

# REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE

# UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

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To the Hon. D. L. Kiehle, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the following biennial report of the State University for the academic years ending respectively July 31, 1891, and July 31, 1892.

The University of Minnesota has had a most satisfactory degree of prosperity during the past two years, 1890-92. The administration of its affairs by the Board of Regents has been wise and just; and has met the hearty approval of all who are especially concerned in its work. The instruction has been carefully given by able and conscientious faculties, thoroughly devoted to their work and in harmony among themselves; and the students in the various departments of the University have manifested a spirit of fidelity to their work, loyalty to the University, and regard for the peace and order of the institution and of the community in which they live, for which I cannot be too grateful.

The number of students in attendance has increased during the last two years, nearly four hundred. The total number in attendance in the year 1889-90 was one thousand one. The number in attendance during the year 1890-91 was eleven hundred eighty-three, and during the year 1891-2 the number in attendance was thirteen hundred seventy-four.

## THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

The portion of the University has had less done for it, during the eight years of my administration, than the classical department. This has been occasioned by the greater and more

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pressing necessities of other departments. The scientific department has been expanded in a most satisfactory manner, the most ample accommodations and equipment having been provided, the corps of teachers having been greatly enlarged and strengthened, and the course of study having been widened and extended. This was necessary because the provision for teaching the sciences was altogether inadequate. The special apparatus needed for the classical department is a library. I have in a former report pointed out the very great need of more books in order to keep up with the culture of the age. The legislature at its session in 1891 granted an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars for two years for the libraries of the departments of law, medicine, agriculture and the general University. Of this sum four thousand dollars have been appropriated to the colleges of law and medicine. More than one thousand dollars have been appropriated to the purchase of scientific and technical works, and a like sum for works in history and literature for the University library. The remainder of the appropriation is all needed for enriching the general library and the library of the department of agriculture, without meeting, in any large degree, the special needs of the classical department. A University must have a good library whether it has anything else or not; and the classical department is in special need of increased facilities for study and investigation which only books can supply. I hope, therefore, that the legislature will, at its coming session, make further appropriations for the library, for which there is ample encouragement in the new life and vigor imparted to the University by the former appropriation.

Some additional provisions for instruction in the classical department will be necessary in the near future. It is important that opportunity be afforded the students to take the highest work the department can offer, in larger measure than at present. This can be secured by relieving the Professors of some of the more elementary work and assigning this to an instructor to be engaged for the work.

Professor Jabez Brooks, after twenty years of faithful service to the University in the department of Greek, was granted leave of absence in 1890 for one year, and spent the year 1890-91 in Europe, engaged in study for the most part at Athens. Dr. Brooks, on his return, brought with him a considerable collection of material to illustrate the subject of archeology and he has since given most interesting instruction in that subject.

in connection with his work in Greek. It is desirable that the work in archeology be extended through two terms, but the demands on the department are so great that this cannot be done with the present teaching force.

Professor George E. MacLean, by permission of the board of regents, spent the year 1891-92 in Europe engaged in study. He expected to return to his work in September, 1892, but has been physically disabled by an accident, and will not return to the University till the beginning of the second term. His place was filled during his absence by Mrs. Susannah D. Fry, who has also kindly consented to continue her work during the first term of the coming year.

Professor John G. Moore of the department of German has been granted leave of absence for one year, which he will spend in Europe in study. Fraulein Marie Schön has been engaged as instructor in German, and will aid Assistant Professor Wilkin in carrying forward the work during the absence of Professor Moore.

Professor O. J. Breda, of the department of Scandinavian languages and literatures, has also been granted leave of absence for one year, which he will spend in study in Europe. His place will be filled by Professor J. A. Ness, who has been trained at Johns Hopkins University and at Luther College.

