

PART VI.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.



STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. Both in its educational advantages and in its reformatory and charitable institutions it is surpassed by few of the states, and especially so in the west.

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 five normal schools. The general government, when the State was first organized, and since, bestowed large tracts of land to it for educational purposes. This liberality has enabled Wisconsin to adopt a system of district, graded and high schools, normal schools and university which has placed the State in the front rank in the matter of education. The legislature has supplemented this wise liberality of the general government by more or less generous appropriations, until there are now over 6,000 common school districts and 150 free high schools in the State, the number of school houses being 6,000. There are 12,000 teachers employed. It is certainly not an exaggeration to say that the public schools of Wisconsin are, as a whole, in most excellent condition. Much good has resulted in the past from the enlightened views of our legislators as to education in general, and the common schools in particular. Besides, the people themselves are thoroughly imbued with the idea that popular education is the great safeguard of our liberties and the chief corner-stone of our advanced civilization.

Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes the State has pursued an even more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, \$1,147,655.49; for the Industrial School for Boys, \$1,248,903.79; for the Industrial School for Girls, \$60,000.00; for the Institute for the Blind, \$874,840.78; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$1,110,092.47; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$2,898,568.02; for the Northern Hospital, \$2,380,365.35; for the State Public School, \$142,369.28; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$367,256.47;—making a total of \$10,240,651.66. 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 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 benefited 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. Doty, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. James D. Doty, A. A. Bird and John F. O'Neill were appointed by the general government commissioners for constructing the capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. Bird. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Governor Dodge delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the national government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county, \$4,000, and the territorial legislature about \$16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with 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.

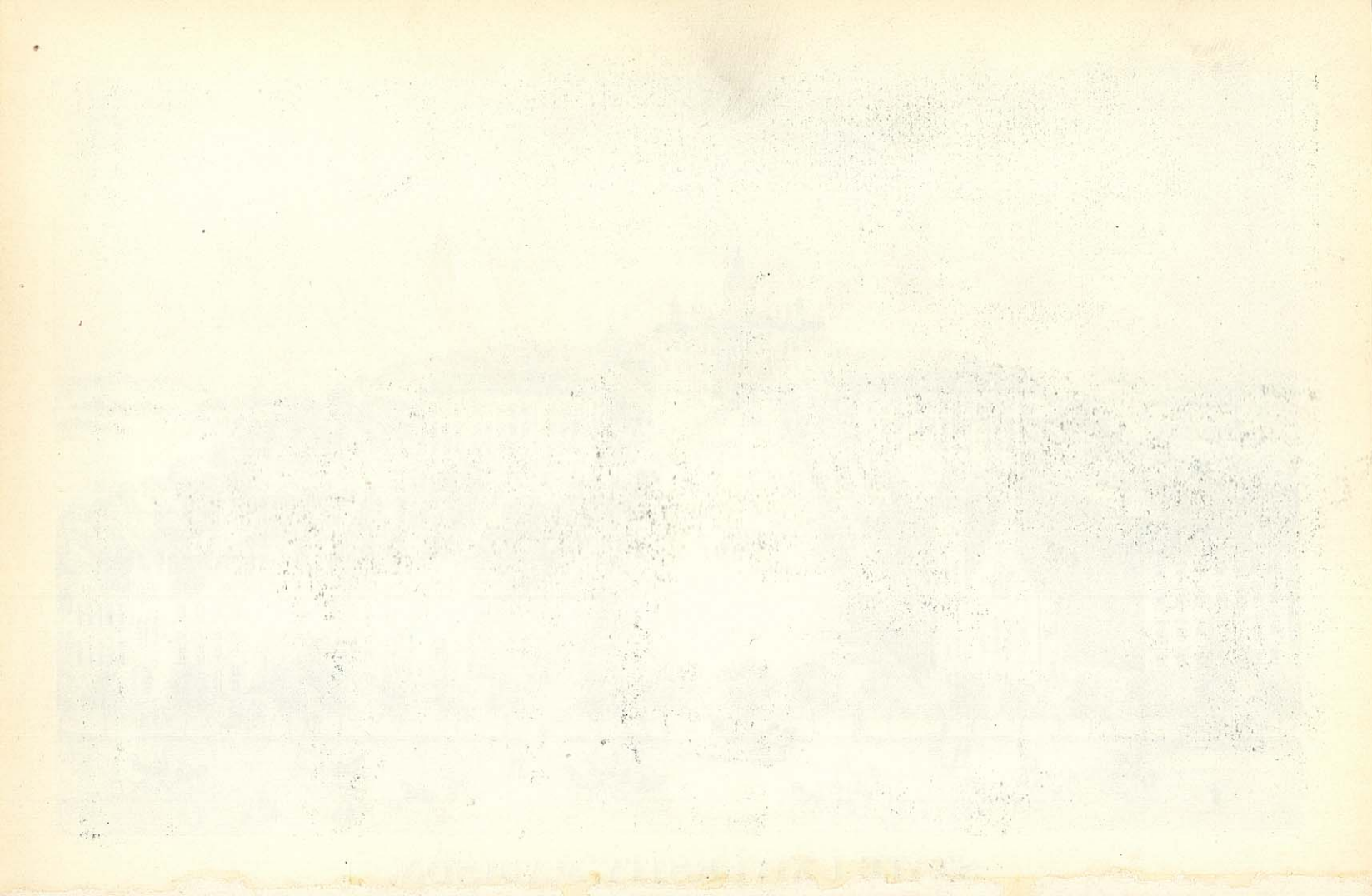
On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners 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 1853 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, 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 & Nowlan, contractors, was accepted.

The work is now completed and the additional wings ready for occupancy. The picture of the building, elsewhere in this book, is an excellent representation of the State Capitol as it now appears.

The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the improvement of the park to the present time are \$829,992.54. This does not include the sum of \$6,500 appropriated in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

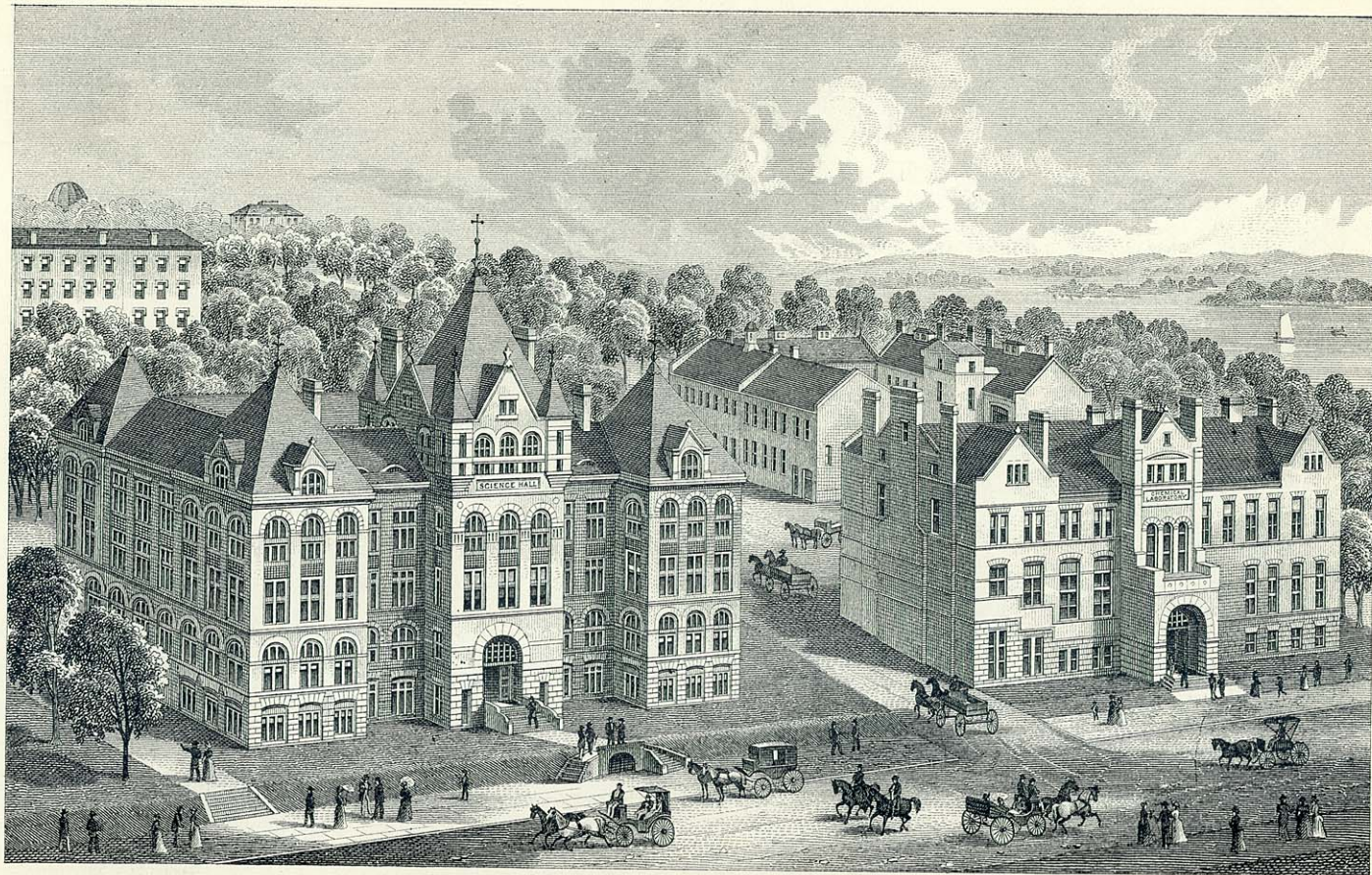
The capitol park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 225½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, 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.





STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGRAVING CO.



**NEW SCIENCE HALL, CHEMICAL LABORATORY & MACHINE SHOP.
STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.**

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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_____, Professor of Geology. (Instruction given by Pres. Chamberlin and Prof. Van Hise.)

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 HON. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, Lancaster, Circuit Judge, Special Lectures on Estoppel.
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 HON. GEORGE H. NOYES, Milwaukee, Judge Superior Court, Special Lectures on Common Carriers.
 HON. JOHN B. WINSLOW, Racine, Circuit Judge, Special Lectures on Criminal Law.

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- WILLIAM HENRY MORRISON, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes.

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(These give instruction a portion of their time.)

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 PROF. EDWARD THOMAS OWEN, Secretary of the Faculty.
 DR. HENRY B. FAVILL, Examining Surgeon to the Battalion.
 WILLIAM D. HIESTAND, Registrar, Room 34, Science Hall.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

Fellows	5
Resident Graduates	3
Ancient Classical Course	65
Modern Classical Course	90
General Science Course	86
English Course	167
Civil Engineering Course	43
Mechanical Engineering Course	43
Mining and Metallurgical Courses	4
Long Agricultural Course	5
Short Agricultural Course	42
Law Course	122
Pharmacy Course	47
Total	<hr/> 722

The objects of the University are:

1. To provide amply for disciplinary training, (a) by presenting a varied group of college courses, each rendered capable of modification through elective studies, and (b) by offering carefully considered adaptations of these suited to afford a broad groundwork for subsequent professional training.
2. To provide trustworthy technical training in the leading professions.
3. To contribute to the advancement of knowledge, and to train students in investigation
4. To contribute directly to the higher education of the people.

It offers the following thirteen courses:

- I. The Ancient Classical Course.
- II. The Modern Classical Course.
- III. The General Science Course.
- IV. The English Course.
- V. The Special Civic-Historical Course Antecedent to Law and Journalism.
- VI. The Special Science Course Antecedent to Medicine.
- VII. The Special Courses for Normal School Graduates.
- VIII. The Law Course.
- IX. The Agricultural Courses.
- X. The Civil Engineering Course.
- XI. The Mechanical Engineering Course.
- XII. The Mining Engineering Course.
- XIII. The Metallurgical Engineering Course.
- XIV. The Pharmacy Course.

These courses together embrace the following branches of study:

MENTAL SCIENCE.

General Psychology—Experimental Psychology; History of Greek Philosophy; History of English Philosophy; Ethics; Aesthetics; Logic; Pedagogy.

CIVIC SCIENCE.

Civics—Elementary Law; English Constitutional Law; American Constitutional Law; International Law; Roman Law; Political Economy.

History—History of Ancient Institutions; of Modern Institutions and Civilization; Dynastic and Territorial History; American History; English History.

LINGUISTIC SCIENCE.

Greek—Reading and writing Greek; study of select Greek historians, poets, orators and dramatists; Derivation of technical terms.

