

*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 200 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 1835, 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 Louigny'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.
1729. 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 Autaya, 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 Tallafero 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. 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 fund, 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 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, \$1,061,655.44; for the Industrial School for Boys, \$961,129.46, for the Industrial School for Girls, \$50,000; for the Institute for the Blind, \$764,272.75; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$890,934.12; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$2,337,662.13; for the Northern Hospital, \$1,684,683.23; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$967,356.47 — making a total of \$8,115,558.92. 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 classes 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.

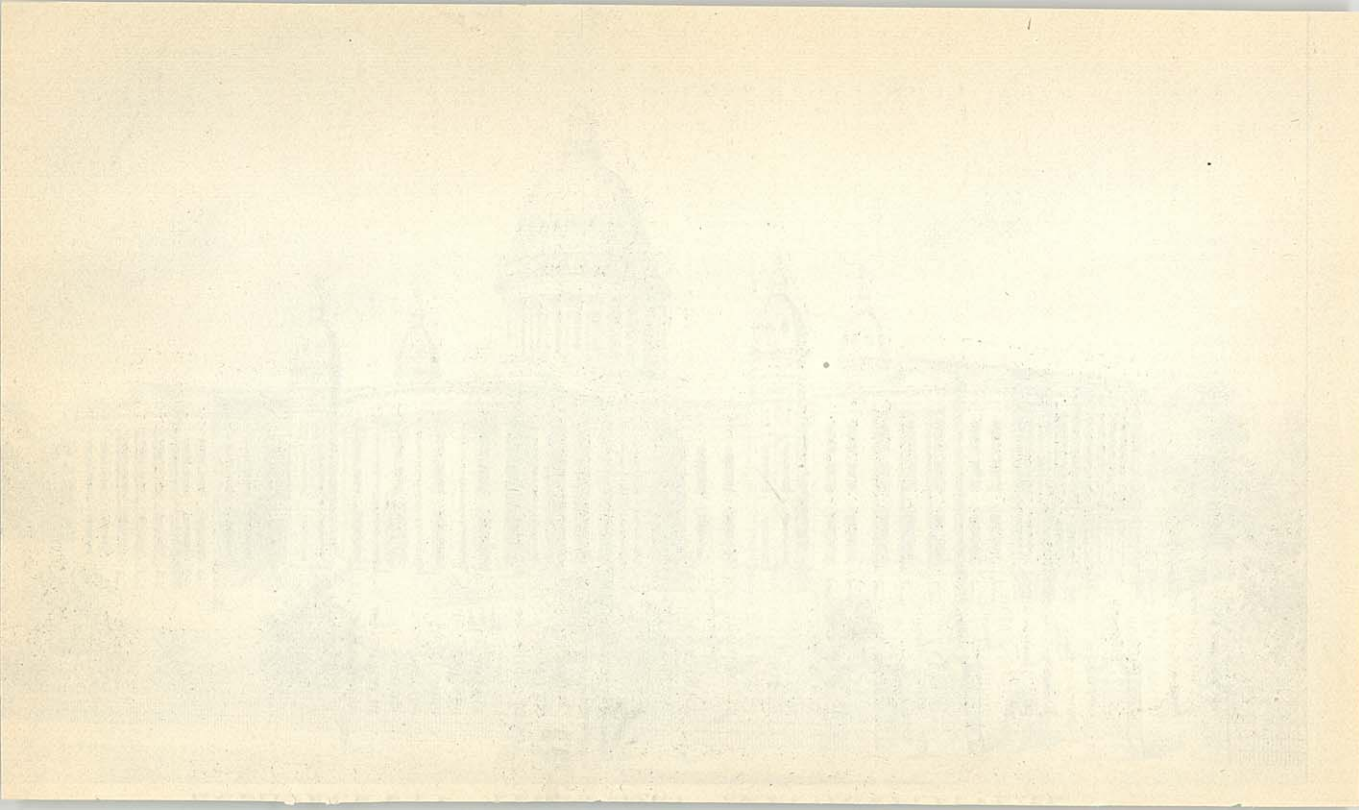
THE STATE CAPITOL.

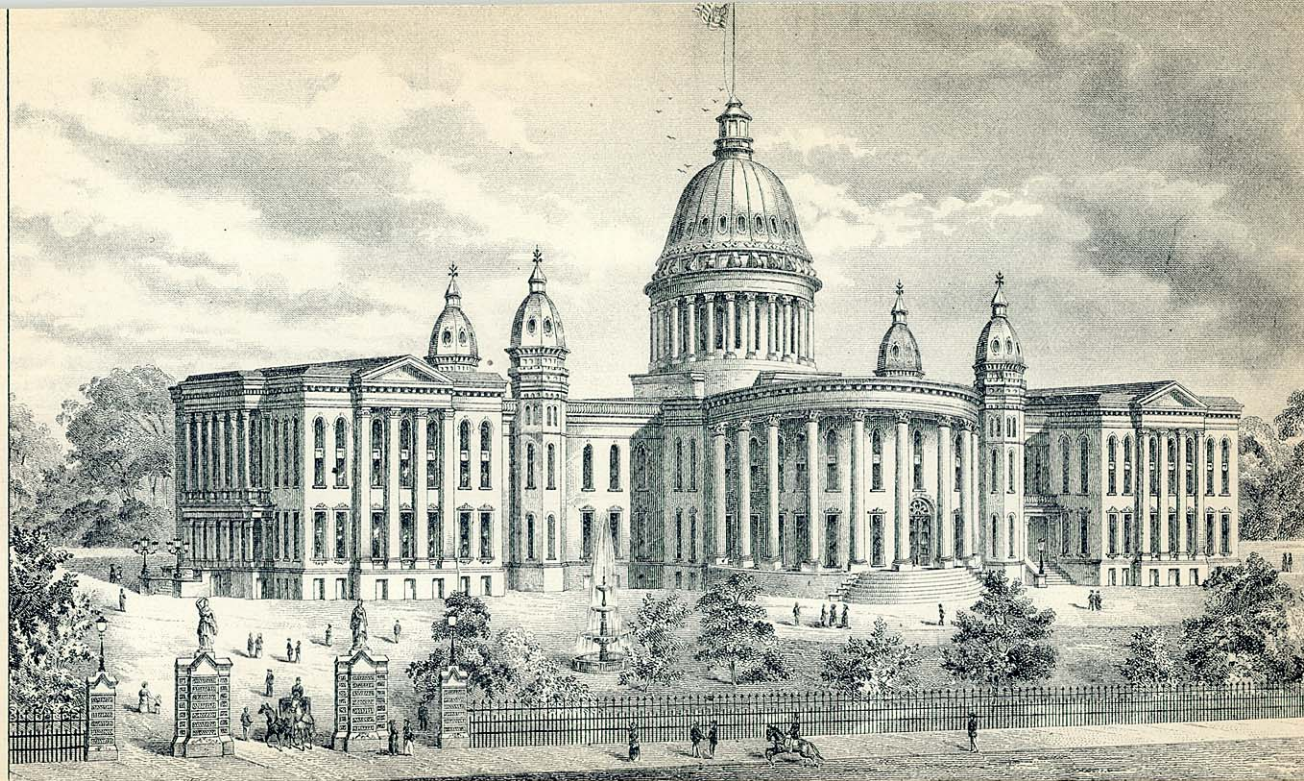
The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. JAMES D. DORY, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. JAMES D. DOTY, A. A. BIRD and JOHN F. O'NEILL were appointed 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 25, 1833. 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 1835 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 1860, when the dome was completed.

The legislature of 1882 appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of two transverse wings to the capitol building, one on the north and the other on the south sides thereof, in order to provide additional room for the State Historical Society, the Supreme Court, the State Library, and for the increasing work of the state offices. The Governor, Secretary of State,





WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL

Attorney General, with N. B. VAN SLYKE and JOHN WINANS, representing the Supreme Court, and E. W. KEYES, representing the Historical Society, were made commissioners for carrying out the work. The plans of architect D. R. JONES were adopted, and the bid of BENTLEYS & NOOLAN, contractors was accepted. The work will be finished by January 1, 1884, and its cost will be within the amount appropriated by the State. The picture opposite gives a good representation of the capitol building, as it will appear when the additional wings are finished.

The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the improvement of the park to the present time are \$629,992 54. This does not include the sum of \$3,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park, nor the \$200,000 appropriated in 1882.

