

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 12, 1895.

The following call for a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, was issued February 2, 1895:

"By order of the President, Mr. N. W. Graham, there will be a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, February 12, 1895, for the purpose of considering such business as may be duly presented."

The members of the Board being assembled at the Leland Hotel, it was decided to accept an invitation from Governor Altgeld to hold the first session of the meeting at the Executive Mansion.

The Board was called to order there at 10 o'clock a. m.

There were present Governor Altgeld, and Messrs. Armstrong, Bullard, Graham, Inglis, McKay, McLean, Morrison, and Raymond, and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith. Mr. J. W. Judy was absent.

Colonel Morgan had met with the Board at informal sessions held Monday evening and Tuesday morning, but had not been able to remain for the regular meeting.

Mr. John H. Bryant had resigned as a member of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago had been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Board in his place.

Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, a member-elect of the Board, was present by invitation.

President Draper read an address to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which he had prepared concerning the University by direction of the Board:

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

To the Members of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of Illinois:

Shall Illinois develop a State University worthy of her imperial position among the states? Shall she be under the necessity of making apologies, or shall she erect a University which compares favorably with those of the surrounding states? Shall we build up a complete, symmetrical public school system, and shall we have a University which may rightfully stand at the head of such an ideal system, stimulate all its departments, fill our sons and daughters with a desire for liberal learning, and make it unnecessary for them to go beyond the borders of the state to get whatever and all they may crave? Our resources are inexhaustible; our great and rapidly growing population is full of energy, and engrossed with affairs. Shall we go on with the evolu-

tion of a University which will not only promote the development of these resources, but also act strongly upon the intellectual life of this great people?

We have been chosen by the men and women of Illinois, a constituency even greater than that of all the members of the General Assembly combined, to carry on this work. We should come short of discharging our duty to the people, and to the high interests involved, if we did not press these questions upon the members of the General Assembly. We do it with earnestness, for we have reached the time in the history of the University when its future is to be determined. The circumstances are critical. The time has come to decide whether the State University of Illinois shall become a first-class, or a third-class, or a fifth-class University. We cannot decide and make our decision effectual. Even the people themselves cannot act, for the way is not open. The decision is with the law makers. We must carry the matter to them, and with them we are obliged to leave the responsibility. To the end that they may act wisely, that they may meet their responsibility with confidence, we ask that the broad subject may have very full, even painstaking, consideration.

We ask a great deal at the hands of the legislature; it is not for ourselves, but for Illinois. We do not ask that any project or questionable wisdom shall be entered upon. The propriety of government help for universities is well settled the world over. All of the constitutional governments of Europe extend it. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, are all resultants of the wisdom and generosity with which their states supported their earlier years, fully as much as of the private benevolence with which their affectionate children have promoted their more mature development. In all the central and western states the policy of developing State Universities, is all well established as any other policy of government. In nearly all of these states broad foundations have been laid, and great progress has already been made.

The last year or two has witnessed a decided advance in nearly all of the states. The University of Ohio had an income last year of \$183,783.69. It has a guarantee of 1-20 of a mill on all assessable property of the State; it has 750 students. The two institutions in Indiana, which between them cover the work of our University, have 1,422 students. The University of Michigan has the avails of a regular state tax of 1-6 of a mill; the annual income is about \$400,000; it has 2,800 students. The University of Wisconsin has a permanent tax of 1-8 of a mill and an additional tax of 1-10 of a mill for the six years following 1891; its annual income is \$260,000; besides this the legislature has appropriated \$165,000 in the last two years; its buildings and equipment aggregate \$1,000,000, and an application is now before the legislature for \$360,000 for a new library building; it has 1,500 students. Since February, 1891, the University of Missouri has received \$1,525,000 from the legislature, and the value of building, grounds, and equipment is more than \$2,200,000; the regular annual income is about \$290,000. Minnesota has 2,100 students in all departments in her state University, to which she gives a tax of 15-100 of a mill regularly, and recently appropriated \$200.00, for buildings. The University of California has recently received \$400,000, for engineering work alone. There is hardly one of the state universities which has not, within the last two or three years, received appropriations for plant and operating expenses far greater than ever before, and which has not extended its courses of instruction and improved the quality of its work accordingly.

