WISCONSIN

AND HER

State Institutions.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WISCONSIN.

THE state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes and 47 degrees 20 minutes north, and between longitude 87 degrees 30 minutes and 92 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river, and the states of Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The territory, of which Wisconsin forms a part, was originally connected with the Canadas, and was under the French and British dominion. It became a part of the territory of the Northwest at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795; but the United States did not take formal possession of the territory now comprising this state until 1816. In the meantime, Virginia and other states ceded to the government all their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government as the "Northwest Territory," and it was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states." Wisconsin was the fifth state thus organized from the territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan having been previously admitted into the Union.

Wisconsin was afterwards included in the Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800, then in the Illinois territory, organized in 1809, and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836, was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1836, the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a state government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 1, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May, Wisconsin became a state

in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

In order to supplement the statistics contained in this volume, relating to the history and government of Wisconsin, a chronology of the exploration and early settlement of the territory, collected from the most authentic sources, is here inserted:

1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.

1658. Two fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior and wintered there, probably on Wisconsin soil.

1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.

1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating it at De Pere in 1671.

1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.

1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole northwest, confirmed in 1689.

1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi river.

1674. Father Marquette coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.

1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lakes above Niagara, arrived at the mouth of Green Bay.

1679. Capt. Du Luth held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives of Lake Superior.

1781. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the northwest were published in France.

1683. La Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.

1683. Parrot established a trading station on the west side of Lake Pepin.

1692. A military post was established at La Pointe.

1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.

1716. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.

1719. Francis Renalt explored the upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.

1721. Previous to this date a French fort had been established at Green Bay, on the present site of Fort Howard.

1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois, was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.

1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.

1728. There was a great flood in the Mississippi, and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.

1728. A French expedition, under De Lignery, from Mackinaw, punished the Foxes and Sauks.

1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.

1745. First permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, by Sieur Augustin De Langlade, at the head of a small colony.

1745. Sieur Marin, in command at Green Bay, made a peace with the Indians.

1761. Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.
1763. The English, under Lieut. Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac.
1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.
1763. About this date the Canadian-French trading establishment at Green Bay ripened into a permanent settlement, the first upon any portion of the territory now forming the State of Wisconsin.
1774. A civil government was established over Canada and the Northwest, by the celebrated "Quebec Act."
1777. Indians from Wisconsin join the British against the Americans.
1781. Lieut. Gov. Patrick St. Clair, of Canada, purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, etc., from the Indians, which purchase was not confirmed.
1783. The settlement of Prairie du Chien was commenced by Bazil Giard, Pierre Antaya, Pierre La Pointe, Julian Dubuque, and others.
1786. Julian Dubuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.
1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to Dubuque.
1793. Lawrence Barth built a cabin at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and engaged in the carrying trade.
1795. French settlement commenced at Milwaukee.
1796. The western posts were surrendered by the English to the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 extended over the whole Northwest.
1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; Southern Wisconsin purchased.
1805. Michigan territory organized.
1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.
1809. Illinois territory was organized, including nearly all the present State of Wisconsin.
1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.
1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.
1814. Prairie du Chien surrendered to the British.
1815. United States trading post established at Green Bay.
1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.
1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien, and commenced the erection of Fort Crawford.
1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard, at Green Bay.
1818. State of Illinois was admitted into the Union; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.
1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries, besides other territory, the whole of the present State of Wisconsin.
1820. United States Commissioners adjusted land claims at Green Bay.
1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead by Negro slaves from Kentucky.
1823. January. Counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac made a separate judicial district by Congress.
1823. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.

1823. Lieut. Bayfield, of the British navy, made a survey of Lake Superior.
1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
1824. October 4. First term of United States Circuit Court held at Green Bay; Jas. D. Doty, Judge.
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
1827. A rush of speculators to the lead mines, and leases by government to miners.
1827. Difficulties with the Winnebago Indians. Troops sent to settle them.
1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead region purchased.
1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sacs and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
1832. Public lands in the lead region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
1832. Black Hawk war. June 16. Battle with the Sac Indians on the Pecatonica. July 21. Battle of Wisconsin Heights on the Wisconsin river. August. Battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
1832. First arrival of steamboat at Chicago.
1832. Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi.
1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.
1833. American settlement began at Milwaukee in the fall of this year.
1833. December 11. First newspaper, "Green Bay Intelligencer," published.
1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
1834. Population by census taken, 4,795.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
1836. January 9. The legislative council of so much of Michigan territory as was not to be included in the new state of Michigan, met at Green Bay.
1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
1836. July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at 371 Third street.
1836. First school opened in Milwaukee, at No. 371 Third street.
1836. United States land office opened at Milwaukee.
1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; two hundred killed.
1846. April. A vote of the people in favor of a state government.
1846. August. Act of congress authorizing a state government.
1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a state.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. For its educational advantages, it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of public schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college. As will be seen by statistics elsewhere presented, the State has heretofore contributed but little by direct appropriation toward the upbuilding of its higher institutions of learning, while its management of the funds held in trust for their benefit has not been characterized by that prudence and economy which a proper regard for their interests should have dictated. Had these liberal grants of land been disposed of on more favorable terms, and had the proceeds been judiciously invested, the people of Wisconsin need never have been called upon to contribute to the support of public schools. There are now in successful operation in this State, a University, comprising several colleges, and four normal Schools, toward the endowment and maintenance of which the legislature has appropriated comparatively an insignificant sum. Their funds, their grounds, their buildings, the pay of their teachers, have all been the gift of the general government. The same might be said of the common school fund. The children of this State are largely indebted to the liberality of congress for the educational advantages that are vouchsafed to them.

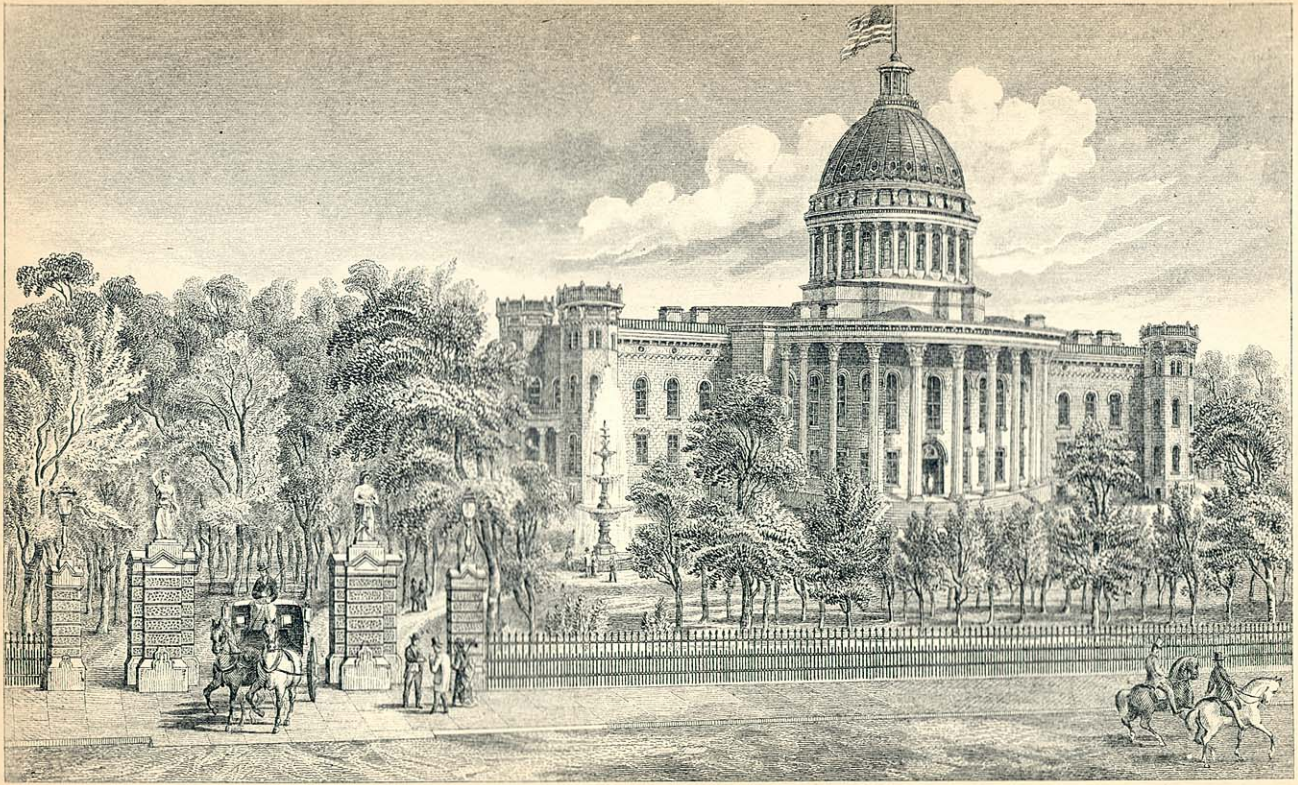
Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes, the State has pursued a more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, $1,036,-655.44; for the Industrial School for Boys, $335,035.92; for the Industrial School for Girls, $30,000; for the Institute for the Blind, $722,146.07; for the Deaf and Dumb, $757,848.18; for the State Hospital for the Insane, $2,050,-124.83; for the Northern Hospital, $1,426,830.49; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $366,981.87—making a total of $7,226,625.84. Whether these appropriations were wise, or whether they have been judiciously applied, are not proper subjects for inquiry and discussion in a work which aims only to furnish statistics. These expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes may not be too large, but they present a striking contrast to the amount expended by the State on its higher institutions of learning, and suggest a comparison between the number who have been directly benefitted by these two clases of appropriations. The one is for a noble charity from which the State can expect but little return; the other is a prudent investment for which society receives a full equivalent in a more intelligent, virtuous and useful citizenship.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. JAMES D. DOTY, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. JAMES D. DOTY, A. A. BIRD and JOHN F. O'NEILL were appointed by the general government commissioners for constructing the capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. BIRD. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Gov. DODGE delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the national government appropriated $40,000 for the capitol building; Dane county, $4,000; and the territorial legislature about $16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol $60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with the capitols of adjacent and older states.

The warranty deed of the capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of $1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEVENS T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KINTZING PRICHETT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MOSES M. STRONG. It is dated, Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839; and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the state capitol. The state also appropriated $30,000 for the same object, and $50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed. The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the im-



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WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

provement of the park to the present time are $629,992.54. This does not include the sum of $6,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

The capitol park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 225½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet. The completeness of the arrangements on the inside fully correspond with the fine external appearance of the capitol. On the first floor are the state departments. In the east wing, on opposite sides of the hall, are the Executive office and the office of the Secretary of State. The north wing is arranged in a similar manner, and contains the offices of the State Treasurer and Commissioners of Public Lands. In the south wing, on one side of the hall, are the offices of the Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Property, and on the other, that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The rooms of the State Agricultural Society occupy one-half of the west wing, while opposite them are the offices of Railroad Commissioner, Adjutant General, State Treasury Agent, State Board of Charities and Reform, and Commissioner of Insurance. On the second floor, the Senate Chamber occupies the east wing and the Assembly Chamber the west, while in the north wing are the State Library and Supreme Court room, and in the south, the rooms of the State Historical Society. In the basement of the capitol are carpenter shops, boiler rooms, water closets, store rooms and committee rooms. The third floor is also divided up into committee rooms, which are occupied only during the session of the legislature. Iron stairways lead from story to story from the basement to the tholus, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is afforded. No one who visits the State Capitol of Wisconsin can fail to be impressed with the beauty of its location, and the durability, completeness and magnificence of its structure.

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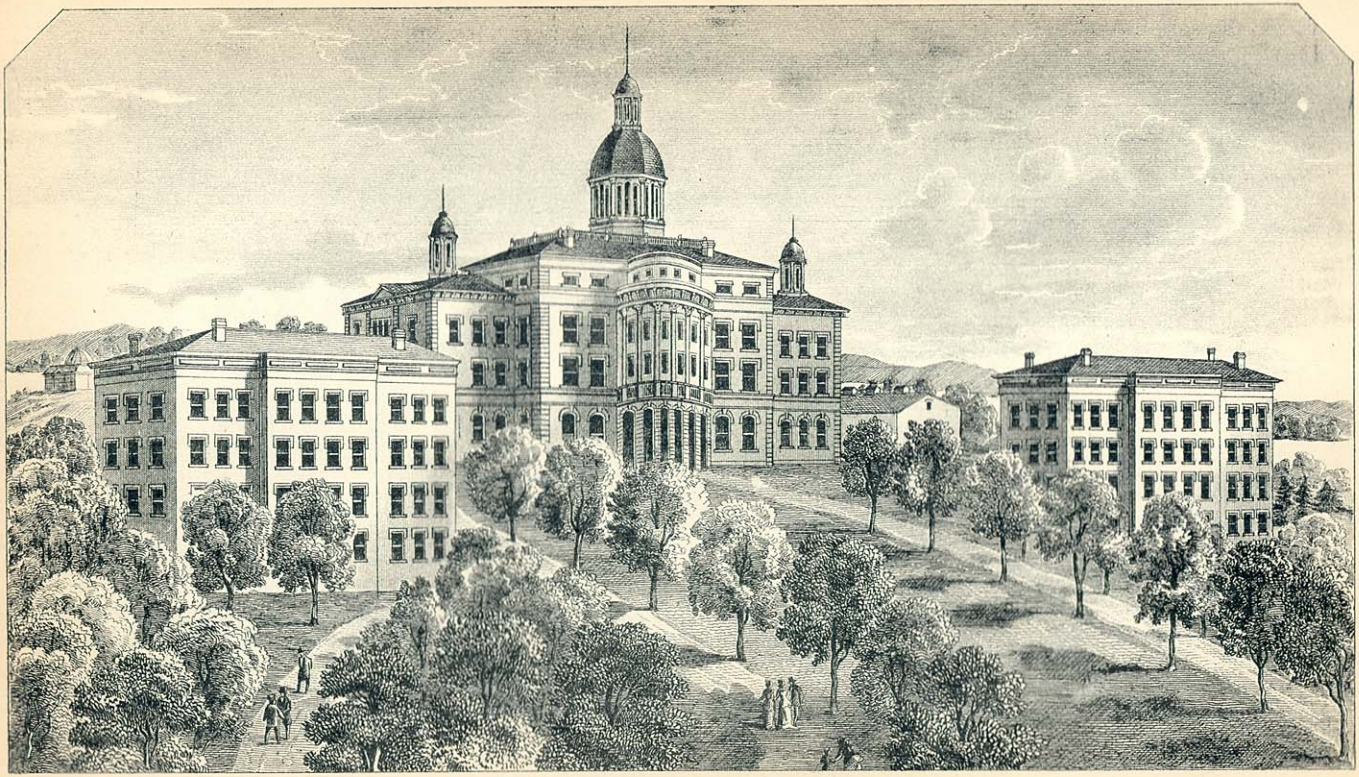

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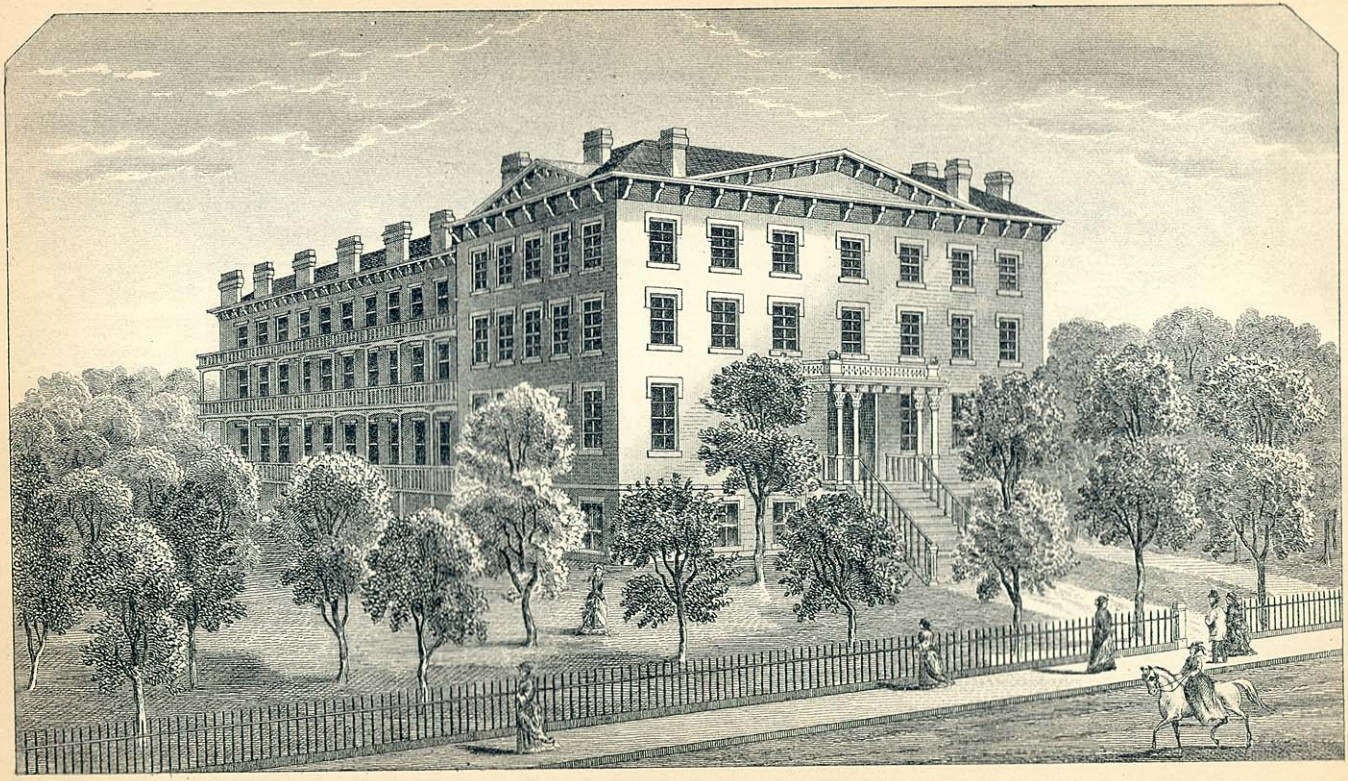
HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the territory of Wisconsin, chapter 110, United States laws 1838. That act required the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the territory of Wisconsin, "a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a university within the said territory and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session in 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session a board of visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the University, *ex officio*, and B. B. CARY, MARSHALL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A.



