SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

COMMENCING SEPT. 14, 1868, AND ENDING JUNE 5, 1869.

WITH A REPORT OF THE

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS

HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY

JANUARY 12TH TO 22D, 1869.

SPRINGFIELD:

STATE JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.

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Every man is a consumer, and ought to be a producer. He fails to make his place good in the world, unless he not only pays his debt, but also adds something to the public wealth. Nor can he do justice to his genius without making some larger demand on the world than a bare subsistence. He is by constitution expensive, and needs to be rich.

Wealth has its source in applications of the mind to nature, from the rudest strokes of spade and ax, up to the last secrets of art. Intimate ties subsist between thought and all production, because a better order is equivalent to vast amounts of brute labor. The forces and resistances are Nature's, but the mind acts in bringing things from where they abound to where they are wanted; in wise combining; in directing the practice of the useful arts, and in the creation of finer values, by fine art, by eloquence, by song, or the reproductions of memory. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.
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Mechanical Department—Van Osdel, Brown of Chicago, Dunlap, and Griggs.
learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and Military Tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies.” The hope of the Trustees and Faculty is that the Institution will produce scholars of sound learning, but also of practical sense and skill—men abreast with their times—men of Christian culture, trained to affairs, and able and willing to lend a helping hand in all the great practical enterprises of this most practical age; fitted to be leaders, if need be, in those mighty industrial interests on which the social well-being and civilization of our country so much depend. It is also their aim and hope that the University shall contribute to the increase and diffusion of real science, and especially of that science which bears upon and promotes the useful arts.

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

The following new and enlarged statement of the Departments of Study and Instruction, has been prepared to prevent the injurious misapprehensions which are stated to have grown, in some instances, out of former enumerations of studies. Classes are already at work in most of these Departments and will be organized in the others when the wants of students shall require it.

Special prominence is given to those “branches of learning related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts,” but entire liberty is allowed to each student to select such studies as he may be prepared to pursue. The University is designed more especially for young men who have already attained such age that they may properly claim to be the judges of their own wants. It is not thought useful or right to attempt to urge every student, without regard to his capacity, or tastes, or practical wants, through some stiff and stilted “course of studies.” While opportunities are freely provided for a thorough and full mastery of each branch of useful learning, the student is exhorted to study carefully his own capacity and needs; to choose, with serious and independent consideration, the branches which will best fit him for his chosen work, and to pursue them to such extent as he may be able.

It is expected that each student will pursue studies in three or more departments at the same time, in order to fully employ his time. But, on special request, he may give his whole time to any one department, if the studies and practice in that department will afford him full employment.
CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF THE
ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,
URBANA, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,

Post Office.................................................. Champaign.
ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Illinois Industrial University is located between the contiguous cities of Urbana and Champaign, Champaign County, Illinois, 128 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad.

It was first opened for the reception of students on Monday, the 2d day of March, 1868.

The Industrial University was founded by an act of the Legislature, approved February 28, 1867, and endowed by the Congressional grant of four hundred and eighty thousand acres of land scrip, under the law providing for Agricultural Colleges. It was further enriched by the donation of Champaign county, of farms, buildings, and bonds, valued at $400,000.

The main University building is of brick, one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and five stories in height. Its public rooms are sufficient for the accommodation of over four hundred students, and it has private study and sleeping rooms for one hundred and twenty. The cities of Champaign and Urbana, which are connected by a street railroad running past the University grounds, are well supplied with churches and schools, and afford abundant facilities for boarding and rooming a large body of students.

The University domain, including ornamental and parade grounds, experimental and model farms, gardens, etc., comprises over one thousand acres of land.

AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The chief aim of the Industrial University, as expressed in the law of Congress, is "THE LIBERAL AND PRACTICAL EDUCATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES in the several pursuits and professions in life." In order to do this, it is required, under the Statute of Incorporation, "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." The hope of the Trustees and Faculty is that the Institution will produce scholars of sound learning, but also of practical sense and skill—men abreast with their times—men of Christian culture, trained to affairs, and able and willing to lend a helping hand in all the great practical enterprises of this most practical age; fitted to be leaders, if need be, in those mighty industrial interests on which the social well-being and civilization of our country so much depend. It is also their aim and hope that the University shall contribute to the increase and diffusion of real science, and especially of that science which bears upon and promotes the useful arts.

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It is expected that each student will pursue studies in three or more departments at the same time, in order to fully employ his time. But, on special request, he may give his whole time to any one department, if the studies and practice in that department will afford him full employment.
In the appendix will be given several combined courses of studies, to aid the student to select such a course as may best fit him for his chosen profession or pursuit in life. These courses are given simply as hints to guide the inexperienced, and must by no means be understood as restricting the entire liberty of choice which is a fundamental idea of the University.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The course in this department will occupy four years, and is designed to make students at home in the applications of chemistry to agriculture, and the arts and manufactures; in a word to make them thorough chemists.

FIRST YEAR.—First Term.—Inorganic Chemistry. Second Term.—Organic Chemistry. Third Term.—Qualitative Analysis—detection of the alkalies the alkaline earths, the earths, the metals, the mineral acids, and the organic acids. Use of the blow pipe and the spectroscope. Descriptive Mineralogy. Instructions on the subject will be given by lectures, and the students will have practice in determining minerals.

