

BOARD MEETING, DECEMBER 13, 1881.

The Board assembled in the University parlor at 4 o'clock P. M.
 Present—Messrs. Bennett, Mason, McLean, Millard, Paden, Pearman
 and Scott. Absent—Governor Cullom, Messrs. Bird, Cobb and Fountain.

In absence of the President the Board was called to order by
 the Secretary, and Mr. Millard was elected chairman.

The records of last meeting were read and adopted.

The Regent read his report, which was received:

To the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University.

GENTLEMEN: The term now drawing to a close has been marked by the usual order and industry which is the rule at this University. The peculiar character of the season and the consequent deficiency in the crops of Central and Southern Illinois, with the despondent feeling thus caused in the public mind, gave reasons for some apprehension as to the attendance of the present year. It was known before the opening of the term that some students would not return for this cause, and there was doubt lest the number of accessions should be reduced in like manner. The enrollment for this term is 319. For the same term last year 337. The difference, 18, is exactly the difference in the numbers of the Senior classes for the two years.

The roll by classes is as follows:

	Gentlemen.	Ladies.	Total.
Seniors.....	29	3	32
Juniors.....	32	15	47
Sophomores.....	50	20	70
Freshmen.....	75	21	96
	186	59	245
Preparatory.....	57	10	67
Special.....	6	1	7
	249	70	319

The report of subjects taught, with the numbers in attendance in each, is as follows:

	Classes.	Hours per day.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mathematics.....	4	4	95	20	115
Engineering.....	3	6	33	.....	33
Agriculture.....	2	3	12	.....	12
Mechanical Science.....	2	3	13	.....	13
Mechanical Practice.....	1	2	6	.....	6
Architecture.....	4	6	13	.....	13
Architecture Practice.....	1	2	9	.....	9
Chemistry.....	3	6	69	17	86
Mineralogy.....	1	1	8	.....	8
Geology and Physical Geology.....	2	2	19	4	23
Veterinary Science.....	1	1	7	.....	7
Physiology.....	2	2	29	16	45
Botany.....	1	2	6	5	11
Mental Science.....	1	1	27	3	30
History.....	2	2	26	15	41
English Literature.....	4	4	47	37	84
German.....	3	3	28	67	95
French.....	2	2	19	59	78
Latin.....	2	2	7	.....	11
Greek.....	3	3	10	4	14
Drawing, Mathematics.....	2	4	58	.....	58
Drawing and Painting.....	2	2	10	17	27
Military Science.....	2	1	17	.....	17
	50	64			
Preparatory Class—					
Physiology.....	2	2	31	4	35
Mathematics.....	2	2	51	7	58
Natural Philosophy.....	2	2	34	8	42
	6	6			

SECRET COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

Immediately after the opening of the term, I notified privately members of the society then formed, of the action taken by you at your last meeting. I was assured that while the members regretted the necessity which seemed to be laid upon them, they had no desire to stand in opposition to the wishes of those in authority, and immediately the insignia of the society disappeared. In the belief that a kind and quiet course of action, if it should prove effectual, would be better than more open demonstration, nothing farther was done at that time. Later in the term it was ascertained that a committee from certain Indiana colleges was at this University for the purpose of organizing another society. Warning notice was at once given that such action was contrary to your wishes and could not be tolerated; but it appeared that the notice was not heeded, and the organization proceeded. It also transpired that the first society had only retired behind the curtain and were vigorously but secretly pushing their work and gathering recruits. It appeared that the time had come for immediate and decided action. Accordingly the Faculty passed and published the following orders, based upon the authority of the resolutions passed at your last meeting:

"That after the first day of January, 1882, no student may receive a class-card, or be admitted to any class in the Preparatory course or in the University, until he shall have deposited in the office of the Regent his pledge that he will not join or be connected with any college secret society so long as he shall be a student at this University.

That after the first day of January, 1882, no student may receive an honorable dismissal, or certificate or diploma of graduation, unless he shall have first deposited in the office of the Regent a statement upon his honor that he has not since the date of his first pledge, given as above, been connected with any college secret society, as a member or otherwise."

This publication brought at once to the light a third society, whose existence here was not known to the Faculty, while it is intimated that a fourth, which gave much trouble during the administration of my predecessor, is yet alive or has been revived. The form of the orders are substantially those which are in use at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and are such as have been dictated by the experience of that and other institutions in their treatment of this parasitic evil during the last thirty years.

It is believed that nothing less explicit and decided will be of avail in securing the end desired. The student who means to obey a law prohibiting these societies will be willing to say so; one who has kept the faith will have no hesitation in declaring that fact. Only such as desire the opportunity for a mental reservation will be troubled by the precision with which the lines are drawn.

It was not expected that young men who were engaged in any project upon which they had in some degree set their affections, would give up that project at a word without protest. At the last meeting of the Faculty, a petition addressed to the Trustees and Faculty

was presented by a committee of three students, each representing a fraternity, in which petition they ask such a modification of the rule as shall permit these societies to exist among students of the Senior and Junior classes. The Faculty gave the committee respectful audience, and listened to the statements which the gentlemen made. The Faculty have requested me to transmit this petition to you, which I do herewith. They have carefully considered this with the other questions which have arisen in this connection, and they desire that I would present with the petition their opinion that it should not be granted. This they say upon the merits of the general question, and without calling in question in any way the good intentions of the young gentlemen concerned.

It is, indeed, always better to restrict an evil that cannot be removed entirely. It will be difficult, however, to satisfy the three lower classes, if they are prohibited from any privilege which the two upper classes may enjoy. It will create trouble, for the reason that as yet the lines between classes are not as in other colleges sharply drawn. Even if good faith is fully kept in the presence of the constant temptation to break it, and men in the lower classes are not elected or initiated before they become fully recognized Juniors, the men of those classes will be pledged to join soon after they come to reside here; they will be fretted continually by the rule which restrains them from that which they see others enjoy; and in all questions which concern the general interests of the University, in which for their own advancement the fraternities seek to control classes, societies, and the students' government, these brevet members will be forced to obey their leaders even more implicitly than if they were in full membership.

The right of the Trustees and Faculty to take the course they have pursued, has been lately the subject of legal inquiry in a case in which the President and Trustees of Purdue University, in Indiana, were made respondents to an application for a writ of mandamus in the Circuit Court. The decision of Judge Vinton was in favor of the government of the institution, and the writ was refused.

