FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, MARCH 12, 1867,

TO THE

CLOSE OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR,

JUNE 18, 1868.

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1868.
"The use of manual labor is one which never grows obsolete, and which is inapplicable to no person. A man should have a farm or a mechanical craft for his culture. We must have a basis for our higher accomplishments, our delicate entertainments of poetry and philosophy, in the work of our hands. We must have an antagonism in the tough world for all the variety of our spiritual faculties, or they will not be born. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *  

"In general, one may say, that the husbandman's is the oldest and most universal profession, and that where a man does not yet discover in himself any fitness for one work more than another, this may be preferred. But the doctrine of the Farm is merely this, that every man ought to stand in primary relations with the work of the world; ought to do himself, and not to suffer the accident of his having a purse in his pocket, or his having been bred to some dishonorable and injurious craft, to sever him from those duties; and for this reason, that labor is God's education; that he only is a sincere learner, he only can become a master, who learns the secrets of labor, and who by real cunning extorts from nature its sceptre."—Emerson, Miscellanies, p. 228-232.

"He must watch the elements: must understand the nature of the soil he tills, the character and habits of each animal that serves him as a living instrument. Each day makes large claims on him for knowledge and sound judgment. He is to apply good sense to the soil. Now these demands tend to foster the habit of observing and judging justly: to increase thought and elevate the man." 

"To the instructed man his trade is a study: the toils of his craft are books: his farm a gospel, eloquent in its sublime silence: his cattle and corn are teachers: the stars his guides to virtue and to God; and every mute and every living thing, by shore or sea, a heaven-sent prophet to refine his mind and heart. He is in harmony with nature, and his education goes on with the earth and the hours."—Theodore Parker's Miscellanies, p. 147-239.

"The chief interest of the country is the business of every citizen; and if statesmen had oftener remembered that the test of national welfare is the intelligence and prosperity of the farmer, States would have been more wisely governed and human society happier; for his pursuit touches the very springs of civilization and employs two-thirds of the human race."—George William Curtis' Address, 1865.

"The end of all education should be the development of a true manhood, or the natural, proportionate and healthful culture and growth of all the powers and faculties of the human being—physical, mental, moral and social: and any system which attempts the exclusive or evenordinate culture of any one class of these faculties, will fail of its end—it will make mushrooms and monks, rather than manhood and men."—J. B. Turner, 1858.
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INTRODUCTION.

"An Act donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," approved July 2, 1862, prescribes as one of the conditions of the grant, that—

"An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior."

For the purpose of carrying out this requirement of the act of Congress, it was provided, under section 5 of "An act to provide for the organization and maintenance of the Illinois Industrial University," that—

"The Trustees may appoint, also, the Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction or with the approval of the Trustees, to issue circulars, directions for procuring needful materials for conducting experiments, and eliciting instructive information from persons in various counties, selected for that purpose, and skilled in any branch of Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Art; and to do all other acts needful to enable him to prepare an annual report regarding the progress of the University in each department thereof—recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; not less than five thousand copies of which shall be published annually, and one copy be transmitted by said Corresponding Secretary, by mail, free, to each of the other colleges endowed under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts;" one copy to the United States Secretary of the Interior; and one thousand copies to the Secretary of State of this State, for the State Library, and for distribution among the members of the General Assembly. Also, a Recording Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep faithful record of the transactions of the Board of Trustees, and prepare the same for publication in such annual report."
These quotations from the National and State laws upon the subject, show with sufficient clearness the general duties and requirements of the Board of Trustees, and of the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries in reporting their acts. The very comprehensive wording of the statute concerning the duties of the Corresponding Secretary, however, make it desirable to get more precisely at the meaning of the framers of the State statute.

This law was originally drawn up by a committee consisting of Wm. H. Van Epps, Prof. J. B. Turner, A. B. McConnell, B. G. Roots and John P. Reynolds, appointed at the State Fair held at Decatur in 1864, and was presented to the Legislature as the expression of the views of the farmers of Illinois in 1865 and 1867. Although changed in other and important particulars, the general plan of organization and working was left untouched; and I therefore quote from Professor Turner, who doubtless had an important part in drafting the bill, his statement of the intended function of the University in its relation to practical agriculture and arts, and the duties of the Corresponding Secretary as a means of intercourse between academic science and practical art.