SECOND YEAR.—First Term.—Qualitative Analysis—a series of substances for practice in the detection and separation of the elements. Practice in Mineralogy continued. Second Term.—Quantitative Analysis—salts, minerals, ores, alloys, furnace products, etc. Practice in Mineralogy continued. Third Term.—Quantitative Analysis, of soils, manures, ashes of plants, mineral waters, etc. Practice in Mineralogy continued.


FOURTH YEAR.—First Term.—Preparations of Chemicals. Second Term.—Chemistry applied to the arts of dyeing, bleaching, calico printing, electrotyping and photographing. Third Term.—Lectures on the manufacture of glass and procelain, the melting of ores. Heating and illumination.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The course in this department extends through four years.

FIRST YEAR.—First Term.—Structural and Physiological Botany. Form, arrangement, structure, morphology; growth and office of the leaves and flowers; forms, growth and office of stem and root; cellular tissue, cell development, cell contents and cell transformations. Structure, parts and uses of seeds and fruit; and the food, nutrition and reproduction of plants. The whole illustrated by living and dried specimens and drawings. Also, enough of Systematic Botany to enable the general student to analyze the flowering plants. Second Term.—Systematic Botany in lectures: 1st, the natural orders, their extent, properties, uses and distribution; 2d, use of the microscope.
Vegetable Physiology continued. Chemistry of plants and of their food. Fungi and vegetable diseases, and outlines of the classes. Distribution and reproduction of the Cryptogamia. Two lectures a week. Third Term.—Systematic Botany. Practical collection and examination of the flowering and flowerless plants from all parts of the State as far as practicable. Botanical excursions and surveys.

Second Year.—First Term.—Principles of Zoology—development, structure, classification and distribution of animals. Second Term.—Systematic Zoology in lectures: 1st, natural orders, families, etc.; 2d, Embryology and and peculiar modes of reproduction; alternate generation; Comparative Anatomy as applied to classification. Collection and preservation of specimens, and Natural History of domestic animals. Third Term.—Entomology; classification of insects; habits of those injurious to vegetation, with means of checking their ravages. Habits of beneficial species.


Fourth Year.—First Term.—Historical and Dynamical Geology. Palaeontology. Second Term.—Physical Geography and Meteorology. Third Term.—Special Geology of Illinois—Method of conducting surveys. Practical excursions.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department will ultimately be divided into two:
1. The Department in General Agriculture.
2. The Department in Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Landscape Gardening.

The aim of the courses will be to fit students to manage successfully, for themselves or others, agricultural and horticultural estates and enterprises. The studies will be pursued partly by lectures, accompanied by courses of reading and examinations, and partly by the regular study of textbooks. Practical exercises and experiments on the farm, and in the gardens, nurseries, and fruit plantations, will constitute a part of the course.

It is designed to arrange, from the studies connected with agriculture, several distinct courses, one to occupy two years, one three years, and the third four years. Students may take either, at their option, or may select studies from either, but a student having made his selection, is not expected to change during the term.

The following presents the full course of studies in this department:

First Year.—The Farm.—Its measurements and mapping; sub-divisions—meadows, pastures, orchards, woodlands, gardens, etc. Fences, hedges, farm buildings. Soils—classification and mechanical treatment of soils, plowing, etc. Drainage. Plant culture—Structure and Physiology of plants; classes of the useful plants, their characteristics, varieties, habits and values. Wheat culture, maize culture, grass culture, root culture, fruit culture begun, apples, pears, peaches, etc.


THIRD YEAR.—Agricultural Economy.—Relation of agriculture to the other industries and to commerce. The several branches of agriculture. Agricultural book keeping, the farm book, herd book, etc.


FOURTH YEAR.—Rural Law.—Of tenures and conveyances of land, of highways, of cattle, of fences, of noxious weeds, etc. Veterinary surgery and medicine. Landscape gardening, and laying out of large farming estates. Rural architecture and engineering. Foreign agriculture. History and literature of agriculture.


DEPARTMENT OF PURE MATHEMATICS.

The studies of this department extend through three years. Those of the first year belong properly to the preparatory course, and should, when practicable, be completed before entering, by those who wish to take either of the fuller courses in the University.

FIRST YEAR.—(Preparatory.)—First Term.—Geometry, first four books of Legendre. Second Term.—Geometry completed through eighth book. Third Term.—Algebra. Davies' Bourdon—Chapters VII-IX.


THIRD YEAR.—First Term.—Higher Algebra. Second Term.—Differential Calculus. Third Term.—Integral Calculus.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

The course in this department will occupy four years, and will be pursued with the use of text books, combined with lectures, and practical investigations of the several subjects.

FIRST YEAR.—First Term.—Natural Philosophy—Properties of Matter, Force, Gravity, Falling Bodies, Pendulum, Motion, Projectiles, Hydrostatics
and Hydraulics, etc. Mechanical Drawing. **Second Term.**—Natural Philosophy—Pneumatics, Barometer, Pumps, Steam Engine, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, etc. Mechanical Drawing. **Third Term.**—Mechanics. Drawing.

**SECOND YEAR.**—**First Term.**—Heat—Steam and its applications, Steam Engine, its theory, construction, history, etc. Air Engines, and drafts of Engines. **Second Term.**—Electricity, statical, dynamical, Terrestrial Magnetism, Construction and use of Telegraph, Theory of Electroplating, etc., Acoustics, Laws of Sound. **Third Term.**—Optics, Theories of Light, Polarization, Telescopes, Microscopes, Mathematics of, etc.

