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1868

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

SAINT PAUL
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

1869.

J. A. RUSSELL,
STATE PRINTER.

*To His Excellency, William R. Marshall, Governor of
Minnesota:*

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit the Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, for the fiscal year ending December 22, 1868.

With high esteem, your obedient servant,

J. S. PILLSBURY,
President of the Board of Regents.

REPORT.

The Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, by an act dated February 13th, 1851, incorporated an institution for instruction in all the higher branches of learning, under the name of the University of Minnesota. By the same act the government of this University was vested in a Board of Regents, and in their successors in office, who, under the name and style of "Regents of the University of Minnesota," should possess and exercise all the legal rights peculiar to a body corporate. They were also, by this act, authorized and directed to select a proper site, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony, upon which to erect buildings suitable for a University.

CONGRESSIONAL GRANT.

During the same year the Congress of the United States granted to the Territory of Minnesota two townships (46,000 acres) of land, the proceeds of which were to be employed for the maintenance of a complete Territorial University.

SELECTION OF SITE.

In October, 1854, the Regents selected as the site for the University twenty-five acres of land lying immediately below the Falls of St. Anthony, on the east bank of the Mississippi—a point affording, from its elevation and surroundings, a most auspicious position for such an institution. By an act dated February 21st, 1856, and subsequently by an act dated March 8th, 1858, the Regents of

the University were empowered to mortgage this site, with existing improvements, together with a portion of the lands granted by Congress, in order to obtain funds for the payment of the site and erection of University buildings.

ERECTION OF THE BUILDING.

The Regents adopted as the plan of the University building the designs and specifications presented by their architect, Mr. R. S. Alden. This plan requires the structure to be of stone, and in all 276 feet in length, the centre part to be six stories high and surmounted by a complete observatory, the wings and extensions to be four stories, and the whole divided into Recitation rooms, a Chapel, a Laboratory and a Library. On the 26th day of August, 1856, they closed a contract with Messrs. Alden, Cutter & Hull to construct two-fifths of the main building for the sum of \$49,000. In March, 1858, this portion of the University building—a portion sufficient for the accommodation of five hundred students—was completed according to agreement.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Here occurred the great financial reverses of 1857-8. By this crisis the farming and lumbering interests were checked. The severe drouths immediately succeeding, combined to greatly impede immigration, and the material prosperity of the State was for a time prostrated amid misfortunes and discouragements. On account of the lack of accessible funds, great difficulty was found in the payment of demands against the University, and for this reason the institution became involved and seemed likely to sink beneath a heavy debt. In this condition the University stood (not yet being opened for its legitimate work) until in the year 1864 it was found, upon investigation, that its actual indebtedness amounted in round numbers to \$125,000.

LIQUIDATION OF THE INDEBTEDNESS.

By an act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved

March 4th, 1864, a Board of three Regents was created for the express purpose of liquidating this indebtedness. They were empowered to sell or otherwise employ 14,000 acres of the lands heretofore mentioned for the payment of all claims against the University. From the report made by this Board to the Governor, in December, 1867, it appeared that by the sale of 11,110 acres of land, all the indebtedness of the institution had been paid, with the exception of one twelve per cent. bond, amounting, with coupons and interest, to \$1,750, and a mortgage on the building and site. The bond has since been cancelled. The mortgage, amounting to \$3,000, with interest, still remains unpaid, for the reason that the title has been in litigation by parties at the East, with whom we have been unable satisfactorily to negotiate. There remains, however, to offset this claim, 1,690 acres of land granted for the payment of the entire indebtedness, yet unsold, as appears from the accompanying treasurer's report.

ADDITIONAL GRANT.

The Congress of the United States, in the act passed February 26th, 1857, authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, granted to the University seventy-two sections of land. That grant of Congress is expressed in the fifth section of said act in the following words :

“That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner at the general land office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.”

The Regents, for some time, pressed their claim for this land unsuccessfully, on account of the construction given to this act by the Secretary of the Interior.

As the recognition of our claims was involved in considerable difficulty, in order that they might be allowed more

speedily and certainly, it was thought advisable that Governor Marshall should go to Washington to press in person the demands of our University, a task he cheerfully accepted. By the valuable aid rendered on the part of Governor Marshall the bill confirming these lands was passed in the Senate of the United States, and only failed to pass the House on account of the adjournment of the same. We have no doubt that the bill confirming the lands for their legitimate use will become a law at the present session of Congress.

THE APPROPRIATION.

The time having arrived for supplying the want of a school of high grade in the State and for opening the University to its proper career of usefulness, the Legislature passed an act, approved March 9th, 1867, appropriating \$15,000 to be expended in repairing and furnishing the building and opening therein a department preparatory to the regular college courses.

BUILDING REPAIRED.

The University building, having stood unoccupied for nearly ten years, needed many alterations and repairs before it was fitted for the purpose of a school. Accordingly, during the summer and autumn of 1867, at an expense of about \$5,000, by plastering, papering and painting, by removing partitions and erecting out-buildings, and by providing the rooms with the necessary black-boards and furniture, the present structure was sufficiently renovated for the recitation of classes and also for the lodging and boarding of students.

OPENING OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The preparatory department of the University was opened on the 7th of October, 1867. The teachers employed were gentlemen of liberal education and successful experience in the class-room. Fifty students attended during the opening

term, and the range of studies was sufficient to afford an ample preparation for any of the courses in the University proper.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The specific object for which the above mentioned Board of three Regents had been created, was now attained. Having liquidated the indebtedness of the University their services in this direction were no longer required. The Legislature accordingly, by an act approved February 18th, 1868, re-organized the University and created a new Board of nine Regents, and united the Congressional grant for an Agricultural College with the Congressional grants for the State University. They placed upon one and the same permanent basis the department of agriculture, required to be established in the University by its charter, and the Agricultural College demanded by the act of Congress, in which the endowment for the same is granted. Thus also a complete agricultural college is made a part of the University, occupying the same buildings and enjoying the same laboratory and library.

PURCHASE OF A FARM.

In accordance with the requirements of the act reorganizing the University, the Board of Regents have examined various tracts of land with a view to meeting the wants of the Agricultural College, and finally, in September last, purchased ninety-six acres as a part of an experimental farm. The farm lies a quarter of a mile east from the University, on the State road to St. Paul, and is composed of a good variety of soils.

APPOINTMENT OF INSTRUCTOR.