STATE UNIVERSITY, LADIES HALL.

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Section 6 of article X of the State Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the organization of the State government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a board of regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMEON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The preparatory department of the University was opened under the charge of Chancellor LATHROP and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what was known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University Grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected.

Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1851, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose.

In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several states a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The objects of that grant are fully set forth in sections four and five of said act.

The lands received by Wisconsin under said act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University, for the support of an agricultural college, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 332,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution.

Up to the time of its reorganization, the University had not received one dollar from the State or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a

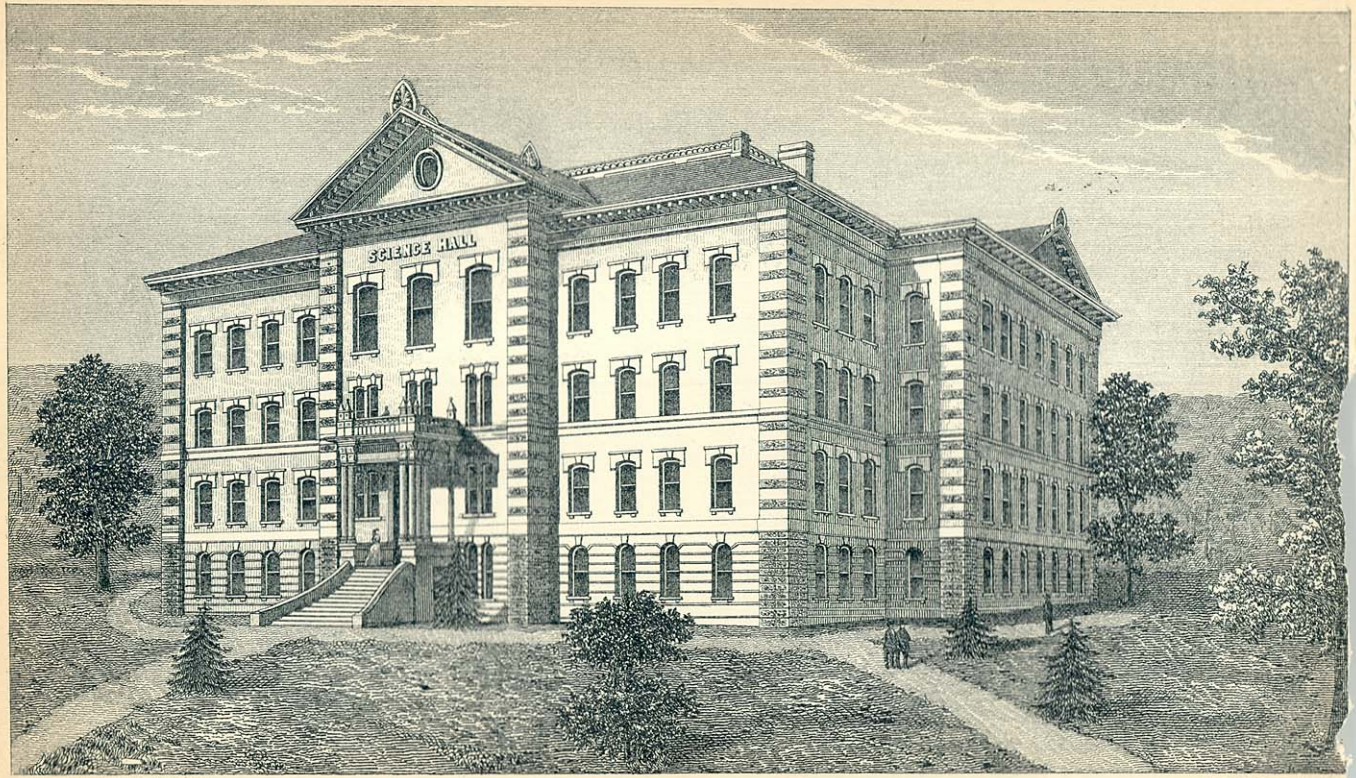
law passed in 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the purchase of about two hundred acres of land contiguous to the University grounds for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature rendered the University partial justice by passing a law (Ch. 82, G. L. 1867) which appropriated annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund, $7,301.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the Fund by the law of 1852 to pay for the erection of buildings.

This appropriation dates the inauguration of a more liberal policy toward the University, which was enabled to increase its instructional force and adapt its course more nearly to the educa ional wants of a progressive people. In 1870, the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the erection of a Female College, which is the first contribution made outright to the upbuilding of any institution of learning in this State. In order to comply with the law granting lands for the support of agricultural colleges, the University was compelled to make large outlays in fitting up laborato ies and purchasing the apparatus necessary f r instruction and practical advancement in the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State — a burden which the Legislature very generously shared by making a further annual appropriation in 1872 of $10,000 to the income of the University Fund. Under these more favorable auspices, the Institution has rapidly grown in public favor. Its course of study has met the popular demand for higher culture, and its successful management has inspired confidence and given promise of greater usefulness. The increased facilities offered by improvements in the old and by the erection of a new college building proved wholly inadequate to meet the growing wants of the Institution. In its report for 1874, the board of visitors, made up of intelligent and practical men from all parts of the state said: "A Hall of Natural Sciences is just now the one desideratum of the University." "It can never do the work it ought to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities." The Legislature promptly responded to this demand, and at its next session appropriated $30,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, and to establiish the Institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the Legislature of 1876 enacted, "That there shall be levied and collected for the year 1876, and annually thereafter, a state tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this State, and the amount so levied and collected is he eby appropriated to the University Fund Income, to be used as a part thereof." This is in lieu of all other appropriations for the benefit of this fund, and all tuition fees for students in the regular classes are abolished by this act. The bill, published as chapter 117, laws of 1876, was passed with only three di senting votes in both Senate and Assembly, a most gratifying evidence of the good will and deep and abiding interest now felt toward the University by the people of the whole State.

The productive fund of the University and its income for the last year were as follows:

The University Fund, September 30, 1880	$207,375 40
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1880	244,519 52
Income of University Fund from all sources	61,784 90
Income of Agricultural College Fund	14,321 84



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

H. C. KOCH, Arch't

From the above statement it appears that the income of the University for the last year was $79,103.24, which includes the appropriation from the general fund, under section 390 of the revised statutes, which appropriation for the last fiscal year amounted to $13,897.18.

ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin, as now organized, comprises the College of Letters, the College of Arts and the College of Law.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT CLASSICS. — This course embraces the Ancient Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, and Philosophy, and is intended to be fully equivalent to the regular course in the best classical colleges in the country.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN CLASSICS. — In this course, German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give the students a good knowledge of those languages and their literature, and to fit them to engage in the duties of instruction, or to prosecute to advantage professional studies.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

This college is organized under section 2 of chapter 91 of the general laws of 1866. It is designed to provide, not only a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the *application of science* as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits. The courses of study are such as to ensure a sound education in the elements of science, and at the same time to give great freedom in the selection of studies according to the choice of the individual student. As higher demands are made, they will be met by adding to the list of elective studies, and by the enlargement of the faculty of Arts, so as to form distinct colleges, as provided for in the act of reorganization.

This college embraces the department of General Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Military Science.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SCIENCE embraces what is usually included in the scientific course of other colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. — It is the design of the University to give in this department a thorough and extensive course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. The instruction in this course will be given with constant reference to its practical applications, and the wants of the farmer.

The University Farm is used to aid this department in conducting experiments in agriculture and horticulture.

Students can enter this, as all other departments of the University, at any time, upon examination; can pursue such studies as they choose, and receive a certificate of attendance.

The analytical laboratories are connected with this department.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The object of this department is to give students such instruction in the theory and practice of engineering

as to fit them, after a moderate amount of work in the field, to fill the most responsible positions in the profession of the civil engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The instruction in this department is comprised under three heads: first, lectures and recitations in the lecture room; second, exercises in the drawing room; third, workshop practice. The machine shop is now open for the admission of students, and it is, for instructional purposes, second to none in the country.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.—The object of this department is to furnish instruction in those branches of science, a thorough knowledge of which is essential to the intelligent mining engineer or metallurgist. It is designed to give the student the option of making either mining, engineering or metallurgy the most important part of his course, and to this end parallel courses have been laid out.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.—The object of this department is to fit its graduates to perform the duties of subaltern officers in the regular army. The Board of Regents, at its annual session, will forward to the Governor of the State the names of five students who have completed the course, standing first on the list according to merit in their studies and military deportment, who shall be recommended to the war department as proper persons to receive the appointment of second lieutenants in the regular army.

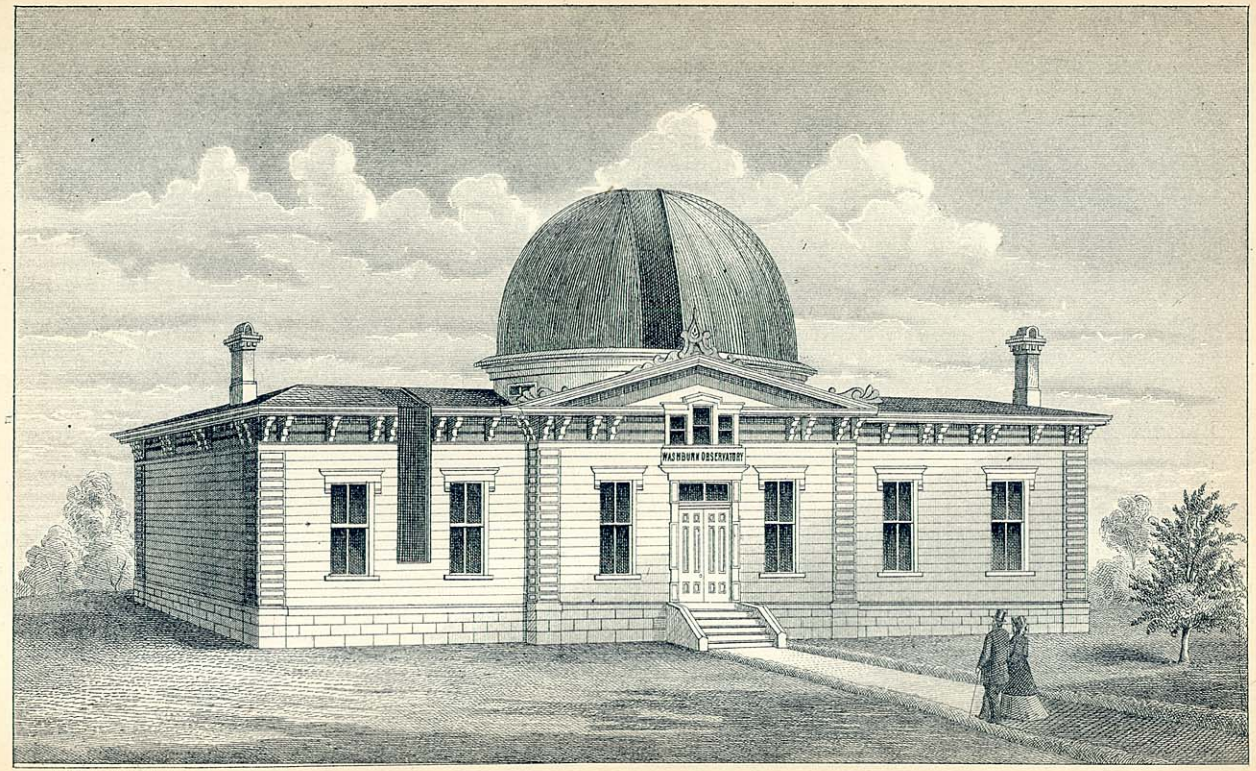
COLLEGE OF LAW.

This college was organized in 1868, and at once went into successful operation, the annual attendance since that time exceeding that of many of the older law schools in the east. The city of Madison furnishes advantages for a law school superior to any other city in the west. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Circuit Court for Dane county, and Supreme Court of the State are held at Madison. The Law Library of the State, the largest and most complete collection of the kind in the northwest, is at all times accessible to the students. Moot courts are held each week throughout the course, under the personal supervision of the Dean of the Faculty. The special work assigned students in the drafting of instruments is examined and criticised before the class. The method of instruction is by lectures, and examinations upon portions of text books assigned as lessons. Doubtful questions of law are given as special topics to be carefully worked up by the student and presented to the class. A large portion of the students are connected with some of the various law offices in the city, where they receive personal instruction and aid.

The course in law consists of two years, and a certificate of graduation from this department entitles the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the State.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of this course is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in literature and science than it seems possible to attain within the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy are admitted as candidates for apporopriate degrees. They must devote two years to study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners appoint-



WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

ed by the Regents. The studies are optional, but they must be selected from at least two sections, and the studies in some one section must be continued during the whole course.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The fourth section of the act of 1876, to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund income, is as follows:

"From and out of the receipts of said tax, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) annually, shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, so soon as a complete and well equipped observatory shall be given the University, on its own grounds without cost to the state: *provided*, that such observatory shall be completed within three years from the passage of this act."

The astronomical observatory whose construction was provided for by this act, has now been erected by the wise liberality of ex-Governor WASHBURN. It is a beautiful stone building designed by Mr. D. R. JONES. It is finely situated and well fitted for its work. Its length is eighty feet, its breath forty-two feet, and its height forty-eight feet. A spacious ante-room opens on the right into a computing room; on the left into a transit room; and in front, into the base of the tower. Over the door to the rotunda is a marble tablet bearing this inscription:

"Erected and furnished, A. D. 1878, by the munificence of CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, and by him presented to the University of Wisconsin — a tribute to general science. In recognition of this gift, this tablet is inserted by the Regents of the University."

Stairs ascend from the ante-room below to the ante-room above, which opens into the dome. This contains the great telescope. Especial pains have been taken with the pier which supports the instrument and with the machinery by which the dome is revolved. Observatories in America have been defective in the revolution of their domes; the movement often being very slow, and the labor very considerable.

The telescope has a sixteen inch object-glass. This size is a most desirable one for the great mass of astronomical work. It was constructed by the CLARKS, at Cambridge.

