THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

THE

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1875-6.

THE

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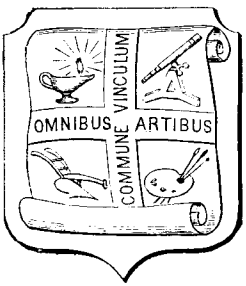
FOR THE YEAR

1875–6.



BY THE UNIVERSITY.

MINNEAPOLIS.

1876.

THE ANNUAL CALENDAR published by authority of the Board of Regents, is a record of the condition and membership of the University for the given University year, and contains also the necessary announcements for the University year following. The Calendar will be sent gratuitously, postage paid, to all persons in the State who apply for it. Persons not residing in the State, desiring the Calendar, are requested to remit ten cents per copy, to cover postage. This does not apply, however, to exchanges with other institutions of learning.

JOHNSON & SMITH, PRINTERS,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ALMANAC—1876-77.

SEPTEMBER, 1876—(*First Term.*)

1 Friday,
* * *
19 Tuesday, { YEAR 1876-77 BEGINS. General Faculty meet 9 [A. M. Special Faculties meet [on call.
20 Wednesday, { Entrance Examinations begin 9 A. M.
21 Thursday, { Entrance Examinations continue.
22 Friday, { Examinations for advanced rank.
23 Saturday, Examinations concluded.
24 **Sunday.**
25 Monday, { Literary Societies meet 7:30 P. M.
26 Tuesday, RECITATIONS BEGIN.
27 Wednesday, Library opens.
28 Thursday,
29 Friday,
30 Saturday. . . . . 2.

OCTOBER, 1876—(*First Term.*)

Sunday.
2 Monday,
3 Tuesday, Military Exercises begin.
4 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
5 Thursday, [3 P. M.
6 Friday,
7 Saturday, ... 3.
8 Sunday.
9 Monday,
10 Tuesday,
11 Wednesday,
12 Thursday,
13 Friday, State Constitution, 1857.
14 Saturday, ... 4.
15 Sunday.
16 Monday,
17 Tuesday,
18 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
19 Thursday, [3 P. M.
20 Friday, } Special Examinations,
21 Saturday, } Collegiate Department.
22 Sunday.
23 Monday,
24 Tuesday,
25 Wednesday,
26 Thursday,
27 Friday,
28 Saturday, ... 6.
29 Sunday.
30 Monday,
31 Tuesday.

NOVEMBER, 1876—(*First Term.*)

1 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
2 Thursday, [3 P. M.
3 Friday,
4 Saturday, ... 7.
5 Sunday.
6 Monday,
7 Tuesday,
8 Wednesday,
9 Thursday,
10 Friday,
11 Saturday, ... 8.
12 Sunday.
13 Monday,
14 Tuesday, [3 P.
15 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
16 Thursday,
17 Friday, } Special Examinations, Collegiate Department.
18 Saturday, }
19 Sunday.
20 Monday,
21 Tuesday,
22 Wednesday,
23 Thursday,
24 Friday,
25 Saturday, ... 10.
26 Sunday.
27 Monday,
28 Tuesday, [3 P. M.
29 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
30 Thursday, **National Thanksgiving Day.**

DECEMBER, 1876.

(*First Term Closes—Second Term Begins.*)

1 Friday,
2 Saturday, ... 11.
3 Sunday.
4 Monday,
5 Tuesday,
6 Wednesday,
7 Thursday,
8 Friday,
9 Saturday, ... 12.
10 Sunday.
11 Monday,
12 Tuesday, } General Examinations, all Departments.
13 Wednesday, }
14 Thursday, FIRST TERM CLOSES.
15 Friday, Recess.
16 Saturday, ... 13.
17 Sunday.
18 Monday,
19 Tuesday, } SECOND TERM BEGINS. Gen. Fac. 9 A. M.
20 Wednesday, RECITATIONS BEGIN.
21 Thursday,
22 Friday,
23 Saturday, ... 1.
24 Sunday.
25 Monday, CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 Tuesday, Faculty Coll. Agr. meet.
27 Wednesday, Fac., S. L. & A. meet.
28 Thursday, Fac., Mech. Arts meet.
29 Friday,
30 Saturday, ... 2.
31 Sunday.

JANUARY, 1877—(*Second Term.*)

1 Monday, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
2 Tuesday,
3 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
4 Thursday, [3 P. M.
5 Friday,
6 Saturday, ... 3.
7 Sunday.
8 Monday,
9 Tuesday,
10 Wednesday,
11 Thursday,
12 Friday,
13 Saturday, ... 4.
14 Sunday.
15 Monday,
16 Tuesday,
17 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
18 Thursday, [3 P. M.
19 Friday, } Special Examinations,
20 Saturday, } Collegiate Department.
21 Sunday.
22 Monday,
23 Tuesday,
24 Wednesday,
25 Thursday,
26 Friday,
27 Saturday, ... 6.
28 Sunday.
29 Monday,
30 Tuesday, [3 P. M.
31 Wednesday, General Faculty meet

FEBRUARY, 1877—(*Second Term.*)

1 Thursday,
2 Friday,
3 Saturday, ... 7.
4 Sunday.
5 Monday,
6 Tuesday,
7 Wednesday,
8 Thursday,
9 Friday,
10 Saturday, ... 8.
11 Sunday.
12 Monday,
13 Tuesday,
14 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
15 Thursday, [3 P. M.
16 Friday, } Special Examinations, Collegiate De-
17 Saturday. } partment.
18 Sunday. University Charter, 1868.
19 Monday,
20 Tuesday,
21 Wednesday,
22 Thursday, WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-
23 Friday, [DAY.
24 Saturday, ... 10.
25 Sunday.
26 Monday,
27 Tuesday,
28 Wednesday.

MARCH, 1877.

(*Second Term Closes—Third Term Begins.*)

1	Thursday,		
2	Friday,		
3	Saturday, ...	11.	
4	**Sunday.**		
5	Monday,		
6	Tuesday,	General Examinations, all Departments.	
7	Wednesday,		
8	Thursday,	SECOND TERM CLOSES.	
9	Friday.	Recess.	
10	Saturday, ...	12.	
11	**Sunday.**		
12	Monday,		
13	Tuesday,	THIRD TERM BEGINS. General Faculty meet 9 A. M.	
14	Wednesday,	RECITATIONS BEGIN.	
15	Thursday,		
16	Friday,		
17	Saturday, ...	1.	
18	**Sunday.**		
19	Monday,		
20	Tuesday,	Faculty, Coll. Agr. meet.	
21	Wednesday,	Fac. S. L. & A. meet.	
22	Thursday,	Fac. Mech. Arts meet.	
23	Friday,		
24	Saturday, ...	2.	
25	**Sunday.**		
26	Monday,		
27	Tuesday,		
28	Wednesday,	General Faculty meet	
29	Thursday,	[3 P.M.	
30	Friday,	GOOD FRIDAY.	
31	Saturday	3.	

APRIL, 1877—(*Third Term.*)

1	**Sunday,**		
2	Monday,		
3	Tuesday,		
4	Wednesday,		
5	Thursday,		
6	Friday,		
7	Saturday, ...	4.	
8	**Sunday.**		
9	Monday,		
10	Tuesday,		
11	Wednesday,	General Faculty meet	
12	Thursday,	[3 P. M.	
13	Friday,	Special Examinations, Collegiate Department.	
14	Saturday,		
15	**Sunday.**		
16	Monday,		
17	Tuesday,	Battalion Drills begin.	
18	Wednesday,		
19	Thursday,		
20	Friday,		
21	Saturday, ...	6.	
22	**Sunday.**		
23	Monday,		
24	Tuesday,		
25	Wednesday	General Faculty meet	
26	Thursday,	[3 P. M.	
27	Friday,		
28	Saturday, ...	7.	
29	**Sunday.**		
30	Monday.		

MAY, 1877—(*Third Term.*)

1 Tuesday,
2 Wednesday,
3 Thursday,
4 Friday,
5 Saturday, ... 8.
6 Sunday.
7 Monday,
8 Tuesday,
9 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
10 Thursday, [3 P. M.
11 Friday, } Special Examinations
12 Saturday, } Collegiate Department.
13 Sunday.
14 Monday,
15 Tuesday,
16 Wednesday,
17 Thursday,
18 Friday,
19 Saturday, ... 10.
20 Sunday.
21 Monday,
22 Tuesday,
23 Wednesday, General Faculty meet
24 Thursday, [3 P. M.
25 Friday,
26 Saturday, ... 11.
27 Sunday.
28 Monday,
29 Tuesday,
30 Wednesday,
31 Thursday.

JUNE, 1877—(*Third Term.*)

1 Friday,
2 Saturday, General Examinations
3 Sunday. [begin.
4 Monday,
5 Tuesday, General Examinations.
6 Wednesday, { General Examinations close. Society of Alumni meet 10, A. M. Address before Lit. Societies, 8 P. M.
7 Thursday, THE COMMENCEMENT
8 Friday. The VACATION BEGINS.

The University year 1877-78 will begin September 13, 1877.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The Hon. PARIS GIBSON, M. A., Minneapolis, - 1877.

The Hon. MORRIS LAMPREY, M. A., St. Paul, - "

The Hon. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL, St Paul, - 1878.

The Hon. A. A. HARWOOD, Austin, - - - - - - "

The Hon. HENRY H. SIBLEY, St. Paul, - - - - 1879.

The Hon. RICHARD CHUTE, Minneapolis, - - - 1879.

The Hon. THOS. S. BUCKHAM, M. A., Faribault, 1879.

AND EX OFFICIIS,

The Governor of the State,

The Hon. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, Minneapolis.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

The Rev. D. BURT, M. A., St. Paul.

The President of the University,

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL, M. A., Minneapolis.

OFFICERS.

The Hon. HENRY H. SIBLEY, St. Paul, *President.*

The Hon. PARIS GIBSON, Minneapolis,
Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL, Minneapolis, *Corresponding Secretary.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—Regents PILLSBURY, GIBSON, LAMPREY and CHUTE

Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study—Regents SIBLEY, MARSHALL, HARWOOD, BURT and BUCKHAM.

Committee on Agricultural College—Regents MARSHALL, HARWOOD and BUCKHAM.

Committee on Library—Regents GIBSON, BURT and PILLSBURY.

Auditing Committee—Regents SIBLEY, MARSHALL and LAMPREY.

MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting takes place on the Second Tuesday in December; other meetings occur in the Spring Recess, and on Commencement Day.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM W. FOLWELL, M. A., PRESIDENT, *502 5th St. S. E.*
Instructor in Political Economy and Librarian.

G. CAMPBELL, M. A., B. D., VICE PRESIDENT, *1319 4th St. S. E.*
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

VERSAL J. WALKER,* M. A., *1003 6th St. S. E.*
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

JABEZ BROOKS, M. A., D. D., *1706 Laurel Avenue, W. D.*
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

EDWIN J. THOMPSON, M. A., *813 3d St. S. E.*
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

NEWTON H. WINCHELL, M. A., *State Geologist, State St. E. D.*
Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

CHARLES N. HEWITT, M. D., *Red Wing.*
Non-Resident Professor of Public Health.

* Died May 18th, 1876.

MITCHELL D. RHAME, M. A., *1402 4th St. S. E.*
Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

STEPHEN F. PECKHAM, M. A., *121 Pleasant St. E. D.*
Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

JOHN G. MOORE, B. A., *Nicollet House.*
Professor of North European Languages.

MOSES MARSTON, M. A., *324 5th St. S.*
Professor of the English Language and Literature.

RICHARD W. LAING, LL. D., *1600 5th St. S. E.*
Professor of History and Elocution.

HELEN SUTHERLAND, M. A., *Preceptress*, *719 3rd St. S. E.*
Assistant Professor of Latin.

CHARLES Y. LACY, B. Agr., *204 4th St. S. E.*
Assistant Professor in charge, of Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

LOUIS W. PECK, *121 Pleasant St. E. D.*
Instructor in Physics and Drawing.

OTHER OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. SCOTT, *Farm Superintendent, 22 Prospect St. E. D.*

JOHN S. CLARKE, *First Assistant Librarian,* *Room 25.*

GRAHAM C. CAMPBELL, *Second Assistant Librarian,* *Room 25.*

CLARK STEWART, B. S , B. E., *Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.*

J. CLARENCE BRYANT, *Janitor,* *Room 26.*

FRED C. BOWMAN, *Carpenter,* *Room 41.*

FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE GENERAL FACULTY.

The PRESIDENT; Professors CAMPBELL, WALKER, BROOKS, THOMPSON, WINCHELL, RHAME, PECKHAM, MOORE, MARSTON; Assistant Professors LAING (*Secretary*), and LACY.

THE SPECIAL FACULTIES.

I. Of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts:

The PRESIDENT; Professors CAMPBELL, WALKER, BROOKS, THOMPSON, (*Secretary*), WINCHELL, PECKHAM, MOORE, and MARSTON; Assistant Professor LAING.

II. Of the College of Mechanic Arts:

The PRESIDENT; Professors THOMPSON, WINCHELL, RHAME, (*Secretary*), PECKHAM and MARSTON.

III. Of the College of Agriculture:

The PRESIDENT; Professors PECKHAM, MARSTON; Assistant Professor LACY, (*Secretary.*)

GRADUATES.

BACHELORS IN ARTS.

Warren Clarke Eustis,	Hennepin Co.	1873.
Henry Martyn Williamson,	Nicollet "	"
George Edwin Ricker,	Hennepin "	1874.
Andrew Russell Cass,	Canada.	1875.
Julius Elliott Miner,	Goodhue "	"
Simon Peter Starritt,	Wright "	"

BACHELORS IN SCIENCE.

Edward Chatfield,	Fillmore Co.	1874.
Clark Stewart,	Hennepin "	1875.
Samuel Addison Rank.	Fillmore "	"

BACHELORS IN LITERATURE.

Helen Mar Ely,	Winona Co.	1875.

BACHELORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Henry Clay Leonard,	Fillmore Co.	1875.
Samuel Addison Rank,	" "	"
Clark Stewart,	Hennepin "	"

STUDENTS.

ALPHABETICAL ROLL, 1875-6.

Enos Stevens Alexander,	Urbana, Ill.	Scientific, 1.
Samuel Gilmore Anderson,	Eden Prairie.	Classical, 4
Frank Henry Anson,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Modern, 4.
Otway Wilkinson Baldwin,	" "	Classical, 4.
Franklin Steele Barnard,	" E. D.	Scientific, 4.
Walter Barrett,	Wasioja.	Scientific, 2.
William Lincoln Bassett,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, Sen.
Margaret Stranger Bayliss,	Winona.	Special.
Frank Collins Berry,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 3.
Frederick Gerald Berry,	Brooklyn.	Scientific, 3.
Fred Capin Bowman,	Litchfield.	Special.
Edward Jerome Boylston,	Pleasantville, Pa.	Scientific, 3.
Adin Pease Brooks,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, 3.
David Denslow Brooks,	" "	Classical, 4.
Olive Emma Brooks,	" "	Scientific, 4.
Charles Irwin Brown,	Mankato,	Scientific, Jun.
Cora Brown,	St. Louis, Mo.	Special.
Sarah Jennie Brown,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Special.

Wiley Augustus Brown,	Eden Prairie.	Scientific, 4.
Herbert John Broughton,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 4.
James Francis Bryant,	St. Peter.	Classical, 3.
Julian Clarence Bryant,	"	Classical, 1.
Catherine Amelia Burnes,	Minnetonka.	Scientific, 2.
Diana Burnes,	"	Scientific, 2.
Charles Spencer Bushnell,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 1.
Frederick Ware Buswell,	Afton.	Scientific, 2.
Martha Appleton Butler,	Franklin, Mo.	Scientific, Sen.
Charles Morey Butts,	Plainview.	Scientific, 1.
Timothy Edward Byrnes,	Kingston.	Scientific, 3.
Miriam Bailey Cahill,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 4.
Graham Cox Campbell,	Mid. Stewiacke, N. S.	Class., Jun.
Margaret Agnes Campbell,	"	Modern, 4.
Matilda Jane Campbell,	Machias, Me.	Modern, Jun.
George Gray Carville,	Faribault.	Scientific, 3.
Caroline Louise Chamberlain,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Special.
Francis Asbury Chamberlain,	" "	Modern, 2.
Wm. Eugene Chamberlain,	" "	Special.
Eva Mary Champlin,	Maple Grove.	Scientific, 2.
Clara Belle Childs,	Prescott, Wis.	Special.
Joel Nathaniel Childs,	" "	Classical, Jun.
Frederick Hoag Clark,	Richfield.	Scientific, 2.
John Sinclair Clarke,	St. Mary's, N. S.	Classical, Sen.
Luella Cloud,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 4.
John McDowell Cochrane,	" "	Classical, 4.

Henry Waldo Coe,	Morristown.	Scientific, 4.
Warren Eames Colburn,	Preston.	Modern, 3.
John Franklin Collom,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, 2.
Thomas H. B. Columbia,	Winona.	Classical, 2.
John James Colwell,	Newport.	Classical, 2.
Ellen Louise Coolbaugh,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Modern, 3.
Ellen Cooney,	Afton.	Modern, 3.
Thomas Cooney,	"	Scientific, 4.
Charles Arthur Couillard.	Richfield.	Scientific, 1.
Fred Leslie Couillard,	"	Scientific, 1.
Alice Cowell,	Newport.	Modern, 2.
John Coy,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Special, Eng.
Lettia May Crafts,	" "	Modern, 4.
Robert Henry Crafts,	" "	Scientific, Sen.
Ebenezer Abraham Currie,	St. Charles.	Classical, Jun.
William Andrew Currie,	"	Scientific, 3.
William Sanborn Dawley,	Lake City.	Scientific, 3.
Ida Kate Dearborn,	Monticello.	Modern, 4.
George Dexter,*	Morristown.	Scientific, 4.
Arthur Graves Douglass,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Special.
Arthur Eastman,	" E. D.	Special.
Henry B. Eddy,	" W. D.	Special.
Etta Medora Elliot,	" "	Classical, 2.
Frank Eustis,	Saint Anthony.	Classical, Jun.
Fred Eustis,	"	Classical, Jun.

John Bradley Eustis,	St. Anthony.	Classical, 1.
George Rollin Farmer,	Spring Valley.	Modern, 4.
Gustave Fischer,	New Ulm.	Scientific, 4.
Patrick Fitzpatrick,	Lanesboro.	Special.
Fred Hascal Foster,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, 1.
Henry Wright Foster,	" W. D.	Scientific, 3.
Owen Foster,	" W. D.	Scientific, 3.
Viola Fuller,	Austin.	Modern, Jun.
Addison Gage,	Anoka.	Scientific, 2.
Nettie Getchell,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 1.
Philip Gibson,	" W. D.	Scientific, 4.
Lewis Singer Gillette,	Niles, Mich.	Civ. Eng. Sen.
Robert John Glenn,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, 4.
John Finley Goodnow,	" "	Classical, 2.
Calvin Gibson Goodrich,	" "	Scientific, 2.
James Bennett Gould,	Eden Prairie.	Classical, 4.
Horace Burnham Greeley,	Mapleton.	Scientific, 3.
Allen Jay Greer,	Lake City.	Scientific, 2.
Charles Greer,	"	Scientific, 2.
Charles Melvin Grimes,	Minneapolis, Tp.	Modern, 4.
Emma Elizabeth Grimes,	"	Modern, 4
George Sutherland Grimes,	"	Scientific, 4.
Frank Sessions Griswold,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Elem. Agr., 3.
Claus Jeremiah Gunderson,	Alexandria.	Special.
Francis Wayland Hale,	Cutchogue, L. I.	Special.

Alberton Heath Hall,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, 4.
Florence Elizabeth Hall,	Hudson, Wis.	Scientific, 4.
James Barclay Hall,	Farm Hill.	Special.
Pearl Mitchell Hall,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 4.
Caroline M. Hanscome,	Brooklyn Center.	Scientific, 4.
Frank Kimball Harriman,	Corinna.	Classical, 4
Warren Hauser,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, 4.
Carrie Adeline Hayes,	" E. D.	Scientific, 2.
Nellie Hayes,	" "	Scientific, 2.
Albert Preston Hendrickson,	St. Paul.	Scientific, Jun.
Eugene Alvin Hendrickson,	"	Civ. Eng., Sen.
Walter Scott Hern,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 3.
Clarence Luther Herrick,	" W. D.	Scientific, 4.
John Wicks Heywood,	Sandusky, O.	Special.
Alvin Hildreth,	Sumner.	Modern, 2.
Henry Hinds,	Shakopee.	Scientific, 4.
James Hinton,	Little Valley.	Special.
Andrew Holt,	Carver.	Scientific. 3.
Joseph Elisha Horton,	Preston.	Modern, 3.
Thomas Prentiss Allen Howe,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 1.
Judson Torrey Howell,	Chatfield.	Scientific, 1.
Moses Gilbert Hubbard,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 3.
Seymour Isaac Hudgins,	Grand Forks, D. T.	Classical, 2.
John Corrin Hutchinson,	Hastings.	Classical, Sen.
Lura Dell Hutchinson,	"	Modern, Jun.
George Taylor Huy,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, 4.