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, with the addition of the new wings is 396 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 State Agricultural Society and the State Board of Supervision 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 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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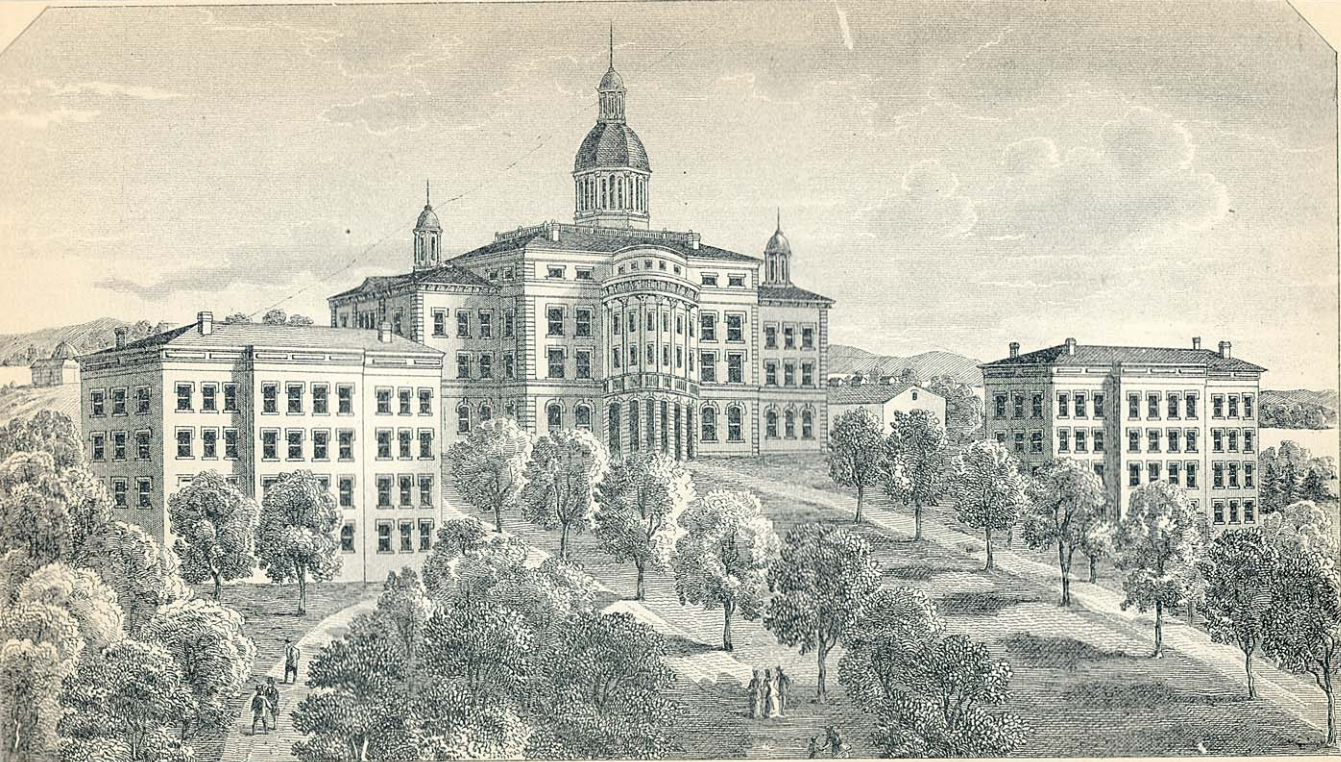
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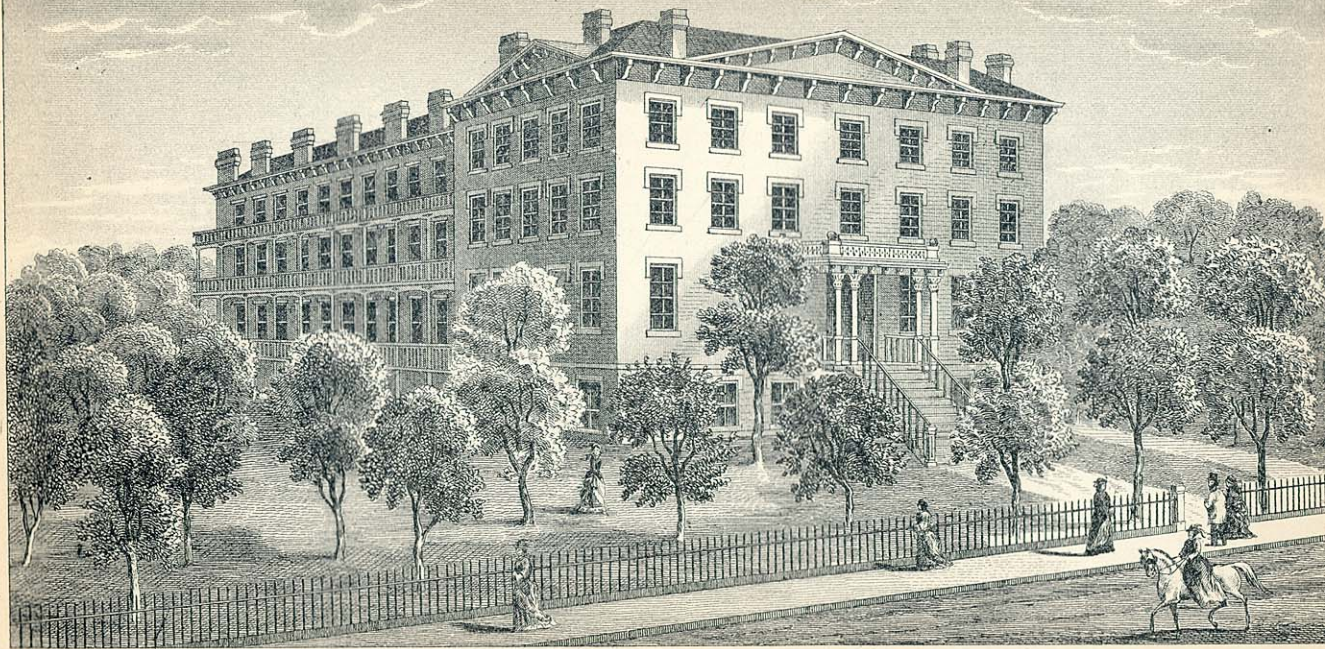
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STRATHMORE SCHOOL FOR LADIES HAY

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. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHERMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL, GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing, however, was done by this board, although they legally remained in office until the organization of the State government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned to him in a most acceptable manner.

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 pro-

duced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose.

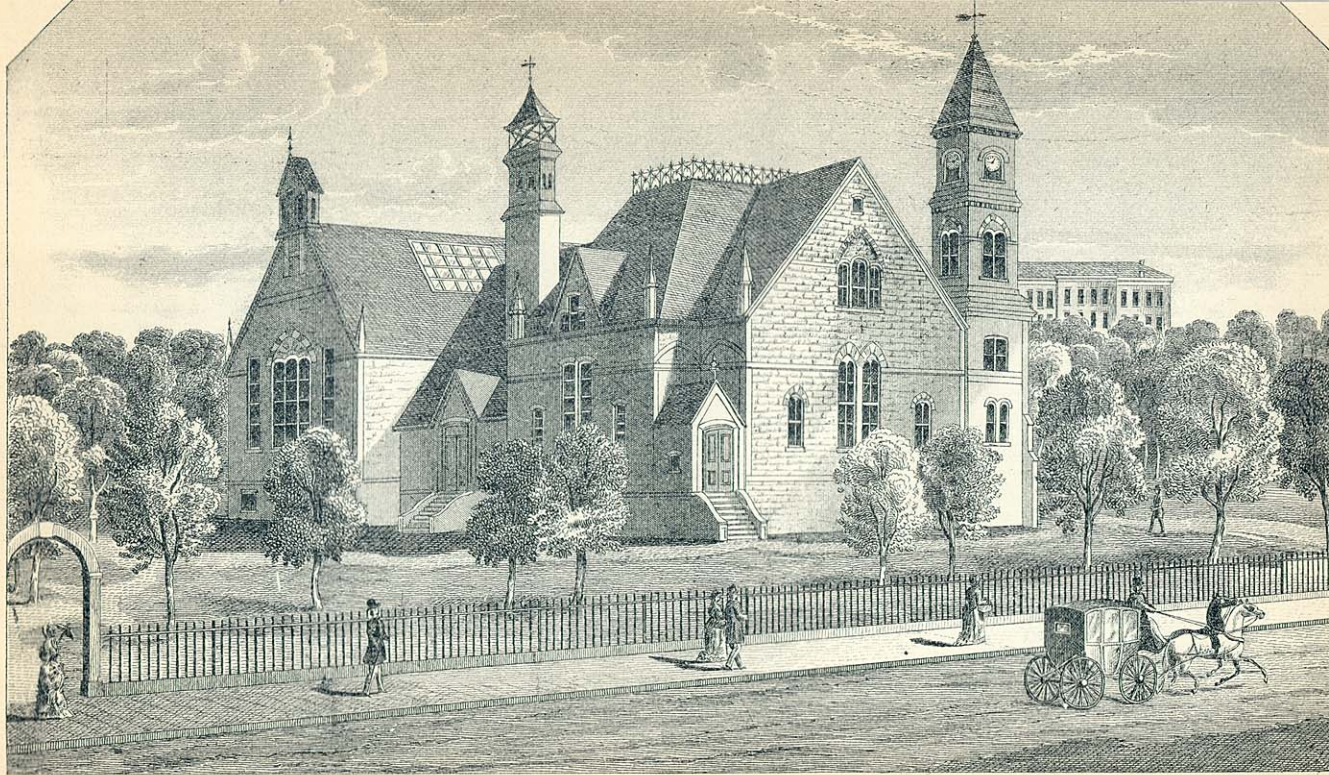
In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several states a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in 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.

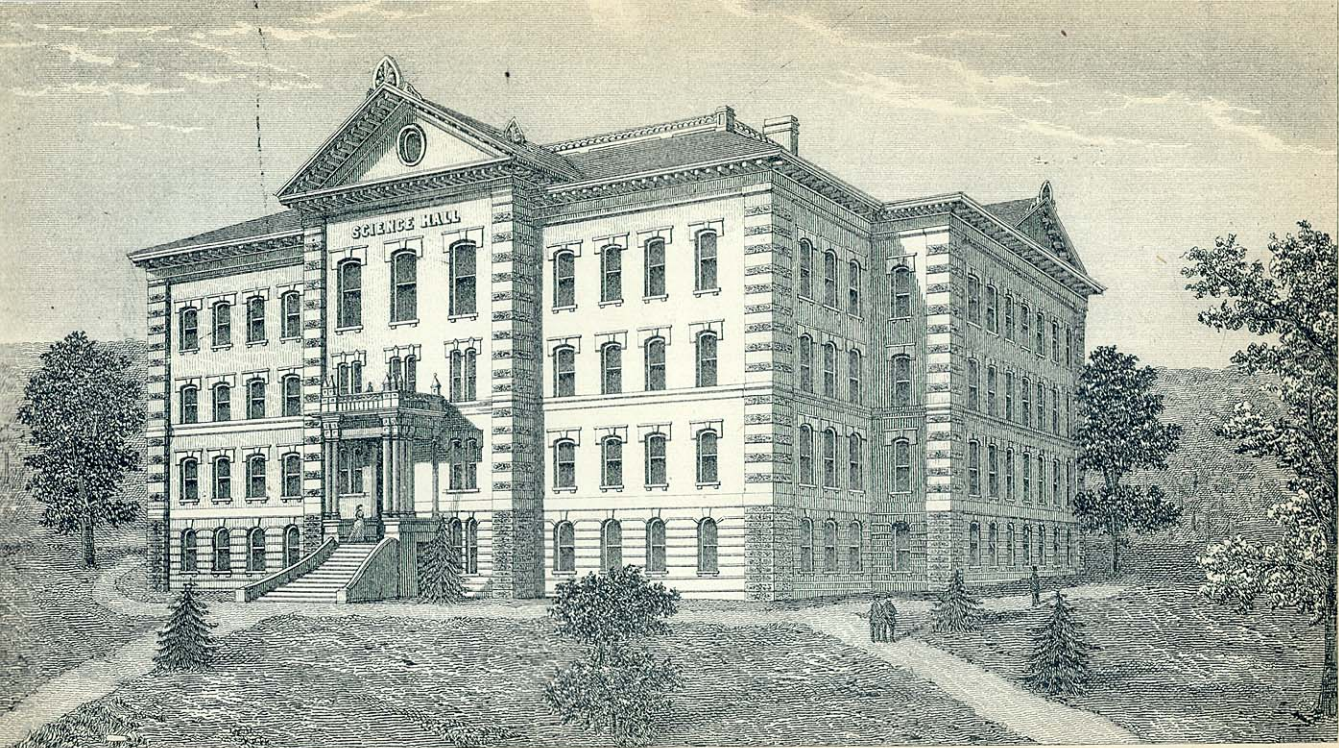
The lands received by Wisconsin under said act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University for the support of an agricultural college, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 322,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution.

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 \$10,000 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 passed a law (Ch. 82, G. L. 1867), which appropriated annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund, \$7,308.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the Fund by the law of 1862 to pay for the erection of buildings.