The Observatory was placed in charge of Prof. JAMES C. WATSON, who had won a world-wide reputation at the Michigan Observatory. Under his direction the department of astronomy took at once a prominent position, and the University was fast taking its proper position as one of the leading institutions of learning, and among those which are contributing to the general progress of science. The death of Prof. WATSON, in November last, for a time retarded progress in this department, but it is to be hoped that it is only for a brief period.

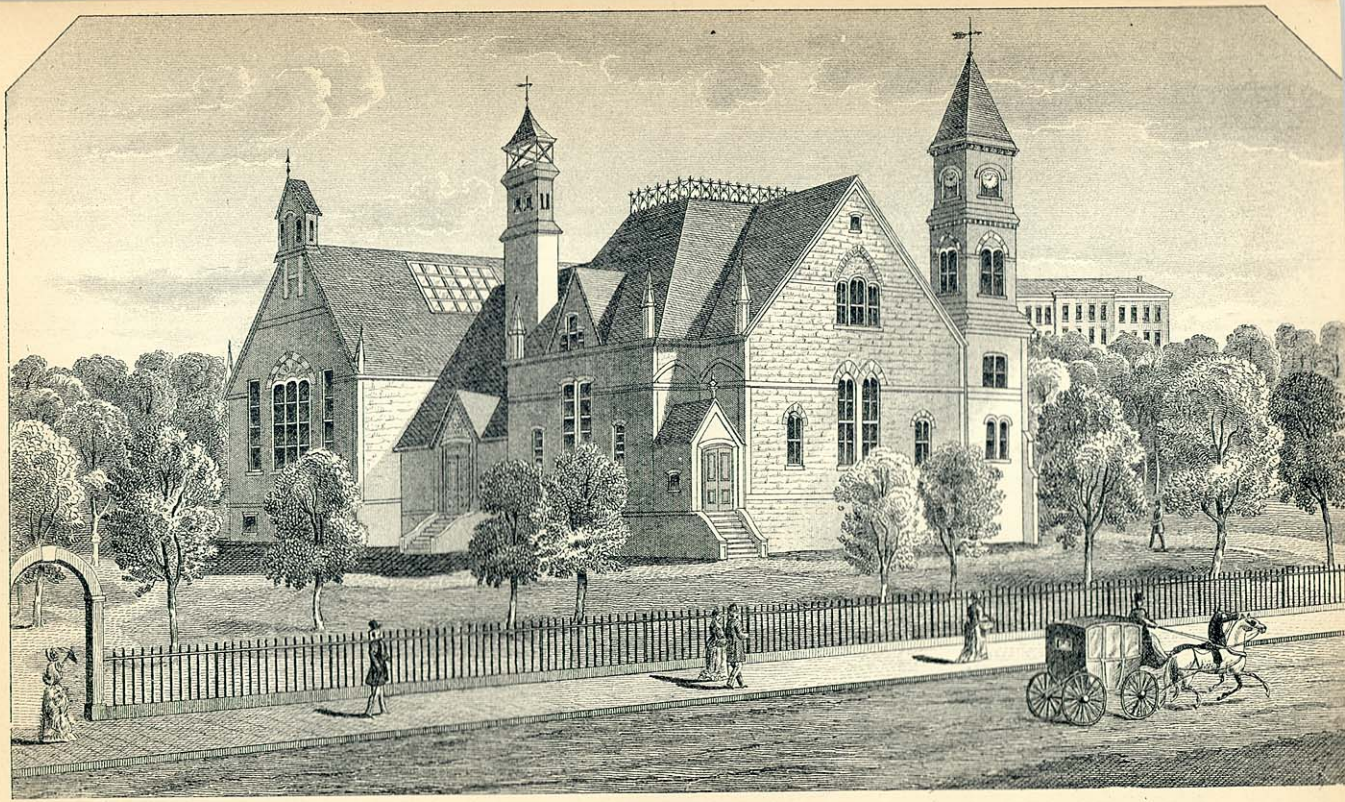
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

The Magnetic Observatory originated in a request by Prof. DAVIES to the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, for the loan of instruments of precision wherewith to determine accurately the Magnetic Elements (dip, declination and intensity) at Madison. A knowledge of the de-

clination (commonly called the variation of the magnetic needle) at any definite time is of great value to surveyors, as it is subject to periodical changes, some of which go on for centuries, and which, unless allowed for, cause great discrepancies in the results of different surveys, and consequent want of confidence in any. A knowledge of the intensity of the Magnetic force at Madison is absolutely essential for the actual measurement and comparison of the strength of electric currents used in various ways in the Physical Laboratory of the University. To get the total force, a knowledge of the dip is required.

The Superintendent replied by not only loaning the instruments required, whereby a fine Magnetometer, Dip Circle and Astronomical Theodolite are for several years added to the Univ. E. Cabinet of apparatus, but also offered to set up and maintain, at the expense of the Survey, a complete set of self-recording instruments, which should indicate, by a continuous photographic record, all the changes to which the above elements are subject, as they occur, provided the University would furnish a building where the same could be mounted and kept at a uniform temperature throughout the year, this latter condition being one difficult of fulfillment in the climate of Wisconsin. Through the active interest taken in the matter by N. B. VAN SLYKE, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Board of Regents, and the constant personal supervision given to it by him, an underground room having double walls and an enclosed air space of about two feet thick, was successfully completed, and the instruments mounted upon solid stone piers. They consist of a Unifilar Magnetometer of great delicacy, mounted in the Magnetic meridian, and Bifilar and Vertical-Force Magnetometers, also of great delicacy, mounted at right angles to the Magnetic meridian. This position is that of maximum sensitiveness for these latter instruments. Each magnetometer has attached to it a concave mirror, in one of the conjugate foci of which is placed a fine slit of light from a covered lamp, and in the other a revolving cylinder covered with photographic paper, moved at a regular rate by clockwork. The reflected slit of light is converged by a cylindrical lens to a mere point of light just before it falls upon the photographic cylinder. At the end of twenty-four hours the paper is taken off and carried in a covered box to a dark room, where it is developed and fixed by the usual photographic processes. The point of light will be found to have left a small dark trace upon the otherwise white paper, and a study of this trace shows the variations to which its magnet has been subject for the entire day. As heat causes all magnets to lose their magnetism, in a certain ratio for any degree of rise of temperature, it is necessary that this should be continued in case any change does occur. This is effected by a compensating bar of zinc and glass, in the case of the Bifilar Magnetometer, and a small mercury column, in the case of the Vertical-Force Magnetometer. The expansion of the mercury column compensates the tendency of the Vertical Magnetometer to rise to a horizontal position, which it would do if its magnetism were entirely lost by heat or any other cause; and the expansion of the compound zinc and glass bar causes a change in the *moment of inertia* of the Bifilar, which compensates any loss of magnetism in it.

The magnets are wonderfully disturbed at times of Aurora Borealis, here or elsewhere; and besides this, have also periods depending upon the sun



STATE UNIVERSITY, ASSEMBLY HALL.

and moon. The most violent thunder storms have no effect upon them. *Why* the sun and moon should affect the earth's magnetism is still a mystery; but the *fact* that they do is shown by these self-registering magnets. To ascertain the *laws* of this action is the object of keeping up these records. The expense of the observatory, together with the pay of a student observer, is sustained by the Coast Survey of the United States, the organization which of all others is most interested in knowing all that can be known of the earth's magnetism, its variations in different latitudes, and the changes to which it is subject in the course of time.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS

In attendance at the opening of the Fall Term, 1880.

RESIDENT GRADUATE		1
SENIOR CLASS —		
Ancient Classical Course	13	..
Modern Classical Course	15	..
General Science Course	8	.
Civil Engineering Course	2	..
Mech'l Engineering Course	1	..
Metallurgical Course	1	..
	—	40
JUNIOR CLASS —		
Ancient Classical Course	12	..
Modern Classical Course	17	..
General Science Course	20	..
Civil Engineering Course	3	.
Metallurgical Course	3	..
	—	55
SOPHOMORE CLASS —		
Ancient Classical Course	11	..
Modern Classical Course	23	..
General Science Course	12	..
SOPHOMORE CLASS — con.		
Civil Engineering Course	6	...
Metallurgical Course	1	..
Mech'l Engineering Course	2	...
	—	55
FRESHMAN CLASS —		
Ancient Classical Course	24	...
Modern Classical Course	16	.
General Science Course	33	...
	—	78
SPECIAL STUDENTS		111
Total in college studies		339
LAW STUDENTS		64
SUB-FRESHMEN CLASS —		
Greek Class	10	...
Modern Classical Course	23	...
	—	33
Total		436

CALENDAR.

1880-1881.

Fall term begins Wednesday, September 8, and closes Wednesday, December 22 — 15 weeks.

Winter term closes Wednesday, January 5, and closes Wednesday, March 29 — 12 weeks.

Spring term begins Wednesday, April 5, and closes Wednesday, June 21 — 11 weeks.

Commencement, Wednesday A. M., June 21.

1881-1882.

Fall term begins Wednesday, September 7, and closes Wednesday, December 21 — 15 weeks.

Winter term begins Wednesday, January 4, and closes Wednesday, March 28 — 12 weeks.

Spring term begins Wednesday, April 4, and closes Wednesday, June 20 — 11 weeks.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Board of Regents.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDMENT.

APPOINTED.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1881.

A. O. WRIGT, Fox Lake; C. DŒRFLINGER, Milwaukee;
J. H. EVANS, Platteville.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1882.

S. M. HAY, Oshkosh; J. MACALISTER, Milwaukee;
J. PHILLIPS, Stevens Point.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1883.

W. H. CHANDLER Sun Prairie; A. D. ANDREWS, River Falls;
T. D. WEEKS, Whitewater.

Officers of the Board.

President—J. H. EVANS.
Vice President—J. MACALISTER.
Secretary—W. H. CHANDLER.
Treasurer—STATE TREASURER, *ex-officio*.

Committees.

Executive—J. H. EVANS, W. H. CHANDLER, T. D. WEEKS.
Finance—S. M. HAY, J. PHILLIPS, C. DŒRFLINGER.
Teachers—W. H. CHANDLER, W. C. WHITFORD, J. MACALISTER.
Institutes—W. C. WHITFORD, W. H. CHANDLER, W. E. SMITH.
Examination of Graduating Classes—J. MACALISTER, W. H. CHANDLER, W. C. WHITFORD.
Courses of Study and Text-Books—A. O. WRIGHT, C. DŒRFLINGER, W. E. SMITH.
Inspection of Schools and Buildings—A. D. ANDREWS, S. M. HAY, A. O. WRIGHT, J. H. EVANS.

Board of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1880-81.

PLATTEVILLE.

D. B. FRANKENBERGER	Madison.
W. H. RICHARDSON	Milwaukee.
DAVID D. PARSONS	Richland Center.

WHITEWATER.

LEWIS A. PROCTOR	Milwaukee.
GEORGE BECK	Platteville.
C. A. KENASTON	Ripon.

OSHKOSH.

ARTHUR A. MILLER	Waukesha.
BETSEY M. CLAPP	New Richmond.
LINUS B. SALE	Green Bay.

RIVER FALLS.

R. W. BURTON	Janesville.
ROBERT GRAHAM	Oshkosh.
J. C. RATHBUN	Alma.

HISTORY.

The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands should be appropriated to normal institutes and academies, under the supervision and direction of a 'Board of Regents of Normal Schools,'" who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and Swamp Land Fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the Common School Fund, until the annual income of that Fund should reach $200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about $600,000, with a net income of over $30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHARLES H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the normal department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school was placed in charge of E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President CHARLTON also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1878, and D. MCGREGOR, long connected with the school as a professor, takes his place.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under

OLIVER AREY, A. M., formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses, with appropriate ceremonies. On the resignation of President AREY, in 1877, WM. F. PHELPS, A. M., an educator of large experience, and of wide reputation, was chosen by the Board to take charge of the school. He was succeeded, at the end of two years, by J. W. STEARNS, A. M., who is now in charge. President STEARNS had been at the head of the Normal School in the Argentine Republic for a few years previous.

A building was completed during the year 1870 for a third Normal School, at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during that year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The president of the school is GEO. S. ALDEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county, under the charge of WARREN D. PARKER, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. It supplies a want long felt in the northwest part of the State.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

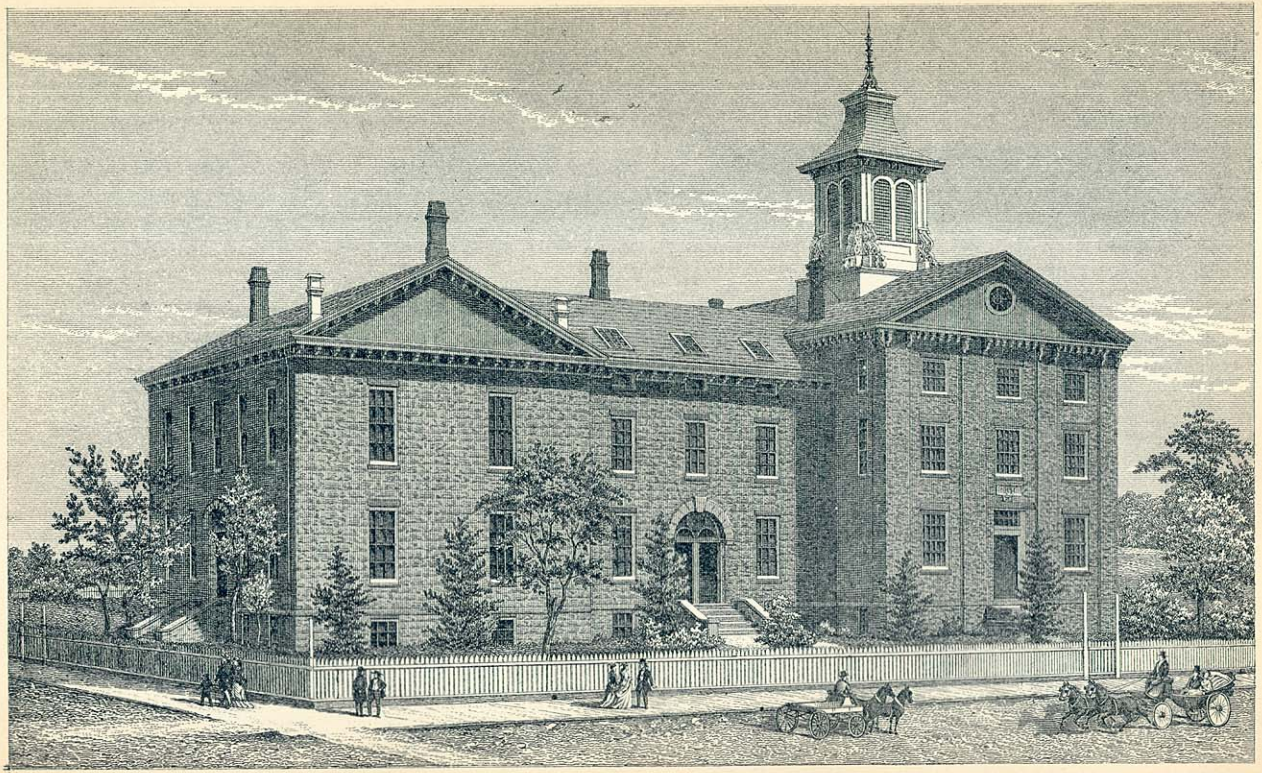
REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these normal schools under the following regulations of the Board of Regents:

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to eight representative in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said president in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

evidence as the president may require of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, ——, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding $5,000 annually, to sustain teachers' institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present one professor from each normal school is employed in conducting institutes every spring and fall.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to over one million dollars, and yields an annual income of about eighty-five thousand dollars. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart.

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

DUNCAN McGREGOR,
PRESIDENT.

A. J. HUTTON,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

GEO. BECK,
TEACHER.

D. E. GARDNER,
TEACHER.

A. J. VOLLAND,
TEACHER AND LIBRARIAN.

MISS E. M. B. FELT,
TEACHER.

MISS E. CURTIS,
TEACHER.

MRS. S. E. BUCK,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

CHAS. H. NYE,
DIRECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PRACTICE TEACHING.