To give prominence to the department of agriculture and to take charge of classes in applied chemistry and such natural sciences as are more closely connected with the

agricultural course, the Board have appointed Mr. Edward H. Twining, a Professor in Washington College, Penn. Professor Twining has been a teacher in the scientific school at Yale, and comes with the warm recommendation of the faculty of that institution.

CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the courses already instituted in the Preparatory Department, a preparatory course has been arranged and introduced adapted to the wants of students fitting for the Agricultural College. The Board has also deemed it advisable to make the advantages of the University perfectly free, and have therefore discontinued all charges for tuition or incidental expenses. The different classes display a commendable zeal, and give evidence of careful study and thorough discipline.

The following is a statement of the number of students attending this department and the courses to which they belong :

Classical course,	-	-	-	-	-	18
Agricultural course,	-	-	-	-	-	15
Scientific course,	-	-	-	-	-	36
Scientific course, with Latin,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Scientific course, with German,	-	-	-	-	-	30
Finishing preparation this year,	-	-	-	-	-	12
Whole number of students,	-	-	-	-	-	109

THE FACULTY.

The members of the Board are gratified to give testimony of the highly satisfactory work done by the Professors in their various departments, and are persuaded that to them more than to any other cause is due the growing prosperity of the institution.

The instructors at present employed are :

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

11

	Salary.
W. W. Washburn, B. A., Principal, Instructor in Greek and English literature, - -	\$2,000
Rev. G. Campbell, M. A., Instructor in Latin and German, - - - -	1,600
Ira Moore, Ph. B., Instructor in Mathematics and History, - - - -	1,500
Edward H. Twining, M. A., Instructor in Natural Science, - - - -	1,500
A. J. Richardson, Assistant, - - - -	1,000

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

Under act appropriating \$15,000 for the use of the University.

Receipts until March 1st, 1868 :

From State Treasurer, - - - -	\$10,000 00
For Tuition, - - - -	301 72
	<hr/>
Total receipts, - - - -	\$10,301 72

Disbursements until March 1, 1868 :

For general repairs, - - - -	\$5,646 88
For Professors' salaries, - - - -	2,360 12
For furniture, - - - -	1,232 52
For books and advertising, - - - -	319 70
	<hr/>
Total disbursements, - - - -	\$9,559 22

Total disbursements to March 1, 1868, -	\$9,559 22
Total receipts to March 1, 1868, - - -	10,301 72
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Treasurer, - - -	\$742 50

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM MARCH 1ST TO DE-
CEMBER 22D, 1868.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, - - -	\$742 50
From State Treasurer, - - -	5,000 00
For Tuition, - - - - -	577 05
From State Treasurer, interest and stumpage fund, for current expenses, - -	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts to Dec. 22d, 1868,	\$8,319 55

Disbursements.

Salaries, - - - - -	\$4,770 33
General repairs, - - - - -	1,219 03
Furniture and stores, - - - - -	1,097 19
Fuel, - - - - -	295 00
Stationery and printing, - - - - -	170 35
Expenses of Regents, attending meetings of the Board, - - - - -	141 60
	<hr/>
Total disbursements to Dec. 22d, 1868,	\$7,693 50
Total receipts to Dec. 22d, 1868, -	\$8,319 55
Total disbursements to Dec. 22d, 1868, -	7,693 50
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Treasurer, -	\$626 05

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The financial basis of the University consists of lands granted by the Congress of the United States, which are to be sold at such times as the Board of Regents may direct. The funds thus obtained are to be held forever in reserve, and the interest arising from the same to be employed for the support of the University. The following is a statement of the amount, value and sales of the University lands :

Whole number of acres granted to the University,	166,083
Acres located at double minimum value,	- 25,926
Acres sold to pay indebtedness,	- - 13,503
Acres sold for permanent fund,	- - - 8,277
Number of acres unsold,	- - - 118,377
Acres of grant in prospect,	- - - 46,000

SUMMARY.

Minimum value of approved lands,	- - \$721,515
Minimum value of prospective grant,	- 230,000
Permanent fund at interest,	- - - 45,523
Total minimum value of lands, including prospective grant and permanent fund,	- 997,030

In consideration of the fact that large tracts of these lands are covered with Pine timber, and are already worth twice the estimated minimum value, the Board is persuaded that so soon as any considerable part of these lands are brought into market, by judicious management, the interest alone of this endowment will provide a liberal support for a University—as large and as well sustained as the University of Michigan.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

To meet the wants of students who are applying for instruction in regular college studies, and also of the classes which are finishing their preparation in the elementary department now established, it will be necessary at the beginning of the next college year to open the University proper and establish therein the agricultural, classical and scientific courses, a committee has been appointed to report on the organization of the departments or colleges, and the Board hope to be able to make such arrangements and appointments as will satisfy the demands of our rapidly growing State.

A LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Believing that the best interests of the State can only be

subserved and the true end of a University attained by giving to both the sons and daughters an equal opportunity to pursue all branches of learning, and whereas the best universities of this country and of Europe are adapted to the wants of young men only, we deem it of the highest importance that there be established as a part of the University of Minnesota, at an early day, a department or college with courses of instruction adapted to meet this end, and that until the opening of such college facilities be afforded in the Preparatory Department for young ladies to pursue such higher branches as the present demands may require.

OUR PRESENT WANTS.

The purchase of apparatus and the furnishing of a laboratory require immediate attention. An experimental farm will be opened in the coming spring, and the students in chemistry, physics and agriculture must be provided with the necessary means for testing and analysis. There is also great need of a library—at least of a collection of works of reference in ancient and modern history, natural science and English literature.

Appartments for an extensive museum must also be provided, with proper specimens. Valuable collections have already been received from the Smithsonian Institute, and our citizens are earnestly invited to assist, personally, in procuring objects of interest for this department.

The Board of Regents feel that the present limited sales of lands are inadequate to develop these interests, so vital to the welfare of our State University during its auspicious opening. They trust, however, that a lack of accessible funds will not be allowed to mar the fair beginning of a career which, with the proper efforts of man and the blessing of God, will become to the State an unending honor and a public beneficence.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. R. MARSHALL,
Governor of Minnesota, (*ex-officio.*)

HON. MARK H. DUNNELL,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, (*ex-officio.*)

	Term expires.
COL. R. S. DONALDSON, Farmington.....	1869
HON. A. A. HARWOOD, Owatonna.....	1869
GEN. H. H. SIBLEY, St. Paul.....	1870
PROF. E. J. THOMPSON, Chatfield.....	1870
CAPT. O. C. MERRIMAN, St. Anthony.....	1871
HON. JOHN NICOLS, St. Paul.....	1871
HON. J. S. PILLSBURY, St. Anthony.....	1871

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HON. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, President.