Latin—Reading and writing Latin; study of select Roman historians, orators, poets; *seminar* work in text criticism and interpretation; Teachers' course in Latin.

German—Reading, speaking and writing German; study of the German classics; *seminar* work in German; pedagogical work in German.

French—Reading, writing and speaking French; study of French classics; lectures on French literature.

Spanish—Studied with reference to acquiring a reading knowledge.

Italian—Studied with reference to acquiring a reading knowledge.

Scandinavian Languages—Modern Norse, studied with reference to acquiring an easy reading knowledge of Norwegian, Danish and Swedish authors; old Norse and Icelandic, studied for historical and literary ends; lectures on Scandinavian literature and mythology.

Sanskrit—Studied for philological purposes.

Hebrew—Studied for philological and critical purposes.

Anglo-Saxon—Studied as the foundation of English.

Early and Later English—Studied etymologically and critically with reference to securing a mastery of our own tongue.

LINGUISTIC ART.

English Literature—General survey; English Masterpieces; American Masterpieces.

Rhetoric—Principles; Practical Rhetoric; Philosophy of Rhetoric; Rhetorical exercises.

Elocution—Lectures, criticism and practice.

Music—Vocal Culture; Piano Playing; Harmony; Solo and Chorus Practice.

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE.

Pure Mathematics—Advanced Algebra; Solid Geometry; Trigonometry; Descriptive Geometry; Analytical Geometry; Differential Calculus; Differential and Integral Calculus; Method of Least Squares; Modern Analytical Geometry; Higher Plane Curves; Geometry of Three Dimensions; Differential Equations; Spherical Harmonics; Elliptic Functions; Theory of Functions; Quantics; Quaternions.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Astronomy—Descriptive, Theoretical and Practical; Instrumental work.

Physics—Experimental lectures; Mathematical physics; Laboratory work.

Chemistry—Descriptive and Analytical; Lectures and Laboratory Practice; Qualitative and Quantitative; Inorganic, Organic, Metallurgical and Toxicological; Urinalysis; Teachers' Course.

Mineralogy—Descriptive, determinative, optical and microscopical Mineralogy; Blow-pipe Analysis; Crystallography.

Geology—General, Special and Applied; General and Microscopic Petrography; Palaeontology.

Zoology—General and Descriptive; Vertebrate Anatomy; Histology; Physiology; Embryology; Original Investigation.

Bacteriology—Study of Bacteria by culture and other methods.

Botany—Descriptive and Analytical; Vegetable Histology, Embryology and Physiology; Special and Original Work.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

Tactics and Drill—Infantry and Artillery; Military Drill.

APPLIED SCIENCE AND ART,

Agriculture—Farm Management; Stock Raising; History and Condition of Improved Breeds; Theory of Stock Breeding; Study of Pedigrees; Care and Management of Stock; Dairying; Laws of Growth; Feeding Standards; Feeding for Milk, for Meat, for Growth.

Agricultural Chemistry—Chemical Relations of soil, water and air to plant development; Fertilizers, Commercial and Manurial; Composition and Feeding Value of crops and fodders; Chemistry of the Dairy; Composition of Milk and its manufactured products; Detection of Adulterations; Fermentation and Decay.

Agricultural Botany—Relation of plants to soil, moisture and atmosphere; Development of useful plants; Dependence of Growth on external conditions; How plant food is manufactured and stored; Reproduction by cuttings, grafts, buds, spores and seeds; Testing seeds; Diseases of plants.

Agricultural Physics—Capillary and Osmotic Action in relation to soils, plants and animal tissues; Mechanical Principles applied to farming; Pressure and Flow of Water in soils, drains, pipes and tanks; Drainage; Relations of Heat, to soil, to animal and plant growth; Farm Structures; Ventilation of farm buildings.

Veterinary Science—Animal Diseases; Animal Surgery.

Horticulture—(Course to be remodeled under the professor just elected).

Mechanics—Elementary Mechanics; Analytical Mechanics; Graphic Statics; Mechanics of Materials; Mechanics of Machinery; Theory of Structures; Thermodynamics.

Practical Mechanics—Bench and Machine Work in Wood; Pattern Work and Moulding; Hand Work in Iron; Forge Work; Machine Work in Iron; Machine Construction; Model Designing; Construction and Testing.

Surveying—Elementary Surveying; Railroad Surveying; Topographical Surveying; Geodesy.

Engineering—Steam Engineering; Hydraulic Engineering; Mine Engineering; Sanitary Engineering; Building Construction; Machine Construction; Hydraulic Motors.

Engineering Draughting—Elementary Drawing; Descriptive Geometry Problems; Working Drawings of Machines; Stereotomy; Topographical Draughting and Platting; Working Drawings of Framed Structures; Working Drawings of Mine Structures and Mine Timbers; Drawings of Metallurgical Structures.

Metallurgy, Ore Concentration, Assaying—Metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold, Silver, etc.; Fuel; Refractory Materials; Treatment of Ores; Assays by different methods.

Pharmacy—Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Practical Pharmacy; Materia Medica; Pharmaceutical Botany.

LEGAL SCIENCE AND ART.

Law—Equity; Constitutional Law; Admiralty; Estoppel; Municipal Corporations; Commercial Corporations; Contracts; Negligence; Common Carriers; Torts; Damages; Sales; Taxes and Tax-titles; Juries; Pleadings and Practice; Evidence; Justice Court Procedure; Criminal Law; Wills; Domestic Relations; Personal Property; Real Estate.

The foregoing branches are arranged in definite courses of study the general nature of which may be judged from the required studies in each given below. In most of the courses considerable opportunity is afforded for electing studies in addition to those required, and a certain amount of such electives is necessary to make up the full course of study. The students are thereby enabled to modify and adopt their courses in some measure to their own tastes and prospective professions.

ANCIENT CLASSICAL COURSE.

Required Studies—Greek, Latin, mathematics, Anglo Saxon, early English, rhetoric, English literature, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make up four full years' work. These may be selected from any of the studies offered in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can advantageously take.

MODERN CLASSICAL COURSE.

Required Studies—Latin, German, French, Anglo Saxon, mathematics, rhetoric, English literature, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make up four full years' work. These may be selected from any of the studies offered in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can advantageously take.

GENERAL SCIENCE COURSE.

Required Studies—Mathematics, botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, psychology, civics, German, French or English, rhetoric and at least two "Long Courses" in science, embracing astronomy, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, mineralogy and geology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make a total of thirty-nine terms' work during the course.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Required Studies—Early English, English literature, rhetoric, German, French or Latin, American, dynastic, territorial and English history, psychology (followed by two terms of philosophical study), political economy, constitutional law, physics, chemistry and zoology.

Elective Studies—Sufficient to make up a total of thirty-nine terms' work during the course. These may be selected from any studies in the Colleges of Arts and Letters which the student can take to advantage.

CIVIC-HISTORICAL COURSE ANTECEDENT TO THE STUDY OF LAW AND JOURNALISM.

For the accommodation of those contemplating the study of law or journalism, extended courses in civil polity, economics and historical science, together with literary and philosophical branches, have been arranged so as to constitute the work of the Junior and

Senior years of the collegiate course. Students are thus enabled to profit by an adaptation of their college course to their future work without essential deviation from the general purposes of collegiate training.

SPECIAL SCIENCE COURSE ANTECEDENT TO THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

In response to a request from the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the University offers a special course in science adapted to those contemplating the study of medicine and surgery. It embraces long thorough courses in chemistry, physics, vertebrate anatomy, histology, zoology, botany and kindred branches, which are intended to give a broad and solid foundation for the professional medical course, while at the same time they give a large measure of collegiate culture.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

To afford graduates of the State Normal Schools facilities for extending their studies advantageously, and at the same time to attain a recognized standing leading to a degree, without loss of time or inconvenience arising from the want of adjustment of their previous studies to the standard college courses, special courses have been adopted by the University by which two additional years of successful study will enable graduates from the advanced Normal courses to graduate from the University with a degree.

ELEMENTARY GREEK CLASS.

For the accommodation of those who are unable to secure a preparation in Greek elsewhere, a course in elementary Greek is provided for those who are otherwise prepared for admission to the University (see requirements for admission following) enabling them to take the Ancient Classical Course. Five years are usually required for the completion of the full course.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Required Studies.—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, topographical engineering, constructive engineering, sanitary engineering, hydraulic engineering, astronomy, mineralogy, metallurgy, petrography, geodesy, physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.

Required Studies.—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, machine construction, mineralogy, metallurgy, petrography, physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING COURSES.

Required Studies.—Mathematics, draughting, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, practical mechanics, topographical engineering, constructive engineering, mine engineering, astronomy, mineralogy, metallurgy, microscopic petrography, geology, assaying, concentration of ores, botany, zoology, mineralogy (Long Course), physics, chemistry, German or French, rhetoric.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

Long Course.—*Required Studies.*—Vegetable morphology, animal morphology, vegetable physiology, vertebrate anatomy, embryology, botany, forestry, horticulture, human physiology, agriculture, agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, veterinary science, entomology, practical mechanics, chemistry, physics, geology, political economy, constitutional law, mathematics, surveying, rhetoric, English, French or German. Special investigations in agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, horticulture and botany.

Short Course.—Sixty lectures upon agriculture, sixty lectures upon agricultural chemistry, sixty lectures upon agricultural physics, twenty-four lectures upon agricultural botany, thirty-six lectures upon veterinary science, twenty lectures upon the surface features, climate, meteorology of Wisconsin and the United States, practical mechanics, 120 hours' shop work; laboratory work in agricultural physics, chemistry and botany.

COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Required Studies.—Practical pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry, inorganic, organic, qualitative and quantitative chemistry, pharmaceutical laboratory work, materia medica. Special work in advanced chemistry, botany and pharmacy; Thesis work.

LAW COURSE.

Required Studies—Equity, constitutional law, admiralty, estoppel, municipal corporations, commercial corporations, contracts, common carriers, negligence, torts, damages, sales, tax and tax-titles, juries, pleadings and practice, evidence, justice court procedure, criminal law, wills, domestic relations, personal property, real estate.

METHODS OF ADMISSION.

- I. By examinations at the University.
- II. By special local examinations under the supervision of an authorized agent of the University.
- III. By presentation of a proper certificate from an accredited school.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All courses of the University are open to women on precisely the same terms as men.

1. *General examination for all candidates for the Freshman Class*; Orthography, grammar, sentential analysis, arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, plane geometry, civil and physical geography, U. S. history.

(2). *For the Ancient Classical Course*, the above (1), and ancient and English history; Latin grammar and composition, Cæsar (four books), Cicero (six orations), Virgil (six books), Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Greek grammar and composition, Xenophon's Anabasis (three books), Homer's Iliad (two books).

(3). *For the Modern Classical Course*, all the above (1) and (2) except Greek, instead of which German grammar and twenty lessons in any Standard German reader, and solid geometry are required.

(4). *For the English Course*, the general examination required of all (1), and English literature, ancient and English history, botany, physiology, natural philosophy and solid geometry.

(5). *For the General Science, Special Science* (pre-medical), *Long Agricultural* and all *Engineering Courses*, the general examination required of all (1), and German grammar, twenty lessons in the German reader, botany, physiology, natural philosophy and solid geometry.

(6). *For the Civic-Historic Course*, the same as for the English or classical courses.

(7). *For the Elementary Greek Class* (Greek not required), Latin grammar and composition, Cæsar (four books), Cicero (two orations), Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline, ancient and English history, and the general examination required of all (1).

(8). *For Special Students*, the English branches required for the General Science Course including the general examination (1).

(9). *For Law and Pharmacy*, evidence of sufficient education to profitably pursue the courses.