Why is it necessary to put so much money into universities? Because University work is without limits. The University is a seat of learning where "any person can find instruction in any study." The essence of modern University work is investigation and research *in whatever direction the student may desire to go*. Thirty years ago the student was required to follow a prescribed course; now he exercises his option in all of the great Universities. This is of large value to him, but it involves an infinite number of courses. Not only the enlargement of the field of learning, but the vast improvement in the system of instruction adds to the expense. Thirty years ago the instruction was largely catechetical, but now that kind of instruction would not be tolerated in any respectable institution. Extensive libraries are imperative. In every department, shops, or laboratories, in which students pursue investigations and carry theories into practical operation, and seminary rooms,

in which they may discuss all the questions involved, are required. All this demands accommodations and equipments which are extensive and costly, and must be frequently changed to keep pace with the progress of learning.

But this is not all. The University ought to render directly to the people a service of inestimable public value in the way of information touching the economic uses of the resources and products of the State, and bearing upon the employments and life of the people. To carry on such work is surely within the domain and powers of the state government. That government comes short of its duties and purposes which does not promote it. The people all desire it, and they give support to no institution more cheerfully than to the ones which are able to do it. Innumerable applications for services of this kind are brought to the University, and we are anxious to meet them. The state University, representing all the people, and standing above any private or commercial interest, can carry on work of this class with an independence and an authoritative decisiveness which are hardly possible in an institution supported by private benefactions. Moreover, it is obvious that unless this class of work is carried on by the state University, it will hardly be carried on at all. But all this requires educated men, the latest facilities, and sometimes long experimentation and considerable money before definite and valuable results can be announced.

Again, in the interests of the future, it must be frankly admitted that the organization and work at the University is too one-sided, and must be broader and more comprehensive before we can expect to attain even measurably a university ideal worthy of our great state.

The University was founded upon the proceeds of the Morrill Land Grant Act, the main purpose of which was the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The state has kept faith with the terms of that enactment.

The University has rendered a great service to the good cause of scientific agriculture in the foremost agricultural state in the Union,—perhaps not all it might have rendered, but a very great service nevertheless. It has recently entirely reorganized the plans and work of the College of Agriculture, and confidently hopes to make that service even more satisfactory in the future than in the past.

We believe that we may safely claim that it has developed the foremost College of Engineering in the west, and one of the three largest in the country.

The superior attainments and the persistent liberality of the small scientific staff of the University have enabled it to perform considerable very valuable work in the physical and natural sciences, which has gained it wide celebrity in scientific circles.

All this is of the highest importance, but it is far from making an ideal whole for a university. There is a world of thought, as well as a world of matter. The state's children are to be trained and disciplined to deal with men as well as with things; to live in organized society as well as labor with the hands. The greatness of the state can safely be left dependent, not upon resources, not upon numbers, not upon luck or chance, not even upon industry alone, but upon the extent to which the intellectual life and the moral sense of the people are developed and trained for sound and profitable social relations, upon the extent to which ambition is aroused by the world's history, upon the extent to which people value public security and personal liberty, and are intelligent and intent upon securing them. Right here is at once the greatest educational necessity and the grandest educational opportunity. The questions of paramount importance at the present time are within the domain of literature, law, history, political ethics, economics, sociology, philosophy, etc. With the city of greatest proportions and most rapid growth of any city in the country within our borders, these questions press more heavily upon the people of this than of any other state. The great centers of educated thought in the country, through their work and through their graduates, will radiate influences which will settle these questions. For reasons which are obvious they cannot be safely left to institutions supported by private capital and peculiarly and naturally sensitive to individual opinions and corporate interests. Surely the

university of a state whose people have larger interests in these subjects than any other people in the country cannot be considered complete which is not abundantly equipped to pursue these great lines of intellectual investigation which so naturally devolve upon it. Yet it is here that our University stands most in need.

The learned professions organized and have always given virility and power to the universities, and in return the universities have been the conservators and promoters of the learned professions. No university is complete without associated professional schools. Once established, they are likely to be nearly or quite self-sustaining, and they give vitality to the thought and energy to the influence of the whole institution.