**THIRD YEAR.**—**First Term.**—Practical Hydraulics—flow of liquids in pipes, pressure, etc. Hydostatics, Motors, Practical Pneumatics, Friction, etc. **Second Term.**—Machinery—theory, construction, location, calculation of power, motors. **Third Term.**—Building materials, strength of materials, designs and estimates for mills, machinery, etc.

**FOURTH YEAR.**—**First Term.**—Astronomy—Solar System, Descriptive Astronomy. **Second Term.**—Stellar System, Meteorology, etc. **Third Term.**—Practical Astronomy, calculations of eclipses, use of instruments.

**DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.**

The studies in this department will occupy three years, and the instructions will be as follows:

**FIRST YEAR.**—**First Term.**—Chain Surveying, Mensuration, Geometrical Drawing. **Second Term.**—Descriptive Geometry, Geometrical Drawing. **Third Term.**—Compass and Transit Land Surveying, Leveling Plats, Maps of Farm Surveys.


The first year of the above course corresponds with the second year of the Mathematical course.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.**

The studies of this department will extend through three years. The instruction will be given by text books and lectures, with exercises in Compo-
sition, Essays, Forensics, Presentation and criticism of plans. Declamations throughout the course.

**First Year.**—First Term.—Advanced Grammar, and the grammatical analysis of authors, etc. Second Term.—Principles of Punctuation, use of Capitals, etc., English composition. Third Term.—Grammatical and philological analysis of Milton and other authors, with history of their times and contemporaries.

**Second Year.**—First Term.—Grammatical and philological analysis of Shakespeare and earlier Dramatists, History of the times and contemporaries of Shakespeare. Second Term.—Grammatical and philological analysis of Chaucer and Spencer, and history of their times, etc. Third Term.—History of English Literature.

**Third Year.**—First Term.—History of English and American Literature of the 19th century. Second Term.—Rhetoric—Invention—Plans for Essays, etc. Third Term.—Elements of Criticism—Methods of Philological study, etc.

**Department of the French Language and Literature.**

The course of instruction in French will extend through three years, but students who desire to pursue the language only far enough to enable them to read the scientific works which they may find necessary to consult, are expected to acquire sufficient for this in a single year. The reading room will be supplied with French agricultural and scientific journals, which will be used in instruction as soon as the advancement of the student allows.

**First Year.**—Robertson's Grammar, Fasquelle's Colloquial French Reader, McGill's French Reader.

**Second Year.**—Telemaque, Charles XII, and modern French authors, Arnoult's French Grammar.

**Third Year.**—Classic and modern French authors, De Vere's Advanced French Grammar for reference, History of French Literature.

**Department of German Language and Literature.**

The course in German will extend through three years. The first year is expected to prepare students to read such German scientific books as they may need or desire to consult. The second year's instruction will be so conducted as to enable students to complete their mastery of the language and give German students an opportunity to acquire a perfect knowledge of their native tongue.

**First Year.**—German Grammar and Reader, German Classic Reader. One exercise a week in reading German agricultural and scientific papers.

**Second Year.**—Classic Reader, Schiller's William Tell, Goethe's Iphigenia. Conversation and Composition.

**Third Year.**—History of German Language and Literature, by Vilmar. Kohlrauchs Geschichte des deutschen Volkes. Conversation and Composition. Reading of scientific journals in the several branches.
DEPARTMENT OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The course of instruction in this department will extend through three years, and will, at every stage, include a careful attention to the subject matter of the authors read in connection with the study of the language. A preliminary year is also provided in order to meet the present wants of students. This year is not considered a part of the regular course, and is to be dropped as early as practicable. Students will not be admitted to this department who are not prepared to enter at once upon the reading of Caesar. For this purpose, a satisfactory knowledge of the Latin Grammar and Reader is required.

[PRELIMINARY YEAR.—Four books of Caesar's Gallic war; Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Ancient Geography of Europe, and chapters 64, 65 and 66 of Liddell's Rome.]


THIRD YEAR.—First Term.—Cicero De Officiis. Lectures on the History of Roman Literature and Philosophy. Second Term.—Cicero De Oratore. Lectures on the origin and structure of the Latin language. Third Term.—Freize's Quintillian. Lectures continued. Other authors will occasionally be substituted in place of some of the above.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

This course will also occupy three years, and the instruction will resemble that in the Department of Latin.


SECOND YEAR.—Herodotus, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Homer's Iliad.

THIRD YEAR.—Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates. Selections from Plato and the Greek Poets.

Select portions of Smith's History of Greece will be read in course, and lectures given on the Grecian History, Literature and Philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The study of this department will extend through three years. The instruction will be given partly with text books, but chiefly by lectures with
systematic readings of specified authors and daily examinations on the same. The study of historical geography will keep even pace with the history studied, and the chronology will be rendered as clear and distinct as possible. Written exercises on chronology, and essays in historical criticism will constitute prominent features of the course.

**FIRST YEAR.**—*First Term.*—Discovery, settlement and colonial history of United States, with notice of other American States. American geography Two lectures (or lessons) a week. *Second Term.*—History of the United States from the time of the Revolution. Two lectures (or lessons) a week. *Third Term.*—Political Economy. Five lessons a week.


**COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.**

The course in this department will occupy one or two years, according to the time the student may give to the special studies of the department.