In an address delivered at the County Fair at Monmouth, October 4, 1866, Prof. Turner said:

"The charter implies that gratuitous experiments in agriculture and the arts should be annually made under direction of the Board, by the County Superintendents, of each crop or special interest, in all the counties in the State; and annual reports made to the Institution, and by it to all other Institutions of the kind in the Union, and to the central department at the Capital, according to the terms of the grant, and much in the same way as the monthly reports are now made from every county to the same department.

"For example: In each of the one hundred counties of Illinois, for one year, some simple, practical, definite experiment would be tried by an intelligent superintendent for that county, on the corn crop, on a small piece of ground: by another superintendent on the wheat crop: by others on diseases of cattle, and hogs, and flocks; by others on the green crops, the garden and orchard; by others on all sorts of mechanical tools, implements and machines; and on the new composition, strength and quality of materials, etc., etc. In short, whatever the Trustees and Faculty should wish to see put to a general, practical, thorough test, on all the varied soils, and affecting all the varied interests of each county in the State, would be ordered for practical trial on a small and cheap, but sufficient scale, in all the counties of the State, to forever settle that point, as a matter of absolute knowledge or science, and not as mere guess work. Thus the science of agriculture and the sciences of the mechanic arts, will advance, almost without cost, more rapidly toward a state of absolute perfection, than any other sciences ever did, or could, under ordinary conditions."
"Thus, too, the whole State, and eventually the whole Union, will become one vast agricultural, experimental farm; and while producing one crop for our present wealth and support, evolving, as it should do, year by year, scientific knowledge, at once diffused through the annual reports over all classes of society, increasing the intelligence of the workmen, and the fertility and capacity of the soil, year by year and enhancing the products and wealth of the State, in a geometrical ratio, to the latest generations to come. This would be intelligently using the soil, and using the continent as it ought to be used, for the good of mankind—in body and in spirit—in intelligence and in art—in wealth and in power, and not simply living on the soil, much as the pigs do, and rooting a bare living out of it, without social co-operation, or plan, or forecast.

"Thus we should evolve a real agricultural science—evolve wealth, and capacity, and power for all other needful sciences and arts whatever. I know of no sane man who doubts that such an organization of our Industrial Universities, all over the land, would increase our wealth by millions, and increase our intellectual and social activity and power in a still greater proportion. The sun never shone on such a nation, and such a power, as this would soon be, with such facilities of public advancement and improvement, put into full and vigorous operation. Set all the millions of eyes in this great Republic to watching, and intelligently observing and thinking, and there is no secret of nature or art we cannot find out; no disease of man or beast we cannot understand; no evil we cannot remedy; no obstacle we cannot surmount; nothing that lies in the power of man to do or to understand, that cannot be understood and done."

It will be seen from this that large results were expected by the framers of the bill, from the official labors of the Corresponding Secretary; and it is to be hoped that, as the income of the Institution increases, and more means can be spared for the purpose, that this expectation may not be disappointed; as the office can be made, in the hands of the authorities of the University, a most efficient channel of communicating the results of scientific research to practical men, and receiving in turn the isolated facts of experience, whose combination and comparison furnish the best basis of agricultural and mechanical science.

Under the difficulties springing from recent organization, limited means and immature plans, but little could be done or reasonably expected from the efforts of the Corresponding Secretary for the first year after the organization of the University under its charter; and the little that has here been attempted and accomplished may be regarded rather as an indication of the kind of facts wanted, than as any important collection of them.

The large part of the report necessarily occupied by the record of the preliminary labors of the Board of Trustees, has excluded a good deal of matter of a statistical and scientific character, collected for insertion in this report, but now laid over for the next.
In this report, however, will be found a tolerably good presentation of the current practices of our Illinois farmers, and a documentary history compiled from the early writers of our State, on the industrial condition and progress of our people up to a period removed by not much more than one generation from the present time. These two pictures may be regarded as the panorama of the past, giving a general view of the Illinois farmer from the days of the old French settlements to the present time, and in some sort are a summing up of what has been done thus far by our farmers in getting hold of correct theories of agricultural science, and in putting them into practice.