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 laboratories and purchasing the apparatus necessary for 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. 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 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 \$80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, and to establish the Institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the Legislature of 1876 (chapter 117, laws 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 hereby 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 MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR CO

STATE UNIVERSITY SCIENCE HALL

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

The University Fund, September 30, 1882, at interest	\$225,472 74
The University Fund, September 30, 1882, cash on hand	2,966 31
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1882, at interest ..	274,385 37
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1882, cash on hand ..	5,301 47
Income of the University Fund from all sources	69,603 00
Income of the Agricultural College Fund	17,910 91

From the above statement it appears that the income of the University for the last year was \$47,518.91, which includes the appropriation from the general fund, under section 190 of the revised statutes, which appropriation for the last fiscal year amounted to \$41,780.50.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN CLASSICS.—In this course, German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give the students a knowledge of those languages and their literature.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

This college is organized under section 2 of chapter 94 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.

It embraces the departments 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 course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. 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 instruction in the theory and practice of engineering.

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.

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. Under the laws of the general government, and of the state of Wisconsin, instruction in military tactics is obligatory.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

This college was organized in 1868, and at once went into successful operation. 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 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 appropriate 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 appointed by the Regents.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

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

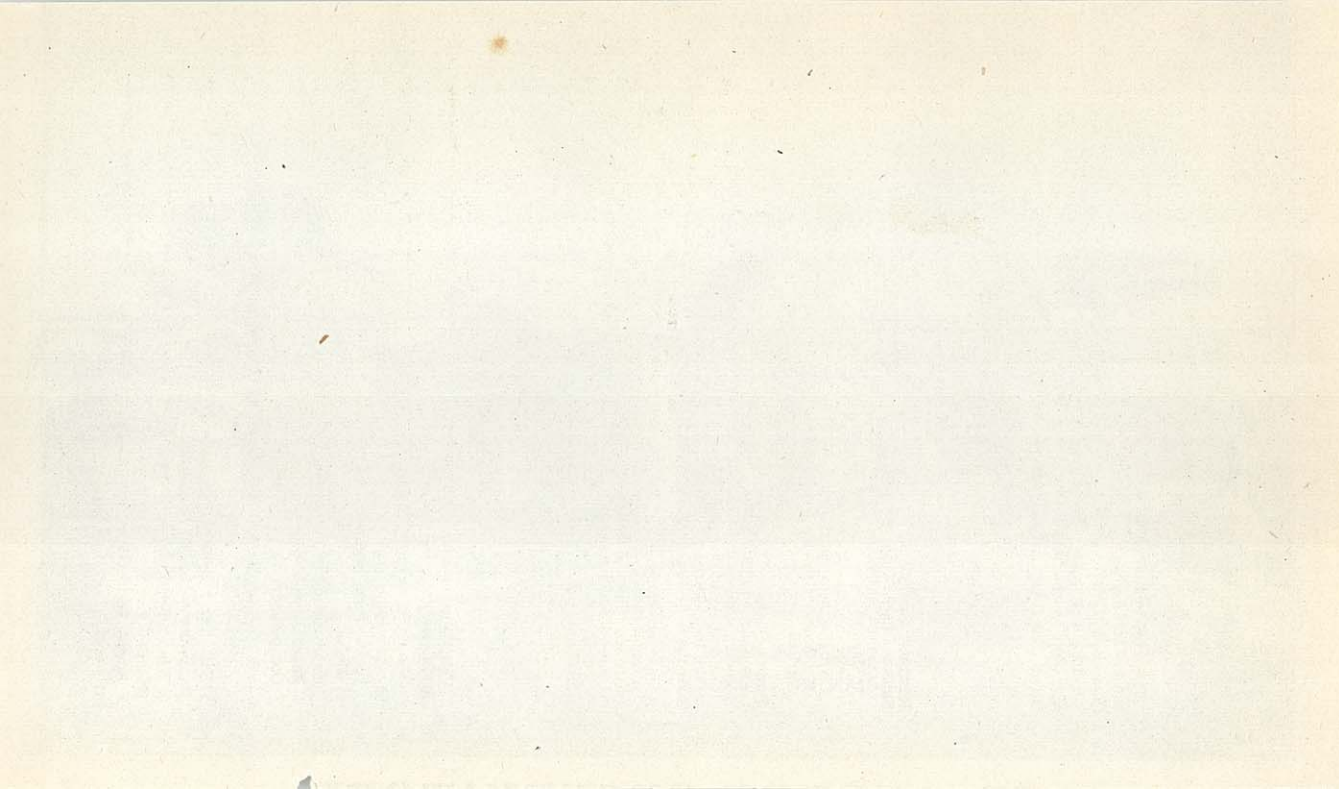
"From and out of the receipts of said tax, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) annually, shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, as soon as a complete and well equipped observatory 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, was 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 breadth forty-two feet, and its height forty-eight feet. 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."



THE LIBRARY OBSERVATORY



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

In 1881, a students' observatory was erected and a wing was added to the east side of the Washburn Observatory. Prof. E. S. Holden of the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, has been placed in charge.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

In Attendance at the Opening of the Fall Term, 1883.

RESIDENT GRADUATES	5	SOPHOMORE CLASS — con.	
SENIOR CLASS —		Metallurgical Course.....	2 ..
Ancient Classical Course	10 ..	Agricultural Course.....	2 ..
Modern Classical Course.....	22 ..		— 56
General Science Course.....	9 ..	FRESHMAN CLASS —	
Civil Engineering Course	5 ..	Ancient Classical Course.....	9 ..
Mechanical Eng. Course.....	3 ..	Modern Classical Course.....	12 ..
Agricultural Course.....	2 ..	General Science Course.....	33 ..
	— 51	Agricultural Course.....	2 ..
JUNIOR CLASS —			— 55
Ancient Classical Course.....	15 ..	SPECIAL STUDENTS.....	101
Modern Classical Course.....	15 ..	In Agriculture.....	1 ..
General Science Course.....	8 ..		— 102
Civil Engineering Course	3 ..	Total in College Studies....	311
Mechanical Eng. Course.....	4 ..	LAW STUDENTS —	
	— 45	Senior Class.....	28 ..
SOPHOMORE CLASS —		Junior Class.....	23 ..
Ancient Classical Course.....	11 ..		— 48
Modern Classical Course.....	18 ..	PREPARATORY GREEK CLASS....	5
General Science Course.....	9 ..		—
Civil Engineering Course.....	6 ..	Total	337
Mechanical Eng. Course.....	8 ..		

CALENDAR.

1882-3.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 6, and closes Wednesday, December 20 — 15 weeks.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 3, and closes Wednesday, March 28 — 12 weeks.

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

Examination of candidates for admission, June 14 and 15.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, June 17.

Commencement, Wednesday, June 20.

1883-4.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 5, and closes Wednesday, December 19 — 15 weeks.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 2, and closes Wednesday, March 26 — 12 weeks.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 2, and closes Wednesday, June 18 — 11 weeks.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT

APPOINTED.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1883.

W. H. CHANDLER, Sun Prairie;

T. D. WEEKS, Whitewater;

A. D. ANDREWS, River Falls.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1884.

J. H. EVANS, Platteville;

G. E. GORDON, Milwaukee;

CHARLES A. HUTCHINS, Fond du Lac.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1885.

JAS. MACALISTER, Milwaukee;

JOHN PHILLIPS, Stevens Point;

S. M. HAY, Oshkosh.

OFFICERS.

J. H. EVANS,

PRESIDENT.

S. M. HAY,

VICE PRESIDENT.

W. H. CHANDLER,

SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

Committees.*Executive*—Regents EVANS, HAY, CHANDLER.*Finance*—Regents PHILLIPS, HAY, GORDON.*Teachers*—Regents CHANDLER, GRAHAM, HUTCHINS.*Institutes*—Regents GRAHAM, CHANDLER, RUSK.*Supplies*—Regents ANDREWS, WEEKS, HAY, EVANS.*Graduating Classes*—Regents HUTCHINS, MACALISTER, CHANDLER.*Course of Study and Text-Books*—Regents MACALISTER, GRAHAM and HUTCHINS.*Inspection of Schools*—Regents WEEKS, HAY, ANDREWS, EVANS.

Board of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1882-83.*Platteville*—GEO. W. BURCHARD, Ft. Atkinson; WM. A. WALKER, Manitowoc; ALBERT HARDY, La Crosse.*Whitewater*—GEO. H. PAUL, Milwaukee; JOHN G. MCMYNN, Racine; H. B. DALE, Oshkosh.*Oshkosh*—ALEX. KERR, Madison; E. H. MERRILL, Ripon; CHARLES LULING, Manitowoc.*River Falls*—SAMUEL SHAW, Madison; WM. E. BARKER, Arkansaw; W. PITT BARTLETT, Eau Claire.

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 1837, 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. ALBEE, 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

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.

ENROLLMENT 1881-1882.

The number of pupils in attendance during the past year at all of the normal schools in the State has been as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Oshkosh.....	388	Oshkosh	231
River Falls.....	180	River Falls	222
Platteville.....	243	Platteville	201
Whitewater	302	Whitewater	154
	<hr/> 1,113		<hr/> 808
			<hr/> 1,113
Total in all departments.....			<hr/> <hr/> 1,921

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,

PRESIDENT.

LOCATION.