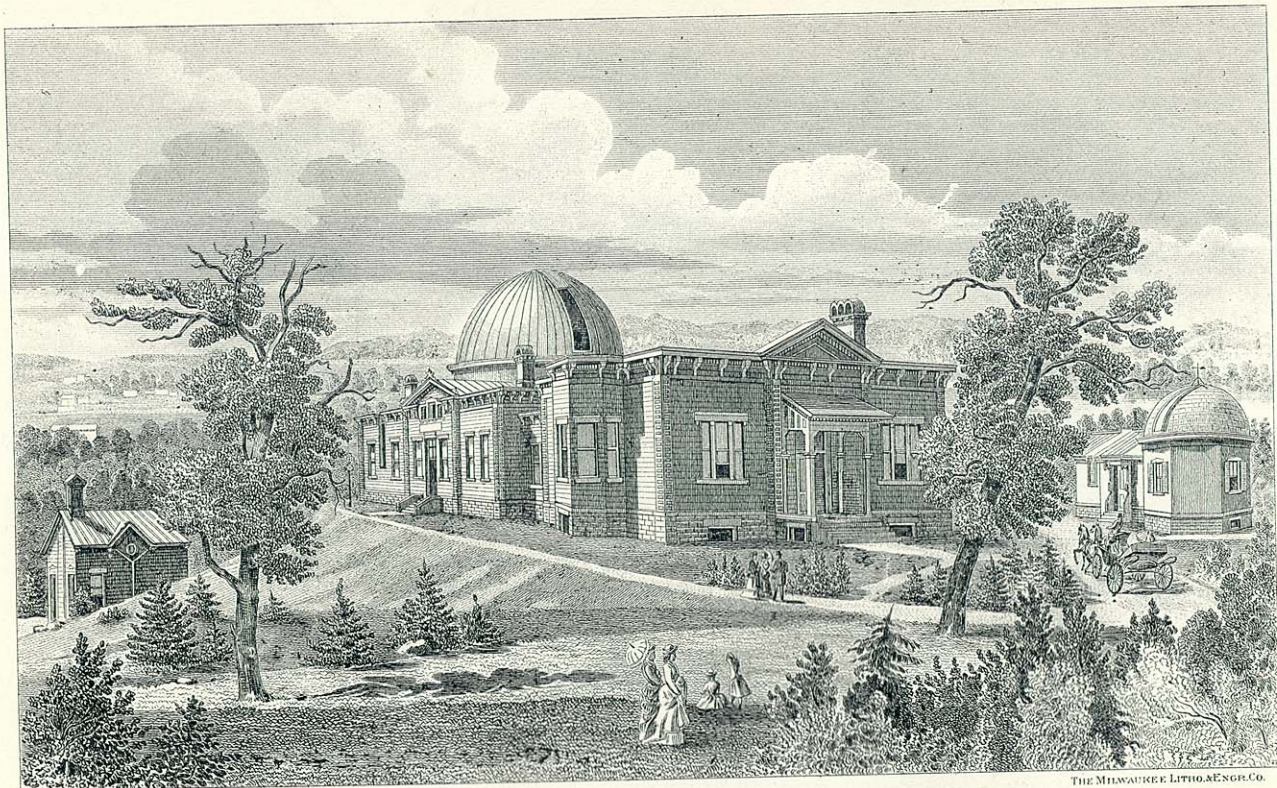
Persons desiring specific details will find the President, Secretary and Registrar ready to give any required information, either of whom may be addressed by title simply.

BUILDINGS.

The University buildings are eleven in number: University Hall, devoted to the literary, mathematical, historical, philosophical and civic departments; North Hall, devoted to German and Scandinavian; Agricultural Hall, occupied by the Experiment Station and the agricultural department; Science Hall, devoted to physics, zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology and the engineering departments; the Chemical Laboratory, devoted to chemistry, metallurgy and assaying; the Machine Shop, devoted to mechanical practice and the necessary mechanical work of the University; Library Hall, embracing the library and the general assembly hall; Ladies' Hall, occupied by the musical and ladies' literary rooms, besides ladies' boarding rooms; two Observatories, devoted to astronomy; the Gymnasium, occupied also as an armory and drill hall. The Machine Shops, the Chemical Laboratory and Science Hall are new buildings of the most approved construction and appointments. The latter is pronounced the best building of its kind in this country.

LABORATORIES.

The University is unusually well furnished with laboratories whose equipment is of the highest order. They are twenty in number, devoted to the following purposes: agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, assaying, bacteriology, elementary botany, advanced botany, organic chemistry, qualitative chemistry, quantitative chemistry, engineering, geology, histology, mineralogy, petrography, pharmacy, photography, physics (embracing several sub-laboratories), psychology, elementary zoology, advanced zoology.



WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

LIBRARIES.

The University has a general library containing about 17,000 volumes, and is developing a series of special libraries devoted to the technical work of the several departments, among which the law library, the Woodman Astronomical Library and the agricultural library are the more considerable. Smaller libraries are being formed relating to pharmacy, engineering, zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, physics, German, chemistry and other subjects.

Besides these, which belong to the University, there are accessible to students the State Historical Library, 130,000 volumes, including pamphlets; the State Law Library, 20,000 volumes, and the City Library, 9,000 volumes, altogether, constituting library facilities surpassed at only a few places in this country.

GENERAL POLICY.

It is the general policy of the Institution to foster the higher educational interests of the state, broadly and generously interpreted. It is its aim to make ample provision for the demands of advanced scholarship in as many of the lines of intellectual development as its means will permit. By prescribing the larger portion of the studies of the regular courses in the earlier years, and by leaving the larger number in the later portion of the course to the selection of the student, it endeavors to give a judicious measure of direction together with sufficient room for choice to permit individual adaptation and special development.

The University endeavors to avoid all that is sectarian or partisan, without withdrawing its sympathy and influence from whatever contributes to good citizenship and high character.

Subjects which constitute party questions will be avoided in the courses of study. The subject of tariff having come to be a definite party issue will be omitted from instruction, in all partisan phases of the subject.

The University recognizes no distinction of race, color or sex. All who conform to its intellectual and moral requirements are equally entitled to its privileges.

METHODS OF WORK.

The methods of work embrace nearly or quite all of those that have proved efficient in the experience of similar institutions. Recitations, emancipated from servile text-book work, still hold a large place. Lectures, especially in the departments admitting of experimental and objective illustration, also occupy a large place. Freedom of discussion and questioning by the student accompany both methods. The laboratory system in all the departments in which it is practicable is fully employed. The German *seminar* system is being introduced.

DEPARTMENTS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION.

Knowledge being the foundation of all true education, the University of Wisconsin recognizes the search for new knowledge and the crucial testing of the old to be an important function of a University. Two departments of the University are devoted almost exclusively to original research, the Washburn Observatory and the Agricultural Experiment Station. A limited but increasing amount of original investigation is being done in other departments in immediate connection with instructional work.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES.

Through special legislative provision, a carefully conducted system of Farmers' Institutes is maintained under the auspices of the University. It is placed in the immediate charge of a Superintendent, who carefully elaborates and judiciously controls the organization and execution of all the institutes. He is aided by special conductors who assist in perfecting the details and carrying the whole into effect.

The director of the Experiment Station renders as much assistance as is consistent with his other duties, directing his efforts chiefly to the discussion of the practical problems affected by the experimental work of the Station, and the educational work of the University. Experts from different states and from Canada are engaged to present special important themes. State and local talent is freely used, and not the least of the educational benefits is the development of latent ability in writing, speaking and experimenting which has followed as an incidental result.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE LECTURESHP.

An admirable system of Teachers' Institutes is maintained in Wisconsin under the supervision of the Regents of the State Normal Schools. By a special act of the Legislature of 1883 the Professor of Pedagogy of the University was appointed lecturer to these institutes,

and a special appropriation made to meet the necessary expenses. Through this provision about forty lectures are given annually at as many different institutes held in various portions of the state. These lectures are directed in part toward the promotion of advanced professional work, and in part toward fostering higher and broader educational views among the people.

CALENDAR FOR ACADEMIC YEAR, 1888-89.

Fall Term began Wednesday, September 5.

Fall Term closed Wednesday, December 19—15 weeks.

Winter Term began Wednesday, January 2.

Winter Term closes Wednesday, March 27—12 weeks.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 3.

Examination of candidates for admission, June 13 and 14.

Commencement, Wednesday, June 19, 9 A. M.

Examination of candidates for admission, September 3 and 4.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The following are the acts of the legislature providing for the establishing of Farmers' Institutes, in connection with the State University:

[No. 52, A.]

CHAPTER 9.

[Published February 21, 1885.]

AN ACT to provide for holding Agricultural Institutes.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Regents of the State University is hereby authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April in each year, and at such places as said Board may direct. The said Board shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith as they deem best. The course of instruction at such institutes shall be so arranged as to present to those in attendance the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture.

SECTION 2. For the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, the said Board may use such sum as it may deem proper, not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year, from the general fund, and such amount is hereby annually appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 19, 1885.

[No. 1, A.]

CHAPTER 62.

[Published March 21, 1887.]

AN ACT relating to Agricultural Institutes, and amendatory of chapter 9, laws of 1885.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1, chapter 9, laws of 1885, is hereby amended, by omitting from said section the words, "in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April in each year," where they occur in the fifth, sixth and seventh lines thereof, so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1. The Board of Regents, of the State University, is hereby authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times, and at such places as the board may direct. The said board shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith, as they deem best. The course of instruction at such institutes, shall be so arranged as to present to those in attendance, the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture.

SECTION 2. Section 2, chapter 9, laws of 1885, is hereby amended, by striking out the words, "five thousand dollars, where they occur in the fourth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "twelve thousand dollars," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 2. For the purposes mentioned in the preceding

section, the said Board may use such sum as it may deem proper, not exceeding the sum of twelve thousand dollars in any one year, from the general fund, and such amount is hereby annually appropriated for that purpose.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 16, 1887.

The following were the Institutes held during the winter of 1888-89, under the superintendency of W. H. Morrison:

Places.	Counties.	Dates.
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	November 13, 14
Friendship.....	Adams.....	November 20, 21
Amherst.....	Portage.....	November 23, 24
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	November 27, 28
Bloomington.....	Grant.....	November 27, 28
Mt. Sterling.....	Crawford.....	November 30, 1
Platteville.....	Grant.....	December 4, 5
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.....	December 6, 7
Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	December 11, 12
Broadhead.....	Green.....	December 13, 14
Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	December 18, 19
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	December 20, 21
Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	December 26, 27
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.....	December 28, 29
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	January 9, 10
Egleton.....	Chippewa.....	January 11, 12
Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	January 11, 12
Osceola Mills.....	Polk.....	January 14, 15
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	January 15, 16
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	January 17, 18
Durand.....	Pepin.....	January 17, 18
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	January 22, 23
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	January 22, 23
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.....	January 24, 25
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	January 24, 25
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	January 29, 30
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	January 31, 1
Oregon.....	Dane.....	February 5, 6
Delavan.....	Walworth.....	February 5, 6
Janesville.....	Rock.....	February 7, 8
Union Grove.....	Racine.....	February 7, 8
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	February 11, 12
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	February 13, 14
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	February 15, 16
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	February 18, 19
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	February 20, 21
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	February 26, 27
West Bend.....	Washington.....	February 26, 27
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	February 28, 1
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	February 28, 1
Portage.....	Columbia.....	March 5, 6
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	March 7, 8
Phillips.....	Price.....	March 11, 12
Medford.....	Taylor.....	March 12, 13
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	March 12, 13
Colby.....	Clark.....	March 14, 15
Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	March 14, 15
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	March 19, 20
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	March 19, 20
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	March 21, 22
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	March 21, 22
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	March 26, 28

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

Term ending February, 1890.

J. H. EVANS, Platteville.

WM. E. ANDERSON, Milwaukee.

C. A. HUTCHINS, Fond du Lac.

Term ending February, 1891.

S. M. HAY, Oshkosh.

EMIL WALLBER, Milwaukee.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Stevens Point.

Term ending February, 1892.

W. H. CHANDLER, Madison.

E. M. JOHNSON, Whitewater.

CHARLES V. GUY, River Falls.

OFFICERS.

J. H. EVANS,

PRESIDENT.

S. M. HAY,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. H. CHANDLER,

SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER.

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

Committees.*Executive*—Regents Evans, Chandler, Johnson.*Finance*—Regents Hay, Phillips, Wallber.*Teachers*—Regents Chandler, Thayer, Wallber.*Institutes*—Regents Thayer, Chandler, Hoard.*Examination of Graduating Classes*—Regents Hutchins, Chandler, Thayer.*Course of Study and Text-Books*—Regents Thayer, Hutchins, Guy.*Inspection of Schools and Grounds*—Regents Phillips, Guy, Evans, Johnson.**Boards of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1888-89.***Platteville*—Rev. S. D. Pulford, Lancaster; Supt. E. C. Wiswall, Prairie du Sac; Wm. Hooper, Esq., Darlington.*Whitewater*—Rev. Judson Titsworth, Milwaukee; Supt. John T. Flavin, Watertown; Prof. George S. Parker, Janesville.*Oshkosh*—Hon. Michael Kirwan, Manitowoc; Supt. A. W. Millard, Markesan; Rev. Mary J. De Long, Menasha.*River Falls*—Rev. J. L. Dudley, Eau Claire; Hon. J. C. Bartholf, Milton; Supt. W. L. Cummings, Trempealeau.*Milwaukee*—Prof. J. C. Freeman, Madison; Supt. Chas. L. Harper, Lancaster; Supt. I. N. Mitchell, Fond du Lac.**HISTORY OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.**

The Constitution of the State, adopted 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 institutions 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 1855, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site for a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$90,000, 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 at that place 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. Charleton, from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President Charleton also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1873, and D. McGregor, long connected with the school as a professor, took his place.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the twenty-first 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 resigned in January, 1885, to take the professorship of theory and art of teaching in the University of Wisconsin. Prof. T. B. Pray acted as president for the remainder of the school year, when Prof. Albert Salisbury assumed the presidency, having been elected at the meeting of the Board of Regents held in February, 1885. President Salisbury formerly taught in the school, but for two years had been engaged in supervisory educational work in the south.