HON. JOHN NICOLS, Treasurer.

CAPT. O. C. MERRIMAN, Secretary.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

REV. F. T. BROWN, D. D., St. Paul.

CHARLES S. BRYANT, Esq., St. Peter.

O. DALRYMPLE, Esq., St. Paul.

REV. JABEZ BROOKS, D. D., Red Wing.

REV. J. L. HOWELL, Chatfield.

FACULTY.

W. W. WASHBURN, B. A.,
Principal, and Instructor in Greek.

GABRIEL CAMPBELL, M. A.,
Instructor in German and Latin.

IRA MOORE, PH. B.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

EDWARD H. TWINING, M. A.,
Instructor in Natural Science.

A. J. RICHARDSON,
Instructor in English Branches. (During Fall Term.)

STUDENT ASSISTANTS.

WARREN C. EUSTIS,
C. C. ADAMS.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Hon. Mark H. Dunnell,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled “An act to reorganize and to provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota, and to establish an agricultural college therein,” I hereby submit to you the second annual report of the Preparatory Department of the University of Minnesota.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance for the last year was as follows :

Classical Course,	-	-	-	-	-	15
Scientific Course,	-	-	-	-	-	57
						—
Total,						72

Of this number 56 were gentlemen and 16 were ladies.

The following is the attendance for the present year to date :

Classical Course,	-	-	-	-	16
Agricultural Course,	-	-	-	-	15
Scientific with German,	-	-	-	-	32
Scientific with Latin,	-	-	-	-	10
Scientific,	-	-	-	-	36
					—
Total number in attendance,	-	-	-	-	109

Gentlemen 74, ladies 35.

The classification of the school as exhibited above is not very exact, as many of the students have not yet decided what course they will pursue, but a tolerably correct idea is given I think of the *relative* numbers in the various courses.

OBJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The character of this department is determined by the general plan of the institution to be developed here.

What this general plan is will be clearly seen from the first two sections of the act already alluded to.

“SECTION 1. The object of the University of Minnesota, established by the constitution, at or near the Falls of Saint Anthony, shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of Literature, Science and the Arts, and such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, including Military Tactics and other Scientific and Classical Studies.

“SEC. 2. There shall be established in the University of Minnesota five or more colleges or departments, that is to say, a Department of Elementary Instruction; a College of Science, Literature and the Arts; a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, including Military Tactics; a College or Department of Law; and also, a College or Department of Medicine.”

The Preparatory Department, or Department of Elementary Instruction, as it is termed above, has for its aim the preparation of students for the higher, or University Departments proper, which are mentioned in the act.

In older states this department is dispensed with. But as this state is comparatively new, our schools are not yet prepared, to any considerable extent, to give the requisite instruction. When this shall be the case, it will not be needed here.

COURSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held on the 18th day of August, it was voted to organize the Agricultural course at once, and the undersigned was appointed to arrange that course and to make such changes in the other courses and such additions to them as he deemed desirable.

There are so many students that wish to take the German language in connection with the studies of the Scientific

course, and who desire to become sufficiently familiar with it to be able to speak it fluently, that a course has been organized for the accommodation of such, which we term the Scientific course with German. This course affords the pupil an opportunity to commence the study of German in early life, when the memory is tenacious and when a foreign language is most easily acquired.

There are also a good number of students who desire to receive the advantages to be derived from the study of the classics, in some degree at least, but who are also desirous of giving more attention to the modern languages, or to mathematics or to the natural sciences, than they would be able to do if they took the full Classical course. For such, we have a course which we term the Scientific course with Latin. These two courses are the same as the Scientific with German or Latin added.

The Scientific and Agricultural courses correspond in the Preparatory department.

The studies are so arranged that the students in all the various courses recite together so far as their studies are the same, thus economizing our teaching force, and preventing any feeling of *caste* that might arise between the various departments. And to prevent this, it is also exceedingly desirable that no one department should be esteemed inferior to the others; but this could hardly be the case unless the courses were equally extensive and thorough in all the various departments. The courses of the Preparatory department have been arranged with a view to a four years' course following each. Whether the committee on organization will deem it best to organize abridged courses in some of the departments, I cannot say, but I hope it may not be deemed out of place here to recommend that there be established an abridged Agricultural course, extending through only two years after the completion of the studies of the Preparatory course as now organized.

From the action of the Board of Regents, we have the strongest reason to believe that it is their intention to comply fully and unreservedly with the spirit and letter of the *Act of Congress* by which public lands were donated to the several states for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. They have no intention of diverting the funds derived from those lands from their legitimate purpose, but on the contrary, they desire to make them available as soon and to as great an extent as possible, to the industrial classes of the state. It is with this purpose in view that the above recommendation is made. Such a course would meet

the wants of quite a large number of students who are somewhat advanced in years, or who have not the time or cannot be spared from the farm to complete the full four years' course, by directing their attention at once to those subjects that are of greatest importance.

This course should embrace less mathematics and natural science, and should be made up of such studies as have a most direct practical bearing, such as Botany, Practical Agriculture, Animal Physiology, Stock Breeding, Diseases of Domestic Animals, Horticulture, Entomology, &c.

The different courses of study, as at present organized in the preparatory department, are in brief as follows:

1. The classical course, in which the Latin and Greek are the leading studies.
2. The agricultural course, which is composed of the Natural Sciences, English Language, and Mathematics.
3. The scientific course, which is the same as the agricultural.
4. The Latin and scientific course, in which the Natural Sciences and Mathematics take the place of Greek.
5. The German and Scientific course, which is the same as the last, except that German takes the place of Latin.

These will each be introductory to a corresponding University course.

STUDIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

First Year.

	Classical.	Agricultural or Scientific.	Scientific, with Latin or German.
1st Term.	Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Latin Grammar.	Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Geography.	Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Latin or German.
2d Term.	Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Analysis, Latin Reader.	Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Analysis, Physical Geography.	Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Analysis, Latin or German.
3d Term.	Algebra, Physiology, Latin Reader, Ancient Geography.	Algebra, Physiology, Physical Geography.	Algebra, Physiology, Latin or German.

Second Year.

