	7½	8	7½	7½	8	7½	8	7	7½	8	8	9	9	8	8	8						
Totals	200	135½	166½	165	156	164½	151	168½	190½	161½	134	180	174½	150	167½	172	180	169	172½	157½	157	165½	165	18½	162	160	162½	170	161½	166	157½	164½	171	180	149½	156	167	190	189	172	169½	168½						
Average per Regiment					164.33									155.95										163.500							171.928																	
Average per Company for the entire Command					166.646																																											

a Sabre drill.

b Gun drill.

c Marching by sections.

d Condition of pieces, etc.

e Condition of harness.

TABULAR STATEMENT



Annual Inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard for the Year 1892.

SCALE OF POINTS.	Maximum.	FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.										SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.										THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.										FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.							Light Horse Squadron.	First Light Battery.											
		A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	K	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	A	B	C	D	E			F	G									
Relative order of merit		36	25	22	39	33		20	1	21		37	4	16	35	5	10	7	32	9	29	40	24		8	6	11	31	12	14	34	28	26	13	17		23	38	27	30	3	18	2	19	15						
Strength of company		50	56	61	54	55		65	75	56		62	50	58	50	65	60	55	52	51	63	50	65		58	65	58	62	55	57	79	55	50	55	59		50	63	58	50	69	52	57	57	65						
Present in complete uniform		46	54	57	48	43		63	74	55		53	54	53	39	65	56	55	44	45	55	31	65		56	65	49	54	48	54	62	49	41	47	48		41	50	52	44	65	46	55	39	52						
Present in partial uniform										1									3																																
Absent with leave		1		2	3	11			1			9	2	3	7		2		4	5	7	16							1		1	1	14	1	7	4	11		5	13	4		2	4		7	9				
Absent without leave		3	2	2	3	1		2					3	2	4		2		1	1	1	3																													
Attendance	30	28	29	28	26½	23½		29	30	30		25½	27½	27½	23½	30	28	30	27	26½	26	18½	20		30	30	25½	26	27	28	23½	27	25	26	24½		25	24	27	26	29½	26½	29½		21	24					
Ceremony of inspection	20	16	18	16½	16	16		18½	19½	17½		15	18½	17½	15½	19	17½	19½	16	19½	17	14	17		18	19	17½	15	17½	18	16	17	17	18	18½		18	15½	17	17	18½	17½	19	18½	18½						
Presence and condition of arms	10	4	9	6	6	7½		9	9½	7½		6	9	8	4	9	9	9½	8	9½	7½	8½	7		8½	9	8	8	8	6½	7	7½	8	8½		7½	4	7	7	9½	8	9½	8½	8½							
Presence and condition of equipments	10	7	8	8	7½	8		8½	9½	8		7	9½	8½	8	9	9	9½	8½	9	8	8	8½		9	9	9	8½	9	8½	8½	8	8	8½	8½		8½	7½	7	8	9½	9½	9½	8½	8						
Presence and condition of uniforms	10	9	8	8½	8	8		8	9½	8		8	9	8½	7½	9	9	9	8	9	8½	7	8		9	9	9	8½	9	8½	8½	9	8	9	8½		9	7	7½	7	9½	9½	9½	9	9						
Presence and condition of books and papers	10	9½	10	8	9½	9		10	10	10		8½	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	9		10	10	10	9½	10	9	10	9	10	10	10		9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
Condition of armory	10	9	8	10	8	9		10	10	8		9	10	10	8½	10	10	10	7½	8½	9½	10	10		9½	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10				
School of soldier	10	5	7½	6	6	7		8	9½	8		8	9½	7½	8	9	8½	8	5½	8½	7	5	7½		8	9	9	8	7	7	5	7½	7½		8	6½	7	8½	9	7½	9½	8	9	8	a8						
Manual of arms	10	7	7	8	6	8		7½	9½	8		7	9	8½	7	9	8	8½	7½	9	7½	7	7½		8½	8½	8	7½	8	9	6	7	8	8½		7½	6½	7½	8	9½	8	9	8	8	a8						
Firings	10	8	8	8	6	8½		7	9	8		6	9	8½	7½	9½	8	9½	5½	9½	7½	7½	7½		9	9	8½	8	8½	8½	6½	7½	8	8½		8	7	8	7½	9	7½	9	8	8	b8						
Movements by fours	10	7	7½	8	5	6		8	9½	7½		6	9½	8	6½	9	8½	9	7	8½	8	4	8		8½	8½	8½	8	8	8	6	7½	8	8½		8	6½	8	8	9	8½	9	8½	8	8	c8					
Movements by platoons	10	8	7	9½	5	6		7	9½	8		7½	9½	8	7	8½	8½	8	7½	8½	8	7	7½		8½	9	8½	7	8½	9	6	7	7½	8½		8	7	8½	8	9	8	9½	8	8	d3						
Movements by company	10	8	8	9	5	6		7½	9½	8		6	9½	8	7	9	8½	8½	7½	8½	7½	4	7½		8½	8½	8½	7	8	8½	5½	7	7½	8	8		8	6	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	e8					
Duties of captain	10	6	8	8½	4	8		8	10	8½		7	9½	8½	7½	9½	9	8	7	9½	8½	4	8		9½	9½	9½	8	9	8½	8	8	8½	9	9		8½	7	8	8	10	7	10	9	9						
Duties of lieutenants	10	7	8	8	7	8		8	10	8		7	10	8	7½	9	8	9½	8½	9	8	7½	8		8½	9	8½	8½	9	8	8	8	8½	9	9		8½	7	8½	8½	9	9	9½	9	9						
Military courtesies	10	4	7½	8	7	6		7	10	8		6	9	8½	6	9½	8	8½	8	8½	8	6	7		9½	8½	9	6	9½	8	9	9	8	8		7½	6	7½	7½	9	8	9	9½	9							
General discipline	10	4	7	8½	7	6		8	10	7½		6	9½	8	6	9	8	9	8	9½	8	4	7½		9	9	8½	6	9	8	6	9	8	6	9	8		8	5	8	8	9	8½	9	8½	9					
Totals	200	146½	165½	166½	130½	150½		169	194½	168½		143½	187½	171½	147	187	173½	184	156	181	163½	132	165½		181½	185	175½	159½	175	172½	149	164	165	174½	171½		166	142½	164½	163	188	171	189½	170	172						
Average per Regiment		162.562										166.166										170.273										169.214																			
Average per Company for the entire Command		168.369																																																	

a Sabre drill.

b Gun drill.

c Marching by sections.

d Condition of pieces, etc.

e Condition of harness.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

The Quartermaster General

OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1892.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

To His Excellency, GEORGE W. PECK,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to your excellency the following report, showing the transactions of the quartermaster-general's department for the period covered, from Oct. 1, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1892:

Sections 613, 614, 615, chapter 34, laws of 1879, enumerate the duties of the quartermaster-general as follows:

Purchasing the clothing and supplies authorized by law for the Wisconsin National guard. To have charge of all military property of the state, to preserve and keep in suitable cases, the colors and flags of the several regiments, batteries and detachments of the state, engaged in the late war, and in addition thereto, such duties as pertain to the office of commissary general and chief of ordinance, and since the enactment, chapter 124, laws of 1889, with the care, protection and improvement of the Wisconsin Military reservation.

CLOTHING.

The clothing issued to the troops of this state during the years 1891 and 1892, pursuant to section 5, chapter 439, laws of 1886, consisted of fifty blouses, fifty trousers and fifty fatigue caps to each company, troop and battery, and twenty blouses, twenty trousers and twenty fatigue caps to each regimental band.

General Report.

I desire to call your excellency's attention to the fact that never before, to my knowledge, has the state furnished fatigue caps to its troops, and never before have regimental bands been furnished with uniforms by the state.

The fatigue cap is as necessary to complete the uniform of the soldier as the blouse or trousers and why the same have never been issued before, is incomprehensible. In addition to the above, fifty overcoats were purchased and issued to Co. L, Third infantry, whose armory with all military property contained therein was destroyed by fire. The contract for the uniforms was let to the Pettibone Manufacturing company at Cincinnati, and for the overcoats to Clement, Bane & Co., Chicago.

I personally inspected most of the clothing before same was accepted by the state, and I have no hesitancy in saying, that in my opinion, the uniforms were entirely satisfactory in material and workmanship, and far superior to anything the state has ever issued. It is true, in a few cases, I rejected uniforms as not up to sample, and in other cases the uniforms had to be refitted, the expense of which was in all cases borne by the manufacturers.

FIELD EQUIPMENT.

In order to put our troops in shape to take the field in the shortest possible notice, it was absolutely necessary to provide them with a field equipment which was issued during the last two years and consists of blanket bags, haversacks, canteens, leggings and campaign hats. The above articles were all drawn from the general government, with the exception of the canteens. The state had, since the late war, several thousand canteens stored away in the capitol, and which at an expense of a few hundred dollars have been repaired, covered with regulation duck, marked and new straps attached, and are as good and serviceable as any the United States government issues to its army.

General Report.

All the troops wore their field equipment to camp this year, carrying in their blanket-bag the bulk of their personal baggage, saving the state a vast amount of teaming trunks and boxes to and from the station at Camp Douglas as was formerly necessary.

Before the field equipment was issued, it was customary to allow one trunk to four men to carry their personal effects to camp. This was certainly not very military, and hereafter nothing but what can be packed into the blanket bags and haversacks should be taken to camp.

WISCONSIN MILITARY RESERVATION.

The legislature of 1891 appropriated \$1,000 annually for two years for the improvement of the Wisconsin Military reservation. Although a great deal has been accomplished with this amount, it was not nearly sufficient to equip the reservation for a permanent camp and rifle range. The following buildings have been erected and improvements made on the reservation:

Hospital building.

Bathhouse with four showers.

Boiler and pump house, containing boiler and pump for the purpose of heating and pumping water to bathing pool and bathhouse.

Bathing pool, 190x32 and from 6 to 8 feet in depth.

One well for bathing pool.

Quarters for the commander-in-chief.

Ice house.

Dining pavilion for headquarter mess.

One extra kitchen.

Large addition to general staff quarters, which latter were erected by the members of the staff at their own expense.

The question of water supply was given a great deal of thought and study. When the wells were first sunk, several years ago, the work was apparently done in a careless manner and the water not what it should have been, and in order to

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remedy this evil I consulted in reference to the subject with Prof. Daniells, and upon his suggestion all the wells on the reservation were sunk twenty-five to fifty feet deeper and the pipe driven into the rock and cemented. No efforts were spared by this department to get an absolutely pure water, and I can vouchsafe for the excellence of our present supply.

All the buildings have been painted, which materially improves the looks of the reservation. Most of the cleared ground has been seeded, and with good results. Formerly the kitchen refuse was buried in the rear of the kitchens, and from a sanitary standpoint, was a very objectional way of disposing of same. Now each kitchen is provided with a barrel, into which cooks are compelled to empty their refuse, and these barrels are emptied daily and the refuse hauled away from the camp. This is undoubtedly a great improvement over the old system, and was very favorably commented upon by the medical corps of the state.

From the reports of the various medical officers on duty in camp this summer, it will be found that the health of the troops was excellent, and the very small percentage of sick unprecedented in the history of the guard. This to a great measure, was due to the excellent sanitary conditions of the camp, which at all times received special attention from this department. Not too much can be said in reference to the above subject as the sanitary conditions of a military camp are of vital importance and should receive the greatest amount of study and care.

No driving has been allowed on the reservation this last year, and our own teams hauling baggage and supplies to and from camp were required to unload at the entrance of the camp.

In this way, cutting up the camp grounds was prevented. In the future, as little driving as possible should be countenanced on the reservation.

No improvements on the reservation have been of greater utility to the troops than the bathing facilities. However, the

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same are not complete, and can, and should be, further improved in the near future.

This last year, a horse was purchased for \$100 for use on the reservation, and the state has undoubtedly made money by the transaction as, formerly a horse was hired at 1.50 or \$2.00 per day, and the money so expended exceeded the price of the horse as above stated.

A large number of tables and chairs have been added to our inventory at Camp Douglas, and we are now in a position to supply all officers who are required to do clerical work while in camp with the necessary furniture. The hospital has been fully equipped with good cots, bed-clothing, tables, chairs, etc.

The contract with the Wisconsin Telephone Co., for the use of two sets of instruments on the reservation at an annual rental of \$80 has been cancelled, and an arrangement has been made by which the cost for this service is very much reduced.

The privilege of conducting a canteen on the reservation was granted to Mr. Jas. Lynn, of Camp Douglas, who paid for the concession \$60 for the first year and \$75 the second year.

Permission was given to Mr. F. C. Goodnough to erect a building, to be used as barber shop and bathhouse. The building was put up in June, 1891, and is located near the guard house. It was agreed that Mr. Goodnough should have the right to conduct his business on the reservation for two years, and at the expiration of that time, it would be necessary for Mr. Goodnough to renew his agreement for further privileges. However, the building erected by Mr. Goodnough was to become the property of the state after two years. The barber shop, if not a necessity, was certainly a great convenience to the troops, and therefore, the above permission was granted.

Other small repairs and improvements have been made, but are of minor importance and too numerous to mention.

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It is recommended, and the legislature should be strongly urged, to make an appropriation of at least \$5,000 per annum, for the next two years, for improvements on the reservation. The following are a few of the most essential improvements: Several additional rifle ranges, the entire reservation fenced, all underbrush removed, addition to hospital, fire-proof storehouse, additional stable, a system of water works and sewerage, a team of horses and wagons, a suitable building for officer's schools, further bathing facilities. A sidetrack on the reservation, controlled by the state, would be of the greatest value to all concerned, and would result in a very considerable saving in the cost of transportation. It is also deemed advisable that further lands be purchased adjoining the reservation.

The appropriation asked for may seem large, but on closer investigation, the usefulness of the reservation to the state will become apparent, and the \$5,000 asked for, wisely expended, will be money well invested.

During the entire encampment for the two seasons, an officer has been in charge of all ordinance, quartermaster and missionary stores on the reservation. The officer was held responsible for all stores placed in his charge, it was his duty to issue the same to the troops while in camp. In this way a great deal of property was saved, which would have otherwise been lost or wasted, and for all future encampments, I should recommend, that an officer be detailed to the reservation, for duty, as above stated.

TRANSPORTATION.

In most cases troops were transported to and from camp by special trains and the service rendered by the several roads was excellent in every respect. Especial thanks are due Mr McKenna and Mr. Boyle of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, and Mr. Ferguson of the Chicago and Northwestern road, for the prompt and courteous manner in which they conducted their business with this department. Mr. McKenna is

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an old national guardsman, and personally supervised all movements of troops over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, and I can hardly see how the service could have been improved.

For years it has been necessary to issue transportation to the field and staff of the regiments for the purpose of visiting the various camps. This method was unsatisfactory for the reason that it unjustly discriminated against line officers. Therefore, a new method was introduced by which a certain amount of transportation was issued to each regimental commander for distribution among the officers of his command as he thought best. This arrangement worked very satisfactorily, and I should recommend that the same plan be kept in vogue for all future encampments.

TENTS.

The regimental commanders of our two largest regiments, the Second and Third, have, to my knowledge, complained for years, with justice, that the state did not furnish them with a sufficient number of tents to comfortably quarter their men while in camp, and therefore, it was thought advisable to draw from the general government thirty 9x9 tents, which were all in service during the encampment this last season.

AMMUNITION.

During the past two years, several newspapers in this state have reported interviews purporting to come from officers of the National guard, in which this department was criticized for the manner in which it issued ammunition to troops. On investigation, it was found, that during the last two years, this department had issued over 100,000 rounds more ammunition than were ever issued before in any two years. Furthermore, it was found that our troops were allowed as much or even more ammunition than the United States government allows its troops. In the last two years the price of ammunition has been advanced from \$13.50 to \$18.50 per 1,000 rounds, and when it is considered that out of the annual government

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allowance of \$10,000 the ammunition item has amounted to over \$3,000 per annum the last two years, it will become apparent that it is absolutely necessary that all ammunition should be judiciously expended.

ARMS.

Three hundred and ninety-nine guns were repaired in the state arsenal at Madison, 125 of which were changed from two to three-notch pieces; sixty damaged by fire put into good condition, fifty-two on hand in Madison in unserviceable condition repaired and issued, twelve broken gun-barrels repaired and attached to new stocks, 150 guns returned by order of the United States inspecting officer, all of which were repaired and returned to the companies. It has been the aim of this department to keep the arms of the state in the best condition, and officers have at all times been instructed to return all unserviceable guns to the arsenal at Madison without delay, so that the same could be properly repaired and returned.

This has been done in most cases, and I am satisfied that the arms in the possession of our troops are in serviceable condition.

FINANCIAL.

As will be shown hereinafter, the total amount of money paid out by this department during the two fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1892, amounted to \$49,031.44, and there is due for bills which I am unable to present for payment at this time, \$930, making the amount \$49,961.44, providing every dollar contracted by this department was paid. Against this amount this department has turned over to the state treasurer the sum of \$135, being rent collected for canteen at Camp Douglas, and furthermore, there should be credited to this administration, the sum of \$4,744.46, for money paid out, to settle bills contracted by the previous administration, and apparently overlooked in the making up of its report. These two amounts, or the sum of \$4,879.46 deducted from \$49,961.44, show the

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actual expense of this department during their administration to be \$45,081.98. The reported expenditure of the foregoing administration footed up to \$41,895.26, add to this their unpaid bills, contracted prior to Sept. 30, 1890, \$4,744.46, which should have been added to the above amount, (as already stated) make a total of \$46,639.72.

Thus it will be seen that in spite of the re-uniforming of the troops and the issuing for the first time of a complete field equipment, still the total expense of this department for the last two years have been \$1,557.74 less than for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1890.

Furthermore, although the work of the department has materially increased during the last two years it has dispensed with the services of one janitor at \$600.00 annual salary.

In closing this report, I must offer my especial thanks to your excellency for the invaluable assistance rendered me in my duties by your broad and progressive views. While proper economy has always been kept well in view, and as has been shown above with most gratifying results, there has been no niggardliness and the careful attention and interest which your excellency has always bestowed upon my plans has been of the greatest assistance in their execution.

While the honor of founding the military reservation belongs to a previous administration, it is an even greater credit to those now holding the reins of government, and especially to yourself, that such great progress should have been made in this most admirable and necessary work. The very fact that you formerly served personally in the National guard of this state has given added zest and pleasure to the eagerness with which all your subordinates in the military department have worked to better the troops of which you have proven yourself to be so efficient a commander-in-chief.

My warmest thanks are furthermore due to Adjt.-Gen. Doe, whose unvarying courtesy coupled with his prudence, quick perception and truly military foresight has been of the great-

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est assistance to me in the fulfillment of my duties. This efficient officer has clearly shown himself to be gifted with remarkable capability for that branch of the military service of the state over which he has presided so brilliantly during the past two years.

In the person of Maj. Mahoney, assistant quartermaster general, I have had not only an invaluable coadjutor but also a prudent adviser and staunch worker who has never failed in fulfilling the duties of his post.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OTTO H. FALK,
Quartermaster General.

Military Stores in Possession of the State.

ORDNANCE, ARMS AND MILITARY STORES IN
POSSESSION OF THE STATE.

SCHEDULE "A."

*Showing Arms, Accoutrements, Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in
possession of the State.*

2,723 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. .45.	2,001 Overcoats.
720 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. .50, with accoutrements.	2,082 Blouses (new).
99 S. B. L. Carbines, Cal. 45.	1,695 Blouses (old).
853 M. L. Muskets with accoutrements.	2,082 Prs. Trousers (new).
2,635 Bayonets.	1,724 Prs Trousers (old).
2,500 Bayonet Scabbards.	2,068 Campaign Hats.
2,731 Woven Cartridge Belts.	2,057 Fatigue Caps.
60 S. B. L. Cadet Rifles, Cal. 45.	1,720 Summer Helmets.
13 Cannon, with accoutrements complete.	1,709 Prs. Leggings.
2 Gatling Guns, accoutrements comp.	2,000 Covered Canteens.
78 Revolvers.	1,800 Canteen Straps.
71 Sabres and Belts— Artillery.	1,660 Blanket Bags and Straps.
58 Sabres and Belts— Cavalry.	1,660 Haversacks and Straps.
105 Cavalry Saddles.	38 Army Blankets.
15 Artillery Saddles.	178 Wall Tents, 9x9, with Flies and Poles.
11 Bridles.	9 Wall Tents, 14x14, with Flies and Poles.
46 Halters.	3 Headquarters Tents, 14x24, with Flies and Poles.
80 Saddle Blankets.	12 Mess Tents, 12x40, with Poles.
32 Sets Lead Harness (16 unserviceable).	1 Mess Tent, 14x45, with Poles.
32 Sets Wheel Harness (16 unserviceable).	

Military Stores Received.

SCHEDULE "B."

Showing Military Stores received from the Ordnance Department.

05,000 Rifle ball cartridges Cal 45.	3 Saddles.
8,000 Carbine ball cartridges, Cal 45.	4 Bridles, cavalry
72,000 Rifle blank cartridges, Cal. 45	12 Watering buckets.
1,500,000 White pasters.	16 Surcingle.
200,000 Black pasters.	13 Light Artillery sabers.
1,000 Paper targets A.	13 Light Artillery saber, belts and plates.
1,000 Paper targets B.	4 Sponges and rammers 3 in. gun.
200 Paper Silhouettes D.	4 Sponges and rammers 6 pds. gun.
600 Paper Silhouettes E.	4 Handspikes trail.
700 Paper Silhouettes F.	4 Gunners gimlets.
150 Cloth Silhouettes D.	4 Vent punches.
300 Cloth Silhouettes E.	4 Frye cutters.
350 Cloth Silhouettes F.	4 Frye gongs.
30 Sets steel frames for targets.	4 Tow Hooks.
40 Gun stocks.	30 Wall tent 9x9 with flies and poles.
200 Wooden Wiping rods.	2,127 Campaign hats, drab.
80 Screw drivers.	1,725 Prs. canvas leggings.
5 Pistol grips.	1,660 Blanket bags complete with straps
20 Spring vises.	1,800 Canteen straps.
200 Marks-man's buttons.	40 Trumpets.
66 Sharpshooter's badges.	40 Trumpt, cords with tassels.
50 Silver bars for sharpshooters b.g.	500 Cartridge belt plates.
80,000 Rounded ball. lubricated.	1,660 Haversacks with straps.
4,000 Friction primers.	
50 Woven Cartridge belts cavalry.	

Military Stores in Possession of Companies.

THIRD REGIMENT.

	Co. A, Nellisville.	Co. B, La Crosse.	Co. C, Hudson.	Co. D, Mauston.	Co. E, Eau Claire.	Co. F, Portage.	Co. G, Wausau.	Co. H, Menomonie.	Co. I, Sparta.	Co. K, Tomah.	Co. L, Eau Claire.	Field and Staff.
Rifles, Cal. 45.....	60	60	50	58	60	60	60	59	60	48	59	...
Bayonets.....	60	60	50	60	60	60	60	59	60	48	59	...
Scabbards.....	60	60	50	58	60	60	60	59	60	48	59	....
Waist Belts and Plates.....	...	40	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Woven Cartridge Belts.....	40	60	50	50	60	60	60	55	60	52	59	...
Overcoats.....	50	50	43	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	50	....
Blouses, new....	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	50	50	50	50	...
Blouses, old.....	40	50	22	50	50	10	47	35	30	40	2	....
Trousers, new.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	57	50	50	50	....
Trousers, old.....	40	50	19	50	50	10	50	30	35	45	4	....
Campaign Hats.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	12
Fatigue Caps.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	50	50	50	50	...
Leggins.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	11
Summer Helmets.....	38	50	47	50	49	30	50	50	40	45	...	....
Canteens.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	....
Haversacks.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	....
Blanket Bags.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	....
Trumpets.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	....
Reloading Tools.....	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	....
Silhouette Frames.....	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	....
Saddles & Bridles.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Military Stores in Possession of Companies.

SCHEDULE "C" — Continued.

*Showing property in the possession of the First Light Battery, Capt.
H. W. Ellis.*

2 Bronze Guns.	25 Cartridge Boxes.
2 3 in. Rifles.	36 Overcoats.
4 Caissons.	72 Blouses.
8 Primer Pouches.	65 Prs. Trousers.
4 Cartridge Pouches.	38 Campaign Hats.
12 Handspikes.	33 Carbines.
12 Sponges and Rammers.	79 Uniform Caps.
4 Wormers.	43 Pairs Leggins.
24 Watering Buckets.	29 Holsters.
4 Vent Covers.	1 Set Reloading Tools.
4 Tompions.	71 Light Artillery Sabres.
8 Tarpaulins.	71 Belts.
8 Sets Lead Harness.	15 Saddles.
8 Sets Wheel Harness.	15 Bridles.
16 Whips.	4 Sets Gunner's Tools.
46 Head Stalls.	26 Saddle Blankets.
24 Nose Bags.	2 Trumpets and Cords.
23 Revolvers.	

Military Stores in Possession of Companies.

SCHEDULE "C."—Continued.

*Showing property in the possession of the Light Horse Squadron, Capt.
W. J. Grant.*

6 S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45.	50 Picket Ropes.
65 S. B. L. Carbines, Cal. 45.	1 Medical Chest.
49 Revolvers.	45 Saddle Blankets.
48 Holsters.	5 Armchests.
59 Carbine Slings.	2 Blunt's Manual Rifle and Carbine Firing.
50 Carbine Sockets.	1 Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty.
47 Loop Cartridge Belts.	2 State Regulations.
60 Curry Combs.	1 U. S. Regulations.
60 Horse Brushes.	50 Overcoats.
48 Cavalry Sabres.	50 Blouses.
87 Saddles.	50 Trousers.
50 Bridles.	50 Campaign Hats.
60 Nose Bags.	45 Summer Helmets.
60 Picket Pins.	1 Set Reloading Tools.

SCHEDULE "A"—Continued.

*Showing arms and accoutrements in the possession of provisional com-
panies of the state.*

Capt. N. J. Willey	40	S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45, with accoutrements complete.
Commanding Ashland Rifles Ashland, Wis.		
Capt. E. E. Ames.....	60	S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45, with accoutrements complete.
Commanding Marshfield Light Infantry, Marshfield.		
Capt. A. N. Atkinson	60	S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45, with accoutrements, complete.
Commanding Gateway City Guards, La Crosse,		

Military Stores in Possession of Military Schools.

SCHEDULE "D."

Showing arms and accoutrements issued to and held by military schools.

Capt. M. J. Regan	60	S. B. L. Cadet Rifles 45 with accoutrements complete.
Industrial School, Waukesha.		
Capt. W. P. Clark	40	M. L. Muskets with accoutrements complete.
Milton College, Milton, Wis.		
Capt. O. D. Wilbur	20	M. L. Carbines with accoutrements complete.
St. Patrick's Cadets, Whitewater.		
Capt. P. J. Rooney	20	M. L. Muskets with accoutrements complete.
Kewaunee, Wis.		
Capt. A. Schillenger	24	M. L. Muskets with accoutrements complete.
Sharon, Wis.		
Capt. Levi J. Billings	20	S. B. L. Rifles Cal. 50 with accoutrements complete.
Camp Sons of V., Rhinelander.		
Rev. J. O'Keefe	20	S. B. L. Rifles Cal. 50 with accoutrements complete.
Pres. U. Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Watertown.	30	M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Rev. J. Smythe	2	Cannons with accoutrements complete.
Pres. St. John's Military School, Delafield.		
Prof. A. F. Ernst	85	S. B. L. Rifles Cal. 50 with accoutrements complete.
Pres. N. W. College, Watertown.		
Capt. T. L. Jacobs	20	S. B. L. Rifles Cal. 50 with accoutrements.
Neenah, Wis.		
Capt. W. L. Rankin	30	S. B. L. Rifles Cal. 45 with accoutrements complete.
Pres. Carrol College, Waukesha.		

Military Stores in Possession of G. A. R. Posts.

SCHEDULE "E."

Showing arms and accoutrements now in the possession of G. A. R. Posts.

Name of Post.	No.	Location.	S. B. L. Rifles, Cal. 50 with acc. Comp.
E. B. Wolcott	1	Milwaukee	10
Oshkosh	10	Oshkosh	10
C. C. Washburn	11	Madison	10
W. H. Sargent	20	Janesville	10
Geo. H. Irwin	25	Lodi	10
Alex. Lowrie	36	Viroqua	20
Henry Miles	47	Elroy	10
Eagle	52	Eau Claire	20
S. F. Curtis	67	West Lima	5
J. Comerford	68	Chippewa Falls	20
Custer	72	Rock Elm	5
S. Wheeler	75	Verona	10
Walworth County	76	Elkhorn	10
John Flynn	77	North La Crosse	10
Chas. E. Coleman	82	Durand	10
Jerry Turner	85	Viola	10
W. G. Wheeler	93	Osseo	10
I. D. Pease	94	Watertown	6
Jas. Mason	106	De Soto	10
I. N. Earl	112	Colby	10
Geo. Hall	117	Beaver Dam	10
Ellsworth	118	Ellsworth	10
H. S. Swift	137	Edgerton	10
G. A. Custer	140	Ashland	10
F. A. Haskell	146	Columbus	10
Jos. Shannon	148	Shannon	8
Phil. Davenport	152	Soldiers' Grove	10
Eau Galle	167	Eau Galle	10
Sam. Monteith	173	Fennimore	10
I. N. Nichols	177	River Falls	10
Wintermeyer	177	Sheboygan	10
W. J. Kershaw	188	Brigs-ville	10
R. P. Converse	189	Prescott	5
Fimian	196	Alma	6
Luther Cane	201	Burlington	10
U. S. Grant	204	Malden Rock	10
Pier	206	Argyle	10
W. H. Hamilton	208	Sun Prairie	6
H. P. Davidson	212	Plymouth	6
John Hazen	214	Cashton	5
G. B. Lincoln	215	Union Grove	6
Jos. Rankin	219	Two Rivers	6
John Harp	220	Horicon	10
F. H. Potter	229	Cambridge	20
F. S. Lovett	230	Kenosha	6
Cyprian Downer	231	Bangor	10
John W. Scott	241	Oshkosh	10
J. J. Andregg	242	Ahnapee	10
Bayfield	249	Bayfield	10
S. H. Bryant	253	Lake Mills	10
Fountain City	257	Fountain City	10
J. F. Sawyer	7	Omro	10
Joe Hooker	9	Baraboo	10

Military Stores in Possession of G. A. R. Posts.

SCHEDULE "E."—Continued

Showing arms and accoutrements now in the possession of G. A. R. Posts.

Name of Post.	No.	Location.	M. L. musket with accoutrements complete.
Jerome Chesbro.....	15	Markesan.....	10
J. A. Garfield.....	21	Waupaca.....	10
J. E. Holmes.....	26	Jefferson.....	10
J. W. Lynn.....	30	Sparta.....	6
J. H. Ely.....	31	Juneau.....	10
C. E. Curtis.....	34	Whitewater.....	10
N. S. Frost.....	35	Prairie du Sac.....	10
Wilson Colwell.....	38	La Crosse.....	10
B. J. Sweet.....	40	Stockbridge.....	10
T. L. Sutphen.....	41	Evansville.....	10
H. W. Cressy.....	42	Tomah.....	18
Raymond.....	43	Ma. ville.....	10
J. R. Shepard.....	44	Menasha.....	10
Harvey.....	45	Darlington.....	10
Henry Turner.....	46	New London.....	10
Chas. G. Bacon.....	48	Neillsville.....	10
A. A. Mathews.....	49	La Valle.....	10
John Gillespie.....	50	Kilbourn City.....	10
Geo. W. Bell.....	53	Wonewoc.....	10
A. R. McDonald.....	56	Mazomanie.....	10
Chas. Edgerton.....	57	Warren Mills.....	10
W. P. Mitchell.....	61	New Lisbon.....	10
W. D. Walker.....	64	Montello.....	10
E. Hoyt.....	69	Albany.....	10
Alexis Tallman.....	70	Clinton.....	10
J. C. More.....	71	Avoca.....	10
E. W. Ramsey.....	74	Oconto.....	10
Hawley.....	81	Shawano.....	10
John Faller.....	83	N. Freedom.....	10
P. C. Judkins.....	87	Alma Center.....	10
Wm. A. Barstow.....	88	Keeddall.....	10
W. W. Patton.....	90	Brodhead.....	9
Thos. H. Oates.....	96	Shullsburg.....	10
W. A. Nelson.....	97	Forestville.....	10
J. E. Perkins.....	98	Augusta.....	10
O. F. Pioney.....	102	Monroe.....	10
W. F. Dawes.....	105	Necedah.....	10
Williamson.....	109	Dodgeville.....	10
Marshfield.....	110	Marshfield.....	10
H. C. Hegg.....	114	Waupun.....	10
J. W. App'eton.....	116	Black Creek.....	10
O. F. Mattice.....	119	Waterloo.....	10
Badgero.....	122	Friendship.....	10
T. O. Howe.....	124	Green Bay.....	10
Geo. H. Legate.....	125	Mineral Point.....	10
Ben Sheldon.....	136	Brandon.....	10
Jos. Bailey.....	138	Palmyra.....	10
Henry Didiot.....	141	Hillsborough.....	10
E. Updyke.....	142	Clear Lake.....	10
Gen. Jas. Shields.....	145	Medford.....	10
Plover.....	149	Plover.....	10
P. C. Buckman.....	153	Stoughton.....	10
Allen McVeigh.....	154	Star.....	10
Stevens Point.....	156	Stevens Point.....	10

Military Stores in Possession of G. A. R. Posts.

SCHEDULE "E." — Continued.

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by G. A. R. Posts.

Name of Post.	No.	Location.	M. L. muskets, with accoutre- ments com- plete.
James Williams.....	158	Ontario.....	10
Fort Atkinson.....	159	Fort Atkinson.....	10
Eltjah Amidon.....	161	Melrose.....	10
Geo. M. West.....	165	Hartford.....	10
Alonzo Palmer.....	170	Superior.....	10
Horace T. Sanders.....	179	Norwalk.....	10
Phillips.....	181	Phillips.....	10
Geo. C. Ginty.....	183	Cadott.....	10
Geo. Lythe.....	190	Kiel.....	10
Geo. Parsons.....	195	Merrimac.....	10
W. Waterman.....	197	Plainfield.....	10
John Ganz.....	198	Seymour.....	10
Alex Rickey.....	200	Hersey.....	10
S. H. Sizer.....	207	Marinette.....	10
C. McArthur.....	221	Rockbridge.....	8
Hayward.....	260	Hayward.....	10

Military Stores in State Armory.

SCHEDULE "F."

Showing arms, accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores, now in the state armory.

395 S. B. L. Rifles Cal. 45.	68,500 Primers.
65 S. B. L. Rifles Cal. 50.	5 Sets U. S. Reloading Tools (2 old).
18 M. L. Rifles with accoutrements.	1 Set State Reloading Tools.
1 S. B. L. Carbine Cal. 45.	15 Trumpets with cords.
327 Bayonets Cal. 45.	437 Gun Slings.
65 Bayonets Cal. 50.	81 Wood Wiping Rods.
197 Scabbards Cal. 45.	2 Saddles.
65 Scabbards Cal. 50.	15 Gun Stocks (new).
446 Woven Cartridge Belts.	178 9x9 Wall Tents with Flies and Poles.
98 Waist Belts and Buckles.	9 14x14 Wall Tents with Flies and Poles.
98 Cartridge Boxes.	1 Headquarters Tent 21x14 with Fly and Poles.
8 White Helmets, old.	2 Headquarters Tent 24x14 with Fly and Poles.
96 Fatigue Caps.	12 Mess Tents 40x12 and poles.
90 Blouses.	1 Mess Tent 45x14 and poles.
84 Prs. Trousers.	1 Carpet 24x14.
38 Overcoats.	2 Gatling Guns with accoutrements complete.
137 Blanket Bags and Straps.	4 Cannons with accoutrements complete.
135 Haversacks and Straps.	1 Howitzer with accoutrements complete.
100 Canteens.	400 Friction Primers.
150 Canteen straps.	17 Sets Lead Artillery Harness (old).
99 Prs. Canvas Leggings (55 Prs. New.)	16 Sets Wheel Artillery Harness (old).
92 Campaign Hats (45 New.)	200 ft $\frac{3}{4}$ in. R. rope.
225 Paper "A" Targets.	4 Woven wire cots.
12 Paper "B" Targets.	12 Mattresses.
225 Paper "C" Targets.	60 Sharpshooters Badges.
191 Paper "D" Targets.	97 Prs. Marksman's Buttons.
200 Paper Targets E.	60 Bars for Sharpshooters Badges.
200 Paper Targets F.	36 Army Blankets.
16 Sets Silhouette Frames.	6 Artillery Blankets.
28 Steel Braces.	36 Pillow Cases.
1,020,000 White Pasters.	46 Towels.
20,000 Black Pasters.	4 Bed spreads.
9 Iron Target Plates.	6 Comforters.
109,000 Ball Cartridge Cal. 45.	
2,000 Ball Cartridge Cal. 50.	
5,000 Ball Cartridge Carbine Cal. 45.	
20,000 Blank Cartridges Cal. 45.	
500 Blank Cartridges Cal. 50.	
4,000 Revolvers Ball Cartridges.	
1,200 Revolvers Blank Cartridges.	
64,000 Round Balls Lubricated.	

State Property at Wisconsin Rifle Range.

SCHEDULE "G."

Showing State Property now at the Wisconsin Rifle Range, Camp Douglas.

1 Horse.	9 Canvas Cots.
1 Spring Wagon.	15 Mattresses.
1 Single Harness.	7 Looking Glasses.
6 Saddles.	103 Wood Chairs.
6 Bridles.	8 Camp Chairs.
181 9x9 Tent Floors.	13 Cane Bottom Chairs.
12 14x14 Tent Floors.	8 Wash Bowls.
3 24x24 Tent Floors.	12 Pitchers.
550 "C" Paper Targets.	7 Soap Dishes.
450 "B" Paper Targets.	4 Comodes.
400 "A" Paper Targets.	10 Wood Wash Stands.
459 "D" Paper Targets.	7 Wooden Pails.
297 "E" Paper Targets.	4 Tin Pails.
378 "F" Paper Targets.	1 Ice Box.
74 "D" Cloth Covers.	1 Wash Tub.
166 "E" Cloth Covers.	8 Bracket Lamps.
272 "F" Cloth Covers.	8 Hand Lamps, glass.
8,800 Strings.	10 Candle Holders.
16 "D" Steel Frames.	36 Candles.
16 "E" Steel Frames.	2 Oil Cans.
17 "F" Steel Frames.	4 Lanterns.
24 Steel Braces.	17 Water Glasses.
18 10 inch Disks.	9 Office Tables.
14 20 inch Disks.	10 Pine Tables.
13 24 inch Disks.	2 Cuspidors.
2 36 inch Disks.	6 Brooms.
17 Double Target Frames Complete (New).	3 Paper Baskets.
12 Double Target Frames Complete (Bad).	4 Bottles Mucilage.
40 Auxiliary Target Frames (Bad).	1 Bill File.
25 Auxiliary Target Frames (New).	4 Table Files.
112 Distance Numbers.	3 Paper Weights.
1,260 Ball Cartridge, Cal. 45.	7 Ink Stands, glass.
90 Powder Cartridges.	1 Secretary.
56 Streamers.	1 Office Desk.
27 Danger Flags.	3 Bulletin Boards.
100 Friction Primers.	2 Black Boards.
123,000 White Pastors.	1 Thermometer.
2,000 Black Pastors.	1 Door Mat.
18 Signal Flags.	1 Hand Saw.
19 Haliards.	1 Wood Saw.
23 Woven Wire Cots.	1 Cross Cut Saw.
	1 Hatchet.
	2 Hammers.

State Property at Wisconsin Rifle Range.

2 Screw Drivers.	1 Range.
1 Wrench.	1 Coal Stove and Pipes.
3 Mallets.	3 Fire Shovels.
1 Axe.	16 Signs.
1 Wheelbarrow.	11 Benches.
1 Grindstone.	7 Chests.
3 Scythes.	14 Water Barrels.
3 Scythe Stones.	13 Paste Pails.
2 Garden Rakes.	11 Paster Boxes, tin.
2 Spades.	7 Paste Brushes.
7 Shovels.	1 Quart Measure.
2 Picks.	14 Trigger Weights.
1 Log Chain.	1 Sprinkling Can.
1 Hoe.	3 sets Branding Irons.
1 Iron Rake.	2 bundles Telegraph Wire.
1 Brace.	1 Street Lamp.
7 Bits.	25 lbs. White Lead.
1 pair Ice Tongs.	1 gal. Mixed Paint.
4 Road Scrapers.	13 papers' Tacks.
1 Hay Fork.	3 doz. 2 oz. Bottles.
1 Hay Knife.	2 doz. 3 oz. Bottles.
1 Stable Brush.	1 Nose Bag.
1 Cistern Pump.	150 ft. one inch Rope.
10 Pumps.	100 ft. Hose.
1 Office Heater.	2 Cannons complete with accoutrements.
1 Cook Stove.	10 Window Screens.
1 Lawn Mower.	

Expenditures.

SCHEDULE "H."

Showing the Expenditures from October, 1890, to September 30, 1892.

C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight on battery to Oconto and return.....	\$50 00
T. J. George, paid labor, W. R. R.....	87 00
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight on camp equipage.....	32 92
M., L. S. & W. R'y Co., transportation 2nd Regt. W. N. G.....	148 64
Capt. W. M. Lee, paid transportation Co. M, and straw.....	38 50
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., freight W. N. G.....	2 70
T. J. George, salary custodian W. R. R.....	60 00
First Light Battery, repairs and freight.....	24 68
Light Horse Squadron, expenses annual encampment.....	120 00
F. J. Wilkie, drugs for 2nd Regt. W. N. G.....	40 75
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., freight on military stores.....	12 82
Ramsay, Lerdall & G., mdse., hardware.....	60 05
J. D. Hogan, rent of tents, 2 years.....	20 00
J. M. Kenny, Battery, new poles, repairing cannon.....	67 75
F. Huels, labor and material.....	8 35
M. Zinck, cartage.....	14 30
Ill. Cent. R'y Co., freight W. N. G.....	2 05
S. C. Clark, transportation W. N. G.....	4 70
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight W. N. G.....	3 04
C. & N. W. R'y freight on camp equipage.....	50 00
Wis. Cent. R'y Co., transportation W. N. G.....	2 42
M. Griffin, expenses paid laborers.....	32 00
C. & N. W. R'y Co., Transportation W. N. G.....	1,599 22
C., St. P. M., & O. R'y Co., transportation W. N. G.....	539 45
J. W. Curran, expenses Asst. Q. M. Genl.....	26 93
T. J. George, drayage on chairs.....	1 00
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	4 68
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., transportation W. N. G.....	1,879 12
C., St. P. M. & O. R'y Co., transportation W. N. G.....	4 44
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transportation W. N. G.....	21 78
Gen. Griffin, salary.....	131 84
Major Curran, salary.....	363 96
Major George, salary.....	180 00
Major George, services.....	12 00
Carl Burmeister, labor Q. M. Dept., repairing tents, etc.....	38 50
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., freight Light Battery equipments.....	8 29
T. J. George, lumber and labor, ice, ice house, C. D.....	69 76
C. R. Williams, labor, repairing guns.....	22 50
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight, guns for West Superior.....	6 50
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight, guns from Co. E, 4.....	67
Fred Heir, labor on tents.....	14 00
T. J. George, paid lumber and labor, ice house.....	49 72
C., St. P., M. & O transportation W. N. G.....	7 83
M., L. S. & W. R'y Co., transportation.....	4 20
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transportation.....	7 74
Gen. Falk, expenses.....	25 25
Wm. Mahoney, mdse., oil, acid and flannel, Q. M. Dept.....	4 95
Wm. Mahoney, expenses, Asst. Q. M. Genl.....	15 50
C. R. Williams, labor in armory.....	37 50
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight, guns.....	5 61
Capt. Jno. Beisang, freight paid on clothing and arms.....	4 06
T. J. George, paid labor on W. R. R.....	20 89
Robt. Lockwood, labor, repairing tents.....	25 00
T. J. George, paid labor.....	108 34
Krehl & Beck, repairing cannon.....	1 75
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight.....	104 94
Wis. Cent. R'y Co., transportation W. N. G.....	2 78
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., freight.....	33 22
Delorme & Quentin, flags for Camp Douglas.....	8 00
C. R. Williams, labor in armory, repairing guns.....	65 00
C. R. Williams, labor in armory, repairing guns.....	7 50
C. R. Williams, labor in armory, repairing guns.....	12 50
C. R. Williams, expenses to Eau Claire, inspection Co. L.....	6 00
Wm. Mahoney, paid freight on oil to W. R. R.....	7 26
Wm. Mahoney, paid labor Q. M. Dept.....	11 50
Capt. Jno. Beisang, paid freight on uniforms.....	12 45
M. J. Cantwell, printing shipping tags.....	4 50

Expenditures.

Newton & Lyons, repairs on cannon	\$61 90
Hecht & Zumach, paints for W. R. R.	169 69
Hecht & Zumach, paints for W. R. R.	86 65
Henry Lamp, drayage, camp supplies, etc.	41 10
Hecht & Zumach, paints, rifle range	12 50
John H. Clark, supplies, Q. M. Dept.	12 80
Chas. Wehrmann, repairing saddles	12 00
M. Salentine & Co., tent stakes	28 00
W. W. Warn, building hospital, W. R. R.	490 00
W. W. Warn, labor and material	65 65
C. Suhr, drayage	28 50
Stearn's drug store, mdse., 1st Regiment	28 65
John Greig, cots	2 50
Clement, Bane & Co., overcoats	562 50
Pettibone Mfg. Co., uniforms	8,437 50
Major Mahoney, expenses and repairs	17 90
Capt. Ballard, express on supplies	12 45
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., transportation	33 04
C. J. Phillips, Sgt. Camp Douglas, freight on camp equipage to Marinette	108 00
Capt. Grant, transportation, etc., camp	141 19
Capt. E. J. Gibson, transportation Co., Whitewater to Ft. Atkinson	26 25
Farness & Co., cots	6 00
Capt. Whiting, baggage to camp	2 00
Major Wilkie, Hospital supplies	2 60
Transporting rifle team, Springfield, Ill., and return	342 65
Labor, Camp Douglas, on R. R.	187 25
Gen. Falk, expenses, R. R.	56 00
Gen. Falk, freight, telegraphing, etc.	52 35
F. Huels, powder	85 50
Major Mahoney, expenses at camp, freight, etc., material and labor	898 01
Major George, labor and straw	26 50
Lieut. Williams, pay and expense, camp	126 31
C. C. Sniterman, drugs, 3d Regiment	5 25
Edwards & Co., drugs, 3d Regiment	5 44
Dr. Wilkie, drugs, 2nd Regiment	18 33
Palmer and Stevens, drugs, 1st Regiment	3 20
Robt. Hansen, teaming, Camp Douglas	88 40
Capt. Niemitz, danger flags, 3d Regiment	33 50
Skinner, Wilcox & Whittington, labor	98 13
Wm. Brandt, rent of tent, 2nd Regt.	10 00
Geo. W. Taylor, use of Horse R. R.	37 00
A. B. Wentworth, horse hire	1 50
J. Vogel, tent mats	5 00
McPlurson & Erickson, labor R. R.	69 87
A. B. Schofield, labor and material bath house R. R.	185 94
Johnson-Erickson-Olmstead, labor R. R.	122 16
A. Fetter, plumbing bath house R. R.	57 99
Hoffman & Billings Co., boiler bath house R. R.	160 00
Good & Johnson, labor R. R.	109 50
J. H. Minet painting buildings at R. R.	105 00
C. E. Whittington, labor R. R.	98 00
Ramsey Lerdall & Co., mdse. Q. M. Gen'l Dept.	35 52
J. L. Morrison, labor and material R. R.	13 00
J. M. Washburn, labor	4 65
J. Singleton, lumber R. R.	75 36
C. H. Holton, mdse. for Camp Douglas	38 22
J. Morrow, labor	43 50
Sheasby & Smith, paint for R. R.	16 90
W. L. Olmstead, straw and boarding horse	17 00
Capt. J. M. Kenny, battery, rent of tents	65 50
Drayage Marinette 2nd Regt.	20 00
S. E. Deland & Co., hay and straw 2nd Regt.	66 60
Robt. Hanson, drayage Camp Douglas	47 50
Keeley, Nickerman & Co., mdse	48 24
H. L. Lamp, drayage	14 25
Christoffers & Co., cot	1 25
Box candles, camp	5 30
C. St. P. M. & O. Ry Co., transportation	592 89
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight	21 81
Ill. Cent. Ry Co., transportation	1 11
Wis. Cent. Ry. Co., transportation	16 57
Wis. Telephone Co., rent of telephone R. R.	35 40
J. Singleton, meals staff officers	166 67
Ed. Fox, repairing tents	43 74
S. H. Meadows, drugs 4th Regt.	12 01
Carl Burmeister, repairing tents	38 00

Expenditures.

Capt. Presentine, expenses Camp Douglas.....	\$20 00
Chas Hoffman, labor.....	7 87
Gen. Falk, expense.....	47 71
Louis Auer & Son, premium ins., Camp Douglas.....	50 00
C. M. & St. Paul R'y Co, transportation.....	2,986 70
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transportation.....	1,575 10
M. L. S. & W. R'y Co., transportation.....	156 73
Henry Lamp, drayage.....	3 75
Carl Burmeister, labor.....	40 25
Mrs Emma Leland, washing.....	10 75
Gen. O. H. Falk, expenses, camp, Springfield, Ill.....	236 70
Band uniforms, 2nd Regt.....	160 00
Band uniforms, 4th Regt.....	160 00
W. W. Seringer, rubber stamp Q. M. Dept.....	7 50
Ramsay, Lerdall & Co., mdse Q. M. Dept.....	15 88
Capt. F. B. Goodhue, rent of mess tent.....	10 00
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	4 50
C. & N. W. Ry Co, transportation W. N. G.....	19 42
C. St. P., M. & O. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	12 79
Pettibone Mfg. Co, uniforms W. N. G.....	7,831 59
C. R. Williams, labor Q. M. Dept.....	55 00
L. Buffmire, ice, Camp Douglas.....	25 00
C. R. Williams, labor, Q. M. Dept.....	55 00
Romadke Bros, mdse, Q. M. Dept.....	15 30
W. T. Hardy, labor, Camp Douglas.....	1 50
Robt. Hansen, labor, Q. M. Dept. C. D.....	6 75
Aug. Scheibel, mdse, Q. M. Dept.....	125 18
C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co, transportation W. N. G.....	5 99
Abel & Bach, mdse, Q. M. Dept.....	91 00
C. St. P., M. & O. Ry. Co, transportation W. N. G.....	13 24
Knull & Volger, seed, W. R. R.....	43 87
H. C. Lamp, cartage, Q. M. Dept.....	5 39
Chas. Stickney, labor, W. R. R.....	1 75
Wm. Mahoney, expenses.....	80
Wm. Mahoney, labor and mdse.....	10 55
Wm. Mahoney, expenses.....	27 07
Wm. Mahoney, expenses telegraphing.....	1 50
Wm. Mahoney, freight paid C. & N. W. Ry.....	4 09
C. R. Williams, labor, Q. M. Dept.....	50 00
C. R. Williams, labor, Q. M. Dept.....	40 00
Ed. Casey, cartage, Q. M. Dept.....	5 00
Mrs. Della McCaul, labor on canteens.....	60 60
Mrs. Augusta Reinweils, labor on canteens.....	18 60
Mrs. May Lavin, labor on canteens.....	12 42
Mrs. Saddle Vollender, labor on canteens.....	6 42
J. H. Hardy, freight paid C., M. & St. P. Ry.....	1 11
J. H. Hardy, labor paid Camp Douglas.....	4 37
J. H. Hardy, labor paid Camp Douglas.....	8 75
Wm. Frankfurth Hdw. Co., mdse, Q. M. dept.....	7 00
Mrs. Anna Stemple, labor on canteens.....	6 72
Mrs. Mary Lavin, labor on canteens.....	5 00
Schwab Stamp & Seal Co., stencils.....	6 47
Prof. W. W. Daniels, analysis of water.....	50 00
K. F. Steul, cartage and freight.....	14 59
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., transp. W. N. G.....	81
C. M. & St. P. R'y Co., transp. W. N. G.....	81
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., transp. W. N. G.....	6 25
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight, military supplies.....	198 80
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transp. W. N. G.....	6 64
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transp. W. N. G.....	11 98
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transp. W. N. G.....	14 28
Carl Burmeister, labor, Q. M. dept.....	12 25
L. W. Brown, building Governor's house, C. D.....	145 00
F. Hauls, powder cart., C. D.....	60 00
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., freight, W. N. G.....	4 56
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight W. N. G.....	93 00
C. St. Paul, M. & O. R'y, transp. W. N. G.....	5 44
J. H. Hardy, expenses W. R. R.....	2 34
A. H. Gardner Co., leather, C. D.....	3 60
South Side Prtg. Co., Q. M. Dept.....	10 00
Schwab Stamp & Seal Co., stencils.....	2 30
Jno. Gallagher, making two tents.....	90 00
Jno. Greig, wire cots.....	40 60
J. H. Hardy, labor paid, C. D.....	3 75
F. E. Webster, repairing ten wells.....	260 00

Expenditures.

Wm. Mahoney, paid express, C. D.....	\$9 35
Wm. Mahoney, paid sundries, C. D.....	128 15
Wm. Mahoney, paid telegrams, C. D.....	15 22
Wm. Mahoney, labor paid C. D.....	467 28
Capt. G. H. Joachim, uniforms band, 1st Regiment.....	156 65
W. F. Thiel, bus for Second Regiment Band.....	4 50
C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight W. N. G.....	2 99
C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	225 28
C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	10 91
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	10 25
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.....	24 81
C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. Co., transportation W. N. G.....	594 62
Chas. Baumbach Co., mdse.....	91 53
Bunde & Upmeyer, horse timer.....	17 00
C. H. Holton, Camp Douglas, mdse.....	39 46
Johnson & Frohmaden, mdse.....	39 86
Johnson & Frohmaden, hay.....	33 38
Keeley, N. & K., mdse., quilts, blankets, etc.....	17 87
Delorme & Quentin, powder.....	25 00
Heinrichs & Thompson, sheeting and blankets.....	21 33
Jno. Singleton, mdse.....	40 22
Jno. Singleton, labor paid.....	34 93
Salary, Major Mahoney.....	2,396 04
Salary, Major George.....	722 35
Salary, J. H. Hardy.....	540 00
Salary, Gen. Falk.....	868 02
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight.....	36 00
Major Mahoney, subsistence, Camp Douglas.....	47 50
Lieut. Williams, services at R. R.....	90 42
Lieut. Williams, labor at R. R.....	35 00
K. F. Stuel, paid freight and drayage.....	52 45
Aug. Scheibel, mdse, for tent poles.....	5 75
Lieut. Williams, labor and board, Racine.....	32 50
K. F. Stuel, hauling freight.....	19 25
W. Hardy, labor, W. R. R.....	46 25
J. Singleton, paid labor, R. R.....	412 96
J. Singleton, subsistence, 4th Regt.....	98 69
J. Singleton, labor, hay and straw.....	196 70
J. Singleton, mdse., lumber, etc.....	72 13
Capt. Lindsley, transporting Co. L, 2nd Regt.....	4 00
Major Mahoney, expenses.....	6 05
Major Mahoney, labor, paid R. R.....	391 11
Major Mahoney, mdse., washing blankets and sheets, etc.....	46 46
C., St. P., M. & O. R'y Co., transportation.....	1,170 33
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., transportation.....	1,878 04
C., M. & St. P. R'y Co., freight.....	15 08
R. L. Hauson, labor, R. R.....	26 38
J. H. Hardy, labor, R. R.....	8 65
Will J. Hardy, labor, R. R. competition.....	7 50
Wis. Telephone Co., R. R.....	57 60
Labor paid Good & Nash, R. R.....	69 00
John Winkler, subsistence, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Regts.....	145 66
M., L. S. & W. Ry Co., transportation.....	50 19
Ill. Cent. R'y Co., transportation.....	2 59
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transportation.....	1,180 79
C. & N. W. R'y Co., freight.....	6 48
Gen. Falk, expense, R. R.....	40 20
Capt. Morgan, services, board survey.....	13 34
Lieut. Koch, services, board survey.....	9 04
Capt. Markle, services, board survey.....	11 84
Footing.....	\$49,031 44
Bills payable (unpaid bills).....	930 00
Total.....	\$49,961 44

Summary of Expenditures.

LESS —

Amount paid by this department for bills contracted by the foregoing administration, prior to September 30, 1890, and not shown by their report.....	\$4,744 46	
Amount of rent for Canteen at Camp Douglas, turned over to the State Treasurer.....	185 00	
		<u>4,879 46</u>
Actual expenses of this administration.....		<u>\$45,086 98</u>
Total expense as shown by the foregoing administration for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1891	\$41,895 26	
Bills contracted by them prior to September 30, 1890, and not included in the above amount.....	4,744 46	
		<u>\$46,639 72</u>
Total expense of foregoing administration		<u>\$46,639 72</u>
Actual cash saving over preceding administration.....		<u>\$1,557.74</u>

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of the Public Lands

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Years ending September 30, 1891 and 1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1892.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of the Public Lands

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Biennial Fiscal Term Ending September 30, 1892.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,
MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 10, 1892.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GEORGE W. PECK,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

As required by law we have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office during the biennial fiscal term ending September 30, 1892. The reports of the secretary of state and state treasurer exhibit detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements on account of the several funds affected by our action and to them we respectfully refer.

The only funds those reports do not show are the Non-productive Trust Funds, which consist principally of unsold lands, and their estimated value will be found in Exhibit No. 1.

Sales of Public Lands.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The sales during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1892, amounted to 92,121.47 acres.

The sales for the year ending September 30, 1891, amounted to 60,685.79 acres, and for the year ending September 30, 1892, amounted to 31,435.68 acres.

The classification of these lands and the revenue derived from sales thereof, will be found under their proper headings and exhibits.

SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Exhibit "A" 1, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1891, 8,629.63 acres of school lands, for the sum of \$10,221.10.

From these sales the state received \$4,669.50 as principal and other charges, \$76.32 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$5,551.61, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "A" 2, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1892, 3,965.50 acres of school lands for the sum of \$6,025.55.

From these sales the state received \$3,659.40 as principal and other charges, \$58.96 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$2,366.15, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

SALES OF UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Exhibit "B" 1, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1891, 196.41 acres of University lands for \$530.55. Of this sum the state receives as principal and other charges \$436.55, interest charges \$2.65, leaving a balance due the state of \$94.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "B" 2, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1892, 120 acres of University lands

Sales of Public Lands.

for \$357.54. Of this sum the state received as principal and other charges, \$271.54, interest charges 85 cents, leaving a balance due the state of \$86.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Exhibit "C" 1, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1891, 371.15 acres of Agricultural College lands, for \$445.50, for which the state received as principal and other charges \$262.50, and interest charges 70 cents, leaving a balance due the state of \$183.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "C" 2, shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1892, to be 480 acres, sold for \$674.16, of which the state received as principal and other charges \$232.16 and interest charges \$1.79, leaving a balance due the state of \$442.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

SALE OF MARATHON COUNTY LANDS.

Exhibit "D" 1, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1891, 120 acres of Marathon county lands for \$90.00.

Exhibit "D" 2, shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1892, to be 196.16 acres, for which the state received \$147.12.

SALES OF NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Exhibit "F" 1, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1891, 24,819.82 acres of Normal school lands for the sum of \$59,440.72. Of this amount the state received as principal and other charges \$58,664.72, interest charges \$16.68, leaving a balance due the state of \$776.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Exhibit "F" 2, shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1892, to be 13,075.44 acres for \$19,610.04. Of this amount the state received as principal and other charges \$18,099.04, interest charges \$38.84, leaving a balance due of \$1,511.00, upon which the state receives 7 per centum interest.

Sales of Public Lands.

SALES OF DRAINAGE LANDS.

Exhibit "G" 1, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1891, 23,994.81 acres of drainage lands for the sum of \$52,503.05, and sold during the year ending September 30, 1892, as shown by Exhibit "G" 2, 11,756.22 acres for the sum of \$18,045.64. The proceeds from the sale of these lands have been apportioned in accordance with law to the several counties wherein the lands so sold lie, and as shown in Exhibits "H" "1" and "2."

SALES OF INDEMNITY LANDS.

The lands known as Indemnity lands are the lands which the state received as indemnity and selected in lieu of Swamp lands, located by United States land warrants. Exhibit "E" 1, shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1891, 2,554.97 acres for the sum of \$7,454.91, and sold during the year ending September 30, 1892, as shown by Exhibit "E" 2, 1,842.36 acres for the sum of \$6,262.48.

The proceeds from all sales of these lands have been apportioned in accordance with chapter 340, laws 1889. Exhibit "I" 1, shows the apportionment of \$3,727.46, being 50 per cent. of the amount received for the year ending September 30, 1891. Exhibit "I" 2, shows \$3,070.04, the amount for the year ending September 30, 1892.

Prices and Terms of Sale.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the aggregate sales of lands during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1892:

CLASS OF LANDS.	No. of acres sold.	Amount sold for.
School.....	12,595.13	\$15,533 13
University.....	316.41	888 09
Agricultural College.....	850.15	1,119 66
Marathon County.....	316.16	237 12
Normal School.....	37,895.26	79,922 59
Drainage.....	35,751.03	70,548 69
Indemnity.....	4,397.33	13,717 39
Total.....	92,121 47	\$181,976 67

PRICES AND TERMS OF SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Lands held by the state are subject to sale at private entry, after having been offered at public auction, on the following terms: The School, University and Agricultural College lands are sold on ten years' time; 25 per cent. of the purchase money, interest on the 75 per cent. remaining unpaid, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from the date of purchase to the first of January following, and the certificate fee of fifty cents for each forty acre tract, being required in cash; interest thereafter at 7 per cent. per annum, payable annually in advance. The Normal School and Drainage (Swamp), and Marathon county lands are sold for cash. The prices range as follows:

School lands from.....	\$1 00 to \$1 25 per acre.
University lands from.....	2 00 to 3 00 per acre.
Agricultural College lands.....	1 25 per acre.
Normal School lands (swamp) from.....	50 to 3 00 per acre.
Drainage lands (swamp) from.....	50 to 3 00 per acre.
Marathon county lands.....	75 per acre.

Section 3, chapter 332, laws of 1883, provides that any lands the state owns may be entered by actual settlers at \$1.25 per

REPORT OF THE

Forfeitures and Dues.

acre, in quantities not exceeding two hundred acres, under such rules, requirements, restrictions, conditions and provisions as the commissioners of public lands may establish, to be approved by the governor.

THE LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

Exhibit "M" shows the number of acres of land in the several counties held in trust by the state and subject to sale.

There are also included in Exhibit "M," 55,932.75 acres reserved, under chapter 324 of the laws of 1878, for a state park in Oneida county, and are therefore not subject to entry.

The following table shows the number acres of land held by the state, and the classification thereof, on the 30th day of September, 1892:

CLASS OF LANDS.	Acres.
School.....	61,613.47
University.....	1,139.40
Agricultural College.....	923.07
Normal School.....	239,004.67
Drainage.	258,233.53
Marathon County.....	1,193.08
Indemnity.....	45,465.22
Total.....	607,572.44

FORFEITURES OF STATE LANDS.

Exhibit "J" 1-2, shows the number of acres of lands held on certificates in the several counties, and the amounts due that were forfeited for the non-payment of interest during the fiscal years, and in exhibit "J 2" will be found the forfeiture of an individual loan in Iowa county, amounting to \$300.00, which is also included in the following summary statement:

Due on Certificates.

FUNDS.	Acres.	Amounts.
School	4,455.50	\$4,159 15
Agricultural College.....	680.00	625 00
Normal School.....	1,248.50	2,091 00
Drainage.....	240.00	541 00
University.....	223.10	548 00
Total.....	6,847 10	\$7,964 15

DUE ON CERTIFICATES.

The following table shows the amounts due the several funds upon lands held on certificates:

FUNDS.	Due September 30, 1892.
School.....	\$123,835 67
University.....	13,238 00
Agricultural College	67,954 00
Normal School.....	12,680 50
Drainage.....	2,424 00
Total.....	\$220,132 17

This statement, compared with same in former reports, shows a large and continuous decrease of principal and income from this source, which is accounted for by the increase of full payments on outstanding certificates and fewer purchases of lands on contract

Loans.

LOANS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Exhibit "K" shows the amount of new loans made to school districts during the fiscal term amounting to \$148,459.87.

The following summary shows the changes in each fund:

FUNDS.	Outstanding September 30, 1890.	Increased by new loans.	Decreased by pay- ments.	Outstanding September 30, 1892.
School.....	\$160,906 93	\$148,459 87	\$85,081 04	\$224,285 76
University.....	849 74	.....	583 16	316 58
Normal School.....	4,474 97	.....	2,150 00	2,324 97
Total.....	\$166,231 64	\$148,459 87	\$87,764 20	\$226,927 31

LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Exhibit "L" shows the amount due the trust funds September 30, 1892, on account of loans to individuals to be \$24,013.44, and showing a decrease by payments during the fiscal term of \$9,110.46, and by forfeitures, \$300.00.

No loans to individuals have been made since 1865, and the amount is gradually diminishing by payments and forfeitures, as shown in the exhibit.

New Investment of Trust Funds.

NEW INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the investments of Trust Funds during the fiscal term, ending September 30, 1892, to be \$1,432,934.37, as against \$578,814.32 for fiscal term of 1890. Being an increase of \$854,120.55.

SCHOOL FUND.		
Loans to school districts	\$148,459.87	.....
Loan to town of Millston, Jackson county.....	2,000 00	.....
Loan to City of Superior, special	48,000.00	.....
Loan to City of Superior, special	48,000.00	.....
Loan to town of Chelsea, Taylor county.....	1,200 00	.....
Loan to town of Greenwood, Taylor county.....	1,400 00	.....
Loan to town of Clinton, Barron county.....	1,000 00	.....
Ashland county bonds	15,000 00	.....
City of West Superior bonds.....	100,000.00	.....
City of West Superior bonds, premium on bonds	23,420.00	.....
Marathon county bonds	40,000.00	.....
Marathon county, premium on bonds	1,464.00	.....
Loan to town of Gillett, Oconto county	400 00	.....
Ashland City bonds	5,000.00	.....
Brown county	87,000.00	.....
City of Elroy bonds	6,350.00	.....
Town of Chilton bonds.....	17,400.00	.....
City of Chilton bonds.....	7,600.00	.....
City of Superior bonds	150,000.00	.....
City of Superior bonds	18,825.00	.....
Wis. State Agricultural Society	90,666.00	.....
City of Milwaukee bonds.....	60,000.00	.....
City of Eau Claire bonds	30,000.00	.....
Town of Maine, Outagamie county	2,550.00	.....
Town of Spooner, Washburn county.....	4,500.00	.....
Town of Chelsea, Taylor county	1,200.00	.....
City of Oshkosh bonds.....	50,000.00	.....
City of Chippewa Falls bonds.....	20,000.00	.....
		\$981,434.87
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.		
City of Durand bonds	\$ 3,000.00	.....
City of Ashland bonds	5,000.00	.....
Jackson County special loan.....	18,000.00	.....
Menasha city special loan.....	7,500.00	.....
Waupaca city special loan	14,000.00	.....
Columbus City Hall bonds	12,000.00	.....
Columbus city school house bonds.....	7,000.00	.....
Town of Waupaca special loan	5,000.00	.....
Town of Grove, Taylor county, special loan, ...	4,500.00	.....
Dunn county special loan.....	65,000.00	.....
Chippewa Falls city special loan.....	15,000.00	.....
Mineral Point city special loan	10,000.00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds.....	120,000.00	.....

New Investments of Trust Funds.

SCHOOL FUND--Continued.		
Phillips city special loan.	\$10,000.00	.....
Chippewa Falls city bonds.....	15,000.00	.....
Chippewa Falls city bonds	15,000.00	.....
Town of Glenwood, St. Croix county bonds.....	10,000.00	.....
Edgerton city bonds.....	16,000.00	.....
Oshkosh city bonds.....	25,000.00	.....
Washburn county special loan.....	10,000.00	.....
Manitowoc county special loan.....	15,000.00	.....
Village of White Fish Bay special loan.....	6,000.00	.....
		\$408,000.00
UNIVERSITY FUND.		
Tomahawk city bonds	\$10,000.00	.....
Stoughton city bonds.....	3,000.00	.....
		\$13,000.00
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
Milwaukee city bonds.....	\$20,000.00	.....
Tomahawk city bonds.....	5,500.00	.....
Town of Hancock, Waushara Co. special loan...	5,000.00	\$30,500.00
Total.....		\$1,482,934.87

The Productive Trust Funds.

THE PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the amount of Productive Trust Funds outstanding on the 30th day of September, 1892.

SCHOOL FUND.	
Certificates of indebtedness	\$1,563,700.00
Ashland county bonds	15,000.00
Ashland city bonds	30,000.00
Chippewa Falls city bonds	20,000.00
Chilton city bonds	7,600.00
Chilton town bonds	17,400.00
Elkhorn school bonds	10,000.00
Elroy city bonds	6,350.00
Eau Claire city bonds	30,000.00
Fond du Lac school bonds	30,000.00
Madison city bonds	60,000.00
Milwaukee city bonds	321,000.00
Milwaukee city school bonds	60,000.00
Mineral Point city bonds	6,000.00
Marathon county bonds	40,000.00
Marathon county bonds, premium	1,039.44
Oconomowoc city hall bonds	4,000.00
Oshkosh city bonds	50,000.00
Ripon city bonds	7,500.00
Stoughton city bonds	30,000.00
Superior city bonds	250,000.00
Superior city bonds, premium	39,151.48
Wausau city bonds	30,000.00
Loan to Board of Education, city of Madison	20,000.00
Loan to Barron county	12,000.00
Loan to Brown county	82,650.00
Loan to Jackson county	10,000.00
Loan to Lincoln county	8,397.00
Loan to Oneida county	8,467.70
Loan to Price county	28,000.00
Loan to Washburn county	2,154.80
Loan to City of Berlin	8,000.00
Loan to City of Merrill	2,360.00
Loan to City of New London	16,000.00
Loan to City of Rice Lake	2,100.00
Loan to City of Wausau	4,000.00
Loan to Town of Arcadia	11,666.66
Loan to Town of Arena	600.00
Loan to Town of Apple River	120.00
Loan to Town of Auburndale	230.00
Loan to Town of Ashland	4,517.08
Loan to Town of Arthur	1,800.00
Loan to Town of Cleveland	192.86
Loan to Town of Crandon	1,600.00
Loan to Town of Clinton	800.00
Loan to Town of Chelsea	1,200.00
Loan to Town of Day	1,050.00
Loan to Town of Eau Pleine	100.00

The Productive Trust Funds.

SCHOOL FUND—Continued.		
Loan to Town of Gillett	\$300.00	.....
Loan to Town of Hixon	1,320.00	.....
Loan to Town of Millston	1,333.34	.....
Loan to Town of Mineral Point	2,000.00	.....
Loan to Town of Moscow	5,299.00	.....
Loan to Town of Mosinee	950.00	.....
Loan to Town of Maine	2,550.00	.....
Loan to Town of Pleasant Valley	3,065.94	.....
Loan to Town of Richfield	1,650.00	.....
Loan to Town of Rolling	400.00	.....
Loan to Town of Russell	4,500.00	.....
Loan to Town of St. Croix Falls	1,250.00	.....
Loan to Town of Shell Lake	3,333.33	.....
Loan to Town of Spooner	4,500.00	.....
Loan to Town of Waldwick	10,200.00	.....
Loan to Town of Washburn	750.00	.....
Loan to Town of Weston	340.00	.....
Loan to Town of Wood	5,000.00	.....
Loan to Village of Bloomer	400.00	.....
Loan to State Agricultural Society	90,366.00	.....
School district loans	224,285.76	.....
Loans to individuals	13,233.74	.....
Racine city loans	602.70	.....
Dues on certificates of sales	123,835.67	.....
		\$3,358,502.50
UNIVERSITY FUND.		
Certificates of indebtedness	\$111,000.00	.....
Eau Claire county bonds	10,000.00	.....
Manitowoc county bonds	30,000.00	.....
Plattville city bonds	6,000.00	.....
Stoughton city bonds	3,000.00	.....
Tomahawk city bonds	10,000.00	.....
Vernon county bonds	20,000.00	.....
Waupaca county bonds	8,000.00	.....
Loan to Shawano county	10,500.00	.....
Loan to City of Menomonie	6,000.00	.....
School district loans	316.58	.....
Loans to individuals	575.00	.....
Dues on certificates of sales	13,238.00	.....
		\$228,629.58
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.		
Certificates of indebtedness	\$60,600.00	.....
Eau Claire county bonds	10,000.00	.....
Manitowoc county bonds	62,000.00	.....
Grand Rapids bridge bonds	7,000.00	.....
Board of Education, City of Neenah bonds	3,000.00	.....
Black River Falls city bonds	20,000.00	.....
Madison city bonds	2,500.00	.....
Milwaukee city bonds	30,000.00	.....
New Richmond City bonds	2,500.00	.....

The Productive Trust Funds.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND—Con'd.		
Platteville city bonds.....	\$7,900.00	
Tomahawk city bonds.....	5,500.00	
Loan to City of Merrill.....	7,000.00	
Loan to town of Hancock.....	5,000.00	
Dues on certificates of sales.....	67,954.00	
		\$290,954.00
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.		
Certificates of indebtedness.....	\$515,700.00	
Ashland county bonds.....	45,000.00	
Ashland city bonds.....	5,000.00	
Beaver Dam City, city bonds.....	12,000.00	
Centralia city bridge bonds.....	3,900.00	
Columbus city hall bonds.....	12,000.00	
Columbus school house bonds.....	7,000.00	
Chippewa Falls city bonds.....	30,000.00	
Durand city bonds.....	3,000.00	
Edgerton city bonds.....	16,000.00	
Glenwood town bonds.....	10,000.00	
Hudson city bonds.....	44,000.00	
Kenosha city bonds.....	100,000.00	
La Crosse city bonds.....	10,000.00	
Madison city bonds.....	90,000.00	
Manitowoc county bonds.....	70,000.00	
Milwaukee city school bonds.....	110,000.00	
Milwaukee city bonds.....	273,000.00	
Menasha city bonds.....	13,250.00	
Neenah city bonds.....	4,000.00	
Neenah city hall bonds.....	3,000.00	
Oshkosh city bonds.....	51,000.00	
Oshkosh bridge bonds.....	23,000.00	
Portage city bonds.....	24,000.00	
Richland Center city water works bonds.....	7,000.00	
Taylor county bonds.....	2,000.00	
Vernon county bonds.....	4,000.00	
Viroqua village bonds.....	2,000.00	
Waushara county bonds.....	\$6,000 00	
Waupaca city bonds.....	3,750 00	
School dist. No. 5 Viroqua bonds.....	4,200 00	
Loan to Brown county.....	20,000 00	
Loan to Dunn county.....	65,000 00	
Loan to Florence county.....	12,000 00	
Loan to Jackson county.....	18,000 00	
Loan to Lincoln county.....	1,565 04	
Loan to Manitowoc county.....	15,000 00	
Loan to Oneida county.....	1,969 91	
Loan to Washburn county.....	10,000 00	
Loan to city of Menasha.....	7,500 00	
Loan to village of Osceola.....	1,000 00	
Loan to village of White Fish Bay.....	6,000 00	
Loan to city of Chippewa Falls.....	15,000 00	
Loan to Light Horse Squadron.....	30,000 00	
Loan to town of Grover.....	3,600 00	
Loan to town of Worcester.....	2,000 00	
Loan to town of Waupaca.....	4,000 00	

The Non-Productive Trust Funds.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND—Continued.		
Loan to city of Waupaca.....	13,500 00	.....
Loan to city of Mineral Point.....	10,000 00	.....
Loan to city of Phillips.....	10,000 00	.....
Loans to school districts.....	2,324 97	.....
Loans to individuals.....	9,435 00	.....
Dues on certificates of sales.....	12,680 50	1,774,375 42
Total.....		\$5,652,461 50

THE NON-PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The non-productive capital of the several funds consists of the lands which have been offered for sale and are unsold, and cash in the treasury. School lands are estimated at the average price of \$1.10 per acre; University lands, \$2.50; Agricultural College, \$1.25; Normal School, at \$1.40; drainage lands, at \$1.30, and Indemnity, at \$3.00.

The following is an exhibit of the Non-productive Trust Funds, September 30, 1892, compared with the figures for September 30, 1890:

EXHIBIT No. 1.

FUNDS.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1892.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30, 1890.	Cash in state treasury Sept. 30, 1892.	Cash in state treasury Sept. 30, 1890.	Aggregate, 1890.	Aggregate, 1892.
School.....	\$67,774 81	\$76,726 25	\$1,811 08	\$394,777 14	\$471,508 39	\$69,585 89
Normal School..	334,606 53	368,735 95	11,887 50	126,091 05	494,827 00	346,494 03
Agr. College.....	1,153 83	1,466 52	11,264 49	4,542 79	6,009 31	12,418 32
University.....	2,848 50	3,041 77	1,361 42	4,388 79	7,470 56	4,209 92
Drainage.....	335,703 58	370,397 35	86,845 37	22,333 77	392,731 12	422,548 95
Indemnity.....	136,395 66	148,987 65	6,262 48	7,885 49	156,823 14	142,658 14
Total.....	\$878,482 91	\$969,395 49	\$119,432 34	\$559,969 03	\$1,529,364 52	\$997,915 25

The Non-Productive Trust Funds.

The foregoing estimate of the value of lands held by the state takes into account the same lands taken into this account in the former reports, which also includes 55,932.75 acres reserved under chapter 324, laws of 1878, for a state park in the county of Oneida.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary of State,
JOHN HUNNER, State Treasurer,
JAMES L. O'CONNOR, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Public Lands.

Official:

W. H. CANON,

Chief Clerk of the Department of the Public Lands.

2—L. C.

EXHIBIT A 1—Sales of School Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold For.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Other Charges Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Adams	160	\$232 80	\$34 00	\$3 24	\$28 80	.....	\$170 00
Ashland	40	35 56	35 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay field	280	312 90	182 28	24	20 06	\$46 46	64 00
Buffalo	80	91 45	45 56	39	18 89	.....	27 00
Burnett	160	193 25	31 18	1 30	9 06	10 01	148 00
Chippewa	40	61 17	56 71	.....	4 46	.....	.....
Clark	40	53 23	2 59	14	13 64	.....	37 00
Columbia	99.05	278 18	49 45	4 71	22 07	9 66	197 00
Douglas	3,616.70	3,957 81	145 94	26 54	908 15	373 72	2,530 00
Dunn	80	111 24	6 58	36	10 66	.....	94 00
Florence	80	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	200	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	480	549 18	176 36	4 77	62 82	.....	310 00
Juneau	120	163 04	31 80	1 63	14 24	.....	117 00
Langlade	160	192 47	115 59	2 66	2 88	.....	74 00
Lincoln	175.88	304 95	192 13	3 68	24 82	.....	88 00
Manitowoc	40	38 64	3 92	11	6 72	.....	28 00
Marathon	80	87 32	4 34	25	20 98	.....	62 00
Marquette	200	184 32	46 03	43	29 29	.....	109 00
Marquette	258	346 24	64 91	6 96	41 73	.....	239 60
Monroe	80	114 26	61 00	2 32	10 26	.....	43 00
Oconto	80	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	200	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee .....	.....	20 61	5 20	85	1 41	.....	14 00
Pierce	40	4 04	1 07	.....	2 97	.....	.....
Polk	440	540 16	126 91	7 54	19 25	.....	394 00
St. Croix	40	35 94	32 10	.....	3 84	.....	.....

Sales of School Lands.

REPORT OF THE

Sauk.....	40	130 00	33 00	3 96			97 00
Sawyer.....	40	35 56	35 56				
Shawano.....	160	153 39	28 96	1 12	19 43		105 00
Taylor.....	320	335 23	381 30		3 93		
Vernon.....	120	182 95	10 50	57	22 45		150 00
Waukesha.....	40	156 06	149 80		6 26		
Waupaca.....	40	60 39	27 00	79	7 39		26 00
Waushara.....	40	52 35	19 65	26	3 70		29 00
Wood.....	560	460 04	27 93	2 10	33 11		390 00
Total	8,649.63	\$10,221 10	\$2,856 38	\$76 32	\$1,373 27	\$439 85	\$5,551 60

Sales of School Lands.

EXHIBIT A 2—Sales of School Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams.....	160.00	\$255 00	\$64 00	\$10 85			\$191 00
Ashland.....	40.00	45 17	04	17	\$16 13		29 00
Bayfield.....	240.00	335 27	328 60		6 67		
Burnett.....	200.00	254 26	57 33	1 74	13 36	\$45 57	13 00
Chippewa.....	372.56	687 43	654 20		33 23		
Crawford.....	40.00	75 00	2 10	12	10 30	32 60	30 00
Dodge.....		120 00	31 00	5 30			89 00
Door.....	40.00	55 00	2 03	12	13 32	10 65	29 00
Douglas.....	80.00	67 84	33 06	12	5 78		29 00
Dunn.....	80.00	63 04	11 76	1 62	5 28		46 00
Eau Claire.....	120.00	140 74	83 40	1 08	30 34		28 00
Forest.....	320.00	389 98	20 09	1 17	27 25	55 64	287 00
Jackson.....	417.66	475 34	69 39	18 37	53 95		352 00
Jefferson.....	40.00	57 52	41 73		15 79		
Juneau.....	222.00	246 05	27 56	7 68	35 49		183 00
Langlade.....	120.00	153 00	55 18	30	11 42	12 40	74 00
Lincoln.....	172.64	250 25	201 42	05	23 58	13 25	12 00
Marinette.....	120.00	199 58	187 20		12 38		
Monroe.....	82.04	100 34	59 74	11	9 32	3 28	23 00
Oconto.....	160.00	217 68	66 36	46	9 53	39 79	102 00
Oneida.....	360.60	450 75	283 93	30	6 92	13 90	146 00
Polk.....	80.00	89 36	25 54	1 28	9 82		54 00
Portage.....	40.00	43 00	1 54	09	12 30	7 16	23 00
St. Croix.....	160.00	476 00	14 08	80	36 69	224 03	201 20

Sales of School Lands.

REPORT OF THE

Sauk.....	40.00	74 13	3 92	28	14 26	55 95
Shawano.....	80.00	99 29	12 48	1 46	18 81	68 00
Taylor.....	80.00	85 91	12 10	99	10 81	63 00
Vernon.....	40.00	39 05	7 38	41	2 67	29 00
Washburn.....	240.00	259 94	195 12	84	36 83	28 00
Waushara.....	200.00	219 63	136 18	3 30	31 45	52 00
Total.	3,965.50	\$6,025 55	\$2,687 46	\$58 96	\$513 67	\$458 27
						\$2,366 15

Sales of School Lands.

EXHIBIT B 1—Sales of University Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Other charges Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Pierce	40.00	\$127 04	\$29 68	\$2 65	\$3 36	.....	\$94 00
Portage	156.41	403 51	396 09	.....	7 42	.....	.....
Total	196.41	\$530 55	\$425 77	\$2 65	\$10 78	.....	\$94 00

EXHIBIT B 2—Sales of University Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Other charges Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Dane	40.00	\$130 00	\$116 63	.....	\$12 67	\$ 70	.....
Pierce	80.00	227 54	92 07	\$ 85	12 91	36 56	\$86 00
Total	120.00	\$357 54	\$208 70	\$ 85	\$25 58	\$37 26	\$86 00

EXHIBIT C 1—Sales of Agricultural College Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Other charges Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Langlade.....	130.15	\$155 16	\$115 28	\$ 14	\$2 88	.....	\$37 00
Lincoln.....	80.00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	40.00	48 00	2 45	14	2 93	\$7 62	35 00
Polk.....	120.00	142 34	7 77	42	23 57	.....	111 00
Total.....	370.15	\$445 50	\$225 50	\$ 70	\$29 38	\$7 62	\$183 00

EXHIBIT C 2—Sale of Agricultural College Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Amount Sold for.	Principal Paid.	Interest Paid.	Other charges Paid.	Deposit Paid.	Balance Due.
Oconto.....	40.00	\$44 00	\$2 45	\$ 14	\$2 40	\$4 15	\$35 00
Lincoln.....	160.00	246 00	10 36	60	40 48	47 16	148 00
Polk.....	80.00	93 16	5 18	30	13 98	.....	74 00
Shawano.....	200.00	291 00	12 95	75	34 86	58 19	185 00
Total.....	480.00	\$674 16	\$30 94	\$1 79	\$91 72	\$109 50	\$442 00

Sales of Agricultural College Lands.

Sales of Marathon County Lands.

EXHIBIT D 1—Sales of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

COUNTY.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Marathon.....	120	\$90 00	\$90 00
Total.....	120	\$90 00	\$90 00

EXHIBIT D 2—Sales of Marathon County Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTY.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Marathon.....	196.16	\$147 12	\$147 12
Total.....	196.16	\$147 12	\$147 12

Sales of Indemnity Lands.

EXHIBIT E 1—*Sales of Indemnity Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1891.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Chippewa	1,468.97	\$4,406 91	\$4,406 91
Forest	200.00	600 00	600 00
Lincoln	120.00	360 00	360 00
Marinette	360.00	1,080 00	1,080 00
Oconto	120.00	150 00	150 00
Oneida	86.00	258 00	258 00
Taylor	200.00	600 00	600 00
Total	2,554.97	\$7,454 91	\$7,454 91

EXHIBIT E 2—*Sales of Indemnity Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1892.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Chippewa	80.00	\$240 00	\$240 00
Forest	40.00	120 00	120 00
Lincoln	456.01	1,368 03	1,368 03
Marinette	440.00	1,320 00	1,320 00
Oconto	40.00	120 00	120 00
Oneida	37.95	113 85	113 85
Sawyer	508.40	1,525 20	1,525 20
Taylor	240.00	1,455 40	1,455 40
Total	1,842.36	\$6,262 48	\$6,262 48

EXHIBIT F 1—Sales of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	80.00	\$100 00	\$100 00				
Ashland	805.96	3,754 82	3,754 82				
Barron	120.00	360 00	360 00				
Bayfield	1,364.74	10,642 22	10,642 22				
Burnett	363.73	435 99	435 99				
Chippewa	480.00	331 12	375 70		\$5 42		
Crawford	26.10	39 15	39 15				
Door	74.50	101 80	79 18		22 62		
Douglas	6,428.30	11,622 27	11,622 27				
Florence	568.94	711 18	711 18				
Forest	3,025.32	3,921 66	3,921 66				
Green Lake	40.00	120 00	120 00				
Jackson	200.00	165 86	94 05	\$2 68	17 81		\$54 00
Juneau	277.95	347 41	347 41				
Kewaunee	40.00	25 19	20 00		5 19		
La Crosse	95.53	149 36	147 77		1 59		
Langlade	2,195.44	2,814 32	2,814 32				
Lincoln	720.00	1,250 00	1,250 00				
Marathon	306.25	289 69	289 69				
Marquette	320.00	418 20	410 00		8 20		
Marquette	40.00	40 00	40 00				
Monroe	80.00	172 27	168 15		4 12		
Oconto	650.75	895 19	423 75	5 52	60 44		411 00
Oneida	2,649.75	8,205 10	8,205 10				
Polk	80 00	920 00	920 00				
Portage	345.94	285 96	267 96		18 00		
Price	737.94	1,199 82	1,199 82				

Sales of Normal School Lands.

REPORT OF THE

Rock	40.00	80 90	69 55		11 35	
Sawyer	587.37	1,030 07	1,030 07			
Shawano	360.00	740 80	446 06	8 19	58 74	236 00
Taylor	280.00	490 60	490 00			
Vernon	93.75	129 58	45 56	29	9 02	75 00
Washburn	803.10	7,116 96	7,116 96			
Wood	538.46	485 66	469 23		16 43	
Total	24,819.82	\$59,440 72	\$58,425 79	\$16 68	\$238 93	\$776 00

Sales of Normal School Lands.