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, in the case of "The People vs. Wheaton College," has decided by a unanimous court a broader question, in which the principles which must govern this question must be fully settled.

Wheaton College had made a rule by which its students were forbidden to be members of any secret society. In violation of this rule, one of its students joined the Good Templars, and "was suspended from the privileges of the institution until he should express a purpose to conform to its rules." A writ of mandamus to compel admission was refused, first by the Circuit Court and afterward by the Supreme Court of the State.

The Court used this language:

"Whether the rule be judicious or not, it violates neither good morals nor the law of the land, and is therefore clearly within the power of the college authorities to make and enforce. A discretionary power has been given them to regulate the discipline of their college in such manner as they deem proper, and so long as their rules violate neither divine nor human law, we have no more authority to interfere than we have to control the domestic discipline of a father in his family.

"It is urged that the Good Templars are a society established for the promotion of temperance, and incorporated by the Legislature, and that any citizen has a right to join it. We do not doubt the beneficent objects of the society, and we admit that any citizen has a right to join it if the society consents. But this right is not of so high and solemn a character that it cannot be surrendered, and the son of the relator did voluntarily surrender it when he became a student of Wheaton College, for he knew, or must be taken to have known, that by the rules of the institution which he was voluntarily entering, he would be precluded from joining any secret society. When it is said that a person has a legal right to do certain things, all that the phrase means is, that the law does not forbid these things to be done. It does not mean that the law guarantees the right to do them at all possible times and under all possible circumstances. A person, in his capacity as a citizen, may have the right to do many things which a student of Wheaton College cannot do without incurring the penalty of college laws. A person as a citizen, has a legal right to marry, or walk the streets at midnight, or to board at a public hotel, and yet it will be absurd to say that a college cannot forbid its students to do any of these things.

"The son of the relator has an undoubted legal right to join either Wheaton College or the Good Templars, and they have both an undoubted right to expel him if he refuses to abide by such regulations as they establish, not inconsistent with law or good morals."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

I present herewith the report of Prof. Morrow upon the Agricultural Department, from which it appears that this important interest makes a fair showing. The season will be remembered as peculiarly severe. Winter wheat on the farm suffered from the extreme cold and frost, and late crops from extreme heat and dryness. Other crops, as oats, hay, and especially corn, gave good returns.

Prof. Morrow has given much attention to general repairs, to care of hedges and fences and roads, to cleaning out corners and weedy places, and a consequent air of improvement and cleanliness has been observed, which is certainly of great importance on what ought to be made the model farm of the State of Illinois.

I cannot see that he has allowed this in any way to interfere with the actual needs of cultivation as the season required. It appears to have been accomplished by that prudent forethought which keeps farm-work always well in hand, and is one of the evidences of good practical management.

The success which attended the exhibition of animals from the University Farm at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago is well known to you. It has called forth numerous and hearty commendations from sources that have hitherto been silent or inimical, and has greatly strengthened our friends in the opinion that the Agricultural work of this

University has practical merit. A detailed statement of this experiment in feeding will find its appropriate place in your published reports. The same class of experiments will be continued.

The Dairy House and Farm Cottage ordered by you in June, are finished and occupied. A report on their construction will be given elsewhere. The Dairy House has begun to be a source of profit, and will give us opportunity for careful observation and experiment which will not be neglected. It may properly be added to the list of laboratories which are already notable features of our industrial work. The Piggery as ordered last year was to be made of wood,—but finding that we had an abundant supply of old bricks which could be put in place at still less cost, and to better purpose, change of material was made, which will doubtless meet your approval.

The Annual Agricultural Institute will be held at the University in the last week of January, from the 24th to the 27th inclusive. The programme promises to maintain the interest of former years. The usual appropriation of \$100 is asked to defray necessary expenses.

Prof. Morrow asks that the apparatus used in conducting experiments on sorghum-sugar, consisting of a crushing mill, evaporating pan, etc., hitherto furnished at the expense of the Agricultural Department, be transferred to the department of Chemistry. It seems quite proper that all the expense of that investigation should be borne by the department which has conducted it.

I cordially concur in the expression of thanks which Professor Morrow desires me to express through you to the chairman of the Farm Committee, Mr. Scott, whose counsels and co-operation have so materially aided in the management of the farm affairs.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

For an account of the work in this department, I refer you to the report of Prof. Burrill, herewith submitted. I call your attention to his suggestions concerning the employment of assistance in this department for the coming year. In this connection, I desire to express my opinion that this University ought to possess a Plant House which shall be larger, more varied in its capacity, and in all respects of equipment and maintenance more nearly on the plane of the other laboratories of the University. Such a house should give opportunity for variety of temperature, moisture and exposure which do not now exist. Its botanical range should be greatly enlarged. At the same time the room for propagation of plants for sale might be attended, so that this department may have a chance to make itself self-supporting which does not now exist. Prof. Burrill desires to know your wishes as to whether this department of the work of the Green House should be made more prominent than heretofore.

The Architectural and Mechanical Departments have been fully occupied since commencement with the repairs and improvements ordered by you. The Architectural shop has been charged with the structure of the new buildings, and the wood-work has been done by it. The farm cottage, placed south of the barn on the Experimental farm, and on the cemetery road, is of brick, 24 by 30 feet, with attic and a good cellar. The walls, windows, doors and frame work are made with material from the old dormitory. The house has three rooms with pantry and closets on the ground floor, and two rooms in the attic.

The Dairy House is 15 feet by 30; its floor is depressed three feet below the surface of the ground to secure greater evenness of temperature. It stands near the farm house and north of the barn, which will shelter it considerably from the summer's sun. It has been constructed chiefly of old material.

The Boiler House is 34 by 80 feet—and 14 feet in height of wall. Its north end forms the south side of the quadrangle of the main building. Its floor is depressed four feet below the surface, and is covered with concrete. The first six feet of its walls are of rough rubble laid in cement; the remainder of the walls is of old brick surfaced with new. The roof is of matched flooring covered with metallic shingles. The interior is divided equally by a partition. The north end contains two Root boilers, which furnish steam for the main building through a six inch pipe. The capacity of the two boilers is 75 horse power each. Space remains for a third boiler, when it shall be removed from the Chemical building. The room also contains a small high pressure boiler, and the steam-pump, heater, etc. The south end has an estimated capacity of receiving 250 tons of coal.