1st Term.	Algebra, Greek, Ancient Geography, Cæsar.	Algebra, Book Keeping, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric.	Algebra, Book Keeping, or Geography (review'd.) Latin or German.
2d Term.	U. S. History, Greek, Cæsar.	U. S. History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry.	U. S. History, Physical Geography, Latin or German.
3d Term.	U. S. History, Science of Government, Anabasis, Cicero and Latin Prose.	U. S. History, Science of Government, Geometry, Chemistry.	Physical Geography, Geometry, Latin or German.

Third Year.

1st Term.	Cicero, Virgil, Anabasis, Greek Prose, Rhetoric, English Grammar (review'd.)		Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Latin or German, English Grammar (review'd.)
2d Term.	Virgil, Anabasis, Greek Prose, Ancient History, Geography, (reviewed.)		Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Latin or German, Geography, (reviewed.)
3d Term.	Virgil, Anabasis, Ancient History, Algebra, (reviewed.)		Chemistry, Ancient History, or Science of Government, Latin or German, Algebra, (reviewed.)

Exercises in Reading, Composition and Declamation throughout the course.

The courses of study are more fully explained below :

I.—LATIN LANGUAGE.

This course embraces,

1. *Harkness' Latin Grammar and Reader.*

While in the Reader the pupil receives a thorough drill in inflection and the general principles of Syntax, Ancient Geography being studied in connection with the Roman and Grecian History.

2. *Hanson's Cæsar's Commentaries with the Grammar and Ancient Geography.*

The subjunctive mode receives particular attention during the study of Cæsar, and the difference between the *oratio obliqua* and the *oratio recta* is clearly pointed out. The student is frequently required to translate English sentences into Latin, imitating the style and idioms of Cæsar.

3. *Hanson's Cicero's Orations and Arnold's Latin Prose Compositions as far as the Passive Voice.*

While studying Cicero the student is required to prepare written translations and to declaim select portions of the Orations once in two weeks. The more difficult principles of Syntax are carefully studied and applied. The Latin Prose is commenced simultaneously with Cicero, the lessons in each alternating.

4. *Six Books of the Æneid.*

Scanning and Prosody are studied in connection with Virgil. The difference between poetry and prose in the construction and arrangement of words is noted, and the student required to commit short passages to memory.

II.—GREEK LANGUAGE.

The course in Greek includes,

1. *Hadley's Greek Grammar and Whiton's Companion Book.*

Care is taken to apply the rules for accentuation in writing the exercises, and the student is taught to pronounce according to the Greek accent.

2. *Three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis and Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.*

The Anabasis and Prose are commenced at the same time, the recitations occurring in each alternately. Boise's edition of the Anabasis is used, careful attention being given to the grammatical principles referred to in the notes.

III.—HISTORY.

The studies under this head are,

1. *The History of the United States.*

We deem it of great importance that the student should become thoroughly acquainted with the principal events, at least, of his own country before giving much time to the history of the ancients.

During the last term devoted to the study of history, the recitations will alternate with those in Young's science of government.

2. *Liddell's History of Rome and Smith's History of Greece.*

A recitation in one or the other of these text books, every other day, during the third year, will form only the beginning of a course of ancient history which will be continued after the student shall have entered college.

Students in the Scientific courses omit ancient history.

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

The course in mathematics embraces,

1st, Higher Arithmetic;

2d, Higher Algebra, through quadratic equations.

3d, The first four books of Geometry.

Students in the classical course omit geometry.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

The instruction in this department includes Physical Geography, and the following subjects, as usually treated in elementary text books, *i. e.*, Laws of Pressure, Laws of Motion, Machinery and Sources of Mechanical Power, Sound, Light, Heat, Cohesion, Adhesion, and Chemical Affinity.

It is deemed very desirable that the student become quite familiar, through experiments which he himself shall make, with the principal laws and properties of matter, that he

may be fully prepared to pursue with advantage the higher text books, and attend the lectures on these subjects in the full agricultural and scientific courses.

VI.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The aim is to give the student a thorough knowledge of English Grammar, including the idioms of the language, and of the general principles of Rhetoric.

While pursuing these subjects the student is required to make immediate and frequent application of the principles of the language in composing short essays, which are subjected to the class for criticism, and also in correcting ungrammatical and unrhctorical expressions in the writings of others.

VII.—GERMAN.

Prof. Campbell's new elementary course in German, with a rigid application of the principles of his system, occupies the first year. The aim of this course is, first to teach the German by a comparative analysis—the English language, both in its grammar and orthography, being taken as the basis—and the acquisition of the German made an exhaustive review of English grammar. Secondly, the writing of connected thoughts in German is taught by the imitation and comparison of selections from the best German authors.

The second year, the student enters more specially into the study of idioms and conversation, and thus proceeds to a more thorough and practical knowledge of reading, writing and speaking the language intelligently.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to either course must sustain an examination in the whole of Robinson's Practical Arithmetic, and of Greene's Introduction to the study of English Grammar, or some works equivalent to these. A good knowledge of Geography, especially of that pertaining to the United States and Europe, will also be required.

RECORD OF SCHOLARSHIP.

A record of the student's daily recitations is kept, and an average of the standing of each, made out at the close of

every week and of every month. A general report of the standing of all the members of the school is made once or twice during each term.

Whenever a class has completed a study, the standing of each member in that study is the subject of permanent record. According to our method of marking, ten indicates a perfect recitation; various degrees of excellence below this are indicated by the numbers from ten to one; zero indicates a failure. The average standing of a student is obtained by dividing the entire sum of his merit-marks by the number of recitations.

The object of keeping a record of the student's standing is that he may be stimulated to perform the work of every day thoroughly and promptly. We should be pleased if our students needed no other stimulant than a love of learning. But while we by no means neglect to employ this higher motive, still we feel that it is not sufficient in every case to induce scholars of the age of those in this department to make the best use of their time.

However, after considerable experience in the use of this system, we are bound to add that it is beneficial chiefly to the younger students. To those of more mature years, who are susceptible of higher motives, we regard it of doubtful utility, and would certainly never recommend its use in the college classes.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The exercises of each day are commenced with religious services in the chapel. The students that have rooms in the building, assemble with the principal and his family, in his private rooms, at half-past six o'clock, for evening worship, and a students' prayer-meeting, conducted by one of the professors, is held in one of the recitation rooms, from 7 o'clock till 8, every Wednesday evening. At 3 o'clock, P. M., of each Sabbath, the principal conducts a Bible class composed of students, or delivers a familiar lecture upon some Scripture theme. Attendance upon all these religious exercises is entirely voluntary, except upon those held in the chapel at the opening of the daily exercises.

EXPENSES.