Platteville is a city of about 3,000 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 the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, connecting with the Illinois Central railroad at Warren. It is reached from the north and south by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It has also connection with all points on the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Stages run daily to and from Lancaster and East Dubuque.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

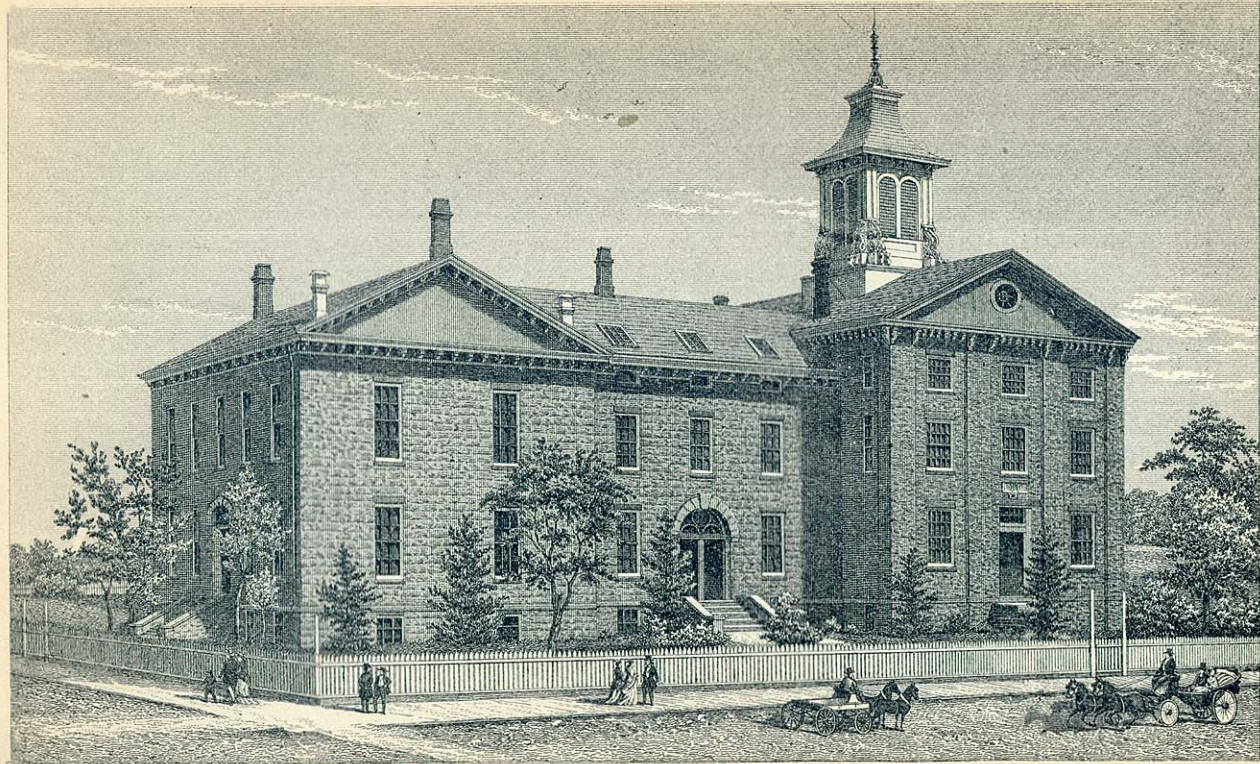
The building is a spacious stone edifice, centrally located, and on the highest ground within the city limits. A very important addition to the building has lately been erected. This gives six additional recitation rooms, and a room for a Kindergarten Department. The appliances for heating and ventilating have also been recently re-arranged and improved.

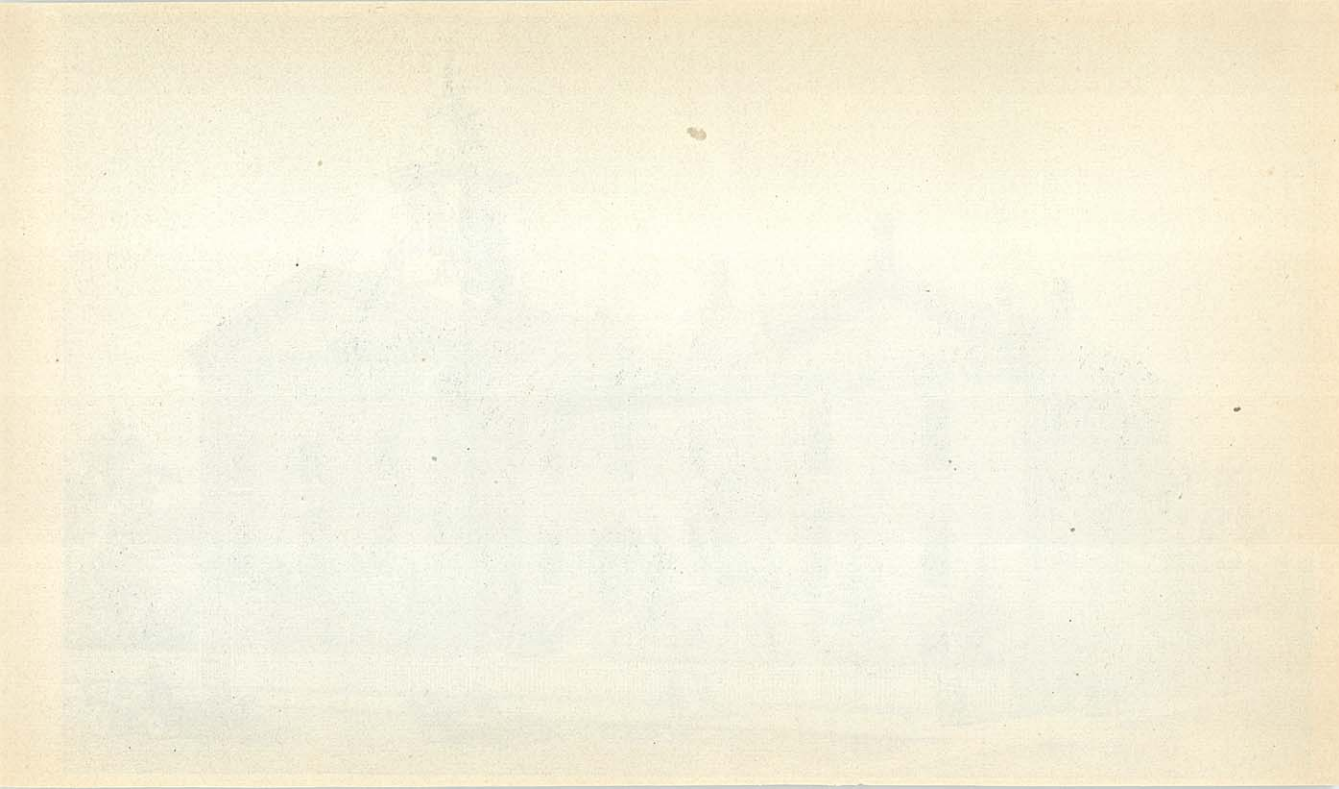
SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

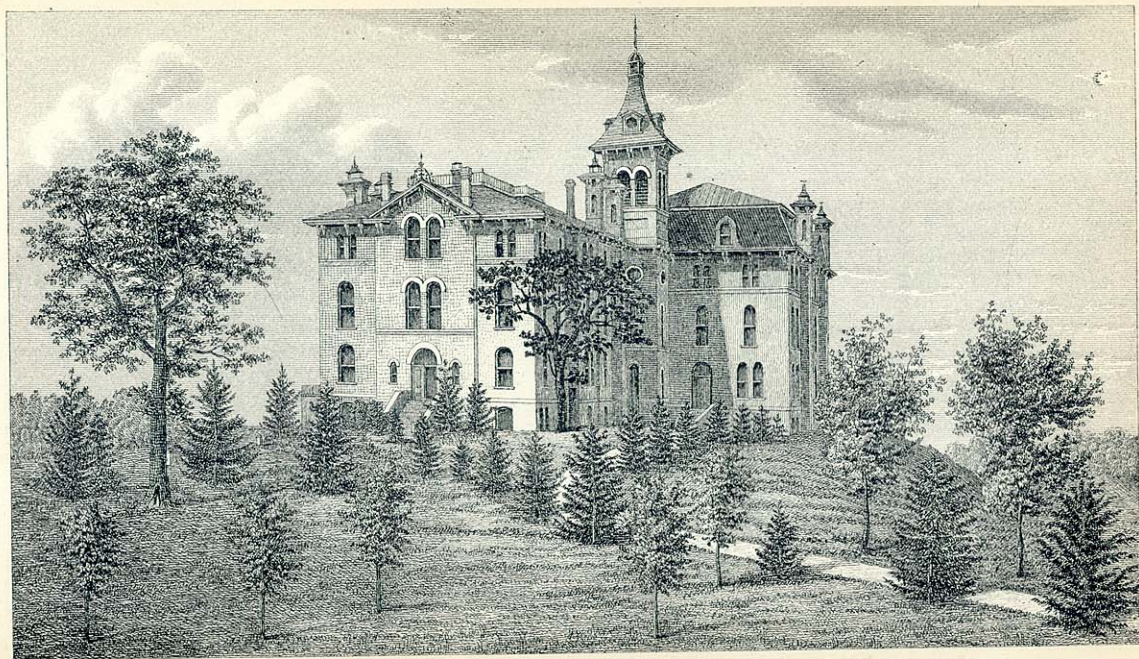
NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth year.....	7	Grammar Grade.....	134
Third year.....	19	Intermediate Grade.....	36
Second year.....	61	Primary Grade.....	46
First year.....	104		
Preparatory.....	52		
	<u>243</u>	Twice counted.....	<u>15</u>
Total enrollment.....			<u>444</u>
Total enrollment in 1881.....			<u>448</u>

CALENDAR, 1883.

Winter Term, 1883—From Tuesday, January 9, to Friday, March 30.
 Spring Term, 1883—From Tuesday, April 10, to Thursday, June 28.







STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

J. W. STEARNS,
PRESIDENT.

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 capitol 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.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick and of a pleasing style of architecture. The main building is 108 by 67 feet, with an extension or wing, 89 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.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT	
Fourth Year.....	14	Academic.....	58
Third Year.....	15	Intermediate.....	52
Second Year.....	74	Primary.....	44
First Year.....	142		
Preparatory.....	49	Total.....	154
Special.....	8	Total enrollment.....	456
Total.....	302	Total enrollment in 1881.....	477

CALENDAR, 1883.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and new classes are formed at the commencement of each term.

First Term. First Term begins Wednesday, August 30.

First term ends Friday, January 26.

Second Term. Examinations for admission Monday, January 29, 1883.

Second Term begins Tuesday, January 30.

Spring Recess begins Saturday, April 7.

Session resumed Monday, April 16.

Commencement day, Thursday, June 21.

Model Department.

First Term begins Monday, August 28, 1882.

Second term begins Monday, January 29, 1883.

First Term of 1883-4. Examinations for admission Tuesday, August 28.

First term begins Wednesday, August 29.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,
PRESIDENT.

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 healthful 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, afford ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth year.....	7	Academic.....	8
Third year.....	14	Grammar grade.....	105
Second year.....	97	Intermediate grade.....	33
First year.....	201	Primary grade.....	40
Special students.....	5	Kindergarten.....	45
Preparatory.....	64		
Total.....	<u>338</u>	Total.....	<u>231</u>
Total enrollment.....			619
Total enrollment in 1881.....			<u>613</u>

CALENDAR, 1883.

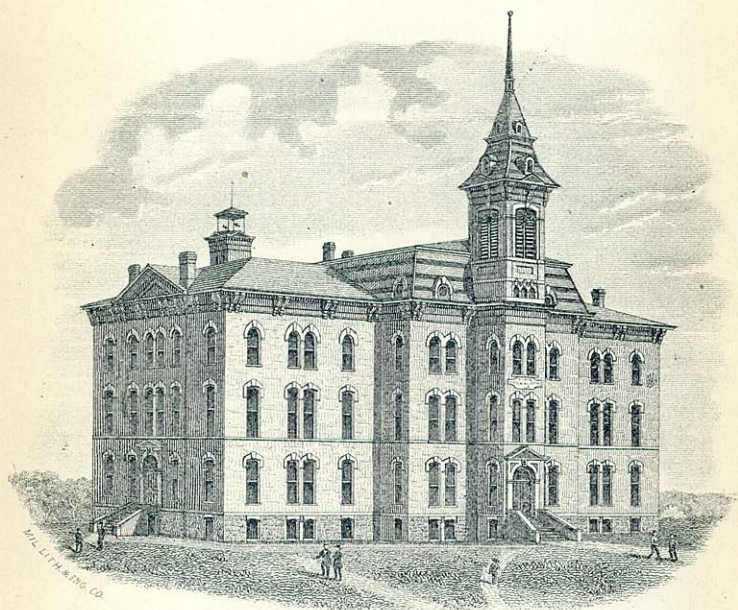
Fall term, 1882. School opens Wednesday, August 30. Closes Friday, November 3.