Turning from this presentation of the past to the future, it may not be amiss to indicate what should be done, in part, by this department of the Industrial University in the future.

1. Under the head of Economical Science, a vast work remains to be done in which this department may render efficient service in collecting and collating facts and specimens.

1. The Soils and Subsoils of our State, in all their variety, should be collected and subjected to critical analyses and tests to determine their chemical and mechanical constitution, their peculiar merits or defects, the crops they can most profitably grow, and the manures they can receive with the greatest advantage. Collections similar to those already made by the Illinois Central Railway, and by Mr. Engelmann, late of our State Geological Survey, but much larger, and embracing samples from every county in the State, should, as soon as possible, be made and placed in the cabinet of the University. Our building and lime rocks, coals, clays, etc., should be also collected and tested; but it is presumed that for a considerable part of this work we may depend upon the labors of our Geological Survey.

2. The Meteorology of our State should have a careful study, with the hope of attaining to ultimate practical results. The meteorological data, of which we already have a considerable collection, should be carefully collected and compared, and arrangements made for additional and continued observations in all parts of the State. It is now believed that some of the most destructive vegetable diseases—such as rust in wheat, rot in the potato, mildew and rot of the grape, and blight in the pear tree, are, in part at least, the result of climatological extremes. These conditions should be determined if possible. Numerous stations and
communication with the telegraphic wires would enable us to predict the approach of storms, and to caution the farmer in time of harvest and haying, and the fruit grower at the time of frosts, of the impending danger. Thus the magnetic telegraph and the daily newspaper should be engaged in the immediate service of the American farmer.

3. The Botany of Illinois, both as of interest in itself and as an indication of the character of soils and climates, should be carefully examined in the interest of Industrial science. The economical value of our timber trees and the districts best suited to their growth, and to the growth of trees not native, could thus be measurably determined.

4. The Zoology of our State—especially its Entomology and animals injurious and useful to the farmer and fruit grower—also claims a thorough examination, although the State Entomologist will, in his department, no doubt do all that need be done in that behalf. But the habits of birds as insect and fruit eaters, for instance, need farther examination to determine the facts and the policy to be pursued by the grower of grapes and cherries.

Under all these heads of Economical Science much can be done by merely gathering up facts and observations now isolated, and putting them into new relations, whilst many new facts can be obtained by calling the attention of persons of scientific tastes to the class of facts that we desire to know. There will remain more or less deficiencies to be supplied by our own observations, at the University and elsewhere.

II. This brings up the subject of Experimental Stations or points in different parts of the State, where meteorological observations, chemical analyses, and experiments of more or less practical character, can be carried on simultaneously and in unison with similar experiments and observations at the Industrial University. The advantage of these Stations in Germany was noticed and commented upon by President Pugh, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, and latterly by Prof. Johnson, of Yale, in his valuable hand-book entitled "How Crops Grow." Prof. Johnson cites the efforts of Scotch and English agriculturists in this direction, adds: "It is, however, in Germany, that the most expensive and well organized efforts have been made by associations of agriculturists, to help their practices by developing theory. In 1851 the Agricultural Society of Leipsic (Leipziger Oeconomiche
Societaet) established an Agricultural Experiment Station on its farm at Maeckern, near that city. This example was soon imitated in other parts of Germany and the neighboring countries; and at the present writing, 1867, there are of similar Experiment Stations in operation—in Prussia, 10; in Saxony, 4; in Bavaria, 3; in Austria, 3; in Brunswick, Hesse, Thuringia, Anhalt, Wirtemberg, Baden and Sweden, 1 each; making a total of 26, chiefly sustained by, and operating in, the interest of the agriculturists of those countries. These Stations give constant employment to 60 chemists and vegetable physiologists, of whom a large number are occupied largely or exclusively with theoretical investigations; while the work of others is devoted to more practical matters, as testing the value of commercial fertilizers. Since 1859 a journal (Die Landwirthschaftlichen Versuchs Stationen—Agricultural Experiment Stations) has been published as the organ of these establishments, and the nine volumes now completed, together with the numerous reports of the Stations themselves, have largely contributed the facts that are made use of in the following pages.