William Franklin Hurlbut,	Dayton.	Modern, 2.
Ella Francis Hyde,	Mazeppa.	Scientific, 3.
Edward Stowell Hyde,	"	Scientific, Jun.
Augustus Johnson,	Detroit City.	Scientific, 4.
Everett Carpenter Johnson,	Saint Charles.	Scientific, 3.
William Bishop Judd,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 4.
John Charles Kassube,	" E. D.	Scientific, Jun.
John Washington Keating,	" W. D.	Classical, 4.
Jane Kerr,	Monticello.	Special.
William Winchester Keysor,	Mankato.	Modern, 2.
Elizabeth Amelia Kirkwood,	Crystal Lake.	Modern, 2.
Louise Adelaide Kirkwood,	"	Modern, 4.
Ida W. Maria Knaak,	Waterville.	Scientific, 3.
Minna Elinora Knaak,	"	Scientific, 3.
Frances Ada Knox,	Spring Valley.	Classical, 3.
Laura Augusta Kreis,	Monticello.	Modern, 4.
Bessie Sumner Lawrence,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Modern, 3.
Anna Jane Leonard,	Washington.	Scientific, 4.
Henry C. Leonard, B. E.	"	Post Graduate.
William Edwin Leonard,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Classical, Sen.
John Hamilton Lewis,	Monticello.	Classical, 1.
Martha Jones Lewis,	"	Modern, 4.
George Lilly,	Morristown.	Classical, 4.
John Lind,	Cornish.	Modern, 4.

Laura Alberta Linton,	Cook's Valley.	Scientific, 2.
David Albert Locke,	Minnetonka.	Scientific, 4.
Samuel Allen Locke,	"	Scientific, 4.
William Herod Locke,	"	Scientific, Sen.
Albert Carpenter Loring,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 3.
William Francis McCarthy,	" W. D.	Special.
Charles Frederick McComb,	Stillwater.	Scientific, 2.
Alfred Griece McCord,	Monticello.	Classical, 3.
Frank Smith McKean,	Lakeland.	Classical, 2.
Wilbert Howard McMullen,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 1.
George McMurphy,	Prescott, Wis.	Scientific, 2.
Peter McNulty,	Elliota.	Classical, 3.
Emma Ernestine Maes,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Modern, 4.
Mary Anna Maes,	" "	Special.
Stephen Mahoney,	Belle Plaine.	Classical, Jun.
John Gunderson Naeseth,	Hader.	Special.
Ida Neher,	Monticello.	Special.
Isabel Alice Newton,	Maple Grove.	Scientific, 3.
Thomas Rogers Newton,	"	Classical, 1.
Robert Peter Andrew Nix,	New Ulm.	Scientific, Jun.
John Peter Oakey,	Wayzata.	Special.
Nelson Paul Olson,	Litchfield.	Scientific, 4.
Walter Stone Pardee,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Arch., Jun.
George Henry Partridge,	Winona.	Scientific, 2.

Augusta Wymond Parke,	Leech Lake.	Modern, 4.
David Gardner Parker,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 4.
John Pemberton,	Newport.	Classical, 3.
Joseph Pemberton,	" "	Scientific, 4.
John Waldo Perkins,	Monticello.	Classical, Jun.
Helen Winfred Perley,	Carlisle, Iowa.	Modern, 3.
Edward Peterson,	Litchfield.	Scientific, 4.
Lawrence Walter Pettijohn,	Shakopee.	Scientific, 4.
Nelson Pettis,	Winona.	Special.
Mary Ambrosia Pierson,	Owatonna.	Modern, 2.
George Francis Piper.	Garden City.	Scientific, 3.
Byron Preston,	Postville, Iowa.	Scientific, 2.
Edwin Burnham Pribble,	Osseo.	Scientific, Sen.
Daniel Pritchard.	Judson.	Special.
Evan Rowland Pritchard,	"	Classical, 1.
William Putnam.	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 2.
Vliet Quackenbush,	Hoosick, N. Y.	Scientific, 4.
James Almond Quinn,	St. Paul.	Agricultural, Jun.
Sarah Luella Rand,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Modern, 4.
Rufus Randall Rand,	" "	Scientific, 2.
Samuel A. Rank, B. E., B S..	Dover Center.	Post Graduate.
Albert William Rankin,	Saint Peter.	Scientific, 3.
Minnie Aurora Reynolds,	Detroit.	Scientific, 4.
Robert William Rhames,	Rochester.	Classical, 2.
Flora Martha Rich,	Minneapolis. E. D.	Scientific, 1.
George Edwin Ricker, B. A.	" "	Post Graduate.

Charles Henry Rickert,	Rochester.	Classical, 1.
Mary Warwick Robinson,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 1.
Chelsea Joseph Rockwood,	Garden City.	Classical, 2.
Alva Lucius Roe,	Afton.	Scientific, 2.
Marion Hooker Roe,	"	Scientific, 2.
Caroline Rollit,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Modern, 2
Charlotte Adelaide Rollit,	" "	Modern, Jun.
Dickinson Logan Rose,	Mankato.	Scientific, 1.
Quintin John Rowley,	Oakland.	Classical, 4.
Clara Russell,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Modern, 4.
John Milton Russell,	" W. D.	Classical, 4.
Mabel Russell,	" E. D.	Special.
Milton Morrill Russell,	" "	Scientific, 4.
Edward Emmore Salls,	Le Sueur.	Classical, 3.
Charles Wilbur Savidge,	Cleveland.	Classical, Jun.
William Hines Savidge,	"	Special.
Leslie Harold Scofield,	Bloomington.	Elm. Agr., 4.
Francis Jeremiah Scott,	Jordan.	Scientific, 2.
Caroline Eastman Secombe,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Modern, 1.
Peter Felix Shillock,	" "	Scientific, 4.
Mary Elizabeth Shoppe,	" "	Scientific, 2.
Harvey Jay Smith,	" "	Scientific, Jun.
Frank Curtis Snyder,	" W. D.	Scientific, 4.
Fred Beal Snyder,	" "	Classical, 4.
Nehemiah Palmer Stanton,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 4.

Isaac Edwin Staples,	Monticello.	Scientific, 4.
Simon Peter Starritt, B. A.	"	Post Graduate.
Emmore Eugene Sterling,	Elysian.	Scientific, 3.
Clark Stewart, B. S., B. E.,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Post Graduate.
Jessie May Sweat,	Brownfield, Me.	Modern, 4.
John Aiken Sweat,	" "	Classical, Sen.
Myron DeVere Taylor.	Melrose.	Scientific, 1.
Burdett Thayer,	Spring Valley.	Special.
Charles Edward Thayer,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Civ. Eng., Sen.
Henry Woodbridge Thayer,	" "	Classical, 2.
Marcus Dow Thayer,	" "	Classical, Jun.
Albert Delano Thompson,	" W. D.	Scientific, 4.
Charles Albert Thompson,	Newburgh.	Special
Edward Robert Thompson,	"	Scientific, 2.
Ellen Rebecca Thompson,	Pilot Mound.	Scientific, 3.
Etta Thompson.	Minneapolis, W. D.	Scientific, 2.
George Burt Thompson,	" E. D	Classical, 2.
Lillian Sanborn Todd,	" W. D.	Scientific, 3.
Horace Simpson Tomlinson,	Saint Peter.	Scientific, 3.
Eva Town,	Owatonna.	Scientific, 2.
William Amos Upton.	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 3.
Effie Inez Valentine,	Rushford.	Scientific, 4.
William F. Valentine,	Winona.	Special.
John Risley VanCleve,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Special.
Wm. Henry Vanderburgh,	" W. D.	Classical, 2.

Alphonso Rudolf Walker,	Burr Oak, Ia.	Modern, 3.
Clarence Tully Ward,	Waseca.	Classical, 1.
William John Warren,	Medford.	Scientific, 1.
Clarence Wedge,	Albert Lea.	Scientific, 1.
Albert McClure Welles,	White Bear Lake.	Classical, Jun.
Martha Isabel West,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 2.
Willis Mason West,	Saint Cloud.	Classical, 2.
Alice Wheeler,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Special.
Lucy Sophia White,	Honolulu, Sandwich Is.	Special.
Elizabeth Baird Whitney,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Special.
Asa Stearns Wilcox,	Plainview.	Modern, 4.
Helen Josephine Wilcox,	"	Modern 1.
Minnie Ethlyn Wilcox,	"	Modern, 1.
Herbert Milo Wilcox,	Greenwich, N. Y.	Classical, 3.
Edward Willes,	Saint Paul.	Classical, 1
Daniel Williams,	Glen Roy, Ia.	Classical, 1.
Wm. Wadsworth Williams,	"	Classical, 3.
Lillie Ruth Williams,	Brooklyn Center.	Special.
Margaret Elizabeth Wilson,	Minneapolis, W. D.	Special.
Edward Emil Witschi.	St. Francis.	Special.
George Albert Wood,	Elliota.	Modern, 1.
Henry Emerson Young,	Minneapolis, E. D.	Scientific, 4.
Howell Winthrop Young,	" "	Scientific, 1.

SUMMARY--1875-6.

COLLEGE OR DEPARTMENT.	CLASS.	GENTLEMEN.	LADIES.	TOTALS.
SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS,	Graduates,	5		5
	Senior,	8	1	9
	Junior,	16	4	20— 34
MECHANIC ARTS,	Senior,	3		3
	Junior,	1		1
	Special,	1		1— 5
AGRICULTURE, ADVANCED COURSE,	Junior,	1		1
AGRICULTURE, ELEMENTARY "	III. & IV.,	2		2— 3
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT,	First,	24	6	30
	Second,	32	16	48— 78
	Third,	31	11	42
	Fourth,	49	20	69
	Special,	23	13	36—147
TOTALS		196	71	267

OR BY CLASSES ONLY,

POST GRADUATES	5
SENIORS—OF ALL DEPARTMENTS.	12
JUNIORS— " "	22
SOPHOMORES,—FIRST CLASS, COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	30
FRESHMAN,—SECOND " " "	48—117
PREPARATORY, THIRD CLASS, COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, ...	42
PREPARATORY, FOURTH " " "	69
SPECIAL 37, ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE, 2	39—150
TOTAL	267

THE UNIVERSITY.

HISTORICAL.

In the act erecting the Territory of Minnesota, approved March 9th, 1849, the Congress of the United States granted two sections of public lands for the endowment of a university.

The Territorial Legislature of 1851, on the thirteenth day of February, passed an act providing for the establishment of "an institution under the name and style of "THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA," and for its location "at or near the Falls of St. Anthony."

The State Constitution, adopted by the people on the thirteenth day of October, 1857, confirmed the previous action, as follows:

"THE LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AS ESTAB-"LISHED BY EXISTING LAWS, IS HEREBY CONFIRMED, AND SAID "INSTITUTION IS HEREBY DECLARED TO BE THE UNIVERSITY "OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. ALL THE RIGHTS, IM-"MUNITIES, FRANCHISES AND ENDOWMENTS HERETOFORE GRANTED "OR CONFERRED, ARE HEREBY PERPETUATED UNTO THE SAID "UNIVERSITY; AND ALL LANDS WHICH MAY BE GRANTED HERE-"AFTER BY CONGRESS, OR OTHER DONATIONS FOR SAID UNIVER-"SITY PURPOSES, SHALL VEST IN THE INSTITUTION REFERRED TO "IN THIS SECTION."—*Article VIII., Sec. 4, p. 37 of the General Statutes of Minnesota, 1869.*

An effort was thereupon made to organize and open the institution. A plan of a building was adopted and a portion of it erected. The financial revulsion of 1857–8, followed closely by the war of the rebellion, checked the progress of the enterprise, and left the institution heavily encumbered.

In 1864 the Legislature appointed a special commission, composed of Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Hon. John Nichols, Hon. O. C. Merriman, to liquidate the accumulated indebtedness, by selling a portion of the public lands. About fourteen thousand acres were thus disposed of, and all debts and obligations were discharged.

The University dates its actual organization from the law of the state approved February 18th, 1868, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the University of Minnesota, and to establish an Agricultural College therein." This act, as modified in some details by an act approved March 4th, 1872, may be found printed in full in the Calendar for the university year 1874–5.

The acts referred to may be said to constitute the CHARTER of the University. In pursuance of the eleventh section, the Special Board of three Regents already mentioned, made over the whole property and franchises to a Board duly appointed and organized under the new law.

The seventh section, placing the income to be derived by the state from the so-called "Agricultural College" land grant, at the disposal of the Board of Regents, imposes upon them by obvious implication, the duty of carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress making that grant, referred to in the section. This act forms Chapter CXXX. of the Laws of the United States, 1862, and is entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." The full text may be found in the Calendar for 1874–5.

GENERAL PLAN.

Under the organic law the Board of Regents are authorized to establish any desired number of Departments or Colleges, the following, however, being specified:

"A DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION;

"A COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS;

"A COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE;

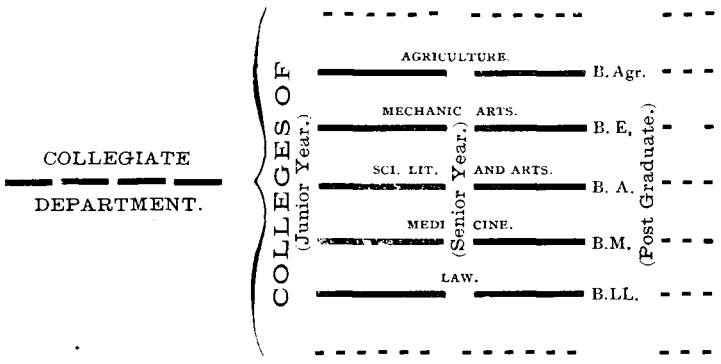
"A COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS;

"A COLLEGE OR DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE;

"A COLLEGE OR DEPARTMENT OF LAW."

The Colleges of Law and Medicine have not yet been organized.

The relative positions of these Colleges or Departments are illustrated by the following diagram:



The Department of Elementary Instruction, otherwise designated, by virtue of a by-law of the Board of Regents, the "COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT," is introductory to the permanent Colleges of the University. It includes, together with the work of the freshman and sophomore classes of the ordinary college courses, the remainder of the old Preparatory Department, so long as any may be retained. In common with the colleges and universities of the newer states, the institution has been obliged to carry a large amount of preparatory work. One year of such work has been already dropped, and others will be formally discontinued as soon as may be.

This arrangement of departments emphasizes and formulates the growing tendency and custom of American colleges and universities to make the close of the second or sophomore year a branching point for certain professional or technical courses, and for the introduction of optional studies. It presupposes a separation of the secondary and superior epochs of education, and a corresponding assortment of studies. The high schools and other "fitting schools" of the state are thus invited to extend their work substantially up to the junior year. When this shall have been generally done, the University will, as provided by law, dispense with the whole of the Department of Elementary Instruction, and will extend her work on post-graduate ground. In the meantime the ELEMENTARY work of the University will begin at the point where the schools of the state leave off.

The general plan of the University contemplates a group or federation of distinct colleges, having each its own organization, faculty, buildings and equipment. Among the advantages claimed for this general plan may be named the following:

1. A faithful adherence to the letter and spirit of the laws, state and national, which have established and endowed the

University, and which contemplate it as a federation of literary, professional and industrial COLLEGES.

2. That, while offering the old college curriculum and discipline in their best forms to the literary and professional classes, the University will provide for the industrial classes that "liberal and practical education" required by law and public sentiment.

3. The separation of the natural epochs of secondary and superior education, and the ultimate liberation of the University, from the elementary work of the former: and coinciding with this division, an advantageous assortment of studies, methods and discipline, suitable to the two periods respectively.

4. A close and vital articulation of the University with the public school system of the state.

5. The elevation of the high schools, by enlarging the recognized sphere of their instruction.

6. The elevation of the professional schools by requiring of candidates for degrees a good general education as a prerequisite for admission, while not insisting upon the impossible condition that all shall have gone over the whole of the old college course.

7. The elevation, in particular, of the Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to equal rank and standing with other university courses, and the separation of the studies and exercises properly belonging to them, from the elementary branches taught in the primary and secondary schools; which branches it is not the business of COLLEGES to teach.

8. Great freedom in the arrangement of details to suit varying conditions, the main plan remaining unchanged.

To put the above plan of organization into effect, as well as to prescribe the rights, powers and duties of the various parties concerned, the Board of Regents have from time to time enacted such by-laws as seemed to be necessary. These, after being submitted to the General Faculty for their revision, have been arranged and codified for convenience of reference. See Calendar for 1874–5.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

The following is a scheme of DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION at large, for the various Colleges or Departments of the University, authorized by the Board of Regents:

I. ACADEMIC OR GENERAL.	ASSOCIATED SUBJECTS.
1. Mathematics.	
2. Astronomy.	
3. Chemistry.	
4. Physics.	
5. Geology and Mineralogy.	
6. Botany.	
7. Zoology.	
8. Physical Geography.	
9. English Language and Literature.	Rhetoric, Logic, Anglo-Saxon.
10. German Language and Literature.	North European Languages.
11. French Language and Literature.	South European Languages.
12. Latin Language and Literature.	Roman History and Antiquities.
13. Greek Language and Literature.	Greek History and Antiquities.
14. Comparative Philology.	
15. Mental and Moral Philosophy.	History of Philosophy.
16. History.	History of Civilization. Philosophy of History.
17. Social Science.	The Civil Government. International Law.
18. Elocution and Vocal Culture.	Music, Gymnastics.
19. Public Health.	Anatomy and Physiology.
20. Industrial Drawing.	Descriptive Geometry.
21. Fine Arts.	Æsthetics.

II. PROFESSIONAL.

22. Theory and Practice of Agriculture.	Horticulture and Arboriculture.
23. Civil Engineering.	Architecture.
24. Mechanical Engineering.	Mechanics.
25. Military Science.	
26. Veterinary Science	Stock Breeding.
27. Education.	
28. Business.	

The following consolidations and assignments are now in force:

1. Astronomy is attached to the department of Mathematics.
2. Physics is attached to the department of Chemistry.
3. Botany, Zoology and Physical Geography are in charge of the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
4. No instruction is offered in the North European Languages, except the German and Scandinavian.
5. The French Language and Literature are in charge of the Professor of Military Science.
6. No instruction is offered in South European Languages, except Italian.
7. Comparative Philology is attached to the department of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
8. The History of Civilization is in charge of the President.
9. Instruction in Philosophy of History is given in connection with the History of Civilization.
10. Civil Government and International Law are attached to the department of History.
11. Elocution and Vocal Culture are in charge of the Professor of History.
12. No instruction is offered in Music and Gymnastics.
13. The department of Public Health (with associated subjects) is in charge of the Secretary of the State Board of Health.
14. Industrial Drawing and Descriptive Geometry are attached to the chair of Civil Engineering.
15. No instruction is offered in the department of Fine Arts, except a short course of lectures.
16. Mechanical Engineering is united with Civil Engineering.

17. Veterinary Science and Stock Breeding are in charge of the Professor of Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

18. No instruction is offered in the departments of Business or Education.

COURSES OF STUDY—DEGREES.

ACADEMICAL.

I. The COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT offers three courses of study, called Classical, Scientific, and Modern. The Classical Course has for its leading studies the Greek and Latin languages. The Scientific Course is characterized by a succession of elementary natural sciences. The Modern Course is distinguished by the prominence given to the modern languages. Students choose their courses at time of entrance. The General Faculty may also permit students to select studies from the various courses.

At the close of his course in this department each student has his option whether to enter at once, with a fair preparation, one of the professional colleges, or to proceed with higher academical studies in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. No degrees are offered in this Collegiate Department.

II. The COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS presents, likewise, three courses of study:

A COURSE IN ARTS;

A COURSE IN SCIENCE;

A COURSE IN LITERATURE.

These lead, respectively, to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Literature.

PROFESSIONAL.

I. The COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE offers two courses: (1) an advanced or University Course, based on the Scientific Course

of the Collegiate Department, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture; (2) an Elementary Course, coinciding to a considerable extent with the Scientific Course of the Collegiate Department.

II. The COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS offers three advanced or university courses, leading to appropriate Baccalaureate degrees:

A COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING;

A COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING;

A COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.

These courses are based on the Scientific Course of the Collegiate Department.

No honorary degrees are conferred by this University.

The detailed schedules of the courses of study in the various Colleges of Departments will be found under appropriate titles. Attention is called to the following

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

1. The University year embraces thirty-eight weeks exclusive of recesses, and is divided into three terms. The first term has thirteen weeks; the second, twelve weeks; and the third, thirteen weeks.

2. As a GENERAL rule each student, in whatever department, has three recitations or lectures a day for five days in the week, besides rhetorical, military and other EXERCISES.

3. The schedules are arranged according to the wants of the regular students. Special students must select (in equivalent amounts) from the studies as thus laid down.

4. Students of any department or college may elect studies of another department under the direction of the faculties and professors.

5. Except as otherwise ordered by the Board of Regents, the recitations and exercises of the various colleges or departments are conducted according to consolidated term programmes, adopted from time to time by the General Faculty.

6. Students in different courses are united in recitations whenever convenient.

7. Elective studies, to count on standing, must be chosen from corresponding years and terms.

8. The merit of students as regards scholarship, is determined by means of examinations only. The examinations* are habitually conducted in writing.

9. Any person passing the required examinations will receive the appropriate degree or certificate.

10. The schedules present merely leading titles and subjects. The usual collaterals must in all cases be implied. The rhetorical, military and other exercises are likewise not specified, being held according to appointment of the faculties from time to time.

11. So soon as may be necessary, regular courses of post-graduate studies will be framed leading to the higher academical and professional degrees. In the meantime, graduates desiring to continue their studies, will make such arrangements with the faculties and heads of departments as may be feasible.

12. The following statements show the nature and scope of the work in the various departments. Students preparing to enter are requested to note the KIND of preparation required.

*The examination questions being commonly written on the blackboard after the assembling of the classes cannot be furnished to applicants.

I. MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR THOMPSON.

The course in Pure Mathematics commences on a basis of common Arithmetic and the Algebra of simple equations, and assigns twenty-six weeks to the completion of Algebra; ten weeks to Geometry; eight weeks to Conic Sections; four weeks to Land Surveying; twenty-six weeks to General Geometry, including Differential and Integral Calculus, and twelve weeks to Modern Geometry and Higher Equations.