EXHIBIT F 2—Sales of Normal School Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams.....	40.00	\$50 00	\$50 00				
Ashland.....	439.97	969 91	969 91				
Barron.....	80.00	170 00	170 00				
Bayfield.....	525.24	1,082 47	1,082 47				
Burnett.....	320.00	470 00	470 00				
Chippewa.....	358.36	405 49	398 25		\$7 15		
Crawford.....	194.13	273 09	273 09				
Dane.....	40.00	30 00	30 00				
Door.....	32.10	33 31	17 12		16 19		
Dunn.....	119.92	149 90	149 90				
Florence.....	840.00	1,260 00	1,260 00				
Forest.....	951 52	1,201 90	1,201 90				
Grant.....	30.20	90 60	90 60				
Iowa.....		335 67	70 00	\$11 62	14 67		\$251 00
Jackson.....	280.00	148 53	140 00		8 53		
Juneau.....	120.00	150 00	150 00				
Kewaunee.....	160.00	99 72	80 00		19 72		
La Crosse.....	40.00	120 00	120 00				
Langlade.....	879.39	1,239 24	1,239 24				
Lincoln.....	1,356.71	2,045 61	2,045 61				
Manitowoc.....	35.32	105 96	105 96				
Marathon.....	250.23	277 87	277 37		50		
Marinette.....	573.41	660 41	621 49		38 92		
Monroe.....	80.00	73 03	68 15		4 88		
Oconto.....	1,063.35	1,720 32	733 65	19 51	99 17	11 50	876 00
Oneida.....	1,016.13	1,677 43	1,677 43				
Polk.....	160.00	210 00	210 00				

Sales of Normal School Lands.

Portage	440.29	530 20	510 22		19 98		
Price	716.31	895 43	895 43				
Richland.....	40.00	55 88	48 15		7 23		
Sawyer	204.98	256 23	256 23				
Shawano.....	793.02	1,160 78	652 54	4 71	30 94	93 30	384 00
Taylor.....	560.00	1,050 00	1,050 00				
Vernon.....	40.00	30 00	30 00				
Washburn.....	174.83	288 23	288 23				
Waupaca.....	80.00	173 42	168 15		5 27		
Wood.....	40.00	120 00	120 00				
Total	13,075 44	\$19,610 04	\$17,721 09	\$35 84	\$273 15	\$104 80	\$1,511 00

Sales of Normal School Lands.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

*Sales of Drainage Lands.*EXHIBIT G 1—*Sales of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30th, 1891.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Adams.....	80.00	\$100 00	\$100 00	.....
Ashland.....	803.03	3,645 79	3,645 79	.....
Barron.....	99.20	297 60	297 60	.....
Bayfield.....	1,258.34	6,259 83	6,259 83	.....
Brown.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Buffalo.....	126.31	96 60	94 74	\$1 86
Burnett.....	526.85	849 32	849 32	.....
Calumet.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Chippewa.....	160.00	300 00	300 00	.....
Clark.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Douglas.....	6,176.26	13,605 24	13,605 24	.....
Dunn.....	40.00	53 89	50 00	3 89
Florence.....	615.35	769 19	769 19	.....
Fond du Lac.....	56.35	42 27	42 27	.....
Forest.....	2,870.35	3,755 38	3,755 38	.....
Jackson.....	259.40	344 57	329 70	14 87
Juneau.....	290.28	362 85	362 85	.....
Kewaunee.....	240.00	162 59	127 80	34 79
La Crosse.....	80.00	42 90	38 63	4 27
Langlade.....	1,667.55	2,224 53	2,224 53	.....
Lincoln.....	800.00	1,211 03	1,211 03	.....
Manitowoc.....	160.00	123 42	120 00	3 42
Marathon.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Marinette.....	619.48	754 35	724 71	29 64
Marquette.....	40.00	50 00	50 00	.....
Monroe.....	40.00	24 53	20 00	4 53
Oconto.....	120.00	150 00	150 00	.....
Oneida.....	1,926.43	6,476 60	6,476 60	.....
Pepin.....	40.00	62 56	48 15	14 41
Polk.....	215 24	1,325 43	1,325 43	.....
Portage.....	836.45	817 56	767 91	49 65
Price.....	605.79	814 74	814 74	.....
Sawyer.....	579.18	1,096 80	1,096 80	.....
Shawano.....	80.00	240 00	240 00	.....
Taylor.....	560.00	910 00	910 00	.....
Washburn.....	666.96	4,287 32	4,287 32	.....
Waukesha.....	103.64	77 73	77 73	.....
Waupaca.....	80.00	82 81	68 15	14 69
Waushara.....	80.00	155 29	150 00	5 29
Winnebago.....	119 13	89 35	89 35	.....
Wood.....	813.24	540 95	506 63	34 33
Total.....	23,994.81	\$52,503 05	\$52,287 42	\$215 63

Sales of Drainage Lands.

EXHIBIT G 2—Sales of Drainage Lands for the year ending
September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Ashland.....	392.61	\$901 09	\$901 09	
Barron	76.44	159 32	159 32	
Bayfield	473.55	561 94	561 94	
Burnett	604.73	855 92	855 92	
Chippewa	398.36	672 77	672 77	
Crawford	239.52	389 39	389 39	
Douglas	199.42	389 28	389 28	
Florence.....	1,020.65	1,415 81	1,415 81	
Forest.....	489.65	612 06	612 06	
Grant.....	8.00	24 00	24 00	
Green Lake	80.00	72 33	60 00	\$12 33
Jackson	240.00	126 51	120 00	6 51
Jefferson	37.20	56 26	46 50	9 76
Juneau	199.07	248 84	248 84	
Kewaunee.....	282.84	194 15	143 03	51 12
La Crosse	274.13	342 17	338 49	3 68
Langlade	994.24	1,522 80	1,522 80	
Lincoln	1,400.00	2,050 00	2,050 00	
Manitowoc.....	436.22	560 51	487 13	73 38
Marquette.....	1,027.52	1,249 14	1,164 92	84 22
Monroe	80.00	42 35	40 00	2 35
Oconto	240.00	440 00	440 00	
Oneida	841.34	1,573 91	1,573 91	
Polk	200.00	240 00	240 00	
Portage	662.67	522 73	497 07	25 66
Price	522.88	653 60	653 60	
Sawyer	329.27	567 55	567 55	
Shawano	80.00	240 00	240 00	
Taylor	360.00	590 00	590 00	
Washburn	202.63	327 89	327 89	
Waukesha.....	120.00	173 01	153 90	19 11
Waupaca	123.28	95 97	81 64	14 33
Waushara	80.00	147 06	131 61	15 45
Wood.....	40.00	27 28	20 00	7 28
Total	11,756 22	\$18,045 64	\$17,720 46	\$325 18

Statement of Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT H 1—Statement of Drainage Moneys received for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

COUNTIES.	Amount of sales.	Total dues p'd	Interest	Tax penalty.	Amount due counties.
Adams	\$100 00				\$100 00
Ashland	3,645 79				3,645 79
Barron	297 60				297 60
Bayfield	6,259 83				6,259 83
Brown	30 00				30 00
Buffalo	94 74		\$6 58		101 32
Burnett	849 32				849 32
Calumet	30 00				30 00
Chippewa	300 00				300 00
Clark	120 00				120 00
Columbia		\$48 00	62		48 62
Dane			48 58		48 58
Douglas	13,605 24				13,605 24
Dunn	50 00			\$ 27	50 27
Eau Claire			3 15		3 15
Florence	769 19				769 19
Fond du Lac	42 27				42 27
Forest	3,755 38				3,755 28
Green Lake			6 16		6 16
Jackson	329 70				329 70
Juneau	362 85				362 85
Kewaunee	127 80				127 80
La Crosse	38 63				38 63
Langlade	2,224 53				2,224 53
Lincoln	1,211 03				1,211 03
Manitowoc	120 00	46 00	10 86		176 86
Marathon	120 00				120 00
Marquette	724 71				724 71
Marquette	50 00	135 00	45 33		230 33
Monroe	20 00				20 00
Oconto	150 00				150 00
Oneida	6,476 60				6,476 60
Pepin	48 15				48 15
Polk	1,325 43				1,325 43
Portage	767 91				767 91
Price	814 74				814 74
Sawyer	1,096 80				1,096 80
Shawano	240 00				240 00
Taylor	910 00				910 00
Trempealeau			4 20		4 20
Washburn	4,287 32				4,287 32
Waukesha	77 73		12 60		90 33
Waupaca	68 15		3 15		71 30
Waushara	150 00	45 00	6 69		201 69
Winnebago	89 35		29 40		118 75
Wood	506 63				506 63
Total	\$52,287 42	\$274 00	\$177 32	\$ 27	\$52,739 01

Statement of Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT H 2—Statement of Drainage Moneys received for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Sales.	Dues.	Interest.	Amount due Counties.
Ashland.....	\$901 09			\$901 09
Barron.....	159 32			159 32
Bayfield.....	561 94			561 94
Buffalo.....			\$6 58	6 58
Burnett.....	855 92			855 92
Crawford.....	389 39			389 39
Chippewa.....	627 98			627 98
Dane.....			48 58	48 58
Douglas.....	389 28			389 28
Eau Claire.....			3 15	3 15
Florence.....	1,415 81			1,415 81
Forest.....	612 06			612 06
Grant.....	24 00			24 00
Green Lake.....	60 00	\$25 00	4 62	89 62
Jackson.....	120 00			120 00
Jefferson.....	46 50			46 50
Juneau.....	248 84			248 84
Kewaunee.....	143 03			143 03
La Crosse.....	338 49			338 49
Langlade.....	1,522 80			1,522 80
Lincoln.....	2,050 00			2,050 00
Manitowoc.....	487 13		11 34	498 47
Marinette.....	1,164 92			1,164 92
Marquette.....		45 00	41 10	86 10
Monroe.....	40 00		3 15	43 15
Oconto.....	440 00			440 00
Oneida.....	1,573 91			1,573 91
Polk.....	240 00			240 00
Portage.....	497 07			497 07
Price.....	653 60			653 60
Sawyer.....	567 55			567 55
Shawano.....	240 00			240 00
Taylor.....	590 00			590 00
Trempealeau.....			4 20	4 20
Washburn.....	327 89			327 89
Waukesha.....	153 90		12 60	166 50
Waupaca.....	81 64		10 01	91 65
Waushara.....	131 61		6 30	137 91
Winnebago.....		90 00	23 10	113 10
Wood.....	20 00			20 00
Total.....	\$17,675 66	\$160 00	\$174 73	\$18,010 39

Apportionment of Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT 11—*Apportionment of Drainage Moneys in accordance with Chapter 340, Laws of 1889, showing the amount due the several counties for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1891.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres Selected.	Amount due Counties.
Adams.....	1,707.23	\$90 58
Ashland.....	181.24	9 63
Barron.....	160.00	8 49
Bayfield.....	67.70	3 59
Brown.....	720.00	38 20
Buffalo.....	3,105.26	164 77
Burnett.....	360.00	19 10
Calumet.....	177.57	9 42
Chippewa.....	1,424.76	75 61
Clark.....	1,280.00	67 92
Columbia.....	2,248.70	119 31
Crawford.....	1,620.54	85 98
Dane.....	1,796.66	95 33
Dodge.....	2,133.87	113 22
Door.....	1,133.73	60 16
Douglas.....	339.96	18 04
Dunn.....	6,145.66	326 09
Eau Claire.....	1,282.02	68 02
Fond du Lac.....	760.00	40 32
Grant.....	37.30	1 98
Green.....	360.00	19 10
Green Lake.....	453.75	24 08
Jackson.....	1,050.79	55 75
Jefferson.....	1,360.00	72 60
Juneau.....	1,247.33	66 18
Kenosha.....	80.00	4 25
Kewaunee.....	515.02	27 34
La Crosse.....	4,035.42	214 12
Lincoln.....	121.38	6 44
Manitowoc.....	1,825.91	96 88
Marathon.....	1,679.71	89 12
Marquette.....	1,583.37	84 01
Marquette.....	1,642.32	87 14
Monroe.....	1,950.89	103 51
Oconto.....	2,069.70	109 83
Oneida.....	1,626.11	86 28
Pepin.....	1,775.20	94 19
Polk.....	360.18	19 11
Portage.....	1,067.60	56 64
Racine.....	40.00	2 12
Richland.....	1,261.29	66 92
Rock.....	756.22	40 12
Sauk.....	1,879.26	99 71
Shawano.....	1,242.10	65 91
Sheboygan.....	359.99	19 10
Trempealeau.....	861.56	45 71
Vernon.....	1,534.22	81 40

Apportionment of Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT I 1—*Apportionment of Drainage Moneys*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of acres Selected.	Amount due Counties.
Walworth.....	1,315.08	\$69 77
Washington.....	680.88	36 12
Waukesha.....	80.00	4 25
Waupaca.....	4,722.50	250 58
Waushara.....	1,490.70	79 09
Winnebago.....	809.33	42 94
Wood.....	1,730.83	91 83
Totals.....	70,250 84	\$3,727 46

Apportionment of Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT I 2—*Apportionment of drainage moneys in accordance with chapter 340, laws of 1889, showing the amounts due the several counties for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1892.*

COUNTIES.	No. of acres Selected.	Amount due Counties.
Adams	1,707.23	\$74 62
Ashland	181.24	7 92
Barron	160.00	6 99
Bayfield	67.70	2 97
Brown	720.00	31 47
Buffalo	2,105.26	135 70
Burnett	360.00	15 74
Calumet	177 57	7 76
Chippewa	1,424.76	62 27
Clark	1,280.00	55 94
Columbia	2,248.70	98 28
Crawford	1,620.54	70 82
Dane	1,796.66	78 52
Dodge	2,133.87	93 25
Door	1,133.73	49 55
Douglas	339 96	14 86
Dunn	6,145.66	268 56
Eau Claire	1,282.02	56 03
Fond du Lac	760.00	33 22
Grant	37.30	1 63
Green	360.00	15 73
Green Lake	453.75	19 83
Jackson	1,050.79	45 92
Jefferson	1,360.00	59 43
Juneau	1,247.33	54 52
Kenosha	80.00	3 50
Kewaunee	515.02	22 50
La Crosse	4,035.42	176 35
Lincoln	121.38	5 31
Manitowoc	1,825.91	79 79
Marathon	1,679.71	73 40
Marquette	1,583 37	69 19
Marquette	1,642.32	71 77
Monroe	1,950.89	85 25
Oconto	2,069.70	90 45
Outagamie	1,626.11	71 06
Pepin	1,775.20	77 58
Polk	360.18	15 74
Portage	1,067.60	46 65
Racine	40.00	1 75
Richland	1,261.29	55 12
Rock	756.22	33 05
Sauk	1,879.26	82 12
Shawano	1,242.10	54 28
Sheboygan	359.99	15 73
Trempealeau	861.56	37 65
Vernon	1,535.22	67 05
Walworth	1,315.08	57 46
Washington	680.88	29 75
Waukesha	80.00	3 50
Waupaca	4,722.50	206 37
Waushara	1,490.70	65 14
Winnebago	809.33	35 37
Wood	1,730.83	75 63
Total	70,250 84	\$3,070 04

EXHIBIT J 1.—Forfeitures for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL FUND.		DRAINAGE FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Adams	160.00	\$168 00								
Ashland.....	40.00	37 00								
Bayfield.....	80.00	64 00								
Burnett.....	396.30	304 00								
Chippewa.....							40.00	\$33 00		
Clark.....	40.00	37 00								
Columbia.....	80.00	75 00								
Crawford.....			23.10	\$75 00						
Door.....							214.20	162 00		
Douglas.....	280.00	187 00								
Dunn.....	80.00	94 00								
Eau Claire.....			40.00	93 00						
Jackson.....	80.00	54 00								
Juneau.....	40.00	23 00								
Langlade.....	40.00	37 00			40.00	\$37 00				
Lincoln.....	91.50	84 00								
Manitowoc.....	40.00	28 00								
Marathon.....	80.00	62 00								
Marquette.....	160.00	109 00								
Marquette.....	40.00	34 00								
Monroe.....	124 04	111 00			40.00	35 00	337.15	401 00		
Pierce.....	40.00	1 00	80.00	206 00						
Polk.....					120 00	111.00				
Rock.....							40.00	65 00		
St. Croix.....	40.00	30 00								
Shawano.....	40.00	30 00					160 00	223 00		

Forfeitures.

EXHIBIT J 1.—Forfeitures for the year ending September 30th, 1891—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL FUND.		DRAINAGE FUND.	
	Acres.	Due .	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Vernon	120.00	\$150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$75 00	.....	.....
Washburn.....	40.00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca	40.00	444 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	54 00	40.00	\$45 00
Waushara	120.00	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	560.00	399 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,769.84	\$2698 00	143.10	\$374 00	200.00	\$183 00	831.35	\$1013 00	40.00	\$45 00

Forfeitures.

EXHIBIT J 2.—Forfeitures for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL SCHOOL.		DRAINAGE FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Adams							80.00	\$52 00		
Burnett	160.00	\$128 00								
Crawford	40.00	30 00								
Dane			40.00	\$109 00						
Dodge							40.00	45 00		
Door	40.00	29 60								
Douglas	120.00	83 00								
Dunn	120.00	80 00								
Forest	360.00	324 00								
Green Lake							40.00	45 00		
Iowa	Individual	loan						300 00		
Jackson								350 00		
Juneau							40.00	45 00		
La Crosse									80.00	\$328 00
Langlade	80.00	64 00								
Lincoln	12.64	12 00			160.00	\$148 00				
Marquette									40.00	45 00
Monroe	40.00	28 00								
Oconto	40.00	28 00			40.00	35 00	137.15	171 00		
Oneida	80.00	54 00								
Pierce			40.00	65 00						
Polk					80.00	74 00				
Portage	40.00	22 00								
Richland							40.00	45 00		
St. Croix	160.00	201 20								
Sauk	40.00	55 95								

Forfeitures.

EXHIBIT J 2—Forfeitures for the year ending September 30th, 1892—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNIVERSITY FUND.		COLLEGE FUND.		NORMAL SCHOOL.		DRAINAGE FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Shawano.....	353.02	\$322 00			200.00	\$185 00				
Waupaca.....							40.00	\$45 00		
Waushara.....									80.00	\$123 00
Total.....	1,685.66	\$1461 15	86.00	\$174 00	480.00	\$442 00	417.15	\$1078 00	200.00	\$496 00

Forfeitures.

Loans Made to School Districts.

EXHIBIT K. — *Loans made to School Districts for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1892.*

No. District.	Name of Town.	County.	Amount Loaned.	Fund.
Joint 8	Preston, Adams and Richfield.	Adams	\$250 00	School.
1	Monroe.	Adams	350 00	School.
	Butternut, town of.	Ashland	1,000 00	School.
	Butternut, town of.	Ashland	6,000 00	School.
Joint 3	Oak Grove and Stanfold.	Barron	550 00	School.
2	Maple Grove.	Barron	300 00	School.
3	Stanley	Barron	650 00	School.
4	Maple Grove.	Barron	300 00	School.
Joint 3	Dallas, Dover and Chetek.	Barron	173 00	School.
3	Sumner.	Barron	250 00	School.
	Iron River, town of.	Bayfield	6,800 00	School.
Joint 5	Pittsfield, Chase (Oconto Co.), Maple Grove and Angelica (Shawano Co.)	Brown	500 00	School.
6	Lawrence.	Brown	500 00	School.
Joint 3	Rusk, Bashaw (Washburn Co.)	Burnett	550 00	School.
3	Wood Lake.	Burnett	200 00	School.
10	Grantsburg.	Burnett	70 00	School.
8	Sigel.	Chippewa	325 00	School.
1	Lawrence.	Chippewa	1,200 00	School.
4	La Fayette.	Chippewa	500 00	School.
5	Arthur.	Chippewa	400 00	School.
4	Thorp.	Clark	450 00	School.
6	Thorp.	Clark	287 00	School.
Joint 3	Green Grove and Colby.	Clark	700 00	School.
Joint 4	Hoard and Mayville	Clark	300 00	School.
Joint 1	Clayton, Scott and Haney	Crawford.	200 00	School.
Joint 9	Haney and Clayton	Crawford.	500 00	School.
2	Nasewaupée.	Door.	500 00	School.
5	Nasewaupée.	Door.	450 00	School.
	Brule	Douglas	1,600 00	School.
	Superior	Douglas	6,000 00	School.
	Brule	Douglas	1,600 00	School.
9	Menomonie	Dunn	450 00	School.
3	Menomonie	Dunn	200 00	School.
3	Red Cedar	Dunn	200 00	School.
1	Eau Galle.	Dunn	500 00	School.
1	Tiffany	Dunn	800 00	School.
6	Rock Creek	Dunn	300 00	School.
1	Red Cedar	Dunn	250 00	School.
	City of Eau Claire.	Eau Claire.	40,000 00	School.
Joint 9	Wyalusing and Bloomington	Grant	700 00	School.
6	Sylvester.	Green	400 00	School.
Joint 4	Exeter and New Glarus	Green	700 00	School.
3	Mount Pleasant.	Green	2,800 00	School.
Joint 3	Hixton, Curran, Garden Valley and Northfield.	Jackson	575 00	School.

Loans Made to School Districts.

EXHIBIT K.—*Loans made to School Districts for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1892—Continued.*

No. District.	Name of Town.	County.	Amount Loaned.	Fund.
13	Albion	Jackson	\$230 00	School.
Joint 9	Albion, Irving, Springfield and Franklin	Jackson	175 00	School.
11	Albion	Jackson	200 00	School.
4	Garden Valley	Jackson	200 00	School.
Joint 8	Necedah and Germantown	Juneau	200 00	School.
3	Armenia	Juneau	350 00	School.
1	Elton	Langlade	500 00	School.
1	Langlade	Langlade	500 00	School.
19	Peshtigo	Marinette	317 00	School.
4	Amberg	Marinette	1,000 00	School.
2	Marathon	Marathon	300 00	School.
2	Hamberg	Marathon	650 00	School.
Joint 2	Frankfort and Hull	Marathon	450 00	School.
2	Harrison	Marathon	300 00	School.
1	Norrie	Marathon	900 00	School.
Joint 2	Norrie, Easton and Plover	Marathon	400 00	School.
4	Frankfort	Marathon	440 00	School.
1	Plover	Marathon	400 00	School.
4	Eldron	Marathon	500 00	School.
4	Holeton	Marathon	200 00	School.
Joint 9	Wausau and Texas	Marathon	550 00	School.
2	Easton	Marathon	300 00	School.
7	Byron	Monroe	125 00	School.
1	Stiles	Oconto	1,000 00	School.
5	Little River	Oconto	800 00	School.
4	Oconto Falls	Oconto	1,000 00	School.
2	Oconto	Oconto	700 00	School.
1	El Paso	Pierce	300 00	School.
2	Sterling	Polk	250 00	School.
Joint 1	Clear Lake and Black Brook	Polk	1,700 00	School.
4	Lorraine	Polk	400 00	School.
1	Beaver	Polk	200 00	School.
2	Balsam Lake	Polk	600 00	School.
2	Amhurst	Portage	4,000 00	School.
2	Grant	Portage	300 00	School.
5	Eau Pleine	Portage	275 00	School.
2	Georgetown	Price	1,000 00	School.
3	Akan	Richland	299 20	School.
3	Bloom	Richland	950 00	School.
Joint 1	Janesville and Center	Rock	733 67	School.
3	Eau Galle	St. Croix	900 00	School.
1	Glenwood	St. Croix	7,500 00	School.
1	Kinnickinnick	St. Croix	900 00	School.
2	Warren	St. Croix	600 00	School.
6	Hutchins	Shawano	660 00	School.
3	Rib Lake	Taylor	400 00	School.
3	Greenwood	Taylor	245 00	School.
4	Little Black	Taylor	200 00	School.

Loans Made to School Districts.

EXHIBIT K — *Loans made to School Districts for the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1892—Continued.*

No. District.	Name of Town.	County.	Amount Loaned.	Fund.
7	Deer Creek	Taylor.....	\$250 00	School.
5	Deer Creek	Taylor.....	250 00	School.
Joint 2	Ettrick and Gate	Trempealeau ..	1,000 00	School.
Joint 2	Hale, Unity and Sumner ..	Trempealeau ..	600 00	School.
1	Trempealeau	Trempealeau ..	2,500 00	School.
2	Sumner	Trempealeau ..	500 00	School.
1	Albion	Trempealeau ..	600 00	School.
13	Trempealeau	Trempealeau ..	600 00	School.
1	Genoa	Vernon	400 00	School.
7	Union	Vernon	400 00	School.
4	Coon	Vernon	300 00	School.
Joint 1	Jefferson and Viroqua	Vernon	1,000 00	School.
.....	Veazie	Washburn	750 00	School.
2	Shell Lake	Washburn	6,000 00	School.
2	Bashaw	Washburn	300 00	School.
.....	Spooner	Washburn	2,200 00	School.
Joint 4	Matteson and Navarino ..	Waupaca	300 00	School.
Joint 1	Wautoma and Dakota	Waushara	2,500 00	School.
5	Omro	Winnebago	9,000 00	School.
5	Lincoln	Wood	400 00	School.
4	Auburndale	Wood	350 00	School.
Joint 3	Auburndale and Milladore ..	Wood	500 00	School.
3	Saratoga	Wood	300 00	School.
4	Saratoga	Wood	300 00	School.
6	Sigel	Wood	230 00	School.
4	Remington	Wood	500 00	School.
Total	.....	.....	\$148,459 87	

Statement of the Trust Funds.

EXHIBIT L.—*Statement of the Trust Funds on account of loans made to individuals in the several counties, September 30th, 1892, compared with the amounts due September 30th, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1890	Paid during two years.	Forfeitures.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1892
Adams	\$1,713 00	\$26 00		\$1,687 00
Brown	250 00			250 00
Chippewa	300 00			300 00
Columbia	4,350 00	1,900 00		2,450 00
Crawford	500 00			500 00
Dane	2,069 00	119 00		1,950 00
Dodge	940 00			940 00
Fond du Lac	700 00	400 00		300 00
Grant	745 00	350 00		395 00
Green	300 00			300 00
Green Lake	1,000 00			1,000 00
Iowa	5,449 24	1,800 00	\$300 00	3,349 24
Jackson	200 00			200 00
Jefferson	500 00			500 00
Juneau	550 00			550 00
La Crosse	564 50	564 50		
La Fayette	550 00	300 00		250 00
Manitowoc	1,750 00	500 00		1,250 00
Marquette	1,411 50	750 00		661 50
Monroe	1,533 16	813 16		720 00
Outagamie	300 00			300 00
Pepin	143 00			143 00
Pierce	133 00			133 00
Portage	650 00			650 00
Racine City	739 50	136 80		602 70
Racine	600 00			600 00
Richland	590 00			590 00
Rock	150 00	150 00		
St. Croix	252 00	252 00		
Sauk	200 00			200 00
Sheboygan	400 00	250 00		150 00
Trempealeau	450 00			450 00
Vernon	267 00			267 00
Walworth	225 00			225 00
Washington	500 00	500 00		
Waukesha	299 00	299 00		
Waupaca	1,100 00			1,100 00
Waushara	750 00			750 00
Winnebago	300 00			300 00
Total	\$33,423 90	\$9,110 46	\$300 00	\$24,013 44

EXHIBIT M.—Statement of Lands held by the State for the year ending September 30th, 1892.

COUNTIES.	School lands	University lands.	Agricultural college lands.	Normal School lands.	Drainage lands.	Marathon County lands.	Indemnity lands.	Total number acres.
Adams.....	3,720.00			873.55	964.43			5,557.98
Ashland.....	368.87			7,899.11	11,099.69		167.65	19,535.32
Barron.....	40.00			369.54	462.72			872.26
Bayfield.....	2,106.66			4,032.98	4,588.24			10,727.88
Brown.....					68.70			68.70
Buffalo.....	280.00			369.30	1,979.63			2,628.93
Burnett.....	8,475.47			14,356.26	17,013.94			39,845.67
Calumet.....					244.80			244.80
Chippewa.....	457.70			6,008.79	3,284.01		7,558.95	17,309.45
Clark.....	600.00	40.00		2,596.59	504.36			3,740.95
Columbia.....	19.70			47.39	68			67.77
Crawford.....	30.56	157.42		4,644.10	5,340.48			10,172.56
Dane.....				40.00	122.11			162.11
Dodge.....				852.60	3,501.06			4,353.66
Door.....	220.00			634.83	624.08			1,478.91
Douglas.....	11.38			10,605.73	7,471.18			18,078.29
Dunn.....	840.00			139.00	340.73			1,319.73
Eau Claire.....	640.00	369.28		82.35	414.83			1,506.46
Florence.....	160.00			4,652.99	4,425.93			9,238.92
Fond du Lac.....					40.00			40.00
Forest.....	2,570.97			30,956.15	29,995.87		5,415.12	68,938.11
Grant.....				189.22	302.79			492.01
Green Lake.....				81.87	120.00			201.87
Iowa.....	40.00				21.72			61.72
Jakson.....	2,797.30			2,351.64	3,281.15			8,430.09
Jefferson.....				41.33	175.95			217.28
Juneau.....	3,214.35			5,985.98	5,953.84			15,154.17

Statement of Lands held by the State.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

EXHIBIT M.—Statement of Lands held by the State for the year ending September 30th, 1892—Continued.

COUNTIES.	School lands	University lands.	Agricultural college lands.	Normal School lands.	Drainage lands.	Marathon County lands.	Indemnity lands.	Total number acres.
Kewaunee.....					43.02			43.02
La Crosse.....	123.25			283.38	1,360.85			1,767.48
La Fayette.....	10.00							10.00
Langlade.....	320.00		40.00	10,836.92	10,167.88			21,864.80
Lincoln.....	952.95		757.64	13,635.27	14,318.38		7,671.05	37,335.29
Manitowoc.....					279.98			279.98
Marathon.....	471.00	40.00		4,206.33	609.64	1,193.08		6,520.05
Marinette.....	1,839.88			2,932.62	5,955.44		11,784.20	23,512.14
Marquette.....	40.00			68.35	176.59			284.94
Monroe.....	1,801.96			1,342.90	1,741.30			4,886.16
Oconto.....	1,529.60			7,960.11	2,404.78		520.00	12,414.49
Oneida.....	13,041.03			49,428.54	48,613.02		1,107.39	112,189.98
Outagamie.....	40.00			626.88	9,527.31			10,194.19
Pepin.....	120.00	76.90		70.40	206.37			473.67
Pierce.....		80.00		37.17	65.60			182.77
Polk.....	1,120.00			1,410.15	1,465.87			3,996.02
Portage.....	1,040.00	308.55		5,259.82	11,434.91			18,043.28
Price.....	1,481.78			19,675.95	20,880.84			42,038.57
Richland.....				41.44	39.44			80.88
Sauk.....					72.00			72.00
Sawyer.....	1,120.00			4,949.92	5,808.28		6,369.57	18,247.77
Shawano.....	1,677.30		40.00	3,705.01	1,167.73			6,590.07
Sheboygan.....				40.00				40.00
Taylor.....	360.00		85.43	4,645.83	5,413.93		4,871.29	15,376.48
Trempealeau.....		40.00		152.02	994.09			1,186.11
Vernon.....	340.78			1,489.61	2,693.20			4,523.59
Washburn.....	6,390.98	27.25		6,942.44	7,583.75			20,944.42

Statement of Lands held by the State.

Statement of Lands held by the State.

Waupaca.....	280.00			387.17	1,376.91			2,044.08
Wausara....	400.00			160.00	331.31			891.31
Winnebago..				120.00	266.50			386.90
Wood.....	520.00			785.11	886.29			2,191.40
Totals.....	61,613.47	1,139.40	923.07	239,004.67	258,233.53	1,193.08	45,465.22	607,572.44

FOURTEENTH (FIFTH BIENNIAL) REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Fisheries

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1891-1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS,
1893.

COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. GEORGE W. PECK, *Ex-Officio*, - - - - - MILWAUKEE.
PHILO DUNNING, PRESIDENT, - - - - - MADISON.
C. L. VALENTINE, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, - - - - - JANESVILLE.
MARK DOUGLAS - - - - - MELROSE.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, - - - - - MILWAUKEE.
CALVERT SPENSLEY, - - - - - MINERAL POINT.
J. J. HOGAN, - - - - - LA CROSSE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF HATCHERIES.

JAMES NEVIN, - - - - - MADISON.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Honorable, The Legislature:

I have the honor to present you, on behalf of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Wisconsin, the fourteenth report of the commission, embracing a record of the work done during the biennial period of 1891-92.

C. L. VALENTINE,
Secretary.



COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To the Honorable, The Legislature :

At the outset of this, their fourteenth report to the legislature, the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Wisconsin desire to acknowledge the generosity and earnest support vouchsafed to them in their work by the people of the state through their representative body. During the past two years the labors of the commissioners have resulted in an increased output of the hatcheries, the placing of the state hatchery near Madison upon a more permanent basis and an attempt to make the commission of practical benefit to the lake fisheries as well as to the inland waters so much frequented by sportsmen. That we have succeeded in our endeavors is due largely to the possession by the state of a competent and faithful superintendent of hatcheries, in James Nevin. He is thoroughly conversant with the peculiar necessities of the fishing interests of the state, besides being well versed in the art of propagating and caring for fry of the varieties most suited to the waters in and adjacent to Wisconsin. To him has been entrusted largely the welfare of the hatcheries, and the commission has always found that his suggestions and work have been in the direction of securing the best results from the expenditures made under the direction of the commissioners.

THE HATCHERIES.

The work at the state hatchery has been prosecuted with vigor during the past two years, and yet despite all our efforts the demand for fry has been greater than we could supply. It has been decided, therefore, that the number of trout fry allowed to each applicant in the future will be only 5,000, and it is hoped thereby to in some measure catch up with the many orders on file at the hatchery and not disappoint so many

Commissioners' Report.

citizens who are anxious to stock streams in their vicinity. With the additional hatching house constructed during the past biennial period through the generosity of the legislature the state now possesses complete facilities for the propagation of fish, and the effect of the increased facilities is noticeable in the difference of distribution for the years 1891 and 1892. In 1891, the report of the superintendent shows there were distributed a total of 36,044,855 fry, while in 1892 the number was 45,160,000, over 9,000,000 greater. This season there will be a still larger increase showing the success of the work performed with the conveniences and facilities offered by the new building. The cost of the building to the state does not meet its value by a considerable sum, because the permanent employes of the state at the hatchery worked on its construction, taking the place of help which would otherwise have had to be engaged at quite an additional expense. Thus we have secured as a result of the \$5,000 appropriation a structure of which we are justly proud.

To meet a growing need the commission advises the establishment of a hatchery further north than the present ones at Madison and Milwaukee. The plan under consideration is to so arrange with the cities in which the hatchery is to be located that we shall be given location and water free for the hatchery. Several cities have already intimated their intention to make us such a proposition, and by means of the scheme fully set forth in the report of the superintendent both the city and the state will be benefited, the city by having in its park fine artificial lakes filled with fish and the commonwealth by possessing hatching grounds in a convenient place at the least cost to the state. The plan is entirely practicable and we hope to be able to put it in operation the present year, if the necessary appropriation is made by the legislature for that purpose.

Commissioners' Report.

LAKE FISH INDUSTRIES.

The statistics of lake fisheries will prove a most interesting and valuable addition to this report. They prove to the legislature that an industry of this magnitude, in which so many men are employed and so much capital is invested is well worthy the fostering care of the commonwealth, for it brings into Wisconsin annually many thousands of dollars for distribution among the people. The statistics show a loss in the number of white fish caught, especially in Lake Superior. The cause of this may be found in varied conditions. It is well known by experienced fishermen that the white fish is the most dainty of all the inhabitants of the fresh water as well as the most delicate. While other fish will revel in garbage and find a feast in the waste of a great city this variety will flee from the slightest taint of foreign substance in the water. The white fish lacks the hardiness of his neighbors, also, and when caught before mature and the fishermen seek to restore it to the water the fish seems unable to recover from the shock and in a short time dies. With this delicate constitution and daintiness the white fish is driven farther and farther away from the shore for its feeding until it no longer forms any considerable portion of the fisherman's catch. The netters in lower Green Bay and on the Lake Michigan side of Door county report an increase in the number of white fish the past year over the season of 1891. This leads to the hope that the fish have not been caught out and killed, as is feared, but that they have migrated and are now returning, the advance guard having reached the waters of lower Lake Michigan and tributaries. Heretofore Wisconsin has been celebrated all over the country through its fine white fish, while at present not a sufficient quantity of the fish can be caught to supply the home market.

We believe there has been too much fishing on the feeding grounds during that season of the year in which the young fish come ashore to the shallow water for warmth and sustenance; for instance, Chequamegon Bay, at Ashland, has always

Commissioners' Report.

been the feeding ground of white fish and they have also used the shallow waters around the Apostle Islands. At the last session of the legislature, 1891, the law which prohibited the use of nets in this bay was repealed. As a consequence, fishermen took great numbers of immature fish of this variety, many of them not weighing more than a third of a pound each. If the fishermen catch these small white fish they may never expect to catch larger fish, and this is, of course detrimental to the industry, the fish not growing large enough to be of any considerable commercial value. Some of the fishermen see that they are working against their own interests if they take these small white fish, but the pirate fisherman who is in for the number of pounds he can catch at the present and has no thought for the morrow's needs takes anything and everything he can sell, and if the honest fisherman desires to do what is for the interest of the industry in the future he is subjected to this injustice of being compelled to stand by and see the waters depleted by the ton of the white fish which are only worth a cent or thereabouts a pound when taken so small, whereas they would be selling for 5 or 6 cents a pound if allowed to mature.

Lake trout are not as numerous as they were, but they seem not to have suffered the ravages which the white fish have and are still caught in great numbers. Herring are increasing constantly and they are taken by the tons by pound net fishermen and sold as far east as Rochester, N. Y., and west as far as St. Louis and Ogden, Utah. Since the herring have come in such numbers they have formed a large proportion of the salt fish packed in Wisconsin, and while many of them have been sold fresh to meet an immediate demand, the larger proportion have been treated with preserving processes for shipment. The prices for the salted fish have run during the past season as high as \$2.75 per half barrel. Many of the dealers have arranged to smoke herring, and this trade is supplied at present in this state with Wisconsin fish. The other

Commissioners' Report.

varieties of fish caught in the lakes are sold at fair prices. From the statistics of fisheries for 1892, obtained under the direction of this commission it is learned that the total catch for the year is 19,271,948 pounds; total value of the catch, \$528,718.43; number of men employed, 755; number of boats of all kinds used, 400; value of all property invested in the industry, \$573,352. It is probable that few persons in the state have paused to think of the magnitude of this industry, and yet we believe that if these figures are considered by them and by the legislators it will be found well worth the while of the law-making body to pass laws which shall protect the industry and preserve it for future as well as present benefit to the state. There has been a total net increase of fish product of the state of over 7,000,000 pounds compared with two years ago, which is a very satisfactory showing.

STATE FISH WARDEN.

The commission has watched carefully the work done by State Game and Fish Warden Fernandez during the past year, especially with reference to the guardianship of the fishing interests under the law. We have only words of commendation for him and take pleasure in testifying to his zeal in seeking the enforcement of the statutes. But he has been handicapped in many particulars by indefinite laws and the impossibility of being ubiquitous. The fish need protection at a particular period of the year, and it is absolutely necessary to protect them as fully as possible during the spring season or the state will suffer in the future from the effects of the depredations committed just at a time when the fish are spawning or caring for their young. It is impossible for one warden to thoroughly guard the waters of the state at these times alone, however well fitted for the position and earnest he may be. He should be given a contingent fund upon which he could draw for the purpose of securing the enforcement of the law. With this contingent fund of say \$2,000 men could

Commissioners' Report.

be sent to guard the waters and ferret out marauders upon the fishing grounds at the particular period when their services would be most required in addition to those rendered by him. It is only for a few weeks in the year that such assistance is required, and yet under the present law he cannot pay any one for special services, and officers are only entitled to constables' fees with half the fine in case of conviction. To meet the case the commission is constrained to respectfully recommend that the law be so amended that one-half of the fine shall go to the informer as at present, and the other half to the state treasury and become a part of the general fund. By this means, if \$2,000 were appropriated to the warden to assist in guarding the fish and game interests of the state a considerable portion thereof would be returned to the treasury in the increased number of convictions, besides securing that protection which the interests referred to ought to be given in view of the work and money which the state has expended to preserve the waters of the state to the best of fishing. The law appropriating this contingent fund ought to allow wide latitude for its expenditure upon vouchers presented by the fish and game warden. It will be necessary for some means to be provided by which the dams constructed in the state may be inspected by some competent person under his direction for the purpose of seeing that the law in relation to fish-ways is adhered to and that the fish-ways in the dams are properly arranged. This is a work which in the interests of the fishing in the state ought to be performed and well performed, and if a portion of the contingent fund were expended for this purpose under the care of the fish and game warden it is probable that the inspection would be more satisfactory and complete than in any other method as it would throw upon him the responsibility of enforcing the law in relation to fish-ways, a responsibility which he is willing to assume if the legislature makes it possible for him to carry out the provisions of the act and do justice to the manifold duties

Commissioners' Report.

which his office at present calls for. As the duties of the office are increased under the laws as proposed the contingent fund could be used by the warden in paying for clerical work and a thousand odd jobs, and thus leave him free to devote himself entirely to the enforcement of the law.

FISH PRESERVES.

We desire to protest against permission being granted persons who receive fish from the state to create preserves and refuse to permit the public access to the waters in which the fish have been planted at public expense. We therefore recommend the repeal of the law which enables persons to have a monopoly of streams stocked by the state.

A DISTRIBUTION CAR.

The difficulties to overcome in securing a successful distribution of the fish sent to the various waters of the state are manifold, and to overcome them and transfer the fish from the hatchery to points where it has been decided to make the plant, the commission should possess a car built especially for such a purpose. This could be secured for about \$5,000 and it would more than save the interest on the money invested each year. No matter how carefully the employe of the hatchery may be in taking the fish from the hatchery to the water in which they are to find a permanent home, many things conspire at times to make the journey hazardous to the welfare of the fry. Sometimes the men are unable to give the fish the care they demand in transit owing to the crowded condition of the baggage cars. This and other difficulties are commented upon in the report of the superintendent and it can be readily seen that the car will, in the saving of fry alone, repay to the state its investment in a few years. The transfer of fish from the state to the exposition at Chicago will be a problem which must be considered, and yet it is easily solved if the car is purchased, for the crowded condition of the

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railways running into Chicago and the immense amount of work which will be required of them will result in the ruination of many fish en route to the fair through delay if the state has not a car in which they can be properly cared for until they reach the aquaria in the fisheries building. The possession of a car will enable the commission's employes to start from Madison with a large number of fish for distribution along a certain route out, and another returning without the loss of any of the fry, while the saving in time is a matter of considerable importance. The car would be provided with every facility for the transfer of fish and being owned by the commission would be at all times subject to its order. The expense of running the car would be no greater than at present, for the railroads of the state have agreed to carry it and the men in charge free to any part of Wisconsin. Other states have such a car and in every instance the officers report the best results therefrom. If the legislature acceded to this request we feel certain that the expenditure would be found to be one most wise and conducive to the welfare of the fishing interests and thus to the state of Wisconsin.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The commission is making an earnest effort to have Wisconsin well represented in the fisheries building at the World's Fair. The officers in charge of this department delayed in allotting us space for the purpose and for a time it looked as though we were not to be represented, notwithstanding the superintendent and officers of the Wisconsin commission were among the first applicants for space. Yet we were put off repeatedly with the statement that there was plenty of time. It was not until early in December that we received our allotment of space, and then it came only after zealous and persistent efforts of Hon. R. B. Kirkland, executive commissioner of the state board of World's Fair commissioners. Hence it will require hard work to place the

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quarters allotted to us in shape for the opening of the exhibition, but the superintendent has been earnestly engaged in making the necessary arrangements since and contracts have been let for the aquaria, which are to be in place by March 1. It is hoped to have the car in time for use in making the collections of fish for the exhibit in March and April, and if the legislature considers this matter at its earliest convenience it will enable us to do so. The delay of the officers in informing us of the amount of space which we could have will require rapid, effective work and an extra force to assist in making the exhibit ready for the opening of the exposition. But the commission believes the appropriation for this should not be separated from the general appropriation of the state for world's fair purposes and will leave that with the legislature and the board of World's Fair commissioners to determine.

The plans which have been adopted for the exhibit will enable the commission to show up quite thoroughly the game and food fish of the state, and we believe our contribution to the display in the fisheries building will draw attention to the state and prove a means of attracting people in this direction and thus prove a source of revenue to the commonwealth.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We respectfully recommend to the consideration of the legislature the need for laws containing the following provisions:

Prohibiting the fishing in Chequamegon Bay and in the waters adjacent to Apostle Islands, from April 1 to September 1.

Appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a special car for the use of the commission in the distribution of fish, and \$5,000 for the establishment of a hatchery in the northern part of the state.

Appropriating \$2,000 for a contingent fund for the state fish and game warden to enable him to secure such assistance as may be required to enforce the law and for the inspection of dams in the interests of the law providing for fish-ways.

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Repealing Sections 5, 6 and 7 of Chapter 486, laws of 1887, providing for fish preserves and authorizing actions for trespass against persons who fish in streams stocked by the state with fish.

Requiring persons who construct or maintain dams to provide fishways therein, which shall be approved by the state fish and game warden or his authorized inspector.

Prohibiting the construction of dams to prevent the free running of fish where streams have been stocked by the state.

Providing some means by which the fish and game warden shall have assistance sufficient to enforce the law prohibiting the catching of white fish weighing less than a pound and a half round or a pound dressed.

That the state fish and game warden shall report on or before the 1st of December in each year to the president of the fish commission, the number of arrests made by him and his deputies, the number of prosecutions commenced, convictions had, and the amount of fines collected.

That he also collect statistics of the lake fishing industry, of the number of pounds caught; number of men employed, and the amount of capital invested, with any suggestions he may make for the further improvement of the fish and game laws.

That the secretary of state shall allow such additional space as is required to publish the same in the biennial report of the commissioners of fisheries of the state of Wisconsin.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the commission desires to acknowledge the favors which have been extended to it by the railroads of the state without exception. They have enabled us to save a considerable sum of money to the state and have been willing at all times to accommodate us any way in reason. The employes have assisted us materially in the prosecution of our labors and, especially in the handling, and care of fish in transit. Without the valuable aid rendered us by these cor-

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porations and their employes we would not have been in a position to make as good a financial and general showing to the legislature as we have herewith submitted.

The kindly interest taken by the legislators in the affairs of the commission during the session of the 1891 legislature we hope will continue during the current session, and we believe it would be a pleasant duty to the senator or member who has never visited the state hatchery near Madison to avail himself of the opportunity which may be presented to him for a personal inspection of the premises, as we are satisfied that such a visit would enable him to treat the matters which may come to his attention for his vote more intelligently, and we think, with a greater certainty of favorable consideration.

Finally, the commission acknowledges with gratitude the favors of the United States fish commissioner, Colonel McDonald, who has responded to every appeal from us with a readiness and courtesy much appreciated.

All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration as representatives of the people of the state of Wisconsin.

PHILO DUNNING,
C. L. VALENTINE,
MARK DOUGLAS,
A. V. H. CARPENTER,
CALVERT SPENSLEY,
J. J. HOGAN,

Commissioners

December 31, 1892.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, The Board of Fish Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit to you my biennial report as superintendent of hatcheries, for the period covered by the calendar years of 1891 and 1892, which includes a statement of the transactions at the hatcheries under my supervision and the distribution of fish therefrom to various parts of the state. Tables are appended to the report which show where the fish have been placed during the two years and the varieties planted. A careful examination of them is invited as tending to indicate better than anything else the value of the hatcheries to the people of the state.

The numbers of the several species which have been distributed and planted in the lakes and streams of the state are given below in summary, according to the books of the hatcheries for the years 1891 and 1892 :

SEASON OF 1891.

Brook trout,.....	2,620,000
Rainbow trout,.....	2,415,000
Pike,.....	6,000,000
White bass,.....	4,000,000
Carp,.....	9,855
White fish (Lake Michigan),.....	35,000,000
Lake trout, (eggs impregnated and planted on spawning beds),..	1,536,000

Total fish distributed in season of 1891,..... 51,580,855

SEASON OF 1892.

Brook trout,.....	3,245,000
Rainbow trout,.....	3,340,000
Pike,.....	13,575,000
Bass,.....	2,000,000
White fish, (Lake Michigan),.....	14,000,000
Lake trout, (eggs impregnated and planted on spawning beds),..	11,808,000

Total fish distributed in season of 1892,..... 47,968,000

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These figures are deduced from the summaries referred to, which give in addition to the number of the several fish in the species, the name of the party in response to whose application they were sent and the lake or stream in which they were planted.

The call for fish from citizens in every part of the state desirous of stocking lakes and streams is continually on the increase, and it is impossible for us to keep pace with the demand. In former years we allotted each applicant in the order of the filing of his application 10,000 trout until the supply was exhausted and the next year taking up the list where we stopped the previous season. But the orders have kept so far ahead of us that we have concluded to adopt a new rule. I propose to grant each applicant in the order of application 5,000 trout, provided the waters for which he wishes them are adapted to that variety of fish. In this manner I hope to more nearly meet the demand upon the hatcheries, at least partially satisfying that demand and not compelling those desiring the fish for proper use to wait years for the filling of their order.

Some applicants for fry think they are unjustly dealt with because they do not receive the entire number of fish ordered, and still others complain that they do not get any fish in response to their orders and allege unjust treatment. For instance, one man will apply for from 100,000 to 200,000 trout to stock the streams in his county, and when he is notified that he can have only two cans, equal to 10,000 fry, he is immediately upon his "dignity." Probably it does not occur to him that there may have been twenty-five or thirty other applicants from his county, equally as anxious to receive fry. We seek to be just to each applicant in the division of the stock of fish in the hatcheries for distribution. As it is not in accordance with democratic principles to deal with the few to the exclusion of the masses we have decided in the future to cater to the latter. There are already more orders on file

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at this office than can possibly be filled in the coming distribution.

In the season of 1892, we took 5,000,000 trout eggs. This, without doubt is the largest number of brook trout eggs taken at any hatchery on the American continent. However, I feel personally much disappointed as we had expected to take not less than 7,000,000, and hoped to be able to obtain 8,000,000. The spawning season is now drawing to a close and we find that our spawning fish taking the female trout on an average—have not produced as many eggs as we reasonably expected from the experience of previous years. For the season of 1891 the average number of eggs taken from each female trout was 769; for 1892 only 407. The difference is certainly as disappointing as it is without any explanation other than mere surmise.

The several ponds at the state hatchery held brook trout to the following number on January 15, 1892:

Two year old fish—Pond 5,	2,000
Pond 6,	2,500
Pond 12,	17,000
Old trout—Pond 13,	2,451
N. & S. Raceway,	30,000
Yearlings—Pond 15,	14,700
Pond 16,	10,000
Total	87,651
Number dead trout taken from ponds during year ending November 14, 1892,	4,154
Whole number brook trout on hand,	83,497

We have in the ponds some 7,000 male brook trout in excess of the number of male fish required to impregnate the eggs from the female trout on hand. In order to avoid the expense of feeding these useless fish the commission ought to dispose of them in some way. They might be transferred to some suitable streams or lakes and left to the disciples of Isaac Walton.

We have in the ponds a large breeding stock of rainbow trout. The figures giving the exact number have been misplaced and it is impossible to give the information as to the number of

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these fish at this time. The rainbow trout is proving a great success in our waters and in a few years it will have a prominent place on the roster of Wisconsin game fish. It is a good fish for the inland lakes and large rivers. A number have been taken in the nets set in Green Bay and Lake Michigan and the newspapers, giving accounts of the catching of this new fish, refer to it as the land-locked salmon. This is the name given by the fishermen, who know nothing about the rainbow trout, but remember that about fifteen years ago land-locked salmon were planted in Lake Michigan and so this fish is discussed as a salmon.

GERMAN CARP.

During the past two years the commission has not propagated German carp. The United States commission at Washington, D. C., possesses ponds which are well adapted to the cultivation and growth of this fish and it has very courteously supplied us with sufficient carp each season to fill all our orders in a limited number, resulting in a saving to the state. In a few years it is anticipated that the carp will be as plentiful in our lakes and rivers as are the suckers at present. In California, where they were introduced some fifteen years ago, they have become to the waters of that state a great nuisance to the sportsman who uses a gun. They have destroyed all the wild rice beds in the soft, marshy bottom hunting grounds of the sportsman by their ground hog proclivities. The sportsmen of that state are consequently bitter enemies of the carp. From a commercial standpoint, however, they would be a very valuable fish to the state in some of the inland waters, rivers, and in the great lakes and bays tributary thereto. Reports come to me that large numbers of them are being caught in the rivers of the state and not a few in the great lakes. The carp is the most prolific fish known to fish culturists, and as good prices have been obtained for them in the Chicago and eastern markets, it is believed they will in a measure make up for the shortage in other and perhaps more desirable fish.

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The keeping of our inland lakes and streams stocked with food and game fish is the means of having hundreds of thousands of dollars spent in this state annually by summer tourists. Because of its close proximity to Chicago and other large cities, with the increase of wealth, Wisconsin will continue to get a larger portion of this class of travel as long as they can get good fishing and hunting.

BRULE RIVER.

If there is a stream or river in the state that ought to be preserved as nature made it, it is the famous Brule river.

I understand that there are three dams being built on the river now by lumbermen; and that they have received no charter from the state for doing the same. These companies with their powerful lobbies behind them will be sure to get the charter this winter. I hope that when they get their charter, that there will be a clause in the bill compelling them to build and maintain, in these dams, the most modern improved fish-ways that have been invented, and that they pay the royalty for the use of same to the inventor.

I think that there are clubs enough of a wealthy character, interested in this famous stream, that they would combine and hire a special warden to see that the laws are enforced on this river. There is no reason why there should be special legislation for the Brule any more than for any other trout stream in the state, in regard to a close season.

WALL-EYED PIKE.

During the last four seasons we have collected our wall-eyed pike spawn in the Wolf river at Winneconne. We can collect there 200,000,000 eggs of this fish every spring if necessary, of the variety known as white pike, which will average when mature two and a half pounds in weight. It seems impossible to impregnate and hatch more than 10 per cent. of the eggs collected, and although we experimented with the taking

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of the eggs in various ways and under diverse circumstances most favorable to complete fertilization we could not increase the proportion to greater than 10 per cent. Besides this, those that did hatch seemed not to have the requisite strength to survive, and many of them died, reducing still further the percentage of pike saved, after all the labor expended. We therefore concluded to try new fishing grounds and selected waters in Price county on the Wisconsin Central road. Twenty miles east of Fifield is a body of water called Pike Lake and within a few rods of this are the banks of Round Lake. Between the two lakes is a "thoroughfare," in which we set our nets taking therefrom as fine a lot of pike as I ever saw. I never saw male fish produce the amount of milt given by those, each producing more than a hundred Wolf River pike would. The eggs impregnated with this milt gave the largest per cent. of fry of any which I have ever seen, and hatched fully 75 per cent., and further than this the fry were strong and healthy and went out of the shipping tanks without any loss whatever. We propose to continue operations at Pike Lake the coming spring and also set nets in Land Lost Lake, twenty miles back in the woods from Hayward, Sawyer county. In these lakes we will use our own nets to catch the spawning fish and after they have spawned they will be returned to the water again. We expect to get the same gratifying results from Land Lost Lake that we obtained in Pike and Round Lakes. The fish obtained in these waters are of the large yellow variety of pike and if the results anticipated are realized we will have the largest hatch of pike we ever had. This fish, commercially speaking, will prove remunerative to the fishermen sending them to market, for no finer variety is offered for the table than the pike.

BLACK BASS.

Perhaps no other species of fresh water fish has such a wide natural distribution in the streams and lakes of the United States as the highly esteemed and valuable black bass. The

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multitude of inland lakes in Wisconsin almost invariably abound in bass, but the constant fishing of many of the lakes and streams has resulted in serious inroads upon the original stock in many localities. The applications to the board for bass have been so numerous the past two or three years that it is time the board took some action looking to the supplying of the waters with this gamiest of fish. Like many other spring spawners it presents some difficulties to artificial propagation which call for the utmost care in handling. The ova is viscid and unless it is treated carefully it is irretrievably injured.

NEW HATCHERY.

I recommend that the state establish a new hatchery further north than the present hatcheries, where suitable grounds and water could be obtained for the artificial propagation of white fish, lake trout, pike and bass. My judgment is that it would be best to locate at some point where we could obtain suitable water for lake fish and abundance of it and where we could build ponds for our breeding bass. There is no question that with the proper breeding ponds and the construction of spawning beds millions of bass could be hatched for distribution through the state annually. There are several cities in this state which would willingly give us land in their parks upon which to build a hatchery and furnish the necessary amount of city water for propagation of fish in the hatching house. The cities in building parks nearly always arrange for ponds or small artificial lakes in them which could be used without trouble for the propagation of bass at small expense to the state. By working together in this way the city would be benefited by having these ponds or lakes well stocked with fish and thus providing an additional attraction to the park, while the state would derive its benefit from having the land and water free for the uses of its hatcheries. I see no reason why a deal of this kind cannot be made which will prove satisfactory both to the state and the city, each being the gainer thereby. I see

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perfectly safe in declaring that we can build ponds in which bass can be successfully bred. To be certain that my plan, if carefully carried out, would be successful I wrote to Charles Wilmot, superintendent of fish culture for the Dominion of Canada, whom I knew had considerable experience in the propagation of bass. His reply is herewith published in full, which leaves no question or doubt in the premises to my mind.

NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO, Oct. 4, 1892.

MR. JAMES NEVIN, MADISON, WIS.

DEAR SIR:—With reference to your letter of the 20th of September I beg leave to say that black bass fry have been hatched at Newcastle and have been distributed in past years, as is shown by the department Blue Books. However, during the last two years no bass have been hatched, owing to the loss of our parent stock, which suffocated in our shallow ponds during the winter. There is not the slightest doubt but any quantity of bass fry can be successfully raised and distributed annually where suitable ponds are constructed and arranged. Care should be given to having the retaining ponds where the parent fish are kept during winter deep enough—say eight or ten feet in the middle.

I suggest that a lot of small ponds, ten feet long, six feet wide and two and one-half feet deep be arranged for breeding purposes. When the parent bass are nearly ripe, place four pair in each small pond and allow them to spawn naturally. When the fry have hatched and commence to leave the nest the large bass should be captured, taken away and put in the large pond and fed. The little fellows can easily be captured by a small minnow seine when wanted for distribution.

I think you can have no doubts or fears as to the success of this plan. I am only sorry that we in Canada cannot have sufficient funds appropriated for this work, which is greatly needed and would meet with approval from all lovers of the rod and line. Lake Memphremagog and some other important waters in the Province of Quebec, which had no bass in them prior to having them stocked from Newcastle are now famous bass lakes and the resort of anglers from the United States and Canada, who say that they are the finest bass lakes in Canada.

Yours Truly,

CHARLES WILMOT,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Dominion of Canada

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OBSERVATIONS ON BLACK BASS SPAWNING.

The spawning beds for black bass are circular in form, and from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter. They are formed by clearing from the bottom all sediment, sand, etc., leaving a bed of clean pebbles, the making of the bed being the joint work of the male and female fish. The bed having been prepared the female then moves slowly over it depositing her ova and the male follows impregnating the eggs as fast as they are laid. The eggs are very small and are glued fast to the pebbles, hence the impregnation is almost perfect. After the impregnation the male leaves to the female all the care of the spawn and the young brood. The mother fish passes constantly to and fro over the bed, the motion of the fins and tail keeping the eggs clean, while they are so firmly glued to the rock that she can do this without fear of washing them away. The eggs are hatched in from five to ten days, according to the temperature of the water. When hatched the fry are transparent and so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. After the hatching is complete the female seldom passes over the beds as in their helpless condition the motion of the fin and tail of the mother fish would scatter them, but instead she devotes her time to swimming all around the circular bed, keeping away intruders such as minnows and crawfish. After the young fish commences to swim the female enlarges her swimming circle until it is ten to twelve feet in diameter. Then she gradually drives the fry toward the shallow water near the shore where she keeps them in the half circle formed by her line of swimming with the shore line for the base. From this half circle all enemies of the little fish have been driven, leaving them comparatively free to develop. When they have become large enough to take care of themselves the mother scatters them along the shore among the grass and weeds, where if pursued they can find hiding places and withdraws all protection from them. It is estimated that each female black bass averages 6,000 to 8,000 eggs.

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I have been unable to procure both male and female fish at the proper time to attempt artificial impregnation, but have experimented with the ova of the parent black bass impregnated with the milt of the white bass. I am satisfied that very little can be done in the way of artificial propagation of the black bass, as nature has done for the fish all that could be desired. All that is required to make a success of black bass and to have them to distribute by the millions through the state is to have some ponds suitable for retaining the parent fish with proper beds arranged for the natural spawning of the bass. There is no question that every dollar expended by the state in building these ponds and propagating bass will be returned to the people of the commonwealth by a large influx of sportsmen from outside cities who will spend their money liberally in pursuit of this gamiest of fish.

A CAR NEEDED.

The distribution of fry throughout the state has become so large and the prospects for still further increase are so evident, that I am convinced that the time has come when we ought to have a car built suitable to the service of transporting the fry during the spring months. In May and June it is very difficult to carry fish long distances without an accompanying abundance of ice to be used in keeping the temperature down to the proper degree. An improved method of caring for the safety of the fish is needed. At present the employes are often compelled to change cars three or four times on a trip, transferring from one baggage car to the other all the cans and paraphernalia. If the train happens to be late and the employes miss connections they may be left for some time upon some railroad crossing platform with their cans of fish. The chances are that with no facilities for giving the fry proper care they will perish before arriving at their destination. Besides these inconveniences it happens in nine out of ten times that there is no room in the baggage car for more than twenty to

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twenty-five cans at a time, and then they are badly crowded, with steam pipes running around the car, ruining the fry and with no room to get at the fish to attend to them. I often wonder at the employes getting them to their destination in as good condition as they do. It is our custom to ask each applicant receiving fish for planting in any of the lakes or streams of the state to report to us the condition of the fry when planted. These answers are placed on file and from them we know whether the plants were successes or failures, and whether the messengers on the road with the fry were attending to them as they ought.

The following states now have cars of their own for the transportation of fish: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. Wisconsin has kept pace with any of these in the number of fry which have been distributed in proportion to the amount of money appropriated for that purpose. I would therefore recommend that the commission ask the coming legislature for an appropriation to be used in purchasing a car for the transporting of fish. In all other states the railroads haul the car with employes free of charge and there is no doubt that they would be equally as generous in this state.

The railroads of this state have been very liberal with us the last two years. They have one and all carried our fish free, and most of them have granted transportation for messengers with fish when asked to do so. The Minneapolis & Soo Ste. Marie Railroad Company has on two occasions held trains for us thirty minutes, when asked to do so, enabling us to make connections. By their courteous and liberal treatment they have saved to the state thousands of dollars. Regarding the employes of the various roads with whom we came in contact in the transportation of fish we cannot say enough in their behalf for the kind treatment and assistance we have received from them.

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STATISTICS OF FISH INDUSTRY.

The legislature at its annual session in 1891 repealed the law for the appointment of fish wardens. Under the law these wardens had among other duties the collection of statistics of lake fisheries and were required to report to the president of the fish commission annually the amount of fish caught, the number of men employed, capital invested, etc., thus giving a comprehensive view of the value of the fishery industry in Wisconsin. At the annual meeting of the board in November last, it was decided that this information was of a character so valuable that the statistics ought to be collected and published with the report of the commission. Accordingly I was instructed to take the necessary steps to have the work performed. I engaged Charles E. Whelan, a competent and efficient person, to follow the shore of the lakes and gather the figures of the catch of the year. Accordingly, on November 20th, he left for Lake Superior and commenced his work at the head of the lake system, visiting places along the shores of Lakes Superior and Michigan. From the result of his labors we find there has been a decrease of 700,000 pounds in the number of white fish caught the past season compared with that of two years ago, in the waters of Lake Superior.

I have always claimed that the fishermen did not report to the wardens the whole number of pounds of fish caught. This season Mr. Whelan was instructed to confer with the dealers, and obtain statistics as to the number of pounds bought of the fishermen. In this he was successful, as the dealers have the names of the several fishermen, from whom they have bought during the season, and the number of pounds of fish purchased. We had to accept the figures of those fishermen who shipped direct to the outside market. I think that the figures given by Mr. Whelan are the most complete statistics we have ever had. They show an increase of over nine millions of pounds over the catch of 1890, with an increased value of over three hundred thousand dollars, as compared

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with the same year; making the total value of food fish caught in the great lake system, \$528,718.43.

UNIFORM FISH AND GAME LAWS.

During the month of December, the commissioners of fisheries from the following named states, and others interested in the better protection of fish and game, met in the cities of Minneapolis and Detroit, Mich., for the purpose of taking the initial steps toward securing uniform fish and game laws for the several states. The states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and the Province of Ontario. were represented at these meetings.

It is very essential that Wisconsin and adjoining states should have uniform fish and game laws and I hope that the legislature will see fit to pass such laws as the commission will recommend.

CHEQUAMEGON BAY.

Information comes to us that small white fish have been taken by the tons in Chequamegon Bay and around the Apostle Islands during the months of May and June. The repeal of the law protecting the waters of this bay left it open to the netters who drew load after load of white fish to the shore, of a size so small that it would take three or four of them to make a pound. The bay is the natural feeding ground of white fish and they congregate there in great numbers, but so many of them have been caught before mature enough to spawn that there is scarcely a doubt that it has had its influence on the decrease of this fish from that part of Lake Superior. The state has been to considerable expense to plant white fish in Chequamegon Bay the past few years, and if the fishermen are allowed to continue their operations with pound nets in the bay and around the island it is a useless expenditure of money to attempt to foster the fish there. I therefore recommend that a law providing no pound nets be allowed to be set in

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the waters of Chequamegon Bay and around the Apostle Islands during the months of May, June, July and August. The small white fish come on these feeding grounds where the water is shallow in great numbers during the first three months mentioned and seek deep water early in August usually. If the netting there were prohibited during the period as above and the water were then opened to the fishermen no injustice would be done them as no herring can be obtained in any considerable number previous to September 1.

The A. Booth Packing Company, located at Bayfield, has through its superintendent, Captain Johnson, attempted to discourage the catching of little white fish by refusing to buy them, but they have been pickled and shipped by the fishermen themselves or bought by less thoughtful dealers for herring.

WHITE FISH.

There has been a small increase of white fish taken in Green Bay and parts of Lake Michigan, but the decrease in Lake Superior has been considerably more than the increase remarked. I think the sewage from the large cities and the dumping of fish offal in the waters by the fishermen has contributed largely to driving the white fish from the south end of the lake, they being a very dainty fish refusing to feed on the former grounds where filth has to some degree obtained.

In the absence of a close season for the lake fisheries the commission has for the past few years placed men on various steam tugs operated in the fishing industry, for the purpose of spawning the ripe female trout and impregnating the eggs with the milt of the male fish; then depositing the spawn on the spawning beds. I am in favor, now, of a close season of thirty days during the spawning season of both white fish and lake trout; and yet, I think better results would be accomplished if the fishermen were compelled by law to spawn the female white fish and lake trout and impregnate the spawn with milt from the males as they are taken from the nets, the

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impregnated eggs to be placed back in the spawning beds, as there is not one egg in one hundred thousand that ever gets impregnated naturally by the parent fish. This work should be done under the supervision of the state game and fish warden, and the fishermen should keep and file with the warden a correct report of the number of eggs so impregnated and returned to the spawning beds that these figures might be published in the biennial report of the commission. The United States commission, about five years ago, built a large white fish hatchery at Duluth for the purpose of keeping Lake Superior stocked with white fish. Since the establishment of the hatchery it has not hatched and distributed in the head waters of Lake Superior over 10,000,000 white fish fry per annum. With the federal government behind it there is no reason why the hatchery should not hatch 100,000,000 white fish annually. It seems to me that if the government built pens for holding white fish the same as fishermen build on the Detroit River around some of the islands in sheltered localities where storms would not interfere with the fish they would be found advantageous. Ten or fifteen thousand white fish could then be purchased from the fishermen as they are caught in the nets around the islands and towed in floats to these pens where they would be held until spawning time. If this plan were carried out—and I think it certainly is practicable—there would be no trouble experienced in obtaining enough eggs to fill the Duluth hatchery to its fullest capacity. I therefore recommend, in the interests of the Lake Superior white fish industry on which many Wisconsin people depend for a livelihood, that our commission correspond with Colonel McDonald, of the United States commission for the purpose of enlisting him in an attempt to give greater efficiency to the hatchery at Duluth, which ought to be most valuable to the fish industry of Lake Superior, to the end that the lake be replenished with this commercial fish, for which there is a demand never supplied.

There are in the Milwaukee hatchery at the present time

Superintendent's Report.

about 50,000,000 white fish eggs. Nearly all the eggs were gathered on the Booth Packing Company's tugs which operate near Manistique, Mich., on what is known as High Island reef.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The installation at the World's Fair will be held at a time when our permanent men will be busy in the collection of pike eggs and the disbursement of white fish and trout. Therefore we will have to hire several experienced men, if they can be found. I hope to be able to make the exhibit compare favorably with that of any state and am anxious that it shall be the means of advertising our fishing resources to such an extent that the money spent by the state will be returned a hundred fold, to be distributed among the people of the commonwealth.

The exhibit at the World's Fair will entail considerable extra work upon the commission and their employes. We made application for space in the fisheries building over a year ago and the officers continually put us off from time to time, saying there was time enough. We also made several trips to Chicago to confer with the officials in regard to the amount of space which would be allowed us, but even then could get no satisfaction. We had given up all hope of having any exhibit at the fair and therefore no collections or preparations were made during the past summer with this object in view. Finally, on December 8, we received notice that 1,700 square feet of space had been assigned to us in the annex to the angling department of the fisheries building. On receiving notice that we had been granted room for an exhibit I went to Chicago in company with Architect Porter, of Madison, and R. B. Kirkland, executive commissioner of the state board, for the purpose of planning for the best utilization of the space assigned to us. The contract has been let to the Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company for the making of fifty aquaria, which are to be completed the first of March. After that

Superintendent's Report.

time it will take several men in Chicago to put these in position and place our quarters in shape to receive the fish as soon as they can be brought from the lakes and rivers of the state. Our installation must be made during the month of April. Mr. Collins, chief of the fisheries department at Chicago, and his able assistant, Wm. P. Seal, deserve great credit for insisting to Director General Davis of the Columbian Exposition that the same states should be granted space to make a live fish exhibit.

NEW HATCHERY.

At the last biennial session of the legislature the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to the commission for a new hatching house. This amount would have proved insufficient to complete the structure if a considerable portion of the work had not been performed with our regular employes, including excavating, hauling stone, attending masons, etc. The painting was also done with our own men. The time of these employes and the amount of their wages while so engaged were therefore charged to the building account and are so charged in the treasurer's report. All the other work was let by contract and to the lowest bidder. The hatchery as completed is one of which the people of the state may justly be proud.

I wish to return thanks, in conclusion, for the many courtesies extended to this commission and its officers by Colonel Marshall McDonald, United States fish commissioner, especially acknowledging the supplies of carp and black spotted trout received. Personally, I desire to thank the commission for the confidence which it has seen fit to repose in me during the two years last past, and to pledge the commissioners my most earnest efforts in the future for the success of the work in which we are engaged for the state of Wisconsin.

JAMES NEVIN,
Superintendent of Fisheries.

Prof. Birge's Report.

NOTES ON A COLLECTING TRIP THROUGH NORTH-
ERN WISCONSIN.

During the month of August last I was enabled to make a short scientific expedition to the northern part of Wisconsin, by the aid of the Wisconsin Fish Commissioners. Through the president of the commission, Mr. Dunning, and superintendent, Mr. Nevins, I received free transportation over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railways to aid in collecting materials for the study of some of the new forms of life in our waters.

My special purpose was to collect the lower crustacea-entomostraca in the northern portion of the state, where little or no work of the kind had been done. Press of other work prevented me from giving as much time as I hoped to do, and the actual working time was limited to about one week in August. The trip was then in the nature of a hasty study of a region rather than a careful exploration of any part of it. A small amount of dredging was done in Lakes Winnebago and Butte des Morts, and as well hasty dredgings were made at Necedah, New Lisbon, La Crosse and Prairie du Chien; but the most important work was done in Oneida and Forest counties. Here from August 15 to August 22, I collected in Lake Kawaquesaga at Minocqua, in Dakegama, Tomahawk and Horsehead Lakes, along the line of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. Collections were also made at Rhineland and Latuit, and at Twin Lakes and Pioneer Lake. In Forest county work was also done along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, from Minocqua to Tomahawk. As a result of this dredging a large amount of material was collected with whose study I am now engaged. The work is still incomplete, but enough has been done to show that the entomostracan fauna of the pine-woods region is peculiar, containing many animals not known in northern Wisconsin, and several species new to science.

Prof. Birge's Report.

It may not be without interest to add a few words on the entomostraca and their relations to the food of fishes. Entomostraca are very small crustacea, of which the largest is about one inch long and the smallest scarcely 1-100 as large. The average size is under one-tenth of an inch. Small as they are they are of very numerous kinds and no doubt two hundred or more species live in our waters. They live in all sorts of localities—some in marsh, others among weeds, others still in clear water only. Some live buried in the mud; others swim actively about. They feed on the microscopic animals and plants which abound in the water. They have a prodigious rapidity of multiplication. The development of a single brood takes only two weeks or thereabouts, and the young are ready to reproduce almost as soon as born. Hence the offspring of a single animal might amount to thousands of millions in a single season if all lived. Of course they do not all live, but are destroyed in many ways—chiefly by being eaten. Still, they may be very numerous, not infrequently numbering hundreds of thousands or even millions to the square yard of surface of our lakes.

The entomostraca form a most important link in the chain of eaters and eaten in our waters, which begins with the tiniest animalcules and ends, for our purposes, in the game fish.

Professor L. A. Forbes, of Champaign, Ill., who has carefully studied the food of the fishes of his state finds that nearly 75 per cent. of the food of young fishes consists of these entomostroca. Indeed, practically all young fishes pass through a stage in which the entomostraca form their main food material. As the fishes grow older they pass in most cases to a diet largely composed of insects and small fish. But the insect itself as well as the young fish lives very largely on entomostraca. Some larger fishes, notably the white fish, feed throughout their life mainly on these crustacea. Directly, then, or indirectly, the abundance of fish depends on the

Prof. Birge's Report.

abundance of these smaller forms of life, which in their turn depend upon the still more minute plants and animals. The food-fish depends upon the microscopic life of the waters. The marshes which border so many of our lakes are by no means useless. In them are bred immense quantities of protozoa and crustacea, which are carried out into the lake and contribute to the food supply. Young fishes, too, find both food and shelter in the marshes. There are lakes in Wisconsin whose margins are so free from marsh or shallows that it has been found impossible to stock them with fish in any great numbers. There is not food enough to support an abundant fish life; the weight of fish which a lake will support is as strictly limited by the abundance of its microscopic inhabitants as the amount of beef which an acre of pasture can produce is limited by the amount of grass which may be grown there. A knowledge of these minute beings, in their kinds, in their mode of life, in their relation to other animals as enemy or food is of practical interest as well as of scientific importance. I trust that under the auspices of the Fish Commissioners, this work, at which a very slight beginning was made last summer, may be carried on with vigor year after year.

I wish to express my thanks to the Fish Commissioners, to the superintendent, Mr. Nevins, and to the railways named for the aid given me last summer

E. A. BIRGE

MADISON, WIS.

Treasurer's Report.

APPENDIX.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATEMENT FOR 1891.

	<i>Dr.</i>		
1891.			
Jan. 1,	To balance on hand.	\$47 53	.....
	To appropriation for 1891. . .	12,000 00	.....
	To appropriation for hatching house. . .	5,000 00	.....
			\$17,047 53
	<i>Cr.</i>		
	By salary Supt. Jas. Nevin, 12 months. . .	\$1,500 00	.....
	clerk hire, 12 months.	538 80	.....
			\$2,038 80
	MADISON HATCHERY ACCOUNT.		
	By salary Asst. Supt., V. Maag, 9 months. .	\$630 00	.....
	Jos. Bitney, 5 months.	235 00	.....
	Geo. Irish, 7 months.	350 00	.....
	Jas. Brisse, 7 months.	350 00	.....
	Jas. Foy, 10 months.	386 50	.....
	sundry employment.	127 37	.....
	disbursements for fish food.	1,707 79	.....
	disbursements for distributing fry.	490 50	.....
	postage and stationery.	137 70	.....
	disbursements taking and distributing white bass.	60 22	.....
	telephone rent.	100 00	.....
	permanent improvements.	393 13	.....
	miscellaneous expenditures.	992 60	.....
	disbursements for new hatching house.		\$5,860 81
			5,988 94

Treasurer's Report.

STATEMENT FOR 1891—Continued.

MILWAUKEE HATCHERY ACCOUNT.		
By John Maag, officer in charge, 7 mos:	\$490 00	.....
sundry employment	61 75	.....
expenses distributing fry.....	450 11	.....
expenses collecting pike eggs.....	210 53	.....
expenses collecting white fish eggs...	459 44	.....
expenses taking lake trout eggs	58 20	.....
rent of hatching room	300 00	.....
Milwaukee City, rent of water	300 00	.....
miscellaneous expenditures	368 31	.....
		\$2,698 34
Philo Dunning, commissioner's exp ..	\$15 70	.....
Mark Douglas, commissioner's exp....	47 87	.....
Calvert Spensley, commissioner's exp.	24 25	.....
C. L. Valentine, commissioner's exp..	28 60	.....
		\$116 42
disbursements for preliminaries of fish		
exhibit at World's Fair.....		27 25
		\$16,730 56
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1891....		316 97
		\$17,047 53

Treasurer's Report.

STATEMENT FOR 1892.

