

## APPENDIX A.

# INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

#### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Hon. W. W. Pendergast, Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Dear Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following biennial report of the University of Minnesota for the academic years ending respectively July 31, 1893, and July 31, 1894.

With the year 1894 the University of Minnesota completes its first quarter century of existence as an institution of collegiate grade. Established for the education of the sons and daughters of Minnesota, it has been faithful to the trust assigned to it; and while, with a wise liberality, students from other states have been admitted to the University on the same generous terms as students who live in Minnesota, more than nine-tenths of those pursuing studies in the University are residents of Minnesota, and of those who reside elsewhere the larger number are members of the professional schools, and therefore obliged to pay for their tuition. With nearly two thousand students in the University, and most of them residents of Minnesota, the promise for the future educational condition of the people of this state is a matter for general congratulation. Most of these students would never gain a collegiate education if there were no University here, established and supported by the state for free education. The wisdom of those who in the early days of Minnesota foresaw the need of such an institution in the coming years, and who in the day of small things devised liberally for a future that they had faith to believe would be grand, is now clearly seen. The University is now doing for Minnesota a work of incalculable value. While entirely loyal to the higher education and cherishing all the courses of study and the processes of education which in the history of the world have been found effective for mental discipline and growth, it gladly takes up any work of an educational character which it believes to be of importance to the interests of Minnesota, and which no other educational institution is prepared to undertake. It has thus been able to do much for the state besides training its students in the usual collegiate studies. While fitting men for the professions, for teaching especially, for business, for the farm, it has still further extended its influence by means of the summer school for teachers, by means of the farmers' institutes which it originated, by the work of university extension, and by the valuable services of its well-organized experiment station. But whatever the University

is doing, it belongs to the State of Minnesota. Its buildings, its apparatus, its books, its land, its equipment of every kind belong to Minnesota. Its products,—educated young men and women,—in the manner belong to Minnesota. In providing for the University the state gives nothing away, and for the money it invests it receives, in the increased intelligence and culture and loyalty and usefulness of the rising generation, a rate of interest with which the most grasping political economist ought to be satisfied.

The faculty of the University at the close of the college year 1893-94 numbered 154, distributed as follows:

College of Science, Literature and Arts.....	53
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and Mechanic Arts.....	28
College and School of Agriculture.....	15
College of Law.....	18
College of Medicine and Surgery.....	30
College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.....	23
College of Dentistry.....	20
College of Pharmacy.....	16
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Total.....	203
Duplicates.....	49
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Total of Instructors.....	154
Professors, of whom 45 are in the Medical Colleges.....	79
Assistant Professors.....	8
Instructors.....	52
Teachers.....	15
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Total of all grades.....	154

The registration of students at the University during the year 1893 was as follows:

Graduate Students.....	88
College of Science, Literature and Arts.....	631
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and Mechanic Arts.....	223
College and School of Agriculture.....	151
College of Law.....	277
College of Medicine.....	271
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Total.....	1,641
Duplicates.....	21
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Total excluding duplicates.....	1,620

The registration of students at the University during the year 1891-92 was as follows:

Graduate Students.....	91
College of Science, Literature and Arts.....	679
College of Engineering, Metallurgy and Mechanic Arts.....	189
College and School of Agriculture.....	210
College of Law.....	310
Colleges of Medicine.....	284
University Section of Summer School.....	148
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Total.....	1,911
Duplicates.....	83
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Total, excluding duplicates.....	1,828

As the total registration in the year 1891-92 was 1,374, it will be seen that the registration, during the two years covered by this report, has increased 454.

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Since the last report degrees have been conferred as follows:

	1893
Bachelor of Arts.....	20
Bachelor of Science.....	21
Bachelor of Literature.....	20
Bachelor of Agriculture.....	.....
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.....	4
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.....	2
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.....	0
Bachelor of Architecture.....	1
Bachelor of Mining Engineering.....	.....
Bachelor of Laws.....	87
Doctor of Medicine.....	45
Doctor of Dental Medicine.....	13
Doctor of Pharmacy.....	.....
Master of Arts.....	4
Master of Science.....	4
Master of Literature.....	1
Master of Laws.....	7
Civil Engineer.....	.....
Mechanical Engineer.....	.....
Doctor of Philosophy.....	2
Totals.....	249

## CHANGES IN THE FACULTY OF ACADEMIC COLLEGES.

The resignation of Prof. James A. Dodge of the chair of Chemistry, which he had so long and ably filled, was accepted in the summer of 1893. Dr. George B. Frankforter of the University of Nebraska was elected by the Regents to the chair of Chemistry in October, 1893, and he at once entered upon the duties of his office. Doctor Frankforter has brought to his work, in addition to knowledge of his subject, a most progressive spirit and an enthusiasm which will be most helpful in developing the department of Chemistry and in aiding the work in other departments closely related to Chemistry.