No charge is made for tuition or incidental expenses. Students are provided with rooms in the building, furnished

with a stove, bedstead, mattress, washstand, table, book-case and chairs, at \$4 a term.

At the meeting of the board, held the 18th of August, the executive committee was empowered to provide facilities for board in the University building, in such a manner as they might deem most for the interest of the school. Before the opening of the present term all the necessary preparations had been made. Rooms suitable for a culinary department were fitted up last year, when the general repairs on the building were made, and up to this time had been occupied by one of the professors, who had boarded the students who roomed in the building. Board is furnished the students at cost, which, this term, including some necessary outlay incident to the opening of the department, has been about \$4.00 a week. It is hoped that it may be somewhat reduced before the close of the year. There are good opportunities for those who desire, to obtain board in private families, at a moderate expense.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGHER DEPARTMENTS.

The departments, or colleges, of the University, as specified in the second section of the act referred to above, are not yet organized; but a committee, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Judge Harwood and the Principal of the University, has been appointed for this purpose, and will report some time during the present year.

The department of science, literature and art, and the department of agriculture, will be opened first.

It is probable that there will be several courses of instruction in the first named department, and the preparatory studies have been arranged according to this view.

CHARACTER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University is a part of the system of education established and supported by the state. The Legislature is required by the constitution "to make such provision by taxation or otherwise as, with the income arising from the school fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools in each township in the state." Consequently, common or district schools are established in all the townships of the state, as fast as they become settled.

In villages and cities it is common for several districts to unite and establish union or graded schools. In these

schools scholars of the same age and attainments are grouped into the same department. Thus, by forming one department of the oldest and most advanced pupils of a town, all the advantages of an academy or preparatory school are secured.

The design of the University is to furnish the graduates of the union schools, who desire a higher education, the means for its acquisition—not only in the various departments of general science, literature and art, but also to provide special courses in the various branches of the mechanic arts, in theoretical and practical agriculture, and in the departments of law and medicine and surgery. The University will not meet all the demands of the people upon it, and be the grand culmination of our system of education, unless it furnish the means for any person of proper qualifications not only to pursue such studies as will fit him for one of the “learned professions,” as they are called, but also such as will fit him for any of the industrial pursuits. It should not fail to offer such facilities as are necessary to qualify men to take prominent positions as mechanics, machinists, engineers, &c., and to lead in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of our country. The Legislature seemed to recognize this as the true character of the University when it passed the bill requiring that there should be established in it five or more grand departments or colleges. It also recognized another fact, which is altogether essential to the success of a university, and which it may not be out of place for me to mention in this connection, that is, that all these departments should be brought together to a common centre. It did not commit the folly which was committed in the early history of the University of Michigan, of having a branch of the University in half a dozen or more different places. It is well known that that institution dates the beginning of its success from the time when this policy was abandoned and all the branches and departments of the University brought together.

The advantages of this plan are many and obvious. A professor can give instruction in his department to all the students of the various courses at the same time. For instance, the professor in chemistry can instruct the students of the classical and scientific courses together with those of the medical and agricultural departments simultaneously. The professors in the medical department can lecture on physiology and hygiene, before the students of the literary department, and those of the law department on science of

government and international law; so of the professors in the other departments of instruction. It furnishes more efficient and ample instruction at comparatively small expense than could otherwise be secured.

And further, only one laboratory is required for all the departments of the University. This can be much more extensive and complete than if the money devoted for this purpose be expended on two or three. The same is true of the museum, library, picture gallery, &c. There is also saved a vast outlay for grounds and buildings.

There are other advantages arising from bringing together students pursuing divers courses. They obtain a more correct idea of the comparative importance of that which they are pursuing and of its relation to the others, than they would if educated at a separate school. The following remarks of President Haven to the last graduating class of the law department of Michigan University, are so much to the point that I must be permitted to quote somewhat at length.

“One of the customs that we inherited from England was the giving of professional education privately, or outside of our universities. At first our ministers were educated as the private pupils of older ministers. So was it with our lawyers and physicians. The evils and advantages of that practice are too obvious to need careful elucidation. One almost inevitable result is a limited, one-sided education. Only a very small minority of students trained in that way, ever take a comprehensive survey of their own profession, and they for the most part do this in later years when success has given them leisure.

* * * *

To supply the demand there have sprung up both in England and in this country, separate professional schools, Theological, Medical and Legal, or as they are termed, law schools. Some of these are separate from other schools, some united with them, and the oldest of them is of very recent date.

“If the universities had done their duty, no separate professional schools would have existed. They are in all cases inferior to what they would have been if they had been departments of universities.

“It is not sufficient to reply to this assertion, that a few separate schools can be found more flourishing than departments of universities. So unreasonable a result must have exceptional cause. The departments of the universities have been secondary or neglected, or separate schools have enjoyed some factitious and local advantage.

“How is it here? Why has the young University of

Michigan sprung into such notoriety and power? Because it has started on the right theory, and treats its three departments with impartiality and endeavors to make the prosperity of each beneficial to the others. * * *

“The fact is we have in America a germ of the best educational system in the world, and our people will we trust, understand and complete it. The motto of our government, *E Pluribus Unum*, is the motto for a university. We should seek to command a unity of diversities, a vital combination of smaller vitalities, each more perfect than it possibly could be alone. Nature teaches this lesson, and it is repeated by the myriad voices of history. Segregation leads to littleness, prejudice, undue self-esteem and distortion. Union leads to liberality, proper competition, a healthy activity, and the greatest perfection of the whole and of every part.

“Our State Universities should be conducted so as to secure this end. After much experimentation, some of the younger States will demonstrate that the power of this principle is much greater than has been anticipated. They will not undertake to separate what should be united and have a university, so called in one city, an agricultural college in another, a normal school in another, a medical school in another, and a law school in another, and thus divide their interests and create unhealthy, because unnatural and unreasonable competition. There are states in the west which will yet, under more favorable auspices, develop universities which shall honor them and the nation, and exert hereafter a moral stimulus by example similar to that already exerted by the University of Michigan.”

May such be the glorious future of our incipient University. May no petty jealousies, no false theories, no illiberal policy, no bad management, mar her fair proportions or prevent the realization of an ideal, though so grand by no means impossible.

PRESENT NEEDS.