An opportunity is offered for absorbing into the University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, by the purchase of the property at its cost. This medical college, it is needless to say, is one of the leading institutions of its class in the city. Other medical colleges of equal standing have been already absorbed by other universities. The proposition has been frequently mentioned in the newspapers of the state, and is apparently considered very favorably. It seems to present an opportunity for securing a medical department for the University and to open the way for the University to render a service to the medical profession, while it would at the same time enlarge our advantages and our opportunities by identifying University interests with the interests of the city of Chicago. If, upon examination, this project should meet the approbation of the legislature, its consummation would accomplish the most difficult step in the direction of developing an ideal university organization.

More than twenty years ago the University was opened to women on the same terms as to men. Yet the line of work we have most strongly developed is not adapted to the tastes or employments of women, and therefore the advantages held out to them are not equal to those enjoyed by the men. Accordingly the number of women students is only about one-sixth of the entire body.

These considerations point to the wisdom, even the necessity of a greater development of courses in the classics, in literature, in history, in political economy, in the fine arts, and kindred lines of learning. The information and culture studies are now richly deserving of more attention than they have heretofore had.

It surely will not be said that it is not the policy of the state to do this. If that were true the state should have done less than it has done in these directions. If it is not true it should do a great deal more than it has done. Our neighboring states are all developing great literary and professional schools. Some of them organized state universities before they opened their land grant colleges. All are proceeding on both lines now and both lines of work are imperative to a complete university. How far they have proceeded it is interesting to us to note, and it may be indicated by a very brief statement. With the great city of Chicago and its vast institutions within our borders, it would be expected that more college students would come to Illinois from the surrounding states to be educated than would be sent to those states by us for that purpose. Yet the last available report of the United States Bureau of Education shows that while we have in the colleges of Illinois 558 students from other states, we have sent 1,154 students from this state to the colleges of other states. It may be more interesting to make a comparison with our nearest neighbors, and when we do so the facts are even more striking. The states of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois, comprise the old Northwest Territory. The mighty ordinance of 1787, ante-dating and rivaling the Constitution itself, which erected this favored Territory, declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The history of these five great states has not been very unlike, nor the opportunities very unequal. Certainly no one will say that Illinois is excusable in being behind any one of them in any laudable undertaking and most assuredly not in the observance of beneficent work enshrined in the hearts of the people and embodied in the organic and funda-

mental law. Yet we send 83 college students to Indiana, and received but 54 back; we send 91 to Ohio and receive but 41 back; we send 70 to Wisconsin and receive but 42 back; we send 239 to Michigan and receive only 30 back. These figures do no not include the students in the professional schools (*i. e.*, the law schools, medical schools, etc.); if we were to count those the result would be against us very much more strongly.

Notwithstanding this fact, it is gratifying to know that the figures also show that in the aggregate Illinois sends more students to college in proportion to her population than either Indiana, Wisconsin, or Michigan. Indiana has one college student to every 1,409 people; Wisconsin, one to every 1,364; Michigan, one to every 1,383; while Illinois has one to every 1,292 people. But one conclusion results from all this, and that is that the people of Illinois are demanding more college facilities than we are providing; that they know what they want and are determined to get it, and that they are finding it in states which are doing more than we are in the matter.

It is unnecessary to offer any suggestions as to the importance of the state training her own children, and in her own way. As great a state as Illinois, is strong enough to look the facts squarely in the face and go about providing a remedy, and when their attention is once called to the facts her law makers will violate all the traditions and characteristics of the state if they do not provide the remedy speedily and heroically.

When ask to specify the most urgent needs of the University, we will say that in the way of additions to the plant larger and fire-proof buildings for our library and museum collections, which are now in a cramped building which is not fire-proof and is unprotected, and is much needed for other purposes; an audience room which is large enough to accommodate our general meetings; a central heating and lighting plant, which is safely equal to the demands upon it; an agricultural building; a small astronomical observatory, all are entitled to rank in the first class. It is quite possible that two or more of these wants may be advantageously met in the same structure, but as much as the University needs substantial help we will concur in the opinion that the state cannot afford to erect permanent structures which are not of a character calculated to promote the future growth of the institution and be attractive and useful in the days when the student body shall be doubled or trebled, and the work shall be so extended as to reach and uplift every interest of the people in all parts of the commonwealth.