Winter term. Classes organized Monday, November 6. Closes March 30.

Spring term, 1883. Examinations begin Tuesday, April 10. School opens Wednesday, April 11. Closes Thursday, June 21.

Fall term, 1883. Examinations begin Tuesday, August 23. School opens Wednesday, August, 29.





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

W. D. PARKER,
PRESIDENT.

LOCATION.

This school was established in 1875 at River Falls, Pierce county, on a branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, twelve miles south-east of Hudson. Stage routes afford facilities for daily communication with Ellsworth, the county seat of Pierce county, and tri-weekly with Prescott, at the junction of the St. Croix with the Mississippi river. The valley of the St. Croix is noted for fertility of soil, picturesque scenery, and salubrity of climate. River Falls is situated upon the Kinnikinnick river, at a point where successive and large falls occur in the stream as it passes between high banks, affording extensive natural water power, rapidly being utilized for manufacturing purposes. The natural features, combined with the intelligence, thrift and character of the population, make it an unusually desirable location for a school of this kind.

The school building is large, admirably designed for the purpose of a Normal School, with the reputation of having the most perfect heating and ventilating apparatus of any school building in the State.

The school is organized with normal and preparatory departments, and a model department of three grades. Extensive illustrative apparatus, literary societies, and text, reference and miscellaneous book libraries, together with professional, instructive and practice teaching under careful supervision, combine to confer rare facilities for successfully prosecuting the work of a training school for teachers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

Normal	180
Preparatory	68
Grammar	77
Intermediate	40
Primary	37
Total enrollment	402
Total enrollment in 1881	390

CALENDAR.

First term opens August 21, closes December 15.
Second term opens January 2, closes March 23.
Third term opens April 2, closes June 15.

CHARITABLE, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.

State Hospital for the Insane	Madison.
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Oshkosh.
Institution for the Blind.....	Janesville.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Delavan.
State Prison	Waupun.
Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha.

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

MEMBERS.

JAMES BINTLIFF	<i>Term expires in 1883.</i>	Darlington.
CHARLES D. PARKER	<i>Term expires in 1884.</i>	Pleasant Valley.
GEORGE W. BURCHARD	<i>Term expires in 1885.</i>	Fort Atkinson.
LEWIS A. PROCTOR	<i>Term expires in 1886.</i>	Milwaukee.
CHARLES LULING	<i>Term expires in 1887.</i>	Manitowoc.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEORGE W. BURCHARD.

PRESIDENT.

S. D. COMLY,
SECRETARY.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions was founded in pursuance with the provisions of chapter 298, Laws of 1881. The boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization were abolished by the same law. The Board of Supervision consists of five members, who hold their office for five years, and who are appointed by the governor, the senate concurring. The board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, and has full power to investigate all complaints against any of the institutions under its control, to send for books and papers, summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and such other charitable and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the State. 2. To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. 3. To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with the said institutions. 4. To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. 5. To make on or before October first in each year, full and complete annual inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded, and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. 6. To make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. 7. To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often as once in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employes in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers, properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted. 8. To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers servants and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens. 9. To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher or employe in any of said institutions, who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect, or improper discharge of duty. 10. To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward, and a treasurer; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers; and for the State prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. 11. To maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study and provide the necessary apparatus and means of instruction for the institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 12. To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just, for tuition and maintenance of pupils not entitled to the

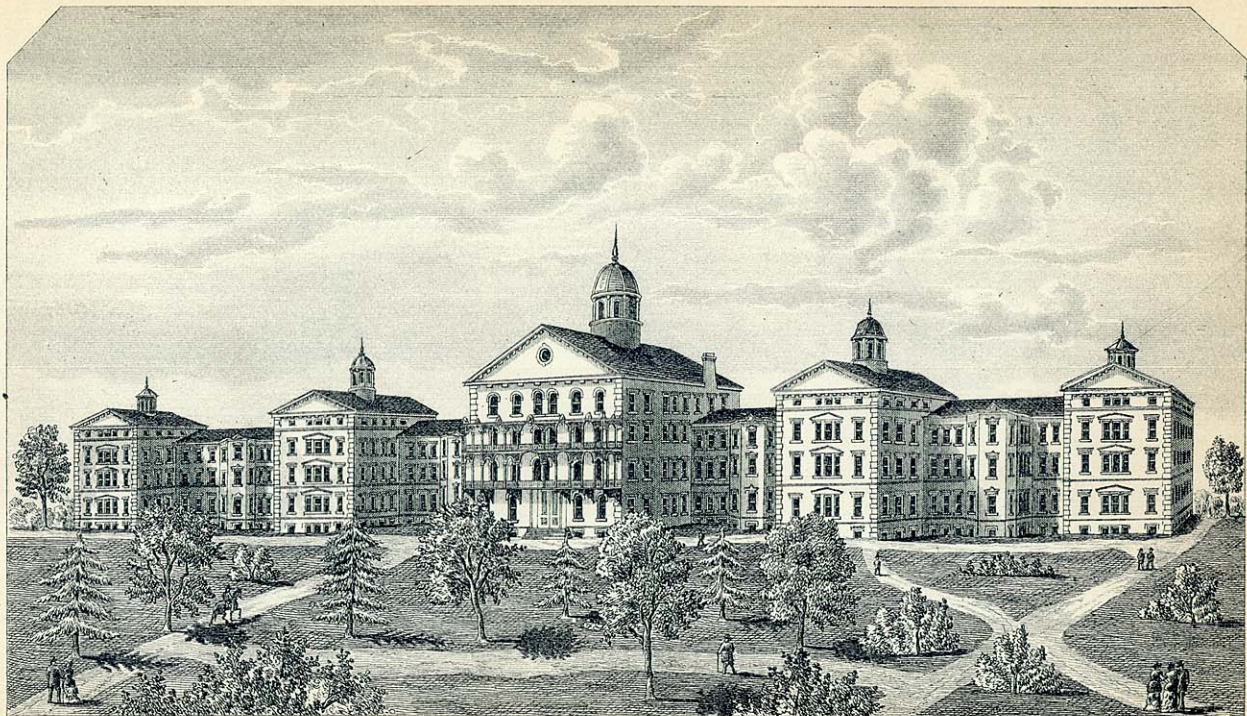
same, free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 13. To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 14. To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The following tables show the average population, total and per capita expense and the work of the several institutions during the past year:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average population.	Total cost.	Yearly cost per capita.	Weekly cost per capita.
State Hospital for Insane	469	\$95,643 37	\$203 94	\$3 92
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	529	98,160 02	185 56	3 57
Industrial School for Boys	321	49,598 47	154 51	2 97
Institution for Education of Deaf and Dumb	176	34,375 94	195 32	3 76
Institution for Education of Blind.....	63	16,726 17	265 49	5 11
State Prison	336	47,751 33	142 12	2 73
Total for all Institutions	1,894	\$342,260 30	\$180 70	\$3 47

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number present or enrolled, October 1, 1882.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Graduated or completed course.	Dismissed.	Released conditionally.	Sentence expired.	Pardoned.	Released by order of court.	Absent.	Not insane.	Number present or enrolled, September 30, 1882.	Average for the year.
State Hospital for the Insane.	487	169	356	28	..	49	59	56	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	463	469
Northern Hospital for the Insane.	512	225	737	53	..	64	26	30	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	529
Industrial School for Boys.	372	95	467	..	8	..	..	..	..	7	132	21	..	..	..	..	299	321
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.	168	76	244	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	51	..	182	176
Institution for the Education of the Blind	68	14	82	3	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	57	63
State Prison	305	185	490	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	13	2	..	..	348	336



WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE MENDOTA

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D., W. E. FERNALD, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
STEWARD.

JOHN E. WEISSERT,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MRS. M. C. HALLEDAY,
MATRON.

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 509 feet the center building being 65x110 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 commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres, and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunate 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.

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. HALLEDAY 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 he held that position until July 1, 1881.

Dr. R. M. WIGGINTON, of Watertown, was chosen his successor by the Board of Supervision, July 1, 1881.

There has been paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of the hospital the sum of \$2,290,930.12. The appropriations for 1882, including the amount paid by counties, was \$142,380.28.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM ITS OPENING,
JULY 14, 1860.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining September 30, 1881	243	244	487
Admitted during the year	96	73	169
Whole number treated	339	317	656
Discharged recovered	33	16	49
Discharged improved	22	37	59
Discharged unimproved	32	24	56
Died	12	16	28
Not insane	1	.....	1
Whole number discharged	100	93	193
Remaining September 30, 1882	239	224	463
Admitted from beginning of hospital	1,810	1,613	3,423
Discharged recovered	488	453	941
Discharged improved	420	351	771
Discharged unimproved	418	369	787
Died	248	210	458
Not insane	2	1	3

The average population at the hospital, the past year, has been 469, as against 566 last year. The total cost of the institution during the year was \$95,648.37, the per capita cost being \$203.94, or \$3.92 per week.



Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.ALEXANDER TRAUTMAN, M. D.,
JOSEPH J. SHANKS, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.JOSEPH BUTLER,
STEWARD.W. H. KINNE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.MRS. A. L. 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 according to 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 six hundred 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 average number of patients in the Hospital during the fiscal year ending with September last was 529, and the net cost per patient was \$185.56, or \$3.57 per week.

There has been paid from the State treasury, for buildings and current expenses for this Hospital, the sum of \$1,684,683.28.

The appropriations for 1882, including the amounts paid by counties, was \$124,031.17.