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 the year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 13, 1871. The president of the school is George S. Albee, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools at 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 supplied a want long felt in the northwest part of the state.

September 14, 1885, a fifth Normal School was opened in the city of Milwaukee, Prof. J. J. Mapel, formerly principal of the Milwaukee high school, was elected president. This school was located and established pursuant to action of the Legislature, directing the Board of Regents to establish and open the school when the city of Milwaukee should have furnished a site and building satisfactory to the Board of Regents, costing not less than \$50,000, if the income at the disposal of the Board was sufficient to maintain the same. Upon the completion of the building, and the conveyance of the same to the state, the

Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 to aid in the immediate opening and maintenance of the school.

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 representatives 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 the 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.

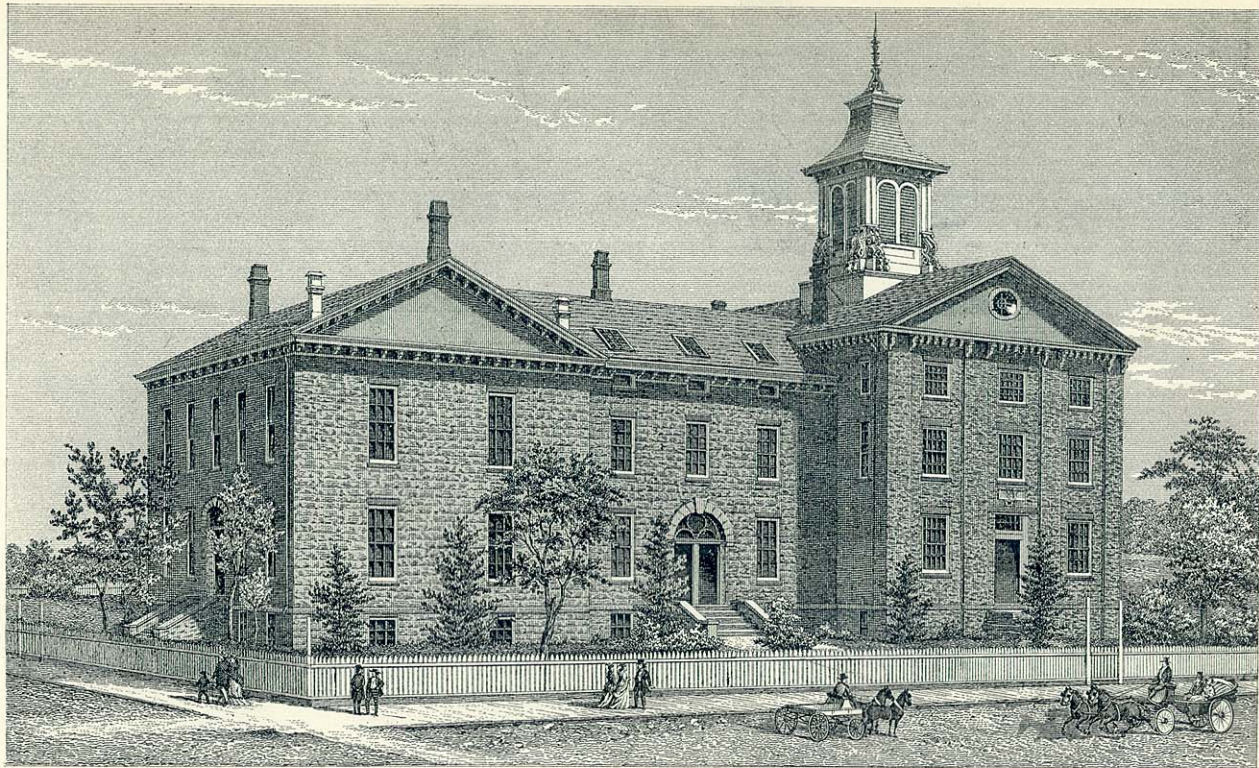
As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain teacher's institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present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

The productive Normal School Fund now amounts to \$1,458,693.58, and yielded an income of \$111,140.81 in 1888. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart. The fund for the support of normal schools is further increased by amount received for tuition in model schools and preparatory departments, and for book rents (\$13,000.55 in 1888), and by annual appropriation (\$10,000) to aid in maintaining the school in city of Milwaukee.

ENROLLMENT.

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

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Oshkosh	471	Oshkosh	189
River Falls.....	167	River Falls.....	155
Platteville	303	Platteville	137
Whitewater	333	Whitewater	111
Milwaukee	215	Milwaukee .....	...
Total in all departments.....		2,081	



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
PRESIDENT.

This school was established by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by virtue of power conferred by Chapter 216, General Laws of 1866. On the 28th of February, 1866, the Board, after considering the several proposals for the establishment of the Normal Schools voted to locate one of them at Platteville. Accordingly the building and grounds of the Platteville Academy having been donated to the State and accepted by the Board, the school was opened on the 9th day of October, in the same year. As the capacity of the building proved insufficient to meet the wants of the school, the Board proceeded to the erection of a new and commodious structure, which was dedicated on the 9th day of September, 1868.

Since the opening of the school about 1,800 students have been enrolled in the Normal Department. The Graduates in the full course number 169, a large proportion of whom are teachers.

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.

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 ventilation have also been recently re-arranged and improved.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Post Graduates.....	4	Grammar Grade	63
Fourth year.....	16	Intermediate Grade.....	29
Third year.....	32	Primary Grade.....	45
Second year.....	63		137
First year.....	151		
Preparatory.....	30		
Special students.....	7		
	303		
Total enrollment			440

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

Fall Term, 1888 — From Wednesday, August 20, to Friday, November 30.
 Winter Term, 1888 — From Tuesday, December 4, to Friday, March 22, 1889.
 Spring Term, 1889 — From Tuesday, April 2, to Thursday, June 20.

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

ALBERT SALISBURY,

PRESIDENT.

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 south-east of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thirteen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the Northwest.

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 with eleven hot air furnaces, with liberal provision for ventilation.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres in an elevated position, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. They have been handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and are ornamented with trees, shrubbery and flowers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Senior year.....	12	Grammar.....	27
Junior year.....	2	Intermediate.....	38
Elementary.....	26	Primary.....	46
Second year.....	64		
First year.....	169		111
Special.....	13		
Preparatory.....	47		
	<u>333</u>		
Total enrollment.....			444

CALENDAR FOR 1888-89.

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

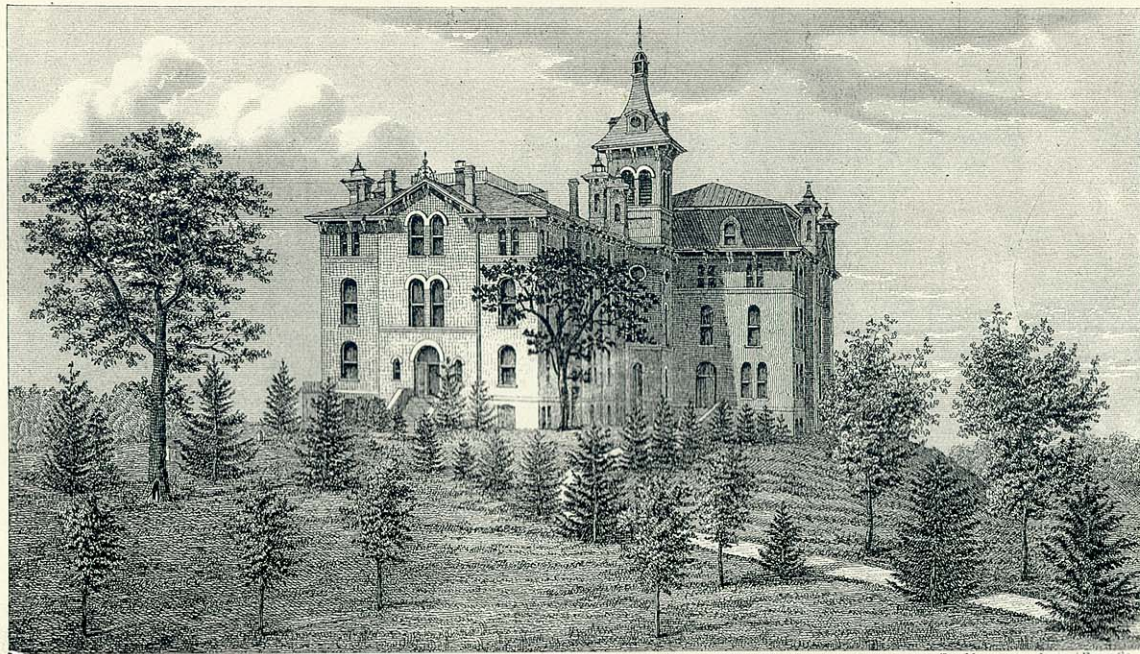
First Term—Examination for admission begins Tuesday, August 23, 1888. Term begins Wednesday, August 29. Second half term begins Monday, November 5. Holiday recess begins Saturday, December 22. Session resumed Wednesday, January 2, 1889. First term ends Friday, January 18.

Second Term—Examination for admission begins Monday, January 21, 1889. Term begins Tuesday, January 22. Spring recess begins Saturday, March 30. Session begins Tuesday, April 9. Commencement Day, Wednesday June 19.

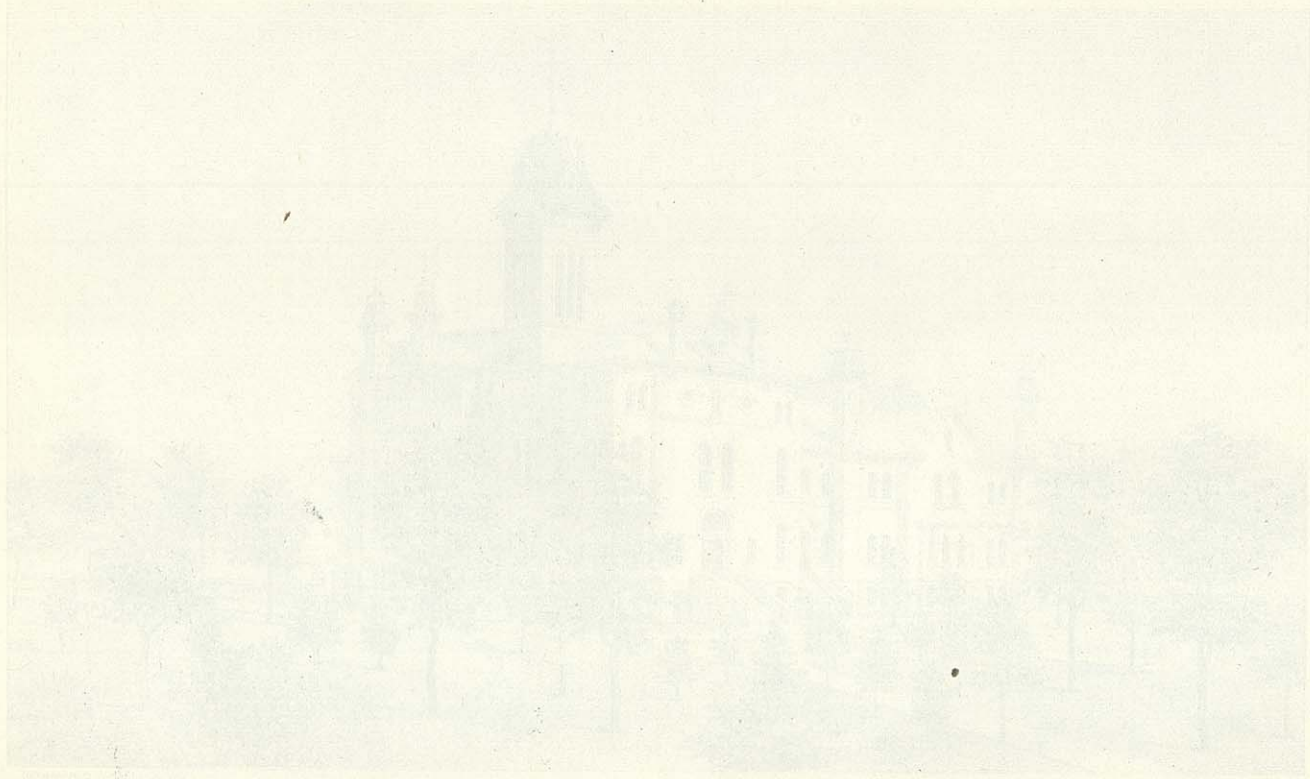
MODEL DEPARTMENT.