The entrance examinations contemplate a thorough knowledge of the fundamental operations in Arithmetic, Factoring, Common and Decimal Fractions, Compound Numbers, Percentage (including Exchange and Banking), Proportion, Square and Cube Root with their practical applications. In Elementary Algebra, candidates will be examined in Notation and Numeration of Algebra, Algebraic Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, Factoring, Fractions, Simple Equations, Radicals and Quadratic Equations. Examinations for advanced standing include, in addition to the above, all the studies passed over by the lower classes.

A prominent feature of the plan adopted in this department is limitation for the sake of thoroughness. It is the design to select only the cardinal principles of a given branch, concentrate attention on these, and treat all else as incidental. The results of this method are very satisfactory. An important principle once clearly understood by an entire class, the applications of it and the problems involving it are often made a matter of recreation. In Algebra, for instance, the problems and equations are regarded as no part of the treatise, other problems and equations being substituted for them.

In Geometry, the principal object desired is to understand thoroughly the logical chain that connects about two hundred geometrical propositions into one argument and one line of unbroken demonstration. The practical application of geometrical principles is fully illustrated by numerous examples.

Trigonometry is taught less by formulas than by concrete examples in Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, and problems of the celestial sphere. All the Conic Sections are discussed, and ample time is afforded to general Geometry, with a full use of Differential and Integral Calculus.

The introduction of Modern Geometry and Higher Equations into the course offers to the mathematical student opportunities of great importance.

II. ASTRONOMY.

PROFESSOR THOMPSON.

A brief course of lectures on topics of descriptive Astronomy, is given by the Professor to the First or Sophomore class. The text-book used is Olmsted's College Astronomy, and the instruction is conducted strictly on a mathematical basis. These students are expected to become familiar with the simple problems of the sphere, involving Spherical Trigonometry, with the use of formulas, and with computations necessary for the calculation of a lunar eclipse.

Those students who elect Astronomy in the Senior year, are expected to read Bessel's method of computing solar eclipses, compute latitude and longitude, and go through with the calculation of a solar eclipse in the most rigorous method. This class is instructed in the practical use of the Telescope.

III. PHYSICS.

PROFESSOR PECKHAM.

The Course of Study offers an elementary course in Natural Philosophy, of one term, and later, a full course in Physics and Mechanics, running through three terms. The recent purchases of apparatus have furnished ample means for illustration in this department. In addition to this work, which is required, students may elect to pursue an advanced course of study in the Physical Laboratory, making their own experiments and constructing their own apparatus in a small shop provided with tools for that purpose.

IV. CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR PECKHAM.

During the second term all students of the second class of the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, take General Chemistry. The following term the scientific students of the same class are required to take Applied Chemistry; also the students in the Modern Course, if they so elect.

Scientific students of the first class take Analytical Chemistry three times per week the first term, and twice per week the third term. Classical and Modern students electing this subject take it five times per week during the first term.

The chemical laboratory is fitted up in the best manner, with apparatus and fixtures of the most approved construction. It is designed to furnish instruc-

tion in qualitative analysis to all students in the scientific course of the COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, and to all students in the COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE and the MECHANIC ARTS, and in quantitative analysis and in special research to all students, of whatever department or College, who may desire or be entitled to such opportunities.

No charges are made for instruction, and only such charges for apparatus and chemicals as will cover actual cost to the institution. The charges for ordinary chemicals and apparatus will not exceed ten dollars per term. All glassware and other apparatus will be charged to the student at cost. The glassware that is uninjured will be received back at cost; other articles will be received back under special regulations, generally at a discount of twenty per cent. The cost of apparatus will vary from two to five dollars per term, according to the care exercised by the student.

Advanced students in analytical Chemistry are free to select their subjects for analysis or research under the advice of the Professor in charge.

A cabinet of specimens illustrating the products and processes of applied Chemistry is being collected as opportunity offers. This collection will embrace fuels, ores, furnace products, textile materials both raw and manufactured; dye-woods and other materials used in dyeing; specimens illustrating the bleaching and printing of cotton, linen and woolen goods; earthen ware, pottery, etc. A good beginning has already been made, and it is hoped that large additions may be obtained during the coming year. Contributions are respectfully solicited, for which due credit will be given.

V. GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

The Third Class in the Collegiate Department spends the Winter Term on General and Dynamical Geology, recitations occurring five times per week. Dana's Manual is used, the subject matter being enlarged by blackboard diagrams and familiar lectures. Full notes and abstracts of all lectures, and explanatory matter presented during the term, are required of the class. The fullness and correctness of these notes, and the transcribed diagrams, exhibit the industry and interest of the students, thus furnishing a basis for the stated examinations.

The Junior Class spends the Winter term on Mineralogy and Lithology, meeting five times per week. The aim of this term's work is to make the

student familiar with the crystalline forms and outward characters of the common minerals, and by a course in blowpipe analysis, to determine, quantitatively, their composition. After the most important minerals are thus made familiar to the student, he is ready to begin the examination and careful study of rocks. The same class continues the study of Historical Geology during the following term. This also requires daily recitations. The chief aim here is to bring out the succession of principal events in the geological history of the earth, in a series of recitations and lectures, with special reference to the continent of North America and the State of Minnesota.

The student of the science of Geology in the University, is furnished throughout with such aid as can come from a good supply of maps, diagrams, models, and other means of illustration. Use is made of Marcy's Sciopticon with a suit of geological and mineralogical slides. This means of illustration is specially valuable in the departments of Dynamical and Lithological Geology. The collections of the Geological and Natural History Survey of the State, stored by law in the University Museum, and constantly increasing, are in daily use in the class room. A series of casts of fossils, purchased of Professor Henry A. Ward of Rochester, N. Y., are available for use in the study of Historical Geology. The text-books used are those of Dana, with Fuch's and Brush's in blowpipe Mineralogy.

VI. BOTANY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

The Third Class in the Collegiate Department begins Botany in the Spring Term. The elements of structural and systematic Botany are acquired by the use of a text-book and hand specimens. Each member of the class is required to analyze correctly and name independently forty or fifty species, keeping full records of the characters and peculiarities of each species. At the final examination, each student submits his record and note-book, and must be prepared to name and characterize each species, and name its family relations.

In the College of Agriculture provision is made for a special course in Botany, with reference to the wants of students expecting to pursue farming.

VII. ZOOLOGY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

The course in Zoology is introduced in the Fourth Class in the Collegiate Department. During the Spring term a daily recitation is held in elementary human, and comparative Physiology.

Students in the Elementary Course in Agriculture are required, when in the Second Class, to pursue the study of Zoology during the Winter Term. In the Collegiate Department, students of the Second Class who *elect* Zoology, will recite with those in the course in Agriculture. The course will consist of a review of the Elements of Zoology with the use of the microscope and sciopticon, and illustrations from the Museum.

Students in the Collegiate Department who elect Zoology in the First Class, will be put to work in the Spring Term, in some department of Zoology, as Ornithology, or Entomology, or Conchology, making collections and studying species. Such specimens collected will be placed in the University Museum, to the credit of the collectors, when regarded worthy of exhibition. The text-books in Zoology will vary.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

During the Fall Term the Fourth Class in the Collegiate Department pursue Physical Geography. This is intended to introduce the student to the natural sciences, and, by a general and broad survey, show him what lies before.

IX. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR MARSTON.

Collegiate Department.

FOURTH CLASS.—The study and practice of Elementary Elocution and Composition. Under the latter subject are included punctuation, capital letters, proper forms of papers of various kinds—as letters, examination papers, essays, etc., and the grammatical structure of sentences.

In the second term students of the Modern Course take Swinton's Word Analysis, Butler's Scholar's Companion, or an equivalent.

THIRD CLASS.—Elocution continued. Declamations privately rehearsed and afterwards delivered before the class. Practice in making outlines of easy

descriptive and narrative themes, and in expanding outlines into short essays. Those electing English the first term study some standard modern author in connection with a hand-book of the English Language.

SECOND CLASS. — Practice in Elocution and Composition, continued. Declamations rehearsed in private and afterwards delivered before the class.

Those electing English study Anglo-Saxon and the history of the English Language, and read some standard modern author.

FIRST CLASS.—Declamations, previously rehearsed and criticised in private, given before the class, and made the subject of further criticism.

In connection with Logic and Rhetoric instruction is given in making outlines of argumentative themes, and in the higher qualities of style.

College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

JUNIORS.—First Term,—History, and a general view of English Literature; the critical study of the English of Chaucer and Shakespeare.

Students in the Modern Course, and those in the other courses who elect English, the second and third terms, read critically selections of early English; also later standard authors, as Milton, Bacon, Addison, Wordsworth, Tennyson.

Essays and original orations (six in all during the year) are required of each member of the class. Each essay or oration is carefully criticised, then rewritten; then, if approved, rehearsed, and finally presented before the University.

SENIORS.—First Term,—Elements of Criticism, with practice in criticism of authors. Essays and orations before the University—five exercises in the year, including Commencement part.

In the COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS Juniors and Seniors have the option of all the studies of the corresponding terms of this department of instruction, and they are required to perform the same amount of rhetorical work.

X. NORTH EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR MOORE.

1. GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Collegiate Department.

German is required of all Modern students, and is optional for all Scientific students of the THIRD and SECOND Classes. The Course is as follows :

FIRST YEAR—(THIRD CLASS.)

1st Term,—Ahn-Henn's Rudiments of German.
2nd " Andersen's Mærchen, and Whitney's Grammar.
3rd " Prose selections,—Grammar continued.

SECOND YEAR—(SECOND CLASS.)

1st Term,—Schiller's Wilhelm Tell,—Grammar completed.
2nd " Goethe's Egmont,—History of Germany.
3rd " Lessing's Nathan der Weise,—History continued.

College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

1. Students who have pursued the previous course, give an additional year to advanced work, as follows :

THIRD YEAR—(JUNIOR CLASS.)

1st Term,—Goethe's Faust, with Collaterals.
2nd " Deutsche Lyrik.
3rd " History of German Literature, (Lectures.)

2. Classical students have the option of beginning German in the Junior year and pursuing it for five terms. If in any case it is necessary for them to recite at the same time with students of a lower class they are required to attend five times per week. The course coincides with that given above, so far as it extends.

II. SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

NORWEGIAN-DANISH is offered as an alternative to all students of the Senior classes in the first term. Further provision will be made as needed, for the Swedish and Icelandic tongues.

XI. FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR ——

Collegiate Department.

French is required of all students of the Modern Course in the FIRST CLASS, and is optional for the students of the Classical and Scientific Courses.

University Courses.

French is an option for all Juniors throughout the year, and for Seniors during the first term. Selections from the best modern authors are read by advanced students, and the usual collateral work is required.

XII. LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR WALKER.

Collegiate Department.

The studies of the course are:

Fourth Class,—Cæsar—Commentaries, Cicero—Orations and Prose Composition.

Third Class,—Cicero, continued,—Virgil and Prose Composition.

Second, or Freshman Class,—Livy, Prose Composition completed, and Roman History begun.

First, or Sophomore Class,—Horace,—Odes, Satires and Epistles; Roman History and Antiquities.

College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Junior Year—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, and Satires of Juvenal. —Lectures on Roman Literature.

Senior Year—Comedies of Plautus and Terence,—Lectures on Roman Law.

The requirements in Latin for entering the Freshman, or Second Collegiate Class, are:

Latin Grammar and Reader, and with them, Part I. of Latin Prose Composition; four Books of Cæsar, five Orations of Cicero, and six Books of Virgil, with Part II. of Prose Composition.

In connection with the Reader, all declensions and rules for gender, the regular conjugations and a thorough analysis of the verb, and the most important rules of Syntax are required.

In reading the authors named, the student is expected to translate the Latin idioms into proper English forms without changing the general structure of the sentence. The syntax of cases and modes is to be thoroughly studied and applied to all constructions; the principles and words familiarized by oral retranslations and Latin composition. The student should practice pronouncing the Latin, after translating it, till the thought is taken in at sight, as from English words.

More importance is attached to thoroughness than to the amount of text passed over.

XIII. GREEK.

PROFESSOR BROOKS.

The Course of Study embraces text-books in History, Poetry, Oratory, Comedy, Tragedy, and Philosophy; and Lectures on the Greek Language, Literature, Religion, Philosophy, and Art. Collateral studies are History, Geography, Mythology, Biography, Customs, &c.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS.—Greek is pronounced according to the accents, and with the so-called Continental sounds of the vowels and diphthongs; a knowledge of grammar and of words proceed together. In translation, the radical meaning of words is to be learned, but the precise signification in the passage rendered is to be given; the thing to be done in translating an author is to give his exact meaning in the best idiomatic, grammatical English; facts, allusions, tropes, history, chronology, mythology, topography, customs, arts, laws, grammatical forms and elements, etymologies, composition of words, are to be attended to; translation of English into Greek is based upon the author read. So far as the author himself is concerned, among the things to be noted are, the chief facts of the author's life; the contemporary history and

political condition of the country, and the author's relation to them, and the character of the people; and the expression and logical scope of his thought, and the wisdom, &c., of his views.

XIV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

Instruction in this department extends through four terms, beginning with Psychology the third term of the Junior year. The exercises in Psychology occur five times each week, one-half of the hour being occupied with a text-book recitation, and the other with a lecture on the topic in hand. The subject is investigated empirically, and is introduced by the lectures on theoretical Philology, the preceding term, and followed by the study of Philosophy proper. This subject (Ontology) is taken up in a course of lectures, occurring five times a week, the first term of the Senior year. It is pursued historically, and particular attention is directed to the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle, Kant and Hegel, translation of extracts being required from the Greek or German, as the case may be. The history closes with a discussion of the present condition of Philosophy in the leading Universities in the world. The development of Philosophy proper is followed by lectures on Ethics and the Evidences of Revealed Religion, occurring five times each week, during the second term of the Senior year. The under-graduate instruction in these subjects closes the third term (Senior) with a course of twelve lectures on Natural Theology. This course of lectures is optional in all cases. The other subjects in this department are required in each of three courses in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and optional for the other Colleges.

XV. COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

Properly speaking, the instruction in Comparative Philology is reserved for the post-graduate course. As introductory to such instruction, a course of twenty lectures on Philology (theoretical), commonly called the Science of Language, is given during the second term of the Junior year. These lectures cover the following general subjects: The Philosophy of Grammar;

Language as spoken and heard; Language as written and seen; the Laws of Inflection; the Roots; History of Philology; The Literature of Philology.

XVI. HISTORY.

PROFESSOR LAING.

Collegiate Department.

Applicants for admission to the Fourth Class are examined in the History of the United States. A thorough knowledge of so much of the subject as is embraced in the standard School Histories is required. Swinton's "Condensed History of the United States" is recommended for preparation.

The subjoined schedule will, for the present, be followed:

Fourth Class,—The Scientific and Modern Sections take the History of England the first term; the whole class take general History, the third term.

Third Class,—The Scientific and Modern Sections take Medieval History, the second term, and Modern History the third term.

First Class,—It is optional for the whole class the first term to take the Era of the Reformation.

College of Science, Literature and the Arts.

The Junior Class take Guizot's "History of Civilization" three times a week, the second term.

The Philosophy of History is combined with the regular work of the various classes, especially with Guizot.

Aside from the text-books, frequent lectures are given on such subjects as need further elucidation. These subjects are open as electives to corresponding classes in the Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

XVII. SOCIAL SCIENCE.

MR. FOLWELL.

Political Economy is taught to the Seniors in the Third Term chiefly by conversational lectures. This subject is required of all students of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and is elective for those of other

Colleges. The library is well supplied with standard authors on Political and Social Science. The aim of the instructor is to present clearly and fairly the history of the science and to thoroughly inculcate established principles. On disputed topics the conflicting views are brought out with all possible impartiality.

To this department are attached International Law and Civil Government, including the State and National Constitutions—the former an option with the Senior Classes—twice per week for the Third Term; the latter, required in the Scientific and Modern Courses of the Senior Year, five times per week for the Second Term. These are in charge of the Professor of History.

XVIII. ELOCUTION. See "English Language," &c., *supra*.

XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROFESSOR HEWITT.

A course of lectures on Sanitary science is offered to the Seniors of all departments, the third term. The topics embraced are such as: Personal Hygiene as depending on soils, water, food, clothing, etc.; Public Hygiene including sewerage and drainage of towns, heating, lighting and ventilation of dwellings and public buildings; epidemic diseases, intemperance, &c.

The Physiology taught at present to the Fourth class of the Collegiate Department, is included in this department of instruction.

XX. MILITARY SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR ———

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the President may, upon the application of an established College or University within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the army to act as President, Superintendent, or Professor of such College or University; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be apportioned through the United States, as nearly as practicable, according to population, and shall be governed by general rules, to be prescribed from time to time by the President.

In compliance with the foregoing section of an act of Congress approved July 28th, 1866, the President has detailed * an officer of the army as Professor of Military Science at this University. The government has also furnished 150 light breech-loading rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete, similar to those in use by cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, and a section of artillery, with equipments, for instruction in the school of the piece and battery. Instruction is given in the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion; drill, parade, review, and other ceremonies. By action of the Board of Regents, military exercises are required of all male students of the Collegiate Department, and are optional in the other classes. The course of Theoretical Instruction is optional.

XXI. CIVIL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, INDUSTRIAL DRAWING, &c.

See COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS.

XXII. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY SCIENCE, &c.

See COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

* At the date of issue no officer had been detailed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recall of Professor Huggins to his command.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The University is open free of all charges for tuition, upon equal terms to all persons over fourteen years of age, whether residents of the State or not, who may pass the required scholastic tests and examinations.

The COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT being the usual avenue to the advanced courses and Colleges, the requirements for admission thereto are more particularly stated below.

Applicants for advanced rank in this department must be examined in the subjects gone over by the class and section which they desire respectively to join. Real equivalents are accepted.

Applicants for admission to the advanced or UNIVERSITY COURSES proper, as candidates for degrees, are examined in all the studies of the appropriate courses in the Collegiate Department. The Faculties occasionally exercise the power of waiving the ordinary examinations in the cases of applicants of advanced age who desire instruction in special studies These applicants must, however, submit to such tests as may be necessary to enable the professors concerned to decide whether they are competent to receive the desired instruction.

I.

ALL applicants for admission to the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT are examined in the following elementary studies:

READING, WRITING, SPELLING;

ENGLISH GRAMMAR (including ANALYSIS);

ARITHMETIC AND ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA;

GEOGRAPHY AND UNITED STATES HISTORY;

Those intending to pursue the Latin language are also examined in the Latin Grammar, Reader and Composition, (Part I.)

Applicants who pass the above examinations satisfactorily are admitted to the Fourth Class.

I.

Applicants for admission to the THIRD CLASS of the Collegiate department will please refer to the tabulated course of study for the Fourth Class, and note the studies of the particular course to be chosen. Upon these they will be examined for admission to the Third Class.

II.

Although the same general principle applies, it is thought best to state in detail in this place the requirements for admission to

THE SECOND, OR FRESHMAN CLASS.

1. ALL APPLICANTS are examined in the elementary studies given above: Reading, Writing and Spelling, English Grammar including Analysis; Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra; Geography and United States History; also in English Composition and Rhetoric, (Hart's or equivalent); Algebra, complete to the General Theory of Equations; Outlines of General History, (Swinton's, or equivalent), Plane Geometry, Geometrical Drawing and Elements of Geology.

Those intending to pursue the Latin Language, are examined in the Latin Grammar and Reader, and in the First Part of Composition.

2. Examinations additional to the above are required according to the course of study which the applicants may respectively choose, as follows:

(1.) For the CLASSICAL Course, in

Cæsar's Commentaries (4 books), Cicero (5 orations,)
Virgil's Æneid (6 books);
Greek Grammar and Reader, Xenophon's Anabasis (3 books), Herodotus (30 chapters);
History, Geography, etc., of the authors named;
Also in Botany (Gray).

(2.) For the SCIENTIFIC Course, in

Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Botany, Free-Hand Drawing, Elementary Astronomy (the last optional); also in History of England, Study of Words (Swinton's, or equivalent), Higher English Grammar (Fowler, or Latham), Modern History. In place of these studies in English, applicants may pass in the Latin or Greek required for the Classical Course. In place of the Higher English Grammar and Modern History, the German required for the Modern Course, as given below, may be offered.

(3.) For the MODERN Course, in

German Grammar and Reader, and Schiller's Wilhelm Tell (or equivalent), History of England, Physiology; also the same Latin or Greek required for the Classical Course; but applicants may in lieu thereof, offer the following Studies; Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy, Modern History.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SUBJECTS, the requirements for admission to the SECOND, or FRESHMAN CLASS, stand as follows:

1. MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic complete; Algebra complete, except the General Theory of Equations, Plane Geometry [and Geometrical Drawing,] Required in all courses.

2. NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES:—(1) Required in all courses—Geography, and Elements of Geology. (2) Required in addition:

For the Scientific Course—Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Botany, and Elementary Astronomy (the last optional);
For the Classical Course—Botany;
For the Modern Course—Physiology.

3. HISTORY:—(1) History of the United States, and Outlines of General History, for all courses. (2) Required in addition:—

For the Scientific Course, (when no language other than English is taken)—History of England, Modern History;
For the Modern Course—History of England; optional for same course with Latin or Greek, Modern History.

4. LANGUAGES.

(1.) *English.*—a. For all courses.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar including Analysis, Composition and Rhetoric. Applicants will be required to write a short theme or narrative on a subject assigned at the time. b. Required in addition :

For the Modern Course—Higher English Grammar.

For the Scientific Course, (when no other language than English is taken)—Higher English Grammar.