While it is not by any means to be expected that at this time in the history of the institution it would be as fully furnished as an older one, yet a strenuous effort should be made as it develops, to fully meet its actual wants as they from time to time present themselves. The institution is very much in need of a library—a need which is felt by both the faculty and the students almost every day. We have a few books of which the most important are Appleton's Cyclopædia, a few dictionaries, 40 volumes of the An-

nal's of Congress, 10 volumes of the Congressional Globe, 10 volumes of the Reports of the Smithsonian Institute, and a small collection of miscellaneous documents. We need at once \$2000 or \$3000 worth of reference books. By corresponding with the librarians of the older institutions of the East, duplicate copies of the more common works could be procured at a very small expense, and the sum above-mentioned judiciously expended would enable us to make a very good beginning of a library, which would quite well meet the present demands of the school.

The want of apparatus is felt scarcely less than that of a library. The necessity of apparatus in teaching the Natural Sciences is so obvious that it need not be urged here. The professor in that department should be furnished immediately with sufficient apparatus to enable him to fully illustrate the elementary principles of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report the undersigned desires to speak of the zeal and efficiency of those who have been associated with him in the opening of this department. They are men of ability and success as teachers, men who kindle enthusiasm and inspire a love for study, who win and retain the affection and respect of those whom they instruct, and to their ardor and experience in the class-room is due in a large degree the measure of success which the Institution has achieved. My labors have been lightened and rendered more successful not only by their hearty co-operation in all my plans and purposes, but also by their valuable counsels and suggestions. So long as the Institution enjoys the advice and hearty support of men of such standing as teachers, and of such culture and personal worth, it cannot but succeed, for the people of the state can have no hesitancy in placing their sons and their daughters under their instructions and moulding influences.

The undersigned cannot bring this communication to a close without calling to remembrance also, the hearty support, the liberal policy, the deep interest, and the earnest labors of those to whom the state has intrusted the interests of her University, especially of those who toiled amid discouragements and in the face of obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable, during a good part of the dark night which enshrouded its early history. To their ability as financiers, and to their unflagging interest, this, the

highest institution of learning in the State, owes its existence to-day. Had they not thus toiled, this report had not been written.

The night has passed and the morning has dawned at length, and in the light of the new day we see not only stately walls raised against the clear blue sky, but we see them thronged with one hundred eager souls thirsting for knowledge—the prophecy of a glorious future.

However much has been done, only a beginning has been made; a greater task remains to be accomplished. To lay broad and wisely the foundations of a great state university, to develop in harmonious proportions its various departments, giving just the due prominence to each and no more, to comprehend the kind of education our times and our country demand, to catch the spirit of progress and to break away from systems and theories that have proved fruitless, and yet to gather from the past everything that is useful, to originate new plans and to carefully test new theories, to prudently husband a munificent endowment—this is a task that will command the ability and the most earnest efforts of the board of regents. But if they succeed in this—if through their wisdom and foresight a university shall spring up here to spread its benign influence far and wide, future generations will regard them as among the greatest benefactors of this commonwealth.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

W. W. WASHBURN,

Principal University of Minnesota.

STATE UNIVERSITY, St. Anthony, Nov. 28, 1868.

A P P E N D I X .

The following contributions have been made to the library and museum :

Owen's Geological Survey of the Northwest, 2 vols., by Hon. I. Dounelly.

4 vols. Reports of Smithsonian Institute, by Major Wm. M. Kimball.

1 large package of Reports, &c., by Hon. Alex. Ramsey.

Laws of Minn., Ex. Docs., &c., by Hon. J. S. Pillsbury.

1 box shells from Smithsonian Institute.

1 box Geological Specimens from Smithsonian Institute.

Geological Specimens from various parts of the State, by Prof. I. Moore.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOHN NICOLS, Treasurer of State University,
in account with the Regents.

DR.

1868.	
Jan. 8th, To cash from C. Hand, balance on sale of land,	\$123 25
Jan. 8th, To cash on note Aug. Pray,	69 00
“ “ “ “ of W. C. Adams,	10 00
“ “ “ Wm. Hughes, for grass,	6 00
Jan. 10th, To cash of State Treasurer, in part of appropriation,	1,000 00
Jan. 15th, To cash, note of C. C. Perkins, from G. M. Gilmore,	721 00
Jan. 23d, To cash State Treasurer, appropriation,	1,000 00
Jan. 31st, To cash C. Hershy, on sale of land,	160 00
Feb. 3d, “ P. Shepherd, on sale of land,	440 00
“ “ “ F. E. Baldwin, “ “	318 00
March 3d, “ note of Berry & Chaffee, on land purchases, discounted,	684 84
March 3d, To cash on accommodation note, discounted,	958 50
	\$5,490 59

CR.

Jan. 1st, By balance due Treasurer on former account,	\$520 63
Jan. 1st, By cash paid for planing and hauling lumber,	25 00
Jan. 1st, By cash, clock for University,	5 50
Jan. 1st, “ 1,000 feet flooring,	26 00
Jan. 1st, “ 511 feet firewood, at \$7.50 per cord,	29 94

Jan. 1st, By cash, J. A. Armstrong, seven cords wood, - -	52 50
Jan. 1st, By cash, J. A. Armstrong, ten cords wood, - -	75 00
Jan. 6th, By cash, R. H. L. Jewett, surveying, - -	5 00
Jan. 8th, By cash, Perkins & Mott, legal services, - -	102 13
Jan. 10th, By cash, Prof. Campbell, on salary, - -	200 00
Jan. 15th, By cash, G. M. Gilmore, agent, bill 1867, - -	19 80
Feb. 3d, By cash for 12 per cent. bond, No. 8, - -	1,000 00
Feb. 3d, By cash for six coupons at- tached, - -	360 00
Feb. 3d, By cash, 5 years, 8 months and 2 days interest on bond, at 7 per cent. - -	397 06
Feb. 3d, By cash, Prof. Washburn, on salary, - -	300 00
Feb. 8th, By cash, Prof. Campbell, on account, - -	100 00
Feb. 22d, By cash, Prof. Moore, on account, - -	200 00
Feb. 26th, By cash, Nicols, Dean & Co., bill, - -	15 10
Feb. 26th, By cash, Scribner & Co., for maps, - -	45 00
Feb. 26th, By cash, publishing view of University building on map, -	30 00
March 3d, By cash, E. S. Edgerton, negotiating bonds, - -	100 00
March 3d, By cash, R. S. Alden, ar- chitect, balance, - -	56 77
March 3d, By cash, J. S. Pillsbury & Co., sundry bills for repairs on Uni- versity building, - -	224 74
March 3d, By cash, McKinstry's bill advertising, - -	14 00
March 3d, By cash for stamps and ex- sundry times, - -	6 55
March 3d, By cash, J. S. Pillsbury's services as Regent, - -	500 00
March 3d, By cash, O. C. Merriman, services as Regent, - -	500 00

March 3d, By cash, John Nicols, as Regent and Treasurer, -	500 00
Mach 3d, By cash, Balance carried to new account, - - -	79 87
	<hr/>
	\$5,490 59

Approved,

O. C. MERRIMAN,
J. S. PILLSBURY.JOHN NICOLS, Treasurer of University of Minnesota,
in account with the Regents.

DR.