<i>Dr.</i>			
1892.			
Jan. 1,	To balance on hand.....	\$316 97	.....
	To appropriation for 1892.....	12,000 00	.....
			\$12,316 97
	<i>Cr.</i>		
	By salary Supt. Jas. Nevin, 12 months...	\$1,800 00	.....
	salary, clerk Arthur Sykes, 12 mos....	605 00	.....
			\$2,405 00
	MADISON HATCHERY ACCOUNT.		
	By salary, Asst. Supt. V. Maag, 12 mos..	785 00	.....
	Geo. Irish, 6 months.....	350 00	.....
	Henry Sykes, 9 months.....	453 20	.....
	Jas. Foy, 12 months.....	488 00	.....
	sundry employment.....	266 57	.....
	disbursements for fish food.....	1,260 93	.....
	disbursements for distributing fry....	560 44	.....
	postage and stationery.....	95 46	.....
	disbursements taking and distributing white bass.....	187 02	.....
	telephone rent.....	130 00	.....
	permanent improvement.....	510 92	.....
	miscellaneous expenditures.....	911 95	.....
			\$5,999 49
	MILWAUKEE HATCHERY ACCOUNT.		
	By salary, John Maag, officer in charge, 8 mos.....	\$565 00	.....
	sundry employment.....	76 00	.....
	expenses distributing fry.....	84 50	.....
	expenses collecting pike eggs.....	403 70	.....
	expenses collecting white fish eggs...	613 31	.....
	expenses taking lake trout eggs.....	154 40	.....
	expenses gathering statistics, lake fisheries.....	218 70	.....
	rent of hatching room.....	300 00	.....
	Milwaukee City, rent of water.....	300 00	.....
	miscellaneous expenditures.....	309 58	.....
			\$3,025 19
	Philo Dunning, commissioner's exp..	\$6 50	.....
	Mark Douglas, commissioner's exp...	67 28	.....
	A. V. H. Carpenter, commissioner's expenses.....	7 00	.....
	28 00	.....	.....
	Calvert Pensley, commissioner's exp.	19 27	.....
	C. L. Valentine, commissioner's exp..		\$128 05
			\$11,557 73
	Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1892.....		759 24
			\$12,316 97

*Vouchers for the disbursements reported are on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
BARRON COUNTY.			
Sewell A. Peterson	Rice Lake	Baker's creek	10,000
H. M. Hillikin	Rice Lake	Tuscobia creek	10,000
N. W. Hentz	Rice Lake	Hickey creek	10,000
H. S. Comstock	Cumberland	Orr's creek	10,000
			40,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY.			
Frank Drummond	Drummond	Spring creek	10,000
Rust Owen, Lbr. Co.	Drummond	Eighteen Mile creek ..	10,000
			20,000
BROWN COUNTY.			
Carleton Merrill	Green Bay ..	Potter's creek	10,000
J. D. Wilcox	Ft. Howard ..	Hallard creek	5,000
J. D. Wilcox	Ft. Howard ..	Trout creek	5,000
V. Klesges	Green Bay ..	Suamico creek	10,000
Victor Bader	Green Bay ..	Shirland creek	10,000
			40,000
BUFFALO COUNTY.			
I. P. Hunner	Alma	Frost creek	10,000
J. W. DeGroff	Alma	Hutchinson creek	10,000
			20,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			
T. C. Round	Chippewa Falls ..	Chippewa Springs ..	10,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			
J. Bowman	Kilbourn City ..	Hureburt creek	10,000
A. D. Bowman	Kilbourn City ..	Original creek	10,000
J. C. Brill	Columbus	Crawfish creek	10,000
C. D. Maine	Portage	Rocky run	5,000
C. D. Maine	Portage	Fuller brook	5,000
F. H. Hasbrook	Portage	French creek	10,000
W. E. Annacker	Portage	Branch Neenah creek ..	10,000
			60,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY.			
Charles Enke	Prairie du Chien ..	Grand Grey creek	10,000
DANE COUNTY.			
N. C. Evans	Mt. Horeb	Brett's creek	10,000
W. E. Garfoot	Blue Mounds	Riley creek	10,000
T. J. Field	Black Earth	Field's creek	5,000
T. J. Field	Black Earth	Arneson creek	5,000
H. G. Goodlad	Black Earth	Dunlap creek	10,000
C. M. Oleson	Black Earth	Black Earth creek	10,000
Ben Sebert	Black Earth	Sebert's creek	10,000
Herman Fessenfield	Black Earth	Lazy creek	10,000
C. J. K. Weltzen	Mt. Vernon	Branch of Sugar river ..	10,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
DANE COUNTY--Continued.			
Thomas Hackle	Lodi	Brch. Wisconsin river..	10,000
Delplaine & Burdick.....	Madison	Burdick's creek.....	10,000
			100,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY.			
J. H. Knight	Asland	Trib. Brule river.....	20,000
James G. Greer.....	Brule	East branch.....	10,000
J. S. Gregory.....	Brule	Trib. Brule river.....	10,000
			40,000
DUNN COUNTY.			
J. H. McNeven	Menomonie	Lamb creek.....	10,000
M. O. Lind	Cartwright	Sand creek	10,000
P. P. Erstad	Menomonie	Little Elk creek	10,000
J. M. Ingraham.....	Menomonie	Knigt's creek	10,000
C. Tuthill	Menomonie	Otter creek.....	10,000
A. A. Haffie.....	Menomonie	Rush creek.....	10,000
			60,000
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.			
Thomas Kemp.....	Eau Claire	Seven Mile creek.....	10,000
A. A. Cutter.....	Eau Claire	Little Elk creek	10,000
I. E. Bradford.....	Augusta	Bear's Grass creek.....	10,000
B. S. Phillips.....	Eau Claire	Otter creek.....	10,000
			40,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.			
John Hill	Ripon	Graham's creek.....	10,000
F. Hamilton.....	Ripon	Henderson creek.....	10,000
H. C. Graffom.....	Rosendale	Anyee creek and trib...	10,000
G. E. Tardice.....	Rosendale.....	Coal creek.....	10,000
S. B. Dily	Rosendale.....	W. branch Rock river..	10,000
Theo. Fisher.....	Rosendale.....	Fisher's brook.....	10,000
Frank Burchard.....	Fond du Lac	Apel's creek.....	10,000
E. J. Burnside.....	Ripon	Mitchel's creek.....	10,000
P. M. Osborn.....	Ripon	Silver creek.....	10,000
C. S. Matteson.....	Fond du Lac	Calumet creek.....	10,000
C. S. Matteson.....	Fond du Lac	Prehu creek.....	5,000
Oscar Berry	Eden.....	Haskin's creek.....	5,000
Oscar Berry	Eden.....	Romali Springs.....	5,000
Oscar Berry	Eden.....	Oedkirk creek.....	5,000
Frank Haskins.....	New Castle	Haskin's creek.....	5,000
Frank Haskins.....	New Castle	Roman Sp'gs and creek	10,000
			135,000
GRANT COUNTY.			
Emory Newell.....	Preston	Brunswick branch.....	10,000
Kaysner Tschudi.....	Rockville	Kundert's creek.....	10,000
G. E. Bailey	Lancaster	Ut's creek.....	10,000
W. D. Burr	Ellenboro	William's branch.....	5,000
W. L. Burr.....	Ellenboro	Big Spring branch.....	5,000
Richard Meyer, Jr.....	Lancaster	Day brauch.....	10,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION 1891—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
Grant County—Continued.			
I. W. Griswold	Stitzer	Liggett branch	10,000
A. J. Howell	Stitzer	Walker's branch	10,000
R. B. Gillespie	Stitzer	Trollop branch	10,000
Geo. A. Divall	Liberty Ridge	Divall's creek	10,000
P. L. Henricks	Boscobel	Branch, Sander's creek	10,000
G. A. Elliott	Muscoda	Hoosier creek	10,000
F. W. Schmitt	Boscobel	Hoosier creek	10,000
J. P. Walker	Boscobel	Seely branch	10,000
George Henkel	Boscobel	Crook'd creek	10,000
G. W. Fessell	Muscoda	Sand branch	10,000
A. Keltenbach	Potosi	Caper branch	5,000
A. Keltenbach	Potosi	Wiedman's branch	5,000
J. Roesch	Potosi	Roesch branch	10,000
C. A. Lee	Muscoda	Six Mile creek	5,000
C. A. Lee	Muscoda	Coon creek	5,000
Albert Steinborn	Rockville	Harbor creek	10,000
			190,000
GREEN COUNTY.			
R. Boyce	Brooklyn	Willow creek	10,000
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.			
F. H. Patterson	Berlin	East branch	10,000
C. A. Kimball	Berlin	Silver creek	10,000
Geo. Fitch	Berlin	Maar's creek	10,000
C. H. Britton	Berlin	Harrington Bluff creek	10,000
H. T. Thompson	Mt. Morris	Willow creek	10,000
G. W. Morton	Berlin	Maar's creek	10,000
J. W. Harrington	Berlin	Harrington's creek	10,000
J. E. Eastor	Berlin	Eastor's creek	10,000
R. L. D. Potter	Berlin	Silver creek	10,000
N. W. Taylor	Green Lake	West branch	10,000
R. W. Parker	Princeton	Parker's creek	10,000
			110,000
IOWA COUNTY.			
Geo. Tilbach	Mineral Point	Lost Grove branch	10,000
Chas. Heath	Waldwick	Branch of Pecatonica	10,000
Wm. Vincent	Mineral Point	Gilman's branch	10,000
W. L. Tallman	Mineral Point	Hackett's branch	10,000
W. P. Gundry	Mineral Point	Odger's spring	10,000
Robt. James	Mineral Point	Halme's creek	10,000
James Hutchinson	Mineral Point	Hewitt branch	10,000
S. W. Reese	Dodgeville	Hanker creek	5,000
S. W. Reese	Dodgeville	Otter creek	5,000
R. C. Carter	Dodgeville	Overland creek	10,000
			90,000
JACKSON COUNTY.			
Mark Douglas	Melrose	Douglas creek	10,000
E. S. Beach	Melrose	North branch	10,000
James Spaulding	Melrose	North branch	10,000
Frank Chase	Melrose	South branch	10,000
A. Richmond	Melrose	Branch Douglas creek	10,000
Iver Torkelson	Black River Falls	Beaver creek	10,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION 1891—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
Jackson County—Continued.			
R. D. Squires	Black River Falls.....	Squaw creek	10,000
Nathan Arnold.....	Black River Falls.....	Pappoose creek	10,000
A. Spaulding.....	Black River Falls.....	Fawn creek	10,000
L. M. Amidon.....	Black River Falls.....	Snow creek	10,000
Gen'l Plummer.....	Black River Falls.....	Allen's creek	10,000
L. L. Gillette.....	Black River Falls.....	Spring brook	10,000
L. T. Branch.....	Sechlerville.....	Compt's brook	5,000
L. T. Branch.....	Sechlerville.....	Lone creek	5,000
			130,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			
W. Y. Wentworth.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Galloway creek	5,000
W. Y. Wentworth.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Allen's creek	5,000
			10,000
JUNEAU COUNTY.			
G. E. Eakins	Lyndon.....	Lyndon creek	10,000
G. B. Nichols.....	Mauston.....	Seven Mile creek	10,000
W. L. Morrison.....	Mauston.....	Brewer's creek	10,000
Henry Schall.....	Mauston.....	Brewer's creek	10,000
C. P. Babcock.....	Mauston.....	One Mile creek	10,000
E. E. Nichols.....	Wonewoc.....	Plumb creek	10,000
C. E. Wolfenden.....	Wonewoc.....	Wolfenden's creek	5,000
C. E. Wolfenden.....	Wonewoc.....	Plumb creek	5,000
C. E. Morley.....	Union Center.....	Bear creek	5,000
C. E. Morley.....	Union Center.....	Warner creek	5,000
			80,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY.			
Nathan Clark.....	Onalaska.....	Sand Lake creek.....	10,000
Chas. Barker.....	Onalaska.....	Fleming's creek.....	5,000
Chas. Barker.....	Onalaska.....	Jastad's creek.....	5,000
John Erickson.....	Rockland.....	Fish creek.....	10,000
Wm. Smith.....	Bangor.....	Dutch creek.....	10,000
Frank Bradley.....	Burns.....	Burn's creek.....	10,000
J. E. Williams.....	Bangor.....	Adams creek.....	10,000
W. J. Scott.....	La Crosse.....	Bowen's creek.....	5,000
W. J. Scott.....	La Crosse.....	Sweeden Cooley creek.....	5,000
A. Hirsheimer.....	La Crosse.....	North branch.....	10,000
G. G. Lang.....	La Crosse.....	Adam's Valley creek.....	5,000
G. G. Lang.....	La Crosse.....	Gill's Cooley creek.....	5,000
Leonard Lottridge.....	West Salem.....	McDowney creek.....	10,000
Leonard Lottridge.....	West Salem.....	Lewis creek.....	10,000
Leonard Lottridge.....	West Salem.....	Lewis creek.....	10,000
Leonard Lottridge.....	West Salem.....	Walker creek.....	10,000
Leonard Lottridge.....	West Salem.....	Larson's creek.....	10,000
W. L. Osborne.....	La Crosse.....	Sand Lake creek.....	10,000
		Bostwick's creek.....	10,000
		Wickert's creek.....	10,000
		Larson's creek.....	10,000
M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.....	Mormon Cooley creek.....	10,000
		State Road creek.....	10,000
R. H. Paul.....	La Crosse.....	Bostwick Valley creek.....	10,000
		Coon creek.....	10,000
Frank Bradley.....	West Salem.....	Lewis creek.....	10,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
LA CROSSE COUNTY—Continued.			
E. J. Tull	La Crosse	Wickert's creek	5,000
		Meyer's creek	5,000
			230,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY.			
Thos. Stevenson	Darlington	Lindsay's branch	10,000
W. R. Law	Darlington	Levist's branch	15,000
			25,000
LINCOLN COUNTY.			
O. F. Headstream	Tomahawk	Muscallonge creek	5,000
		Washington creek	5,000
			10,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY.			
J. S. Anderson	Manitowoc	Brch. Wisecat river	10,000
MARATHON COUNTY.			
Neal Brown	Wausau	Scott creek	10,000
Neal Brown	Wausau	Plover river	10,000
Neal Brown	Wausau	Black creek	10,000
Neal Brown	Wausau	Cedar creek	10,000
C. W. Tisdale	Wausau	Scotch creek	10,000
H. C. Dern	Wausau	Cane creek	10,000
			60,000
MARINETTE COUNTY.			
G. G. Pabst	Milwaukee	Middle Inlet	15,000
Louis Auer	Milwaukee	North Inlet	15,000
			30,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			
F. W. Meinke	Westfield	Tributary Duck creek	10,000
C. Pierce	Germania	Meccan river	10,000
G. E. Phillips	Germania	Tributary Meccan river	10,000
Nicholas Gernon	Princeton	White river	10,000
			40,000
MONROE COUNTY.			
C. A. Davenport	Tunnel City	Tan creek	10,000
J. H. Moseley	Tomah	Moseley branch	10,000
L. F. Wirth	Tomah	Trib. Lemon weir river	10,000
C. K. Irwin	Tomah	Mill creek	5,000
		Mud creek	5,000
J. O. Wells	Tomah	Deer creek	10,000
O. J. Eaton	West Branch	West branch	10,000
J. O. Wainer	Tomah	Vandumond branch	10,000
J. B. Adams	Tomah	East branch	10,000
James E. Lyon	Glendale	Kickapoo creek	10,000
D. M. Fulmer	Oil City	Monroe creek	10,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
MONROE COUNTY—Continued.			
D. W. Cheney	Sparta	Beaver creek	10,000
J. Morrow	Sparta	Moore creek	10,000
W. H. Blytton	Sparta	Beaver creek	10,000
J. W. Curran	Sparta	Prescott creek	10,000
W. Y. Williamson	Sparta	Soaper creek	10,000
O. F. Lias	Sparta	Farmer's creek	10,000
E. J. French	Sparta	La Crosse creek	10,000
S. S. Fisher	Sparta	Curran's branch	10,000
C. V. Chamberlain	Sparta	Squaw creek	10,000
W. A. Thayer	Sparta	Swamp creek	10,000
			230,000
OCONTO COUNTY.			
Wm. Peters	Little Suamico	Peter's creek	10,000
J. J. Hof	Milwaukee	Tribs. Suamico river	20,000
			30,000
PEPIN COUNTY.			
D. E. Clark	Pepin	East branch	10,000
August Thiers	Pepin	Bogus creek	10,000
Hi Fuller	Pepin	West branch	10,000
			30,000
PIERCE COUNTY.			
B. K. Burnette	River Falls	South fork	10,000
F. J. Burhyte	River Falls	Tidd's creek	10,000
J. J. Schulthess	Plum City	Plum creek	10,000
A. Combacher	Ellsworth	Lash creek	10,000
J. F. Davis	Brassington	Spring creek	10,000
W. W. Walsingham	Maiden Rock	Rush river and Trib's.	10,000
			60,000
RICHLAND COUNTY.			
L. Parker	Twin Bluffs	Melaney creek	5,000
L. Parker	Twin Bluffs	Fang creek	5,000
R. D. Meeker	Woodstock	E. Branch, Pine river	10,000
Nathan Shoonover	Richland Center	Shoonover creek	10,000
Edw. Parfrey	Richland Center	Melangton creek	10,000
David Davis	Richland Center	Little Willow creek	10,000
R. N. Minard	Richland Center	Shambauz creek	10,000
W. E. Clark	Richland Center	Leather Berry creek	10,000
Wm. Barnes	Boaz	Ewing's creek	5,000
Wm. Barnes	Boaz	Eagle creek	5,000
N. L. James	Richland Center	Hazleton creek	5,000
N. L. James	Richland Center	Baley's creek	5,000
H. W. Haskell	Lone Rock	Smith's creek	10,000
A. M. Bliss	Richland Center	Fox Hollow creek	10,000
Jos. Ward	Lone Rock	Four Spring creek	5,000
Jos. Ward	Lone Rock	Murray creek	5,000
			120,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
ROCK COUNTY.			
B. W. Hubbard	Evansville.....	Allen's creek	10,000
C. L. Valentine.....	Janesville	Brooks near Janesville.	15,000
			25,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY.			
J. E. Jones.....	Hudson	Willow river	10,000
C. J. White.....	New Centerville.....	Rush river	10,000
W. H. Phipps.....	Hudson.....	Willow river.....	10,000
G. A. Wilson.....	Wilson.....	Wilson creek	10,000
			40,000
SAUK COUNTY.			
W. C. Cook	Prairie du Sac	Spring creek	10,000
S. Mackey.....	Reedsburg	Twin creek	10,000
O. H. Brown.....	Reedsburg	Spring creek	10,000
A. C. Harris.....	Reedsburg	Brch. Narrows creek	10,000
E. Blakesly.....	Ironton	Bible creek	10,000
			50,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.			
J. D. Lewis.....	Arcadia	Lewis Valley creek	10,000
C. J. Ward.....	Independence.....	N. Branch Little Elk....	10,000
Chas. Miller.....	Arcadia.....	Am. Valley creek	10,000
Robt. Ashton.....	Arcadia.....	Muir creek	10,000
Jas. Elstad.....	Independence	Transverse valley	10,000
			50,000
VERNON COUNTY.			
J. A. Neparud.....	Westby	Coon creek	10,000
Lars. Tompting.....	Westby	Upper Spring creek	10,000
Brown Olson.....	Westby	Seir's branch	19,000
Antone Nelson.....	Westby	W. Branch Kickapoo....	10,000
E. T. Ramsland.....	Westby	Cooley creek	10,000
C. T. Shannon.....	Westby	Spring creek	10,000
J. W. Hoyt.....	Viroqua.....	Lower Coon creek	10,000
Edw. Eno.....	Union Center.....	Billing's creek	5,000
Edw. Eno.....	Union Center.....	South Billing's creek	10,000
Edw. Eno.....	Union Center.....	Silver creek	5,000
J. J. Marshall.....	Union Center.....	Wainer creek	10,000
			100,000
WALWORTH COUNTY			
H. L. Halverson.....	Whitewater	Clover Valley creek	10,000
H. L. Halverson.....	Whitewater	Welsh springs	10,000
E. D. Coe.....	Whitewater.....	Territorial creek	10,000
E. D. Coe.....	Whitewater	Stell's creek	10,000
			40,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891--Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
WASHBURN COUNTY.			
J. A. Lutz	Shell Lake	Beaver creek	10,000
W. D. Godding	Shell Lake	Lamyer brook	10,000
L. E. Thomas	Shell Lake	Bashaw creek	10,000
Jacob Burke	Spooner	Spring brook	10,000
			40,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
S. S. Barney	West Bend	Silver creek	10,000
S. S. Barney	West Bend	Barney's branch	5,000
			15,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY.			
O. L. Rosenkranz	Milwaukee	Hazel creek	15,000
F. G. Parks	Eagle	Hinkley creek	10,000
J. Mc. D. Randles	Waukesha	New Berlin creek	10,000
L. J. Stone	Oconomowoc	Battle creek	10,000
H. E. Salsich	Hartland	Mathias creek	10,000
H. E. Salsich	Hartland	Trib. Bark river	5,000
D. L. Edwards	Genesee	Genesee creek	10,000
F. G. Parks	Eagle	Lin's Spring brook	10,000
			80,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY.			
Gilbert Tennant	Plainfield	Poplar creek	10,000
W. A. Bugh	Wautoma	Willow creek	5,000
W. A. Bugh	Wautoma	White river	5,000
J. T. Ellison	Wautoma	Trib. White river	10,000
Geo. P. Walker	Wautoma	Hoxie creek	10,000
Thos. Tearl	Wautoma	Jameson's creek	10,000
C. T. Youngmon	Wautoma	Barnes' creek	10,000
			60,000
WOOD COUNTY.			
W. T. Jones	Centralia	Spring creek	10,000
T. P. Kipp	Lindsey	Five Mile creek	10,000
			20,000
Total for 1891			2,620,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892.

Name of Applicant.	Post Office.	Where Planted.	No. of fish.
ADAMS COUNTY.			
George E. Reynolds.....	Plainville.....	Waterman's creek.....	10,000
J. W. Wilson.....	White Creek.....	White creek.....	10,000
S. W. Pierce.....	Friendship.....	North branch.....	5,000
S. W. Pierce.....	Friendship.....	Fourteen Mile creek.....	5,000
			30,000
ASHLAND COUNTY.			
L. F. Lawrence.....	Saxon.....	Lawrence creek.....	10,000
C. L. Ryder.....	Milwaukee.....	Elm creek.....	10,000
H. F. Whitcomb.....	Milwaukee.....	Bloomer creek.....	10,000
N. M. Breeze.....	Milwaukee.....	Turtle creek.....	5,000
N. M. Breeze.....	Milwaukee.....	Mercer river.....	5,000
			40,000
BARRON COUNTY.			
Henry Brown.....	Cumberland.....	Big Spring creek.....	10,000
C. W. Moore.....	Chetek.....	Moose Ear creek.....	10,000
J. E. Horsman.....	Barron.....	Vermillion creek.....	10,000
P. E. Olsen.....	Rice Lake.....	Spring creek.....	10,000
F. T. Watson.....	Rice Lake.....	McCormack creek.....	10,000
James Atkinson.....	Rice Lake.....	Nelson creek No. 2.....	10,000
N. W. Heintz.....	Rice Lake.....	Silver creek.....	10,000
Christ Nilson.....	Cameron.....	Brown's creek.....	10,000
C. C. Coe.....	Barron.....	Four Mile creek.....	5,000
C. C. Coe.....	Barron.....	Johnson creek.....	5,000
George McCliskey.....	Rice Lake.....	Barker creek.....	10,000
I. Sprague.....	Prairie Farm.....	Tainter creek.....	10,000
			110,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY.			
F. Drummond.....	Drummond.....	Branch White river.....	10,000
BROWN COUNTY.			
Erik Alme.....	Nelson.....	Little Bear creek.....	10,000
Valentine Klesges.....	Green Bay.....	N. Branch Suamico.....	10,000
Louis Scheller.....	Green Bay.....	Chapman creek.....	10,000
A. L. Gray.....	Green Bay.....	Dickens' creek.....	5,000
A. L. Gray.....	Green Bay.....	Ellis creek.....	5,000
H. W. Beck.....	Green Bay.....	Trout creek.....	10,000
C. Beth.....	Green Bay.....	Deckner's creek.....	10,000
			60,000
BUFFALO COUNTY.			
J. W. Whelan.....	Mondovi.....	Hadley's creek.....	5,000
J. W. Whelan.....	Mondovi.....	Dillion's creek.....	5,000
M. H. Amidon.....	Lookout.....	N. Branch Elk creek.....	5,000
M. H. Amidon.....	Lookout.....	S. Branch Elk creek.....	5,000
L. P. Hunner.....	Alma.....	Trout creek.....	10,000
			30,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of fish.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			
M. J. Humphrey.....	Stanley.....	Swim's creek.....	10,000
D. L. Mohr.....	Edson.....	Shilt's creek.....	10,000
R. D. Whittemore.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Duncan creek.....	10,000
			30,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			
Wm. Annacker.....	Portage.....	Branch Neenah creek..	10,000
A. D. Bowman.....	Kilbourn City.....	Morse's creek.....	10,000
			20,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY.			
W. A. Vaughn.....	Wauzeka.....	Plum creek.....	10,000
Chas. Enke.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Branch Grand Grey c'k	10,000
Robert Fritsche.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Prairie du Chien br'nc'h	10,000
			30,000
DANE COUNTY.			
John McKinley.....	Blue Mounds.....	Spring Valley creek....	10,000
Earnest Bohn.....	Mt. Horeb.....	Bone creek.....	10,000
Ole Thompson.....	Black Earth.....	Thompson creek.....	10,000
B. Dodge.....	Black Earth.....	Kirk's creek.....	10,000
T. J. Hughes.....	Black Earth.....	Lynch creek.....	10,000
Dell Sykes.....	Madison.....	Syke's creek.....	10,000
A. C. Brader.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Branch Sugar river.....	10,000
C. K. Weltzen.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Branch Sugar river.....	10,000
E. Burdick.....	Madison.....	Burdicks creek.....	10,000
			90,000
DODGE COUNTY.			
Edw. Doney.....	Waupun.....	Sawyer's creek.....	5,000
Edw. Doney.....	Waupun.....	Newton's creek.....	5,000
John Berger.....	Lomira.....	Hamilton creek.....	10,000
Wm. Grantman.....	Lomira.....	Rock river.....	10,000
J. W. Martin.....	Neosho.....	Tributaries Rubicon....	10,000
			40,000
DUNN COUNTY.			
H. O. Grob.....	Menomonie.....	Annis creek.....	10,000
T. H. McNevin.....	Menomonie.....	Big Elk creek.....	5,000
T. H. McNevin.....	Menomonie.....	Varney creek.....	5,000
Gus Stewdoing.....	Menomonie.....	Johnston creek.....	10,000
J. M. Ingraham.....	Menomonie.....	Wilson creek.....	5,000
J. M. Ingraham.....	Menomonie.....	Gilbert creek.....	5,000
Daniel Chamberland.....	Rock Falls.....	Branch Rock creek.....	10,000
Hans M. Olsen.....	Colfax.....	Running Valley creek..	5,000
Hans M. Olsen.....	Colfax.....	Eighteen Mile creek....	5,000
Peter Stenerson.....	Lochiel.....	Otter creek.....	10,000
			70,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892.—Continued.

Name of applicant.	Post office.	Where planted.	No. of fish.
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.			
Oscar Finch	Augusta	Bear Grass creek	10,000
J. K. Biassill	Altoona	Otter creek	5,000
J. K. Biassill	Altoona	Six Mile creek	5,000
John Ward	Eau Claire	Eight Mile creek	10,000
I. B. Bradford	Augusta	Hay creek	5,000
I. B. Bradford	Augusta	Thompson creek	5,000
B. J. Phillips	Eau Claire	Nine Mile creek	5,000
B. J. Phillips	Eau Claire	Seven Mile creek	5,000
A. A. Cutter	Eau Claire	Otter creek	10,000
Thos. Kemp	Eau Claire	Beaver creek	10,000
Robt. McLaren	Fairchild	Scott creek	10,000
Sylvester Lynch	Fairchild	Fairchild Trout run	10,000
Wm. Owens	Fairchild	Rock creek	10,000
G. A. Foster	Fairchild	Head Beef river	10,000
Allen Adams	Fairchild	Brown's creek	10,000
			120,000
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.			
Geo. Lloyd	Eden	Eden creek	10,000
C. S. Matteson	Fond du Lac	Vandervort creek	10,000
Frank Haskins	New Castle	Bodrey creek	10,000
Oscar Berry	Eden	Nancy creek	10,000
Fred Phelps	Fond du Lac	Empire creek	10,000
Harvey Durand	Fond du Lac	Phelps creek	10,000
H. R. Hill	Ripon	Powell creek	10,000
Andrew Hill	Ripon	Silver creek	10,000
Frank Hamilton	Ripon	Dorkin's creek	10,000
E. C. Sherwin	Brandon	Silver creek	10,000
M. Corwin	Ketchum	Parson's creek	10,000
Frank Bowe	Rosendale	Spring brook	10,000
H. C. Graffem	Sylvan	Silver creek	10,000
Horace Shaver	Peebles	Cold Spring creek	10,000
G. E. Tardice	Rosendale	Covil brook	10,000
			150,000
GRANT COUNTY.			
J. W. Murphy	Platteville	Willow branch	10,000
H. A. Davis	Montfort	Dark Hollow creek	10,000
J. S. Wright	Lancaster	Trollop branch	10,000
R. B. Gillespie	Lancaster	Austin branch	10,000
C. B. Bawden	Preston	Head Waters, Platte	10,000
B. Meyer, Jr.	Lancaster	Austin branch	10,000
J. A. McPherson	Ellenboro	Borah branch	5,000
J. A. McPherson	Ellenboro	Culver's branch	5,000
Theo. Wehrle	Werley	Cedar branch	10,000
S. Wehrle	Werley	Green river	10,000
R. S. Olmstead	Woodman	Little Green river	10,000
W. G. Palmer	Boscobel	Clear creek	5,000
W. G. Palmer	Boscobel	Posey creek	5,000
O. J. Day	Millville	Millville branch	10,000
Z. C. Chambers	Bloomington	Spring branch	10,000
A. B. Lynn	Mt. Hope	Green river	5,000
A. B. Lynn	Mt. Hope	Millville brook	5,000
J. B. Nauert	Boscobel	Sander's creek	5,000
J. B. Nauert	Boscobel	Bell branch	5,000
G. W. Fessel	Muscoda	Six Mile branch	10,000
G. A. Eliis	Muscoda	Hoosier creek	10,000
			170,000

Distribution Fish.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892.—Continued.

Name of applicant.	Post office.	Where planted.	No. of fish.
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.			
E. S. Burr.....	Berlin.....	Cedar creek & branches	10,000
J. A. Wakler.....	Markesan.....	Outlet Lake Emily	10,000
			20,000
IOWA COUNTY.			
Samuel C. Ross.....	Mineral Point.....	Ross branch.....	10,000
Z. Oates.....	Mineral Point.....	Rock branch.....	10,000
A. Motley.....	Mineral Point.....	Lynch creek.....	10,000
C. W. McIlhon.....	Mineral Point.....	Fitzsimmons creek.....	10,000
A. Apple.....	Mineral Point.....	Apple's stream.....	10,000
W. J. Rapson.....	Cobb.....	Pecatonia.....	10,000
R. M. Jewell.....	Dodgeville.....	Jewell branch.....	10,000
D. W. Lewis.....	Dodgeville.....	Deep creek.....	10,000
T. J. Harris.....	Adamsville.....	West branch.....	10,000
Isaac Harris.....	Barneveld.....	Harris creek.....	5,000
Isaac Harris.....	Barneveld.....	Barclay creek.....	5,000
Jas. Smith.....	Ridgeway.....	O'Neil creek.....	10,000
J. E. Morgan.....	Spring Green.....	Snead creek.....	10,000
			120,000
JACKSON COUNTY.			
L. W. Drew.....	Trout.....	Trout run.....	5,000
L. W. Drew.....	Trout.....	Dunn creek.....	5,000
E. A. Weller.....	Hixton.....	Beaty creek.....	5,000
E. A. Weller.....	Hixton.....	North branch, Tremp'u	5,000
T. C. Farmer.....	Hixton.....	North branch, Tremp'u	5,000
T. C. Farmer.....	Hixton.....	South branch, Tremp'u	5,000
J. B. Miller.....	Alma Center.....	Allen's creek.....	5,000
J. B. Miller.....	Alma Center.....	Bovee creek.....	5,000
J. J. Irvine.....	North Bend.....	Wilson creek.....	5,000
J. J. Irvine.....	North Bend.....	Mill creek.....	5,000
J. H. McDonald.....	North Bend.....	Hineck's Valley creek	10,000
L. D. Oleson.....	North Bend.....	Parsonage creek.....	10,000
Chas Kuter.....	North Bend.....	Mill creek.....	10,000
R. D. Squires.....	Black River Falls.....	Squaw creek.....	5,000
R. D. Squires.....	Black River Falls.....	Snow creek.....	5,000
I. Torkelson.....	Black River Falls.....	Pappoose creek.....	5,000
I. Torkelson.....	Black River Falls.....	Allen's creek.....	5,000
			100,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			
C. C. Brown & Co.....	Hebron.....	Bark river.....	10,000
C. H. Powers.....	Palmyra.....	Spring creek.....	10,000
W. Y. Wentworth.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Silver creek.....	10,000
			30,000
JUNEAU COUNTY. §			
Orin Brassington.....	Wonewoc.....	Gardener's creek.....	10,000
C. E. Warriver.....	New Lisbon.....	Smith's creek.....	10,000
John Lever.....	Mauston.....	Indian creek.....	10,000
W. L. Morrison.....	Mauston.....	Brewer's creek.....	5,000
W. L. Morrison.....	Mauston.....	Mile creek.....	5,000
C. B. Babcock.....	Mauston.....	East branch.....	10,000
C. A. Lecht.....	New Lisbon.....	Macomber creek.....	5,000
C. A. Lecht.....	New Lisbon.....	Fountain creek.....	5,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION 1892—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where planted.	No. of Fish
Juneau County—Continued.			
Jas. Shanks	Necedah	Cutler creek	10,000
Henry Grimshaw	Elroy	Garven creek	5,000
Henry Grimshaw	Elroy	Seymour creek	5,000
Geo. Rour	Elroy	Baraboo creek	5,000
Geo. Rour	Elroy	Rour's creek	5,000
			90,000
LA CROSSE COUNTY.			
Otto Gunderson	Onalaska	Halfway creek	10,000
Oscar Berry	Burns	Sand creek	10,000
D. W. Bradley	La Crosse	Natwick creek	5,000
D. W. Bradley	La Crosse	South branch	5,000
Thos. Barclay	West Salem	Flemming's creek	10,000
W. L. Osborne	La Crosse	Wickert's creek	5,000
W. L. Osborne	La Crosse	Trehoff's creek	5,000
W. J. Scott	La Crosse	Sand Lake Coolie creek	5,000
W. J. Scott	La Crosse	Bostwick Valley creek	5,000
G. G. Lang	La Crosse	Bowen's creek	5,000
G. G. Lang	La Crosse	Adam's creek	5,000
Wm. Zanter	St. Joseph	Bostwick Valley creek	10,000
Leonard Lottridge	La Crosse	Knudson	5,000
Leonard Lottridge	La Crosse	Gill creek	5,000
Wm. Smith	Bangor	Dutch creek	10,000
A. Hirscheimer	La Crosse	North branch	5,000
A. Hirscheimer	La Crosse	Russell creek	5,000
M. P. Wing	La Crosse	Bostwick creek	10,000
			120,000
LA FAYETTE COUNTY.			
Jas. Morgan	Darlington	Logan's creek	10,000
Wm. Brown	Darlington	Lovett's branch	10,000
W. R. Law	Darlington	Lovett's branch	10,000
Wm. A. Garden	Belmont	Harris creek	10,000
			40,000
LANGLADE COUNTY.			
T. O. Simmons	Sylvan Lake	Battle creek	5,000
T. O. Simmons	Sylvan Lake	Rib creek	5,000
John Drew	Elcho	Brook near Elcho	10,000
Jesse Armstrong	Phlox	Red river	10,000
			30,000
LINCOLN COUNTY.			
John Van Hicke	Merrill	Pine river	10,000
W. H. Bradley	Tomahawk	King's creek	5,000
W. H. Bradley	Tomahawk	Maple creek	5,000
Henry Dudley	Dudley	Prairie river	10,000
Jacob Weber	Merrill	Devil creek	10,000
			40,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY.			
Louis Jermain	Meeme	Brch. Pigeon river	10,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION 1892—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where planted	No. of Fish
MARATHON COUNTY			
Neal Brown	Wausau	Big Rib river	10,000
R. E. Parcher	Wausau	Tribs. Eau Claire riv'r	10,000
F. Jaeger	Wausau	Kennedy creek	10,000
C. W. Tisdale	Wausau	Sandy creek	10,000
W. C. Silverthorn	Wausau	Silver creek	10,000
Frank Fellows	Mosinee	Four Mile creek	10,000
			60,000
MARINETTE COUNTY.			
George H. Heaford	Chicago	Streams vic'ty Amberg	25,000
H. M. Bell	Milwaukee	Pine river and tribs.	10,000
H. M. Bell	Milwaukee	Wausaukee river	10,000
C. E. Rollins	Chicago	Eagle river	10,000
C. E. Rollins	Chicago	Wausaukee river	10,000
J. V. Stevens	Amberg	North Branch	10,000
J. V. Stevens	Amberg	Middle Inlet	10,000
J. W. Monroe	Wausaukee	Lower Inlet	10,000
J. W. Monroe	Wausaukee	Little Eagle river	20,000
James Carlin	Wausaukee	Little Eagle river	10,000
			125,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			
C. E. Phillips	Germania	Mecan river	10,000
Martin Mott	Germania	Mecan river	10,000
			20,000
MONROE COUNTY.			
Samuel Sloggy	Ontario	Coal creek	5,000
Samuel Sloggy	Ontario	Billings creek	5,000
Edward Sloggy	Ontario	Bush creek	10,000
D. W. Cheney	Sparta	Rockwell creek	10,000
S. S. Fisher	Sparta	Tub's creek	10,000
J. J. French	Sparta	Sand creek	10,000
J. Morrow	Sparta	Leon creek	5,000
J. Morrow	Sparta	Bailey creek	5,000
M. Fincaïn	Clifton	S. branch Lemonweir	10,000
C. K. Irwin	Tomah	Deer creek	5,000
C. K. Irwin	Tomah	Mill creek	5,000
W. H. Williams	Rudd's Mills	William's creek	10,000
J. O. Wells	Tomah	Clifton creek	10,000
J. O. Wainer	Tomah	Slayton creek	10,000
O. J. Eaton	Tomah	Squaw creek	10,000
J. B. Adams	Tomah	Mill creek	10,000
James Torney	Tomah	Deer creek	10,000
			125,000
ONEIDA COUNTY.			
J. B. Mann	Minocqua	Trout Lake	10,000
T. R. Toipp	Minocqua	Spring creek	10,000
Paul Browne	Rhineland	Noisy creek	5,000
Paul Browne	Rhineland	Curran creek	5,000
J. J. Beardon	Rhineland	Salisbury creek	10,000
George A. Delana	State Line	Hay creek	5,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish
ONEIDA COUNTY—Continued.			
George A. Delana.....	State Line.....	Spring creek.....	5,000
Dickenson & Cook.....	Eagle River.....	Squaw creek.....	10,000
W. W. Pomroy.....	Rhineland.....	Saunders' creek.....	5,000
W. W. Pomroy.....	Rhineland.....	Blake brook.....	5,000
A. O. Jenne.....	Rhineland.....	Wood river.....	5,000
A. O. Jenne.....	Rhineland.....	Rainbow creek.....	5,000
George F. Bidwell.....	Milwaukee.....	Trout brook.....	10,000
George F. Dore.....	Milwaukee.....	Woodruff creek.....	10,000
			100,000
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.			
Elton Bacon.....	Medina.....	Medina brook.....	10,000
PEPIN COUNTY.			
W. B. Dyer.....	Durand.....	Spring creek.....	5,000
W. B. Dyer.....	Durand.....	Smith's creek.....	5,000
H. M. Or lady.....	Durand.....	Little Bear creek.....	10,000
Wm. E. Plummer.....	Durand.....	Arkansas creek.....	5,000
Wm. E. Plummer.....	Durand.....	Porcupine creek.....	5,000
Hiram Fuller.....	Pepin.....	Hick Spring creek.....	10,000
E. Langers.....	Pepin.....	Left br'k Roaring river.....	10,000
			50,000
PIERCE COUNTY.			
J. F. Johnson.....	Martell.....	Big Cooley creek.....	10,000
T. O. Winger.....	Martell.....	Rush river.....	10,000
Martin Olson.....	River Falls.....	Trimbelle creek.....	5,000
Martin Olson.....	River Falls.....	Rocky branch.....	5,000
F. J. Burhyte.....	River Falls.....	Kinnickinnic.....	5,000
F. J. Burhyte.....	River Falls.....	Burr's creek.....	5,000
J. W. Bradshaw.....	River Falls.....	Musser's creek.....	5,000
J. W. Bradshaw.....	River Falls.....	Foster's creek.....	5,000
A. Combacher.....	Ellsworth.....	Trimbelle creek.....	5,000
A. Combacher.....	Ellsworth.....	Isabelle creek.....	5,000
J. J. Schultless.....	Plum City.....	Plum creek.....	10,000
F. M. Pardy.....	Plum City.....	E. br'k Plum creek.....	10,000
J. F. Davis.....	Maiden Rock.....	Trout brook.....	10,000
H. J. Carson.....	Bassington.....	Rush river.....	10,000
Wm. Monroe.....	Esdaile.....	Isabelle creek.....	10,000
			110,000
PORTAGE COUNTY.			
Simon Sternerson.....	Alban.....	Huntington creek.....	10,000
Louis Ecke.....	Stevens Point.....	Stollenberg's creek.....	10,000
K. J. Seim.....	Alban.....	Branch of Little Wolf.....	10,000
			30,000
PRICE COUNTY.			
W. F. Hinz.....	Fifield.....	Murray creek.....	10,000
J. Hammell.....	Fifield.....	Smith's creek.....	10,000

Fish Distribution

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of fish.
PRICE COUNTY—Continued.			
J. D. Rowland.....	Phillips.....	Little Elk river.....	10,000
M. Barry.....	Phillips.....	South Fork Little Elk..	10,000
E. D. Sperry.....	Phillips.....	Meadow creek.....	10,000
C. M. Durkee.....	Phillips.....	Crane creek.....	10,000
J. Cammell.....	Phillips.....	Chase creek.....	10,000
			70,000
RICHLAND COUNTY.			
Geo. N. Mickle.....	Lloyd.....	Willow creek.....	10,000
A. Lincoln.....	Neptune.....	Lincoln run.....	10,000
J. W. Ferguson.....	Woodstock.....	Jones' branch.....	10,000
M. H. B. Cunningham.....	Rock Bridge.....	Hawkins' creek.....	5,000
M. H. B. Cunningham.....	Rock Bridge.....	Sale's creek.....	5,000
D. G. James.....	Richland Center.....	Hazleton creek.....	10,000
J. Sperry.....	Richland Center.....	Fox Hollow creek.....	5,000
J. Sperry.....	Richland Center.....	Camp creek.....	5,000
H. B. Allen.....	Richland Center.....	Spring brooks.....	10,000
J. S. Welch.....	Hub City.....	Malcom brook.....	10,000
R. D. Meeker.....	Woodstock.....	Fischel creek.....	5,000
R. D. Meeker.....	Woodstock.....	Jones' creek.....	5,000
Louis Butler.....	Lone Bock.....	Strang's creek.....	10,000
A. Beckwith.....	Dixon.....	Little Bear creek.....	10,000
N. O. Waddell.....	Bear Valley.....	Big Bear creek.....	10,000
			120,000
ST. CROIX COUNTY.			
O. J. Hohle.....	Martell.....	Sause creek.....	10,000
Chas. Rirtdorf.....	Hudson.....	Willow river.....	10,000
J. E. Jones.....	Hudson.....	Willow river.....	10,000
L. G. Greene.....	Hudson.....	Willow river.....	10,000
Wm. H. Phipps.....	Hudson.....	Willow river.....	10,000
F. D. Harding.....	Hudson.....	Willow river.....	10,000
Chas. Jones.....	Cylon.....	South F ^k , Willow rvr..	10,000
			70,000
SAUK COUNTY.			
J. Van Blackem.....	Spring Green.....	Van's creek.....	10,000
J. H. Carpenter.....	White Mound.....	Honey creek.....	10,000
L. H. Palmer.....	Baraboo.....	Palmer's creek.....	10,000
Frank Herfort.....	Baraboo.....	Leach creek.....	10,000
P. J. Muhlbauer.....	La Valle.....	Murray's creek.....	10,000
Frank Foss.....	Reedsburg.....	Foss creek.....	10,000
R. R. Jackson.....	Reedsburg.....	E. branch Tum creek..	10,600
Y. Beaver.....	Reedsburg.....	Cupper creek.....	10,000
O. H. Brown.....	Reedsburg.....	E. branch Dell creek..	10,000
R. Mathews.....	La Valle.....	Carr Valley creek.....	10,000
S. MacKey.....	La Valle.....	Gunnell creek.....	10,000
J. T. Huntington.....	Delton.....	Dell creek.....	10,000
J. T. Huntington.....	Delton.....	Pine creek.....	5,000
			120,000
SHAWANO COUNTY.			
Chas. R. Steir.....	Caroline.....	S. branch Embarrass..	10,000
H. Meisner.....	Wittenberg.....	Cornet river.....	10,000
J. P. Holen.....	Tigerton.....	Wheeler creek.....	10,000
A. A. Heisted.....	Wittenberg.....	Hunter creek.....	10,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of fish.
SHAWANO COUNTY—Continued.			
Chas. Matteson.....	Wittenberg.....	Plover river.....	10,000
W. J. Hagen.....	Eland.....	Branch Embarrass rvr.	10,000
Jos. Roemer.....	Tigerton.....	Willow creek.....	10,000
			70,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.			
Chas. Koch.....	Beechwood.....	Beechwood creek.....	10,000
Ezra Coon.....	Glenbeulah.....	Head waters Mullett R.	10,000
			20,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.			
W. Lindsay.....	Osseo.....	Tracey's creek.....	10,000
J. O. Van Lasser.....	Elk Creek.....	Warner's Trout creek.	10,000
Robert Cowie.....	Arcadia.....	Cowie's creek.....	5,000
Robert Cowie.....	Arcadia.....	Fernholz creek.....	5,000
Robert Forsyth.....	Arcadia.....	Muir creek.....	10,000
G. E. Shappee.....	Independence.....	Travis creek.....	5,000
G. E. Shappee.....	Independence.....	Elk creek.....	5,000
S. P. Johnson.....	Independence.....	Spring brook.....	10,000
Geo. Cowie.....	Arcadia.....	Cowie's creek.....	10,000
Peter Nelton.....	Independence.....	Nelton's creek.....	10,000
A. A. Arnold.....	Galesville.....	Beaver creek.....	5,000
A. A. Arnold.....	Galesville.....	French creek.....	5,000
			90,000
VERNON COUNTY.			
Wm. Lind.....	Hillsborough.....	W. branch Baraboo....	10,000
C. H. Connor.....	Viroqua.....	Brookville Trout Str'm.	10,000
Nate Coe.....	Viroqua.....	Chestum branch.....	10,000
J. W. Graves.....	Viroqua.....	Quimpberry creek.....	10,000
A. J. Johnson.....	Viroqua.....	Bishop branch.....	5,000
A. J. Johnson.....	Viroqua.....	Brookville creek.....	5,000
F. A. Chase.....	Viroqua.....	Babcock branch.....	10,000
E. T. Ramsland.....	Westby.....	Timber creek.....	10,000
Victor Norgard.....	Westby.....	Timber creek.....	10,000
S. B. Requite.....	Westby.....	Boglien's creek.....	10,000
C. T. Shannon.....	Westby.....	Spring creek.....	10,000
			100,000
WALWORTH COUNTY.			
Ward Bloodgood.....	Whitewater.....	Clay creek.....	10,000
H. M. Trippe.....	Whitewater.....	Mound creek.....	10,000
Edw. Engebretsen.....	Whitewater.....	Conlin creek.....	10,000
Chas. S. Weeks.....	Whitewater.....	Harrington creek.....	10,000
			40,000
WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
Edw. Lucas.....	West Bend.....	Silver Lake creek.....	10,000
M. Regner.....	West Bend.....	Silver creek.....	10,000
Michael Schoetz.....	Boltonville.....	Meadow creek.....	10,000
Max Gruhle.....	Fillmore.....	Detmerringer's creek..	10,000
			40,000

Fish Distribution.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued,

Name of Applicant.	Postoffice.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
WAUKESHA COUNTY.			
F. G. Parks	Eagle	Jericho creek	10,000
F. H. Gault	Waukesha	Weage's brook	10,000
F. E. Salsich	Hartland	Trib. Bark river	10,000
J. A. Rice	Hartland	Mathias creek	10,000
J. H. Hughes	Wales	Stream near Wales	10,000
			50,000
WAUPACA COUNTY.			
Whitcomb & Fox	Marion	Spaulding's creek	10,000
John Alft	Clintonville	Honey creek	10,000
Hans Olfson	Sheridan	Olfson's branch	10,000
A. J. Poll	Waupaca	Whitcomb creek	10,000
W. W. Waterhouse	Waupaca	Whitcomb creek	10,000
W. W. Brunner	Sheridan	Stetman's creek	10,000
Wm. Rutherford	Waupaca	Conil and tributaries	10,000
Post Publishing Company	Waupaca	Trib. Waupaca river	10,000
			80,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY.			
H. W. Roblier	Coloma Station	Willard's brook	10,000
J. H. Hopper	Coloma	Chaffee creek	10,000
J. S. Bugh	Wautoma	White river and tribs	10,000
W. H. Bugh	Wautoma	White river and tribs	10,000
Thos. Feagne	Wautoma	Straw's creek	10,000
John Gordon	Wild Rose	Pine river	10,000
H. J. Hawkins	Coloma Station	Mecan river	5,000
H. J. Hawkins	Coloma Station	Stone creek	5,000
T. D. Brace	Poysippi	Pine river	5,000
T. D. Brace	Poysippi	Brush creek	5,000
			80,000
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.			
Wm. Rang	Oshkosh	Kintel's creek	10,000
E. T. Sheldon	Omro	Waukeen creek	5,000
E. T. Sheldon	Omro	Rocky creek	5,000
			20,000
WOOD COUNTY.			
W. H. Burhyte	Centralia	Chester creek	10,000
Total for 1892			3,245,000

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Fumber.
BARRON COUNTY.			EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.		
H. S. Comstock..	Cmberland....	10,000	Robt. McLaren..	Fairchild.....	10,000
N. W. Heintz...	Rice Lake.....	10,000	H. McLaren.....	Fairchild.....	10,000
J. L. Ankley...	Rice Lake.....	10,000	Oscar Finch.....	Fairchild.....	10,000
H. M. Hilliken..	Rice Lake.....	10,000			
		40,000			30,000
BAYFIELD COUNTY.			FOND DU LAC COUNTY.		
Rust Owen Lr.Co.	Drummond....	50,000	H. Durand.....	Fond du Lac...	20,000
BUFFALO COUNTY.			E. C. Martin....	Fond du Lac...	10,000
J. W. Whelan...	Mondovi.....	10,000	E. A. Galloway..	Fond du Lac...	10,000
S. D. Hubbard..	Mondovi.....	10,000	F. W. Phelps...	Fond du Lac...	10,000
		20,000	S. B. Stenchford	Fond du Lac...	10,000
			J. Lonegran.....	Fond du Lac...	10,000
					70,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			JACKSON COTNTY.		
John Wagner....	Cadott.....	10,000	Chas. Sechler....	Hixton.....	10,000
C. P. Parker....	Chippewa Falls.	10,000	L. T. Branch....	Sechilerville...	10,000
		20,000	E. A. Weller....	Hixton.....	10,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			J. T. Simpson...	Black River F'ls	10,000
J. Bowman.....	Kilbourn City..	20,000	S. Clark.....	Black River F'ls	10,000
A. D. Bowman...	Kilbourn City...	30,000	F. W. Cole.....	Black River F'ls	10,000
		50,000	Mark Douglas...	Melrose.....	10,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY.			E. S. Beach.....	Melrose.....	10,000
J. P. Barmen....	Pra. du Chien..	20,000	Jas. Spaulding..	Melrose.....	10,000
M. Chapek.....	Wauzeka.....	20,000	Frank Chase....	Melrose.....	10,000
Geo. Wachter...	Pra. du Chien..	20,000	H. Richmond....	Melrose.....	10,000
		60,000	Genl. Varnum...	Melrose.....	10,000
DANE COUNTY.					120,000
James Foy.....	Madison.....	30,000	JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
DOUGLAS COUNTY.			C. H. Powers....	Palmyra.....	20,000
C. M. Warden...	Hawthorn.....	10,000	JUNEAU COUNTY.		
N. Lucius, Jr...	White Birch....	10,000	W. L. Morrison..	Mauston.....	20,000
P. E. Waterbury	White Birch....	10,000	Chas. A. Leicht..	New Lisbon....	20,000
Chas. Lord.....	White Birch....	10,000	C. E. Wolfenden.	Wonoewoc....	20,000
W. E. Lowell....	White Birch....	10,000			60,000
		50,000	LANGLADE COUNTY.		
DUNN COUNTY.			H. A. Mueller...	Sylvan Lake...	20,000
A. A. Haffie....	Menomonie....	10,000	LINCOLN COUNTY.		
O. G. Anderson.	Menomonie....	10,000	O. F. Headsteam	Tomahawk....	15,000
Jos. Josephson..	Menomonie....	10,000	W. S. Stanley...	Tomahawk....	15,000
T. H. McNevin..	Menomonie....	10,000	Wm. Spades....	Tomahawk....	10,000
		40,000			40,000
MANITOWOC COUNTY.			W. A. Walker...	Manitowoc....	20,000

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1891—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
MARATHON COUNTY.			PORTAGE COUNTY.		
Fred Jager	Wausau	15,000	N. O. Wralstad..	Peru	10,000
Henry Rhelite	Wausau	15,000	PRICE COUNTY.		
Herman Kuenze	Wausau	15,000	J. M. Tardice	Phillips	15,000
H. Sternburg	Wausau	15,000	W. P. Sperry	Phillips	15,000
H. C. Dern	Wausau	15,000	C. S. Webster	Phillips	15,000
Henry Seim	Wausau	15,000	I. K. Kerr	Coolidge	15,000
Neal Brown	Wausau	15,000	W. F. Hintz	Fifield	15,000
Jas. Mueller	Wausau	10,000	W. P. Sperry	Phillips	15,000
P. J. Rice	Wausau	10,000	C. S. Webster	Phillips	15,000
Hiram Dunfield	Wausau	10,000	W. F. Hintz	Fifield	30,000
H. C. Dern	Wausau	10,000	123,000		
Wausau Club	Wausau	30,000	RICHLAND COUNTY.		
175,000			H. W. Haskell	Lone Rock	20,000
MARINETTE COUNTY.			E. H. Parfrey	Richland Center	30,000
G. W. Hawtrey	Ellis Junction ..	15,000	40,000		
W. W. Wagner	Chicago	10,000	ST. CROIX COUNTY.		
J. W. Taverner	Pike	10,000	W. P. Balsom	Hudson	20,000
J. W. Monroe	Wausaukee	10,000	J. E. Jones	Hudson	20,000
E. C. Rollins	Wausaukee	10,000	C. A. Green	Hudson	20,000
Jas. Carlin	Wausaukee	15,000	O. W. Holmes	Hudson	10,000
F. H. Rollins	Wausaukee	15,000	E. G. Green	Hudson	20,000
C. F. Dutton	Milwaukee	15,000	L. T. Menkey	Hudson	10,000
A. C. Merryman	Marinette	10,000	W. H. Phipps	Hudson	20,000
F. Saunders	Marinette	10,000	100,000		
Aug. Cook	Marinette	10,000	SAUK COUNTY.		
A. Baker	Amberg	30,000	E. G. Wallace	Ironton	10,000
C. E. Rollins	Chicago	40,000	S. MacKey	Reedsburg	10,000
H. M. Bell	Milwaukee	30,000	M. L. Reynolds	Reedsburg	10,000
230,000			Albert Foss	Reedsburg	10,000
MONROE COUNTY.			40,000		
G. H. Heilman	Norwalk	10,000	SHAWANO COUNTY.		
D. M. Fulmer	Norwalk	10,000	J. P. Holden	Tigerton	20,000
J. H. Mosley	Tomah	10,000	H. Meisner	Wittenberg	20,000
S. Sloggy & Son	Ontario	30,000	P. A. Stewart	Morris	20,000
L. L. Gillette	Warren's	10,000	C. K. Matteson	Wittenberg	20,000
70,000			H. D. Fredricks'n	Tigerton	20,000
ONEIDA COUNTY.			B. A. Cady	Birnarnwood	20,000
E. S. Shepard	Rhineland	20,000	120,000		
T. E. Lemmon	Rhineland	15,000	SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.		
Wm. Stevens	Rhineland	15,000	Henry Rice	Random Lake ..	15,000
Paul Browne	Rhineland	15,000	G. C. Hudson	Plymouth	15,000
C. W. Guldager	Rhineland	10,000	H. H. Hudson	Plymouth	15,000
Chas. Eley	Rhineland	10,000	S. H. Conover	Plymouth	15,000
F. Pickering	Rhineland	20,000	W. H. Gunther	Sheboygan	20,000
J. Flemming	Rhineland	20,000	80,000		
Jos. Davis	Rhineland	20,000	245,000		
J. Pickard	Rhineland	20,000	245,000		
D. B. Stevens	Rhineland	20,000	245,000		
J. B. Mann	Minocqua	10,000	245,000		
Yawkey L. Lr. Co	Hazlehurst	30,000	245,000		
W. H. Thomas	Minocqua	20,000	245,000		
245,000			245,000		

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION—1891.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
TAYLOR COUNTY.			WALWORTH COUNTY.		
P. Gallagher	Whittlesey	15,000	Sage & Co.	Delavan	50,000
C. B. Powell	Medford	15,000	WASHBURN COUNTY.		
L. H. Brown	Medford	15,000	L. W. Meade	Shell Lake	10,000
		45,000	H. J. Burke	Spooner	10,000
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.					20,000
Chas. Miller	Arcadia	10,000	WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
Robt. Cowie	Arcadia	10,000	F. G. Parks	Eagle	10,000
Robt. Ashton	Arcadia	10,000	J. A. Linds	Eagle	10,000
J. L. DeBow	Blair	10,000	G. W. Verkes	Eagle	10,000
James O'Brien	Arcadia	10,000	H. E. Salsich	Hartland	50,000
J. L. Linderman	Osseo	10,000			80,000
A. A. Arnold	Galesville	20,000	WOOD COUNTY.		
F. G. Davis	Galesville	20,000	A. J. Hasbrook	Centralia	10,000
		100,000	C. G. Clund	Centralia	10,000
VERNON COUNTY.			Chas. Briere	Centralia	10,000
C. H. Connor	Viroqua	10,000	A. E. Chester	Saratoga	10,000
A. Smith	Viroqua	10,000	D. M. Huntington	Centralia	10,000
Nate Coe	Viroqua	10,000			50,000
J. W. Graves	Viroqua	10,000	Total for 1892.....		
F. M. Minstall	Viroqua	10,000			2,415,000
H. Halverson	Westby	10,000			
		60,000			

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
ADAMS COUNTY.			DANE COUNTY—Continued.		
W. T. Jones.....	Friendship	10,000	T. J. Field.....	Black Earth....	10,000
ASHLAND COUNTY.			Ben Sebert.....	Elvers.....	10,000
Fred Eennell....	Mellen.....	10,000	H. G. Goodland..	Black Earth....	10,000
H. F. Whitcomb..	Milwaukee.....	15,000	Christian Oleson	Black Earth....	10,000
N. M. Breeze....	Milwaukee.....	15,000	H. Fessenfield..	Black Earth....	10,000
H. G. Flieth....	Milwaukee.....	15,000	120,000		
55,000			DODGE COUNTY.		
BARRON COUNTY.			Eugene Tigler... Mayville.....		20,000
S. A. Peterson... Rice Lake.....		10,000	J. A. Barney... Mayville.....		15,000
C. A. Stark..... Rice Lake.....		10,000	W. H. Sampson.. Mayville.....		15,000
S. J. Packard.... Cameron.....		20,000	Ha. B. Sherman.. Burnett Junc..		20,000
40,000			70,000		
BAYFIELD COUNTY.			DOUGLAS COUNTY.		
J. G. Riggs..... Drummond.....		10,000	N. Lucius, Jr.... White Birch....		10,000
E. H. Marion.... Iron River.....		30,000	Frank Tibbetts.. Brule.....		10,000
40,000			James Greer.... Brule.....		10,000
BROWN COUNTY.			J. H. Knight.... Ashland.....		10,000
E. P. Boland.... Green Bay.....		10,000	James P. Dunn.. Brule.....		10,000
10,000			J. G. Gregor.... Brule.....		10,000
BUFFALO COUNTY.			Wm. Young..... Gordon.....		10,000
M. H. Amidon... Mondovi.....		10,000	F. F. Solon.... White Birch....		15,000
J. W. Whelan... Mondovi.....		16,000	85,000		
S. Miller..... Mondovi.....		10,000	DUNN COUNTY.		
Chas. Hebard... Mondovi.....		10,000	Eugene Britton.. Eau Claire.....		10,000
S. D. Hubbard... Mondovi.....		10,000	Geo. Iluofar.... Menomonie....		10,000
50,000			J. M. Ingraham.. Menomonie....		10,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			D. B. Chamb'l'in	Rock Falls....	10,000
A. J. McCann... Bloomer.....		10,000	Wm. Smith..... Eau Galle.....		10,000
J. W. Squires... Chippewa Falls		10,000	50,000		
A. Jackson.... Bloomer.....		10,000	EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.		
C. W. Bronsky... Bruce.....		10,000	C. E. Bartz.... Fall Creek.....		10,000
B. F. Brainard.. Bruce.....		10,000	H. E. Morrill... Fairchild.....		10,000
50,000			R. E. Arnold.... Fairchild.....		10,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			A. A. Cutter.... Eau Claire.....		10,000
E. Hinkson.... Poynette.....		10,000	C. H. Dexter... Altoona.....		10,000
E. F. Russell... Poynette.....		10,000	Darius Breese... ..		10,000
Wm. Ketchum... Portage.....		10,000	60,000		
30,000			FOND DU LAC COUNTY.		
DANE COUNTY.			O. Wells..... Fond du Lac....		30,000
J. E. Dickensen.. Blue Mounds...		10,000	FOREST COUNTY.		
A. O. Anderson... Blue Mounds...		10,000	Chas. Hall..... Oconto.....		10,000
W. E. Garfoot... Blue Mounds...		10,000	S. S. Shaw.... Crandon.....		10,000
J. R. Henderson.. Riley.....		10,000	C. J. Osborne... Crandon.....		10,000
E. N. Potter.... Cambridge.....		10,000	Chas. Vauzille.. Crandon.....		10,000
E. E. Lawrence.. Token.....		10,000	F. E. Cook..... Crandon.....		10,000
Ole Thompson... Black Earth....		10,000	John Masbaum.. Crandon.....		10,000
10,000			60,000		

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1992—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
FLORENCE COUNTY.			KEWAUNEE COUNTY.		
H. D. Fisher.....	Florence	50,000	J. W. Wattawa.....	Kewaunee.....	10,000
GRANT COUNTY.			Chas. Metzner....	Kewaunee.....	10,000
G. W. Dyer	Fennimore.....	10,000	F. Hammacheck..	Kewaunee.....	10,000
Wm. Nicholas....	Montfort.....	10,000	H. L. Fensel.....	Kewaunee.....	10,000
Milt Hungerford	Blue River.....	10,000	Fred Walner.....	Kewaunee.....	10,000
H. L. Horsfall..	Millville.....	10,000			50,000
Joseph Horsfall.	Millville.....	10,000	LA CROSSE COUNTY.		
T. R. Cheesebro..	Muscoda.....	10,000	Leo Lottridge....	West Salem...	10,000
		60,000	M. Thronson....	West Salem...	10,000
GREEN COUNTY.			Frank Brown....	West Salem...	10,000
J. V. Rayner....	Monroe.....	10,000	Wm. Smith.....	Bangor.....	10,000
A. R. Wilkerson..	Monticello....	10,000	A. Mingle.....	Bangor.....	10,000
John Blunn.....	Monticello....	10,000	H. Fritz.....	Bangor.....	10,000
Jas. F. Bentson.	Bem.....	10,000	John Erickson...	Rockland.....	10,000
		40,000	Geo. H. Porter...	Onalaska.....	10,000
IOWA COUNTY.			Nathan Clark....	Onalaska.....	10,000
Aldro Jenks....	Dodgeville....	10,000	W. J. Scott.....	La Crosse.....	10,000
S. W. Reese.....	Dodgeville....	10,000	W. L. Osborn....	La Crosse.....	10,000
Fred Jewell....	Dodgeville....	10,000	G. G. Lang.....	La Crosse.....	10,000
Thos. O'Neil....	Ridgeway.....	10,000	A. Hirschheimer.	La Crosse.....	10,000
M. Dziewanowski	Avoca.....	10,000	John Dawson....	La Crosse.....	10,000
Richard Kennedy	Highland.....	10,000	Oliver French....	West Salem...	10,000
C. G. Christopher	Blue Mounds...	10,000	J. R. Jones.....	Rockland.....	10,000
J. P. McGuire....	Highland.....	10,000			160,000
Phil. Hewett....	Mineral Point..	10,000	LA FAYETTE COUNTY.		
W. A. Jones....	Jonesdale.....	20,000	J. Burrets.....	Blanchford....	10,000
Edw. Leonard..	Holiendale.....	20,000	LANGLADE COUNTY.		
John McKenna..	Holiendale.....	20,000	Eli Waste.....	Antigo.....	10,000
		150,000	H. A. Mueller....	Sylvan Lake....	10,000
JACKSON COUNTY.			M. M. Ross.....	Antigo.....	10,000
J. T. Simpson... Black Rv. Falls		10,000			30,000
I. Torkelson.... Black Rv. Falls		10,000	LINCOLN COUNTY.		
R. H. Humphrey	York.....	10,000	W. H. Bradley....	Tomahawk.....	10,000
L. H. Lemke....	Hixton.....	10,000	O. F. Headstream	Tomahawk.....	10,000
		40,000	W. S. Stanley....	Tomahawk.....	10,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			Wm. Spades....	Tomahawk.....	10,000
H. S. Ames.....	Waterloo.....	10,000	L. C. Boyce.....	Tomahawk.....	10,000
L. Tracy.....	Waterloo.....	15,000			50,000
		25,000	MARATHON COUNTY.		
JUNEAU COUNTY.			Neal Brown....	Wausau.....	10,000
C. E. Morley....	Union Center...	10,000	F. Jaeger.....	Wausau.....	10,000
E. W. Shreeve..	Debello.....	10,000	H. Relitz.....	Wausau.....	10,000
		20,000	H. Kunze.....	Wausau.....	10,000
		20,000	H. Sternberg....	Wausau.....	10,000
		20,000	W. C. Silverton.	Wausau.....	10,000
		20,000	Geo. Tinetti....	Mosinee.....	10,000
		20,000			80,000

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
MARINETTE COUNTY.			PEPIN COUNTY.		
A. C. Meryman.	Marinette.....	10,000	Geo. Tarrant....	Durand.....	10,000
Fred Carney....	Marinette.....	10,000	W. B. Deyer....	Durand.....	10,000
Louis Auer.....	Milwaukee.....	10,000	V. W. Dorwin....	Durand.....	10,000
Otis Jones.....	Chicago.....	10,090	P. J. Ryan.....	Durand.....	10,000
H. C. Hayt.....	Chicago.....	10,000	W. H. Huntingt'n	Durand.....	10,000
R. A. Shailer....	Dunbar.....	10,000			
C. R. Schniglau.	Dunbar.....	10,000			50,000
T. J. Thompson.	Dunbar.....	10,000	POLK COUNTY.		
N. W. Johnson....	Crivitz.....	10,000	C. S. Rimpert...	Oolo.....	15,000
T. J. Bartiels....	Crivitz.....	10,000	H. B. Dyke.....	Osceola Mills..	15,000
C. E. Rollins....	Chicago.....	20,000	Geo. Wilson.....	Osceola Mills..	10,000
J. V. Stevens....	Amburg.....	20,000			
H. C. Bell.....	Milwaukee.....	15,000			40,000
G. H. Heafford..	Chicago.....	15,000	PORTAGE COUNTY.		
		175,000	A. E. Mathewson	Keene.....	10,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			PRICE COUNTY.		
I. K. Taylor.....	Packwaukee....	10,000	W. F. Hintz.....	Fifield.....	10,000
F. W. Meinke....	Westfield.....	10,000	Wm. Turner.....	Fifield.....	10,000
H. Rawson.....	Westfield.....	10,000	J. Hammell.....	Fifield.....	10,000
Wm. Abel.....	Montello.....	10,000	R. L. Hurd.....	Fifield.....	10,000
		40,000	J. E. Feeley....	Fifield.....	10,000
ONEIDA COUNTY.			C. M. Durkee....	Phillips.....	10,000
Geo. A. Delana..	State Line.....	10,000	C. S. Webster....	Phillips.....	10,000
C. L. Ryder.....	Milwaukee.....	10,000	J. Cammell....	Phillips.....	10,000
Geo. F. Bidwell.	Milwaukee.....	10,000	M. Barry.....	Phillips.....	10,000
Geo. F. Dore....	Milwaukee.....	10,000	E. D. Sperry....	Phillips.....	10,000
Chas. R. Beck...	Milwaukee.....	15,000	C. M. Gardiner..	Park Falls.....	15,000
C. J. Coepsel...	Milwaukee.....	10,000	J. Levatz.....	Park Falls.....	15,000
		65,000	J. Sthevin.....	Park Falls.....	15,000
MONROE COUNTY.			Adolph Buettner	Park Falls.....	15,000
D. W. Cheney....	Sparta.....	10,000	Daniel Donagel..	Park Falls.....	15,000
W. H. Royal....	Sparta.....	10,000	J. V. Jones.....	Park Falls.....	15,000
J. J. French....	Sparta.....	10,000			200,000
O. F. Lias.....	Sparta.....	10,000	RICHLAND COUNTY.		
W. G. Williams.	Sparta.....	10,000	C. F. Leach.....	Richland Center	10,000
J. J. Menn.....	Norwalk.....	10,000	H. W. Haskell..	Lone Rock.....	10,000
C. H. Campbell..	Cashton.....	10,000	J. H. Bishop....	Lone Rock.....	10,000
R. C. Thorpe....	Cashton.....	10,000	E. H. Parfrey..	Richland Center	10,000
D. M. Fullmer...	Oil City.....	10,000	A. C. Parfrey..	Richland Center	10,000
B. C. Dame.....	Oak Dale.....	10,000	N. L. James....	Richland Center	25,000
J. O. Backer....	Oak Dale.....	10,000	H. Cunningham.	Rockbridge.....	25,000
L. L. Gillette....	Warren's Mills	10,000	H. W. Haskell..	Lone Rock.....	25,000
		120,000	L. D. Bailey....	Richland Center	10,000
OCONTO COUNTY.			R. D. Meeker....	Woodstock.....	10,000
T. Thompson....	Gardner.....	10,000			145,000
J. J. Hof.....	Milwaukee.....	10,000	ROCK COUNTY.		
		20,000	C. L. Valentine.	Janesville.....	10,000
			H. Carter.....	Janesville.....	20,000
			Cole McLeon....	Janesville.....	15,000
			Jas. Scavalin...	Janesville.....	15,000
					60,000

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name.	Post office.	Number.	Name.	Post office.	Number.
ST. CROIX COUNTY.			TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.		
J. E. Jones	Hudson	10,000	J. Irvine	Galesville	10,000
Chas. Rirtdorf	Hudson	10,000	A. A. Arnold	Galesville	15,000
L. G. Greene	Hudson	10,000	F. G. Davis	Galesville	10,000
F. D. Harding	Hudson	10,000	M. H. Heggert	Galesville	15,000
J. P. Balsom	Hudson	10,000	J. L. DeBow	Blair	10,000
		50,000	J. D. Lewis	Arcadia	10,000
SAUK COUNTY.			G. E. Shappee	Independence	10,000
Brown & Davis	Spring Green	10,000	A. S. Dygerholte	Blair	10,000
E. Blakesly	Ironton	10,000	A. B. Peterson	Blair	10,000
E. G. Wallace	Ironton	10,000	A. Messingstud	Blair	10,000
S. Beaver	Reedsburg	10,000	Simon Bergsing	Blair	10,000
S. MacKey	Reedsburg	10,000			120,000
R. Matthews	Ironton	10,000	VERNON COUNTY.		
Adelbert Fish	Reedsburg	10,000	Edward Eno	Valley	10,000
David Rowe	Lime Ridge	10,000	G. W. Shattuck	Rockton	10,000
F. M. Baker	Reedsburg	10,000	Van A. Bennett	Rockton	10,000
Frank Herfort	Baraboo	10,000	Osten Ruland	Lavass	10,000
Sauk Co. In. As'm	Reedsburg	10,000	Hans Bjornstad	Coon Valley	10,000
M. C. Ford	Lavalle	10,000	J. A. Neparud	Coon Valley	10,000
T. H. Huntington	Delton	10,000	John Ihle	Coon Valley	10,000
H. B. Kirkland	Devil's Lake	25,000	Martin Davidson	Westby	10,000
E. Rich	Devil's Lake	25,000	J. W. Hoyt	Chaseburg	10,000
		180,000	S. J. Ellertson	Chaseburg	10,000
SAWYER COUNTY.					100,000
Theo. Bunker	Hayward	10,000	WASHBURN COUNTY.		
SHAWANO COUNTY.			Jacob Burke	Spooner	10,000
Whitcomb Lb.Co	Whitcomb	10,000	Ira Holmes	Spooner	10,000
T. K. Sherman	Tigerton	10,000			20,000
Wm. Turner	Hunting	10,000	WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
Jos. Roemer	Tigerton	10,000	W. L. Stone	Summit Center	10,000
J. G. Isackson	Pulcifer	10,000	Gus Grub	Dousman	10,000
Chas. Howe	Shawano	10,000	Valentine Maag	Dousman	10,000
D. Graham, Jr.	Shawano	10,000	C. D. Love	Waukesha	10,000
		70,000	A. L. Anderson	Waukesha	10,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.			J. McD. Randles	Waukesha	10,000
A. R. Munger	Boltonville	10,000	F. G. Parks	Eagle	10,000
Henry Wendell	Boltonville	10,000	E. Boettcher	Prospect	10,000
Henry Rice	Boltonville	10,000			80,000
Jas. Slyfield	Waldo	10,000	WAUPACA COUNTY.		
H. C. Bade	Plymouth	10,000	M. Ravn	Scandinavia	10,000
S. H. Conover	Plymouth	10,000	Ole Sether	Scandinavia	10,000
Gilbert Huson	Plymouth	10,000	John Alft	Clintonville	10,000
H. H. Huson	Plymouth	13,000	M. L. Palmer	Embarass	10,000
C. F. Bemis	Plymouth	10,000	C. H. Anderson	Scandinavia	10,000
		90,000			50,000

Fish Distribution.

RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name.	Post office.	Number.	Name.	Post office.	Number.
WAUSHARA COUNTY.			WOOD COUNTY.		
F. M. Smith...	Coloma Station.	10,000	B. F. Haskins...	Centralia.....	10,000
W. B. LaSelle...	Plainfield.....	10,000	Jas. Kiser.....	Grand Rapids..	10,000
G. W. Twist.....	Coloma.....	10,000	Henry Osterman	Grand Rapids..	10,000
		30,000	Chas. Briere....	Centralia.....	10,000
			W. W. Meade....	Centralia.....	10,000
			J. Arpin Lbr. Co.	Grand Rapids..	10,000
			Chas. Tinneti...	Centralia.....	10,000
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.					70,000
Wm. Faber.....	Oshkosh.....	10,000			
			Total for 1892		3,840,000

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION—1891.

Name.	Post office.	Number.	Name.	Post office.	Number.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.		
R. D. Whittmer.	Chippewa Falls.	200,000	P. Vanderdorf..	Plymouth.....	200,000
Geo. B. Earley..	Chippewa Falls	200,000	H. C. Bader.....	Plymouth.....	200,000
R. M. Seymour.	Chippewa Falls.	200,000	Gilbert Huson...	Plymouth.....	200,000
L. D. French....	Chippewa Falls.	200,000	W. H. Gunther..	Sheboygan.....	400,000
		800,000			1,000,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			WALWORTH COUNTY.		
T. J. Talgahan..	Sullivan.....	200,000	H. H. Wallis...	Delavan.....	200,000
W. L. Storer....	Sullivan.....	200,000	J. C. Reynolds..	Lake Geneva...	300,000
		400,000			500,000
KENOSHA COUNTY.			WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
W. H. Sanders..	Kenosha	200,000	H. Karten.....	Kewaskum.....	400,000
I. E. Ozame....	Somers.....	200,000	Edward Lucas...	West Bend.....	200,000
		400,000			600,000
RACINE COUNTY.			WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
Barney Lavins..	Kansasville....	200,000	J. W. Mart.....	Oconomowoc..	200,000
Peter Jacobson..	Burlington.....	200,000	Garion Lake Cl ^b	Milwaukee.....	500,000
C. Schumacher..	Burlington.....	100,000	G. H. Savoy....	Pewaukee.....	200,000
		500,000	H. Husten.....	Eagle.....	100,000
			J. A. Lins.....	Eagle.....	100,000
			J. C. Campbell..	Milwaukee....	500,000
			R. W. Lowerre..	Delafield.....	200,000
					1,800,000
			Total for 1891.....		6,000,000

Fish Distribution.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1862.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
BARRON COUNTY.			FOREST COUNTY.		
C. A. Stark	Rice Lake.....	150,000	H. C. Bell.....	Milwaukee	225,000
			C. L. Ryder.....	Milwaukee	225,000
			=====		
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			450,000		
C. P. Barker.....	Chippewa Falls.	150,000	GREEN COUNTY.		
I. W. Squires.....	Chippewa Falls.	150,000	Michael North...	Monticello.....	150,000
Geo. B. Early.....	Chippewa Falls.	150,000	H. C. Putnam...	Brodhead.....	150,000
John Hunner.....	Madison.....	150,000	=====		
T. J. Cunningham	Madison.....	150,000	300,000		
			=====		
750,000			IOWA COUNTY.		
			A. Apple.....	Mineral Point ..	150,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			Nicholas Gernon.	Mineral Point...	150,000
J. O. Weiting...	Wyocena.....	150,000	=====		
L. N. Coapman...	Wyocena.....	150,000	300,000		
John Cuff.....	Portage.....	150,000	=====		
			JACKSON COUNTY		
=====			R. D. Squires ...	Black River F'ls	150,000
450,000			F. W. Cole.....	Black River F'ls	150,000
			=====		
DANE COUNTY.			300,000		
E. N. Potter.....	Cambridge.....	150,000	JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
Thos. Beattie...	Stoughton.....	150,000	D. E. Bradley...	Lake Mills.....	150,000
T. C. Lund.....	Stoughton.....	150,000	L. W. Sawshensky	Sullivan.....	150,000
			J. Stoppenbach.	Jefferson.....	150,000
=====			=====		
450,000			450,000		
DODGE COUNTY.			JUNEAU COUNTY.		
H. Clausen.....	Fox Lake.....	150,000	C. S. Backhouse.	Mauston.....	150,000
Ed. Doney.....	Waupun.....	150,000	J. Russell.....	Mauston.....	150,000
Eugene Tiger...	Mayville.....	150,000	C. A. Leicht.....	New Lisbon.....	150,000
B. E. Sampson...	Oakfield.....	150,000	=====		
J. A. Barney.....	Mayville.....	150,000	450,000		
			=====		
750,000			LA CROSSE COUNTY.		
			Leo. Lottringe..	West Salem....	150,000
DOUGLAS COUNTY.			=====		
D. R. Johnson...	Hawthorne....	150,000	LA FAYETTE COUNTY.		
N. Lucius, Jr...	White Birch...	150,000	W. R. Law.....	Darlington.....	150,000
			Samuel Briggs...	South Wayne...	150,000
=====			=====		
300,000			300,000		
DUNN COUNTY.			LINCOLN COUNTY.		
M. Brook.....	Menomonie. . .	150,000	O. C. Larson....	Chat.....	150,000
			Wm. Spaides....	Irma.....	150,000
=====			=====		
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.			300,000		
I. B. Bradford...	Augusta.....	150,000	FOND DU LAC COUNTY.		
Jos. Day.....	Augusta.....	150,000	Jessie-Northrop.	Waupun.....	150,000
			=====		
300,000			=====		
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.			300,000		
Jessie-Northrop.	Waupun.....	150,000	=====		
			=====		
=====			300,000		

Fish Distribution.

WALL-EYED PIKE DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
MARATHON COUNTY.			SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—Continued.		
Neal Brown.....	Wausau.....	150,000	Jacob Hansen....	Random Lake...	150,000
Henry Seim.....	Wausau.....	150,000	A. R. Munger....	Boltonville.....	150,000
		300,000			600,000
MARINETTE COUNTY.			TAYLOR COUNTY.		
Chas. Hall.....	Oconto.....	150,000	Clinton Texter..	Medford.....	300,000
MARQUETTE COUNTY.			TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.		
W. Underwood....	Montello.....	150,000	A. A. Arnold....	Gallesville.....	150,000
W. N. Johnson....	Oxford.....	150,000	VERNON COUNTY.		
Wm. Abel.....	Montello.....	150,000	Wm. Lind.....	Hillsborough...	150,000
		450,000	WALWORTH COUNTY.		
ONEIDA COUNTY.			Mrs. A. M. Phillips	Delavan.....	150,000
Wm. C. Neff.....	Minoqua.....	150,000	Edmund Noyes..	Delavan.....	150,000
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.			Sage & Co.....	Delavan.....	150,000
R. S. Gallon.....	Milwaukee.....	150,000	J. B. Delaney....	Delavan.....	150,000
					600,000
OCONTO COUNTY.			WASHBURN COUNTY.		
J. P. Arnold.....	Hickory.....	150,000	Ira Holmes.....	Spooner.....	75,000
PORTAGE COUNTY.			WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
Geo. L. Williams	Grand Rapids..	150,000	C. T. Mueller....	Schleisingserville	150,000
Louis Ecke.....	Stevens Point..	150,000	WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
		300,000	C. D. Van Brunt	Dousman.....	150,000
RACINE COUNTY.			A. N. Nelson....	Golden Lake...	150,000
T. Jacobs.....	Burlington....	150,000			300,000
M. P. Petrie.....	Burlington....	150,000	WAUPACA COUNTY.		
		300,000	Post Pub. Co....	Waupaca.....	150,000
ROCK COUNTY.			WAUSHARA COUNTY.		
C. Tillman.....	Milton Junction	150,000	W. A. Bugh.....	Wautoma.....	150,000
SAUK COUNTY.			Royal Hartford.	Wautoma.....	150,000
J. T. Huntington	Delton.....	150,000	Melvin Searles..	Oasis.....	150,000
Philo Lane.....	Reedsburg.....	150,000	G. N. Spaulding.	Coloma Station.	150,000
E. Blakesly.....	Ironton.....	150,000	H. W. Roblier...	Coloma Station.	150,000
P. J. Mihlbauer.	Lavalle.....	150,000			750,000
C. W. Fisk.....	North Freedom	150,000	WOOD COUNTY.		
H. C. Hunt.....	Reedsburg.....	150,000	W. T. Jones.....	Centralia.....	150,000
		900,000	Jacob Searles..	Grand Rapids..	150,000
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.			B. F. Haskins...	Centralia.....	150,000
L. H. Baldwin...	Highland.....	150,000			450,000
J. A. Barber.....	Glenbeulah....	150,000	Total for 1892.....		13,575,000

Fish Distribution.

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1891.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
BARRON COUNTY.			JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
H. M. Hillikin...	Rice Lake	100	Paul Shoenike...	Lebanon	100
BROWN COUNTY.			W. F. Linn.....	Waterloo	100
C. W. Str'k'n'b'ch	Green Bay.....	100	L. Jachering. . .	Watertown.....	100
Lars Jewson. . .	Denmark.....	100			300
		200	JUNEAU COUNTY.		
CALUMET COUNTY.			C. A. Leicht....	New Lisbon....	100
J. Lowery.....	New Holistine .	100	D. L. Kennedy..	New Lisbon.	100
S. Geiger.....	Brillion.....	100			200
		200	LAFAYETTE COUNTY.		
DODGE COUNTY.			James Morgan ..	Darlington	100
H. C. Clawson. .	Fox Lake.....	100	LANGLADE COUNTY.		
A. Moldenhauer.	Lebanon.....	100	J. W. Parsons. .	Sylvan Lake....	100
August Geise....	Mayville.....	100	E. E. Thompson	Antigo.....	100
		300			200
DOUGLAS COUNTY.			MANITOWOC COUNTY.		
D. R. Johnson...	Hawthorne.....	100	Lewis Sohn.....	Meene	100
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.			Louis Jermain..	Meene.....	100
M. C. Olin	Fau Claire	100	G. G. Berge.....	Manitowoc.....	100
Henry Miller ..	Eau Claire.....	100			300
John Ward.....	Eau Claire	100	MARATHON COUNTY.		
		300	R. Jewson.....	Norrie.....	100
FOND DU LAC COUNTY.			Paul Dumbie....	Wausau.....	100
C. S. Matteson..	Fond du Lac....	100	J. H. Whitmore.	Wausau.....	100
A. E. Richter...	Fond du Lac....	100	Martin Reinhart.	Wausau.....	100
C. B. Bartlet...	Fond du Lac....	200	H. Sternberg...	Wausau.....	100
J. C. Peron.....	Fond du Lac....	100	Leo Schubring..	Wausau.....	100
Aug. Funtrow..	Fond du Lac....	200	Wm. Kahn.....	Nuterville.....	100
F. F. Duffy....	Fond du Lac....	100	Fred Dumbie....	Nuterville.....	100
J. H. McCord...	Fond du Lac....	200			800
		1,000	MILWAUKEE COUNTY.		
GREEN COUNTY.			D'phne R'w'g C'b	Milwaukee	200
W. S. Fleek.....	Brodhead.....	100	C. F. Ringer....	Milwaukee	100
Kratzer Bros....	Browntown	100	C. Meckenhinsler	Milwaukee	100
		200	Wenzel Brown...	Milwaukee	100
					500
GREEN LAKE COUNTY.			MONROE COUNTY.		
Henry Valkman.	Kingston.....	100	C. G. Lewis.....	Sparta	100
S. W. Buzzell...	Markesan.....	100			
		200			

Fish Distribution.

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1891—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.			TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.		
Aug. Schultz....	Hortonville....	100	F. G. Davis....	Galesville....	100
Louis Mueller....	Seymour.....	100	Ben Dale.....	Galesville.....	100
		200			200
OZAUKEE COUNTY.			VERNON COUNTY.		
Herman Friebel..	Fredonia.....	100	George Sheldon..	Hillsborough..	200
C. Kleine.....	Fredonia.....	100			
Gustave Degnitz..	Fredonia.....	100			
		300	WALWORTH COUNTY.		
RACINE COUNTY.			J. C. Reynolds...	Lake Geneva...	100
Racine Ins'n Asy..	Racine.....	100	A. Strassman...	Whitewater....	100
L. T. Thompson..	Waterford....	100			200
		200	WASHBURN COUNTY		
RICHLAND COUNTY.			H. J. Burke.....	Spooner.....	100
E. H. Parfrey...	Richland Center	100	WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
ST. CROIX COUNTY.			H. E. Salsich....	Hartland.....	100
W. H. Phipps...	Hudson.....	100	G. F. Savoy.....	Pewaukee.....	100
SAUK COUNTY.			W. A. Jones....	Oconomowoc...	100
W. H. Schuette..	Reedsburg....	100	Andrew Osin....	Oconomowoc...	100
A. Forbes.....	Reedsburg....	100	E. W. Tuttle....	Oconomowoc...	100
L. G. Gray.....	Ironton.....	100	J. McD. Randles..	Waukesha.....	100
L. Gleason.....	Reedsburg....	100	James Wolfel....	Elm Grove.....	100
Mrs. S. Grubb...	Baraboo.....	25	H. Husten.....	Eagle.....	100
J. T. Huntington	Delton.....	30			800
		455	WAUPACA COUNTY.		
SHAWANO COUNTY.			E. Bentzel.....	Scandinavia...	100
August Guhr....	Whitcomb....	100	Johannes Bokke..	Ogdensburg...	100
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.			C. Jacobson.....	Iola.....	100
H. C. Bade.....	Plymouth....	100	H. H. Stenersen..	Iola.....	100
S. H. Conover...	Plymouth....	100	O. O. Oleson....	Ogdensburg...	100
Gilbert Huson...	Plymouth....	100	Oscar Jacobson..	Iola.....	100
F. Risse.....	Random Lake..	100	Ole Christianson.	Iola.....	100
James Slyfield..	Waldo.....	100	Chas. Dalton....	Waupaca.....	100
Wm. Stalge.....	Scott.....	100			800
C. Harmon.....	Random Lake..	100	WAUSHARA COUNTY.		
		700	C. A. Davenport.	Auroraville....	100
			Total for 1891.....		9,855

Fish Distribution.

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1892.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
ASHLAND COUNTY.			DOUGLAS COUNTY.		
Geo. Sell	Glidden	50	N. Lucius	White Birch....	50
J. T. Trumbull..	Highbridge.....	50	Ulric Moe	White Birch....	50
John Peter	Morengo.....	50			
M. B. Butel	Sanborn.....	50			100
		200			
BAYFIELD COUNTY.			DUNN COUNTY.		
Wm. C. Coburn.	Washburn.....	50	Henry Beyer	Colfax.....	50
Chas. Metson ...	Mason	50			
		100	EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.		
			G. A. Foster ...	Fairchild	50
			Mold'n'hau'r & D.	Eau Claire	50
			Darius Breeze...	Eau Claire.....	50
			N. E. Britton....	Eau Claire	50
					200
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.			FOND DU LAC COUNTY.		
Smith Wright ...	Cadott	50	Jacob Strauh....	Ashford	50
W. F. Cirkel ...	Cadott.....	50	J. M. Sattler ...	Calumet Harbor	50
D. L. Mohr.....	Edson	50	T. J. Leonard...	Fond du Lac...	50
		150	Phillip Keifer...	Kirkwood	50
					200
CLARK COUNTY.			GRANT COUNTY.		
M. Meldenhauer.	Maple Works...	50	John Lewis.....	Westport.....	50
Samuel J. Shafer	Colby	50	F. B. Callis.....	Lancaster	50
		100			
			GREEN COUNTY.		
COLUMBIA COUNTY.			John Blunn.....	Monticello... ..	50
John McKenzie ..	Poynette	50	Albert Schlaepf'r	New Glarus....	50
E. Hinkson.....	Poynette	50	T. J. Anderson..	Monroe.	50
Wm. Selk.....	Columbus	50			150
Thos. C. Colin...	Columbus	50			
		100	GREEN LAKE COUNTY.		
			Frederick Kluck.	Germania	50
DANE COUNTY.					
John Cusiak.....	Oregon.....	50	IOWA COUNTY.		
Geo. B. Dodge ..	Acorn.....	50	John Rowe, Jr.,	Dodgeville.....	50
H. J. Dahmen...	Cross Plains...	50	W. H. Penhalleg'n	Dodgeville	50
		150	Z. Oatis.....	Mineral Point...	50
			Thos. Kelley....	Mineral Point...	50
			R. M. Jewell.....	Dodgeville.....	50
DODGE COUNTY.					250
Wm. Braasch, Jr	Lebanon.....	50			
Weinsheim Bros.	Neosho.....	50			
G. E. Swan.....	Beaver Dam....	50			
Edw. Pankow...	Lebanon.....	50			
G. Schneider...	Theresa.....	50			
John Stoddart...	Fox Lake.....	50			
		300			

Fish Distribution.

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
JACKSON COUNTY.			MANITOWOC COUNTY—Continued.		
Frank Rhodes...	Spaulding	50	Fred Sohm.....	Meeme	50
JEFFERSON COUNTY.			Wm. Gatterman.	Timothy.....	50
Wm. Johnson...	Palmyra.....	50	Paul Schulaski..	Timothy.....	50
Henry Herman..	Hubbleton	50	350		
H. T. Ames.....	Waterloo	50	MARATHON COUNTY.		
Harry Lang.....	Milford.....	50	Edw. Loveridge.	Athens	5
C. H. Powers....	Palmyra.....	50	A. J. Schneider.	Marathon	50
250			Mathew Mess...	Mosinee.....	50
JUNEAU COUNTY.			Wm. Weinkn...	Stettin	50
W. E. Barringer.	Elroy.....	50	Christ Taeckler.	Wausau	50
T. H. Ahrens ..	Lyndon Station	50	Herman Dehnel	Stettin	50
T. M. Cawfield...	Necedah.....	50	August True	Stettin	50
J. H. Armstrong.	Necedah.....	50	Williams &		
Henry Grimshaw	Elroy.....	50	Emter.....	Wausau	50
250			Melchoir Eichert	Wausau	50
KEWAUNEE COUNTY.			Aug. Kikbusch.	Wausau	50
John Wattawa..	Kewaunee.....	50	G. F. Dundee...	Nutterville	50
George W. King	Kewaunee	50	Fred Graske....	Wausau	50
100			350		
LA CROSSE COUNTY.			MARINETTE COUNTY.		
Thos. Bardy... ..	Mindora.....	50	J. J. O'Leary...	Peshtigo.....	50
Wm. Smith.....	Bangor	50	MARQUETTE COUNTY.		
100			W. N. Johnson..	Oxford	50
LAFAYETTE COUNTY.			Lee Maynard..	Westfield.....	50
W. R. Law... ..	Darlington	50	F. W. Meinke...	Westfield.....	50
A. A. Eastman..	South Wayne...	50	Wm. Abel.....	Montello.....	50
Geo. S. Anthony	Darlington.....	50	Gus. Mauweiler.	Westfield	50
150			August Bund....	Liberty Bluff...	50
LANGLADE COUNTY.			300		
M. A. Connor....	Antigo.....	50	MILWAUKEE COUNTY.		
Eli Waste.....	Antigo.....	50	H. Nehrling ...	Milwaukee.....	50
100			John O'Connell..	Granville.....	50
LINCOLN COUNTY.			John Baurfend..	Granville Cen..	50
W. H. Cannon... ..	Merrill	50	150		
Val. Henrich....	Merrill	50	MONROE COUNTY.		
100			D. M. Fulmer ...	Oil City.....	50
MANITOWOC COUNTY.			Ignatz Gondosick	Tomah	50
F. Noworatzsky.	St. Nazianz....	50	Jas. R. Lyons...	Glendale	50
C. H. Powers...	Palmyra.....	50	150		
F. Wm. Bades...	Kiel.....	50	OCONTO COUNTY.		
James Klien....	Kiel.....	50	J. Spies	Gillette.....	50
P. H. Syom	Clark's Mills...	50	OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.		
100			Fred Relien ...	Medina	50
MANITOWOC COUNTY.			Albert Tesch...	Seymour	50

Fish Distribution,

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—Continued.			SHAWANO COUNTY—Continued.		
F. C. Gropman...	Dale.....	50	Fred Krenke....	Tigerton.....	50
Chas Schmitt....	Binghampton..	50	J. G. Isackson..	Pulcifer.....	50
Jos. Brand.....	Black Creek....	50	J. Swenholt....	Wittenburg....	50
Elton Bacon....	Medina.....	50	Herman Binder..	Pella.....	50
			Jas. Grilli.....	Birwood.....	50
		300			300
PIERCE COUNTY.			SAUK COUNTY.		
F. P. Flagg.....	Plum City.....	50	Henry Benke....	Ableman.....	50
N. I. Gilbert ..	Plum City.....	50			
		100	SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.		
PORTAGE COUNTY.			Ezra Coon.....	Glenbeulah..	50
John Eeen.....	Amherst.....	50	Peter Vanderhof	Plymouth.....	50
Jens Olsen.....	Alban.....	50	Chas. Hamm....	Silver Creek....	50
Peter Wolden...	Alban.....	50	Eben Ryder....	Sheboygan....	50
G. E. McDill ..	McDill.....	50	C. H. Haskell...	Green Bush....	50
		200	Jacob Hausen..	Random Lake..	50
			Chas. Koch....	Beechwood....	50
POLK COUNTY.			Geo. L. Tupper..	Sheboygan F's	50
Jas. R. DeGormo	Clear Lake....	50			400
PRICE COUNTY.			TAYLOR COUNTY.		
Peter Ringg ...	Ogema.....	50	W. G. Anderson.	Stetsonville ..	50
W. F. Hinz.....	Fifield.....	50	Clinton Textor..	Medford.....	50
		100			100
RACINE COUNTY.			TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.		
Adam Apple....	North Cape ..	50	Ben Dale	Galesville.....	50
V. Zimmerman..	Franksville....	50	VERNON COUNTY.		
Chas. Eggert....	Thompsonville	50	Anton Nelson...	Coon Valley....	50
		150	J. A. Neparud...	Coon Valley....	50
RICHLAND COUNTY.			J. B. Johnson...	Newery.....	50
John Lewis.....	Westport.....	50	G. Morterud....	Bloomington..	50
A. C. Parfrey....	Richland Center	100			200
		150	WASHBURN COUNTY.		
ST. CROIX COUNTY.			Ira Holmes.....	Spooner.....	50
T. P. Wilson ...	Boardman.....	50	Jacob Burke....	Spooner.....	50
Wm. H. Phipps..	Hudson.....	50	Henry Peck....	Namekagon....	50
		100			150
SAWYER COUNTY.			WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
J. W. Morgan ...	Reserve.....	50	J. Schlaggenhaft	Nenno.....	50
SHAWANO COUNTY			WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
F. K. Shuman ..	Tigerton.....	50	Frank Wilful...	Elm Grove.....	50
			Jos. Woeffel ..	Elm Grove.....	50
			O. L. Rosenkranz	Oconomowoc...	50

Fish Distribution.