**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TACTICS AND ENGINEERING.**

Commandants. Skirmish and Battalion Drills. Guard-mountings, Inspections, Escorts, Funeral Honors.


The three years, or any two, may be taken in one, if the student is properly prepared in other studies.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

The studies in this department will occupy one year. The instruction will be given by lectures, combined with reading selected portions from specified authors, and examinations on the topics discussed.


Science of education, or mental philosophy applied to education. Two lectures a week.

Second Term.—Moral philosophy—connection of moral and mental philosophy. Theories of moral obligation. The moral powers. Practical ethics. Three lectures a week. Logic. Two lectures a week.

Third Term.—History of philosophy. Modern schools of philosophy. Inductive logic. Three lectures a week.

LECTURE COURSES.

It is a part of the plan of the University to provide courses of lectures in special departments of knowledge and art. These lectures will be given by regular members of the Faculty, or by eminent scholars and authors whose services may be secured for this purpose. Dr. John A. Warder, the eminent
American pomologist, has already accepted an appointment, and will deliver, during the winter term, a course of lectures on fruit growing, etc. Rev. Edward Eggleston, an eminent writer and editor, is also under appointment as lecturer on English Literature, and negotiations are in progress to secure other lecturers.

A weekly lecture is delivered to all the students, on manners, formation of habits and character; on the conditions of health, happiness, and success in life; on the general duties and affairs of life; on methods of study, courses of reading, etc.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURE SESSION.

It is also designed to hold at the University, each winter, a lecture session of two weeks, for several courses of lectures on the several branches of Agricultural and Horticultural science, to be delivered by gentlemen of eminent acquirements and experience in these departments. Due notice of the time of this course will be given. It is hoped and expected that these lectures will bring together a large number of the practical farmers and fruit growers of this and adjoining States, and that discussions of great value will follow the several lectures. Arrangements will be made to provide board at reasonable rates, and comfortable quarters, for as many as may attend.

APPARATUS OF INSTRUCTION.

A costly set of philosophical and chemical apparatus has just been received from the celebrated manufactory of E. S. Richie & Son, Boston, and large additions will be made at an early day. Rooms are set apart for a good working laboratory for the students in analytical chemistry, which will be fitted up under the direction of the Professor in Chemistry.

Valuable collections have already been secured for cabinets, in Mineralogy, Botany, Conchology, Geology, Palæontology, and in several departments in Zoology; and Prof. Powell, of the Chair of Natural History, is now absent in charge of a scientific expedition to the region of the Colorado of the North, making additional collections.

The illustrative apparatus in the Departments of Agriculture is designed to be very full and complete. The University owns over one thousand acres of improved farming lands, equal to any in the State. Forty acres are set apart for gardens, nurseries, and specimen orchards. The remainder are to be used for experimental and stock farms, orchards, arboretum, etc. Through liberality of manufacturers, the University is rapidly accumulating a collection of agricultural implements; and cabinets and drawings of specimen fruits, vegetables, etc., will be added as fast as practicable. The ornamental grounds around the building already contain a large variety of evergreens and flowering plants.

A collection of maps, charts, models and engravings, is also begun, and is being steadily increased by donation or purchase.
THE UNIVERSITY UNIFORM.

Under the authority of the act of incorporation, the Trustees have prescribed that all the students shall wear the University uniform. This uniform consists of a suit of cadet-gray mixed cloth, of the same color and quality as that worn at West Point, and manufactured by the same establishment.

The coat is a single-breasted frock, buttoned to chin, with standing collar, and a trimming of black mohair cord on shoulders, in loops. The vest is also single-breasted, buttoned to chin, with standing collar. Buttons for coat and vest are manufactured purposely for the University. They are gilt, of medallion style, the design being a sheaf of wheat surrounded with the words, "Illinois Industrial University." The pants have a welt of dark blue in the outside seams. The suit is a very tasteful dress, and is substantial and enduring. An arrangement has been made with responsible parties to furnish the suits to students at twenty-seven dollars each. Students can procure them ready made on their arrival here.

The University cap is of dark blue cloth, and ornamented with the initials I. I. U., surrounded by a silver wreath in front.

The arms and equipments used in the drill are furnished by the State.

Students will wear their uniform always on parade, but in their rooms, and at recitation, may wear other clothing. An army blouse, or fatigue dress, will be furnished at low rate to those that want it.

CHOICE OF STUDIES.

Entire liberty of choice is allowed each student, in selecting the departments which he will enter and the studies he will pursue. It is expected that students will ordinarily pursue the studies of two or more departments at the same time. Each student is required to have fifteen lessons a week, unless specially excused for cause. Changes from one department to another can only be made at the opening of a term.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Each student is required by law to be at least fifteen years of age, but it is believed that few will be found mature enough at this age to enter with the highest profit upon the studies of the University, and it is recommended as a general rule, that students be at least eighteen years old before entering.

2. The law also prescribes that "no student shall be admitted to instruction in any of the departments of the University, who shall not previously undergo a satisfactory examination in each of the branches ordinarily taught in the common schools of the State." In addition to these, candidates for any particular department will be examined in such studies as may be necessary to fit them to pursue successfully the course in that department.