Professor Harry P. Judson, after seven years of most efficient service in the chair of history in this University, accepted in 1892 a position in the Chicago University. Professor Willis M. West, of the University of North Dakota, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and well known throughout the State as a very successful teacher, has been called to this University as assistant professor of history, and will be in charge of the work relinquished by Professor Judson. He will be assisted by Mr. Kendrick C. Babcock, who for several years has been the efficient assistant to Professor Judson in his work in history.

Professor W. W. Folwell, who has charge of the very important subject of political science, has for some years been the librarian of the University. In view of the importance of his chair and his own special qualifications for teaching, it has seemed best to relieve him of most of his duties as librarian, and to increase his work as a teacher. This has been done accordingly, to the entire acceptance of Professor Folwell, and he will hereafter give instruction in political science in the Junior class as well as in the Senior. The responsibility for the general management of the library will rest for the

most part on Miss Lettie M. Crafts, who for seven years has been the first assistant librarian, and has demonstrated her entire fitness for the work.

In consequence of the large increase in the number of students in the University, nearly all of whom are required to take the course of study in mathematics, the work of Professor John F. Downey, of the chair of mathematics and astronomy, has increased so much as to render it necessary to employ an assistant in addition to the aid heretofore rendered him by Professor Hutchinson, associate professor of Greek and mathematics, and at times by the professor of military science. Professor J. P. Leavenworth, of Haverford College, Pa., has been elected assistant professor of mathematics and astronomy, with the expectation that he will ultimately become professor of astronomy, for which he is by his training and experience well fitted, and that Professor Downey will then be relieved from the work of instruction in astronomy.

A transit house, a small stone building for the accommodation of a transit circle, astronomical clock, chronograph, etc. was erected on the campus in 1891, and has been equipped with new and excellent instruments. A working observatory with an equatorial for instruction in astronomy is still needed and ought to be provided at an early day. This working observatory can be joined to the transit house, and while not so serviceable for scientific investigation as a larger observatory with corresponding equipment would be, it would meet all our wants for teaching purposes. Should the State at any time desire to add a larger observatory for the special purpose of original observation in the interest of the advancement of knowledge, it would hardly be placed on the campus, but could be advantageously placed on the University farm, near the School of Agriculture.

#### THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, METALLURGY AND MECHANIC ARTS.

In the spring of 1892, Professor William A. Pike, who had been connected with the College of Mechanic Arts for many years and had rendered valuable service in organizing and building up this college, resigned his chair, at the same time consenting to continue a part of his instruction during the coming year. He had been for several years successively Director and Dean of the college. In studying the interests of this college for the future it seemed best to unite with it the school of

mining and metallurgy. This has accordingly been done and the new organization has been named the college of engineering, metallurgy and mechanic arts.

Professor Christopher W. Hall, who has long been most intimately connected with the scientific instruction in the University, has been elected Dean of the college, and brings to the discharge of his duties a thorough knowledge of the needs of the institution and much practical wisdom. The courses of study in the college now embrace civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, architecture, mining, chemistry and metallurgy. Besides these, there are two courses in practical mechanics, and a school of design, free-hand drawing and wood carving. Aside from the technical work, all regular students in this college are required to take one year in each of the following subjects: German, French, Chemistry and Physics.

Mr. William R. Appleby, of New York, was elected professor of mining and metallurgy in 1891, and entered upon the duties of his office in the autumn of that year. He has proved to be a valuable acquisition to the teaching force of the University. The work in mining and metallurgy has been organized by him in a very satisfactory manner, and has been successfully carried forward during the past year. Specifications have been prepared for an extensive ore-testing works, to contain all the machinery necessary to illustrate the various processes of testing ores, and thus enable the students to become acquainted by personal experience with the machinery used in the leading ore-dressing establishments of the west. The proposed building would cost five thousand dollars, and it has been hoped that this sum would be provided by the liberality of citizens of the State; but it has not yet been received.