In the way of equipment we need such additions to the library as will put the University into possession of the world's latest knowledge upon its different lines of work. Our scientific collections must be augmented, if our scientific experiments are to be extended and made of wider value; and our engineering equipment must be enlarged and improved if we can expect to advance or to hold our position among the technical schools of the country.

The appropriations for operation expenses, which meet the salaries of professors and instructors, care of property, and all ordinary running expenses, must be materially increased if we are to expand the work of the University so as to make it altogether worthy of the state, and meet the demands which the people are making upon us. Indeed, this must be done if the healthful growth which has recently been manifest is not to be arrested.

We cannot go into detail or offer proof or argument to any extent in this communication, but we shall be prepared to present the same to the appropriate committees with all the precision and exactness that can be desired.

In the meantime, is it too much to suggest that this subject is of sufficient importance to the future interests of this imperial state to justify careful legislative examination of all the circumstances at the State University, and perhaps at the universities of some of the neighboring states, by a committee specially charged with that duty for the purpose of determining what the duty of the legislature may be in the premises?

We respectfully submit these observations with entire confidence that no member of the General Assembly would have Illinois behind any other state of the Union in any wise and beneficent policy which she undertakes to carry

out but that all, with one voice, will say that whatever she undertakes to do she shall do as well and as competely as any one does it, or abandon the undertaking.

URBANA ILLINOIS, February 12, 1895.

J. W. JUDY,
S. M. INGLIS,
F. M. MCKAY,
ALEX. MCLEAN,
S. A. BULLARD,
R. P. MORGAN,
JULIA HOLMES SMITH,
NELSON W. GRAHAM,
N. B. MORRISON,
JAMES E. ARMSTRONG,
ISAAC S. RAYMOND,
LUCY L. FLOWER,

Trustees of the University of Illinois.

The Board adopted the address, and Messrs. McLean, Raymond, and Pillsbury were appointed a committee to publish the address with instructions to expend a sum not to exceed \$250.00 for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, it was voted to reconsider the motion by which the report of the committee on legislative appropriations (see page 50) made at the December meeting of the Board, was approved.

After a discussion covering the whole of the morning session the list of appropriations to be asked for was amended to read as follows, and the report of the committee so amended was adopted:

<i>Per Annum Appropriations.</i>	
Taxes on Minnesota lands.....	\$1,500 00
Running expenses.....	90,000 00
Additions to libraries.....	10,000 00
Additions to apparatus and appliances.....	3,000 00
Materials for shop practice.....	1,500 00
Increase of scientific cabinets and collections.....	2,000 00
Operating expenses of biological station.....	2,500 00
<i>Appropriations for Building, Etc.</i>	
For library building and assembly hall, and safe accommodation of art, industrial, and zoölogical collections.....	250,000 00
Astronomical observatory.....	15,000 00
President's house.....	12,000 00
Completing the fitting and furnishing Engineering Hall.....	10,000 00
Extending equipment of College of Engineering and for changing and housing machinery.....	50,000 00
Improvements in Chemical Laboratory.....	5,000 00
For dairy building.....	40,000 00
Laboratory of vegetable physiology.....	2,500 00
Paving streets and laying walks.....	3,300 00
Fire protection.....	3,000 00
Building for Biological Station on Illinois River.....	5,000 00

The Board then adjourned to meet at 2:30 p. m., in Parlör 5, Leland Hotel.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

It was voted that a bill, as follows, with regard to the purchase of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, should be introduced in the General Assembly:

A BILL FOR AN ACT to enable the University of Illinois to acquire the property and good will of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, and to establish a professional medical department in connection with said University.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly:* That the University of Illinois be and is hereby authorized to acquire the property and good will of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, and organize a professional medical department of said University.

SEC. 2. The price to be paid for the property of said college shall not exceed the sum of \$160,000, and shall be agreed upon by the parties in interest or decided by a committee of arbitration upon the basis of the exact amount of money actually expended in the upbuilding of said college.

SEC. 3. No part of the purchase price shall be paid until a certified copy of the agreement between the parties, or of the determination of the arbitrators, be filed in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, nor until the Attorney General shall certify that the title to said property is free and clear of all incumbrances and that the deed by which it is proposed to convey the same to the University is correct in form and sufficient to vest said title in said University.