The chief aim of all examinations for admission to the University is to ascertain the student's preparation to pursue successfully the studies of the course. Hence, thoroughness, and a general knowledge of the subject, will be accounted as of more importance than the amount studied. A student of
earnest purpose and well disciplined mind will often pursue a new study more successfully than one of much more extensive preparation, but of less discipline and diligence. Much more solicitude is felt about the progress of the student after he enters, than about the preparation made before he enters, the University. Frequent and searching examinations will be held to test the progress in study, and to determine each student's fitness to remain in the classes. The University cannot be held responsible for the lack of thoroughness in the common school studies of its students, but will insist upon thoroughness in its own proper studies.

THE LABOR SYSTEM.

Practice in some form, and to some extent, is indispensable to a practical education. It is the divorcement of the theoretical and practical which renders so much of education mere "book learning." To guard against this fatal defect, the trustees have directed that the manual labor system shall be thoroughly tried, and all students, who are not excused on account of physical inability, are required to labor from one to two hours each day, except Saturday and Sunday. During the autumn the labor occupied only one hour a day. The students go out in squads, under their military officers, and under the general supervision of members of the faculty, or superintendents of the departments.

The labor is designed to be educational, and to exhibit the practical applications of the theories taught by the text books and in the lecture room. Thus far it has been popular among the students, several attributing to it the preservation of their health through a long term of severe study. They have already accomplished a large amount of valuable work, and are proud to point to the grounds fenced, planted with trees, and ornamented by their own labor. It is found to facilitate, rather than hinder study, and affords a much more valuable means of physical culture than any system of gymnastics.

The labor is compensated in proportion to the ability and fidelity of each laborer, the maximum compensation being eight cents an hour. Many students voluntarily work over hours, and receive for such overwork twelve and a half cents an hour. The experience of the past confirms the belief that this union and alternation of mental and muscular effort will not only give the "sound mind in a sound body," but will help to produce educated men who will be strong, practical and self-reliant, full of resource, and practical in judgment, the physical equals of the strongest, and the mental peers of the wisest; thus redeeming higher education from the odium of puny forms and pallid faces, and restoring the long lost and much needed sympathy between educated men and the great industrial and business classes.

It is not expected that all prejudices against work will disappear at once, or that labor will at once assume for all, its position of native dignity and honor; but we may confidently hope, if the increasing numbers do not render it impracticable to furnish profitable employment, finally to overcome the strongest prejudices, and render the labor system one of the most popular features of the University, with the public as well as with the students themselves.
HONORARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Legislature prescribed that one honorary scholar shall be admitted from each county in the State. These scholarships, which are designed “for the benefit of the descendants of soldiers and seamen who served in the armies and navies of the United States during the late rebellion,” entitle the incumbents to free tuition. The trustees have also authorized the faculty of the University to remit the tuition of worthy young men whose circumstances are such as to require this aid.

PRIZE SCHOLARSHIPS.

A movement has been started to secure in each county of the State the endowment of a prize scholarship, with a permanent fund of $1,000 for each. The plan contemplates that the income of this fund shall be annually awarded to the best scholar from the public schools of the county, who shall present himself as a candidate for the University. The scholarship shall be determined by a competitive examination, to be held in each county, under the Regent of the University, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The examinations will be held the first Friday in September, or at such time and place as the county superintendent of schools may appoint. Honorary scholars will be examined at the same time. Only a few of the counties have as yet provided for the prize scholarship, but it is hoped that a prize of greater or less amount will be provided in each county in which a worthy candidate shall be selected.

STUDENTS' DORMITORIES AND BOARD.

There are in the University building about sixty private rooms for students, which are rented to the students who first apply. Each room is designed for the accommodation of two students. These rooms are fourteen feet long and ten feet wide. They are without furniture, it being deemed best that students shall furnish their own rooms. It is earnestly recommended for health's sake that each student have a separate bed. A narrow bedstead and mattress, with suitable clothing, shall be provided by each. A study table, chairs, and a small coal stove, may be provided in common by the occupants of the room.

Good private boarding houses are already springing up around the University, where either day board, or board and rooms can be obtained, with the advantages of the family circle. Several students have provided themselves with meals in their rooms, at an expense varying from $1 to $1.50 per week.

To avoid unnecessary litter about the grounds, coal is purchased by the University at wholesale, and furnished to students at cost.

HOW TO ENTER THE UNIVERSITY.

In answer to the questions often received, the following explicit directions are given to young men wishing to enter the University:

1st. If you are over fifteen years of age, of good habits, and have a fair
knowledge of the common school branches, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History of the United States, you may enter, and take any course of study you are prepared for. The further advanced in study, the better you will be prepared to secure the full advantages of a residence at the University.

Some of the Departments require more preparation than others.

2d. You should enter at the beginning of a term; but you may enter at any other time if prepared to go forward with any of the classes.

3d. If doubtful of your ability to enter the departments you have selected, write to the Regent, J. M. Gregory, Champaign, and state what branches you have studied, the progress you have made in each, and your wishes as to course and term of study.

4th. If prepared, come on at once, bringing with you, if practicable, a letter of recommendation from your last teacher, or county superintendent of schools, or any good citizen.

HOW CAN I PAY MY WAY?

In answer to this question which often reaches us from earnest young men, eager for an education, but without means, we reply:

1st. Your necessary expenses (except for books and clothing,) will be as stated on the next page, under the head of “Expenses.”