The professorship of mechanical engineering was made vacant in 1891 by the resignation of Professor John H. Barr, who had accepted an appointment in Cornell University. The vacancy has not yet been filled, the duties belonging to the chair being divided among various members of the corps of instruction. It is important that a thoroughly competent person should be secured for this place before the opening of the work in the autumn of '93. It will be desirable to have some officer of the college visit some of the institutions of the country in which mechanical engineering is specially prominent as a part of the curriculum, not merely to see personally candidates for the vacant professorship, but also to study the methods of work in these institutions.

Mr. C. E. Wadsworth, a graduate of the class of 1890 in Cornell University, has been engaged as an instructor in civil engineering, with special reference to bridge-building and other structural work.

The work in electrical engineering has become of great importance on account of the new uses of electricity in various departments of human industry, and the probable discovery of many other uses to which it may be applied. Mr. George D. Shepardson of Cornell University was called to an instructorship in this University in 1891, and had charge of the instruction in electrical engineering during the following year. In the spring of 1892 he was elected professor of electrical engineering. His work has been very satisfactory, and the course in electrical engineering under his care, with the very excellent instruction in physics by Professor Frederick S. Jones, meets a very great want of the present time and offers excellent opportunity for special study to young men interested in electrical work, either theoretical or practical.

I regard the college of engineering, metallurgy and mechanic arts as destined to render most important service to the State of Minnesota; and I cannot doubt that a very prosperous future awaits it. The two subjects of mining and electricity are enough in themselves, in their present importance in this State, to draw many students to its laboratories; while the other subjects taught are so useful, and in some measure so necessary for the proper comprehension and mastery of mining and electricity, that the result cannot be other than a constantly growing demand for this college of practical science.

#### THE COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

There have been expended most judiciously upon the agricultural department, all the revenues derived from the various grants of the general government for education in agriculture, together with a portion of the funds derived from the State. A new building, called Dairy Hall, was erected at the farm in 1891. It is believed to be unsurpassed in convenience of arrangement and completeness of equipment by any building in the United States erected for a similar purpose. The butter room is large, well-lighted, and supplied with all the necessary apparatus for instruction in butter-making. The cheese room is lighted by windows on three sides and is provided with ten cheese vats with the necessary accompanying utensils. Hot and cold water and steam are supplied to each of the cheese vats and to several convenient points in the butter room.

The building itself is a model in its exterior proportions as well as in its adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed. The work done in this building the last year was of the very best character, the products being classified by experts as among the best made anywhere. The instruction given was so thorough and clear as to enable any intelligent student to master the art of butter-making and cheese-making. It was a most interesting sight to watch the progress of the work and note the order, and system which characterized it at all stages. As the dairy interest ought to be one of the most important in Minnesota, and as in years past there has been no greater waste in the State than in the production of poor butter, I regard the dairy work at the farm in connection with the school of agriculture as a most valuable addition to the course of study in the school; and I hope the results will appear, not merely in a large attendance at the school, but in the greatly improved quality of the butter made in the State. The work in butter-making has been and will continue to be in charge of Prof. T. L. Haecker, who has been called to the school of agriculture as an instructor in breeding and dairying, and has done excellent work both at the school and at numerous gatherings of farmers throughout the State during the past year.

The other work of the school of agriculture has been carried forward with increased success. One hundred four students were in attendance in the year 1890-91; and one hundred fifteen in the year 1891-92. The graduates of the school generally and the last year without an exception returned to the farm after their work at the school was completed. The school thus seems to be accomplishing what has long been desired—training for the farm and not away from it. It has undoubtedly set an example which not a few States are making haste to imitate.

Early in 1892 Professor Willet M. Hayes resigned the chair of agriculture to accept a similar position in North Dakota. His resignation was accepted and Professor Clinton D. Smith, the director of the experiment station, was placed in charge of the professorship of agriculture.