(2.) *German.*—Grammar and Reader, Schiller's Wilhelm Tell (or equivalent). Required for Modern Course; optional for scientific.

(3.) *Latin.*—Grammar, Reader and Composition; Cæsar's Commentaries, 4 books; Cicero, 5 orations; Virgil's Æneid, 6 books; with the History and Geography of the authors. Required for Classical Course only; optional with the others.

(4.) *Greek.*—Grammar, Reader and Composition, Xenophon Anabasis, 3 books; Herodotus, 30 chapters, with the History, Geography, etc., of the authors. Required for the Classical Course only; optional for others.

Candidates may find it convenient to refer to the tabulated courses of study for the THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES, as given hereafter.

Applicants for the FIRST, or Sophomore Class, will be further examined in the studies of the chosen courses in the SECOND CLASS.

EQUIPMENT.

GROUNDS.

The University is situated in the East Division of the city of Minneapolis, about one mile below the Falls of St. Anthony, on an elevated bluff in full view of the same. The grounds are about twenty-five acres in extent, undulating in surface and well wooded with native trees. Plans for the embellishment of the grounds have been made by Messrs. Cleveland and French, of Chicago, "landscape architects," and will be carried out so fast as the means can be afforded. Meantime, such are the natural advantages of situation and contour, they are very attractive.

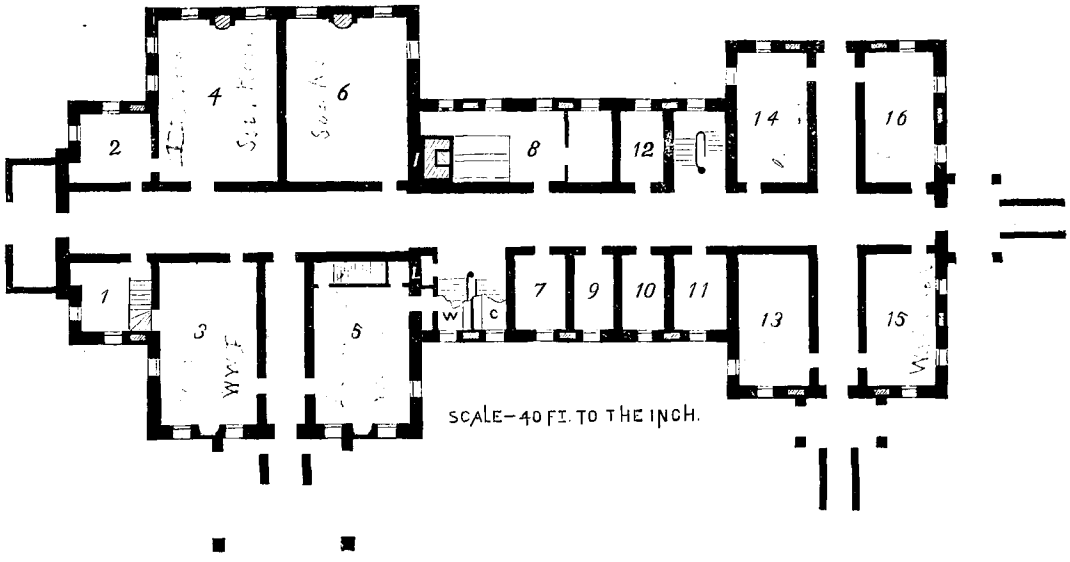
The Experimental Farm of the Agricultural College is situated a short distance below, near the east bank of the Mississippi. For description see "College of Agriculture."

BUILDINGS.

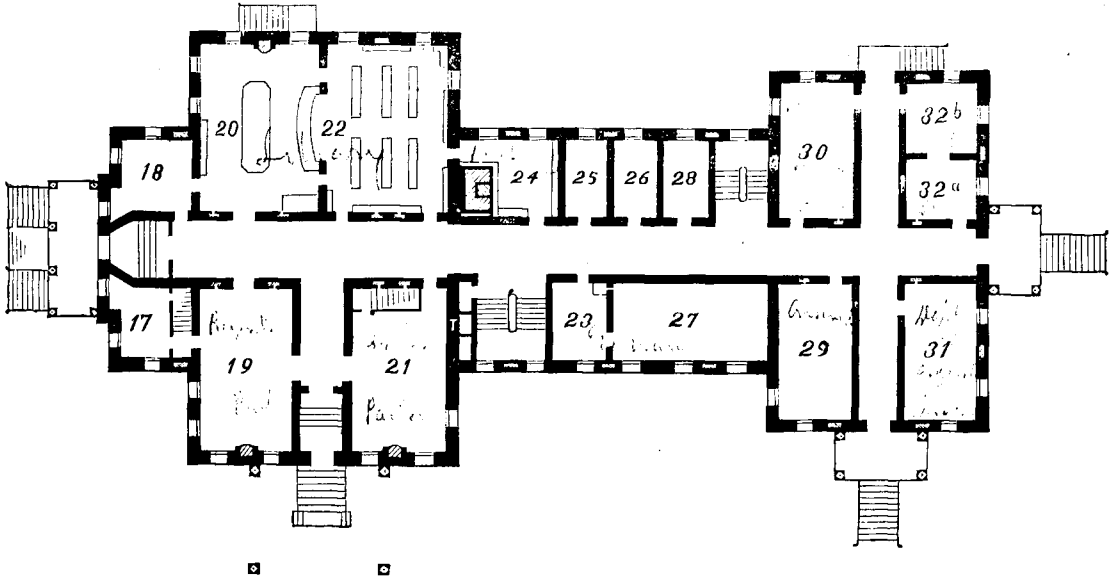
The general plan of the buildings contemplates a central academic building, and, grouped around it, additional structures for the separate departments or colleges. Up to the present year the whole work of the institution had been carried on in the old building, erected many years ago as a portion (west wing) of a central building. During the past year a large addition has been completed and occupied. The old part has been repaired and renovated, to correspond, so far as possible with the new portion. These structures, old and new, constitute the

MAIN OR ACADEMIC BUILDING.

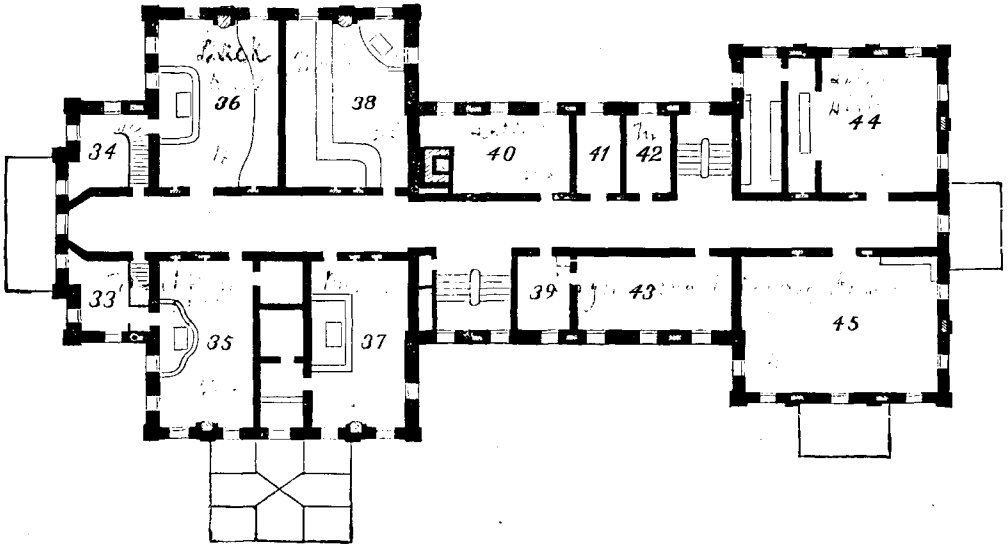
This building is 186 feet in length and 90 in breadth exclusive of porches, having three stories above the basement. The walls are of blue limestone and the roofs of tin and slate. The rooms, fifty-three in number, as well as all the corridors, are heated by an efficient steam apparatus, and THOROUGHLY VENTILATED. Water and gas are supplied wherever needed. The Assembly Hall, in the third story, 87x55 feet and 24 feet high, will seat with great comfort 700 people, and 1,000 can be accommodated. The following floor plans show the arrangement and present assignment of the various rooms and spaces:



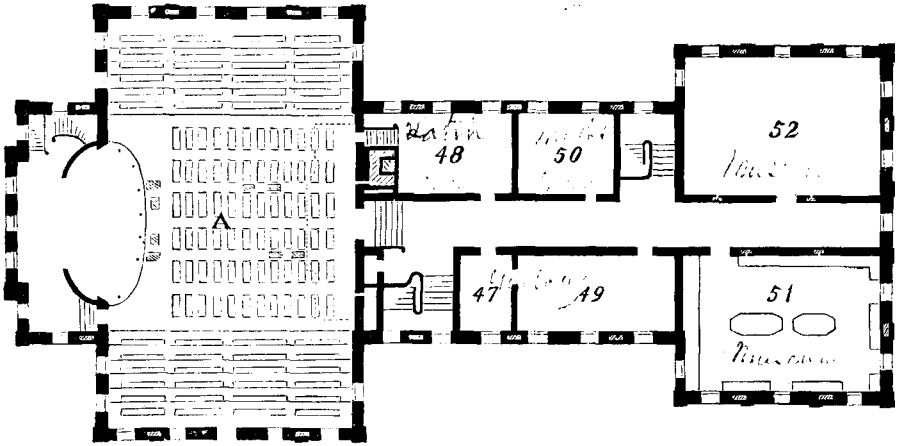
BASEMENT FLOOR:—1, Carpenter; 2, Unassigned; 3, Class Room; 4 and 6, Literary Societies; 5, Ladies' Cloak Room; 7, 9 and 10, Storage; 8, Boiler Room; 11, Lathe Room; 12, Fireman's Room; 13, Janitor's Kitchen; 14, Storage [Ag. Dept.]; 15, Work Shop; 16, Storage, [Geol. Survey].



MAIN FLOOR:—17, Private Office; 18, 20, 22, 24 and 25, Library and Reading Rooms, 19, Regent's Parlor; 21, Ladies' Parlor; 23 and 27, Dept. of German; 26 and 28, Janitors; 29 and 32*b*, Dept. of Military Science; 30, Gentlemen's Cloak Room; 31, Dept. of Mathematics; 32*a*, Students' Christian Association.



SECOND FLOOR:—33 and 35, Dept. of Ment. and Mor. Philosophy; 34, 36 and 43, Dept of Latin; 37, Dept. of Greek; 38 and 42, Dept. of Mathematics; 39 and 45, Engineering Departments; 40 and 41, Dept. of English; 44, Dept. of Physics.



THIRD FLOOR:—A, Auditorium; 48 and 50, Dept. of History; 47 and 49, Depts. of Geology and Mineralogy; 51, General Museum; 52, Drawing. All these rooms are 16 feet high, except the Auditorium, which is 24 feet.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This is the first of the special buildings for the separate Colleges. It is of brick on a basement of blue stone, 146x54 feet. The central portion is two stories in height. The south wing, 46x25 feet, is a plant house of double sash and glass. The north wing contains the Chemical Laboratory. There are class rooms for Chemistry and Agriculture, and private laboratories for the professors. The whole building will be heated by steam, except the plant house, by hot water. In the second story will be two large rooms, one for the Industrial Museum, the other for a Lecture Hall. For plans see College of Agriculture.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

This laboratory occupies five rooms in the north wing of the Agricultural College. (1) The main students' laboratory, 22x45 feet. It contains eight tables, accommodating sixty-four workers in two sections or reliefs. Each table has water, gas, sink, shelving for reagents, drawers and cupboards for apparatus, all of the most approved construction. Between the tables, in the outside walls, are ventilating hoods of an improved form, suggested by the Professor of Chemistry. (2) The recitation room adjoining, provided with lecture table and all appurtenances necessary for effective illustration of lectures on Chemistry and Technology. (3) The Apparatus room, provided with cases for storing apparatus, and tables for the balances. (4) The Professor's private laboratory, a small room, but one well adapted to the purpose. (5) A room in the basement fitted up for assay and furnace work. All the rooms except the last are on one floor, are well lighted and ventilated, and communicate with each other in a convenient manner. The University is now able to offer ample facilities for successful study and instruction in both General and Analytical Chemistry,

and in the allied branches of study. Persons desiring analyses made should address Prof. S. F. Peckham.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

In the main building, the rooms devoted to the Department of Physics are so arranged and furnished that students desiring to make a specialty of Physics, can have opportunity to use the apparatus, and perform their own experiments. In addition a small room has been set apart for a lathe and work bench. Students are permitted to construct models and apparatus. Excellent specimens have been already produced.

THE MINERALOGICAL LABORATORY.

Tables and apparatus sufficient for the use of twelve workers at a time, have been provided in room 49, main building. Additions will be made as required.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Room 52 in the main building, 47x30x16 feet, is furnished with stout wooden tables for the use of the classes in Geometrical and Free Hand Drawing. There are also cases and cabinets for holding drawers and drawing boards. A considerable collection of prints, drawings, and models for lessons and illustrations has been made.

Room 45 is provided with the Worcester Adjustable Drawing Tables of wood and iron, for the use of the classes in Descriptive Geometry, Engineering and Architecture.

MUSEUMS.

The GENERAL MUSEUM comprises the collections of the Geological and Natural History Survey of the State, augmented by purchases and donations. At present only the Zoological specimens belonging to the Museum are on exhibition. They comprise specimens of some of the larger mammals of the Northwest, a set of casts of fossils purchased of Prof. H. A. Ward, of

Rochester, N. Y., embracing representations of over 350 species and several hundred specimens of recent invertebrates. These are placed in suitable cases in room 51, which is opened daily for the use of students and visitors. It is expected that adequate provision will be made soon for the accommodation of the rest of the collections of the Museum. Contributions to the Museum should be sent to Prof. N. H. Winchell, Curator.

The INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS will be accommodated in the Agricultural College building. Contributions for the former may be addressed to Prof. Chas. Y. Lacy; for the latter, to Prof. S. F. Peckham.

The collections of Patent Office models, and the Schroeder Models for Descriptive Geometry, are already displayed in substantial cases in rooms 12 and 44, main building. The collection of seeds and grains is temporarily stored in room 12.

APPARATUS.

No attempt has been made at display, but great pains have been taken to procure for the various departments the essential instruments and materials for illustration. In addition to articles referred to in previous statements may be mentioned: a transit, Y level, compass, chains and tape measures, and a full set of fine drawing instruments for the Department of Civil Engineering; a variety of geographical maps, ancient and modern; globes, charts, geometrical models, etc.

THE LIBRARY.

The number of bound volumes has reached nearly 10,000, and additions are constantly being made. Besides the books purchased of booksellers, the following collections have been acquired:

(1) The Robertson Collection of 1,200 volumes, purchased from Col. D. A. Robertson, of St. Paul, formerly a professor in

the University. This collection is rich in works on American History, Arctic Travel and Discovery, Ethnography and Political Economy.

(2) The Campbell Collection of 2,800 volumes, selected by Prof. Campbell in London, Berlin, Florence, and other cities of Europe. This embraces many French, German, and Italian works. The subjects most numerously represented are Philology, Philosophy and Social Science, General Literature, History and Biography.

(3) The Tappan Collection, comprising 2,500 volumes from the private library of the Rev. H. P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., ex-President of the University of Michigan. This collection contains choice and valuable editions of standard English authors, numerous works on philosophical subjects, and many reviews and works of reference.

The miscellaneous purchases have been confined to Encyclopœdias, Dictionaries, Bibliographical material, and works of first necessity for the various departments of instruction. Among the public documents are to be found sets complete, or nearly so, of the Smithsonian publications, the Coast Survey Reports, the Survey of the Pacific Railroad, and Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, &c.

The printed alphabetical catalogue of authors contains the titles of all the bound volumes, except public documents. The alphabetical catalogue of subjects of all the books (except public documents) are on slips nearly ready for printing.

The Library and Reading Room occupy rooms 18, 20, 22 and 24 in the first story of the main building. The books are shelved according to a simple classification, upon the so-called "elastic system," which allows additions indefinitely, without disturbing the existing arrangement and numbering.

The Library is open to everybody every day of the University year, except Sundays and holidays, from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Students are allowed to borrow books for home reading, to be kept seventeen days; but works marked in the catalogue with a *, comprising books of reference, illustrated works, and rare and costly books, can not be removed. These works, as well as all others, may be read and consulted during the same hours in the

READING ROOM.

A number of periodicals are also to be found here; among them are the following:

QUARTERLY.

The Journal of Speculative Philosophy, The New Englander, The North American Review, The Edinburgh Review, The North British Review, The Westminster Review, The London Review. The International Review. (Six times a year.)

MONTHLY.

The American Journal of Science and Arts, The Agriculturist, Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, Blackwood's Magazine, The Eclectic Magazine, Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, The Contemporary Review.

WEEKLY.

Littell's Living age, The Nation, The New York Tribune, The Nordisk Folkeblad. The Farmers' Union The Prairie Farmer, Ueber Land und Meer, Harper's Weekly, Official Gazette, U. S. Patent Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

New York Evening Post.

DAILY.

Minneapolis Evening Tribune, St Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer-Press and Tribune, War Department Weather Map, &c.

The Board of Regents have enacted the following code of

LIBRARY RULES AND REGULATIONS:

When open.

SECTION 1. The Library shall be open throughout the university year at least nine hours in each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, from April to September, inclusive, and at least seven hours with like exceptions during the remainder of the year. The executive committee shall make special arrangements for opening the Library during the vacation in summer.

Consultation.

SEC. 2. Any person shall have the privilege of reading and consulting books during the regular hours upon filling up and signing a Reading Room ticket. The books thus obtained must be delivered to the Librarian before leaving the Library.

Borrowing.

SEC. 3. Any member of the University may borrow books for home reading, subject to the restrictions hereinafter contained.

Deposit.

SEC. 4 Any citizen of the state may borrow a book for fourteen days, by depositing with the Librarian the value of the book, or set, if one of a set.

Guaranty.

SEC. 5 Any person presenting to the librarian a written guaranty of any regent or professor of the University for the safe return of books, may borrow two volumes for fourteen days.

Issue and Return.

SEC. 6. No person shall remove any book from the Library under any pretense until it shall have been duly issued by the librarian or an authorized assistant; and no book shall be considered as returned unless delivered to the librarian or an authorized assistant.

Annual Inspection.

SEC. 7. All books loaned shall be returned for the annual inspection and inventory, on or before the second Wednesday preceding the close of the university year; and no person except professors of the University shall have the right to borrow books for home reading, during the twenty days next ensuing.

Reloaning.

SEC. 8. No person having the right to borrow books shall lend them to be taken from his house for use.

To whom and for how long books may be loaned.

SEC. 9. Regents may borrow five volumes at a time, to be returned at farthest upon the day named in section 7. Professors and other officers of instruction may have any desired number of works pertaining exclusively to their departments of instruction. They may withdraw at the same time any five other works; and all

works of whatever character so withdrawn, if called for by another officer, shall, upon notification through the librarian, be returned after four weeks from the time of withdrawal. Students of the upper or university classes may borrow three volumes at a time, and students of the Collegiate Department, two, to be returned within seventeen days. In no case can a book be reissued if called for by another member of the University. The librarian shall conform to any regulations relating to the kinds of books to be loaned to students which the General Faculty may establish.

Works not loaned.

SEC. 10. The following works cannot be loaned: works of reference, such as almanacs, annuals, atlases, dictionaries, encyclopædias, catalogues, gazetteers, indexes, lexicons, registers; costly illustrated works, books starred in the catalogue, books needing to be rebound, and last numbers of periodicals. Periodicals can only be borrowed by professors and instructors.

All books to belong to Library.

SEC. 11. All technical books, maps, charts and diagrams, purchased for and specially adapted to the exclusive use of any department of instruction, shall be regarded as the property of the Library, and the professor in charge shall give his receipt to the librarian for the same, and shall at the close of each year account to the librarian for the same

Penalties for losses, neglect to return, &c.

SEC. 12. If, on reasonable notice from the librarian that the time for which any book or books taken or detained has expired, any person shall omit to return to the Library any such book or books for more than three days after such notice shall have been given; or if any book or other article belonging to the Library be lost or destroyed, or so far injured as to be equivalent in the judgment of the librarian to a total loss for the purposes of the Library, the person by whom such loss, destruction or injury has been occasioned, or who shall fail to make such return, shall be charged the full value of the book or article so lost, destroyed, injured or not returned; and in case of the loss of a book, or its not being returned, if it belong to a set of two or more volumes, he shall be charged the value of the whole set, or as much as it may cost to perfect it, at the election of the Librarian. For any injury not amounting to destruction to any book or other article as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall pay a sum sufficient in the judgment of the librarian to compensate for such injury. Any person failing to pay the librarian any such assessment for loss, injury, or failure to return, shall be debarred the use of the Library,

and any student so delinquent shall not receive a degree or an honorable dismissal until he shall have paid the full amount.

Penalty for wilful injuries.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall wilfully injure or destroy any book, map or other article belonging to the Library, shall be dealt with according to the law of the State* in such case made and provided,

Decorum.

SEC. 14. All persons while in the Library are to refrain from all noise and conduct inappropriate to the quietness of a place of study.

Admittance to Shelves.

SEC. 15. No persons shall be admitted behind the counter except regents, professors and instructors, and such as they shall introduce, or as may be invited by the librarian, and persons thus admitted shall not remove books from the shelves without permission.

Order.

SEC. 16. The librarian shall have authority to enforce order in and about the Library, and may exclude students or visitors infringing the rules. Students guilt of misconduct shall, upon the report of the librarian, be dealt with by the Faculties to which they are severally amenable, according to the nature of the offenses.