"Such a Station," according to Dr. Pugh, "should embrace a farm for experiments in the growth of crops, a chemical laboratory for examining them, and stalls, stables, etc., adapted to feeding animals, with a view of estimating the value of different kinds of food for cattle." Perhaps the least expensive method of establishing such Stations in Illinois, is to seek out our most intelligent and inquiring farmers, in different parts of the State, who in their own farms have already most of the means of experiment. Supply these men with meteorological instruments, and they can easily furnish meteorological reports. Supply them with seed and instructions as to the character of an experiment, and they can carry it out in a practical way. The same would be true with experiments in feeding, etc. As practical chemists, they would not often be competent; but, with this exception, our more intelligent farmers can be used as experimenters. Such men should be paid for their services an amount sufficient to insure the thorough performance of the duties wherewith they are charged, without detriment to their private interests. If practicable, as it may be in some cases, to bring into juxtaposition with such an experimental farmer, a college or high school, with its chemical apparatus and professor, and a meteorological observer, we could thus ensure a better quality of work in the division of labor. Probably such may, sooner
or later, be the case at Chicago, Galesburg, Bloomington, Jacksonville, Alton, Irvington, and other points. These Stations, however, should at first go to the men and the communities who can appreciate their advantages; where enthusiasts will labor from their love of the subject, and where farmers will be willing to contribute something to support in their midst an attempt to throw the lights of science upon their arts of agriculture.

III. In accordance with the Congressional and Legislative acts the collection of State Industrial and Economical Statistics, is made a part of the duty of the Board of Trustees, and devolved upon the Corresponding Secretary. This can hardly be efficiently done without some grant of power under State law, or better, some State provision for a Statistical Bureau, from which the kind of statistics needed can be drawn. And in view of the strongly expressed opinions of our State Agricultural Society, and of our State Board of Equalization of Taxes, it may be hoped that the next Legislature will make provision for an annual collection of statistics, embracing the progress of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and other industrial pursuits, as well as vital and social statistics.

IV. The holding of Annual Conventions—either general, as of Farmers, or special, as of Fruit Growers, Wool Growers and Cattle Breeders—is an important aid in gathering facts and disseminating scientific knowledge, and may, perhaps, be regarded as within the province of the Corresponding Secretary. The importance of these "Farmers' Institutes," as they have been aptly termed, I have already insisted upon in a communication addressed to the Committee on Course of Study and Faculty of the University, and published in the Prairie Farmer of December 21st, 1867. I will ask leave to repeat my reasons in favor of such a course.

"1. It 'breaks ground' at the best point. The people of this State look to this Institution for something of more practical value in its immediate application to every-day affairs, than other Institutions have been in the habit of furnishing. A course of lectures and discussions of this kind will show that we are endeavoring to supply that want, and gain their good will to educational schemes of less obvious, though not less real, utility.

"2. Such a course will give a start in self education to a large class who cannot or will not attend the longer courses. The young, or the middle aged man who can spend a week or two in the discussion of topics relating to his every-day business, will go home with material for thought, and theories for better practice, that will last him for years. It will have a tendency also to draw persons into the longer
courses, and to make them anxious that their relatives and friends should avail
themselves of the advantages of this Institution. In short, such a course will create
a better appreciation of industrial education.

"3. Such a course is also directly valuable as a means of education. While it is
somewhat superficial, it has a value from coming into immediate contact with the
facts, practices and economies of every-day experience that can hardly be overrated.
This is well expressed in the words of the late Prof. John A. Porter, in the New
Englander for November, 1859. 'The solution which we propose is the enlistment
of practical men, who are not professional teachers, in the work of instruction, and
their combination in such numbers, that a small contribution of time and labor from
each shall make a sufficient aggregate to meet the object in view. The special neces­sity for such a system, in the case of the pursuit we are considering, grows out of
the fact that there is much in agriculture which has not yet taken the form of
science, and can only be acquired from practical men.'