The boiler flues are taken about 60 feet under ground to the chimney, which is placed south of the east wing of the main building, and as near as the foundations would permit. The foundation is twelve feet square, and is ten feet below the surface of the ground. With the first ten feet of the chimney above ground the foundation is of rough stone masonry laid in cement. The remainder of the chimney is of brick, and is circular above the octagonal stone base. The work has been excellently done. The scaffolding was placed inside the chimney and when removed the interior surface was smoothly plastered with lime and salt. The draft proves to be all that could be desired. The season was so far advanced before this work was done that it was not thought best to attempt the removal of the boiler from the Chemical building, which is therefore deferred to the future.

One of the boilers in the new house is new, taking the place of a condemned boiler from the basement of the main building. Thus far one of the boilers supplies abundant steam, and it is hoped that the second boiler in reserve will give us such power of warming the building in extreme cold weather as has never before been enjoyed.

The area of the quadrangle has been neatly graded, and such walks and approaches have been made about the boiler house as are required for delivery of coal and other purposes.

All the exterior wood and iron work of the main building has been thoroughly painted. The best lead and oil was purchased, and the work has been done under constant and

careful supervision. All the surface has received two coats, and where much exposed three have been used. The exterior of the Mechanical Building has been similarly treated.

A neat fence of wooden frame and iron palings has been set along the south line of Green street, fronting the Main Building.

Other work in hand will occupy the Carpenter Shop for the remainder of the collegiate year.

To all this work Professor Ricker and his assistant, Mr. Spencer, of the Carpenter Shop, with Foreman Kimball, of the Machine Shop, have given constant and efficient supervision.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

The course of experiments, authorized by you for the summer of 1889, to discover what useful information could be found concerning the products of sorghum cane, has been continued, also by your authority, and at expense defrayed by your appropriations during the present season. By your permission a pamphlet of twenty-four pages has been printed and is now ready for circulation, in which the experiments of Professors Weber and Scovell are detailed, and their practical results described. The subject has attracted great attention, and the public is constantly sending for information. Fifty pounds of sugar were exhibited in the name of the University at the Chicago Fair, and, if I am rightly informed, a premium was awarded therefor.

When the pamphlet mentioned above was about ready for issue, I was greatly surprised, and I may say profoundly disappointed, by the statement of Professor Weber that patents had already been issued to him and Professor Scovell, covering the processes, or as is now claimed, part of the processes discovered in this investigation. I felt it my duty at once to protest to Professor Weber against the action which he had taken. I expressed to him kindly, but earnestly, my doubts as to whether he was, in sound ethics, entitled to the products of work which he had done under your authority, while receiving your wages, and with the use of the appropriations which you had ordered from the funds of the University.

I stated to him my conviction that when this action should be known, especially if it should appear that it was taken with the connivance and consent of the Regent and the approval of the Trustees, public sentiment would be everywhere turned against the University and its government.

The agricultural public has been led to believe that these experiments have been conducted by its College, an institution founded in part for its benefit, in which knowledge pertaining to its industries was to be accumulated and freely disseminated. That public will believe that it is the proper proprietor of whatever information has been gained in this way, and it will quickly and keenly resent anything that savors of a sequestration of their property, and an appropriation of it to private uses.

I have since made this a subject of serious consideration, and I am yet unable to convince myself that under the circumstances Professors Weber and Scovell have a right to restrict the use of these discoveries by the monopoly which they claim. I am more than convinced that even if the legal right should be found with them, they have towards the University, and I believe towards themselves, committed a grave mistake, and one which in the sequel will cost the University more dollars than they can ever gain by enforcing their claim.

I deem it, therefore, my duty to call your attention to this subject, and to ask that you will give it the consideration which it needs, followed by such action as your enlightened judgment shall dictate.

In so doing, I desire that I may not in any way do prejudice to the rights of these gentlemen.

RULES.

The experience of the past year in administering the laws of the University has shown me that they are widely scattered and not readily accessible to Faculty or students. Some have grown obsolete; some were inconsistent; some needed better expression. These rules, including the acts of both Trustees and Faculty, have been collected, arranged and codified with care, first by a committee and afterwards by the whole Faculty. They have requested me to lay the result before you for your approval, with the request that you will order an edition printed, so that a copy may be placed in the hands of every student now in the University, and given to new students when they join.

An Apache Indian was brought to this University three years ago, and left for instruction. The members of the Young Men's Christian Association undertook his support, and have paid all expenses until now, except his College dues. He is studious, and makes fair progress. I recommend that in his case all College dues and charges be remitted.

A considerable number of students live at their homes so far from the University that they have to bring their lunch with them. To secure for such a wholesome place for dining, a few tables have been placed in a vacant room, with suitable cloths, plates, and glasses. About twenty ladies and a few gentlemen have used the dining room in a quiet and orderly way, the ladies taking the needful care. The tables were borrowed from the Physical Laboratory, and must be returned. If you approve the continuance of this experiment, new tables will be needed, and the expense, \$25, already incurred, must be paid.

A second assistant has been found necessary in the Chemical Laboratory, in this as in former years. At Professor Weber's request I appointed student Howard Slauson to that duty, temporarily, at \$10 per month. You are asked to approve this appointment, and to continue it for the remainder of the year.

I present the reports of the following committees:

1. Committee upon taking down the old Dormitory; the erection of Boiler House and chimney, and the purchase and setting of a new boiler.

2. Committee upon construction of Farm Cottage, and Dairy House.

3. Committee on the purchase of new Furniture.

I recommend the following appropriations:

For Farmers' Institute.....	\$100 00
For expenses of delegates to Washington (additional).....	200 00
For dining room furnishing.....	50 00
For new music for choir and band.....	25 00
For steam indicator for Mechanical Engineering.....	100 00

DECEMBER 13, 1881.

S. H. PEABODY, *Regent*.

Dr. S. H. Peabody, Regent:

The work on the University farms for the year ending Dec. 1, 1881, has been fairly successful. The season, as a whole, was unfavorable. The winter was severe, some storms especially. The spring opened rather late, increasing the cost of sowing and planting. The wheat and rye sown in autumn of 1880, as well as all grass and clover sown in spring of 1881, almost entirely failed. The drouth of the summer was of unusual severity and long continuance, seriously reducing the yield of corn and of the pastures and causing a practical failure of the potato crop. It was found necessary to supplement the pastures with more than the usual quantity of grain and cut green food. Much inconvenience and some increased expenditure was caused by partial failure of the water supply.