Professor Olof Schwartzkopff, of the chair of veterinary medicine and surgery, having asked to be relieved of the work of teaching in the school of agriculture, his request was granted. It was further decided to abolish the veterinary department as a special department and to confine the teaching of veterinary science to the course in agriculture, th

instruction to be given at the farm. Mr. Christopher Graham, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected instructor in veterinary science in the school of agriculture in 1892 and will enter upon his duties at the opening of the school in October. He will give or provide instruction also for such former students of the veterinary department as have completed their first year's work satisfactorily, as shown by the certificates of the professors of the medical college with whom work was required to be taken, the regents having voted to provide instruction for such students and to grant them degrees upon the completion of their work.

I am very much gratified with the work in agriculture as it has been carried on the past two years. The work is in charge of an able corps of teachers, and I believe that every one of them is in earnest and disposed to do all in his power for the promotion of agricultural education. Now that the University has each year a large number of young men seeking this education, the work goes forward with some good degree of inspiration and hope.

#### MILITARY SCIENCE.

The term of service of Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn as professor of military science in the University having expired by limitation, Lieut. George T. Morgan was, at the request of the board of regents, assigned by the war department to the chair in the University, and he has carried on the work in a satisfactory manner during the last year. At present, military science is a required study for all male students in the freshman class, and it is open to male students in all classes. It is no longer required of ladies, physical culture having been substituted for it, and the ladies of the freshman class being required to take physical culture three times a week during the year. The change is in many respects a pleasant one for the ladies, and will be found to be advantageous in all respects.

#### THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the experiment station has been well managed, and the results have been valuable. A goodly number of bulletins have been issued and several more are ready for publication. The experiments have for the most part been judicious. There have, unfortunately, been some interruptions in experiment work occasioned by changes in the officers of the station. Though the difficulty of completing experiments that



had been begun by the retiring officials has been experienced, a large amount of work has been done. Professor David N. Harper, of the chair of chemistry in the agricultural department, resigned in 1891, and was succeeded by Mr. Harry Snyder, of Cornell University. Professor Harper had carried forward some interesting and valuable experiments, the final results of which are now ready to be published. Prof. Snyder has been a most indefatigable and efficient chemist for the station since he entered upon his duties, and he has done a large amount of work in his laboratory in the interest of experiments. I believe that the station is at present wisely managed, that it is doing good work, and that it deserves the confidence of the regents and of the State.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Although this department has been in operation only four years, it is already one of the most successful and satisfactory departments of the University. It has ample accommodations. Its library has been much enlarged, through the generous appropriation of the last legislature. Its scope of instruction has been extended, and its instructors and lecturers are more permanent than in the first years of its existence. The requirements for admission have been increased, and candidates who do not bring with them diplomas as evidence of sufficient scholarship are required to pass an entrance examination. The charge for tuition has been increased. Three courses of study are provided—a two years' day course, a three years' evening course, and a graduate course of one year. The officers of the department are willing to have the required course extended to three years whenever the regents see fit to order it. Fifty-seven students registered in this college the first year of its existence; one hundred thirty-five, the second year, one hundred seventy-six, the third year, and two hundred forty-two, the fourth year.

All distinctions in the rate of tuition between residents and non-residents of Minnesota have been abolished, residence in Minnesota being so easily acquired by the candidates.

#### THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The medical department is in better condition than ever before. Two years ago the course of lectures was lengthened from six months in a year to eight months. It was expected that the immediate effect of this would be to diminish somewhat the number of students. No such effect, however, has

been produced. The number of students in the department has increased every year. In 1889-90 the number was one hundred twenty-seven; in 1890-91, one hundred ninety; in 1891-2, two hundred eleven.

Thomas G. Lee of Harvard University has been elected instructor in histology, embryology and bacteriology, with the expectation that he will be made a professor in due time.