SEC. 4. In organizing said medical department at said University the Board of Trustees shall appoint all necessary officers, professors, and instructors, fix all salaries and do whatever may seem advisable to maintain such medical department upon the highest possible plane of excellence and efficiency, but said Trustees shall recognize no particular schools of medicine to the exclusion or disparagement of any other school. Said Trustees shall maintain tuition fees in said department upon a basis which will make said department self-supporting so far as practicable.

SEC. 5. The sum of \$160,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to carry out the purpose of this act, which shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the treasury for the sum so agreed upon or determined as the value of said property, upon the order of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of said University attested by the Secretary and seal of said University, and the certificate of the Attorney General herein provided for.

An appropriation of \$240 from current funds was made to cover the expenses of visiting high schools.

The digging of a well on the south farm at an expense not to exceed \$200 was authorized. The Farm Committee was charged with the work.

A request from the class of '95 to be allowed to make an inscription on a stone at the right of the entrance to Engineering Hall was denied, and it was voted that for the future no class inscriptions should be made on the buildings.

The appropriation of \$30 for partitions in Professor Frederick's rooms was made.

For Board expenses \$200, and for incidental expenses \$250 were appropriated.

On motion of Mr. Bullard, it was voted that the Executive Committee be instructed to purchase the Chase property on Springfield avenue between Wright street and our shops, in the City of Urbana, Ill., and pay not to exceed the sum of \$7,000 therefor, which sum was appropriated from the general fund for that purpose. It was also voted that the abstract of title should be submitted to Judge Cunningham.

Dr. Draper's bill of expenses amounting to \$80.59 was ordered paid.

President Graham appointed Mr. Inglis and Dr. Smith members of the Committee on Instruction, and Mr. Judy a member of the Farm Committee.

An appropriation of \$100 was made for the *Technograph*.

The Treasurer was instructed to transfer \$7,000 of Kankakee bonds held as part of the general fund to the endowment fund and \$7,000 cash from the endowment fund to the general fund.

The board adjourned to meet at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session a conference was had with Mr. Meyer, speaker of the house of representatives, and Mr. Dunlap, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations.

The Board adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock a. m., Wednesday.

MORNING SESSION.

No quorum was present and the Board adjourned.

W. L. PILLSBURY,	N. W. GRAHAM,
<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>President.</i>

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois was held in Parlor 5, Leland Hotel, at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, February 13, 1895. All the members of the committee were present.

There was presented from the Faculty of the University a set of by-laws which had been adopted by the Faculty, and to which the Board of Trustees was requested to give its approval.

BY-LAWS OF THE FACULTY.

1. The Faculty of the University shall consist of the President and all the resident professors and assistant professors, and of such others as have independent charge of departments of the University instruction, and the Librarian. The President of the University shall be its president, and the dean of the general Faculty its Vice-President, *ex officio*, and a Secretary shall be chosen annually by ballot at the first regular meeting in September.

2. The Faculty of the University shall have control of the discipline and studies of the University, and shall make, in their behalf, from time to time, such regulations as it may deem expedient.

3. The Faculty of the University shall hold its regular meetings at 4 o'clock p. m., on the first Monday of each month during the term, except that the first meeting of the college year shall be held the Friday preceding the opening of the fall term. The President shall have power to call special meetings of the Faculty as he may deem necessary. The order of business at each meeting shall be:

1. Calling the roll of members.
2. Reading minutes of last meeting.
3. Reports of officers.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Reports from the several colleges.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New and miscellaneous business.

4. The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall have the powers and perform the duties usually devolving upon such officers.

5. The standing committees of the Faculty shall be as follows, all except the Committee of Administration, to be elected annually by the Faculty, at the first meeting of the year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, by ballot, upon nominations to be presented by the Committee of Administration, each committee to hold office till its successor is elected:

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| 1. A committee of administration to consist of the President, the Vice-President, and the Deans. | 3. A committee on military affairs. |
| 2. A committee on admission and preparatory schools. | 4. A committee on athletics. |
| | 5. A committee on students' welfare. |
| | 6. A committee on library. |

6. The President shall be chairman of the Committee on Administration, and shall be, *ex officio*, a member of each other committee, in addition to the members elected.

