
JUNE 6, 1876.

The Board met in the University Parlor at 4:15 P. M.

Present: Messrs. Brown, Cobb, Flagg, Gillham, Gardner, Pickrell,
and Sabin.

Absent: Gov. Beveridge, Messrs. Blackburn, Byrd, and Mason.

A recess of half an hour was taken to attend the Alumni session in
the Chapel.

FOUR FORTY-FIVE P. M.

The Board reassembled at 4:45 P. M.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Business Agent was read and accepted, as follows :

TO HON. EMORY COBB, *President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University :*

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report as Business Agent, for the three months, ending June 1st, 1876 :

Paper A gives a list of the appropriations made March 14, and the expenditures under the same, also the collections passing through my hands for the three months

Paper B is a list of the warrants drawn since the March meeting.

Paper C is a list of the bills presented for auditing.

The collections, both on account of the shops and term fees have been slow. Those for the machine shop have not been equal to the expenses, but in the carpenter shop will show a good balance when a collection of \$450 is made from the State Centennial Committee, which will be at an early day.

The deficiency in the Mechanical Department is owing to the manufacture of the graduating machine for the Centennial Exposition, and a large lathe intended for the shop. If the graduating machine should be sold for what the one made before it was, the shop account would be made good. The question of running the shops, or shop, during the vacation is presented for your consideration. Some custom work will present itself, but not enough, I think, to run three or four hands the full time. There is also some work for the University which it is desirable to have ready at the opening of the next year. If both shops could be placed under one direction for the summer, when run, it might be more profitable to the University.

Mr. Robinson is a valuable foreman in the iron working shop and I trust will be retained.

The usual amount of repairs and cleaning of building will be needed this summer. I believe the main stairway should be attended to, certainly, the end one will need strengthening. In several of the large rooms the plaster is being pushed from the timbers which support the floors above, and needs attention.

Caps should be placed on the top of the ventilating flues, those which were there having been torn off by the wind. The ventilation of the building at present is bad. The second boiler should be overhauled—the material for the work is now on hand.

The Dormitory building has not been well occupied the past year, and I raise the question of making some changes in the rooms, making a portion of them better than they now are, and charging higher rates; also charging lower rates for some of the present ones—charging for the room the same whether there are two students or one in it. The best rooms often have but one student in each. Several students have applied for permission to room in the building during the whole or part of the vacation. Will the Trustees express their wishes in the matter.

Mr. Baker, the present janitor and fire engineer of the new building, asks for a re-engagement of one year, at about \$900 for the year. Several students also have applied for the position. If it was not thought best to have a family in the building, the work could be done as well as it now is for less money, by taking responsible students.

I request that Mr. Parsons be retained as Business Agent's clerk, at \$20 per month, in addition to his pay as Instructor in Bookkeeping.

I also request a leave of absence from the University for three weeks during such time in the vacation as my duties will allow.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. SHATTUCK, *Business Agent.*

URBANA, June 6, 1876.

The bills presented for payment were audited and allowed :

The Regent then presented his report, as follows :

REGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University :

GENTLEMEN—The work of another academic year in the University is closed. Instruction has been given during the year to 386 students. The numbers in the several Colleges and unattached Schools were as follows :

College of Agriculture.....	45
“ “ Engineers.....	72
“ “ Natural Science.....	34
“ “ Literature and Art.....	193
School of Domestic Science.....	6
“ “ Commerce.....	24
“ “ Military Science.....	65
Elective.....	5

It will be observed that in some cases students belong to more than one School. Those in Military Science are always attached to other Schools. The numbers in the College of Literature and Art are swelled by the fact that most of the female students are found in that College.

The teaching force employed during the year includes—

Regent and Professors.....	13
Instructors.....	5
Lecturer.....	1

Besides these regularly employed teachers, instruction has been given in the University to private pupils or classes, with the consent of the Regent and Faculty, as follows: In vocal music, by

Professor Marshall; in voice culture, by Mrs. F. Hollister; in preparatory studies, by students Campbell and Kingsbury.

The new catalogue, now passing through the press, will give you the names of the students with their distribution, and a general view of the work of the year. And the term reports of the several teachers, which, by my request, contain statements of the work of the entire year, will afford you a view of all the classes taught, and the numbers in each. I need not at this time give you again a separate statement of the progress and condition of each department of the University, as this will be brought before you more fully in the special reports of the officers in charge of these departments.