A new medical college building on the University campus is nearly completed, the last legislature having made an appropriation for that purpose. The building is admirably designed for the work of the department, and is one of the most attractive looking buildings on the campus. It will be ready for use at the opening of the college year, October 5th. As no provision could be made in this building for the work in chemistry, histology and pharmacy, the regents have erected another building of a less permanent character, but large enough to meet the requirements and substantial enough to last at least ten years. This building cost sixty-five hundred dollars. The main medical building with its equipment cost sixty-three thousand dollars. The equipment of the department is now much more extensive than it has been heretofore, and a good working library has also been secured. A fourth college has been added to the department—the college of pharmacy, for the establishment of which a special appropriation of five thousand dollars was made by the legislature. Professor Frederick J. Wulling of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected professor of pharmacy in 1892, and will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the college year in October. A dispensary is to be maintained in the medical building, the exact relation of which to the University is yet to be determined. Heretofore the University has had no responsibility for the dispensary. No special provision has yet been made for hospital privileges, as a means of instruction, except as the faculty may have been able to secure privileges in hospitals members of whose staff of physicians are also members of the faculty of the University.

#### SPECIAL COURSE FOR TEACHERS.

Many teachers in the State who are unable to take the full course in the University have felt the need of higher culture for their work. To enable them to get such culture and also to meet the needs of prospective teachers who require some special training in the art of teaching, a two years course of study in the University has been offered to three classes of candidates.

1st. Graduates of State Normal Schools. 2d. Graduates of High Schools who have taught one year and hold a teacher's county certificate or its equivalent. 3d. Students of the University who are candidates for bachelor's degree. A year's work in pedagogy, including elementary psychology as applied to teaching, is combined with the regular studies of the University so as to make a full two-year's course of University work. When this work is completed the student will be entitled to a certificate which it is hoped will be made by law a satisfactory certificate for the teacher in any school in the State except where, as for the principals of high schools, the certificate of the State high school board is required. It is believed that this teachers' course, improved and extended as it doubtless will be when experience shall show the way, will be of great value to the State, and will in no way interfere with the work of the Normal school but rather be helpful to that work. As nearly all the work of instruction in this course will be done by the regular teachers in the regular classes, but little additional expense will be occasioned by this special course the coming year. Pedagogy is the only subject that is to be extended beyond the limits required by the University curriculum. The regents desire to make the University as useful to the State as possible, and the present arrangement of the teachers' course utilizes, in the most satisfactory way, the teaching force and equipment of the University, to supply a want that has been long felt in educational circles. Whatever additional instruction may be necessary in order to make the work in this course effective and adequate will undoubtedly be provided whenever the need shall appear.

#### THE LIBRARY.

There are in the general library 27,191 bound volumes. This does not include the special libraries of the colleges of law and of medicine; nor the library of the school of agriculture; nor the working libraries of various departments requiring books of a technical character to be constantly at hand for reference. These contain several thousand volumes in the aggregate. The number of volumes added to the general library by purchase in 1890-91 was 693; in 1891-92, 1,370. The number of volumes received as private gifts in 1890-91 was 31; in 1891-92, 53. The number of public documents received in 1890-91 was 17; in 1891-92, 340. The magazines and reviews which for a series of years had remained unbound and therefore prac-

tically out of use, have all been bound and are on the shelves for the use of the students. The recent purchases of books have been less strictly to satisfy the pressing needs of some department than former purchases; and the library has been enriched by works which all students need to be familiar with no matter what course of study they are pursuing. Growing in value as the library is, it needs larger as well as safer quarters in which to do the best work for the University.

#### A NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

On the 30th of April, 1892, in the evening, a fire broke out in the assembly room in the main building, while a company of several hundred students and instructors were assembled in the room. The fire made very rapid progress and in a few moments the platform and the cupola of the building were in flames. The audience escaped without panic and without injury. The roof of the building, the whole of the assembly room and other portions of the highest story of the building, were destroyed and the ceilings and walls of all the rooms in the main part of the building were either ruined or very much damaged by water. During the fire, the library was rapidly removed to the neighboring buildings but suffered damage to the extent of two thousand dollars, in the removal. The library had been removed in the same manner, at the time of the fire which occurred during the Christmas vacation of 1869. The fire at that time was in the forenoon and the removal of the library was accomplished with less damage than at the latter fire. These successive fires with the danger and loss to the library and the possible danger to life proved conclusively two things: 1st, that the assembly room for the gathering of the whole body of students, at the top of the main building, could not be used for that purpose with entire safety; and 2d, that a fire proof building for the library was needed and that the present location of the library in the main building was not a safe one.