Prof. Arthur E. Haynes of the School of Mines at Houghton, Mich., was elected assistant professor of Mathematics in 1893, and has been an efficient instructor during the last year.

Dr. David L. Kiehle, for many years the superintendent of Public Instruction in Minnesota was elected professor of Pedagogy in 1893, and has most satisfactorily discharged the duties of his office since his appointment.

Madame Emma Bertin, a native of France, and Charles M. Adrist, a graduate of the University, have been added to the corps of instructors in French, the former in 1893 and the latter in 1894.

Miss Louise G. Kiehle was appointed instructor in Physical Culture in 1893, and the success attending her work and the thoroughness and skill with which the work is done are worthy of all praise.

Frederick Klæber, Ph. D., a student from Berlin, Germany, was appointed instructor in English in 1893, and has proved an able assistant to Doctor MacLean in the scientific study of the language.

Mr. James R. Angell was appointed instructor in Philosophy in 1893, and during the following year he had charge of the work in Experimental Psychology. He proved to be a very successful

and it was with much regret that his resignation was received at the close of the year. He accepted an appointment in Chicago University.

Assistant Prof. Willis M. West was, in 1894, elected professor of Chemistry.

Prof. E. Wadsworth, assistant professor of Civil Engineering, was, in 1894, elected professor of Structural Engineering.

Mr. H. T. Ardley, the principal of the School of Design, resigned at the close of the year 1893-94 to accept a position in the University of California. Mr. Ardley had been associated with the work in engineering from the time of its introduction into the University, and he had been very helpful in training students and in developing the work.

Mr. William H. Kirschner was appointed assistant professor of Engineering early in the year 1893-94, and soon after entered upon his duties, having specially in charge the Mechanical Drawing of the College of Engineering. He has now been placed in charge of the School of Design, taking much of the work formerly attended to by Mr. Ardley, some additional assistance having been given him in his special work in the College of Engineering.

Mr. K. C. Babcock, instructor in History, having resigned after several years of successful work, Prof. Charles L. Wells, Ph. D., was, in the summer of 1894, elected assistant professor of History, to take the work formerly done by Mr. Babcock. Professor Wells was for several years a professor in Seabury Divinity School, and has more recently been a student in the Graduate department of Harvard University.

Samuel G. Smith, D. D., has been employed as lecturer in Sociology during both the years covered by this report.

In addition to the regular faculty for instruction in the colleges, thirteen "scholars" have assisted in giving instruction, mostly in laboratory work, though, in a few cases, work in the class-room has been conducted by these "scholars."

The faculty of the College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts was strengthened by the election, in the summer of 1894, of Dr. Henry T. Eddy of Terre Haute, president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, to the chair of Engineering and Mechanics. Doctor Eddy will enter on his work at the beginning of the year 1894-95, and will give instruction in Thermo-Dynamics and Mechanics. He will also give instruction in Mathematics in the Graduate Department.

Professor Hough of the department of Philosophy having leave of absence for the year 1894-95, Mr. Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, a graduate of Amherst College, has been appointed to give instruction in Philosophy during the year; and Mr. Harlow S. Gale, a graduate of Yale University, has been appointed to fill the place vacated by Dr. Angell in Experimental Psychology. Both of the gentlemen have been studied in Germany, and in their hands the work of the department will be well cared for.

## COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

The work in this college has been as satisfactory as usual, and the growth in the number and quality of students has been most gratifying. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that the pressing need of the college is a generous addition to the library. We have about thirty thousand volumes, many of them being of little value. Harvard University has more than four hundred thousand volumes; Yale has more than two hundred thousand; and not a few colleges and state universities have from fifty to ninety thousand volumes. The University of Minnesota needs at the present time an addition of twenty thousand volumes to the library, books without which very little original work can be done by students and very little encouragement can be given for undertaking graduate work in some of the most interesting and important lines of study. It is imperatively necessary for the life and growth and usefulness of the University that a generous provision be at once made for enriching the library.