Looking at the University as a whole, although it falls short of our ideal and our earnest wishes, I believe it realizes in some fair degree the aim of Congress and of the State Legislature, as a school of scientific and industrial learning. If the numbers of students in the technical schools are not yet so large as we desire, they are far from being discouraging. The great technical and agricultural schools in Europe did not for many years show the numbers that we have here already. The work already done can not be without its effects on the agriculture and manufactures of the State, when time is given for the influence of the hundreds of our students who have returned to the farms, to take effect. It took more than a quarter of the century for the polytechnic schools of Europe to show their beneficial influence on European manufactures; but no intelligent man to-day denies that influence. We can afford to watch and wait for the rich harvest of public good which will certainly come from our seed sowing.

I do not know what we could have done more than we have done to increase the numbers of agricultural students. The Agricultural College has always been placed at the front and kept at the front in every catalogue, circular and advertisement which we have issued, from the outset. You have expended more money on this college than upon any other, more teachers have been employed in it than in any other, and every effort has been made to recommend it to the people at large, and to the students who have come hither to study. The efforts made for it have been hearty, earnest and unceasing. And if they have failed thus far to secure all the results desired, it has been from external influences beyond our control. Nor is it difficult to discern the causes of this partial failure. The entire traditional feeling of this country is in favor of the old classical college education. The old and venerable colleges and their thousands of graduates, the great bulk of the educated men of the country, have possession of the public ear, and attract especially the attention of our young men who are seeking the higher education. The learned professions, and particularly the law and medicine, are the most common attractions of our ambitious youth, and both are counted as requiring a regular college education. All these attractions lie on the one side, while on the other nothing but ignorance, uncertainty and distrust hang around the new education—ignorance of its real aims, uncertainty as to its success, and serious distrust of its utility. But against all odds it is winning its way. The practical character of the age favors it, and the advance of Science and Arts make its final triumph certain.

I have recited these facts, not as an apology for our plans, but to encourage perseverance in them. You will be assailed by temptations to change the character of the institution, and may feel, through some temporary discouragement, to allow it to drift into the well-worn channels of a more popular education. I have known even prominent teachers of Agricultural education urge that the chief aim should be to give the farmers' boys a good disciplinary education with a little of agriculture mixed in. This is a betrayal of the very conception of an Agricultural College, and leaves it no right to exist. A little agricultural science could easily be injected into the course of a regular Classical College. It is the claim of the new education, not that a liberal culture will prove useful to the farmer and mechanic—no reasonable man ever doubted that—but it is claimed that the thorough study of the branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts will give as liberal education as any other, and will fit the agriculturist and mechanic for their business far better than any other. I venture in this my last official paper to emphasize all this, because I believe in our ideas and in their final success. That mighty exposition of human arts now in progress in Philadelphia, is full of instruction and encouragement for the friends of industrial education, and it is no time to talk of retreat in this hour of triumph. I predict that from the date of this Centennial exhibition the cause of industrial education, in all its departments, will take a new impulse and go on to a grander growth. And this University ought to bear a part in this.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I condense as much as possible my recommendations:

1. There remains unexpended of the Veterinary appropriation about \$700. The committee charged with its expenditure, believe that it ought to go towards the purchase of the Auzoux model of the horse, for which it was partly asked. But this purchase would require an additional appropriation of \$200, which I would advise.
2. It is probably already known to you that Mr. Cobb has generously donated to the University a set of Ward's celebrated casts of fossils. A part of these are already here, and the remainder, now on exhibition in Philadelphia, will be received here in the autumn. An appropriation will be needed to supply the necessary cases and supports.
3. In this connection I would advise that the windows looking upon the court, both from the museum and the library, be bricked up. They are found unnecessary for lighting, and the strong eddies of wind in the court make it almost impossible to exclude the dust, which seriously injures the books and collections.
4. The preliminary year decided upon at your last meeting has been duly advertised. Some additional teaching force will be needed to carry it into effect, but until the question of the re-employment of the present assistants and the assignments of their labors be settled, it seems unwise to make further engagements, and I recommend that this matter be referred to a proper committee to distribute the work and select new teachers if needed. If a careful adjustment be made I believe that not more than one additional assistant will be required.
5. Of the assistants now employed several are expecting to be re-employed. It should be kept in mind that our general policy has been to employ such graduates as have been found worthy and who, wishing to protract their stay at the University for a year or two, were willing to stay for the small compensation your funds will afford. This gives to worthy young men the benefits of the English fellowships, in enabling them to prolong their studies. It also gives them an introduction to the teacher's profession and aids them in obtaining afterward desirable positions. It is

obvious that it will be impossible to you to retain these young men here for the moderate salary paid, and equally impossible that you shall continue to advance all of them year after year to higher rank and higher compensation. Will it not be wise to adopt some settled rules in these cases, fixing the limits of compensation to be allowed? Taking the past year as a guide, the salary of such assistants might be fixed at \$40 a month, or \$400 a year for the first year; \$60 a month, or \$600 a year for the second year, and \$75 a month, or \$750 per annum for the third and any subsequent year; the appointments in all cases being made from year to year. There will arise occasional instances where one of these assistants will be elected to fill a higher vacancy in the Faculty, but these cases will necessarily be rare.