First term begins Wednesday, August 23, 1888. Second term begins Tuesday, January 22, 1889.

First term of 1888-89—Examination for admission begins Tuesday, August 23, 1888. Term begins Wednesday, August 29, 1888.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.



STATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, OBERLIN, OHIO



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGRAVING CO.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,

PRESIDENT.

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.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the 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.	
Post graduate.....	1	Grammar grade.....	84
Fourth year.....	8	Intermediate grade.....	55
Third year.....	8	Primary grade.....	50
Elementary class.....	19		
Second year.....	35	Total.....	189
First year.....	232		
Special students.....	10		
Preparatory.....	108		
Total.....	471		
Total enrollment.....			660

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

First Quarter—Entrance examination, Tuesday, September 4, 1888. School opens Wednesday, September 5, 1888.

Second Quarter—Entrance examination, Monday, November 5, 1888.

Third Quarter—Extra examination Monday, February 1, 1889. School closes April 2.

Fourth Quarter—Entrance examination, Tuesday, April 6. School organized Wednesday, April 7. School year closes June 25.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

W. D. PARKER,

PRESIDENT.

This school was established in 1875 at River Falls, Pierce county, on a branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, twelve miles southeast of Hudson. By railway there is daily communication with Ellsworth, the county seat of Pierce county, and by state tri-weekly with Prescott, at the junction of the St. Croix with the Mississippi river. The valley of the St. Croix is noted for its fertility of soil, picturesque scenery and salubrity of climate. River Falls is situated upon the Kinnickinnick 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 instruction, 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, 1888-89.

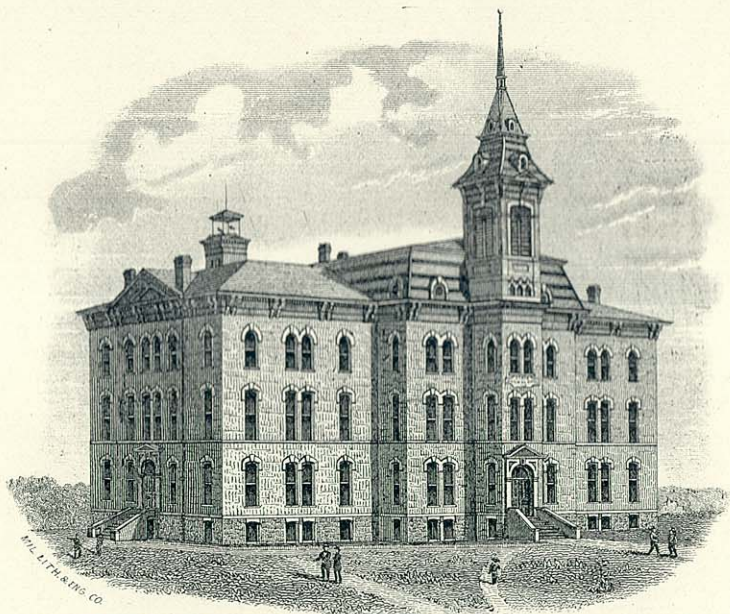
Normal	167
Preparatory	46
Grammar	28
Intermediate	31
Primary	50
Total enrollment	322

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

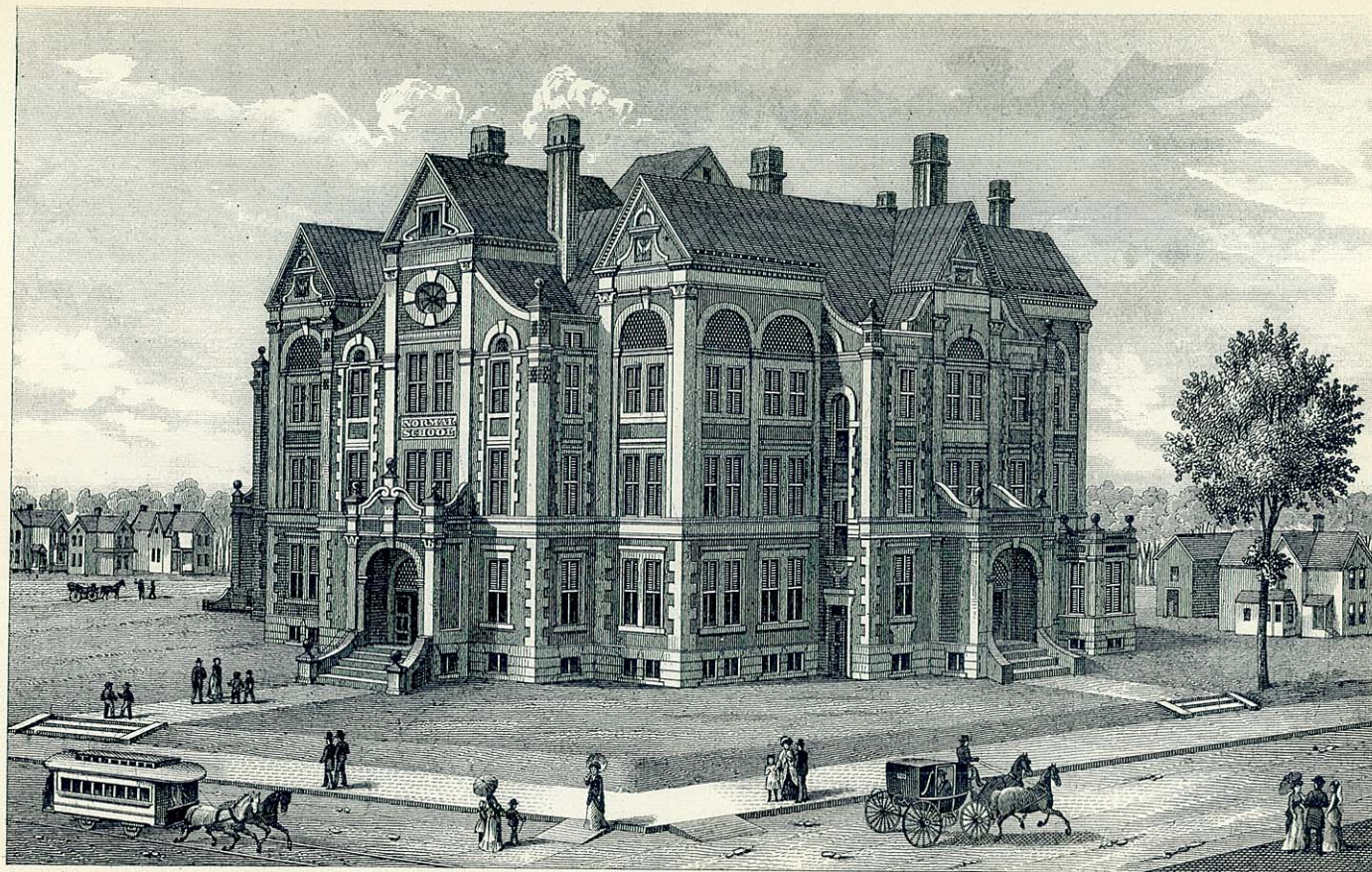
First term, 1888, from August 20 to December 21.

Second term, 1889, from January 7 to March 22.

Third term, 1889, from April 1 to June 14.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILWAUKEE.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGRAVING CO.

MILWAUKEE SCHOOL.

J. J. MAPEL,

PRESIDENT.

The Wisconsin State Normal School located in Milwaukee was authorized by an act of the legislature passed in 1880. The grounds and building, provided by the city of Milwaukee at an expense of fifty-three thousand dollars, were presented to the state in May, 1885, and were accepted by the Board of Regents June 4th of the same year. The school was formally opened the 14th day of September following. The attendance during the year reached forty-six in the normal and one hundred and twelve in the model school. By action of the Board of Regents, the course of study was fixed for two years, corresponding with the last two years of the full course in other Normal schools, except that the professional work must equal that provided in the four years at other Normal schools. The terms of admission prescribed are:

a. By certificate of having completed the first three years of one of the existing courses of study in the high school at Milwaukee, excepting trigonometry; b, by elementary certificate from any Normal school in Wisconsin; c, by diploma from such free high schools in Wisconsin as have adopted the four years' English and scientific course of study prescribed by the State Superintendent for such schools; d, by examination in the branches in the last mentioned course, except that English history be substituted for Theory and Art of Teaching.

Credit is given for the work done in colleges or State University, provided on examination the applicant is found qualified to undertake the strictly professional work of the school. The character of the work done is such as to offer special aid to teachers who desire to review the common branches, or to study the theories and the philosophy of education.

There is no preparatory department connected with the school, nor can persons here obtain what is called the *elementary* training of other Normal schools. In establishing this school it was thought such training could be obtained in the high schools of the state; and, in cutting off the elementary course now existing in the other normal schools, it was the intention to encourage the high schools to prepare for the Normal schools and at the same time to emphasize the importance of sound academic training before beginning professional work.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

Normal	53
Grammar	66
Intermediate	45
Primary	51
Total enrollment	215

CALENDAR, 1888-89.

FIRST SEMESTER.—Entrance examination, Tuesday, September 4, 1888. School organized Wednesday, September 5. Holiday vacation begins Friday, December 21. Session resumed Wednesday, January 2, 1889.

SECOND SEMESTER.—Opens Monday, January 28, 1889. Vacation one week at Easter. Closes with graduating exercises June 18.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

FIRST TERM.—Begins Tuesday, September 4, 1888.

SECOND TERM.—Begins Monday, January 28, 1889.

CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

	<i>Term expires April 1, 1894.</i>	
GEO. S. GRAVES.		Fairchild
	<i>Term expires April 1, 1890.</i>	
HIRAM H. GILES.		Madison
	<i>Term expires April 1, 1890.</i>	
ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS.		Milwaukee
	<i>Term expires April 1, 1892.</i>	
WILLIAM W. REED.		Jefferson
	<i>Term expires April 1, 1893.</i>	
ANDREW E. ELMORE.		Ft. Howard

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM W. REED,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

JAMES FIELDING,
MESSENGER.

The State Board of Charities and Reform have general supervision of the subjects of insanity, pauperism, crime, and the defective classes. All the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions in Wisconsin whether state, county, municipal or private, and all other methods used to distribute charity are under the general supervision of this board. The general powers of the board over these institutions may be expressed in these words: inspection, recommendation, report. For these purposes they have full power, but changes recommended by them can only be made by the officer or board in charge of the several institutions, or by the legislature.

In the case of the chronic insane, however, the State Board of Charities and Reform possess two additional powers, which give them almost complete control of this subject. One is their power of authorizing county asylums for the chronic insane, and certifying or refusing to certify to the annual bills from counties for their care of chronic insane, according as they have been properly cared for or not. The other is the power of transferring insane, who are improperly treated in any institution to one where they will be well treated. These powers have not been allowed to become a dead letter. There are now

seventeen county asylums for the chronic insane, with a capacity of 1,465, including one just opened.

The State Board of Charities and Reform also have power to condemn jails in certain cases; and all plans for jails, poorhouses and county asylums must be submitted to them.

The board are required by law to visit each of the seventeen county asylums for the chronic insane at least once in every three months, and in many cases do visit them much oftener. They visit each of the seven state institutions, and three semi-state institutions as often as possible; usually several times each year, and each of the forty-eight poorhouses and sixty-seven jails at least once a year. They also visit once a year the forty-six private benevolent institutions. They also visit each year as many as possible of the police stations and lockups in the state, of which there are over one hundred and fifty

NUMBER OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE.