The movement of the population has been as follows:

STATISTICS.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	267	245	512
Admitted during the year	116	109	225
Total number under treatment.....	383	354	737
Average under treatment daily			528.75
Discharged recovered	37	27	64
Discharged improved.....	11	15	26
Discharged unimproved	21	9	30
Died	24	29	53
Total discharged.....	93	80	173
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1882.....	290	274	564

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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

ALMIRA J. HOBART,
EMMA M. WILLIAMS,
TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

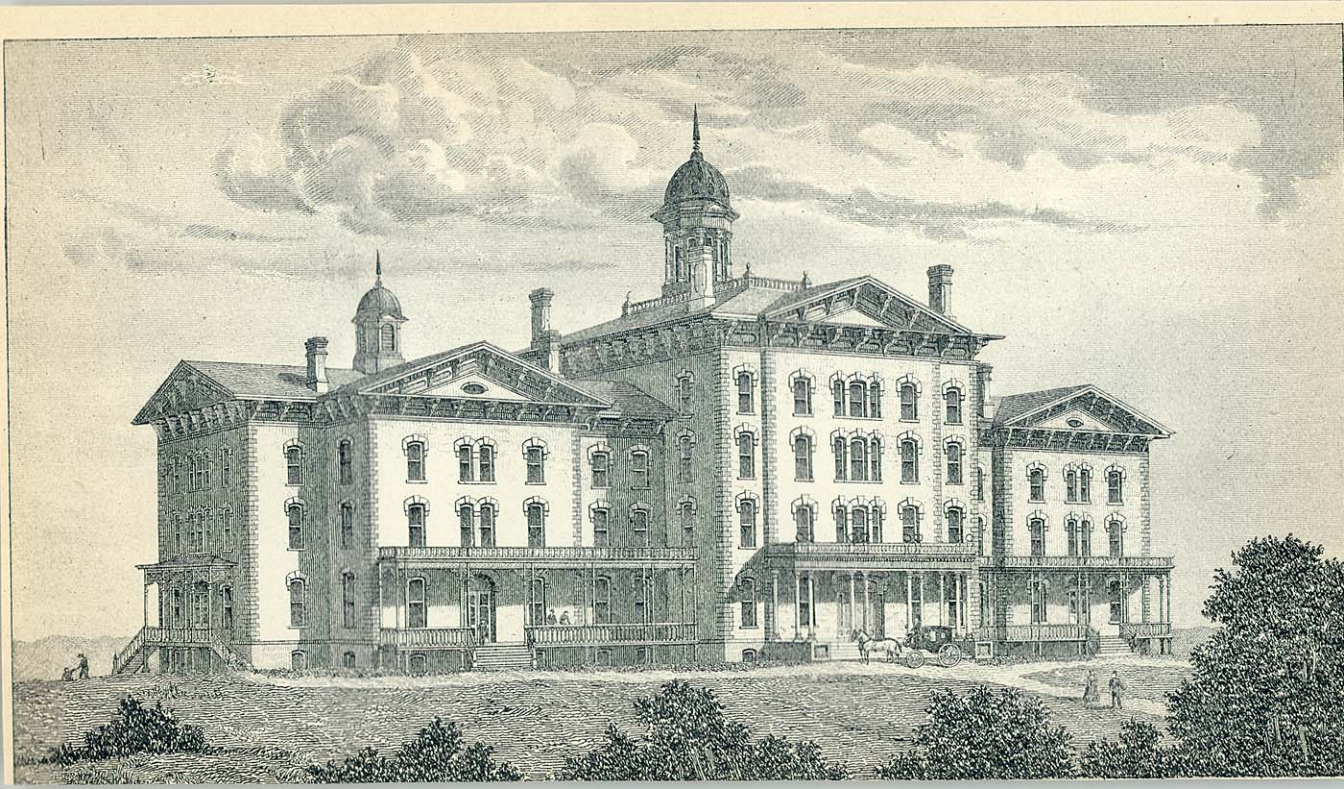
NATHAN C. UNDERHILL,
MRS. JOANNA H. JONES,
TEACHERS IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANGIE B. MCKIBBEN,
MRS. ELLEN HANSON,
ELSIE M. STEINKE,
TEACHERS IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIZZIE J. CURTIS,
MATRON.

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 1846, 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 an act approved February 9, 1850. 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 exterior is 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.



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.

During the past year there have been eighty-three persons under instruction with an average of sixty-three, and the cost per pupil was \$265.49 or \$5.11 per week.

The care exercised over the pupils of this Institution, looks closely to their physical and moral well-being, and the details of the discipline are only such as are consistent with and will further this purpose; while the instruction is systematic and thorough, as the character and scholarship of those who have completed the prescribed courses of study abundantly attest.

The total appropriations paid by the state for buildings and support of this Institution amount to \$764,265.88. The amount appropriated for 1882, including the sum paid by counties, was \$18,800.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

*RESIDENT OFFICERS*JOHN W. SWILER, M. A.
SUPERINTENDENT.RUGENE A. GATES,
STEWARD.JULIA A. TAYLOR,
MATRON.EDGAR D. FISKE,
SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.ALLIE TURLEY,
SUPERVISOR OF GIRLS.*TEACHERS.*W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.
GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A.
W. J. FULLER, B. S.
Z. G. MCCOY, B. S.MARY E. SMITH.
ELEANOR MCCOY.
MARY H. HUNTER.
EMILY EDDY.

HELEN E. BRIGGS.

The Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is located at 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. PHOENIX, 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 year 1880 four new buildings were 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, and well fitted for the uses intended.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852.

It 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.

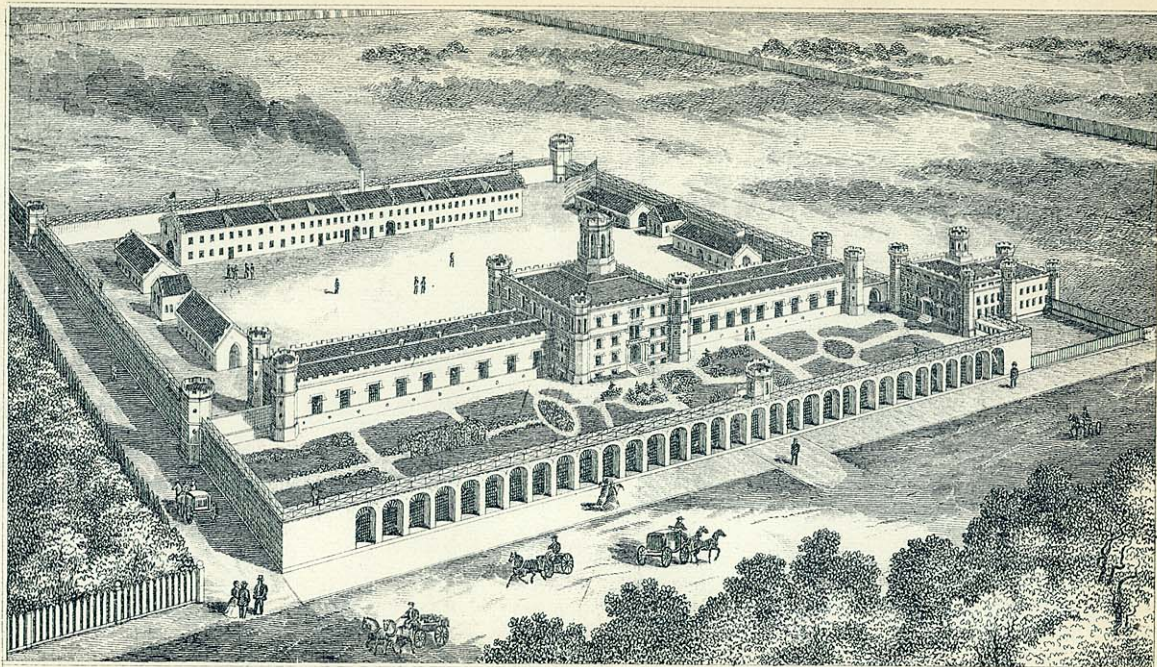
The shoeshop commenced business in 1867; the printing office in 1878; and the bakery in 1881.

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 total amount paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of this institution is \$890,934.12.

The appropriations for 1882, including amount received from counties, was \$54,200.





WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

101 Broadway N. Y. & Eng. Co

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
WARDEN.

JACOB FUSS,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

D. W. MOORE,
PHYSICIAN.

REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN,
CHAPLAIN, PROTESTANT.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH,
CHAPLAIN, CATHOLIC.

MRS. J. C. REYNOLDS,
MATRON.

The State Prison was located in 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.

From March 23, 1853, to January 4, 1874, the office of State Prison Commissioner was an elective office, the Commissioner having full control of the management of the prison.

From January 4, 1874, to June 1, 1881, the management was in the hands of three directors appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. In place of a Commissioner, the directors appointed a Warden, who had charge and custody of the prison, to serve three years.

In June, 1881, the management of the prison was placed in the hands of the State Board of Supervision, who have continued the control and custody as established by the directors.

The warden, steward and treasurer are appointed by the State Board of Supervision annually. All other officers are appointed by the board from time to time, as vacancies occur, upon the nomination of the warden.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. WELLS & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from January 1, 1878, and the contract was renewed with that firm for five years beginning with Jan. 1, 1883, at the rate of fifty cents per day for ten hours. Manufacture on the part of the state was therefore discontinued on January 1, 1878.

The actual cost of maintaining the State Prison during the fiscal year was \$47,751.33, to the payment of which the prisoners' earnings contributed \$31,129.30, and receipts from visitor \$193.50, leaving the net cost to the State \$16,428.53. The number of prisoners in confinement September 30, last, was 348, which is, as it has been for many years, very much less, in proportion to population, than in any neighboring State. The number of convicts confined October 1, 1881, was 305, and 185 were received during the year. During the year 137 were discharged, 2 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 348 in prison at the close of the year. The total amount paid from the state treasury for construction and maintenance of the prison since its inauguration is \$1,061,655.48.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MARTIN MADSON,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

B. S. PARK,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

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 room, and lodging, furnace room and cellar.