1868.

March 4, To balance from former account, -	\$79 87
“ To cash from State Treasurer, in part of appropriation, - - -	1,000 00
March 27, To cash from State Treasurer in part of appropriation, - - -	1,000 00
March 27, To cash from E. W. & W. H. Dike, for land sold them, - - -	910 00
April 10, To cash, State Treasurer, appropriation,	1,000 00
May 30, “ “ “ “	2,000 00
“ “ Sundry collections by Profes- sor Washburn, - - -	254 25
May 30, To cash, Collections from Eustis & Moore, sundry items, - - -	62 00
June —, To cash from J. J. Clague, on land sale,	180 00
Aug. 1, “ Prof. Washburn, sundry collec- tions, - - -	250 25
Sept. 29, To cash, D. A. J. Baker, tuition of son,	10 55
Oct. 15, “ on note of H. Johnson, \$100 interest on same, \$8.00, -	108 00
Nov. 19, “ State Treasurer, stumpage and interest fund, - - -	1,000 00
Dec. 7, To cash, in part of note of J. J. Clague,	100 00
Dec. 22, “ State Treasurer, stumpage and interest fund, - - -	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts from these sources, -	\$8,954 92

CR. TREASURER.

By disbursement, as follows :

March 14, By cash paid for stamps and ex.	\$4 00
March 30, By cash, accommodation note and interest, - - -	967 33
March 14, By cash, Prof. Washburn, on account, - - -	100 00
March 14, By cash, Prof. Moore, on account, - - -	100 00
March 14, By cash, Gov. Marshall, ex- penses of trip to Washington to pros- ecute land claim, - - -	200 00
March 20, By cash, Prof. Moore, on account, - - -	200 00
March 21, By cash, Prof. Campbell, on account, - - -	100 00
March 27, By cash, Prof. Campbell, on account, - - -	100 00
March 27, By cash, Tribune Printing Co., for circulars, &c., -	20 00
March 27, By cash, Prof. Washburn, advertising, - - -	1 50
March 27, By cash, Stationery, stamps and envelopes, - - -	22 40
March 27, By cash, M. Morse, carpen- ter's work, - - -	70 09
March 30, By cash, J. C. Campbell, assistant teacher, - - -	44 50
April 6, By cash, Prof. Washburn, on account, - - -	100 00
April 6, By cash, Prof. Washburn, col- lections from students, -	254 25
April 9, By cash, Armstrong, six and a half cords wood, - - -	45 50
April 21, By cash, Barnard & Shuey, furniture, - - -	245 00
April 24, By cash, Pioneer Printing Co., advertising, - - -	6 70
April 25, By cash, Prof. Washburn, on account, - - -	100 00
April 30, By cash, Prof. Campbell, per J. H. West, - - -	20 00
May 2, By cash, Moore on account,	200 00
May 16, By cash paid Prof. Campbell,	100 00

May 26,	“	“	J. H. West,	17 50
June 8,	“		Prof. Moore, on acc't,	200 00
June 16,	“		Prof. Campbell, on account,	100 00
June 16,	By cash,		Barnard & Shuey, furniture,	25 50
July 8,	By cash,		Prof. Washburn, on account,	100 00
July 8,	By cash,		Prof. Campbell, on account,	100 00
July 8,	By cash,		Prof. Moore, on ac- count,	100 00
July 14,	By cash,		Prof. Washburn, on account,	200 00
July 14,	By cash,		Prof. J. C. Campbell, assistant,	40 00
July 27,	By cash,		Prof. Campbell, bal.	61 28
July 31,	“		Prof. Moore,	100 00
Aug. 4,	“		Prof. Washburn,	92 00
Aug. 4,	“		Prof. Washburn, col- from students,	250 25
Aug. 4,	By cash,		Prof. Campbell, sun- dries,	9 40
Aug. 4,	By cash,		Eustis & Moore, fire- wood,	62 00
Aug. 4,	By cash,		J. S. Pillsbury & Co. sundry bills,	371 56
Aug. 25,	By cash,		Prof. Campbell, bill of furniture,	34 90
Sept. 9,	By cash,		Prof. Campbell, on account of salary,	150 00
Sept. 24,	By cash,		Pioneer Printing Co., advertising,	30 00
Sept. 24,	By cash,		Two telegrams to Minneapolis,	50
Sept. 30,	By cash,		Barnard & Shuey, furniture, in part,	300 00
Oct. 3,	By cash,		Prof. Washburn, on salary,	70 00
Oct. 10,	By cash,		Prof. Washburn, on salary,	350 00
Oct. 7,	By cash,		G. & C. W. Sherwood, for books, &c.,	14 58
Oct. 10,	By cash,		Prof. Moore, on salary,	150 00
Oct. 10,	By cash,		Prof. Campbell, on salary,	100 00

Oct. 24, By cash, Mr. Moss, assistant teacher, - - -	50 00
Oct. 31, By cash, A. J. Richardson, assistant teacher, - -	101 00
Oct. 31, By cash, R. P. Fletcher, Janitor, - - -	37 50
Oct. 29, By cash, R. Comstock, guarding pine lands, - - -	15 00
Oct. 29, By cash for stamps, - -	1 00
Nov. 4, By cash, Prof. Campbell, on account, - - -	100 00
Nov. 6, By cash, G. & C. W. Sherwood's bill, \$146.30; ex. 36 cents,	146 66
Nov. 10, By cash, Prof. Moore, on ac't,	100 00
Nov. 12, " Press Printing Co., advertising, - - -	37 00
Nov. 14, By cash, P. Gormly, thirty cords wood, - - -	150 00
Nov. 18, By cash, Wabasha Herald, advertising, - - -	3 50
Nov. 27, By cash, Prof. Washburn, on account, - - -	70 00
Nov. 28, By cash, R. P. Fletcher, Janitor	37 50
Nov. 28, By cash, Tribune Co., advertising and printing catalogue, -	50 75
Nov. 28, By cash, C. O. Lake, carpenter's work, - - -	15 00
Nov. 28, By cash, S. Carter, labor,	20 00
Nov. 28, By cash, Wakefield & Plaint's bill, - - -	19 35
Nov. 28, By cash paid Bolles & Cocks, wall paper, - - -	44 55
Nov. 28, By cash, Tuttle & Co., lumber	28 00
Nov. 28, By cash, M. Morse, for labor,	33 38
Nov. 28, " W. Loring, " "	16 50
Nov. 28, By cash, R. Carlton, carpenter's work, - - -	21 25
Nov. 28, By cash, O'Brien Bro. & Co's bill, - - -	6 15
Nov. 28, By cash, Warren Eustis, assistant, - - -	28 25
Nov. 28, By cash, C. W. Foss, lamps, brackets, &c. - - -	12 25
Nov. 28, By cash, George Hollister, bricks and brickwork, - -	18 75
Nov. 28, By cash, S. Comstock, window curtains, - - -	27 25