We were unfortunate in having \$125 worth of hay destroyed by fire. The seed purchased of different varieties of sorghum failed, making the crop late and poor.

The estimate of quantity of corn and hay on hand when the farms were placed in my charge one year ago, proved rather sanguine, and I have also thought it proper to make a considerable reduction in the valuation of the tools and machinery. A more than usual amount of repairing, including painting of Farm House, has been necessary.

These, and some other facts, have tended to make the year's work not especially gratifying; but there have been some compensations. Prices for all farm products have been good. Our meadows gave good yields. The oat crop was good, and the corn yield was satisfactory, some of the early planted yielding nearly 70 bushels per acre. All the grass and grain crop were secured in good time and in good condition. We have carefully selected about 500 bushels of seed corn.

The live stock of the farms has been healthful and is now in satisfactory condition. Three old and inferior horses were disposed of, their places being supplied by a young mare transferred to "Teams and Tools" from "Salable Property," and by two good mares purchased. One of these has been sold at a fair profit.

The Short Horn and Jersey cattle have increased in number, and the calves of the year are more than usually promising, although reared cheaply. We have been fortunate in having a large proportion of the increase heifer calves, which will be retained.

In common with many of our neighbors we lost most of the early litters of pigs. Aside from this, the hog stock has done well.

A lot of steers purchased in spring of 1880, for experimental purposes, were fed during the year, and exhibited at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, in November. The results were interesting and valuable, much more than repaying the extra cost of about \$60, which the experiment involved.

A separate report of this and other experiments will be made. The year's profits might be made to appear somewhat larger if the cost of experimental work were deducted. This would be legitimate, but it is believed equally wise to consider experimental work the special field of our farm labors even if the showing of profits be less striking.

The Farm Cottage and Dairy House, provided for by special appropriations, have been completed and are in use. The former is a great convenience, and the latter promises to enable us to make dairy work a source of profit, as well as give facilities for experimentation. A Pig House has also been built, and is in use.

Omitting details, and even reference to many points of some interest, I may say that it would have been gratifying to have done more work in improving the farms, but that some of this work has been postponed and other parts done slowly, with a view to economy of expenditures.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman of the Farm Committee, who has kindly given his advice and suggestions in all important matters. While I have found it best to take direct supervision of the work, my thanks are due to T. F. Hunt, a student, who has assisted me in many ways, although his time has been largely occupied with the care of the dairy work. The force of laborers has, in the main, merited commendation.

The Receipts and Expenditures for the year are given in following summary. Detailed statements are in accompanying papers. The Inventory of Property is necessarily my own. I have aimed to give a fair present value to all articles. A shrinkage of \$525 is made in the valuation of the Machinery and Tools, partly to cover loss and wear during the year, but mainly because it is believed the former valuation, although less than the original cost, was in excess of the present value.

Apparatus for manufacture of Sorghum Syrup and Sugar, purchased by the Agricultural Department and valued at \$189.50, is, and has been, in the care of the Chemical Department, and it is requested this be transferred from the Farm property. This will leave the sum of \$1,500 as estimated value of Farm Machinery and Tools, with \$1,000 as value of the Farm Teams.

I hope it may be practicable for the Farm Committee to make an inventory of all the Farm property.

It will be remembered the Board of Trustees, at last meeting, transferred \$3,000 from the Farm credits to the General Fund. It will be noticed the credits to the Farm, by the Business Agent's warrant account, shows a decrease of \$841.43. The increase in the Salable Property and the Permanent Improvements, however, leaves a creditable balance as "profits of the year," although I trust other profit has come from the Farms by experimentation, and illustration to students and others.

Balance credit December 1, 1880.....		\$6,530 96
Transferred to General Fund.....		3,000 00
		<u>\$3,530 96</u>
Balance credit by Warrant Account December 1, 1881.....		\$2,689 53
Decrease by Warrant Account		841 43
Receipts of the year.....	\$6,254 80	
Expenditures of the year.....	7,095 23	
	<u>\$840 43</u>	
Salable property December 1, 1880.....		\$9,128 79
Salable property December 1, 1881.....		11,920 00
Increase.....		<u>\$2,791 21</u>
Teams and tools December 1, 1880.....		\$2,500 00
Teams and tools December 1, 1881.....		2,689 50
Increase.....		<u>\$189 50</u>
Dairy apparatus.....		75 00
		<u>\$264 50</u>
Total increase in property.....		\$3,055 71
Permanent improvements.....		857 16
		<u>\$3,912 87</u>
Less.....		841 43
Balance to year's work.....		<u>\$3,071 44</u>

G. E. MORROW, *Professor of Agriculture.*

UNIVERSITY FARMS.

Salable property, December 1, 1881.

CATTLE:		
Shorthorns.....	14 cows.....	\$1,920 00
	4 heifers.....	450 00
	3 heifers (yearlings).....	225 00
	8 heifer calves.....	525 00
	2 bull calves.....	150 00
	1 bull.....	300 00
	<u>32 head.....</u>	<u>\$3,570 00</u>
Jerseys.....	4 cows.....	\$500 00
	1 heifer.....	75 00
	2 heifer calves.....	100 00
	3 bull calves.....	175 00
	<u>10 head.....</u>	<u>850 00</u>
Grade cattle.....	21 cows at \$35.....	\$735 00
	15 heifers at \$27.....	405 00
	21 young steers.....	500 00
	1 fat steer.....	75 00
	17 calves at \$10.....	170 00
	<u>75 head.....</u>	<u>1,885 00</u>
Hogs.....	23 fattening hogs at \$15.....	\$345 00
	Breeding stock and pigs.....	500 00
		<u>845 00</u>
Colts.....	1 two year, 1 yearling, 2 years colts.....	325 00
Poultry.....	10 Plymouth Rock pullets.....	10 00

Corn—4,500 bushels, at 50 cents.....	\$2,250 00
Oats—800 " " 40 " "	320 00
Hay—125 tons.....	1,300 00
Corn fodder.....	125 00
Oat straw.....	100 00
Rye and grass—65 acres.....	200 00
Manzels, artichokes and potatoes.....	65 00
Cider.....	80 00
Wood.....	25 00
Total salable property.....	<u>\$11,920 00</u>

TEAMS AND TOOLS.