Duty of Librarian.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the librarian to enforce the foregoing rules. He shall make a careful inspection and inventory of the Library within twenty days after the date fixed in section 7, and he shall make on or before the first day of November in each year, a report to the president of the University showing the condition of the Library during the previous university year; the results of the annual inventory and inspection, the titles of all books and other articles added to the Library, together with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem useful.

*CHAPTER LXXXIX. LAWS OF MINNESOTA, 1875:

Be it enacted, &c.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall wilfully cut, mutilate, mark, tear, deface, or otherwise injure or destroy, in whole or in part, any book, map, document, picture, or written or engraved or printed paper, belonging to any public library or reading room in this State, shall, upon conviction thereof before any city justice or justice of the peace having jurisdiction in criminal offenses, be fined for each and every offense, a sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and, in default of the payment of such fine, be committed to the county jail of the county in which said offense was committed, not less than thirty nor more than ninety days; and such conviction shall not act as a bar to a civil suit against the party committing the injury or damage to recover the value of the property so injured or destroyed, which suit may be brought by any competent officer of the library owning said property.

SECTION 2. A "public library" shall, for the purposes of this act, be construed to mean any collection of books, documents or papers belonging to the State or to any of its institutions, or to any incorporated society, association, or literary institution, for the use of the public or of the members of said society or institution

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 19th, 1875.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

ACCESS.

The University of Minnesota is accessible by means of all conveyances centering in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

HOW TO ENTER THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Appy personally or by mail to the president for a blank "application," and have it properly filled up, dated and signed.

2. Previous to the hour appointed for the examinations, present your application at the president's office, and receive a numbered examination ticket. By this number alone will you be known to the examining professors.

3. Report promptly for examinations at the time and place announced, and attend the sessions punctually, observing such directions as may be given.

4. At an appointed hour after the close of the examinations, the successful numbers will be announced.

5. The successful applicants will, upon payment of the annual fee of five dollars for incidental expenses, receive a registration card, which will admit them to the classes.

Applicants who do not present themselves at the proper time can only be examined by permission of the Faculties, to whom application in writing must be made, stating the reasons for absence.

BOARDING.

THE UNIVERSITY HAS NO DORMITORIES, except for a few employes. This is a matter both of necessity and of policy; of necessity, because the State has not been able to furnish money to build dormitories; of policy, because it is thought better for the students to be distributed among the people of the University city, amenable to the common laws and sentiments of society. The public bounty stops at furnishing free instruction, leaving to private hands the providing of maintenance.

Three methods of boarding are practiced. (1) Self boarding, by individuals, or, more commonly, by small groups or colonies composed of members of the same family, or of neighboring families. Rooms are hired, and furniture, provisions and fuel brought from home. When well managed this is an excellent and very economical mode of living. Two dollars a week per pupil may be set down as the cost. (2) Club boarding. This has been practiced for several years, and is well organized. The Pillsbury Club occupy the two buildings erected by Regent Pillsbury, on Fourth street between 13th and 14th avenues. The rooms, 16 in number, large and well lighted, are rented for a sum sufficient to pay repairs and taxes. The occupants organize and operate the boarding club. The price of board has never exceeded $2.50 per week. A respectable family reside in one of the buildings, and the proprieties of civilized life are therefore observed. Applications to join the club should be made promptly to Mr. H. Jay Smith. (3) Boarding in families The difficulties formerly encountered in procuring suitable places for students desiring to board in families have disappeared. Good board can be found at reasonable prices, ranging from $3.50 upwards. A list of families willing to receive student boarders, is posted on the bulletin board at the beginning of the year; also one of "rooms to let."

EMPLOYMENT.

The UNIVERSITY CANNOT PROMISE EMPLOYMENT to all who desire to earn their living. The few places it can offer are always in the hands of old students. New comers cannot expect to get them. The following advice, deduced from the observations of several years, is offered to young persons of limited means who want an "education :"

(1.) If possible, learn a good trade or art before coming to the University. Your chances for work will be greatly increased, and you can get better wages. (2.) Bring some money,—fifty dollars at least,—on which to live until you find work. (3.) If you want work you must look for it. It will not come to you at first. Be active, resolute and enterprising. (4.) If you have "to pay your way" through college, resolve to take time enough to do it well without ruining your health.

The following are some of the employments or capacities in which students have been engaged:

(1) Teaching in city and country schools, and in Teachers' Institutes.
(2) Teaching private pupils and classes in general studies.
(3) Teaching specialties, such as Music, French, Drawing, &c.
(4) Land Surveying, Government Surveying, Railroad Surveying.
(5) Map Drawing and Copying.
(6) Care of Churches and Public School buildings.
(7) Market Gardening and Dairying.
(8) General "chores" at private houses.
(9) Work on the Experimental Farm.
(10) House Painting, Wood Turning, Paper Hanging, Carpentry, Type-setting, Taxidermy, Tuning Pianos.
(11) Salesmen, Book Agents, Choristers, Sunday School Superintendents, Newspaper Carriers.
(12) Janitors, Librarians, Clerks, Bell Ringers, Firemen, Sweepers, Teamsters, &c.

EXPENSES.

These depend so much upon the tastes and habits of individuals that no general statement can safely be made. In some cases young men have lived comfortably on $160 for the university year.

TUITION IS FREE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. The only university charge is the annual fee of $5.00 for incidental expenses. This fee must be paid before the student can join his classes, and no deductions are made for absence or late entrance.

Students provide their own books and stationery. The society expenses are small.

DAILY ROUTINE.

The forenoon of each week day except Monday is occupied with recitations and lectures. In the afternoon take place the military exercises, work in the laboratories, on the farm and in the plant house, field work in surveying and engineering, and so much of the drawing as cannot be done in the forenoon.

The morning session opens with the assembly, not earlier than 8 o'clock, and closes not later than 1 p. m. Brief and simple devotional exercises are held at the assembly, and one or more rhetorical exercises are performed by members of the upper classes.

DISCIPLINE.

Students of the various Departments or Colleges are amenable to their respective Faculties.

The University presumes that every member intends to do his duty and to behave himself decently. Good order, courtesy, punctuality, and attentiveness, are established customs of the University, which the student body takes pride in maintaining. The few cases of misdemeanor which occur are dealt with individually by the Faculties.

STUDENT SOCIETIES.

The following Literary Societies have been recognized by the General Faculty:

The STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION;
The DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY;
The HERMÆAN SOCIETY;
The PHILOLOGIAN SOCIETY.

The orator of the united literary societies for the year 1875–6 is Hon. A. H. Young, Minneapolis.

THE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

The University is charged by law with the work of the Geological and Natural History Survey of the State, under the direction of the Board of Regents. This survey has now been in progress four years, but has been confined principally to the geological portion of the work. The professors of the University are selected by the regents for carrying on the various branches of the survey, and the General Museum is the repository and place of exhibition of the collections made during its progress.

The law creating this survey is comprehensive. It embraces not only a strictly geological survey, including a complete account of the rocks and minerals of the State, and their chemical analysis, but also a natural history survey, comprising an examination of all species of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses, native or naturalized, and a complete account of the animal kingdom, as represented in the State, including all mammalia, fishes, reptiles, birds and insects. It also orders the tabulation of meteorological statistics, and an investigation of the climatic peculiarities of Minnesota. It orders the collection of topographical and hypsometrical data, and the compilation of an accurate map, which, on the approval of the Governor, is to be the official map of the

State. The law also requires an exhibition of all collections made during the progress of the survey, in the buildings of the University, for public inspection, free of cost, in well-warmed and furnished rooms. The regents make annual reports of progress, and, on the completion of any portion of the work, a final report thereof is to be made to the Governor.

The Legislature has made an annual appropriation of two thousand dollars, and has set aside the remainder of the State salt spring lands for the prosecution of this work.

SOCIETY OF ALUMNI.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

I. The Alumni of the University of Minnesota, in order to perpetuate fellowship among themselves and loyalty to their Alma Mater, and to promote in every proper way the prosperity of the University, hereby constitute themselves an association, to be known and styled the "SOCIETY OF ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA."

II. All graduates of the University of Minnesota are entitled to membership in this society; all members of the General Faculty are honorary members.

III. This society shall meet annually, on the day before Commencement, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

IV. There shall be elected at each regular meeting the following officers for the ensuing year, to wit.: a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary and Treasurer.

V. This society has power to enact such by-laws as may be necessary to give these articles effect.

VI. These articles may be changed or enlarged at any regular meeting, by a majority vote of the members present.

OFFICERS FOR 1876-7:

JOHN C. HUTCHINSON, B. A., Minneapolis, President;
EUGENE A. HENDRICKSON, B. S., St Paul, Vice President;
MARTHA A. BUTLER, B. S., Minneapolis, Sec'y and Treas.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

THE FACULTY.

This Department is under the immediate control of the General Faculty of the University.

STUDENTS, 1875-6.

FIRST CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Messrs.

Bryant, J. C.,	Lewis,	Rickert,
Eustis, J. B.,	Newton,	Ward,
Foster, F. H.	Willes,	Pritchard, E. R.
	Williams, D.	

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Messrs.

Alexander,	Couillard, F. L.,	Rose,
Bushnell,	Howe,	Taylor,
Butts,	Howell,	Warren,
Couillard, C. A.,	McMullen,	Wedge,
	Young, H. W.,	

Misses

Getchell,	Rich,	Robinson.

MODERN COURSE.

Mr. Wood,	Misses Wilcox, H. J.	Wilcox, M. E.
	Miss Secombe,	

SECOND CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Messrs.

Collom,	Hudgins,	Thayer, H. W.,
Columbia,	McKean,	Thompson, G. B.,
Colwell,	Rhames,	Vanderburgh,
Goodnow,	Rockwood,	West,
	Miss Elliot.	

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Messrs.

Barrett,	Greer, A. J.,	Preston,
Buswell,	Greer, C.,	Putnam,
Clark, F. H.,	McComb,	Rand,
Gage,	McMurphy,	Roe,
Goodrich, C. G.,	Partridge,	Scott, F. J.,
	Thompson, E. R.	

Misses

Burnes, C. A.,	Hayes, H. E.,	Thompson, E.,
Burnes, D.,	Linton,	Town,
Champlin.	Roe,	West.
Hayes, C. A.,	Shoppe,	

MODERN COURSE.

Messrs.

Chamberlain, F. A..	Hildreth,	Hurlbut,
	Keysor.	

Misses

Cowell,	Kirkwood, E. A.,	Pierson,
	Rollit, Caro.	

THIRD CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Messrs.

Brooks, A. P.,	McNulty,	Wilcox, H. M.,
Bryant, J. F..	Pemberton, Jno.,	Williams, W. W,
McCord,	Salls,	Miss Knox.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Messrs.

Berry, F. C.,	Foster, H. W.,	Loring,
Berry, F. G.,	Foster, O.,	Piper,
Boylston,	Greeley,	Sterling,
Byrnes,	Hern,	Rankin,
Carville,	Holt,	Tomlinson,
Currie, W. A.,	Hubbard,	Upton,
Dawley,	Johnson, E. C.,	

Misses

Hyde,	Knaak, M.	Thompson, E. R.
Knaak, I.,	Newton,	Todd.

MODERN COURSE.

Messrs.

Colburn,	Horton,	Walker.

Misses

Coolbaugh.	Cooney,	Lawrence,
	Perley.	

FOURTH CLASS.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Messrs.

Anderson, S. G.,	Gould,	Keating,
Baldwin,	Hall, A. H.,	Lilly,
Brooks, D. D.,	Harriman,	Rowley,
Cochrane,	Hauser,	Russell, J. M.,
Glenn,	Huy,	Snyder, F. B.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Messrs.

Barnard,	Herrick,	Pettijohn,
Brown, W. A.,	Hinds,	Quackenbush,
Broughton,	Johnson, A.,	Russell, M. M.
Coe,	Judd,	Shillock,
Cooney,	Locke, D. A.,	Snyder, F. C.
Dexter,	Locke, S. A.,	Stanton,
Fischer,	Olson,	Staples,
Gibson,	Parker,	Thompson, A. D.
Grimes, G. S.,	Pemberton, Jos.	Young, H. E.
Hall, P. M.,	Peterson,	

Misses

Brooks,	Hall,	Reynolds,
Cahill.	Hanscome,	Valentine.
Cloud,	Leonard,	

MODERN COURSE.

Messrs.

Anson,	Farmer,	Lind,
	Wilcox, A. S.	

Misses

Campbell, M. A.	Kirkwood, L. A.	Parke,
Crafts,	Kreis,	Rand,
Dearborn,	Lewis,	Russell, C.
Grimes,	Maes, A.	Sweat.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Messrs.

Bowman,	Hale,	Pritchard, D.
Chamberlain, W. E.	Hall, J. B.	Savidge, W. H.
Douglass,	Heywood,	Thayer, B.
Coy,	Hinton,	Thompson, C. A.
Eastman,	McCarthy,	Valentine,
Eddy,	Naeseth,	Van Cleve,
Fitzpatrick,	Oakey,	Witschi.
Gunderson,	Pettis,	

Misses

Bayliss,	Kerr,	White,
Brown, C. J.	Maes, M. A.	Whitney,
Brown, J.	Neher,	Williams,
Chamberlain,	Russell, M.	Wilson.
Childs,	Wheeler,	

ADMISSION.

The requirements for admission have been fully stated on pages 52, &c. See also page 69, "How to enter the University."

Candidates are requested to send their applications to the President as early as September 1st.

The REGULAR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS begin on the second day of each University year. Candidates not presenting themselves at this time, apply in writing to the General Faculty for permission to be privately examined, stating satisfactory reasons for not attending at the proper time. For dates, see calendar, page 5. Examinations for entrance are commonly held at the beginning of the second and third terms, and in commencement week. Applicants for special studies in this department are examined in the elementary branches named on page 51.

OBJECT.

The object of this Department is to furnish such discipline and information as will fit the student to pursue the higher academical studies of the COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, or to enter upon the professional courses now offered in the COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE and MECHANIC ARTS, and hereafter to be offered in Colleges not yet opened.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are three courses of study: the Classical, the Scientific, and the Modern. Each student completing a course receives a Final Certificate, which admits him to any appropriate College of the University, at the beginning of the Junior Year.

The following schedules do not include rhetorical, military, and other exercises, which are held according to appointments from time to time.

FOURTH CLASS.

Term.	Classical Course.	Scientific Course.	Modern Course.
First.	1. Greek Grammar (*begun*)	1. Physical Geography.	1. History of England.
	2. English Composition.	2. English Composition.	2. English Composition.
	3. Cæsar,—*Gallic War.*	3. History of England. / Cæsar, *Gallic War.* / Greek Grammar.	3. Physical Geography, or / Cæsar (*Gallic War*) or / Greek Grammar.
Second.	1. Greek Grammar, (*continued*).	1. Natural Phllosophy.	1. Study of Words,
	2. Algebra.	2. Algebra.	2. Algebra.
	3. Cæsar, (*continued.*)	3. Study of Words, or / Cæsar (*continued*) or / Greek Grammar.	3. Natural Philosophy, / or Cæsar (*continued*) / or Greek Grammar.
Third.	1. Xenophon,—*Anabasis.*	1. Physiology.	1. Physiology.
	2. General History.	2. General History.	2. General History.
	3. Cicero,—*Orations.*	3. Elementary Astronomy / Cicero,—*Orations*, or / Xenophon.—*Anabasis.* / Free-Hand Drawing.*	3. Elementary Astron'y, / or Cicero.—*Orations*, / or Xenophon,—*Anab.*

*Optional in other courses.

THIRD CLASS.

Term.	Classical Course	Scientific Course.	Modern Course.
First.	1. Xenophon,—*Anabasis.* 2. Plane Geometry. 3. Cicero,—*Orations.*	1. Natural Philosophy. 2. Plane Geometry. 3. English,—*Higher Grammar.* German,—(*begun*), or Cicero,—*Orations*, or Xenophon,—*Anabasis.*	1. German, (*begun*). 2. Plane Geometry. 4. Natural Philosophy, or Cicero,—*Orations*, or Xenophon,—*Anabasis.*
Second.	1. Herodotus,—*History.* 2. Geology,—*Elements.* 3. Virgil,—*Æneid.*	1. Drawing, (two hours.)* (Geometrical) 2. Geology,—*Elements.* 3. Modern History, or German, *Grammar*, or Virgil,—*Æneid*, or Herodotus,—*History.*	1. German,—*Grammar.* 2. Geology,—*Elements.* 3 Modern History, or Virgil,—*Æneid, or* Herodotus,—*History.*
Third.	1. Botany,—*Elements.* 2. Higher Algebra. 3. Virgil,—*Æneid.*	1. Botany,—*Elements.* 2. Higher Algebra. 3. Modern History, or Virgil,—*Æneid*, or German,—*Selections.*	1. German,—*Selections.* 2. Higher Algebra. 3 Modern History, or Virgil,—*Æneid*, or Botany,—*Elements.*

*Required of whole class one hour as an exercise.

SECOND CLASS.

Term.	Classical Course.	Scientific Course.	Modern Course.
First.	1. Homer,—*Iliad.*	1. Molecular Physics.	1. German,—*Schiller.*
	2. Solid Geometry, and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.	2. Solid Geometry, and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry	3. Solid Geometry, and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
	3. Molecular Physics.	3. English,—*Anglo Saxon*, or German,—*Schiller*, or Homer,—*Iliad.*	3. Molecular Physics. or Homer,—*Iliad.*
Second.	1. Homer,—*Iliad.*	1. Draughting (2 hours).	1. German,—*Goethe.*
	2. General Chemistry.	2. General Chemistry.	2. General Chemistry.
	3. Livy,—*History.*	5. Zoology,—*Elements*, or German,—*Goethe*, or Livy,—*History*, or Homer,—*Iliad.*	3. Zoology,—*Elements*, or Livy,—*History*, or Homer,—*Iliad.*
Third.	1. Grecian Antiquities.	2. Applied Chemistry.	1. German —*Prose Selections.*
	2. Conic Sections and Surveying.	2. Conic Sections and Surveying.	2. Conic Sections and Surveying.
	5. Livy,—*History.*	3. English,—*Early English*, or German,—*Selections*, or Livy,—*History*, or Grecian Antiquities.	3. Applied Chemistry, or Livy,—*History*, or Grecian Antiquities.

FIRST CLASS.

Term.	Classical Course.	Scientific Course.	Modern Course.
First.	1. Horace,—*Odes* and *Satires*. 2. Logic. 3. French (*begun*) or Analytical Chemistry, or History.	1. Mechanical Physics. 2. Logic. 3 French (*begun*) or Horace,—*Odes*, &c., or History. 4. Analytical Chemistry. (3)	1. French (*begun*). 2. Logic. 3 Analytical Chemistry, or Horace, *Odes*, &c., or History.
Second.	1. Demhenes,—*Philipics*. 2. Descriptive Astronomy. 3. Horace,—*Satires* and *Epistles*.	1. Descriptive Geometry. 2. Descriptive Astronomy. 3 French (*continued*) or Horace,—*Epistles*, *or* Demosthenes, or English,—*Readings*.	1. French (*continued*). 2. Descriptive Astronomy. 3. Horace,—*Epistles*, or Demosthenes, or English,—*Readings*.
Third.	1. Greek,—*One Tragedy*. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Zoology, or French,—*Selections*.	1. Descriptive Geometry and Perspective. 2. Rhetoric. 3 Zoology, or French,—*Selections*, or Greek,—*a Tragedy*. 4. Analytical Chemistry. (2)	1. French,—*Selections*. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Zoology, or Greek,—*a Tragedy*.

EXAMINATIONS.

In each term there are, in the Collegiate Department,* two special examinations held at intervals of about four weeks, and one general examination, occurring at the end of the term. The scholastic standing of the students depends on their success in these examinations, the marks for which are so combined that the general examination has one-half the weight of the aggregate of the special examinations. The results are reduced to per-centages, and an average term standing is deduced by dividing a student's total of per cents. by the whole number of his studies and exercises. Any student failing to attain an average of sixty per cent. is dropped from the roll of his class and must enter the class below. Absentees from examinations apply in writing to the General Faculty for excuse: if excuse is granted, they are entitled to individual examinations equivalent to those undergone by their classes.

Students failing to pass in any study at the close of a term, are liable to be cited for re-examination at any time thereafter, either by the professor or by the faculty. And students so "conditioned" at the end of a year, are examined at the beginning of the next university year, at such times and places as may be announced on the morning of the second day. Conditioned students failing to attend such examinations must render satisfactory reasons in writing to the General Faculty, before joining their classes.

Students desiring to be examined in studies of classes above them, apply in writing to the General Faculty. Leave being granted, they attend, if practicable, the examinations of the advanced class; or if not, undergo examinations equivalent thereto.

Students who may have been absent from recitations for sufficient reasons, are passed upon individual examinations, equivalent to those undergone by their classes.

These rules apply to special as well as to regular students.

All examinations are conducted in writing, but any professor or instructor may add such oral questions as he may deem proper.

*These rules will be changed at the beginning of the year 1876-7.

REGULATIONS.

The following regulations of the General Faculty are observed by the students of the Collegiate Department:

Students pledge themselves in their applications to be regular and punctual in attendance upon all proper duties and exercises.

All students of this department are required to attend the morning assembly. Absentees file their excuses, stating reasons, with the president.

Absentees from recitations or exercises, present their excuses in writing to the professor in charge, and file the same, with the professor's endorsement, in the president's office.

Students who have been unable to prepare for a recitation or exercise, present excuses in writing to the professor in charge, on entering the room.

Each student, whether regular or special, has three recitations a day (15 per week), besides rhetorical, military, and other exercises. The Faculty, upon application in writing, may, in their discretion, excuse a student from one or two studies, or may allow a fourth study.