MISS E. C. ASPINWALL,
PRINCIPAL GRAMMAR GRADE.

MISS J. S. COOKE,
ASSISTANT, GRAMMAR GRADE.

MISS ANNA POTTER,
PRINCIPAL INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

MISS MARY BRAYMAN,
PRINCIPAL PRIMARY GRADE.

CHAS. STEPHENS,
JANITOR.

LOCATION.

Platteville is a village of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the rolling ground between the Platte and Sinsinawa Mounds, in the midst of a fine agricultural region. The location is eminently healthful, the community is an enterprising and moral one, and is deeply interested in the success and prosperity of the school. Students will find but few temptations to idleness or dissipation, but on the other hand will meet with every encouragement to faithful work and upright conduct.

Platteville is at the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Mineral Point R. R., connecting with the Illinois Central R. R., at Warren.

It is also connected, by a system of narrow gauge railroads, with the Illinois Central R. R., at Galena, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., at Woodman.

There are two lines of stages connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; one daily from Boscobel *via* Lancaster, connecting at that point with the Chicago, & Tomah Narrow Gauge R. R., and one tri-weekly from Muscoda *via* Wingville, leaving Muscoda on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and reaching Platteville the same evenings. There is is also a daily stage to and from Dunleith.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The building is a spacious stone edifice, pleasantly located, and well adapted to the purposes of the school. The study and recitation rooms are large, well lighted, and well ventilated.

The grounds are beautified with shade and ornamental trees, and all the arrangements of the school premises are planned with a view to the comfort and convenience of the students.

CALENDAR.

1880-1881.

Fall Term, 1880.—From Wednesday, September 8, to Friday, December 24.

Winter Term, 1881.—From Tuesday, January 11, to Friday, April 1.

Spring Term, 1881.—From Tuesday, April 12, to Thursday, June 30.

Examinations for admission to Normal department and for classification in grammar grade will be held September 8, 1880, January 10 and April 11, 1881.

The fifteenth anniversary exercises will be held on the last Thursday of June.

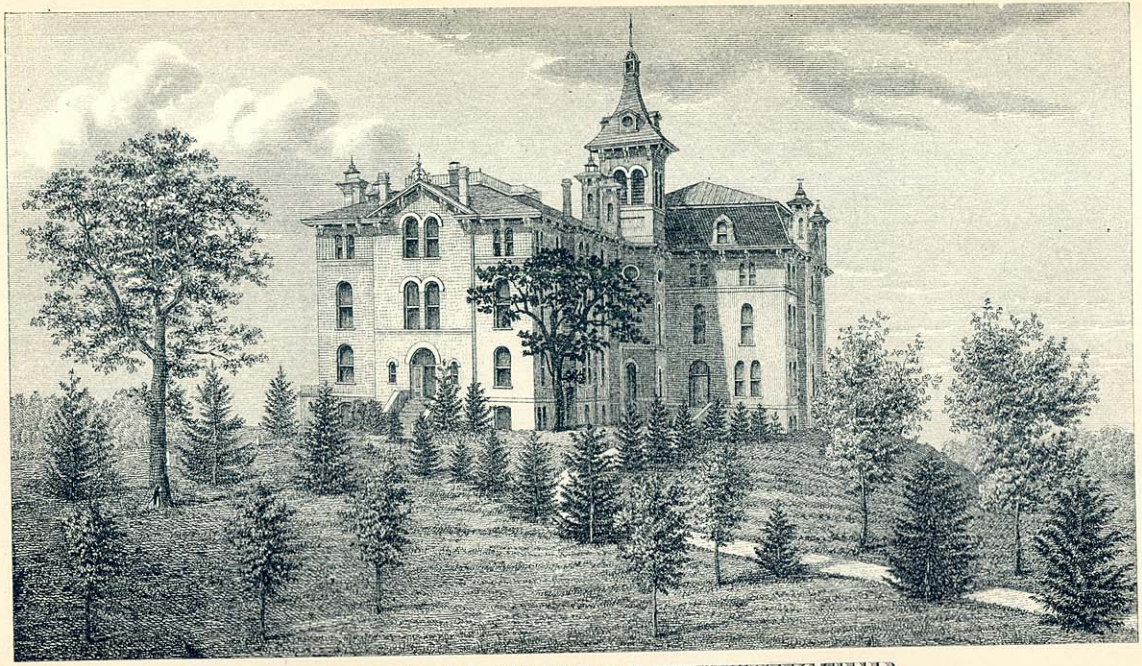
SUMMARY.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen	89	
Ladies	130	
Total	—	219

Classified as follows:

Fourth year class	1	
Third year class	13	
Second year class	61	
First year class	144	
Total	—	219



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Grammar grade	160
Intermediate grade	43
Primary grade	48
	470
Deduct twice counted	23
Total enrollment for the year	447

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

J. W. STEARNS,
PRESIDENT.

A. SALISBURY,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

TEACHER.

W. S. JOHNSON,
TEACHER.

L. C. WOOSTER,
TEACHER.

MISS M. DELANY,
TEACHER.

MISS MARY L. AVERY,
TEACHER.

MRS. E. M. KNAPP,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

MISS M. E. CONKLIN,
DIRECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT PRACTICE TEACHING.

MISS ELLEN L. CLOTHIER,
PRINCIPAL ACADEMIC GRADE.

MISS CORNELIA ROGERS,
TEACHER GRAMMAR GRADE.

MRS. ADA R. COOKE,
PRINCIPAL INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

MISS ELLEN J. COUCH,
PRINCIPAL PRIMARY GRADE.

MISS L. TOWNSEND,
LIBRARIAN.

GEORGE BEACH,
JANITOR.

LOCATION.

This Institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, fifty miles southwest of Milwaukee and forty-five southeast of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thirteen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the Northwest.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick, and is in the modern style of architecture. The main building is 103 by 67 feet, with an extension, or wing, 86 by 46 feet. The entire structure is three stories high above the basement, and is heated by eleven hot air furnaces, with liberal provisions for ventilation.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres in an elevated position, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. They have been handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and are ornamented with trees, shrubbery, evergreens and flowers, affording a fine example of rural taste for the study of those who are to become teachers.

CALENDAR.

1880-1881.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 1. Fall Term ends Friday, January 28, 1881.

Examination for admission, Monday, January 31, 1881.

Spring Term begins Tuesday, February 1.

Commencement, Thursday, June 23, 1881.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Fall Term begins Monday, August 30, 1880.

Spring Term begins Monday, January 31, 1881.

First Term of 1881-82.

Examinations for admission, Tuesday, August 30.

First Term begins Wednesday, August 31.

SUMMARY.

1879-1880.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	
Senior Class	5
Junior Class	26
Second year	79
First year	144
Preparatory	26
Total	280
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.	
Ladies	41
Gentlemen	55
Total	96
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Girls	21
Boys	27
Total	48
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	
Girls	9
Boys	17
Total	26
Total in all departments	449

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,
PRESIDENT.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
TEACHER.

WALDO E. DENNIS,
TEACHER.

L. W. BRIGGS.
TEACHER.

MISS ANNA W. MOODY,
TEACHER.

MISS MARY H. LADD,
TEACHER.

MISS HELEN E. BATEMAN,
TEACHER.

MISS ROSE C. SWART,
TEACHER.

MISS EMILY F. WEBSTER,
TEACHER.

MISS AMELIA E. BANNING,
TEACHER.

MRS. NANCY M. DAVIS,
TEACHER.

MRS. L. L. COCHRAN,
TEACHER PREPARATORY GRADE.

Model Department.

L. W. BRIGGS,
DIRECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT PRACTICE TEACHING.

MISS MARIA S. HILL,
TEACHER GRAMMAR GRADE,

MISS FRANCES E. ALBEE,
TEACHER INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

MISS NELLIE F. WHEATON,
TEACHER PRIMARY GRADE.

MISS NELLIE E. TALMAGE,
KINDERGARTEN DIRECTOR.

MISS CARRIE E. McNUTT,
TEACHER.

HISTORY.

This school, established as third in the State system of Normal Instruction, was formally dedicated to its work, and classes organized, in September, 1871.

The school building, spacious and tasteful in its proportions, is built with careful regard for comfort and convenience. Whatever could be done to gratify and cultivate taste has been observed in the decorations of the rooms, and the adornment of the spacious grounds.

LOCATION.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the leading lines of railroad and river steamers intersect at or near the city. The counties containing three-fourths of the population of the State are within six hours' ride.

The healthy and invigorating climate enables the student to endure severe study with comparative ease.

The thoroughly organized school system of the city, together with the extensive and varied manufactures, affords ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY.

1879-80.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Regular Course	332
Preparatory	71

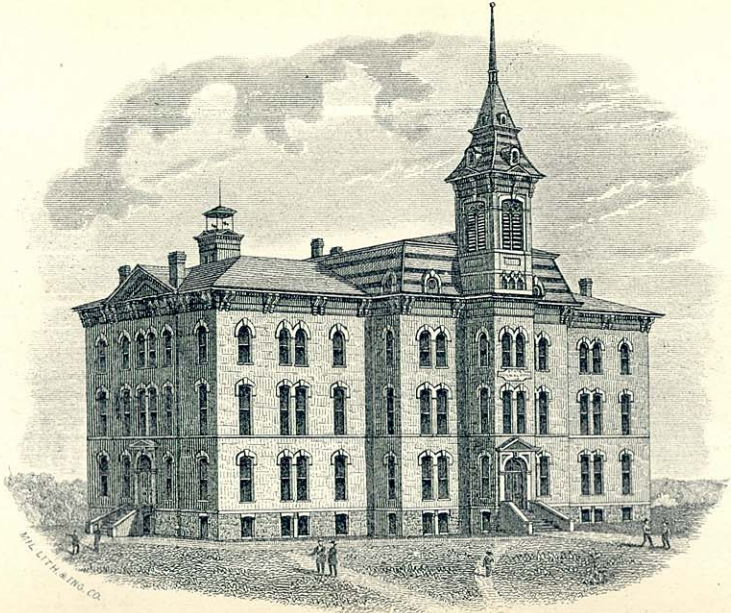
MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Grammar Grade	109
Intermediate	39
Primary	38
Kindergarten	25
Total	614

CALENDAR.

1881.

Winter Term opens Monday, November 8; closes March 31.
Spring Term opens Wednesday, April 12; closes June 22.
Fall Term opens August 31, 1881.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

W. D PARKER,
PRESIDENT.

J. B. THAYER,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

F. H. KING,
TEACHER.

Miss L. E. FOOTE,
TEACHER.

Mrs. M. E. JENNESS,
TEACHER.

Miss N. L. HATCH.
TEACHER.

Miss C. CALDWELL,
TEACHER.

Miss J. E. BLAKESLEE,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

Miss NETTIE BURTON,
SUPERVISOR OF PRACTICE.

Miss E. C. JONES,
PRINCIPAL, GRAMMAR GRADE.

Miss H. SALISBURY,
TEACHER, GRAMMAR GRADE.

Miss M. A. KELLY,
TEACHER, INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Mrs. LOUISE PARKER,
TEACHER, PRIMARY GRADE.

C. A. KRIEDEL,
LIBRARIAN.

T. MARTIN,
JANITOR.

SUMMARY.

Normal	128
Preparatory	55
Grammar	71
Intermediate	57
Primary	60—371

CALENDAR,

1881.

Second Term opens January 3; closes April 1.
Third Term opens April 11; closes June 17.
Fall Term opens August 25, 1881.

STATE EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

(For the fiscal year ending August 31, 1880.)

DESCRIPTION.	Counties.	Cities.	Total.
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age	286,252	96,941	483,193
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school	251,224	46,201	297,425
Total number of the different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year	252,991	46,267	299,258
Number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers	899,154	5,181	904,335
Number of children who have attended private schools only	9,659	16,279	25,938
Number of schools with two departments	165	36	201
Number of schools with three or more departments	129	121	250
Number of teachers required to teach the schools	6,133	828	6,961
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year	9,301	809	10,110
Number of public school-houses	5,497	170	5,667
Number of pupils the school-houses will accommodate	315,728	45,405	361,133
Number of school-houses built of brick or stone	745	107	852
Number of schools which have adopted text-books	3,234	187	3,421
AGGREGATE OF VALUES.			
Total valuation of school-houses	$2,892,134 62	$1,441,600 00	$1,433,734 62
Total valuation of sites	298,795 04	403,625 00	702,420 04
Total valuation of apparatus	141,348 58	20,175 00	161,523 58
Totals	$3,432,278 24	$1,865,400 00	$5,297,678 24
AGGREGATE OF RECEIPTS.			
Money on hand August 31, 1879	$59,395 27	$106,884 11	$166,279 38
From taxes levied for building and repairing	130,850 23	11,444 84	142,295 07
From taxes levied for teachers wages	889,918 38	24,310 00	914,228 38
From taxes levied for apparatus and library	10,184 01	350 00	10,534 01
From taxes levied at the annual meeting	84,168 61	331,535 97	415,704 58
From taxes levied by the county supervisors	164,714 11	84,647 67	249,371 78
From income of State school fund	146,674 75	37,600 71	184,275 46
From all other sources	289,112 27	25,213 16	314,325 43
Total am'ts received during year	$2,075,017 63	$721,593 46	$2,697,014 09

State Educational Statistics — continued.

Description.	Counties.	Cities.	Total.
AGGREGATE OF EXPENDITURES.			
Amount expended for building and repairing	$149,457 26	$18,027 96	$197,485 22
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries	11,825 20	1,759 52	13,584 72
Amount expended for teachers' wages	1,181,895 74	385,974 58	1,567,870 32
Amount expended for old indebtedness	58,686 31	10,868 96	69,555 27
Amount expended for furniture, registers and records	28,007 41	6,147 12	34,154 53
Amount expended for all other purposes	195,371 94	81,439 99	276,811 93
Total amount expended	$1,625,243 86	$531,218 13	$2,159,461 99

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

DAVID ATWOOD.....	Madison.....	Term expires April, 1881
JOHN A. JOHNSON.....	Madison.....	Term expires April, 1882
HORATIO N. DAVIS	Beloit.....	Term expires April, 1883
KNUD HOEGH.....	La Crosse.....	Term expires April, 1884
ANDREW PROUDFIT.....	Madison.....	Term expires April, 1885

Officers of the Board.

DAVID ATWOOD, *President.* | H. N DAVIS, *Vice President.*
ANDREW PROUDFIT, *Treasurer.* | LEVI ALDEN, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DAVID ATWOOD, ANDREW PROUDFIT.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

ANDREW PROUDFIT, JOHN A. JOHNSON.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

H. N. DAVIS, ANDREW PROUDFIT, KNUD HOEGH.

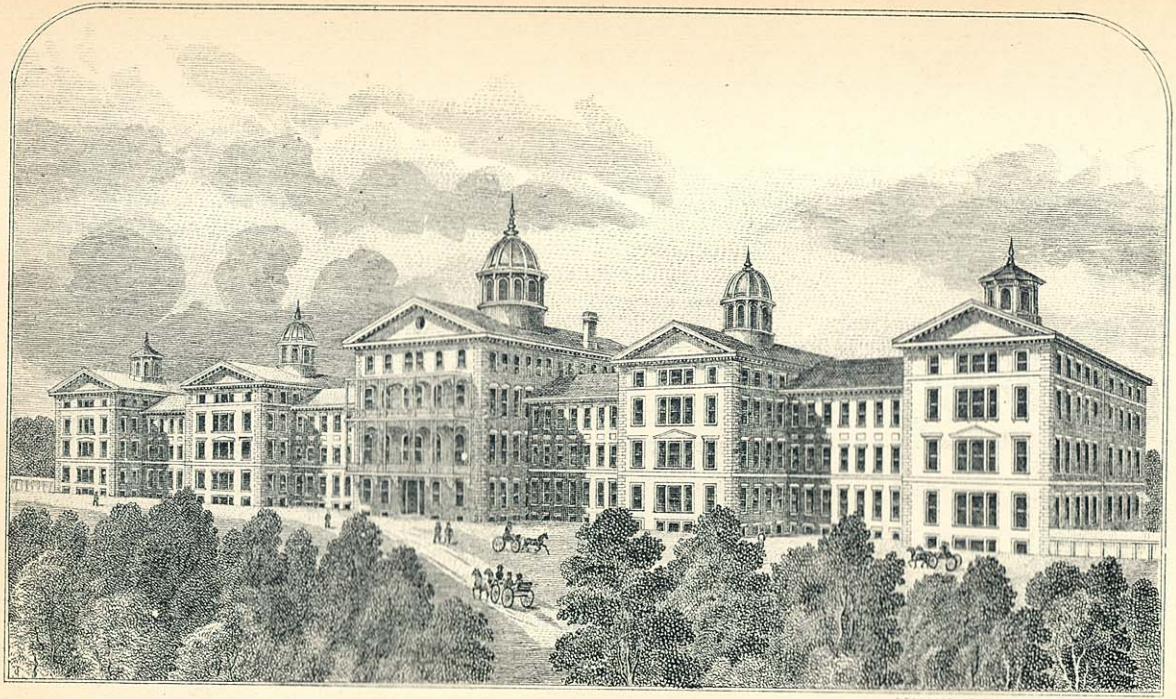
COMMITTEE ON FARM AND FARMING.