September 30, in each of the following years.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
In State Hospital	487	463	469	537	508	531	507	478
In Northern Hospital	512	564	596	614	622	669	652	609
In Milwaukee Asylum	255	285	320	288	287	324	334	338
In other county asylums .....	.....	197	498	608	780	928	1,193	1,389
Total in hospitals and asylums	1,254	1,509	1,883	2,047	2,197	2,452	2,686	2,814
In poorhouses	385	288	137	97	122	104	34	30
In jails	60	52	25	26	18	16	7	6
Boarded out	74	44	40	68	33	38	28	24
Total not in appropriate institutions	519	384	192	191	173	154	69	60
Total under public care	1,773	1,893	2,075	2,238	2,370	2,610	2,755	2,874

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE.

COUNTIES.	For year ending Sept. 30, '82.	For year ending Sept. 30, '83.	For year ending Sept. 30, '84.	For year ending Sept. 30, '85.	For year ending Sept. 30, '86.	Total.
Brown	\$1,242 42	\$1,982 21	\$2,992 50	\$4,418 83	\$5,807 61	\$16,423 57
Columbia	1,650 55	3,580 06	3,952 24	3,920 15	13,103 30	
Dane	2,953 50	8,762 10	11,548 98	11,497 67	34,762 25	
Dodge	1,780 71	6,822 27	8,929 55	10,122 03	27,654 56	
Fond du Lac .....	.....	.....	.....	2,482 63	2,482 62	
Grant	1,885 76	4,678 48	7,302 60	8,928 65	22,795 49	
Green	1,522 50	2,791 93	2,989 29	3,132 71	10,436 43	
Jefferson	2,113 70	3,017 14	3,960 21	5,271 15	7,578 42	21,940 62
Manitowoc .....	.....	.....	2,697 00	7,143 35	9,840 35	
Rock	2,076 43	3,723 89	6,056 40	6,503 61	6,825 54	25,185 87
Sheboygan	923 14	3,280 50	3,845 78	4,851 22	6,474 59	19,375 23
Walworth	2,276 36	2,723 79	2,970 42	2,954 57	5,378 72	16,303 86
Winnebago	1,798 29	2,265 21	3,133 55	3,678 32	6,302 26	17,177 63
Totals	\$10,430 34	\$26,766 06	\$49,593 70	\$65,197 36	\$85,594 32	\$237,481 78

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC
INSANE.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Total from Sept. 30, '82, to Sept. 30, '86.	For year ending Sept. 30, '87.	For year ending Sept. 30, '88.	Total.
Brown	\$16,423 57	\$6,268 02	\$9,347 94	\$31,039 53
Columbia	13,103 30	4,329 29	4,638 38	22,070 97
Dane	34,762 25	10,637 19	9,446 98	54,846 42
Dodge	27,654 56	10,290 30	10,089 48	48,034 34
Fond du Lac	2,482 62	14,827 54	10,255 48	17,565 64
Grant	22,795 49	10,943 35	12,306 08	46,044 92
Green	10,436 43	3,473 07	3,466 42	17,375 92
Iowa . . . . .	.....	4,758 48	12,043 53	16,802 01
Jefferson	21,940 02	8,503 94	8,965 89	39,410 45
La Crosse . . . . .	.....	.....	7,782 94	7,782 94
Manitowoc	9,840 35	10,015 12	10,751 74	30,607 21
Rock	25,185 87	7,277 86	7,213 78	39,677 51
Sauk . . . . .	.....	3,310 03	5,026 25	8,336 28
Sheboygan	19,375 23	6,520 02	7,408 37	33,303 62
Walworth	16,303 86	7,412 16	7,223 81	30,939 83
Winnebago	17,177 63	6,597 31	6,691 57	30,466 51
Total	\$237,481 78	\$107,163 68	\$122,658 64	\$477,304 10

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER ITS CHARGE.

State Hospital for the Insane.....	Mendota
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Winnebago
State Public School.....	Sparta
School for the Deaf.....	Delavan
School for the Blind.....	Janesville
Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha
State Prison.....	Waupun

MEMBERS.

CHARLES D. PARKER.....	River Falls
<i>Term Expires May 31, 1889.</i>	
NICHOLAS SMITH.....	Janesville
<i>Term Expires May 31, 1890.</i>	
LEWIS A. PROCTOR.....	Milwaukee
<i>Term Expires May 31, 1891.</i>	
CHARLES LULING.....	Manitowoc
<i>Term Expires May 31, 1892.</i>	
WILLIAM T. PARRY.....	Portage
<i>Term Expires May 31, 1893.</i>	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES LULING,
PRESIDENT.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

DAVID S. COMLY,
SECRETARY.

GUY C. PIERCE,
MESSENGER.

The State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions was established by Chapter 298, of the Laws of 1881, superseding the several local boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization. The Board consists of five members, who are appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate, for a term of five years. They are required to devote their entire time to their official duties, and receive each a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and are repaid their actual disbursements made in the discharge of their duties. They also employ a secretary, at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. All their salaries and expenses are paid from the appropriations made by the Legislature for the support of the institutions, and are added to and reported as a part of the current expense of their maintenance. The law establishing the Board provides:

Section 7. Said board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, with power to investigate and examine into, with or without expert assistance, the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed or confined in any lunatic hospital or asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity, at any place within this State, and shall take the proper and legal steps for the discharge of any person so committed or restrained, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others, and with benefit to such person.

Section 8. Said board shall have power to fully investigate all complaints against any of the institutions above named, or against the official conduct or management thereof; to send for books and papers; summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses; and conduct at any time, thorough investigation into the affairs of any such institution, in such manner as it shall seem best. Any letter, communication or complaint addressed to such Board or any member thereof, by any inmate, employe, or subordinate officer in any of said institutions, shall be forthwith forwarded as addressed, without interference.

therewith, or the breaking of the seal, or the reading thereof by any officer or employe of such institution.

Section 9. The duties of such board shall be: 1. 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, reformatory 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 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 1, in each year, full and complete 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-law, 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, servant 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; 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 in 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.

Section 10. Said board may employ a secretary, who shall be a competent and experienced book-keeper, and such assistant book-keeper or clerk as may be necessary. The secretary shall keep the books, records and accounts of the board, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. He shall keep a clear, distinct and separate book account with all the several departments of the several institutions, including all items purchased or sold on account thereof, and the products thereof, with an estimate of the value of all such products, in such manner as to always show the relative cost and expenditure on account of each such department, and the income thereof; and in case the income or profits of any one department shall be made to contribute to the income or support of any other department of any such institution, the same shall be made to appear upon the books of such board.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following tables show the average population, the total and per capita cost for current expenses and the movements of population at the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1888:

AVERAGE POPULATION AND COST.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Cost.		Average Population.		Yearly cost per capita.		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$95,213 15	\$93,154 83	516	479	\$184 52	\$194 48	\$3 55	\$3 74
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	112,076 02	125,219 62	650	694	172 42	197 51	3 32	3 80
School for the Deaf.....	35,515 30	37,609 29	198	206	170 37	182 57	3 46	3 51
School for the Blind.....	19,630 52	20,365 41	73	84	268 91	242 45	5 14	4 66
Industrial School for Boys.....	45,583 12	49,104 25	334	359	136 48	136 78	2 02	2 63
State Prison.....	59,325 53	61,073 87	448	441	132 42	138 49	2 55	2 66
State Public School....	11,278 18	20,128 48	67	116	168 33	173 52	3 24	3 34
Total for all institutions.....	\$378,621 82	\$406,655 75	2,286	2,319	\$165 63	\$175 36	\$3 19	\$3 37

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	State Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		School for the Deaf.		School for the Blind.		Industrial School for Boys.		State Prison.		State Public School.	
	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888	1887	1888
No. present or enrolled October 1, 1886-87.....	531	507	669	652	190	202	73	85	325	340	450	428	.....	112
Admitted during the year..	252	235	337	360	54	57	20	16	136	143	184	211	137	164
Total.....	783	792	1006	1012	244	259	93	101	461	483	634	620	137	276
Indented and on trial.....													32	85
Returned to counties.....													2	2
Died.....	29	37	48	53	1	2		2	3	1	1	2	3	2
Escaped.....													5	4
Discharged, recovered.....	70	87	73	105										
Discharged, improved.....	64	62	103	115										
Discharged, unimproved.....	113	128	70	124										
Discharged, not insane.....				5										
Graduated.....						8		4						
Dismissed.....						1								
Transferred to hospital.....									94	81				
Released conditionally.....									19	11				
Sentence expired or reduced.....					41	53	8	10						
Absent or dropped from roll.....						3								
Honorably discharged.....														
Transferred to State Public School.....											10			
Transferred to Industrial School.....												1	1	3
No. present or enrolled September 30.....	507	478	652	610	202	192	85	85	340	376	428	438	17	184
Average for the year.....	516	479	650	634	198	206	73	84	334	359	448	441	67	116

It appears from these tables that 4,594 different persons were cared for in the several state institutions, for a longer or shorter term during the past two years, and that the cost for each averaged less than \$300, that the daily average number of inmates was 2,304, and the average annual cost for each was \$170.49, the total cost for the two years being \$785,277.57.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-four persons were treated in the Hospitals for the Insane, of whom 335 fully recovered, and 404 were discharged much improved. In the four schools instruction has been furnished to 1,815 youths, many of whom from physical or other disability, could not be elsewhere taught, and the prison has afforded protection to society by restraining 845 prisoners.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS.

S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

C. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D., E. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
STEWARD.

LUDVIG EILERTSEN,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MISS ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located at Mendota, near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The traverse wings are 87 feet long. This commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 497 acres, and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 520 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 23d of May following, appointed John P. Clement, M. D., to supersede Dr. Lee as superintendent, and in June, 1860, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860.

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.

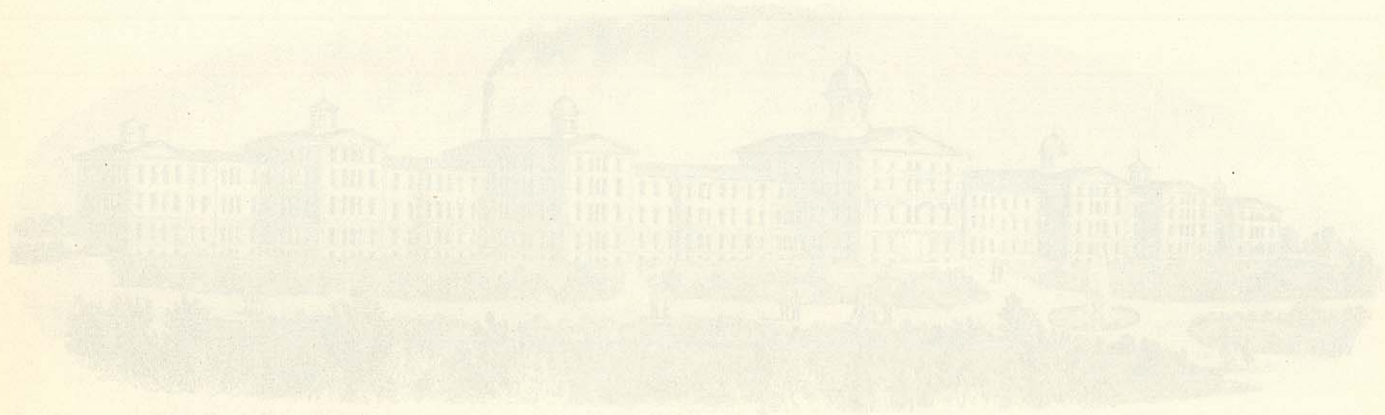
Dr. McDill resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, Mark Ranney, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.



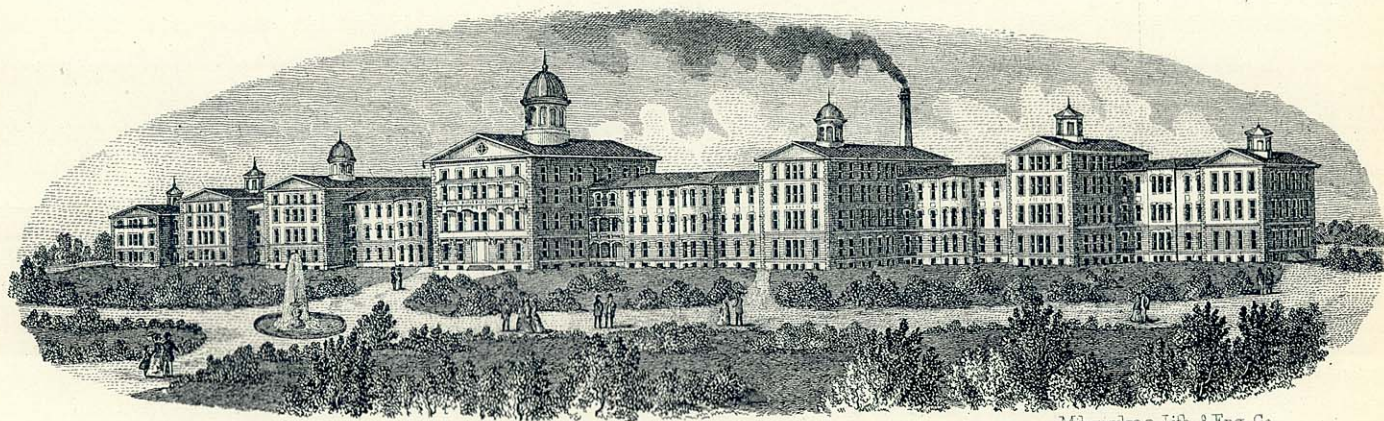
THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MENDOTA.