6. Some of our Professors will naturally ask for an increase of their salaries, as their appointment to full professorships seems to carry with it the reasonable expectation of the regular salary paid to others of the same grade.

7. The employment of teachers without salary, who receive fees from those whom they instruct, has already engaged your attention. There have been in the University this year, from teachers of this class: Miss Patchen, teacher of instrumental music; Mr. Marshall, teacher of vocal music; Miss Bryant, teacher of elocution; and Mrs. Hollister, teacher of voice culture and vocal music. Some such system seems necessary in all branches where the instruction must be to a large extent individual, and cannot, therefore, be made free to all. It might be extended to include painting in oil and water colors, and in such branches of drawing as are sought simply as accomplishments. It is evident, however, that some stricter rules should be adopted in regard to the employment of such teachers. I would advise that they receive regular appointment by the Board, and that their fees be fixed by the Board; and as you furnish the rooms and fuel and furniture, it seems but just that a per centage of the fees, at least after a certain amount shall be paid into your funds. Such is the usage at other institutions.

The importance and excellence of our drawing departments have steadily increased. In industrial education no department is more valuable and none is receiving more attention both in this country and in Europe. The addition of our Art Gallery, and the introduction of cast drawing and designing and clay modeling have given to this side of our work an impulse whose importance can not be over estimated. I suggest that the work in this department be organized into a separate School of Design, and that some appropriation be made to secure additional models especially in the department of Architecture. If the large hall over the Art Gallery could be fitted up with sky lights it would be of great advantage to the classes in cast drawing who need a strong steady light to make the shadows on their models fixed and distinct. If the University is to pursue steadily its course as an institution of industrial learning, and maintain its ground among its eager and richly endowed competitors in other States, it must not neglect this fundamental part of its work. I recommend also the reappointment of Mons. J. Kenis, who is proving himself a thorough instructor, with a salary more commensurate with his merits and his work.

I am requested by the Faculty to lay before you the facts in regard to a secret society whose existence in the University has become fully known during this year, and which has been made the occasion of unwonted disturbance and strife. At the outset of our career, and during each successive year, I warned the students faithfully against the introduction of these pests of our American colleges, but several years ago, as it now appears, some young men disregarding my counsels and wishes, yielded to the temptation offered from some other college, and organized secretly a chapter of one of the secret societies known elsewhere. Its existence has been studiously concealed by its members for several years, though suspected by other students. Its more open discovery has produced the natural effect to awaken suspicions as to its aims, jealousy of its movements, and intense dislike of its presence. Its members are very probably free from the motives and acts attributed to them, and think themselves but followers of the innocent, if not praiseworthy example set them by older institutions, but by the necessities of the case and the fixed principles of human nature, their organization is felt as an insult and injury to the general community in whose midst they exist as a separate growth, and they therefore lead naturally and necessarily to perpetual ill-will, jealousy and strife.

The difficulty of their abolishment lies in their wide diffusion, and in an absurd claim to reverence which their bad antiquity gives them. They owed their origin, or more probably their organic impulse, to those secret societies which the tyrannies of Europe compelled if they did not justify among the artisans and students of an earlier and more barbarous age. Their existence in a country so free and intelligent as ours is an absurd anachronism which ought to shame them out of existence. They exist in numbers in all the older Colleges of the country, generally in spite of the protest of Trustees and Faculties, who almost uniformly disapprove them. Their pretence of secrecy is a silly sham which serves only to tickle the fancy of the members and to attract through their curiosity the fresh comers to college life. The secrets they guard are nothing but a name and some awkward grasp of the hand of no consequence to anybody but themselves, and as far as their constitution and purpose are concerned they are simple literary clubs of far less merit than the ordinary college literary societies. If through their concealment from observation they come to have other secrets, they are almost certain to be of a bad kind. It is one of the most serious charges against them, that their secrecy often leads their members to forbidden dissipations, just as darkness always suggests the bad deeds it promises to hide.