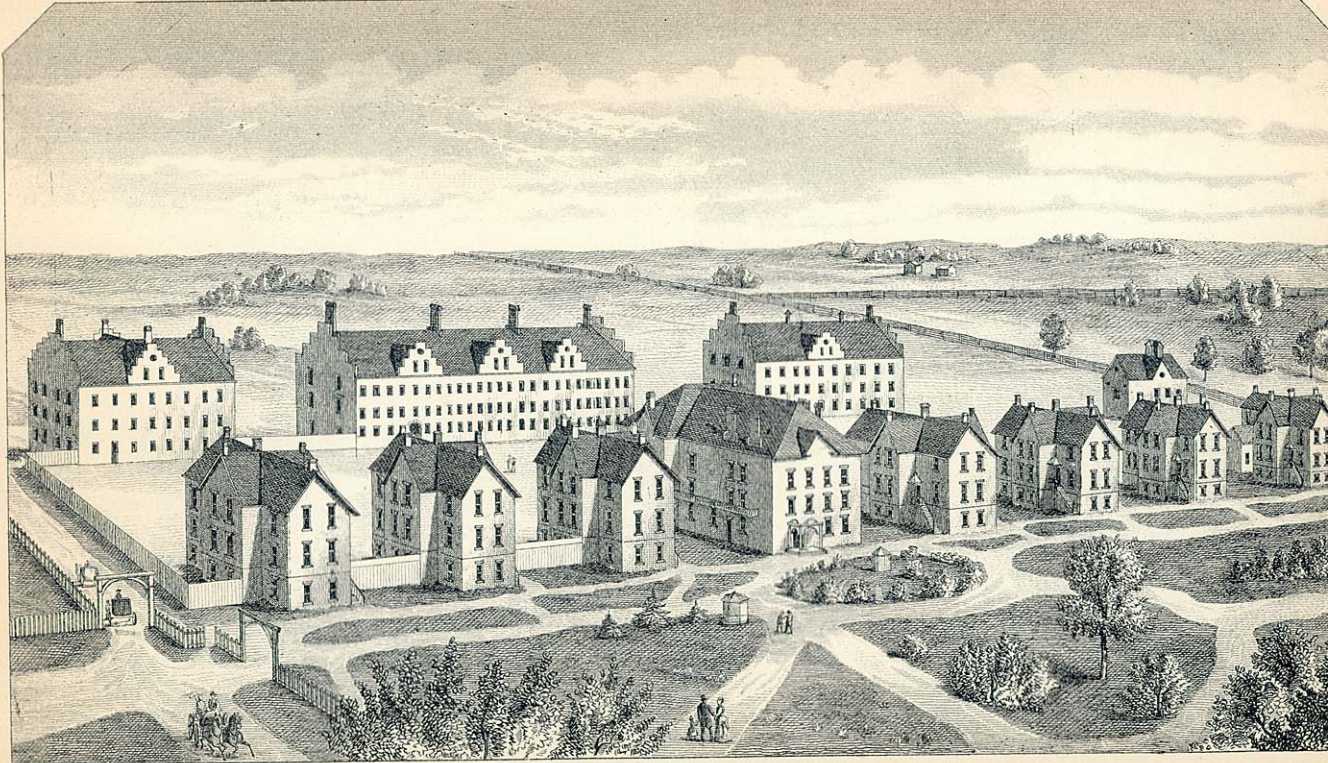
On the east of the main central building, are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining hall, play room, bath room, dressing room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store room.

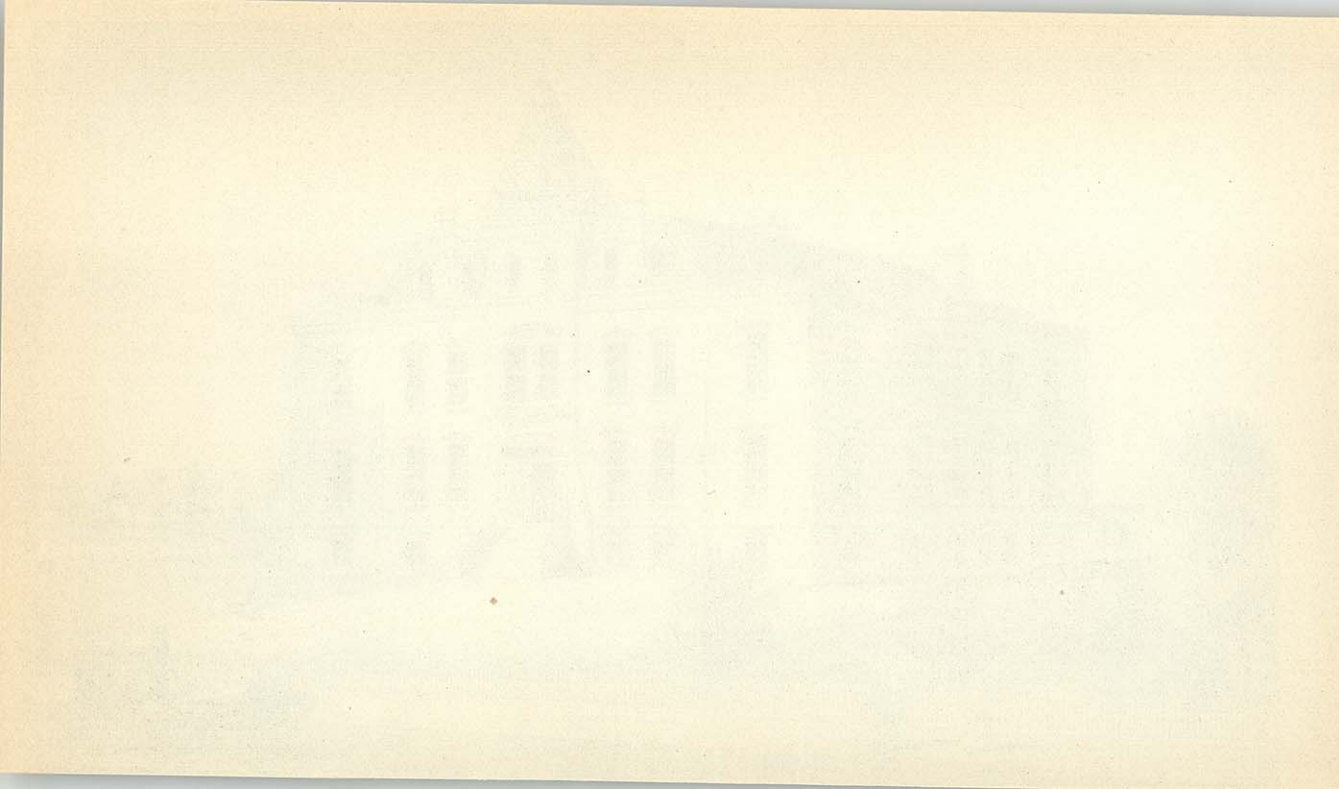
On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a modern building with stone basement.

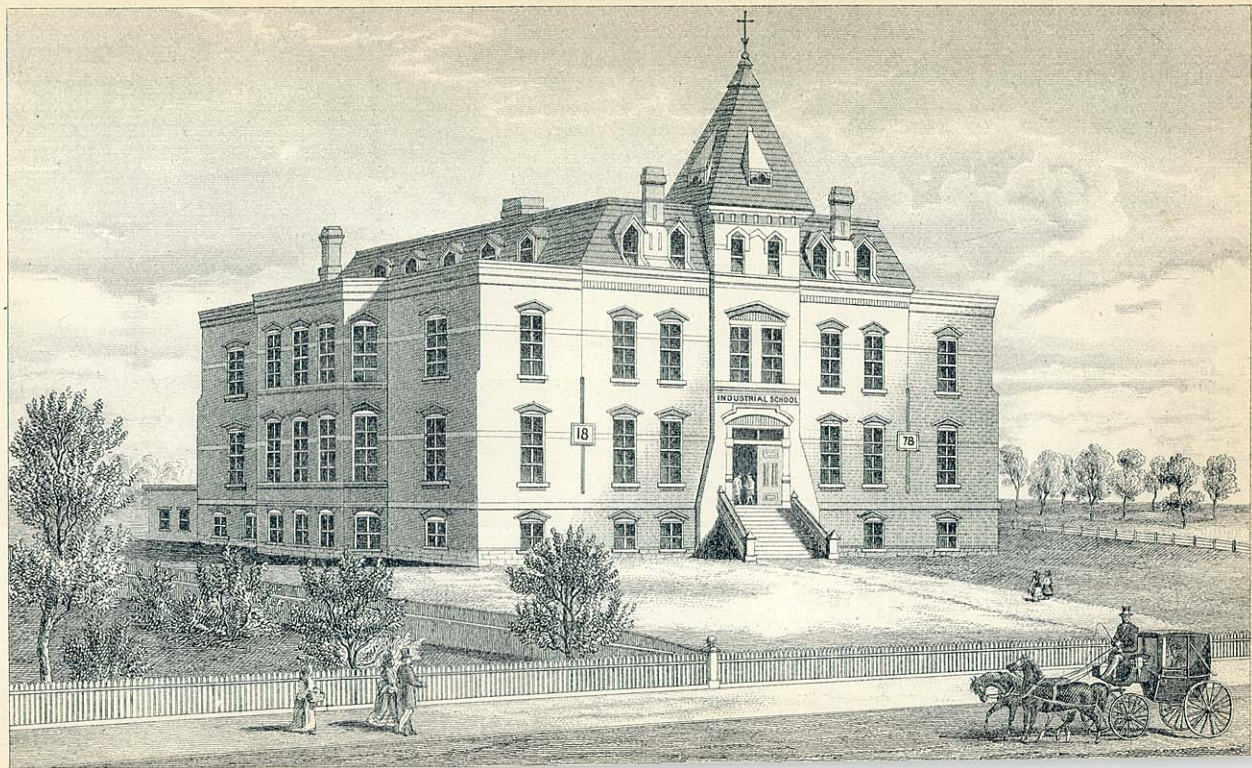
In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 38x258 feet, three stories high, which embrace boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry, and steam dying room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and cellar; the correction house 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and will accommodate 40; a double family building 38x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys of 50 each.

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 proceeds of its own work shops 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 \$961,129.46. The amount of appropriations for 1882, including the sums paid by counties was \$53,222.03.







INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,
MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

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

TREASURER,
MRS. W. S. CANDEE.

SECRETARY,
MRS. D. H. JOHNSON.

AUDITORS,
HON. A. C. MAY, HON. EMERY McCLINTOCK,

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,
MRS. MARY E. COBB.

STEWARD,
DEWEY A. COBB.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
SARAH E. PIERCE.

TEACHERS,
MISS J. E. NEWLAND, MISS I. M. WRIGHT.

MATRONS,
AMELIA KNEELAND, MRS. M. T. WHEELER, MRS. H. E. SEELEY,
MRS. VIRGINIE WILDE, MRS. H. E. PAYZANT.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is located in Milwaukee, on Lake Avenue, in that part of the city known as North Point. It is now capable of accommodating 150 inmates.

Its proper subjects are:

1. Viciously inclined girls under 16, and boys under 10 years of age.
2. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey their proper guardians.
3. Truants, vagrants and beggars.
4. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
5. Those under the above ages who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment in adult offenders.

Although the school was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of managers, it is incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforementioned children. In default of responsible and efficient guardianship, they are treated as the minors and wards of the State, and by it are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies during minority.

The present statutes provide that for each girl so committed, the county from which such commitment is made shall pay not more than two dollars and fifty cents per week.

It is designed to be in no sense a penal institution, but it is a reformatory for the older, a temporary place of detention and instruction for the younger. Its objects are detention and reformation.

It aims to combine the characters of a well regulated Christian family and a good public school, and its culture is physical, sanitary, educational and religious, but in no sense sectarian.

The school was organized under the act of 1875, and has received from the legislature, in 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1882, sums amounting to \$50,000, for buildings, improvement of grounds and stock, and furnishings. The city of Milwaukee has also given for its use a tract of over eight acres of land, the state holding the title deeds to all this property. The site is high and healthful, commanding a fine view of the beautiful Bay of Milwaukee.