J. A. JOHNSON, H. N. DAVIS.

Resident Officers.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D., *Superintendent.*
J. W. FISHER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
JOSEPH HAVEN, M D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
MRS. M. C. HALLIDAY, *Matron.*
GEORGE E. McDILL, *Steward.*

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. This elegant and commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres, and with the extensions and improvements recently added, forms a complete Institution, creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. In 1879, additional room for 180 patients was added, by converting the old chapel into wards, and by the addition of cross wings in front of the old building. The Hospital will now accommodate comfortably 550 patients.



MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENG. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

NEAR MADISON.

The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1872, this law was changed, to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

All insane persons living within the limits of the following named counties will be received at the Wisconsin State Hospital as far as accommodations can be furnished:

Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon and Walworth.

J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D., was the first medical superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients, were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following appointed JOHN P. CLEMENT, M. D., to supersede Dr. LEE as Superintendent; and in June, 1860, Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of JOHN W. SAWYER, M. D., assistant physician, when A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M. D., was elected superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D.

Dr. McDILL resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, MARK RANNEY, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

Dr. RANNEY resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDILL was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDILL's death, and his successful administration of the Institution for the past five years has fully met the expectations of the public, and proved the wisdom of the board in selecting him for this responsible position.

There has been paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of this Hospital, the sum of $2,050,121 83. The appropriations for 1880, including the amounts paid by counties was $193,263 38.

Counties from which patients have been received.

Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining Sep. 30, '80.	Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining Sep. 30, '80.
Adams	15	4	Marathon	3	.....
Barron	4	2	Marquette	12	.....
Brown	25	.....	Milwaukee	223	2
Buffalo	24	5	Monroe	33	15
Burnett	7	4	Oconto	14	.....
Calumet	12	.....	Outagamie	20	.....
Chippewa	29	10	Ozaukee	22	.....
Clark	7	.....	Pepin	11	5
Columbia	135	22	Pierce	35	15
Crawford	47	12	Polk	28	10
Dane	223	71	Portage	17	1
Dodge	75	.....	Racine	69	.....
Door	4	.....	Richland	47	12
Douglas	1	1	Rock	190	45
Dunn	53	22	St. Croix	36	10
Eau Claire	55	13	Sauk	102	19
Fond du Lac	84	.....	Shawano	3	.....
Grant	163	51	Sheboygan	35	.....
Green	99	25	Trempealeau	40	13
Green Lake	19	.....	Vernon	46	19
Iowa	122	38	Walworth	110	17
Jackson	27	14	Washington	32	.....
Jefferson	98	24	Wukesha	98	1
Juneau	47	14	Waupaca	19	.....
Kenosha	37	.....	Waushara	8	.....
Kewaunee	3	.....	Winnebago	47	.....
La Crosse	99	41	Wood	4	.....
La Fayette	76	17	State at large	34	.....
Manitowoc	36	.....	Minnesota (State)	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	3,070	586

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1879	$11,362 70
Received from the state treasurer	161,184 03
Received from hospital steward	6,918 80
Total	$179,465 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

As per Secretary's orders from 1 to 347 inclusive	178,329 54
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1880	$1,135 99

General Statistics of the Hospital from its opening, July 14, 1860.

Statistics.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Whole number admitted	1,605	1,465	3,070
Whole number discharged recovered	427	403	830
Whole number discharged improved	363	284	647
Whole number discharged unimproved	309	297	616
Whole number died	217	180	397
Whole number not insane	1	1	2
Patients in hospital September 30, 1879	252	256	508
Admitted during the last year	125	90	215
Whole number treated during the last year	377	346	723
Total number discharged during year, recovered	23	19	42
Total number discharged during year, improved	32	15	47
Total number discharged during year, unimproved	10	3	13
Total number died during year	19	16	45
Total number discharged during year	84	53	137
Total number remaining September 30, 1880	293	293	586
Daily average under treatment during year	273.30	276. 5	.....

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

PETER RUPP	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires April 1, 1881
WILLIAM P. ROUNDS	Menasha.....	Term expires April 1, 1882
N. A. GRAY	Milwaukee	Term expires April 1, 1883
THOMAS D. GRIMMER ...	Oshkosh.....	Term expires April 1, 1884
CHARLES LULING.....	Manitowoc	Term expires April 1, 1885

Officers of the Board.

W. P. ROUNDS, *President.* N. A. GRAY, *Secretary.*
T. D. GRIMMER, *Treasurer.*

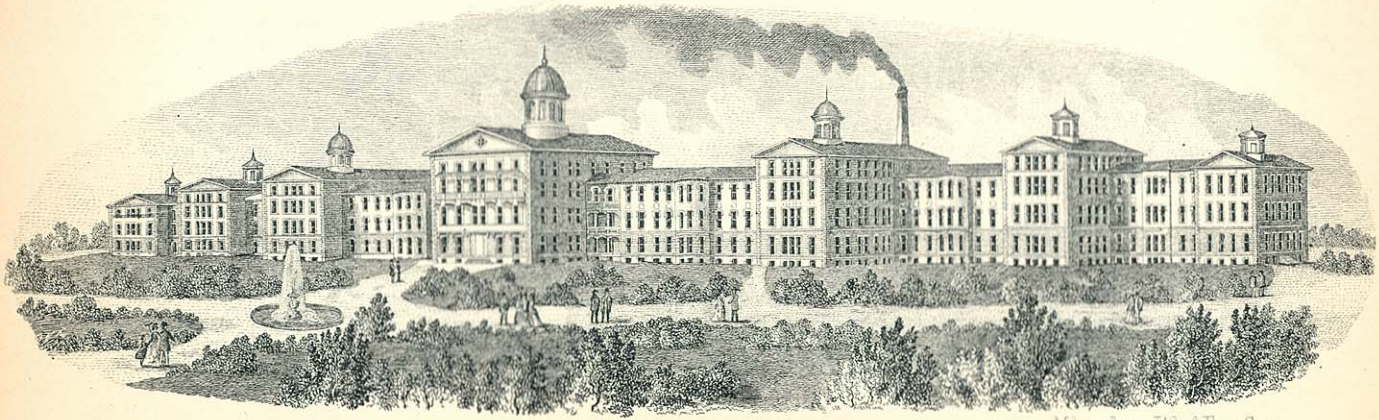
Resident Officers.

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*
WILLIAM H. HANCKER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
JOHN R. THOMPSON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
ALEXANDER TRAUTMAN, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*
JOSEPH BUTLER, *Steward.*
MRS. L. A. BUTLER, *Matron.*

In 1870, a law was passed authorizing an additional hospital for the insane. After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State by a commission appointed for that purpose, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 337 acres of land, about four miles north of the city on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building were completed and opened for the admission of patients, in April, 1873. Further appropriations were made from time to time for additional wings, and in 1875, the hospital was completed in accordance with the original design, at a total cost to the State of six hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. The building has been constructed on the most approved plan, and is suited to accommodate five hundred and fifty patients. In December, 1873, Dr. WALTER KEMPSTER, of Utica, New York, was elected Superintendent, and has since discharged the duties of that responsible position with great acceptance to the board of trustees and to the public at large.

The law governing the admission of patients to this Hospital is the same as in the Wisconsin State Hospital.

On the completion of this Institution its district was enlarged, and henceforth all insane persons residing within the limits of the following named counties will be received at the Northern Hospital, at Oshkosh, so far as accommodations can be furnished: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Clark, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Outagamie, Oconto, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood.



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.

There has been paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses for this Hospital the sum of $1,426,830.39.

The appropriations for 1880, including the amount paid by counties, was $122,677.28.

The following statistics are taken from the annual report of the Superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1880:

General Statistics of Hospital for the year ending September 30.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1879	271	275	546
Admitted during the year	92	81	173
Total under treatment	363	356	719
Average under treatment daily	.....	.....	529.3
Discharged recovered	22	20	42
Discharged improved	28	43	71
Discharged unimproved	39	38	77
Discharged not insane	.....	2	2
Died	23	15	38
Total discharged	112	118	230
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1880	251	238	489

General Statistics of the Hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1880.

	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Total number admitted	764	742	1,506
Total number discharged recovered	135	135	270
Total number discharged, improved	121	152	273
Total number discharged unimproved	138	95	233
Total number discharged sober	5	1	6
Total number discharged not insane	2	5	7
Total number died	112	116	228
Total number discharged	513	504	1,017

Number of Patients in the Hospital from each County, and the Number to which each is entitled.

Counties.	No. to which entitled.	Remaining September 30, 1880.
Ashland	2	.. ..
Bayfield	2	.....
Brown	33	30
Clark	7	6
Calumet	13	9
Dodge	47	42
Door	8	9
Fond du Lac	48	38
Green Lake	12	11
Grant	.....	2
Jefferson	.....	1
Kenosha	14	15
Kewaunee	11	10
Lincoln	2	1
Manitowoc	37	36
Marathon	8	7
Marquette	8	9
Milwaukee	.....	11
Marinette	.....	3
Outagomie	26	27
Ozaukee	13	13
Oconto	14	12
Portage	15	12
Racine	30	31
Shawano	5	4
Sheboygan	33	23
Taylor	1	1
Washington	23	22
Waukesha	28	21
Waupaca	17	16
Wanshara	11	7
Winnebago	42	33
Wood	6	6
State at large	.....	17
Total	.....	489

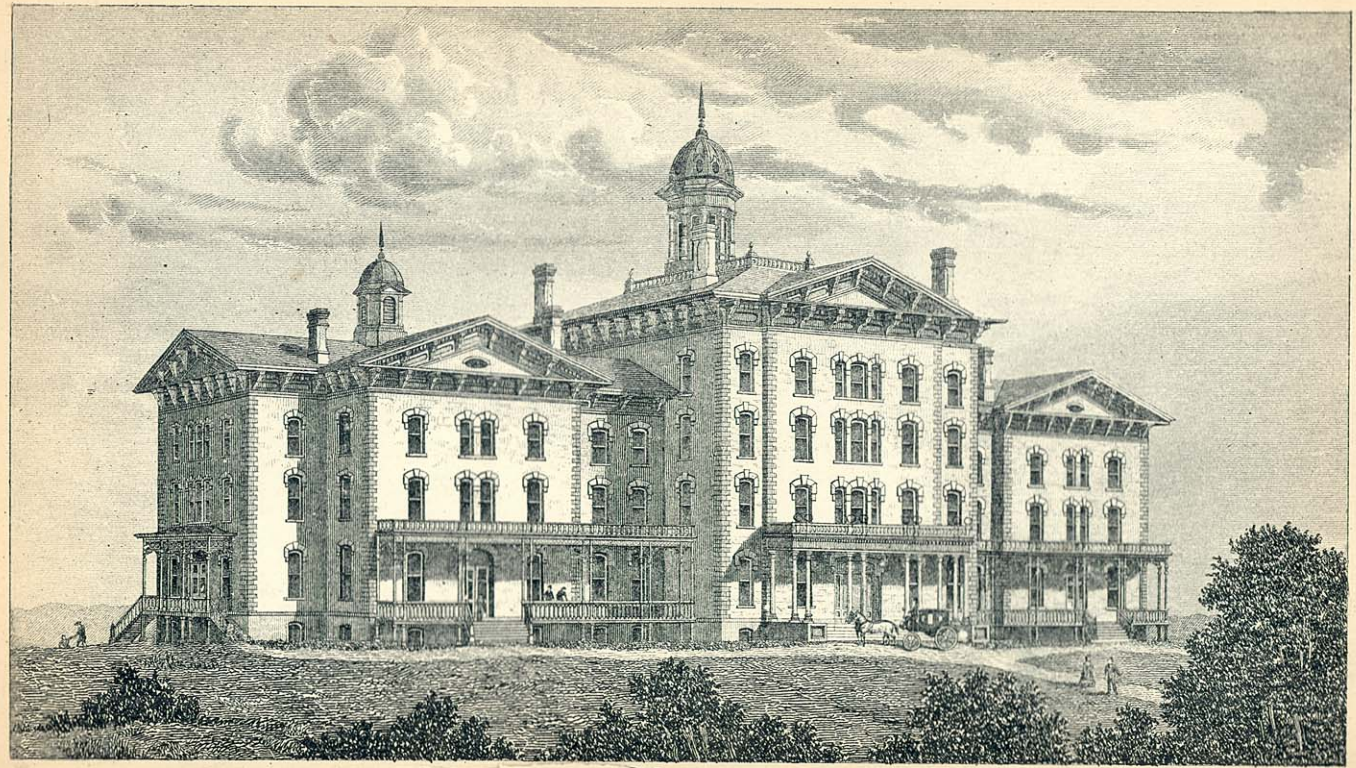
FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1879	$23,847 23
Received from State Treasurer	114 846 13
Received from Hospital Steward	3,891 33
Total	$147,584 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

As per Secretary's orders from No. 1 to 62 inclusive	$138,910 45
Balance on hand September 30, 1880	$3,674 29



MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIN

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Board of Trustees.

HERMAN S. HOGOBOOM ...	Janesville	Term expires April, 1881
W. T. VANKIRK	Janesville.....	Term expires April, 1881
EPHRAIM BOWEN	Brodhead.....	Term expires April, 1882
CYRUS MINER.....	Janesville.....	Term expires April, 1882
JOHN W. DAVIS.....	Fox Lake	Term expires April, 1883

Officers of the Board.

E. BOWEN, *President.* H. S. HOGOBOOM, *Secretary.*
W. T. VANKIRK, *Treasurer.*

Officers of the Institution.

SUPERINTENDENT,
MRS. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, M. A.

TEACHERS,
MISS A. I. HOBART, MISS HELEN F. BLINN, MISS GRACE DRAPER.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC,
EDGAR G. SWEET, MRS. JOANNA H. JONES.

TEACHERS OF HANDICRAFT,
MISS A. B. McKIBBEN, MRS. ELLEN HANSON.

MATRON,
MISS LIZZIE J. CURTIS.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by act approved February 9, 1850, and has since been maintained from the public treasury. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about $3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds belonging to the institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-5, a brick building was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved to be defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year, work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds and personal property belonging to the institution was estimated at $182,000. On the 13th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of

$56,000 was made for the erection of a wing for a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1876 a further appropriation of $90,000 was made for rebuilding the main structure.

The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. Suitable accommodations were procured for the pupils by the board of trustees in the city of Janesville, where, at some disadvantage, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the wing of the new building was ready for occupancy. The main structure has since been completed. It is designed to accommodate one hundred pupils, the same number as the building destroyed in 1874. The new building covers more ground than the old, but the wings are one story less in height. The exterior is also plainer than in the former structure, but a considerable sum has been expended in fire-proofing and in laying solid foundations under the main building. It is now believed to be practically fire-proof. Though the present structure has cost somewhat less than the one that was destroyed, it is more conveniently arranged and better adapted to the purpose for which it was designed.

The object of the Institution as declared by law is, "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "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." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. Tuition and board during the school year are furnished by the state without charge, but parents and guardians are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses, and a home during the summer vacation. The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday in the June following.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later, the third department was opened, in which broom making and weaving of rag carpets is taught to the boys; sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls.