A student conditioned in a study may take it as an extra, if the programme permit, and the president approve.

No change of course of study is allowed, except by vote of the General Faculty, to whom application must be made in writing. Applications for changing a course, to drop a study, to take an extra study, and the like, are not entertained after the close of the second week of any term.

Unexcused absences, unexcused failures to prepare lessons, and misdemeanors, are recorded, and demerit marks are charged. When a student has accumulated 25 such marks, he receives a warning in private; when 50, notice is sent to his parent or guardian; at 75, a public warning is given; at 100, the student stands suspended.

N. B.—Applications to the Faculties should be written in ink, on LETTER PAPER and folded 3¼ inches wide.

THE COLLEGE OF

Science, Literature and the Arts.

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

THE FACULTY.

The President:

Professors CAMPBELL, WINCHELL,
WALKER, PECKHAM,
BROOKS, MOORE,
THOMPSON, MARSTON,

Assistant Professor LAING.

STUDENTS, 1875-6.

POST GRADUATES.

Messrs. LEONARD, H. C., RANK, RICKER, STARRITT, STEWART.

SENIOR YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.—Messrs. CLARKE, J. S., HUTCHINSON, LEONARD, W. E., SWEAT.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.—Messrs. CRAFTS, LOCKE, W. H., PRIBBLE, Miss BUTLER.

MODERN COURSE.—Mr. BASSETT.

JUNIOR YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.—Messrs CAMPBELL, CHILDS, CURRIE, E. A., EUSTIS FRANK, EUSTIS FRED., MAHONEY, PERKINS, SAVIDGE, C. W., THAYER, M. D., WELLES.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.—Messrs. BROWN, HYDE, KASSUBE, NIX, HENDRICKSON, A. P., SMITH, H. J.

MODERN COURSE.—Misses CAMPBELL, M. J., FULLER, HINCKLEY, ROLLIT, C. A.

ADMISSION.

Applicants who have completed courses of study in the Collegiate Department, are entitled to admission to the corresponding courses of this College. Other applicants, if candidates for graduation, must pass equivalent examinations. Persons desiring to pursue special studies in this College, apply in writing to the Faculty, and submit to such tests as the professors concerned require.

OBJECT.

This College is intended to furnish higher courses of LIBERAL studies, leading to the customary academical degrees. Much of the instruction is given by lectures, and in general the methods and discipline are those proper to UNIVERSITY students.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are three regular undergraduate courses, as given below They are arranged according to the following principles:

1. The leading study of each course is characteristic.

2. There are in general in each course 15 hours per week of recitations, and lectures, besides rhetorical and other exercises, not shown in the schedules.

There are 10 hours per week of prescribed work, and at least 5 of optional or elective work.

4. The elective studies of any course are commonly the required studies of the other courses.

JUNIOR YEAR.

	Classical Course.	Scientific Course.	Modern Course.
First Term.	1. Plato,—*Crito, &c.*	1. Analytical Geometry and Calculus.	1. German,—*Schiller.*
	2. English Literature.	2. English Literature.	2. English Literature.
	3. Analytical Geometry and Calculus, or / German, or / French, or / Analytical Chemistry, or / Art of War.	3. Plato,—*Crito, &c.*, or / German, or / French, or / Analytical Chemistry, or / Art of War.	3. Plato,—*Crito, &c.*, or / Analytical Geometry and Calculus, or / French, or / Analytical Chemistry, or / Art of War.
Second Term.	1. Tacitus,—*History.*	1. Lithological Geology.	1. German(5)* - *Schiller.* / English Literature (2)
	2. Comparative Philology(2) / History of Civilization (3)	2. Comparative Philology(2) / History of Civilization (3)	2. Comparative Philology(2) / History of Civilization (3)
	3. Lithological Geology, or / German (3) and English Literature, (2) or / French, or / Calculus (*continued*) or / Military History.	3. Tacitus,—*History*, or / German (3) and English Literature (2) or / French, or / Calculus (*continued*) or / Military History.	3. Tacitus,—*History*, or / Lithological Geology, or / French, or / Calculus, or / Military History.
Third Term.	1. Greek, *Lectures on Art.* / Latin,—*Juvenal.*	1. Historical Geology.	1. German (3)—*Goethe.* / English Literature (2)
	2. Psychology.	2. Psychology.	2. Psychology.
	3. Historical Geology, or / German (3) and English Literature, (2) or / French, or / General Theory of Equations, and Modern Geometry, or / Analytical Chemistry or / Military Law.	3. Greek and Latin, or / German (3) and English Literature, (2) or / French, or / General Theory of Equations, and Modern Geometry, or / Analytical Chemistry or / Military Law.	3. Historical Geology, or / Greek and Latin, or / French, or / General Theory of Equations, and Modern Geometry, or / Analytical Chemistry, or / Military Law.

The * indicates the number of exercises per week when other than five.

SENIOR YEAR.

	Classical Course.	Scientific Course.	Modern Course.
First Term.	1. Plautus, *Captives*, &c 2. Ontology and History of Philosophy. 3. { Practical Astronomy, or Elements of Criticism, or French, or Scandinavian Languages, or Analytical Chemistry.	1. Practical Astronomy. 2. Ontology and History of Philosophy. 3. { Plautus,—*Captives*, or Elements of Criticism, or French, or Scandinavian Languages, or Analytical Chemistry.	1 Elements of Criticism. 2. Ontology and History of Philosophy. 3. { Plautus,—*Captives*, or Practical Astronomy, or French, or Scandinavian Languages or Analytical Chemistry.
Second Term.	1. { Aristotle—*Ethics*. Greek Literature. 2. Ethics and Evidences. 3. { American Constitution, or German, or Italian.	1. American Constitution. 2. Ethics and Evidences. 3. { German, or Aristotle and Greek Literature, or Italian.	1. American Constitution. 2. Ethics and Evidences. 3. { German, or Aristotle and Greek Literature, or Italian.
Third Term.*	1. Political Economy. 2 { International Law, (2) Fine Arts, (1) Sanitary Science, (1) Natural Theology, (2) Greek, (1) Latin, (1) Modern Languages (2)	1. Political Economy. 2 { International Law, (2) Fine Arts, (1) Sanitary Science, (1) Natural Theology (2) Greek, (1) Latin, (1) Modern Languages. (2)	1. Political Economy. 2. { International Law, (2) Fine Arts, (1) Sanitary Science, (1) Natural Theology, (2) Greek, (1) Latin, (1) Modern Languages. (2)

*In the Third Term the student may take any, all or none of the subjects numbered (2)

For Rhetorical Exercises see page 43.

GRADUATION.

Students completing courses of study to the satisfaction of the Faculty of the College, are entitled respectively to receive the appropriate baccalaureate degrees, to-wit: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Literature.

Any person may undergo the examination in any subject, and if such person pass in all the studies and exercises of a course, he is entitled to the appropriate degree.

Special students receive certificates for successful examinations.

EXAMINATIONS.

The proficiency of students of this College in the various departments of instructions, is ascertained by means of examinations only. These take place at the end of each term, and are conducted in writing. The results are estimated on a scale of one hundred. The merit of the rhetorical and other exercises are reduced to the same scale at the end of each term. A mininum mark of 75 per cent. in each study and exercise is necessary to "pass."

REGULATIONS.

Students of this college are expected to attend the morning assembly, and are required to be present when appointed to deliver public rhetoricals.

Absentees from lectures, recitations and other duties, report their excuses to the professors concerned. Five unexcused absences in any term debar a student from the examination in any department of instruction.

No student may have less or more than fifteen hours of work per week, unless by consent of the Faculty.

The College of Mechanic Arts.

THE COLLEGE OF MECHANIC ARTS

THE FACULTY.

The President;

Professors THOMPSON, WINCHELL,
RHAME, PECKHAM;
MARSTON, Mr. PECK.

STUDENTS, 1875-6.

SENIOR YEAR: Messrs. GILLETTE, HENDRICKSON E. A., THAYER, C. E.

JUNIOR YEAR: Mr. PARDEE.

ADMISSION.

Applicants who have completed the Scientific Course of the Collegiate Department, are entitled to admission to the JUNIOR CLASS without further examinations. Other applicants, if candidates for graduation, must pass satisfactory examination in all the studies of that course. Applicants for special studies in this College are admitted to the classes, if competent in the judgment of the professors concerned, to receive the instruction. Mechanics and others who have not time to take a full course, but have only a few months of the year at their disposal, will be admitted to special courses, and given free instruction in drawing, and directed in such other work as may be most profitable in the time at their command.

OBJECT.

The aim of the instruction given in this college is to lay a broad and solid foundation in Mathematics, Mechanics and Drawing, so that with the practice in field, shop and office work, given to the students in the respective courses, they shall be fitted for immediate usefulness upon graduation, and after a moderate amount of subsequent practice and experience, be capable of taking charge of important works.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in the several subjects pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Architecture, is given by text-books, lectures, reading in the general library, and practical exercises—the theory being applied in the solution of practical problems, and the construction of original drawings.

The College possesses a good compass, transit instrument, level and a variety of measures; ample opportunity is afforded to become familiar with their use in actual field operations.

Descriptive Geometry taught in the Collegiate Department, preparatory to several studies in the different courses in this College, is illustrated by means of a full set of beautiful models made by Schrœder, of Darmstadt, Germany. Together with these were imported several models of roofs and bridges, by the same maker, to serve as guides to students in Architecture and Bridge Building, who, to fix the principles learned in the class room, are required to make trusses and other constructions.

A beginning has been made in fitting up a shop for the accommodation of students in Mechanical Engineering. The University possesses a lathe, with the necessary tools, to which additions will be made as fast as practicable.

Field practice is a portion of the regular course in Civil Engineering. The classes in Surveying are drilled in the actual work of lotting out and measuring land, as well as in the solution of various geometrical and trigonometrical problems, from

data taken by members of the class themselves. The class in Railroad Engineering have practice in laying out curves, taking levels, cross-sectioning, staking out—in fact, in all the work of locating a railroad line, from the preliminary survey up to the point of actual construction.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Three regular undergraduate courses have been organized upon the following data:

1. There are fifteen lectures or recitations per week, besides drawing, field and shop work, and the rhetorical and other exercises.

2. As a general rule, there are ten hours per week of prescribed work, and five of elective.

3. The "electives" are chosen from corresponding years and terms of this and other Colleges.

JUNIOR YEAR.

	Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Architecture.
First Term.	1. Higher Surveying and Leveling. Topographical Drawing.	1. Machinery,—Use of Lathe, &c. Mechanical Drawing.	1. History of Architecture. Architectural Drawing.
	2. Differential Calculus.	2 Differential Calculus.	2. Differential Calculus.
	3. Elective.	3. Elective.	3. Elective.
Second Term.	1. Analytical Mechanics; Shades, Shadows and Perspective.	1. Analytical Mechanics Shades, Shadows and Perspective	1 Analytical Mechanics; Shades, Shadows and Perspective.
	2. Integral Calculus.	2. Integral Calculus.	2. Integral Calculus.
	3. Lithological Geology.	3. Lithological Geology.	3. Elective.
Third Term.	1. Geodesy, with field practice.	1. Motors,—*Hydraulic, Steam, &c.*	1. Constructions, *with Drawing.*
	2. Gen. Theory of Equations and Mod. Geometry.	2 Gen. Theory of Equations, and Mod. Geometry.	2. Ventilation and Heating.
	3. Elective.	3. Elective.	3. Elective.

For rhetorical exercises see page 43.

SENIOR YEAR.

	Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Architecture.
First Term.	1. Field Engineering,—*Railway Work, with Drawing.*	1. Machinery, *with drawing*	1. Architectural Designing,—*with drawing.*
	2. Applied Mechanics,—(*Strength and Stress of Materials.*)	2. Applied Mechanics,—(*Strength and Stress of Materials.*)	2. Applied Mechanics,—(*Strength and Stress of Materials.*)
	3. Practical Astronomy.	3. Practical Astronomy.	3. Elective.
Second Term.	1. Engineering Structures,—(*Framing, Bridges, &c.*)	1. Mechanical Constructions.	1. Engineering Structures,—(*Framing, Roofs, &c*)
	2. Stereotomy, *with drawing*	2. Stereotomy, *with drawing.*	2. Stereotomy, *with drawing.*
	3. Elective.	3. Elective.	3. Elective.
Third Term.	1. Building Materials,—(*Woods, Stones, Bricks, Mortars and Cements.*)	1. Building Materials,—*Woods, &c.*)	1. Building Materials,—(*Woods, &c.*)
	2. Analytical Mechanics.	2. Analytical Mechanics.	2. Specifications, Estimates &c.
	3. Elective.	3. Elective.	3. Elective.

For rhetorical exercises see page 43.

GRADUATION.

Students completing the foregoing courses to the satisfaction of the Faculty, are entitled respectively to receive the appropriate baccalaureate degrees, to wit: Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, Bachelor of Architecture.

Special students receive certificates for successful examinations in the branches pursued. Any person is entitled to undergo the examination in any subject, and if such person pass in all the studies and exercises of any course, he is entitled to the appropriate degree.

EXAMINATIONS.

The proficiency of students in this college is ascertained by examinations conducted in writing, at the close of each term. These are estimated on a scale of one hundred. The marks for

rhetorical and other exercises are reduced to the same scale at the close of each term. A minimum of 75 per cent. in each study, and exercise, is necessary to "pass."

REGULATIONS.

Students of this College are expected to attend the Morning assembly, and are required to be present when appointed to deliver public rhetoricals.

Absentees from lectures, recitations, and other duties, render excuses to the professor concerned. Five unexcused absences in any term debar from the examinations in that department of instruction.

No student may have more or less than 15 hours's work per week, without leave of the Faculty.

The College of Agriculture.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FACULTY.

The PRESIDENT: Prof. WINCHELL,
Prof. PECKHAM, " MARSTON,
Assistant Professor LACY (Secretary.)

STUDENTS, 1875-'6.

JUNIOR YEAR: Messrs. *HENDRICKSON A. P. QUINN.

I. THE REGULAR UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

ADMISSION.

This course properly follows the Scientific Course of the Collegiate Department, but it may also follow either of the other courses of that Department, or the Elementary Course in Agriculture. Applicants who have completed any one of these courses are therefore entitled to admission to this College. Other applicants, if candidates for graduation, must be examined in the same or in equivalent studies.

OBJECT.

The studies and exercises of this course are designed to give to students already well instructed in liberal studies and in general science, special training in the sciences related to Agriculture, including their practical application.

*Transferred to Scientific Course, Third Term.

REGULAR [OR UNIVERSITY] COURSE.

Junior Year.

First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
1. Agricultural Chemistry, (*Composition of Plants and Soils.*	1. Agricultural Chemistry, (*Analysis of Soils.*)	1. Agricultural Chemistry, (*Analysis of Fertilizers and Foods.*)
2. Agricultural Botany and Landscape Gardening.	2. Horticulture.	2. Arboriculture and Economic Entomology.
3. *Electives.**	3. *Electives.*	3. *Electives.*

Senior Year.

First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
1. Practical Agriculture, (*Soils and Fertilizers.*)	1. Practical Agriculture, (*Farm Crops.*)	1. Practical Agriculture, (*Farm Animals.*)
2. Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.	2. Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.	2. Economics, (*Accounts, &c.*)
3. *Electives.*	3. *Electives.*	3. *Electives.*

*The Electives are to be chosen from the studies of corresponding terms and years of other colleges. Rhetorical exercises are required in the same amount as in other colleges. See page 43.

Students completing the above course to the satisfaction of the Faculty, are entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture.

SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION.

In Agricultural Chemistry.—A thorough study of Prof. Johnson's two books, "How Crops Grow," and "How Crops Feed," and a course in the analysis of soils, fertilizers, grain and fodders.

In Agricultural Botany.—Botanical characters, properties and peculiarities of those natural orders containing plants of interest to the farmer and horticulturist, together with a special study of the most important individuals of these orders.

In Economic Entomology.—Brief general view of the animal kingdom, general characters of insects; characters and pecu-

liarities of those families containing useful or injurious members; together with a special study of the most important individuals of these families.

In Horticulture.—Relations of heat, light, moisture and food to plant growth; and the means of controlling their supply and intensity; plant houses, hot beds, &c.; soils and manures, and their manipulation; propagation of plants; grafting, budding, pruning, training, &c.; planting and transplanting; hybridizing, crossing and selecting; cultivation of the apple, pear, plum and other large fruits; cultivation of the currant, strawberry, raspberry, cranberry and other small fruits; kitchen gardening, market gardening and floriculture.

In Arboriculture.—Reasons for planting forest trees; what trees to plant; methods of propagating; care in the nursery; special culture of each species.

In Landscape Gardening.—The different systems and their adaptations; principles of the art; desirable effects and how to secure them; undesirable effects and how to avoid them.

In Practical Agriculture.—History of Agriculture; brief review of chemical composition and physical properties of air and water as related to the soil and vegetation; the chemical constituents and practical classification of soils; properties, peculiarities, treatment and adaptations of each kind; reclamation and improvement of soils, including drainage, subsoiling, trenching, altering, fallowing, paring and burning, preparatory tillage, roadmaking, and fencing; manufacture, preservation and application of manures and stimulants; green manuring and irrigation; farm implements and machinery; history, growth, general management and sale of the different farm crops; the different breeds of farm animals, their characteristics and adaptations; breeding, rearing, feeding and management for the different purposes to which each is suited; selection and purchase of farms; the situation, relative position, size and

internal arrangements of farm buildings, and their adaptation to the purposes for which intended; different systems of farm economy, and circumstances governing their adoption; rotations and sequence of farm operations; farm accounts.

In Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.—Anatomy, physiology and hygiene of the domestic animals.

In Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.—Prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries of the domestic animals.

Economics.—Grain raising, stock raising, dairying, general farming, fruit culture, market gardening and other specialties; legislation relating to agriculture; relations of agriculture to commerce, manufactures, labor, government, taxation, &c.

Text Books and Books of Reference.—Johnson's How Crops Grow and How Crops Feed; Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis; Thomas's American Fruit Culturist; Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist; Bryant's Forest Trees; Chauveau's Anatomy of the Domestic Animals, Gray's Systematic Botany, Darlington's American Weeds and Useful Plants; Downing's Landscape Gardening; Loudon's Horticulturist; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation; Entomological reports; Morton's Cyclopedia of Agriculture; Stephens's Book of the Farm; Allen's New American Farm Book; Allen's American Cattle; Randall's Practical Shepherd; Harris on the Pig; Gamgee's Domestic Animals in Health and Disease; Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable and the Field.

II. THE ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Students, 1875–6.—Messrs. Griswold and Scofield.

This course agrees in the main with the Scientific Course of the Collegiate Department, but differs from it in the substitution of some Natural Sciences and practical instruction for

Languages and Mathematics in the latter part. The requisites for admission are the same as for admission to the Collegiate Department.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

CLASS.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	THIRD TERM.
IV.	1. Physical Geography. 2. English Composition. 3. History of England.	1. Natural Philosophy. 2. Algebra. 3. Study of Words.	1. Physiology. 2. General History. 3. Elementary Astronomy.
III.	1. Natural Philosophy. 2 Plane Geometry. 3 { Higher English Grammar or German.	1. Elements of Geology. 2 Mechanical Drawing. 3. { Modern History, or German.	1. Botany. 2. Higher Algebra. 3. { Modern History, or German.
II.	1. Molecular Physics. 2. Solid Geometry and Trigonometry. 3. { English,—*Anglo Saxon.* or German.	1. General Chemistry. 2. Elements of Zoology. 3 { Drawing, or German	1. Applied Chemistry. 2. Surveying and Farm Drainage. 3. { English,—*Readings* or German.
I.	1. Mechanical Physics. 2. Analytical Chemistry. 3. Agricultural Botany and Landscape Gardening. 4. { History, or French.	1. Practical Agriculture. (*Farm Crops.*) 2. Horticulture. 3 { English,—*Readings*, or French,	1. Practical Agriculture. (*Farm Animals.*) 2 Rhetoric. 3. { Zoology, or French.

Ancient Languages optional.

So far as practicable the students of this department recite with the classes of the Collegiate Department. The same rhetorical, military and other exercises are required as in that department.

While the above schemes indicate when regular and systematic instruction in the different studies will be given, instruction in PRACTICAL agriculture and horticulture will be given at va-

rious times throughout the whole course. The farm and gardens will be made to afford every possible facility for observation and practice, and enough of the latter will be required of all regular students in this Department to give them skill in the different operations of the farm and gardens.

III. SPECIAL COURSES.

While the above courses of study are provided for those who desire a systematic education in scientific Agriculture, the Board of Regents provide in their By-Laws for the ADMISSION OF ANY PERSONS TO ANY CLASS upon the sole condition that they appear to be competent to receive the instruction. Thus are the doors of the College of Agriculture thrown wide open to all disposed and qualified to profit by its instruction.

IV. THE FARMERS' LECTURE COURSE.

This course is specially designed to meet the wants of farmers and others who desire scientific and practical information relating to their calling, and whose business prevents them from spending an entire year away from home. These lectures will extend through ten weeks, two being given on each of five days in the week, while exercises equivalent to a third lecture will be given in Practice in the Chemical Laboratory, in Drawing, in Farm Accounts, or in Reading in the Library.

The instruction given will be both scientific and practical The former will include Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Entomology, Geology and Mechanics, and will be given by those professors who have these departments in charge in the University. The latter will include the Improvement of Soils by Drainage, Subsoiling, Trenching, Plowing, Rotations, Manures, &c. Grain Raising, Stock Raising, Dairying, Fruit Culture, Forest Culture, Farm Accounts, and Rural Architecture, and will be given by the Professor of Agriculture and by

men who have become successful and noted in these special departments.