The buildings, as completed by the successive appropriations, afford in all the requisites for distinct family life, three separate dwelling, designated as the Main Home, the Children's Home, and Cottage Home, including a nursery, kindergarten room, infirmary, and three large school rooms. The Children's Home takes those under eleven years, and these enjoy the kindergarten games and training. The Main Home and Cottage take the girls from eleven upwards, dividing them into distinct classes, according to age and morals, with excellent facilities for suitable separation and instruction. While the board holds guardianship over its wards until they reach twenty-one years of age, nearly all the older girls are placed in private families between the age of sixteen and eighteen, and the little ones whenever suitable homes are offered. Many have inherited physical and mental weaknesses which must first be modified or removed.

In addition to the inmates sent by legal process, the school receives a number of charity subjects, supported by a fund contributed by citizens of Milwaukee, and also boards and teaches incorrigible children for parents or guardians on their payment of the same sum as is paid by the counties.

The buildings are of Milwaukee brick, upon a lime-stone foundation, and are now very convenient and appropriate in their construction and appointments. The main building, erected in 1878, is a parallelogram 60x82 feet, and has three stories above a high basement. The addition erected in 1880 is connected with the west side of the main edifice by a corridor 10x30 feet, and is 45x70 feet in dimensions. The cottage built during the summer of 1882, and just opened, is considered a model family building, closely resembling those at Middletown, Conn., and is situated at a distance of 200 feet north of the main building. It is 90x48 feet in dimensions. It was erected and furnished with the appropriation for that purpose of \$15,000, which makes the total amount of State appropriations \$50,000. A good barn has also been built, and fences, walks, gutters, grading, trees, shrubs and graveled drives provided.

Number of pupils October 1, 1881	120
Received to October 1, 1882	78
Whole number under care	198
Dismissed to October 1, 1882	72
Remaining October 1, 1882	126
Funds on hand October 1, 1881	\$592 61
Receipts to October 1, 1882	16,780 38
Total funds	\$17,372 99
Disbursements to October 1, 1882	14,626 76
Cash on hand October 1, 1882	\$2,746 23



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 Nausau street ..	New York City.
Col. JOHN A. MARTIN.....	Atchison, Kansas.
Maj. DAVID C. FULTON.....	Hudson, Wis.
Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.....	Orange, N. J.
Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.....	Springfield, Ill.
Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS.....	Bangor, Maine.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Gen. JACOB SHARPE.....	Governor and Treasurer.
Gen. T. C. MOORE.....	Secretary.
Dr S. J. F. MILLER.....	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 & St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and the 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.

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 3,900 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.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

I. PRISONS.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS DURING THE YEAR—			
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In Milwaukee House of Correction.....	1,707	126	1,833
In county jails	7,735	201	7,936
In police stations and lockups	7,387	17	7,404
Total	<u>16,829</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>17,173</u>
B. NUMBER UPON SEPTEMBER 30, 1882—			
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In Milwaukee House of Correction	208	20	228
In county jails	239	16	255
In police stations and lockups	18	..	18
Total	<u>465</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>501</u>

These do not include the prisoners in the State Prison at Waupun.

C. NUMBER OF THE ABOVE PRISONERS FOR VAGRANCY—			
In House of Correction			192
In county jails			3,258
In police stations.....			2,801
Total			<u>6,251</u>
D. NUMBER OF THE ABOVE PRISONERS FOR DRUNKENNESS—			
In House of Correction			972
In county jails			1,466
In police stations.....			4,409
Total			<u>6,847</u>
Serving for all other offenses			<u>4,075</u>

II. POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES OF POORHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.			
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<u>1,194</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>1,859</u>
B. NUMBER UPON SEPTEMBER 30, 1882			
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<u>721</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>1,179</u>

C. NUMBER OF INSANE AND IDIOTS IN POORHOUSES SEPTEMBER 30, 1882 (statistics not yet complete)—			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Insane.....	143	120	263
Idiots.....	48	42	113
	<u>191</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>366</u>
D. NET EXPENSES OF POORHOUSES.....			\$175,247 01
E. AMOUNT PAID FOR OUTDOOR RELIEF.....			\$213,646 26
Total cost of pauperism.....			\$388,893 27
Adding the amount in localities which do not report gives a total cost of pauperism not far from.....			<u>400,000 00</u>

III. THE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS.

A. MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM—			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Number of inmates October 1, 1881.....	133	132	265
Since admitted.....	48	48	96
Total for year.....	<u>181</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>361</u>
Discharged.....	17	16	33
Died.....	16	11	27
Remaining September 30, 1882.....	<u>148</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>301</u>
Per capita cost of maintenance per week.....			<u>\$4 14</u>
Total expenses for year.....			\$66,671 35
Received from State Treasury.....	36,401 34		
Received from the counties.....	1,748 20		
Received from private patients.....	<u>9,930 57</u>		
			\$48,030 11
Net cost to Milwaukee county.....			<u>\$18,501 24</u>

B. COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS ORGANIZED UNDER CHAPTER 233, LAWS OF 1881.

(a) Number of inmates September 30, 1882.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Brown County Asylum.....	12	12	24
Jefferson County Asylum.....	12	19	31
Rock County Asylum.....	18	17	35
Sheboygan County Asylum.....	22	17	39
Walworth County Asylum.....	14	22	36
Winnebago County Asylum.....	12	20	32
Total.....	<u>90</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>197</u>

(b) County insane asylums nearly completed.

Columbia county.
Dane county.
Dodge county.
Grant county.
Green county.

(c) County insane asylums not accepted by the Board.

Monroe county. The building not satisfactory.
Fond du Lac county. The management not satisfactory.

IV. PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING YEAR.			NUMBER AT DATE OF REPORT.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Orphan Asylums.....	428	395	823	270	254	524
Industrial Schools.....	36	127	163	32	86	118
Hospitals.....	611	100	711	47	15	62
Homes.....	65	410	475	47	85	132
Deaf and Dumb Institutes.....	40	26	66	32	26	58
Total	1,180	1,058	2,238	428	466	894

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
LEANDER F. FRISBY.....	.....	Attorney General

JOHN R. BERRYMAN.

LIBRARIAN.

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 \$600 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 1882, a special appropriation of \$3,000 was made. This enabled the library to supply some of the deficiencies which existed. The Scotch, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Lower Canada reports have been obtained, and the latest compiled statutes of these provinces, and of the several states and territories. Considerable additions have also been made in other departments. The number of volumes in the library at the beginning of 1883 was 16,285. The increase during the year was 1,498 volumes.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JOHN A. RICE,
PRESIDENT.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D.
RECORDING SECRETARY, - R. M. BASHFORD.
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.

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, D. 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 1856, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1858, 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 73,000 volumes, documents, pamphlets and newspapers — the latter amounting to nearly 4,000 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 five 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, 1881, was \$9,372.00.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

NICHOLAS D. FRATT.....	RACINE.....	<i>President.</i>
CLINTON BABBITT.....	BELOIT.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
CYRUS MARTIN.....	JANESVILLE.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st Congressional District...	C. L. MARTIN.....	Janesville.
2d Congressional District...	R. B. OGILVIE.....	Madison.
3d Congressional District...	H. D. HITT.....	Oakfield.
4th Congressional District...	D. T. PILGRIM.....	Granville.
5th Congressional District...	J. M. SMITH.....	Green Bay.
6th Congressional District...	EDGAR STILSON.....	Oshkosh.
7th Congressional District...	J. W. WOOD.....	Baraboo.
8th Congressional District...	J. S. DORE.....	Neillsville.
9th Congressional District...	S. L. NASON.....	

Additional Members of Executive Board.

W. H. MORRISON, Elkhorn.	A. A. ARNOLD, Galesville.
A. O. FOX, Oregon.	J. T. KINGSTON, Necedah.
J. L. NEWTON, Beaver Dam.	J. S. STICKNEY, Wauwatosa.
I. O. EATON, Lodi.	

The members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State met at the Assembly Hall, March 18th, 1851, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. The permanent organization was effected March 13th, 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.

Governor RUSK in his message to the Legislature this year, said: "Agriculture is the foremost interest in our State and merits the most considerate attention. The societies which have been organized for the advancement of the various branches of agriculture should be liberally sustained.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

has been of material value to the farmers of the State, yet its influence for good could be largely increased if it received that encouragement which its importance demands. The society is now embarrassed by indebtedness amounting to some \$4,000, caused in a measure by a clause in the act of last winter, appropriating two thousand dollars upon certain conditions which the society failed to comply with. I recommend that the conditions imposed by the acts appropriating aid to the State and Northern Agricultural Societies be removed, and a sufficient amount appropriated to pay the indebtedness of the former."

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 representative farmers of the State. Annual transactions are 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 and foreign countries.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1881.

PRESIDENT,

C. R. BEACH, WHITEWATER, 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 1875-6A. D. DELAND, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1877.H. F. DOUSMAN, WATERTOWN, WAUKESHA Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1878.Z. G. SIMMONS, KENOSHA, KENOSHA Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1879.STEPHEN FAVILL, DELAVAN, WALWORTH Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1880.

SECRETARY,

D. W. CURTIS, FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON Co.

TREASURER,

H. K. LOOMIS, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN 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 the Transactions of the association.

The legislature receives six hundred copies; the State Historical Society, Academy of Sciences, 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 probably to the dairymen of the State, and 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 1882 appropriating \$500.

Wisconsin won first premium on butter, in competition 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 HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

J. M. SMITH.....	GREEN BAY.....	<i>President.</i>
J. C. PLUMB.....	MILTON.....	<i>Vice President.</i>
F. W. CASE.....	MADISON.....	<i>Recording Secretary.</i>
B. S. HOXIE.....	COOKSVILLE.....	<i>Corresponding Secretary.</i>
M. ANDERSON.....	CROSS PLAINS.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

Committees.

EXECUTIVE.

Ex-Officio.

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

Dist.

1st.—Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville.
 2d.—B. F. Adams, Madison.
 3d.—A. D. Hatch, Ithaca.
 4th.—J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa.

Dist.

5th.—Geo. C. Hill, Rosendale.
 6th.—Daniel Huntley, Appleton.
 7th.—A. A. Arnold, Galesville.
 8th.—Worden Reynolds, Green Bay.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

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

COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

Dist.

1st.—J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa.
 2d.—G. J. Kellogg, Janesville.
 3d.—Geo. Hill, Rosendale.
 4th.—A. D. Hatch, Ithaca.
 5th.—H. Floyd, Berlin.

Dist.

6th.—D. Huntley, Appleton.
 8th.—J. Springer.
 9th.—A. J. Phillips, West Salem.
 11th.—A. R. McDonald, Sheboygan.
 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 1882 appropriated \$500 to the society. The total amount paid from the State treasury for the Horticultural Society for the year ending September 30, 1882, was \$1,853.87.