"4. Such courses would be of value to the Faculty of the University in bringing
them into contact with the classes whose needs and deficiencies they wish to supply,
and thus giving them a more correct idea of practical education, and the drift of
things outside the academic walls. Teachers need this, above all other teachers,
in an Industrial University."

V. Personal observation of the farms of our best farmers, and
the manufactories of our best mechanics, would be a valuable
method of getting hold of the best practical methods in the varied
pursuits of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; and through the
medium of this report the result of such observations could be
communicated to all who cared to know. Thus, in another way,
the practices of our best grain, grass and stock growers could be
communicated to all our farmers, and our methods of farming
much improved. Visits to the orchards and vineyards of our best
fruit growers, would give, as they already have given, new and
better ideas of Horticulture. The workshops of our mechanics
would doubtless furnish other valuable material for the study of
our artisans.

By such methods as these we may, I think, fairly hope to do a
great and good work for our fair and fertile State, and make her
as illustrious in the intelligence and wise economy of her indus­
tries, as she already is in her natural advantages and her political
and military power. W. C. F.
AN ACT donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several states, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each state, in quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860: Provided, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or sub-divisions of sections not less than one-quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a state, subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled, shall be selected from such lands, within the limits of such state; and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states, in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said states, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: Provided, That in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state, or of any territories of the United States; but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre. And provided further, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states. And provided further, That no such locations shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the states to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said states, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.
§ 4. And be it further enacted, That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid, by the states to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the states, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent. upon the par value of said stocks; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each state, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of, at least, one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

§ 5. And be it further enacted, That the grant of land and scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several states shall be signified by legislative acts:

First—If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action, or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states.

Second—No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third—Any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as prescribed in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease; and said state shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the state shall be valid.

Fourth—An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and results, and such other matters, including state industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the secretary of the interior.

Fifth—When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the states at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

Sixth—No state, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.
Seventh—No state shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of the approval by the President.

§ 6. And be it further enacted, That land scrip issued under the provision of this act, shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, 1863.

§ 7. And be it further enacted, That land officers shall receive the same fee for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act, as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: Provided, Their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

§ 8. And be it further enacted, That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act, shall be required to report annually to congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2d, 1862.

AN ACT to amend the fifth section of an act 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," approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the time in which the several states may comply with the provisions of the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, 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," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the commissioner of the general land office: Provided, That when any territory shall become a state and be admitted into the Union, such new state shall be entitled to the benefits of the said act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act: Provided, further, That any state which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to, shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college, as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved July 23, 1866.
AN ACT donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several states, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each state, in quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860: Provided, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or sub-divisions of sections not less than one-quarter of a section; and whenever there are public lands in a state, subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled, shall be selected from such lands, within the limits of such state; and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states, in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said states, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: Provided, That in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state, or of any territories of the United States; but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre. And provided further, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states. And provided further, That no such locations shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the states to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said states, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.
AN ACT to provide for the organization and maintenance of the Illinois Industrial University.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That it shall be the duty of the governor of this state within ten days from the passage of this act, to appoint five trustees, resident in each of the judicial grand divisions of this state, who, together with one additional trustee, resident in each of the congressional districts of this state, to be appointed in like manner, with their associates and successors, shall be a body corporate and politic, to be styled “The Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University;” and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impeded, to acquire, hold and convey real and personal property; to have and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure; to make and establish by-laws, and to alter or repeal the same as they shall deem necessary, for the management or government, in all its various departments and relations, of the Illinois Industrial University, for the organization and endowment of which provision is made by this act. Said appointments to be subject to approval or rejection by the senate at its next regular session thereafter, and the appointees to be and they are hereby authorized to act as trustees as aforesaid, until their successors shall be appointed by the governor and such appointment shall be approved by the senate.

§ 2. The members of the board of trustees, and their successors, shall hold their office for the term of six years each: Provided, That at the first regular meeting of said board, the said members shall determine, by lot, so that, as nearly as may be, one-third shall hold their office for two years, one-third for four years, and one-third for six years from the first day of said meeting. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall fill all vacancies which may at any time occur by expiration of term of office, or otherwise, in said board, by appointment of suitable persons resident in the respective grand divisions and congressional districts in which such vacancies may occur. Said board of trustees may appoint an executive committee of their own number, who, when said board is not in session, shall have the management and control of the same, and for that purpose have and exercise all the powers hereby conferred on said board which are necessary and proper for such object.