CARP DISTRIBUTION, 1892—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	Number.	Name.	Postoffice.	Number.
WAUKESHA COUNTY—Continued.			[WAUSHARA COUNTY—Continued.		
Louis Cafmeyer.	Merton	50	Andrew Walters.	Almond	50
David Shehan.	Colgate	50	Clinton Leach.	Wild Rose	50
H. Husten.	Eagle	50	C. A. Davenport.	Auroraville	50
J. McD. Randles.	Waukesha	50	Charles Tice.	Terrill	50
			T. D. Brace.	Poysippi	50
		750			300
WAUPACA COUNTY.			WINNEBAGO COUNTY.		
Wm. Jawort.	Manawa	50	A. Anderson.	Neenah	50
H. G. Ralfsen.	Scandanavia	50	J. Christensen.	Winchester	50
O. O. Otterson.	Iola	50			100
John Wagner.	New London	50			
A. R. Lea.	Waupaca	50	WOOD COUNTY.		
I. N. C. Nelson.	Iola	50	John Arpin.	Lbr. Co., Grand Rapids	50
		300	Total for 1892		8,700
WAUSHARA COUNTY.					
G. N. Spaulding.	Colman Station	50			

Fish Distribution.

WHITE FISH DISTRIBUTION.

Name of Place, Where Planted.	1891.	1892.
Whitefish Bay.....	2,000,000	1,000,000
In Green Bay, off from Marinette Harbor.....	3,000,000	2,000,000
In Green Bay, off from Oconto Harbor.....	6,000,000	2,000,000
In Chequamegon Bay, off from Ashland Harbor.....	10,000,000	2,000,000
Off from Manitowoc Harbor.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Off from Washington Island.....	2,000,000	Nil.
Sheboygan Harbor.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Two Rivers Harbor.....	5,500,000	2,000,000
Port Washington Harbor.....	3,500,000	1,000,000
	35,000,000	14,000,000

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPREGNATED LAKE TROUT EGGS.

Planted from Boats Fishing Off From—	1891.	1892.
Sturgeon Bay Canal.....	536,000	
Fish Creek.....	1,000,000	2,856,000
Sturgeon Bay.....		2,824,000
Racine.....		1,232,000
Milwaukee.....		5,040,000
Kenosha.....		1,856,000
Totals.....	1,536,000	11,808,000

Fishery Statistics.

STATISTICS OF LAKE FISHERIES—1892.

[THE CATCH.

Variety.	Lake Mich- igan.	Lake Su- perior.	Lake Win- nebago.
Whitefish.....	279,540	205,510	.....
Lake trout.....	2,821,035	601,060	.....
Herring.....	7,772,633	214,988	.....
Perch.....	2,393,230	.....	.....
Bass.....	19,925	.....	.....
Other kinds.....	3,079,347	2,580	.....
All kinds.....	.....	.....	1,882,100
Total.....	18,865,710	1,024,138	1,882,100

NOTE—The figures express pounds.

PROPERTY AND MEN.

	Lake Michigan.		Lake Superior.		Lake Win- bago.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Gill nets.....	23,607	\$115,946	1,520	\$6,240	400	\$2,000
Pound nets.....	387	87,700	87	9,000	.....	.....
Hoop nets.....	803	1,239	.....	.....	215	2,550
Seines.....	12	1,512	.....	.....	.....	.....
Men employed.....	495	.....	160	.....	110	.....
Docks and buildings.....	.....	137,675	.....	9,000	.....	3,000
Other property.....	.....	28,450	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Boats used.....	273	130,640	38	25,950	89	3,000

Summary of Fish Statistics, 1892.

SUMMARY OF FISH STATISTICS—1892.

Year.	No. of pounds.	Value.	No. of Nets.	Value.	Persons Employed.	No. of boats	Value.	Total value of all property.
1887	5,541,744	\$250,168 88	16,152	\$145,710	612	293	\$99,032	\$415,486
1888	8,780,780	270,595 06	18,007	141,008	628	284	91,556	387,706
1889	9,414,560	286,961 26	18,133	187,539	601	275	105,180	395,580
1890	9,766,934	208,850 24	16,344	136,015	683	303	71,364	354,879
1892.....	19,271,948	528,718 43	26,818	223,637	755	400	159,590	573,352

Increased value of 1892 catch over 1890 (last report), \$319,868.19.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

University of Wisconsin

FOR THE

Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1893.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Ex-Officio*
 PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, *Ex-Officio*

		TERM EXPIRES
STATE-AT-LARGE,	JOHN JOHNSTON, Milwaukee, - - -	1894
STATE-AT-LARGE,	H. W. CHYNOWETH, Madison, - - -	1895
FIRST DISTRICT,	N. D. FRATT, Racine, - - -	1895
SECOND DISTRICT,	B. J. STEVENS, Madison, - - -	1893
THIRD DISTRICT,	CHARLES KEITH, Reedsburg, - - -	1895
FOURTH DISTRICT,	GEORGE H. NOYES, Milwaukee, - - -	1893
FIFTH DISTRICT,	WILLIAM H. SEAMAN, Sheboygan, - - -	1893
SIXTH DISTRICT,	H. B. DALE, Oshkosh, - - -	1895
SEVENTH DISTRICT,	WILLIAM P. BARTLETT, Eau Claire - - -	1893
EIGHTH DISTRICT,	ORLANDO E. CLARK, Appleton, - - -	1895
NINTH DISTRICT,	D. L. PLUMER, Wausau, - - -	1894
TENTH DISTRICT,	JOHN W. BASHFORD, Hudson, - - -	1894

Office of Regents—No. 24 East Mifflin Street, Madison.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

WILLIAM P. BARTLETT, *President.*
 JOHN W. BASHFORD, *Vice-President.*
 E. F. RILEY, *Secretary.*
 STATE TREASURER, *Ex-Officio-Treasurer.*

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Executive—B. J. STEVENS, JOHN JOHNSTON, H. W. CHYNOWETH.
Agricultural—N. D. FRATT, H. B. DALE, CHAS. KEITH.
Law—GEO. H. NOYES, JOHN W. BASHFORD, B. J. STEVENS.
Library—O. E. WELLS, ORLANDO E. CLARK, JOHN W. BASHFORD.
Mechanical Arts—D. L. PLUMER, W. H. SEAMAN, CHAS. KEITH.
Finance—JOHN JOHNSTON, W. H. SEAMAN, O. E. WELLS.
Law Building—GEO. H. NOYES, JOHN W. BASHFORD, B. J. STEVENS, D. L. PLUMER, JOHN JOHNSTON.
Armory Building—W. H. SEAMAN, O. E. WELLS, H. W. CHYNOWETH, B. J. STEVENS, H. B. DALE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

To His Excellency,

GEORGE W. PECK, *Governor*:

It is with great pleasure that I can report the continued growth and prosperity of the State University. Six years ago, 1885 and 1886, the total attendance in all departments was 423. In four years from that time the attendance numbered nearly 800. The growth and prosperity of the University was not alone in numbers, but a general awakening among the people throughout the state in the cause of higher education and a desire that our University should become second to none, indicated, that the increase of students in the future, would be even more than it had been in the past. A college of 800 students requires more instructional force and more facilities in buildings than one of only 400. The legislature seeing the rapid growth of the University, and anticipating the future—in 1891 provided for the construction and erection of three new buildings—Dairy, College of Law, and Armory.

These buildings were an absolute necessity to the future welfare of the University, and to make it—as intended by the founders, and demanded by the people of the state—a college and university in every respect equal to any in the Union. The liberal action of the legislature in making appropriations for these buildings, has met with the cordial endorsements of the people of the state. Few, if any, of the colleges in the Union are patronized by the state in which they are situated as is the University of Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin.

A very large proportion of her students are residents of this state, and the catalogues of eastern colleges show but very few names of young men from this state. The alumni of our University, take a front rank in every profession and vocation. To meet the demands for education of the present century — every department must be fully equipped. The ancient and modern classics, General Science, College of Law, College of Agriculture, College of Mechanics and Engineering and the school of Pharmacy, all go hand in hand, and being demanded by the present age, there should be no weakness in any one of these departments.

Since the issue of the last Regents' report — Hiram Smith Hall—a new dairy building, has been commenced and fully completed, a worthy representative of the great dairy industry of Wisconsin. For the purposes intended, and complete adaptation to the definite purposes of dairy teaching, this building is considered without an equal in America or Europe. It was opened in January, 1892, with one hundred students in attendance. That the dairy school is appreciated by the people is shown by the fact that there has been more applications from cheese factories and creameries for educated operators than we have been able to furnish from our students. The short course in agriculture is attracting the attention of those of our people interested in the education of the sons of farmers. There were forty-five students in attendance in this course last winter. The Hon. John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, with a generosity characteristic of the giver, has donated twenty scholarships of \$100 each, covering two years' instruction, to be placed each year to needy students. Twenty young men from the country were the beneficiaries of this generous donation. Another friend to the short course has been shown in the gift of Mr. Robert Ogilvie, of Madison, who has provided that a gold medal of the value of \$75 be pre-

Report of President of Board of Regents.

sented each year to the student in this course, showing the greatest proficiency in "judging of live stock." When our farmers and farmers' sons fully understand what can be gained at the University, the present accommodations will be far from being sufficient to accommodate those who will desire to become students at the University.

Last year, seventy Farmers' Institutes were held in various portions of the state. At least 30,000 farmers — under the direction of the University, took part in the discussion of the agricultural matters at these Institutes. The coming year, at least 80 institutes will be held, and even this number will not be equal to the demand.

Construction of the College of Law building was commenced in 1891, and it was expected to have the same completed by January, 1893. Owing to the unfavorable weather, work has been delayed, but it is expected to have this building fully completed by the commencement of the spring term of 1893. Contract has already been let for the armory building and work commenced thereon, and it is the intention of the board to have this building completed and ready for use on or before January, 1894. The completion of these buildings will give to the several departments for which the same are intended, great facilities, and for which there has been great need in the past. Other departments of the University are full and overflowing. Commencing September, 1892, the requirements for admission to the several courses of the University were largely increased, yet with the standard for admission raised, the number of new students this year, was greater than any former year of the University. The total number of students in all departments will this year be not far from 1,300.

A school of Economics, Political Science and History has been established and opened at the commencement of the Academic year 1892, with very flattering prospects for its

University of Wisconsin.

future success. This department will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. R. T. Ely, formerly of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Ely's reputation as a scholar and educator is so well known that the future success of this department is assured. With the continued increase in the number of students the present buildings are inadequate to successfully accommodate the number we already have. The Board are aware of this and are doing all in their power to provide suitable accommodations for the several classes until new buildings can be erected to meet the growing demands of the University.

At the close of the academic year, June, 1892, President T. C. Chamberlin tendered his resignation as President of the university. For six years under his administration the University had flourished and the administration thereof was conducted in a manner commendatory to President Chamberlin and highly appreciated and endorsed by the Board of Regents and the people of the state. The Board unanimously elected President Charles Kendall Adams to that position. Dr. Adams came to the University on the opening of the Fall Term, 1892, and his experience as a professor at Ann Arbor and President of Cornell University, and well known reputation as a scholar, historian and educator brings assurance, that the administration of the University will be conducted with that energy and ability, as has been done heretofore. The reports of the treasurer and secretary giving a full statement of the financial standing of the University, receipts and expenditures for the biennial term are herewith presented, also report of the President of the University.

Very respectfully,

W. P. BARTLETT,

President of the Board of Regents.

Treasurer's Report.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

MADISON, Wisconsin, October 1st, 1892.

HON. WM. P. BARTLETT,

President of the Board of Regents:

SIR — I submit my report, as treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1891, and 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1, 1890. Balance on hand.....		\$20,144 41
From State Treasurer, year ending September 30, 1891.....		239,829 33
From State Treasurer, year ending September 30, 1892.....		268,510 60
Total.....		\$527,484 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders, fiscal year ending September 30, 1891 ..	\$166,510 00	
On orders, fiscal year ending September 30, 1892 ..	268,187 02	\$434,697 02
Balance on hand October 1, 1892 ..		\$92,787 32

JOHN HUNNER,

Treasurer Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 1st, 1892.

HON. WM. P. BARTLETT,

President of the Board of Regents:

SIR—I report herewith the financial condition of the State University for the biennial fiscal year ending September 30th, 1892.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by acts of congress for the support of the University, approved June 12th, 1838, August 6th, 1846, and December 12th, 1854.

The number of acres of land unsold is 1,139.40.

The amount of productive University funds on the 30th days of September, 1891 and 1892, were as follows:

	1891.	1892.
Due on certificates of sales.....	\$13,669 00	\$13,238 00
Due on loans, "Individual".....	575 00	575 00
Due on loans, "School Dist.".....	583 16	316 58
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Eau Claire county bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Manitowoc county bonds.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Platteville city bonds.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Stoughton city bonds.....	.....	3,000 00
Tomahawk city bonds.....	.....	10,000 00
Vernon county bonds.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Waupaca county bonds.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
Loan to Shawano county.....	10,500 00	10,500 00
Loan to city of Menomonie.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Total at interest.....	\$216,327 16	\$328,629 58

Financial Condition.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, to the state, "for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The number of acres of land unsold is 923.07.

The amount of productive agricultural college funds on the 30th days of September, 1891 and 1892, were as follows:

	1891.	1892.
Due on certificates of sale.....	\$69,580 00	\$67,954 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	60,600 00	60,600 00
Eau Claire county bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Manitowoc county bonds.....	62,000 00	62,000 00
Grand Rapids bridge bonds.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Board of Education, city of Neenah bonds.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Black River Falls city bonds.....	20,000 00	20,000 00
Madison city bonds.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
New Richmond city bonds.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Platteville city bonds.....	7,900 00	7,900 00
Tomahawk city bonds.....	.....	5,500 00
Loan to city of Merrill.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Loan to town of Hancock.....	.....	5,000 00
Total at interest.....	\$282,080 00	\$290,954 00

SALE OF LANDS.

Sale of University lands for the two years ending September 30, 1892, amounted to 316.41 acres, and the agricultural college lands 850.15; leaving unsold and held by the state at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1892, 1,139.40 acres University lands, and 923.07 acres of agricultural college lands.

University of Wisconsin.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1891, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.			
Income from productive University Fund.....		\$14,859 56	
Income from productive Agricultural College Fund.....		17,113 02	
State tax, chapter 300, laws 1883.....		74,111 34	
Appropriation, chapter 62, laws 1887.....		12,000 30	
Appropriation, chapter 418, laws 1887.....		6,000 00	
Appropriation, chapter 282, laws 1889.....		11,498 40	
Treasurer U. S. for Experiment Station (Hatch).....		15,000 00	
Treasurer U. S. for College of Agr. and Mech. Arts (Morrill).....		48,000 00	
From students, tuition, room rent, incidentals, etc.....		18,250 07	
From students, laboratory expensss.....		3,340 24	
From students, library fines.....		6 56	
From Washburn Observatory — time service, \$506.91, and material sold, \$2.14.....		509 05	
From Experiment Station, sales, etc.....		4,645 30	
From rents.....		300 00	
From material sold.....		585 34	
From insurance on gymnasium.....		2,965 00	
From Johnson Endowment Fund, refund.....		45 45	
From John Johnston Fellowship.....		400 00	
From John Johnston Scholarship.....		250 00	
Total receipts		\$229,829 33	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
For Experiment Station.....			\$35,894 80
For salaries, College Letters, Science, Law and Pharmacy.....			50,810 59
For College Engineering.....			21,042 78
For repairs.....			5,458 80
For incidental expenses.....			13,463 42
For laboratory supplies.....			2,764 32
For apparatus.....			1,951 48
For insurance.....			569 60
For real estate, interest on \$10,000.....			600 00
For agricultural institutes.....			11,350 00
For interest, Joanson Endowment Fund.....			300 00
For expenses of Regents.....			536 97
For fuel and light.....			7,522 21
For Washburn Observatory.....			4,619 68
For printing and advertising.....			2,379 94
For library.....			3,158 56
For furniture.....			915 86
For roads and grounds.....			978 22
For apparatus (A), chapter 500, laws 1887.....			828 12
For dairy building.....			91 02
For law building.....			179 89
For armory building.....			443 74
For John Johnston Fellowship.....			400 00
For John Johnston Scholarship.....			250 00
Total disbursements.....			\$166,510 00
Total receipts and disbursements.....		\$229,829 33	\$166,510 00
Balance September 30th, 1890.....			29,144 41
Balance September 30th, 1891.....			92,463 74
		\$258,973 74	\$258,973 74

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1891.

EXPERIMENT STATION.	
W A. Henry, Dean, salary.....	\$1,875 00
S. M. Babcock, professor, salary.....	1,500 00
F. H. King, professor, salary.....	1,500 00
E. S. Goff, professor, salary.....	1,500 00
John A. Craig, professor, salary.....	750 00
V. T. Atkinson, professor, salary.....	666 66
John W. Decker, instructor, salary.....	300 00
W. H. Phillips, instruction.....	100 00
T. J. Flemming, instruction.....	45 00
H. B. Gurlier, instruction.....	325 00
T. L. Hacker, instruction.....	36 00
W. E. Simpson, instruction.....	10 00
Pay roll, chemists, employes and laborers.....	8,430 00
Capital City Mills, feed.....	1,445 82
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	1,119 23
W. A. Henry, director, bills paid.....	1,283 66
F. H. King, expenses.....	109 05
E. S. Goff, expenses.....	61 69
S. M. Babcock, expenses.....	24 01
John A. Craig, expenses.....	18 25
H. B. Gurlier, expenses.....	24 38
V. T. Atkinson, model.....	5 00
H. G. Dodge & Son, plaster.....	8 00
Emil Greiner, apparatus.....	54 15
Jennie P. Miner, drawings.....	37 00
Henry Sutherland, lambs.....	75 00
Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., seeds.....	46 51
F. W. Will, expenses.....	29 15
H. W. Hillyer, analysis.....	12 05
Robt. Wootton & Co., agents, insurance prem.....	37 50
A. H. Main, agent, insurance prem.....	37 50
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	74 95
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	160 65
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	465 12
L. Kleinhenz, washing.....	1 70
Henry Walters, feed.....	83 00
C. M. Brigham, live stock.....	20 00
A. C. McClurg & Co., books.....	11 15
A. J. Decker & Co., mdse.....	187 00
Conkila & Co., fuel.....	375 42
University, pay roll, shop work.....	49 28
Cornish, Curtis & Green, apparatus.....	586 80
John Boyd, apparatus.....	37 05
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	213 98
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	242 95
P. M. Pierce, beet work.....	10 00
A. L. Greengo, beet work.....	10 00
L. F. Noyes, beet work.....	10 00
F. W. Roberts, beet work.....	10 00
Fred Burton, beet work.....	10 00
S. Miller, grafts.....	3 75
Hawthorn Bros., heater.....	8 00
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	108 86
James Livesey, use of jacks.....	2 25
A. L. Hatch, seed.....	2 00
C. A. Woodford, visits.....	8 00
L. R. Baker, visits.....	14 00
Eastman Co., mdse.....	20 04
K. A. Johnson, milk.....	824 85
J. H. D. Baker, mdse.....	14 70
W. A. Olmsted, black boards.....	16 00
American Dairyman, adv.....	13 50
Rural Publishing Co., adv.....	25 20
Milton George, adv.....	16 80
Hoard's Dairyman, adv.....	10 92
The Sentinel Co., adv.....	6 50
Luther, Tucker & Son, adv.....	27 30
T. A. Nelsn, painting.....	419 24
F. C. Sheasby, painting.....	145 54
Peterson, Olson & Fish, carpenter work.....	1 28
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals.....	106 00
F. A. Brockhans, books.....	36 12
State Journal printing Co., printing.....	645 31

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EXPERIMENT STATION—Continued.

Shea, Smith & Co., mdse.....	\$15 50
Eimer & Amend, chemicals.....	460 99
Chas. Hoebel, harness.....	54 50
A. O. Fox, sheep.....	450 00
H. Mooers & Co., steam heating.....	322 80
E. M. Nichols, straw.....	8 00
P. J. Depold, repairing.....	48 87
T. W. Lucas, tar and labor.....	10 50
Crosscup & West Eng. Co., cut.....	10 25
Jas. E. Moseley, mdse.....	15 97
Smith, Powell & Lamb, cows.....	600 00
E. Morden, pump work.....	10 38
Nellie Regan, typewriting.....	4 75
Mrs. Myer, washing.....	17 40
L. H. Adams, Supt., expenses.....	35 70
J. J. Tyrrell, tables.....	34 75
Geo. Krafts, plumbing.....	18 45
Thomas Re ran, plumbing.....	114 15
U. S. Butter Extractor Co., apparatus.....	422 29
S. L. Sheldon Co., tools.....	226 53
P. M. Sharpless, apparatus.....	6 00
D. H. Roe & Co., apparatus.....	573 09
Darling, Brown & Sharpe, apparatus.....	12 13
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	200 62
Cramer, Aikins & Cramer, adv.....	9 32
Farmer's Review, adv.....	12 60
Orange Judd Farmer Co., adv.....	106 93
The Creamery Journal, adv.....	3 00
J. H. Saunders Pub. Co, adv.....	21 00
Wisconsin Agriculturist Co., adv.....	5 25
The Dairy World, adv.....	2 25
Western Farmer Co., adv.....	4 00
John D. Haves, shoeing.....	45 55
W. J. Park & Sons, mdse.....	88 71
Jos. S. Keyes, ageut, insurance premium.....	26 00
New York Store, mdse.....	64 92
Democrat printing Co., printing.....	137 05
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.....	123 57
E. Sharp & Co., plastering.....	121 81
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	37 13
C. F. Cooley, lime.....	16 25
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	458 28
Eclipse Wind Engine Co., extras.....	2 60
A. H. Barber, mdse.....	8 50
R. B. Ogilvie & Co., mdse.....	13 25
F. C. Fox, mdse.....	4 00
Merrill & Eldredge, mdse.....	16 60
E. H. Sargent & Co., chemicals.....	14 53
E. H. Ahara, map work.....	7 25
Marr & Richards Eng. Co., maps.....	5 50
Jas. Bray, carpenter work.....	27 50
Garden & Forest Pub. Co., books.....	24 00
M. H. Ball, castings.....	18 50
Esser & Oakey, mason work.....	146 29
Wm. Owens, plumbing.....	195 09
Jackson Oil Mills, cotton seed meal.....	34 00
Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co. tester.....	24 00
Milwaukee Linseed Oil Works, oil meal.....	42 00
Wisconsin Typewriting Co., mimeograph.....	31 30
A. H. Andrews & Co., chairs.....	625 00
J. F. McLain, apparatus.....	17 90
E. C. Hammersley, live stock.....	51 54
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	115 13
Jas. E. Fisher, furniture.....	132 50
A. B. Allen, books.....	12 00
W. C. Dickson, scoring.....	5 00
E. N. Ranney, straw.....	31 62
Wm. Harwood, ice.....	14 80
J. R. Harris, books.....	4 50
Stanford & Logan, milk.....	617 49
Bross & Quinn, moving telephone.....	5 00
Wallace Trotting Register Co., books.....	42 00
S. D. Bruce, books.....	25 00
C. N. Casper, books.....	68 04

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1891.

EXPERIMENT STATION — Continued.	
A. B. Seymour, books.....	\$7 22
Lorenz Debus, seeds.....	125 00
E. M. Minch & Co., feed.....	1 40
Chas. W. Clark, live stock.....	150 00
W. H. Jacobs, live stock.....	250 00
A. P. Chapman, live stock.....	23 00
Geo. Harding, live stock.....	150 00
A. Schulhof, mdse.....	8 92
Office Specialty Mfg. Co., mdse.....	5 00
National Distilling Co., alcohol.....	4 00
G. Grimm, binding.....	34 50
E. D. Whitehead, model.....	5 00
The Jersey Bulletin Co., record.....	2 50
F. B. Fargo & Co., boxes.....	32 75
Am. Met. Journal Co., periodical.....	3 00
M. J. Neahr, bags.....	15 00
Jas Slyfield, scoring.....	17 92
Alden & Woods, hay caps.....	31 06
Automatic Level Co., level.....	6 05
Albert Dickinson Co., seeds.....	11 50
Asso. Am. Agr'l. Col. & Exp. Sta., fees.....	22 50
A. Kentzler, livery.....	18 00
Corry Bros, plants.....	3 50
D. & S. Smith, sheep.....	155 00
Julia D. Thomas, sewing.....	1 50
Oxnard Beet Sugar Co., seed.....	6 75
Jackson Grade Level Co., level.....	50 00
Eickeimeyer & Osterheld Mfg. Co., dynamometer.....	175 00
Western Swineherd, book.....	1 00
De Laval Separator Co., separator.....	100 00
Barrett's Bindery, binders.....	12 93
A. Romyce, plants.....	1 00
W. B. Clark & Co., books.....	1 60
H. Scheler, butchering.....	3 00
W. S. Main, sheep.....	80 00
H. Kluter, seed.....	5 70
D. Stephens, brick.....	7 70
Chas. E. Thorne, mailing list.....	2 00
Sherman, Hall & Co., wool.....	8 00
Ooe & Converse, plants.....	3 20
Ia. Agr'l. College, trees.....	29 65
Wallace Barnes, medicine.....	2 00
Chas. Neibuhr, drilling well.....	85 00
John Sprecher, feed.....	23 14
Robbins & Baltzell, feed.....	179 60
Carl Freigan, books.....	10 00
Geo. Wylie, books.....	2 10
Clinton Babbitt, books.....	8 00
John W. Decker, expenses.....	7 51
E. E. Lyon, slating.....	15 64
S. Dunlap, feed.....	9 67
John Rooney, live stock.....	150 00
	\$35,894 80
SALARIES — COLLEGE LETTERS, SCIENCE, LAW AND PHARMACY.	
T. C. Chamberlin, President.....	\$3,000 00
J. B. Parkinson, Vice President.....	1,800 00
E. A. Birge, Professor.....	1,850 90
W. W. Daniells, Professor.....	1,650 00
J. E. Davies, Professor.....	825 00
D. B. Frankenburgher, Professor.....	1,650 00
J. C. Freeman, Professor.....	1,650 00
Alex. Kerr, Professor.....	1,650 00
W. H. Rosenstengel, Professor.....	1,650 00
C. A. Van Velzer, Professor.....	1,500 00
J. W. Stearns, Professor.....	1,500 00
F. A. Parker, Professor.....	1,500 00
Chas. E. Bennett, Professor.....	1,500 00
Jos. Jastrow, Professor.....	1,500 00
W. H. Williams, Professor.....	1,350 00

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SALARIES—COLLEGE LETTERS, ARTS, ETC.—Continued.

C. R. Barnes, Professor.....	\$1,250 00
E. T. Owen, Professor.....	1,099 98
F. J. Turner, Assistant Professor.....	1,125 00
H. W. Hillier, Assistant Professor.....	925 00
C. S. Seichter, Assistant Professor.....	925 00
W. H. Hobbs, Assistant Professor.....	900 00
J. E. Olson, Assistant Professor.....	1,000 00
Almah J. Frisoy, Preceptress.....	1,125 00
Chas. H. Haskins, Instructor.....	900 00
A. A. Knowlton, Instructor.....	999 99
H. B. Loomis, Instructor.....	750 00
A. E. Palmer, Instructor.....	750 00
Susan A. Sterling, Instructor.....	600 00
Lucy M. Gay, Instructor.....	550 00
Guido H. Stempel, Instructor.....	525 00
Clara E. S. Ballard, Instructor.....	500 00
Edward Kremers, Instructor.....	450 00
Wm. G. Sired, Instructor.....	300 00
Florence Cornelius, Instructor.....	300 00
A. S. Fint, Instructor.....	275 00
John M. Parkinson, Instructor.....	250 00
F. W. McNair, Instructor.....	85 00
Grace Clark, Instructor.....	50 00
Wm. M. Thomas, Instructor.....	29 70
Sarah Belle Flesh, Fellow.....	300 00
Kate A. Everest, Fellow.....	300 00
Arthur Phelps, Fellow.....	300 00
Wm. B. Cairns, Fellow.....	300 00
R. H. True, Fellow.....	300 00
L. S. Cheney, Fellow.....	139 00
Walter M. Smith, Librarian.....	525 00
Chas. E. Birge, Attendant at Library.....	49 05
E. E. Bryant, Dean of Law.....	2,625 00
I. C. Sloan, Professor of Law.....	1,368 00
B. W. Jones, Professor of Law.....	684 00
J. H. Carpenter, Professor of Law.....	684 00
J. B. Cassoday, Professor of Law.....	342 00
Wm. F. Vilas, Professor of Law.....	342 00
Geo. H. Noyes, Lectures, Law.....	200 00
Sam'l D. Hastings, Jr., Lectures, Law.....	200 00
H. B. Favill, M. D., Lectures, Law.....	150 00
Jas. G. Jenkins, Lectures, Law.....	75 00
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	22 00
F. W. Stearnes, Tr. Hon. L. L. Mills' expenses.....	15 87
	\$50,810 59

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Storm Bull, Professor, salary.....	\$1,500 00
Chas. D. Marx, Professor, salary.....	1,500 00
C. I. King, Professor, salary.....	1,350 00
L. M. Hoskins, Professor, salary.....	1,200 00
J. E. Davies, Professor, salary.....	825 00
G. B. Ransom, Professor, salary.....	375 00
Arthur W. Richter, Instructor, salary.....	500 00
Storm Bull, expenses.....	215 18
Chas. D. Marx, expenses.....	68 43
G. B. Ransom, expenses.....	83 33
C. I. King, expenses.....	20 86
Pay roll, mechanics.....	3,059 40
Bliss, Bullard & Gormley, tools.....	82 55
John H. Starks, paint.....	4 50
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	422 88
G. Grimm, binding.....	6 25
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	61 60
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	5 88
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	65 54
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	273 42
Machinists Supply Co., mdse.....	120 94
H. G. Kroncke, mdse.....	6 75
M. H. Ball, castings.....	216 73
Brittingham & Nixon, lumber.....	463 67
Conklin & Co., fuel.....	1,705 25
Sperry Electric Co., lamps.....	43 75

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1891.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING — Continued.	
Norton Emery Wheel Co., mdse.	\$15 75
Chas. Munson Belting Co., belting	41 79
Madison Mfg. Co., lathe work	20 00
Wm Hood, cells	4 85
Western Electric Co., mdse.	507 39
Sumner & Morris, mdse	99 49
Brown & Sharp Mfg. Co., cutters	27 98
Vacuum Oil Co., oil	18 20
Johnson Electric Service Co., mdse.	76 39
Jones & Laughlins, iron	7 59
W. J. Park & Sons, mdse	26 15
Dunning & Sumner, mdse.	49 16
Crane Co., iron	75 08
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.	132 06
C. F. Cooley, lime	8 43
Great Western Electric Sup. Co., mdse	2 40
Electric Mdse. Co., mdse.	1 23
H. E. Haferkorn, books	2 83
Crerar, Adams & Co., mdse.	33 97
Eau Claire Book & Stationery Co., paper	3 75
Gayton A. Douglas & Co., mdse.	18 67
D. Stephens, brick	87 50
D. R. Butler, mason work	302 84
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, mdse	216 24
Thomas Regan, plumbing	54 37
Lodge & Davis Machine Tool Co., lathes	1,028 08
Pratt & Whitney Co., tools	7 87
Darling, Brown & Sharp, tools	6 30
D. Van Nostrand Co., books.	11 60
Webster Mfg. Co., stools.	26 67
Frederick A. Peckham, books.	50 00
Riehle Bros, apparatus	22 50
Wm. Owens, plumbing	15 92
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting	4 52
B. F. Goodrich, mdse	40
King & Walker Co., mdse, pipes, etc.	267 82
Jas. B. Clow & Son, mdse	23 48
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co., mdse.	9 18
Weston Electric Inst. Co., apparatus	257 50
Wm. Haak & Son, tank	30 00
Sam'l Harris & Co., mdse.	41 99
American Tube Works, tubes.	19 80
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., apparatus.	117 70
Tinius Olson & Co., apparatus	543 00
Nicholson File Co., files	10 80
Gustav E. Stechert, periodicals.	25 23
American Steam Gauge Co., apparatus.	16 00
Wm. D. Gibson Co., steel	10 00
Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co., boiler, etc.	1,014 1 ²
Bristol Mfg. Co., gauge.	64 00
Ass'n Am. Agr'l. Col's. & Exp. Stations, fees	12 50
National Electric Mfg. Co., mdse	2 00
Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., mdse.	210 10
N. W. Electric Specialty Co., lamps.	14 28
Graham Twist Drill Co., drills.	6 52
Stannard & Dillon, mdse.	9 17
Edison Gen'l Electric Co., lamps.	53 50
Eimer & Amend, mdse.	18 17
Jas. E. Moseley, books.	103 57
Eclipse Clutch Works, pulleys.	39 00
Gisholt Machine Co., machine work	12 60
Rockford Tool & Sundry Co., chuck	20 00
Capital House, board for man.	14 50
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., material.	3 00
D. J. Gallagher Mfg. Co., waste.	8 83
Frank H. McKay, slate slabs.	124 43
Goodnow & Wightman, apparatus	12 41
Globe Oil Co., oil.	4 75
W. T. McConnell & Sons, mdse.	4 40
Wisconsin Typewriter Co., mimeographs.	26 00
S. L. Sheldon Co., mdse.	3 20
Young & Sons, apparatus.	221 00
Keuffel & Esser Co., apparatus.	159 96
Pumpelly Storage Battery Co., apparatus.	19 50

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COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.—Continued.		
Fauth & Co., apparatus.....	\$135 00	
J. J. Higgins, castings.....	13 38	
Henry J. Green, apparatus.....	8 00	
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., books.....	31 50	
Geo. H. Barrus, apparatus.....	65 00	
Am. Soc. Civil Engineers, books.....	51 00	
		\$21,042 78
REPAIRS.		
University Pay Roll, mechanics and laborers.....	\$923 43	
King & Walker Co., material and labor.....	1,015 99	
Thomas Regan, plumbing.....	349 04	
Payton & Higgins, casting.....	110 37	
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	421 85	
Hollister's Pharmacy, md e.....	13 90	
E. T. Owen, gymnasium bills — paid.....	124 50	
H. G. Kronke, mdse.....	33 40	
M. H. Ball castings.....	52 16	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	96 85	
Esser & Oakley, mason work.....	13 01	
Peterson Olson & Fish, carpenter work.....	21 00	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	70 90	
Ruttan Warning & Ventilating Co., repair furnaces.....	269 00	
John B. Heim, md e.....	1 65	
John Murray, work.....	18 20	
Dunning & Sumner, mdse.....	44 91	
Crane Co. Iron.....	83 24	
E. Sharp & Co., plastering.....	138 83	
C. F. Coley, lime.....	4 50	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	6 84	
D. Stephens, brick.....	8 50	
D. R. Butler, mason work.....	163 70	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, mdse.....	133 60	
Wm. Owens, plumbing.....	355 25	
H. R. Worthington, mdse.....	3 20	
J. Fay & Co., mdse.....	1 18	
James A. Livesey, raising house.....	605 54	
John C. Lander, whitewashing.....	3 00	
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	88 21	
E. Griffith, skylight.....	72 00	
Heine Safety Boiler Co., caskets.....	3 00	
J. J. Higgins, casting.....	34 32	
Stephanson & Studeman, tin work.....	28 00	
C. K. Stein & Co., lumber.....	144 73	
		\$5,458 80
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
University pay roll, clerks and janitors.....	\$7,591 54	
E. W. Keyes, rent.....	480 00	
A. D. Conover, services.....	208 84	
New York Store, carpets and mdse.....	8 00	
G. Grimm, bank books.....	16 75	
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	15 88	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	15 38	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	287 81	
Bross & Quinn, mdse.....	2 50	
J. H. D. Baker, mdse.....	38 00	
Fred Huel, lock work.....	1 30	
Thomas Kane & C., mdse.....	4 60	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals.....	186 00	
Shea, Smith & Co., mdse.....	73 16	
Scheibel & Krehl, md e.....	5 65	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	14 06	
C. M. Foote & Co., maps.....	12 00	
W. J. Parks & Sons, mdse.....	15 40	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	5 00	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	38	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.....	42 11	
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	4 00	
T. C. Chamberlin, president, contingent expenses.....	547 12	
Geo. C. Schatts, expenses as visitor.....	30 89	
Emil Baesch, expenses as visitor.....	59 19	
John W. Bashford, expenses as visitor.....	74 10	

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1891.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES — Continued.		
J. J. Fruit, expenses as visitor	\$27 25	
L. D. Harvey, expenses as visitor	11 36	
Chas. S. Lester, expenses as visitor	14 50	
Fred. Schreiber, expenses as visitor	12 88	
A. J. Hutton, expenses as visitor	8 86	
Scott Paper Co., Limited, paper	47 50	
Thomas Regan, plumbing	70 00	
A. H. Andrew & Co., chalk	12 50	
A. Kentzler, livery	152 00	
Thomas Hayden, livery	3 50	
Riley & Corcoran, livery	3 00	
G. F. Merrill, mdse	97 46	
B. F. Goodrich, Co., mdse	6 00	
Jas. E. Moseley, books	3 70	
Almah J. Frisby, preceptress, bills paid	1 50	
L. S. Hanks, chairman, bills paid	80 50	
F. M. Dorn & Bro., livery	12 00	
City Water Works, water	148 28	
Wm. Owens, plumbing	3 05	
Matt. Anderson, expenses	10 00	
Chas. G. Mayers, disb. and services	200 00	
Conklin & Co., fuel	18 27	
Jos. Link, cleaning cistern	3 00	
H. G. Kroncke, mdse	40	
D. R. Butler, man work	1 00	
Dunning & Sumner, mdse	60	
H. B. Favill, M. D., battalion surgeon	40 00	
Jos. Jastrow, chairman lecture course	39 57	
John Lueders, music	125 00	
Hess & Schmitz, livery	10 00	
H. M. Lewis, examining title	25 00	
I. P. Ketchum, filling diplomas	138 75	
R. L. Polk & Co., Gazetteer	5 00	
Dennison Mfg. Co., seals	1 09	
B. E. Smiley, tuning pianos	40 00	
D. C. Gilman, expenses	100 00	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware	14 19	
Wm. Sauthoff, laying carpets	36 05	
E. F. Riley, salary as Secretary of Board	2,200 00	
		\$13,463 42
LABORATORY SUPPLIES.		
University pay roll, carpenters and employes	\$102 59	
Eimer & Amend, apparatus	1,003 71	
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse	315 47	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas	281 41	
Richards & Co., mdse	191 24	
R. Freidlander & Son, books	115 63	
Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., mdse	21 00	
Lehn & Funk, mdse	49 81	
New York Store, mdse	8 96	
Dexter Curtis, zinc	11 27	
J. H. D. Baker, mdse	60	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	4 35	
Jas. E. Moseley, books	3 21	
Western Electric Co., apparatus	17 12	
Scheibel & Krehl, mdse	90	
Sumner & Morris, mdse	4 80	
W. J. Park & Sons, mdse	5 40	
Dunning & Sumner, mdse	26 24	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse	12 08	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber	6 48	
Wm. F. Clay, books	33 01	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hdwr	6 40	
Thomas Rezan, plumbing	82	
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., blocks	6 00	
E. H. Sargent & Co., mdse	11 00	
Williams, Brown & Earl, mdse	2 50	
Botanical Gazette, periodical	5 00	
Torrey Botanical Club, periodical	2 00	
H. J. Green, mdse	34 35	
Library Bureau, books	18 50	
Gustav E. Stechert, periodicals	65 45	

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LABORATORY SUPPLIES—Continued.			
National Distilling Co., alcohol.....	\$44 88		
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	5 50		
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	2 40		
G. Grimm, binding.....	61 45		
Dennison Mfg. Co., mdse.....	3 84		
Eugene Deitzgen, tubes.....	3 20		
Whitall, Tatum & Co., mdse.....	29 96		
Henry Heil Chemical Co., chemicals.....	9 50		
B. Westermann & Co., books.....	3 70		
American Pharmacy Assoc. books.....	21 40		
Phar. Rundschau, periodical.....	6 00		
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	53 22		
Educational Supply Co., apparatus.....	50 15		
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	3 00		
F. A. Peckham, books.....	5 50		
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	93 22		
			\$2,764 82
APPARATUS.			
University pay roll, mechanics.....	\$981 77		
W. W. Pollard & Co., glass, etc.....	568 05		
A. Hilger, apparatus.....	308 00		
Clara E. S. Ballard, gymnastic apparatus.....	250 00		
C. I. King, slides, etc.....	118 40		
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	115 90		
The Springer Torsion Balance Co., scales.....	25 00		
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., mdse.....	20 00		
M. H. Ball, castings.....	16 08		
C. R. Van Hise, specimens.....	7 00		
John Livingston, mdse.....	1 80		
C. G. Conn, mdse.....	5 00		
Dunning & Sumner, mdse.....	2 50		
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	6 53		
Carl Krille, apparatus.....	7 25		
Julia D. Thomas, apparatus.....	4 65		
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	2 48		
Gustav Janeck, mdse.....	7 00		
F. H. King, maps.....	5 00		
T. H. McAllister, slides.....	7 50		
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	80		
New York Store, mdse.....	7 97		
T. A. Nelson, painting.....	1 44		
W. J. Park & Sons, books.....	1 50		
Eimer & Amend, apparatus.....	24 35		
Wisconsin Typewriter Co., mimeograph.....	20 00		
Sumner & Morri-, hardware.....	12 31		
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	3 24		
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	19 99		
			\$1,951 48
INSURANCE.			
A. H. Main, agt., insurance premium.....	\$242 50		
Jos. Keyes, agt., insurance premium.....	149 60		
Robert Wootton & Co., agt's, insurance premium.....	102 50		
H. B. Hobbins, agt., insurance premium.....	75 00		
			\$569 60
REAL ESTATE.			
F. W. Crosby, interest.....	\$600 00	\$600 00	
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FUND.			
Salary of superintendent.....	\$1,650 00		
Expenses of institutes.....	9,700 00		
			\$11,350 00
INTEREST.			
Johnston endowment fund income, aid to students.....	\$300 00	\$300 00	

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1891.

EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
W. P. Bartlett, expenses.....	\$103 50	
Geo. H. Noyes, expenses.....	66 82	
Frank Challoner, expenses.....	64 50	
J. H. Mead, expenses.....	61 97	
C. R. Beach, expenses.....	43 25	
John A. Rice, expenses.....	32 75	
John M. True, expenses.....	28 25	
John W. Bashford, expenses.....	25 00	
E. L. Browne, expenses.....	19 68	
Fred. Kuehn, expenses.....	31 50	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	2 75	
Riley & Crocoran, livery.....	19 00	
A. Kentzler, livery.....	17 00	
Frank M. Dora & Bro., livery.....	17 00	
Thomas Hayden, livery.....	4 00	
		\$536 97
FUEL AND LIGHT.		
Pay roll, laborers.....	\$10 70	
Conklin & Co., coal.....	6,446 72	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	997 25	
M. H. Ball, castings.....	26 62	
Johnson Electric Service Co., repairs and supplies.....	12 91	
Alex. Findley, mdse.....	7 88	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	7 45	
Great Western Electric Supply Co., mdse.....	4 03	
Dunning & Sumner, mdse.....	3 20	
Krehl & Beck, mdse.....	2 85	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	1 60	
Excelsior Electric Co., mdse.....	1 00	
		\$7,522 21
WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.		
Geo. C. Comstock, salary.....	\$1,500 00	
A. S. Flint, salary.....	750 00	
S. D. Townley, salary.....	300 00	
Asaph Hall, salary.....	250 00	
Pay roll, assistants and janitors.....	609 51	
Harvard University, telegrams.....	3 94	
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	22 20	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	38 65	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	95 71	
H. G. Kroncke, mdse.....	2 00	
M. H. Ball, castings.....	1 30	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	3 24	
Mrs. Jos. Schweinem, ice.....	16 00	
G. Grimm, binding.....	24 85	
Fred. Huels, lock work.....	1 00	
Wm. Hood, cells.....	40 00	
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals.....	50 00	
Scheibel & Krehl, mdse.....	50	
Sumner & Morris, hdwr.....	2 42	
Royce & Morean, mdse.....	10 35	
Conklin & Co., coal and wood.....	160 17	
Wilson & Fox, mdse.....	8 90	
J. A. Brashear, apparatus.....	3 50	
Western Electric Co., apparatus.....	108 73	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	7 31	
Thomas Regan, plumbing.....	5 47	
Badger State Typewriter Co., paper.....	9 54	
The E. S. Greeley Co., lamps.....	4 20	
R. S. Norton, repairing.....	10 25	
Carl Bamberg, apparatus.....	397 82	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hdwr.....	4 30	
R. Friedlander & Son, periodicals.....	7 57	
J. H. D. Baker & Co., mdse.....	1 90	
Jas. E. Fisher, repairing furniture.....	7 50	
Ed. Ackermann, Mang's apparatus.....	60 00	
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	5 05	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.....	6 59	
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	8 75	

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WASHBURN OBSERVATORY — Continued.

Fauth & Co., apparatus.....	\$35 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	16 20	
Edwin Mason, plumbing.....	39 23	
		\$1,619 68

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

University pay roll, mechanics.....	\$20 56	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co. printing.....	178 42	
State Journal printing Co., printing.....	183 96	
Ægis Association, advertising.....	100 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	875 06	
Badger Board, advertising.....	100 00	
Cameron, Amberg & Co., blanks.....	24 50	
Chicago Times Co., Advertising.....	25 00	
Louis Dreak, sketch.....	10 00	
Photo-Tint Engraving Co., cuts.....	91 50	
Vandercook & Co., Engraving.....	8 40	
Baily, Banks & Biddle, diplomas.....	409 25	
Sec'y Board of Regents, billsp aid.....	353 29	
		\$2 379 94

LIBRARY.

Gustav E. Stechert, periodicals.....	\$457 82	
B. Westerman & Co., periodicals.....	54 86	
Boston Book Co., periodicals.....	17 10	
J. C. Freeman, Sec'y expenses.....	20 20	
C. Hlaghan & Co., books.....	87 75	
John L. Atwater, books.....	5 00	
Walter M. Smith, books.....	8 20	
Library Bureau, books.....	9 08	
Jas. E. Moseley, books.....	483 87	
West Publishing Co., law books.....	87 00	
G. Grimm binding.....	277 85	
H. Sothern & Co., books.....	525 72	
R. R. Bowker, books.....	12 50	
F. A. Brockhaus, books.....	820 13	
International Journal of Ethics, periodicals.....	2 00	
Johns Hopkins Press periodicals.....	14 00	
Ginn & Co., periodicals.....	16 25	
H. Stauffer, books.....	58 82	
G. P. Putnam's Sons, books.....	14 58	
Mayer & Muller, books.....	24 35	
Paul Klincksieck, books.....	17 32	
American Economic Association, books.....	13 00	
O. E. Wells, Supt., book.....	7 50	
A. C. Armstrong & Son, books.....	30 00	
J. H. Hickcox, periodicals.....	5 00	
Estes & Lauriat, books.....	4 00	
A. C. McClurg & Co., books.....	4 51	
H. C. Maercker, books.....	12 00	
D. Appleton & Co.,.....	6 00	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	112 18	
		\$3,158 56

FURNITURE.

University pay roll, mechanics.....	\$28 32	
Peterson, Olson & Fish, carpenter work.....	240 00	
Gustav Janeck, mattresses, etc.....	98 50	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	56 07	
H. G. Kroncke, mdse.....	2 90	
Jas. E. Fisher, furniture.....	30 25	
Thomas Kane & Co., blackboards.....	39 60	
Scheibel & Krehl, mdse.....	1 50	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	8 35	
Minneapolis Office & School Furnishing Co., desk.....	33 00	
New York Store, carpets, etc.....	88 20	
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	50	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	15 44	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldeman, hdwr.....	14 34	
Thomas Regan, plumbing.....	53 81	
H. Christoffers & Co., furniture.....	21 00	

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1891.

FURNITURE— Continued.		
Aug. Scheibel, stove.....	\$21 58	
W. A. Olmstead, blackboards.....	107 04	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas stove.....	25 11	
Sheasby & Smith, curtain fixtures.....	4 16	
E. Sharp & Co., blackboard.....	6 00	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	20 19	
		\$915 86
ROADS AND GROUNDS.		
University pay roll, laborers.....	\$810 32	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	07	
Alex. Findley, mdse.....	20	
H. G. Kronke, mdse.....	1 80	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	30 87	
John D. Hayes, horse shoeing.....	7 60	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.....	4 24	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	36 32	
M. Boehmer, mdse.....	2 35	
H. B. French, labor.....	4 00	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	9 00	
S. L. Sheldon Co., mdse.....	5 80	
Capital City Mills, feed.....	70	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	64 95	
		\$978 82
APPARATUS "A" (Ch. 500, Laws 1887.)		
University pay roll, carpenters, and mechanics.....	\$176 12	
Payton & Higgins, castings.....	1 72	
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	38	
B. Westerman & Co., periodicals.....	7 40	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	92 73	
F. Mayer, apparatus.....	1 84	
Dr. Kratz, apparatus.....	10 50	
H. G. Kronke, mdse.....	2 00	
Eimer & Amend, chemicals.....	24 52	
A. Hilger, apparatus.....	151 99	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	22 80	
D. Van Nostrand & Co.....	22 47	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	5 31	
Electrical World, periodicals.....	3 00	
Carl Krille, apparatus.....	32 84	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	15 00	
Goodnow & Wightman, wire.....	2 13	
H. V. Richards, apparatus.....	194 00	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid.....	61 32	
		\$828 12
DAIRY BUILDING.		
S. M. Babcock, expenses.....	\$4 67	
W. A. Henry, expenses.....	52 00	
Chas. R. Beach, expenses.....	6 00	
State Journal Printing Co., advertising.....	4 75	
The Journal Co., advertising.....	8 00	
The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	15 60	
		\$91 02
LAW BUILDING.		
T. C. Chamberlin, president, expenses.....	\$54 74	
Geo. H. Noyes, expenses.....	56 50	
Ferry & Clas, sketch.....	6 50	
Arthur Bate, estimates.....	30 00	
State Journal Printing Co., advertising.....	4 75	
The Tribune Co., advertising.....	11 20	
The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	16 20	
		\$179 89

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ARMORY BUILDING.		
T. C. Chamberlin, expenses.....	\$54 74
Geo. H. Noyes, expenses.....	56 50
Frank Challoner, expenses.....	132 50
Conover & Porter, plans.....	200 00	.....
		\$443 74
JOHN JOHNSTON FELLOWSHIP.		
Christian Hinrichs, salary.....	\$400 00	
		\$400 00
JOHN JOHNSTON SCHOLARSHIP.		
P. S. Reinsch.....	\$250 00	
		\$250 00

Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University Fund.....	\$16,102 45	
Income for productive Agr'l College Fund.....	16,961 95	
State tax, 1/8 mill, chapter 300, laws 1888.....	77,982 43	
Appropriation, chapter 282, laws 1889.....	12,415 04	
Appropriation, chapter 62, laws 1887.....	12,000 00	
Appropriation, chapter 418, laws 1887.....	3,000 00	
Treasurer U. S. for Experiment Station (Hatch).....	15,000 00	
Treasurer U. S. for Agr'l College (Morrill).....	18,000 00	
Appropriation, 1-10 mill, chapter 29, laws 1891.....	62,385 94	
Income from Jackson bequest.....	461 65	
From students, fees, tuition, etc.....	21,186 43	
From students, laboratory expenses.....	5,106 42	
From students, library fines.....	12 54	
From farm sales.....	4,897 76	
From material sold.....	42 70	
From work done in shop.....	83 86	
From rents.....	319 15	
From interest bank deposit.....	26 78	
From time service, Washburn Observatory.....	875 50	
From John Johnston Fellowship.....	400 00	
From John Johnston Scholarship.....	250 00	
From John L. Mitchell Scholarships.....	1,000 00	
Total receipts.....	\$268,510 60	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For Experiment Station.....	\$36,656 74	
For College Engineering.....	32,796 36	
For salaries (College Letters, Science, Law & Pharmacy).....	82,091 67	
For library.....	3,087 84	
For apparatus.....	1,032 76	
For furniture.....	1,052 20	
For repairs.....	3,570 39	
For incidental expenses.....	12,409 11	
For laboratory supplies.....	4,679 71	
For insurance.....	1,096 60	
For expenses of Regents.....	944 60	
For fuel and light.....	7,604 82	
For printing and advertising.....	2,330 82	
For roads and grounds.....	1,801 88	
For interest (Lewis Prize, 2 years).....	36 00	
For real estate (interest on Crosby note).....	600 00	
For observatory.....	5,159 85	
For apparatus "A".....	274 38	
For Agricultural Institute Fund.....	9,893 27	
For Johnson Endowment Fund Income (interest).....	302 73	
For John Johnston Fellowship.....	400 00	
For John Johnston Scholarship.....	250 00	
For John L. Mitchell Scholarships.....	1,000 00	
For Jackson Professorship of Law.....	228 31	
For dairy building.....	32,905 79	
For law building.....	24,977 94	
For armory building.....	1,603 25	
Total disbursements.....	\$268,187 02	
Total receipts and disbursements.....	\$268,510 60	\$268,187 02
Balance September 30, 1891.....	92,463 74	
Balance September 30, 1892.....		92,787 32
	\$360,974 34	\$360,974 34

University of Wisconsin.

EXPERIMENT STATION.	
W. A. Henry, dean, salary.....	\$3,500 00
S. M. Babcock, salary.....	2,500 00
E. S. Goff, salary.....	2,200 00
F. H. King, salary.....	1,575 00
John A. Craig, salary.....	1,500 00
F. W. Woll, salary.....	1,200 00
John W. Decker, salary.....	500 00
C. A. Woodford, salary.....	200 00
H. J. Noyes, instruction.....	200 00
F. H. Worthington, instruction.....	100 00
G. W. Brasure, instruction.....	125 00
Math. Michaels, instruction.....	100 00
Fred. Redig, instruction.....	80 00
John Seaman, instruction.....	66 66
E. W. Curtis, instruction.....	33 34
Farm pay roll, chemists, employes and laborers.....	6,672 28
University pay roll, mechanics and shop work.....	135 58
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	72 43
The Breeder's Gazette, book.....	4 00
D. Stephens, brick.....	12 20
H. J. Sutherland, sheep.....	55 00
Esser & Oakley, cement.....	13 83
Dunning & Sumner, mdse.....	86 40
C. F. Cooley, cement.....	30 00
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	92 70
P. J. Depold, blacksmithing.....	56 33
Henry Sotheran & Co., books.....	74 65
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	131 60
F. A. Brockhaus, books.....	427 31
E. Williams, book.....	4 00
Stephenson & Studemann, tin-work and material.....	348 07
Robins & Baltzell, feed.....	162 50
Capital City Mills, feed.....	1,107 11
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	197 35
Geo. E. Bryant, postmaster, wrappers and stamped envelopes.....	174 00
Henry J. Green, apparatus.....	306 94
H. C. Adams, cow.....	125 00
The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	10 00
Peter Henderson & Co., tools.....	5 90
Sheasby & Smith, painting and glazing.....	133 71
D. R. Butler, mason work.....	123 36
Geo. Wylie, hog.....	20 00
W. A. Henry, director, bills paid.....	32 98
R. T. Redell, scoring.....	5 00
Tazewell & Hector, sheep.....	129 50
J. H. D. Baker & Co., mdse.....	22 53
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	47 33
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	75 97
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	838 77
John Jackson & Sons, sheep.....	150 00
Wisconsin Agriculturalist Co., advertising.....	11 20
S. M. Babcock, expenses.....	51 42
The Journal Co., advertising.....	6 00
Silas Wilson, trees.....	5 25
J. C. Vaughan, seeds.....	65 10
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., plow.....	16 00
Educational Supply Co., tables.....	1 50
Frank Swenson, feed.....	32 25
F. E. Schimming, feed.....	201 70
Binner Engraving Co., electros.....	11 23
E. S. Goff, expenses.....	4 75
M. E. Hinckley, seed.....	1 00
A. H. Main, agent, insurance premium.....	37 50
Jos. S. Keyes, agent, insurance premium.....	37 50
W. J. Park & Sons, mdse.....	43 95
Conklin & Co., fuel.....	960 21
M. L. Newton, books.....	3 00
D. H. Roe & Co., apparatus.....	37 66
The Herfurth agent, insurance premium.....	70 00
Chas. G. Mayers, agent, insurance premium.....	120 00
F. H. King, expenses.....	61 21
Mrs. Mayer, washing.....	6 10
Western Farmer Co., advertising.....	15 00
F. B. Fargo & C., apparatus.....	145 75

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1892.

EXPERIMENT STATION — Continued.	
Henry Dinkler, feed	\$59 21
Peter Fergen, feed	23 80
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware	113 64
Chas. Hoebel, mdse.	7 95
Eimer & Amend, chemicals	148 74
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals	106 00
John A. Craig, expenses	14 00
Democrat Printing Co., printing	144 40
Cornish, Curtis & Greig, Mfg. Co., apparatus	420 25
A. J. Decker & Co., apparatus	276 00
Borden & Selleck Co., scales	182 50
M. H. Ball, pulleys	44 29
John Boyd, cooler	8 40
Kenyon News Agency, periodical	3 25
Rural Publishing Co., periodicals	2 25
E. C. Hammersley, corn	117 42
Chas. Messersmith, straw	24 54
John W. Decker, expenses	51 58
Roach & Seeber Co., milk	3,870 21
A. W. Harris Oil Co., oil	39 46
B. M. Bruce, berry boxes	1 00
Sweet, Wallach & Co., dry plates	12 75
August Schibel, merchandise	4 90
Dennison Manufacturing Co., merchandise	4 10
King, Walker & Co., steam work	45 33
John H. Starck, carpenter work	191 71
T. C. McCarthy, apparatus and foundation	189 25
J. K. Powell, cheese	3 52
M. J. Cantwell, printing	33 75
A. O. Fox, ram	30 00
John Wagner, feed	17 44
George Hammersley, feed	29 70
Fred. Huels, repairing	1 40
Cremery Package Manufacturing Co., merchandise	22 70
A. Kentzler, ivory	16 00
John D. Haves, shoeing	39 60
Wisconsin Typewriter Co., machines and merchandise	57 40
J. B. Ramsay, agent, insurance premium	7 55
H. B. Hobbins, agent, insurance premium	80 00
Wm. Owens, plumbing	21 55
L. J. Smith, flowers	1 95
C. H. Dana, labels	20 00
John M. True, expense of awarding Ogilvie Medal	6 50
American Jersey Cattle Club, book	9 00
M. Whalen, feed	15 00
Vermont Farm Machine Co., mdse.	5 88
Gouls & Caldwell Co., mdse.	12 30
D. J. Galliger Mfg. Co., waste	5 00
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.	67 01
New York Store, mdse.	40 74
The Assoc. of Am. Agr. Col. and Exp. Station, membership fees	10 00
Geo. Litch, seed	14 50
Oxnard Beet Sugar Co., seed	37 50
Byron D. Halsted, weed collection	10 00
Keuffel & Esser Co., mdse.	8 10
E. Morden, pump work	20 00
J. H. S. Johnston, ex. of awarding Ogilvie Medal	1 60
Shea, Smith & Co., stationery	20 00
R. Douglas & Sons, shrubs	3 00
National Distilling Co., alcohol	47 47
Alex. Findlay, oil	4 65
Frank S. Horder, printing	4 00
Chas. T. Thatcher, mdse.	17 23
S. L. Sheldon Co., fences, etc.	316 55
Ellwanger & Barry, plants	14 70
Geo. J. Kellogg & Sons, plants	4 50
M. Crawford, plants	2 50
Evans & Heulings, aerator	20 00
Amr. Trotting Register Assoc., book	5 00
Edw. Powers, books	1 00
W. H. Jacobs, books	100 00
Orange Judd & Co., books	8 70
M. J. Neahr & Co., bags	7 50
G. Grimm, binding	85 45
R. B. Ogilvie, mdse.	1 00

University of Wisconsin.

EXPERIMENT STATION — Continued.		
Madison Harness Co., mdse.	\$43 50	
Wootton & Replinger, agents, insurance premium	19 82	
C. S. Burch & Co., dip	4 00	
A. K. Williams, books	8 00	
Eastman Kodak Co., photos	5 94	
Currie Bros., plants	34 25	
J. J. Higgins, castings	75	
Hess & Schmitz, livery	10 00	
W. K. Hosken, books	11 26	
Oscar Rohm, draughting	35 87	
Jas. E. Fisher, furniture	1 00	
Riley & Corcoran, livery	20 00	
W. W. Pollard, painting	22 91	
T. E. Emery, box	1 85	
Ginn & Co., periodicals	3 00	
Chicago Horseman Newspaper Co., books	11 60	
John Lorch, feed	21 10	
Lillian Conover, typewriting	2 57	
Springer-Torsion Balance Co., scales	14 00	
W. D. Hoard, advertising	21 84	
Emil Greiner, apparatus	167 18	
Sec'y Board of Regents, bills paid	987 63	
		\$36,656 74
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.		
J. E. Davies (one-half), salary	\$1,250 00	
D. C. Jack-on, salary	2,500 00	
C. B. Wing, salary	2,000 00	
Storm Bull, salary	2,250 00	
N. O. Whitney, salary	2,250 00	
A. W. Smith, salary	2,250 00	
L. M. Hoskens, salary	2,000 00	
C. I. King, salary	2,000 00	
A. W. Richter, salary	1,000 00	
W. F. Funk, instruction	160 00	
Pay roll, mechanics	2,736 56	
The Accumulator Co., batteries	27 90	
Keuffel & Esser, merchandise	28 26	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise	22 00	
J. J. Higgins, castings	356 07	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber	260 44	
State Journal Printing Co., printing	102 47	
Krehl & Beck, hardware	1 00	
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise	15 67	
Henry Sotheran & Co., books	464 75	
D. R. Butler, mason work	349 14	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas	92 76	
Gustav E. Stechert, books	3 85	
F. A. Brockhaus, books	640 23	
Democrat Printing Co., printing	50 50	
Sumner & Morris, hardware	15 70	
D. Van Nostrand Co., periodicals	8 37	
Johnson Electric Service Co., castings	6 92	
Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., merchandise	13 87	
Electro Dynamic Co., apparatus	1 50	
Gisholt Machine Co., merchandise	42 20	
Jewell Belting Co., belting	11 16	
Vacuum Oil Co., oil	112 70	
Machinist Supply Co., merchandise	118 68	
Nordberg Mfg. Co., engine	3,422 40	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware	86 52	
New York Store, merchandise	11 45	
J. H. D. Baker & Co., merchandise	2 00	
Hollister's Pharmacy, merchandise	29 82	
E. C. Mason, merchandise	9 30	
Jas. E. Fisher, furniture	58 50	
Cleveland Stone Co., grindstone	4 73	
James White, apparatus	190 20	
W. T. McConnell & Son, merchandise	3 67	
M. H. Ball, casting	63 56	
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus	792 75	
D. C. Jackson, expenses	29 85	
Samuel Harris & Co., tools	33 48	

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1892.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING—Continued.	
Wm. Marshall, apparatus.....	\$90 00
Wisconsin Typewriter Co., supplies.....	29 65
Chas. B. Wing, expenses.....	25 30
Library Bureau, books and book case.....	38 76
Webster Manufacturing Co., chairs.....	27 00
Jan. E. Moseley, books.....	41 38
King & Walker Co., steam fittings.....	107 36
Storm Bolt, expenses.....	28 56
Conklin & Co., fuel.....	1,548 00
N. Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	34 30
G. Grimm, binding.....	3 60
Tinius Olson & Co., apparatus.....	102 00
E. T. Munger, apparatus work.....	60 00
A. W. Smith, expense.....	29 85
Fred. H. Ford, apparatus work.....	60 00
Stephenson & Studemann, tin-work.....	17 85
Wm. Owens, plumbing.....	96 00
C. I. King, expenses and bills paid.....	175 32
Dickinson Brothers & King, cement.....	3 25
Western Electric Co., apparatus.....	101 31
Remis & Call Hardware and Tool Co., wrenches.....	6 88
Chas. A. Schieren & Co., belt.....	14 02
N. O. Whitney, expenses.....	25 30
Miler's Old Book Store, books.....	10 00
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	13 52
Jones & Laughlins, Limited, shafting.....	23 98
Elliott Brothers, apparatus.....	16
C. A. Steinheil Son, apparatus.....	539 55
Pratt & Whitney Co., testing machine.....	408 45
The Bristol Manufacturing Co., repairing apparatus.....	15 00
Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., apparatus.....	26 50
American Steam Gauge Co., repairing apparatus.....	3 00
Henry J. Green, apparatus.....	7 45
Goodwin Gas Stove & Meter Co., merchandise.....	4 00
Emil Greiner, tube.....	21 35
D. J. Gallagher Mfg. Co., waste.....	5 97
Mather Electric Co., apparatus.....	150 00
Alex. Findlay, oil.....	2 10
Associati n Am. Agricultural College & Exp. Sta., membership fee.....	10 00
O. Rohn, work.....	7 50
Darling, Brown & Sharpe, merchandise.....	8 55
Alex. Wright & Co., apparatus.....	76 41
W. B. Pearson & Co., packing.....	10 75
Crerar, Adams & Co., iron.....	11 12
A. H. Main, agent, insurance premium.....	240 00
H. B. Hobbins, agent, insurance premium.....	75 00
Geo. V. Cresson Co., hangers.....	61 65
T. R. Almond, couplings.....	55 00
Robert J. Stuart, couplings.....	8 00
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	399 33
	\$32,796 36
SALARIES—COLLEGE OF LETTERS, SCIENCE, LAW AND PHARMACY.	
T. C. Chamberlin, president.....	\$5,000 00
J. B. Parinson, vice president.....	3,000 00
E. A. Birge, dean.....	3,000 00
W. W. Daniells.....	2,500 00
C. R. Barnes.....	2,500 00
J. E. Davies, one half.....	1,250 00
D. B. Frankenburg.....	2,500 00
J. C. Freeman.....	2,500 00
F. B. Power.....	1,875 00
W. H. Rosenstengel.....	2,500 00
J. W. Stearns.....	2,500 00
Jos. Jastrów.....	2,200 00
Alex. Kerr.....	2,200 00
F. A. Parker.....	2,200 00
C. A. Van Velzer.....	2,200 00
R. D. Salisbury.....	1,932 43
Geo. L. Hendrickson.....	2,000 00
F. J. Turner.....	2,000 00
W. H. Williams.....	2,000 00

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COLLEGE OF LETTERS, SCIENCE, ETC.—Continued.	
F. L. Van Cleef.....	\$2,000 00
E. T. Owen.....	1,249 99
C. H. Haskens.....	1,600 00
Almah J. Frisby.....	1,500 00
J. E. Olson.....	1,500 00
C. S. Schlichter.....	1,400 00
W. H. Hobbs.....	1,400 00
Edward Cremers.....	1,400 00
H. W. Hillyer.....	1,300 00
A. A. Knowlton.....	1,200 00
H. C. Tolman.....	1,200 00
H. B. Loomis.....	1,200 00
Lucy M. Gay.....	1,000 00
F. M. Tisdell.....	1,000 00
Susan A. Sterling.....	1,000 00
Walter M. Smith.....	1,000 00
C. F. Hodge.....	1,000 00
Harriet T. Remington.....	803 00
Wm. G. Sired.....	800 00
Clara E. S. Ballard.....	800 00
Sarah Belle Flesh.....	700 00
Kate A. Everest.....	400 00
A. W. Phelps.....	400 00
R. H. True.....	400 00
G. W. Morehouse.....	400 00
Elsbeth Veerhusen.....	400 00
L. S. Cheney.....	400 00
John M. Parkinson.....	600 00
S. D. Townley, instruction.....	178 00
F. W. McNair, instruction.....	160 00
C. J. Fenner, instruction.....	52 50
Anna Ellsworth, instruction.....	51 75
H. F. Stecker, instruction.....	40 00
C. H. Maxson, instruction.....	35 25
L. C. Urban, instruction.....	32 25
C. E. Birge, instruction.....	11 50
E. E. Bryant, Dean.....	3,500 00
I. C. Sloan, law lectures.....	1,248 00
Wm. F. Vilas, law lectures.....	288 00
Burr W. Jones, law lectures.....	864 00
J. H. Carpenter, law lectures.....	804 00
J. B. Casseday, law lectures.....	456 00
John M. Olin, law lectures.....	144 00
H. M. Lewis, law lectures.....	144 00
Orsamus Cole, law lectures.....	175 00
\$82,091 67	
LIBRARY.	
West Publishing Co., law books.....	\$115 90
Walter M. Smith, periodical.....	3 00
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise.....	5 00
Henry Sotheran & Co., books.....	313 51
Gustav E. Stechert, periodicals.....	513 12
F. A. Brockhaus, books.....	477 14
T. & J. W. Johnson Co., law books.....	5 00
Mayer & Müller, book.....	3 15
Callaghan & Co., law books.....	58 10
B. Westerman & Co., books.....	19 00
H. V. & H. W. Poor, books.....	12 00
Society of Psychical Research, book.....	5 00
American Geologist, books.....	18 00
Chas. Scribner's Sons, books.....	18 00
J. H. Orpha, periodical.....	4 00
Geological Society of America, periodicals.....	10 00
Jas. E. Moseley, books.....	477 33
A. E. Foote, book.....	5 00
G. Grimm, binding.....	360 95
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., books.....	40 00
Travelers Insurance Co., book.....	5 00
American Journal of Mathematics, periodical.....	23 75
Library Bureau, books and mdse.....	30 60
Wm. Cushing, books.....	10 00
R. R. Bowker, periodical.....	5 70

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1892.

LIBRARY — Continued.	
National Geographic Society, periodical	\$7 00
Theo. Stauffer, periodical	6 12
Publishers' Weekly, periodicals	14 50
H. C. Maercker, books	16 00
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	9 50
Chas. E. Peet, clips	5 00
H. Welter, books	175 39
D. Van Nostrand Co., books	9 75
Henry Barnard, books	49 50
American Institute Electrical Engineers, books	10 75
John P. Haire, books	40 00
North American Review, book	3 00
Public Printer, books	9 90
A. S. Clark, books	11 50
A. C. McClurg & Co., book	5 00
Macmillan & Co., book	3 04
D. Appleton & Co., book	6 00
W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., books	25 75
Frank J. Post, books	12 00
Chas. L. Webster & Co., books	31 35
Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies	5 00
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., stamps	2 50
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid	90 84
	\$3,087 84
APPARATUS.	
University pay roll, shop work	\$258 45
Emma Buckmaster, herbarium work	50 70
C. A. Boughton, herbarium work	13 45
Carl Kramer, merchandise	16 00
C. I. King, slides	9 10
State of Wisconsin, book	5 00
Library Bureau, books	14 78
Sumner & Morris, hardware	6 41
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber	57 88
Hollister's Pharmacy, merchandise	2 90
Soreno Watson, book	3 20
C. R. Barnes, book	6 25
A. E. Foote, book	3 60
N. Fredrickson & Sons, lumber	1 00
G. Grimm, binding	5 75
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing	5 00
Sargent Manufacturing Co., base	1 20
Eugene Dietzgen & Co., apparatus	3 43
Electrical Supply Co., apparatus	14 12
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware	2 40
E. C. Mason, gas fittings	4 88
Eimer & Amend, chemical apparatus	5 00
Dennison Manufacturing Co., merchandise	1 25
J. J. Higgins, castings	3 50
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus	29 98
T. Husnot, specimens	12 66
Richard Kuy & Co., scales	10 95
Antoma Lavis, map	1 61
Julius Zehnter Co., merchandise	6 90
A. F. Menges, merchandise	137 16
F. A. Brockhaus, books	2 50
Democrat Printing Co., printing	26 36
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise	21 62
A. Nacet, apparatus	54 31
Rudolph Rothe, apparatus	10 89
Jas. E. Moseley, books	1 45
W. W. Warner, merchandise	2 75
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use of telephone	4 72
Gustav Janeck, merchandise	10 00
Pyer, Favarger & Co., apparatus	9 25
A. R. Zimmer, map work	7 00
G. H. Halferty, marking	54 75
W. A. Cundy, marking	50 78
Narragansett Machine Co., apparatus	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid	
	\$1,032 76

University of Wisconsin.

FURNITURE.	
University pay roll, shop work	\$137 21
Gustav Janeck, upholstery	12 54
E. C. Mason, gas fittings	14 15
Krehl & Beck, hardware	5 51
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting	15 83
H. Christoffers & Co., furniture	17 00
W. A. Olmsted, maps	27 30
Sumner & Morris, hardware	2 10
R. G. Norton, clock work	1 50
Library Bureau, merchandise	28 25
New York Store, carpet	501 65
J. H. D. Baker & Co., merchandise	6 00
Ramsay, Lerdal & Guldemann, hardware	27 15
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber	31 57
Jas. E. Fisher, chairs and desk	103 75
Elisha T. Jenks, locks	16 50
Sargent Manufacturing Co., desk	25 50
T. A. Nelson, painting	11 00
N. Fredrickson & Sons, lumber	28 75
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise	8 35
Wisconsin Type writer Co., merchandise	24 00
Hollister's Pharmacy, merchandise	15
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber	1 98
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid	4 46
	\$1,052 20
REPAIRS.	
Pay roll, mechanics and laborers	\$1,067 42
H. H. & C. L. Munger, mdse	1 06
H. G. Kroncke, hardware and tinwork	29 93
Wm. Owens, plumbing	635 78
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work	158 43
Dunning & Sumner, mdse	38 71
Krehl & Beck, hardware	60
J. J. Higgins, castings	78 40
T. A. Nelson, slating	16 30
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber	76 68
C. F. Cooley, cement	29 70
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting	57 88
Sumner & Morris, hardware	17 41
D. R. Butler, mason work	378 34
Madison Gas Light & Coke Co., piping	30 00
J. A. Swenson, lumber	80
Ramsay, Lerdal & Guldemann, hardware	71 85
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse	11 00
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber	69 18
King & Walker Co., steam work	370 71
Fredrickson & Sons, lumber	259 32
Mashinists Supply Co., mdse	3 14
E. C. Mason, gas fittings	101 47
August Scherbel, mdse	50
Heine Safety Boiler Co., tubes	24 08
W. H. Milward & Sons, plastering	9 75
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid	32 05
	\$3,570 39
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.	
Pay roll, janitors and mechanics	\$7,982 75
J. C. Freeman, bills paid	17 00
E. W. Keyes, rent of office	480 00
E. W. Keyes, rent of gymnasium	50 00
F. A. Arker, bills paid	20 80
G. Grimm, books	63 20
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise	32 20
Madson City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas	15 93
T. C. Chamberlin, president, bills paid	527 22
Ramsay, Lerdal & Guldemann, hardware	1 60
New York Store, merchandise	7 42
Clark's Drug Store, merchandise	10 00
J. H. D. Baker & Co., merchandise	37 65
O. E. Wells, dictionary	7 50
Hollister's Pharmacy, merchandise	9 43

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1892.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES,— Continued.		
F. J. Hartwell, lettering		\$12 91
W. T. McConnell & Son, merchandse		52 40
F. Huels, key work		1 50
J. S. Higgins, castings		4 89
State Journal Printing Co., printing		15 25
Conklin & Co. fuel		50 64
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise		3 09
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals		213 00
Democrat Printing Co., printing		10 00
Wisconsin Typewriter Co., merchandise		3 00
T. T. Beveridge, expenses as visitor		18 00
Rev. Judson Titsworth, expenses as visitor		6 80
Geo. D. Cline, expenses as visitor		63 13
Rev. S. W. Trousdale, expenses as visitor		29 49
Oliver Libby, expenses as visitor		31 66
E. S. Houston, expenses as visitor		8 00
L. D. Harvey, expenses as visitor		12 29
A. H. Braig, expenses as visitor		10 04
H. J. Hilbert, expenses as visitor		30 14
City Water Works, water		47 99
August Scheibel, merchandise		4 80
Summer & Morris, hardware		3 10
W. A. Olmsted, chalk		3 48
A. H. Andrews & Co. chalk		12 50
Scott Paper Co., paper and cabinets		49 00
E. C. Mason, gas fittings		6 93
Chas. T. Thatcher Co., merchandise		8 42
E. F. Riley, services	1,500 00	
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work		8 00
Sheae, Smith & Co., stationery		4 80
Harry Ravill, surgeon		40 00
R. B. Ogilvie & Co., merchandise		3 10
Madison Harness Co., merchandise		2 00
B. E. Smiley, tuning		40 00
John Lueders, music		130 00
Madison Electric Co, wiring Science Hall		64 45
Barney & Ketchum, diplomas		116 25
J. W. Powell, expenses		100 01
Wm. Owens, plumbing		9 82
Dennison Manufacturing Co., merchandise		37
Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., pad		50
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid	414 67	
		\$12,409 11
LABORATORY SUPPLIES.		
University pay roll, shop work		\$69 92
Lehn & Fink, chemicals		14 72
Emma Buckmaster, laboratory work		5 40
Fritzsche Brothers, oil		44 56
M. A. Brannan, merchandise		2 00
L. J. Smith, merchandise		4 95
John Wiley & Sons, book		2 00
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise		32 20
J. J. Higgins, castings		17 44
H. G. Kroncke, hardware		4 80
G. Grimm, binding		22 10
F. A. Brockhaus, books		28 15
Wm. F. Clay, books		9 75
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas		409 19
E. W. Bennett, drawing		4 25
Eimer & Amend, chemicals	1,592 70	
Richard Knv & Co., chemicals and apparatus	1,093 80	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., merchandise	110 77	
R. G. Norton clock repairing	1 50	
Dennison Manufacturing Co., merchandise	18 30	
B. Westermann & Co., books	19 10	
Ramsay, Lerdall Gudemann, hardware	37 44	
New York Store, merchandise	7 90	
Friedlander & Son, books	99 71	
National Distilling Co., alcohol	37 45	
Hollister's Pharmacy, merchandise	391 65	
Webster Manufacturing Co., chairs	6 75	
W. T. McConnell & Son, merchandise	22 12	
Jas. E. Moseley, books	15 71	

University of Wisconsin.

LABORATORY SUPPLIES — Continued.		
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise.....	\$3 73	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing.....	2 50	
Whitall Tatam & Co., glassware.....	112 69	
A. B. Seymour, paper.....	52 05	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	10 25	
Gustav E. Stechert, p-riodicals.....	69 92	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	12 55	
August Scheibel, merchandise.....	3 50	
A. S. Smith, library work.....	36 90	
R. B. Ogilvie, merchandise.....	3 50	
Botanical Gazette, periodical.....	2 50	
The Crauk, periodical.....	2 00	
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	6 50	
Henry Sotheran & Co., books.....	12 26	
Dexter Curtis, zinc.....	1 85	
J. Bisnop & Co., repairing crucibles.....	18 75	
Wm. Owens, plumbing.....	12 43	
R. H. True, plants and supplies.....	11 70	
Engineering-Mechanics, periodical.....	2 00	
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work.....	11 45	
Torrey Botanical Club, periodical.....	2 00	
Weston Electrical Instrument Co., repairing apparatus.....	21 20	
Henry J. Green, apparatus.....	4 40	
American Society Civil Engineers, periodicals.....	15 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	152 72	
		\$4,679 71
INSURANCE.		
Joseph S. Keyes, agent, insurance premium.....	\$555 00	
A. H. Main, agent, insurance premium.....	255 00	
Wootton & Replinger, agents, insurance premium.....	222 40	
Dow & Thomas, agents, insurance premium.....	40 00	
Theo. Herfurth & Son, agents, insurance premium.....	24 20	
		\$1,096 60
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
Wm. P. Bartlett, expenses.....	\$195 35	
Frank Challoner, expenses.....	34 50	
John W. Bashford, expenses.....	129 09	
C. R. Beach, expenses.....	30 50	
Orlando E. Clark, expenses.....	51 11	
H. B. Dale, expenses.....	24 75	
Ferdinand Kuehn, expenses.....	36 00	
John Johnston, expenses.....	63 26	
Geo. H. Noyes, expenses.....	34 07	
D. L. Plummer, expenses.....	166 74	
John A. Rice, expenses.....	22 80	
John M. True, expenses.....	31 63	
Paul Kingstoa, hack.....	5 25	
Andrew Kentzler, livery.....	16 00	
Hess & Schmitz, livery.....	24 50	
B. Jefferson, livery.....	3 25	
Thomas Hayden, livery.....	4 00	
F. M. Dorn & Bro., livery.....	12 00	
Riley & Corcoran, livery.....	54 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	5 89	
		\$944 60
FUEL AND LIGHT.		
University pay roll, shop work.....	\$2 60	
Johnson Electric Service Co., batteries and repairs.....	34 73	
Great Western Electric Supply Co., lamps.....	12 35	
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	998 79	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guld-mann, hardware.....	10 25	
E. C. Mason, plumbing.....	1 50	
Hollister's Pharmacy mdse.....	3 20	
W. T. McConnell & Son, mdse.....	75	
Thompson-Houston Electric Co., lamps.....	46 62	
Conklin & Co., coal.....	6,311 62	
Standard Carbon Co., carbons.....	9 00	
August Scheibel, mdse.....	60	

Detailed List of Expenditures.

FUEL AND LIGHT — Continued.		
C. F. Cooley, wood.....	\$18 00	
Keystone Chemical Co., mdse.....	79 22	
Alex. Findley, oil.....	1 00	
Wm. Owens, plumbing.....	73 50	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	6 09	\$7,604 82
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.		
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	\$728 75	
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	79 50	
Library Bureau, merchandise.....	7 20	
Aegis Association, advertising.....	100 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing.....	405 85	
Lord & Thomas, etching.....	2 10	
Badger Board, account annual.....	125 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	262 25	
Frank S. Horner, printing.....	33 25	
Jas. E. Moseley, merchandise.....	5 60	
West Publishing Co., advertising.....	17 50	
D. B. Frankenburg, expenses of Alumni catalogue.....	52 40	
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise.....	8 40	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	503 02	\$2,330 82
ROADS AND GROUNDS.		
University pay roll, laborers.....	\$1,119 76	
C. F. Cooley, cement.....	80	
P. J. Depold, blacksmithing.....	3 00	
Krehl & Beck, hardware.....	1 20	
S. L. Sheldon Co., mower repairs.....	13 20	
City of Madison, pipe.....	67 56	
J. A. Swenson, lumber.....	32 01	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	58 41	
Hollister's Pharmacy, merchandise.....	45	
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	355 01	
W. T. McConnell & Son, merchandise.....	6 68	
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	2 28	
Capital City Mills, feed.....	1 50	
Chas. Hoebel, merchandise.....	8 15	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	1 40	
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	12 01	
J. J. Higgins, castings.....	56	
John D. Hayes, shoeing.....	15 05	
N. Fredrickson & Sons, lumber.....	25 70	
E. W. Keyes, trees.....	14 00	
Chadbord & Coldwell Manufacturing Co., mower extras.....	25 50	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	37 65	\$1,801 68
INTEREST (Lewis prize, two years).		
A. H. Sanford.....	\$4 50	
L. C. Wheeler.....	4 50	
Jean Cady.....	4 50	
Laura Barber.....	4 50	
Anna Ellsworth.....	4 50	
John A. Musser.....	4 50	
Geo. T. Atwood.....	4 50	
Julia A. Armstrong.....	4 50	\$36 00
REAL ESTATE.		
F. W. Crosby, interest.....	\$600 00	\$600 00
OBSERVATORY.		
Geo. C. Comstock, director, salary.....	\$2,200 00	
A. S. Flint, salary.....	1,200 00	
Asaph Hall, consulting director, salary.....	250 00	
University Pay Roll, janitors, assist's & shopwork.....	796 55	

University of Wisconsin.

OBSERVATORY — Continued.	
G. Grimm, binding.....	\$25 25
Madison City Gas Light & Coke Co., gas.....	30 28
R. G. Norton, clock repairing.....	2 50
M. J. Cantwell, printing.....	2 75
W. W. Pollard & Co., painting.....	11 03
Brittingham & Hixon, lumber.....	11 96
E. C. Mason, hose.....	20 40
W. T. McConnell & Son, merchandise.....	8 10
D. R. Butler, mason work.....	15 12
State Journal Printing Co., printing.....	14 60
Conklin & Co., fuel.....	186 03
Mrs. Joseph Schweinem, ice.....	15 00
Wisconsin Telephone Co., rentals.....	50 00
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	1 46
John A. Parkhurst, computing.....	59 40
Wilson & Fox, merchandise.....	7 62
C. R. Stein & Co., lumber.....	25 61
Wm. Owens, plumbing.....	3 30
Sumner & Morris, hardware.....	1 00
Jas. E. Moseley, books and merchandise.....	22 85
W. J. Park & Sons, merchandise.....	5 00
J. B. Ramsay, agent, insurance premium.....	50 00
H. B. Hobbins, agent, insurance premium.....	50 00
Western Electric Co., merchandise.....	34 50
D. D. Merrill & Co., pens.....	1 25
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	3 00
Hollister's Pharmacy, merchandise.....	11 76
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work.....	12 85
Chadborn & Caldwell, mower extras.....	1 84
Fauth & Co., prism.....	10 00
E. S. Greeley Co., lamps.....	3 33
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	15 21
	\$5,159 85
APPARATUS "A."	
University pay roll, mechanics.....	\$17 90
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, hardware.....	1 34
Stephenson & Studemann, tin work.....	11 50
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	221 25
E. C. Mason, plumbing.....	4 35
J. J. Higgins, castings.....	88
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co., apparatus.....	14 25
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	2 91
	\$274 38
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE FUND.	
W. H. Morrison, salary as superintendent.....	\$2,200 00
W. H. Morrison, Supt., expenses of institutes and bills paid.....	4,343 43
Institute pay roll, lecturers and conductors.....	3,349 84
	\$9,893 27
JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND INCOME.	
K. H. Tone.....	\$34 96
Otto Anderson.....	34 89
Ole L. Collected.....	34 89
Theo. Running.....	34 89
C. N. Johnson.....	34 89
C. G. Lawrence.....	34 89
John Bille.....	34 89
Thormond S. Kolste.....	34 89
E. T. Johnson.....	23 54
	\$302 73
JOHNSTON FELLOWSHIP.	
Geo. G. Thorp.....	\$400 00
	\$400_00

Detailed List of Expenditures, 1892.

JOHNSTON SCHOLARSHIP.		
Paul S. Reinsh.....	\$250 00	\$250 00
MITCHELL SCHOLARSHIPS.		
Wallace Martner.....	\$50 00	
Geo. L. Howard.....	50 00	
Luther Persons.....	50 00	
John H. McEown.....	50 00	
Jacob Tachudy.....	50 00	
W. J. Dawson.....	50 00	
Richard Williamson.....	50 00	
Adin Ross.....	50 00	
J. D. Clark.....	50 00	
J. L. Herbst.....	50 00	
E. G. Bullard.....	50 00	
Wm. Drissen.....	50 00	
David Maddock.....	50 00	
Louis Schmidt.....	50 00	
Vertice A. Mitchell.....	50 00	
Robt. B. Robertson.....	50 00	
Walter J. Moyle.....	50 00	
Elmer Piper.....	50 00	
Fred. R. Siddle.....	50 00	
Leon A. Carpenter.....	50 00	
		\$1,000 00
JACKSON PROFESSORSHIP OF LAW.		
J. H. Carpenter, income of bequest (part).....	\$228 31	228 31
DAIRY BUILDING.		
University pay roll, laborers.....	\$46 39	
W. A. Henry, director, bills paid.....	11 87	
Frank Challoner, expenses.....	5 00	
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	4 70	
E. Mordeu, pump.....	88 63	
Cramer, Atkins & Cramer, advertising.....	12 50	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing.....	1 50	
J. J. Higgins, castings.....	8 75	
M. H. Ball, pulleys.....	90 72	
Goulds, Caldwell & Co., pump.....	18 90	
Jones & Laughlin, limited, shaftings.....	11 84	
Wm. Sellers & Co., couplings.....	10 76	
E. F. Riley, services.....	175 00	
G. V. Cresson, hangers.....	24 60	
Ferry & Clas, architects.....	1,000 00	
Hollister's Pharmacy, mdse.....	6 15	
E. P. Allis Co., engine and boiler.....	1,938 44	
Sumner & Morris, mdse.....	1 54	
Machinists' Supply Co., lag screws.....	4 59	
John H. Starck, carpenter work.....	707 36	
Ramsay, Lerdall & Guldemann, mdse.....	11 10	
P. J. Depold, blacksmith work.....	56 06	
Arthur Bate, superintendency.....	530 00	
T. C. McCarthy, contract.....	23,875 00	
T. C. McCarthy, boiler and engine foundations.....	380 00	
T. C. McCarthy, extras for dairy building.....	1,483 44	
Stephenson & Studemann, tin wor. k.....	70 41	
King & Walker Co., steam work and fittings.....	394 27	
Wm. Owens, plumbing.....	791 03	
T. A. Nelson, painter.....	390 00	
F. H. York, mantels.....	75 00	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	80 24	
		\$92,305 79
LAW BUILDING.		
University pay roll, mechanics.....	\$4 95	
T. C. Chamberlin, president, expenses.....	34 14	
Geo. H. Noyse, expenses.....	10 90	
John W. Bashford, expenses.....	30 10	
Wm. P. Bartlett, expenses.....	188 25	
Arthur Bate, superintendency.....	860 00	

University of Wisconsin.