The census of 1870 showed that there were four hundred and nine blind persons in the state, one hundred of whom were under twenty. In 1875, the number had increased to four hundred and ninety-three, and while those of school age were not given separately, they probably exceeded one hundred and twenty-five. The attendance at the Institution during that year was eighty-two, and the average annual attendance for the ten years preceding was sixty-eight, showing that many of these unfortunate children still fail to avail themselves of the advantages of the school.

The total appropriations paid by the State for buildings and support of this institution amount to $722,146.07. The amount appropriated for 1880, including sum paid by counties, was $19,723.42.

Table showing the number of pupils in attendance during each year of the existence of the Institution.

Number of Pupils.	From—	To—
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	Oct. 1, 1877	Oct. 1, 1878
Ninety	Oct. 1, 1878	Oct. 1, 1879
Eighty-nine	Oct. 1, 1879	Oct. 1, 1880

Counties from which pupils were in attendance last year.

County.	No.	County.	No.	County.	No.
Brown	2	Jefferson	4	Racine	1
Buffalo	1	Juneau	3	Richland	2
Calumet	2	Kewaunee	1	Rock	13
Clark	1	La Crosse	2	Walworth	3
Columbia	3	La Fayette	1	Washington	1
Crawford	3	Manitowoc	1	Waukesha	1
Dane	6	Marathon	1	Waupaca	1
Dodge	4	Milwaukee	3	Winnebago	1
Fond du Lac	8	Monroe	1	Wood	1
Grant	5	Outagamie	4		
Green	4	Pepin	1	Total	89
Iowa	1	Pierce	3		

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Board of Trustees.

EDWARD D. HOLTON.....	Milwaukee.....	Term expires April, 1881
DUSTIN G. CHEEVER	Clinton	Term expires April, 1881
S. R. LA BAR.....	Delavan.....	Term expires April, 1882
A. L. SALISBURY	Whitewater... .	Term expires April, 1882
HOLLIS LATHAM..... ...	Elkhorn	Term expires April, 1883

Officers.

EDWARD D. HOLTON, *President.*	S. R. LA BAR, *Secretary.*	HOLLIS LATHAM. *Treasurer.*

Corps of Instruction.

JOHN W. SWILER, M. A., *Superintendent.*

TEACHERS.

GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A.	MARY E. SMITH,
W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.	ELEANOR McCOY,
W. J. FULLER, B. S.	MARY H. HUNTER,
Z. G. McCOY, B. S.	KATE D. GATES.

TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

EMILY EDDY, ROSETTA RITSHER.

The Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is located in Delavan, Walworth county, on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, sixty miles from Milwaukee. The land first occupied by this institution comprising 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. PHŒNIX, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879; but during the past year four new buildings have been erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for.

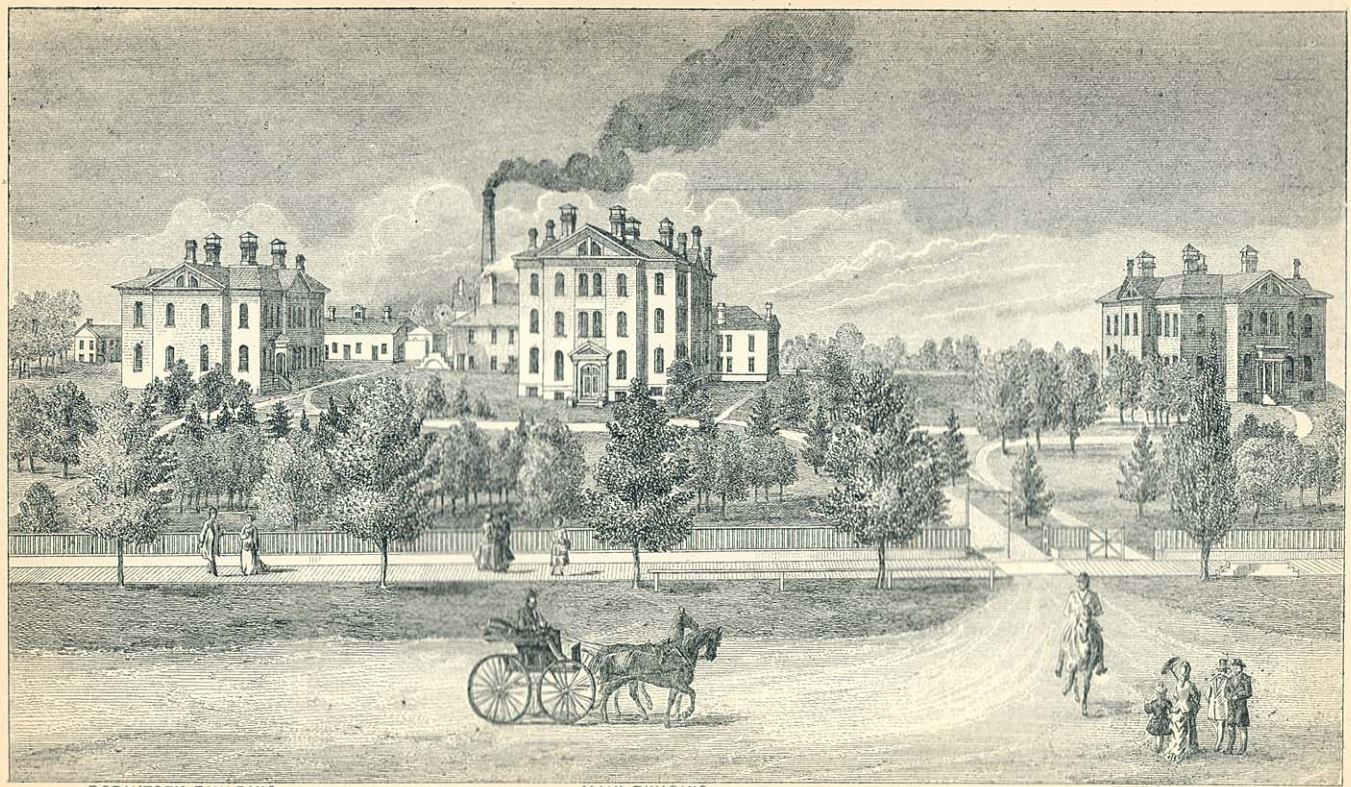
The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures, well fitted for the uses intended. They are already partially occupied, and will be fully finished by the 1st of March.

The school is divided into primary, intermediate and academic departments, in addition to which a department of articulation is in successful operation under the management of two experienced teachers.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852. Since that time it has increased in size and usefulness until at present there are 173 pupils in the school.

This institution designs to educate that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of deafness, cannot be educated in the public schools. Instruction is given by signs, by written language, and by articulation. In the primary department few books are used, slates, pencils, crayons, pictures, blocks and other illustrative apparatus being the means employed. In the intermediate department the books used are prepared especially for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text-books used in our common schools.

This school gives pupils a course in mathematics, instruction in the different branches of natural science, and a continuous seven years drill in language and composition. The instruction is direct, personal and practical.



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, DELAVAN.

Three trades are taught — cabinet making, shoemaking and printing. The cabinet shop was opened March, 1860; the shoeshop commenced business in 1867, and the printing office was established in 1878. A weekly paper, *The Modern Times*, is now printed by the pupils. While the pecuniary profit derived from them ought not to be a test of their worth, which consists chiefly in fitting boys and girls for earning an independent livelihood, yet these shops are nearly self sustaining.

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of the State of the age of ten years and under twenty-five years, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge for board and tuition, but parents and guardians are expected to furnish clothing and pay traveling expenses.

The school term commences the 1st Wednesday of September, and continues forty weeks. The whole number of deaf and dumb in the State by the census of 1875, is seven hundred and twenty, about one-third of whom are of proper age to receive the benefits of the school. The average attendance last year was 135. Total enrollment, 195.

The total amount paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of this Institution is $757,848.18.

The appropriations for 1880, including amount received from counties, was $114,000.00.

Pupils enrolled and admitted during the past year are from the following counties:

Counties.	Enrolled.	Admitted.	Counties.	Enrolled.	Admitted.
Adams	4	1	Milwaukee	10	2
Brown	10	1	Monroe	4	....
Buffalo	2	1	Outagamie	6	3
Calumet	2	1	Pepin	2	....
Chippewa	1	.....	Pierce	3	....
Clark	8	1	Portage	6	2
Columbia	6	1	Richland	2	....
Crawford	1	1	Rock	7	1
Dane	8	2	Racine	4	1
Dodge	5	3	St. Croix	3	1
Dunn	1	.....	Sauk	5	1
Eau Claire	3	1	Shawano	2	....
Fond du Lac	7	.....	Sheboygan	7	....
Grant	14	9	Taylor	2	....
Green	3	....	Trempealeau	3	...
Iowa	1	.....	Vernon	1	....
Jefferson	11	5	Walworth	6	....
Juneau	1	.....	Washington	3	...
Kenosha	2	.....	Waushara	2	....
La Crosse	2	1	Waupaca	1	....
La Fayette	1	1	Waukesha	4	1
Lincoln	1	.....	Winnebago	5	....
Manitowoc	6	.....	Wood	3	....
Marathon	1	1			
Marquette	2	.....	Total	195	42

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Managers.

ANDREW E. ELMORE ..	Fort Howard.....	Term expires April, 1881.
JOHN MATHER	La Crosse.....	Term expires April, 1881.
EDWARD O'NEILL	Milwaukee.....	Term expires March, 1882.
RICHARD STREET	Waukesha	Term expires March, 1882.
JAMES H. MINER.....	Richland Center...	Term expires March, 1883.

Officers of the Board.

JOHN MATHER, *President.*	R. STREET, *Vice-President.*	A. E. ELMORE, *Treasurer.*	JOHN LEGLER, *Secretary*

Officers of the School.

WILLIAM H. SLEEP, *Superintendent.*
A. D. HENDRICKSON, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MRS. W. H. SLEEP, *Matron.*

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county.

It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to "State Reform School," and again to "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys," its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile wards within our borders.

The buildings include a main central building, three stories high, used for the residence of the Superintendent's family, office, chapel, school-rooms, reading-room and library, officers' kitchen, dining and lodging rooms, furnace room and cellar.

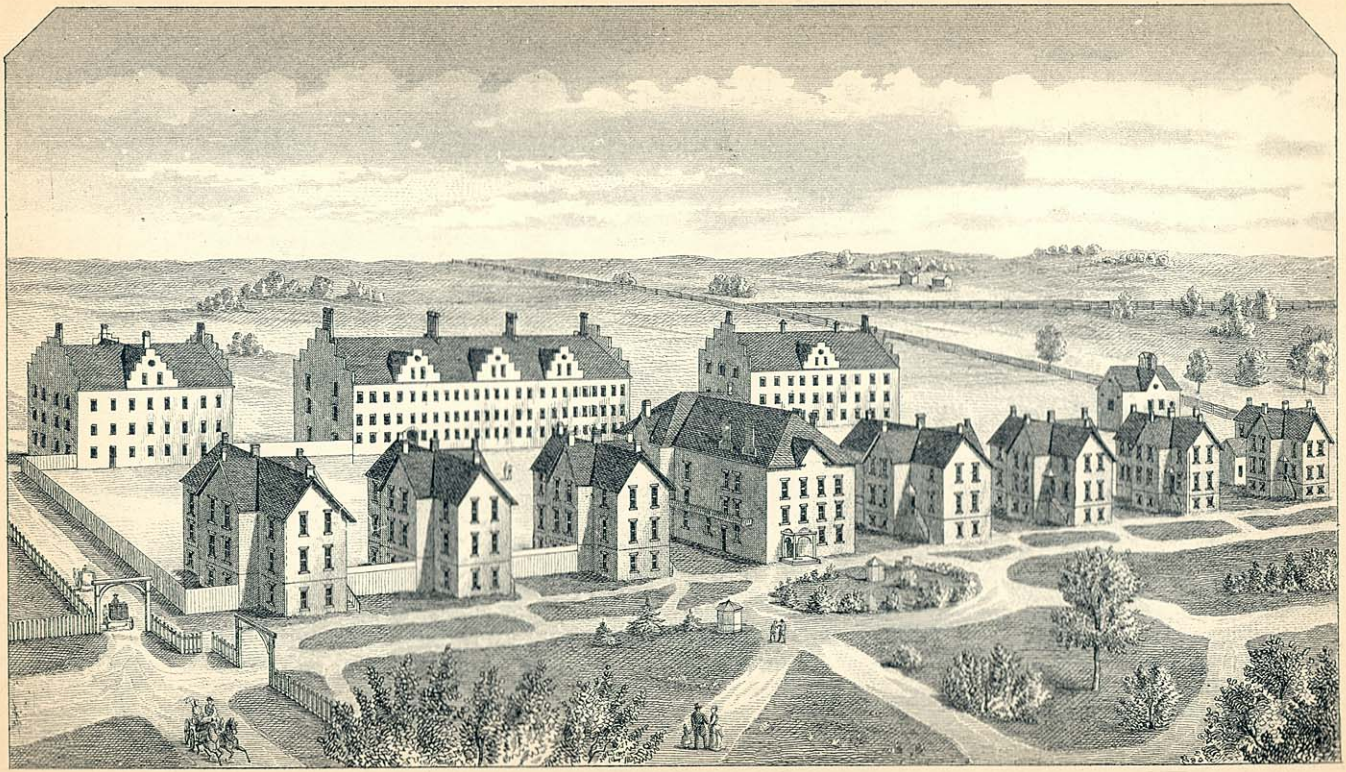
On the east of the main central building are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining hall, play-room, bath-room, dressing-room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store-room.

On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a wooden building with stone basement.

The main central and family buildings here spoken of, (with the one exception) are built of stone, with slate roofs, and are intended to be substantially fire-proof.

The family buildings were designed to accommodate 30 to 36 boys each.

In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 38x190 feet, three stories high, which embrace boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry, and steam drying room, tank-room, bath rooms, store, store rooms and cellar. The correction house, 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and will accommodate 40.



WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

A double family building, 33x117 feet, for the accommodation of two families of boys of 50 each.

These buildings, although unlike the other family buildings in their plan, are conveniently arranged and contain all that the other family buildings are provided with. A wooden building with stone basement, formerly used for shop, now used for bakery and boys kitchen, and for a family of boys in the two upper stories.

Commodious water closets (the dry earth system being in use) are provided for each of the several families.

The Institution is lighted with gas, and each building receives its supply of water, conducted through pipes leading from the large tanks provided for this purpose.

There is on the farm, which consists of 233 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, a convenient wooden barn, with sheds for cattle, and cellar for roots; a first class piggery, with stone basement, and storage above for corn, sheds for wagons and farming implements, etc.

The income of the Institution is drawn from the products of its own workshops and farm, from annual appropriations, and from charges against counties for maintaining a certain class of inmates. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for building purposes and current expenses, since the organization of the school, is $336,035.92. The amount of appropriations for 1880, including the sums paid by the counties, was $32,786.75.

Counties from which inmates were committed during past and previous years.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.	COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.	COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.
Adams	1	1	Green Lake	1	12	Portage	....	5
Ashland	..	1	Iowa	....	6	Racine	4	20
Buffalo	1	...	Jackson	3	7	Richland	....	4
Brown	5	43	Jefferson	6	13	Rock	6	24
Calumet	..	10	Juneau	1	7	St. Croix	2	...
Chippewa	1	1	Kenosha	3	8	Sauk	1	8
Columbia	3	14	La Crosse	6	8	Sheboygan	3	7
Crawford	2	18	Manitowoc	....	7	Taylor	....	2
Dane	5	15	Marathon	....	2	Vernon	....	4
Dodge	6	8	Milwaukee	25	74	Walworth	2	14
Door	....	1	Monroe	1	11	Waukesha	1	20
Dunn	2	2	Oconto	3	10	Waupaca	....	23
Eau Claire	1	11	Outagamie	1	31	Waushara	....	4
Fond du Lac	9	38	Ozaukee	1	6	Winnebago	1	19
Grant	1	17	Pierce	....	1	Wood	....	6
Green	...	11	Polk	....	1			

Total number of pupils, 1880	549
Average number of pupils, 1880	427¼
Yearly cost per pupil, 1880	$120 00

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

PRESIDENT.
MRS. WILLIAM PITT LYNDE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
MRS. A. J. AIKENS, MRS. C. J. RUSSELL.