§ 3. In case the board of trustees shall at any time determine to establish a branch or department of said University at any points elected by them, such branch or department shall be under the control of the members of said board residing in the grand division and congressional district where such branch shall be located, unless otherwise ordered by said board of trustees: Provided, That no portion of the funds resulting from the congressional grant of land for the endowment of said University, or from any donation now or hereafter to be made by the county, city or town at or near which the University is located; and no portion of the interest or proceeds of either of said funds shall ever be applied to the support of any branch or department located outside of the county wherein said University is located by this act.

§ 4. The first regular meeting of the board of trustees shall be held at such place as the governor may designate, on the second Tuesday in March, A. D. 1867, at which meeting they shall elect a regent of the University, who, together with the governor, superintendent of public instruction, and president of the state agricultural society, shall be, ex-officio, members of said board of trustees. Said regent, if
present, shall preside at all meetings of the board of trustees and of the faculty, and shall be charged with the general supervision of the educational facilities and interests of the University. His term of office shall be two years, and his compensation shall be fixed by the board of trustees.

§ 5. At the first, and at each biennial meeting thereafter, it shall be the duty of the board to appoint a treasurer, who shall not be a member of the board, and who shall give bonds, with such security as the board of trustees shall deem amply sufficient to guard the University from danger of loss or diminution of the funds intrusted to his care. The trustees may appoint, also, the corresponding secretary, whose duty it shall be, under the direction or with the approval of the trustees, to issue circulars, directions for procuring needful materials for conducting experiments, and eliciting instructive information from persons in various counties, selected for that purpose, and skilled in any branch of agricultural, mechanical and industrial art; and to do all other acts needful to enable him to prepare an annual report regarding the progress of the University, in each department thereof—recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including state, industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; not less than five thousand copies of which reports shall be published annually, and one copy be transmitted by said corresponding secretary, by mail, free, to each of the other colleges endowed under the provisions of an act of congress, approved July 2, 1822, entitled "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts;" one copy to the United States secretary of the interior; and one thousand copies to the secretary of state of this state, for the state library, and for distribution among the members of the general assembly. Also, a recording secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep faithful record of the transactions of the board of trustees, and prepare the same for publication in said annual report. The said treasurer, corresponding and recording secretaries to receive such compensation as the trustees may fix, and to be paid in the same manner as the teachers and other employees of the University are paid.

§ 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury of the University, except by order of the board of trustees, on warrant of the regent, drawn upon the treasurer, and countersigned by the recording secretary.

§ 7. The trustees shall have power to provide the requisite buildings, apparatus and conveniences; to fix the rates for tuition; to appoint such professors and instructors, and establish and provide for the management of such model farms, model art, and other departments and professorships, as may be required to teach, in the most thorough manner, such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. They may accept the endowments of voluntary professorships or departments in the University, from any person or persons or corporations who may proffer the same, and, at any regular meeting of the board, may prescribe rules and regulations in relation to such endowments, and declare on what general principles they may be admitted: Provided, That such special voluntary endowments or professorships shall not be incompatible with the true design and scope of the act of congress, or of this act; and they shall, as far as practicable, arrange all the regular and more important courses of study and lectures in the University, so that the students may pass through and attend upon them during the six autumn and winter months, and be left free to return to their several practical arts and industries at
home during the six spring and summer months of the year, or to remain in the
University and pursue such optional studies or industrial avocations as they may
elect: Provided, That no student shall at any time be allowed to remain in or about
the University in idleness, or without full mental or industrial occupation: And
provided further, That the trustees, in the exercise of any of the powers conferred
by this act, shall not create any liability or indebtedness in excess of the funds in
the hands of the treasurer of the University at the time of creating such liability
or indebtedness, and which may be specially and properly applied to the payment of
the same.

§ 8. No student shall be admitted to instruction in any of the departments of
the University who shall not have attained to the age of fifteen (15) years, and who
shall not previously undergo a satisfactory examination in each of the branches or-
dinarily taught in the common schools of the state.