No fees, examinations, or other conditions will be imposed for admission to this course, but its advantages will be ABSOLUTELY FREE to all.

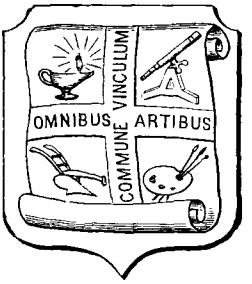
NOTICE.

The above course of lectures will be given next year, (1876-7), provided that by the first day of November, 1876, thirty persons not members of any class in the University shall have signified to Professor Chas. Y. Lacy their intention to attend this course.

CONTENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.



BULLETIN, JUNE 1, 1876.

The attention of Superintendents and Principals of High and Graded Schools, of students desiring to attend the University, and of citizens generally, is respectfully called to the late action of the Board of Regents in regard to elementary instruction preparatory to the usual college course.

In common with all the colleges and universities of the Northwest, the University of Minnesota has been obliged to carry on a large amount of preparatory instruction. This instruction, however, has been regarded from the first by the Board of Regents and the General Faculty as a temporary arrangement. It is desired to discontinue the whole of it as soon as may be possible without detriment, as authorized by law. One year's preparatory work was dropped off two years ago, and the Board of Regents have until very lately expected to discontinue a second year from and after the close of the University year now passing, (June 22d, 1876.) Indeed, they had formally resolved so to do, and the Calendar for the year 1874–75 contained an emphatic announcement of that resolution. Since the publication of that document, however, the Board of Regents and the General Faculty have had occasion to make a survey of the field of the higher education in Minnesota, (See Report of the Board of Regents for 1875, pp. 45–49.) The result of this view may be seen in the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Board on the 10th day of May, 1876:

WHEREAS, The Colleges and Universities of the northern States of the Mississippi Valley are, as a general rule, obliged to carry on preparatory classes or departments, and only one State University—that of Michigan—has, under favorable circumstances, been able wholly to dispense with preparatory work; and

WHEREAS, The High Schools and Academies of the State generally have not as yet been developed so far and in such a manner as to offer suitable preparatory training to the youth of the State desiring to enter the University; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature has not yet made any provision by law for the encouragement of preparatory schools in our State; and

WHEREAS, A premature discontinuance of elementary instruction would be detrimental to that high grade of scholarship toward which the Board of Regents desire the University steadily to advance; therefore

Resolved, That the time heretofore named for the discontinuance of the Fourth Class of the Collegiate Department be, and the same hereby is, extended until further notice by this Board.

Resolved further, That in order to encourage preparatory work in the High Schools and Academies of the State, and co-operation by them with the University, no applicant shall be admitted to the Collegiate Department, to pursue the studies of any regular class or course, who is entitled to receive, and can actually receive, the same instruction in substance in the public schools of the school district in which he legally resides.

The substance of these resolutions is,—

(1) The Fourth Class WILL NOT be dropped off, as heretofore announced, at the close of this year, (1875–6.)

(2) But students residing in districts, the public schools of which are actually giving in substance the instruction of this class, or of any regular class or course of the Department of Elementary Instruction will not be admitted to the University to pursue the same.

The attention of Principals of High and Graded Schools is particularly directed to the second resolution, and their friendly co-operation in giving it effect is cordially solicited. Correspondence, either in regard to the general operation of the principle or its application to particular cases, is desired by the Faculty, and will receive prompt attention.

The action here announced must not be construed as an abandonment of the settled policy of the University regarding preparatory instruction, which is, to relegate it as fast and as soon as possible to the secondary schools of the state.

The plan adopted, it is believed, will be found equitable and satisfactory. Those young persons who cannot obtain their preparation elsewhere in the public schools of the State, are welcomed to the free instruction of the University. Public School Boards and officers will not be obliged to see their higher classes depleted by the premature departure of scholars to finish their preparation in the elementary classes of the University.

THE COURSES OF STUDY are given in tabular form in the University Calendar which will be sent free on application.

The studies of the FOURTH CLASS are however here inserted for the convenience of those reading this circular.

FOURTH CLASS.

Term	Classical Course.	Scientific Course	Modern Course.
First.	1. Greek Grammar (*begun*). 2. English Composition. 3. Cæsar,—*Gallic War.*	1. Physical Geography. 2. English Composition. 3. { History of England, or Cæsar (*Gallic War*) †	1. History of England. 2. English Composition. 3. { Physical Geography, or Cæsar (*Gallic War*).
Second.	1. Greek Grammar, (*continued*) 2. Plane Geometry. 3. Cæsar,—*continued.*	1. Natural Philosophy. 2. Plane Geometry. 3. { Study of Words, or Cæsar (*continued*).	1 Study of Words. 2 Plane Geometry. 3. { Natural Philosophy, or Cæsar (*continued*).
Third.	1. Xenophon,—*Anabasis.* 2. General History 3. Cicero,—*Orations.*	1. Physiology. 2. General History. 3 { Elementary Astronomy, Cicero,—*Orations.* 4. Free-Hand Drawing *	1. Physiology. 2. General History. 3. { Elementary Astronomy. Cicero,—*Orations.*

*Optional in other courses. †Students in the Scientific and Modern Courses have also the alternative of Greek.

The Requirements for Admission to the Fourth Class remain as follows:

Reading, Writing and Spelling;

English Grammar (including Analysis);

Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra;

Geography and United States History;

Latin Grammar and Reader, *optional.*

N. B. Latin Grammar is *optional* in the sense that no student is required to take the Latin language, but if a student desires or intends to pursue Latin, he must come prepared at least in the Grammar and Reader. Greek is begun in the Fourth Class.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The following specimens of examination papers are given as a general guide to the range and severity of the examinations for entrance. The regular examinations for entrance for the next year (1876–7) will begin on the 20th day of September, 1876, in the Assembly Hall, at 9 o'clock A. M. Applicants should be punctual at that day and hour.

READING.

Candidates are required to read selections in prose and verse, and are examined in the common rules of inflection, emphasis and expression.

SPELLING AND WRITING.

Acid,
Ancient,
Achieve,
Beacon,
Bought,
Concrete,
Cleanliness.
Decrease,
Facile,
Fieldpiece,
Exhaust,
Guile,
Immersion,
Measure,
Natural,
Nurture,
Handkerchief,
Incipient,
Operation,
Conversion,
Siege,
Separation,
Principal, (Chief,)
Righteous,
Tangible,
Wretched.
Wednesday,
Until,
Succeed,
Wreck.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

I. Decline in both number the words, *I*, *Thou*, *He*.

II. Explain the difference between a personal pronoun and a relative pronoun, and give a sentence containing an example of each.

III. Parse carefully and fully each word in the following sentence: "That book which lies on the table is mine."

IV. Analyze carefully the following sentence: "After the capture of this important city, this great general, the Hannibal of his day, incurring the suspicion of treachery, was much distrusted, even by his own soldiers."

V. What is meant by the principal parts of a verb? Give the principal parts of the verbs, *go*, *study*, *lie*, (to recline,) *fall*.

VI. Give a synopsis of the verb, *strike*, in the active voice.

VII. Give a synopsis of the verb, *strike*, in the passive voice.

VIII. (1) Explain the difference between a transitive and an intransitive verb. (2) Write a sentence or sentences illustrating this difference.

IX. (1) What is meant by voice?
(2) To what class of verbs does voice apply?
(3) Is it correct to say that the verb in the following sentence is in the active voice? "*John lives at home.*" Give the reason for your answer.

X. Correct the following sentences, if they are incorrect, and give the reasons for the corrections:
"The flowers look beautifully."
"He lay his hat on the table and set down on a chair.

GEOGRAPHY.

I. Name the bays that indent the eastern coast of the United States.

II. What is latitude? What is longitude?

III. Name the states that touch the Mississippi on the east.

IV. Name the principal mountain range in each grand division.

V. Where are the following cities: Bogota, Memphis, Vienna, Denver, Albany.

VI. Name the principal rivers of each grand division?

VII. Bound Kentucky.

VIII. Bound France.

IX. Give the principal cities of South America.

X. In what States are the following minerals found in greatest quantity?—coal, copper, iron and silver?

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. Give a full account of the voyages and discoveries of Columbus?

II. What discoveries and settlements were made by the English?—By the French?

III. What were the different forms of Colonial Government?—What Colonies belonged to each?

IV. What four wars tended to unite the Colonies for common defence?

V. Causes of the War of the Revolution?—Principal battles?—Which were American victories?

VI. Causes and outline of the history of the war of 1812?

VII. Causes and outline of the Civil War?

VIII. What territory has been added to the United States since the Revolution?—How obtained?—And what states have been formed from it?

IX. Who were—King Philip, Capt. John Smith, Sir Walter Raleigh, Robert Fulton, Benjamin Franklin, Tecumseh, Daniel Webster, Ponce de Leon, Marquette, Horace Greeley, Stephen A. Douglas, Dred Scott, S. B. F. Morse, Alexander Hamilton, Winfield Scott?

X. What were—The Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Omnibus Bill, Mason and Dixon's line?

XI. What was the population of the United States at the close of the Revolution?—In 1870?—Present area, latitude and longitude boundaries?

XII. What presidents have been elected for two terms?—Which have died in office?—By what political parties have the presidents been respectively elected?

ARITHMETIC.

I. Write nine quadrillions nineteen thousand nineteen and nineteen hundredths.

II. The continued product of three numbers is 228; one of the numbers is $9\frac{1}{2}$ and another is $7\frac{1}{6}$. What is the third?

III. Add 1-9, $2\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{45}{94\ 7\text{-}11}$ and $\frac{47\ 5\text{-}9}{314\ 3\text{-}5}$ together.

IV. Bought 40 A. 3 R. 20 P. of land for \$3.50 per square rod, and sold the same for \$0.25 square foot. What did I gain by the bargain?

V. Simplify $\frac{45 \div 3.5}{7.375 \div \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8}}$ expressing the result in a decimal form.

VI. Find the greatest common divisor of 2025, 6075, 8100.86. Find the least common multiple of 362, 579, 832 and 221.

VII. The interest of a sum of money at the end of $6\frac{1}{4}$ years is $\frac{3}{8}$ of the principal What is the rate per cent.

VIII. What are the present worth and true discount of \$6,000 payable in five months and five days at 8 per cent. The bank discount on a 60 day's note discounted at 6 per cent was \$4.18. What was the face of the none?

IX. A boy can run in 2 hours the same distance that a horse can trot in 40 minutes. How far will the horse trot while the boy runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles?

X. Extract the square root of the continued product of the squares of 48, 604 and 126. What is the cube root of .0079 to six decimal places?

LATIN.

1. How do you know to what declension a noun belongs?

2. Give the rules for gender according to the endings in the different declensions.

3. Decline *servus*, *miles*, *caput* and *res*, separating the stem from the ending.

4. Into what 3 classes are adjectives of the third declension divided.

5. Compare and decline *tristis* and *acer*.

6. Decline the Personal Pronouns.

7. Decline *qui*.

8. Give a synopsis of *rego* in the Indicative Active, and Subjunctive Passive.

9. Give the 6 infinitives of *audio* and the English of each.

10. How are "time when," and "time how long," expressed?

11. Give the rule for the "Dative of Advantage and Disadvantage?"

12. In what two ways is Agency expressed?

13. What is the rule for the place in which anything is done?

14. Translate the following: *Te tua fata docebo.—Cicero Athenas venit.*
Cæsar Procellum summa virtute adolescentem ad Ariovistum misit.
Imitemur majores nostros.—Oderint dum metuant.
Mus a rustico deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulneravit, ut ille eum dimitteret dicens; 'Nihil mehercule tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat, modo se defendere velit.'

15. Translate into Latin: How many years did Numa reign?—He fled from Rome to Athens.—They will praise us that they may be praised.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA.

I. Define, factor, equation, rational quantity, surd.

II. Multiply $a^m + b^n + c^{-1\cdot s}$ by $a^{-2} + c^{1\cdot s}$.

III. Divide $x^{3\cdot 2} + x^{1\cdot 2}\,y - y^{3\cdot 2}$ by $x^{1\cdot 2} - y^{1\cdot 2}$.

IV. Find the greatest common divisor of $6x^4 + x^3 - x$, $4x^3 - 6x^2 - 4x + 3$, and $2x^3 + x^2 + x - 1$.

V. Find the least common multiple of $(x + 2m)^3$, $(x - 2m)^8$ and $(x^2 - 4m^2)$.

VI. Factor the following expressions:
$9x^2 + 24xy + 16y^2$; $a^2x^2 - b^2x^{-2}$; $a^2y^m + 2aby^{-m}x^{-n} + b^2x^{-2n}$; $x^2 - 3x - 70$; $x^3 - 8b^6$, $-27a^3 - 8b^3$; $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 2$.

VII. Add $\frac{1 + x^2}{1 - x^2}$ to $\frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x^2}$

VIII. Given $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = a$, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} = b$, and $\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = c$,
to find the value of x, y and z.

IX. Find the value of x in the equation, $\sqrt{x + a} = \sqrt{x} + a$.
From $5a^2b^2\sqrt{c}$ take $2\sqrt{a^4b^4c}$.

X. A and B lay a wager of $10. If A loses he will have $35 less than twice as much as B will then have; but if B loses he will have 7-9 of what A will then have. How much money has each?

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IN MEMORIAM:

A MEMORIAL OF

VERSAL JESSE WALKER, M. A.

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Suis dilectis sic dat somnum.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1876.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE FACULTY.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
Minneapolis, May 24, 1876.

TO THE GENERAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY :—Your committee, to whom was referred the preparation of resolutions commemorative of Professor V. J. Walker, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in the mysterious wisdom of His Providence has removed from us by the hand of death our fellow laborer, Professor Versal J. Walker; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize in this sad event the loss to the University of Minnesota of a wise counsellor and an instructor of unusual faithfulness and ability, and to us, his associates, of a congenial brother and an upright Christian man; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved relatives of the deceased, especially to the sorrowing wife and mother; and that we prepare and publish a memorial pamphlet which shall becomingly commemorate the worth of our lamented friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Pioneer-Press and Tribune, Minneapolis Tribune, and Winona Republican.

G. CAMPBELL,
JABEZ BROOKS,
E. J. THOMPSON,
Committee.

NOTE.—These resolutions were unanimously adopted and entered on the records. The Faculty also designated the above committee to prepare and publish an appropriate memorial pamphlet, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

In Memoriam.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Professor Versal J. Walker was born in Brookline, in the State of Vermont, in the year 1824, and received an academic education at the Townsend Academy in the same State.

He entered Waterville College (now Colby University) in the State of Maine in the year 1845, from which he graduated in 1849 with the honors of his class. While in college he was particularly distinguished for his proficiency in the sciences and mathematics, although at the same time he took high rank in the languages.

Soon after graduating he was chosen Principal of the Academy at New-London, New Hampshire. A few years later he took charge of the academy at China in the State of Maine. He continued in the work of teaching at several places in New England until 1855, when he went to California where he remained four years engaged in teaching and in business. He was chosen to an important position in one of the leading institutions of learning in San Francisco; but at the time he was unable to accept it.

Upon his return from California in 1859 he was married to Miss Susan P. Hanscombe, who now survives him. During this year he came to Minnesota and located in Winona, where he immediately entered upon the profession of teaching.

The present excellent school system at Winona, which is excelled by none in the State, and by few in the country, is due largely to Professor Walker's superior ability as an organizer and instructor. He established the first High School in that city and was its Principal for a number of years. He was afterward elected to the joint office of Principal of the High School and Superintendent of the city schools in the same city, which position he filled with great acceptance, until he was elected to the Professorship of

the Latin language in the University of Minnesota in 1869. This position he accepted; he honored it with marked ability and acknowledged success until his death.

For several years Professor Walker was Secretary of the State Educational Association and at one time its President. He was one of the few who never sought office, but who always gave character to positions of trust and responsibility. For three years he was a member of the Board of Education of Minneapolis, East Division, during which time he filled the office of Secretary of the Board and discharged the duties of Superintendent of the schools. Under his management the schools were decidedly improved and very prosperous. The governing principle of his life was to do well and thoroughly everything he undertook. The secret of his successful life is found in this one fact—that he was always ready to meet the demand of each hour, each day. Every period of his life might be called a finished life. He brought few if any burdens from the past to oppress, distract and weaken him in the present. And when on May 17, 1876, the summons came bidding him go up higher—he was ready—the day's work was done—his life-work was completed, thoroughly, faithfully and well. Nothing remained but to enter into his reward. He approached the grave

> " sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust "——
> " Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

FUNERAL SERVICES.

On the morning of Thursday, the 17th of May, President Folwell called a special meeting of the General Faculty of the University and announced to the members present the sad intelligence of the death of Versal J. Walker, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, which had occurred but a few hours previously. It was unanimously resolved to suspend the usual exercises of the University until after the funeral which was to take place on the following Saturday. The Faculty appointed a committee consisting of Professors Campbell, Brooks, and Thompson to make the proper arrangements for the funeral services. It was decided that members of the faculty should act as pall bearers, and Professors Winchell, Rhame, Peckham, Marston, Moore, and Laing were designated to perform this duty. On Saturday morning the Regents, Faculty and students assembled in the chapel of the University, which was draped in mourning, as was also Professor Walker's class room and desk, and, after the usual religious exercises, marched in a body to the residence of the deceased; Mr. John S. Clarke of the senior class acting as marshal, faculty and students wearing a badge of mourning upon the left arm. At the house the university choir sang "Nearer my God to Thee," and prayer was offered by the Rev. A. A. Russell of the Baptist church. The family, friends and students then took a farewell look at their valued friend and faithful teacher. The procession reformed thereupon in order to proceed to the First Congregational church. The Regents and Faculty in carriages, kindly furnished by his Excellency, Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, were followed by the students in the order of their classes.

At the church the services consisted of singing by the university choir, reading of the Scriptures by Rev. E. M. Williams, prayer by Rev. D. Burt, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, followed

by short addresses by Rev. Mr. Russell, Superintendent Burt, Professors Thompson, Brooks and Campbell, and President Folwell.

After the close of the services at the church, the procession, accompanied by a large number of citizens, followed the remains to the cemetery where the choir sang the hymn "He sweetly sleeps," and the benediction was pronounced. The floral testimonials both at the house and the church, were profuse and beautiful. At the church the senior class had provided a broken column from the top of which was growing the fadeless ivy. The junior class furnished an anchor of flowers, the sophomores a cross and crown; while the freshmen and other classes brought bouquets, baskets and wreaths in rich abundance. The general arrangements were directed by Dr. J. F. Townsend, the floral decorations being under the charge of Professor P. M. Woodman, assisted by Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Pillsbury. The grave was lined with evergreens, carpeted and bordered with flowers, by the teachers of the public schools; so that, when we laid him down, he slept amid the flowers—his bed was "soft as downy pillows are."

The following are the names of the University choir who provided the music on the occasion of the funeral of Professor Walker: Tenor, Messrs. E. R. Pritchard and T. B. Columbia; alto, Misses E. B. Whitney and C. L. Chamberlain; soprano, Misses Mattie A. Butler and Mary Robinson; bass, Messrs. J. N. Childs and E. A. Currie; organist, Miss Ida Neher.

REMARKS OF REV. A. A. RUSSELL.

One has represented an angel in tears. Surprise is expressed that an angel should be weeping, and the explanation is, "It is the angel of the earth; he is always weeping." Surely if this angel ever sheds tears of special bitterness he must be doing so on this occasion.

What man could have been taken away who would have been so universally missed in this community as Professor Walker? Would that this event were only a dream! Alas, it is a sad reality! Professor Walker is not asleep on his couch to waken ere long and give us the wonted genuine greeting of genial friendship. He is in his casket, and great waves of actual affliction are dashing over this assembly. Far out where the waters are deepest and coldest are the relatives of the deceased, and around them the Faculty of which he was a member, the Board of Regents, the students, the church to which he belonged, the teachers of our schools, and the citizens generally. As this storm bursts upon us from a sky which had worn no special foretokens, and the billows roll over us, the important practical question is, *What shall we do?*

Shall we go to *Nature* Nature is now beautiful in the green and flowery garb of May; and the mottoes which hang in her inviting bowers speak of the power, wisdom and goodness of God. She might for the moment divert the heart from its bereavement, but she has no sources of solid consolation for such sorrow as is here prevailing, and much less a balm to *heal* the wounded heart. Shall we rush out into the *world?* The world never wishes to see us, mid its gayety and excitement, with tearful eyes and bleeding hearts; and instinctively we repel the thought of going there for soul solace.

Shall we go to *philosophy?* Welcome as its services may be

many times, there is no satisfaction in contemplating God or man from a merely philosophic point of view in an hour like this. Even the great men who founded its varied schools found their systems too cold and lifeless to warm and vitalize their souls when death broke into the cherished circles of friendship and love.

Out in this wild storm of sorrow, what *shall* we do! Evidently the only thing we can do, or need to, is to send heavenward the cry of David, "*Lead me to the rock that is higher than I.*" The bible discloses God unto us as a loving *Father*, and tenderly invites us to Him. Listen: "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee." Isaiah, speaking of the Lord Jesus Christ, says: "He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted —to comfort all that mourn; to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning." When Jesus was on earth He spake for himself in these golden words. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Jesus is the embodiment and manifestation of the heart-nature of our Father in heaven. The loving divinity has taken the loved humanity up to the throne; and the nearness of our nature to the Father in the person of the Son, shows that now the Father can and should be approached, especially, when we would "sorrow as those who have no hope" without his aid. With the heart-nature of God presented to us in the "great High Priest of our profession" let us draw near "with a true heart, in full assurance of faith." Let this loving wife and aged mother, so unutterably afflicted by this event, and the other kindred, and the Faculty and Regents, and students of the university, the church, these teachers, and all of us, go at once to God our Father to be sustained, and to find that,—"Earth hath no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal."