SECRETARY.
MRS. D. H. JOHNSON.

TREASURER.
MRS. C. D. ADSIT.

AUDITORS.
HON. A. C. MAY, HON. J. P. C. COTTRILL.

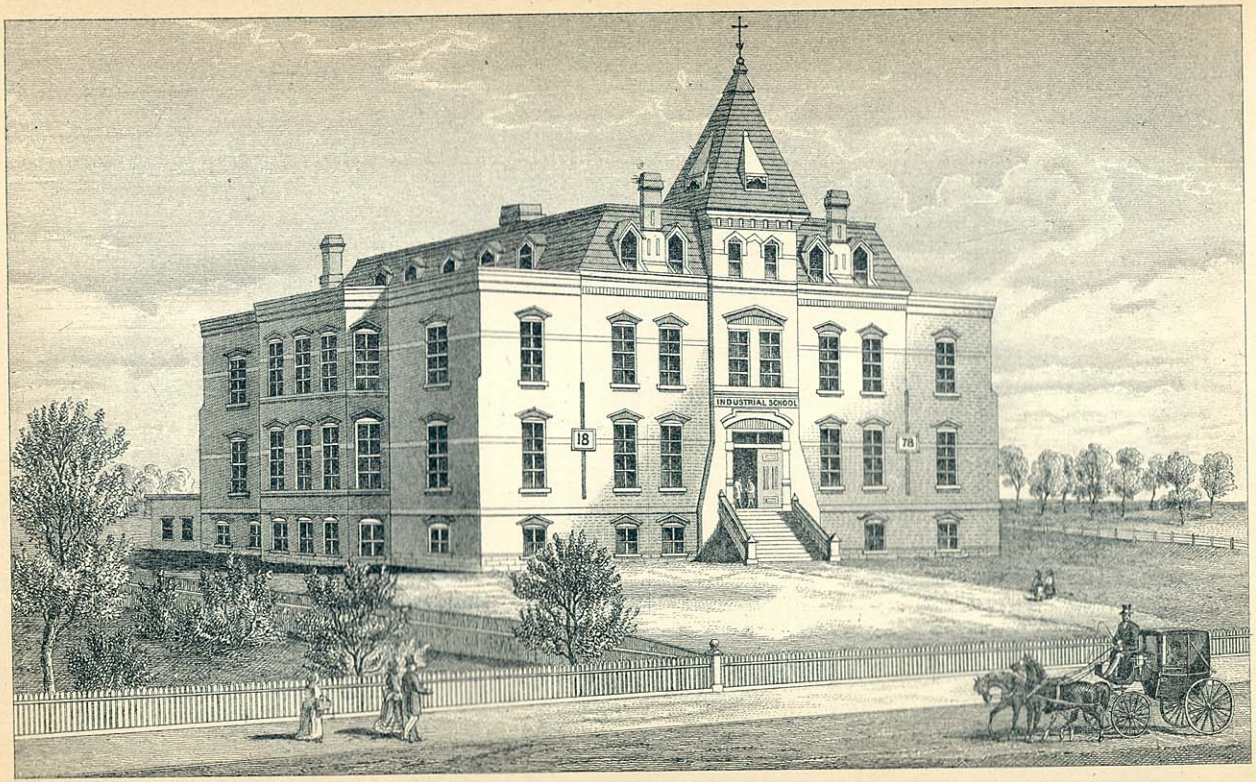
RESIDENT OFFICERS.
MRS. MARY E. ROCKWELL, *Superintendent.*
DEWEY A. COBB, *Steward.*
MISS SARAH E. PIERCE, *Matron.*
MISS AMELIA KNEELAND, *Matron.*
MISS ADDIE HARRIS, *Assistant Matron.*
MRS. VIRGINIA WILDE, *Assistant Matron.*
MRS. ELLA P. BROWN, *Assistant Matron.*
MISS LAURA E. CHAPMAN, *Teacher.*
MISS ABBIE A. STRONG, *Assistant Teacher.*

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is the only secular reformatory institution in the State where delinquent and neglected girls can find a home.

In the winter of 1875, an act was passed providing for the establishment of industrial schools throughout the State, and authorizing the commitment of criminal, vagrant, and deserted children to such schools, by courts and magistrates. The managers of the Milwaukee Industrial School at once organized under this act.

The Legislature of 1873, deeming the school worthy of the aid and confidence of the State, appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a school building, upon the reasonable condition that the city of Milwaukee should furnish an eligible site. The city, not to be outdone in generosity, immediately conveyed to the State, for the use of the school, a tract of eight acres, worth at least ten thousand dollars, situated on North Point, and commanding a full view of the beautiful Bay of Milwaukee. The building is completed, and occupied by teachers, officers and pupils. The form of the building is a parallelogram, sixty by eighty-two feet, exclusive of an extension at each end, in octagonal form, four by twenty-two feet, and a one story addition in the rear for laundry and cellar purposes, eighteen by forty-eight feet. It is three stories high above the basement. The building will afford ample accommodation for one hundred pupils, and the teachers, resident officers and assistants. Every part of the house is well ventilated, and provision is made for warming it evenly and thoroughly. It is substantially built of Milwaukee brick, upon a limestone foundation. The cost of the structure were kept within the appropriation.

The legislature of 1880, in view of the rapid growth and the satisfactory working of the school, appropiated the additional sum of $15,000 for im-



The Milwaukee Litho. & Engr. Co.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE.

provements and new buildings. This amount has been expended in the erection of a laundry and children's home, a barn and outbuildings, fences, grading, paving, etc. The new buildings have so enlarged the capacity of the school that 150 pupils can now be accommodated.

The school was first organized by the name of the Milwaukee Industrial School, but as it receives inmates from every part of the State, and is practically a state charity, the name has been changed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls. Boys under the age of ten years, only, are admitted. The cost of maintenance of the pupils is paid by the various counties, *pro rata*, according to commitments.

The facilities now commanded by the school will enable the managers to provide the inmates not only with a fair English education, and a full knowledge of housekeeping, but with such industrial training as will enable them to earn honest livings in respectable and useful callings.

The total amount appropriated by the State to this institution is $30,000.

Appended is a statement of the number of pupils in the school the year past:

Number of pupils November 1, 1879	70
Received during year	77
Whole number under care	147
Dismissed during year	38
Remaining November 1, 1880	109

Statement of current expenses:

Receipts during year	$8,944 32
Disbursements	8,300 32
Cash on hand	$644 00

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Board of Directors.

GEO. W. BURCHARD.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Term expires Jan., 1882.
HOWARD M. KUTCHIN.....	Fond du Lac.....	Term expires Jan., 1884.
NELSON DEWEY	Cassville	Term expires Jan., 1886.

Officers of the Institution.

GEO. W. CARTER, *Warden.*
ALEX. WHITE, *Deputy Warden.*
JACOB FUSS, *Clerk.*

H. L. BUTTERFIELD, } *Physicians.*
D. W. MOORE, }

REV. V. KUTCHIN, *Chaplain, Protestant.*
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, *Chaplain, Catholic.*

The State Prison was located at Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR, and A. W. WORTH, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was let for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

In 1873 the legislature passed a law changing the management of the prison, which law went into effect on the first Monday in January, 1874.

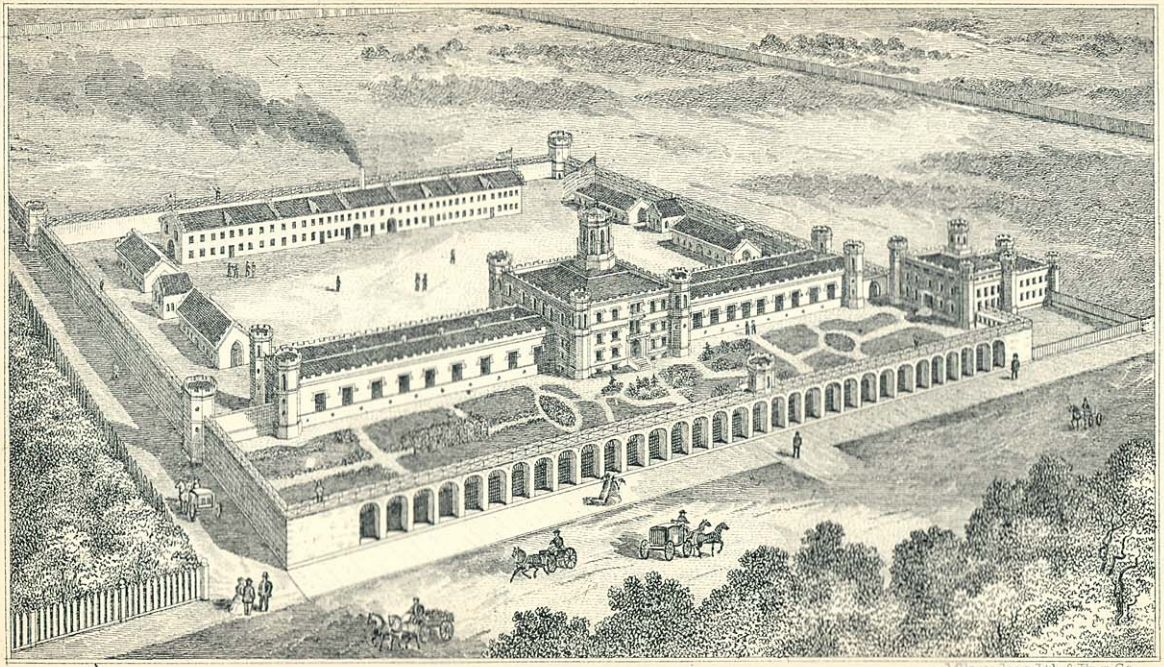
Three directors were appointed, with the advice and consent of the senate, to hold their offices: one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and thereafter all appointments to be made for six years. In place of the commissioner heretofore elected by the people at the general election, the directors appoint a Warden, who has charge and custody of the Prison; also appoint the Clerk, both to hold their offices for three years. The Warden appoints all other officers subject to the approval of the directors.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. WELLS & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from Jan. 1, 1873. Manufacture on the part of the State was therefore discontinued after that time.

The total amount paid from the State treasury for construction and maintenance of prison, is $1,036,655.48. No appropriation has been asked for since the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877; the surplus material on hand at the time the contract system was adopted, having been disposed of from year to year, supplied the deficiency.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand September 30, 1880		$5,695 94
Due from United States.....		79 86
Bills receivable—notes.....		5,017 61
Accounts.....		3,841 88
		$14,544 29
Liabilities—convicts deposits.....		166 52
Net assets as per ledger.....		$14,377 77



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

RECEIPTS.

Received of M. D. Wells & Co., at 40 cents per day from January 1 to September 30, 1880	$21,527 42
Received for the whole year	27,873 40
Average earnings for total population, per day	26
Per cent. of convicts employed in shops to number confined	62.56
Cost of subsistence for convicts for nine months, from January 1 to September 30, 1880	8,823 43
Cost of subsistence for each man	29 13
Cost of subsistence for each man per week	7¾
Cost of subsistence for each man per day	10½

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Whole number of convicts received since 1851	2,852
Number remaining September 30, 1879	309
Received during the year	121
Discharged to September 30, 1880	152
Died during the year, including one suicide	4
Whole number remaining September 30, 1880	277
Total number confined October 1, 1879	309
Total number confined October 1, 1878	346
Total number confined October 1, 1877	290
Total number confined October 1, 1876	266
Total number confined October 1, 1875	248
Average number for year ending September 30, 1880	314
Average number for year ending September 30, 1879	328
Average number for year ending September 30, 1878	337
Average number for year ending September 30, 1877	290
Average number for year ending September 30, 1876	261
Average number for year ending September 30, 1875	240

LIFE MEMBERS.

Number confined October 1, 1879		48
Received during the year		5
Total		53
Removed to Insane Hospital	2	
Discharged on order of courts	2	
Pardoned	2	
		6
Remaining in Prison		47

Total number of life members received since organization of Prison, 102. Of this number there have been discharged:

On Governor's pardon	33
Writ of habeas corpus	2
Order of Supreme Court	8
Order of Secretary of War	1
Removed to insane hospital	5
Died	5
Suicide	1
Total	55

Of those pardoned, the longest term served was seventeen years; the shortest, two years and nine months; average time, seven years and seven and one-half months.

The oldest life member now in prison is aged ninety years; oldest as to time served, twenty-three years.

STATE LIBRARY.

Trustees, Ex-Officio.

ORSAMUS COLE	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
WILLIAM P. LYON	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
HARLOW S. ORTON	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
DAVID TAYLOR	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
JOHN B. CASSODAY	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
ALEXANDER WILSON		Attorney General

Librarian.

JOHN R. BERRYMAN.

HISTORY.

The State Library had its origin in the generous appropriation of $5,000 out of the general treasury, by Congress, contained in the seventeenth section of the organic act creating the Territory of Wisconsin. At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Belmont in 1836, a joint resolution was adopted appointing the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware (through whose instrumentality the clause in the organic act making the appropriation was inserted), Hon. LEWIS F. LINN, of Missouri, Hon. G. W. JONES, then delegate in Congress from this Territory (which at that time included what now constitutes the State of Iowa, as well as Wisconsin) and Hon. PETER HILL ENGLE, the speaker of the first Territorial House of Representatives, a committee to select and purchase a library for the use of the Territory. JAMES CLARKE, publisher of the Belmont *Gazette*, and the first Territorial printer, was the first Librarian.

The first appropriation, by the State, to replenish the library, was made in 1851. The sum of $2,500 was then appropriated for the purchase of law books. In 1854, the sum of $3,000 was appropriated for law and miscellaneous works; and in 1857, the additional appropriation of $1,000 was made for the same purpose, together with a standing appropriation of $250 for such additions to the law and miscellaneous departments of the library as might from time to time be deemed desirable.

In 1864, the annual appropriation was increased to $500, and in 1866 the additional sum of $800 per annum was placed at the disposal of the Governor for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the law department of the library. These appropriations were continued until 1877, when the annual appropriation was increased to $1,500. In 1876, the Legislature appropriated the sum of $2,000, nearly all of which was needed to pay indebtedness incurred for English law books in the year preceding.

The purchase of miscellaneous works for the library was virtually discontinued in 1866. In 1875, the Legislature directed the transfer of the miscellaneous books in the State Library to the State Historical Society.

Strenuous efforts have been made to complete the various series of reports of judicial decisions, and with good success. The English, Irish, Scotch and American reports are complete, and the Library is rich in miscellaneous law books of various countries.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President,

HON. C. C. WASHBURN, LL. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D.
RECORDING SECRETARY, - Col. F. H. FIRMIN.
TREASURER, - - - Hon. A. H. MAIN.
LIBRARIAN, - - - - DANIEL S. DURRIE.
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, - ISABEL DURRIE & I. S. BRADLEY.

CURATORS EX-OFFICIO—His Excellency, the Governor; the Honorable, the Secretary of State, the Honorable, the State Treasurer; Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, Life Director.

CURATORS FOR ONE YEAR—Gen. DAVID ATWOOD, Prof. O. M. CONOVER, LL. D., Hon. J. H. CARPENTER, COL. W. F. VILAS, B. J. STEVENS, Prof. W. F. ALLEN, Hon. H. A. TENNEY, Hon. A. B. BRALEY, Col. THOMAS REYNOLDS and Prof. R. B. ANDERSON.

CURATORS FOR TWO YEARS—JAMES D. BUTLER, LL. D., Hon. B. E. HUTCHINSON, Hon. J. D. GURNEE, N. B. VAN SLYKE, C. P. CHAPMAN, Hon. H. H. GILES, ISAAC LYON, Prof. J. B. PARKINSON, Hon. G. B. BURROWS and Hon. J. A. JOHNSON.

CURATORS FOR THREE YEARS—Hon. J. C. GREGORY, Hon. S. U. PINNEY, Gen. G. P. DELAPLAINE, Hon. ANDREW PROUDFIT, Dr. JOSEPH HOBBINS, Hon. E. W. KEYES, Hon. S. D. HASTINGS, GEORGE RAYMER, Hon. E. E. BRYANT and R. M. BASHFORD.