7. The duties and powers of the standing committees shall be (1) to originate, consider, and recommend to the Faculty lines of policy and particular measures in their several provinces; and (2) to act upon all matters referred to them by the Faculty.

The Committee of Administration shall have all the authority of the Faculty itself, *ad interim*, when necessity or the dispatch of business requires it, provided that it shall not change any action of the Faculty without the consent, in writing, of at least a majority of the latter.

8. The University shall comprise four colleges: the College of Agriculture, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, and the College of Literature and Arts. The faculty of each of the several colleges shall consist of the President and of such professors, instructors, and assistants as shall annually be assigned to it by the President.

9. The officers of each college faculty shall be a dean and a secretary, the first to be elected by the Trustees of the University and the second by the faculty of his college. It shall be the duty of the dean to call and preside over all the meetings of the faculty of his college. He shall decide, at his discretion, subject to the approval of the college faculty at its next meeting, all matters coming within the sphere of that faculty which involve merely the application of established rules or fixed principles of action to individual cases. He shall further be responsible for the execution within the college, of all rules and orders made by the college faculty. All official communications from members of the college to higher University authority concerning the affairs of the college or any department thereof, shall be transmitted through the dean who may endorse thereon such recommendation as he may deem advisable. The secretary shall keep the records of the college faculty meetings, and shall give notice of the called meetings to each member of the faculty.

10. The faculty of each college shall meet at the call of the dean and at his discretion, except that he shall call a meeting at any time on the written request of one-third of the faculty. The duty of the college faculty shall be to

recommend to the Faculty of the University such acts or policies as it may deem for the good of the college; and to transact such business as may be referred to it by the general Faculty. It shall also have power to take original action upon the affairs of its students, in pursuance of the established rules or the fixed practice of the University, but all such action shall be reported forthwith, to the President of the University, and shall be subject to revision by the general Faculty. All requests by students shall be referred by the President direct to the various college faculties with power, where the nature of the case indicates such action.

11. The University departments of administration shall be as follows: Agriculture, veterinary science, mathematics, architecture (architectural engineering), civil engineering, mechanical engineering, municipal and sanitary engineering (theoretical and applied mechanics), physics, electrical engineering, general engineering drawing, art and design, botany and horticulture, geology (mineralogy), zoölogy (physiology), entomology, general biology, chemistry (pharmacy), applied chemistry, economics, pedagogy, philosophy (anthropology), psychology, history, English, German, Greek, Latin, Romance languages, military science, gymnasium, physical culture for women, and the library.

12. The ranking instructor in each department shall be the head of the department, and shall be responsible to the President for the execution in his department of all regulations and orders of the faculties concerning courses and programs of study, and for the progress and general development of all branches of the departmental work. He shall make all department reports, prepare estimates for the expenses of his department, and be responsible for the distribution and expenditure of funds assigned to it. All official communications from members of his department shall be addressed to him, and shall be forwarded by him, with his endorsement, to the proper authority.

13. Numbers 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10 of the above by-laws may be amended by vote of the Faculty and the approval of the Trustees, and the remaining by-laws by vote of the Faculty alone: *Provided*, that no amendment be adopted by the Faculty until it has lain upon the table at least one week.

The by-laws were approved.

It was also ordered that in presenting the courses of study in the catalogues of the University hereafter the order shall be:

1. College of Literature and Arts.
2. College of Engineering.
3. College of Science.
4. College of Agriculture.

The following resolution was adopted:

In view of the fact that efforts have been made to discriminate against the use of Illinois coal on the ground of the large per cent. of volatile carbon, and since the coal industry of our state involves so large and important interests of the state;

Resolved, That Professor Breckenridge is hereby directed to begin such mechanical, physical, electrical, and chemical experiments as he may deem advisable, looking to the more perfect combustion of Illinois coal, both as to treatment and to amount of heat units utilized; and, further,

Resolved, That he be requested to make known to this Board at its next regular meeting the assistance required and the necessary expenditure of money, together with other items of interest in this connection.

Adjourned,

N. W. GRAHAM,

President.

W. L. PILLSBURY,

Clerk.