The regents, therefore, in considering what should be done in the exigency voted unanimously that the old assembly room should not again be used for the purpose of the daily assembly. They instructed the president to use the best room he could find for the purpose. Accordingly the Students' Christian Association building was used during the remainder of the year. Just before commencement two large rooms in the law building were thrown together and were used for the Alumni dinner, for

the address by Judge Kerr to the law students, in commencement week. These rooms, now united as one, will be used for the daily assembly the coming year. They are too small to accommodate half the students; but we can endure the inconvenience and discomfort incident to the situation for a single year, with the hope of relief thereafter. As a matter of administration merely there must be a place where the students as a body can assemble and where the president can meet them and communicate to them his wishes. To meet this necessity the regents at first decided to build an assembly room at once. But difficulties being encountered and the necessity of having a safe place for the library being strongly felt, it was finally decided to unite the two needs, an assembly room and a library in one building, to procure the necessary plans and specifications for such a building, and then to lay the matter before the legislature for such action as may be required. I cannot doubt that the legislature, feeling a just pride in the University and in the work it is doing for the State, will cheerfully grant whatever may be necessary to meet this most pressing want of the University. I do not dwell upon this subject further than to state the simple facts, presuming that the president of the board of regents will in his report deal more fully with the subject.

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Since the last report degrees have been conferred as follows:

	1891	1892
Bachelors of Arts.....	15	16
Bachelors of Science.....	14	19
Bachelors of Literature.....	17	16
Bachelors of Civil Engineering..	3	2
Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering....	1	2
Bachelors of Electrical Engineering.....	2	4
Bachelors of Laws.....	49	56
Doctors of Medicine.....	23	32
Doctors of Dental Surgery.....	7	4
Masters of Arts.....	1	1
Masters of Laws.....	....	5
Masters of Science.....	....	1
Doctor of Philosophy.....	....	1
Total.....	132	161

The names and residences of these graduates are given in appendix "A." The enrollment and classification of students during the two years covered by this report, 1890-91 and 1891-92 are given in appendix "B."

The whole number of degrees conferred by the University in 1895. No honorary degrees have been conferred.

The expansion of the University both in the number of colleges and the number of students has been so great in the last few years as necessarily to increase very considerably the expenditure for salaries. The individual salaries have not been largely increased, but the number of individuals drawing salaries has been largely increased. Not only instructors have had to be employed in greater number than formerly, but janitors for the buildings which have sprung up in these years have increased the number of salaried officers, as has also the organization of a full corps at the experiment station. The expense to the State, however, has not kept pace with the total expenditure. The receipts from fees in the colleges of medicine and law are sufficient to meet the requirements for salaries in these colleges; and it is believed that with the increase in the charge for tuition in these colleges the entire expense for law and medicine will be met by the receipts for tuition, in other words that these departments will be self-supporting. The expenses of the experiment station are met to a considerable extent by the \$15,000 received annually from the general government, under the provisions of the "Hatch Bill." The salaries of instructors in the college of agriculture and the college of engineering, metallurgy and mechanic arts are, to a large extent, provided for by the annual appropriation from the general government, under the provisions of the "Morrill Bill." It is, therefore, mainly for the general University expenses, for the library, and for the college of science, literature and arts, that the State appropriations are required, and the demand upon the State has not kept pace with the increase in the total expenditures, nor has it been in proportion to the increase in the work done. With the completion of the necessary buildings asked for at this time, the necessity for the University's making largely increased demands on the resources of the State will cease, and with the necessity for them the demands will cease.