Nov. 28, By cash, E. Stout, labor,	21 25
Nov. 28, By cash, J. Baker, wall paper,	92 33
Dec. 8, By cash, Prof. Washburn, on account, - - -	80 00
Dec. 8, By cash, Prof. Campbell, on account, - - -	200 00
Dec. 8, By cash, Prof. Moore, on account,	200 00
Dec. 8, By cash, Regent Harwood, attending four meetings of the Board,	52 00
Dec. 8, By cash, Prof. Donaldson, at- tending three meetings, -	36 00
Dec. 18, By cash, for stamps, -	60
Dec. 22, By cash, Regent Harwood, attending meeting of the Board,	12 10
Dec. 22, By cash, Regent Thompson, attending meeting of the Board,	23 00
Dec. 22, By cash, Regent Donaldson, attending meeting of the Board,	18 50
Dec. 22, By cash, Prof. Campbell, fur- niture, &c., - - -	112 50
Dec. 22, By cash, Fletcher, janitor,	37 50
Dec. 22, By cash, Frank Thing, mater- ials and work, - - -	29 80
Dec. 22, By cash, W. Lorenz, carpen- ter's work, - - -	27 50
Dec. 22, By cash, Butler & Mills, lum- ber, - - -	82 51
Dec. 22, By cash, Farnham & Co., lum- ber, - - -	56 36
Dec. 22, By cash, Barnard & Shuey, balance, - - -	116 60
Dec. 22, By cash, G. W. Cowan, for abstract of title, - - -	12 00
Dec. 22, By cash, D. B. Rollins, haul- ing wood, - - -	37 50
Dec. 22, By cash, M. Morse, labor,	49 26
Dec. 22, By cash, J. S. Pillsbury & Co., hardware, - - -	92, 49
Dec. 22, By cash, E. H. Davie & Co., bill of stoves, - - -	108 45
Dec. 22, By cash, N. E. Chapman, labor,	69 75
Dec. 22, By cash, C. C. Adams, assis- tant, - - -	31 00
Dec. 22, By cash, W. E. Eustis, assis- tant, - - -	53 50
Dec. 22, balance in treasury, -	80 44
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	\$8,954 92

Receipts from State Treasurer and from loans for the purchase of an experimental farm for the Agricultural College.

1868.

Sept. 15th, To cash borrowed from H. McHerron, note at 10 per cent.,	- - -	1,500 00
Sept. 29th, To cash from Second National Bank of St. Paul, note at 12 per cent.,	- - -	1,200 00
Oct. 10th, To cash from State Treasury, Agricultural Fund,	- - -	2,500 00
Dec. 1st, To cash from State Treasury, Agricultural Fund,	- - -	1,225 00
Dec. 9, To cash from State Treasury, Agricultural Fund,	- - -	1,575 00
		<hr/>
		\$8,000 00

Disbursements.

Sept. 29, By cash paid E. L. Willis for his interest in land purchase,	- - -	2,419 00
Sept. 29, By cash paid D. A. J. Baker for his interest in land purchase,	- - -	194 55
Oct. 19, By cash paid H. H. Sibley for his interest in land purchase,	- - -	2,224 45
Dec. 1, By cash paid note due Second National Bank,	- - -	1,200 00
Dec. 1, By cash paid interest on same,	- - -	25 20
Dec. 22, By cash paid note in favor J. McHerron,	- - -	1,500 00
Dec. 22, By cash, paid interest on same,	- - -	41 40
Balance in Treasury,	- - -	395 40
		<hr/>
		\$8,000 00

Examined and found correct with accompanying vouchers,
 Dec. 22, 1868. H. H. SIBLEY,
 R. S. DONALDSON. } Committee.

Of the funds embraced in this report, there is a balance due the fund for repairs of the building and current expenses of the University of - \$626 00
 And of the fund for the purchase of an experimental farm, - - - - - 395 40
 And a deficiency in the fund from sales of land, 545 61
 This however is made up within \$105.61 cents by the amount outstanding on bills receivable, - 440 00
 All of which belongs to this fund.

Respectfully submitted,
 JOHN NICOLS,
 Treasurer.

Bills Receivable Account.

List of notes held by treasurer, taken on land sales.

1868.

1. Note of Hendrick Johnson, at two years from 1st Nov., 1867, bearing 8 per cent. interest,	\$200 00
2. Note of Christian Hershy, at one year from 17th January, 1868, bearing 7 per cent. interest,	160 00
3. Balance on note of J. J. Claque, at four months from June 22d, 1868, at 10 per cent. interest,	80 00
	<hr/>
Amount unpaid,	\$440 00

Bills Payable Account.

None outstanding.

List of lands sold since report of 23rd December, 1867.

	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of w $\frac{1}{2}$ of - - -	14	109	20	160
s $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	15	109	20	80
Lot 3 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	33	35	29	79.46
nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	13	109	20	40
w $\frac{1}{2}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	12	109	20	120
e $\frac{1}{2}$ and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	12	109	20	120
n $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	12	109	20	80
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	31	113	19	80
n $\frac{1}{2}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	9	109	22	} 280
e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	8	109	22	
e $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	17	109	22	
n $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	32	113	19	80
Total sales for the year,	-	-	-	1,199.46
Amount of previous sales,	-	-	-	11,110.00
Total sales to date,	-	-	-	12,309.46

The lands sold the present year were chiefly refuse lands in Rice and Dakota counties, either broken or marshy. The choice lands having been previously sold. The prices realized were consequently below the previous average.

JOHN NICOLS,
Treasurer.

St. Paul, Dec. 1868.