Horses:		
Nine head.....		\$1,000 00
Tools:		
Inventory December 1, 1880.....		1,500 00
Purchased during the year.....		715 00
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$2,215 00
Sorghum apparatus.....		189 50
		<hr/>
(Transferred).....		\$2,025 50
Deduct.....		525 50
		<hr/>
Present extracted value.....		\$1,500 00

MACHINERY PURCHASED.

Screw pulverizer.....	\$200 00
Self-binding Harvester.....	250 00
Plows.....	90 00
Spring wagon and harness.....	75 00
Mower.....	75 00
Cultivator and small tools.....	25 00
Total.....	\$715 00

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR.

Cattle.....	\$2,044	26
Hogs.....	562	67
Corn.....	949	23
Hay.....	748	12
Butter and milk.....	332	47
Wheat.....	85	70
Old implements.....	25	00
Horses.....	360	00
Colts.....	175	00
Poultry.....	9	25
Potatoes.....	29	15
Wood and cobs.....	27	65
Miscellaneous.....	44	80
Rent of "Griggs Farm".....	560	00
Work for other Departments.....	301	50
Total.....	\$6,254	80

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES FOR YEAR.

Drainage.....	\$114 62
Fencing.....	242 29
Wells.....	196 10
Pig house.....	130 00
Labor on new buildings.....	63 00
Pumps.....	60 00
Trees and planting.....	25 85
Privy for Farm House.....	25 50
Total.....	\$857 16
Repairs on Farm House.....	286 16
Dairy apparatus—present value.....	75 00

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, December 8, 1881.

Dr. S. H. Peabody, Regent.

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit a report of the condition and operations of the Horticultural Department for the year ending with this date.

The season, so far as the growth of plants and crops is concerned, has been a very peculiar one. The warm spring-like autumn of 1880, followed by the rigorous freezing of November, the severity of the winter, the backwardness of the spring owing to wet and cold, the excessive and long continued drouth of summer, and the remarkable humidity of the last autumn make a combination of conditions and influences altogether exceptional with us. Many kinds of crops failed entirely, few were as good as usual.

THE ORCHARD.

This being an "off year" the full crop of fruit was not expected from the orchard, but such as might otherwise have been looked for was almost entirely cut off. Peach-trees were killed or so badly affected as to be practicably worthless. Cherries and pears produced but little fruit. The apple orchard was so nearly barren that no attempt was made at harvesting. The few apples borne by the trees prematurely ripened and decayed. With the exception of a few crab apples, the lady-apple is the only apple that has uniformly borne a fair crop during the last half dozen years. This very small but very excellent fruit might be quite remunerative if people usually knew its value as a dessert apple. It is however unsalable with us.

GRAPES AND SMALL FRUITS.

Concord grapes yielded a good crop of medium quality. The fruit ripened earlier than usual and was of less size than heretofore under the same treatment. Some other varieties did fairly well. Very little rot was observed. The experiment of protecting the bunches with paper-bags was tried, with the effect of entirely preventing the parasitic diseases (insects and fungi) and the attack of birds, and of producing the freshest, finest appearing berries.

Among the small fruits the only ones to be accounted successful were the strawberries which had been well protected by mulching during the winter. These were very fine. Several of the newer kinds especially merited and gained much favorable comment. Crescent Seedling, Sharples, Captain Jack, and Kentucky especially gave an abundant yield of very fine fruit. Raspberries and Blackberries would have been fairly productive, but for the dry weather which caused the fruit to be very small and often to shrivel on the bushes. The Snyder blackberry is however the only one of its kind not practically destroyed year by year during the winter. This was in excellent condition in the spring, and the prospect for a fine crop was good until the first of June or a little later.

TREES.

Nearly all the shade and ornamental trees transplanted last spring, though starting with full promise of success, died during the latter part of the year. Considerable numbers also of those planted a year or more ago perished, so destructive was the drouth. The young nursery stock, though not so badly affected, did not succeed as well as common. With some notable exceptions, even weeds did not make their usual luxuriant growth.

ANNUAL PLANTS.

Except those early maturing of garden vegetables and similar plants, even medium crops were not produced. A half acre of the young apple orchard, planted to Hubbard squash, totally failed. Of several kinds of medicinal herbs those maturing before mid-summer did well, while the late ones failed or made an abundant autumnal growth which could not be saved without artificial drying. Encouraged by last year's success with chicory, a larger plantation was made this year. A medium crop was secured, but the parties for whom it was grown, and to whom it was supposed to be sold, having refused to take more than a small fraction of the amount on hand, we are attempting to prepare the remainder for the general market. There is a large demand for the article, the supply at present being entirely from abroad, (Europe); but whether the crop can be profitably raised with us cannot be told until the trial is completed.

FINANCES.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, thanks for a great part to the sale of nursery stock grown during the previous years, and the very marked increase of demand for greenhouse plants and flowers, together with the unusually light expenses, the financial condition of the Department, shown by the report of the Business Agent, is quite satisfactory,—better than in some more favorable years.

Under the circumstances, it seems unreasonable that any one can expect a more favorable report in this respect.

THE ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS.

The work on the ornamental grounds has been efficiently prosecuted, and the results have been, so far as known to myself, reasonably satisfactory. But for the bad effects of the drouth, the lawn, gaining with age, and the flower-beds would have been more attractive than ever before. As it was, the good appearance overcame the feeling of disappointment on account of the failures which occurred.

The required grading and road construction, though of necessity postponed until after the building operations were completed, and until after more pressing work was done, have been nearly finished. The new fence is also nearly completed, and promises to be the most appropriate and conspicuous improvement ever made—partially through contrast—towards the ornamentation of the grounds. The gates put in last spring, though requiring frequent adjustment, very satisfactorily answer the purpose for which they are designed, and prove to be a great convenience as well as protection.