I may be permitted to quote the words of the lamented William Frederick Poole, librarian of the Newberry Library, in an address delivered in 1893: "The popularity of a university once depended wholly upon the professional reputation of its instructors. Now, the leading questions relate to the size, character and value of the library. The presence of a large body of post-graduate students is an inspiring feature of university life, and to the public a guarantee of the high scholarship and superior educational advantages of the institution. These students cannot be secured and retained unless they have access to a large and well-furnished library."

The new library building, for which a generous appropriation was made by the last legislature, is approaching completion. The building will be as nearly fireproof as it can be made, and will furnish an assembly room for the daily meeting of faculty and students, lecture and seminary rooms for Political Science, English Literature, History and Psychology (thus bringing these four departments into the closest relations to the library), stack rooms for one hundred thousand volumes, and a very large and well-lighted reading room. The building in its material and design is very satisfactory, and will, when finished, relieve the difficulty at present felt in supplying rooms for all the classes. It will also make available to all the students for reading and study whatever supply of new books the liberality of the state may furnish in addition to those now in the library. It will be most appropriate to equip this beautiful building with the needed supply of books, in order that it may properly fulfill its mission as a library building.

The College of Science, Literature and Arts is the only one in which women might naturally be expected to enter as fully as men. The other colleges—of Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Metallurgy and Mechanic Arts—do not offer to most women the same attractions as they offer to men. It is interesting to note that in the College of Science, Literature and Arts the number of women in attendance the past two years has been almost the same as the number of men. In 1892-93 there were 321 men and 310 women; in

1893-94 there were 341 men and 338 women. So far as I can judge there does not appear to be any superiority in intellectual endowments of one sex over the other. That women have ceased to be backward with an education less thorough than that acquired by men is an evident and a gratifying fact.

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

This college, with an enrollment of 114 students in its four regular classes, presents a pleasant contrast to what it was eight years ago when the building known as the Mechanic Arts building was erected. At that time most of the students were of too low grade of preparation for the regular University work, and they were enrolled in the Artisan's Training School. In the regular classes as candidates for degrees there were about twenty students. The Artisan's Training School was abolished several years ago, and no students are now admitted to this college with the inferior preparation required by that school. The number of students has however largely increased, the total number in 1893-94 being 189, of whom 114 were candidates for degrees, 31 were special students, and 44 were in the School of Design. The building, which was entirely adequate for the work of the college at the time when it was erected, is now painfully and ridiculously inadequate. If the college is to grow and to become a thorough technological school, capable of meeting the needs of the Northwest in the development of mining, metallurgy, electricity, and the various uses of engineering, it is manifest that larger quarters must at once be provided for its accommodation. The special need is for larger shops for wood and metal working, with which the plant for heat, light and power for the University should be connected. The necessity for larger shops is stated forcibly by the executive board of this college, as follows:

First—The present shops are too small for the classes entering the college. When the engineering building was erected an average of four to six students came together with classes of artisans. The average number of students for the last two years is fifty-six per year. The size of the shops is possible for only twelve to eighteen men to work at one time in these sections of that size are not necessary in all other studies of the college when shop practice is required, sectioning for shop practice makes it necessary in every department instructing these same students.

Second—Sectioning will hereafter require the shop to be running at least the greater part of the day. The din of machinery will thus be introduced into the working hours and cause great distraction and other disturbance throughout the whole building in hours now tolerably quiet for recitations and lectures.

Third—More tools and machines are needed. In the present shops there is room for neither, as there is room for no more students to work in a single shop.

The hoped-for development of steam engineering in the near future will require great additions to our present space and equipment.

Fourth—A testing laboratory in Mechanics is one of the necessities of the future to bring the college into touch with the commercial and manufacturing world.

Fifth—It is believed that it is in the interest of economy and efficiency to concentrate all the power for use on the campus. Since it appears that considerable additions must be made in the near future in the heating, steam, gas, dynamo and electric lighting plants, we desire to call attention to the advisability of keeping this point in view in considering the question of the extension of shop-room and shop practice."