REMARKS OF REGENT BURT, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

On an occasion like this it becomes a question, how we should understand the maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" Professor Walker never sought adulation. He was too modest to praise himself. Indiscriminate laudation and lofty eulogy over his lifeless body, were it animated by its former consciousness, would cause its pale, cold brow to blush in silent protest. We must not attach to this maxim a meaning that the deceased would not have sanctioned.

Yet there is a sense in which it is proper that, "concerning the dead, only what is favorable should be spoken." It is difficult to find perfection in any thing finite. A tree may impress us as beautiful; but if we criticise it with the ideal curve of beauty in mind, we discover imperfections in form and distribution of foliage. It is better for our general gratification not to notice such minor defects. So in reviewing the characters of men of recognized excellencies, our rule of judgment should not be an ideal perfection, never found in human beings. In speaking of such men after death it is proper to call attention to the admirable qualities especially illustrated in their lives.

Mr. Walker came to Minnesota about eighteen years ago. He was employed with his estimable wife, to teach in the public schools of Winona. It was in this capacity that I made his acquaintance; and of certain qualities manifested in that early work, I may briefly speak. As a teacher Mr. Walker' possessed an unusual ability for organization.

The earlier schools of Winona had of necessity been very much mixed, and there was an ample field in which to illustrate this special ability. It required astute penetration into the peculiarities and attainments of pupils to assort such mixed material, and deter-

mine the place for each. We were, however, soon convinced that Mr. Walker had conceptions of a graded system of schools toward which we might all safely and hopefully aim. After a few years he became superintendent of the growing system whose germ he had helped to plant. To his unassuming work in that early time, the schools of that city are today largely indebted for the rich fruits maturing under the care of other skillful teachers.

There was another noticeable excellence in Mr. Walker as a teacher.

He distinguished the essential from the non-essential, and saw important points in their true relations. Discarding mere verbiage, he aimed to bring his classes to a thorough knowledge of what they studied. "If you know it, you can tell it," was often his remark to a hesitating pupil, verified, if necessary by a lucid explanation forcibly illustrating his maxim. This quality made him master of the idioms of the Latin language, an accurate and elegant translator.

But Mr. Walker's success in school management resulted from higher qualities.

He governed by the force of moral ideas. Several of his pupils once devised a plot by which they made the school-room a scene of confusion for several minutes after recess should have terminated. Waiting with calm dignity until the artificially induced sneezing ceased, he remarked for substance in that incisive style of which he was capable, The school has lost ten minutes by the misconduct of two boys. They have tried to diminish their guilt by involving others in their mischief; but I shall hold each one responsible for the entire result—and before the matter ended, the boys found what that meant. The import of this theory of personal ill desert, which I heard him re-state a few days before his death, will appea in his own words. "It is impossible to escape or diminish guilt by splitting a sin into parts, and attempting to divide the responsibility among a large number." It was this view of personal responsibility that gave the deceased much of his moral power as a disciplinarian. Yet there was no terror in his rule. "We were afraid of Mr. Walker but we all loved him." "He was always kind, no matter how se-

vere he was obliged to be," are expressions by those who have been under his gentle, firm moral control.

But such a character is not the result of fortuitous forces. Mr. Walker possessed an inner, spiritual life, and he wrought through its power.

In those early years at Winona, he was at one time prostrated by incipient action of the disease that has finally cut him off from the living. Calling at his room, I learned that he doubted whether he could recover. It was his wish that there might be prayer for his restoration. Gradually he did recover. After entering upon his work again, he seemed to me to regard his life as the prophet Jeremiah must have regarded the fifteen years added to his days in answer to prayer. His subsequent labors have evinced an earnestness of purpose, a serene and constant faith, growing brighter and stronger as he passed away.

Having been requested to represent the Board of Regents on this occasion, I must say that we are deeply afflicted by the sudden death of Professor Walker. His success has been so marked that it will be difficult to fill his place; not because there are no men equal to him in scholarship, but because we may not find in men available for his chair the combination of learning and sound judgment and practical wisdom that marked his course. But the Regents are more than mourners in their official capacity. The departed not only deserved their confidence, but he received their love. They feel his loss socially and realize how severely it falls upon his devoted wife and aged mother, and in behalf of the Regents, I tender to them all the consolation that human sympathy can offer.

In conclusion, I must express the conviction that those who die in the ranks of our Faculty, should not be interred so far from the University that their graves will seldom be visited by students. The graves of Moses Stuart and of Bela B. Edwards, within sight of the Seminary at Andover, preserve and declare its early history, inciting students who never saw those men, to high and noble endeavor.

The University of Minnesota should not detract from the posthumous influence of its faithful dead by interring their remains at a distance from its grounds. Other members of the Faculty may soon follow their departed brother. As time rolls away similar deaths must occur, for "we all do fade as a leaf." We should therefore, select a suitable repository for the ashes of those who may die in the service of the University. It should be a place easy and convenient of access, where, at the sunset hour and in the still twilight, students can saunter and make pilgrimages into the solemn past and be inspired by its hallowed influences for the great mission of life. How worthy of such sepulture are the sacred contents of the casket before us; and how inspiring the Divine utterance, "The righteous shall be had in everlasting rememberance." This sublime declaration will be made to the students of to-day, and it shall be made to the students of the coming future at the grave of Professor Walker.

REMARKS OF PROFESSOR THOMPSON.

I have been told that the severest moment in the strife of battle was when a brother soldier who was standing shoulder to shoulder in the conflict fell dead at your side. Today I realize that this is truly so. As I look upon the loved and honored form of him who has fallen at my side I feel indeed that he was a brother soldier in more than one respect. He was a brother who years ago took me, a stranger, by the hand and welcomed me to the ranks of the teachers in Minnesota; and in later years he has been a brother in the ranks of the Professors of the University. He was also a brother in the grand and glorious fraternity of Masons which he very much honored and respected. But better than all, he was a brother in that grander and more glorious Fraternity—the Christian

brotherhood which he deeply loved and the prosperity of which he dearly prized.

Upon such an occasion as this, we are apt to study merely the sad event and dwell too much, if possible, on the brevity of life together with the certainty and suddenness of death. But the lesson I would learn at this hour is not only one of sudden death and disappointed hopes, but a lesson from the life of him who has so unexpectedly been taken from us. It is a short but all important lesson; not one of fame, fortune or earthly honors, but a lesson of resolute purpose, faithful trust, and decided success. This lesson I believe is written in imperishable lines on the hearts of hundreds of students who are now before us, as well as upon the hearts of hundreds of others who in different places were Professor Walker's pupils. It is also a lesson of kindness, faithfulness and justice. He was ever kind, faithful and just. He needs no other epitaph. Let only those who have been co-partners with him in the struggle and strife of life attempt to estimate his worth. Such only know its value.

It seems but yesterday since last we met him and asked in brotherly trust his priceless counsel. The day was drawing to a close when worn and weary with the toil and care of anxious work he went to his quiet home, there to receive the affectionate and tender support of a devoted wife and aged mother. This was his last day's work. The summons came bidding him homeward and heavenward. Quickly he obeyed; and now he stands upon the battlements on high, above the toiling and the tiring, the sickening and the dying of mortal life. Well done. Crown the faithful teacher and friend.

REMARKS OF PROFESSOR BROOKS.

There is another moment of painful interest connected with the strifes of battle, besides the one mentioned by Professor Thompson, and which to me seems more sad and bitter; and that is, when the battle is over, and the carnage has ceased, and the decemated ranks stand forth to answer the company or regimental rollcall; then is seen the havoc of death; the unanswered names of fallen comrades fall painfully on the ear. That is a bitter moment. And so, when the Faculty of our University shall assemble again, and the roll be called, one name will receive no response, and we shall bitterly feel the loss of our fallen comrade. "Absent from the body," will be the entry on earthly record, "present with the Lord," will be the new record in heaven.

I would not deal in mere eulogy as I may speak somewhat of the worth of our deceased friend and fellow-laborer; to tell what we know to be true of him is eulogy enough; and none, or few, knew him better than we. My acquaintance with Professor Walker began in 1861, when he was the Principal of the Public Schools in Winona; and we have been associated more or less intimately in educational labors in the State from that time until now. His special labors in Winona have already been sketched. His more general labors—as a member of the State Teachers' Association, of which he was once the President—as a worker in Teachers' Institutes—and as a lecturer on educational subjects—were equally useful and successful. He has helped to give to some of the more important features of our public school system their present efficiency and power. In all these more public relations he endeared himself to his associates by his modesty, his faithfulness, and his unquestioned fitness for his work.

All that the previous speakers have said of the character of Pro-

fessor Walker is true. He was kind, firm, faithful, true, fearless, outspoken, honest, and just. But the traits of character which impressed me most were his simplicity, and his conscientiousness. His simplicity was very marked. He was simple in his tastes, his dress, his habits, his speech, his piety, and his manner. His piety was without show or formality; his religious views were evangelical, yet his religious spirit was catholic and charitable. You will all bear testimony to his directness and unequivocacy of speech. Professor Walker always meant what he said, and he meant no more than he said; and when he had spoken we all felt that there was nothing ulterior, nothing dark or equivocal. His conscientiousness gave him oftentimes the appearance of severity. Duty with him was the first law; yet he required no more of another than he exacted of himself. Others might have found in feeble health like his an excuse from duty; yet he was seldom away from his post. He died in his armor; and in some sense may be said to be a martyr to his work.

It is fitting that we bring to the burial services of our beloved associate and instructor these floral tributes of affection—these wreaths and this crown. He is already crowned; crowned on earth with the labors of a useful life; and crowned in heaven with an everlasting crown, placed upon his brow by the hands of the adorable Redeemer. These flowers however which are so beautiful today shall fade and be thrown aside, but the memory of him whose funeral services they adorn shall be perennial.

How mysterious is his decease; the time of it—the University needs him; the manner of it—so unexpected, so sudden. Without the interpretation given by the divine oracles we can not solve the enigma of it; aye, aside from that interpretation all such bereavements as this are wholly inexplicable. What else shall give us their meaning? Today, we walk in paths that are plain and straight and free, the air is full of the song of birds, and the perfume of flowers; tomorrow we are struggling over roads that are rough and rugged and thorny, or forcing our way through the dark and fearful pass. Today there are bright skies above us, and vernal breezes fan our

brow; tomorrow we are the prey of the pitiless storm. Now, we are in the midst of the most beloved society; soon, we are in dreary and dejected solitude. And we wonder sometimes whether God is a Father, or whether we are not all orphans and live in a fatherless world. But we are assured that this life is not the only life; that death is not the last of us; there is a land as pure as this is impure; as joyful as this is sad; as abiding as this is fugitive.

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign."

It is said, that, on the shores of the Adriatic, the wives of the fishermen come down to the beach at eventide, and with their faces toward the sea on whose bosom their husbands are far away braving the perils of their calling, sing a stanza of a song well known to them both. When they have ended their song, waiting and listening, they hear borne on the wings of the wind, the next stanza of the song, sung by the distant husbands, responsive to their own. And both are happy and light-hearted. So might we hear, were our senses not so dull, from the far-off spirit land, songs responsive to our own—from forms unseen, but from voices known. "I ask them whence their victory came." "They with melted heart, ascribe their conquest to the Lamb, their triumph to his death."

Oh, there is a dreary, dangerous sea that separates us; but we may sing across it, and hear blessed voices in sympathy with our own and we are gladdened, and go to life's duties and burdens cheerfully—they may not come to us, but we may go to them.

Let us bear life's burdens, and perform its duties, as he did, whose decease we mourn today, thoughtfully and manfully, and go to our rest calmly and in the love of God.

REMARKS OF PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

To express my appreciation of our departed friend I shall only say that among all my colleagues no one was respected by me more highly than Professor Walker. Indeed the uniqueness and nobility of his life seem to have found a culmination in these scenes which attend its close. The events of the past year have been wonderful. They have conspired to place a crown of glory upon his life-work.

Early in the autumn he had made his home in a fine, newly-finished residence—the product of his own industry. The occasion was complimented by a serenade from his classes, the students, in large number, taking this opportunity to manifest their respect and joy. But a few weeks ago he closed his superintendence of the schools in our division of the city. These schools had received, during his administration, a highly reputable character. With uncommon cordiality their teachers presented to him an enduring testimonial of their appreciation, which shall continue to speak in beautiful marble of his fidelity.

Just one week has passed since he closed his instruction of the junior class; and but a few hours before his departure, he was overjoyed to learn that, in his arduous labors as chairman of the Faculty Committee in a case of discipline in the University, which involved unusual difficulties, he had to the end the co-operation of his associates, and that the Faculty had been sustained by the Board of Regents.

After hearing this last communication, his mind seemed to be hovering between things temporal and the higher world. He fancies himself seated in assembly with his fellow-professors. He speaks softly. After a pause, he says audibly, "If there's no farther business, I move we adjourn." Who of us shall second the motion? When, if ever, shall we hold the next full meeting? We

know not. One thing we do know, this faculty has *begun* to adjourn. When the last roll-call comes for each of us, may we be found ready to answer "Aye," and, thus answering, to sit down with our lamented brother, where the faithful rest and where no motion to "adjourn" shall ever be in order.

At another time during our friend's closing hours he seemed to be seated before his class. The recitation cheers him. He exclaims, "That's a beautiful translation." What "translation" did he mean? Did he catch a glimpse of the future—a "fore-gleam" of today, when he should himself personify *the* "translation"? A "beautiful translation," indeed!

A few years ago people supposed that the Latin was a dead language. The old Romans were in their tombs, and, of course, their speech was thought to be "dead" and gone. In these days, however, we appreciate the error. Human speech dieth not. It is lasting as the race. The Roman words have only changed their form —the toga for the gown—but they still speak.

So this, our friend, is not speechless. Though dead, he yet uttereth speech; and never before was he so eloquent as today.

Young men and young women, most of you have mastered his lessons in the past. Can you translate the lesson of this hour? Your much revered Professor now utters a universal language. Me thinks he seems to say: "*Tempora mutantur et nos in illis mutamur.*" "Times are changed and we are changed in them." Here indeed lies the earthly; it is the literal rendering,—"dust to dust." But there is a higher meaning, a "beautiful translation,"—"changed from glory into glory."

Let us heed the lesson of the day. I know well the purpose of my friend in teaching the young. He did not aim at showy results. With Professor Walker education meant the founding of character, the building up of noble men and women. You bear in your minds and hearts the workmanship of his discipline. The responsibility of his instructions is upon you. May you walk worthy of his example and of his words. In your lives may his wisdom and refine-

ment be perpetuated. Then, surely his work shall not die. But, transmitted from tongue to tongue, from heart to heart, from character to character, from life to life, from generation to generation, there shall be fulfilled in you the words of his favorite poet, Virgil :

"As long as the shadows move up and down the mountains,
As long as the rivers wind their courses to the sea,
As long as the stars gleam in the lofty sky,
So long his name and his fame shall endure."

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT FOLWELL.

The University of Minnesota appears today for the first time as chief mourner at the burial of a loved and honored officer. But it is no idle ceremonial which brings her members to this house of prayer, and to the open tomb awaiting these remains. We join this sorrowing company of friends as fellow-mourners to mingle our tears with theirs. It has pleased God to take away our teacher, fellow-laborer and friend.

The University may well sorrow over her loss. The just man, the true friend, the skillful teacher was,—as he must have been—the trusted and useful professor, faithful, punctual, indefatigable, conscientious. Into the University he threw all the rich accumulations of many active and eventful years, learning—and wisdom which is better than learning,—culture, and a wide and varied experience.

His chosen department belonged to what scholars are wont to call "the humanities,"—and his teaching was indeed humanizing. Although devoted to his favorite subjects and authors he cared most for the minds and souls of his pupils. His chief thought never was, how much of this subject and lesson can I fix in these

young minds, but how much can I help them through this subject to become men and women, noble and just and pure.

It was this personal, spiritual interest in character which won the abiding love and respect of all who sat under his instruction; and it is the remembrance of this which melts all our hearts today. It is this too, which gave permanence to his work; which will keep his influence fresh and potent for generations hence. This is the teachers' earthly reward.

I shall not attempt to estimate or weigh the loss the University has suffered. In one respect it cannot be repaired. No power can recover the seven years' experience which has closed. We can not fill that vacant chair in our councils by one, who from knowledge of the field and the work can advise so intelligently, so wisely, so kindly.

It has pleased God to afflict us. God's will be done. God give us strength and patience, and grace to heed the lesson of this day and hour; and when we shall have performed the last sad duty to our beloved friend let us return to our accustomed labors recalling the words of the great apostle: "Wherefore my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, inasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

At a meeting of the Regents of the State University held on the 22d of June, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the sudden and unexpected demise of Professor V. J. Walker has caused a profound feeling of regret on the part of the members of this Board.

Resolved, That the long connection of the deceased with the University, his laborious and faithful services, his devotion to the best interests of this institution, his eminent scholarship, and his high character as a Christian teacher and gentleman, all combine to render his loss a calamity not only to the institution but to the entire State.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the widow of the late Professor Walker, accompanied by a communication expressive of the deep sympathy felt by the Board in her bereavement, and that the resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this day's proceedings.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Minnesota State Educational Association, held at Red Wing, August 22 and 23, 1876, ordered the following minutes to be entered in its records:

Although at the funeral of the late Prof. V. J. Walker, sketches of his character and work were given *in memoriam*, yet we, his fellow laborers, desire to place upon record a testimonial of our regards for him as a member of this association.

Mr. Walker was present at the first State Association of teachers held in Minnesota. He aided in the preparation of its constitution and contributed largely to the success of the meeting. Every year, with possibly one exception, he has attended our annual gatherings. While his characteristic modesty did

not permit him to be a mover of many motions and a monopolizer of time in discussion, his few, but fitly spoken words always commanded attention. Having thought to good purpose, his quiet suggestions were of much value in directing business and reaching practical results.

It is with great satisfaction that we have witnessed his rise from a common school teacher to the merited position of Professor of the Latin language in our State University. May his unambitious success as a teacher incite us to fidelity in our work. May his death, sudden yet calm in faith and triumphant in hope, teach us all how to die.

D. BURT,
GEO C. SMITH,
H. B. WILSON,
Committee.

LETTER FROM HON. M. H. DUNNELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1876.

MRS. V. J. WALKER: Dear Madam,—I cannot lessen your grief at the death of your dear husband; but permit me to assure you of my sincere sympathy and my own great sadness at his too early departure.

You are aware of our college relations, and of our undisturbed friendship. It was my privilege to recommend Mr. Walker for the place in the University which he filled with so much honor. As his classmate, I knew of his exact scholarship; and as a school officer, I had witnessed his eminent qualities as an instructor. I did not err in my recommendation; my interest in the University was heightened by his connection with it. My interest and respect for him increased as he increased in years. I feel very deeply his loss. You alone can measure yours. God can be praised in the midst of afflictions, for we know that He always does well.

If present, Mrs. Dunnell and my family would unite in these words of sympathy.

Yours very truly,

M. H. DUNNELL.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN WINONA.

The death of Versal J. Walker, formerly teacher, principal, and Superintendent of Schools in the city of Winona, and later an honored professor of the Latin language in the State University at Minneapolis, having been announced in regular session and motion made for such action by the Board as should be deemed proper, the Board thereupon

Resolved, That this Board have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Professor Walker, and desire to record this their testimonial to his worth, and their regard for his memory:

He was one whose search was for sound, practical knowledge; who was always ready to assist others in the search; who to that end became a successful organizer and teacher of common schools; who carried a ripe experience to the aid of the State University; and whose valuable counsels were freely given to every public educational work.

He believed that well directed hard work is the only sure means of valuable acquirements; that correct habits both of body and mind are essential to effective work; and that a wise but firm discipline, as promotive of correct habits, is equally necessary with correct methods in order to human development.

This Board recognize that to his patient labor, constant watchfulness, and practical application of these principles during almost a decade, the schools of the city of Winona owe a large share of their success and usefulness, and that this work is a prouder and more enduring tribute to his memory than marble monuments.

Being without ostentation, his works only remain to testify of him, but they tell of the faithful and wise teacher, the warm friend and loving husband, the good citizen and the honest man.

To this record this Board in deep sympathy venture to point the bereft wife as a source of comfort; while to his former pupils and his co-workers such a record is worthy of the most profound emulation

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of this Board and that a copy be furnished to the widow of the deceased, and to the press for publication.

By the Board of Education of the City of Winona.

J. M. COLE, Clerk.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINNESOTA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Minnesota Baptist Association held at Hastings:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret and sorrow of the death of Professor V. J. Walker, of the State University; and that we desire to express our high appreciation of Professor Walker's character as a Christian man, and of his great usefulness as an educator; and that we hereby express to Mrs. Walker our heartfelt sympathy in this her great sorrow.

E. W. VANDUZEE,
Moderator.

LYMAN PALMER,
Clerk.

HYMN SUNG AT THE GRAVE.

HE SWEETLY SLEEPS.

I

Sleep thy last sleep, free from care and sorrow;
Rest where none weep, till th' eternal morrow:
Tho' dark waves roll, o'er the silent river,
Thy fainting soul, Jesus can deliver.

II

Life's dream is past, all its sin and sadness;
Brightly at last, dawns the day of gladness;
Under thy sod, earth, receive our treasure,—
To rest in God, waiting all his pleasure.

III

Tho' we may mourn those in life the dearest,
They shall return, Christ, when thou appearest!
Soon shall thy voice comfort those now weeping,
Bidding rejoice all in Jesus sleeping.

—*Perkins' Anthem Book.*

Citizen Steam Press, Academy of Music.