The condition of and apparent prospects for the old Dormitory grounds are by no means pleasant to report upon. The great amount of teaming by numerous disinterested parties, exposed more than ever the grounds to the heretofore almost hopeless inroads of hungry cows, aided in some cases by the opening or breaking of the gates and fences by more responsible, if less conscientious, beings. The appearance of abandonment encourages such lawless acts, and until everything is cleaned up and put in apparent order they doubtless will continue. It is really doubtful whether the place can be kept in respectable condition until occupied by some one having authority and control.

If not to be otherwise used in the near future, I respectfully recommend the cleaning up of the entire Dormitory remains, including the walks and drives, the removal of all shrubs and flowering plants, except perhaps some of the largest and best around the borders, together with such trees as will not be ultimately ornamentally useful; the leveling and smoothing of the surface; the liberal enrichment of the ground at the north end now too poor to produce grass, the result of aforetime grading and brickmaking, and the seeding with meadow grass or grasses. For the latter, one or more of the not commonly cultivated perennial grasses would be commended as an experiment, to be cut twice a year for hay. This would give an appearance of profitable use and at the same time neatness of condition. The portion used by the Military Department should be kept as a lawn.

In any case the fences need thorough repair. For the good name of the University, it is important that something be done.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Other work unexpectedly prevented the full investigations planned for the summer vacation on blight and kindred diseases of plants. Further experiments were however made upon the so-called fire-blight of pear trees, and these fully confirmed the results of the previous year. Further information also showed that this same disease is not uncommon in many other plants. Among those now known to suffer in this way (the appearances differing according to the kinds) are the maples, elms, willows, poplars, apple, mountain ash, lilac, roses, pæony, and probably the potato. Almost surely this list is to be greatly extended by future researches. A remarkable fact is that in no case yet found are the roots of any kinds affected except as the contagion reaches them through the gradual process of the diseased stem,—a striking proof of the correctness of my conclusions as to the nature of the disease, and a sufficient commentary on the common notions as to the peculiarities, management, composition, heat, &c., of the soil being the real cause of the mischief. The disease is as specific in nature and origin as any plant or animal. It never develops spontaneously whatever the conditions or influences.

As to cure, nothing has been found except the careful removal of infected portions; but with the light we now have this process is very effectual in most cases. The directions in my last report have been followed by one of the largest pear growers in the United States with much satisfaction to himself. Others have also reported favorably upon the treatment of apple trees.

While pursuing such investigations during the summer, I was astonished to find in healthy plants living organisms similar, though not identical, to those causing blight. It is impossible to state what results may follow from this discovery, but its importance in one direction may be partially comprehended when it is further announced that in one case these organisms taken directly from the juices of the plant and placed on the human skin propagate freely and abundantly and produce a violent inflammation. This inflammation has long been familiarly known, but has never been scientifically accounted for heretofore. I refer to the effects of the so-called poison ivy of our woods. The proofs of the nature of the poison are well high incontrovertible, of which a full report will be made at another time. The new microscope, for which an appropriation was made at the last meeting of the Board, is in course of construction and is expected sometime before spring.

HORTICULTURAL ASSISTANCE.

Six months ago the Board of Trustees kindly authorized me to nominate a foreman for the Horticultural Department. Recognizing the importance of securing the right man, I have preferred to delay such nomination rather than select any so far known. The conclusion is indeed gradually being forced upon me that it is not possible, within the presumed limits of expenditure, to procure one man competent to act as a working foreman for the department, as a whole. A gardener can probably be secured who will probably give reasonable satisfaction in charge of the green-house, garden, and grounds, and it is probable that a *trained workman* can also be secured for the fruit and tree plantations, without which it is scarcely possible to make satisfactory progress in this line. With such men no other supervision than that devolving upon myself would be required.

For the farm operations, a man capable of earning \$400 per year, or its equivalent, ought to be able to do the required work without close watching and directing, and with such a man I am sure the work could be more economically and satisfactorily done than by miscellaneous hiring. The small fruits have given profitable returns during ten years past, and by extending these plantations somewhat, the extra expense, if any, could be met.

For a gardener such as is required, \$600 per year is as little as will probably be found adequate. This is considerably more than the cost at present, and the difference in money may not be easy to meet by increased sales, though something in this way would naturally follow. If, however, the possible extra expense can be provided for, the employment of such a man can not be too strongly urged. It would contribute not only to the better appearance and tasteful order of the premises, but to the real progress of the department in usefulness at home and reputation abroad. I now respectfully ask leave to find such men, if possible, to take positions next spring. Without full assurance, however, that the right man or men are found no nomination will be made. We can get along as we have done.

Very respectfully submitted,

T. J. BURRILL.

The Regent also submitted the following reports of special committees, all of which were received and approved:

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., December 12, 1881.

To the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, consisting of the Executive Committee, Regent and Business Agent, charged by you with certain duties, respectfully report:

1. The Old Dormitory Building. They have caused this building to be taken down, as you directed, care being taken to preserve the material, as far as possible, in condition for other uses. So much as could be used was used in building the Farm Cottage, Dairy House and Piggery on the Farm, and the Boiler House and chimney near the Main Building. A considerable quantity of broken bricks has been used for improving the drives about the Main Building.

Your committee have believed that sound discretion would dictate the sale of such old material as the University did not require, if it could be disposed of at fair prices, as by this means a large part of the expense incurred in the work of taking down, could be reimbursed. They have accordingly sold, when purchasers were found. Some materials remain unsold, from which some value may yet be secured by prudent management.

Your committee recommend that the material remaining be transferred to the account of Buildings and Grounds, and that authority be given to use the avails thereof in improving the grounds of the University as it may be needed.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Paid for labor in taking down building.....	\$1,548 71
Paid for hauling material used in building.....	235 47
	<hr/> \$1,784 18
Received for material sold.....	\$904 16
Received from University credit.....	940 00
Due in tile (exchange).....	153 00—\$1,997 16
Balance of credits above expense.....	<hr/> \$212 98

2. Your committee further report that they have caused a Boiler House and chimney to be built according to the designs and plans presented by Prof. Rieker, and approved by the Board.

The Boiler House is 34 by 80 feet, and 14 feet high at the walls. The walls are of stone for the first six feet, and brick for the remaining height. The roof is of wood, covered with iron shingles. The chimney is 97 feet high from the surface of the ground, and 107 feet above the foundation. The first 20 feet is of stone, the remainder of brick. The diameter is 8 feet at the ground, 6 feet at the top. Smoke is carried to the chimney through brick arched ducts, underground, and steam to the Main Building through a similar arched duct.