CYRUS NORTHROP

SUMMARY 1890-91.

DEPARTMENT	Class	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total
Graduate Students.....		28	17	45
	Senior.....	43	12	55
	Junior.....	62	23	85
	Sophomore.....	84	41	125
College of Science, Literature and Arts, and College of Mechanic Arts.....	Freshmen.....	140	59	199
	Special.....	61	73	134
School of Practical Mechanics.....		35		35
School of Design, Free-hand Drawing and Wood Carving.....		9	80	89
School of Agriculture.....		104		104
Department of Law.....	Seniors.....	59		59
	Juniors.....	114	3	117
College of Medicine and Surgery.....	Seniors.....	22	2	24
	Juniors.....	34	4	38
	Freshmen.....	58	4	62
College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery..	Seniors.....	4		4
	Juniors.....	2		2
	Freshmen.....	8	1	9
College of Dentistry.....	Seniors.....	7	1	8
	Juniors.....	6		6
	Freshmen.....	20	2	22
Special Medical Students.....		15		15
Department of Veterinary Medicine.....	Freshmen	8		8
Were counted.....		923	272	1,195
		12		12
Total .....		911	272	1,183

## SUMMARY 1891-92.

DEPARTMENT	Class	Gentl- men.	Ladies	Total
Graduate Students.....	.....	44	11	55
	Senior.....	42	15	57
	Junior.....	55	60	115
	Special.....	73	41	114
College of Science, Literature and Arts.....	Freshman.....	97	74	171
	Special.....	47	56	103
	Senior.....	10	.....	10
	Junior.....	16	.....	16
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and Me- chanic Arts.....	Sophomore.....	21	.....	21
	Freshman.....	31	.....	31
	Special.....	30	.....	30
	Pract'l Mech's.....	45	.....	45
	School of Design	0	25	25
College of Agriculture.....	Sophomore.....	2	.....	2
	Freshman.....	1	.....	1
	School of Agri- Veterinary Students.....	115	.....	115
	.....	14	.....	14
Department of Law.....	Grad.Students. DAY.	13	.....	13
	Senior.....	75	1	76
	Junior.....	88	1	89
	..... EVENING.	.....	.....	.....
College of Medicine and Surgery.....	Senior.....	2	.....	2
	Middle.....	17	2	19
	Junior.....	43	.....	43
	Senior.....	30	1	31
College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery ..	Junior.....	48	1	49
	Freshman.....	50	3	53
	Special.....	5	1	6
	Unclassified.....	4	.....	4
	Senior.....	2	3	5
College of Dentistry.....	Junior.....	6	1	7
	Freshman.....	3	5	8
	Unclassified.....	2	.....	2
	Senior.....	4	.....	4
Twice counted .....	Junior.....	13	2	15
	Freshman.....	20	.....	20
	Special.....	10	1	11
	.....	1,087	252	1,339
Total.....	4	1	5	
.....	1,083	251	1,334	



REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

State Normal School

AT WINONA, MINN.

FOR THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

To the Hon. D. L. Kiehle, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following biennial report of the State Normal School at Winona for the Academic years ending respectively July 31st, 1891 and July 31st, 1892.

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES.

Thirty-five counties in Minnesota, and twelve other states represented in the enrollment of the past two years as follows:

Counties:	1891.	1892.
Adams	2	3
Agate	1	1
Aitkin	1	1
Anderson	2	2
Ansonia	1	1
Antisipasi	1	1
Arapahoe	2	2
Ashtabula	1	1
Aurora	1	1
Barnes	24	33
Barnett	7	2
Barnum	4	3
Barnstable	4	9
Barnston	1	1
Barnwell	1	1
Barnwood	1	2
Barnwell	1	1
Barnwood	1	1
Barnwell	1	1
Barnwood	1	1
Barnwell	1	1
Barnwood	10	5
Barnwell	17	13