(NEAR MADISON.)



NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
NEAR OSHKOSH



Milwaukee, Lith. & Eng. Co.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH.

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, and having been elected to be superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, was succeeded by Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, July 1, 1884.

There has been paid from the State Treasury, up to October 1, 1888, for real estate buildings, improvements, repairs, and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of \$3,898,588.02.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital July 14, 1860.....	4,901
Discharged recovered.....	1,377
Discharged improved.....	1,110
Discharged unimproved.....	1,272
Discharged not insane.....	4
Died.....	660
Under treatment September 30, 1888.....	478
	4,901

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 479, as against 516 the previous year, and the current expenses \$93,154.83, as against \$95,213.15.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES E. BOOTH, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

ADOLPH ROOS, M. D., C. W. MORE, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

FRANK E. GROVE,
STEWARD.

HENRY DEHDE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

Miss KATE HALE,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

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 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. Since that time some additional land has been purchased, the original buildings modified, and others erected. This hospital will now, without crowding suitably accommodate 650 patients.

In December, 1873, Dr. Walter Kempster, of Utica, New York, was elected superintendent and continued to act as such by successive re-elections, until the close of the term ending July 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. M. Wiggington, who had had several years experience as assistant and superintendent at the State Hospital for the Insane, near Madison. Upon the close of the official year, July 1, 1887, Dr. Walter Kempster was again elected superintendent, but, after serving three months, he resigned the position, and Dr. Charles E. Booth, of Elroy, Wis., was elected his successor.

There has been paid from the State treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of \$3,308,365.35.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital, April 21, 1873		3,843
Discharged recovered	870	
Discharged improved	1,070	
Discharged unimproved	636	
Discharged not insane	12	
Died	645	
Under treatment September 30, 1888	610	
		<u>3,843</u>

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 634 as against 650 the previous year, and the current expenses \$125,219.62 as against \$112,076.02.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. SWILER, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

EDGAR D. FISKE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

Miss SARAH D. GIBSON,
MATRON.

S. B. O'NEAL,
BOY'S SUPERVISOR.

Mrs. ELLEN L. McLEAN,
GIRL'S SUPERVISOR AND ASSISTANT MATRON.

Miss EMILY EDDY, Miss ALLIE I. HOBART, Miss ELSIE M. STEINKE,
TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

Miss EVA L. CUTLER,
TEACHER OF PAINTING, DRAWING AND PENMANSHIP.

W. A. COCHRANE, W. F. GRAY, Miss ELIZABETH BRIGHT,
B. F. BENSTED, WARREN ROBINSON, Mrs. ELEANOR McCOY,
JAMES J. MURPHY, Mrs. MARY H. FISKE, Miss ANNE M. GRAY,
Miss IVA C. PEARCE,
TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BEAMSLEY,
FOREMAN SHOE SHOP.

DANIEL E. LEE,
FOREMAN OF CABINET SHOP.

CHARLES E. BADGER,
FOREMAN OF PRINTING OFFICE.

GEORGE BAKER,
FOREMAN OF BAKERY.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

This institution 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, 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, and it is now maintained by the State of Wisconsin for the education of those children within her borders who, on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common schools. It has three departments:

First—The school, in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science and drawing. Instruction in lip-reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes.

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

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

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of this state, of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge. The regular course of instruction occupies about eight years. The latest and most popular text-books, globes, maps, charts, etc.,—so far as they are adapted to deaf-mute instruction,—are employed. Articulation and lip-reading are taught by ladies of skill and experience with very gratifying results.

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

Deaf mutes of Wisconsin, of proper age, are admitted to the privileges of the institution free of charge, being furnished tuition, books, board and washing. Friends are required to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to provide clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or sent by express as needed.

Candidates for admission should not be under eight or more than twenty years of age, of sound moral principles and good physical health. Imbecile, idiotic or feeble-minded children are not received.

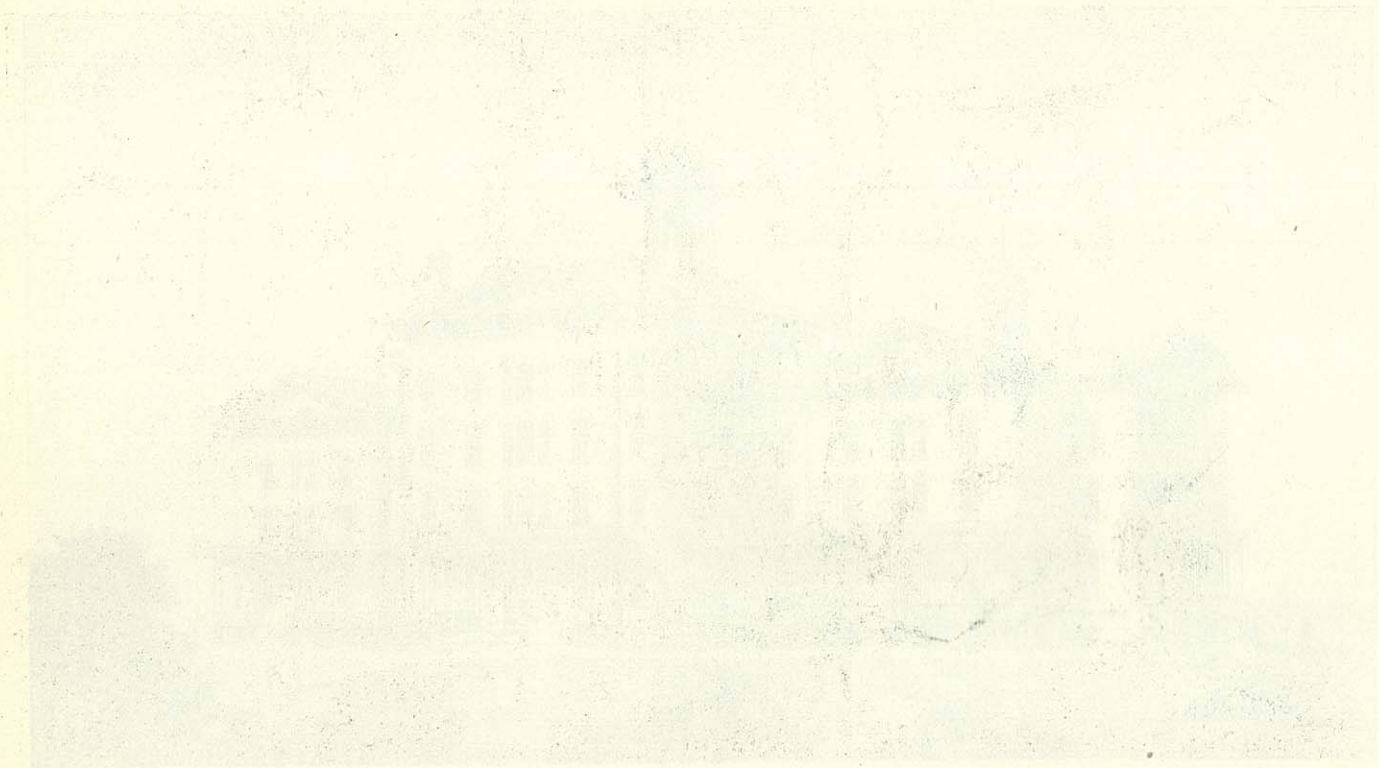
The annual session begins the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty weeks.

The Summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the institution.

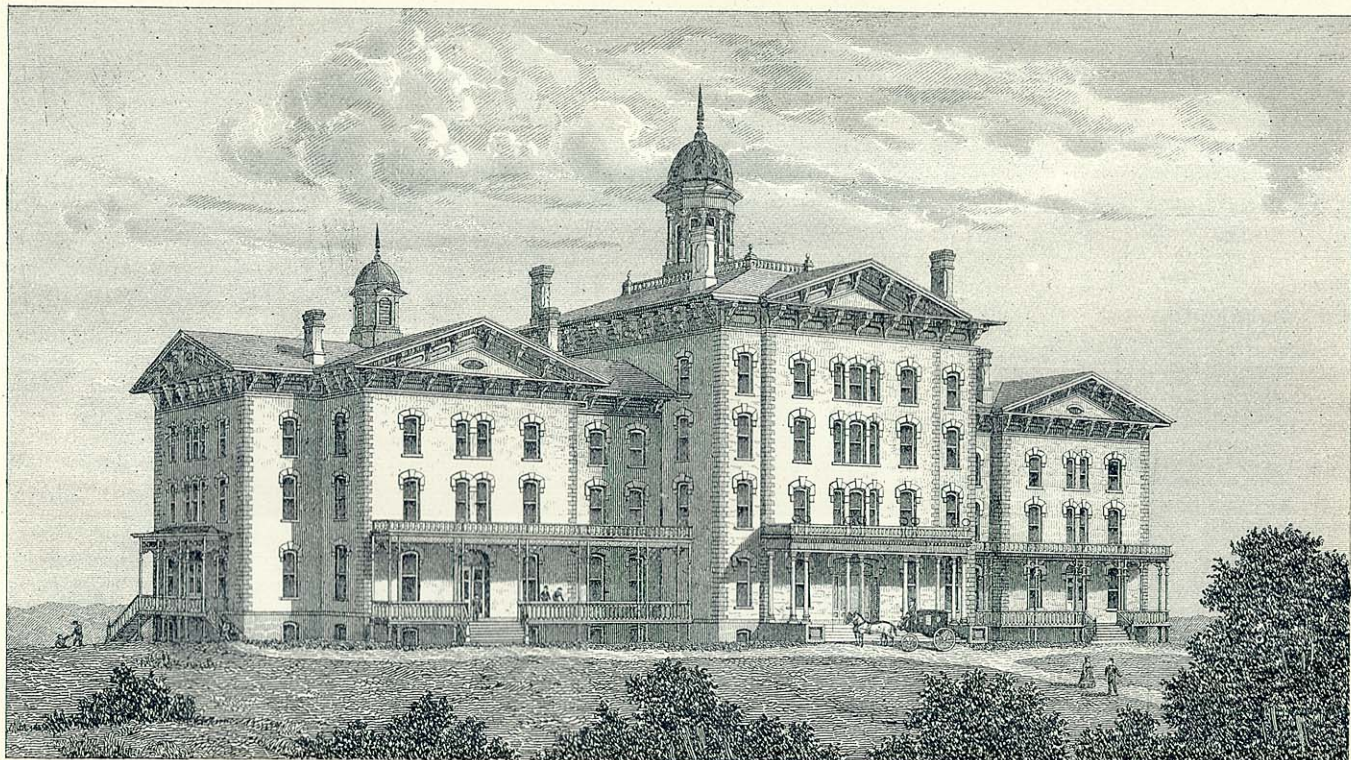
There has been paid from the State Treasury, up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of \$1,110,692.47.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school in 1852, is 893, of whom 192 were in attendance September 30, 1888.

The average number of pupils the past year was 206, as against 198 the previous year; and the current expenses \$37,609.29, as against \$35,515.30.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG'90

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. SARAH C. LITTLE, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MISS LIZZIE J. CURTISS.
MATRON.

Miss S. AUGUSTA WATSON,
Miss EMMA M. WILLIAMS,

FRED. B. MAXWELL,
Miss CLARA Y. MORSE (Kindergartner).

TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. J. H. JONES,

Miss OTELIA G. RUSTAD,

TEACHERS IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss ANGIE B. McKIBBEN,

JOSEPH PRESTON,

Mrs. ELLEN HANSON,

TEACHERS IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville, in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by 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, 1853, 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, forty acres in extent, 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 other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved 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 were 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 of a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1878 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 continues forty weeks.

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, weaving, seating cane-bottomed chairs, sewing, knitting, and various kinds of fancy work are systematically taught. The "Kindergarten" was established in 1883 and proves a most valuable adjunct to all the departments.