## SCHOOL OF MINES.

A very important part of the College of Engineering, to which increased public attention is likely to be drawn in the near future by reason of its admirable equipment and its benefit to public interests is the School of Mining and Metallurgy. This was formally opened in January, 1892, Prof. William R. Appleby of New York having been elected professor of Mining and Metallurgy and placed at the head of the school. The work in Modern Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, Physics, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology was already provided for in the University, and needed only to be adjusted to the new courses in assaying, ore-testing, metallurgy, etc., in order to furnish a complete curriculum for a School of Mines. The expense incurred for the establishment of this school was trifling compared with what the expense would have been to erect new buildings and provide all needed courses apart from the University. The special work of this school may be classified as assaying, mining engineering, ore-testing, ore dressing, and metallurgy.

The legislature having made, in 1891, an appropriation sufficient to purchase some of the needed machinery but not enough to erect a building for the ore-testing works, an appeal was made by Dr. Hall and Professor Appleby to the business men of Minneapolis for money, and as a consequence five thousand dollars were subscribed for the erection of the building desired. The building is now under construction on the bank of the Mississippi river, and when completed and equipped according to the plans already approved it will be, according to the statement of an expert in ore-testing works, "the finest ore-testing plant in the United States."

This plant will prove of great service to the citizens of this state and it will be of but little cost to the state—a cost especially small when compared with the cost of Schools of Mines established in other states as independent institutions.

## AN OBSERVATORY.

The University needs an observatory for purposes of instruction. It already has an astronomical clock and a chronograph that are in every respect first-class. It also has a transit circle which, though smaller than is desirable, is of excellent workmanship and large enough for practical instruction. These have proved of great service to the classes in Astronomy. The University now needs an equatorial telescope of about ten inches objective, with photographing lens and spectroscope. With these, and the necessary addition to the transit circle house for the accommodation of the telescope, we should have a complete practice observatory for the use of students. It is as necessary to have this equipment for the study of Astronomy as to have laboratories for biological sciences. The estimated cost of the required instruments and a suitable building is nine thousand dollars. The University having waited twenty-five years for a telescope, I now recommend that the Regents make application to the next legislature for an appropriation of nine thousand dollars for the purposes indicated.

## SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

During the last two years a summer school for teachers has been conducted at the University, at which the attendance has been phenomenal, reaching, in 1894, the number of 1,008. This school has been divided into two sections, one of which has pursued University work under the instructors of the University, and the number of students in this section was, in 1894, 250. The laboratories, with their ample equipments, the library, the abundance of rooms, and all the other facilities for successfully conducting such a school which are furnished by the University, make it a most desirable place for holding such an institute for teachers. I have been delighted at the eagerness shown by teachers for increased knowledge, and at the earnestness with which work has been pursued by them in the various classes; and I am sure that the Board of Regents will rejoice, as well as at this new opportunity afforded the University to aid the work of education in the state and to show its readiness to do whatever may occur to be for the public good.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The School of Agriculture has prospered beyond all previous experience. The number of students in attendance in the year 1890-91, was 104; in 1891-92, 115; in 1892-93, 144; in 1893-94, 203. This regular and wholesome increase is proof of a growing interest in the work of the school and a proper appreciation of its merits. The results of the school work, as shown in the attainments of the students, in their interest in the subject relating to practical agriculture, in their growth in general knowledge and culture, and in their readiness at the completion of their course to return to the farm and engage in farm work with new zest, have been all that the Board or the farmers of the state could either expect or desire. Military drill has been introduced into the school with good results. The students have taken the drill with pleasure, and its effect upon them has been apparent in their more erect posture and manly bearing. The new building erected as a drill hall is admirably fitted for its main purpose, while it also meets many other wants, furnishing rooms for instructors and classes, by adding to the supply of dormitories, and affording accommodations for the new work in Blacksmithing and the increased work in Carpentry. The thirty thousand dollars appropriated by the last legislature for this building has been most judiciously expended, and the amount of increased facilities for the school furnished by this building is very large for the cost.