§ 9. Each county in this state shall be entitled to one honorary scholarship in
the University, for the benefit of the descendants of the soldiers and seamen who
served in the armies of the United States during the late rebellion—preference being give o the children of such soldiers and seamen as are deceased
or disabled; and the board of trustees may, from time to time, add to the number
of honorary scholarships when, in their judgment, such additions will not embar-
rass the finances of the University; nor need these additions be confined to the de-
sendants of soldiers and seamen; such scholarships to be filled by transfer from the
common schools of said county, of such pupils as shall, upon public examination,
to be conducted as the board of trustees of the University may determine, be de-
cided to have attained the greatest proficiency in the branches of learning usually
taught in the common schools, and who shall be of good moral character, and not
less than fifteen (15) years of age. Such pupils, so selected and transferred, shall
be entitled to receive, without charge for tuition, instruction in any or all depart-
ments of the University for a term of at least three (3) consecutive years: Pro-
vided, Said pupil shall conform, in all respects, to the rules and regulations of the
University, established for the government of the pupils in attendance.

§ 10. The faculty of the University shall consist of the chief instructors in
each of the departments. No degrees shall be conferred nor diplomas awarded by
authority of the board of trustees, or of the faculty, except that the trustees, on
recommendation of the majority of the faculty, may authorize the regent of the
University to issue to applicants certificates of scholarship, under the seal of the
University; which certificates shall, as far as practicable, set forth the precise at-
tainments, as ascertained by special examination, of the parties applying for the
same, respectively, in the various branches of learning they may have respectively
studied during the attendance in the University; and every pupil who shall have
attended upon instruction in the University for not less than one year, maintaining,
meanwhile, a good character for faithfulness in study and correctness of deport-
ment, and who may desire to cease such attendance, shall be entitled to receive
such certificate of scholarship as is authorized by this section to be issued. All
certificates of scholarship shall be in the English language, unless the pupil should
otherwise prefer; and all names and terms on labels, samples, specimens, books,
charts and reports shall be expressed, as nearly as may be, in the English language.

§ 11. No member of the board of trustees shall receive any compensation for
attending on the meetings of the board. At all the stated and other meetings of
the board of trustees, called by the regent or corresponding secretary, or any five
members of the board, a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum: Provided, All the members have been duly notified.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to permanently locate said University at Urbana, in Champaign county, Illinois, whenever the county of Champaign shall, according to the proper forms of law, convey or cause to be conveyed to said trustees, in fee simple, and free from all incumbrances, the Urbana and Champaign Institute buildings, grounds and lands, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, as set forth in the following offer in behalf of said county, to wit:

"The undersigned, a committee appointed by the board of supervisors of Champaign county, are instructed to make the following offer to the state of Illinois, in consideration of the permanent location of the Illinois Industrial University at Urbana, Champaign county, viz: We offer the Urbana and Champaign Institute buildings and grounds, containing about ten acres; also, one hundred and sixty acres of land adjacent thereto; also, four hundred acres of land, it being part of section No. twenty-one, in township No. nineteen north, range No. nine east, distant not exceeding one mile from the corporate limit of the city of Urbana.

"Also, four hundred and ten (410) acres of land, it being part of section No. nineteen, township No. nineteen, range No. nine east, within one mile of the buildings herein offered.

"Also, the donation offered by the Illinois Central Railroad Company of fifty thousand dollars' worth of freight over said road for the benefit of said University.

"Also, one hundred thousand dollars in Champaign county bonds, due and payable in ten years, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and two thousand dollars in fruit, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, to be selected from the nursery of M. L. Dunlap, and furnished at the lowest catalogue rates, making an estimated valuation of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($450,000). Titles to be perfect, and conveyance to the state to be made or caused to be made by the county of Champaign, upon the permanent location of the Illinois Industrial University upon the said grounds, so to be conveyed as aforesaid, and we hereby in our official capacity guarantee the payment of the said bonds and the faithful execution of the deeds of conveyance, free from all incumbrances, as herein set forth.