A new 75 horse-power water-tube boiler, made by Abendroth and Root, of New York, has been purchased to take the place of the old boiler which had been condemned. The new boiler, with another of the same capacity bought two years ago, is set in the Boiler House, and the steam therefrom is carried by a six inch pipe to the Main Building. The action of the boilers, ducts, chimneys, and the appurtenances, has thus far satisfied every anticipation.

The sums expended are as follows:

For material for Boiler House, chimney, smoke and air flues, etc.....	\$3,067 46
For labor.....	1,839 60
Total for Boiler House.....	<hr/> \$4,907 06
For new boiler, steam pipes in Main Building, steam traps, etc.....	\$1,847 99
For labor.....	378 78
Total for boiler, etc.....	<hr/> \$2,226 77

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. PEABODY,
J. T. PEARMAN,
Committee.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., December 12, 1881.

To the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee charged with the duty of erecting a Farm Cottage and a Dairy House respectfully report:

They have caused a Farm Cottage to be built south of the barn on the Experimental Farm, and near the road which divides the farm from the cemetery. The house is 24 by 30 feet, one story high, with cellar; it contains three rooms, with pantry and closets on the ground floor.

They have also caused to be built a Dairy House immediately north of the barn before mentioned, and opposite to the Farm House. This building is 15 by 30, divided into three rooms.

Both these houses have been made of the bricks and other material obtained from the old Dormitory building, as far as such material could be made available.

The cost has been:

For materials.....	\$474 24
For labor.....	525 94
	<hr/>
Appropriation of Legislature.....	\$1,000 18
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. PEABODY,
J. T. PEARMAN,
Committee.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,
CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Dec. 13, 1881.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees, Illinois Industrial University:

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have purchased such articles of furniture as were deemed most necessary or desirable, and have expended \$954.35 of the appropriation, leaving a balance of \$45.65.

A list of articles and prices accompanies this report.

Very respectfully,

S. H. PEABODY,
S. W. SHATTUCK,
E. SNYDER,
Committee.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., December 13, 1881.

Purchased as follows:

Sixty settees.....	\$404 00
Labor in setting up.....	9 70
Twelve dozen chairs.....	102 50
Fourteen desks.....	153 00
Carpets and shades.....	72 95
Shade cloth.....	11 50
Fifteen chairs for teachers.....	67 50
File cabinet case, Regent's office.....	26 20
Slatting.....	46 30
Blackboard work.....	8 75
One dozen chairs for dining room.....	10 00
Repainting old chairs, work.....	23 12
Varnish, oils, etc.....	10 83
Hard oil finish.....	8 00
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	\$954 35
	<hr/>
Appropriation.....	45 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00

After hearing these reports the Board adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met as by adjournment; present as before.

The Committee on Rifle Range reported progress, but asked and was granted further time. The Committee on Painting and Shelters was continued, and the Committee, on a communication from Judge Smith was discharged on request of the chairman.

The Committee on Publishing Experiments with Sorghum Cane reported that the pamphlet had been published at a cost of \$55.

The report was received and approved.

The Treasurer submitted his report, which was received and ordered on file:

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

To JOHN W. BUNN, Treasurer.

1881.	Cr.		
Sept. 13.....	To balance.....		\$21,162 52
30.....	" amount received on account fees.....	\$2,637 50	
	" amount received on account tuition in Prep. Dept.....	750 00	
	" amount received on account buildings and grounds.....	36 00	
Oct. 1.....	" interest on Douglas County School bonds.....		3,423 50
Nov. 30.....	" amount received on account buildings and grounds.....	\$16 00	350 00
	" " " " Agricultural Depart'm't.....	2,495 34	
	" " " " Mechanical ".....	494 29	
	" " " " Architectural ".....	1,104 84	
	" " " " Horticultural ".....	49 55	
	" " " " Chemical ".....	617 18	
	" " " " Library and apparatus.....	1 75	
	" " " " Fees.....	277 50	
	" " " " Illinois Central Railroad and freights.....	780 75	
			5,837 20
			<u>\$30,773 22</u>
1881.	Dr.		
Nov. 30.....	For amount paid Board expense.....	\$123 18	
	" " " salaries.....	5,383 41	
	" " " for buildings and grounds.....	51 25	
	" " " for fuel and lights.....	1,280 14	
	" " " for stationery and printing.....	310 27	
	" " " for fixtures and furniture.....	48 45	
	" " " for Mechanical Department.....	376 61	
	" " " for Architectural ".....	1,139 56	
	" " " for Agricultural ".....	1,516 21	
	" " " for Horticultural ".....	165 41	
	" " " for Chemical ".....	756 25	
	" " " for Military ".....	59 00	
	" " " for library and apparatus.....	13 15	
	" " " for incidental expenses.....	52 20	
	" " " for Preparatory Department.....	\$615 00	\$11,275 09
	" " " for College of Engineering.....	13 05	
	" " " for examining schools.....	5 30	
	" " " for buildings and grounds.....	\$1,139 16	633 35
	" " " for Chemical, Physical and Botanical Laboratories.....	26 75	
	" " " for current expenses.....	2,140 00	
	" " " for cabinets.....	5 53	
	" " " for Mechanical and Arch. shops.....	498 40	
	" " " for Farm Cottage and Dairy.....	228 42	
	" " " for Boiler House.....	2,981 65	
	" " " for furniture.....	247 25	
	" " " for books and publications.....	198 27	
	" " " for heating and ventilation.....	294 51	
	Balance.....		7,669 94
			11,194 84
			<u>\$30,773 22</u>

URBANA, December 13, 1881.

JOHN W. BUNN, Treasurer.

A petition from the Adelphic Society in regard to changes in their Hall, was referred to a committee consisting of the Regent and the Professor of Architecture, with power to act, provided no expense to the University be incurred.

The Regent's report was taken up for consideration.

The subject of Secret Fraternities was deferred until 10:30 tomorrow morning, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the committee of students to appear before the Board.

The expense of apparatus for experiments in Sorghum was ordered transferred from the Agricultural to the Chemical Department.

The Professor of Horticulture was authorized to use the facilities of the greenhouses for raising plants and flowers for sale, so as to partly defray the expenses of the Department.