It was with sincere regret that the Board of Regents accepted the resignation of the principal of the School of Agriculture, Prof. W. Pendergast, who resigned in 1893 to accept another position in the educational work of the state. Mr. Pendergast had been particularly happy in his management of the school. The boys liked him. His associates in teaching respected and esteemed him. He was at the school a manly and self-respecting spirit, and inspired the pupils with an earnest desire to make the most of themselves. When Mr. Pendergast resigned the Board felt that it would be hard to fill his place. But the school has continued to prosper under the



wise management of Dr. H. W. Brewster, who from the first has been associated as assistant principal with Mr. Pendergast. Dr. Brewster has done so well, has shown himself so thoroughly competent in the work, as to warrant the recommendation which I now make with great pleasure, that he be appointed principal of the School of Agriculture.

In 1893 Dr. Christopher Graham, the veterinarian at the experiment station, resigned, and Dr. M. H. Reynolds was elected in his place as professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. Mr. T. H. Haecker, instructor in Dairying, was elected professor of Dairying. Prof. Thomas Shaw of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, was elected professor of Animal Husbandry. Mr. J. M. Drew was elected instructor in Blacksmithing. All of these gentlemen have given most satisfactory proofs of their fitness for the positions assigned to them.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to speak in the warmest terms of approval respecting the work of the whole agricultural department. Never in the history of the University has this department been so well-manned, so harmonious, so earnest, so progressive, and so useful. The work done in the experiment station has been exceedingly varied, and much of it of real value to the state, as shown by the bulletins which have been issued and distributed to many thousands of farmers, as well as by the special services rendered in protecting the crops of the state from some of their natural enemies with whom the farmers have long contended in vain.

Very much of the harmony and success at the experiment station has been due to the wise counsels of the excellent committee on Agriculture, and especially to the tact and faithfulness of its chairman, Hon. Wm. M. Liggett, to whom the Board is deeply indebted for his services. It is a pleasure to contrast the work now going forward, as shown by a great number of experiments in progress and by lectures crowded with students in the winter months, with the situation a few years ago, when experiments and students were alike rare. While we are greatly indebted to the liberality of the national government, as shown in its grants of land and in its more recent appropriations of money for both experiment work and teaching, it is pleasant to feel that the purposes of the national government in making such liberal appropriations for "institutions in which Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts occupy a prominent position," are being secured in Minnesota as completely at least as in any other State in the Union. But all has not yet been done. There remains a work to be done for the girls. The Regents have long felt that a school for girls, or near in character to the school of Agriculture as the conditions would admit, would be welcomed by the people and would be of great benefit to the state. Accordingly in the summer of 1894 an experiment was made in conducting such a school at the farm for a period of four weeks. Special courses of instruction were offered in Book-keeping and in Domestic Economy and Cooking, with other incidental studies. The school was attended by sixty students, and was in all respects successful as planned. The school for girls has been shown to be desirable. It should be extended to a period of three or four

at least, and studies not required the present year should be a part of the course, so that the training may be scholastic as well as technical. It is desirable that the Board adopt at an early date a definite plan for the school, indicating its curriculum, the length of its annual session, and other essential matters which a student must know before determining to attend.

To meet the demands for increased accommodations for students of the School of Agriculture another large building or several smaller ones will need to be erected the coming year. The Committee on Agriculture will undoubtedly lay before the Board plans for such building or buildings, and I bespeak for their recommendations a most favorable consideration by the Board and by the legislature of the state at its coming session.

#### THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

In 1893 some important changes were made in the Medical Colleges which have contributed much to the harmony and peace of the Medical department. The office of dean of the Medical department was abolished and all the colleges were made independent, each having its own dean. Several of the professors of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery having resigned, the college was reorganized and the result has been very satisfactory. The primary studies have been strengthened in their equipment, and a number of additional assistants have been employed. The course of study necessary for a degree has been extended to four years, beginning with the class entering in 1895 for the College of Medicine and Surgery and the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery. An optional fourth year has also been provided in the College of Dentistry, leading to the degree of D. M. D. *cum laude*.

Dr. Perry H. Millard, who was largely instrumental in organizing the Medical College, and who has from the first been at the head of the department is now dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Alonzo P. Williamson is dean of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery. New professors in this college appointed in 1893 are the following: George E. Clark, professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Asa Wilcox, professor of Obstetrics; Harry H. Leavitt, professor of Paedology; Lincoln E. Penny, professor of Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases; John E. Sawyer, professor of History and Methodology of Medicine.