LAW BUILDING—Continued.		
Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	\$4 70	
E. F. Riley, services.....	150 00	
Tracy, Gibbs & Co., printing.....	1 50	
Pioneer Press, advertising.....	17 00	
Minnesota Tribune Co., advertising.....	15 50	
T. C. McCarthy, on contract.....	22,033 25	
Chas. S. Frost, architect.....	1,500 00	
John Erwood, expert services.....	62 80	
Secretary Board of Regents, bills paid.....	5 75	\$24,977 94
ARMORY BUILDING.		
University pay roll.....	\$ 60	
H. B. Dale, expenses.....	5 75	
Conover & Porter, architects.....	1,500 00	
State Journal Printing Co., advertising.....	8 50	
The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	22 00	
The Journal Co., advertising.....	16 40	
E. F. Riley, services.....	50 00	\$1,603 25
RECAPITULATION.		
Total receipts and disbursements for two years.....	\$498,339 93	\$434,697 02
Balance September 30th, 1890.....	26,144 41	
Balance September 30th, 1892.....		92,787 32
	\$527,484 34	\$527,484 34

E. F. RILEY.

Secretary.

President's Report.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

HON. WILLIAM P. BARTLETT,

President of the Board of Regents University of Wisconsin.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, at your request, a report upon the progress of the university for the biennial term for the academic years 1889-1891 and 1891-1892. To exhibit more clearly the growth of the institution, statistics of the preceding years are given for comparison.*

NUMERICAL GROWTH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The total attendance at the university in 1885-86, was	443
In 1886-87, was.....	539
In 1887-88, was.....	637
In 1888-89, was.....	722
In 1889-90, was.....	790
In 1890-91, was.....	966
In 1891-92, was.....	1,032

The attendance at the summer school (not included in the above), was 45 in 1887; 55 in 1888; 104 in 1889; 132 in 1890; 145 in 1891, and 190 in 1892.

GROWTH BY COLLEGES.

The growth of the colleges of the university is shown by the following table, *including* special and graduate students and fellows, distributed to their proper colleges:

	85-86.	86-87.	87-88.	88-89.	89-90.	90-91.	91-92.
College of Letters and Science..	306	343	386	419	498	558	599
College of Mechanics and Engineering.....	26	53	75	89	111	137	152
College of Agriculture.....	21	26	25	46	32	97	152
College of Law.....	66	70	113	119	112	118	126
School of Pharmacy.....	40	47	38	49	35	56	63
Totals.....	453	539	637	722	790	966	1,092

* I am under obligations to Registrar Hiestand and Professor Slichter for carrying forward the statistical tables of former reports so as to cover the two years to which this report especially relates.

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GROWTH BY COURSES.

The growth by courses has been as follows:

COURSES.	86-7.	87-8.	88-9.	89-90.	90-91.	91-92.
Ancient classical.....	40	45	56	54	45	49
Modern classical.....	75	69	73	74	77	97
General science.....	51	57	71	68	64	77
English.....	52	90	104	126	144	137
Civil engineering.....	17	18	29	27	38	41
Mechanical engineering.....	25	30	31	43	47	42
Electrical engineering.....				9	15	32
Metallurgical and mining engineering.....	2	2	3	3	1	
Special students.....	132	146	132	192	213	218
Law.....	70	113	119	112	118	126
Pharmacy.....	46	38	49	35	56	63
Agricultural short course.....	26	25	41	27	17	45
Dairy course.....					72	100
Agricultural long course.....			3	5	5	3
Fellows and resident graduates.....	3	5	9	15	24	22
Candidates for second degrees.....					30	40
Totals.....	539	638	722	790	966	1,092

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS COMPARED WITH PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

By grouping the attendance in the collegiate and in the professional departments, respectively, their ratio from year to year and their relative growth is shown as follows, omitting fellows, resident graduates, and the short-course students:

	86-7.	87-8.	88-9.	89-90.	90-91.	91-92.
Collegiate departments.....	342	383	410	483	558	599
Professional departments.....	170	225	262	265	316	344

If, disregarding the professional element, we group together the attendance upon those courses in whose subject-matter the human element predominates (the humanities in the broader and truer sense of the term), namely, the Classical, the English and the Law courses, and, on the other hand, the attendance upon the courses in which the physical element predominates, namely, the General Science, the Engineering, the Pharmacy and the Agricultural courses, an instructive phase of the development of the institution will be presented. The unclassified students are for obvious reasons omitted:

President's Report.

	86-7.	87-8.	88-9.	89-90.	90-91.	91-92.
The Humanities.....	237	317	352	366	385	409
The Physical.....	140	145	188	190	226	258
The latter, including short Agricultural courses.....	(166)	(170)	(229)	(217)	(315)	(403)

The numbers in parentheses include the Short Course Agricultural students whose attendance is limited to the winter term.

Omitting the professional factor and grouping together the attendance upon those collegiate courses in whose subject-matter the human element predominates, namely, the Classical and the English courses, and comparing these with the attendance upon the General Science course, in which the physical element is more pronounced, the following ratios are presented:

	86-7.	87-8.	88-9.	89-90.	90-91.	91-92.
The Humanity Courses.....	166	201	233	254	267	283
The Physical Science Course.....	51	57	71	68	64	77

INTELLECTUAL TENDENCIES.

The foregoing statistics indicate, in some measure, the choice of lines of study on the part of students. The selection of courses is, however, more or less influenced by the opportunities afforded by the schools of the state for preparation, which are not equally good for all courses. In the University considerable opportunity for choice of studies is permitted. The intellectual tendencies of the institution, as expressed by the choice of the students, will, therefore, be better indicated by the special studies actually taken. While half or more of these are required, taken all together they measurably well represent the intellectual drift, voluntary and imposed. The simple number of students taking the several studies, does not, however, accurately represent the amount of work done, because some studies are taken two, some three, and some four or five times a week, and in a few cases even more or less frequently. To secure a satisfactory basis of comparison, a single exercise by a single student must be taken as a unit.

The figures below indicate the number of such unit-exercises per week in each of the studies named:

	1887-1888.			1888-1889.			1889-1890.			1890-1891.			1891-1892.			
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring	
1 Philosophy.....	200	395	280	426	586	355	610	560	439	441	416	481	596	565	220	1
2 Pedagogics.....	125	175	115	185	188	140	170	261	167	205	156	79	150	173	153	2
3 Civics.....	566	353	493	634	493	499	672	410	610	859	467	638	740	592	978	3
4 History.....	548	435	511	531	457	411	394	753	698	712	781	591	801	769	725	4
5 Greek.....	384	253	285	269	258	210	351	224	162	321	277	226	243	266	282	5
6 Latin.....	494	475	274	430	427	324	479	444	250	465	488	263	665	692	441	6
7 Sanskrit.....	2	2	8	13	8	8	12	8	8	12	8	8	34	2	10	7
8 French.....	306	255	231	366	366	346	488	352	323	515	454	415	483	440	379	8
9 Spanish.....	20	10	18	21	14	14	33	22	27	10	9	8	33	18	18	9
10 Hebrew.....	4	4	12	15	10	12	16	14	12	10	9	8	35	33	30	10
11 Italian.....				21	14	14	16	14	12	10	9	8	35	33	30	11
12 German.....	1,080	954	814	991	930	853	1,256	1,097	927	1,144	1,237	1,189	1,478	1,478	1,422	12
13 Scandinavian.....	67	79	53	66	77	90	103	105	95	74	24	102	113	118	81	13
14 English.....	327	596	775	283	767	760	298	843	955	375	909	1,114	287	340	1,500	14
15 Rhetoric.....	400	400	.....	516	379	16	530	419	42	750	428	.....	795	482	.....	15
16 Mathematics.....	980	998	931	977	1,012	1,050	1,327	1,353	1,225	1,423	1,368	1,674	1,481	1,405	1,566	16
17 Astronomy.....		15	120	30	36	195	5	20	220	5	51	195	.....	.....	285	17
18 Physics.....	394	470	340	196	407	275	95	511	270	215	595	322	325	519	560	18
19 Chemistry.....	674	336	510	818	630	580	958	615	491	927	648	686	1,188	914	568	19
20 Mineralogy and geology.....	78	.....	.....	50	60	30	271	55	76	181	78	105	318	194	120	20
21 Zoology and physiology.....	394	618	474	498	713	369	497	732	446	487	610	407	503	1,501	825	21
22 Bacteriology.....	10	49	10	.....	30	.....	5	60	20	.....	63	.....	85	15	22	22
23 Botany.....	346	203	320	376	161	185	314	136	180	447	384	18	1,059	319	23	23
24 Agriculture.....	.....	269	.....	.....	360	.....	11	400	34	.....	4	1,850	32	2,603	13	24
25 Agricultural Chemistry.....	.....	125	.....	.....	210	.....	10	145	10	.....	45	110	.....	283	5	25
26 Metallurgy.....	60	15	5	.....	20	15	.....	50	10	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27 Pure and appl. mechanics.....	154	.....	60	135	204	75	230	219	120	478	137	123	177	268	168	27
28 Topographical engineering.....	13	20	85	10	54	110	30	68	88	82	89	85	63	54	99	23
29 Special engineering.....	30	66	25	63	95	.....	53	97	157	139	272	203	341	420	369	29
30 Draughting.....	450	.....	253	373	530	470	495	520	390	430	624	259	465	572	478	30
31 Fract'l mechanics.....	354	252	251	237	425	210	320	455	265	385	238	240	116	315	250	31
32 Pharmacy.....	153	400	30	141	126	45	170	105	30	165	429	56	536	385	26	32
33 Music.....	220	183	154	235	238	183	299	235	195	248	239	182	211	221	191	33

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Grouping the statistics upon the basis of this unit according to grand divisions of study, they will prove instructive respecting the distribution of work, as follows:

	UNIT EXERCISES PER WEEK.			PERCENTAGE RATIOS.		
	86-88.	88-90.	90-92.	86-88.	88-90.	90-92.
Languages and literature....	17,172	18,781	23,080	37.65	39.68	39.00
Natural science.....	12,759	11,659	15,805	27.97	24.63	26.71
Mathematics.....	6,363	6,944	8,917	13.95	14.67	15.07
History.....	3,395	3,678	4,379	7.44	7.77	7.40
Civics.....	3,066	3,318	4,274	6.72	7.01	7.22
Philosophy.....	2,857	2,954	2,719	6.26	6.24	4.60
Total.....	45,612	47,334	59,174	99.99	100.00	100.00

Or, if we combine these into two groups, the one embracing the humanity studies, in the broader and truer sense of the term, namely, language, literature, history, civics, mental and moral philosophy, and logic; and the other, the physical science studies, namely, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, zoology, physiology, bacteriology, botany and mathematics (which last does not strictly belong here), the following is the result:

	UNIT EXERCISES PER WEEK.			PERCENTAGE RATIOS.		
	86-88.	88-90.	90-92.	86-88.	88-90.	90-92.
Humanity studies.....	26,355	28,731	34,452	57.95	60.70	58.22
Physical science studies.....	19,122	18,603	24,722	42.05	39.30	41.78
Total.....	45,477	47,334	59,174	100.00	100.00	100.00

INSTRUCTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE SEVERAL LINES OF STUDY.

Still another phase of the distribution of work may be shown by a classification of the instructional force. The total number of professors, lecturers, investigators, instructors and tutors (fellows) is 77. Some of these are engaged but a part of the time or give instruction in more than one branch and are twice enumerated. The figures given in parentheses represent full-time equivalents, approximately, and furnish a better basis of comparison. In the collegiate departments, nineteen (16½) give instruction in language and literature; thirteen (9½) in natural science; six (3½) in

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mathematics; three ($2\frac{2}{3}$) in philosophy; three ($2\frac{1}{2}$) in history; two ($1\frac{1}{2}$) in civics; two (2) in music; one ($\frac{1}{2}$) in military science. In the professional departments five (5) (besides special lecturers) give instruction in law; eleven ($9\frac{1}{2}$) in engineering; seven (6) in agriculture; two (2) in pharmacy; one ($\frac{1}{2}$) in pedagogy. Of these forty-nine ($37\frac{1}{2}$) belong to the scholastic or collegiate division, and twenty-six ($22\frac{1}{2}$) to the professional division.

If we classify these into those giving instruction in humanity studies, as defined above, on the one hand, and physical science studies on the other, using the numbers which indicates full-time equivalents, the result is 27 and $22\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. If to the latter be added those who devote their time, in whole or in part, to physical investigation, the result will be $22\frac{2}{3}$.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBCOURSES.

The University offers 251 subordinate courses of study, designated subcourses. These are distributed as follows: In philosophy, eleven; in pedagogy, six; in civics, eighteen; in history, ten; in Greek, ten; in Latin, ten; in Hebrew, three; in Sanskrit, three; in French, five; in Spanish, one; in Italian, one; in German, fourteen; in Scandinavian, four; in English, six; in rhetoric, six; in mathematics, nineteen; in astronomy, three; in physics, ten; in chemistry, three; in mineralogy, three; in geology, three; in zoology, eight; in botany, six; in metallurgy, one; in theoretical mechanics, three; in topographical engineering, three; in pharmacy, five; in agriculture, seventeen; in railway engineering, nine; in hydraulic and sanitary engineering, three, in steam engineering, six; in electrical engineering, eight; in structural engineering, ten; in machine design, six; and in shop work, twelve. In law, music and military science, the instruction is not definitely formulated in this manner. The subcourses are not all alike in the time that they require, or the work they involve, but they have some significance as indices of the range, variety, and distribution of the work of the university.

INCREASE IN THE REQUIREMENTS OF ADMISSION.

Near the beginning of the biennial term covered by this report an increase in the requirements for admission to the several courses of the University were announced to go into effect at the beginning of the academic year 1892-3. The increase in the requirements was made greatest in those courses whose terms of admission had been least so as to bring the preparation for all courses up to an essential equality. The requirements were so arranged as to bring the University into more intimate and formal relationship with the state school system. The high school courses officially recommended by the State Superintendent were adopted

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as standards and types of the preparatory work required, and a certain latitude was given for the offering of alternative studies, so that the high schools could the better adapt their courses to the wants of their constituents and yet meet the requirements of the University. The specific nature of the new requirements may be found by consulting either of the two last catalogues. It is gratifying to be able to state that these requirements have been met most generously by the schools of the state, and that no diminution, but rather a gratifying increase, in the number of students entering the University has followed.

Besides the above advances in the requirements of admission to the college courses, a corresponding raising of standard has been made in the colleges of Engineering, Law and Pharmacy.

A SUBSTITUTION OF FULL STUDIES FOR PART-TIME STUDIES.

With the enrichment of the list of studies offered by the University during the past decade or more, there grew up here, as in most of the leading universities of the country, the practice of dividing and alternating studies, so that the student, instead of pursuing a single subject each day of the week, divided his time between two subjects usually taking one two days in the week and the other three, so that the number of lines of study was increased, but the time devoted to each lesson was lessened. This practice has its advantages in the wider distribution of the student's interests, but the somewhat serious disadvantage of discontinuity of attention. The disadvantages being regarded as outweighing the advantages, the courses have been revised and full studies substituted for part studies. This change goes into effect at the beginning of the academic year 1892-3, and is connected with the more important revision of the courses to be mentioned in the next paragraph.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GROUP SYSTEM.

For the purpose of permitting greater concentration, continuity and thoroughness in the leading lines of study and at the same time of affording wider familiarity of the broad field of knowledge, a system, designated the Group System, has been adopted to go into effect at the beginning of the academic year 1892-3. Under this system the work of the four years is divided into two parts: the first consisting of a group of basal studies intended to furnish a solid foundation for the second part, which consists of a leading line of study running through two years, constituting the major study of the student. This is accompanied by a series of assigned studies supplementary to this leading study, together with a series of elective studies sufficient to make up the requirements of a full course. The

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basal studies occupy the first two years of the course, while the leading study and its accompanying studies occupy the last two years. These courses are to be supplemented by synoptical lectures on the chief studies not otherwise taken, so that the student at graduation will possess some knowledge of their salient features. The general purpose of this system is to introduce university methods, in the modern sense of the term, more largely in the undergraduate college courses, and so prepare the way for the better development of graduate work.

SEPARATION OF THE ENGLISH AND CIVIC HISTORIC COURSES.

The English Course has been the subject of considerable misunderstanding, and of some very unjust criticism. It was introduced some time before I became connected with the institution, but I understand its adoption was urged especially by one of the most distinguished scholars in classical and historical lines ever connected with the institution. It was designated the English Course more because it did not require any foreign language for admission than because it was distinctively a course in English language or English literature. It has been in reality a more than usually varied course, embracing a wide range of subjects—perhaps too wide to give the greatest degree of thoroughness and the best results. Impressed by this doubt, it was determined to modify the course so as to render possible a more protracted and thorough study of English as a leading feature of the course under the feeling that the language has in itself possibilities of scholarship and culture that entitle it to rank with other languages and other subjects of study. Co-ordinate with this, it was determined to develop the Civic Historic Course, which has been introduced as a modified form of the English Course, into a full and independent course, whose central lines of study should embrace history, political science, economics and the more strictly human studies. The University, therefore, now offers, under its course system, five independent courses, consisting of the Ancient Classical Course, the Modern Classical Course, the General Science Course, the English Course, and the Civic Historic Course, besides a special modification of the General Science Course with a view to a more specific preparation for the practice of medicine.

GRADUATE WORK.

Perhaps no end has been sought more earnestly during the present administration of the University than the development of the graduate department. Before this could be successfully accomplished in the larger sense, however, several antecedent steps were necessary, involving the development and modification of the various lines of undergraduate study leading up to it, the acquisition of facilities for advanced work, the in-

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crease of the faculty, their relief from excessive work in the more elementary lines, and the introduction within the undergraduate courses of the spirit and method of investigation which is the prerequisite to graduate study of the higher and more typical order. The degree of success attained in the accomplishment of these several preliminaries, and the steady increase in the number of graduate students seemed to warrant the inauguration of graduate work upon a more extended and effective plan, and this has been done.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND HISTORY.

The most notable feature of this plan for extended and comprehensive graduate work consists of the establishment of a Graduate School of Economics, Political Science, and History, with a large and able faculty and under the directorship of a distinguished economist.

EXTENSION OF COURSES.

Coincident with the raising of the standards of admission to the several courses, steps have been taken looking toward the gradual extension of the courses within the institution. The course in law has been extended to two years, and a third years' course offered. The course in pharmacy has been extended from two years of two terms each, to two years of three terms.

ENGINEERING COURSES.

The engineering courses have been recast and very greatly improved by being more thoroughly specialized in the different lines of engineering. A course in electrical engineering has been fully developed and its equipment and instructional force made strong and efficient. Its technical instruction has been placed in the charge of an experienced electrical engineer, who has occupied a place of large importance and great responsibility in connection with the leading electrical company of the country. He has brought to the work both thorough training and large practical knowledge. A course in railway engineering has been definitely organized and put under the charge of an able railway engineer of twelve years practical experience under exceptionally advantageous conditions. He likewise has brought to the work the two great essential qualities, thorough training and large practical knowledge. The appointments of the other courses have been much enlarged, the division of labor improved, and the instructional force strengthened.

DAIRY SCHOOL.

A notable feature of the past two years has been the development of a dairy school upon a systematic and scientific basis greatly in advance of

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anything heretofore attained in this country, if indeed this latter limitation is necessary. The course has been thoroughly systematized, and, while it has been arranged with special reference to the highest practical outcome, it has been so framed as to give a very large degree of mental and manual discipline at the same time. It forms an excellent illustration of the combination of discipline with practical results, and may be taken as a demonstration that the two are neither antagonistic or necessarily separated. A unique building, combining facilities for factory work on a commercial scale, with laboratory work and lecture facilities, has been erected and stands quite alone among structures of the kind in the grade and amplitude of its appointments.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

It is a pleasure to note the continued prosperity of the summer school. It appears to be now clearly demonstrated that it meets an important and permanent need. In my judgment it will be advisable in the near future to make it still more definitely and formally a branch of the university, and to extend its time to six weeks and recognize its work as that of a regular half-term, and provide for its necessities in the same specific and careful way in which provision is made for the other departments of the university.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University Extension of the English type has been formally adopted and auspiciously inaugurated during the past year (1891-2). Ten courses of six lectures each were offered in the following subjects: American History, English Literature, Scandinavian Literature, Greek Literature, Economics, Antiquities of India and Iran, Bacteriology, Physiology of Plants, Electricity, and Landscape Geology. The number of requests for courses received was 107; the number of courses it was found practicable to give was somewhat less than half of this number, fifty being given. The estimated average attendance on lectures was 170; the estimated average attendance upon classes, 91; the number who took examinations, 127; the number who passed examinations, 93. Courses were given in the following places:

Milwaukee 9, Chicago 3, Fond du Lac 2, La Crosse 2, Madison 2, Oconomowoc 2, Oshkosh 2, Platteville 2, Appleton 1, Ashland 1, Baraboo 1, Beaver Dam 1, Brodhead 1, Burlington 1, Clinton 1, Delavan 1, Eau Claire 1, Fox Lake 1, Green Bay 1, Janesville 1, Monroe 1, Pewaukee 1, Portage 1, Poynette 1, Reedsburg 1, Sheboygan 1, Spring Green 1, Stoughton 1, Tomah 1, Washburn 1, Watertown 1, Waukesha 1, Wauwatosa 1, White-water 1. Total, 50.

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To meet more adequately the demand for Extension lectures, arrangements have been made for the employment of special Extension lecturers. This will also permit a more perfect systematizing of the work, and it is to be hoped will give it greater efficiency, while at the same time it relieves the regular faculty of the too great burden which has been thrown upon them by the unexpected success of the movement.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS.

By the generous act of the legislature of 1891, an appropriation of the proceeds of the tax of one-tenth of a mill upon the assessed valuation of the state for six years was made to the University for the purpose of erecting appropriate buildings for the Dairy School, the Law School, and an Armory, and to meet the other needs of the University springing from its rapid growth. In carrying out the provisions of this act, an admirable Dairy School building has been erected at a cost of about \$40,000, including equipment; an elegant building for the College of Law is under process of erection, and the initial steps in the construction of the Armory have been taken. All of these buildings have been planned with the very greatest care, and it is hoped that they will be models of their kind in respect to efficiency, economy, durability and specific adaptation to their purposes.

THE MITCHELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Through the thoughtful munificence of the Hon. John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, there have been provided forty scholarships in the Short Course in Agriculture of \$100 each. These scholarships are placed one to a county in the order of application from county school superintendents. Fifty dollars of the scholarships are paid during the first winter, and fifty dollars during the second winter. By this arrangement twenty new scholarships are placed each year.

THE OGILVIE MEDAL.

As a stimulus to the study of some of our improved breeds of live stock, Mr. R. B. Ogilvie, of Madison, has generously provided a gold medal of exquisite workmanship, valued at \$75, to be awarded annually at commencement to the agricultural student who shall show the greatest proficiency in judging draught horses and the mutton breeds of sheep.

PUBLICATIONS.

Besides the two annual reports of the Experiment Station, the following bulletins have been issued during the period covered by this report:

Bulletin No. 26, Sugar Beet Culture in Wisconsin, January, 1891.

Bulletin No. 27, The Feeding Value of Whey, April, 1891.

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- Bulletin No. 28, The Construction of Silos, July, 1891.
 Bulletin No. 29, Creaming Experiments, October, 1891.
 Bulletin No. 30, Sugar Beet Experiments in Wisconsin for 1891, January, 1892.
 Bulletin No. 31, Notes on the Use of the Babcock Test and the Lactometer, April, 1892.
 Bulletin No. 32, Feeding Grain to Lambs, July, 1892.
 Washburn Observatory has issued Volume VI, parts 1 and 2; Volume VII, parts 3 and 4, and Volume VIII.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE FACULTY.

- John Alexander Craig, B. S. A., Professor of Animal Husbandry.
 George Lincoln Hendrickson, B. A., Professor of Latin.
 Dugald C. Jackson, B. S., C. E., Professor of Electrical Engineering.
 Hugh J. McGrath, 1st Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
- (1) Rollin D. Salisbury, M. A., Professor of General and Geography Geology.
 (2) Albert W. Smith, M. E., Professor of Machine Design.
 Frank Louis Van Cleef, Ph.D., Professor of Greek.
 Nelson O. Whitney, C. E., Professor of Railway Engineering.
 (3) Charles Benjamin Wing, C. E., Professor of Bridge and Hydraulic Engineering.
 Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., L. L. D., Director of the School of Economics, Politico-Science and History, and Professor of Political Economy.
 Frank Gaylord Hubbard, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English Literature.
 Forrest Robert Jones, M. E., Professor of Machine Design.
 William Amasa Scott, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy.
 Frederick Eugene Turneaure, C. E., Professor of Bridge and Hydraulic Engineering.
- Amos Arnold Knowlton, A. M., Instructor in Rhetoric.
 John W. Decker, B. Agr., Instructor in Dairying.
 Sarah Belle Flesh, B. L., Instructor in Elocution. (Resigned.)
 (4) Clifton Freemont Hodge, Ph. D., Instructor in Biology.
 Edward Rose Maurer, B. C. E., Instructor in Engineering.
 Harriet Trayne Remington, M. L., Instructor in German.

- (1) Resigned to accept position in Chicago University.
 (2) Resigned to accept position in Leland Stanford Jr. University.
 (3) Resigned to accept position in Leland Stanford Jr. University.
 (4) Resigned to accept position in Clark University.

President's Report.

Arthur William Richter, M. E., Instructor in Engineering.

Fred. Monroe Tisdell, B. A., Instructor in Elocution.

Herbert Cushing Tolman, Ph. D., Instructor in Latin.

(1) Sidney Dean Townley, B. S., Assistant, Washburn Observatory.

William B. Cairns, A. M., Instructor in Rhetoric.

Lellen Sterling Cheney, B. S., Instructor in Pharmacognostical Chem.

William Snow Miller, M. D., Instructor in Biology.

Ernest Brown Skinner, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics.

Leopold Charles Urban, Ph. G., Assistant in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Elsbeth Veerhusen, A. B., Instructor in German.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. C. CHAMBERLIN,
President.

(1) Resigned to accept position in Lick Observatory.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS, 1891.

To the Regents of the University Wisconsin.

The Board of Visitors for the collegiate year ending June 30, 1891, respectfully submit their report, as follows:

A meeting of the Board of Visitors was held January 22, 1891, for the purpose of organization and the assignment of special work to committees. An adjourned meeting for consultation and inspection of class work was held February 4, 1891.

On the occasion of these meetings and at other times during the collegiate year, the several members have visited the University for the purpose of observing its routine work.

The Board has observed with regret and apprehension, the temptations constantly placed before the most valued members of the instructional force of the University, to leave its service for that of other institutions better able to make them an adequate compensation.

Recent events have emphasized the gravity of the situation which demands prompt and positive treatment. The success of the University depends largely on the best possible use of the funds at its disposal, for in this as in all other enterprises, either directly or indirectly, money is the final factor which determines the result. We believe the satisfactory solution of the difficulty is to be found in the application to the organization of the teaching force of the institution the simple rules of any successful business.

If we are to have the best service we must be ready to pay its market value. If, as appears to be the case, the legislature cannot be induced to provide sufficient funds for doing well all the work which comes to the institution, that work should be cut down to just what is practicable for the best men to do in the best way.

We believe this policy will strengthen the University with the people, and through them with the legislature. A high standard in the quality of the work done in the legitimate sphere of University work will do more to popularize it as well as to make it in fact more useful, than any mere showing of numbers. We instance the success of Johns Hopkins, in its special field, as an illustration. There quality of real, not quantity of apparent work, is the aim.

Report of Board of Visitors.

Our inspections of class work, as well as consultations with instructors, graduates and undergraduates, together with a study of the organization and growth of the University, in comparison with neighboring institutions, convinces us that the first remedy to be applied is in the thorough, practical application of the higher standard of admission outlined in the report of the President for the year 1889-1890. But to be effective it must be far more strictly applied than the present standard has been.

In support of this view we note the fact that we find undoubted evidence of a lack of preparation for the profitable pursuit of the studies they are nominally attempting to pursue on the part of far too large a proportion of students. With over ninety accredited preparatory schools named in the last catalogue, and the existence doubtless, of many other schools in the state, or sufficiently near to be in fact feeders to the University, equally competent to send up to the regular college courses, well prepared students, we find in the last freshman class 118 special or unclassified, students in a class of 266. This include as "regulars" 45 in the "English Course?"

This course appears to serve mainly the purpose of giving an apparent classification to students who are in fact outside of the courses recognized as the real basis of a liberal education.

We recognize the fact that there is in the university a legitimate place for a fair proportion of special students well prepared to do the work to which, for various causes--not to their discredit--they may wish to devote their time and energies, and we would give their work an adequate recognition by a system of certificates crediting them with the standing in any special study to which they may prove their right by actual work accomplished. But we submit that such a large proportion in the first year, unprepared, or unwilling for any cause, to take any course in the wide range offered them, indicates that many have no legitimate place in the university, but that they waste their own time, that of their instructors and fellow students, in pretending to try to do what is clearly beyond their powers. This view we find supported in the actual work of several classes.

We would naturally expect to find the legitimate special student in higher classes, for obvious reasons.

In the last five years the per cent. of "specials" in the college of letters and sciences has increased from 35 per cent. to 53 per cent., or if the English course is included in the "specials," from 50 per cent to 63 per cent. This tendency needs checking.

* * * * *

In support of our opinion that the number under nominal instruction is out of proportion to the teaching force, we note that in more than one department we find our professors undertaking to personally teach, or at least

University of Wisconsin.

test the work of, over two hundred students in a single day, and many classes of from seventy to one hundred members. In view of the fact that a maximum of twenty-five in a section under instruction at any one time is generally recognized as proper, it would seem that the diligent student had no fair opportunity to receive the benefit of class instruction, while the shirk had too ample opportunity to go through the course with an occasional lucky "stab," and a superficial cram for examination.

The injustice to the able and conscientious teacher is too apparent to require comment.

In West Point—with a world wide reputation for thorough work—sections rarely exceed sixteen.

In our own institution—per contra—in classes under professors having a conspicuous lack of teaching ability, no matter how high their personal attainments may be, we find sections well under the West Point standard, and departments steadily losing their ordinary proportion of students.

These facts are illustrated in the departments of Psychology and Greek, though not confined to them. We are not disposed to take up the general question of the proper place of the classics in the college curriculum. We recognize the fact that they do not hold their former place, but it may safely be assumed that they are still an important factor in any truly liberal education. Greek is not only not holding its own in proportion to other departments, but is not holding it at all. On the contrary it bears a strange relative proportion to the whole number of students in the colleges of letters and science, and engineering, when compared with other neighboring institutions, subject to the same general influences. The percentage at Evanston is 36; in Michigan 25; in Minnesota 21 and in Wisconsin 10. In our state denominational colleges it runs from 23 to 60 per cent.

Our inspection of class work, and consultations with graduates and undergraduates, leads us to believe that the instructional force lacks that strength and dignity which commends itself to students and leads them to seek the benefits of the course. This remark applies also to the department of Psychology.

We repeat that no amount of personal attainments will compensate or excuse lack of teaching ability. The great danger of the freedom in electives is that it overloads the departments presided over by really able instructors, leaving others whose departments may be of equal importance, with not enough work to fairly interest them.

In short we believe that the institution can be strengthened in fact, and in popularity, by weeding out the students not fairly fitted for their work, thus permitting the present faculty to do justice to those who are prepared to receive their instruction to advantage. Next by

Report of Board of Visitors.

strengthening departments notably deficient in teaching force. Giving better pay to heads of departments who have such conspicuous ability as leads them to be tempted to other better paying fields. If necessary giving a larger proportion of class work to the instructors or fellows, under the supervision of the department head, who should never be expected to do preparatory work, as appears to be the present custom. Note the fact that at West Point class work is mainly under recent graduates of the institution. Among these may always be found a sufficient number who can do such work well to their own and the pupils' advantage.

Of course these observations are made on the assumption that the work legitimately expected of our institution is that of a high-class university, ranking well with neighboring institutions of substantially similar resources, and not exclusively that of an industrial academy, or finishing school to give a little superficial polish.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Since the facilities of the agricultural department enable it to perform experiments too costly in time and money to be tried by the farmer himself, and since the results of these experiments have already saved thousands of dollars to the farmers in improved and economical methods of procedure, therefore we recommend that the result of these experiments, if possible, be more thoroughly disseminated among the farmers of the state. This possibly might be accomplished by supplying the bulletins for the patent insides of the local papers, and to the press generally, of the state.

The more intimate relations recently established between the farmers' institutes and the experiment station is a step in this direction.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

On this head, in addition to the remarks made in the report of the Board of Visitors for 1889-90, we would suggest the following:

The ever widening field of electricity in commerce, industry and science, the great and inadequately supplied demand for expert electricians, justify the recommendation that more attention be paid to the department of electrical engineering.

The institution which is first to offer superior facilities in this branch of science must obtain an advantage over competitors that cannot easily be lost, and will enable it to attain the leading position in this specialty.

Such a reputation obtained in this special field would certainly enhance, or add to the general reputation of the university.

University of Wisconsin.

BUILDINGS.

The special report on this subject, made during the session of the legislature, leaves little to be said at this time, except in the matter of improvement of the old buildings.

We especially renew the recommendation of the last committee in regard to an elevator in Ladies' Hall and ventilation in University Hall. A decent care for the health of students and teachers imperatively demands that these should have immediate attention.

Any class room required to accommodate from fifty to one hundred students, with no effective means of ventilation except the windows and doors, is a disgrace to the institution which should no longer be tolerated. It is unnecessary and inexcusable.

We recommend that the first expenditure of the funds available under the late action of the legislature be in the line of a thorough inspection of the entire collection of college buildings by a competent specialist in ventilation, and that his recommendations be strictly followed by freely making the required expenditure to secure at all times effective ventilation without injurious drafts.

The necessity for an elevator in Ladies' Hall is too evident for comment. Better put it in and charge a special fee for its use than to longer go without it.

LOGIC.

In the present curriculum logic is an elective study. We believe that no college graduate ought to be wholly ignorant of the principles of this branch of learning. We would, therefore, recommend that hereafter logic be made one of the compulsory studies of every regular college course; and for obvious reasons we would recommend that an elementary course be taken therein as early as in the sophomore year.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

We are able to report a marked and satisfactory improvement in this department. The suggestions heretofore made in the reports have been in many respects followed, to the benefit of the department. We are impressed with the fact that when the new building, now in process of construction, is completed, there will be a want of sufficient instructional force to meet the demands of the department. We would, therefore, recommend that immediate steps be taken to secure additional permanent instructors, who shall devote their entire time to the demands of the department. We regard this as much better and more satisfactory than to depend upon the practitioners of the local bar.

Report of Board of Visitors.

We recommend that, if practicable, the college classes in elementary, constitutional and international law be transferred to the law department.

We find much to commend in the university, but we have considered it rather to be our duty to indicate the lines in which, in our opinion, improvements are most imperatively demanded.

Concerning that of which we make no comment, we wish to be considered as commending the present situation.

(Signed)

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Chairman.

EMIL BAENSCH,

Secretary.

University of Wisconsin.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS, 1892.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin :

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Visitors appointed by you for the year ending June, 1892, respectfully submit their report.

They desire to express their gratification at the increased attendance of the classes of the university, and the successful efforts made by yourselves and the officers of the university in increasing its efficiency as an educational institution.

Within the past year the university extension system has been adopted. It is yet, perhaps, too soon to express an opinion as to the advisability of the continuance of this system, but it has occurred to some of the Board of Visitors that, in view of the expense attending the system, and further that it must deprive the students to some extent of the advantages to be derived from the instruction of those professors who are called upon to serve in this system, the injury to the students may be greater on the whole than the benefit to be derived by the university or by the people for whose instruction the system was adopted. If, however, the plan which has been suggested is carried out, namely, that the system shall be carried forward by a special corps of assistants chosen for that purpose, the objection may be wholly obviated and the advantages retained.

With reference to the group system of studies recently adopted the Board of Visitors are unprepared to express an opinion. They are certainly not prepared to express an adverse opinion. It may well be considered that the president and faculty of the university have given the matter full consideration from the standpoint of higher education, and have acted with wisdom.

The addition to the faculty of a considerable number of instructors who are recognized as superior in the line of their profession is notable. Our gratification in that regard is clouded by the fact that we seem no sooner to have acquired persons of distinction and usefulness as members of the faculty of the university than other universities of reputation and large wealth strive to take them from us by the offer of larger compensation or opportunities. The time seems to have come when the money value of

Report of Board of Visitors.

the teacher is recognized as never before, and when signal ability is rewarded as never before by promotion to place and compensation as in other branches and professions. To the full recognition of this condition it is evident that the University of Wisconsin must come and hereafter pay the members of its faculty higher salaries than have hitherto been paid, and in accordance with their ability, learning and reputation; or else suffer the mortification of seeing them taken away from us by other competing institutions of larger wealth or larger wisdom or both.

The scientific department of the university is by common consent fast approaching, if it has not already reached, as high a degree of excellence as that enjoyed by any of the institutions in this country. In this connection we submit to you the report of Hon. H. J. Hilbert, with special reference to the engineering course in the university.

We have observed with special pleasure the progress made in the agricultural course, and submit for the consideration of your board the special report made thereon by the Hon. R. S. Houston, chairman of the committee of the Board of Visitors, to whose consideration that course was committed.

The departments of chemistry and metallurgy are found, by the committee appointed to consider them, in a highly satisfactory condition. The report of the committee thereon is herewith submitted.

The report of the committee upon the departments of languages and literature is also herewith submitted, with their suggestions and recommendations, which are generally approved by the members of the Board of Visitors.

Our attention has been called by some of the students of the university, members of literary and debating societies therein, to the rooms occupied by such societies. Few will disagree with us in the opinion that the discipline and instruction received by the students from these debating societies is not inferior in usefulness to any course of study pursued by the students, and that such societies should be encouraged in every practicable way.

It is our conviction that great benefit would accrue to the university and to its students if a commodious building were erected and rooms therein especially fitted and furnished for the accommodation of these societies.

The lack of books in the university library is one to which your attention has been frequently called, and we doubt not this lack will be remedied by the Regents whenever and as rapidly as other imperative demands upon the university resources will permit.

Several of the Board of Visitors passed an hour or so in examination of Ladies' Hall. Certainly there was nothing observed by them which they

University of Wisconsin.

feet themselves disposed or qualified to criticize, but their inability even properly to commend, approves the suggestion made by some of their number, that ladies, two or more, should be placed on the visiting board.

W. A. P. MORRIS, *Chairman.*

GEO. D. CLINE,

H. J. HILBERT,

S. W. TROUSDALE,

A. H. CRAIG.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE SUPERVISOR

OF

INSPECTORS OF ILLUMINATING OILS

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE PERIOD EXTENDING

From Oct. 1, 1890, to Sept. 30, 1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1892.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERVISOR

OF

INSPECTORS OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

Hon. Geo. W. Peck, Governor of Wisconsin.

Sir:—In accordance with the provisions of law, I have the honor to submit the following report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils for the biennial period from October 1st, 1890, to September 30th, 1892.

This report includes the last 4 1-2 months of the administration of the office by my predecessor, Dr. J. T. Reeve, from October 1st, 1890 to February 15th, 1891, and all the data, collected from the monthly reports of the inspectors to him, are embodied in this report.

The Oil Tank System has, during the past two years, been extended to a great many places in the interior of the state and the manner of supplying oil to dealers has undergone important changes.

In former years and until about eighteen months ago, the Standard Oil Company, the principal refiners doing business in our state, shipped most of their oil intended for use in Wisconsin, from Indiana to their large stationary tanks at Milwaukee to have the same barreled, inspected and branded at that city for re-shipment to their various sub-agencies and to dealers generally.

Since early in the fall of 1891, the Standard Oil Company began to ship the larger part of their oil from their refineries at Whiting, Indiana, direct to its final destination and this has necessitated not only the appointment of a number of new

General Report.

inspectors, but has also very materially increased the labor of those already in the service, with the exception of the inspector at Milwaukee, whose labors were lessened by the new system.

In this connection, I wish to state that, although the duties of inspectors have in many instances been made very onerous by this new method of supplying oil, especially in districts extending over several counties where the traveling expenses frequently equaled or exceeded the amount received for fees, the great majority of them always responded to calls from dealers in a most satisfactory and prompt manner.

As my predecessor, Dr. Reeve, has repeatedly pointed out in former reports, it is very difficult to obtain competent men for the office of inspector in places where but little oil is sold, and in the thinly populated parts of the state where frequently large distances — from twenty to fifty and more miles — have to be traversed to inspect sometimes only a small lot of oil, and with him I would earnestly suggest that legislative steps be taken to provide for the payment of actual expenses incurred, at least to those inspectors whose yearly income from the office does not exceed a certain minimum.

A few inspectors in localities where only little oil was sold have, during the past two years, resigned their office because the compensation received was considered by them inadequate to the amount of labor performed, and of responsibility imposed upon them; several others have been retained only with difficulty and by paying their traveling and other expenses wholly or in part from this office. I am firmly convinced that only very little oil can escape the vigilance of the present force of inspectors, the only places where possibly limited amounts of uninspected oil are sold are a few towns on the B. & N. Ry. in the extreme southwestern part of the state now belonging to the Mineral Point district, where dealers buy their oil in small quantities of Dubuque wholesale houses. Repeated efforts to get a competent inspector for that locality have so far been in vain. I have however well founded hopes to secure the services of a good man for these towns in the near future.

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

The oil laws have now been in force so long and dealers have been made so diligently acquainted with their essential features that ignorance of the statutory requirements has ceased to be a valiant excuse for transgressors of the law. I have therefore considered it my duty in one instance where a flagrant and evidently intentional violation of the statute was brought to my knowledge to institute legal proceedings against the offender.

The following list gives the names of all inspectors now in the service, their post-office addresses alphabetically arranged and the territory assigned to them.

TABLE NO. 1.

Giving names of inspectors, their post office addresses alphabetically arranged, and defining the territory comprising their respective districts, as in force October 1st, 1892.

Post Office Address.	Inspector.	Territory Forming the District.
Appleton	J. H. Kamps	Outagamie county, except the city of Kaukauna; the cities of Neenah and Menasha and that part of New London lying in Waupaca county.
Ashland.....	H. B. Warner	Ashland county except city of Hurley and the towns on Wis. C. Ry. from Hurley to and including Upson and the towns on M. L. Sh. & W. Ry. from Hurley to and including Saxon and to and including Mercer; also Bayfield county.
Beaver Dam.....	Peter Beule	Beaver Dam and towns on the Ch., M. & St. Paul Ry. from Minnesota Jc. to and including Fox Lake and Randolph.
Beloit	Daniel Riordan.....	The southern tier of townships in Rock county and towns of Darien, Delavan, Geneva, Linn and Bloomfield in Walworth county.
Black River Falls.....	R. D. Squires.....	Jackson county and northern tier of townships in Monroe county.
Burlington.....	Francis Reuschlein..	Towns of East Troy, Spring Prairie and Lyon in Walworth county; towns of Waterford, Rochester, and Burlington in Racine county and the towns of Wheatland, Randall and Salem in Kenosha county.
Cameron	O. S. Hurlburt.....	Barron, Washburn and Sawyer counties.
Chilton	John Berger.....	Calumet county except Forest Jc.

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Post Office Address.	Inspector.	Territory Forming the District.
Chippewa Falls.....	P. Tierney.....	Chippewa county.
De Pere.....	R. Weyenberg.....	City of De Pere and towns on M. & N. Ry. from De Pere to and including Forest Jc.
Durand.....	J. J. Auer.....	That part of Pepin county lying east of the Chippewa river.
Eau Claire.....	Frank J. Kneer.....	Eau Claire county and towns on S. Ste M. & S. W. Ry. from Fairchild to and including Mondovi.
Elroy.....	M. S. Parker.....	Towns on Ch. N. W. Ry. from Summit in Monroe county to and including Baraboo in Sauk county.
Fifield.....	Geo. M. Chamberlain.	Price county and towns of Westboro, Whitteley and Chelsea in Taylor county.
Fond du Lac.....	James Bass.....	Fond du Lac county except the town of Ripon; Green Lake county except towns on Ch. & N. W. Ry. and the city of Berlin; with the towns of Lomira, Leroy, Chester, Burnett, Williamstown, Theresa, Hubbard, Fernman and Rubicon in Dodge county.
Green Bay.....	D. M. Hagarty.....	Brown county except city of De Pere and towns on M. & N. Ry. south of De Pere; Door and Oconto counties.
Hudson.....	F. V. Egloff.....	Polk, St. Croix and Pierce counties and that part of Pepin county lying west of the Chippewa river.
Hurley.....	James Nichol森.....	City of Hurley with towns on Wis. C. Ry. from Hurley to and including Upson and towns on M., L. Sh. & W. Ry. from Hurley to and including Mercer and to and including Saxon.
Janesville.....	M. J. Dougherty.....	Green county; Rock county except southern tier of townships; the south half of Jefferson county and the towns of Whitewater, La Grange, Troy, La Fayette, Sugar Creek and Richmond in Walworth county.
Kaukauna.....	P. Van De Boom.....	City of Kaukauna in Outagamie county.
Kenosha.....	M. J. Brady.....	Kenosha county except towns of Wheatland, Randall and Salem.
La Crosse.....	W. S. Hanscom.....	La Crosse, Buffalo and Trempealeau counties, except towns on S. Ste M. & S. W. Ry.; Vernon county and towns on Ch. & N. W. Ry. in Monroe county, from Viroqua Jc. to the Vernon county line.
Madison.....	Herman Gaertner.....	Dane county; the towns on Ch & N. W. Ry. in Columbia and Sauk counties from Madison to and including Devils Lake; the towns on Ch., M. & St Paul Ry. in Iowa and Sauk counties to and including Prairie du Sac and Spring Green.
Manitowoc.....	J. L. Edwards.....	Manitowoc and Kewaunee counties.
Marinette.....	J. A. Somerville.....	Marinette and Florence counties.
Marshfield.....	Adolph Pankow.....	Wood county and towns on Wis. C. Ry. from Marshfield to and including Medford and to and including Greenwood in Clark county.

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

TABLE NO. 1.—Continued.

Post Office Address.	Inspector.	Territory Forming the District.
Menomonie.....	John Scanlan.....	Dunn county.
Merrill.....	Wm. Connors	Lincoln county.
Milwaukee	John McCoy.....	Milwaukee and Washington counties.
Mineral Point.	John W. Horn.	Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties.
Necedah.....	G. N. Huckins	Necedah township in Juneau county.
Neillsville.	F. A. Lee	Clark county except towns on Wis. C Ry.
New Lisbon.....	Chas. A. Leicht	Juneau county except towns on Ch. & N. W. Ry. and Necedah township; with the towns on Ch., M. & St. Paul Ry. in Monroe county from Oakdale to and including Sparta.
Oshkosh.....	Henry Eckstein	Winnebago county except cities of Neenah and Menasha; the towns on Wis. C. Ry. in Waupaca county; the town of Ripon in Fond du Lac county; the city of Berlin and towns on the Ch. & N. W. Ry. in Green Lake county.
Portage.....	F. W. Schulze.....	Columbia county except the towns of Lodi and Westpoint and the city of Columbus; also Marquette county.
Racine.....	M. Colbert.....	Racine county except the towns of Waterford, Rochester and Burlington.
Rhineland.	E. C. Sturdevant.....	Oneida and Forest counties.
Richland Center.....	E. H. Parfrey.....	Richland and Crawford counties.
Sharon	J. B. Stupfell	Town of Sharon in Walworth county.
Shawano	P. E. Doyle.....	Shawano county except towns on M., L. Sh. & W. Ry. from Eland Jc. to Aniwa; with towns on M., L. Sh. & W. Ry. from Clintonville to and including Marion.
Sheboygan	F. J. Pantzer.....	Sheboygan and Ozaukee counties.
Stevens Point.....	D. A. Agnew	Portage and Waushara counties and Waupaca county except the towns on Wis. C. Ry. and the towns on M., L. Sh. & W. Ry.
Walworth	O. P. Clarke.....	Town of Walworth in Walworth county.
Watertown.....	August Tanck.....	North half of Jefferson county and towns on Ch. & N. W. Ry. to and including Juneau and towns on Ch., M. & St. Paul Ry. to and including Columbus in Columbia county.
Waukesha.....	J. L. Clark.....	Waukesha county.
Wausau.....	L. Hellraeth.	Marathon and Langlade counties and towns of Eland Jc., Birnamwood and Aniwa in Shawano county.
West Superior.....	M. C. French.	Douglas county.

Oil Inspected, 1891.

OIL INSPECTED — 1891.

The following table shows the amount of oil inspected in each inspection district during each of the two years covered by this report:

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the number of barrels inspected, approved and rejected in each district during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Districts.	Barrels approved.	Barrels rejected.	Total inspections.
Appleton.....	2,694	0	2,694
Ashland.....	8,034	221	8,255
Beaver Dam.....	77	0	77
Beloit.....	663	0	663
Black River Falls.....	564	0	564
Cameron.....	580	0	580
Chippewa Falls..	2,726	0	2,726
De Pere.....	50	0	50
Durand.....	30	0	30
Eau Claire.....	6,228	0	6,228
Elroy.....	50	0	50
Fifield.....	589	0	589
Fond du Lac.....	2,290	0	2,290
Fontana.....	61	0	61
Green Bay.....	8,763	0	8,763
Hudson.....	4,326	0	4,326
Hurley.....	213	0	213
Janesville.....	2,021	0	2,021
Kenosha.....	1,392	0	1,392
La Crosse.....	11,607	0	11,607
Madison.....	3,551	0	3,551
Manitowoc.....	2,746	0	2,746
Marinette.....	3,849	0	3,849
Marshfield.....	1,699	0	1,699
Menomonie.....	1,184	0	1,184
Merrill.....	1,829	0	1,829
Milwaukee.....	102,700	0	102,700

Oil Inspected, 1891.

TABLE NO. 2 — Continued.

Districts.	Barrels approved.	Barrels rejected	Total inspections.
Necedah.....	60	0	60
Neillsville.....	1,041	0	1,041
Oshkosh.....	5,334	0	5,334
Platteville.....	250	0	250
Portage.....	759	0	759
Racine.....	4,257	0	4,257
Reedsburg.....	60	0	60
Sharon.....	334	0	334
Sheboygan.....	1,046	0	1,046
Walworth.....	50	0	50
Watertown.....	1,521	0	1,521
Waukesha.....	1,053	0	1,053
Wausau.....	1,210	0	1,210
West Superior.....	4,439	0	4,439
Totals.....	191,930	221	192, 51

Oil Inspected, 1892.

OIL INSPECTED, 1892.

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the number of barrels inspected, approved and rejected, in each district during the year ending September 30th, 1892.

Districts.	Barrels approved.	Barrels rejected.	Total inspection.
Appleton	5,007	1	5,008
Ashland	5,170	118	5,288
Beaver Dam.....	1,151	0	1,151
Beloit.....	2,432	0	2,432
Black River Falls	550	0	550
Burlington	237	0	237
Cameron	448	0	448
Chilton	595	0	595
Chippewa Falls.....	2,708	0	2,708
De Pere	447	0	447
Durand	569	0	569
Eau Claire	6,393	0	6,393
Elroy	563	0	563
Fifield.....	904	0	904
Fond du Lac	4,249	0	4,249
Fontana.....	124	3	127
Green Bay.....	9,637	22	9,659
Hudson	4,768	0	4,768
Hurley	610	0	610
Janesville	6,356	0	6,356
Kaukauna.....	421	0	421
Kenosha.....	1,488	0	1,488
La Crosse.....	11,294½	35	11,329½
Madison	6,821	0	6,821
Manitowoc	2,403	0	2,403
Marinette	3,569	0	3,569
Marshfield.....	2,941	0	2,941
Menomonie.....	984	0	984
Merrill.....	3,037	0	3,037
Milwaukee.....	77,350	0	77,350

Oil Inspected, 1892.

TABLE NO. 3 -- Continued.

Districts.	Barrels approved.	Barrels rejected.	Total inspection.
Mineral Point	4,744	0	4,744
Necedah	173	0	173
Neillsville..	1,360	0	1,360
New Lisbon.....	415	0	415
Oshkosh.....	5,914	0	5,914
Portage	1,486½	0	1,486½
Racine.	4,997	0	4,997
Rhineland.....	156	0	156
Richland	539	0	539
Sharon	282	0	282
Shawano	712	0	712
Sheboygan	4,053	0	4,053
Stevens Point.....	1,597	0	1,597
Walworth.....	166	0	166
Watertown.....	2,788	0	2,788
Waukesha.....	2,186	0	2,186
Wausau	3,516	0	3,516
West Superior.....	7,009	0	7,009
Totals	205,320	179	205,499

Distribution of Surplus Fund, 1891,

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS FUND — 1891.

The two following tables show the amount of the surplus fund, accruing under the provisions of the statute for each of the two fiscal years ending April 30th, 1891, and April 30th, 1892, and the distribution of this surplus fund, as provided in the statute.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the number of barrels inspected in small lots, i. e., in lots of less than ten barrels each; the total number of barrels inspected, and the amount paid to each inspector from the surplus fund for the year ending April 30th, 1891.

Districts.	Small lots.	Total inspections.	Allowance on small lots	Allowance pro rata.	Total allowance.
Appleton — J. F. Fuller	0	1,489	\$ 00	\$107 65	\$107 65
Appleton — J. H. Kamps	5	431	85	31 16	32 01
Ashland — J. C. Cohen	4	7,223	68	522 22	522 90
Ashland — H. B. Warner	0	633	00	45 77	45 77
Beaver Dam	0	85	00	6 15	6 15
Beloit	34	291	5 78	21 04	26 82
Black River Falls	19	665	3 23	48 08	51 31
Cameron	5	766	85	59 72	60 57
Chippewa Falls	39	2,747	6 63	198 60	205 24
De Pere	15	50	2 55	3 62	6 17
Eau Claire — H. P. Thomas	37	5,375	6 29	388 61	394 90
Eau Claire — F. J. Kneer	0	461	00	33 33	33 33
Fond du Lac	0	1,830	00	132 31	132 31
Fifield	18	429	3 06	31 02	34 08
Fontana	45	55	7 65	3 98	11 63
Green Bay — B. C. Brett	126	7,180	21 42	519 11	540 53
Green Bay — D. M. Hagerty	23	827	3 91	59 79	63 70
Hudson	511	4,540	86 87	328 24	415 11
Janesville	54	2,131	9 18	154 07	163 25
Kenosha	0	1,408	00	101 80	101 80
La Crosse — R. L. Spence	507	9,648	86 19	697 55	783 74
La Crosse — W. L. Hanscom	222	1,398	37 74	101 08	138 32

Distribution of Surplus Fund, 1891.

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

Districts.	Small lots.	Total in spections.	Allowance on small lots.	Allowance pro rata.	Total allowance.
Madison	0	3,525	00	254 86	254 86
Manitowoc—J. F. Reardon..	0	2,853	00	206 27	206 27
Manitowoc—J. L. Edwards...	0	122	00	8 82	8 82
Marinette—J. J. Sherman.....	14	3,522	2 38	254 64	257 02
Marinette—J. A. Sommerville	10	10	1 70	72	2 42
Marshfield.	7	1,418	1 19	102 52	103 71
Menomonie.....	5	1,064	85	76 93	77 78
Merrill—G. Haywood Jr.	0	211	00	15 26	15 26
Merrill—Wm Frazier Jr.....	0	1,293	00	93 48	93 48
Merrill—Wm. Conners.....	0	306	00	22 12	22 12
Necedah	0	60	00	4 34	4 34
Neillsville—W. C. Bullard.....	0	681	00	49 24	49 24
Neillsville—F. A. Lee.....	0	104	00	7 52	7 52
Oshkosh—A. W. Snell.....	0	4,975	00	359 69	359 69
Oshkosh—H. Eckstein.....	0	214	00	15 47	15 47
Platteville.....	22	637	3 74	46 06	49 80
Portage.....	0	659½	00	47 68	47 68
Racine—R. C. Hindley.....	20	3,712	3 40	268 38	271 78
Racine—M. Colbert.....	0	336	00	24 29	24 29
Reedsburg	0	60	00	4 34	4 34
Sharon	314	314	53 38	22 70	76 08
Shawano	0	60	00	4 34	4 34
Sheboygan.....	0	121	00	8 75	8 75
Walworth.....	31	43	5 27	3 11	8 38
Watertown—H. J. Eberle..	36	1,022	6 12	73 89	80 01
Watertown—A. Tanck.....	0	171	00	12 36	12 36
Waukesha.....	0	570	00	41 21	41 21
Wausau—H. Miller.....	0	1,172	00	84 74	84 74
Wausau—L Hellrath.....	0	213	00	15 40	15 40
West Superior—H. J. Palmer.	702	3,399	119 34	245 75	365 09
West Superior—M. C. French	25	707	4 25	51 12	55 37
Totals.	2,850	83,216½	\$484 50	\$6,020 91	\$6,505 41

Distribution of Surplus Fund, 1892.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS FUND, 1892.

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing the number of barrels inspected in small lots, i. e., in lots of less than ten barrels each; the total number of barrels inspected; and the amounts paid to each inspector from the surplus fund for the year ending April 30th, 1892.

Districts.	Small lots.	Total inspections.	Allowance on small lots.	Allowance pro rata.	Total allowance.
Appleton.....	9	4,785	\$1 53	\$178 29	\$179 82
Ashland.....	1	6,019	17	224 27	224 44
Beloit—James Monahan.....	1	122	17	4 55	4 72
Beloit—D. Riordan.....	3	1,801	51	67 11	67 62
Blk. Riv. Falls—M. J. Moran	0	290	00	8 57	8 57
Blk. Riv. Falls—R. D. Squires	15	260	2 55	9 69	12 24
Beaver Dam.....	0	927	00	34 54	34 54
Burlington.....	13	237	2 21	8 83	11 04
Cameron.....	0	348	00	12 97	12 97
Chilton.....	0	260	00	9 69	9 69
Chippewa Falls.....	9	2,376	1 53	88 53	90 06
De Pere.....	46	405	7 82	15 09	22 91
Durand.....	27	545	4 59	20 30	24 89
Eau Claire.....	20	6,710	3 40	250 01	253 41
Elroy.....	10	588	1 70	21 91	23 61
Fifield.....	8	823	1 36	30 66	32 02
Fond du Lac.....	0	3,689	00	137 45	137 45
Fontana.....	42	152	7 14	5 66	12 80
Green Bay.....	63	9,663	10 71	360 04	370 75
Hurley.....	0	623	00	23 21	23 21
Hudson.....	314	4,289	53 38	159 81	213 19
Janesville.....	5	5,268	85	196 28	197 13
Kaukauna.....	0	72	00	2 68	2 68
Kenosha—E. H. Hollister.....	0	259	00	9 65	9 65
Kenosha—M. J. Brady.....	2	1,128	34	42 03	42 37
La Crosse.....	282	11,229½	47 94	418 39	466 33
Madison.....	0	6,139	00	228 74	228 74
Manitowoc.....	16	2,069	2 72	77 09	79 81

Distribution of Surplus Fund, 1892.

TABLE NO. 5. — Continued.

Districts.	Small lots.	Total inspections.	Allowance on small lots.	Allowance pro rata.	Total allowance.
Marquette.....	64	3,346	\$10 88	\$124 67	\$135 55
Marshfield — Jos. Vincent.....	0	281	00	10 47	10 47
Marshfield — J. F. Smith.....	0	1,548	00	57 68	57 68
Marshfield — A. G. Pankow.....	0	539	00	20 08	20 08
Merrill.....	7	2,637	1 19	98 25	99 44
Menomonie.....	0	891	00	33 20	33 20
Mineral Point.....	0	3,387	00	126 20	126 20
Necedah.....	0	75	00	2 79	2 79
Neillsville.....	0	1,425	00	53 10	53 10
Oshkosh.....	0	5,089	00	189 72	189 72
Portage.....	0	1,054½	00	39 27	39 27
Racine.....	21	4,790	3 57	178 49	182 06
Richland Center.....	0	55	00	2 05	2 05
Sharon.....	180	295	30 60	10 99	41 59
Shawano.....	0	517	00	19 26	19 26
Sheboygan.....	5	3,637	85	135 51	136 36
Stevens Point.....	5	884	85	32 94	33 79
Walworth.....	40	160	680	5 96	12 76
Watertown.....	0	2,366	00	88 16	88 16
Waukesha.....	8	1,867	1 36	70 31	71 67
Wausau.....	70	2,867½	11 90	106 84	118 74
West Superior.....	498	6,254	84 66	233 02	317 68
Total.....	1,784	115,001½	\$303 28	\$4,285 00	\$4,588 28

Accidents.

ACCIDENTS FROM THE USE OF KEROSENE OIL.

The law requires inspectors to investigate all cases of accidents from the use of petroleum products as soon as they occur to ascertain the source from which the oil used on the occasion has been obtained to procure a sample of such oil and test the same. In addition to these requirements of law I have in every instance ordered a sufficiency of such oil for several tests to be expressed to me and have convinced myself by personal investigation of the accuracy of the work of my subordinates.

In looking over these reports of the inspectors I find that during my incumbency of the office comparatively few accidents have happened and in carefully sifting those that have been reported I find that not one of them is chargeable to the use of oil below legal test or to any neglect on the part of inspectors. The true causes of the so-called explosions and of the other accidents from the use of kerosene oil will be apparent by reading the extracts from inspectors' reports quoted below.

John McCoy, inspector at Milwaukee, writes on August 1st, 1891, as follows:

At about 10:30 P. M. of July 26th, Mrs. Pauline Kunkell, living at 1015 North Water street, found, on entering a room, her kerosene hanging-lamp burning with an enormous flame. She tried to turn the wick down and failing in this attempted to blow out the light. Not succeeding she took the lamp from its hangings and carried it into the air. In doing this, the light went into the lamp and she dropped the same. The oil was partly spilled over her clothes and these caught fire from the now exploded lamp, and the poor woman was burned so terribly that she died from the effects the same night. The oil used in this lamp had a flashing point of 105 degrees and burned at 126 degrees; the large metal burner had not been cleaned for a long time; the wick had been turned too high when the lamp was lit and Mrs. K. had left the room imme-

Accidents.

diately after lighting it, finding the lamp in the above described condition when she returned to it.

On June 12th, 1891, an insignificant fire in a tailor shop at Ashland was reported as an explosion. Inspector H. B. Warner reports the circumstances as follows: The lamp was a large metal one with a metal collar around the top about half an inch from where the burner fits on. Inside of this collar were holes for any overflow to go back into the lamp. These holes were closed with impurities and the space inside the collar was at least one quarter filled with charred wicking.

The proprietor told me he had filled the lamp "chuck full." My theory is that the flame was so great as to heat the metal collar and to bring the oil contained in the same to above the burning point and this oil, together with the particles of wicking and other impurities ignited, and thus overheated the contents of the lamp, causing an explosion. This accident could easily have been avoided by keeping the lamp and accessories clean.

A few days later, on June 15th, a fire reported as due to a lamp explosion occurred in a boarding house at Ashland. The chief of the fire department whom Inspector Warner interviewed at the locality of the fire stated that one of the boarders had been reading in bed, and had accidentally knocked the lamp off a shelf, thus setting fire to the bedclothes. All the oil used in this boarding house had a flashing point of 108 degrees, and burned at 128 degrees.

A very sad accident, causing the death of Mrs. James Hallanan, happened in the city of Green Bay. The official report of Inspector Hagerty, with regard to it is as follows: Mrs. H. occupied two rooms up stairs, one for a sleeping and working room, the other for a kitchen. These rooms are separated by a hall leading to a stairway. She occupied those rooms with her two boys, aged 8 and 10 years respectively. Her husband, a cigarmaker, was absent from the city at the time of the accident. At about 10:30 P. M., Mrs. H., after putting

Accidents.

her children to bed, was attacked with great faintness; she went into the kitchen with lamp in hand, for a glass of water. On returning from the kitchen and when opposite the stairway, she stumbled and dropped the lamp, which broke in many pieces, setting fire to the hall floor and to the kitchen door. She jumped up, rushed into the bedroom, seized two pillows from the childrens' bed and with them attempted to extinguish the flames. While doing this, her clothes caught fire, and in a few seconds, she was enveloped by flames and so seriously burned that her death followed in a few hours. Before she expired, she stated to the proper authorities the facts as narrated above, and this own statement of the poor victim shows that no explosion occurred in this case, and that the quality of the oil had nothing to do with the accident. The oil used in this lamp was Wisconsin Water White fire test 128 degrees.

Another accident reported by Inspector McCoy, of Milwaukee, is of a similar nature, but, happily, not connected with loss of life. The premises of a stenographer in the town of Wauwatosa were found on fire on the 29th of March, 1891. This man kept oil in a patent five-gallon tank, next to the cellar entrance. In the evening, he wanted to go down cellar, lamp in hand. He slipped and fell backward and lost consciousness. The lamp was crushed in striking against the oil tank, and set fire to the same. The alarm was soon given by the people in the house, and no great damage resulted. The oil was purchased from John J. Becker, on March 24th, 1891. It was S. O. C's W. W. W., had a flashing point of 105 degrees and burned at 128 degrees.

The same inspector reports a number of minor accidents, none of them connected with loss of life or material loss of property, and all of them due to gross negligence, such as the filling of coal oil stoves while burning, the use of oil for kindling purposes, etc.

In an accident reported by Inspector F. V. Egloff, of Hudson, and reported to him as an explosion, the true cause could not

Accidents.

positively be ascertained. The following are the facts. A Mrs. M. Goldberg had, on Nov. 2d, 1891, filled her hall lamp and lit the same at dusk, returning immediately after to the sitting-room. When the lamp had been lit about half an hour, the family was startled by the clash of breaking glass, and rushing into the hall, found the lamp on the floor and its contents on fire. They had only little difficulty in extinguishing the same. The remnants of the lamp and the burner were thrown into the privy-vault. The probability is that the accident was due to a loosening of the lamp fastenings in the ceiling and not to an explosion. A sample of the oil used in this lamp showed it to be of very fair quality, its flashing point being 116 degrees, and burning point, 136 degrees.

A somewhat peculiar case is reported by inspector Frank J. Kneer, of Eau Claire. A clerk in E. H. Platers' drug store claims to have filled a lamp hastily in the laboratory adjoining the store, when, immediately after lighting the same, a customer demanded his attention in the main store. After about five minutes — according to his story — he heard a report and found that the lamp had exploded, and had set fire to the shelving. He succeeded in speedily extinguishing the fire with a few buckets of water. Mr. Kneer says: "Immediately upon hearing of the explosion, I went to the drug store and found the lamp which was said to have exploded, intact and still so nearly full of oil that I could not have put another 1-2 ounce into it. I carefully tested the oil and found it to burn at 150 degrees. I fail to see how a lamp can explode and still remain wholly intact, and my theory is that the clerk placed the lamp too near the shelving in this way setting fire to the same."

The comparative freedom from serious kerosene accidents during the past two years is quite gratifying to me. I attribute the same largely to three causes. As will be seen from Table No. 2, several large lots of oil that were close up to test were rejected at the very beginning of my administration at im-

Recommendations.

portant distributing points. The principal refiners learned therefrom that the oil inspectors were on the lookout for poor oil and fully intent to reject any doubtful lots wherever they might appear in the market. Further, I found that the custom prevailed with some inspectors to brand oil above legal test, i. e., 120 degrees, whether only 121 degrees or 129 degrees, as 130 degrees oil. As soon as I became aware of this fact, I sent out the strict instruction to henceforth brand all oil from legal test to 125 degrees as 120 degrees, or simply "approved;" oil of more than 125 degrees to 135 degrees as 130 degrees; oil of more than 135 degrees to 145 degrees as 140 degrees, etc., and I enforced this ruling. The result was that the quality of the cheaper grades of oil improved markedly, and inspectors' reports began thereafter to show only comparatively little oil of a fire test of less than 125 degrees. A third reason for the decrease in kerosene accidents is in my opinion, the increased use of the better and best grades of oil.

In conclusion, I would suggest, in unison with former recommendations, by my predecessor, that the statute be modified in such a way as to substitute for our present mode of testing known as the "fire test" the more simple, and far more accurate method known as the "flash test;" also that provision be made for the payment of traveling and actual other expense to inspectors who may be ordered by the supervisor, to make official visits, investigations or tests at points exceeding a certain distance — say twenty miles — from their place of residence.

The codification of the oil inspection laws of our state in appendix to my predecessor's last biennial report has proved a matter of such great convenience to those having occasion to refer to these laws that I append them once more to this report.

Very respectfully,

A. M. KERSTEN, M. D.,

Supervisor.

De Pere, Wis., October 15th, 1892.

The Oil Inspection Law.

THE OIL INSPECTION LAW.

The several acts relating to the inspection, sale and use of illuminating oils in the state of Wisconsin, are contained in Chapter 269, of the Laws of 1880, Chapter 288, of the Laws of 1881, Chapter 158, of the Laws of 1883, and Chapter 440 of the Laws of 1889.

For the convenience of those having occasion to refer to these laws, the following codification of the same is presented:

SECTION 1. The governor of this state shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a suitable person, who shall be a resident of this state and not pecuniarily interested, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, refining, sale or vending of illuminating oils from petroleum or other sources or material, who shall perform the duties of state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils as hereinafter provided. The state supervisor so appointed shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first day of April in the year of his appointment and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed from office by the Governor; and in case of vacancy in this office from any cause, the Governor shall fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the said supervisor faithfully to supervise all inspectors of illuminating oils in this state, instruct them in performing the duties of their office, keep a record of the local inspectors' reports to him. He shall prepare or cause to be prepared, suitable and uniform designs for brands or stencil plates, to be used under the provisions of this act, and he may furnish such brands or stencil plates to all inspectors of oils at their proper cost and expense. Every inspector of illuminating oils appointed as hereinafter provided, shall, on the first day of each month report to the state supervisor of inspectors a full statement of the number of barrels of oil inspected, the result of such inspection, and an account of the actual receipts of his office, and he shall at the same time remit the sum of two cents for each barrel of oil he has tested during the preceding

The Oil Inspection Law.

month, which payment shall be the salary of the supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, and no other allowance shall be made for the expense of his office. Every inspector shall faithfully comply with all instructions issued by the supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, and shall furnish to him full information regarding any accident or explosion that may come to his knowledge from the use of illuminating oils, and the said supervisor shall report to the governor annually, in October of each year, and two thousand copies of the same shall be printed by the state printer for the use of the legislature.

SECTION 3. The state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils shall appoint, in accordance with the provisions of this act, inspectors of illuminating oils, who shall examine and test all illuminating oils offered for sale or for use in this state by any person whatsoever, and shall demand and receive all fees in payment for such examining and testing, and who shall be liable to all the penalties hereinafter provided for any neglect, or for any wilful misconduct or malfeasance in the discharge of the duties aforesaid; and the said state supervisor shall have power at any time to remove any inspector so appointed upon reasonable notice for reasonable cause. And the said supervisor and all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of the same as prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, and the said supervisor shall execute a bond to the people of the state in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties imposed by this act, said bond to be filed in the office of secretary of state; and every inspector appointed under this act shall execute a bond to the people of this state in such sum not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), as may be fixed in each case by the state supervisor, conditioned as aforesaid, such bond to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the inspector executing the same shall reside, and the duplicate copy thereof duly certified by the county clerk shall be filed in the office of the state supervisor; and all bonds executed under the provisions of this act shall be for the use of all persons aggrieved by the acts or neglect of the state supervisor, or of the inspectors respectively executing the same. The sureties on the bond of the state supervisor shall be approved by the secretary of state, and the sureties on the bonds of the inspectors shall be approved by the judge of probate in the counties in which the inspectors executing the same shall respectively reside; it shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act to provide at his own cost and expense all the necessary instruments and apparatus for examining, testing and branding illuminating oils under the provisions of this act, and promptly to examine or test, when called upon for that pur-

The Oil Inspection Law.

pose, any oils offered for sale, or for use for illuminating purposes; and if upon such examination or test, such oils shall be found to meet the requirements of this act, he shall affix to the package, cask or barrel containing the same, a brand or device containing the word "approved," with the date of testing over his official signature upon the package, cask or barrel containing the same, and it shall be lawful for any person to sell the same as an illuminating oil within this state, but if the oil so tested shall not meet the aforesaid requirements, he shall brand in plain letters on the package, cask or barrel containing the same over his official signature, the words, "rejected for illuminating purposes in the state of Wisconsin," with the date of testing thereof, and it shall be unlawful for the owner thereof to sell such oil for illuminating purposes; and said brand for the approval of oils shall further contain such device indicating the test of such oils as the state supervisor may direct. The term cask, barrel, package or sample of oil as used in this act, shall be held and taken to mean a quantity not exceeding that contained in ordinary commercial barrel, estimated as capable of containing about fifty gallons.

SECTION 4. And to more effectually carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any inspector to enter into or upon the premises of any manufacturer, refiner, or vender of such illuminating oils, and if he shall find or discover, upon said premises, any oil which shall not have been examined or tested and properly marked or branded under the provisions of this act to examine or test, and thereafter properly to mark the same as herein provided.

SECTION 5. Any illuminating oil which on the application of a well lighted taper or similar flame, will take fire and burn at a temperature below that of one hundred and twenty degrees above the zero point of Fahrenheit's thermometer (120° Fahr.) shall be deemed unfit for illuminating purposes, and the cask, barrel, or other package containing the same, shall be marked "rejected," as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 6. In all tests of illuminating oils made under this act, the tester heretofore in use in this state may continue to be used, but the cover of the same shall be removed and the oil cup shall be filled to within one fourth of an inch of the top thereof, or as nearly full as it is practicable to fill it without causing the oil to overflow in making the test, provided that the tester known as the Tagliabue open cup or commercial tester, may be substituted in the lieu thereof; and in using the tester, the oil shall not be heated after it has attained the temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, faster than at the rate of three degrees per minute, and the flame of the lamp shall be so adjusted as that the rise in temperature shall be as near to two degrees per minute as is practicable, and the taper used in making

The Oil Inspection Law.

the test shall be such as shall give a clear flame, as nearly uniform in size as is practicable, and the state supervisor shall give such instructions as in his judgment shall be necessary to secure uniformity in the methods of making the test.

SECTION 7. Every person appointed as an inspector under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner or other person for whom, or at whose request, he shall examine or test any oil or sample thereof, the sum of ten cents for every single cask, barrel, package or sample of oil he shall test, and the said fees for examining or testing shall constitute a lien on the oil so inspected; provided, that if the total amount of fees received by all inspectors in every county, in any one year, dating from the day upon which this act shall take effect and be in force, shall after the payment of the supervisor's fees, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, all sums in excess thereof shall be paid into the hands of the state supervisor of inspectors, and the state supervisor shall disburse the same as follows: First. He shall pay to each inspector appointed under the provisions of this act, a sum sufficient to increase his compensation to the sum of twenty-five cents upon each package, cask or barrel inspected by him in lots of less than ten barrels tested at one time, during said yearly term, provided that if there be insufficient funds to pay such increase in full, then the same shall be paid pro rata, as herein provided, in proportion to the number of barrels inspected. Second. Any sum remaining in the hands of the supervisor, shall be paid pro rata to all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act, in proportion to the number of barrels by each inspected during said yearly term; provided, that neither the supervisor of inspectors, nor any inspector, shall receive more than three thousand dollars; and the disbursements required in this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of each yearly term; any sum then remaining shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the general fund.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act to keep a true and accurate record of all casks, barrels or other packages of oil, examined or tested by him, which record shall state the time and place of inspection, the number of casks, barrels or other packages of oil then and there examined or tested, the name of the person for whom or at whose request such examination or test was made, the mark or brand affixed to the casks, barrels or other packages, together with any further facts that may seem to him worthy of record, such account to be open to examination by any person who may so desire, and all illuminating oils manufactured or refined in this state shall be inspected, examined and tested, as herein provided, before being removed from the premises of the manufacturer or refiner.

The Oil Inspection Law.

SECTION 9. No inspector appointed under the provisions of this act shall, during his term of office, traffic, either directly or indirectly in any oil used for illuminating purposes, or be interested in any manner whatever, in the manufacture, refining or sale of such oil, and any inspector violating the provisions of this section shall be removed from office immediately upon proof of such violation, and be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars; provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to inspectors whose inspections during the term of one year shall not exceed two hundred and fifty barrels.

SECTION 10. Any person who shall, either personally or by any clerk or agent, sell or offer for sale, or for use, or who shall in any manner dispose of or attempt to dispose of any oil for illuminating purposes, which shall not have been examined or tested under the provisions of this act, or which having so been examined or tested shall have been marked as rejected; or who shall knowingly use or furnish for use for illuminating purposes any oil which shall not have been properly examined or tested as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and any person so offending against the provisions of this act shall be responsible in damages to the party injured, in the event of injury arising or growing out of the use of any oil so offered or provided for sale or for use, and any person who shall falsely brand or mark any cask, barrel or other package of oil, or who shall change or alter in any way or manner any brand or mark or device affixed to any cask, barrel or other package of oil by any inspector duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or who shall re-fill and use any cask, barrel or other package having an inspector's mark or brand thereon, without obliterating the inspector's brand, and having the oil in such cask, barrel or other package properly examined or tested, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. And any person who shall sell or in any way dispose of any empty cask, barrel or other package bearing an inspector's brand, without first thoroughly cancelling, effacing or removing such brand, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. And any person who shall willfully adulterate any illuminating oil

The Oil Inspection Law.

by adding thereto benzine, naphtha, paraffine oil or any substance or thing whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act who shall know of any violations of any part thereof, to notify the district attorney of the same, who shall make complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of all prosecuting attorneys to represent and prosecute on behalf of the people within their respective counties all cases of offense arising under the provisions of this act, or of any section thereof; and any inspector who shall have knowledge of any violation of this act or of any section thereof, and who shall fail to enter complaint against the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall be removed from office; and in case the death of any person or persons shall result from the explosion of a lamp or other vessel containing oil sold or used or furnished for use in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any section thereof, the person selling or furnishing said oil for use shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer the penalty in that case made and provided by the revised statutes of this state. Nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to prevent merchants in this state from keeping in their warehouses for trans-shipment to other states, or from trans-shipment to other states and territories illuminating oils of a grade below the standard test prescribed in this act.

SECTION 12. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, that the terms oils, illuminating oils, oils used for illuminating purposes, and all similar words, terms and expressions used herein shall be held to mean any mineral or petroleum oil or any fluid, or substance which is the product of such oil, or of petroleum, or in which such oil, or fluid or substance so obtained shall be a constituent part, by whatsoever name or title such oil, fluid or other substance may be known or called.

SECTION 13. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

WISCONSIN.

1891-1892.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS,
1893.

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GENERAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Office of the State Board of Health,

OCTOBER 31st, 1892.

HON. GEO. W. PECK,

Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with the provision of the law under which this board was organized, we present the following as the fourteenth report of the State Board of Health, covering the biennial period ending September 30th, 1892.

No great epidemic has visited our state during these two years, yet epidemic disease of some kind has been more or less extensively present with us as a people during the whole of this period, and to an extent that has called for our utmost vigilance.

During the latter part of the present year, the fear of Cholera has been an important factor in securing better attention to sanitation than perhaps ever before; yet it is not possible that a dozen epidemics of Cholera could inflict on the people of Wisconsin the loss of life that is caused annually by Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever, from neither of which is the State ever entirely free. We can not report less numbers of any of these diseases than we did in our last report; the figures being, in fact, somewhat larger than were then stated, but it is our belief that the apparent increase is not a real one, and that, in fact, we have had a less number of cases and a smaller mortality during this period than during the preceding one, there being a manifest increase in the carefulness with which the reports have been made to the office of the Board, on which the figures given in the Secretary's report are based. This report is presented herewith, and gives in some detail

General Report of the Board.

the number of cases and of deaths therefrom, from each of the principal epidemic diseases that have prevailed.

It is a matter of continual regret with the Board that better statistics can not be obtained, but such statistics can be secured only through additional laws, the importance of which have not yet commended themselves to our legislators. It is the belief of this Board, however, that the time has come when such laws should be enacted. Statutes requiring returns of births and deaths have long existed in Wisconsin, and such returns are made in perhaps every county and possibly in every township in the State; but the incompleteness of the returns which are secured under existing laws is such as to deprive them of any real value for statistical purposes, and no knowledge exists of the actual death rate of the State or of any considerable number even of the cities in it.

It has seemed to the Board that a law might be enacted requiring a burial permit, to be granted without restrictions in cases of non-contagious diseases, and in other cases with such minimum restrictions as a due regard for the public health requires, which would be without valid objections, and would secure knowledge of our death rate obtainable in no other way. The Board recommends the enactment of such a law.

We have already alluded to the fact that during recent months there was great fear that Cholera would gain a foothold in this country. While the danger seems happily, for the present averted, there remains the strongest probability that we can escape it in 1893 only by the utmost carefulness. We ought to be prepared to meet this disease should it be brought to us, and can do so best by making every part of the State clean, leaving no where material in which the germs of contagion can find favoring soil. We should be prepared also to co-operate with other states and other health organizations, to keep this disease from gaining an entrance into either state or country, and that we may

General Report of the Board.

thus be prepared, the Board recommends the appropriation of a liberal Cholera Contingent Fund, available under reasonable restrictions for such purposes only.

It is still a matter of regret with the Board that the number of copies allowed it under the law is far below the number it could profitably distribute. As an illustration, there are now nearly 4,000 members of Local Boards of Health in the State, each of whom the Board believes to be entitled to a copy of its report, while at least 2,000 more are needed for the legislature, the press, public officials, special friends of sanitation and exchanges. And many more could be profitably distributed to teachers, clergymen and others. Yet the entire edition printed is only 3,000 copies. We recommend that this number be increased to 8,000.

Some additional legislation seems needed also to make more effective the powers of Local Boards of Health as now defined by the statutes, by simplifying the methods of procedure under them.

Believing that the health interests of the people are of the highest importance to the welfare and the wealth of the State we are jealous that our legislators should guard them carefully and well; we ask for them therefore a place of prominence in all legislation, and we ask of the people that they place on their Local Health Boards everywhere, men who will realize that it rests largely on their zeal and faithfulness whether deaths from germ diseases in their several communities be many or few.

As a part of our report we present in addition to the report of the Secretary, a large number of extracts from the correspondence of the Board which have been selected partly to show how general an interest is being taken in sanitary work, and what is being done by Health Boards throughout the State. So far as possible these extracts are given in the language of the writers, though of necessity only brief extracts from a small part of the letters received

General Report of the Board.

can be here presented. For the opinions expressed the writers are alone responsible.

With these we present also three special papers which have been prepared expressly for this report at the request of the Board, and one, which, though previously read before the State Medical Society, seemed so especially appropriate to be presented in connection with this report that its publication therein was solicited. This paper, entitled "The Relation of Sanitation to Municipal Government," by Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, a member of this Board, contains many statements of fact which are earnestly commended to the governing bodies of our cities especially, but of villages and towns as well. The need that the relation between these bodies and the Health Boards of the respective localities should be more clearly defined, and that the latter should be on a firmer basis, is evident to all who have carefully considered these relations, and it is hoped that this paper will lead to a better understanding of these needs.

A second paper especially valuable to physicians and health officers, is presented by Dr. Franklyn J. Tower, of Milwaukee, entitled, "The Diagnosis of Diphtheria." This disease, as elsewhere stated in this report, continues to stand at the head of the list of diseases which kill our children and young people, and every effort should be made to understand its nature fully and to establish its diagnosis clearly in all doubtful cases. We therefore commend Dr. Tower's paper to careful study. Its value is enhanced by the plates that have been prepared to illustrate it. It is as the doctor truly says by the early recognition of the conditions of the disease "that it may be prevented from becoming epidemic."

A paper by the Rev. John Faville, of Appleton, entitled, "The Clergyman as a Health Officer," contains much that may be read with profit by all religious teachers. In the relations which such teachers occupy to the community,

General Report of the Board.

they can and ought to be the leaders of their people in all ways of healthful living. Very often indeed the elevation of the moral and spiritual nature of man must be preceded by the betterment of his physical nature, and the improvement of his sanitary environments. The Bible may be regarded as the oldest text book on hygiene, and "its physiological precepts are as binding as the moral code." What Mr. Faville says of the conduct of funerals following death from contagious diseases is fully in the line of the best interests of the living.

The remaining special paper presented herewith is by Professor E. A. Birge, of the State University, entitled, "Bacteria and Disease," in which the nature and cause of many of the infectious diseases are clearly and admirably explained. A careful study of this paper will do much to show the reasonableness and usefulness of the measures adopted by Health Boards for the restriction of such diseases. We commend the paper as one worthy of the widest circulation. The illustrations which accompany the paper add to its interest.

Since the last report of the Board was made there has occurred the death of Dr. E. L. Griffin, one of the original members of the Board and its first president. Further reference to this death is made in the report of the Secretary, but the Board as a whole feel that in this death preventive medicine has sustained a great loss, and desire to add this tribute to his memory.

Very respectfully,

S. MARKS,
SAM C. JOHNSON,
A. D. H. THRANE,
U. O. B. WINGATE,
CHAS. H. MARQUARDT,
F. H. BODENIUS,
J. T. REEVE,

State Board of Health.

Report of the Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—As your Secretary and executive officer, I have the honor to present the following report for the biennial period ending September 30th, 1892:

Historically there have been during this time three changes in the membership of the Board, Dr. F. H. Bodenius, of Madison, having succeeded Professor W. W. Daniells, of the same city, for the period ending February, 1897, Dr. C. H. Marquardt, of La Crosse, having succeeded Dr. G. F. Witter, of Grand Rapids, for the period ending February, 1898, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee, having succeeded Dr. B. O. Reynolds, of Lake Geneva, for the period ending February, 1899. The service of all these gentlemen as members of the Board dates from February last.

The present membership of the Board is therefore as follows, with the dates at which their several terms of office as members of the Board will expire:

J. T. Reeve, M. D., of Appleton, term of office expires 1893.

S. C. Johnson, M. D., of Hudson, term of office expires 1894.

S. Marks, M. D., of Milwaukee, term of office expires 1895.

A. D. H. Thrane, M. D., of Eau Claire, term of office expires 1896.

F. H. Bodenius, M. D., of Madison, term of office expires 1897.

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C. H. Marquardt, M. D., of La Crosse, term of office expires 1898.

U. O. B. Wingate, M. D., of Milwaukee, term of office expires 1899.

Very willing testimony is here borne to the value and efficiency of the three members of the Board who have retired therefrom since my last report. All of them had served the Board and State with faithfulness, in many ways better known to the Secretary than could possibly be known by any other, of which I desire to make this public acknowledgment.

It seems proper in this connection to refer to the death of Dr. Ezra Leonard Griffin, who was long and intimately connected with this Board, as one of its original members. Elected as its first president, he showed such fitness for the office that by unanimous choice he continued to fill that office during his entire connection with the Board, covering a period of more than six years. Dr. Griffin died at his home in Fond du Lac on the 25th of January last, and his death was announced at the last annual meeting of the Board. It was recognized by all as taking from the State one of the strongest and best, as well as one of the wisest friends of public sanitation Wisconsin ever had. Dr. Griffin had much to do with shaping the early policy of this Board. It was evident that he had its best interests at heart and that he had given careful and conscientious study to the then almost new problems of State Medicine. He, from the first organization of the Board, regarded the work committed to it as of supreme importance to the well being of his fellow men, and gave to it liberally of his maturest powers. He was a clear and thoughtful, as well as a liberal, contributor to the earlier reports of the Board, and his interest in its work, and in all that pertained to bettering the physical condition of his fellow men, by public and private sanitation, continued to the end of his life.