Some of these societies have become notorious, if not infamous, for the corrupt influences they exert over their young and inexperienced members. Fortunately there are but few as yet of this class; but if any are allowed to exist, the bad must be tolerated with the good, since their secrecy forbids to separate them. Their existence in this university seems to me especially undesirable, since we are trying here the new experiment of self-government by the students, a government which seems to demand that all the members of the little community shall stand on common ground, and above all, that there shall be no parties hidden under the veil of secrecy, and constantly by this fact filling the public mind with rumors and suspicions of unfair conspiracy. It is my present judgment that the students' government cannot long be maintained if this secret society continues to exist, and still more certainly if its existence invites as it will, the organization of others. The events of the year have forced this conviction upon the minds of the students themselves, and they have recently sent in a petition to the Faculty, signed by more than 100 names, including the most mature and thoughtful men among them, asking that measures be taken to repress the evil. In addition to this, the students' senate have just passed an act recommending an amendment to the constitution, requiring all officers before taking office to swear or affirm that they are not members of any secret organization or fraternity existing in this University. It is chiefly on account of this action of the students that the Faculty desire this matter to come before you, that you may decide upon the steps to be taken to guard against a growing evil

and a possible greater damage. It seems like training a monitor's great guns on a cockle shell, but since what might be otherwise treated as a youthful fancy or folly has a sort of dignity lent to it by their foreign relationships, and since it may come to injure the more important public interests of the University itself, it may be wise for you to provide a remedy. I had hoped that this new institution, with its grand public aims and its high purpose might escape the incension of three effete follies of the older colleges, and that our students would prove too manly to be caught by these traditional tinsels of a more barbarous time. Nor am I now without hope that a simple resolution of disapproval passed by you, and a request to the society to throw away its mask or its charter, may awaken the more manly impulses of our western young men, and lead them to discard this tattered togger of the college lads of the older States.

The Calisthenic classes, under Miss Allen, have more and more demonstrated their utility as a means of physical culture, and of maintaining that health without which young women can not safely pursue long and severe courses of study. These exercises were witnessed during this past term by the members of the State Medical Society, and a warm and hearty approval accorded to them. I believe there is no longer any objection to the passage of such a rule as Miss Allen desires, that all female students shall take part in these exercises, unless excused by the proper authority for cause. Great care, it is true, will be needed, and will doubtless be had, not to compel into these exercises those whose physical condition will be injured rather than benefited by the drill.

10. The exhibit of the University for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia was duly forwarded and is now in place. I believe it will be found true that no other single institution in this country makes so large and varied an exhibit, and I trust that in most respects its excellency will compare favorably with that of others, both American and foreign.

The preparations for this exhibition have been more expensive than was anticipated, and the labor of putting it in place largely exceeded our expectations. Mr. Coddington, our foreman, was sent down to aid in erecting the cases, his expenses being defrayed by the Teachers' Centennial Fund. It seems but just that his wages for the time employed shall be paid by the University, which shares so largely in the State Exhibit.

The large and costly cases made at our shops for this exhibition will of course be for sale at its close, and must be disposed of for what they will bring. Some of the Faculty have expressed desires that one or more of these cases may be secured for permanent use here.

It is already known to you that I was elected by the United States Centennial Commission to serve as one of the judges in the International Exhibition now in progress. Supposing that I was to be at leisure during the summer, and after consulting with the President and such members of the Board as I found time to reach, I accepted the important trust, and on the 24th of May went to Philadelphia to meet with my fellow judges from Europe and America, who assembled on that day. I ought to say that by extra hours of labor I completed more than the usual term work in my class, and provided for my short absence, so that nothing was left undone of my ordinary duties here. If my resignation is accepted, I shall be at liberty to return at once to Philadelphia to resume my duties there.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. GREGORY.

The Regent submitted with the above, reports from Professors and Instructors of classes, and of departments in charge.

The Regent's report, with the enclosures, was received.

The Board adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met as per adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted, as requested, to Profs. Webber, Pickard, Crawford, Shattuck, Taft, Robinson, Burrill and Ricker; also, to Mr. Hays.

Prof. Pickard's request for advance of vacation salary was granted.

The recommendations of the Regent were taken up.

The closing of the windows looking upon the court from the Museum and Library was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The Executive Committee were authorized to employ, on the nomination of the Regent, an additional instructor or tutor in connection with the Preparatory Department.

The Committee on Course of Studies made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University:

Your Committee to whom was referred the examination and revision of Course of Studies for the coming year, beg leave to report that, after examining the courses submitted by the Regent and Professor of Agriculture and consulting the Regent and members of the Faculty, we approved and presented the course submitted by the Regent, with some changes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. GARDNER,
W. C. FLAGG,
Committee.

The Board adjourned to 8 o'clock of the following morning.