W. D. SOMERS,
T. A. COSGROVE,
C. R. MOORHOUSE,
Committee."

§ 13. The board of trustees shall, by and with the advice and consent of the governor and adjutant general, procure all such arms, accoutrements, books and instruments, and appoint such instructors, as may, in their discretion, be required to impart a thorough knowledge of military tactics and military engineering, and they may prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by the pupils of the University.

§ 14. That upon the organization of the board of trustees and appointment of said treasurer, and the filing with and the approval by said board of the bond of said treasurer, and all of said foregoing acts being duly certified to the governor, under the hand of said regent, countersigned by the said recording secretary, it shall then become the legal duty of said governor to deliver over to said treasurer the land scrip issued by the United States to this state, for the endowment of said University, and that thereupon it shall become the duty of said treasurer to sell
and dispose of said scrip at such time, place, in such manner and quantities, and upon such terms as such board shall, from time to time, prescribe, or to locate the same as said board may direct. Said treasurer being in all respects pertaining to the sale of said scrip, and the reinvestment of the proceeds received therefor, and the securities when reinvested, subject to such order and control of said board as is not inconsistent with this act and the act of congress providing for the endowment of said University.

§ 15. That all the right, title and interest of the state of Illinois in and to said land scrip, is hereby invested in the Illinois Industrial University, for the use and purposes herein contained; and said scrip shall be assigned to said University by the governor of the state of Illinois on each certificate, and attested by the secretary of state, under the seal of the state; and that the transfer of said scrip to purchasers by assignment on the back thereof, by the said officers of said University, under the seal thereof, in manner following, shall be deemed sufficient in law, to-wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Illinois Industrial University,

For value received, the state of Illinois hereby sells and assigns to ............the within scrip, and authorizes ............to locate the same and obtain a patent on such location.

Given under our hands and the seal of the said University this ............of ............A. D. 186 .......

A. B., Regent,
C. D., Treasurer

Countersigned by
E. F., Recording Secretary.

§ 16. That upon said treasurer making sale of any of said scrip, he shall at once invest the fund so received, report the same to the said board, stating amount sold, price obtained and how the same was by him invested; which report shall be filed with the recording secretary, who shall transmit a copy of the same to the governor of said state, and he to the congress of the United States, in accordance with said act of congress.

§ 17. That the said board shall order upon its minutes which of the several kinds of securities mentioned in the fourth section of said act of congress said treasurer shall invest proceeds of sales in.

§ 18. The bond required to be given by said treasurer shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer of the "Illinois Industrial University," and for any breach thereof suit may be instituted, in the name of the "Illinois Industrial University," and it shall be deemed a criminal offense for any person or persons holding in trust any part of the funds of said University knowingly or negligently to misapply or misappropriate the same, indictable in any court having jurisdiction, in the same manner that other crimes are punishable, by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, according to the nature of the offense.

§ 19. This act shall be a public act and take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED February 28, 1867.
AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization, endowment and maintenance of the Illinois Industrial University."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That if the legal authorities of the county of Champaign shall not, by or before the first day of June, 1867, convey or cause to be conveyed, to the board of trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, by a good and unincumbered title, in fee simple, all the real estate mentioned and contained in the propositions of said county, and which real estate is described and set out in the act to which this act is supplemental, amounting to nine hundred and eighty acres of land, and if said county shall not also pay over and deliver to said trustees, by said day, all the bonds and other property offered by said county, mentioned in said act, then said board of trustees or a majority of them shall proceed without delay to permanently locate and establish said Industrial University in McLean, Logan or Morgan county; such county so selected shall in like manner be required in all things to fulfill and comply with the conditions and provisions of the offer heretofore made by such county, as an inducement for the location of said University in such county.

§ 2. This act shall be deemed a public act, and be in force from and after its approval.

Approved March 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }  
State of Illinois.  }  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

I, Sharon Tyndale, secretary of state of the state of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of enrolled laws now on file in this office. In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the great seal of the state, at the city of Springfield, this 12th day of March, A D. 1867.

SHARON TYNDALE,
Secretary of State.
# List of Trustees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Post Office</th>
<th>County</th>
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<td>Allen, Lemuel</td>
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