Report of the Secretary.

At the last annual meeting of the Board Dr. Solon Marks was again re-elected to the office of president, and the following standing committees were subsequently appointed by him, to-wit:

On Finance—Drs. A. D. H. Thrane, S. C. Johnson and C. H. Marquardt.

On Legislation—Drs. S. C. Johnson, U. O. B. Wingate and A. D. H. Thrane.

On Printing and Stationery—Drs. J. T. Reeve, F. H. Bodenius and U. O. B. Wingate.

Special committees have from time to time been appointed for special services, of which full reports have already been made to you from time to time at the several meetings of the board. At these meetings also there have been laid before you in greater detail than is either appropriate or possible at this time, the chief items which have entered into the work of your executive officer. It may in general be proper to say here, that while this work has been both more laborious and more exacting than during any former equal period of time, it has also seemed more full of promise of good to the people of the state. A very large part of it is of necessity done through the local Boards of Health which now exist in nearly every township, village and city in the state. It is painfully evident that many of these organizations have no rightful conception of the importance of the work committed to them, and it is equally evident that many other boards labor under the disadvantage of want of efficient co operation from the governing boards of their several localities, who withhold from them the pecuniary aid needed to do efficient work, still it seems certain that there is a gradual but steady advance in public sentiment favoring sanitary work, and in the intelligence and the activity with which Boards of Health generally enter upon and perform their duties. I am disposed to lay particular stress upon this matter because it is through this channel that so large a portion of

Report of the Secretary.

the work of the Secretary's office must of necessity be done, and I place here in contrast, extracts from the reports of the executive officers of two local Boards of Health, as illustrating the difficulties some have to contend with, and the helps offered to some others by their respective city governments.

The first of these extracts is not literal, and the whole of it, it is to be hoped, is not quite true of any one city, but every point in it has been repeatedly made in the reports received at this office: "Our city government seems to regard a Board of Health as simply an ornamental appendage, and appoints its Health Officer with less regard to his fitness for the office than for his willingness to accept the the smallest possible salary. Appropriations for sanitary purposes in the absence of an epidemic are either totally denied or wholly inadequate to do any satisfactory or sufficient work, and even the city officials themselves pay little or no attention to requests for the removal of filth from their own premises, professing to see in the visits of inspectors and scavengers only parties seeking profitable jobs, the general condition being either that of opposition or indifference." But though this in greater or less degree is true of many places, in times when no epidemic is prevailing (even though here and there a death not infrequently occurs from Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever or Typhoid), let any one of these diseases become sufficiently epidemic to attract public attention and they are the most ready to blame the officials, and the most willing to demand extravagant but spasmodic expenditures—only to relapse again into the same indifference. Such spasmodic efforts, though valuable at the time, are of little value compared with that continuously maintained condition of household and municipal cleanliness, which is the best possible safeguard from disease and which saves untold suffering and treasure.

The other extract presented is literal and shows a spirit which we hope may become general throughout the state.

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This Health Officer writes: "The city authorities have been most generous and courteous in extending a helping hand for the protection of the suffering sick, and for the maintenance of sanitary restrictions; by these measures (quarantine, disinfection, etc.), though seemingly severe, I have no doubt the scourge of an epidemic has been spared us and many lives saved to our children; and the educational interests so dear to almost every family in our city have been permitted to move on without interruption."

It has been the constant effort of the Secretary, first, to secure the organization of local Health Boards throughout the state, and second, to encourage and secure so far as possible precisely the relation between governing boards and Health Boards indicated in the correspondence last quoted. As to the measure of success attending the first of these efforts—the law requires the organization of a Board of Health in every town, village and city in the state. The total number of local Boards possible under this law would, therefore, be 1,165, but this comprises every township however recently or sparsely settled, or illy organized they may be in other respects. It is not surprising, therefore, that a full measure of success has not attended these efforts; nevertheless it is gratifying to be able to report that the total number of places reporting duly organized Boards of Health for 1893 is 1,099, lacking less than six (6) per cent. of being complete for the state. This report shows an increase of fifty-three (53) new boards since my last report. In some of the sixty six (66) places which have not reported their health organizations formally to this office as the law requires, there are good reasons to suppose that the Health Boards do exist, inasmuch as a large proportion of them have in former years reported health organizations, and an impression has prevailed in many places that reports need be made only when a Board was newly organized, or when a change of membership occurred in it. This present report reduces the number of places from which reports have never been

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received to fourteen (14), or but little more than one per cent. of the total possible number. Following is a complete list of these fourteen (14) places.

In Adams county.....	the town of Quincy.
In Brown county.....	the town of Eaton.
In Chippewa county.....	the town of Lawrence.
In Columbia county.....	the town of Arlington.
In Grant county.....	the towns of Platteville and Watterstown.
In Iowa county.....	the town of Wyoming.
In Manitowoc county.....	the town of Newton.
In St. Croix county.....	the town of Somerset.
In Sauk county.....	the town of Fairfield.
In Shawano county.....	the town of Richmond.
In Wood county.....	the towns of Saratoga and Seneca.
In Winnebago county.....	the town of Nekimi.

From an examination of the character of the towns named in the above list, it is found that they are entirely farming communities. Of these towns only five (5) have made no response whatever to the request of this office for reports. Quotations from the remaining nine (9) are much of the following character: (In general they show simply a misapprehension of the intent and purpose of the law.)

“The Board of Supervisors say that they cannot get any persons in the town to serve as a Board of Health; the supervisors will as far as possible act as such board.”

“There is no Board of Health organized in this town, the Town Board usually attends to cases of necessity in that line.”

“Your letter in regard to organizing a Board of Health is received. We have no resident physician, and the chairman says there is no one who would take the position of Health Officer. There is no village in the town and the farm dwellings are some distance apart, for these reasons there has been no board organized yet.”

Following is a list of the fifty-three (53) communities which have previously had Boards of Health, but which have for various reasons failed to report reorganization for

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1892-93: Buffalo county, Glencoe township; Brown county, Green Bay township and Humboldt township; Barron county, city of Barron and Clinton township; Columbia county, Dekorra township and Scott township; Crawford county, Lynxville village and Wauzeka township; Dane county, Dane township, Montrose township and Roxbury township; Door county, Egg Harbor village; Douglas county, Gordon township and city of Superior; Douglas county, Nebagamain township; Dunn county, Dunn township and Tainter township; Grant county, Woodman township; Jackson county, Franklin township, Millston township and Springfield township; Jefferson county, city of Jefferson; Kenosha county, Paris township, Randall township and Somers township; Kewaunee county, Franklin township; La Crosse county, Burns township and Campbell township; La Fayette county, Kendall township; Langlade county, Elton township; Lincoln county, Corning township; Marathon county, Pike Lake township; Marinette county, Porterfield village and Grover township; Marquette county, Harris township and Neshkoro township; Monroe county, Glendale township; Polk county, Balsam Lake township; Portage county, Eau Pleine township, Hall township and Stockton township; Shawano county, Waukechon township; Sauk county, Honey Creek township and Lavelle township; St. Croix county, Kinnickinnic township; Walworth county, Linn township; Washington county, Richfield township; Waupaca county, Fremont village, Helvetia township and Iola township; Wood county, Vesper township; Chippewa county, Flambeau township.

Referring to the organization of Health Boards by counties, we find that in thirty-one (31) counties the organization is complete, every town, village and city in them having a duly organized and duly reported local Board of Health. An examination of the list above given will show that the counties which are not complete are principally in

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the northern and western parts of the state, these being the more newly settled communities.

While the law admits of compulsion in the matter of forming Boards of Health, making it mandatory upon each community to provide such a board, only the reasonableness of the requirement, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, have thus far been used to accomplish this much desired result, the Secretary believing that while it would be possible to force a community to organize a Board of Health, such a board would have merely a perfunctory existence, being formed only as a means of evading the penalties of malfeasance rather than to fulfill the ends designed by the law.

In the usual method pursued as the first preliminary step in seeking to secure a health organization, a circular is planned and sent to the clerk of every town, village and city in the state as soon after each annual election as it is possible to secure the names of such officials. Following is a copy of the last annual circular of this kind issued from this office.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Appleton, April 10, 1892.

To the Town, Village or City Clerk:

DEAR SIR:—In connection with the Annual Report of the organization of your Local Board of Health for the year 1891, attention is respectfully invited to the following suggestions:

The law requires that every town, village and city in the State organize and maintain a Board of Health. It may do this wholly from the members of the town or village board or city council, or it may elect other citizens as a part of its membership. Its organization must include the election of a Chairman and a Clerk, and the appointment of a Health Officer who, by his appointment, becomes a member of the Board and its executive officer. The law provides that when it is practicable, this office shall be filled by a reputable physician. If this is not practicable, the Board may appoint any other person to that office.

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The organization of a Board when thus completed shall be reported to the State Board of Health.

That there may be no question as to the legality of any of its official acts, especial pains should be taken by every Board of Health to see that its own organization is complete, and entirely distinct from the organization of the town or village board, though the two boards may be composed of the same persons. Its members should take the official oath *as members of the Board of Health*. Its meetings should be distinct from all other meetings, and its organization, and all its proceedings, should be duly recorded in a special book devoted to that purpose.

The Health Officer has specially important duties to perform. It is his duty to execute the orders of the Board, to receive and make record of notices of diseases dangerous to public health, to report the same to the State Board of Health, and to take intelligent measures for the suppression of such diseases.

It is for the Board to say what compensation he shall have for such work, but if he performs his duties well he should be paid liberally. If he does not he should be replaced by one that will. Nothing impoverishes a community like sickness—the Health Officer should be a man intelligently devoted to its prevention, and he should be paid so that he can afford to spend time to do this.

There will be sent to each newly appointed member of the Board of Health a pamphlet which explains the Powers and Duties of Local Boards of Health, and circulars on special diseases for general distribution will be sent freely when desired.

Please use the following blank in making report of the organization of your Board, mailing same in enclosed stamped envelope at the earliest possible date. If report has already been made in any other way will you kindly send duplicate on this blank for convenience of reference in this office.

By order of the Board,

J. T. REEVE, *Secretary.*

To the Secretary of the State Board of Health, Appleton, Wis:

SIR: A Board of Health composed of.....members has been duly organized for the.....of.....in..... Co., for the year 1893, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 167 of

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the laws of 1883, as amended by chapter 291 of the laws of 1887. The following are the names, post-office addresses and occupations of said Board:

NAME.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	OCCUPATION.
Chairman
Clerk
Health Officer.....

Signature of person making this report

Official position.....

Post-office address.....

Should no response to circulars of this kind be received, personal letters are usually written, in which the reasonableness and necessity for organization and co-operation are set forth as plainly as possible, the legal requirement being more plainly set forth when necessary.

The importance of having a legal health organization is also represented, for the reason that the law confers on organized Boards of Health only, *and not upon town officers as such*, the power to enforce measures affecting the public health. If such organization is not secured promptly, the most precious time for the control of an epidemic may be lost while this is being perfected. A valuable help in securing such organization is often found in the appeal of neighboring communities, which, having themselves complied with the law and realized its benefits, are rightly not slow to complain if adjoining towns do not do the same for the protection of other communities as well as its own.

In connection with the organization of Boards of Health, especially in sparsely settled townships, the question is often raised, can a physician be legally the Health Officer of a town of which he is not legally a resident? To this the Secretary has replied as follows: "There is nothing in the

Report of the Secretary.

law which *requires* the Health Officer to be a resident of the town for which he acts in that capacity, and several appointments of non-resident physicians have been made. This question, however, as far as I know, has never been decided by the courts, and there is some question as to whether a man can legally be an officer of a town in which he does not reside. I have advised, in view of this fact and the desirability of having medical men as far as possible for Health Officers, that the appointment of Health Officer be made from among the citizens of the town, while a non-resident physician might at the same time be chosen as advisor or Assistant Health Officer. The physician could then act as Health Officer in all ordinary cases, while legal proceedings, if any became necessary, could be in the name of the legal Health Officer.

The question is also frequently asked, cannot the town board act as the Board of Health without formality, or must the town officers take separate oaths as members of the Board of Health before they act as such? To which reply is made, a town board is not legally a Board of Health; its members can only become qualified to act as members of the Board of Health by taking the oath of office as such. While a Health Board and a town board may be composed of the same persons, if they so choose, their functions are distinct, and if a town board should attempt to perform the work of a Board of Health without organization as a Board of Health by resolution, qualification, etc., their acts might be overthrown by the courts on that ground. They may meet, of course, on the same day and at the same place, but town business and Board of Health business should be kept distinct from each other, and recorded in separate volumes.

POWERS OF HEALTH BOARDS—THE ELLSWORTH CASE.

The importance of a complete and legal organization, and of proceeding in accordance with law in the prepara-

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tion and publication of all general rules is not sufficiently appreciated in many places, but becomes very apparent when, as is too often the case, we are sorry to say, there arises opposition to such restrictions as the board feels it necessary to impose for the protection of the public from the spread of any dangerous contagious diseases. A simple order from the Health Officer or from any member of the Board of Health may be defied, but a regularly adopted and published rule, made by a duly organized Board of Health in the interests of the public health, will be sustained by any court as *law*.

This was well illustrated since my last report by a case that occurred in the village of Ellsworth, in Pierce county. The Board of Health of that village, being first legally organized, adopted and duly published the following, among other rules of the board, to wit:

“No member of any household, or any habitue of any house, in which a dangerous, contagious disease exists shall be allowed upon the streets or to mingle with the well.”

Diphtheria having subsequently appeared in a house in which one Charles McAndrew was a boarder, he persistently disregarded the above rule, for which he was arrested and tried before a justice's court in which the offense was duly proven, and he was fined in the very moderate sum of \$10 and costs, or to stand committed until paid, not to exceed fifteen days.

The case was appealed to the circuit court, before which the offense was proven as charged, and that by this offense McAndrew had violated an order of the Board of Health, which had been duly made and published. “The defendant attempted to prove that diphtheria did not exist in the house. The judge held that the matter of whether it existed or not was immaterial and did not enter into the case. He then attempted to prove that he was not an inmate, that he was

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not notified, and that he did not violate rules, etc." The trial of the case lasted all day and attracted a large crowd. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of violating order of Health Board, and by request of the district attorney a merely nominal fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution (which amounted to about \$100) was imposed.

In the report of the case to this office the following was added: "The matter was brought into court absolutely without malice; other violations had occurred than this. The Health Board of the village regarded the issue as vital; if they did not have the power to enforce this rule they felt that their official services were not of the least importance to the public. They did not wish to have a heavy fine imposed on McAndrew, as he was a comparatively innocent party. He violated the rules because he was informed that the disease was not Diphtheria, and such being the case he could do no possible harm in violating them."

While no case is known to the Secretary as having covered exactly the same ground as the one above quoted, the number of cases reported to this office in which parties have been arrested, tried and punished for the maintenance of nuisances dangerous to the public health, or for other offences for which they are amenable under the health laws of the state, have been considerably larger than in previous years, thus showing an increase in the efficiency of sanitary officials.

As a precedent, valuable for information and reference, the Ellsworth case is one of interest and importance to other Health Boards, hence this somewhat full report of it is given. It appears very clear that the careless or criminal negligence of members of families in which dangerous, contagious diseases exist, especially their unnecessary association with others on railway trains and in public assemblies, stores, etc., must be stopped in some way, if we are to prevent the spread of these diseases, and that the means by which they may be stopped, if they cannot be

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otherwise, is by the adoption and enforcement of a rule similar to the one above referred to.

At the time this report is being written a case is reported to me in which a friend, against warning and with no other object than social visitation, entered and took supper with a family then suffering from Diphtheria. The result was that the disease was contracted by this person, who narrowly escaped with his life; was communicated by him to two other members of his own family, and to two other families, in each of which a fatal case occurred.

It sometimes occurs, though we hope rarely, that one who has been appointed, and has accepted the position of Health Officer, has from want of co-operation on the part of the board by whom he has been appointed, and because of the failure of the governing board of the locality to pay him for his services, nominally retained the office, but wholly, or nearly wholly, neglected to perform its duties. Such a course is unworthy of the individual, and an injury to the service, and an effort is promptly made to correct it when such a case appears. Following is a copy (name and address omitted) of a letter from this office to one who acknowledged himself to be one of this class:

DEAR SIR:—"I am in receipt of your annual report as health officer and write to express my regret, as well as my amazement at your conception of duty as a health officer.

"You were of course at liberty to refuse acceptance of the office if for any reason you wished to do so, but to accept it with the deliberately expressed intention not to do much if any work for the board, seems to me to be unworthy your position as a member of the medical profession. No power can compel you to accept this office, but if you accept it you are in honor bound as a man, and as a physician, to perform its duties to the best of your ability, whether the pay be much or little."

While circulars and printed matter are freely used whenever they can be, very much of the work with the Health Boards is by personal correspondence. This necessity arises in part through the changes of annual organizations

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which very generally bring one or more new members into the work, and partly through the tendency, especially of newly elected officials of towns, villages and cities to regard the Health organization of their localities as of little value except in the presence of epidemics, forgetting that it is the first duty of Health Boards to prevent such calamities.

Among the circulars of a general nature to Health Boards issued during the past year the following is one that was designed to give prominence to some needed points in reference to the organization of such Boards, the support that should be given Health Officers, and the enactment and enforcement of sanitary ordinances.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Office of the Secretary,

APPLETON, April 25, 1892.

To the Local Boards of Health of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: With the reorganization of your Boards of Health a new year of Sanitary Work begins. The State Board of Health wishes to strengthen the bond of union between all Local Boards of Health and itself, that together we may form a Health Organization for Wisconsin that will *always be prepared to act promptly and effectively* in suppressing epidemic diseases, and in regulating and controlling many of the conditions that are adverse to health. To this end permit the Board to address you briefly.

It is gratifying to report that there has been a decided growth in the interest shown in sanitary work in the state, and it is believed that *the proportion of deaths from preventable causes is growing less every year*. What has been accomplished in the prevention of sickness, and saving of life, should lead communities everywhere to recognize in their Boards of Health a means of benefit which is certainly second to no other in its importance. Let us urge upon you in securing the greatest of these benefits to your community the following points:

ORGANIZATION—In some cases time and opportunity to do the most effective work has been lost through inability to act promptly, as for instance when a dangerous disease has broken out, or necessity has arisen for important and immediate action, and *the Board of Health has found it could not act* because its members had not legally organized, or had not

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qualified, by taking oath of office as members of the Board of Health. Guard against such mistakes. Be sure your organization *is legal and complete.*

SUPPORT YOUR HEALTH OFFICER.—Another serious error is to have a *Health Officer who will not act.* A Health Officer should not have placed upon him the whole burden and responsibility of the sanitary work needed in the community, without compensation and assistance. He should be paid liberally, delegated with the authority of the Board for any emergency, and he should have the active support of the members of the Board, who should share with him especially *the responsibility of enforcing unpopular measures.* Health Officers failing to receive this support may remain nominally as Health Officers while practically they are worse than none.

INFORM THE PUBLIC.—Educate your citizens in the immense gains to be derived from due regard to sanitation. The State Board of Health supplies for free distribution circulars on special diseases, which have been very helpful in this direction. Local newspapers will be glad to publish communications from the Board of Health to the public; *enlist this agency.* Discuss health subjects in them and in public meetings.

ENACT AND ENFORCE HEALTH ORDINANCES—Ample powers are conferred by the general laws of the State upon Local Boards of Health to enact ordinances for the protection of the public health, with penalties for their violation. Such ordinances are necessary. *Enact them, otherwise you will be unprepared to deal with offenders who fail to respect the sanitary rights of their neighbors.* This board will furnish on application a pamphlet containing "Suggestions with models for Sanitary Ordinances."

INSPECTIONS.—Filth of any sort, in houses, about premises, or upon streets, is dangerous at all times, especially so during the warm months. Typhoid Fever arises from the use of drinking water into which the specific germ of this disease has found its way. Diphtheria and other diseases are favored by the presence of filth. For these and other reasons find out exactly what dangers to health are lurking in your territory, and remove them. Spring is the best season for this work.

QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION—Carelessness in isolation or disinfection *leaves an open door for the disease to spread, or reappear* in a future outbreak. Health Officers should see that in both isolation and disinfection *absolutely thorough* work is done. Specific directions on these points are published in the circulars of the State Board of Health, which are gratuitously offered for distribution.

REPORTS—The law requires that all cases of dangerous *contagious diseases shall be immediately reported* by physicians to Local Boards of Health and by Local Boards to the State Board. Only by the faithful observance

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of this law can the prevalence of such diseases in the State be estimated. The State Board furnishes blanks for these reports gratuitously. They are required weekly from Health Officers during the prevalence of any contagious disease; when the disease has been suppressed the Health Officer should *send a final report* stating that fact, and covering any important facts concerning its history. Such reports will enable us to collate valuable data concerning the origin, mode of communication and extent of prevalent diseases during the year. *A record should be kept by each Board of Health*, of all its official work and reports which should be transmitted to succeeding Boards.

CO-OPERATION—This Board believes the health interests of the State can best be promoted by the Boards of Health of each locality earnestly striving to do the work for themselves, and that its own best work can be done in directing, co ordinating and sustaining the Local Boards. It will cheerfully respond to all requests for information or advice, and solicit correspondence pertaining to public health in Wisconsin.

IN CONCLUSION—Too much praise cannot be given to many of the Health Officers of our State, some of whom almost alone, too frequently without adequate compensation, have done most excellent work; and we wish to emphasize an appeal to every Board of Health in the State to sustain its Health Officer. Do not ask or expect him to sacrifice time and antagonize his business interests without liberal compensation. Give him this, and *give him also your heartiest encouragement*. If his work be well done, the cost of his salary and the expense of his work, *will be many times repaid* in the benefits secured to the community he represents.

Let us have for the year 1892-93 *a vigilant and earnest Board of Health in every community* in the State. The law requires it. The best good of every commonwealth demands it.

By order of the State Board of Health,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
Secretary.

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CHOLERA.

The year 1892 will be memorable in the annals of sanitation as witnessing an extensive epidemic of Cholera in the Old World, and its long predicted appearance on the shores of this country; but though every possible warning had been given, and every incentive existed to have every quarantine station ready to meet it, it was made painfully evident that such readiness existed, if at all, in but an exceedingly small proportion of the quarantine stations of the country. Even its chief city was not equipped for the emergency it had to face. That well nigh complete success attended the heroic efforts made at that point to arrest it is cause for fervent thankfulness. The danger, however, thus far averted has not by any means permanently passed; on the contrary there is at least, a very strong probability that it will be renewed during the year 1893. "The bridging of the Atlantic which Columbus begun has destroyed all hope of isolating America." Since this danger exists, a most important question is what can be done to strengthen state and national defences against it. It is very certain that for us, the first thing to do is to set our habitations and their surroundings in order, to remove every existing unsanitary condition. During recent months, and through fear that an epidemic was close at hand, there has been a marked increase of interest in this matter, and much good sanitary work has been done, but in the continuance of such interest, and the maintenance of those conditions in which disease germs can not thrive, rests our chief hope of controlling Cholera should it unfortunately pass the barriers that will be erected against it at the Sea Board, and so come to us.

A brief review of the recent progress of the disease may be of interest.

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Early in the present year Cholera broke out in Hurdwar, in northwestern India, during a great fair at that place in which pilgrims were gathered from far and near. Returning to their homes some of these pilgrims carried the infection westward into Afghanistan; from thence it was carried through Persia, across the Caspian Sea to Baku, in Russia. From this city it passed to Batum on the Black Sea and from this point the whole of southern Europe was threatened, but the rigid quarantine which was established against Russian ships in Turkish ports succeeded in preventing the spread of the disease in this direction.

The disease then traveled in a northeasterly direction from Batum to Astrakan on the Caspian Sea, and from there it spread north and west through the Russian Empire, reaching Moscow about July 9th, and St. Petersburg soon after that date.

The ravages of the disease in parts of Russia were terrible. Doubtless there were several causes for this, but two facts stand out prominently.

First. That the physical condition of the people had previously been so reduced by a recent famine that they had not sufficient vitality to resist contagion, but in fact offered the most favorable conditions for inviting its attack. Second. Sanitary measures for dealing with the contagion were of a very poor order, and such as were projected met with the bitterest opposition, especially among the peasantry who were the victims of ignorance and prejudice. At Astrakan, where preventive measures were first attempted, the hospitals were destroyed in a riot and the Governor's residence attacked, the mob being repulsed only by a detachment of the military. At Tashkend a report was circulated that the doctors were poisoning the sick. A riot ensued in which the Deputy Governor was killed and order was restored only with great difficulty.

At such points as Moscow and St. Petersburg where sanitary measures were better enforced, because of the greater

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intelligence of the people, the virulence of the disease was lessened, affording a striking contrast to its ravages in the rural districts.

In August the death rate in Russia was highest; in one day there were over seven thousand (7,000) new cases reported, with three thousand seven hundred (3,700) deaths. Careful estimates placed the deaths at the close of that month at one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000). It is probable that the number reached two hundred thousand (200,000) before the close of October.

On August 16th suspicious cases appeared in Hamburg, but the authorities suppressed the fact, and denied the presence of the disease. By August 23d the cases had become so numerous that concealment was no longer possible and the authorities admitted the presence of the plague.

During this week in which the fact of the disease in Hamburg was suppressed by the authorities, the steamships "Moravia," "Normania" and "Rugia" left that port for New York loaded with immigrants carrying with them the plague; and even when that city was scourged with Cholera the "Scandia" was allowed to sail with 981 steerage passengers. During the voyage there were 32 deaths on this vessel at sea. How the disease was brought to Hamburg is not known with absolute certainty, but one of two theories is generally accepted. One of these is that it was brought by ship from St. Petersburg; Dr. Koch, however, is credited with having traced the origin to contamination of the waters of the river Elbe (from which the city obtains its water supply), by a band of Russian immigrants encamping on its banks above the city.

The rapidity with which the contagion spreads, and its frightful fatality are seen in the fact that on August 30th, one week after the acknowledged presence of the disease in Hamburg, the number of new cases daily reported was over one thousand (1,000), and the deaths numbered nearly

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five hundred (500) daily. One month from the entrance of the disease into the city the total number of cases reported was fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-three (15,663), with six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four (6,764) deaths.

A very interesting incident was that by which Mr. Aubrey Stanhope, correspondent to the New York Herald, sought to test the efficacy of the Pasteur Anti-Cholera vaccination. After such vaccination Mr. Stanhope exposed himself to the contagion in the worst of the Cholera wards at Hamburg, coming in contact with Cholera patients, eating with them with unwashed hands, sleeping in beds in which Cholera patients had lain, and drinking the Elbe water. Notwithstanding his purposed neglect of every precaution to prevent the disease, Mr. Stanhope escaped unharmed from it.

It is possible, of course, that he might have escaped had he not been vaccinated, but it is also possible that his escape from infection was largely or entirely due to this preventive means. If so, the discovery ranks in importance with the discovery of the preventive of Small Pox.

Cholera also appeared in France, but with nothing like the severity with which Hamburg was visited; the highest death rate in Paris being only seventeen (17) in one day, and in Havre but six (6).

Cholera was carried from Hamburg to Gravesend, England, by the vessel "Gemma" resulting in the appearance of some thirty (30) cases in Liverpool, but cool weather, and copious rains, which cleansed the city and flushed the sewers, together with the vigorous measures of the sanitary authorities, arrested the disease in its incipiency.

The steamship "Moravia" which had left Hamburg during the week when Cholera existed at that place prior to the admission of that fact, arrived in New York harbor on the 30th day of August. The announcement that twenty-two (22) deaths had occurred from Cholera during the voy-

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age, caused a shudder of apprehension to be felt throughout the entire country. The vessel was at once sent to lower quarantine bay, where she was quickly joined by the "Normania," "Rugia" and "Scandia," all from Hamburg and all infected with Cholera. Other vessels from infected foreign ports afloat at that time were known to be destined for this country. The U. S Marine Hospital Service had already made stringent regulations relative to the disinfection of the baggage and personal effects of immigrants, but in this emergency the President issued the following order:

"No vessel from any foreign port, carrying immigrants, shall be admitted to enter at any port of the United States until said vessel shall have undergone a quarantine detention of twenty (20) days, (unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the state, or the regulations made thereunder), and of such greater number of days as may be fixed in each special case by the state authorities."

Under the operation of these regulations, which still remain in force, immigration to this country has nearly ceased, and the greatest danger to which we have been subjected during the few months past does not at present exist; but during the struggle with Cholera at quarantine in New York harbor, there were in that harbor eighty-one (81) cases of that disease, of which twenty-two (22) were fatal; and there were also at least six (6) deaths from that disease in New York City, occurring in five different tenement houses, the true nature of the disease having in each case been verified by bacteriological investigation. The disease is supposed to have been brought on land in the baggage of immigrants, prior to the appearance of the disease in the harbor. No cases were traced to infection from any person in quarantine.

When Cholera appeared in New York harbor it was generally believed that it would pass the barriers erected against it there, and spread throughout the country. In

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this belief Health Boards everywhere were active in adopting measures of defence against it, and on the 14th of September a conference of representatives of Interior State Boards of Health, and of the managers of the chief lines of railway over which immigrants must pass from the Sea Boards, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, the purpose and results of which are shown in the following circular:

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Pursuant to the invitation of the Illinois State Board of Health, a conference of representatives of Western State Boards was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, September 14, 1892, for the purpose of formulating a uniform code of rules and regulations to govern the transportation of immigrant passengers and their effects into the interior.

At this conference there were present Drs. C. N. Hewitt, secretary, Minnesota State Board of Health; Solon Marks, president; J. T. Reeve, secretary, and U. O. B. Wingate, Wisconsin State Board of Health; C. O. Probst, secretary, Ohio State Board of Health; R. F. Atkinson, secretary, Missouri State Board of Health; J. F. Kennedy, secretary, and J. C. Schroeder, member Iowa State Board of Health; Delos Falls, member, Michigan State Board of Health; William Bailey, member, Kentucky State Board; John D. Ware, Health Commissioner, Chicago; and of Illinois State Board of Health, Drs. W. A. Haskell, president; B. M. Griffith, R. Ludlam, A. L. Clark, D. H. Williams, and F. W. Reilly, secretary.

Dr. Haskell presided and a draft of the proposed rules was read by Dr. Hewitt. After discussion and amendment, the rules were adopted—subject to revision at the afternoon session—to which representatives of the leading railroad companies had been invited.

At the afternoon session the rules were adopted as follows:

Requirements of the State Boards of Health of the States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio, for the Transportation of Immigrant Passengers and their Effects into the States Represented by said Boards.

RULE 1. That this Conference recommends that every immigrant passenger, before being allowed to land at any port of, or to cross the borders

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into, the United States, shall obtain a certificate from the health officer of the port or point of entry, or from a sanitary inspector of the United States Marine Hospital Service (where that service has charge of quarantine and disinfection), or from the quarantine office at Grosse Isle, setting forth the name of such immigrant, whence emigrated; name and port of clearance of vessel, and the date of arrival at port of entry, the fact of the existence or non existence of any infectious disease on said ship, the period of detention therefor at quarantine, local destination of the immigrant in any state or territory of the United States, and further certifying that he or she is free from any danger of conveying the contagion of Asiatic cholera or small pox in person or effects and that his or her effects and belongings have been subjected to approved process of disinfection before being allowed to enter into the United States.

RULE 2. That a certificate of disinfection, as required by Rule 1, signed by the official under whose charge the work of inspection and disinfection has been performed, and giving the name of owner and date of issue, shall be conspicuously attached to each piece of baggage of such immigrant.

RULE 3. That any railway or transportation company accepting, for transportation through the territory represented by this Conference, immigrants not provided with certificates described in Rule 1, or whose baggage does not bear the certificate provided for in Rule 2, shall be subject to the quarantine rules of the states represented in this Conference and to any detention at the border, or within the territory, of such state, for such thoroughness of inspection as the authorities of each state may deem necessary.

RULE 4. That immigrant passengers, if not conveyed on separate trains exclusively devoted to such service, shall be transported, when practicable, in separate cars to which access shall be denied to other passengers, and the disinfected baggage of such immigrants, other than the hand luggage carried by them, shall not be accessible to them until they have arrived at their respective points of destination; and similar precautions shall be observed in the transportation of immigrant passengers by water.

RULE 5. That railroad or other transportation companies carrying such immigrants shall telegraph to the secretaries of the State Boards of Health and to the designated health authorities at the distributing points, advising of the hour of arrival of such immigrants and in time sufficient to allow of the train being met by inspectors, and shall also telegraph notice to said authorities of any sickness occurring among such immigrants.

RULE 6. That the requirements set forth in Rules 1 and 2 shall apply to passengers of any class arriving on a vessel infected with Asiatic cholera or small-pox.

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RULE 7. That these rules shall take effect on and after the 20th day of September, inst.

W. H. HASKELL, M. D.,

President.

Attest..... M. D.,

Secretary.

These rules were generally agreed to by railway companies and re-printed by them and distributed to conductors and station agents for their information and guidance.

Immediately following this meeting, the following circulars, which had been previously prepared, were issued by this Board and sent to every local Board of Health and to every newspaper in the state. With few exceptions these circulars were printed, either entire or in part, and freely commented upon by the press of the state, and they were reprinted in circular form and distributed in the most liberal manner in many places among the citizens. In this way their influence, as numerous letters received at the Secretary's office testify, has been very great, securing at least temporarily, an improved sanitary condition of the state.

The circulars in full are as follows :

THE PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

To the Local Boards of Health of the State of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN: With the fact that cholera has already passed the barriers erected against it at the seaboard, and appeared in the city of New York, and with the probability of its further extension, it is certainly the part of duty and of wisdom to place our several communities in the best possible shape to prevent it from obtaining a lodgment should it be brought to us.

The circular sent you when your Board was organized for the present year, entitled "*Prevention of Sickness*," contains suggestions which are especially applicable at the present time, but the recent rapid increase of danger, above alluded to, calls for such extraordinary precautions that the

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State Board of Health issues this additional circular, and urges the importance of the following suggestions:

1st. Every Board should promptly hold a meeting to decide what needs to be done to put the territory under its supervision in such condition as to be wholly above sanitary reproach. In this emergency every street, alley, market or other public place, should be made thoroughly clean *and kept so*. There should be a *house to house* inspection of every occupied property, including its cellar, back yard, stable, and every other appendage thereto. All accumulated filth or garbage should be removed and burned; every foul privy and cess pool should be emptied and disinfected.* Every well should be carefully examined with especial reference to the possibility that it may be contaminated by drainage from privy vaults or cess pools, and if such possibility exists, its use should be immediately prohibited. All this work should be done under the supervision and direction of intelligent inspectors, however much householders may do to help, as it is of vital importance that it be everywhere thoroughly done. Tenement houses need especial supervision—so also do all school houses, railway stations, and all other places in which people are liable to assemble in considerable numbers.

2d. In all this work you ought to secure the active co-operation and support of the Governing Board of your locality. This will give additional weight to your orders, and it will also avoid possible misunderstandings as to questions of expense. Do not think you can get this work done thoroughly without paying well for it.

3d. Enlist also the active co-operation of every newspaper in your locality. Without exception we believe they will be glad to aid you. You ought, through the press and through circulars adapted to your locality, to reach every citizen in it.

4th. While cholera exists anywhere watch carefully every immigrant who comes into your community, and in fact every person who comes from any place in which he may have been exposed to cholera. It is not enough to know that they are themselves in good health—there is much more danger that the germs of the disease will be brought in their baggage than in their persons. Keep them therefore under close observation until all possible danger from this source has passed, and disinfect baggage if in any doubt.

5th. Remember that cholera is not contagious in the sense that small pox or scarlet fever are; that is, it cannot be taken simply from coming

*NOTE.—For present purposes the liberal use of Chloride of Lime, or a solution of Sulphate Iron (Copperas) made in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the gallon of water, is suggested.

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into its presence. Its infective power lies, chiefly, in the discharges from the patient's bowels and stomach and in the prompt disinfection of these discharges and in that state of cleanliness which allows nothing for the germs of the disease to feed upon lies almost absolute safety from its spread if it is brought to you. Should it be thus brought, isolate the patient thoroughly, disinfect every discharge very carefully with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid or 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate.* Disinfect also and with the same solution every privy (including its vault, its seat and its floor) which has been used by the patient in any preceding diarrhœa, and your community will have little to fear from him.

Finally we counsel absolute honesty of statement in dealing with the presence of cholera or any other contagious disease. It has been truly said that "Panic is born of a vague terror of the unknown, and that a clear comprehension of a source of danger and the means of avoiding it promotes calmness and justifies confidence." These are precisely the feelings which your words and actions should encourage and promote.

If cholera comes exercise the closest watch that no unripe fruits or harmful material of any kind is sold in your community, and urge your people to live plainly; to understand that heat will destroy disease germs—therefore to drink neither water, milk, or other fluid that has not been very recently, and thoroughly boiled; to have their food thoroughly cooked, and to eat it as soon as possible after it is cooked; to bathe often; to eat nothing, and taste nothing, without first washing the hands, and to receive nothing that is to go into the mouth, from the hands of anyone who does not use the same precaution—and to secure absolute rest and competent medical attendance at the first appearance of sickness. With the continuous maintenance of such cleanliness, "*personal, domestic and municipal*" as is advised, you may rest in the assurance that cholera can find no permanent lodgment in your community.

Very Respectfully,

SOLON MARKS, M. D.,
 J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
 S. C. JOHNSON, M. D.,
 U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
 F. H. BODENIUS, M. D.,
 A. D. H. THRANE, M. D.,
 C. H. MARQUARDT, M. D.,

State Board of Health of Wisconsin.

*NOTE.—These solutions being poisonous if used internally, should be handled with care and generally prepared under a physician's direction. The volume of solution used should be at least five or six times as great as the discharge.

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Since the above circular was written the leading railway lines in the state have agreed that their station agents will report to the Local Boards of Health of their respective localities "the arrival at their stations of ALL immigrants, so that the Local Boards may have opportunity to inspect such persons and their baggage and take such action in regard to their disinfection as may be desirable." To make this agreement of the greatest possible service, the Health Officer of every community in the State is requested to leave his name and address with the station agent of every railway from which immigrants can come into his community, and to have a distinct understanding with such agents as to how he may receive notice of the arrival of immigrants in the most speedy manner.

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
Secretary.

Accompanying this circular copies are sent both in English and German, of a circular addressed to citizens.

The State Board of Health advises all Local Boards to have something of a kindred nature, adapted to the needs of their special localities, published and distributed to every family in their respective communities.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Secretary's Office,
APPLETON, WIS., September, 1892.

Citizens of Wisconsin:

Simultaneously with the issue of this circular one is sent to every local Board of Health in the state, urging upon them the importance of immediate and united action to bring about such a state of cleanliness as will be in itself the best defense against the cholera, with which we are now threatened.

The State Board of Health appeals to you *individually* to aid the Board of Health of your locality in every effort it may make to this end, *first*, by using every effort to place your own premises in the best possible sanitary condition, and *second*, by welcoming and heeding whatever suggestions the Board of Health or the sanitary inspector of your locality may make.

None of us can afford, and none should be allowed to trust our own judgment as to the sanitary condition of our premises, unless that judgment is fully in accord with that of the health officials, whose wider experience will enable them oftentimes to see dangers not plain to inexperienced eyes.

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The history of the present epidemic in other lands is but a repetition of the history of all previous epidemics, that its greatest prevalence and greatest mortality are where the sanitary conditions are bad, and that it obtains but slight foothold, often being arrested with the first case, where the sanitary conditions are good. Let us make them good in every part of our commonwealth, and so protect ourselves not alone from cholera but also from typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever—diseases which are always with us and which annually destroy hundreds of lives which might be saved by perfect sanitation.

SOLON MARKS, M. D.,
 J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
 S. C. JOHNSON, M. D.,
 U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.,
 F. H. BODENIUS, M. D.,
 A. D. H. THRANE, M. D.,
 C. H. MARQUARDT, M. D.,

State Board of Health of Wisconsin.

In addition to this the Health Boards of all lake ports, at which immigrants might possibly enter the state, were communicated with, that such ports might be carefully watched, and this office informed if any immigrants sought to enter the State through unusual channels.

Just at this time when the greatest anxiety was felt concerning the presence of Cholera in New York, to-wit:—On the 9th day of September there came in quick succession, two telegraphic messages from the town of Black Creek, in Outagamie county, saying that there had been a death in that place from Cholera. Dr. Brett, of Green Bay, an efficient Health Officer, who was in quick railroad communication with the point named, was asked to ascertain the facts in the case, and reported that the death of the patient was caused by Cholera Morbus, and there had been no possible exposure to the germs of Asiatic Cholera. This community had been greatly excited by the false report.

It may be of interest to note in this connection that among the immigrants in the Cholera infected ships which arrived in New York harbor above referred to there were

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a total of forty-three (43) passengers destined for this state, there being some each on the steamships "Mcravia," "Normania," "Rugia," "Scandia" and "Bohemia."

Notice was received from the Commissioner of Immigration, of the departure from New York and of the destination of all these passengers and the Health Officers at their respective destinations were in all cases duly notified of their anticipated arrival, and requested to keep them and their baggage under close surveillance until all possible danger from them had passed.

Thanks are due the Commissioner of Immigration also, for the service he has been rendering this Board in common with others, for several months past, in forwarding to them notices of the arrival at the port of New York, of vessels containing cases of other dangerous infectious diseases, with lists of their passengers, and their destination. It is hoped that arrangements can be made by which such information can be furnished with reference to all ports and places at which immigrants arrive in our country. Such notifications as have been received have enabled this office to give timely information to local Boards of Health, of the anticipated arrival at their respective localities, of many individuals, any of whom might be bearing in their persons or baggage the germs of dangerous contagious diseases. As an illustration these notifications have shown that one hundred and sixty-five (165) persons, destined for points in Wisconsin, have arrived at the port of New York in vessels infected with Small Pox since the first of March last. In all these cases the Health Officers of the places to which they were destined were notified to expect them, and to regard them as persons who, with their baggage should be kept under close observation until the health authorities were sure that they were not sources of danger to their respective communities.

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QUARANTINE.

That there has been a widespread feeling of anxiety throughout the country concerning the efficiency of the quarantine defences of our sea board has been long evident. As a recent expression of this, a meeting of the executive officers of the International Conference of State Boards of Health was held at Indianapolis, in August last, at which a committee was appointed who were charged with the duty of inspecting the quarantine Stations of the whole country, with a view of determining whether they were in such state of preparation and efficiency as to be able to afford adequate protection against the invasion of Cholera or not.

This committee, composed of Doctors McCormack of Kentucky, Baker of Michigan, Boyce of Ontario, Watson of New Hampshire, Laine of California, Orvananos of Mexico, ————— of Louisiana, visited many of the quarantine stations of the United States and Canada, finding them generally so poorly prepared to defend the country in any emergency that might come to them, as it did to New York, that we cannot contemplate the facts elicited by this examination without the utmost concern. It does not matter that there are one or two exceptions to this broad statement. We are thankful for this, and for the possibilities shown by them, but the broad fact remains that there are many, so called quarantine stations, at any one of which a Cholera infected vessel may appear, which have "no hospital accommodations for the sick, or facilities for disinfecting their baggage, and no appliances for cleaning or disinfecting ships," which, in fact are quarantine stations in name only, furnishing to the country no security against the invasion of disease through them. It appears to me altogether probable that such a condition, or at least a wholly inefficient one, will remain in an indefinite number of places so long as quar-

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antine service remains under local or state control, with frequently changing administrations, under political or other local influences, and with such unstable and insufficient financial support as is almost certain to be meted out under such circumstances. It therefore seems to me to be imperatively demanded that our quarantine coast and boundary defense shall be under national control, and supported at national expense; that the common defense of the country against invasion by the unseen force of disease shall be as much a common and sacred obligation of the general government as would be its defense against a foreign fleet or foe. Such a quarantine, in charge of officials not subject to change on political or partisan grounds may reach a high state of efficiency, and impose only such brief restrictions on commerce as, while giving the country adequate protection, will be readily agreed to as both reasonable and necessary.

Inland quarantine such as has been practiced by several states, including inspection of immigrants by agents who board trains and examine their passengers at state borders, may continue to be necessary, and may become necessary in this state, but whatever the necessity for this service may be it is manifest that such inspection is liable to be defective, that it is at best attended with very great difficulties and possible hardships, and that it can only supplement inspection service at the sea board, or at the national boundary lines. It is therefore upon the perfection of such service at those points that the hope of the country largely rests.

There still remains, however, very much that should be done and thoroughly done to secure in every part of our state the best possible sanitary conditions. Local Boards of Health must every where be made to feel their responsibility in accomplishing this, and every possible appeal be made to them, and to the people, to place and maintain their respective localities in such condition that the germs

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of Cholera, or any other contagious disease may fall on sterile soil should such diseases be brought to them. There should also, in my judgment, be an ample contingent fund which under appropriate restrictions, may be used in the discretion of the State Board of Health to meet any emergencies that may arise should Cholera unfortunately reach this country. Such funds have heretofore been placed at the disposal of the Board but have happily never been needed, and they have by limitation reverted to the state.

It is well that Cholera has attracted so much of public attention, and that so much sanitary work has been done with a view to its prevention, but to us in Wisconsin, the more common diseases that are ever with us are in the aggregate infinitely more to be dreaded and guarded against. Nothing, it appears to me, is more clearly proven than that the state is suffering needless loss of life from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever. Not simply here and there a case, but literally and truly by the hundreds every year.

Of these and of all the fatal forms of disease from which Wisconsin has suffered since my last report, •

DIPHTHERIA

as usual has sustained its bad pre-eminence, both as to prevalence and fatality. It has clung with tenacity to certain localities and has been eradicated from others only with the greatest difficulty. In one case reported, the germs of the disease had apparently lain dormant for over two years; the house in which this occurred was an old frame building in which Diphtheria prevailed in March, 1889. Subsequent to this it was vacant for a time, then again occupied without resulting sickness until a general "house-cleaning" occurred in the summer of 1891, when it is supposed that some hidden disease germs were uncov-

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ered, as immediately following this, and with no other known exposure, Diphtheria again broke out in the family then occupying it.

Some striking instances in which the disease was spread by contagion, and in ways that might have been prevented, have been reported to this office. In one case a death occurred from what was diagnosed and reported as "membranous croup." It does not appear that there was any disinfection following this death, but a few days later the family with their household effects started for a distant point in an emigrant wagon, stopping while en route to visit two families of relatives, and leaving a legacy of Diphtheria in each, as well as in a third family with whom they associated at one of these places. Another instructive case is so well told that excepting names and locality, I give the letter entire:—

"DEAR SIR:—In the latter part of June, 1892, there rolled into this town, a little rickety covered wagon which contained a family of six persons, including four small children. The crazy vehicle held together only from force of habit; it was drawn by horses whose bones were held together by their dry and contracted skins, their under lips hung feebly down, their eyes were dim, sunken and sad. The poor brutes seemed always to be thinking of the dear departed days of colthood, the sweet long ago, the sad present, and the bitter by and by.

"The family lived a wandering gypsy life, maintaining a precarious existence by 'hook and by crook' probably mostly by hook. Not long before their arrival they had lost a child by Diphtheria. Having two poor families of relatives in this neighborhood, they quartered themselves upon them. Very soon the dread disease again appeared in the strolling family, two children dying. Shortly afterward the disease again manifested itself in the families of the two relatives which contained eleven children. Of these four died. By enforcing strict quarantine the disease was confined to the three families. A case like the foregoing should teach every community to be on their guard, and to watch with careful eye the peripatetic vagabonds who in their lazy, shiftless strolling, may scatter firebrand arrows and death."

Very fortunately the disease has not prevailed to any considerable extent in any public institution, though in

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October, 1891, a few cases occurred in the Industrial School at Waukesha. This institution was examined at the time by Dr. Wingate, and some suggestions were made by him by which the sanitary condition of the institution was improved. The disease was speedily controlled.

What threatened to be a very serious outbreak of the disease occurred in an Orphans' Home and Parochial School at Polonia in which twenty-seven (27) cases occurred, some of them of a malignant character, the virulence of the disease being shown in the fact that it was contracted by six of the attending sisters. It was speedily checked and controlled by the judicious management of Dr. C. Von Neupert.

As to the prevalence of this disease generally, the reports received at this office show that in the year from September 1, 1890, to September 1, 1891, it prevailed in two hundred and thirty-four (234) different communities. Of these, outside of the city of Milwaukee, there was a total of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (1,877) cases, with four hundred and fifty-seven (457) deaths, giving a mortality rate of 24.3-10 per cent. Add to this one thousand three hundred and thirty-three (1,333) cases and three hundred and fifty-one (351) deaths, which occurred in the city of Milwaukee for the same period, and we have an aggregate of three thousand two hundred and ten (3,210) cases and eight hundred and eight (808) deaths, a mortality rate very closely approximating 25 per cent.

During the annual period from September 1, 1891, to September 1, 1892, Diphtheria appeared in two hundred and forty four separate communities with an aggregate, outside of the city of Milwaukee, of two thousand one hundred eight-nine (2,189) cases, and five hundred thirty-six (536) deaths, a mortality rate of 24.5-10 per cent., while adding to this the one thousand four hundred fifty-nine (1,459) cases with four hundred thirty-seven (437) deaths occurring in Milwaukee, we have a total for that year of three thous-

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and six hundred forty-eight (3,648) cases and nine hundred seventy three (973) deaths, giving a mortality rate of 26 5-10 per cent.

Combining the reports of the two years and we have a grand total of six thousand eight hundred fifty-eight (6,858) cases and one thousand seven hundred eighty-one (1,781) deaths for the biennial period, with an average mortality of 25.9 per cent.

These figures are considerably larger than for the preceding biennial period, the increase being chiefly in the number of cases and deaths which occurred in the city of Milwaukee; the slight increase in other parts of the state being probably fully accounted for by the more full and accurate reports which have been received during this period, but the increase in the death rate, though small, indicates a generally severer type of the disease than prevailed during the next preceding biennial period. It is fearful to contemplate these figures and realize that so much of this suffering and death might by the exercise of reasonable precautions have been saved. It seems impossible that a knowledge of these facts should not arouse our people to stronger efforts to eradicate this disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

Following Diphtheria in prevalence and in fatality, chiefly among children, comes Scarlet Fever, which prevailed during the year from September 1st, 1890, to September 1st, 1891, in 255 localities in the state outside of Milwaukee, with an aggregate of 2,191 cases, and 139 deaths, a mortality rate of 6.3 per cent. Add to this number 690 cases and 58 deaths which occurred in the city of Milwaukee during that time and the total number of cases in the state for that year was 2,881, with 197 deaths, a mortality rate of 6.9 per cent.

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For the year from September 1st, 1891, to September 1st, 1892, this disease prevailed in 232 localities outside of Milwaukee, with an aggregate of 2,845 cases, and 106 deaths, a mortality rate of 3.7 per cent.; add to these figures 746 cases and 112 deaths as having occurred in Milwaukee during the year in question, and we have a total number of 3,591 cases, and 218 deaths, a mortality rate of 6.1 per cent.

For the entire state for the two years, therefore, the aggregate number of cases was 6,472 with 415 deaths, a mortality rate of 6.4 per cent.

These figures show some increase in the prevalence and fatality of this disease also, as compared with the two years next preceding, but with a considerably diminished death rate, showing a milder character of the disease, which mildness has been one of the reasons probably of its greater prevalence, since in many cases it appears to have been recognized only by its sequelae. But while this difficulty of controlling it is recognized, it may also be said of this disease as it was of Diphtheria that the instances have been quite numerous in which it was spread in ways that might easily have been prevented. In one case where several cases occurred, the disease was doubtless contracted from infected clothing which had been sent to a laundry. In another case a teacher contracted the disease in a mild form in another state, and returning to this, taught school during the whole course of her sickness including "a rash, and afterward a peeling off of the skin" by which and the subsequent development of Scarlet Fever in the children of the school the disease was recognized.

The only case in which it has prevailed in any public institution to any considerable extent, occurred in the State Public School for Dependent Children, at Sparta, in the latter part of 1891, in which institution there were about 60 cases of the disease, with happily no deaths. The Secretary

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visited the school during the prevalence of this epidemic, and advised in reference to the disinfection of the premises.

TYPHOID FEVER.

During the year from September 30th, 1890, to September 30th, 1891, Typhoid Fever was reported as having occurred in 249 communities, outside of Milwaukee, with an aggregate number of 1,062 cases and 138 deaths, a mortality rate of 13 per cent. In addition to this there were reported from Milwaukee for the same period 73 deaths (the number of cases occurring which were not fatal not being reported). If it be assumed that the mortality rate for the city was the same as for the rest of the state the aggregate for the entire state would be 1,624 cases with 211 deaths.

The reports for the year from September 1st, 1891, to September 1st, 1892, show that it prevailed in 202 communities, outside of Milwaukee, in which there were 890 cases and 112 deaths, a mortality rate of 12.6 per cent. While for the same period there were 245 cases and 82 deaths in Milwaukee, giving an aggregate for the state of 1,135 cases and 194 deaths, a mortality rate of 17 per cent.

For the entire state, therefore, for the two years there occurred (accepting the estimate for cases in Milwaukee on basis of rest of state for the first of the two years) a total of 2,759 cases and 405 deaths, an average mortality rate of 14.7 per cent.

Concerning this disease, I call attention to the following quotation from the admirable paper of Prof. Birge which is presented to you in connection with this report. Prof. Birge writes: "Typhoid Fever undoubtedly costs the people of Wisconsin millions of dollars annually, in the costs of doctor's bills and nurses, in the loss by death, and the

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far greater loss from prolonged illness. Almost all of this might be prevented by care which is not beyond the means or skill of any intelligent person. If every case of Typhoid were treated as carefully as one of Small Pox, the disease would become as rare; and less care is necessary for equally good results, since typhoid germs leave the body in only one way, from the intestine, while those of Small Pox leave from the skin in a dry condition, and are thus able to infect the air as those of Typhoid Fever are quite unable to do."

It is not too much to say that if every case of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever were also treated as carefully as we treat Small Pox, at least approximately, equally good results would be obtained.

SMALL POX.

The records regarding this disease are believed to be complete. Its first appearance in the state since my last report was in the city of Milwaukee, December 15th, 1890, in the person of a Polish woman who had been in this country for a year or more, but who had recently received some clothing from Germany, near the Russian border, and from which she is supposed to have contracted the disease. There was no evidence on her person that she had ever been vaccinated. She was at once placed in the hospital, under guard, and every one who was known to have been exposed was vaccinated. No other cases were contracted from this one.

In the next month (Jan., 1891,) the disease again appeared this time at Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, in the person of a man recently from Texas, who had been but ten days in the city, and who it was subsequently ascertained had been exposed to the disease before coming to

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that place. In this case there had been many exposures at the hotel in which he was boarding, and in a family with which he had associated somewhat intimately before the disease was recognized, and in which he was found when taken sick. In these two places there subsequently occurred from this exposure eleven (11) additional cases, two of which were fatal. The man was removed to a pest house, and an attendant was given him who was supposed to have had Small Pox previously, and he also contracted the disease, making with the original patient, a total of thirteen (13) cases. A remarkably sensational story about this man appeared in some of the newspapers of the state, stating that he had escaped from the pest house while in a delirious state, and that he had been shot by an officer who was unable otherwise to arrest him. The facts as officially reported to this office were, that the man had left the patient he was employed to watch, in the middle of the night, and that he was accidentally and slightly wounded in the leg by a night watchman with whom he had got into an altercation. He contracted Pneumonia, however, by the night exposure, and from the combined effects of the disease and the Small Pox he died.

The disease next appeared at Wright's Ferry about seven (7) miles from Prairie du Chien, to which it was in all probability carried in clothing that had not been disinfected with sufficient care. It appeared first in the person of a lady who had never been vaccinated, but the disease was at once recognized by Dr. Cole, the Health Officer of that place, and was so guarded that it appeared in only one additional case, in the same family.

A case of Small Pox occurred at Sheboygan in August, 1891, and another at Lake Geneva in January, 1892. In neither of these cases could the origin be discovered, though the diagnosis seems to have been fully established. Both cases were well guarded, and neither of them communicated the disease to others.

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No case of the disease again occurred in the State until July last, when a child in a crowded immigrant car at Milwaukee was discovered to be suffering from it; the child with the additional members of the family was removed to the pest house, and the patient recovered without having communicated the disease to any others. On the supposition that the child had been vaccinated before being allowed to land, the opponents of vaccination seized upon this incident to proclaim its uselessness, but investigation showed that for some unexplained reason this child was the only person among all these immigrants who had *not* been vaccinated. The probabilities therefore are strong, that others of the party had been exposed to the infection of Small Pox in an equal, if not greater degree, than this child, and that they escaped because they were protected by vaccination, while the little one contracted it because it was not thus protected. So far as the case can prove anything, it proves the protective power of the vaccine disease.

A summary of the cases for the two years therefore, shows a total of nineteen (19) cases, occurring in six different outbreaks; three of the cases proving fatal. There was no trouble in any of these outbreaks in securing all needed co-operation on the part of the local authorities, in measures for their arrest, and they were arrested in every case promptly; but contrast these figures for a moment with those given for Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Typhoid Fever, and contrast also the amount of co-operation that can be secured from the authorities in any average community for the control of any of these diseases, with that which can be secured for the control of Small Pox, and the difference is marvelous; yet during the biennial period just stated, Small Pox has killed but three persons in this State, while Diphtheria has killed 1,781, Scarlet Fever has killed 415, and Typhoid Fever has killed 405, as reported to this office; while as perfect reports of these diseases, as have

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been secured of Small Pox, would doubtless considerably increase these figures. It is not claimed that these diseases are equably preventable with Small Pox, but it is claimed that if the same amount of care and effort that is used to prevent and control Small Pox were applied to the prevention and control of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever, they would cease to be the terrors they now are, thousands of heart aches would be averted, and the wealth of the state would be increased by the value of the years of labor which now goes down in premature and unnecessary death.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Reports of these diseases are not required by law, but have been voluntarily made by some localities with approximate accuracy. The only useful information that can be obtained from such meagre reports as have been received is, that these diseases have been fatal in a much larger proportion of cases than they have been generally credited with. Thus in some localities the report is that death has resulted from Measles in the proportion of one death out of every 135 cases of the disease, while death has resulted from Whooping Cough in the proportion of one death for every 98 cases of the disease. These figures are certainly suggestive enough to lead to greater care in the management of these cases than they often receive.

LEPROSY.

The existence of a few isolated cases of Leprosy in this State has been referred to in several previous reports, and special investigations of the disease, made since my last report, simply confirm the views heretofore held by the

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Board concerning it. The disease though now recognized as a contagious one, is contagious only under exceptionally favoring circumstances. In this State it is not increasing; on the other hand it is steadily diminishing by the death of its unfortunate victims. No cases have ever originated in this State, or appeared in the person of any one born in this country, either by contagion or otherwise, though until within recent years Lepers have lived in marital relations without communicating the disease to the other party in the marriage relation, or to their children. It is evident that all Lepers should be kept under the supervision of the health authorities of their respective localities, and of the State, both as to their hygienic surroundings and their personal habits, with special attention to their cleanliness, even to the minutest detail, and to their personal and exclusive use of bedding, clothing, towels, utensils of all kinds, etc.; but with such care, if the intelligent co operation of patient and friends can be secured, nothing more seems necessary, nor does it seem advisable wholly to deprive such an unfortunate of his liberty, or of the society of his friends. It is upon this principle that all cases of Leprosy have thus far been dealt with, the burden of responsibility being placed, with such advice, upon the local Boards of Health of their respective localities.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

It seems needless, perhaps, again to refer to this subject, but I can not forbear referring very briefly to the fact that letters continue to be received at this office with great frequency, from various parties who are attracted to this State by the fact that they are unable to secure licenses to practice in any of the States adjoining us.

If these men can be judged to any extent from the char-

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acter of the letters they have written, it appears very certain that Wisconsin is becoming a haven for a very unsafe and undesirable class of medical practitioners.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A very large volume of correspondence of an interesting character could be presented with this report, but the limited number of pages at our command forbids more than the briefest extracts therefrom, and such as are presented have been condensed to the closest possible limits. The selections have been made not because they are of more interest than pertains to many of those from which no extracts are given, but it being impossible to give even the briefest extracts from all, those of a somewhat representative type, and from as large a variety of sources as possible, are given. From many letters and reports to which no reference is made, information has been obtained that has been of great value to this office.

LIBRARY.

Following is a list of the Books and Pamphlets which have been received for the Library of the Board since my last report:

BY GIFT AND EXCHANGE.

Tenth and Eleventh Annual Reports State Board of Health of New York, from Lewis Balch, M. D., Secretary.

Fifteenth Report of the Australian Health Society, and circular "Diseases Which Should be Prevented," from J. G. Burrows, Secretary.

Annual Report State Board of Health of West Virginia, 1889-90, from N. D. Baker, M. D., Secretary.

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Fourteenth and Fifteenth Annual Reports State Board of Health of New Jersey, from E. M. Hunt, M. D., Secretary.

Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports State Board of Health of New Hampshire, from I. A. Watson, M. D., Secretary.

Thirteenth Annual Report Minnesota State Board of Health, from C. N. Hewitt, M. D., Secretary.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reports State Board of Health of Connecticut, with additional copies for each member of the board, from C. A. Lindsley, M. D., Secretary.

Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports State Board of Health of Kansas, from J. W. Redden, M. D., Secretary.

Seventeenth Annual Report State Board of Health of Michigan, with an additional copy for each member of the Board, from H. B. Baker, M. D., Secretary.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, with additional copies for each member of the Board, from B. Lee, M. D., Secretary.

First, Second, and Third Biennial Reports of the State Board of Health of North Carolina, from Thomas F. Wood, M. D., Secretary.

Sixth Annual Report State Board of Health of Iowa, from J. F. Kennedy, M. D., Secretary.

Sixth Biennial Report State Board of Health of Delaware, from E. B. Frazier, M. D., Secretary.

Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, with additional copies for each member of the board, from P. H. Bryce, M. D., Secretary.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reports of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island, from C. H. Fisher, M. D., Secretary.

Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports of the State Board of Health of Indiana, from C. N. Metcalf, M. D., Secretary.

Report of the Alabama State Board of Health for 1889, from T. A. Means, M. D., Secretary.

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Twenty-second Annual Report State Board of Health of Massachusetts, from S. W. Abbott, M. D., Secretary.

Fifth Annual Report State Board of Health of Ohio, with an additional copy for each member of the Board, from C. O. Probst, M. D., Secretary.

Eleventh Annual Report State Board of Health of Kansas, from M. O'Brien, M. D., Secretary.

Eleventh Annual Report State Board of Health of Illinois, from J. H. Rauch, M. D., Secretary.

Twentieth Annual Report Local Government Board of London, Eng., from the Medical Officer, George Buchanan, M. D.

Manual for the use of Boards of Health of Massachusetts, from S. W. Abbott, M. D., Secretary.

Laws of Michigan relating to Public Health in force in 1890: Proceedings of the Sanitary Convention at Lapeer, Michigan, 1890. Proceedings of the Sanitary Convention at Battle Creek, 1890; of the Sanitary Convention at Alpena, 1890; of the Sanitary Convention at Niles, 1891; of the Sanitary Convention at Centerville, 1891, and of the Sanitary Convention at Negaunee, Michigan, 1891. From the Secretary of the State Board of Health, H. B. Baker, M. D.

Medical Education, Medical Colleges, and the Registration of the Practice of Medicine in the United States and Canada, 1765-1891, and Medical Education and Registration of the Practice of Medicine in Foreign Countries, from J. H. Rauch, M. D. Secretary, State Board of Health of Illinois.

Analysis of Statistics of 41,500 cases of Epidemic Influenza, A plea for Public Health Work in Villages by H. B. Baker, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health of Michigan, from Benj. Lee, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health of Pennsylvania.

First Annual Report of the State Commissioners of

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Lunacy of New Hampshire, from I. A. Watson, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Abstract of Proceedings of the State Board of Health of Michigan, Annual Meeting of 1891, from H. B. Baker, M. D., Secretary.

Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health on Purification of Sewage and Intermittent Filtration of Water, 1890, also, Examination of Water Supplies by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, from S. W. Abbott, M. D., Secretary.

Report of the Superintendent of Vital Statistics of Pennsylvania, from B. Lee, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Report of Operations of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania in consequence of the Johnstown Flood, May 31st, 1889, from B. Lee, M. D., Secretary.

"Precautions Against Sunstroke," from B. Lee, M. D., Secretary Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

Manual of Health Laws of Ohio, 1891, from C. O. Probst, M. D., Secretary.

Local Boards of Health in New York State, from L. Balch, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Twenty-third Annual Report of Registration and Vital Statistics of Michigan, with additional copies for each member of the Board, from Henry B. Baker, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Forty-ninth Annual Report of Registration and Vital Statistics of Massachusetts for 1890, from S. W. Abbott, M. D., Secretary Massachusetts State Board of Health.

Report of an Investigation of the Public Water Supply of Cincinnati, made by a Committee of the State Board of Health, from C. O. Probst, M. D., Secretary.

Report of Epidemic of Influenza of 1889-90, by Dr. Parsons published by Local Board of London, England, from George Buchanan, Secretary.

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Addresses, Papers and Discussions in Section of State Medical Association, 1891, from the office of the Association at Chicago.

Annual Reports of the Surgeon General of the United States Army for 1890 and 1891, from John Moore, M. D., Surgeon General.

Report on the disposal of Sewerage by a Committee of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, from P. H. Brice, M. D., Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

Report of the Supervising Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital for 1890, with an additional copy for each member of the Board, from John B. Hamilton, M. D., Supervising Surgeon General.

Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon General for 1891. Also Volumes five and six of "Weekly Abstracts of Sanitary Reports," issued by the Surgeon General of the United State Marine Hospital Service, from W. Wyman, M. D., Supervising Surgeon General Marine Hospital Service.

"The Disposal of Sewerage of Isolated Country Houses;" "Architecture and Sanitation;" Notes on Gas Lighting and Gas Fitting, from the author, Paul Gerhard, Civil Engineer.

Report of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the secretary of the navy, 1890, from J. M. Browne, M. D., surgeon general United States navy.

Transactions of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin for 1891 and 1892, from C. S. Sheldon, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the State Medical Society of West Virginia for 1890, from J. L. Fullerton, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the State Medical Association of Mississippi for 1889, from W. E. Todd, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the State Medical Association of Texas for 1891, from H. A. West, M. D., secretary.

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Transactions of the California State Medical Society for 1891, from W. W. Kerr, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the Connecticut State Medical Society for 1891, from N. E. Worden, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the State Medical Society of Michigan for 1891 and 1892, from C. W. Hitchcock, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the State Medical Association of South Carolina for 1891, from W. P. Porcher, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the State Medical Society of West Virginia for 1891, from D. Mayer, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine for 1891, from M. A. Starr, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the Maine State Medical Association for 1891, volume 10, part 3, from C. D. Smith, M. D., secretary.

Centennial Anniversary of the New Hampshire State Medical Society 1791-1891, from G. P. Conn, M. D., secretary.

Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland for 1890, from G. L. Tanneyhill, M. D., secretary.

Annual Report Board of Health of the City of Madison for 1891, from F. H. Bodenius, M. D., secretary.

Annual Reports Board of Health City of Milwaukee for 1890 and 1891, from U. O. B. Wingate, M. D., commissioner.

Annual Report Board of Health City of Portland, Maine, from George C. Burgess, secretary.

Annual Reports of Board of Health City of Reading, Pennsylvania, for 1890-1891, from E. A. Howells, Esq., secretary.

Annual Report Board of Health of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, for 1890, from F. H. Rankin, M. D., secretary.

Annual Reports Board of Health City of Mobile, Alabama, for 1890 and 1891, from T. S. Sales, M. D., secretary.

Annual Report of Board of Health of Mansfield, Ohio, for 1890, from R. Harvey Reed, M. D., secretary.

Annual Report Board of Health City of New Haven, Connecticut, 1890, from F. W. Wright, M. D., secretary.

Report of the Secretary.

Annual Report Board of Health City of Providence, Rhode Island, 1890, and

Annual Report of the City Registrar of Providence, 1890, from Charles V. Chapman M. D., registrar.

Annual Report Board of Health of the city of Montreal, Canada, 1890, from Louis La Berge, M. D., health officer.

Annual Report Board of Health, city of St. Louis, Missouri, for 1890-1891, from G. F. Dudley, health commissioner.

Annual Report Board of Health city of Portland, Maine, for 1891, from G. C. Burgess, secretary.

Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Annual Reports Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, from I. N. Kerlin, M. D., superintendent.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Kansas Historical Society, from F. G. Adams, secretary.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, from O. Evarts, M. D., superintendent.

Fourth Annual Report Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska, from H. H. Nicholson, director.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Milwaukee Public Library, from K. A. Linderfelt, secretary.

Annual Report of the Public Schools of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, from I. N. Mitchell, city superintendent.

Annual Report of the State Board of Dental Examiners for 1891, from Dr. Edgar Palmer, secretary.

Annual Report Cincinnati Sanitarium for 1891, from O. Evarts, M. D., superintendent.

Volume Seven and Eight, Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 1891, from E. P. Venable, secretary.

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Cincinnati Hospital for 1891, from P. A. Marchard, librarian.

Eighth Annual Report of the Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Wisconsin; Nineteenth Annual Report of Wisconsin Dairyman's Association, with addi-

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tional copies for each of the members of the Board, from the State Superintendent of Public Property, E V. Briesen.

Animal Parasites of Sheep, from Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of Agriculture.

“The Ideal Sanitarium;” “Graphic Methods of Recording Diseased Conditions of the Lungs,” from the author, J. H. Kellogg, M. D.

Obligation of the Medical Profession to Society, and to the Insane, from the author, O. Evarts, M. D., Superintendent Cincinnati Sanitarium.

The Differential Diagnosis between Trachoma and Follicular Conjunctivitis, from the author, H. V. Wurde-
mann, M. D.

Notes taken at the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, with report of Officers, from R. N. Roberts, treasurer.

Special Report on the cause and prevention of Swine Plague, by Theobald Smith, M. D., from J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

“What is Forestry?” by B. E. Furnow, Chief of Department, from J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

Higher Education in Indiana, by J. A. Woodburn, Ph. D., from the United States Bureau of Education.

“A Case of Porro's Operation, Malignant Stricture of the Oesophagus;” “Restriction of the Second and Third divisions of the Fifth Nerve,” from the author, S. J. Mixer, M. D. Surgeon Carney Hospital, Boston.

Polypi and other Myxomatous Proliferations of the Nose, and their surgical treatment, from the author, Jas. A. Bach, M. D., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

“The Eleventh Census.” An Address, from the author, Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of Census.

A case of Orbital Cellulitis and Primary Mastoiditis “Internal Complicating Influenza;” Opening of Mastoid Process; Recovery; from the author, Charles Zimmerman, M. D.

Report of the Secretary.

“Actinomycosis Humanis,” from the author, Professor J. B. Murphy, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

“Insanity as related to Civilization,” from the author, O. Evarts, M. D., Cincinnati.

Bulletin number thirty (30) of the Agricultural Experimental Station of Wisconsin, from Professor W. A. Henry, director.

An investigation into the lobes of Monkey’s brains, by Sanger Brown, M. D., and E. A. Shafer, F. R. S., London, from the authors.

Higher Education in Michigan, by Andrew C. McLaughlin, of Michigan University; Report of the Fourth International Prison Congress, by C. D. Ramsdell, official delegate from the United States.

The Etiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of the Prevalent Epidemic of Quackery, from the author, George M. Gould, M. D.

A New Operation for the speedy ripening of immature cataracts, from the author, Boerne Bettmen, M. D.

An Epitomized Review of the Principles and Practice of Martime Sanitation, from the author, James Holt, M. D., New Orleans.

Report on the Etiology and Prevention of Yellow Fever, from the author, George M. Sternberg, M. D., Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon, United States Army.

Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, from P. H. Bryce, M. D., provincial secretary.

Decisions of the Iowa Supreme Court, of the Attorney General, and the State Board of Health, on the Expenses and Powers of Local Boards of Health; and on Nuisances, together with the Health Laws of the State, from J. F. Kennedy, M. D., secretary.

Registration Report of Ontario for 1890, from P. H. Bryce, M. D., provincial secretary.

Report of the Secretary.

Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry, from J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture.

The Laws of Wisconsin, Special Session, June, 1892, from E. V. Briesen, superintendent of public property.

Abstract of Minutes of the Meeting of the State Board of Health of Illinois, July 27th, 1892, from F. W. Reilly, M. D., secretary.

Report on Abdominal and Pelvic Surgery, Including Thirty-two successful cases of Laparotomy, from the author, William H. Wathen, M. D.

Registration Report of New Hampshire for 1890, Report of Commissioners of Lunacy of New Hampshire for 1891, from the secretary, I. A. Watson, M. D.

In addition to reports, monographs, etc., the Board has received regularly the monthly bulletins of the State Boards of Health of Iowa, Minnesota, Maine, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Ohio, and Bulletins of the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts.

The Board has received also with the compliments of the publishers: "Architecture and Building," published by Messrs. Comstock, of New York City.

"Good Health," edited by J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Battle Creek, Michigan.

"Confectioners' Journal," Edward A. Heintz, editor, Philadelphia.

"The Texas Sanitarian," from T. J. Bennett, managing editor.

"The Mothers' Nursery Guide (Babyhood)," from Babyhood Publishing Co.

Sample numbers of sundry medical and sanitary publications.

Monthly and weekly statements of mortality, sanitation and meteorology have been received from the following State and Local Boards of Health: Michigan, California,

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Louisiana, Florida, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Milwaukee, Chicago, Brooklyn, Buffalo, St. Louis, Nashville, Mobile, New Haven, Davenport, Portland, Mansfield, Ohio, and Hudson county, New Jersey.

Abstracts of sanitary reports from the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and occasionally reports of a similar character from other cities.

PURCHASES.

Keating's Diseases of Children.

Crookshank's Vaccination.

Pruden's Bacteria.

Blyth's Public Health.

Webster's International Dictionary.

Public Health, Vols. XV, XVI, and XVII, American Public Health Association.

Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

Works on Leprosy, by Roose, Lelair and Thin.

Shomaker's Heredity, Health and Personal Beauty.

Sozinski's Medical Symbolism.

Hare's Practical Therapeutics.

Abbott's Bacteriology.

Vaughan and Novy's Ptomaines and Lencomaines.

Walley's Meat Inspection.

Also a variety of school text books on Physiology from the publishers, for examination as text books for use in the public schools in this state.

The following journals are also taken for the library of the Board :

Annals of Hygiene, Index Medicus, Medical News, American Journal of Medical Sciences, Medical Record, Popular Science Monthly, Popular Science News, Postal Guide, The

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Sanitary News, Wisconsin Journal of Education, Sanitary Record, London Lancet, Sanitary Journal, Glasgow, Scotland, and the Sanitarian.

 EXPENSES.

The expenses for the biennial period ending September 30th, 1892, as shown by vouchers numbered 1,122 to 1,344 inclusive, which have been audited and approved by you, amount to a total of \$10,158.79, or an average per year of \$5,079.39, and are classified as follows :

Official Expenses of members.....	\$ 1,387.16
Postage and Telegraphy.....	750.23
Express and Freight.....	89.22
Salaries, Secretary and Clerical.....	6,199.95
Printing, Circulars, etc.....	1,081.26
Paper and Stationery.....	76.40
Books, Periodicals and Instruments.....	343.06
Furniture.....	97.60
Special Investigations.....	76.95
Insurance.....	13 50
Miscellaneous.....	43.46

I desire to again express my thanks to the Board and to each of the several members, including those who have retired from it since my last report, for the support given me in the discharge of the duties of this office.

It has been necessary many times to call on you individually for assistance, and I can recall no instance in which such calls have not been responded to in a way that merits my gratitude. But you have done more than to give me your support; you have done much to strengthen and elevate the common work on which we have all been engaged, often, as I am fully aware, at considerable personal inconvenience and loss of time, for which there has been no

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pecuniary compensation. For all this you deserve not simply my thanks, but the thanks of the state.

I also acknowledge obligations for much faithful work done by Mr. E. E. Dunn who, since my last report, has continued to be the chief clerk in the office of the Board.

Yours respectfully,

J. T. REEVE,
Secretary.

Relation of Sanitation to Municipal Government.

RELATION OF SANITATION TO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN.

BY U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D., OF MILWAUKEE.

The enormous strides made in the progress of sanitation during the last two generations teach us that this great department of human endeavor is one of constant growth, for the more we are able to unravel the secrets of nature the more we find remaining to be investigated.

In modern times perhaps there is no greater question, involving as it does a large proportion of the life and happiness of our nation, than the relation of sanitation to municipal government. Especially is this important to new and growing municipalities in our country, for it requires but little study and observation to recognize what disastrous consequences have resulted in older cities of the world when the importance of this great question was not heeded or understood.

In our own state of Wisconsin we are scarcely in our infancy in this important work — nay, we may say not only in Wisconsin, but in our entire country. The first State Board of Health in this country was not organized until June, 1869, about twenty-three years ago, Massachusetts leading in the list, then followed Louisiana and California in 1870, Minnesota and Virginia in 1872, Michigan in 1873, Maryland in 1874, Alabama and Georgia in 1875 and tenth in the list, Wisconsin in 1876, and immediately after that many other states followed in the wake. Less than fifty years ago Boston, one of the oldest cities in our country,

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had no public water supply nor system of sewage. Milwaukee, the metropolis of our own state, now having a population of nearly if not quite 250,000, and increasing at the rate of about 1,000 per month, had no sewage system until twenty-three years ago, and no public water supply until about twenty years ago.

When these two systems were constructed but very little thought was given to the requirements of future generations from a sanitary standpoint, and this statement is not made as a criticism on the labors of those who adopted such systems, for at that time knowledge in regard to such matters was very limited, and the means of study and observation that we now possess were entirely beyond their power to obtain.

It was not until 1872, when an epidemic of Cholera was threatened, that the American Public Health Association was organized. This association was composed of the most eminent sanitarians of the country, and probably owed its existence to the different State Boards of Health, and medical officers of the army and navy.

This body has had a marked influence upon public health legislation in the country and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the National Board of Health, which unfortunately practically came to an end in 1883 on account of the refusal of Congress to appropriate means for the continuance of this work, much to the detriment of our boasted enlightenment and civilization.

Great and important work has been, and is being done by these public health organizations, and yet in nearly every city in our country can be found most difficult sanitary problems awaiting solution. The reasons for this state of affairs are plain, but to solve the problems is a more difficult matter. Cities of the United States have grown up rapidly, and the ambition to become wealthy has prevented a taxation of property sufficient to make the

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necessary permanent improvements that would conform to good sanitation. Politics, the bane of municipal growth in this direction, exerts a too prominent influence in every city of any size to admit of a wise consideration of this subject. The moment that the party in power, and it makes no difference which party it is, attempts to make any permanent improvements in a municipality, and increases taxation, which is necessary for such improvements, the opposing party at once charges the party in power with reckless extravagance of public funds, increased taxation and the robbing of the poor man of the products of his labor. This is undoubtedly the most successful method of procedure known to municipal politicians of the present day to manufacture votes for a party that is out of power and wants to get in; therefore no party in power in any municipality, if it understands the need of good sanitation, dares to incur the necessary public expense to institute and carry out permanent sanitary improvements. The result is that in every city in this country are found the most superficial and temporary expedients in nearly all sanitary work, and every year the problem becomes more intricate and difficult of solution, for the evils multiply as the population in each city increases.

In the older cities of Europe we find a different state of affairs. Many have passed through the bitter experience of neglect in this matter; waited, as did London and Berlin, until epidemics swept off nearly half the population, and then they went to the expense of making permanent sanitary improvements. Paris, the city to which all sanitarians point as an example of perfect sewerage and clean streets, did not wait for an epidemic before making this great improvement, but levied a tax sufficient to pay for this important piece of work before the city had attained its present size— a tax that if suggested in any city of this country would drive our people frantic. And yet it would be the wisest policy that could be adopted.

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One great lesson apparent to all students of a sanitary municipal government in this country is that in all cities of any size, nature is being overtaxed at the expense of growing wealth, and this is a problem that in our own state of Wisconsin every person interested in public health should consider.

The state of Wisconsin, by its size and natural location, containing as it does, nearly 54,000 square miles of territory, which is nearly as much as have England and Wales together, furnishes one of the sublimest spots on the face of our earth for the enjoyment of a long and healthy life, and much depends upon present and future sanitary measures to maintain this reputation.

Its municipalities are springing up in all localities, and we have to-day about twenty-five cities numbering in population from 2,000 to 5,000; thirty that number from 5,000 to 25,000, and one that ranks fifteenth in size among the cities of our country containing a population to-day of nearly, if not quite, 250,000 inhabitants.

The importance of sanitation in these growing municipalities cannot be too highly estimated, the necessity for a proper and wholesome water supply and proper system of drainage, and proper construction of our public school buildings, and the limitation of school attendance; proper construction of buildings in general and the homes of our citizens, and proper laws to protect our people from the ravages of contagious diseases are all questions which require the exercise of expert knowledge, and are questions of the greatest magnitude and importance.

Are our laws pertaining to sanitation in municipalities the best and most effective that can be devised? or is it unnecessary to have sanitary laws on our statute books, as some have maintained? These are questions which should be settled promptly and permanently.

The balance of legal power, in sanitary matters, in the

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different municipalities of our state, is lodged with that body known as the common council. Each municipality is legally governed by a city charter that consists of certain enactments passed by the state legislature, and pertaining to the locality where the municipality exists. These charter provisions are supposed to be drawn so as not to conflict in any way with the general statutes of the state, but our law-makers have not deemed it necessary, in many instances, that these provisions be fully equal to the provisions of the general statutes, and the provisions of many city charters in this state, so far as sanitary laws are concerned, are not equal to the general statutes. The result is that, in many instances, the Boards of Health in towns are endowed with greater legal power under the general statutes than are some of our city Health Officers who are confined to the provisions of the charters of their respective municipalities together with the ordinances that their common council sees fit to pass. A proportion of the city charters of our state confers certain powers upon the Board of Health, or Commissioner of Health, but a large proportion of the legal power is lodged with the common council, which has the right to make such sanitary laws as it may see fit by ordinance.

Now the objections which are found by practical experience to having the balance of power left to the common council to provide necessary sanitary laws (and I think it goes without saying that the sanitary laws are absolutely necessary) are manifold.

In the first place, the majority of the members in our common councils have little or no knowledge, are not supposed to have, nor can they reasonably be expected to have knowledge of sanitary matters. This knowledge can only come from special study and observation, and must be considered as expert knowledge only.

In the next place, if a Health Officer attempts to have

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certain sanitary measures passed by a common council, it often happens that he meets with the greatest obstacles for the very reasons before mentioned, and it requires the greatest amount of patience, tact and diplomacy, in order to prevent the most serious and disastrous friction. But few Health Officers can or will be found who will perform their duties to the public in a manner that will be in accord with the best sanitary knowledge of to-day, and not be constantly involved in a most serious and damaging contention with a portion, if not all of the common council. Then again it is exceedingly difficult to pass a health ordinance in a common council that will not contain some flaw, and will stand the test of the courts, or that is not liable to prove obnoxious to a portion of the council or their constituency, and therefore constantly be subjected to repeal or alteration, while a law passed by the state legislature is more liable to be free from legal flaws, and must stand, at least, a two years' test before it can be repealed or amended.

On the other hand, it is found to be extremely difficult to get proper sanitary laws passed, such as are best adapted to the needs of our municipalities, by our state legislature, composed, as it often is, of men from the rural districts, who do not realize the needs of our municipal life.

The difficulties met with in regard to legal enactments, both in state legislatures and municipalities, have undoubtedly led some superficial observers to the belief that better results would be obtained without, than with sanitary legislation. But one fact is positively evident to every student of sanitation, and that is, in the countries where the most rigid sanitary laws are enacted and enforced, there we observe the most positive results of sanitary work in the reduction of preventable diseases and the lowering of the percentage of human death rate.

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While we cannot follow in this country of ours certain laws concerning the rights and welfare of the people that are enforced under other forms of government, is it not a fact that laws pertaining to the preservation of human life and health must be similar in all countries? Do not the same natural laws and the scientific knowledge recognized in all parts of the civilized world hold good in all parts of the world inhabited by man? And must we not recognize that these laws must be separate and set apart from the laws that govern the political or commercial relations of men? Some of the most able students of municipal government, not without reasonable basis, contend that our city governments in this country as compared with those of the old world, are failures.

Cities like London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Birmingham and others, are referred to as illustrations in comparison with some of our own larger cities. And certainly, if we observe the laws enacted and enforced in these cities pertaining to sanitary matters and compare them with our own laws and the indifference which is shown them, not only by our people, but by our legislators and some of the lower courts, it is easy to understand why our municipal government, so far as sanitation is concerned, is a failure.

In this relation permit me to quote the words of one of our most learned and observing thinkers and writers on municipal government:

“(One would imagine *a priori*, that government by the people, for the people, would always have been careful of the people’s health; but here we come upon one of the most conspicuous failures of free institutions in urban populations. Democratic government is at present at a serious disadvantage, in comparison with aristocratic and monarchical governments as regards the care of public health. The evidence of that disadvantage is of two sorts. In the first place there are several cities in the United States which

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already, in spite of their comparative newness, have a death rate absolutely higher than that of the best conducted cities of Europe. In the second place, in those American cities which have made some effort to preserve the public health and to lower the death rate, no such success has rewarded the effort as in many European cities, although the newness of most American cities should give them great advantage over Europe. What are the reasons of this comparative inefficiency of democratic government in the care of public health? I maintain that they are not vice and criminal negligence, but ignorance and unwisdom. Is it not obvious that the care of the public health requires a high degree of intelligence and of scientific training in the officers who have charge of it? And that our system of municipal administration almost precludes the employment of such competent officers?

“Preventive medicine is a comparatively new science, and it has been more effectively cultivated in Europe than in this country, partly because the methods of municipal administration which there prevail give a chance of putting its principles into practice which American methods have not given.

“In its respect for personal liberty and the rights of the individual, democracy lets ignorance and selfishness poison water supplies with fecal matter, distribute milk infected with Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, or Tuberculosis, and spread contagious diseases by omitting the precautions of isolation and disinfection.

“Clearly this feebleness of democracy is largely due to ignorance. Aristocratic and autocratic governments have learned quicker than democracies the economic and human value of sanitary science, and have applied that science more promptly and efficiently. If the sufferings inflicted on the poorer and less intelligent portions of the community, by incompetent practitioners of medicine and surgery,

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could be brought home to American legislators, the quacks and charlatans would have short shrift, in spite of the inevitable interference with so called private rights. Registration acts for practitioners of medicine would be promptly passed, and vigorously enforced. In like manner if a democracy were only persuaded that contagious diseases—like Yellow Fever, Small-pox, and Diphtheria—might be closely limited by isolation, the present careless method of dealing with these scourges would soon be as obsolete as surgery and midwifery without antiseptics.

“The multitude does not know how Typhoid Fever lurks in contaminated water; it does not comprehend either the suffering or the economic loss which inevitably falls on any population breathing polluted air, or drinking polluted water; it does not realize that public health is only the sum total of the individual healths, and that every avoidable injury to public health means individual sufferings and losses which need not have been incurred.”*

Is it not evident that sanitary laws are necessary, and that they should be vigorously enforced, and are such laws to be considered infringements on personal liberty? is the attempt to save human life and preserve the health of the people to be considered a blow at personal liberty under our free institutions? If such be the case it is a strange interpretation of the principle of “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,” which our fore fathers so wisely established, so heroically maintained, and handed down to our keeping.

In conclusion I desire simply to offer a few suggestions which have occurred to me, and which it would seem, if carried out, would aid very much in accomplishing the desired results.

In the first place, I believe all sanitary laws and regula-

*President Eliot, of Harvard University, in the *Forum* for October, 1891.