The College of Dentistry and the College of Pharmacy have both prospered and have done good work. They seem to me to be successful in elevating the standard of the professions which they serve and the faculties have shown themselves to be enterprising and progressive in their spirit. The work done in the College of Dentistry has excited attention and called forth much favorable comment in some of the older states; and I believe that both dentistry and pharmacy can be as thoroughly mastered in the University as in any other.

I am very much gratified at the spirit of concord and co-operation which now characterizes all the Medical Colleges, and I believe that a future of marked prosperity and usefulness awaits them.

## COLLEGE OF LAW.

The last two years have witnessed a steady progress in the department of Law, both in the number of its students and in the organization and efficiency of its work.

During the year 1892-93 there were enrolled 287 students, and during the year 1893-94 the number enrolled was 315. The number of students in this department thus steadily increases, notwithstanding the fact that each year the requirements for admission have been made more exacting and enforced with greater thoroughness, and the further fact that the final examinations, upon which the conferring of degrees is based, have been made each year more severe.

Requirements for admission for students who enter and register for the degree of Bachelor of Law are now the same as those for entering the freshman class in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, except that Latin is not required of those who enter at the beginning of the year 1894; but those who enter at the beginning of the year 1895 will be required to have at least one year's Latin.

In addition to the large increase in students and the additional requirements for admission during the two years just past, the organization of the school has been improved by a greater subdivision of labor and by the appointment of heads of departments, who are responsible for the thoroughness of instruction and the proficiency of the students in the branches taught by them respectively.

There has been a steady progress, also, in the important matter of thorough classification of legal learning, and in the equally important matter of insisting upon students mastering the work of each year before they are entitled to enter upon the work of the succeeding year.

At the present time there are three distinct courses of study—a day course of two years, an evening course, comprising the same subjects but requiring three years for its completion, and a graduate course of one year, to enter which a person must have received his bachelor's degree.

During the last year the day course has been lengthened to three years, so that students entering in 1895 will be required to pursue their legal studies three years before they can receive their degree of LL. B. This places the College of Law, as to the length of the course, upon a footing equal to that of any law school in the country; and it is believed that the course of study, thoroughness of organization, and the efficiency of the work done in the various departments are not inferior to those of the leading law schools in the land.

In the graduate course of one year there were enrolled last year twenty-seven students. The object of this course is to introduce students to the subjects of General Jurisprudence, Political Science, International and Constitutional Law, and thus open to them these rich fields of investigation, which they may cultivate hereafter years as time and inclination may permit.

## GIFTS RECEIVED.

Through the exertions of Mrs. J. A. Bowman of Minneapolis the University has received a collection of portraits, pictures and works

of various kinds, to which considerable additions are promised for the future. Mrs. Bowman has solicited contributions from many individuals and others, and has been indefatigable in her efforts—not merely to create an art gallery as to introduce into the University buildings which would relieve the bareness of the walls and which would be of historical value to the University, as perpetuating the likeness of its former Regents and friends. Until the library building is completed and the full collection of pictures can be gathered together it is impossible to say how much this effort will have contributed towards the establishment of an art gallery; but the thanks of the University are due to the donors,—whose names will be honorably mentioned in due time,—and to Mrs. Bowman for the work she has done, and not less for the spirit of devotion to the University which she has manifested in all her efforts.

#### A LEGACY.

The University received in 1894 its first bequest. By the last will and testament of James T. Howard of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the sum of ten thousand dollars was bequeathed to the University of Minnesota. The estate did not prove to be as valuable as the testator had supposed that it would be, and the amount actually received was four thousand dollars in United States bonds on which there was a premium of four hundred dollars, making the actual amount four thousand four hundred dollars after all expenses had been paid. This bequest is particularly gratifying, because it shows an interest in the University felt by a citizen of a distant state and because it will serve as an example to wealthy citizens of Minnesota, who cannot in any other way do so much good to Minnesota as by generous bequests bestowed upon the University. The bequest already received has been devoted to the establishment of a scholarship in the graduate department, to be known as the Albert Howard scholarship, in accordance with the terms of the will.

CYRUS NORTHROP.