In October, 1846, was organized the Wisconsin, State Historical Society, with A. HYATT SMITH, President; JAMES D. DOTY and THOMAS R. BENNETT, Vice Presidents; THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, Secretary; and E. M. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer. January, 1847, the first annual meeting was held, at which MORGAN L. MARTIN was chosen President, and the other officers re-elected. At the second annual meeting, Gen. W. R. SMITH was made President. In January, 1849, a reorganization of the society was wrought by the election of Governor NELSON DEWEY, President *ex-officio;* I. A. LAPHAM, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. CHARLES LORD, Recording Secretary; and the choice of one Vice President from each of twenty-five counties. A second reorganization of the Society was effected in 1854, under a charter approved March, 1853, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. W. R. SMITH; Librarian, Dr. J. W. HUNT,; Treasurer, Prof. O. M. CONOVER; Recording Secretary, Rev. CHARLES LORD; Corresponding Secretary, LYMAN C. DRAPER. DANIEL S. DURRIE became identified with the society in 1855, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1853, and remaining constantly in service since that time.

When the Historical Society's library was removed to the second floor of the south wing of the capitol, its aggregate collections numbered 21,000 volumes and documents. The total additions since have been 69,000 volumes, documents, pamphlets and newspapers—the latter amounting to about 3,000 bound volumes, perhaps the largest collection of newspapers in the country. From time to time, the society has issued several volumes of historical collections and addresses, and also four volumes of its library catalogue.

The society is the trustee of the State, and receives an annual appropriation of $5,000, on condition that this sum shall be expended for the purposes of the society, and that the society shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the State, and shall not sell, mortgage, dispose of, or remove from the capitol its collections, without authority from the Legislature; provided, that duplicates may be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the society.

The State, in addition, pays the salaries of its officers, as follows: Secretary, $1,200; Librarian, $1,600; Assistant Librarian, $720. The necessary printing, binding and postage bills are also paid by the State. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for the Historical Society, for the year ending September 30, 1880, was $10,873.38.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers of the Society for the year 1881

NICHOLAS D. FRATT	Racine	President.
GEORGE E. BRYANT	Madison	Secretary.
CYRUS MINER	Janesville	Treasurer.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st Cong Dist	DR. C. L. MARTIN	Janesville.
2d " "	ASA BOYCE	Lodi.
3d " "	J. H. WARREN	Albany.
4th " "	D. T. PILGRIM	Granville.
5th " "	SATTERLEE CLARK	Horicon.
6th " "	ELI STILSON	Oshkosh.
7th " "	JOHN S. DORE	Neillsville.
8th " "	JOHN T. KINGSTON	Necedah.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

CLINTON BABBITT	Beloit.	WM. H. FOX	Oregon.
W. W. FIELD	Madison.	A. A. ARNOLD	Galesville.
W. H. MORRISON	Elkhorn.	CHESTER HAZEN	Lodoga.
WM. KEIZER	Sycne.		

ORGANIZATION.

Pursuant to public notice, the members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State of Wisconsin met at the Assembly Hall, March 8th, 1851, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. Hon. WM. F. TOMPKINS, was called to the chair, and A. C. INGHAM, Secretary. The permanent organization was effected March 10th, by the election of the first President, ERASTUS W. DRURY, of Fond du Lac.

The first State Fair was held at Janesville, October 1st and 2d, 1851, with an address by JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, who said: "It is the glory of modern civilization to exalt every social valley; to demolish every wall or partition between the liberal and useful arts; to shed the light of science on the industrial processes, and to bring all the honest avocations of men into harmonious action. It proposes to make the share each may vindicate to himself to depend — not on the birth, rank, or calling of the individual, but on his personal character and personal merit."

Abraham Lincoln, in his address to the Society in 1859, said: "No human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture."

The Society holds an annual convention at the Capitol, in February of each year, for the discussion of questions that interest the farmers of the State. These conventions are largely attended by representive farmers of the State. Eighteen volumes of transactions have been published, and are eagerly sought after by the agriculturists, not only of the State, but very many are called for by individuals from sister States.

An appropriation of $2,000 per year has been made to this Society by the State for a number of years, in addition to which the necessary stationery and postage is also paid by the State. The amount paid from the State Treasury for the year ending September 30, 1880, to the Society, was $5,536.95.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers.

J. M. SMITH	GREEN BAY	*President.*
J. C. PLUMB	MILTON	*Vice President.*
F. W. CASE	MADISON	*Recording Secretary.*
A. L. HATCH	ITHACA	*Corresponding Secret'y.*
M. ANDERSON	CROSS PLAINS	*Treasurer.*

Committees.

EXECUTIVE.

Ex-Officio.

J. M. SMITH, President, Green Bay.
F. W. CASE, Secretary, Madison.
M. ANDERSON, Treasurer, Cross Plains.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1st. F. S. LAWRENCE, Janesville.	5th. GEO. C. HILL, Fond du Lac
2d. J. W. WOOD, Baraboo.	6th. D. HUNTLEY, Appleton.
3d. S. J. FREEBORN, Ithaca.	7th. A. A. ARNOLD, Gatesville.
4th. J. S. STICKNEY, Wauwatosa.	8th. AUGUSTUS COLE, Oconto.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

J. C. PLUMB, Milton. D. T. PILGRIM, West Granville.
G. J. KELLOGG, Janesville.

COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1st. D. T. PILGRIM, West Granville.	7th. D. HUNTLEY, Appleton.
2d. J. C. PLUMB, Milton.	8th. A. B. BALCH, Fremont.
3d. GEO. HILL, Fond du Lac.	9th. A. J. PHILIPS, West Salem
4th. A. L. HATCH, Ithaca.	10th. G. W. PERRY, Superior.
5th. E. W. DANIELS, Aurorahville.	11th. J. LANDRETH, Manitowoc.
6th. C. W. POTTER, Mauston.	12th. J. M. SMITH, Green Bay.

The State encourages the society by an appropriation annually, besides paying for the necessary printing for the association. The Legislature of 1880 appropriated $300 to the society. The total amount paid from the State treasury for the Horticultural Society for the year ending September 30, 1880, was $1619.63.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Officers, 1880.

PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN FAVILL, DELAVAN, WALWORTH CO.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
CHESTER HAZEN, LADOGA, FOND DU LAC CO,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1872-4.
HIRAM SMITH, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1875-6.
A. D. DELAND, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1877.
H. F. DOUSMAN, WATERVILLE, WAUKESHA CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1878.
Z. G. SIMMONS, KENOSHA, KENOSHA CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1879.

SECRETARY,
D. W. CURTIS, FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON CO.

TREASURER,
O. P. CLINTON, WAUKESHA, WAUKESHA CO.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association originated in a resolution offered by W. D. HOARD, of Fort Atkinson, in the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association, January 26, 1872. By the adoption of this resolution, Mr. HOARD was authorized to issue a call for a meeting of Wisconsin dairymen, to be held at Watertown, February 15, 1872. The call was signed by various members of the Jefferson and Fond du Lac Dairy Associations, and in accordance with its purpose, a few gentlemen met and organized the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. The aim of the organization has been to secure improved methods of making butter and cheese, and the best markets for shipment and sale.

The association holds its annual meeting in January of each year, for the discussion of the dairy interests. Dairy fairs are held at each meeting.

There is printed annually by the State Printer, two thousand copies of 1 0 pages each of the transactions of the association.

The legislature receive six hundred copies, the State Historical Society, Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, State Agricultural Society and Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association, receive forty copies each; the remainder are distributed to the members of the association, and generally over the State to all who make application for them. Twice the number could be distributed profitably to the dairymen of the State.

The reports are being much sought after by dairymen from all parts of the northwest.

The association receives its support from members who join each year, paying the sum of one dollar, and by appropriations from the State, the legislature of 1880 appropriating $300.

Wisconsin won first premium on butter, in competion with the world, the second premium on Cheddar cheese (the first going to Canada), and the second on fancy shaped cheese, at the International Dairy Fair held in New York city in December, 1877. To the Dairymen's Association belongs the credit of raising the reputation of Wisconsin cheese and butter from the lowest to the highest rank.

WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSION.

Commissioners.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, *ex officio*, Madison.

MARK DOUGLAS	Melrose	Term expires April 1, 1881
C. L. VALENTINE	Janesville	Term expires April 1, 1881
JOHN F. ANTISDEL	Milwaukee	Term expires April 1, 1885
PHILO DUNNING	Madison	Term expires April 1, 1885
JAMES V. JONES	Oshkosh	Term expires April 1, 1886
C. HUTCHINSON	Beetown	Term expires April 1, 1886

President—PHILO DUNNING, Madison.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. L. VALENTINE, Janesville.
Superintendent—H. W. WELSHER, Madison.

ARTIFICIAL FISH CULTURE.

The first account we have of artificial impregnati on of fish eggs was late in the 14th century, and is said to have been discovered by Don Pinchon, a French monk. The art seems to have been forgotten, if it had ever existed, till 1758, when it was revived by Jacobi, and an account of it was published in German by Count Goldstein. The first practical use of the art was made in Hanover. In 1837, a Mr. Shaw, in Scotland, resorted to artificial impregnation for the purpose of restocking salmon streams; in 1841, Boccius, a civil engineer of Hammersmith, England, practiced the art with the trout; in 1842, Joseph Reney, a poor fisherman in the Vosges, without any knowledge in respect to previous experiments, discovered the art and re-stocked the Moselle and other streams, gaining thereby his livelihood. Prof. Caste, of The College of France, gave to the enterprise his sanction, and this gave rise to the modern industry of fish culture. This business is carried on extensively and profitably throughout Central Europe, and is patronized by the governments of the Great Powers. One establishment at Huningen, Germany, with its buildings and ponds, cover eighty acres.

About twelve years ago, the attention of the New England States and New York was called to this subject, owing to the alarming depletion of their streams in producing fish food. Scientific and practical labors were vigorously entered upon, and availing themselves of the experiments made by European governments, a system of State fish commissions was set on foot, and by the aid of public money those depleted waters have been brought back to their maximum supply of fish. Notwithstanding the increased consumption of fish, owing to the increased population, the annual hatch of brook trout, salmon, shad, salmon trout, herring, and other varieties of food fish, will keep the market supplied, and at a reasonable cost, so as to bring this universal article of diet within the reach of all. Gradually State Fish commissions have increased until now, we believe, twenty-eight States and Territories are provided with commissions. The Dominion of Canada, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head-waters of the lakes, manifests a lively interest in artificial fish propagation, and has several large artificial hatcheries, one of which is located at Windsor, opposite Detroit, where from 15,000,000

to 20,000,000 of white fish are annually hatched and planted in Detroit river. In the work of fish propagation, Congress last year appropriated to the United States Fishery Commission $75,000. This is mainly expended in scientific researches respecting the fish, its habits and causes of depletion, and in aiding the States provided with Fish Commissions, by donating to them the impregnated ova of the better varieties.

Wisconsin is one of the most favored States, all things considered, for fish culture, in the Union, Michigan and Minnesota being her only rivals. The Wisconsin Commission has just entered upon its fifth year of practical and efficient work, and is hatching more fish with less money than any State in the Union, excepting therefrom the shad, which is hatched in untold millions on the Atlantic slope, the ova of which can be taken and impregnated in immense quantities, hatched in five or six days and turned loose.

As an advance step in fish propagation, the Commissioners suggest the propriety of extending public aid and encouragement to the people, and so to introduce general private fish-breeding. It is claimed that this can be done at a very trifling expense, and so that every farmer who has the necessary water upon his farm, can, if he chooses, raise his own fish. With a series of three ponds, connected by race-ways, he can have them stocked with the hatch of three consecutive years, and from thenceforward, supply himself by procuring his own eggs and hatching and raising his fry. If this industry can successfully be introduced among the people, and we see no reason why it can not be, a great and substantial good will be accomplished.

The present year has proved a successful one to the commission, and the work of stocking inland lakes and ponds has progressed satisfactorily. The private fish hatchery of Hon. N. K. FAIRBANK, at Geneva Lake, is being used at present, but arrangements are about completed with the projectors of the Exposition, in Milwaukee, whereby the commission may use the basement of their building when finished, without charge to the State for rent, water or fuel.

The work of fish propagation has been encouraged annually by appropriations, the legislature of 1880 appropriating $2,000. The printing of its annual report and other necessary printing is also paid for by the State.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Managers.

EX-OFFICIO.

His Excellency, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Honorable, THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Honorable, THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Managers Elected by Congress.

Maj. Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, President	Hartford, Conn.
Col. LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gen. RICHARD COULTER, 2d Vice-President..	Greensburg, Pa.
Gen. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Sec., 93 Nassau st.	New York City.
Col. JOHN A. MARTIN	Atchinson, Kansas.
Maj. DAVID C. FULTON.....	Hudson, Wis.
Gen. JOHN LOVE	Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. JOHN M. PALMER	Springfield, Ill.
Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS.....	Bangor, Maine.

Northwestern Branch.

GEN. JACOB SHARPE, Deputy Governor and Treasurer.
MAJOR R. E. FLEMING, Secretary.
DR. A. J. HARE, Surgeon.

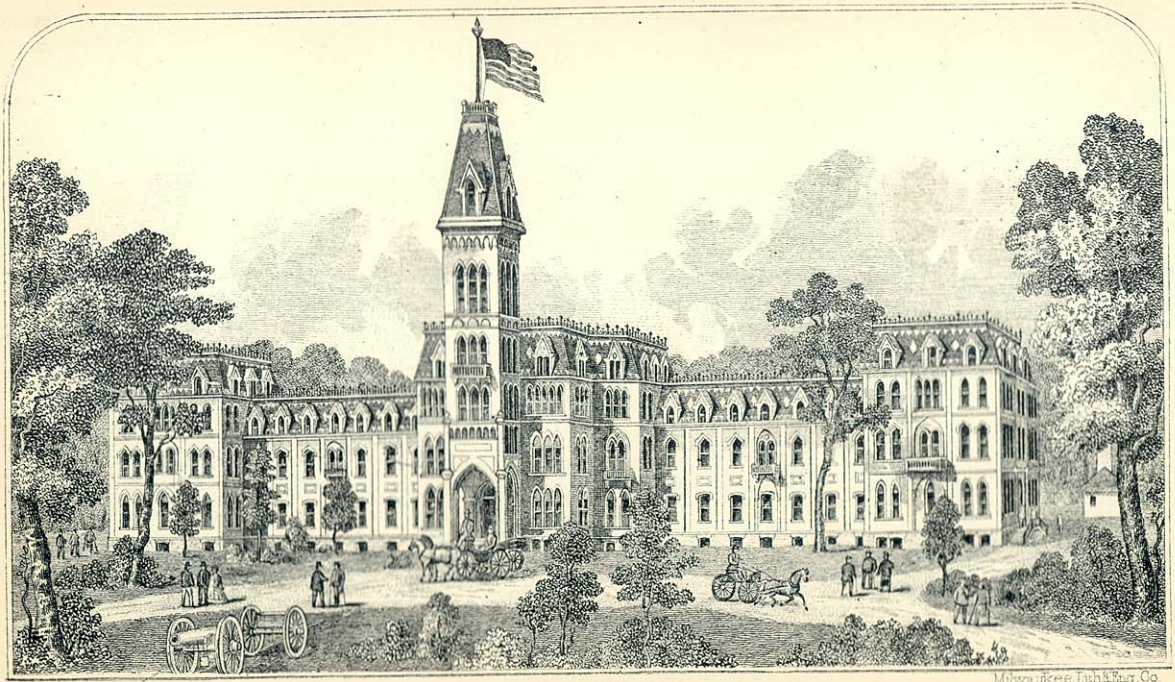
The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, December 7, 1866, is called the Northwestern branch of that national institution. The Central Home is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under the same board of managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded park traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and one track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home.



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NEAR MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Admission is procured on a certificate, of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor either in person or by mail, to Gen. JACOB SHARPE, Milwaukee, the commandant of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the state and country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address the commandant of the Home, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, an order for the admission of the disabled soldier is indorsed, and an order for free transportation by railroad to the Home is furnished.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from $6 to $15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are, boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tin-smithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding and harness-making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of 2,500 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports it has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made, by the law of congress, the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Home.