Prof. Burrill was authorized to carry out the suggestions in his report in regard to assistance in his Department, with advice and concurrence of the Regent.

The Secretary was instructed to notify Professors Weber and Scovell to appear before the Board at 8:30 a. m., and the consideration of the experiments and patents was postponed until after they had been heard.

The report of the Business Agent was received and filed:

Current Appropriations.

	Appropriated.	Receipts also appropriated.	Expended.	Balance.
Board expense.....	\$300 00	.....	\$123 18	\$176 82
Salaries.....	11,820 00	.....	5,383 41	6,436 59
Fuel and lights.....	2,800 00	.....	1,280 14	1,519 86
Stationery and printing.....	500 00	.....	310 27	189 73
Buildings and grounds.....	50 00	\$52 00	51 25	50 75
Furniture and fixtures.....	50 00	.....	48 45	1 55
Military Department.....	150 00	.....	59 00	91 00
Library and apparatus.....	50 00	1 75	13 15	38 60
Incidentals.....	200 00	.....	52 20	147 80
Mechanical Department.....	54 79	494 29	376 61	172 47
Architectural .....	.....	1,104 84	1,139 56	34 72
Agricultural	1,710 46	2,495 34	1,516 21	2,689 53
Horticultural	352 12	49 55	165 41	236 26
Chemical	140 62	617 18	756 25	1 55
Sundries:				
Physical Laboratory.....	34 89	.....	.....	34 89
Students' government.....	17 75	.....	.....	17 75
Engineering College.....	16 45	.....	13 05	3 50
Examination of schools.....	42 43	.....	5 30	37 13
Tuition—Preparatory year.....	.....	750 00	615 00	135 00
Other receipts:				
Students' fees.....	.....	2,915 00	.....	.....
Illinois Central freights.....	.....	780 75	.....	.....

State Appropriations.

	Appropriated.	Received.	Expended.	Balance.
Taxes on lands— $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.....	\$5,000 00	\$2,310 37	\$2,310 37	.....
Buildings and grounds— $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.....	5,000 00	2,500 00	2,145 19	\$354 81
Chemical, Physical, and Botanical laboratories— $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.....	1,600 00	800 00	29 97	770 03
Mechanical and Architectural shops— $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.....	3,000 00	1,500 00	598 40	901 60
Books and publications— $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.....	3,000 00	1,500 00	203 77	1,296 23
Current expense— $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.....	11,400 00	5,700 00	2,140 00	3,560 00
Library cases— $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum.....	800 00	800 00	.....	800 00
Cabinets.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	93 99	906 01
Engineering instruments.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	657 45	342 55
Furniture.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	954 35	45 65
Boiler house.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	4,907 06	92 94
Heating and ventilation.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,226 77	273 23
Farm Cottage and Dairy.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 18	.....

The vouchers were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. McLean and Bennett.

The By-Laws and Regulations for students, as compiled by the the Faculty and submitted by the Regent for the approval of the

Board, were referred to a committee consisting of the Regent, Messrs. Bennett and Pearman, for revision and publication, and \$50 was appropriated for the purpose.

On recommendation of the Regent all the College fees of student Charles Montezuma, an Indian of the Apache Nation, were remitted during good standing through his entire College course.

The following appropriations were made: For fitting up of student's dining room, \$50; for traveling expenses of delegation to Washington, \$200; for new music for choir and band, \$25; and \$100 for steam indicator for Mechanical Department.

Mr. Howard Slauson was employed as Assistant in Chemical Laboratory for the balance of the academic year, at \$10 per month.

Adjourned to 8:30 A. M.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Board met as by adjournment; present as before.

Professors Weber and Scovell appeared before the Board and made statements in regard to letters patent taken out on manipulating products of Sorghum cane.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Millard and seconded by Mr. Bennett:

WHEREAS, the Trustees of this University learned, with regret, that Professors Weber and Scovell have recently obtained letters patent for the manufacture of sugar, syrups and glucose from sorghum cane, the invention or device being discovered while the said Professors were prosecuting investigations for such results under the direction and at the expense of the Board of Trustees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board, at this its first session after learning of such action, as we now understand it, do hereby condemn and place our disapproval upon the action of said Professors, and direct that the Chairman of this Board report to the Governor of the State and the Attorney General the facts and circumstances in the case, and obtain their advice and recommendation in the matter, and report the same to this Board at its next session

Mr. Scott called for the ayes and noes. Ayes—Messrs. Bennett, Mason, McLean, Millard and Pearman. Noes—Messrs. Paden and Scott. Carried.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. McLean, and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is desirable to have a more complete record of the property belonging to the University; therefore,

Resolved, That the Regent and Business Agent be, and they are, hereby requested to procure as soon as practicable proper books, and cause to be made out a careful and correct itemized list of all the property belonging to this University and its several departments.

Resolved, That such books, when completed shall be copied in duplicate, and one of them shall be kept in the respective department to which they belong, and the respective professor of the department shall keep up such record by including in it all additional property placed therein from time to time, and the disposition of any property.

Resolved, That as soon as such record shall be completed it shall be reported to this Board, and thereafter an annual report of the condition and amount of said property shall be made to this Board by the Regent at the regular meeting.

Resolved, That the duplicate copy of such books shall be also kept up and deposited in some safe place outside of the University, to be used in case of loss or destruction of any or all the books in common use.

Resolved, That the members of the Faculty render such assistance as may be called for from them by the Regent in making and keeping up such schedules, and that the sum of \$50 be appropriated for the purpose.

The Board then heard the statements from a committee of students in regard to secret societies, and, on motion, the petition presented by those secret societies was not granted.

Messrs. Pearman and Scott, an Auditing Committee appointed last meeting, reported that they had examined the vouchers accompanying the Business Agent's report, Nos. 385 to 659, inclusive, and found them correct. The report was accepted.

The Auditing Committee, appointed at this meeting, made the following report:

To the Board of Trustees:

Your committee would beg leave to report that we have examined the vouchers from No. 1 to 254, inclusive, and find the same correct, except No. 140, which is missing, and number (see list) not yet receipted; all, however, are properly certified to by proper officers.

ALEXANDER McLEAN,
CHARLES BENNETT.

The report was received.

Adjourned.

E. SNYDER,
Secretary.

EMORY COBB,
President,