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tions should emanate from the medical profession. It is, of course, proper and right that the work of legal construction be done by the legal profession, but for the legal profession to dictate sanitary laws is as absurd as it would be for a body of physicians to attempt legislation to meet the needs and prescribe the functions of the legal profession.

There is at the present time in our state a strange and exceedingly unfortunate lack of harmony between the legal and medical professions. This state of affairs should not be allowed to exist. Sanitary law may be defined as the proper application of the principles of preventive medicine to the administration of law, and here, as in medical jurisprudence, of which sanitary law at the present day forms a part, there should exist the most harmonious relations between these two foremost professions in the world.

Medico-legal societies should be formed in every city of any size in the state, patterned after the Medico-Legal Society of New York, which has, in the few years of its existence, brought together in harmonious action, the most prominent physicians and jurists in the world; and by such associations not only the matter of sanitary law would be advanced and properly executed, but the relations of the two professions would be better understood, and medical evidence in our courts would be elevated to the position to which it is entitled, which would prove to be the greatest step in our generation towards that justice which belongs to a free and enlightened people.

In the second place members of the medical profession and all others interested, should take a lively, well organized and harmonious part in passing such uniform sanitary laws by our state legislature as will conform to the most advanced sanitation of our day and time.

In the third place a mighty effort should be made to rid our municipal Boards of Health from the yoke of political bondage, and if this work be begun and manfully pursued, public sentiment will sustain it.

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No one can accomplish this herculean task alone, but by a strong united effort of all interested in the work it will not be a difficult task to teach and convince a people, who are willing and anxious to learn the truth in these matters, that that municipality will be the most prosperous, and its citizens will attain to the highest degree of moral, religious, and intellectual development and human happiness, that early lays the foundations for, and strictly observes the laws of sound and correct principles of good sanitation.

The Diagnosis of Diphtheria.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF DIPHTHERIA.

BY FRANKLYN J. TOWER, M. D., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The consideration of the subject of the diagnosis of Diphtheria for medical officers of health departments, must embrace all points in a most thorough manner and not disregard the most insignificant factor as it is even then often an extremely difficult and unsatisfactory thing to do.

We must be ready to be called upon to give an opinion throughout its entire clinical history, at any moment, in fact, from the period of microbic invasion—for necessities of quarantine or isolation—to the death of the case, when a post-mortem is called for to determine, if the body may be transported, kept in a vault or have a public funeral service held over it, which should not be allowed in case the cause of death is determined to have been from Diphtheria.

Let us first understand what this diagnosis signifies and we will see how difficult is the task before us and know then better why we should not neglect the smallest factor. A direct diagnosis from simple subjective or objective symptoms is not possible, owing to other similar affections having so many of the appearances seen in Diphtheria; but the greatest care, weighing every differential point, calling to our aid all the experiences within our reach, every method of investigation, even microscopical and bacteriological researches, only then can we with certainty say, "This case is Diphtheria, that one is not."

Formerly all diseases of the throat which were of an ulcerous or putrid nature were called Diphtheria, but a great

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many of these must not be considered under this name, such as the angina in Scarlatina, follicular disease of the tonsils, some cases of aphthæ, syphilitic sore throat and many other throat difficulties which may become ulcerous. In the scarlatinal anginæ it is often said that Diphtheria and Scarlatina are present in the same case both at the same time, and, although this may occur, in the most of such cases when a contagion occurs it is seen that the contracted disease is almost always a scarlatina. In fact I have seen but one case where I was positive that Scarlatina and Diphtheria occurred together, and at least 100 where it was said that Scarlatina and Diphtheria were both present, where I had every reason to believe that the Scarlatina was the only disease present, not only by the absence of any diphtheritic contagion following, but all attempts being futile to find the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus.

How often do we see a case of ulcerous sore throat present in a young woman during menstruation called Diphtheria when such is not the case at all.

Before continuing let us see what deductions we can make and what facts are necessary to be present before we can assert that there is Diphtheria in a given case, and what constitutes it.

A. That it is a disease both infectious and contagious, and cannot arise without the presence of the organism of infection.

B. That grave constitutional disturbances are constant and prominent symptoms of this disease.

C. That certain important sequelæ are apt to follow Diphtheria, most particularly some forms of paralysis.

D. That a definite organism (the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus) is always found at the point of infection.

E. That these organisms produce toxic albuminous substances, which absorbed into the system, cause the constitutional phenomena.

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F. That these albumoses are ferments as even the early removal of the source of production fails to bring about a cure, the constitutional symptoms becoming more severe, and if an ultimate recovery does take place, the occurrence of the late paralyses.

I will divide this paper into parts discussing it under six headings, deeming those points that I bring out as being the most important: Throat appearances, Facial expressions, Breath, Microscopical and bacteriological examination of exudates, Post mortem appearances and a short review of the subject.

THROAT APPEARANCES.

Here it is that there is the greatest liability for differences of opinion and the most number of mistakes, we even find some who, if they discover any ulcerous condition of the throat, call it Diphtheria. The first thing present is an inflammation and the throat looks red, even blue in color from the congestion, has a puffed, glassy look, shines even when wiped dry, the secretions are very much increased and very viscid. These conditions may be confined to small areas or cover the entire fauces and roof of the mouth, and as far down as one can see with the unaided eye. This first stage in the objective symptoms of the history of the disease lasts such a short time that rarely do we come upon it, or are called on to recognize it unless examining other members of a family where the Diphtheria is, but is so rapidly replaced by the exudations that usually they are the first things we see. These may start at one or many points, cover a small area, or coalescing hide from view all the faucial membrane and extend up into the nares and down into the trachea and œsophagus. The exudations, I would have it plainly understood, are not upon the mucous membrane, but in the epithelial layers themselves, so that in tearing away a portion of the exudate a raw bleeding surface is exposed, which speedily becomes

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covered with a fresh deposit, or from pyogenic-infection becomes ulcerous. The color is no criterion to the disease, for it may be yellow, gray, whitish, brown from contained blood corpuscles or varied with all shades of green. The thickness varies much, from that of a thin filmy coat like a painting of collodion to the thickness of blotting paper, or even so thick that in the lumen of the trachea the membrane from one side touches that on the other side, occluding the tube, is sometimes tough and dense, and again like sponge, so friable and light it is; this latter forms exceedingly rapidly and gives much chance for the entrance of pus microbes which break down the exudate and ulcerate into the mucous membrane, sloughing off in masses which are either coughed out or swallowed, depending on the locality of the lesion and the age of the patient.

FACIAL EXPRESSION.

There is in no disease a more individual appearance to the cast of the countenance than in a case of well-developed Diphtheria, or where when at its height the imprint of the disease is in the very expression, more than in Diphtheria. And as the soft, mellow waxy skin, with its marble and transparent whiteness, and delicate tints is seen in tuberculosis, the different cachexias in malignant tumors, grave anemias or any disease where there is an absorbed poison, causing a change in the corpuscular elements of the blood, the peculiar and recognizable expression of the face in ovarian disease, so we have an almost pathognomonic expression here. Of what does this consist? The dirty, yellowish gray, greasy and dropsical skin, the swollen glands in the neck, the herpes on the lips and nasal alæ which are cracked and bleeding, the oftentimes closed nostrils and open mouth, the stare of the glassy and expressionless eye with heavy lids, all tend to make a very

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vivid picture, and add to this that the breathing in a case with much invasion is labored, makes one would think, a very easy case to diagnose.

BREATH.

An odor is not to be described, that it is so long or weighs so many grams—it has no shape—it cannot be seen, it is that which produces an impression on the sense of smell. The subtile particles constantly escaping from the surface of the diphtheritic exudates and carried in the air within reach of our nostrils, where they alight on the Schneiderian membrane, gives us one more exceedingly impressive symptom.

The odor is best likened to that which arises from the floor of an old slaughter house when hot water is thrown upon it. No case of follicular tonsillitis, which in so many cases is taken for Diphtheria, can be mistaken in this way for the odor of the breath in Diphtheria. The odor of such breath is certainly *sui generis*. The action of the bacteria on the tissues produces it. The same odor can be fabricated by taking a gelatine culture of the diphtheritic bacteria and adding a small amount of blood to it, and allowing it to stand for twenty-four hours and then warming it. I consider this odor to be formed by the chemical action of the ptomaine produced by the bacteria on fibrin. Not only the breath savors of it but occasionally the sweat also. This must not be confounded with a case of ulcerated throat from a micrococcic pyogenic disease where are also found saprophytic bacteria, which odor resembles decaying vegetable material, although this may be present with the Diphtheria, but never masks the peculiar foetor of the breath of a diphtheritic.

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MICROSCOPICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF EXUDATES.

This constitutes in the significance that I have given it, the most important of all—for if we examine a case of Diphtheria and find the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli present we can state most certainly that we have the disease under consideration. In the following I shall be as terse and practical as possible, and quote largely from an article, by myself, in the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, on the Aetiology and Bacteriology of Diphtheria, supplementing anything which I deem necessary or any that may have appeared since the writing of that communication. The bacillus (the Klebs-Loeffler) can be found as early as six to fourteen hours after the inoculation, and it is well known that in a twenty-four hour culture, the bacilli will have developed so that they can be seen in colonies, and on steamed potato show the characteristic thin, colorless, glassy scale. It might be well at this point to call your attention to the description of the bacilli under consideration; they are about the length of the tubercle bacillus and twice as thick, that is, about 6μ in length by 3μ in thickness; they exhibit a variety of bizarre and vagarious forms, are often thickened upon one or both ends; in which latter case the central tenuity may be nearly invisible, giving the appearance of a diplo-coccus, and may be sometimes bent like a comma bacillus. They are stained in two minutes in solutions of the methyl blues, or in fifteen minutes by Gram's method; i. e., place in gentian violet, or fuchsin and anilin water solution, where allow the cover glass or thin section to remain for from fifteen to twenty minutes, then wash for several minutes in alcohol, place in a solution of

Iodin	parts 10
Iodide of Potassium	parts 20
Water.....	parts 3000

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until the dark blue violet is replaced by a dark purple red, wash in alcohol until the color has disappeared, then clear, mount and examine, when the tissues and nuclei are seen having a faint yellowish tinge, and the micro organisms are deep blue or almost black. They grow well on gelatin, bouillon, blood serum, steamed potato or in sterilized milk, are killed by an exposure to 58° C for ten minutes, do not grow, except sluggishly, at a temperature below 18° ; they form no discoverable spores, but are extremely tenacious of life, as they may be dried for years and then recover and show their vitality upon implantation in a proper soil; they form an exceedingly active toxalbumin. These bacilla are found only in the most external portions of the membrane, so that on section and proper straining the bacilli can be seen confined only in that part of the membrane.

This exudate consists of an aggregation of dead cells, most of which have become hyalin material; and the nucleoli when seen have suffered a fragmentary destruction. The first change that takes place when the bacilli have fallen on a proper soil, is a cell necrosis caused by the ptomaine, particularly of the epithelium and leucocytes, which become paralyzed and are unable to perform their function of phagocytosis. The irritation causes an exudation of fibrin elements agglutinizing the whole together and the pseudo-membrane has now a layer; and it is in this manner that there are many layers formed which can be seen by placing a diphtheritic exudate in water, when the layers will separate. Following this cell death a hyalin transformation or coagulation necrosis occurs.

My methods of such examinations are as follows: I carry a few cover glasses with me, take two or more, clean them, rub a little of the tonsilar, faucial or nasal exudate on them or put a particle of the membrane between two and press it out flat—slide the glasses apart and dry for two or three minutes in the atmosphere, put the glasses together [covered side in] and return, wrapped in paper, to my pocket

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until I desire to conduct my examination, when in a few minutes I find, or not, the bacilli; often times there are micrococci of many kinds and spirilla; even the leptothrix found in the mouth is often seen, but no trouble will be had in seeing and determining the proper bacilli. When the disease has progressed and the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli are present in considerable numbers they are nearly if not quite alone. In all cases of suspicious throat difficulties it is well to examine with a view to the determination of the presence of the bacilli.

All the necessary chemicals are: a small amount of methyl blue (Gruebler's is the best), with which to make the staining solution and is best made as follows:

Potassium hydrate.....	parts	1
Water... ..	parts	3,000

Sat. alcoholic sol. of methyl blue sufficient to give a clear dark blue.

Pass the cover glass through the flame of a Bunsen burner or an alcohol lamp two or three times in the case of a little of the exudate being used, place in the staining solution and heat to just short of the boiling point of water for two or three minutes, let stand two or three minutes more, take the cover glass out of the solution, wash thoroughly in water, place proper side down on a glass slide, press out the superfluous water and examine immediately, when, if the bacilli are present, we have much the appearance as in Figure 1.

If in case of the examination of section of the membrane for the bacilli *in situ*, it must be frozen or prepared by celloidin or parafine embedding in the usual manner, the section then after the removal of the embedding media is to be stained in the same way, considering of course, if it be for a permanent mount, that it must be passed successively through water, alcohol, cedar or clove oil and balsam or damar.

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I have made lately some sections of diphtheritic membranes according to new processes, and find that the bacilli are with possibly an exception or two, all contained in the outside, so that if we take a piece of exudate, say one-eighth of an inch thick, and properly prepare and stain it, when it is thoroughly washed out and held to the light, we will see a fine blue line in some cases where the bacilli are in considerable numbers.

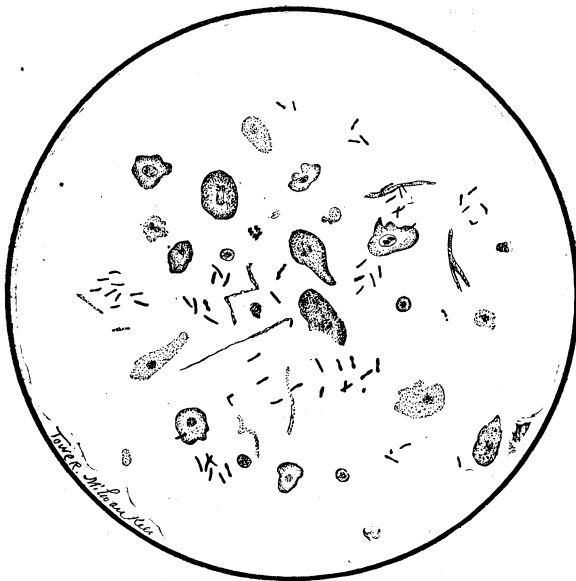


FIGURE 1.

I have shown, I think in one of the drawings illustrating this paper, this condition just as it exists in those cases. Why do not the bacilli enter the body or circulation, remaining as they do confined to the point of inoculation? I will attempt to answer this question in a round about manner, touching on a like condition in another disease; that the tetanus bacillus of Nicolaier finds no entrance into the circulation, but remains at the point of inoculation,

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that the ptomaine produced by this organism is a nerve poison, that the ptomaine produced is destructive to the bacilli themselves, that when the bacilli are removed—some of the products having been absorbed—the case may run the same course; all of which is seen to be of like occurrence in Diphtheria. In the case of the Diphtheria it may be argued that the formation of the fibrin forms a barrier as it were, preventing the access of the bacilli; but there is no fibrin wall formed in tetanus, and still the bacteria do not enter the circulation. It is probable that there are several factors which prevent this entrance of the bacilli into the circulation, or that keep them in the outer layer of the exudate. They are so extremely ærobie that when they leave the immediate influence of the atmosphere they become dormant, cease to produce the ptomaine, so that those in the lowest part of the bacterial area of an exudate are surrounded by many strong leucocytes which destroy them immediately, these are probably the main reasons which prevent the bacteria from entering beyond the exudate in its most external area. In the study of many sections I have come to the foregoing conclusions in regard to this question. In cases where by some it is claimed the bacilli are seen in the lower layers, the low vitality of the tissues allowed of the carrying away but a short distance by the leucocytes of the bacilli, where they remained, and at this period the expectoration of the membrane or the death of the patient led some to believe the bacilli are found always entirely throughout the exudate when such is very rare indeed.

In Figure 2 is seen a section stained and mounted showing the bacilli as described, the partially destroyed nuclei, and the fibrin holding all together.

As to the bacteriological examination but a very little will be written upon it, and though in some cases it is very important. As a rule the direct examination will be sufficient.

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Take a potato, which need not be sterilized as the bacilli grow with such extreme rapidity under proper temperature that other bacteria which would interfere with our examination have no time to make any showing in comparison, and section it with a clean knife through the centre, place a little of the mucous from the throat or a bit of the exudate in the centre of the flat portion of the cut potato, set it away protected from the dust and keep at a temperature of about 38° or 40° for from six to twenty-four hours, when a particle of the glassy film which has formed can be examined for the bacilli.

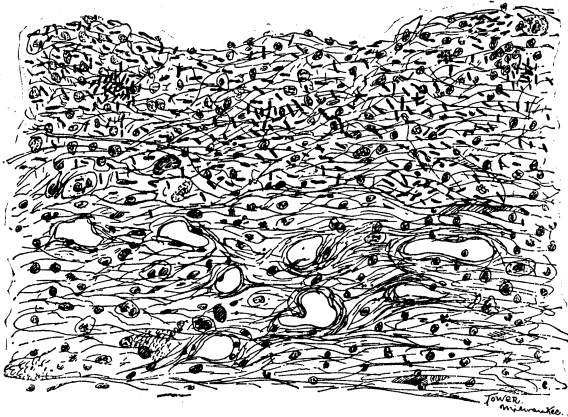


FIGURE 2.

To make tube cultures on transparent media, either blood serum or solidified bouillon takes considerable time and the tubes are not always ready, being dried up or having none on hand, so that I do not think it best to occupy any needless space on this subject. In figure 3 is admirably shown the appearance of a 48 hour old film of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. The potato is not much desiccated as it was kept under a jar beside a small basin of water. The inoculating material was a bit of membrane which was

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torn off with forceps and carried home in a piece of paper, when it was rubbed on the potato prepared as above described.

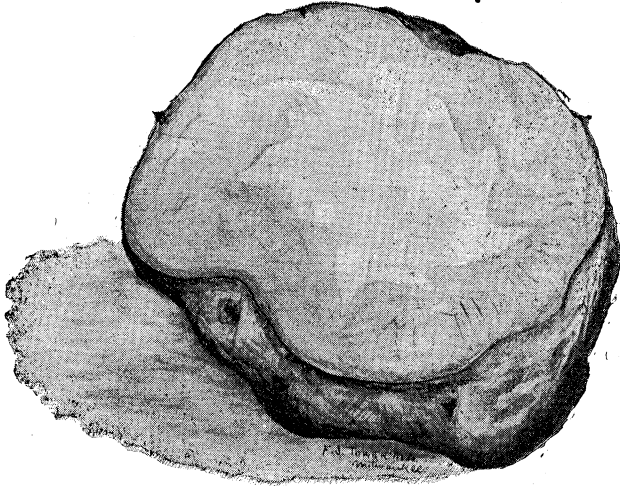


FIGURE 3.

POST MORTEM APPEARANCES.

Not often are we called upon to make a post mortem, but there are times, as when one person says the disease was not contagious and makes certificates to that effect, where it is really compulsory that we determine the truth; then must we know what to look for, and be able to tell what we have when we see it. Cases of Diphtheria occur when there are no exudates to be seen during the life of the patient as they may be in the œsophagus or bronchia. In these cases we must determine if any exudate exists, and do so post mortem. Think of the appearance of the face in Diphtheria, and add to that the pallor of death, and there is certainly a vivid picture before us.

Having in mind our title subject, make an incision through the skin from a point about one-half inch below the tip of

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the chin, downward to an inch below the top of the sternum, if only for throat examination [further if for a general post mortem] allowing the head to hang backward over the edge of the table to facilitate the operation.

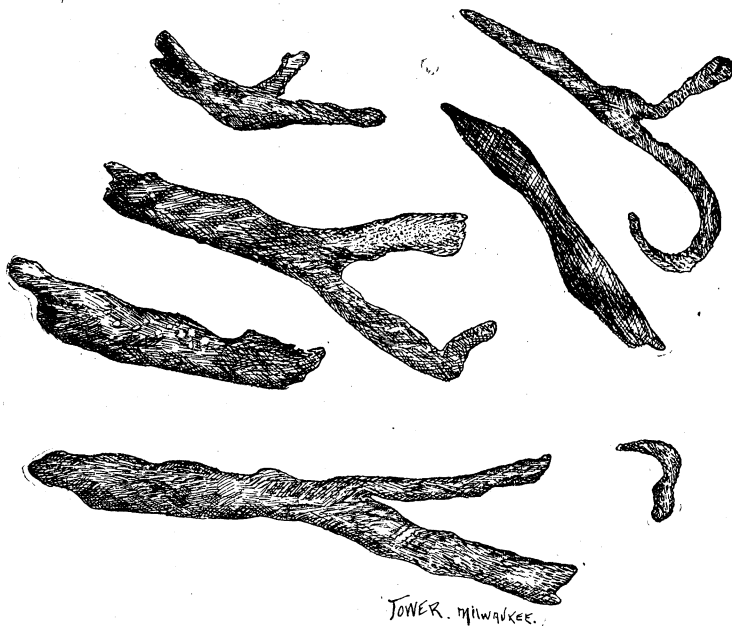


FIGURE 4.

Dissect the soft parts away carefully, make an incision through the floor of the mouth following the inferior maxilla close to its internal surface. Introduce the fingers through this incision, draw down the tongue and divide the posterior wall of the pharynx above the tonsils and the pharynx and larynx are easily drawn down together with the œsophagus, which can be slit open on the posterior surface, after opening the pharynx. Now the larynx and trachea are laid open along the posterior wall. Here we look particularly for the diphtheritic exudate. Or the trachea, larynx, pharynx and œsophagus can be removed entire

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and preserved in a weak solution of chromic acid or dilute alcohol. As putrefactive changes occur very early in the larynx and trachea, they must be placed as soon as possible in a preservative fluid.

In Figure 4 are seen exudates as removed from the trachea and bronchia. Portions of the tissues may be examined with the microscope for ulcerations and malignant growths that might be mistaken for Diphtheria, and bits of exudate examined for micro-organisms. These exudates may be found even in the finest ramifications of the bronchi. In some instances they are found in the stomach, intestines and even gall bladder. Very rarely are they found on the prepuce of the male, and in the vagina of the opposite sex, on the conjunctiva or even on the lips. Exudative and other forms of bronchitis, lobar and lobular pneumonia and pulmonary collapse, are due to extension of the exudate from the larynx as a rule—paralytic engorgement of the lungs is also sometimes seen. The kidneys undergo successively, hyperaemia, a true parenchymatous nephritis, with cloudy swelling, fatty degeneration and shedding of epithelial cells. The lymphatic system is often deeply involved, and the inflammatory enlargement of the glands at the angle of the jaw is of diagnostic importance from its almost constant occurrence in pharyngeal diphtheria. Hæmorrhages of the spleen are occasionally observed.

The nervous system is profoundly affected, but as the changes are microscopical we will leave this portion of the subject by saying that alternate fibrils undergo degeneration by the toxic albumoses, and the nuclei of the nerve sheaths of the spinal cord undergo grave changes depending upon the amount of paralysis that is present or would occur if the case had lived.

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CONCLUSION.

It will be noticed that I have seemed to have neglected many things, such as the symptoms arising at the outset of the disease, description of invasion, etc., but let me only say that if I had embraced all these with many more things in this paper I would be writing for the next yearly report, and not this one, and then, I doubt if I would finish, for there are volumes to be written on the diagnosis of Diphtheria. I have purposely refrained from any consideration of the numerous articles, or reference to works on this subject, for fear of bringing up points for discussion that would occupy your time, and not (on account of their being second handed) be as valuable as the perusal of the work itself.

Let it be hoped that attention in the future will be devoted as much to diagnosis as treatment, if not more, particularly in the more malignantly contagious diseases, as it is by the early recognition of these conditions that they are prevented from becoming epidemic. If any disease needs this attention it most certainly is Diphtheria, for it invades the human being at a period of its existence when life has the most to contend with, and is fraught with dangers of all kinds.

For this reason I would most earnestly request you not only to become familiar with the literature, but to give every attention in your power to study the conditions, and when once recognizing a case, having followed it out as I have laid down for you, you cannot make a mistake in future ones, for one case well marked in your own experience is of more value to you than a score of cases (no matter how well described they may be) are if they are seen by some one else and you but perceive the appearances through audition.

If there is but one of my readers who is benefited one iota by the perusal of this paper I am repaid for the care taken and the time spent in its production.

110 MASON ST.

Bacteria and Disease.

BACTERIA AND DISEASE.

BY PROFESSOR E. A. BIRGE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The last few years have taught us a great deal regarding the nature and cause of infectious diseases. It has been learned that many of them are caused by microscopic plants belonging to the group known as *Bacteria*.* The structure, development and conditions of life and death of these plants have been carefully studied and many important practical conclusions and rules respecting contagious diseases have been reached by this study. It is my purpose to sketch in a few pages some of the important points of our knowledge of bacteria and their relations to disease. I do not intend to give rules either for the prevention or cure of bacterial diseases, but to present such facts regarding the nature of the plants which cause them as to show the reason for the rules which physicians or Boards of Health may establish to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, or the measures adopted for their cure.

In no group of plants do we find such simplicity of form and uniformity of structure as in the Bacteria. They can be referred to one of three principal shapes, that of the sphere, the straight rod and the spirally curved rod. A ball, a lead pencil and a corkscrew will serve as excellent illustration of their forms.

*Those who desire to read further about Bacteria will find a plain and clear account in T. M. Prudden's books, *The Story of the Bacteria; Dust and Its Dangers; Water and Ice Supply*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. G. S. Woodhead's work, *Bacteria and Their Products* (Scribner's), is a larger book and also easy to read.

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They are exceedingly small. A size not uncommon in the spherical forms is about 1-25,000 inch in diameter. Rarely do the spheres reach 1-10,000 inch. The bacterium which causes boils is a sphere about 1-30,000 inch in diameter. The rods are about as thick as the spheres, but vary in length. Some are hardly longer than thick while the length of others greatly exceeds the thickness. The spiral forms are larger as a rule, but are still exceedingly minute.

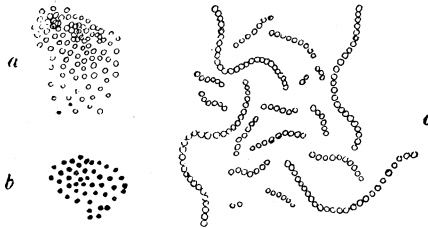


FIG. 1.*—Micrococci. a. Bunch Cocci, unstained. b. Same, stained. c. Chain Cocci, all enlarged 1,000 times.

The structure is as simple as the form. There is an outside wall of a substance allied to the cell-walls of higher plants, akin to wood or starch. This wall is often gelatinous in its outer part. Sometimes the jelly-like material forms a thick coating for the plant. The contents of this wall are the living plant itself. Ordinarily no structure can be seen in this bit of living matter, but in some instances a cell-body and a nucleus have been made out, and perhaps they are always present. In some cases the plants are motile. They possess long vibratile filaments extending from one or both ends, or from their sides, by whose aid the plant is propelled through the liquid in which it may live. This power of motion does not constitute a difference between the bacteria and other low plants. The smallest one-celled plants often move as freely as do animals of similar

* The figures in this paper are copied from W. Migula's *Die Bakterien*, Leipsic, 1891.

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grade and by the same means. Not all bacteria have these structures. Most of the spherical forms, many of the rods and a few of the spirals lack them and so are motionless.

Naturalists distinguish three main kinds of bacteria according to their form. The spherical forms are placed in a group called *Micrococcus* [small berry]. The rods belong to the group called *Bacillus* [staff] and the spiral forms constitute the group *Spirillum*. These names we shall use hereafter.

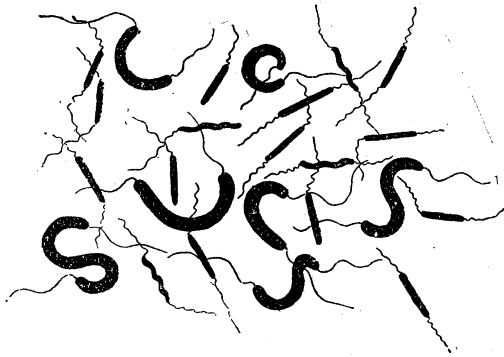


FIG. 2.—Bacilli and Spirilla, stained so as to show their vibratile filaments or *flagella*. Enlarged 1,000 times.

The living machine presented by these little plants is very minute, yet we must remember that each is a machine and, too, a machine adapted in each case to a particular kind of work. Some kinds of work all bacteria perform. They can feed, grow and multiply. They feed like toadstools and moulds, on organic matter. They may live on bread or meat, in milk, beer, etc. Green plants live on inorganic materials taken from earth, air or water. Colorless plants—and bacteria are colorless—need food similar to that of animals. Botanists call those plants which live on dead organic matter *Saprophytes*, those feeding on the living matter of other plants and animals, *Parasites*. Some bacteria

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are exclusively saprophytic in their mode of life; others are always parasitic; while still others can live both in living beings and in dead organic matter.

All bacteria multiply by dividing. The sphere, for instance, elongates and while so doing a crease appears which separates it into two parts, so that we have two micrococci instead of one. This alternation of growth and division may go on with astounding rapidity—often as frequently as once in half an hour. In some bacteria, especially the Bacilli, small, hard, round structures are at certain times developed in the rod which are called *spores*. They are the resting stage of the plant and are designed to carry it over an unfavorable season, a time when lack of food or other condition prevents growth.

In all stages of life bacteria are hard to kill. Even the most tender forms withstand high or low temperatures which would be fatal to other and higher organisms. Some spores can even endure boiling for a short time and remain alive. Poisons to act upon bacteria must be twenty or even one hundred times as strong as the dose which would be fatal to living beings higher in the scale. Most bacteria can be dried without being killed. They can therefore be blown about as dust. Every wind whirls myriads of them up from the dusty street and deposits them in other and often far distant localities. The snow and rain wash them out of the air; rivers, animals and men carry them about.

When we consider their small size, their rapidity of growth and multiplication, and their tenacity of life, we must not be surprised to find the bacteria the most abundant of plants. Air, earth and water alike swarm with them. In the air they are inactive, in course of transport from place to place. But in both water and earth they increase and multiply and are abundant or few according as the conditions of food and temperature are more or less favorable.

Bacteria and Disease.

Let us now see what are the relations of the bacteria to the world of life at large. What special work do these little machines perform? They grow in every place that offers food. They swarm in the waste products of animals and in dead animals or plants. They abound in water containing much organic matter, such as dead plants or sewage. On this material they feed, converting it into their own living substance. But their main effect upon the world is due to another power, that of causing fermentation and decomposition. When bacteria grow in, for instance, a dead fish they not only feed on it—convert the dead fish into their own living substance—but they cause a far larger share of the animal to be broken up into simpler substances and so returned to earth and air. Some of these substances are gaseous and cause the offensive odor of the decomposing fish. We think and often speak of decomposition as spontaneous, but it is really due to the growth in the dead animal of these tiny plants which use a very small part of it for their food and break up the rest into new forms of matter. A moment's thought will show us how necessary to the on-going of life is this process of decomposition. By means of it dead animals and much of the waste of living animals are converted into substances on which higher plants can feed and so manufacture the food for new animal life. The matter of the world which is suitable for food is continually passing from the mineral world to the vegetable, from that to the animal. It is restored to the mineral world in forms suitable for plant life by the bacteria. They are thus a most important factor in the world's economy. Without them the living world would be far scantier than it now is, both in kinds and individuals. Decomposition, prompt and rapid, although offensive to our senses, is absolutely essential to the full and rapid succession of new life, and this decomposition the bacteria effect.

Bacteria and Diseases.

But this is not their only work. A host of decompositions and fermentations are effected by them. The souring of milk, the various flavors of cheese and butter are due to bacteria; the manufacture of vinegar and sauerkraut are carried on by means of them. The fertility of our soils depends largely on them. The purification of water polluted by sewage or otherwise, is their work. In every place where organic matter is found, the bacteria penetrate, feed on this matter and alter it chemically either to our advantage or disadvantage. We therefore are affected by bacteria in almost every department of life, aided by some, injured by others. At home or abroad, in kitchen, cellar and barn, in dairy and storehouse, in sickness or health, from birth to death and after, they are present with us for both good and ill.

The bacteria concern us chiefly because they are not only living machines, but also machines for causing fermentations and decompositions. One kind of bacteria causes a single kind of fermentation or a perfectly definite number of kinds. It is a definite machine adjusted to perform a certain definite work. This point is of great practical importance. A saprophytic bacterium capable of causing ordinary decompositions does not change into a disease germ. Each kind is as definite and as little liable to change as are the higher plants. Some of these are poisonous, but non-poisonous plants do not become so suddenly or accidentally.

BACTERIA AND DISEASE.

From what has been said regarding the powers of bacteria in causing chemical changes, it is plain that they may exert an injurious effect on the health of mankind. This result often occurs. Some of the compounds to which they give rise are injurious to health. These substances may be produced in two ways: (1.) The bacteria may form chemical substances outside of the human body, which act as poisons if received into it. (2.) Such injuri-

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ous substances may be developed inside of the body. The first class of bacteria are known as *toxic* or poison-producing, the second as *pathogenic* or disease-producing.

A considerable number of kinds of bacteria—fortunately rather rare—are capable of developing poisonous substances from food material in which they may grow. Every year we read accounts of people accidentally poisoned by eating ice cream, cheese, canned meats, head cheese, fish or oysters. In these cases the poisonous substance is produced by the decomposition of some of the albuminous elements of the food, due to the growth there of some form of bacteria. These substances mostly belong to a class of chemical compounds called *ptomaines* or “corpse-alkaloids.” Most of these are produced by bacterial decomposition of albuminoids. A good many are now known to chemists, of which some are poisonous, a few extremely so, and many are harmless. The effect of food thus injuriously altered will vary with the kind of ptomaine produced and with the quantity swallowed. In any case the evil result does not differ in principle from that in other cases of poisoning. We must carefully distinguish between decomposed and poisonous foods. The ordinary decomposition-bacteria do not produce these poisonous compounds. Fortunately, too, these toxic bacteria are rare, and very seldom do we hear of cases of poisoning from this source—seldom, that is, in comparison to the consumption of these food materials.

These toxic bacteria live and work outside of the body of man or those of animals. They find outside the body their true conditions of life; they soon die if brought inside the body, and therefore the poison is not manufactured or increased within the body. Its effect, serious or light, will depend on the size of the dose. The mode of life of the *pathogenic* bacteria and the way in which they affect the body are different. These bacteria are *parasitic* in their mode of life. That is, they can live and multiply inside of the body, either in the digestive organs—mouth, stomach or

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intestine—in the lungs, or in the blood, muscles, glands or other internal tissues. All of them have this power of living inside the body. Some can live nowhere else.

Not all parasitic bacteria are injurious. The mouth and intestine swarm with bacteria of the most various kinds. Most of them are quite harmless, although the decay of the teeth is due to bacterial growths. Occasionally, too, when one indulges in too much unripe fruit or similar indigestible and easily fermentable substances, bacteria which are ordinarily harmless set up fermentations so vigorous as to bring about by the products of their action diarrhoea or “summer complaint.” But in general we hear little from the bacterial garden which each of us maintains. Its millions of members simply feed on our food and are content with that.

Certain kinds of bacteria, however, regularly manufacture poisons from food in the body, or from the secretions, blood, lymph or other substances of the body, and these are the causes of the true bacterial diseases.

Three points are to be noticed here: 1. The poison is manufactured in the body by the action of bacteria, and is not introduced from without. 2. The bacteria grow and multiply in the body, and therefore the introduction of only a few is sufficient to cause the disease. 3. The disease may pass from person to person if the bacteria are so transferred. The disease is *contagious*. But unless the bacteria thus migrate the disease cannot be passed from one person to another.

The mode of life of parasitic bacteria differs greatly in different cases. Some are dangerous to man alone, as in the case of Typhoid Fever and Cholera. Others affect man and also many other animals. This is true of the bacteria which cause Tuberculosis, Glanders, Splenic Fever Malignant Carbuncle and the various bacteria which cause suppuration. Still other bacteria are, as we should expect,

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injurious to certain animals but not to man. Chicken cholera, for example, is caused by a bacterium exceedingly fatal to fowls but not at all dangerous to man. The same is true of the germs of hog-cholera, so fatal to swine. They cause disease in pigeons and mice, while fowls and guinea-pigs as well as man are not at all affected by them. The causes for these differences are mainly unknown, but they depend on chemical differences in the blood or tissues of the animals.

The effect of inoculation with the bacteria of a certain disease will vary greatly. The slight accumulations of pus (matter) under the skin, as large perhaps as a pin's head, are due to the action of bacteria. Boils are due to the same microbe, and so are carbuncles, while under certain conditions a general infection of the body may be caused by them. Or to take another example: Erysipelas is caused by a bacterium which under other conditions may get into the blood and cause disease of a quite different type, as in child-birth fever. We can as yet give no complete explanation for these differences.

Still other facts are noticeable in the same direction, of whose cause we are still ignorant. In epidemics it is often observed that at one time the disease is "light" or at another time severe. Occasionally a disease like Measles, which is not ordinarily dangerous, will assume a form from which many deaths result. In some cases of this sort the weather may make a difference. In others we must believe that the cause is to be sought in the feeble or virulent nature of the disease germ. Like other plants the disease germ is more vigorous under certain conditions, but the nature of those conditions is still unknown.

Disease bacteria enter the body in three main ways, (1) with food or drink, (2) with the air, (3) through the skin either uninjured or wounded. In general the skin, whether that of the outside of the body, or the inner

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skin lining the lungs and intestine is a good defense against bacteria. Few indeed are able to pass when it is unimpaired and healthy. Injuries, however give them easy access to the deeper tissues which are comparatively defenseless. Hence arise the wound diseases of which more later.

The diseases which arise from bacteria swallowed or inhaled are more numerous. Here belong Tuberculosis, Consumption, Pneumonia, Typhoid Fever, certain forms of Dysentery, Dyptheria and Cholera. We will consider a few cases of disease from each of these types.

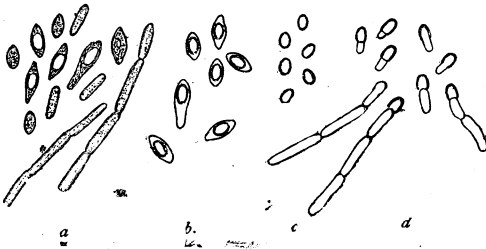


FIG. 3.—Bacillus of butyric acid, showing at *a*, beginning formation of spore; *b*, ripe spores; *c*, *d*, germinating spores. Enlarged 1,000 times.

Suppuration, the formation of matter, is, in practice, always caused by the presence and growth of bacteria. These are mostly spherical in form and so belong to the group of bacteria known as *Micrococcus*. Various species of pus-bacteria have been distinguished by bacteriologists, of which the most important is that known as the yellow bunch-coccus (Fig. 1, *a*). It gets the name bunch-coccus (*Staphylococcus*) from the fact that the single spheres cohere in little bunches irregular in form and size, and as it forms a yellow pigment when growing in cultures it has received the name yellow or *aureus*. This organism is very minute, hardly more than 1-30,000 inch in diameter. It can grow outside of the body as well as within it, and at very different temperatures. It can withstand drying very well.

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It is, therefore, often blown about as dust, and is one of the commonest forms of disease-bacteria. When it gains access to the body it may cause a tiny pimple only, or a boil more or less severe, or a carbuncle dangerous to life. Under other conditions it may cause decay (necrosis) of the bones or marrow, and sometimes as the result of injury or surgical operations it may develop enormously in the wound, be absorbed into the blood and carried to the various parts of the body, set up in them suppurative processes often causing death. This result so frequently followed surgical operations that it was recognized as one of the chief dangers attending them. Yet for a long time it was not known that the supuration of the wound was caused by these micrococci, and it was believed that the process was part of nature's method of healing the wound. Since the recognition of the part which bacteria play in suppuration, surgical practice has been revolutionized. Methods have been devised for antiseptic practice, which depend for their success on killing the bacteria which may enter the wound, or in preventing their growth. These methods are successful and consequently the dangers of surgical operations are greatly decreased. No discovery except that of anaesthetics has done more to diminish human suffering than has that of antiseptic surgery.

Pus-bacteria can also penetrate the unbroken skin, as often happens in case of boils. Here the micrococcus usually gets in by growing along the root of a hair until it gets to the sebaceous gland, in which it sets up a more or less intrusive colony. It feeds on the sebaceous secretion, and, as sometimes happens on the nose, may get into such a gland which is not attached to a hair. The development of the colony of bacteria is accompanied by the manufacture of irritating substances which bring about the tissue changes resulting in the formation of pus. The "matter" of a boil consists of broken

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down tissue, white blood corpuscles modified into pus cells, fluid derived from the lymph, and micrococci.

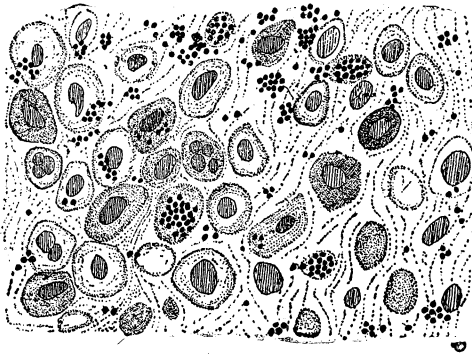


FIG. 4.—Section through tissue, showing yellow bunch-coccus, pus-cells, etc. Enlarged 1,000 times.

Careful disinfection of the skin around a boil before it opens and frequent repetition of the process after the discharge has taken place will usually succeed in preventing a second attack, by killing off the bacteria.

A second form of bacteria which cause suppuration under certain conditions is that of the chain-cocci (*Streptococci*), so called because they develop into long strings of spherules, like strings of beads (Fig. 1, c). One of the commonest and most widely distributed of these forms is that which causes Erysipelas. In this disease the micrococcus develops in the lymph-spaces of the skin and produces there, by its fermenting power, irritating substances which cause the redness, inflammation and pain. Under other conditions this same bacterium may grow in the tissues and cause slow progressive suppuration, as contrasted with the acute suppuration produced by the bunch cocci. Still another disease is attributable to this organism, Puerperal Fever, a disease happily far less frequent since its cause has been discovered, together with the means of preventing it by antiseptic treatment.

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From the digestive tract we are exposed to the danger of attack by several forms of bacteria, of which two are conspicuous, the bacilli of Typhoid Fever and the spirilla of Cholera.



FIG. 5.—Typhoid Fever bacilli. Enlarged 1,000 times. Stained.

Typhoid Fever is caused by a short, thick bacillus with rounded ends, actively motile, and capable of growing, not only in the body but also in milk and other articles of household consumption, and able to live for some time in water. If these bacteria gain access to the digestive tract they begin their growth in or on its wall, penetrate it and with the blood or lymph, circulate to the organs of the abdominal cavity. In liver, spleen or other organ they settle down, develop into colonies which as they grow and feed on the tissues produce a poisonous substance. This, absorbed into the blood, produces the general symptoms such as fever, and also acting on the organs specially affected, causes the local symptoms of the disease. Not infrequently other micro-organisms of the intestine ordinarily unable to injure the body, are able to get through its wall by the path opened by the typhoid bacilli and so cause complications of the disease such as Peritonitis.

The bacteria enter the body through the mouth. They are discharged in great numbers in the evacuations of the sick and it is not difficult to see how, from soiled linen, etc., they may get on the hands of persons occupied in the care of the patient. While careful washing of the hands may remove them, it may not do so, especially from under the nails, etc., and thus the bacteria may pass directly from

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person to person. This method, however, is not very common, since even ordinary care usually removes the bacteria. In cases of epidemics of Typhoid Fever the ordinary means of passage from person to person is indirect, is by drinking water. This has been proved directly in some cases and the indirect proof in many others is abundant. The bacteria pass from the privy vault into the well and thus set up new cases among people using the water. Sometimes, as at Plymouth, Pa., the water supply of a whole village becomes infected by sewage and a murderous epidemic is caused.

There are plain, practical conclusions from our knowledge of the way that Typhoid Fever spreads. The bacteria should be destroyed as soon as they leave the body of the sick. All discharges from the intestines should be disinfected; all clothing, bed linen, etc., carefully disinfected or at any rate thoroughly and promptly boiled. All articles which have been used in the sickroom ought to be similarly treated or burned if of no value. Typhoid Fever undoubtedly costs the people of Wisconsin a vast sum of money annually in the cost of doctors' bills and nursing, in the loss by death and the far greater loss from prolonged illness. Almost all of this might be prevented by care which is not beyond the means or skill of any intelligent person. If every case of Typhoid Fever were treated as carefully as one of Smallpox the disease would become as rare. And less care is needed in order to reach equally good results, since Typhoid germs leave the body in only one way—from the intestine—while those of Small Pox leave from the skin in a dry condition and are thus able to infect the air as those of Typhoid Fever are quite unable to do. Isolation of the sick is not necessary in typhoid fever but careful and thorough disinfection of all discharges and of articles soiled by them or used in the sick room is imperatively demanded.

It may be added in conclusion that the bacteriological investigation of water to find the typhoid bacillus is or-

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dinarily useless. The bacillus is extraordinarily hard to find, and as the period of incubation of the disease is two weeks or more, it has probably disappeared from the water before suspicion is directed that way. It is utterly useless to send a bottle of water to a bacteriologist with the request that he look for the typhoid bacillus in it. If the water supply can be infected by the typhoid bacillus, proceed on the supposition that it is so. Typhoid Fever will greatly decrease and almost disappear when people learn that sewage and the drainage from privies are not fit to drink, even though much diluted with pure water.

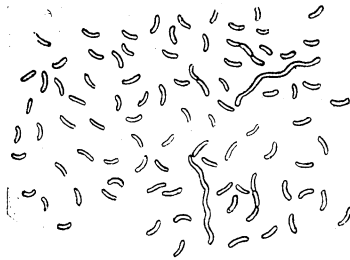


Fig. 6.—Cholera Spirilla. Enlarged 1,000 times. Not stained.

Cholera is a disorder whose cause was long sought in vain during the numerous epidemics which passed over Europe since the year 1829. In 1883, Robert Koch discovered a short curved rod in cases of the disease which he regarded as its cause. This bacillus has since that time been regularly found in the excreta of persons suffering from cholera and is now generally accepted as the agent which causes the disease. The bacterium is a member of the spiral group—the Spirilla—but it ordinarily divides so rapidly that each individual presents only part of a turn and thus resembles in form the mark of a parenthesis. Hence the name which Koch first applied to it and by which it is still known—the *comma bacillus*. It is an actively moving creature; it can live in milk and other household articles; it lives for a time and may even multiply in water,

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but in our climate, at any rate, it cannot live permanently, nor for a very long time in water. The bacterium is killed very easily. Drying even for a short time is fatal; as is heat even under the boiling point. Weak (2 per cent.) solutions of carbolic acid soon kill it and other similar disinfectants are rapidly fatal.

The bacilli enter the body by way of the mouth along with food or drink.

If the cholera spirillum grows in the intestine it sets up fermentations there which produce a poison that kills the cells which line the intestine. The blood capillaries are exposed and the watery part of the blood escapes into the intestine. The rice water discharges of Cholera are composed largely of this watery part of the blood mingled with flocks of mucus, dead cells, etc. The poison is also absorbed into the blood, but the chief damage is usually local rather than general.

The germs cannot be spread by the air since drying is so rapidly fatal to them. Persons busied with the care of the sick easily get their hands infected and thus transmit the bacteria to themselves or to others. Flies also may transport the bacilli from excreta to food. They may also be transmitted by drinking water, but less easily than the Typhoid germs, since they die sooner. The bacteria are discharged from the intestines of the sick in great numbers, and they leave the body in no other way. Hence, if the excreta are promptly and thoroughly disinfected, and all articles which are or possibly may have been soiled are similarly treated, the spread of the disease may be checked. Of course under certain conditions it is almost impossible to carry out such precautions. In crowded tenements, among people naturally filthy in their habits, ignorant of sanitary measures and opposed to them, Cholera will find many victims. But there is no reason for the irrational dread of the disease which so many persons have. Under good sanitary conditions it can be controlled as readily as

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any infectious disease. But to secure this control there is necessary the co-operation of the whole community in the strict enforcement of sanitary measures. I do not intend to enter upon an account of these measures. This information the State Board of Health supplies in other ways. I wish here to emphasize only the facts: 1. That Cholera can be prevented from becoming an epidemic in communities in good sanitary condition. 2. That its prevention depends on the scrupulous observance of sanitary regulations if Cholera invades the community.

There is practically no danger of Cholera from goods brought across the Atlantic. Filthy rags may offer conditions in which the bacteria may survive so long a journey, but ordinary wares do not, and danger from this source is inappreciable.



FIG. 7.—Tubercle bacilli. Enlarged 4,000 times. Stained.

Of the bacteria which are inhaled and attack us from the side of the lungs, none is more dangerous than the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, or bacillus causing Consumption and other forms of tubercular disease. It is estimated that one-seventh of all deaths are caused by this bacterium. It is a very small slender rod about $\frac{1}{15,000}$ inch long and a quarter as much in diameter. It is entirely motionless. It is strictly parasitic and naturally grows only in the body of man or of the higher animals. It can be cultivated only at a temperature close to that of the body and on carefully selected food, so that its multiplication outside of the body is impossible except by careful cultivation.

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However, it is very tenacious of life and will live in dust for a long time. It is discharged from the sick in the sputum often in great numbers. A single case of consumption may set free many millions of bacteria every day. They may be dried, blown about as dust and inhaled by healthy persons, and this is the ordinary method of infection. The bacteria establish one or more colonies

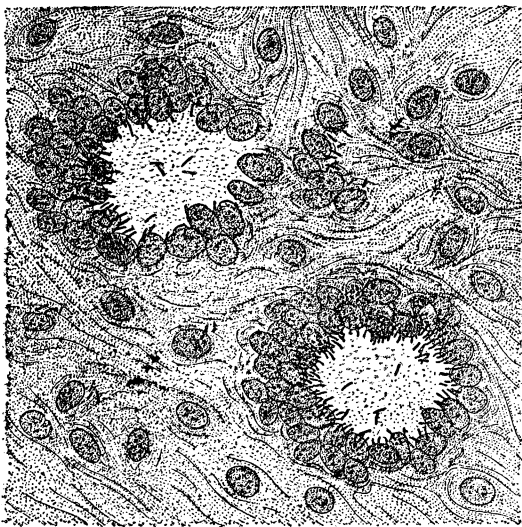


FIG. 8.—Section through a tubercle of the lung, showing the early stages of development of the tubercle. The bacilli appear as dark marks. Enlarged 900 times.

in the lungs, whose tissue is destroyed, slowly but steadily, by the poison which is manufactured as the bacteria grow and multiply. Thus the lung is gradually destroyed; the poison is absorbed into the blood in later stages of the disease, causing fever, etc., and other bacteria ordinarily unable to do any harm attack the wounded lung. The relatively slow growth of these bacteria and the consequently slow advance of the disease, are remarkable. There seems to be a sort of balance between the

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powers of attack on the part of the bacteria and the resisting powers of the body. It often happens that change of climate or occupation may so strengthen the lung as to render its powers greater than those of the bacterium, and so to check permanently the progress of the disease. Yet slowly as consumption advances its progress when the disease is once established is very difficult to arrest. In both particulars, slow advance and difficulty of cure, Tuberculosis stands alone among bacterial diseases.

Sometimes Tuberculosis attacks us from the intestine. The danger of this is not great for adults, but a great number of cases of tuberculosis among infants are caused by milk from tuberculous cows. Human milk rarely contains tubercle bacilli even when the mother is affected with Consumption. But tuberculous cows are a real and great source of danger, as their milk is liable to infection even when the disease has made only slight progress in the animal. Careful inspection of dairy herds is a necessity of public health.

The question is often asked, Is Consumption hereditary? It is possible that some, perhaps many, cases of Tuberculosis in infants are directly inherited from the parents. But it is not at all probable that Consumption can appear as an inherited disease in persons grown to youth or maturity. In such cases of apparent inheritance the fact is that the child has inherited not the Consumption, but the weak lungs of the parent; and as the parent fell a victim to the attack which his weak lungs were not able to resist, so the child is liable to suffer. The practical conclusion for children of tuberculous parents is obvious. They should so work, play and exercise as to strengthen their lungs and to keep up their general health. They need not be fussy, but in choice of occupation and manner of life they should practice those common rules of plain, healthful living which we all know and all break far too often. If they have the courage to live healthfully and not to worry over their lungs, there is no reason why they need fall victims to

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Consumption. They should guard the weak place in their vital defenses both directly and indirectly.

It is only recently that consumptives have appreciated the need of disinfecting their sputum. But the necessity is obvious and all physicians can suggest methods. Of course disinfection in a disease so long continued as Consumption involves a good deal of trouble. Whether consumptives and those who take care of them will practice it, depends on the value which they set on the lives of others.

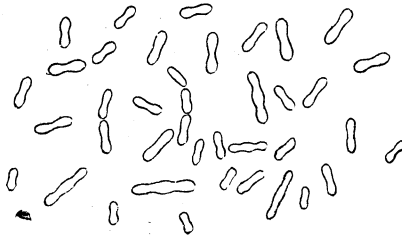


FIG. 9.—Diphtheria bacilla. Enlarged 2,000 times. Not stained.

If Consumption kills more than any other disease, Diphtheria is certainly the most fatal of the rapidly progressing bacterial diseases. It is caused by a short, thick bacillus, which grows in the deeper parts of the false membrane developed on the throat or other parts affected. Great as is the injury sometimes done to the throat by the development of this membrane, the chief danger of Diphtheria lies in the poison manufactured by the germ and absorbed into the blood. It is this which causes the injury to the kidneys, the heart failure, the paralysis, and other general symptoms of the disease.

The bacillus of Diphtheria may be grown in milk and on various culture media, but it is hardly probable that it often grows outside of the human body. It withstands drying better than the cholera spirilla and may live dried for some months under favorable conditions. The disease, however, is most likely to arise from a preceding case directly,

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although, of course, it may be easily be carried from the sickroom by persons not infected with it. It is not at all likely to come from the air out of doors, or from drinking water or from articles of food unless they have been infected directly from a case of the disease. One chief danger of infection lies in the fact that cases of sore throat hardly recognizable as Diphtheria may be causes of the disease, and may communicate it to other persons in a virulent form. In this way arise many epidemics whose origin is not traceable. No case of sore throat in school should be overlooked if there is any possibility of Diphtheria, and in any doubtful case the physician should insist on quarantine until the nature of the disease is established.

A few words here on the relation of Diphtheria and other bacterial diseases to filth. It is not probable that these diseases often arise directly from filth. Decaying animal or vegetable matter is a very unhealthy place for a disease germ. The decomposition bacteria soon overgrow it and kill it. For this reason its life in sewers, etc., is far shorter than in pure water. What filth does by the gases to which its decomposition gives rise, is to induce a low state of health in persons exposed to them and so make them unusually susceptible to attacks of disease, and also less able to cope with them. Then, too, people whose premises are filthy are likely to be physiologically filthy, and thus doubly in danger. Filth does not breed Diphtheria out of itself. Its neighborhood may make one more susceptible if the Diphtheria germ gets into the throat. The source of a case of Diphtheria should always be sought in some preceding case.

Strict isolation of the patient should be enforced in Diphtheria, and all discharges from mouth or nose carefully disinfected. The State Board of Health furnishes a pamphlet giving directions for care in this and other infectious diseases.

After recovery from Diphtheria the bacillus is frequently

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found alive in the throat for two weeks, occasionally for three weeks and rarely for four. A child then should not be permitted to return to school for at least two weeks after recovery from Diphtheria, and the period might well be prolonged to three or four weeks.

There are other diseases of bacterial origin. Such is Tetanus (lockjaw) following wounds. Pneumonia is of bacterial origin. Typhus Fever is said to be caused by a micrococcus. Leprosy is due to a bacillus much like that of tuberculosis. Gonorrhœa is due to a micrococcus. Many infectious diseases are apparently of organic origin, but their cause is not yet known. Such are Measles, Scarlet Fever, Small-Pox, Chicken-Pox and Whooping Cough. In the latter case a bacillus has been asserted to be the origin of the disease. Meningitis and Peritonitis may be caused by one of several kinds of bacteria. Nor are we without microscopic enemies from the animal kingdom. Malaria—chills and fever—is caused by a minute animal parasite which infects the blood, and whose cycle of development coincides with the return of the chill and fever. Certain forms of Dysentery are also caused by very minute animal parasites.

We are not without defense against these bacterial invaders of our territory. The defenses may be divided into active and passive. To the latter group belongs the skin, both that of the outside of the body and that lining the digestive canal and lungs. While disease germs frequently are able to pass this boundary and set up their processes of fermentation, far more frequently are they unable to get through. Pus-bacteria fall on the outside skin, tubercle-bacilli enter the lungs, typhoid fever bacteria get into the stomach without causing us any trouble, kept from our vital organs by the protecting skin.

Our active defenses include those substances which kill disease bacteria which enter the body or neutralize the

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poisons which they manufacture. The gastric juice is acid and so is capable of destroying many kinds of disease bacteria. This is one of our chief safeguards against Typhoid Fever and Cholera. A large majority of the persons who are exposed to these diseases escape attack and owe their immunity largely to the gastric juice. The saliva also is hostile to many kinds of disease bacteria and thus it happens that we are not more often attacked by ulcerations in the mouth and throat.

Of still more importance are substances in the blood, probably of albuminoid character, which are poisonous to the bacteria. Here lies our main defense against bacterial disease, in the existence of substances which, while not injurious to ourselves, are hostile to the life of the bacteria. Some of these substances exist naturally in us. If the bacteria of fowl cholera should be injected into our blood they would quickly die, as the result of these chemical substances. Even the bacteria of diseases which may attack us are often killed when present in small numbers so that we may escape attack although inoculated by a few disease germs.

In case of a bacterial disease which results in recovery there are sometimes, perhaps always, developed in the blood as a result of the disease, substances which are hostile to the life of the disease bacterium or matters which counteract the poison which these bacteria develop. As a result of these reactions of the body to the process of the disease, recovery follows, and as these matters are retained in the body for some time, or as their manufacture may be continued, the body gains for a time *immunity* from a second attack.

We all know that persons rarely suffer a second time from Smallpox or Measles, and that an attack of Typhoid fever confers an immunity for some time. The reason probably lies in the chemical changes wrought in blood or body by the course of the disease. This field of

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knowledge is one but little explored, and one in which advance is difficult. But enough is known to warrant us in saying that the bacteria attack the body by chemical poisons; that the body resists them by chemical agents; that recovery depends on chemical changes in blood or tissue, and that immunity depends on such changes and is permanent or temporary as the changes wrought are lasting or evanescent.

We take practical advantage of this chemical alteration of the body in the process of vaccination. The vaccine virus is the small pox germ greatly weakened, or as bacteriologists say, *attenuated*, by cultivation in the unfavorable medium of the calf. It is so weakened as not to be able to cause Small Pox or even any serious disturbance, but it is able, by the slight disease which it sets up, to call out the manufacture of these defensive bodies, which give a long-enduring protection against the more virulent forms of the disease. This explanation is matter of inference for Small Pox, since its germ is unknown. In other diseases (tetanus, anthrax and others) the manufacture in the body of these defensive substances has been traced and the substances themselves have been isolated. Our natural defenses, therefore, while they often fail to protect us against the attack of bacteria, are by no means few or slight.

We do not know many drugs which are useful against internal bacterial processes when once set up. It is hard to find drugs which will kill the bacteria and not kill the man. In quinine we have a substance which will kill the animal parasite causing malaria without severe injury to the body. In preparations of mercury and other drugs we have substances similarly hostile to the unknown germ of syphilis. But in general little progress has been made in the discovery of means for the direct combating of diseases of this kind.

The lesson which bacteriology teaches is that "preven-

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tion is better than cure," better because it is cheaper—better because it is easier and more certain.

Prevention has practically suppressed small pox in this state for a considerable number of years. Similar care, skillfully directed and constantly exercised, can make other bacterial diseases far less common than they now are. As soon as people both demand and exercise for these diseases the same care that they use in case of smallpox, a natural reduction in these diseases will follow. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease. So are, to a great extent, Consumption and Diphtheria. Constant care in killing the bacteria which cause these diseases would lead to a rapid decrease in the number of cases. But it cannot be too often repeated that *every* case must be carefully treated. One case, carelessly handled, may start an epidemic. It is of little use for one man to keep his ground free from weeds if his neighbors are allowed to stock the region with seeds. Only concerted action, intelligently guided, is of value in preventive sanitation.

The Clergyman as a Health Officer.

THE CLERGYMAN AS A HEALTH OFFICER.

REV JOHN FAVILLE, APPLETON, WIS.

The clergyman is a preacher and a pastor. In each of these relations he has a responsibility as one of the guardians of the public health.

I. As a preacher or teacher he must have:—

A true philosophy of mind and matter. Every minister is likely to find two extreme views in his parish as to the relation of body and soul. One is idealism, or the emphasis of mind to the exclusion of matter which leads in practical life to the vagaries of "mind" and "faith" cures, to "Christian science," etc. The other is materialism, which makes mind but one of the activities of matter and leads logically to animalism. Doubtless a true or false philosophy of the mental and material will of itself be a factor in health or in disease, for we were made for the truth; it is only that which fits us. But these views also lead often to unhealthy practices, and seriously affect their followers and society. Common sense does much to adjust our wild and one-sided philosophies, but it is the clergyman's duty to educate his people. Christian philosophy teaches the reality of both soul and body. They are not identical but in such vital relations that each must take into account the other. In the interests of public health, then, the preacher must mediate between the materialists, and the idealists' philosophy. He must teach a psychology that does not ignore the body and a physiology that does not forget the mind. He must guard against the practices of both the epicurian and the ascetic.

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The clergyman must teach the ethics of sanitation.

A certain "Journal of Health" has as a part of its creed these articles:

- (1.) That sickness is no more necessary than sin.
- (2.) That the Gospel demands that human beings should live healthfully as well as righteously.

(3.) That within the sphere in which they are designed to operate, physical laws are as sacred as moral laws, and that mankind are as truly bound to obey them.

Many a church creed would be strengthened by the recognition of these articles. A limited application of moral law in general and the limitation of an ethical principle which practically denies it, has been our mistake. The young person has been led to conclude certain courses were allowable in the "sinner," but not in the Christian. The older person has had two standards of morals, one for religion, the other for business. A mutilated ethics has also controlled in health affairs. We have sanctioned "fractional" efforts, we have repudiated the law of solidarity.

Carlyle tells of a woman stricken with fever, wandering from house to house, and finding none to care for her. She died; but not until she had given the fever to twenty-seven others. "If one member suffers, others suffer with him." "The care of each is the care of all." The pulpit, then, must urge personal obedience to the laws of health as a duty to one's self and to others. The preacher must help quicken the public conscience and help cultivate the feeling of moral obligation in reference to all sanitary matters, and must identify himself with the reforms that have relation to health.

A Catholic clergyman told the writer recently that many of the younger people in his parish are being injured in health, as well as morals, by Sunday and night work in the mills. Here is a field for the clergyman as a health

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officer, and it is as much his duty to press these matters on the grounds of health as of morals. Again, the bearing of intemperance on health ought to be taught in every pulpit. Dr. Carpenter says: "The question of temperance is of greater moment in sanitation than even the limitation of infectious diseases. Mr. Chadwick, in his chapter on "Intemperance and bad health," says that in several dangerous occupations temperance is the best means of withstanding the effects of the noxious agencies which the workers have to encounter, and he speaks of a mining company having substituted hot meat soups for beer for the miners as they came from the mines, resulting in very great benefit to the men. Mr. Riis, in "How the other half lives," constantly recognizes intemperance as one of the chief obstacles in his problems of sanitation.

Mr. Brace in "Gesta Christi" says "no language can exaggerate the evils of the fearful curse of intemperance, in modern times. It is the prolific cause of idiocy, insanity, disease and moral and physical degeneration." On considerations of health only, the preacher who is silent on the temperance reform is neglecting his people.

The clergyman as the expounder, of the Christian religion must be a health officer. It has been said "all great systems of religion are but so many organized sanitary reforms." Our bible is a book of life. It remembers the body. A considerable part of its history is that of sanitary reform. It sends out boards of health in the name of Jehovah. Again the example of Christ as a healer of the body, the value Christianity places on every human life, the habits of purity it enjoins, the relations it commands, all make the divorce between sanitation and the Christian religion impossible. It is not enough for the minister to preach in favor of hospitals and asylums for the sick; the great merit and mission of Christianity is prevention. The author of "Ecce Homo" says "no man who

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loves his kind can in these days rest content with waiting as a servant on human misery, when it is in so many cases possible to anticipate and avert it." "When the sick man has been visited and everything possible done, modern Christian charity will go on to consider the causes of his malady,—what noxious influence besetting his life, what contempt of the laws of health in his diet, or habits, may have caused it, and then to inquire whether others incur the same dangers and may be warned in time." These calamities of pestilence and disease are not a portion of man's inevitable destiny; the kingdom of health is a part of the kingdom of God.

II. As a pastor the clergyman has also a duty. In his general relation to the community as a man and as a citizen he should be a man whose personal habits are healthful, a man who encourages no style of dress or living that it is admitted fosters disease. He ought to be imbued with the humanitarian spirit; to be, not first an ecclesiast, but a Christian citizen. He ought to be in close touch with the physician. "The practical needs of humanity are best known to the physician." This is surely true in all sanitary questions, in which the physician is the superior officer.

The parish is a part of the community in which the pastor must co operate with all others in all that relates to the public health. A late editorial in the "Review of Reviews" in speaking of the Cholera says: "The consolation is that the Cholera will not only employ the scavenger. It will be a prophet of the Lord preaching the solidarity of mankind and reminding us we are members one of another. It may need the Cholera after all to quicken the church into the conviction that even municipal affairs are matters pertaining to the kingdom." The pastor must interest himself in the sanitation of his church building, especially in reference to its heating and lighting and ventilation. The mod-

The Clergyman as a Health Officer.

ern church building is put to a variety of uses. It is assembling the people in many ways. It is providing for the children as never before. The church, by its miserable ventilation, by its "basement" for the Sunday school, by its "dim religious" light, has been a prolific source of colds, relapses and general debilitation. It is responsible for considerable poor health as well as poor theology.

The pastor has a mission as a health officer in the sick room.

He may do or undo much. Sometimes the physician dreads the pastor's visit to his patient because the pastor does not recognize his limitations or does not proceed on common sense methods. A short call, a bright face, a cheering word, a tender prayer will often add to the physician's skill in the sick room. But here as elsewhere the pastor and the doctor should be in perfect harmony. It is sometimes a delicate matter for the pastor to determine his duty in cases of infectious disease. There is much of superstition and ignorance yet in almost every parish, and at times the pastor is expected to be brave to foolhardiness, and to be freed from ordinary restrictions and dangers "by virtue of the sanctity of his office." He ought in all these emergencies to place himself under the direction of the physician, and insists that all others whom he influences shall do the same.

The pastor has also a duty as a guardian of health at the funeral and the burial. The funeral is usually a public gathering, most often in a house, crowded to suffocation, sometimes with many in waiting outside. In such a service, not to remember the living is far from honoring the dead.

In general to make the services brief and hopeful instead of harrowing is in the interest of health as well as of religion.

But it is when some malignant or contagious disease is in

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the community that the pastor is most needed as a health officer.

To refuse to officiate seems cowardly, to attend is dangerous, to deny the last rites seems cruel. The pastor above all others is expected to "put his trust in God" and go forward regardless of consequences. This he must do if it is duty—but what is his duty? It is clearly, first, to place himself under the physician's or health officer's orders. The course almost universally recommended by Health Boards is that such funerals be absolutely private—a prayer, perhaps, in the presence of the family only, to be followed after a suitable time, where desired, by a more public memorial service. In view of the fact that public or semi-public funerals following death from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc., have been a prolific cause of their spread, it would seem as if it ought never to be difficult to carry out this method, but the clergyman will find it part of his work often to reconcile or persuade the friends to this course.

Sympathy and sorrow destroy the judgment in these times, and to help guard the community in every way possible in the funeral service may require all the pastor's courage and tact, but he can seldom become more efficient as a health officer than at that time.

At the burial the pastor has usually a part. Some of our burial customs are false to the dead and often fatal to the living. A lengthy church or lodge ritual has no rights that the living are bound to respect, especially in this latitude and in the winter. A sorrowing group chilled to the marrow by a ride often needlessly long; the men with heads uncovered, a piercing wind, and then a service, beautiful with appropriate surroundings, but which is now a prolonged torture—this has been the scene about too many graves. The pastor has no right to encourage such a custom. To abuse, to endanger the temple which has the spirit still within it, without being of the least service to

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the temple from which the spirit has flown is a false tribute to the dead and an immorality toward the living.

As to what shall be the disposition of the body in the future the clergyman will doubtless have his opinions. It is to be regretted that the Roman church has arbitrarily decreed against cremation. It may not be the wisest method, but it is one that must be fairly considered. A traditional burial, though it may have been thought to have had some spiritual significance, will not permanently stand in the way of the best interests of the living. Whether entombment, or cremation, or earth burial, shall be the method, there is no danger with our increasing interest in human life, and our enlarged idea of the sacredness of the body as God's handiwork and the spirit's temple, that we shall dishonor the dead.

Sir Edwin Chadwick in his "Health of the Nations" asks why it is that "the progress of social science is so slow and imperfect while the progress of physical science is so rapid and efficient?" He finds the answer in the fact that "in physical science there is an exhaustive scrutiny into the premises from which inferences are to be drawn." In other words a vast array of facts, a thorough research into principles and a conclusion from them, while in social science we are "continually arriving at practical conclusions under an almost incredible ignorance of the grounds from which alone they could be safely deduced." It is the temptation and weakness of the clergyman to proceed too much on *a priori* assumptions. In his duties as a health officer, as well as a spiritual leader, he will make greatest progress and accomplish the most, by conscientious and exhaustive study of the facts in the lives about him.

Extracts from Correspondence.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

It has been customary to present in connection with the annual reports of the Board some extracts from its correspondence. The volume of this correspondence is so large that it is difficult to condense therefrom what the limits of space at our disposal will permit us to publish. The effort is made, however, in what is here presented, to give extracts severely condensed, but as far as possible in the language of the writers, and from as many places as possible. Very much of the correspondence of the office, of equal interest, is by the limitation of space, or the request of the writer, wholly omitted.

The extracts are arranged alphabetically by counties, and in the counties alphabetically by towns and cities.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

New Haven Tp.—Sanitary condition of town is good, well drained; measures for prevention promptly taken in case of contagious diseases. There is quite an advance in public sentiment regarding sanitary precautions.

H. H. MASON, H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland City.—Reports garbage removed from private residences every week at the expense of the city. “During the summer months the city employed a special sanitary policeman to assist the one appointed annually by the council. These two officers canvassed the city regularly and reported to the Health Officer every day any unsanitary conditions found. There are certain houses in which Typhoid occurs every year; most of these are boarding houses, and the sanitary conditions surrounding them are bad. I have found Typhoid Fever in three different houses for four successive years.

“There is an epidemic of Typhoid every year, beginning about September 1st. This year (1891) the type of the disease was milder and the number of the cases fewer, though as it was we had fourteen (14) deaths from that cause. One death each from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

I am especially interested in the annual epidemics of Typhoid Fever which occur here; these begin every year about the same time, and I have made special study of the cause. That the Typhoid poison is generated in filth can not be doubted; that it finds its way into the drinking water and thus enters the system through the stomach in the majority of cases is equally true. But many cases have come under my observation where there is good evidence that the Typhoid poison has been inhaled.

As to increasing general interest in sanitation, something might be accomplished by appointing sanitary policemen. Every village and city should have one, whose duty it should be to call attention to unsanitary conditions of every kind. During the summer our policemen were required to inspect a certain part of the city daily, and report the conditions found. Blanks were furnished them upon which were noted the lot, block and division of the

Extracts from Correspondence.

city where filth was found. By this plan we have secured the removal of a very great amount of garbage. By repeatedly calling attention to the removal of filth, waste water and the drainage, much may be done to improve sanitary conditions.

W. T. RINEHART, M. D., H. O.

Butternut.—Reports a general cleaning up, and that sanitary sentiment is advancing.

G. E. BALDWIN, M. D., H. O.

Hurley.—Reports that they have dumping grounds where all the garbage is burned as fast as it accumulates, and that the police have orders to report all nuisances; also that every assistance is given Health Officers to prevent spreading of disease.

WM. A. HOBDAV, M. D., H. O.

BARRON COUNTY.

Barron City.—Reports removing filth from streets and back yards. "Our privies are dangerous, as soil is sandy and water at depth of eighteen (18) feet; natural drainage good." Not as much sickness as usual the past year. Contagious diseases are reported and placarded. Mild cases of contagious diseases to which medical aid is not called, cripple our efforts at preventing the spread of the disease; people are generally in favor of quarantining, but do not like to be quarantined. * * * There are no unsanitary conditions requiring work so much as privy vaults. An ordinance was passed and parties notified to fill and disinfect all vaults, and raise all privies eighteen (18) inches above the ground, with a box underneath to receive excrement, these boxes to be emptied twice each year, the first of May, and the first of September. A remonstrance was circulated and about four-fifths (4-5) of the inhabitants signed the same, and the city fathers thought best not to enforce the ordinance.

CHARLES JENKS, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Barron Township.—No sanitary work has been done except gratuitous efforts by the Health Officer while practicing his profession as a physician. Houses are placarded where contagious diseases exist. Diseases have been restricted to houses where they originated. I think there is an advance in public sentiment regarding sanitation. I would like to see a compulsory vaccination law passed, also a law preventing incompetent persons beginning the practice of medicine. * * * * I have distributed circulars and given such instructions as I could in my round of practice as a physician. We have been unusually free from contagious diseases during the past year. There has been no death that I am aware of from any contagious disease in this city during the past year. If a burial permit were required before interment it would be a great advantage to the Health Officer.

WM. H. ELLIS, M. D., H. O.

Cumberland City.—Reports general inspection by Health Officer, many privy vaults filled up, banking taken from houses, wells cleaned and a few discontinued. Code of health ordinances is enacted and published.

The only unsanitary conditions now existing are the undrained marshes surrounding the city, and a lack of proper sewerage; these improvements would remove much of the cause of miasma now existing.

The city is situated on an island, the larger part of which is well drained; contagious diseases have been more prevalent and more severe near the marshes. There has been a marked decrease in sickness through the past two years.

The law requiring reports is observed, and houses are always placarded; results are very satisfactory, with quite an advance in public opinion on this subject of sanitation.

W. C. PEASE, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Cumberland Township—"I consider that no very unsanitary conditions exist in summer, but in winter a few residences are crowded with Italian boarders to such an extent that unsanitary conditions prevail, although nothing serious has resulted as yet."

C. S. GARRETT, H. O.

Cedar Lake Township.—The Board meets whenever called together by the Health Officer. The Health Officer has power to act in the name of the Board in an emergency. Very little sickness has occurred during the year. Results of sanitary work have been satisfactory and public sentiment is advancing.

GEO. COLON, JR., H. O.

Dallas Township.—This is an open farming country with no villages, and the usual unsanitary conditions of towns are absent. Stables near wells are perhaps as common a danger as exists.

C. F. FINLEY, H. O.

Maple Grove Township.—The Board gives the Health Officer full sway, except in financial matters. The people are mostly Scandinavian and object to what they call interference with their rights. They will not report contagious diseases, and rarely employ a physician.

The country is rolling and well drained; water supply good. Results of sanitary work are good, but some people are against the work, and cause a great amount of trouble.

I have tried to instil the benefits of good work in the health department, but it seems to be labor lost. In all cases coming to my notice I have been prompt and strict, thereby making many enemies and receiving the thanks of few. Twice during the past year have closed the school in one district, and they wished me to pay the teacher for lost time from my own pocket.

W. H. ROBBINS, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Prairie Farm Township.—Prompt attention has been given to all rumors of contagious diseases, or to nuisances of any kind. Wells with contaminated water in them have been closed. Cases of contagious diseases have been taken charge of with good results. All parts of the town are well drained. There has been a diminution of contagious diseases. Public sentiment is improving wonderfully in this line. * * * * * We, the Board of Health, after receiving your circular regarding Cholera, held a meeting and resolved to investigate all filthy places, and examine all drainage in any locality where such might exist; our creamery and cheese factories were examined, and free drainage gave prompt relief.

Our territory is an exceptionally healthy one, and in my opinion has good climate; very good drainage, splendid water and clean people.

C. L. HETLAND, M. D., H. O.

Sumner Tp.—There has been but little done but to post notices and order a few carcasses buried.

The land is generally well drained except in the southern part near the Chetek Lake, which is allowed to overflow in winter, and is drawn down in summer. All the fevers, etc., we have had for several years have been in that part of the town, or have started there.

Our town has been remarkably free from all sickness during the year. The results of public health measures have been good and among the intelligent part of the community there is a disposition to aid the Health Board, but among the ignorant it is the reverse, and the only nuisance they think ought to be abated is the Health Officer. I think the State Board of Health is doing a grand work, and if intelligently aided by local boards it might do much more, and thousands of lives might be saved annually by preventing the spread of the disease.

A. W. POWERS, H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield—We have extended sewers, have laid new water mains, and kept a close watch for all sources of filth and contamination; our rules have been enforced to the letter and have the support of everyone.

Cases of contagious diseases are promptly isolated and houses placarded, and we have been very successful in preventing the spreading of disease. Public sentiment is strongly in accord with such measures. * * * Our village has been kept scrupulously clean and especially so since receipt of communication from the State Board of Health. Sewers, privies, alleys, etc., have been repeatedly inspected, and when required have received immediate attention. Our sanitary condition has never been so good; have had a large influx of summer visitors, and among them and our people there has been almost no bowel trouble of any kind, and no fevers, We have sanitary rules in force now in our village.

H. HANNUM, M. D., H. O.

Mason.—Reports general cleaning up of yards and of wells under supervision of Board of Health. Have printed rules posted. The law is observed as to reporting contagious diseases. We promptly isolate them and placard houses. Have had good success and public sentiment is advancing in regard to the work.

In a certain part of the town most of the cases of Typhoid occurred and the water was all taken from two wells which were quite deep. As we could learn of no other possible source of the disease we concluded it might be due to bad water, so ordered the wells cleaned and found old hats, shoes, socks of woodsmen, etc. * * * Last May or June (1892), the Board of Health made a tour of inspection and ordered a few filthy barn-yards and cess pools cleaned up, but found the sanitary condition very good; there was no record kept of said meeting of the Board.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Subsequently the Health Officer accompanied by the other members of the Board made another tour around the village and found everything in good sanitary condition with the exception of two ravines into which the slops and waste from two boarding houses and five or six dwellings were conducted by drains, which being filled up with stumps and rubbish failed to convey the wastes off. The contract was let to a responsible party to dig ditches down these ravines that would furnish good drainage, and it has since been completed.

A. P. ANDRUS, M. D., H. O.

Washburn.—We have a code of health ordinances; dumping grounds where all refuse is burned daily. The present year has been very healthy. The law requiring reporting of contagious diseases is well observed; isolation and placarding is our custom. Sentiment is advancing in regard to sanitation.

RALPH AUNE, H. O.

Bayfield.—Health Officer has no salary; population of city 4,000. We have a code of health ordinances and a dumping ground where all refuse from the city is burned daily.

The present year was very healthy, no Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever. Public sentiment in regard to this matter is advancing.

RALPH AUNE, H. O.

BROWN COUNTY.

Ashwaubenon.—The people of this town all seem willing to comply with the requirements of the law, and I think there is a sentiment to avoid the spread of disease, maybe more so than in some years back.

JAS. RASMUSSEN, H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Depere City.—Careful inspection of alleys and private premises have been made twice during the spring and summer, a number of new sewers have been put in as an extension of the already existing system.

In one or two alleys where it became necessary the eight (8) inch pipes were replaced by twelve (12) inch pipes. The artesian water mains have been extended, and an additional artesian well has been bored on the west side; while a second one is now in course of construction on the east side. There are a few direct connections from private dwellings to the street sewers without traps or vents, and these are certainly sources of danger to the inhabitants. The pig limits are not extended far enough, and in the densely populated parts of the city some families are suffering from the offensive odor of pig-pens, which require the constant vigilance of the Board of Health.

There has been no marked change in the character or amount of sickness during the past year. There is some reluctance to sanitary work among the less intelligent when personal comfort and convenience are at issue.

A. M. KERSTEN, M. D., H. O.

Green Bay.—Board of Health meets once each month. One special meeting in which the Health Officer was authorized to do what he deemed necessary to suppress outbreak of Diphtheria.

There has been some sewer extension. Plumbing has been done in accordance with the regulations of the Board governing such work. Numerous foul privy vaults are our greatest pest. The city is fairly well drained. A difference in the amount of sickness has been noted between the better and poorer drained portions. An outbreak of Diphtheria in an orphanage was attributed to defective drainage.

Cases of Typhoid Fever have been confined to localities where surface water was in use. Results of our work

Extracts from Correspondence.

have been usually good. On January 13th, 1891, a case of malignant Diphtheria was discovered in an orphan's school for girls in this city, which terminated fatally on January 15th. The true nature of the disease was not suspected, nor had any physician been called before the date first above mentioned. There had been several days of exposure of at least thirty (30) children and adults to the infection in a most concentrated form, they having been together in a small, illy ventilated school room every day; as a result of this case all of the children except two were attacked, and some of the adults; there were three fatal cases within a week. After the disease had attacked nearly every child, and convalescence of those who had recovered had been fully established, one other child who had heretofore escaped was attacked and died within a few days. After this no new cases occurred. After so thorough and general exposure to the contagion as at first occurred, isolation of cases seemed to exert very little preventive effect. The disease did not spread beyond this institution.

I requested the secretary of the State Board of Health to assist me in an investigation of the outbreak, and together we visited the premises. No cause could be discovered except that the grounds around and under the building were very filthy from having been saturated with wash water from a laundry for several years. During the last summer (1891) sewers have been laid and connections made with the premises, and a new building erected containing bath rooms and water closets. Up to the present time no new case of contagious disease has been reported. * * * A special policeman has been employed to go from house to house to inspect the sanitary condition of the city and order necessary work done. There has been a diminution in the number of cases of Diphtheria (1892) where it was epidemic last year.

B. C. BRETT, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Morrison Tp.—This territory is mostly well drained; I have noticed in two cases that Diphtheria assumed a malignant form where the barnyard was on higher ground and in close proximity to the wells. There has been no marked change in the amount or character of sickness here the past year (1891). There is an advance in public sentiment in favor of restricting dangerous contagious diseases. * * * The local Board do not think it necessary to make a tour of inspection, on the whole we have a clean and prosperous population. Public sentiment here is a little behind the present age as is to be expected in a rural population. Our people when furnished with copies of circulars on prevention and subsequent disinfection of Diphtheria, etc., strictly follow directions. The disinfection of premises after Diphtheria is always supervised by the Health Officer in person.

THOS. BURKE, M. D., H. O.

Rockland Tp.—One inspection was made with special notice of school premises. No unsanitary conditions exist. The town is excellently drained in most parts. Not a single case of dangerously contagious disease has been brought to notice.

A. M. KERSTEN, M. D., H. O.

Suamico.—Health Board work has produced good results; no unsanitary conditions exist, and there has been no sickness in the town the past year.

A. H. BORCHORD, H. O.

Wrightstown and Greenleaf Villages.—Health work has been done, such as causing the draining of stagnant pools, cleansing of privy vaults and removal of compost heaps. A few foul privies yet exist, but will receive attention as soon as the rest of the Board can be made to believe the same are sources of danger. The difference in the better and poorer drained localities is very perceptible. In the vicinity of a large section of swamp lands (East

Extracts from Correspondence.

Wrightstown) Scarlet Fever was prevalent last spring. Later in the season at Greenleaf in the vicinity of a mill-pond and a large natural pool, Scarlet Fever was also prevalent, and Typhoid Fever is now prevalent in the latter locality.

Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever have been more prevalent during the past year than for seven years previous. Dysentery and Diarrhoeal diseases have been numerous in the vicinity of Greenleaf and East Wrightstown, also scattering cases throughout the town.

The law requiring the reporting of contagious diseases is not always observed, so many cases go without medical attendance. It is with difficulty that a case is isolated; if by chance we learn of its existence it is usually placarded, many times to be torn down in less than ten (10) hours by the ignorant inmates or neighbors.

H. B. KENDALL, M. D., H. O.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.—There has been a general cleaning up of alleys, back yards, stables and privies; no unsanitary conditions exist at present. Drainage is good all over the city. There has been a diminution in all contagious diseases. General results have been good and there is an improved public sentiment in regard to sanitation.

GEO. SEILER, M. D.

Buffalo Tp.—There has been no occasion this year for sanitary work; no unsanitary conditions exist at present. The town is well drained. There has been no sickness in the town during the year.

M. SCHNIPPE, M. D., H. O.

Cross.—No particular work has been done by the Board except to notify the doctors in the vicinity to report any and every contagious disease at once.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Our town is located in a healthy section of the country. The only thing which needs looking after is that there are a few wells and cisterns so near barns and manure piles that the water has lost its natural taste. The only reason for so locating them is to make it convenient for the owner, without stopping to think that it will sooner or later produce some disease. On the ridges of our town a number of our enterprising citizens have already had wells drilled, the depth being about two hundred and sixty (260) feet; this is a step in the right direction.

L. G. BARTH, H. O.

Dover Tp.—There are no unsanitary conditions existing in the town. There has been almost no sickness; the public health laws are observed.

JOHN NELSON, H. O.

Fountain City.—The members of the Board of Health have visited every house in the city, and a general cleaning up resulted. We have the same standing ordinances of the late Board, and take it all in all our people are willing to carry out all orders made by the Health Board.

We can say with truth there is no cleaner city in Wisconsin than Fountain City. The sanitary condition is splendid.

M. W. WATERMAN, M. D., H. O.

Montana Tp.—No sanitary work done. No unsanitary conditions exist. Very little sickness exists. Very little sickness in town.

JOHN ROSENOW, H. O.

Waumandee Tp.—There have been no cases of contagious disease during the year. A beneficial result has always followed preventive measures. There seems to be a decided, if slow, advance in respect to ability to control diseases within certain limits, even among the ignorant.

Extracts from Correspondence.

A good deal might be said about domestic or household sanitation, and this would form an excellent thesis for members of the medical faculty. Good health, like charity, begins at home.

JOHN BACHELOR, H. O.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg Tp.—Our freedom from all forms of contagious diseases is so very noticeable that there must be some cause for it. In the past eight years there has been not a single case of Diphtheria, but few cases of Scarlet Fever, and not a case of Typhoid Fever has, to my knowledge, originated in my jurisdiction as Health Officer during the time stated above. Though we have had several cases of Typhoid Fever they have all been imported from neighboring cities. I attribute this immunity from that class of diseases to excellent drainage, pure water and the generally good sanitary conditions to which the natural advantages add much.

M. L. ROBESY, M. D., H. O.

Marshland Tp.—Reports general cleaning up of yards; no sources of danger to health. No sickness in the town during the year.

P. E. RYAN, H. O.

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brillion Village.—There has been some work done in regulating drainage, slaughter houses and privies; no unsanitary conditions now prevail. I think public sentiment is advancing in regard to this work; we have had satisfactory results.

Brillion Tp.—Considerable drainage has been done; no known sources of danger to health exist. Diphtheria has prevailed less in the high and well drained districts; nearly all of the severer cases occur in low, flat undrained parts

Extracts from Correspondence.

of the town. We have had less this year though than formerly. Sentiment is on the advance in regard to the laws of sanitation.

I. N. McCOMB, M. D., H. O.

Chilton City.—Streets, alleys, back-yards have been cleaned; cess pools and privy vaults have been disinfected. Health ordinances have been adopted for the past three years. No sources of danger to health exist. Laws regulating slaughter-houses are enforced. We have had fewer cases of contagious disease and a diminution of sickness in general.

The people as a rule have acquiesced to prevent the spread of contagious disease. The sanitation of our city seems to be improving every year; the people seem to be waking up to a sense of its importance.