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 course of study abundantly attest.

There has been paid from the state treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, building, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of \$874,840.78.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school, October 7, 1880, is 419, of whom 85 were in attendance September 30, 1888.

The average number of pupils the past year was 84 as against 73 the previous year, and the current expenses \$20,365.41, as against \$19,630.53.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MARTIN MADSON,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

EPHRAIM DIXON,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

S. P. GILMORE,
LEON WARD,
J. E. SUTTON,

TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. C. GOYETTE,
Foreman Shoe Shop.
JOSEPH HAM,
Foreman Bakery.

Miss GERTRUDE BUSH,
Miss HANNAH KINGS,
Mrs. A. E. McILROY.

D. G. WOODWARD,
Foreman Tailor Shop.
EDWARD JAMES,
Foreman Carpenter Shop.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depots 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 afterward 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 sight to the traveling public, and furnishing good evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile wards within its borders.

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

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

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

In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 33x253 feet, three stories high, which embraces boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine-room, laundry and steam drying room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and cellar; the correction house, 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and a double family building 33x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys, 50 each.

There is on the farm, which consists of 377 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone-carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, two convenient wooden barns, with sheds for cattle, wagons and farm machinery, and cellars for roots.

The total amount paid from the State Treasury up to October 1, 1888, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses, is \$1,248,903.79.

The whole number of commitments since the opening of the school, August 3, 1860, is 2,659, of whom 376 were present September 30, 1888.

The average number of boys during the past year was 350, as against 334 the previous year, and the current expenses were \$49,104.25 as against \$45,583.12.

STATE PRISON.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
WARDEN AND STEWARD.

A. A. LOPER,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

JACOB FUSS,
CLERK.

REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN, M. D.,
CHAPLAIN AND PHYSICIAN.

REV. E. ALLEN,
CHAPLAIN, CATHOLIC.

MISS PHOEBE C. GRIDER,
MATRON.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

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 28, 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.

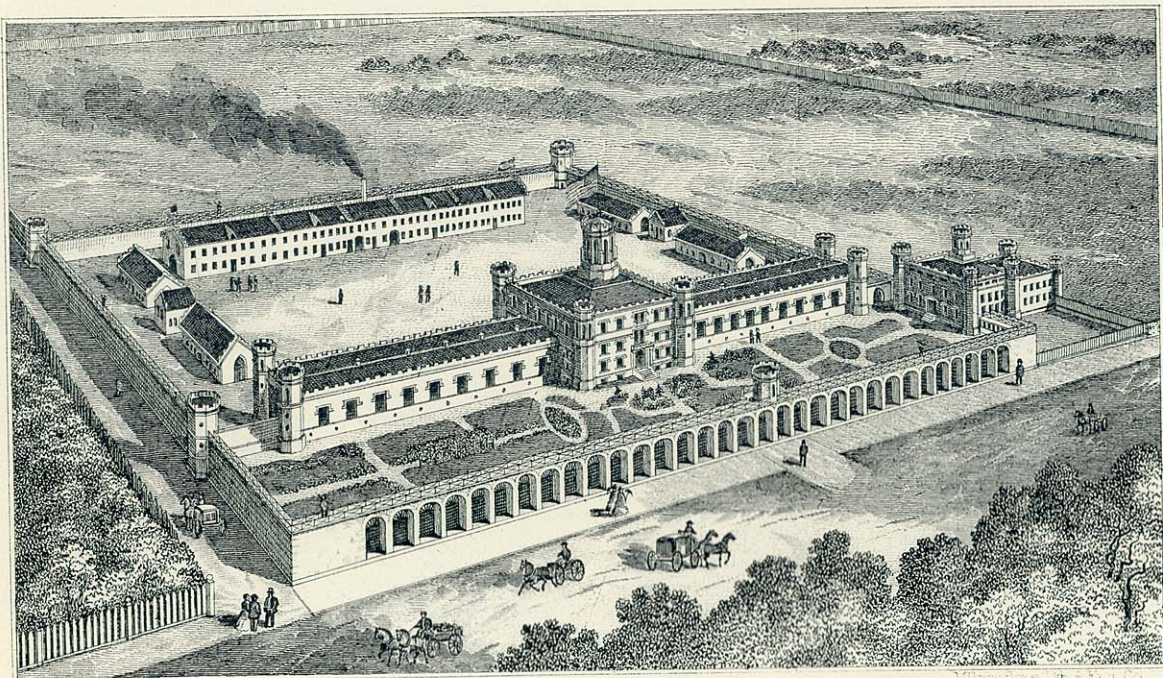
The warden, steward and treasurer are appointed by the State Board of Supervision annually. All other officers are appointed by the board from time to time, as vacancies occur upon the nomination of the warden.

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 January 1, 1883, at the rate of fifty cents per day for ten hours. Upon the expiration of the contract at the close of the year 1887, the contractors, by consent of the Board of Supervision, continued to employ the prisoners for several months, when the contract was renewed for five years, without change of terms. Manufacture on the part of the state was therefore discontinued on January 1, 1878. The prisoners' earnings for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$50,230.98, and for the last year \$48,906.98.

The grounds about the buildings embrace 24 acres, and a farm of 112 acres, about a mile distant was added in 1885. The buildings comprise the center, 85x90 feet, occupied for offices, warden's apartments, dining and lodging rooms for officers, kitchens, bakery, etc. The two wings, 50x200 feet each, containing 504 cells, the deputy warden's residence and female prison with 36 cells, a work-shop 54x375 feet, two stories high, bath house, blacksmith and carpenter shop, barn, etc.

The total amount paid from the state treasury for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses is \$1,147,655.49.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison is 4,471. The number in confinement September 30, 1888, was 438—424 males and 14 females. The average number of prisoners during the past year was 441, as against 448 the preceding year, and the current expenses were (inclusive of prisoners' earnings) \$61,073.87, as against \$20,325.53.



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN,
SPARTA.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

OFFICERS.

ROBERT T. ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

ALLEN RUSK,
ASSISTANT STEWARD AND STATE AGENT.

FRED. W. BOEHMER,
CLERK.

Mrs. MAGGIE A. ROBERTS,
Miss ANGIE L. FANNING,
Miss NETTIE AUSTIN,

Mrs. JULIA A. TALLMAN,
Miss EMILY L. WILLIAMS,
Mrs. FANNIE M. WALKER,

MATRONS.

Miss ELIZA HAUGHTON,
Miss ETTA KILLMER,
Miss LIBBIE B. HOEL,

Miss STELLA RICHARDS,
Mrs. LOTTIE C. SYMONS,
Miss ALICE M. SAWYER,

TEACHERS.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

Chapter 377, laws of 1885, made it the duty of the Board of Supervision, by and with the consent of the Governor, to select a suitable site and erect thereon buildings for a State school or temporary home for dependent and neglected children—such institution to be known as the "State Public School." Soon after the enactment of this law, the Board advertised for proposals for furnishing a site for this institution, and received responses from Stevens Point, Waupaca, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Ripon, New Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse. Subsequently the Board visited all these places, inspected the sites proposed and canvassed the advantages of each locality, and, finally, with the approval of the Governor, selected Sparta as the locality for the school, accepting an offer of a tract of land embracing 164.8 acres as the site. This land lies in one regular body on the northeast of the city, being partly within its limits, having the La Crosse river for its eastern boundary, and one of the city streets as its western line. The location is in all respects a healthful one, possesses many attractions in itself, and commands a view of one of the finest landscapes in the state.

During the year 1886, three cottages were erected and equipped in accordance with the provisions of the law, two of them of solid brick, two stories and an attic in height, with stone basement and capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. The third cottage, a frame structure, veneered with brick, two stories and an attic above a stone basement, was devoted at first to the uses of the superintendent and his family, but subsequently to the accommodation of the young children, of whom it affords room for thirty.

The institution was opened for the reception of pupils on the 13th of November, 1886, with Robert T. Roberts as superintendent. It soon became apparent, from the rapidity with which commitments were made, that more room must be provided before the full benefits of the institution could be realized. Accordingly the legislature of 1887 made provisions for the erection of a central building, two cottages and such other structures as it should deem necessary. The Board of Supervision, during that year, had erected the buildings named, and in addition thereto a boiler and engine house and laundry and a barn. The central building is of brick, three stories in height upon a stone basement, and furnishes room for the superintendent and his family and employes, a general kitchen and large dining room, an assembly room and offices. The cottages are of brick, two stories and an attic in height, with a stone basement, and furnish accommodations for sixty pupils each. There is also a school room in each of the five cottages, which is provided with the appliances necessary for approved primary instruction.

The primary object of the institution is to furnish a temporary home for dependent and neglected children until suitable homes can be found for them in good families. While they remain in the institution they are instructed in the elementary branches of an English education.

From the establishment of the institution up to September 30th, 1888, there had been expended for site, permanent improvements and equipments the sum of \$95,000, and for current expenses \$47,369.28.

The whole number of pupils admitted up to September 30th, 1888, was 301; the average number in the school for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1887, was 67, and for the fiscal year ending with September last, the average number was 116. At the last named date 102 children had been placed in homes, of whom 83 were indentured and the remaining 19 were on trial.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,

Mrs. M. E. B. LYNDE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Mrs. A. J. AIKENS,

Mrs. C. J. RUSSELL,

Mrs. WILLARD MERRILL.

TREASURER,

Mrs. W. S. CANDEE.

SECRETARY,

Miss CHRISTINE DOIG.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,

Miss H. C. HUNT.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,

Miss S. E. PIERCE.

TEACHERS,

Mrs. LAURA E. BROWN,

Miss KATE JEARDEAU,

Miss EVA I. JEARDEAU.

KINDERGARTEN,

Miss MARTHA A. SPIKER.

Miss L. M. HAK.

ACTING STEWARD,

J. R. LOVE.

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 capable of accommodating 100 inmates. Its proper subjects are:

1. Viciously inclined girls under 15, 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 minors and wards of the State, and by it they are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies during minority.

The present statute provides 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.

The school was organized under the act of 1875, and has received from the Legislature, in 1878, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885 and 1887, sums amounting to \$60,000 for buildings, improvements, 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 to this property.

The buildings, as completed by the successive appropriations, afford in all the requisites for distinct family life, three separate dwellings, designated as the Main Home, the Children's Home and the Cottage, and include a kindergarten room, two infirmaries, a laundry and three large school-rooms. The Children's Home takes boys and girls under eleven years of age; the Main Home, the girls from eleven upwards, dividing them into four distinct classes, according to age and morals, with fair facilities for suitable separation and instruction; and the Cottage is an additional and entirely separate building for proper restraint and influence over the older and more depraved.

On leaving the school, children are either returned to former homes or relatives, or given by adoption or indenture to the care of well-recommended families. Boys are transferred to the State Industrial School for Boys, if unfit for homes in families, when of unsuitable age to remain longer in the school.

Number in school October 1, 1887.....		203
Number since received, including returns.....		106
		<hr/>
Number under care during year.....		309
Dismissed during year.....		132
		<hr/>
Remaining September 30, 1888.....		187
		<hr/>
Transferred to State Public School, Sparta.....		25
Transferred to Industrial School, Waukesha.....		1
Died.....		1
		<hr/>
Committed to school and supported by counties.....		70
Received and supported by private authority.....		9
		<hr/>
Cash on hand October 1, 1887.....	\$3,512 10	
Received during year.....	24,793 57	
	<hr/>	
Total funds.....		\$28,305 67
Expended during the year.....	22,869 83	
On hand September 30, 1888.....	5,435 84	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$28,305 67

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; THE CHIEF JUSTICE; THE SECRETARY OF WAR—*Ex-Officiis*.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, President, Hartford, Connecticut.
 COLONEL LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 GENERAL JOHN A. MARTIN, 2d Vice-President, Atchison, Kansas.
 GENERAL MARTIN T. McMAHON, Secretary, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.
 GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, Danville, Illinois.
 GENERAL THOMAS W. HYDE, Bath, Maine.
 GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
 CAPTAIN JOHN L. MITCHELL, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 GENERAL WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Camden, New Jersey.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

GENERAL JACOB SHARPE, Governor.
 GENERAL T. C. MOORE, Secretary and Treasurer.
 DOCTOR 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, Hampton, Virginia, and Leavenworth, Kansas. 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 whether 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 governor 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 country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address the governor 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.



THE NEWARK LITHO. & ENG. CO.

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

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, tinsmithing, 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 building, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of over 4,500 volumes contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the home.