2nd. During the Spring and Fall terms, and to some extent during the Winter term, you can find work on the University farm and gardens, or in the shops, for which you will be paid 12⅔ cents per hour, if diligent and faithful. You can easily, without hindering your studies, work three hours a day, and if needful the whole day, on Saturdays. This will amount to $3 12⅔ per week, and will, if you choose to board yourself, more than cover all your expenses. If you understand some common trade, you can do still better. You will easily be able to earn, during the vacation, enough to buy your clothes and books. Some students pay their way, and have money to spare.

If possible you should have, to start with, money enough to pay your entrance fee and bills, and to buy your half of the furniture of your room, which will cost, say $15. Your uniform will cost you $27; but this will save you from purchasing other clothing to start with. You will find numbers of fellow students, who are taking care of themselves, and who will, with true brotherly feeling, advise and assist you. Come on without fear. What man has done, man can do.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The college year is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each. The work of the term will in all cases commence on Monday morning, and students who fail to be present at the opening will be expected to make up, by private study, every lesson which may have been passed over by their classes. Examination of new students will be held the Saturday preceding the opening of the term.

The only vacations are, the holiday recess, including Christmas and New Years, a vacation of one week between the winter and spring term, and the long vacation at the close of the third term.
CALENDAR FOR 1869-'70.

Winter term closes ........................................ March 6th, 1869.
Spring " opens ............................................ March 15, "
Spring " closes ............................................. June 5, "
Fall " opens ................................................ Sept. 13, "
Fall " closes ................................................ Dec. 4, "
Winter " opens ............................................. Dec. 6, "
Winter " closes ............................................. March 5, 1870.
Spring " opens ............................................. March 14, "
Spring " closes ............................................. June 4.

EXPENSES.

Tuition to Illinois students........................................... $15 00 per annum
Tuition to foreign students ........................................... 20 00 "
Fee for incidentals ................................................... 2.50 per term.
Room rent for each student ........................................ 4 00 "

Room rent is only charged to students who room in the University building. Each student is required to pay a matriculation fee of $10 on first entering the institution. This entitles him to membership till he completes his studies. Honorary and prize scholars pay no tuition fee, but pay all other fees. All bills due the University must be paid, and the treasurer's receipt be shown to the Regent, before the student can enter the classes. Students boarding in University Hall will be required to deposit with the steward $10 each, to apply on their board bills at the close of the term.

The annual expense of a residence at the University, exclusive of books and clothing, will be nearly as follows:

Tuition, room rent, and incidentals, from $34 50 to $39 50
Board in Hall ...................................................... 108 00 to 126 00
Fuel and lights ................................................... 10 00 to 15 50
Washing, 75c. per dozen ........................................ 10 00 to 15 00

Total .............................................................. $163 00 $195 00

Many young men reduce the expense to within $100 a year, and pay this by their labor during the year. It ought to be known that any young man can pay his way through college who is willing, for the sake of an education, to practice steadily the virtues of industry and economy.

GOVERNMENT.

The University is designed for men, not children, and its government rests in an appeal to the manly feeling and sense of honor of its students. It has but one law, and that is, "Do right." If any student shall show himself so weak or corrupt that he can not, when thus treated, refrain from vicious conduct, he will receive permission to leave the institution, where his presence
can only injure others, without being of any benefit to himself. But no pains
will be spared to counsel the inexperienced, to admonish the careless, and to
save the tempted. Especially will it be an object to establish and maintain
that high toned, refined, and honorable public sentiment, which is at once
the best safeguard against meanness and vice, and a constant inspiration to
nobleness and virtue.

DONATIONS.

In addition to the donations heretofore acknowledged, the officers of the
University take pleasure in acknowledging the following:

Hon Lyman Trumbull, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. S. M. Cullom, congres-
tional documents and speeches.

J. Davis Wilder, Chicago, 8 yards paper black board.

Edgar Sanders, Florist, Chicago, several flower bulbs.

A. Blumenschein, Florist, Chicago, collection of green-house plants.

T. A. E. Holcomb, South Pass, Ill., collection of Roses and green-house
plants.


Collins Co., Hartford, Conn., per H. H. Taylor, agent, Chicago, 1 cast steel
fellow with steel beam.

J. H. Pickrell, Harristown, Ill., 1 large and beautiful colored lithograph of
a group of Durham cattle.

Harper Brothers, Publisher's, New York, set of classical text books and
histories.


A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers, New York, 1 set Mathematical and other
ext books.

John Burchard, Beloit, Wis., Gates and Castings for self-opening gates.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

Hon. John M. Palmer, Governor.
Hon. Newton Bateman, LL. D., Sup't of Public Instruction.
Dr. William Kile, President State Agricultural Society.
John M. Gregory, LL. D., Regent of University.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

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OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

JOHN M. GREGORY, LL. D.,
REGENT, AND PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY.
WILLIAM M. BAKER, M. A.,
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
*GEORGE W. ATHERTON, M. A.,
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, AND INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN.
J. W. POWELL, M. A.
PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.
WILLARD F. BLISS, M. A.,
PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.
A. P. S. STUART, M. A.,
PROFESSOR OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE.

PROFESSOR OF MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR OF CIVIL AND RURAL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.
THOMAS J. BURRILL,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY.
COL S. W. SHATTUCK, M. A.,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, AND INSTRUCTOR IN MILITARY TACTICS.
CAPT. EDWARD SNYDER,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BOOK KEEPING AND GERMAN.
JONATHAN PERIAM,
HEAD FARMER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

NON-RESIDENT PROFESSORS.