J. E. LUCE, M. D., H. O.

Chilton.—Streets and alleys have been cleaned of their rubbish, privy vaults and cess pools have been disinfected and deodorized, pig pens have been removed and butcher shops have been thoroughly renovated. Although our Board of Health has done much to awaken enthusiasm in regard to proper sanitary measures for our community, still there are many of our citizens apparently in a state of coma in regard to the necessity and requirements of good health, and I fear that some of them will remain there until the coma bacillus or some other bacillus makes them "shuffle off this mortal coil."

J. E. LUCE, M. D., H. O.

Stockbridge.—No sanitary work of a public character has been done, but nearly all seem to take quite a little pride in keeping out-houses and barn-yards in good condition. There are no swamp lands in this community nor mill-ponds. Our suggestions have been promptly attended to and public sentiment is advancing.

G. P. MCKINNEY, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Woodville.—We enacted a special sanitary ordinance this year. This territory has a big undrained marsh in the center of the town; the remainder is well drained. There is a marked difference in the condition of health in the better drained portions of the town, as there is always in wet seasons Typhoid Fever on the northeast side of said marsh when there is perfect health in the rest of the town; but this year there were no typhoid cases in the town. Since the organization of this Board we have been able to confine contagious disease to its original place and save the public from these diseases in a great measure. The public sentiment is in favor of the proceedings of the Health Board in regard to the prevention of contagious diseases.

MATHIAS LAUER, H. O.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson Tp.—No known unsanitary conditions exist. The greater part of the town is high ground; we have about one thousand (1000) acres of swamp undrained. I can not find any difference in the health of either locality.

JAS. M. BENNETT, H. O.

Big Bend Tp.—Notices were posted in public places in the two villages of the town, Bruce and Weyerhauser, notifying the inhabitants to clean premises occupied by them, and also streets and alleys adjacent to their property, of all filth and garbage. In some cases nuisances were abated, but I am sorry to say that in many they were not. More stringent methods will be put in operation next spring, and I hope to see the sanitary condition of the town much improved.

GEO. M. CARNACHAN, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Birch.—The health officer has visited the sick and reported to the board. There is an advance in sentiment as to dangerous cases, such as need quarantine disinfection, etc.

JAS. KELLY, H. O.

Colburn Tp.—Population 400. There is a large amount of undrained land in the town and also a large pond; it is used as a flood dam or reservoir for holding water for the purpose of driving logs. There have been no contagious diseases nor any sickness to speak of during the year.

J. E. JAY, H. O.

Chippewa Falls.—The past year has been an exceptionally healthy one for this city; there has been a marked diminution in the number of contagious diseases as well as miasmatic disease, due largely to a remarkably pure water supply as well as a very thorough sewer system. I can very cordially say that our local physicians are very prompt in reporting all contagious diseases and isolating them in prompt season. There is an advance in public sentiment in the city on sanitary matters.

P. H. LINDLEY, M. D., H. O.

Eagle Point.—No sources of danger to health exist. I think public sentiment is advancing in regard to sanitation.

W. B. BARTLETT, Member of B. of H.

Sigel Tp.—General cleaning up of premises. We have a code of health ordinances. People are more ready to guard against contagious diseases than formerly. * * * * * In response to your circular the Board made it compulsory for the health officer to make a house to house inspection, looking over carefully every cellar, privy, barn, back-yard, well, alley, street, etc., in Cadott Village. During such inspection the inhabitants cheerfully assisted me, and

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in nearly all cases were prompt to render aid and remove any nuisance so declared. The village is in excellent sanitary condition, as well as is possible where there is no sewerage system.

CLARK WATSON, M. D., H. O.

Tilden Tp.—Our territory is mostly rolling and naturally drained. No slaughter houses are within our borders. No contagious diseases were prevalent; very little sickness of any kind.

LUDWIG MEYER, H. O.

Wheaton Tp.—There are many bad wells infiltrated with drainage from stables; unventilated cellars that are necessarily closed tight for winter, the stagnant air escaping to the bed rooms; I consider these fruitful causes of disease.

I consider one of the most dangerous causes of sickness in country places among farmers, is the carelessness shown in the location of wells, and the frequency of unventilated cellars to obviate which I think chimneys should be so constructed as to carry off the bad air.

JOHN W. CLASE, Chn. Bd. of H.

CLARK COUNTY.

Colby Tp.—Nothing has been done in response to the appeal made by you. In undertaking any efficient sanitary work the Health Officer finds nothing but opposition, vexations and rebuffs.

E. LA SAGE, M. D., H. O.

Eaton Tp.—The country is hilly and well drained naturally. There has been almost no sickness. We placard houses where contagious disease exists. Have had good results. Sentiment is advancing in regard to sanitation.

O. FRICKE, M. D.

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Fremont Tp.—No special work done. No unsanitary conditions. We have not failed to have good success in checking any case of contagious disease.

I. FIKE, H. O.

Green Grove Tp.—No sanitary work done. This is a thinly settled farming country with no other unsanitary conditions than seem unavoidable in a newly developed community, especially in regard to undrained lands. Little if any sickness and no infectious diseases.

C. WORCEL, H. O.

Greenwood City.—Our board has on several occasions had privies and water closets removed from places where we thought they might become a source of danger, also removed dead animals, hog-pens, etc. As no contagious diseases have prevailed here, this has been all that has been necessary. The only unsanitary condition that exists, and which may prove dangerous in the future, is the privy vault being too near the wells, neighboring houses, etc. It is very hard to improve it, owing to the small size of lots.

G. L. BULAND, M. D., H. O.

Hewitt.—The sanitary conditions of this town are in splendid shape. There has been so far this year no epidemic diseases of any kind. I have personally inspected every inhabited premises, advised a few, and all took hold cheerfully and put every thing in good sanitary condition. I shall continue to look after things with an eye to cleanliness.

PETER CAMPBELL, H. O.

Humbird Village.—Our village is in as good condition as can be; no sickness. Sentiment is advancing in sanitary matters; our efforts meet with good success.

B. ALDERMAN, M. D.

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Lynn Tp.—No specially unsanitary conditions exist. The health of the town has been very good. All cases of contagious diseases quarantined. The results have been satisfactory.

E. STERNITZSKY, H. O.

Levis.—Being a country town the outbuildings are built far enough from the dwelling houses to be considered healthy. There has been no need of sanitary work being done in the community, as each family tries to do its duty in that direction. Although the Health Officers are around through the town they find no unhealthy spot, but all clean, pure homes.

ROBT. F. GOSS, H. O.

Mayville.—A general cleaning up was ordered by our Board to prevent if possible the reappearance of the Typhoid Fever of last year; we visited all out-houses, slaughter-houses, etc., and our orders regarding same were strictly carried out. Alleys and ditches were cleaned up; the road overseers were much interested and joined us in the work. We have been well repaid for our pains as no deaths have occurred and only one case of Typhoid Fever.

A. L. ROY, H. O.

Neillsville.—This town is well situated, and facilities for drainage, etc., good. All sewers and waterways have been inspected and repairs made when needed. Refuse of all kinds is immediately removed, and water closets kept in as good condition as the abominable present style will permit.

J. E. LACEY, M. D., H. O.

York.—No specially unsanitary conditions exist in our town. It has been very healthy except last winter. Our efforts meet with good success, and public sentiment is advancing on sanitary matters.

A. BENEDICT, H. O.

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COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Caledonia.—All in the best of order. No contagious diseases; almost no sickness here.

FREDERICK MESSER, H. O.

Hampden Tp.—No unsanitary conditions exist. The laws regulating slaughter houses are observed. No contagious diseases have existed during the year. Public sentiment is improving in regard to sanitation.

A. SAMPLE, H. O.

Leeds.—A majority of cases of sickness, especially during the spring months, of acute diseases, were catarrhal chiefly, and diarrhœal diseases of later months were generally very much of that character. Isolation has almost entirely confined diseases to first cases, or immediate family, and is generally submitted to without complaint. I would suggest that hygienic lectures with stereopticon views at school houses would be a good method of increasing general interest in sanitation.

C. E. WOODFORD, M. D., H. O.

Winnebago Tp.—No unsanitary conditions exist. The territory is all well drained. No contagious diseases present during the year. The work of the board is better appreciated by the people.

DANIEL O'KEEFE, H. O.

Towns of Dekora and Lowville.—There has been very little sickness during the year, especially contagious diseases. Our efforts to prevent sickness have been very successful, so much so that in several instances only one of a kind has existed.

JOHN BINNEY, M. D., H. O.

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Lodi Tp. and Village.--No call has been made for my services as Health Officer, except by the State Board of Health. The circulars sent by the State Board were ordered printed in our local papers, and the earnest attention of the people called to the importance of following the suggestions therein made. The town is at this time proverbial for good health.

S. M. BLAKE, M. D., H. O.

Otsego Village.—The Board in this town is very good about assisting the Health Officer.

We have some low marsh lands that can not be drained at present, in the southwestern part of the town. Every season they have Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, and Diarrhoeal diseases in that part of the town. I have noticed that for the last ten years there has been proportionally three times the amount of sickness in that part of the town as in other parts. Public health laws are growing in favor with the people every year.

W. A. PEASE, M. D., H. O.

Otsego.—There has been no sanitary work done in our community except in response to the circulars sent us on Cholera. In the village there were general pains taken to clean up and attend to the privy vaults more or less throughout the town. We did not think it necessary to have sanitary orders published. The sanitary condition of the two villages in the township is good.

W. A. PEASE, M. D., H. O.

Portage City.—Frequent visits were made to the slaughter houses during the past year, and rules of the Board were strictly enforced, private nuisances were abated and sewers flushed.

A specially unsanitary condition exists here in the fact of a sewer from the county jail which empties into a marshy

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pond having no outlet. The result of efforts to restrict the spread of disease has been excellent, no contagion having followed in any case reported to the Board.

F. D. BENTLEY, M. D., H. O.

Ft. Winnebago Tp.—Since the Cholera was brought to New York the people in the vicinity, as far as I am able to learn from personal observation, have done more than an usual amount of sanitary work, such as the cleaning of vaults and all out houses at or near the house. Wells and cisterns have undergone a general cleaning that would not have been done but for the dread of Cholera. There is one well in this town that is situated within ten feet of a barn-yard, and the yard is in a hollow, so that there is no chance for the liquid manure to flow off; the water in the well is not fit for any human being to drink. If there is any law that will compel the owner of the property to discontinue its use and dig another in a more suitable place, I will attend to it.

E. F. COOK, H. O.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Freeman.—The Board of Health, whenever notice is given them, notify the Health Officer who then makes an investigation. If from his report there is contagious disease the Board then take measures to prevent the spread thereof, prohibiting the persons in the house or on the premises from going out or leaving the premises, or persons going to the premises except authorized nurses, who remain there and notify the Board if any thing is necessary. We have been very fortunate in preventing spread of such diseases.

J. H. TOWER, Clerk of Board of Health.

Scott Tp.—This town has had but little sickness during the past year, and while I was busy attending sore throats of various kinds in other towns, I did not have a single

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case in the town of Scott. I deem this due to the high elevation, pure water and the hygienic surroundings, as where I have malarial fever I notice I am called on to treat sore throat.

J. C. WRIGHT, M. D., H. O.

Wauzeka.—This village was incorporated during the past year and now has an ordinance obliging all owners and occupants of lots and buildings to keep the same in sanitary condition. The cleaning of alleys, back yards, pig-pens and privies embraces the sanitary work of the season. The village is well drained and there is no perceptible difference in the amount of sickness between the better and poorer drained portions of the city.

All efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in this locality have been very satisfactory, and there is certainly evidence of advance of public sentiment in regard to the importance of efforts for the prevention of sickness.

C. E. COLE, M. D., H. O.

DANE COUNTY.

Albion Tp.—Our township is well drained. There is evidence of advance in public sentiment in the matter of sanitation. There are no special sources of danger to health.

C. D. KELLEY, H. O.

Burke Tp.—We have adopted health ordinances and had them printed. Our health ordinances have been posted in every school and in some stores and other public places. Health pamphlets have been liberally dealt out to our citizens, and we hope with good results.

J. S. COOK, H. O.

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Blue Mounds.—Sanitary conditions are good here. There have been no cases of contagious diseases and there is an advance in public sentiment regarding sanitary work.

H. V. BANCROFT, M. D., H. O.

Blackearth.—Sanitary work meets with satisfactory results. Sentiment as to the value of this work is advancing.

J. W. KESTER, M. D., H. O.

Burke Tp.—Near the city limits of Madison there have existed hog yards, which have been a nuisance and cause of complaint for a number of years. Last spring my attention was again called to the matter. I issued an order to have said pens and hogs removed 20 rods away. The order was not complied with and I got out a warrant and prosecuted the offender before the municipal court of Madison. Judge Keyes fined him \$25 and costs which he paid. His bill amounted to about \$50.00. I supposed this would settle him, but it did not; complaint was again made that the pens and filth were not removed. I investigated and issued another order; before the case came to trial he complied with my order and I dismissed the case.

J. S. COOK, H. O.

Christianna.—I have endeavored to instruct the people in the matter of cleaning their premises and as far as I know they are trying to live up to the instructions.

Our efforts to prevent the spread of disease have been attended with very satisfactory results. Public sentiment is now with the Board of Health in every case.

JOHN B. CARGEN, M. D., H. O.

Madison.—The Health Officer of Madison, issued an annual report in a pamphlet of 35 pages, which is a credit to the city as well as to the Board of Health and Health Officer, as it indicates a hearty support given the board by the citizens.

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The report contains tables of births, marriages and deaths, giving a comparison with previous years, with special tables for contagious diseases. These special tables show a decrease from the preceding years, both in the number of cases and also in the mortality resulting therefrom. The Health Officer made an urgent and successful appeal for the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases, and the record of sanitary work done shows the total number of inspections to have been 2024, the number of nuisances abated 134, prosecutions resulting in conviction 1, number of notices served 15. Among the nuisances enumerated are foul and defective privies 37, obstructed sewers 4, filthy yards 28, filthy and wet cellars and basements 5, filthy drains 8, manure piles 43, private and public alleys 18, foul cisterns and cess pools 5, filthy lots 7, defective plumbing 3. The health officer was F. H. Bodenius, M. D.

Mazomanie.—The health board have met several times during the past summer and fall, and have adopted the following measures. They made a tour of inspection about the village and ordered the owners of the principal nuisances to see that they were removed. A letter of advice was issued giving instructions through the weekly paper printed at this place, in regard to sanitary measures. A slip was printed for distribution to every family, containing directions for putting their yards, alleys, cellars, privies, cisterns, wells and houses in a sanitary condition, and urging on them the importance of observing such measures.

D. C. SCOTT, M. D., H. O.

Medina.—There has been a marked change for the better here in the diminution of disease. There is evidence of advance in public sentiment in efforts to restrict the spread of contagious disease from the fact that few cases have arisen from direct contact.

C. T. WEEKS, H. O.

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Oregon.—There has been no special sanitary work done in the last year. The slaughter-houses have been removed from the village to a point in the country where they will be less a nuisance. The general sanitary condition is very good.

L. A. FRARY, M. D., H. O.

Primrose.—Sanitary work has consisted of quarantining and disinfecting houses where contagious diseases have prevailed; such efforts have met with good success, and I think people appreciate such efforts better than formerly. Our town is well drained in all parts.

P. O. BAKER, H. O.

Primrose.—I have been looking and inquiring where I thought it might be unhealthy or filthy, but I think the sanitary work is strictly carried out in this town. I have been explaining the circular you sent me, and they have done considerable good.

ELI PEDERSON, H. O.

Pleasant Springs.—Part of our territory is well drained and part not. There is clearly a difference between the better and poorer drained portions, as all the diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever have been confined to the district that is most swampy and flooded. The two dry seasons which we have had following each other have lowered the water and dried up many of the stagnant pools, which we think has proved favorable. Our people generally approve of sanitary efforts.

WM. SEAMONSON, H. O.

Springdale.—This territory is all well drained. The results of our work have been very good. There seems to be an advance in the appreciation in which such work is held by the community.

C. E. SOULE, M. D., H. O.

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Sun Prairie Village.—There has been but very little sickness here; a diminution over former years. Houses are placarded when contagious diseases exist. Our efforts are met with good success. Sentiment is advancing here in regard to the work.

T. P. CROSS, M. D., H. O.

Vienna.—Of unsanitary conditions that might be mentioned, are undrained ponds which contain water several months in spring. The town is fairly well drained in certain parts. There is more Diphtheria in the poorer drained localities. People here are willing to do anything that will prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

A. M. BLAKE, M. D., H. O.

Westport.—From time to time nuisances have been complained of; pig pens, etc., have been cleaned. Slaughtering has heretofore been done in this village, but this has been discontinued. Our town is in a poor sanitary condition; some people are bound to keep pigs in town and but ten or fifteen feet from their houses. The town is fairly well drained.

A. M. BLAKE, M. D., H. O.

York.—This is an inland country town without a village, postoffice, or any such convenience, and the sanitary conditions are fairly good, but there are no ordinances.

E. M. SNOW, H. O.

DODGE COUNTY.

Beaver Dam, City.—Unsanitary conditions are promptly removed when the Board of Health is notified of them. Our work has produced favorable results. Public sentiment is improving in regard to the sanitary law.

J. F. McCLURE, M. D., H. O.

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Beaver Dam Tp.—Contagious diseases are promptly isolated and houses placarded. Good results have been obtained in preventing spread of contagious diseases.

J. U. SCHUETZLE, M. D., H. O.

Burnett Tp.—General cleaning up of premises constituted sanitary work done. Houses are immediately placarded where contagious diseases prevail, and patient isolated. Results have been good. Public sentiment is advancing in regard to sanitation. We have no difficulty in preventing the spread of disease where directions are obeyed. People begin to see the necessity of so doing.

LORENZO MERRILL, H. O.

Chester Tp.—No specially unsanitary conditions exist. The result of efforts to prevent the spread of disease has been good. Public sentiment improves in regard to sanitation.

W. M. LARRABEE, M. D., H. O.

Clyman.—Health officer receives no compensation and no sanitary work has been done.

D. COLLINS, H. O.

Elba.—The people at large need education upon the subject of sanitation. It seems to me that it should be taught to the more advanced pupils in our public schools.

J. C. BRAINARD, H. O.

Fox Lake Village.—Annual salary of health officer \$10. Filling up privy vaults, removing and destroying garbage, ditching and laying drainage pipe, removing pig pens and regular cleaning up of slaughter houses, is work that has been supervised by the Board of Health here. Our town is quite well drained now, and is becoming more so every year. There has been less sickness of all kinds during the

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year than the average of previous years. There have been good results of sanitary work and marked advance in public sentiment in regard to sanitation.

F. A. WALLACE, M. D., H. O.

Fox Lake.—In response to the appeal made by the State Board of Health, a number of cellars have been drained, the walls whitewashed, and thoroughly cleaned up. Back yards have had a good going over, and heaps of trash and filth burned up. Privy vaults have been disinfected or deodorized, and some filled up with earth.

F. A. WALLACE, M. D., H. O.

Herman Tp.—The territory is well drained. It has been unusually healthy this year. No Scarlet Fever or Typhoid Fever and but two cases of Diphtheria, one proving fatal. Our efforts to restrict the spread of the disease met with good results. Public sentiment is improving in the matter of sanitation.

A. SAUERHERING, M. D., H. O.

Horicon.—A general inspection has been made at intervals of two or three months during the summer by the City Marshal and the Health Officer, visiting meat markets, slaughter-houses, privy vaults, cellars, alleys and such other places as dirt and filth are wont to accumulate in and endanger the health of the community. Persons in charge of such places were ordered to clean up, and when not done by them the same was attended to by the marshal and street commissioner.

In response to your recent appeal, a general inspection was made and a general cleaning up ordered; the order has been pretty generally heeded. Have required renovation and fumigation where contagious diseases have been found.

F. P. KLAHR, M. D., H. O.

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Hubbard Tp.—Have quarantined all cases of contagious diseases, and have had all places where such diseases have been found thoroughly renovated and fumigated. Have given a general notice to prepare for Cholera by cleaning up and keeping so.

FRANK P. KLAHR, M. D., H. O.

Mayville City.—Sanitary work done in removing out-houses, slaughter-house debris, etc. I think the slaughter houses are a source of danger to health; the law regarding them is not enforced. Contagious diseases are promptly isolated and houses placarded. Results of such work have been good and public sentiment is advancing in regard to sanitation.

C. H. KAETEL, M. D., H. O.

Randolph.—No unsanitary conditions exist. Territory is well drained. No contagious diseases have made an appearance here; we have no consumptives. Possibly there is no place in the state where they have so little sickness as in this village. * * *

* * * There has been no sanitary work done; a careful inspection of the village has been made, and it has been found in very good condition. I think very few villages in the state can show such a small death rate from contagious diseases as Randolph.

J. R. JONES, M. D., H. O.

Shields Tp.—There is no unsanitary condition that is likely to endanger the health of the community, but a part of the territory is not well drained. There is no perceptible difference between the better and poorer drained portions of the town in the amount of sickness. There is evidence of advance in public sentiment in regard to efforts to prevent sickness. Our efforts have resulted in good.

In the way of sanitary work the health officer (on complaint) has inspected out-houses, cattle sheds, pig pens,

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source of water supply, and where he deemed it necessary he has given directions for cleaning or other improvements. In response to the appeal recently made by the State Board of Health notice was duly given to clean out all fount privies, pig pens, barns, stables, etc. Also to remove all refuse on private premises particularly adjacent to private residences. I do not think there are any unsanitary conditions existing in our community at present.

HENRY BERGEN, H. O.

Trenton Tp.—There has not been as much sickness as usual this year. There is an advance in public sentiment regarding efforts to prevent spreading of contagious diseases.

JERRY BOWE, H. O.

Waupun City.—Health officer receives fees the same as for professional service. Streets, alleys and out-houses are required to be kept clean. No unsanitary conditions exist, and the law regulating slaughter houses is enforced. Contagious diseases are isolated and houses placarded. The results of sanitary efforts have been good and public sentiment is advancing in regard to sanitation.

W. M. LARRABEE, M. D., H. O.

Williamsbug.—Contagious diseases are isolated and houses placarded; we have had good results in our efforts to restrict the spread of contagious diseases, and public sentiment is improving in the regard to sanitation. We have no slaughter houses in the town; decaying animal matter has been removed.

C. H. KAETEL, M. D., H. O.

DOOR COUNTY.

Bailey's Harbor.—The territory is well drained. We have had no sickness in the past year. Public sentiment is advancing.

T. D. McCULLOUGH, H. O.

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Brussels Tp.—Foul privies, especially of school houses, have been corrected some this year. The town is well drained. Have found prevalence of contagious diseases more on high than low lands. Can only account for this by wells being located too close to barnyards and carelessness of parties when a member of their family is sick. There have been no cases of contagious diseases during the past year. We have none sick with Consumption. The public sentiment is favorable to efforts to prevent sickness, with but few exceptions. As a suggestion for improving public health work I would exclude all Town Boards from being members of Boards of Health, for political aims very often curtail and interfere with duties required of Board of Health Officers.

J. J. LOOZE, M. D., H. O.

Forestville,—Patients sick with contagious diseases are promptly isolated and houses quarantined. We had two cases of Typhoid; no deaths. No Scarlet Fever. Public sentiment improves in regard to sanitation.

J. E. DEFAULT, H. O.

Gardner.—Our efforts meet with good results. Public opinion is advancing in regard to sanitation.

J. G. WEBER, H. O.

Nasewaupee —We have been called together three times on account of Diphtheria. We have some low undrained lands, but I can see no difference as to amount of sickness relatively. We had Diphtheria in both places last spring; when Diphtheria prevailed we closed the public schools and the disease was killed out.

JOHN GERLACH, Member Board of Health.

Sturgeon Bay City.—We have built about two miles of sewers and drains. There is one lake in which the water is so low that there is danger of it causing disease from the decomposition of vegetable matter. The lake is being

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filled up as fast as possible, Disease seems to be more prevalent in the localities where the drainage is poor; Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever especially. We quarantine all cases of Diphtheria and placard the houses; cases of Typhoid Fever were not quarantined. I believe the medical fraternity are educating the people in the cause and prevention of contagious diseases, especially as regards cleanliness in their surroundings.

FRANK MULLEN, M. D., H. O.

Washington Harbor (Island) —Under the emergencies of Diphtheria and Influenza the Health Officer immediately posted notices in different places of the town, giving such advices and warnings as he thought proper for preventing the spreading of the diseases. During the six years I have been practicing here no contagious diseases have come up except the cases of Diphtheria which I promptly reported to the Board, and they were promptly isolated. Our efforts to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases were successful, the result of obeying strictly the orders given.

After receiving the circulars from the State Board of Health on the subject of Cholera I posted up notices in several places of the town earnestly urging the people to use the utmost cleanliness about their premises; also I have verbally informed the people of the danger they put themselves in if they do not comply with the rules given. No public unsanitary conditions exist.

THOS. GUDMANSON, M. D., H. O.

DUNN COUNTY.

Eau Galle.—Sanitary work consisted in removing nuisances. The territory is well drained, but I notice a perceptible difference in the amount of sickness between the better and poorer drained portions.

D. McROBERTS, Clk. Bd. of H.

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Knapp.—We have tried to keep everything in perfect sanitary order. Have watched everything carefully, and have been helped by everyone working with us. I do not think there is a town in Wisconsin better prepared to repel contagious diseases. Have had a decrease of over one-half since we had a Health Board that worked in earnest.

E. S. ACKERS, H. O.

Menominee.—Since I have occupied the office of Health Officer not a day has passed that some matter pertaining to this work has not required my attention. The past year I have noticed that Diphtheria seemed to prevail more in the neighborhood of a swamp than elsewhere.

A. F. HEISING, M. D., H. O.

Menomonee City.—Since the beginning of the year I have looked after the sanitary condition of the city and have rigidly enforced all laws in regard to the same, and so far as any recent work is concerned I would respectfully state the work is continually going on, and exerting every means to keep the city in good sanitary condition in each and every particular.

E. B. JACKSON, M. D., H. O.

Otter Creek.—There has been a change for the better in diminution of sickness. I have taken a great deal of pains to talk with the people of our town on sanitary and hygienic matters, and it has had a good effect; our town was never as healthy as it has been for the past year.

G. H. SNYDER, H. O.

Weston Tp.—The Board of Health does not meet regularly, only when occasion requires. There was one case reported to me of a child with Scarlet Fever; I promptly attended to the matter, gave proper directions for the care and isolation of the patient and for the disinfection of the

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rooms, clothing, etc. I placed notices warning those liable to enter the rooms of the existence of the disease. The patient recovered and the contagion died away without spreading the disease any farther.

U. H. ANDERSON, H. O.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Altoona City.—Our city is high and dry with no stagnant pools. Houses are placarded at once when contagious diseases are reported. The people generally favor the action of the Health Officer who has been empowered by the Board to act without calling the Board together. We are well organized and keep a sharp lookout for sudden contagious diseases, ready to “copper it” on a moment’s notice, should any appear.

ISAAC CROSS, H. O.

Bridge Creek Tp.—The town is well drained; there are no malarial districts in the town. The public health laws are generally observed here, but we have quite a portion of our town who seldom employ a physician, and after deaths have occurred we hear they have had Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria which we have not had reported.

S. McCLATCHEN, M. D., H. O.

Eau Claire City.—Population 21,000. Our board does not hold regular meetings, but special meetings as business demands attention, which has occurred during the months of July, August and September, every week, and sometimes twice or three times a week, for the suppression of nuisances. Proceedings are recorded. The Health Officer has an abnormal salary of \$300.00.

Considerable sanitary work has been done in the line of cleaning streets, alleys, and abating nuisances connected

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with foul privies, water courses, barns, stables, and former dumping places of refuse from kitchens, back yards, etc.

A code of health ordinances has been enacted and incorporated in our city charter; some new ordinances have been enacted the present year; said ordinances have been published in our city charter and in the proceedings of our city council.

The laws regulating slaughter-houses have been enforced during the past year. The territory over which this board has jurisdiction is fairly well drained. Careful observation has not been sufficiently exercised in the past to accurately determine local sanitary differences. There has been no marked change in the character of the diseases during the past year; the amount of sickness, from the reports of physicians, on the whole has been such as to justly infer a diminution of contagious diseases. I am unable to give the statistics desired, from the fact that I have held the position of Health Officer only a little more than four months; and previous to this time no records have been kept, or reports made to state or city, from which I can obtain the exact or even approximate information. During the time of my service I have reported to you monthly concerning contagious diseases and the deaths occurring from same.

Public sentiment no doubt is advancing with regard to the importance of efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and the necessity of enacting and enforcing efficient sanitary ordinance for the protection of the public health.

The question concerning the management of the various industries of the city in respect to endangering the health of persons laboring therein has not been so carefully and systematically investigated as to render an opinion of any value at the present stage of observation. Fire escapes at most of our hotels are not applied in superfluity; the doors,

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however, of our public buildings, halls, churches, etc., swing outward in accordance with the law.

Among the interesting topics to the sanitarian is the abatement of the gigantic nuisance, the American saloon. My salary will not warrant the expenditure of time to elaborate on this burning topic. To secure an increase of general interest in sanitation, I would suggest an expansion of salary. Impecuniosity forbids further suggestions. The law requiring reports from physicians of the city concerning dangerous contagious diseases is quite generally and promptly complied with. I am sorry to state, however, that in a few instances the law has been di-regarded.

When dangerous contagious disease is found in any house, the house is placarded and the case secluded as a general rule; a few instances have come to my knowledge where the ordinances requiring isolation and placarding the house have been disregarded.

The city authorities by the request of the board of health have furnished men and teams for a part of the spring and summer months, to clean up alleys and remove garbage from yards and other places of deposit. Private nuisances have been carefully looked after and abated. Disinfection has been put into practice to an extent never before done in our city. On the whole the city is cleanly and in good sanitary condition. In a single instance the board of health has been obliged to place a cordon around a house in which diphtheria existed, to prohibit the family from circulating in the community to disseminate the infection. In all instances within the last six months disinfection has been insisted upon and efficiently executed in connection with every place coming to the knowledge of the sanitary authorities.

CHAS. ALEXANDER, M. D., H. O.

Fairchild.—We have some undrained lands that may be a source of danger to health. The village is divided into

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two parts. One on high, well drained ground, the other on low land in the vicinity of a saw mill. Those living near the mill have been afflicted with Typhoid Fever during the autumn months. The board met many obstacles in trying to prevent the spread of diphtheria. The attending physician backed by many of his friends claiming it was not Diphtheria. Dr. Cole of Black River Falls, and Dr. Thrane of the State Board of Health were called upon to visit cases and report, they stated it was Diphtheria. The physician was prosecuted and fined.

E. A. KING, M. D., H. O

Lincoln Tp.—Last spring the local Board of Health caused several hog pens to be removed from Fall Creek Village and manure hauled away. When the order came to clean up for Cholera the local Board made house to house inspection of yards, privies, cellars, barns, etc., and posted five notices in public places for all filth and decayed matter of every kind to be removed within fifteen days from date. The Board made the second house to house inspection after expiration of fifteen days and found that with about three exceptions every citizen did splendid work. Those that did not comply with the request within fifteen days were ordered to remove and clean up within twenty-four hours, and when forced to, cleaned up. I am pleased with the present sanitary conditions of our town. The general health has been good the past year.

T. E. WILLIAMS, M. D., H. O.

FLORENCE COUNTY.

Commonwealth—The local Board during the past year has given the sanitary condition of the town due consideration. A large area of low swamp land heretofore a constant menace to the town, has been drained. The

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streets have been in many instances regraded with a view to facilitate the excellent natural drainage. In every portion of the town the streets were cleaned. House to house inspection was made and the people given to understand the necessity of greater cleanliness about the premises at this time. In cases of indifference and tardy obedience to the orders of the Health Officer, the local Board was prompt in its action of enforcing compliance. The town has been exceptionally free from contagious diseases, and the Health Officer has observed the laws of the State Board. There should in my opinion be enacted a law in this town demanding the change of situation of every cess pool in the town at fixed intervals.

Inspections of the town have been made, wells have been cleaned and deepened, thereby improving the water supply. Nuisances such as might prove dangerous to public health have been ordered to be corrected. Among some few families there is gross carelessness and neglect about their premises. The streets in some portions of the town are unclean, notwithstanding the orders of the Board to correct. The natural drainage is excellent, and it can not be said that disease is especially confined to any locality. Contagious diseases are promptly reported, isolated, and houses placarded. The results of efforts to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases have been good, but there seems to be no advancement in public sentiment as to the importance of such efforts.

E. P. SWIFT, M. D., H. O. pro tem.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Fond du Lac Tp.—I make a practice of visiting the slaughter houses at least twice a month. I also visit farms where I have reason to believe unsanitary conditions exist. We have good drainage. Have noticed no particular difference in the health of different parts of town. We

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have enjoyed a prosperous and healthy year; this is due largely to the excellent water we have.

F. F. PARSONS, H. O.

Fond du Lac City.—New sewers have been laid in six streets; all other sewers were properly flushed, also the catch basins. Alleys, cess-pools and privy vaults have been cared for. We have no code of health ordinances; laws regarding slaughter houses are enforced.

H. C. DITTMAN, H. O.

Forest Tp.—Since there has been a Board of Health organized people have been more careful in sanitary matters.

JOSEPH SHAW, H. O.

Lamartine Tp.—No code of health ordinances has been adopted. The marshes in the town are the only sources of danger to health. The town is not well drained, but there is no perceptible difference in the health of different parts of the town. There is evidence of advancement in the regard of the community concerning sanitation.

EDWARD DOOLAN, H. O.

Marshfield.—No special sanitary work was done during the year (1891) except to enforce sanitary precautions in every case and wherever infectious or contagious diseases made their appearance.

The same unsanitary conditions that have existed for years still remain unremedied. They consist of foul slaughter houses, privies, barns, stables, pig pens, stagnant water, etc. To enforce the law regarding the removal of these conditions would entail an enormous expense on the part of the proprietors and impregnate unholy feelings toward the health officer. In some parts the town is well drained and in others not. There seems to be no difference whatever between the drained and undrained localities regard-

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ng the prevalence of diseases, so much so as almost to render a man skeptical regarding the utility of sanitary precautions. The public in general favor efforts to prevent sickness, especially Diphtheria, as shown by their moral cooperation with the Health Officer to prevent its spreading. * * *

The only sanitary work done in my community during the year 1892, consisted in the usual orders, *i e*: precautionary instructions whenever a contagious disease made its appearance; this is a farming community in its developmental stages of civilization, and with an abundance of unsanitary conditions.

M. SCHMITZ, H. O.

Metomen.—When there was Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria we quarantined the families and at close of the disease fumigated and thoroughly disinfected the premises, clothing, etc. Our territory is well drained and the locality is generally healthy. The results of our efforts have been good. I have no doubt that we have prevented the spread of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in several instances.

JAS. TURNER, M. D., H. O.

Oakfield.—I sent you sample of water from a well located about 200 feet from a creamery, which you decided was clearly unfit for drinking purposes and directed me to send a sample to the Hon. H. C. Thom, Food Commissioner, Madison, for analysis. I enclose you the report I received from the chemist.

MADISON, September 24, 1890.

J. W. BURNS, M. D., H. O., Oakfield, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—The analysis of the sample of water which you sent some time since has been completed; the following is the result: The smell indicates strong sewerage properties; nitrates were found in excess; chlorides were found in excess; solids, .053 parts in 100,000; solids on heating blackened considerably; free ammonia, .012 parts in 100,000; albuminoid ammonia, .024 parts in 100,000; the limit in good drinking water for albuminoid ammonia is .010 parts in 100,000; you will notice that the

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sample you sent this office exceeds this limit to a considerable amount, and the water should not be used for household purposes in its present condition.

I hope this result is satisfactory to you so far as the analysis is concerned.

Yours truly,

H. C. THOM, *Commissioner.*

Shortly after the complaint was made the Creamery company put in a drain and carried the washings and filth to a ravine about 30 rods from the creamery. In the course of two or three weeks the water in the well cleared up and appeared to be all right, and has remained so to the present. The water in the creamery well always appeared good. * * * *

The town board have had sewer pipes placed in the main streets of the village. Since receiving the circular of the State Board of Health I have made a house to house inspection and I believe the town is in a very good sanitary condition.

J. W. BURNS, M. D., H. O.

Ripon Tp.—The past season the Board of Health has caused to be removed two slaughter houses, which were in direct violation of the laws of the state as regards distances from dwellings. The result has been that both houses are merged into one, the arrangements more perfect and the sanitary condition much better. I would call your attention to the keeping of hogs at slaughter houses for the purpose of disposing of the offal; I believe it to be a filthy, dirty practice, and that laws should be enacted to prohibit the same.

L. G. KELLOGG, H. O.

Rosendale.—The pamphlets sent have been carefully distributed, and that is about all the sanitary work that has been done other than quarantining the cases of Scarlet Fever reported. There has been very little sickness in the

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town during the past year. In regard to Cholera, no action has been taken by the Board of Health. I am sorry to be under the necessity of so reporting; I have urged attention to the matter, but there has been utter indifference.

Upon receipt of the Cholera circulars I wrote the chairman of the towns of Eldorado, Lamartine, Springvale, Metomen and Ripon concerning the matter, asking for a conference meeting for the purpose of consulting, but obtained no response from any of them.

STORRS HALL, M. D., H. O.

GRANT COUNTY.

Bloomington Tp.—Population, 543. There has been a general cleaning up of streets, etc. The territory is well drained.

F. H. CHAMBERS, M. D., H. O.

Boscobel Tp.—To my knowledge there has been no case of Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever in the city or town for ten years, and I do not know how much longer. Occasionally there might be a case of sporadic Scarlet Fever, but it has not been epidemic. As a means of securing increased interest in general sanitation, would suggest sending documents containing laws and other suggestions which may be deemed advisable, to the clerk or chairman of the town boards with request to distribute them to the voters at town elections. Cities and villages are better informed than the farming districts on such topics.

L. H. HAYMAN, M. D., H. O.

Castle Rock.—Sanitary work was done in house to house inspection during the heated term, twice per month. Every one gives willing obedience to the orders of the Health Officer. Public sentiment is advancing in these matters.

WM. R. JAMIESON, M. D., H. O.

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Clifton Tp.—Since the receipt of your circulars we have made a cursory inspection of suspected nuisances and places of filth and uncleanness, and have taken the necessary steps to control them. We have the best conditions conducive to health surrounding us. Land lies high and dry, best of water, people generally intelligent and refined enough to be cleanly. There has been scarcely any sickness here the past year. * * * *

No sanitary work of importance has been done. There are no sources of danger to health unless it be privies. Everybody says the results of efforts to prevent sickness have been good. Public opinion on the subject of sanitation has advanced decidedly. I think that local boards of health in rural districts should be urged to take a deeper interest in this work, and to hold meetings at stated times. A code of health ordinances adopted, recorded and published; a fixed compensation for Health Officer established, and to have a distinct understanding of the relative duties of the Health Officer and other members of the Board etc. Special legislation to this effect should be sought, making it obligatory upon our town Boards to fulfill these duties, or see that they are fulfilled. As it now is many Boards will act only at the urgent appeal of the Health Officer and then many are ready to say, "the Health Officer is only looking for a job."

J. S. COCKLIN, M. D., H. O.

Hickory Grove Tp.—Population 783. No work has been done worthy of reporting. The public here are generally in favor of preventive measures in regard to contagious diseases.

HENRY MAXAM, H. O.

Jamestown.—The town is well drained in all parts. There has been a change for the better in the amount of sickness. I am authorized to isolate cases of contagious diseases and

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placard houses wherein they occur. There is an advance in public sentiment in regard to sanitation. * * * Heretofore there was no occasion to do any special work, and since the receipt of your circulars I have made a tour of the town to inspect its sanitary condition and with a very few exceptions I found it satisfactory. Our people are intelligent and cleanly, and appreciate the efforts to prevent and stamp out contagious diseases. Some of the physicians practicing in this town reside across the border in Illinois or Iowa and do not take the trouble to report.

L. A. SCROEDER, M. D., H. O.

Lancaster.—Six hundred feet of sewer were laid, also usual work of inspecting the city was done, ordering privies, alleys, etc., cleaned. Laws regarding slaughter houses are enforced; there has been a marked change for the better in the amount and character of sickness. The only serious sickness was six cases of consumption with four deaths. There has been no spreading from the several cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever since sanitary rules have been enforced. The public appreciate and encourage our efforts. Doors of public buildings, except churches, swing outward.

F. E. STRONG, M. D., H. O.

Lancaster Tp.—No source of danger to health exists. The territory is well drained. Our efforts meet with good success and are better appreciated by the public. * * * Enforced cleanliness has been prescribed and all are awake and every family has become an active helper. The circulars are bearing fruit.

A. H. BARBER, H. O.

Lima Tp.—The sanitary condition of the town is good. There are no mill ponds, slaughter houses, swamps or undrained lands to endanger health, and our water supply is excellent. The town is well drained in all its parts. The

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law concerning contagious diseases is well observed and all such cases are isolated.

Results of such measures have been good, people are willing to co-operate and public sentiment is encouraging. The more people are enlightened in regard to the means of prevention, the better success we will have. I think if there was a larger supply of pamphlets given out enlightening the people as to the causes of sickness, and how to prevent it, it would be money well spent.

JOHNSON BEVAN, H. O.

Lancaster City.—There is a general cleaning up in the business part of the city, and a great amount of work done in clearing away rubbish. We had two teams hauling for two days, and a cheerful turnout by the citizens who were personally notified; seven privies were condemned and repaired and a very much better condition exists. Manure piles and pig pens were mostly removed in the spring, in response to a general order, and privies and private drains are the most annoying and greatest nuisances; besides we have no system of getting rid of slops and waste from the tables; some burn, some bury and some turn into privy vaults, and some throw on the ground either in the back yard or alleys or on the streets. A few stables on the main street, or in the blocks thickly settled, are a source of annoyance, although generally cleanly kept. Our water is good, being obtained from wells and cisterns.

P. L. SCANLAN, M. D., H. O.

Platteville City.—Board meets first Saturday in each month. The efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases seem to be appreciated by the public and the results are manifestly good. Public sentiment is advancing in the right direction. Teach the people the true relation which sanitation has to public health and there will be no lack of general interest in this matter. But they must

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have teachers who will constantly and persistently crowd this matter upon their attention. And these teachers should be found in the state and local Boards of Health. Let these boards be made up of men thoroughly imbued with the truth that sanitation brings health and wealth to the people, and who are bold enough to "magnify their office" by compelling the people to keep clean, and the sanitary millennium will have begun. * * * * Last spring the Board of Health in a body made a general inspection of the business portion of the city; unsanitary conditions were noted and a published report was made in the papers, with a general request that the city be put in a sanitary condition. The citizens generally complied with the "request" and made a very fair clean up. Since then nothing in a general way has been done. Several local or private nuisances have been abated; one slaughter house has been removed because of offense. We can not point to any grievous unsanitary conditions in our community. The people do not count on cleanliness in the light of perfect sanitation; things are regarded as clean when the unsightly matter has been removed from the surface, while beneath much filth may remain. Not until the people appreciate fully the relation of filth to disease shall we have complete sanitary work done, and complete sanitary work will not be done until local Boards of Health are made perennial instead of annual. It takes one whole year for a new Board to learn and appreciate the magnitude of the work to be done, and each year gives us a new Board, consequently but little progress is made. Our council passed an ordinance last June with a view to correct this fault.

E. J. BUCK, M. D., H. O.

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GREEN COUNTY.

Albany.—Health Officer receives nothing—but curses. Dead animals have been removed from public highways and from backyards by order of Health Officer. There has been less sickness than during former years; no cases of infectious diseases have appeared in the village during the past year.

O. E. LARKIN, M. D., H. O.

Brodhead.—Considerable attention has been paid to improving the condition of foul privies and the removing of stagnant water due principally to the careless disposal of house slops. There has been an increase in cases of Dysentery during the last two months, but a diminution in all contagious disease. There were eight cases of Diphtheria, six of Scarlet Fever and one of Typhoid Fever, but no deaths from any of these diseases. There are two cases of Consumption in the village. The result of efforts to prevent spread of disease has been fair; public opinion is improving in regard to sanitary laws.

E. G. BENNETT, H. O.

Cadiz.—Health Officer receives no regular salary. Out-houses ordered cleaned and dead animals removed from the streets. There has been an increase of Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever. Diphtheria, three cases but no deaths. In cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever I have the patients isolated, have fumes of chloride of lime in rooms occupied by patients, have clothing washed in boiling water and sprayed with bi-chloride of mercury 1.1000; also spray walls and sprinkle floor with same solution.

C. F. GROELLE, M. D., H. O.

Decatur.—Population 750. The Health Officer receives no pay whatever. There are no special unsanitary conditions existing. The territory is well drained. There

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have been no contagious diseases and no serious sickness during the year.

E. G. BENNETT, H. O.

Exeter Tp.—Population 1,000. The Health Officer has no specified salary. There was no necessity of sanitary work during the year. No unsanitary conditions exist; laws regulating slaughter houses are enforced; town is well drained. There were two cases of Diphtheria, one case of Scarlet Fever; no deaths from either case. The community is in harmony with preventive measures.

R. H. BAKER, M. D., H. O.

Monroe Tp.—No sanitary work of importance has been done. There are no sources of danger to health unless perchance some cheese factories would come under this head. We have had no sickness of importance during the year.

E. L. CORNELIUS, H. O.

Mount Pleasant.—The results of efforts to prevent sickness have been good with one exception; something over two years ago the Health Officer failed with arguments and protests to prevent a proposed public funeral of a child dead of Diphtheria; afterwards the disease broke out in three places among children present at the funeral, and subsequently spread to five other places and caused before it was all over fifteen deaths.

Now there is evidence of advance in public sentiment in the matter named. People can sometimes hear good thunder or an earthquake that would not notice the dropping of a pin.

D. FLOWER, H. O.

New Glarus.—The general sanitary work has consisted in repairing of sewers, draining of stagnant pools, and nuisances attended to when complained of.

There has been a diminution of all kinds of contagious

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diseases, and the town has been remarkably free from all specific diseases.

T. T. BLUMER, M. D., H. O.

Spring Grove.—We aim to keep a full record of proceedings of the Board of Health. We quarantine the house where contagious disease makes its appearance. There is a decided advance in public sentiment in regard to the importance of using efforts to prevent sickness.

E. R. ALLEN, H. O.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin.—A general cleaning up of streets, alleys, yards, etc., was required. No unsanitary conditions exist at present.

C. M. WILLIS, M. D., H. O.

Seneca.—I have observed that contagious diseases are more prevalent in the undrained portions of the town. The results of our work have been good. As a suggestion, to obtain increased interest in sanitation, have a good Board of Health that will rigidly enforce rules without fear or favor.

PETER HUNT, H. O.

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena.—Have a few cases of Typhoid Fever every spring and autumn, due undoubtedly to malaria arising from the overflow of the low lands along the Wisconsin river, which occurs at these seasons nearly every year. There certainly is evidence of advance in public sentiment regarding efforts for prevention of sickness

H. R. BIRD, M. D., H. O.

Mineral Point.—Board meets regularly once a month; general sanitary work, such as cleaning streets, etc., has been done. Our city has natural drainage; slaughter houses are well regulated.

W. EASTMAN, M. D., H. O.

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Mifflin Tp.—There has been no special sanitary work done in this community since my last report. I distributed the circulars sent me among the members of the Board. The opinion seems to prevail that since we are a rural community no such precautions are necessary. I shall again urge the Board to give this matter consideration. There are no decidedly unsanitary conditions prevailing.

J. H. PFLUEGER, M. D., H. O.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Alma.—General sanitary work has been done in removing filth, etc. Contagious diseases have been looked after; the results of sanitary work have been very satisfactory.

J. R. BREakey, M. D., H. O.

Black River Falls.—The sanitary condition of the city is first-class, located on an elevation sloping to the river, drainage is inexpensive and effectual. All the privies, back yards and alleys were inspected during the month of May and the owner or occupant requested to remove all filth, disinfect and de-odorize noxious privies within a given time, and as a failure on their part would be followed by enforcement of the ordinance relative to public health; the request was in every instance complied with.

JAS. ROBIE, M. D., H. O.

Brockway Tp.—The cleaning up of our slaughter house, the burying of several dead horses carelessly left above the ground uncovered, and the putting up of flag at the house where the case of Diphtheria occurred, with the giving of orders in regard to the same, constituted the sanitary work done by our Board during the year 1893.

J. B. PEARCE, H. O.

Manchester Tp.—There have been no cases of contagious diseases this year. The organization of a Board of Health

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here has had a tendency to educate the people in regard to sanitation. There would be very little, if any opposition to a strict enforcement of the law in case of contagious diseases. Education in regard to the laws of health is what is needed to secure better sanitation.

JAS. PERRY, H. O.

Melrose.—There is one large hog pen belonging to Price Douglass in this village that I consider a source of danger to the public health. He has been notified of it but it has been left uncared for so far, and there is also a foul pond on his premises. Otherwise than this I consider the sanitary condition of the community as good.

J. A. BARTLETT, M. D., H. O.

Merillan.—There has been considerable money expended for drainage. Holes filled up, and the surface of low lots raised by filling in, rubbish, and filth removed, etc. There is still some drainage needed, and some privies that are not properly attended to, which we intend to regulate as soon as possible. We have a slaughter house situated on a running stream contrary to law. There has been a gradual decrease in the prevalence of Diphtheria and also of all other diseases. The prevalence of Diphtheria in our village for the last two years has caused the village board and the Health Board to give the matter of drainage, and the unsanitary condition of our village, a great deal of attention the present year, and there has been much good work done, which if continued a few years, will put our village in a very good sanitary condition. I think the attention of our citizens has been aroused to the necessity of such improvement and they look upon our efforts much more favorably than they did. * * * Our village was never in so good sanitary condition before, nor so favorable for controlling the spreading of contagious diseases.

E. E. MOORE, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Fort Atkinson City.—The city of Fort Atkinson ordains as follows:

Section 1. The construction of any privy vault or water closet below or under the surface of the earth in said city is prohibited.

The present Board of Health has done good work in this direction, also in keeping streets and alleys clean. We have labored hard and with a good degree of patience for the last four months, doing what we could to secure a suitable piece of land for dumping grounds, and I am pleased to say we have succeeded. We have $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The officers can now say where to put garbage when ordering a nuisances removed. Most of our people appreciate clean streets and premises. We have a good and strong sanitary ordinance.

J. J. WALTON, H. O.

Lake Mills.—I have compelled a few houses to be cleaned and have superintended the disinfecting of houses where there has been contagious disease. Efforts to restrict contagious diseases have resulted in a less number of cases; public sentiment in this matter is advancing. Educating people to the necessity of cleanliness and that Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are contagious I think are the best means of securing general interest in sanitation.

D. G. EARL, M. D., H. O.

Watertown.—An ordinance establishing the registration of deaths has been enacted. We have no regular sewer system, but the city is in general well drained, partly by sewers and partly by overground drainage. Hereafter the Health Board will, through the ordinance requiring burial permits, be enabled to make correct returns of deaths and their causes.

F. B. HOERMANN, M. D., H. O.

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JUNEAU COUNTY.

Beaver Mill.—Our people as a rule are orderly and neat and prize health very highly. I think this state of affairs is in a measure attributable to the State Board of Health through their health officers. Of course now and then one thinks these offices were created to make places for men, but this is the exception, not the rule.

Some of our public school buildings are not what they should be, but our people are waking up to the importance of providing suitable buildings to protect the health of their children, as well as give them a better knowledge of physiology than their parents have.

GEO. T. HIGGS, H. O.

Elroy.—An order was issued by the board in the spring requiring all alleys to be cleaned; an ordinance was passed by the council making it a fine of \$5 for anyone throwing manure in the alleys. One man has been fined that amount and made to keep the alley clean.

B. C. SMITH, Pres. Board of Health.

Mauston.—In regard to suggestions for increasing general interest in sanitation, I think the existing laws sufficient if enforced properly. If it was possible to regulate the compensation of Health Officers commensurate with the importance of the office the service would be improved. We are seldom ever called upon to exercise our authority, but what we create a houseful of enemies. If we call to inspect a foul privy, pig pen or cellar, we are usually asked to mind our own business, and saluted with "what are you sneaking around here for; better look out for your own dung heaps," etc. It is a dangerous business to question the cleanliness of the filthiest neighbor, and no Health Officer will discharge properly, the duties of his office without making enemies. Hence, in my opinion, the officer should

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get pay enough to be a little independent, or else appoint some other than a physician, especially in small towns and cities.

J. C. SMITH, M. D., H. O.

Mill Creek.—Since the organization of the present Board I have had to begin at the bottom, as my predecessor had no record of anything we had done; I have distributed all documents sent me for that purpose. In regard to your last appeal, I have been over the town pretty well for the purpose of removing obstacles that might endanger the health of the public. Found everything much better than I expected.

THOS. GROUER, Chn. B. of H.

Necedah.—This village the present year has been and still is favored with the most intelligent, efficient and industrious Board of Directors that we have had in many years. Officers who have done more to promote the sanitary condition of the place, than any of their predecessors.

Old and decayed sidewalks were removed and replaced by new and substantial structures. All back streets and alleys were cleaned up and generally renovated by filling up with sand all depressions or low places where surface water might accumulate and become stagnant; removing and burning all rubbish and filth which might harbor germs of disease, and to this precaution we attribute the absence of all contagious fevers, Dysentery and Diphtheria that have been very prevalent in the community in past years.

F. A. CANFIELD, M. D., H. O.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Benton and New Diggings.—The Health Officer receives no salary. He gets nothing but the censure of a great many ignorant people if he attempts to make any reforms.

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No sanitary work has been done except the isolation of contagious diseases.

J. GODFREY, M. D., H. O.

Darlington.—The sanitary conditions here are good. The city charter regulates sanitary work. The city is well drained. The citizens are willing to do all they can to prevent the spread of contagious diseases; it is left to a great extent with the Health Officer. He has the city marshal and town officers at his command to help him. The people recognize the importance of isolating contagious diseases.

C. H. CAREY, M. D., H. O.

Darlington Tp.—It has been very healthy in this community this year. Not a single case of contagious disease has been reported. I would suggest as a means of improving general sanitation that the physician of the Board of Health be paid a salary and be required by law to make a personal inspection of public buildings and out houses and make a monthly report to the Local and State Boards of Health.

J. C. BLAIR, M. D., H. O.

Shullsburg City.—I can not say that the law is faithfully complied with in the reporting of contagious diseases. This city is very healthy; have had no epidemic for the last twelve years. The Health Officer has no trouble in getting the people to comply with reasonable requests. A very grave unsanitary condition consists in the careless way in which people who are affected with contagious diseases or who have contagious diseases in their homes act. People will visit houses where Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are, or the occupants will often be seen in town. In some townships where there is no village the sanitary laws are poorly carried out, and in some instances no attention is paid to the law. In towns where doctors reside the law is always better observed.

C. C. GRATIOT, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Hamilton Tp. and West Salem Village.—I think we have had a better general health than in former years. There has been a diminution in contagious diseases. Our efforts to prevent their spread have been successful and the people are with us in our work, much more so than formerly, therefore the work has been done much easier.

S. R. WAKEFIELD, M. D., H. O.

La Crosse City.—The city has, especially in the larger south half, an extended sewer system which is continually being added to, and with which corresponds a water works system, the water of which is taken from the Mississippi. Besides this is an artesian water system, which supplies the business part of the city through numerous fountains for the benefit of man and beast. The streets are throughout in excellent condition, kept clean, and in dry weather regularly sprinkled. The sanitary ordinances are executed by the Health Officer and the city physician in a conscientious manner. The ordinances are printed. The city is built upon a territory which offers the most favorable sanitary conditions, and has an extension of about seven miles north and south, and two miles east and west, and is of the nature of a plateau rising 45 to 50 feet above the Mississippi River (in its average stage) and gradually slopes on its east and west sides. The bluffs on the east side furnish spring water, and the waters of the Mississippi and Black rivers, and also the La Crosse river are by filtration through sand prepared so that it is an excellent drinking water.

I believe a feature of special benefit to the health of the city is found in the lawns surrounding residences with their rich vegetation of shrubs and trees, and especially the shade trees along the streets. Good results followed efforts to restrict the spread of contagious, and the citizens in general are well satisfied therewith.

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The record of deaths is not kept by the city government but by the county Register of Deeds, and this control is very deficient and for statistical purposes almost without value.

As still existing unfavorable conditions I cite especially a number of residences, old and rotten in their foundations, being built close to the ground and having little or no ventilation under them, and therefore the productive home of injurious microbes. The contagious diseases most frequently make their appearance under these conditions. As to the number of cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Malarial Fever there is a remarkable difference observable between the better and poorer drained portions of the city, together with the quality of the water and elevation of the land. The more flat northerly portion of the city where sewers and water works are comparatively less extended show diseases of this character in greater number than the southern portion of the city. * * *

We have had a general cleaning of our city, ordered all privy vaults to be removed, and connections made with sewers. Have had all garbage removed by wagon three times a week throughout the city. Our sanitary condition is A No. 1.

J. A. REUGGLES, M. D., H. O.

Onalaska City.—A positive notice was published in our paper ("La Crosse Co. *Record*") calling attention of residents to the near approach of Cholera, and the necessity for absolute cleanliness in and about their premises, urging immediate attention to the same on the part of every resident and property owner.

W. A. LESTER, M. D. H. O.

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Antigo City.—Since the last report some very thorough sanitary work has been done, the principal of which has

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been the strict attention paid to the removal of all filth from about barns and stables, and the very complete inspection and cleaning of privy vaults and back yards.

We now have a good system of water works, and the supply comes from a source not easily contaminated. The main street of the city has a good sewer, and although the drainage in other parts of the city is not as good as it should be, still taking everything into consideration, the sanitary condition may be considered good. There have been very few cases of contagious diseases.

J. H. DAWLEY, M. D., H. O.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Merrill.—Additions have been made to our sewerage system during the year. No special unsanitary conditions exist. The city is in general well drained, with the exception of the sixth ward, which has recently been occupied by dwellings. There is more sickness in this portion of the city; there have been no contagious diseases, however, and the sickness has been of a milder character and less in amount than in former years.

JOHN WILEY, H. O.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Manitowoc City.—Forty-six nuisances were abated, one party was sued for depositing night soil on an empty lot. Another for keeping hogs contrary to city ordinance. The third ward contains a number of acres of swamp land; recently a number of cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in that ward, but whether they were due to the soil is a question. People begin to understand that the efforts of the health authorities are made for their benefit. Contractors are at work constructing sewers; surface water finds its way to the river by natural drainage. * * * The police have been placed under my orders to make a house to house in-

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spection; they report to me whenever they are in doubt regarding their duty in this matter. A hospital for contagious diseases will be ready for use in a short time.

W. G. KEMPER, M. D., H. O.

Maple Grove.—There is an evidence of an advance in public sentiment noticeable for the first time this year. The people are slowly and gradually realizing that efforts at isolation of contagious diseases, especially Diphtheria, are proper and necessary, and that is a long step in advance.

LOUIS FALGE, M. D., H. O.

Two Creeks.—Have compelled the absolute cleanliness of whey vats and surrounding premises of cheese factories. Have caused a fine to be imposed for failure to comply with orders from the Health Officer. The sanitary rules of last year were adopted for this; in these we followed the direction of the State Board of Health.

F. H. PFUNDER, H. O.

Two Rivers.—We have had a few special ordinances relating to butchers, fish dealers, pig pens, etc.

We have had a few cases of Typhoid Fever which is unusual here, and they have been confined mostly to places having low grounds surrounding them, or to people who get their water supply from old wells.

J. R. CURRENS, M. D., H. O.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Halsey Tp.—Ordinances have been passed, printed and distributed to every house in the community. A house to house tour of inspection has been made three times since June. Notices served on some on account of filth in stables, privies, etc., and these were strenuously enforced. The water here is very bad on account of the rock forma-

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tion; otherwise the town is in a comparatively good sanitary condition. Expect to have a model town next year, but it is hard work getting some of the people to see the error of their ways.

G. B. JOHNSON, M. D., H. O.

Mosinee.—Our village has been more thoroughly cleaned than for years, and it has been unusually healthy. The village is situated on the bank of the Wisconsin river, elevated from 20 to 30 feet above the usual level of the river and has good natural drainage. Nearly all waste is run into the river by open or closed drains. The general results of sanitary work have been good here, and I think our citizens have a better appreciation of such work.

W. N. DANIELS, M. D., H. O.

Wausau.—In the line of sanitary work nothing has been done by the Board of Health. A sewer system was initiated in the spring of 1891 by the city; connections have been made practically by all business places on the principal street. The city water system is extended some each season with results of diminishing the sickness and death rate enormously. In August, 1891, there were 66 burials in our cemetery; in August, 1892, there were only two. There are a great many privies in bad condition in the city, but pig-pens have been rooted out entirely. I think there is not a single one in the city. Nature has done a good deal for us by way of sanitation; the people do very little. It is almost impossible to prevent public funerals of patients dead of Diphtheria, or other contagious diseases. The Health Officer incurs a good deal of ill will when he insists on the execution of law in these cases.

A. J. ROSENBERRY, M. D., H. O.

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MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Montello.—Two slaughter houses have been moved out of the village limits, and the sanitary condition of the railway stock yards has been greatly improved. The unsanitary conditions existing are undrained lands and stagnant water.

E. A. BASS, M. D., H. O.

Westfield.—Our streets have been kept in very nice and cleanly shape during the past season. Wells, cisterns, cellars, back yards and closets cleaned and disinfected. In fact our town has been cleaner than in years, or ever before. The people like it, and are likely to follow this work of sanitation up.

H. D. HILL, M. D., H. O.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee Tp —One firm has been attempting to deposit night soil in the town, but the Board of Health put an entire stop to it, and the aggressors were so heavily fined that they ceased the work. * * *

Milwaukee City.—The commissioner of health meets with the health committee of the common council every two weeks, and the proceedings, recommendations, orders, etc., are recorded in the council proceedings. Sanitary work has been done in house to house inspection, placarding houses infected with contagious diseases, inspection of meats, fruits, vegetables, milk, milk stables, public buildings, etc., in removing dead animals and garbage. Several ordinances have been passed, but some are printed only in the council proceedings.

There are many foul privy vaults in the city which we have not power yet to abolish. Many wells are now being condemned and closed.

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The Menomonee and Kinnickinnic rivers are in a bad and dangerous condition, owing to drainage into them outside the city limits. The commissioner of health has no power to act, only to advise the council, which he has done. Laws regulating slaughter houses are enforced. There are portions of the city which are low and contain many damp cellars where the land has been filled, and there are other parts seem to be naturally wet. We notice more Diphtheria in these localities than in other parts of the city.

Diphtheria increases, yet on the whole I think the public mind is growing more enlightened in regard to the importance of efforts for prevention. We have a large class, however, who are careless, ignorant and indifferent. Constant and persistent agitation by newspapers, public addresses and printer's ink are the best means of securing general interest in sanitation. I also believe the clergy could help us more if they would, and I am sure physicians do not take the interest in sanitary matters that they should. There are noted exceptions, however. * * * *
Since the last report the work of house to house inspection has been carried on, the force of inspectors has been increased. The disinfecting corps has been enlarged and much improved, and a disinfecting van put in use which adds much to the services. A garbage plant has been built 14 miles out of the city, where all the animal and vegetable matters, including all dead animals, are disposed of in a sanitary manner. A milk ordinance has been passed which has stood the test of the lower courts, but an appeal has been taken to the superior court by a few dealers. A privy vault ordinance has been passed prohibiting the building or construction of vaults in certain districts, and requiring them to be constructed so as to be water tight in other districts. Ordinances pertaining to contagious diseases and city isolation hospital have been strengthened, giving the Commissioner of Health greater powers. Money has been appropriated by the Common Council to

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enable the Commissioner of Health to establish a chemical and bacteriological laboratory in connection with the Health Department. Recently much work has been done by way of cleaning up the city, and the city is in a fair condition. A large number of privy vaults and wells (both of which are being condemned as fast as possible), and the condition of the Menomonee and Kinnickinnic rivers from drainage into them by adjoining districts are the most serious conditions known to me.

U. O. B. WINGATE, M. D.

Norwalk.—There have no cases of Diphtheria in the village since 1881 and 1882. That was following a flood which swept over this village in 1880, washing privies, manure piles and all the filth in the alleys, pouring their contents into the cellars and dug wells. Following the flood there was a terrible scourge of Diphtheria in the most malignant form, resulting in twenty deaths. But we have not had a flood since to speak of and most of the wells are drilled so the water is not now contaminated.

H. P. MILLER, M. D., H. O.

Wauwatosa.—The polluted condition of the Menomonee river which passes through our place and which receives sewage of our public institution (county and insane hospitals), is a source of danger to health. There is nothing objectionable about our slaughter houses. The village is usually well drained but some parts better than others. The difference in the amount of sickness between the low and high parts is very perceptible, the larger number of cases of Diphtheria occurring in the low parts. * * *

W. D. MOORHOUSE, M. D.

Wauwatosa.—A recent division of the town and the organization of a village with limits and officers, will probably secure to the thickly populated portion of the town, a

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system of sewerage and water works. At present there is neither.

M. H. FISK, M. D., H. O.

MONROE COUNTY.

Sparta Tp.—As a suggestion for increasing general interest in sanitation in townships, its importance should be urged upon the town boards. The Health Officer usually appreciates the necessity but the average member of a town board is apt to think it uncalled for.

F. R. STILES, M. D., H. O.

Sparta City.—There are no special unsanitary conditions here aside from foul privies. Our sanitary efforts have met with very good success indeed. Public sentiment in this regard has decidedly advanced.

W. T. SARLES, M. D., H. O.

Sparta City.—We have done considerable sanitary work in this community this summer, especially since the threatened invasion of the country by Cholera. The Health Officer has written, and caused to be published in the local papers, several articles setting forth the dangers that may result from carelessness in sanitary matters, and giving explicit directions how to disinfect premises. Then the letter from the State Board of Health was published, with comment, and thus an interest in the matter has been aroused in the community which has resulted in a "general cleaning up". In some instances we have ordered privies removed and have also had some wells, not properly located abandoned and new ones put down. The citizens are in accord with the movement, and the Health Officer has met with no rebuff even though he has visited cellars, outhouses and barns without stint. There are some forty artesian wells in the city; and all things considered we are proud to say that the city is really a model of cleanliness.

F. P. STILES, M. D., H. O.

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OCONTO COUNTY.

Town of Chase.—Circulated literature sent me; have endeavored to interest several leading men in the matter of sanitary work. Have found several very unsanitary abodes where people existed and are raising unhealthy families, but could do little toward a betterment of their situation. The lands in the vicinity are low, and surface water used entirely, wells impregnated with offal, slops and barn-yard oozings. Have failed to get an order for a move against them; hope next year to get some work done in one locality. No code of health ordinances has yet been adopted.

The territory is not well drained but the chances for drainage are good if the creeks were cleaned out. There has been a growing interest in health matters of late.

A commissioner should annually visit each neighborhood, composed of three or more of the most earnest citizens, inspecting carefully and warning the people of the danger, showing by illustration how easily a well or brook may be contaminated with deadly filth. The people are not aware of it and all one man can say will not make as great an impression as a more general and decided move, of the authorities would do. The people will act if stirred up.

I was in hot water a few years ago during a Scarlet Fever epidemic in this place, on account of some orders I made, and was compelled to put the matter in an officer's hands to close a school, which order was defiantly disobeyed by the teacher and officers. Of course I won at last and my act was approved after several of the school board's families and friends suffered from the carelessness. To day they are my friends, and are alive to the matter of protection. Give the people education on such matters and the health officers can do better service, and will be more alive to their duties, agitation is the way to give a subject interest. Some people need the strong arm of the law after them for their criminal carelessness. A few dollars will stand before the greatest evil and hide it from their eyes.

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There are none so blind as those who won't see. People are dying for want of pure air, in illy ventilated sleeping rooms. I have vomited from a few minutes stay in rooms where large families live; several times this experience has overtaken me and doctors all over the country can say something on this subject, after stepping in from fresh air at night to see a patient who perhaps lies where a well person would almost faint.

J. C. BANTA, M. D., H. O.

Maple Valley Tp.—There has been no sanitary work done in this community. The Board of Health is comprised of the members of the Town Board. They think that here in the country it is time and money wasted to meet as a Board of Health. In regard to the circulars, I showed them to the Board; they wanted to know who was to pay for putting the town in sanitary condition. I told them that the town would have to pay for it. They did not want to spend any money for such a purpose unless the law compelled them to do so.

J. F. DUNHAM, H. O.

Oconto City.—All the city streets, alleys and yards were cleaned up, several cess pools were filled, and we try by constant vigilance to keep them so. There are no unsanitary conditions now existing. The laws against slaughter houses are strictly enforced. There is a great change for the better in the health of our town this year. There is marked evidence of advance in public sentiment in regard to the importance of efforts for the prevention of sickness. I believe that the cleanliness of streets, alleys and private premises accounts for most of this. As far as my experience goes this requiring of cleanliness is the best way of advancing public interest in sanitation.

CHAS. BENTZ, H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Rhineland. — There is some undrained swamp land that ought to be drained, and we need sewers to carry off the stagnant water from some parts of the town. There is quite a perceptible difference in the amount of sickness between the better and the poorer drained portions of the town. Of such diseases as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, nine-tenths of the cases occurred near the mills on the north side and among about one-third of the population. We placard houses where contagious diseases appear, and have an ordinance with a penalty of \$100. and three months imprisonment for taking placards down without permission.

I. TUTTLE, H. O.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton. — Defective sewerage, cess pools, foul privies and such work have been properly attended to, also precautions have been observed in all contagious diseases to prevent spreading of the same, and in every instance houses have been placarded. A code of health laws has been enacted. Our territory is well drained, about equally in all parts. The law is generally observed requiring reports of contagious diseases.

H. E. ELLSWORTH, M. D., H. O.

Deer Creek. — No special work has been done by the Board since I have been Health Officer, except we enacted health ordinances last August in order to get rid of some of the rubbish and do some disinfecting. Land that is utilized for farming is tolerably well drained, otherwise not. I think what cases of contagious diseases I have attended have been mostly in damp localities or in close proximity to swamps. The first remonstrance when I speak of any work necessitating a little expense is that if we can avoid it we do not want to make any expense to the town. Fru-

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gality is far ahead of the notion of safety. I can do little myself but manage cases of contagious diseases when they occur.

W. C. MILLER, M. D., H. O.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg Tp.—The offal from slaughter houses in the city of Cedarburg was carted into the town and dumped upon certain farms, but has been discontinued on account of notice served upon them by town Board of Health threatening them with prosecution if they did not burn or bury the same.

Increased general interest in sanitation is only secured by a visitation of contagious diseases; while exempt from this the majority think time is wasted in discussing sanitary measures, and they do not propose that time be wasted.

W. P. MCGOVERN, M. D., H. O.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Durand City.—Nothing has been done by order of the Board of Health. The city has no code for the government of the Health Board nor for the citizens.

I have urged the use of earth closets or privies with drawers, which could be supplied with dry earth and other disinfectants, and in a few instances succeeded in getting them introduced. I think the old vault which generally prevails is the clumsiest outrage on decency, health and comfort that could be devised, and should be prohibited by law; until that is done I do not believe they will ever be abolished.

M. A. SHAW, M. D., H. O.

PIERCE COUNTY.

Bay City.—The sanitary rules have been very strictly adhered to as required by law and the orders of the State

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Board of Health. We have been very strict as to having the premises cleaned up and everything that could breed disease either burned up or buried. We think we are in as good condition to prevent disease as any place in the state.

W. H. ELLIS, H. O.

Maiden Rock.—Our sanitary condition is perfect in every respect. Our people are becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of keeping their places in a state of cleanliness, and in fact all seem to be willing to do their part. We have running through our town on Oak Street a fine large sewer which was constructed two years ago, and serves a marvelous purpose for carrying off all refuse matter and keeping everything in a state of cleanliness.

D. C. MUNGER, M. D., H. O.

POLK COUNTY.

Amery Village.—Have drained the village and filled up some of the swamps or marshes around it. Have cleaned the alleys and compelled the inhabitants to keep their premises clean. The most unsanitary conditions that exist are the pig pens and cow stables which it seems almost impossible to have the owners keep clean.

H. A. HOLLIDAY, M. D., H. O.

Lincoln Tp.—Our town is well drained and clean. There has been a diminution of disease since the Board of Health was organized. A case of Diphtheria appeared here; on hearing of it I went to the house, quarantined and placarded it; three days later the boy died; I procured the coffin, forbade public funeral, went with a man at night and carried the corpse to the cemetery, fifteen miles away, and buried it. No new cases followed it.

S. A. FOX, H. O.

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Maiden Rock Tp.—Each member of the Board is assigned a certain work to do, and when there is an epidemic of any contagious disease each officer is prompt to do his duty. I must say that since I have been in the town I have never known men to take such an interest in the stopping of contagious diseases. Most people have made up their minds that it is best to take the matter in hand. All seem to rally to the defense when deemed necessary.

D. C. MUNGER, M. D., H. O.

Town of Trim Belle.—Our town is not very well drained, and I observe that the better drained is much the healthier as there has been more Typhoid Fever in the undrained localities. There has been less Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever during the year than previously.

H. W. LANE, M. D., H. O.

RACINE COUNTY.

Mt. Pleasant Tp.—The Board has performed more work than usual this season. We do not get many thanks but are conscious of doing our duty and benefiting the community. The circulars received were distributed.

JOHN D. JONES, H. O.

Racine City.—About five miles of sewers have been laid. One mile of pavement; streets and alleys cleaned, private nuisances abated, etc. This work has been done by ward appropriations, not all by the Board of Health.

CHR. ANDERSON, H. O.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan Tp.—The past season has been marked by a general time of health throughout our town. Strict cleanliness is required and enforced. There is a strong feeling generally in our town in favor of all necessary endeavors for the prevention of sickness. The town is favorably situated for

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the health of its inhabitants, no marshes, no stagnant water, not even a mill pond in the town. Every part of the law pertaining to the Health Board is carefully perused and observed.

A. D. DENNISON, H. O.

Richwood Tp.—When we were cleaning up the town this spring we had several out houses removed and filled up. We condemned several wells, had them cleaned out, dug deeper, and properly welled up.

We had a special meeting in June to secure proper drainage of cess pools and, when water could not run off, had the proper ditches and sewers cut. Have removed old manure piles and several pig pens and one butcher's building which was too close to the village and, by the last of June, had a clean, nice village. Have good water and good hygienic surroundings. I do not think there are two towns any where near here that are in a better sanitary condition than the towns of Richwood and Scott. We have not had a case of contagious disease in the two townships the past year. Our people have enjoyed the very best of health.

J. C. WRIGHT, M. D., H. O.

ROCK COUNTY.

Beloit City.—Have made frequent and careful inspection personally of all alleys, yards, closets, etc. I issued a good many orders for the removal of filth, garbage, contents of cess pools, etc., with very careful compliance from the people after the first few notices. Think our city is in as good condition as can be without a sewer system.

F. T. NYE, M. D., H. O.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Hudson City.—The city has been improved by grading. Low places have been filled up, giving better drainage.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Our Board of Health had printed, and caused to be left at each house a circular which produced good results.

D. SILLMAN, M. D., H. O.

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo City.—Streets, alleys, wells, etc., have been inspected and ordered cleaned when necessary. Resolutions have been passed and published, and I think are very well obeyed. I think our sanitary conditions are as good as we can well make them. Our slaughter houses are situated outside the city limits, and are inspected by our city attorney. The city is well drained by sewers.

I think in the past five years our people have been considerably educated and have become very much interested in the efforts to suppress contagious diseases. To secure general interest in sanitation see that the health ordinances are strictly complied with. Do it in a kind way, but always give people to understand that the requests of the Board of Health can not be avoided. If they do not comply send the marshal and straighten them out. Our city is looked over thoroughly once or twice every year and much oftener where there is liable to be filth. A thousand and one complaints have been investigated. Last year our ten cases of Diphtheria all came from Merrimac, a small town about ten miles from us. We quarantined every house, furnished nurses and outside help, etc., and the disease did not spread outside of the original families.

CHARLES GORST, M. D., H. O.

Delton.—No unsanitary conditions exist, privies excepted. Great indifference as to vaccination, not a case of vaccination for years. I am in favor of compulsory vaccination by the state (by duly appointed agents).

AMBROSE JONES, H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Greenfield.—Every family has a foul privy; aside from that there is no local cause for sickness. The Board seem to be very indifferent on the subject of sanitary improvement. As I understand the law I can only act on their order.

P. G. COWLES, H. O.

Prairie du Sac.—Have carefully looked after every part of the village and if anything out of order was found it was ordered to be attended to at once, and it has always been done. There is not a pool of stagnant water within the limits of the incorporation, in fact our village has the best natural drainage of any in the state. Cards were distributed in every house in the village.

J. W. BUELER, M. D., H. O.

Sumpter Tp.—To increase general interest in sanitation I believe provision should be made for a public lecture devoted to this topic in every township in the state, as well as a careful distribution of literature furnished by the Board of Health.

J. V. STEVENS, M. D., H. O.

Westfield.—At first it was almost impossible to make people understand the necessity of isolation. The Board at first found marked opposition, but now after thoroughness in the matter, all unite in trying to suppress any infectious disease arising.

This has been the case for the period which this report covers.

M. J. SKIFF, M. D., H. O.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Plymouth City.—The Board of Health has passed rules and regulations for the better sanitary government of the city.

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In the matter of quarantine it has been very difficult to make people feel that visitation is interdicted. People in general are beginning to understand the great importance of isolating the sick. Were our slaughter houses and cemetery outside the city we could well boast of one of the healthiest cities in the state.

THOS. FITZGIBBONS, M. D., H. O.

Sheboygan City.— Nearly two hundred nuisances have been abated since May 1st. Sanitary condition of the county building improved by new sewage. Ordinances have been passed imposing fine for not obeying notice of the Health Officer and others, for the protection of the public health. There are several localities under my jurisdiction that are sources of danger, but will be remedied by the building of sewers. This matter will be put before the common council immediately. The police department gives good assistance to the Health Officer and the public appreciate what has been done. Diseased meat has been condemned by me lately and everyone is interested to prevent sale of such. All but two complied with the notice of the Health Officer, and these were brought into justice court and punished accordingly. There is a general filling up of lots and streets in all parts of the city, and better drainage is constantly looked for. Twenty-three blocks of sewerage were recommended by the Health Officer, approved and passed by the Common Council, and most of them are completed. Slaughtering in the city, even in winter time, I strictly forbid, and ordinances are now being drafted to cover same. Pig pens will also be disallowed in the city limits. Regulating of privy vaults and scavengers are carefully watched by the police and Health Officer. All the factories are using disinfectants in their closets, such as copperas, etc. More has been done this year than ever before. W. M. GRASSER, M. D., H. O.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Sheboygan Falls.—In addition to general sanitary work I have found a number of wells in which the water has been bad. Organic matter existing in some ten or twelve of them; this is not guess work, for during the year I have analyzed samples from over twenty wells.

R. M. NICHOLS, M. D., H. O.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Arcadia Village.—All places were inspected and 124 persons required to clean out-houses or remove refuse, etc. A full code of health ordinances has been enacted. The sanitary condition of the village is good; the people take an active part in keeping places in good condition. Sickness was very light the past year.

W. T. ENGLISH, M. D., H. O.

VERNON COUNTY.

Hamburg Tp.—There is but very little here that endangers health aside from one or two stagnant pools, of which the Board of Health has knowledge and will correct. This district is cut up by high hills and deep ravines, causing a rapid flow to all streams of water, and thus carrying away rapidly all refuse.

CHAS. W. BAKER, M. D., H. O.

Kickapoo Tp.—The people are very prompt in attending to sanitary work every spring. The first year that I was Health Officer I met with a great deal of opposition, I think through the ignorance of the people of their own interests. Since then they have been very prompt in complying with sanitary laws.

JOS. GOYER, H. O.

Ontario —The people have complied with the requirements of the Health Officer except in one instance when I told the offender if he did not comply with the law I would arrest him. He complied then. Teach sanitation in the public schools.

L. R. ABBOTT, M. D., H. O.

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Viroqua City.—The code of Health Ordinances presented by the State Board of Health has been adopted and enforced.

H. J. SUTTLE, M. D., H. O.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield Tp.—Ordered school board in one district to close the school and averted a general epidemic of Scarlet Fever. Have fumigated premises and cleaned them at the expense of the town.

B. J. BILL, M. D., H. O.

Elkhorn.—In the case of Diphtheria and in the cases of Scarlet Fever thorough disinfection and fumigation were attended to and no spreading of either have occurred. In the sanitary work pig pens have been cleaned and removed. At the cheese factory drainage under ground and pumping have been ordered and complied with. Yards have been cleaned and the condition of privies looked to. The general sanitary condition of our village is good.

WM. H. HURLBURT, M. D., H. O.

Lake Geneva City.—I am raiding and making war on pig pens, and it is my desire to see what I am now striving for, that is an ordinance that will allow no one to keep a pig pen within the city limits. A clean pig pen is almost a misnomer, especially among the class of people who generally keep a pig in town. In the country I have enforced the changing of the course of the refuse flow from a cheese factory. Am also conducting a careful examination and making tests of our city water.

W. H. McDONALD, M. D., H. O.

Spring Prairie.—This town being strictly rural, cases can be quarantined easily. People object to so much red tape and authority displayed in their houses by physicians. There is advance in public sentiment until it attacks people

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in their homes; as soon as they feel that their afflicted are well they desire to let them roam about while the other members are coming down. To have a family of six or seven children attacked one at a time the quarantine patience of the best regulated families gives out; if the epidemic is light they will deny the accuracy of the physicians diagnosis.

L. N. HICKS, M. D., H. O.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

West Bend.—Our city is in very fair sanitary condition; over a year ago the council passed ordinances to regulate sanitary conditions, the ordinances were published and the public given to understand that the penalties provided for would be rigidly enforced in case of violation of the ordinances. There has occurred causes for complaint in only three or four instances and these were promptly remedied on notification.

D. W. LYNCH, M. D., H. O.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Delafield.—I think if there was a small circular printed giving full instructions as to how privies should be constructed and taken care of, it would be of more real benefit to the public than anything else. In this community that is our greatest source of trouble.

H. G. B. NIXON, M. D., H. O.

Merton.—The town is exceedingly well drained. There were two cases of Diphtheria. I treated a young lady who had attended school at Waukesha and came home sick with this disease in its most malignant form and died two days after. The disease was prevalent in Waukesha at the time. Under the most stringent and antiseptic precautions the rest of the family escaped. The other case occurred in my own family, a favorite little grandson of mine aged six

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years. In many ways it was a peculiar case, as there was not a case of Diphtheria in the whole section of country and there had never been a case in my house which is situated on high, well drained land. But just one week before he was taken sick he accompanied me to a house where four years before I had lost five cases of most malignant Diphtheria, and with one of the girls he spent some time in the various rooms of the house; one week from that day, January 17th, 1890, he was taken sick with the same form of Diphtheria. Now, can it be possible he could have inhaled a germ in this house? I have always considered he must have done so. I mention this case somewhat in detail thinking it might interest you, as if I am correct it emphasizes the necessity of the most thorough disinfection in all such cases.

So far as I am able to judge the circulars issued by the State Board of Health, relating to contagious diseases have been largely instrumental in effecting a great change in public sentiment regarding the necessity of isolating these diseases.

JOHN A. RICE, M. D., H. O.

Waukesha City.—Our people have become very much interested in health matters and are very anxious to have the laws of the Board obeyed and are pretty generally willing to follow instruction. We have a perfect system of sewers established and as soon as the connections are individually made, so as to enable us to dispose of all vaults and cess pools we think we will be in a fair sanitary condition. All parts have ample fall, and can be easily drained.

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D., H. O.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Clintonville.—In certain parts of the city the soil is very loose and sandy and if filth of any nature exists near the wells for a short time even, during wet weather, it filters

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into the wells contaminating the water and causing sickness. A number of cases of sickness have been traced directly to the water supply during the summer months, and when the cause had been removed the disease disappeared.

A. SHERMAN, M. D., H. O.

Mukwa.—As a suggestion for the improvement of sanitation I would abolish the use of surface water as far as possible. Encourage by all rational means the using of water from the deeper strata. Bored or drilled wells have nearly made this region what it is.

G. T. DAWLEY, M. D., H. O.

Weyauwega.—During the past year the Health Board has endeavored to educate the people through the columns of the local papers and otherwise, to the necessity of cleanliness about their premises, with the result of a very general cleaning up of cess pools, barn yards, privies, wells, etc., and a greater interest in the work of the Health Officer and Board is manifested. There has been but very little sickness here the past year.

E. H. JONES, M. D., H. O.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Menasha City.—We have been instrumental in having several streets graded providing for water courses thereon. Caused low places to be filled to do away with stagnancy. Premises have all been examined and ordered cleaned. Nothing has been done in the way of enacting proper health ordinances, the Health Officer having failed to obtain proper support from the members of the Board.

G. A. MUELLER, M. D., H. O.

Neenah. — Meetings of the Board of Health are held as circumstances demand, subject to the call of the Health Officer. There have been about five or six meetings held

Extracts from Correspondence.

this summer. In the spring printed notices were distributed to every house to clean up the premises. About four weeks later a house-to-house inspection was made and all nuisances attended to. In response to the Cholera circular from the State Board of Health a meeting was held which resulted in notices being inserted in the local daily papers urging all persons to report any existing nuisances. This city has not yet a regular system of sewers. Water works are being built at present and sewers will probably be laid in connection with them.

THOS. J. ESPERSON, M. D., H. O.

Omro Village.—Thorough survey of the village has been made during the month of September as a response to the appeal of the State Board. Streets, neglected privies (to the number of about 30) twenty-two cess pools, eleven foul cellars, five pig pens and all garbage and refuse heaps in the business part of the village have been cleaned and disinfected. A complete set of sanitary ordinances are published in the village paper. Prompt and cheerful co-operation has been shown by citizens generally and the village is in a good sanitary condition at present. The proceedings of the Board are recorded and are for the past year being published.

J. F. FORD, M. D., H. O.

Oshkosh.—I think we ought to have a rule requiring physicians to make mortality reports, and there ought also to be some means provided to pay a certain sum for each report. Doctors render enough gratuitous service to the community without being asked to report deaths free. Our council does not provide any means to collect and publish vital statistics; though it may be a question if this city is large enough to warrant such an expense. I think that the information obtained as to the prevalence of disease and the accompanying mortality rate, if given by wards, would

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be of real service to the citizens and would lead them to ask why certain portions of the city are more unhealthy than others; this would lead to a comparison of the sanitary condition of the different wards of the city. It is surprising what apathy exists among the people generally as to the necessity of a decent observance of sanitary laws. The average citizen will cherish foul odors as if he had a proprietorship in them which his neighbor was bound to observe as well as inhale. Still much has been done, though the work is unfinished, to place this city in a fairly good sanitary condition.

ALEX. AULT, M. D., H. O.

WOOD COUNTY.

Grand Rapids City.—An effort has been made to make a thorough house to house inspection of the sanitary condition of the premises as well as the cellars, wells and privies. Considerable improvement has been made in one of the most densely settled parts of the city by placing in it a sewer which will effectually drain not only the surface of the ground but will also drain cellars that have for an indefinite period been filled with water at every heavy rain. Our town covers a very large area of land and part of this is a swamp containing very large quantities of decomposing vegetable matter. This has been and is a source of danger. A large number of people get their water supply between this swamp and the river in the natural course of the water, hence their wells are filled with surface water much of which has come through and from this swamp. Aside from unclean premises I can see no other source of special danger.

O. T. HOUGAN, M. D., H. O.

Marshfield.—The Board of Health were authorized by the council to purchase a convenient place for the dumping of all garbage, manure, etc., and for the burying of the con-

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tents of privy vaults, etc. This has been done, and the Board of Health have been very efficient in seeing that all alleys and uncleanly places were cleaned and put in good sanitary condition. We expect next year to have a good sewerage system; water works are now in process of construction, which will give us good, wholesome water. Our water supply heretofore has not been good.

H. A. LATHROP, M. D., H. O.

Vesper Tp.—During the summer health matters were carefully looked after through the enforcement of rules regarding the cleaning of vaults and cesspools; also the burning or otherwise removing of rubbish that might endanger the health of our villagers. Particular attention was paid to school houses and all public buildings. We consider the work in this line has been perfect.

C. F. KELLOGG, Secretary B. of H.

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