JOHN A. WARDER, M. D., CINCINNATI,
LECTURER ON VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND FRUIT GROWING.
EDWARD EGGLESTON, M. A., CHICAGO,
LECTURER ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

LECTURER ON VETERINARY SCIENCE.

*Resigned Jan. 1, 1869.
# CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

## SPRING TERM OF 1869.

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*Absent this year.

The names of members who have been expelled, or who have left without permission, are omitted from this catalogue.
APPENDIX.

The following courses of combined studies are here presented to aid such students as may need some assistance in making out courses for themselves. It must be remembered that each study taught in the University must be confined to its regular terms, and any selection of studies must be made with constant reference to this fact. The terms in which each study will be taught, can be ascertained by a reference to the courses in the several Departments.

Other courses of study belonging to institutions of well-known fame, are added as affording valuable suggestions.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE.

Three Suggested Courses of Collateral Study in Agriculture, prepared by Prof. Bliss.

"Chemistry is the corner-stone of Scientific Agriculture."—Dr. Jno. A. Warder.

"Without a knowledge of Physics, of Chemistry, and of Agricultural Geology in the widest signification, is no understanding of Plant and Animal Life to be gained. The Natural Sciences can never be learned thoroughly, that is, so that practical application of them can be made in life, from books or lectures. The student will grasp, understand, and assimilate mentally what he has learned and read only when he makes Chemical Experiments, Physical Experiment, dissects Plants, and investigates and observes for himself. Practical knowledge is thorough knowledge. All superficial knowledge is unpractical. The farmer who wishes rational education, and does not devote at least a year exclusively and earnestly to the study of Physic, Chemistry, and Physiology, had better not pursue the Natural Sciences at all."—M. J. Schleiden.

The work laid down in the following courses is designed at once to supplement and explain the Lectures delivered from time to time on the various branches of Agriculture, and to afford such general education as is absolutely necessary to progress in any direction, and which must, for the present, be provided for students here, since they do not bring it with them.

Students desiring to remain but a single year and pursue special branches during that time, will be allowed to do so.

Persons wishing to spend the Fall and Winter terms of each year here, and the Spring term at home, will still be able to go on with their classes at the beginning of the succeeding year, though at some disadvantage.
A TWO YEARS' COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.—First Term.—Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry, Structural and Physiological Botany. First four books of Davies' Legendre.
Third Term.—Qualitative Analysis. Detection of the alkalies, alkaline-earths, earths, etc. Systematical Botany. Excursions and Collections. English Language.

SECOND YEAR.—First Term.—Qualitative Analysis continued. Detection and separation of the Elements. Chain Surveying and Mensuration. Geometrical Drawing. General Principles of Zoology (or German.)
Second Term.—General Principles of Geology. Vegetable Economy. How Plants Feed. Topographical Drawing. Animal Physiology, (or German.)
Third Term.—Geology of Illinois. Vegetable Economy. Entomology, (or German.)

THREE YEARS' COURSE.

Third Term.—Qualitative Analysis. Detection of the alkalies, alkaline-earths, earths, etc. Systematic Botany. Excursions and Collections. English Language.

Second Term.—Quantitative analysis of salts, minerals, ores, alloys, furnace products, etc. Vegetable Economy. German.
Third Term.—Quantitative analysis of soils, manures, ashes of plants, etc. Vegetable Economy. German.

Second Term.—Principles of Geology. Tillage and Manures. French.
Third Term.—Geology of Illinois. Compass Surveying and Leveling. French.

A FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

Third Term.—Qualitative Analysis. Detection of the alkalies, alkaline-earths, earths, etc. Systematic Botany. Excursions and Collections. English Language.

Second Term.—Quantitative Analysis of salts, minerals, ores, alloys, furnace products, etc. Topographical Drawing. How Plants Feed. German.
Third Term.—Quantitative Analysis of soils, manures, ashes of plants, etc. How Plants Feed. German.
THIRD YEAR.—First Term.—Higher Physics. Plane Trigonometry one-half term. French.
Second Term.—Principles of Geology. Tillage and Manures. French.

FOURTH YEAR.—First Term.—General Principles of Zoology. Inductive Logic. English Literature.
Third Term.—Entomology. Political Economy. English Literature.

GENERAL COURSE.

FIRST, OR FRESHMAN YEAR.

REGULAR STUDIES.

1ST TERM—Trigonometry and Surveying.
Structural Botany.
Cicero's Orations against Cataline.
French.

2D TERM—Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry.
Systematic Botany.
Cicero's Orations.
French.

3D TERM—Systematic Botany.
Analytical Geometry completed.
Geometrical Drawing.
French Literature.
Selections from Virgil.

SECOND, OR SOPHOMORE YEAR.

1ST TERM—Mechanics.
Chemistry. Zoology.
German.

2D TERM—Chemistry.
Entomology, etc.
Physics—Mechanics.
German.

3D TERM—Mineralogy.
Physic—Rhetoric.
German Literature.

THIRD, OR JUNIOR YEAR.

1ST TERM—Astronomy.
Geology.
English Literature.
Ancient History.

2D TERM—Geology
Mediaeval History.
Meteorology.
English Literature.

3D TERM—Logic
Physical Geography.
Modern History.
English Literature.
FOURTH, OR SENIOR YEAR.


COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

IN MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Half Year.—Algebra, Robinson; History, Weber; Geometry Robinson; Book-keeping, Bryant & Stratton.

Second Half Year.—Trigonometry, Robinson; Surveying, Davies; Practical Agriculture; Geology, Dana.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Half Year.—English Literature, Chambers, Spaulding; Botany, Gray; Elementary Chemistry, Youmans.

Second Half Year.—Entomology, Harris; Analytical Chemistry, Fresenius; Botany, Gray, Darlington, and Lindley; Horticulture.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Half Year.—Physics, Snell's Olmstead; Agricultural Chemistry, Johnstone; Inductive Logic, Herschel.

Second Half Year.—Physics, Miller; Rhetoric, Whately; Day's Praxis; Animal Physiology, Dalton.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Half Year.—Zoology, Carpenter; Practical Agriculture; Mental Philosophy, Wayland; Astronomy, Snell's Olmsted; Landscape Gardening, Downing, Kemp.

Second Half Year.—Civil engineering, Mahan; Moral Philosophy, Haven; Political Economy, Carey, Walker; French, Fasquelle.
COURSE OF STUDY AND INSTRUCTION
IN THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra; Human Anatomy and Physiology; Chemical Physics.
Second Term.—Geometry; French; Chemistry.
Third Term.—Geometry; French; Botany; Lectures upon Hygiene, Chemistry, Botany and Agriculture; and Exercises in Orthography, Elocution and English Composition, during the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term.—German; Agriculture; Commercial Arithmetic and Bookkeeping.
Second Term.—German; Trigonometry; Analytical Chemistry.
Third Term.—Mensuration; Surveying; Analytical Chemistry; Zoology and Drawing; Lectures upon Comparative Anatomy, Diseases of Domestic Animals, Organic Chemistry and Market Gardening; Exercises in English Composition and Declamation, during the year.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Physics; French or German; Agricultural Chemistry, Drawing.
Second Term.—Physics; Rhetoric; Horticulture.
Third Term.—Astronomy; Systematic Botany; History of the United States; Lectures upon Physics, Mineralogy, the Cultivation of the Vine, and Fruit and Forest Trees, and Useful and Injurious Insects; and Exercises in English Composition and Debate, during the year.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Intellectual Philosophy; History; Physical Geography.
Second Term.—Moral Philosophy; Political Geography; The Civil Polity of Massachussetts and the United States.
Third Term.—Geology; Engineering; Political Economy; Lectures upon Stock Farming, Architecture, Landscape Gardening, Geology and English Literature; and Exercises in Original Declamation and Debate, during the year.
Exercises in Gymastics, Military Tactics, and the various operations of the Farm and Garden, through the course.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.


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COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING
IN RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

FOUR YEARS.

DIVISION D.


DIVISION C.


DIVISION B.


DIVISION A.


COURSE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
IN RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.
FOUR YEARS.

DIVISION D.
THE COURSE IDENTICAL WITH THAT IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.
DIVISION C.
THE COURSE IDENTICAL WITH THAT IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

DIVISION B.

DIVISION A.

CLASSICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

FRESHMAN CLASS.
First Term.—Greek.—Xenophon's Memorabilia, Homer's Odyssey, Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses, Exercises in writing Greek. Latin.—Livy, (Lincoln's Selections], Cicero's Epistles, Ramsay's Elementary Manuel of Roman Antiquities, Zumpt's Grammar, Exercises in writing Latin. Mathe-


SOPHOMORE CLASS.


JUNIOR CLASS.


* The full course of Lectures in this department appears only by consulting the Catalogue for two successive years, with reference to the same student.

**
SENIOR CLASS.


The Hebrew Language is taught by Professor Noyes to those who desire to learn it.

COURSES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS,
IN SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

JUNIOR YEAR.

A. CIVIL ENGINEERING. First Term.—French and German.—(see Select Course.) Mathematics—Descriptive Geometry (Church's), Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions. Surveying—Higher Surveying, Topographical Surveying. Drawing—Topographical.


B. MECHANICS.—The same as the course in Civil Engineering, with the omission of Higher Surveying, Topographical Surveying, Topographical Drawing and Astronomy, and the substitution of Mechanics (Peck's Elements), Mechanical Drawing, Metallurgy, and Principals of Mechanics.

SENIOR YEAR.


Third Term.—Mechanics—Mechanics applied to Engineering (Weisbach, Vol. II.), Prime Movers. Civil Engineering—Stone Cutting (continued), Building Materials (lectures), Designs of Structures, Mahan’s Civil Engineering. Drawing—Structural.

B. MECHANICS.—First Term.—Analytical Mechanics, Machinery, Thermodynamics. Drawing—Architectural.
Second Term.—Analytical Mechanics (continued), Strength of Materials, Theory and Construction of Steam Engine, Examination and Reports of Machines, Mechanical Practice.
Third Term.—Prime Movers, Mill Work, Designs of Machines.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

JUNIOR YEAR.


Second Term.—Agriculture—Chemistry and Physiology of Domestic Animals, Digestion, Respiration, Assimilation and Excretion; Composition, Preparation and Value of the kinds of Fodder; Milk, Butter, Cheese, Flesh and Wool, as Agricultural products, Lectures. Experimental Chemistry—Laboratory Practice. French and German—continued. Physical Geography—Lectures. Zoology—Lectures.


SENIOR YEAR.

